

:

1

Gd-MRA)

(SE-MRI)

14 (: 10 , : 4
MRI 14 DeBakey I
57) 14 MRI
6 , DeBakey II 1 , DeBakey III 7 가 . SE-MRI
T1 (TR/TE/flip angle=600/14/90) ,
T2 (TR/TE/flip angle=800/76/160) . Gd-
MRA(TR/TE/Flip angle, 4.2/1.7/25) 3D-FISP 9 Gd-MRA 5
Gd-MRA . SE-MRI Gd-MRA , , , 가
가

: SE-MRI Gd-MRA
Gd-MRA 12 (85%), SE-MRI 7 (50%)
가 가 5 9 , Gd-MRA SE-
MRI . SE-MRI 2 9
Gd-MRA . 5 Gd-MRA 20
, SE-MRI 6 Gd-MRA
3 SE-MRI

: MRI , Gd-MRA
SE-MRI

(Computed Tomog-
raphy, CT), (Magnetic Resonance Image, MRI) , CT MRI
(Transe Esophageal Echocar-diography, 가 가
TEE) (1,2). CT
가 가 (1,4,5).
가 87-94% 가 (3). MRI 95-100% 90-100% 가
(aortic valve) (motion artifact) 가 (1,4-7).
(1,3,4). (Gadolinium enhanced magnetic resonance angiography, Gd-MRA)
TEE 86-88% 75-
94% (9,10).
Gd-MRA (Spin echo
magnetic resonance image, SE-MRI) Gd-MRA

1997 1 1998 1 65
MRI 14 14 MRI
DeBakey II 1 , DeBakey III 7 가 10 ,
가 4 , 28 81
57 14 6
10 CT , 12 TEE
6 CT TEE
8 CT TEE

1.5 Tesla(T) Siemens Magnetom Vision VB 31B
(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)
(ECG-gated spin-echo sequence)

(axial view),
(arch view),
(oblique coronal view) T1
(TR/TE/flip angle=600/14/90, slice thickness=8mm)
T2 (TR/TE/flip angle=800/76/160) T1

(breath-hold turbo spin -echo sequence)
25 Gd-MRA 3-D FISP
(Fast Imaging with Steady-state Precession: TR/TE/flip angle=4.2/1.7/25, slice thickness=3mm)

Gd-DTPA (Magnevist, Schering, Berlin, Germany) 0.2 mmol/kg 2cc/sec 20 (s-can delay time)

(region of interest) 1cc
(time-signal intensity curve)
(Ts = Td+Tg/2- Ta/2, Ts; scan delay time, Td ; contrast peak time estimated by time-signal intensity curve, Tg ; infusion time, Ta ; acquisition time)
0.1 mmol/kg Gd-DTPA 2 cc/sec

2 (early phase)
10 (delay phase)

Gd-MRA 14 Gd-MRA
9 Gd-MRA 5 Gd-MRA
Gd-MRA MIP(maximal intensity projection)
MPR(multiplanar reformation)

2 가
(extent of intimal flap),
(entry and reentry tear), 가
(false lumen status) 가 가
(hemopericardium) (hemothorax)
Gd-MRA 5
14
6 CT TEE 8 SE-MRI
MRI Gd-MRA

SE-MRI Gd-MRA
(Table 1). Type I 2 MRA
(entry and reentry tear) Gd-M-
RA 12 (85%), SE-MRI 7 (50%)
(Fig.1). Gd-MRA MPR
가 5
(35%) , 가 9 (64%)
SE-MRI Gd-MRA 가 Gd-MRA
MIP
가
(Fig. 2). (hemopericardium) (hemothorax)
SE-MRI 2 9 Gd-MRA

Table 1. Summary of the MR Image Findings of Patients with Acute Aortic Dissection

	SE-MRI (n= 14)	Gd-MRA(n= 14)
Extent of intimal flap	14	14
Entry & reentry tear	7	12
Status of false lumen		
Thrombus	5	5
The lumen compression	9	9
Complication		
Hemothorax	9	0
Hemopericardium	2	0

Table 2. Evaluation of Major Branch Vessel Involvement

	SE-MRI	Gd-MRA
Origin of major branches of abdominal aorta (n= 20/5pt.)	n= 6	n= 20
Involvement of major branches of aortic arch (n= 3/2pt.)	n= 0	n= 3

가 가 . Gd-MRA 20 (n=1) , Gd-MRA MPR
 (Table 2), MPR 3
 . SE-MRI 6 (30%) SE-MRI
 가 , ,
 2 (n=2) (Fig. 3).

