

# MR CISS (Constructive Interference in Steady State)

1

1,2

1,2

CISS (Constructive Interference in Steady State)

MRI

MRI

20

2D FLASH

1.5 T MR

, CISS

CISS

. CISS

CISS

(n=17)

가

(n=5) 90%

CISS

CISS

가

(n=15)

가

가

(n=7),

(n=4)

(n=20)

CISS

: CISS

가

가

CISS

MRI

가

CT, MRI,

(MR myelography)

MRI

가

가

(1, 2).

(brachial plexus)

(6,7).

MRI

가

3D FT (Three Dimensional Fourier Trans-  
formation) CISS MRI

CT-

(3-5).

(8,9),

가

CT-

1-2mm

3D FT CISS

MRI

3D FT CISS

가

1

2

1998 11 4

1999 3 6

1998 3 7  
20  
7  
18 71 45 13  
15 ( 15 5 ),  
2 1 2  
1.5 T MRI (Vision plus,  
Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)  
T2, 2D FLASH  
3D FT CISS  
T2 (repetition  
time) [TR] / (echo time) [TE] / flip angle (FA)  
4700 msec/ 112 msec/ 180, 2D FLASH  
920 msec/ 22 msec/ 30, 3D FT CISS  
TR/TE/FA 12.25/5.9/70  
224 × 226, slab 64mm, field of view (FOV)  
200mm, 1mm, (NEX) 1  
, CP neck array coil  
3D FT CISS 3  
45  
가 ( CISS )  
가 MR  
2  
가

Table 1. Comparison of CISS and Conventional MR Sequences by Two Readers in Evaluation of Neural Foramen Stenosis.

Readers	CISS> Conventional	CISS= Conventional	CISS< Conventional
1	5/5 (100%)	0/5	0/5
2	4/5 (80%)	1/5 (20%)	0/5
mean	4.5/5 (90%)	0.5/5 (10%)	0/5

CISS: Constructive interference in steady state

T2  
CISS  
2D FLASH CISS  
가 CISS  
가  
Cochran's Q test 95%  
2  
CISS ( T2  
2D FLASH ) 가  
Table 1-3 가  
가  
5 90% (4.5/5, 90%) CISS  
(n=5) (n=4)  
CT (n=2)  
(Fig. 1A, B)  
15 가  
, CISS 3  
45  
가

Table 2. Comparison of CISS and Conventional MR Sequences by Two Readers in Visualization of Nerve Roots.

Readers	CISS> Conventional	CISS= Conventional	CISS< Conventional
1	18/20 (90%)	2/20 (10%)	-
2	16/20 (80%)	2/20 (10%)	2*/20 (10%)
mean	17/20 (85%)	2/20 (10%)	1/20 (5%)

CISS : Constructive interference in steady state

\* : Patients with infectious spondylitis or severe HIVD (herniated intervertebral disc)

Table 3. Comparison of CISS and Conventional MR Sequences for Evaluation of Other Five Criterion of Cervical Spinal Diseases.

	CISS> Conventional	CISS= Conventional	CISS< Conventional
Contrast between CSF/tissues	15/20 (75%)	5/20 (25%)	0/20
Diagnosis of HIVD (N= 15)	0/15	15/15 (100%)	0/15
Characterization of herniated disc	0/15	8/15 (53%)	7/15 (47%)
Delineation of intramedullary lesion* (N= 4 <sup>†</sup> )	0/4	0/4	4/4 (100%)
Contrast of gray-white matter	0/20	0/20	20/20 (100%)

