

: T1 Map

가

T1 map map

T1 map

20 3 9 11

T1 map 3-5

1600, 2400 msec 20 msec 100, 200, 400, 800,

NIH Image T1 map C-

T1 T1/ T1 T1 map 가 mapping

가 (normalization)

90% Grade III 5, 100% Grade IV 6

가

9.87(4.02), 2.92 9.83(7.20), 1.43 3.11(2.68) 3.04 3.9(3.55), 2.65 5.96(3.59),

T1 T1 가 T1 가

T1 가 (proton) 가

T1 가 T1 가 T1

map

(1).

가 가

T1- T2-

가

(absolute

1
2
3

1999 4 9 96 1999 6 15

T1 T2

value) . T1 400-700msec T1 12-20msec,
FOV(field of view) 14-20cm, (matrix size) 256x256,
200--1200 msec 3mm 1mm .
T2 1-2 T2
msec(20-100 msec) 2000-3000msec 70-80msec
T1 T2 T1
T1 map T2 map T1 map
3-5 3mm
20msec 100,
(temporal lobe 200, 400, 800, 1600, 2400msec .
epilepsy) (3-5). T1 map T1
T1 map (6), TR 가
(7), (8) 가
가 T1 map Auto-PreScan R1
(9,10). R2
T1 T2 map
(11,12)
T1 map
T1 map
가 , T1 map
SUN Workstation SPARC(SUN
Microsystem, CA, U.S.A.) Powermac(Apple Computer,
Cupertino, CA, U.S.A.) T1 map
가 , T1 map SUN
Workstation GNU C gcc(version 2.72)
MPW(Machintosh Programming
Workshop: Apple Computer) MPW C
IDL(Interactive Data Language)
1996 3 1997 12 2
20 9
11 가 9 ,
가 2 9 20
15.5
가 11
가 5 , 2 ,
가 1 3
(13).
T1 map

$$S(TR, TE) = (x,y) [\exp(-TE/T2)] [1-2\exp\{-TR-Te/2\}/T1+\exp(-TR/T1)]$$
TR, TE , T1 curve
fitting . TE 가
S T1
curve-fitting
Curve-fitting Gauss-Newton
Levenverg-Marquardt . Leven- verg-
Marquardt Numerical Recipes C
3
가
1.5T (Signa, General Electric, T1 map
Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.) (local coil) 가 256
(extremity coil) , x 256 65536 T1
T1,
T2 T1 map T1

T1 map

(viable region of interest) T1

0.9 9.87(4.02)

(Fig. 2). 가 2.19 9.87(5.33)

0.9 2.92(1.89)

3.9(3.55) (Fig. 1).

2.92 9.83(7.20), 3.04 (17).

5.96(3.59)(Fig. 3), 2.65

1.43 3.11(2.68) (Fig. 4).

T1 가 가 가 가 가

T1 가 가 가 가 가

(14-15).

(16).

