

# MRI를 이용한 허혈성 심질환의 One - stop 진단

## One - stop Diagnosis of Ischemic Heart Disease Using Cardiac MRI

2019 91 - 121

Yang Min Kim, M.D

Department of Radiology

Sejong General Hospital

E - mail : ymkim11@sejong.ac.kr

### Abstract

Recently, MRI has achieved many technical advances in the spatial resolution, temporal resolution, signal - to - noise ratio, and postprocessing software. As a result, cardiac MRI has made a sudden rise from old obscurity in the diagnosis of coronary artery disease. Cardiac MRI may be a one - stop - shop solution for the assessment of systolic dysfunction, perfusion impairment and myocardial viability, and for the imaging of stenosed artery. The evaluation of myocardial ischemia and viability are very important in the decision of therapeutic strategy and the anticipation of the prognosis of the patients with ischemic heart disease. At one session of examination, MRI can provide combined information on myocardial contractile function and myocardial perfusion, and unique information on the transmural extent of delayed hyperenhancement. Delayed hyperenhancement on contrast - enhanced MRI is highly reproducible irrespective of the scanning procedure and the operator, which is used for the interpretation of myocardial viability in the patients with myocardial infarction. Cardiac MRI is a very accurate and cost - effective modality for the evaluation of ischemic heart disease.

**Keywords :** Cardiac MRI; Coronary artery disease; Myocardial infarction; Viability

: MRI; ; ;

MRI 1980  
가

. 90 MRI 가  
가  
MRI 가  
가  
MRI  
가  
One - Stop -  
Diagnosis

MRI

가 .

가

“ Black blood technique ”

가 , 가 . (5, 6).

가 , 가 MRI (7)( 1).

가

가

MRI MRI

가

가 MRI

가 (1~3).

가 MRI

(ejection fraction) 가 ( 1A)

(1~3). MRI

가

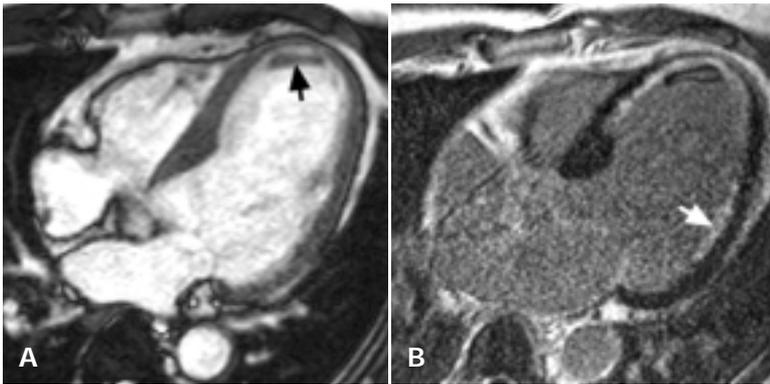
가 3 (Bull’s eye or Polar map)

(4).

가

MRI PET MRI

5.5 mm 2 mm



A) Cine MRI

B)

가 가  
(12).  
MRI  
(annulus)

. ( )가  
가  
( )  
1.45 :

가  
(9, 11).

MRI  
(8~10). 40%

MRI

(13). MRI

(myocardial tagging)

가  
MRI  
가  
MRI  
. 10 µg/kg/min  
,  
, 40 µg/kg/min 가 가

(14).

(11).

(15).

가  
가  
,  
MRI  
20% ,  
2%



(Bright is dead) ”

1B). MRI (dysfunction) (26).

( )

600 가

MRI , ,

(26~30). PET MRI

MRI

PET

(31).

MRI 가

%

SPECT MRI

가

가

95%, SPECT가 28% MRI가

(32).

MRI 가

MRI 1 (35).

가

(transmural extent of hy-

perenhancement,

)가

가 (26, 32).

One-Stop-Diagnosis

MRI ,

MRI

가 97% 96%

가

(9).

MRI

84% 85%

MRI가 (34). Troponine - I TIMI

MRI

. 109  
 MRI  
 84% 가  
 72% .  
 3  
 100%, 85%, 87% ,  
 100% .

(36)( 2).

가 .



2. MR : (commissure)

, ,  
 MRI ( ).

가 (37).

가

(38),

MRI 가가 .

“ Black - hole ”

. MRI

**MRI**

, , 가  
 , ( ) MRI  
 4~6  
 가 . MRI

MRI  
 가 MRI

가 .

