

1

2

가
: 43 104 , 55
49 . 83
21
가 29 , 15 ,
4 , 가 3
(reactive hyperplasia) 21 , 7 , (Kikuchi's disease)
12 , 9

1.5 T Magnetom Vision(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) MRI

TR 500 msec, TE 12 msec, flip angle 20 °

FLASH 2D 11.2 μT, 250 Hz
band-width, off-set 2.0 KHz

3

2

(CoMTR)

0.33(SD: ±0.04)

0.28(SD: ±0.05)

(P<0.05).

(P>0.05).

0.31

83%,

75%,

79%

:

, 0.31

가

가

가

가

가

가

50%

가

(1).

(Magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)

, MRI

가 T1 T2 가

, Damadian(2) MRI

가

1

2

1999 3 29

1999 7 27

T1, T2
(proton density weighted image)
(3,4).
(magnetization transfer image, MT image)
(5,6)
(magnetization transfer ratio, MTR)
(7,8).

21 CT MRI
10 , 11
104 55
49
가 29 가 15
(reactive hyperplasia) 21
(Kikuchi's disease) 12
7 , 9
21 12 7
(Table 1)(Fig. 1).
1.5 T Magnetom Vision(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) MRI

1996 7 1998 7
110
가
43 104
가
30 , 13 47 (5-80)
10
73

Table 1. Lymph Nodes Studied by Magnetization Transfer Imaging

Histopathology No. of Lymph Nodes	
Malignant Nodes	55
Lymphoma	15
Lymph nodes metastasis	40
Squamous cell carcinoma	29
Undifferentiated carcinoma	4
Melanoma	3
Leukemia	4
Benign Nodes	49
Tuberculosis	7
Reactive hyperplasia	21
Kikuchi's disease	12
Acute lymphadenitis	9
Total	104

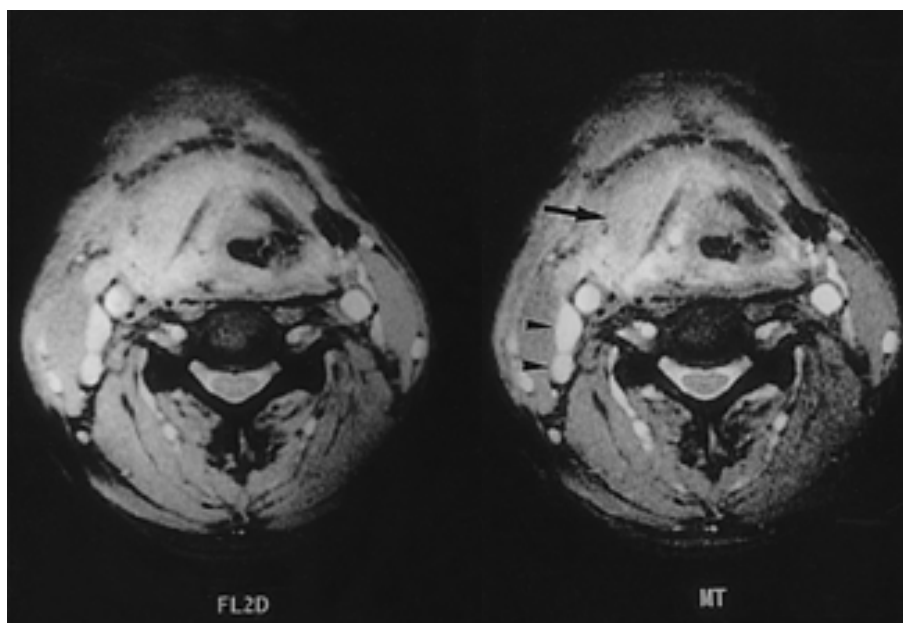


Fig. 1. Reactive hyperplasia. Enlarged right posterior cervical lymph nodes (arrowheads, CoMTR= 0.24) are seen in the patient with supraglottic squamous cell carcinoma penetrating thyroid cartilage (arrow).

