

: T1 Map

가

. . . 1 . 2

: T1 map map

T1 map

:

3

9

11

20

. T1 map

3-5

20 msec

100, 200, 400, 800,

1600, 2400 msec

. T1 map

C-

NIH Image

가 mapping

T1 map

T1

가

T1/

T1

(normalization)

: 90%

Grade III 5 , 100%

Grade IV 6

가

0.9

9.87(4.02),

3.04 3.9(3.55),

2.92

9.83(7.20),

2.65 5.96(3.59),

1.43 3.11(2.68)

. T1

가

T1

가

T1

:

(proton)

가

T1

가

가

T1

가

T1

map

가

가

(1).

가

T1-

T2-

가

가

가

1
2
3

1999 4 9 96 1999 6 15

T1

T2

(absolute

value) . T1

400-700msec 12-20msec,

FOV(field of view) 14-20cm, (matrix size) 256x256,

3mm 1mm .

T2 1-2 T2

msec(20-100 msec) 2000-3000msec 70-80msec

T1 T2 T1

T1 map T1 map

T2 가 (2).

T1 map T2 map 3-5 3mm

20msec 100,

(temporal lobe 200, 400, 800, 1600, 2400msec

epilepsy) (3-5). T1 map T1

T1 (6), T1 map TR 가

(7), (8) 가

T1 map Auto-PreScan R1

(9,10). R2

T1 T2 map (11,12)

T1

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

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

3

가

1.5T (Signa, General Electric,

Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.) (local coil)

(extremity coil) ,

T1,

T2 T1 map T1

IDL T1 map

가 256

× 256 65536 T1

T1 map
(region of interest)

T1

NIH Image

display

(Fig. 1 and 2).

mapping

T1 map

T1

가

Auto-PreScan

(Normaliza- tion)

(Internal reference tissue)

(phantom)

11

(osteoblastic)

7

4

(chondroblastic)

4가

Grade III 5

Grade IV 6

T1/
T1

T1 map

가

가

grid mapping

4-5 mm

(WI Yang)가

(Grade I, 50% ; Grade II, 50%

90% ; Grade III, 90% ; Grade IV, 100%)

가

(Fig.