CISS: Constructive interference in steady state

HIVD: Herniated intervertebral disc

\*: Comparison with turbo spin echo T2 weighted sagittal image

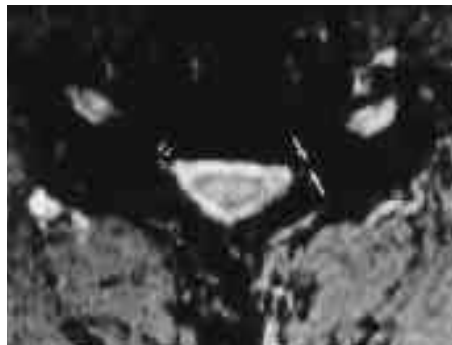
†: Compressive myelopathy

> : better than, = : equal to

Interest: ROI) 가 (Region of compressive myelopathy) 3 1 4 (Fig. 1C). T2, CISS 가 (Fig. 5). 17 (17/20, 85%) CISS (Fig. 2, 3), 20 (20/20, 100%) CISS (Fig. 6). (Fig. 2C). 1 CISS 75% (15/20) CISS 가 15 MRI 가 7 CISS (Fig. 4).



A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. Neural foramen stenosis in a 63-year-old woman with radicular pain in the left shoulder.

A. CISS reformatted axial image shows narrowing of left (white arrows) and intact right (small double arrows) C6-C7 neural foramina.

B. 2D FLASH image shows neural foramen stenosis in left (white arrows) and suspicious stenosis in right (small double arrows) C6-C7 level.

C. CISS reformatted left oblique coronal image reveals narrowing of the left neural foramen (arrows) at C6-C7.

D. CISS reformatted right oblique coronal image shows the intact right neural foramen at C4-C5, C5-C6 and C6-C7 (arrows). Neural foramina of entire cervical vertebrae can be readily evaluated at a glance on oblique coronal views.

가 : MR Constructive Interference in Steady State  
 가 CT- MRI (3-5). CT-  
 가 MRI CT- MRI Gustavo (3)  
 45-100% 6-70% 52% 85% MR

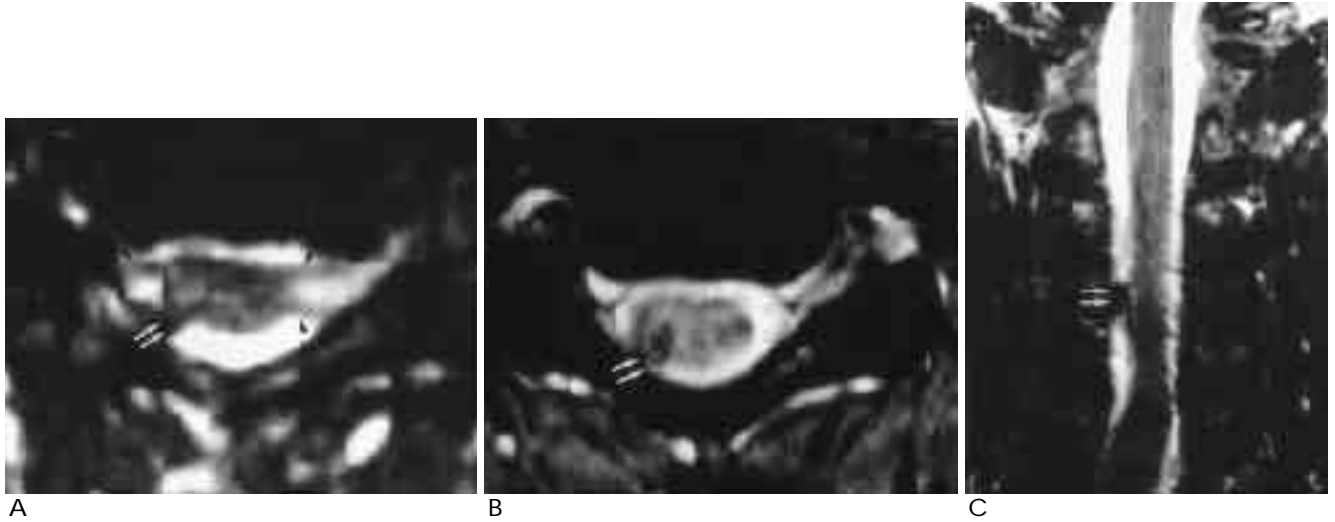


Fig. 2. Brachial plexus injury in an 18-year-old man with weakness of right arm.  
 A. CISS axial image shows a focal lesion of low signal intensity suggesting fibrotic scar tissue (double arrows) at the junction of spinal cord and dorsal rootlet. Note the intact ventral and dorsal rootlets on the both sides (arrowheads).  
 B. 2D FLASH axial image shows a similar lesion of low intensity at the same area (double arrows).  
 C. CISS coronal image displays the single lesion of low intensity at the area of C5 dorsal rootlet (double arrows) and intact rootlets of other levels.

