

## CT

1

. . . . .

:

가 CT

.

:

7

36-69

59

가 5

3ml/sec

120-135ml

가 2

CT

MPR

curved MPR

CT

1 (61 )

6

(1-6 )

가

(orientation)

가

NASCET (North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial)

(%)

가

:

CT

(%) CA CT

가 (P=0.237).

, CT

5

:

CT

가

. CT

가

(7).

가

(8-12).

(1-6).

가

가

(13). MRA

,

가

CA),

(Conventional angiography,

(Color Doppler sonography),

(MR angiography, MRA),

가

(14-16).

CA

가

가

CTA

CTA

가

(17-20),

(21).

1

1998 11 4

1999 3 6

CTA

1996 6 1996 12

7

36-69 , 59 . CA  
(Multistar T.O.P, Siemens, Erlan-  
gen, Germany)

4.5-7mm , 35-55mm  
Wallstent(Medinvent SA, Lausanne, Switzerland)

. 5 , 2

가 30%

5mm

CT

가

6 2-6 , 1 61

CTA CT(Hispeed Advantage, GE Medical Systems,  
WI. U.S.A.)

120-135ml (Ultravist 370, Schering, Berlin,  
Germany) 3ml/sec

(table speed) 3mm/sec,  
3mm 20

120mm

(multiplanar reformation, MPR) 3

( Window level: 300-500, Window width: 2000-  
3000) Curved MPR

2 가 CA  
CTA

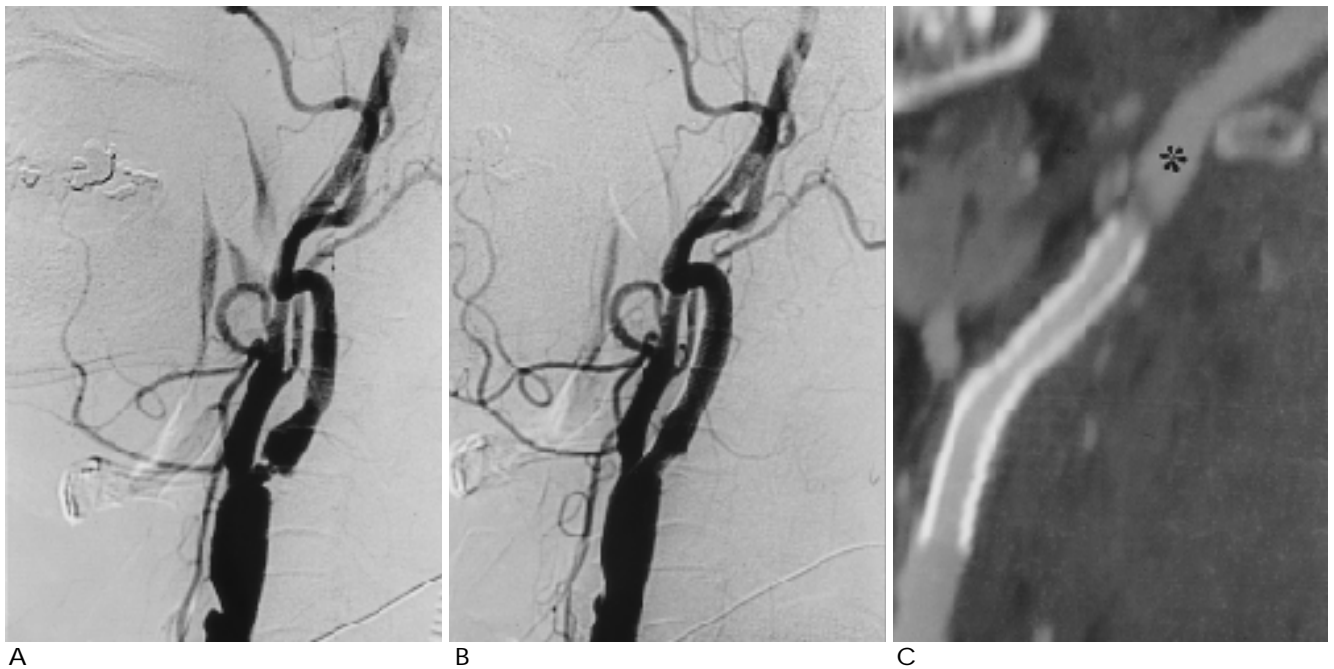


Fig. 1. Comparison of conventional angiography and CT angiography in stent-implanted left common and internal carotid artery in a 61-year-old man (Case 1)  
A. Conventional angiography shows severe stenosis in the distal portion of left internal carotid artery.  
B. After Wallstent implantation, conventional angiography shows expansion of the stenosed portion of the left internal carotid artery.  
C, D. CT angiography using MPR (C) and curved MPR(D) technique in stent-implanted left internal carotid artery reveals the patent lumen. Note the presence of outflow in the distal portion of the stent(asterisk).

