

AJCC

S

1

2

: (CT) (MRI) S
 AJCC
 : 1997 8 1998 10 15 CT MRI ,
 S 36 . CT 27
 CT , 9
 CT . MRI 1.5T (body arrayed coil)
 , T1 T2 ,
 2 AJCC 1997 TNM
 CT MRI . 36
 S
 T1 3 , T2 2 , T3 26 , T4 5 ,
 N0 16 , N1 7 , N2 13 .
 : CT T- 67% , N- 44% . MRI T-
 83% , N- 67% . T- MRI CT
 (P=0.006), N-
 (P>0.05).
 : S
 MRI .
 S
 , 가 (14, 17-20).
 MRI 가
 (1-7). S (1-7, 9-15, 18, 19), (body arrayed coil)
 MRI CT
 (1, 4, 9).
 (1, 8). MRI
 MRI
 MRI 가
 S MRI
 CT
 AJCC MRI
 CT가 CT 41-68%

1
2

1999 1 11 1999 3 26 . 1997 8 1998 10 15 CT MRI , S

: AJCC S

36

57 (34-72) , 19 , 17 .

CT 27 Siemens Somatom Plus 4(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

8-10mm, 10-12 mm/ , 8-10mm , 120mL (Optiray 320, Mallinckrodt medical inc., St. Louis, USA) 3mL

30 70

9

CT 8-10mm

MRI 1.5T (Magnetom Vision, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) (198-242) × 256, (170-180) × (170-180), 5mm, 0.5-1mm

T1 (TR/TE = 694-900/12) T2 (TR/TE = 3474-3508/99)

2

1997 AJCC cancer staging manual TNM

(21). T- S

T1 , T2

, T3 , T4

. N- 가

N0, 4 가 N1, 4

가 N2 . M-

가 M0,

가 M1 .

CT S

T1,

T2,

T3,

. MRI T1 T2 T4

T1,

T2,

T3,

T4

Table 1. Correlation of T-Stage on CT with Pathologic Staging

Pathologic Staging	CT Staging					Total
	T0	T1	T2	T3	T4	
T1	0	0*	2	0	1	3
T2	0	0	1*	1	0	2
T3	0	0	7	19*	0	26
T4	0	0	0	1	4*	5
Total	0	0	10	21	5	36

* CT staging was concordant with pathologic staging.

S 10mm

3mm , 10mm

가

36 T-

T1 3 , T2 2 , T3 26 , T4 5 , N-

N0 16 , N1 7 , N2 13

CT MRI T- N-

, student t-test

T-

CT T1(3) ,

T2(2) 1 (50%), T3(26) 19 (73%), T4(5) 4 (80%) . CT T- 가

24

(67%) , CT 가 8 (22%),

가 4 (11%) (Table 1).

MRI T1(3)

, T3 23 (89%) , T2

T4 2 5 . MRI

T- 가

30 (83%) , MRI 가 3

(8%), 가 3 (8%) (Table 2).

T- CT MRI 29

(80%) , MRI가 CT 2

(6%), 5 (14%) .

T- CT 67%, MRI

83% MRI가

(P=0.006).

N-

CT N0(16) 9 (56%), N1(7) 4

(57%) , N2(13) 3 (23%)

. CT N- 가

16 (44%) ,

CT 가 13 (36%),

가 7 (19%) (Table 3).

Table 2. Correlation of T-Stage on MRI with Pathologic Staging

Pathologic Staging	MRI Staging					Total
	T0	T1	T2	T3	T4	
T1	0	0*	2	1	0	3
T2	0	0	2*	0	0	2
T3	0	0	3	23*	0	26
T4	0	0	0	0	5*	5
Total	0	0	7	24	5	36

* MRI staging was concordant with pathologic staging.