T1 가 가

가 T1 가 가

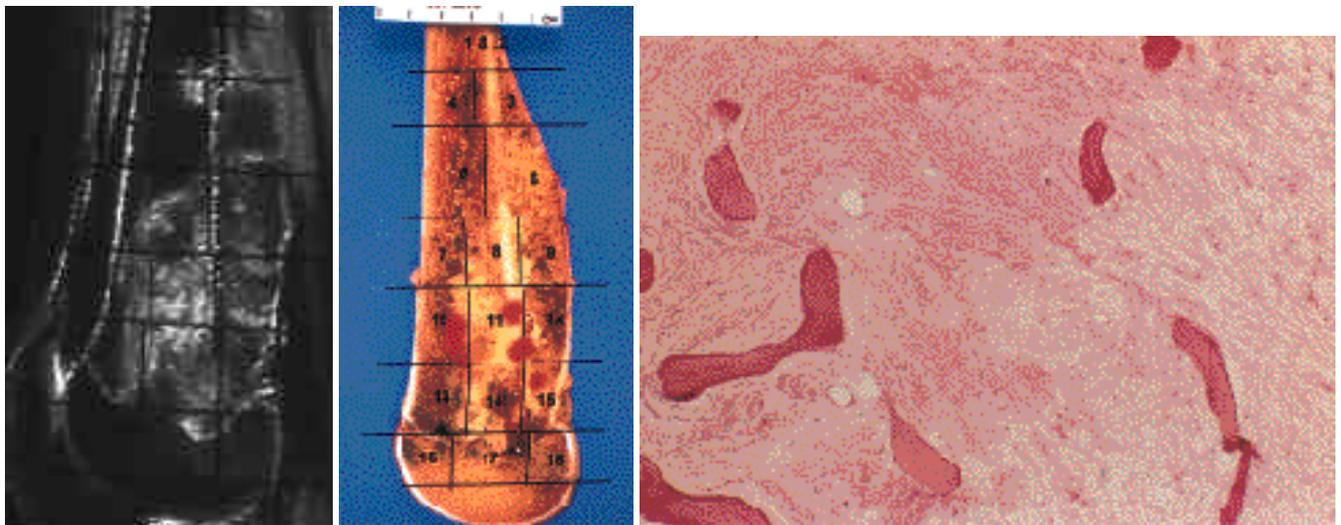


Fig. 2. Osteosarcoma , osteoblastic type with near 100% tumor necrosis

A, B. T1 map(A) shows high signal value(average 5.24) areas in the center of the tumor which correspond to tumor and fat necrosis and loose fibrin deposition in zone 11, 13, and 14 in the histological section(B). Viable tumor cells were observed at red-colored, small, multiple foci in zone 10, 11, 12, and 15. However, these regions are inseparable from the adjacent tissues on the basis of the T1 value. Most areas in zone 14 and 15 consisted of tumor necrosis with osteoid, having intermediate value(average 3.44). The area encircled by red line in zone 14 consisted of dead compact cells without osteoid where low value(average, 2.35) was measured. Relatively low value(average 2.89) area in zone 7 and 8 consisted of dense tumor osteoid with cystic degeneration. Periosteal new bone formation are found in zone 3, 6, and 9, showing relatively low value(average, 2.09). Zone 5 has compact normal bone with minimal tumor osteoid.

C. Ghost cells with no residual nucleocytoplasmic details.

23. Vanel D, Lacombe M-J, Couanet D, Kalifa C, Spielmann M, Genin J. Musculoskeletal tumors: follow-up with MR imaging after treatment with surgery and radiation therapy. *Radiology* 1987;164:243-245
24. Erlemann R, Sciuk J, Bosse A, et al. Response of osteosarcoma and Ewing sarcoma to preoperative chemotherapy: assessment with dynamic and static MR imaging and skeletal scintigraphy. *Radiology* 1990;175:791-796
25. Baere T, Vanel D, Shapeero LG, Charpentier A, Terrier P, Paola M. Osteosarcoma after chemotherapy: evaluation with contrast material-enhanced subtraction MR imaging. *Radiology* 1992;185:587-592
26. Lang P, Honda G, Roberts T, et al. Musculoskeletal neoplasm: perineoplastic edema versus tumor on dynamic postcontrast MR images with spatial mapping of instantaneous enhancement rates. *Radiology* 1995;197:831-839

Osteosarcoma : Correlation of T1 Map and Histology Map¹

Jin-Suck Suh, M.D., Mi-Jin Yun, M.D., Eun-Kee Jeong, Ph D.,
Kyoo-Ho Shin, M.D.², Woo-Ick Yang, M.D.³

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Research Institute of Radiological science Yonsei University, College of Medicine

²Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Yonsei University, College of Medicine

³Department of Pathology, Yonsei University, College of Medicine

Purpose : To determine whether T1 mapping shows regional differences between viable and necrotic regions of osteosarcomas after anticancer chemotherapy and to assess whether this mapping is able to express the characteristics of various intramural tissue components.

Materials and Methods : Eleven of 20 osteosarcomas were included in this study, while the remaining nine were excluded because the tumor site was inappropriate for comparison of T1 map and tumor macrosection. All patients underwent MR imaging for the purpose of T1 mapping, followed by pre-operative chemotherapy and subsequent limb-salvage surgery. Spin echo pulse sequencing was used with varying TR (100, 200, 400, 800, 1600, and 2400 msec) and a constant TE of 20 msec. Using a C-language software program, T1 relaxation time was calculated on a pixel-by-pixel basis and then a T1 map was generated by using a post-processing program, NIH Image. We attempted correlation of the T1 map and histologic findings, particularly in regions of interest(ROI) if certain areas were different from other regions on either the T1 or histologic map. Value was expressed as an average of the ratio of T1 of ROI and T1 of fat tissue, and this was used as an internal reference for normalization of the measurement.

Results : Tumor necrosis was 100%(Grade IV) in six specimens, and over 90 % (Grade III) in five. Viable tumor cells were found mostly in regions with chondroid matrix and seldom in regions with osteoid matrix. Regardless of cell viability, values ranged from 0.9 to 9.87(mean, 4.02) in tumor necrotic area with osteoid matrices, and from 3.04 to 3.9(mean, 3.55) in areas with chondroid matrices. Other regions with fibrous tissue proliferation, hemorrhage, and fatty necrosis showed values of 2.92-9.83(mean, 7.20), 2.65-5.96(mean, 3.59), and 1.43-3.11(mean, 2.68) respectively. The values of various tissues overlapped. No statistically significant difference was found between regions in which tumors were viable and those with tumor necrosis.

Conclusion : Although we hypothesized that areas of necrotic tumor would show an increased water component(proton number) and would have a longer T1 value than viable tumor tissues, our results were otherwise. Necrotic osteosarcoma tissues showed a wide range of T1 values according to the prevailing tissue components.

Index words : Bone neoplasms, MR

Magnetic resonance (MR), image display

Magnetic resonance (MR), tissue characterization

Magnetic resonance (MR), image processing

Osteosarcoma

Address reprint requests to : Jin-Suck Suh, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine

#132 Shinchon-dong Seodaemun-gu Seoul, Korea.

Tel. 82-2-361-5840 Fax. 82-2-393-3035 E-mail. jss@yumciris.yonsei.ac.kr