

1

2

: (magnetization transfer) ,
 가
 : 36 (, n = 22 :
 , n = 14) , 1.5 T
 T1 T2 ,
 2D FLASH (TR = 500ms, TE = 12ms, flip angle =
 20 °) 2 kHz off-set
 , ,
 ,
 가
 Wilcoxon rank sum Median test student t test
 : 0.343 ± 0.024, 0.328 ± 0.026
 , 0.228 ± 0.049, 0.193 ± 0.047 . 0.429
 ± 0.020, 0.412 ± 0.020 , 0.048 ± 0.028, 0.041 ± 0.030,
 0.032 ± 0.023, 0.030 ± 0.029 .
 ,
 (p < 0.01).
 0.300 91%,
 93% 92% , 0.280 91%,
 95%, 93% 94% .
 : ,
 .

(magnetization transfer) characterization) 가 (10)
 (11) . Yousem (12)
 가 Lundbom(11)
 (dipolar
 interaction and chemical exchange) , (magnetization transfer ratio)
 가 (1,2). .
 (3-5) 가 (6-9) 가 (13). ,
 (contrast augmentation)
 , (tissue ,
 가
 가

1

2

1998 8 7

1998 12 9

500 msec/12 msec/20°
 2 KHz 가 , 250 Hz band width
 7 msec duration off-resonance
 (MT) 3

20 20
 (sternocleidomastoid),
 (pterygoid), (masseter)
 MT (13)
 1997 6 1998 2
 MT 5mm 10mm
 36 22
 가 17 , 가 5 , 52(18-79)
 13 , 9 (3 , 가
 2 , ,
 1) . 14 가 10 , 가 4
 , 44(15-67) , 6 가
 3 , 2 , 1 ,
 8 가 ,
 (acanthosis), (inclusion cyst),
 , (necrotizing cellulitis),
 (rhinocerebral mucormycosis)
 1.5 T (Magnetom
 Vision, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) (cp array
 neck coil, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

가 , T1 2
 T2 , (2-dimensional fast
 low angle shot, FLASH 2D)
 T1
 (parameter) FOV(field of
 view)가 20 cm, 5 mm 2.5-mm gap, matrix
 179 x 256 , acquisition 2
 T2
 (pre-MT) FLASH 2D(TR/TE/flip angle =
 Mo:

$MTR = 1 - (Ms/Mo)$
 MTR: (magnetization transfer ratio)
 Ms:
 Mo:

$cMTR = 1 - \{(Ms/SDns) / (Mo/SDno)\}$
 cMTR: (corrected magnetization
 transfer ratio)
 Ms
 SDns:
 Mo:

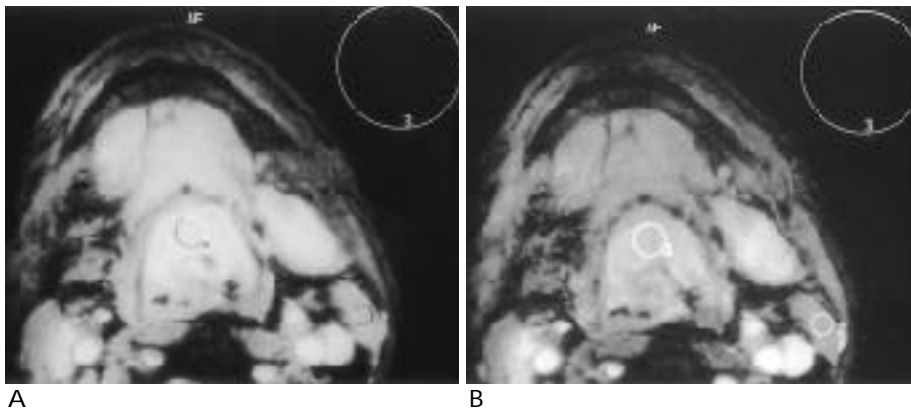


Fig. 1. Supraglottic squamous cell carcinoma

(A) Pre-MT image(500/12, 20° flip angle) and(B) post-MT image with 2 kHz off-set pulse. The signal intensities of the mass(white circle labeled 1) are 670.3 and 417.3 on pre- and post-MT image, respectively. MTR is 0.377. The higher the MTR value, the greater the degree of suppression of the signal intensity after MT pulse, and the more macromolecular cell wall protein in the lesion. The corrected MTR(cMTR) is 0.417, that is calculated using standard deviation of the back ground noise(white circle labeled 3). The signal intensities of the normal sternocleidomastoid muscle(white circle labeled 2) are 471.7 and 254.2 on pre- and post-MT image, respectively. MTR is 0.461.