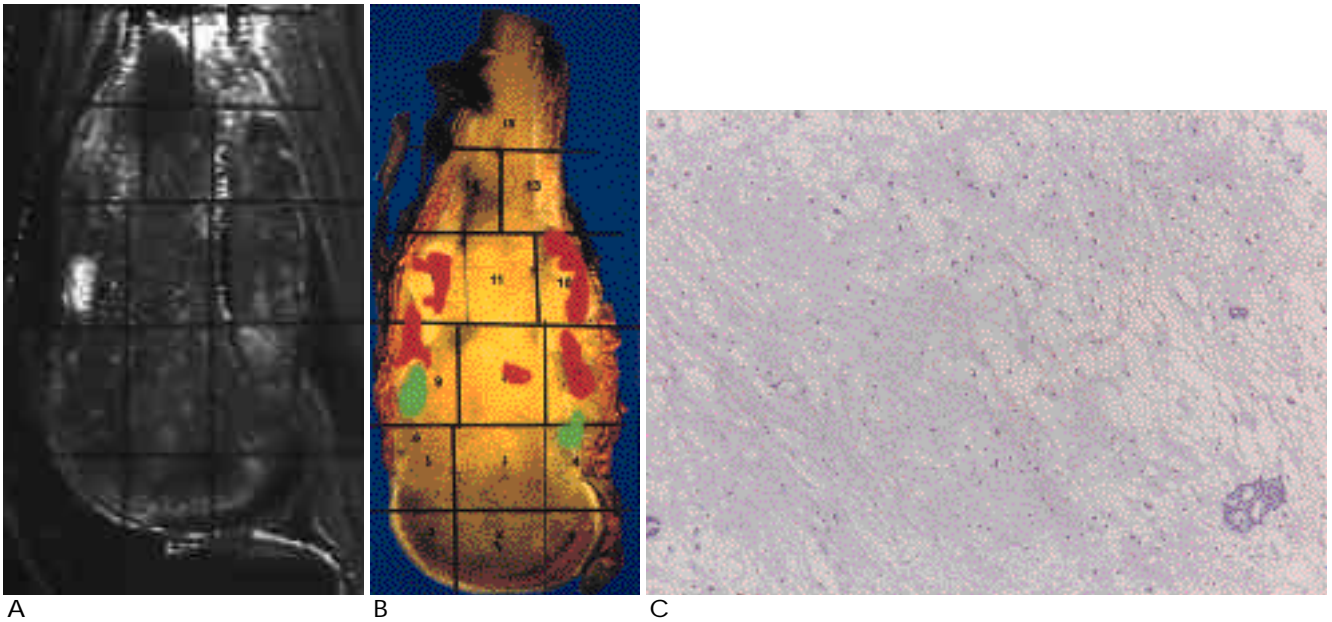


Fig. 1. Osteosarcoma with osteoblastic and chondroblastic components, having over 90 % tumor necrosis.

A, B. T1 map image(A) is different from the T1-weighted image in terms of the tissue contrast phenomenon. Fat tissue has low T1 value, revealing low intensity in the T1 map and muscle has intermediate value, showing intermediate intensity in the T1 map. Tumor is penetrating through the anterior and posterior cortex. The red-colored areas in zone 7, 9, 10, and 12 of the histological map(B) have viable tumor cells and the chondroid matrix, which revealed relatively low value(average, 3.22). Most zones with intermediate value(average 3.40) in the center of the tumor corresponded to necrotic tumor cells with myxoid degeneration and osteoid matrix. T1 map image(A) shows areas with high values (average, 9.94 and 7.32), matched by areas with green color in zone 4 and 9 of the histological map(B), which turned out to be loose connective tissue with dilated vessels. Zone 14 with low value(average, 1.94) consisted of dense osteoid without degenerative changes. Zone 13 with high value(average, 10.0) are reactive marrow changes without tumor.

C.No evidence of necosis of numerous chondrocyte within cartilageneous matrix seen in the red-colored mean in B.

