

CT : , , 가 1

[illegible]

: 가 , , CT
 : (15), (16), (1) 가 32
 1 2 45
 1cm 12.2cm 4.3cm CT
 , , 30-35 , 70-
 75 , 3 가 가
 3
 , ,
 : 2.9mm 2.3mm , 3.3mm
 4.6mm, 4.5mm 3.8mm ,
 (ANOVA with Tukey's
 multiple comparison),
 (p=0.0001 tested by Kruskal-Wallis test).

가 , 가 가 ,

가 .

가 CT 가 ,

(,) ,

(1).) ((3-5).

가 가 가 CT 가

(1). CT mm

(CT) ,

(1, 2). , , .

가

가 CT

가 .) 가 가

가 CT가 .

1

2

CT
 1996 2 1998 9 CT
 , CT
 1.5cm , 가 58
 21 , CT
 CT 3 , 가 1 , 가
 CT 1 32 가 21 , 가 11 , 38 84
 , 59.7 , 19 6
 CT 가 13 CT
 (hypovascular) , 32
 가 15 , 가 1 17
 가 16 , CT 15
 CT Somatom Plus 4(Siemens Medical System, Erlangen, Germany) . 140 ml (Optiray 320, Mallinckrodt medical inc., St. Louis, U.S.A.) 3ml/sec 30-35 , 70-75 , 3 5mm, 7.5mm 5mm 10mm, 12mm 10mm 32 45 CT 가 (13) 가 가 (optical disc) work station 가 2 work station 3 가 (Fig. 1). 가 (window width) (level) 3 가



A



B



C

Fig. 1. 54-year-old man with stomach cancer, example of measurement.

Intraobserver difference and interobserver difference were small at the portal phase(B), compared with arterial(A) and delayed phase(C).

work station
45
540
1 cm 12.2 cm
4.3 cm
Tukey- (ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison)
260-300 25-
35
가
3, 2, 1
(3).

가 가 가

Table 1. Intraobserver Difference and Interobserver Difference Between Spiral CT Phases

	Intraobserver Difference	Interobserver Difference
Arterial phase	3.3 mm \pm 2.9	4.6 mm \pm 3.8
Portal phase	2.3 mm \pm 2.4	3.8 mm \pm 3.5
Delayed phase	2.9 mm \pm 2.9	4.5 mm \pm 4.4

3, 1
Kruskal-Wallis test 95%
CT
(3.4 cm -50 percentile)
(ANCOVA)
95%
SAS(SAS Institute, Cary, NC)

Table 2. Contrast between Hepatic Metastasis and Liver Parenchyma

Contrast	1st observer			2nd observer		
	A	P	D	A	P	D
1	30	3	16	37	1	13
2	9	9	23	4	5	30
3	6	33	6	4	39	2

A: arterial phase, P: portal phase, D: delayed phase

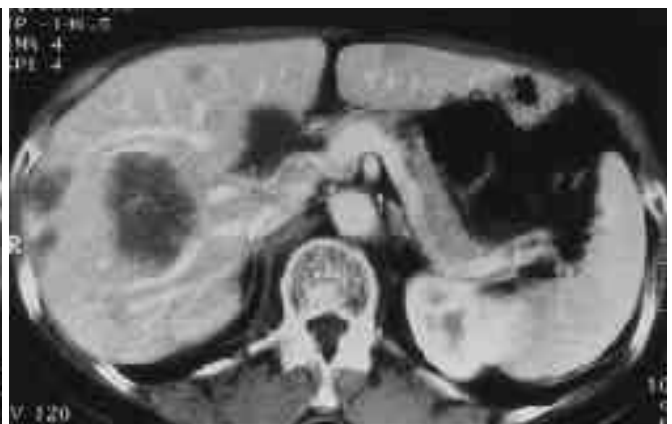
1: poor contrast between hepatic metastatic mass and liver parenchyma

2: moderate contrast between hepatic metastatic mass and liver parenchyma

3: good contrast between hepatic metastatic mass and liver parenchyma



A



B



C

Fig. 2. 55-year-old female with rectal cancer. CT scan obtained at the portal phase(B) demonstrates well defined peripheral margin and good contrast of metastatic tumor, compared with arterial(A) and delayed phase(C).

$$p=0.05$$

CT

Table 1

2.9mm, 2.3mm, 3.3mm, 3.8mm, 4.6mm, 4.5mm

Tukey-

Table 2

Kruskal-Wallis

($p=0.0001$) (Fig. 2).

(hypervascular) (Fig.

CT

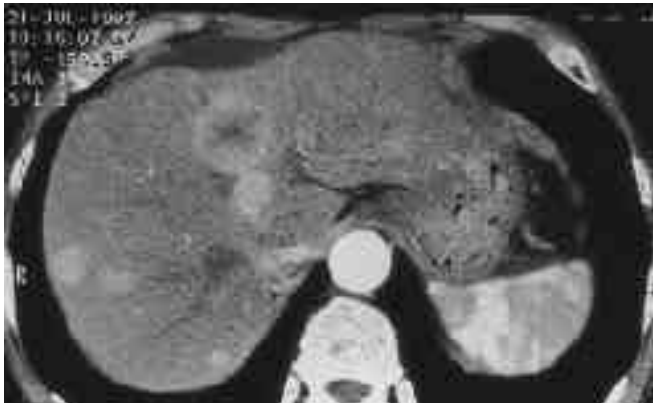
CT

CT

45 90-150

(7).

(continuous volumetric information)



A



B



C

Fig. 3. 78-year-old man with colon cancer. CT scan obtained at the arterial phase(A) shows a hypervascular mass in medial segment of left lobe of the liver. This lesion demonstrates low attenuation at portal phase(B) and delayed phase(C). Arterial phase shows well defined peripheral margin and good contrast of metastatic tumor.

[illegible]

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Spiral CT for the Measurement of Hepatic Metastatic Mass from Gastrointestinal Malignant Tumor : Relative Value of Arterial, Portal and Delayed Phase Scanning¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the relative value of arterial, portal and delayed phase images in the measurement of hepatic metastatic mass arising from gastrointestinal malignant tumor using spiral CT.

Materials and Methods : Thirty-three with 45 metastatic tumors of the liver underwent tri-phasic spiral CT. For this purpose one or two lesions were chosen in each patient whose primary tumor was shown to be stomach cancer(n= 15), colon cancer(n= 16), or ileal cancer(n= 1). Tumor size ranged from 1 to 12.2 (mean, 4.3)cm. Arterial, portal and delayed phase images were obtained at 30-35 seconds, 70-75 seconds, and 3 minutes, respectively, after the injection of contrast materials. Using a work station, two radiologists independently measured the longest diameter of the selected lesions, and a second measurement was taken three days later. Contrast, as well as intra- and interobserver differences among the three phases, was statistically analysed.

Results : Intra- and interobserver difference were, respectively, 2.3 and 3.8 mm during the portal phase; 3.3 and 4.6 mm during the arterial phase; and 2.9 and 4.5 mm during the delayed phase. ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison showed that none of these differences were statistically significant. Contrast between mass and liver parenchyma was especially clear during the portal phase (p= 0.0001, using the Kruskal-Wallis test).

Conclusion : Intra- and interobserver differences in the measurement of hepatic metastatic tumors were statistically insignificant during all three phases. The least difference and best contrast were seen during the portal phase.

Index words : Liver neoplasms, metastases
Liver neoplasms, CT
Computed tomography(CT), helical

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