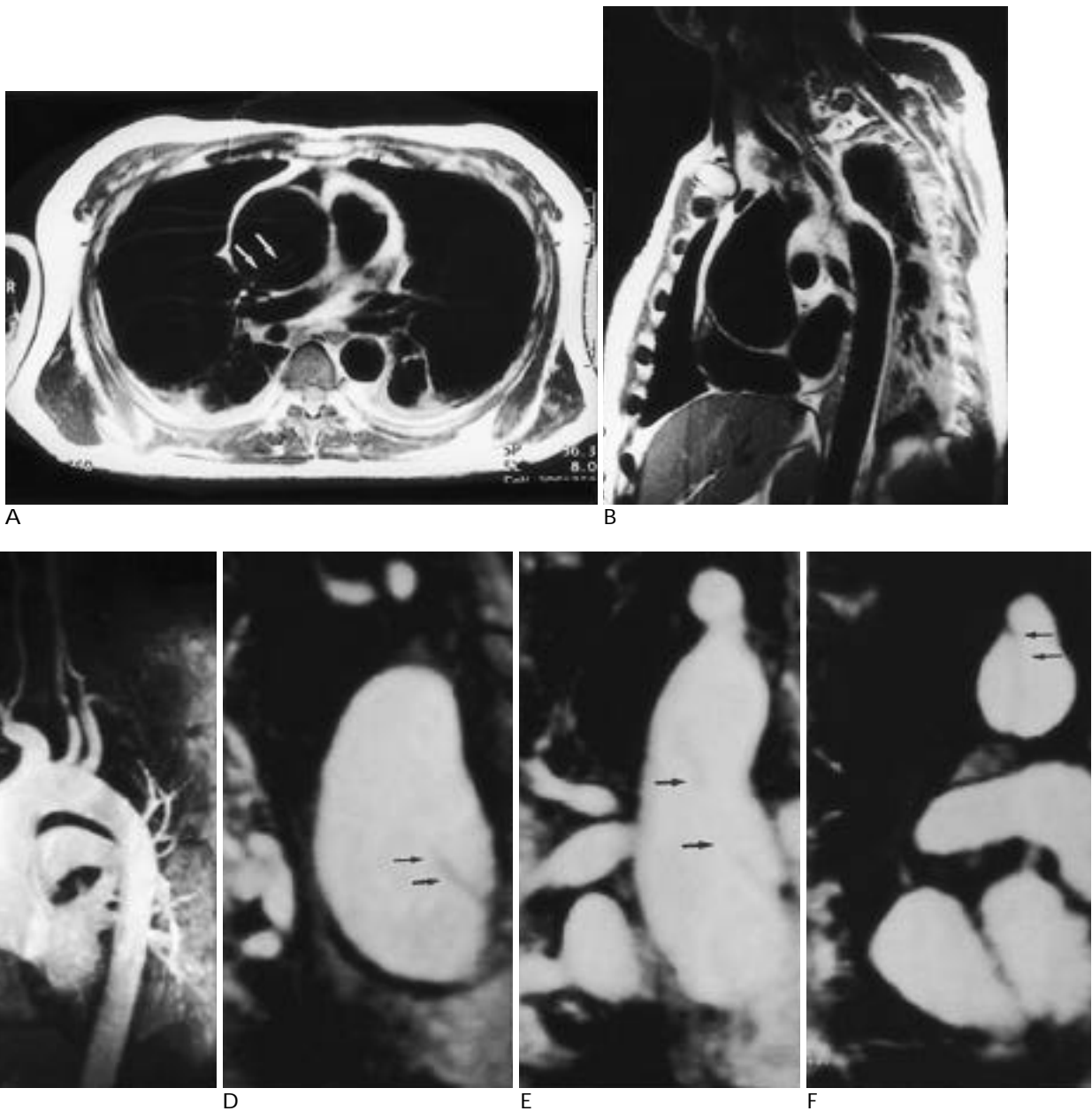


Fig. 1. A 40-year-old man with DeBakey type I aortic dissection.

A, B. Breath-hold turbo spin-echo T2-weighted axial and arch view image show intimal flap (arrow) at ascending aorta with aneurysmal dilatation, but cannot evaluate entry tear.

C. Gd-enhanced MR angiography with MIP shows good blood flow at true and false lumen.

D. Gd-enhanced MR angiography with MPR shows intimal flap from aortic root (arrow) with aneurysmal dilatation of ascending aorta.

E. Gd-enhanced MR angiography with MPR shows intimal flap from aortic root to proximal innominate artery and entry tear is noted (arrow).