T1, T2 (FLASH 2D), T1, T2 (corrected)

가 가 2

T1, T2

TR 500 msec, TE 12 msec, flip angle 20 ° (corrected)

FLASH 2D MTR, CoMTR)

(preMT image) 11.2 μ T, 250 Hz

band-width, off-set 2.0 KHz (magnetization transfer pulse)

5 mm, interslice gap 0.5 mm

CoMTR = $1 - \{ [Ms / SDs] / [Mo / SDo] \}$

CoMTR :

SDs : (Average standard deviation of back ground noise with magnetization transfer)

SDo : (Average standard deviation of back ground noise without magnetization transfer)

CT, T1, T2

3

Wilcoxon rank sum test

(noise) 가 가 (Fig. 2).

Kruskal-Wallis test

MTR = $1 - (Ms/Mo)$ (cut-off value) (Fig. 3).

MTR : (Magnetization transfer ratio)

Ms : (Signal intensity with magnetization transfer)

Mo : (Signal intensity without magnetization transfer)

55	10	45	0.31
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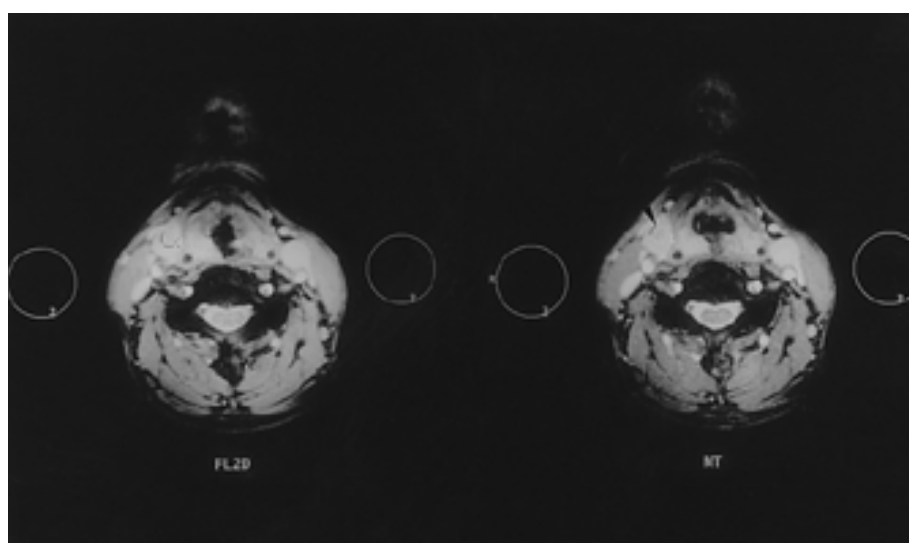


Fig. 2. Measurements of CoMTR. Supraglottic squamous cell carcinoma with both internal jugular lymph node metastases (CoMTR= 0.42). Notice the same size, shape, and location of ROI on both FLASH 2D and MT images (arrowhead).

0.23 0.49 . 0.30
10
가 2 , 7
가 1 . 2
49 12 37 0.30
0.15 0.36 . 0.31
12 4 ,
3 , 3 , 2
0.33(SD : ±
0.04) 0.28(SD : ± 0.05) Wilcoxon
rank sum test
(P<0.05)(Table 2)(Fig. 1,2,4).
Kruskal-Wallis test
(P>0.05) 가
(P>0.05)(Table 3).
Kruskal-Wallis test
(P>0.05)
(P>0.05)(Table 4).
(sternocleidomastoid muscle)
0.46(SD : ± 0.04)
0.04(SD : ± 0.02)
(Table 2)(Fig. 5).