MRI

. MRI

microvascular obstruction

가

MRI

가

가

1

가

MRI

1. Bogaert JG, Bosmans H, Rademakers F, et al. Left ventricular quantification with breath - hold MR imaging : comparison with echocardiography. *MAGMA* 1995 ; 3 : 5 - 12
2. Lee VS, Resnick D, Bundy JM, Simonetti OP, Lee P, Weinreb JC. Cardiac function : MR evaluation in one breath hold with real - time true fast imaging with steady - state precession. *Radiology* 2002 ; 222 : 835 - 42
3. Barkhausen J, Goyen M, Ruhm SG, Eggebrecht H, Debatin JF, Ladd ME. Assessment of ventricular function with single breath - hold real - time steady - state free precession cine

MR Imaging. *AJR* 2002 ; 178 : 731 - 5

4. Mannaerts HF, Van Der Heide JA, Kamp O, et al. Quantification of left ventricular volumes and ejection fraction using free-hand transthoracic three - dimensional echocardiography : comparison with magnetic resonance imaging. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 2003 ; 16 : 101 - 9
5. Higgins CB, Byrd BFD, McNamara MT, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging of the heart : a review of the experience in 172 subjects. *Radiology* 1985 ; 155 : 671 - 9
6. Zoni A, Arisi A, Corradi D, Ardissino D. Images in cardiovascular medicine. Magnetic resonance imaging of impending left ventricular rupture after acute myocardial infarction. *Circulation* 2003 ; 108 : 498 - 9
7. Mollet NR, Dymarkowski S, Volders W, et al. Visualization of ventricular thrombi with contrast - enhanced magnetic resonance imaging in patients with ischemic heart disease. *Circulation* 2002 ; 106 : 2873 - 6
8. Baer FM, Voth E, LaRosee K, et al. Comparison of dobutamine transesophageal echocardiography and dobutamine magnetic resonance imaging for detection of residual myocardial viability. *Am J Cardiol* 1996 ; 78 : 415 - 9
9. Lauerma K, Niemi P, Hanninen H, et al. Multimodality MR imaging assessment of myocardial viability : combination of first - pass and late contrast enhancement to wall motion dynamics and comparison with FDG PET - initial experience. *Radiology* 2000 ; 217 : 729 - 36
10. Baer FM, Voth E, Schneider CA, et al. Comparison of low-dose dobutamine - gradient - echo magnetic resonance imaging and positron emission tomography with [18F]fluorodeoxyglucose in patients with chronic coronary artery disease. *Circulation* 1995 ; 91 : 1006 - 15
11. Nagel E, Lehmkuhl HB, Bocksch W, et al. Noninvasive diagnosis of ischemia-induced wall motion abnormalities with the use of high - dose dobutamine stress echocardiography. Comparison with dobutamine stress echocardiography. *Circu-*

