

가 CT

: CT (MR) 가
가
15-20cm 11
3mm 15mm 99
5mm (23), 5-9mm (44), 10mm (32) 3 CT
가
가
가
: CT MR 가 3
($P<0.05$). 5mm
5-9mm 10mm CT 가 74% (17/23), 89% (39/44),
100% (32/32), MR 가 61% (14/23), 89% (39/44), 100% (32/32),
5mm 5mm MR 가
CT 가
: CT MR 가 5mm

MR 가
가

가 50
가 가 가 (1). 15-20cm 11
CT
CT 3 가 (virtual
colonoscopy) 가 (2-5). 1mL
(magnetic resonance imaging: MR) 3-0 3mm
15mm 1 7-10
(artifact) 가 (Fig. 1A).
5mm, 5-9mm, 10mm 3
5mm 23, 5-9mm
MR 가 (6). 가 44, 10mm 32 99
CT

1 CT 가 3-0

1999 3 24

1999 7 19

4F

(tip) 3-0 (Fig. 1B). 1L CT (Hispeed Advantage, GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, USA) 5mm, 5mm (independent console) 2mm (retrospective reconstruction) SUN Sparc 20 Workstation (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, USA) Navigator (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, USA) -750 Black in White mode 3 가 MR 가 MR 가 (Gadopentetate dimeglumine, Oslo, Norway) 1:10 1L 7:3 1.5T MR (Signa Horizon, GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, USA) 3 (enhanced 3D fast gradient echo) (repetition time) 6.4msec, (echo time) 1.5msec, (flip angle) 45°, (matrix number) 256 × 192, 1mm

Table 1. Summary of Interobserver Agreement in CT and MR Virtual Colonoscopy

Size (mm)	CTVC kappa value	MRVC kappa value
< 5	0.92	0.63
5-9	0.7	0.64
10	1	1
Total	0.87	0.76

CTVC : CT Virtual Colonoscopy
MRVC : MR Virtual Colonoscopy

CT 가 SUN Sparc 20 Workstation Navigator White in Black mode 가 가 가 가 kappa value CT MR 가 3 (P<0.05) (Table 1). 5mm, 5-9mm 10mm CT 가 74%(17/23), 89%(39/44), 100%(32/32) MR 가 61%(14/23), 89%(39/44), 100%(32/32), 10mm 5-9mm

Table 2. Comparison between CT and MR Virtual Colonoscopy in Detection of Experimental Polyps

Size(mm)	No. of polyps	CTVC(%)	MRVC(%)
< 5	23	17 (74)	14 (61)
5-9	44	39 (89)	39 (89)
10	32	32(100)	32(100)
Total	99	88 (89)	85 (86)

CTVC : CT Virtual Colonoscopy
MRVC : MR Virtual Colonoscopy



A



B

Fig. 1. Experimental model of porcine colonic polyposis.

A. Variable sized polyps ranging from 3 to 15mm are simulated by puckering and tying the colonic mucosa.

B. A 15 cm-long segment of air-distended pig colon is sealed at each end with suture material and 4-F enema tip is placed at one end.

(Fig. 2) 5mm
CT 가

MR 가
(Fig. 3)
가

가 (Table 2).
A B

CT 가

Table 3. False Negative Lesions in CT and MR Virtual Colonoscopy

	CTVC		MRVC	
	Obsever A	Observer B	Obsever A	Observer B
Lack of experience	4	2	5	4
Behind haustral folds	4	3	3	3
Insufficient image resolution by retained fluid(CTVC) or air(MRVC)	4	4	6	6
Peripheral location(out of FOV)	1	1	1	1

CTVC : CT Virtual Colonoscopy
MRVC : MR Virtual Colonoscopy
FOV : field of view

Table 4. False Positive Lesions in CT and MR Virtual Colonoscopy

	CTVC		MRVC	
	Observer A	Observer B	Observer A	Observer B
Prominent haustral fold	0	0	2	2
Elevated mucosa by Saline-injection	0	0	1	2

CTVC : CT Virtual Colonoscopy
MRVC : MR Virtual Colonoscopy



A



B

Fig. 2. Polyps larger than 10mm in diameter.