MRI N0 8 (50%), N1 6 (86%), N2 10 (77%) (P>0.05).
 MRI N- 가 24
 (67%), MRI 가 3 (8%),
 가 9 (25%) MRI 가
 가 (P=0.048)(Table 4).
 N- CT MRI 14
 (39%), MRI가 CT 4 (11%), 가
 18 (50%) MRI 가 CT
 가 (P=0.001).
 N- CT 44%, MRI
 67% MRI가

Table 3. Correlation of N-Stage on CT with Pathologic Staging

Pathologic Staging	MRI Staging			Total
	T0	T1	T2	
N0	9*	6	1	16
N1	3	4*	0	7
N2	5	5	3*	13
Total	17	15	4	36

* CT staging was concordant with pathologic staging.

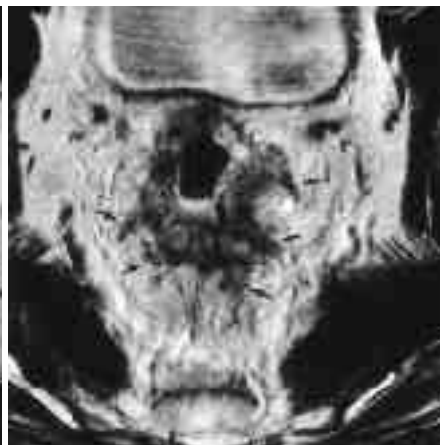
Table 4. Correlation of N-Stage on MRI with Pathologic Staging

Pathologic Staging	MRI Staging			Total
	T0	T1	T2	
N0	8*	5	3	16
N1	0	6*	1	7
N2	0	3	10*	13
Total	8	14	14	36

* MRI staging was concordant with pathologic staging.



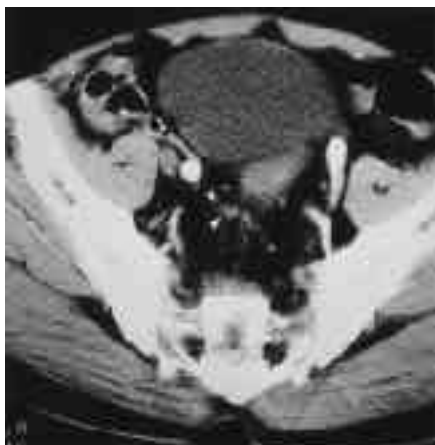
A



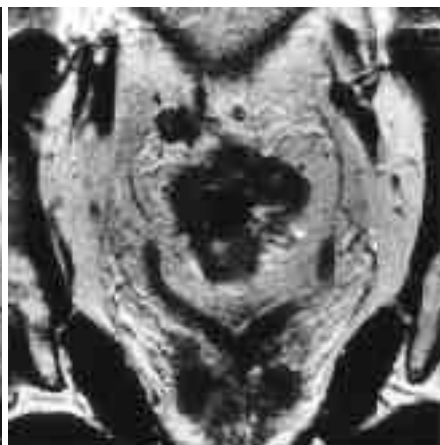
B



C



D



E

Fig. 1. A 64-year-old man with rectosigmoid carcinoma of pathologic stage T3N1. Arterial phase spiral CT scan (A) and turbo spin-echo (TSE) T2-weighted axial (B) and sagittal (C) images show circumferential wall thickening with pericolic infiltration of the tumor into fat (arrows). CT scan (D) just above A and TSE T2-weighted coronal image (E) show an enlarged pericolic lymph node (arrowheads). CT and MRI were correct in T- and N-staging.