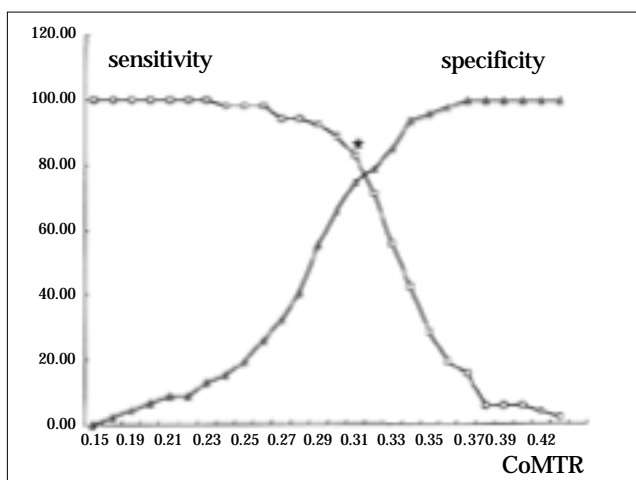


Fig. 3. Sensitivity and specificity curves of CoMTR for differentiation between malignant and benign lymph nodes. Cut-off value (star) for diagnosis of malignant nodes is 0.31.

0.31
83%, 75% 79% (Fig. 3).

1/3 300
CT CT
CT
CT
64-90%

Table 2. Mean MTR & CoMTR of Nodes, Muscle, and CSF

	MTR (SD)	CoMTR (SD)
Malignant nodes	0.35 (0.03)	0.33 (0.04)
Benign nodes	0.28 (0.06)	0.28 (0.05)
SCM muscle	0.46 (0.04)	
CSF	0.04 (0.02)	

SD : Standard deviation P < 0.05

MTR : Magnetization transfer ratio

CoMTR : Corrected MTR

P value : P value of CoMTR

Table 3. Mean CoMTR of Malignant Nodes

	CoMTR (SD)	W-R test	K-W test
Squamous cell carcinoma	0.34 (0.04)	P > 0.05	P > 0.05
Lymphoma	0.35 (0.05)		
Melanoma	0.38 (0.04)		
Leukemia	0.35 (0.02)		
Undifferentiated carcinoma	0.33 (0.02)		

W-R test : Wilcoxon rank sum test

K-W test : Kruskal-Wallis test

CoMTR : Corrected MTR

Table 4. Mean CoMTR of Benign Nodes

	CoMTR (SD)	W-R test	K-W test
Tuberculosis	0.29 (0.07)	P > 0.05	P > 0.05
Reactive hyperplasia	0.23 (0.06)		
Kikuchi's disease	0.26 (0.02)		
Acute lymphadenitis	0.28 (0.02)		

19% MRI 가 , (9-17). (proton) (free water proton) (restricted water proton) MRI (macromolecular proton) T1, T2 (amplitude) (line width) (immobile macromolecular proton) (saturation) (RF pulse) (immobile proton)

CT 가 가 CT (17). (macromolecule, : (myelin), , ,)

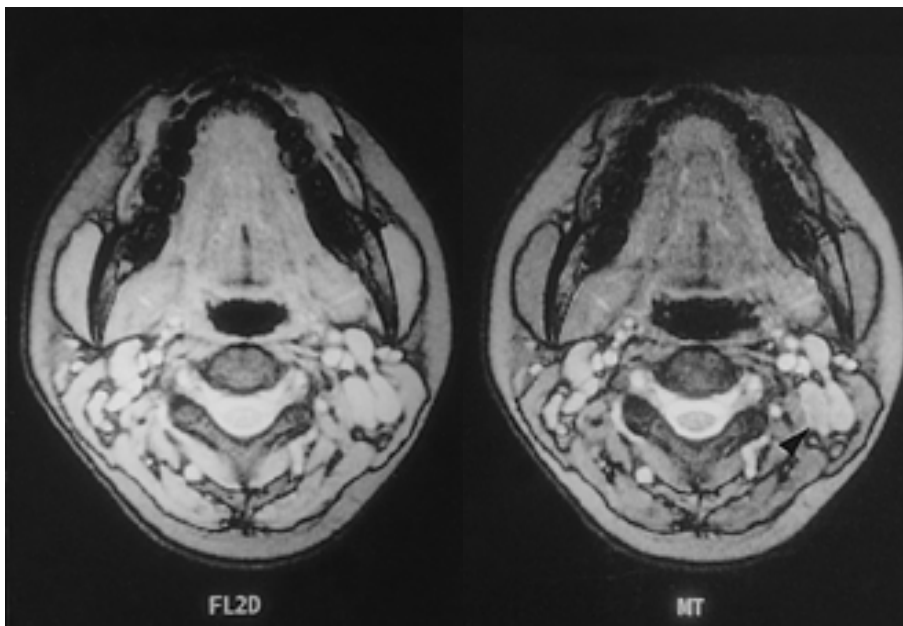


Fig. 4. Tuberculous lymphadenitis. The left posterior cervical lymph nodes (arrowhead) are enlarged and excisional biopsy reveals tuberculous lymphadenitis (CoMTR= 0.24).