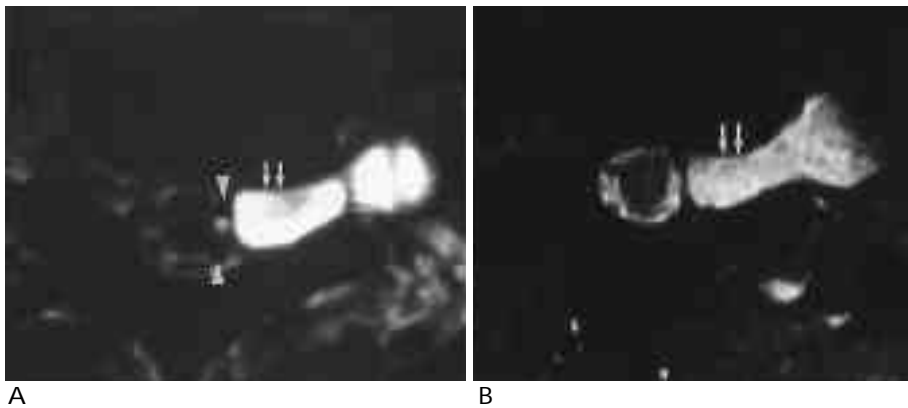


Fig. 3. Brachial plexus injury in a 23-year-old man with paresis of left arm.  
 A. CISS axial image at the level of T1-T2 reveals post-traumatic pseudomeningocele (double arrows) at the left neural foramen and extraforaminal area. But, the ventral and dorsal rootlets (arrowheads) appear to be intact.  
 B. 2D FLASH axial image reveals similar finding of the pseudomeningocele (double arrows), but the ventral and dorsal rootlets are not well delineated.

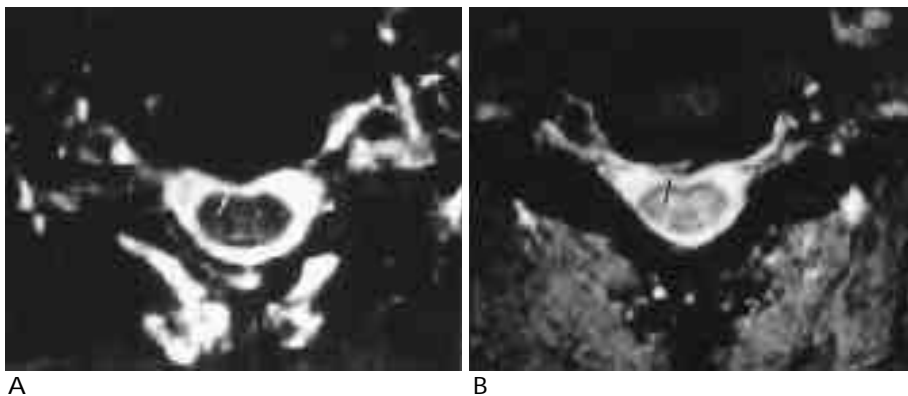


Fig. 4. Intervertebral soft disc herniation at C5-C6 in a 57-year-old man.  
 A. CISS axial image shows a focal central protrusion of low signal intensity (arrow) indenting ventral subarachnoid space. It is not possible to differentiate soft disc protrusion from osteophyte.  
 B. 2D FLASH axial image shows that the focal protrusion has high signal intensity indicating soft disc protrusion, but not osteophyte (arrow).



Fig. 5. Presumed cord edema in a 45-year-old man with infectious spondylitis and its epidural extension

A. CISS coronal image shows subtle high signal intensity within the upper cervical cord (arrow).

B. Fast spin echo T2-weighted sagittal image shows that the high signal intensity within the high cervical cord is more conspicuous (arrow). Note the infectious spondylitis with abscess extending into prevertebral and postvertebral spaces in C5-6 level.