: AJCC S

(14, 17-20, MRI

(22, 23). 가

(1). (3, 6, 14, 가

S (15). 가

(16). , Rifkin (14) 102

70-75%

(5, 6). CT가 CT 67%, 77% MRI CT

92% , S , T1

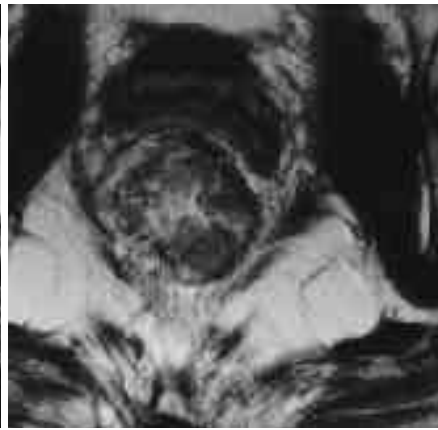
41-68%

(53-77%) 가 (22-73%) T1 가

CT가 , T2



A



B



C



D



E

Fig. 2. A 41-year-old woman with rectal carcinoma of pathologic stage T3N2. Arterial phase spiral CT scan (A) shows marked thickening of right side of the rectal wall (arrows), but no definite extension of tumor beyond bowel wall can be seen. However, TSE T2-weighted axial image (B) shows definite perirectal infiltration at right posterior aspect (asterisk). CT scan (C) above A shows enlarged right internal iliac lymph node (arrow) and perirectal lymph node (arrowhead), which corresponds to N1. However, TSE T1-weighted coronal (D) and axial (E) images show two enlarged right internal iliac lymph nodes (i) and three perirectal lymph nodes (arrows). Three another perirectal lymph nodes were noted on additional images (not shown). CT was underestimated as T2N1, but MRI stage was correct as T3N2.

(1, 7, 9, 12). MRI , T-

S (4, 9),

(1, 4-7, 9-13, 18). (5, 12).

S

MRI

T2

Zerhouni (4)

58%

가

14%(5/36)

64%

T3

가 86%(31/36)

CT

, T2

40%(2/5)

74%, 62%

, CT가 MRI

T3

90%(28/31)

MRI

MRI

10mm

가

. Butch (9) MRI

(7).

AJCC cancer staging manual

N-

N0, N1, N2 3가

S

CT

de Lange (1)

3mm

‘ Helmholtz ’

10mm

(21).

CT

90%

60%,

56%

, MRI

100%, 50%

65%

, N-

MRI가 CT

MRI

CT

S

S

10mm

CT

MRI

CT

MRI

CT

MRI

S

가

T-

N-

MRI가

가

‘ Helmholtz ’

(12).

MRI

S

MRI

, Chan

(12)

12

11

가

, Schnall

(5)

57%

81%

78%,

81%

가

MRI

MRI

S

MRI

가가

1.5T MRI

T-

83%, N-

67%

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Comparison of CT & MRI Findings in the Staging of Rectosigmoid Carcinoma According to New AJCC Classification¹

Jae Gue Lee, M.D., Dong Ho Lee, M.D., Hyoung Jung Kim, M.D., Young Tae Ko, M.D.,
Kee Hyung Lee, M.D.²

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology Kyung Hee University Hospital

²Department of General Surgery Kyung Hee University Hospital

Purpose : To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of computed tomography(CT) and magnetic resonance imaging(MRI) in the staging of rectosigmoid carcinoma according to the new AJCC classification.

Materials and Methods : Between August 1997 and October 1998, 36 patients with pathologically proven rectosigmoid carcinoma who underwent preoperative CT and MRI were evaluated. CT scans were performed with spiral CT in 27 cases and with conventional CT in nine. In all cases, MR images were obtained using a 1.5T unit and a body arrayed coil. T1- and T2-weighted images were obtained in axial, sagittal, and coronal planes. On the basis of the results of CT scanning and MRI, tumor stage was determined by two radiologists using the AJCC cancer staging manual(1997). They reached a consensus and compared their results with the pathologic stage. The T-stage was T1 in three cases, T2 in two, T3 in 26, and T4 in five. The N-stage was N0 in 16 cases, N1 in seven, and N2 in 13.

Results : In the case of CT, the diagnostic accuracy of T-staging was 67%, and that of N-staging, 44%. For MRI, the corresponding figures were 83% and 67%. For T-staging, MRI was more accurate than CT($P=0.006$), but for N-staging, the diagnostic accuracy of CT and MRI was statistically equivalent ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion : MRI using a body arrayed coil is a useful preoperative diagnostic tool for the local staging of rectosigmoid carcinoma.

Index words : Colon, CT
Colon, MR
Colon, neoplasms
Computed tomography(CT), helical

Address reprint requests to : Dong Ho Lee, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology Kyung Hee University Hospital
#1 Hoekidong, Dongdaemunku Seoul, 130-702, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-958-8615 Fax. 82-2-968-0787