F. Gd-enhanced MR angiography with MPR shows intimal flap terminate at proximal innominate artery (arrow).

DeBakey I

(100%) SE-

67% 88%

SE-MRI Gd-MRA MRI

가 . Gd-MRA , CT 93% 97%

(4). SE-MRI

, SE-MRI

Krinsky Gadolinium chelate

가 , MPR 3

ghost artifact

Gd-MRA

SE-MRI 30%(6/20)

(9). , Gd-MRA 가 가

(field of view)가 Gd-MRA 2 Branch vessel Gd-MRA SE-MRI

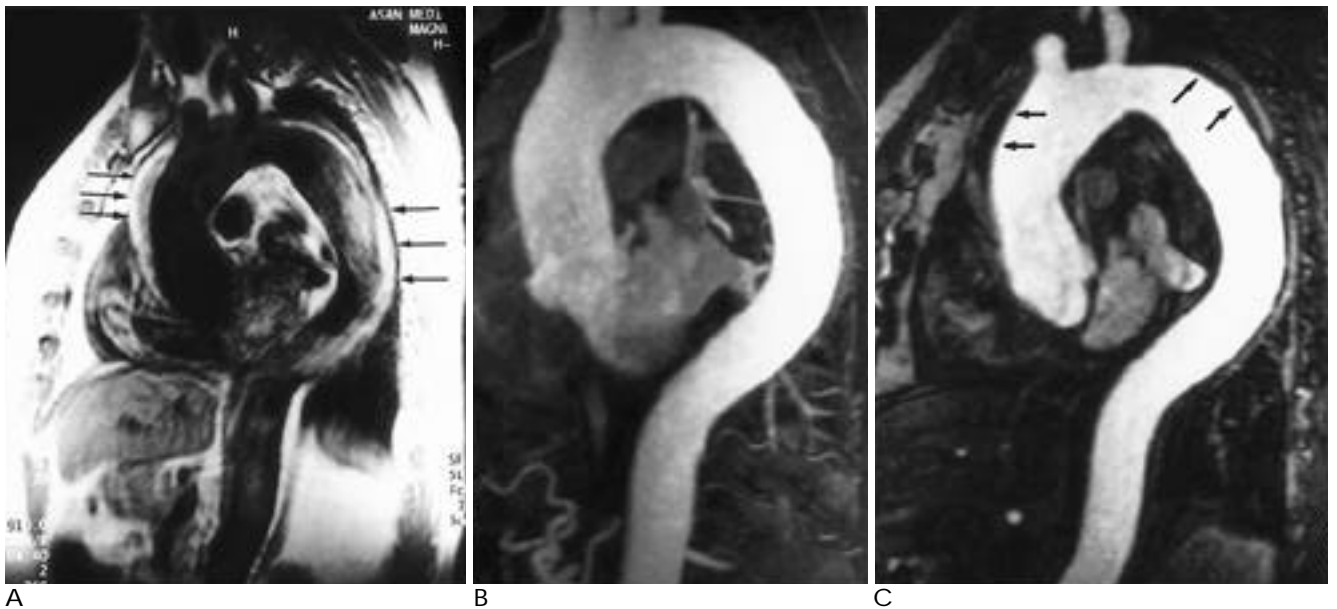


Fig. 2. A 47-year-old man with intramural hematoma progress to acute aortic dissection.

A. Spin-echo T1-weighted image shows crescentic shaped intramural hematoma from ascending aorta to descending thoracic aorta (arrow).

B. Gd-enhanced MR angiography with MIP show no evidence of flow at false lumen.

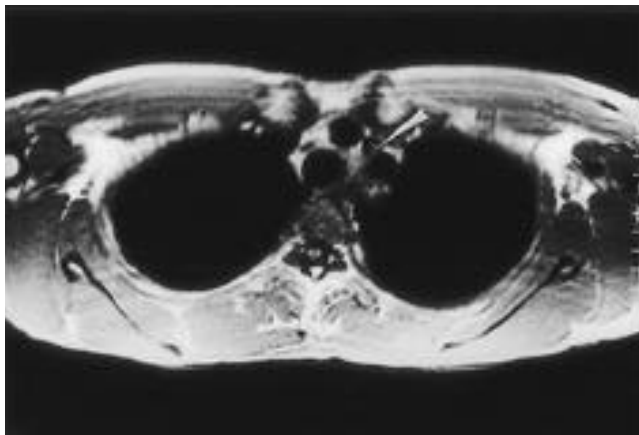
C. Gd-enhanced MR angiography with MPR show crescentic shaped intramural hematoma from ascending aorta to descending thoracic aorta on MPR (arrow).

D. Follow-up MRI obtained after 8 days due to chest pain. Spin-echo T1-weighted image shows increased hematoma

of false lumen at proximal descending thoracic aorta with compression of true lumen (arrow).