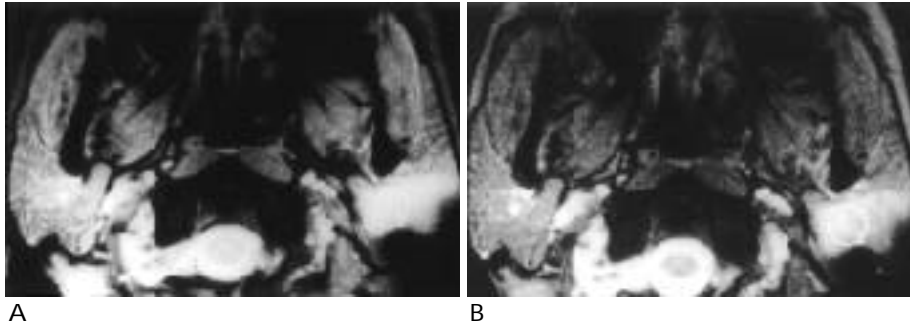


Fig. 2. Parotid pleomorphic adenoma (A) pre-MT and (B) post-MT image. The degree of signal intensity suppression of this benign mass in left parotid gland is less than that of the malignant mass in Fig. 1. MTR is 0.248, and cMTR is 0.208.

Table 1. MTRs(magnetization transfer ratios) and cMTRs(corrected MTRs) of Malignant Tumors in the Head and Neck

Case	Age/sex	Histology	MTR	cMTR
1	60/male	supraglottic SCC*	0.336	0.325
2	60/male	supraglottic SCC	0.330	0.325
3	57/male	supraglottic SCC	0.377	0.417
4	66/male	supraglottic SCC	0.335	0.315
5	50/male	laryngeal SCC	0.342	0.342
6	79/male	laryngeal SCC	0.293	0.286
7	66/male	laryngeal SCC	0.352	0.343
8	61/male	laryngeal SCC	0.366	0.339
9	47/female	tonsil SCC	0.331	0.325
10	61/male	tonsil SCC	0.321	0.246
11	72/male	tonsil SCC	0.346	0.360
12	48/male	tongue SCC	0.367	0.357
13	63/male	retropharyngeal SCC	0.306	0.306
14	18/male	undifferentiated carcinoma	0.385	0.367
15	24/female	undifferentiated carcinoma	0.340	0.318
16	24/male	undifferentiated carcinoma	0.443	0.391
17	24/female	tonsil lymphoma	0.341	0.330
18	56/female	mandible lymphoma	0.371	0.326
19	65/male	mucoepidermoid carcinoma	0.312	0.284
20	42/male	adenoid cystic carcinoma	0.292	0.280
21	34/male	malignant melanoma	0.341	0.330
22	59/female	recurrent papillary Carcinoma	0.310	0.305
mean \pm standard deviation			0.343 \pm 0.024	0.328 \pm 0.026

*SCC= squamous cell carcinoma

SDno:

(ster- nucleidomastoid), (masseter)

20

가

0.453 \pm 0.058(0.398-

가

0.576), 0.051 \pm 0.022(0.015-0.095), 0.036 \pm 0.018 (0.013-0.059)

가

(Fig. 1)

(Fig. 2)

student t test

Table 1 2

Wilcoxon rank sum & Median test SAS system

Table 3

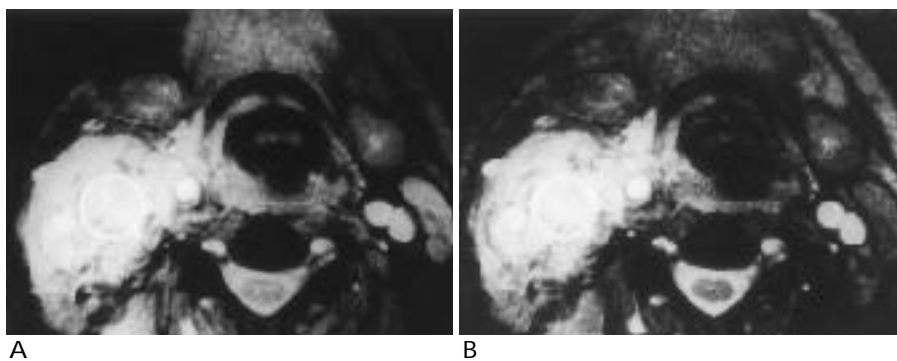


Fig. 3. Huge inflammatory mass in the right posterior triangle (A) pre-MT and (B) post-MT imaging. The preoperative diagnosis was metastatic lymphadenopathy, and thus radical neck dissection was done. The MTR and cMTR are 0.269 and 0.233, respectively, which favors the diagnosis of a benign condition. The final pathologic diagnosis was chronic inflammation with abscess formation.