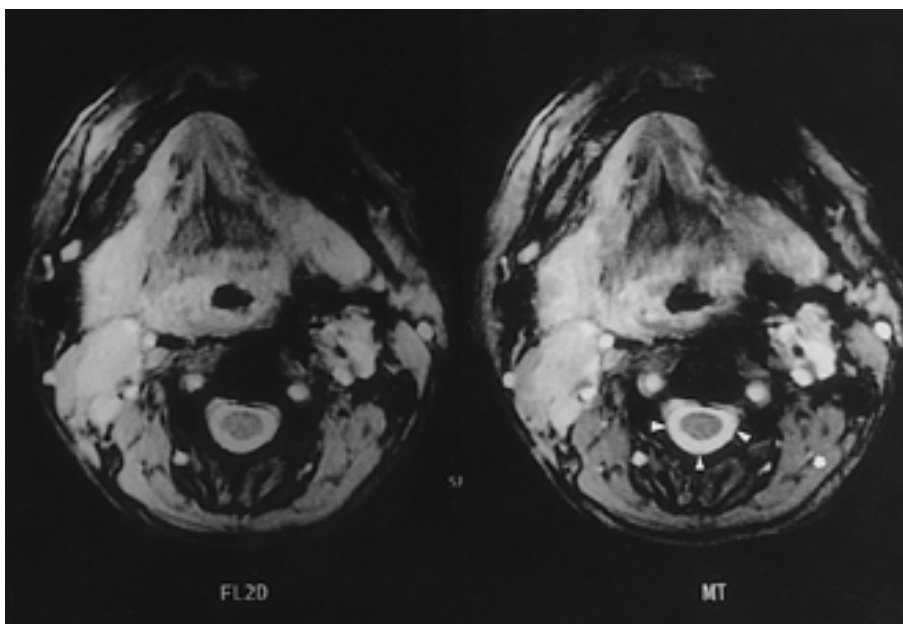
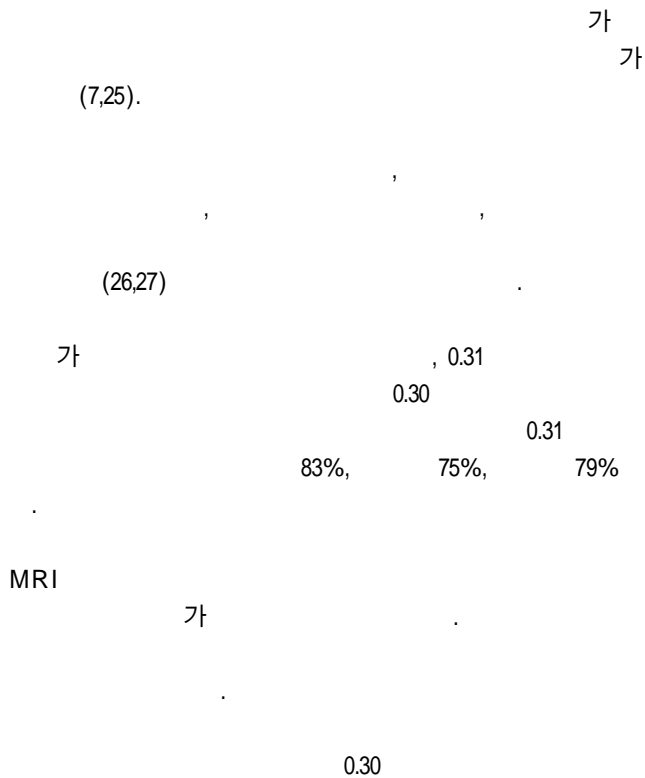


Fig. 5. FLASH 2D and MT images of muscle and CSF. Markedly suppressed signal intensity of the posterior neck muscles (asterisk) in contrast to bright signal intensity of CSF (arrowheads) on MT image, compared to FLASH 2D image.