(%)

NASCET (North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial)

(%) 가 (22).

(%)

(N) 가 (D)

(D/N × 100(%)) 가 (Table 1).

CA

CTA

가 CTA

“ - ”

가

3 . CA CTA

Wilcoxon signed ranks test

Table 1. Comparison of Dilatation Degree\*(%) of Stent between conventional Angiography(CA) and CT Angiography(CTA)

Case No.	Age/ Sex	Stent Location	Outflow in distal stent of ICA*	Dilatation degree(%) in CA	Dilatation degree(%) in CTA	p
1	61/M	CCA+ ICA	Presence	82.7	94.6	-11.9
2	36/M	ICA	Presence	84.9	83.6	+ 1.3
3	61/M	CCA+ ICA	Presence	90.5	84.0	+ 6.5
4	69/M	ICA	Presence	90.3	79.4	+ 10.4
5	68/M	ICA	Presence	85.5	83.5	+ 2.0
6	63/M	ICA	Presence	87.0	81.9	+ 5.1
7	56/M	ICA	Presence	89.8	80.4	+ 9.4

\*: Dilatation degree(%); Narrowest diameter of ICA(D)/Normal diameter of distal ICA(N) × 100

+ : ICA: internal carotid artery

p : differences of dilatation deg

between CA and CTA

+ : larger diameter in CA

- : smaller diameter in CA rather than CTA

**Abstract**—The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week training program on the heart rate variability (HRV) of young adults. The study was conducted in a laboratory setting. The subjects were 20 young adults (10 males and 10 females) who were randomly assigned to two groups: a control group and a training group. The control group was instructed to maintain their current level of physical activity, while the training group was instructed to engage in a 12-week training program. The training program consisted of three sessions per week, each lasting 30 minutes. The sessions were designed to improve cardiovascular fitness and reduce stress. The HRV was measured at the beginning and end of the training program. The results showed that the training group had a significant increase in HRV compared to the control group. This suggests that the training program was effective in improving cardiovascular fitness and reducing stress. The findings of this study have implications for the use of HRV as a measure of cardiovascular fitness and stress in young adults.



Fig. 2. Comparison of conventional angiography and CT angiography in stent-implanted left internal carotid artery in a 63-year-old man (Case 6)

A. Conventional angiography shows severe stenosis in the middle portion of the left internal carotid artery.

B. After Wallstent implantation, conventional angiography shows expansion of the stenosed portion of the left internal carotid artery.

C. CT angiography using MPR technique in stent-implanted left internal carotid artery reveals the patent lumen. Note the presence of calcific nodule (arrowhead) at the wall of the implanted-stent.

CT

CA  
(p= 0.237) (Table 1).

MPR

CTA

5

MPR

(21). 3

가 가

(1-6).  
(1,2),

(25). , SSD  
가

(26).  
MPR

(3-6).

가

TA . CA 가 , MRA C-  
, ,  
, 가 PR Curved MPR  
CA CTA CA 가  
CA 가 (7). Castillo 가  
3 CTA CA 50%

가

(8-12)

Marks 가 (27).  
89% 가 3D CTA CA  
(28).