- lation 1999 ; 99 : 763 - 70
12. Martin ET, Fuisz AR, Pohost GM. Imaging cardiac structure and pump function. *Cardiol Clin* 1998 ; 16 : 135 - 60
  13. Hundley WG, Morgan TM, Neagle CM, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging determination of cardiac prognosis. *Circulation* 2002 ; 106 : 2328 - 33
  14. Zerhouni EA, Parish DM, Rogers WJ, et al. Human heart : tagging with MR imaging: a method for noninvasive assessment of myocardial motion. *Radiology* 1988 ; 169 : 59 - 63
  15. Kuijpers D, Ho KYJAM, van Dijkman PRM, et al. Dobutamine cardiovascular magnetic resonance for the detection of myocardial ischemia with the use of myocardial tagging. *Circulation* 2003 ; 107 : 1592 - 7
  16. Rerkpattanapipat P, Morgan TM, Neagle CM, et al. Assessment of preoperative cardiac risk with magnetic resonance imaging. *Am J Cardiol* 2002 ; 90 : 416 - 9
  17. Slavin GS, Wolff SD, Gupta SN, Foo TK. First - pass myocardial perfusion MR imaging with interleaved notched saturation : feasibility study. *Radiology* 2001 ; 219 : 258 - 63
  18. Gould K. Noninvasive assessment of coronary stenosis by myocardial perfusion imaging during pharmacologic coronary vasodilatation. I. Physiologic basis and experimental validation. *Am J Cardiol* 1978 ; 41 : 267 - 78
  19. Al - Saadi N, Nagel E, Gross M, et al. Noninvasive detection of myocardial ischemia from perfusion reserve based on cardiovascular magnetic resonance. *Circulation* 2000 ; 101 : 1379 - 83
  20. Wilke NM, Jerosch - Herold M, Zenovich A, Stillman AE. Magnetic resonance first - pass myocardial perfusion imaging : clinical validation and future applications. *J Magn Reson Imaging* 1999 ; 10 : 676 - 85
  21. Gerber BL, Garot J, Bluemke DA, et al. Accuracy of contrast - enhanced magnetic resonance imaging in predicting improvement of regional myocardial function in patients after acute myocardial infarction. *Circulation* 2002 ; 106 : 1083 - 89
  22. Al - Saadi N, Nagel E, Gross M, et al. Improvement of myocardial perfusion reserve early after coronary intervention : assessment with cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2000 ; 36 : 1557 - 64
  23. Panting JR, Gatehouse PD, Yang G - Z, et al. Abnormal subendocardial perfusion in cardiac syndrome X detected by cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging. *N Engl J Med* 2002 ; 346 : 1948 - 53
  24. Baer FM, Thiessen P, Schneider CA, et al. Dobutamine magnetic resonance imaging predicts contractile recovery of chronically dysfunctional myocardium after successful revascularization. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1998 ; 31 : 1040 - 8
  25. Sayad DE, Willett DL, Hundley WG, et al. Dobutamine magnetic resonance imaging with myocardial tagging quantitatively predicts improvement in regional function after revascularization. *Am J Cardiol* 1998 ; 82 : 1149 - 51
  26. Kim RJ, Wu E, Rafael A, et al. The use of contrast - enhanced magnetic resonance imaging to identify reversible myocardial dysfunction. *N Engl J Med* 2000 ; 343 : 1445 - 53
  27. Kim RJ, Fiens DS, Parrish TB. Relationship of MRI delayed contrast enhancement to irreversible injury, infarct age, and contractile function. *Circulation* 1999 ; 100 : 1992 - 2002
  28. Fieno DS, Kim RJ, Chen E - L, et al. Contrast - enhanced magnetic resonance imaging of myocardium at risk. Distinction between reversible and irreversible injury through infarct healing. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2000 ; 36 : 1985 - 991
  29. Wu E, Judd RM, Vargas JD, et al. Visualisation of presence, location, and transmural extent of healed Q - wave and non - Q - wave myocardial infarction. *Lancet* 2001 ; 357 : 21 - 8
  30. Ramani K, Judd RM, Holly TA, et al. Contrast magnetic resonance imaging in the assessment of myocardial viability in patients with stable coronary artery disease and left ventricular dysfunction. *Circulation* 1998 ; 98 : 2687 - 94
  31. Klein C, Nekolla SG, Bengel FM, et al. Assessment of myocardial viability with contrast - enhanced magnetic resonance

- imaging. Comparison with positron emission tomography. *Circulation* 2002 ; 105 : 162 - 7
32. Wagner A, Mahrholdt H, Holly TA, et al. Contrast - enhanced MRI and routine single photon emission computed tomography(SPECT) perfusion imaging for detection of subendocardial myocardial infarcts : an imaging study. *Lancet* 2003 ; 361 : 374 - 9
33. Choi KM, Kim RJ, Gubernikoff G, Vargas JD, Parker M, Judd RM. Transmural Extent of Acute Myocardial Infarction Predicts Long - Term Improvement in Contractile Function. *Circulation* 2001 ; 104 : 1101 - 7
34. Kwong RY, Schussheim AE, Rekhraj S, et al. Detecting acute coronary syndrome in emergency department with cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *Circulation* 2003 ; 107 : 531 - 7
35. Sensky PR, Jivan A, Hudson NM, et al. Coronary artery disease : combined stress MR imaging protocol - one - stop evaluation of myocardial perfusion and function. *Radiology* 2000 ; 215 : 608 - 14
36. Danias PG, Stuber M, McConnell MV, Manning WJ. The diagnosis of congenital coronary anomalies with magnetic resonance imaging. *Coron Artery Dis* 2001 ; 12 : 621 - 6
37. Yuan C, Zhang SX, Polissar NL, et al. Identification of fibrous cap rupture with magnetic resonance imaging is highly associated with recent transient ischemic attack or stroke. *Circulation* 2002 ; 105 : 181 - 5
38. Botnar RM, Stuber M, Kissinger KV, Kim WY, Spuentrup E, Manning WJ. Noninvasive coronary vessel wall and plaque imaging with magnetic resonance imaging. *Circulation* 2000 ; 102 : 2582 - 7