:
 (off-center RF pulse, magneti- (0.28)
 zation transfer pulse) (P<0.05), (21)
 , 가
 (dipolar 12
 cross-relaxation), (chemical exchange) (Fig.
 (magnetization exchange) 1).
 가 ,
 가 (germinal center)
 (venule) 가 가
 (magnetization transfer effect, MT (lymphatic sinus)
 effect) , (22). Lee
 (magnetization transfer ratio, MTR) (23) T2
 .
 가 가 , , .
 가 가 가 가 .
 5% ,
 (Fig. 5). Yousem (7)
 MRI 가 ,
 MRI 가 (5,6), 가
 T1, T2 (3).
 55 10 0.30
 (3,4) , , 2 , 7
 (7,8,18-20) , 1 . 2
 Matilla
 가 (24) 48
 Boorstein (21) , 가
 96 가 ,
 가 가 가
 가 가 가 2
 가 36
 . Lundbom (18)
 , , (nuclear pleomorphism)
 (collagen) 가 1 × 1 cm
 Lexa (19) (partial volume averaging)
 (Wallerian degeneration) 가 49 12
 Schmidt-Lanterman cleft 0.31
 가 axoplasmic transport 4 , 3 , 3 ,
 가 (vesicle) 가 2 .
 가 Yousem (7)
 (specimen)
 ,
 (mitotic activity) 가 .
 가 0.46(SD: ±
 , 0.04) 가 0.04(SD: ±0.02) 가
 가 0 가
 (0.33) 가



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Magnetization Transfer Ratio in Head and Neck Lymphadenopathy : Comparison between Malignant and Benign Lymph Nodes¹

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine whether the magnetization transfer ratio(MTR) differs between malignant and benign cervical lymphadenopathy.

Materials and Methods: Magnetization transfer ratios were obtained from 104 lymph nodes of 43 patients. Fifty-five nodes were malignant and 49 were benign. Biopsy or cervical lymph node dissection was performed in 83 nodes, while the remaining 21 were diagnosed clinically or by follow-up imaging studies. Among the 55 malignant nodes, squamous cell carcinomas accounted for 29 cases, lymphomas for 15, undifferentiated carcinomas for four, acute myelogenous leukemia for four, and melanomas for three. The 49 benign nodes comprised 21 cases of reactive hyperplasia, 12 of Kikuchi's disease, nine of acute lymphadenitis, and seven of tuberculous lymphadenitis. All scans were performed using a 1.5T Magnetom Vision(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) with phased-array or Helmholtz-type neck coil. Scanning was performed with and without magnetization transfer pulse(MT pulse : 11.2 T, 250 Hz band-width, off-set 2.0 KHz) using FLASH 2D sequencing. The region of interest(ROI) for signal intensity(SI) measurements was sampled at the same nodes by keeping the position, shape and size of the ROI constant for the scans before and after the MT pulse was applied. SI measurements were repeated more than three times in each node and the mean value was used to calculate MTR. In this study, however, corrected MTRs(CoMTRs) were used for correction of the effect of background noise produced by magnetic field inhomogeneity.

Results: Mean CoMTRs of malignant and benign nodes were 0.33(SD: ± 0.04) and 0.28(SD: ± 0.05), respectively. This difference was statistically significant. At CoMTR 0.31, the sensitivity and specificity of malignant nodes were 83% and 75%, respectively.

Conclusion: A CoMTR of above 0.31 suggests malignant lymphadenopathy. CoMTR is one of the MR criteria which can serve to differentiate between malignant and benign lymphadenopathy.

Index words : Magnetic resonance(MR), tissue characterization
Magnetic resonance(MR), magnetization transfer contrast
Head and neck neoplasms, MR
Lymphatic system, MR

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