Table 2. MTRs(magnetization transfer ratios) and cMTRs(corrected MTRs) of Benign Lesions in the Head and Neck

Case	Age/sex	Histology	MTR	cMTR
1	30/female	pleomorphic adenoma	0.248	0.208
2	48/male	pleomorphic adenoma	0.226	0.162
3	24/female	pleomorphic adenoma	0.234	0.203
4	19/female	hemangioma	0.155	0.125
5	18/male	hemangioma	0.123	0.113
6	15/male	angiofibroma	0.236	0.214
7	60/male	inclusion cyst	0.239	0.207
8	65/male	hypopharyngeal acanthosis	0.265	0.234
9	53/female	inflammatory pseudotumor	0.347	0.296
10	37/male	lymphoid hyperplasia	0.296	0.262
11	60/male	chronic inflammation	0.184	0.133
12	63/male	deep neck infection	0.269	0.233
13	67/male	necrotizing cellulitis	0.262	0.214
14	51/male	rhinocerebral mucormycosis	0.108	0.100
mean ± standard deviation			0.228 ± 0.049	0.193 ± 0.047

0.228 ± 0.049 0.343 ± 0.024, 95%, 93%

94%

(p < 0.01 by Wilcoxon rank sum & Median test).

(0.328 ± 0.026 vs 0.193 ± 0.047, p < 0.01 Wilcoxon rank sum & Median test).

(0.343 ± 0.024 vs 0.429 ± 0.020, p < 0.01 by student t-test), CT(computed tomography)

(0.328 ± 0.026 vs 0.412 ± 0.019 p < 0.01 by student t test).

MR 가 가

가

(0.228 ± 0.049 vs 0.048 ± 0.028 & 0.239 ± 0.050 vs 0.032 ± 0.023, p < 0.01 by Wilcoxon rank sum & Median test),

(0.193 ± 0.047 vs 0.041 ± 0.030 & 0.202 ± 0.044 vs 0.030 ± 0.029).

0.30 가

(dipolar interaction and chemical exchange)

가

91%, 93% 92%

(1, 2). 1983 Muller (14)

Wolff Balaban(15)

0.28

Table 3. Average Values of MTRs(magnetization transfer ratios) and cMTRs(corrected MTRs) in the Head and Neck

Target tissue	No. of cases	MTR (mean \pm SD)	cMTR (mean \pm SD)
Malignant tumor	22	0.343 \pm 0.024 ⁺ §	0.32 \pm 0.026 ⁺ §
Benign lesion	14	0.228 \pm 0.049 ⁺	0.193 \pm 0.047 ⁺ ⁱ
Muscle*	54	0.429 \pm 0.020 §	0.412 \pm 0.019 §
Fat	27	0.048 \pm 0.028 ⁱ	0.041 \pm 0.030 ⁱ
CSF	27	0.032 \pm 0.023 ⁱ	0.030 \pm 0.029 ⁱ

* : sternocleidomastoid muscle, masseter muscle.

⁺ : p < 0.01 by the Wilcoxon rank sum & Median test.

§: p < 0.01 by the student t test.

ⁱ : p < 0.01 by the Wilcoxon rank sum & Median test.

(magnetization transfer contrast) ,

(3-5), 가

augmentation)

가

(6-9). ,
(tissue characterization)

(10)

(11)

(13). Yousem (13)

Lundbom (11)

(12).

가

가

가

Yousem (13)

12

0.269, 0.233

(Fig. 3).

가

(12)

0.370 \pm 0.104

.

가

(13).

가

Lundbom (11)

가

가

가

가

(12,13)

가

(16, 17).

0.347

0.296

0.28

가

가

가

가

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Malignant Versus Benign Lesions in the Head and Neck : The Usefulness of Magnetization Transfer Imaging¹

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Purpose : To determine whether magnetization transfer ratio(MTR) helps differentiate malignant from benign lesions of the head and neck.

Materials and Methods : In 36 patients with pathologically proven head and neck lesions (malignant tumor, n= 22; benign tumor and inflammation, n= 14), we prospectively obtained axial SE T1, TSE T2, and pre-and post-MT images(2D FLASH; TR/TE/= 500/12, flip angle= 20 °) using a 1.5T superconducting unit. The MT pulse used for MT images was 7 msec gaussian, with 2 kHz off-resonance. The signal intensities of ROI of lesions, muscle, fat, and CSF were measured during pre- and post-MT imaging. MTRs and corrected MTRs(cMTRs) were calculated and compared between benign and malignant lesions. Statistical differences were evaluated by Wilcoxon rank sum and student t test.

Results : Statistically significant differences were found between MTRs and cMTRs of malignant and benign lesions($p < 0.01$) and muscle ($p < 0.01$). The differences in MTRs and cMTRs of benign and fat($p < 0.01$) or CSF($p < 0.01$) were also statistically significant.

In the case of malignant tumors, mean MTR and cMTR were greater than those of benign lesions(0.343 ± 0.024 and 0.328 ± 0.026 , vs 0.228 ± 0.049 and 0.193 ± 0.047 , $p < 0.01$). Using a criterion of 0.3 for malignancy, the diagnostic sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of MTR for malignancy are 91, 93, and 92%, respectively. Using a criterion of 0.28, the corresponding figures for cMTR 95, 93, and 94%, respectively.

Conclusion : MTR analysis of MT imaging could help to differentiate malignant and benign lesions of the head and neck.

Index words : Head and neck neoplasms, MR,
Head and neck neoplasms, diagnosis
Magnetic resonance (MR), magnetization transfer contrast

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