A. CT virtual colonoscopy(CTVC) shows polyps(arrows) clearly adjacent haustral folds.

B. MR virtual colonoscopy(MRVC) also shows polyps(arrows) clearly and well correlates to CTVC.



A



B

Fig. 3. Polyps smaller than 5mm in diameter.

A. CTVC shows polyps(arrows) relatively clearly.

B. MRVC shows polyps(arrows) less prominently.



Fig. 4. False-positive lesions on MRVC.
MRVC shows true polyps(arrows), and prominent haustral fold(small arrow), and saline-injected mucosa(arrowhead) simulating polyp.



Fig. 5. Lateral view of polyps on MRVC.

가 4, 2, ,
(haustral fold) 가
4 3 , 가 가
가 4 , 가
(field of view) 가 1
. MR 가
가 5, 4
가
가
가 6, 가
가 1 (Table 3).
CT 가
MR 가 A B 3, 4
5mm
(Fig. 4)(Table 4).

(partial volume averaging effect)
(2-5). CT
CT 3 가 (virtual endoscopy)
(3-4),
가
. Dachman (9)
CT
. Royster (10) CT 가
Hara
(11) CT 가
5-9mm 10mm
71%, 5mm
28% , 5mm
CT 가
10mm 100%, 5-9mm 89%, 5mm
74%
CT 가
5mm 150
가 가 (10-15)
MR 가
MR
가
CT가 (7-8). 1
3
CT

- 가 3 가 (6). , MR 가 ,
- MR 가 5mm 5mm CT MR 가
- (6). MR 가 5mm , MR 가 CT 가
- 5mm 61%, 5-9mm가 89%, 10mm
- 100% 5mm MR 가 5mm
- CT 가 (data segmentation) 가 CT MR 가 5mm
- (voxel) 5mm (6).
- MR 가 5mm CT 가
- MR 가 MR 가 가
- 가 CT 가
- CT MR 가
- 가 (13).
- CT MR 가 (texture)
- 가
- 가
- (15).
- 가 가
- 가
- 가
- 가 (ileoce-
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The Usefulness of CT and MR Virtual Colonoscopy in the Evaluation of Experimental Polyp Models¹

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Purpose : The purpose of this study was to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of CT and MR virtual colonoscopy using an experimental model of colonic polyposis.

Materials and Methods : Eleven pig colons ranging from 15 to 20 cm in length were cleansed and a total of 99 variable sized polyps ranging from 3 to 15 mm in diameter were created. The polyps were divided into three groups according to size : < 5 mm(n= 23), 5-9 mm(n= 44), and 10 mm(n= 32) in diameter. Each specimen was scanned using spiral CT and MRI. Each CT and MR virtual colonoscopy was independently evaluated by two radiologists blinded to the location, size and numbers of polyps, but aware that polyps were present. Interobserver agreement regarding the detection rate of the polyps during the two types of virtual colonoscopy was measured and the diagnostic accuracy of CT and MR virtual colonoscopy was compared.

Results : In both CT and MR virtual colonoscopy, the detection rates determined by the two radiologists coincided in all three groups(p< 0.05). The detection rates of polyps less than 5 mm, between 5 and 9 mm, and 10mm or larger in diameter were 74 %(17/23), 89 %(39/44), and 100 %(32/32), respectively, in CT colonoscopy, and 61 %(14/23), 89 %(39/44), and 100 %(32/32), respectively in MR colonoscopy. In polyps 5 mm or larger, the results of the two types of virtual colonoscopy coincided but in those less than 5 mm in diameter, the results of MR virtual colonoscopy were slightly inferior to those of CT colonoscopy.

Conclusion : Both CT and MR virtual colonoscopy provide high detection rates of colonic polyps 5 mm or larger in diameter and these techniques can therefore be used to diagnose colonic mass lesions.

Index words : Colon, neoplasms

Computed tomography(CT), image processing

Computed tomography(CT), three-dimensional

Magnetic resonance(MR), image processing

Magnetic resonance(MR), three-dimensional

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