E. Gd-enhanced MR angiography shows button-hole like intimal defect at proximal thoracic aorta (arrowhead).

scan thickness SE-MRI 8mm
 thickness Gd-MRA 3mm thickness branch
 vessel 가 station M-
 PR 가 branch vessel
 . SE-MRI scan thickness
 7mm thickness (7)
 가 , SE-MRI slice thickness
 가
 . Primce Gd-MRA가
 (10).
 Gd-MRA
 MPR 가
 가 (11).
 가 가 SE-MRI
 Gd-MRA 가 , Gd-MRA
 가 , SE-MRI가 CT Gd-MRA

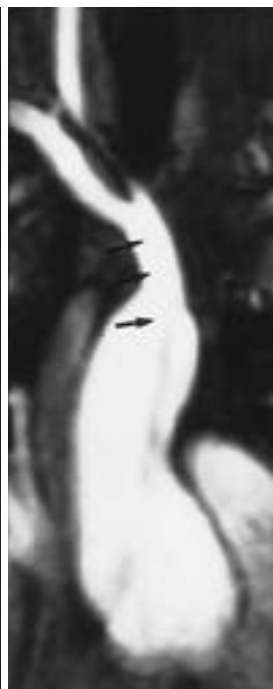


A

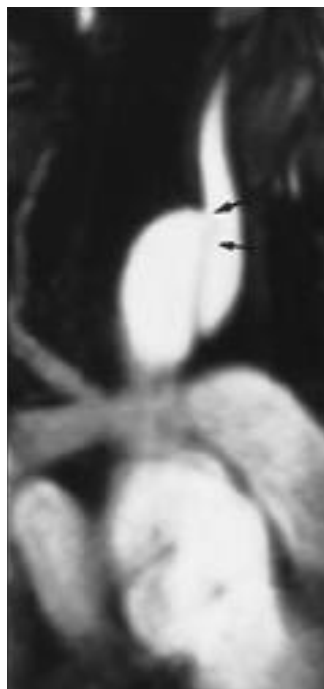
Fig. 3. A 30-year-old man with DeBakey type I aortic dissection.
 A. Spin-echo T1-weighted image shows intimal flap in left common carotid artery (arrowhead). But, which confirmed false lesion by operation.
 B. Gd-enhanced MR angiography with MIP shows intimal flap at ascending aorta but no evidence of intimal flap at major branch vessels.
 C. Gd-enhanced MR angiography with MPR takes vertical to aortic arch and intimal flap extends to innominate artery (arrow).
 D. Gd-enhanced MR angiography with MPR takes vertical to aortic arch shows intimal flap not extends to the left common carotid artery.
 E. Gd-enhanced MR angiography with MPR takes vertical to aortic arch and intimal flap extends to left subclavian artery (arrowhead).



B



C



D



E

가
CT
Gd-MRA가
가
Gd-MRA SE-MRI
, CT
(first line study)

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Evaluation of Acute Aortic Dissection by Use with Gadolinium Enhanced MR Angiography: Comparison with Spin-echo MR Image¹

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Purpose: To compare the usefulness of Gadolinium-enhanced MR angiography(Gd-MRA) with spin-echo(SE) MRI for the evaluation of acute aortic dissection.

Materials and Methods: During a recent one-year period we retrospectively reviewed the results of SE MRI and Gd-MRA in 14 patients (10 males, 4 females; mean age 57 years) with acute aortic dissection. DeBakey type I was found in six patients, DeBakey type II in one, and DeBakey type III in seven. MR techniques were as follows. First, multislice multiphase images were obtained in axial, coronal and oblique sagittal planes using SE T1WI(TR/TE/flip angle= 600/14/90; acquisition time= 25min), and images of selected slices were obtained using breath-hold turbo SE T2WI(TR/TE/flip angle= 800/76/160). Second, breath-hold Gd-MRA imaging (3D-FISP; TR/TE/Flip angle= 4.2/1.7/25; acquisition time= 1min) was performed, with oblique sagittal (arch view) orientation. We compared 14 SE MRI images with nine thoracic and five abdominal Gd-MRA images, evaluating the presence and extent of intimal flap, entry and reentry tear, thrombus in false lumen (and comparison to true lumen), the involvement of major branching vessels of the aortic arch, the origin of major abdominal branching vessels, the presence of hemothorax and hemopericardium.

Results : Both SE MRI and Gd-MRA very accurately detected the extent of intimal flap, and false lumen status. For detecting the site of entry tear, and the involvement of major branching vessels at the aortic arch, Gd-MRA(n= 12) was more accurate than SE MRI(n= 7). When used to image 20 vessels in five patients, Gd-MRA identified with perfect accuracy the origin of major abdominal branching vessels; SE MRI, however, demonstrated only six of 20 vessels. SE MRI, however, was much superior for the identification of complications such as hemothorax(n= 9) and hemopericardium(n= 2); in this respect, Gd-MRA failed completely.

Conclusion: For the evaluation of patients with acute aortic dissection, Gd-MRA provides information regarding site of entry tear and the involvement of major branching vessels very much faster than SE-MRI. In such cases, Gd-MRA can therefore be used for initial investigatory imaging.

Index words: Aorta, dissection
Aorta, MR

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