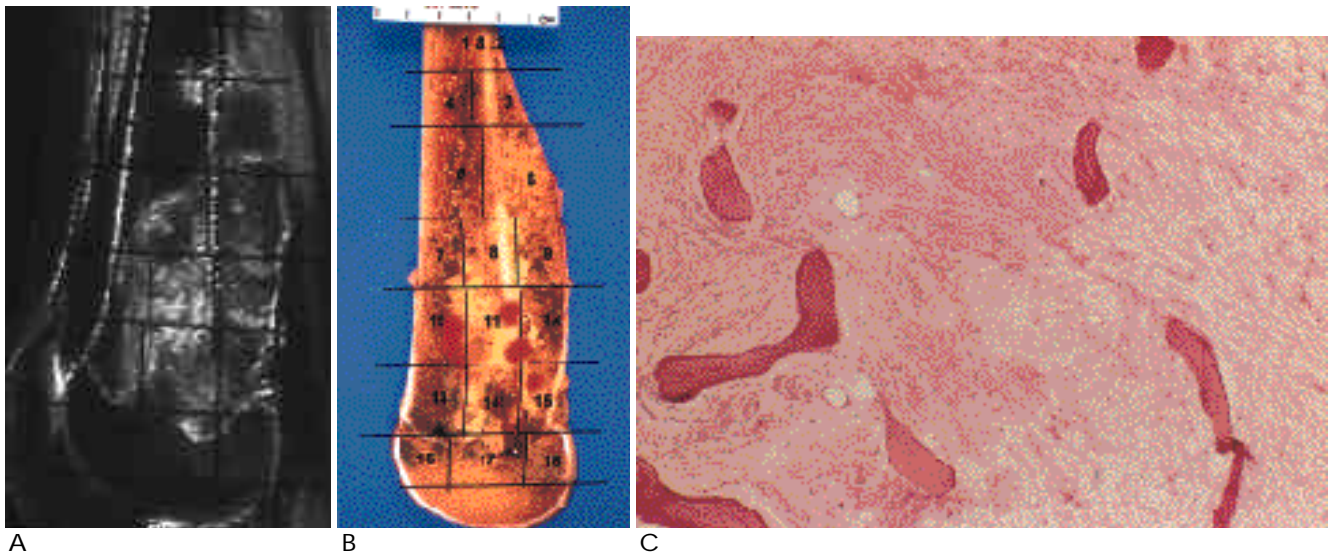
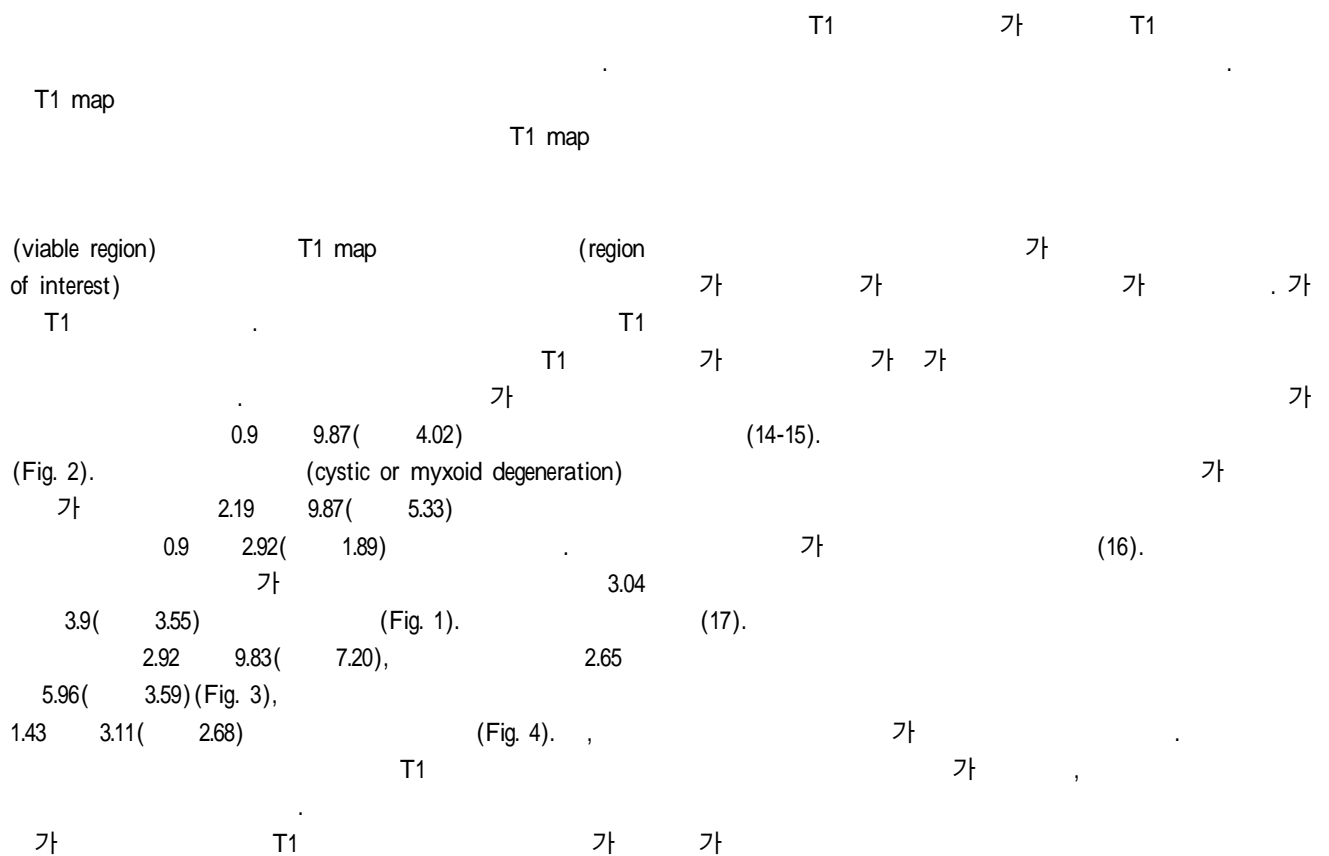