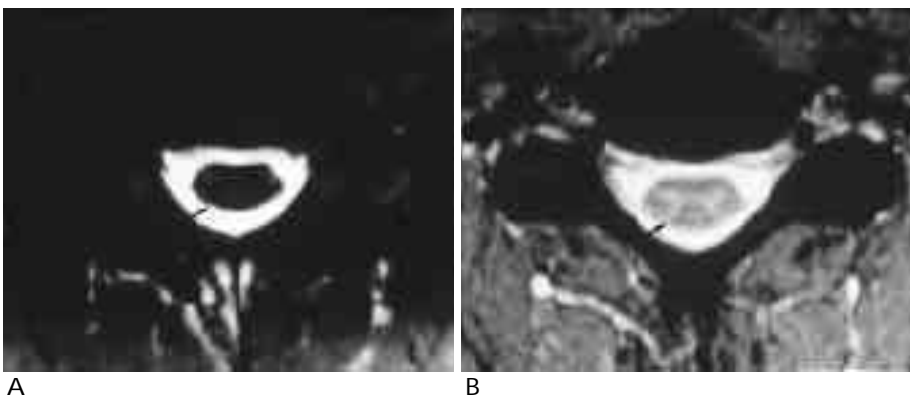


Fig. 6. Contrast between normal gray and white matters

A. CISS axial image shows poor contrast between normal gray and white matters (arrow).

B. 2D FLASH axial image shows better contrast between normal gray and white matters (arrow).

MR 가 가  
(3).  
가 , 가  
3mm  
(gradient echo) 2D FLASH 2D FLASH  
flip angle 50-60  
10 flip angle (10).  
30 flip angle  
1.5-3mm  
slice 3-5mm MRI가 가  
MRI가 가  
(3, 11). 3mm  
가 (12). 2D FLASH 3mm  
가  
CISS 0.5mm  
(8, 9), CISS  
가

### Constructive Interference in Steady State

C1      C7

가

- [Article in German]
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## Usefulness of 3D CISS Sequence in MR Imaging of Cervical Spine<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose :** To assess the value of 3D CISS (constructive interference in steady state) MR sequence in imaging the cervical spine.

**Materials and Methods :** MR images of cervical spine were prospectively obtained with both conventional (sagittal TSE and axial 2D FLASH) and CISS sequences in 20 patients suspected of having cervical spinal diseases. MR technique was performed on a 1.5T MR machine.

Axial, oblique coronal, and curved coronal images were reformatted with the 3D raw datas of CISS sequence which were obtained in coronal plane. The findings of CISS sequence were compared with those of the conventional sequence in terms of visualization of the neural foramen and nerve roots, detection and differentiation of herniated disc, conspicuity of the intramedullary lesion, contrast between the CSF and spinal cord and between the gray and white matters within the cord.

**Results :** In 17 cases including traumatic root avulsions, 3D CISS sequence demonstrated the intradural nerve roots with excellent contrast especially in coronal plane. Reformatted oblique coronal images of CISS sequence offered better visualization of entire neural foramen beyond the region of interest. CISS sequence was superior to the conventional sequence in demonstration of disease extent and correlation to the clinical symptoms in 4.5 cases of foraminal stenosis and in contrast between the CSF and spinal cord (n= 15). CISS sequence was almost equal to the conventional sequence in detection of herniated disc (n= 15). CISS was inferior to the conventional sequence in differentiation of herniated disc (n= 7), delineation of intramedullary lesion (n= 4) and in contrast between the gray and white matter within the cord in all patients.

**Conclusion :** The 3D CISS sequence gives better information than the conventional sequence especially in the evaluation of the nerve roots and neural foramina but worse contrast of intramedullary lesion. It may well be used as a supplementary sequence in assessment of foraminal stenosis and nerve root injury.

**Index words :** Cervical spine, MR

Magnetic resonance (MR), technology

Magnetic resonance (MR), three-dimensional

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