Fig. 2. Osteosarcoma, osteoblastic type with near 100% tumor necrosis

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.

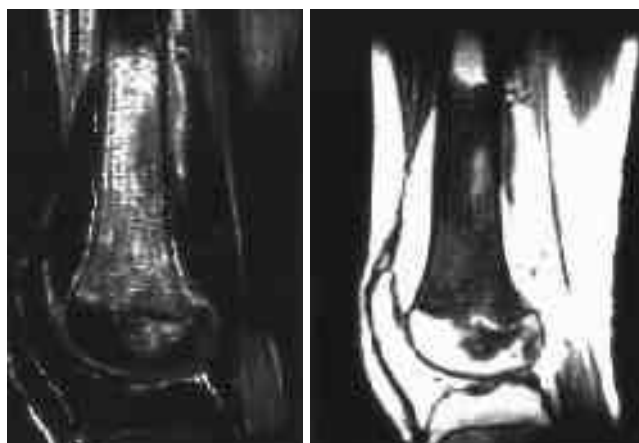


Fig. 3. Osteosarcoma, osteoblastic type with 100% tumor necrosis
A. T1 map show high signal value(average 12.1) in the proximal region of the tumor with fibro-proliferative changes and low signal value(average 3.85) in the hemorrhagic region. Intermediate value(average 4.5) in the mid-portion of the tumor were tumor necrosis filled with acellular osteoid matrix. Relatively low T1 value (average 2.78) area at the proximal tumor margin were found to have fat necrosis.
B. Corresponding T1-weighted image show high signal at the hemorrhagic region.

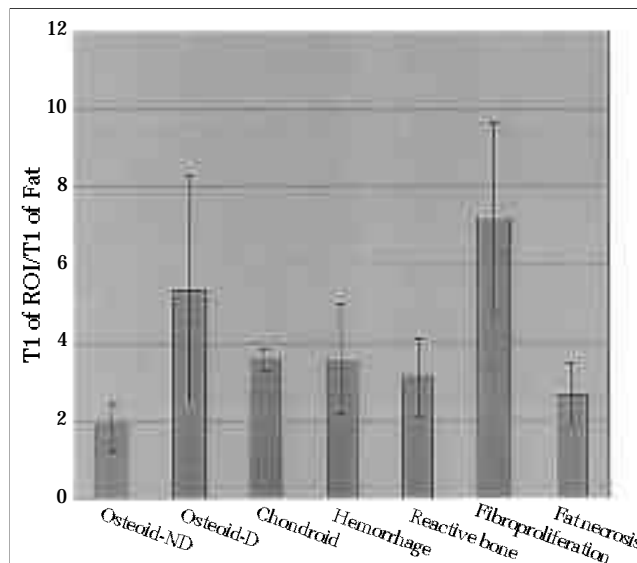


Fig. 4. Summary of ratio of T1 of various tumor tissues to fat tissue. Abbreviation D and ND indicate degeneration and lack of degeneration, respectively.

가
가 (18).
(19). Tc-99m-MDP, Ga-67-citrate, Thallium 201

가 (22-23). T1
가

가
가 (24).

(20).

가

(25-26).

T2
가
T1
T2
(pulse sequence)
(parameter)

가
가
가 (averaging)
가

T1

T1 map

가

(21).

T1, T2

T1 map

가

T1 T2

가

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13. , , , . T1
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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