가 (13). MRA

가

가 CTA  
(n=7)

가 가

가 (14),  
(ferromagnetic)  
(15,16). CTA CA , CTA

(17-20). Rubin  
CTA ,  
가 3D CA

(23,24). MPR CTA  
Surface 가

CTA 3가 가 (17-19).  
shaded display(SSD)  
(voxel) . CTA CA  
3

(Maximum intensity projection,  
MIP)

CTA 가

1. Motarjeme A, Keifer JW, Zuska AJ. Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty of the brachiocephalic arteries. *AJR* 1982;138:457-462
2. Theron J, Courtheoux P, Henriot JP, et al. Angioplasty of supraaortic arteries. *J Neuroradiol* 1984;11:187-200
3. Garrido E, Montoya J. Transluminal dilatation of internal carotid artery in fibromuscular dysplasia: a preliminary report. *Surg Neurol* 1982;16:469-471
4. Bockenheimer SA, Mathias K. Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty in arteriosclerotic internal carotid artery stenosis. *AJNR* 1983;4:791-792
5. Tsai FY, Matovitch V, Hieshima G, et al. Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty of the carotid artery. *AJNR* 1986;7:349-358
6. Theron JG, Payelle GG, Coskun O, Huet HF, Guimaraens L. Carotid artery stenosis: treatment with protected balloon angioplasty and stent placement. *Radiology* 1996;201:627-636
7. Earnest IV F, Forbes G, Sandok BA, et al. Complications of cerebral angiography: prospective assessment of risk. *AJR* 1984;142:247-253
8. Chang YJ, Lin SK, Ryu SJ, Wai YY. Common carotid artery occlusion: evaluation with duplex sonography. *AJNR* 1995;16:1099-1105
9. Polak JF, Bajakian RL, O'Leary DH, Anderson MR, Donaldson MC, Jolesz FA. Detection of internal carotid artery stenosis: comparison of MR angiography, color doppler sonography, and arteriography. *Radiology* 1992;182:35-40
10. Vroegindeweij D, Tielbeek AV, Buth J, van Kints MJ, Landman GHM, Mail WPTM. Recanalization of femoropopliteal occlusive lesions: a comparison of long-term clinical, color duplex US, and arteriographic follow-up. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1995;6:331-337
11. Derdeyn CP, Powers WJ, Moran CJ, Cross III DT, Allen BT. Role of doppler US in screening for carotid atherosclerotic disease. *Radiology* 1995;197:635-643
12. Poznaniak MA, Ziagzebski JA, Scalan KA. Spectral and color doppler artifacts. *Radiographics* 1992;12(1):35-44
13. Robbin ML, Lockhart ME, Weber TM, et al. Carotid artery stents: early and intermediate follow-up with doppler US. *Radiology* 1997;205:749-756
14. Marchal G, Bosmans H, van Fraeyenhoven L, et al. Intracranial vascular lesions: optimization and clinical evaluation of three-dimensional time-of-flight MR angiography. *Radiology* 1990;175:443-448
15. Pusey E, Lufkin RB, Brown RK, Splpmo MA, Stark DO, Tarr RW, Hanafee WN. Magnetic resonance imaging artifacts: mechanism and clinical significance. *Radiographics* 1986;6(5):891-911
16. . MRI artifact. 1997;1:51-57
17. Dillon EH, van Leeuwen MS, Fernandez A, Mail WPTM. Spiral CT angiography. *AJR* 1993;160:1273-1278
18. Galanski M, Prokop M, Chavan A, Schaefer CM, Jandeleit K, Nischelsky JE. Renal arterial stenoses: spiral CT angiography. *Radiology* 1993;189:185-192
19. Rubin GD. Three-dimensional helical CT angiography. *Radiographics* 1994;14:905-912
20. Sameshima T, Futami S, Morita Y, et al. Clinical usefulness of and problems with three-dimensional CT angiography for the evaluation of arteriosclerotic stenosis of the carotid artery: comparison with conventional angiography, MRA, and ultrasound sonography. *Surg Neurol* 1999;51(3):301-308
21. Fisher EK, Magid D, Robertson DD, Brooker AF, Weiss P, Siegelman SS. Metallic hip implants: CT with multiplanar reconstruction. *Radiology* 1986;60(3):675-681
22. Fox AJ. How to measure carotid stenosis. *Radiology* 1993;186:316-318
23. Rubin GD, Dake MD, Napel S, Jeffrey RB. Renal stent position and patency: evaluation with spiral CT angiography(abstr). *Radiology* 1992;185(p):181
24. Rubin GD, Dake MD, Napel S, et al. Spiral CT of renal artery stenosis: comparison of three-dimensional rendering techniques. *Radiology* 1994;190:181-189
25. Schwartz RB, Jones KH, Chernoff DM, et al. Common carotid artery bifurcation: evaluation with spiral CT. *Radiology* 1992;185:513-519
26. Takahashi M, Ashtari M, Papp Z, et al. CT angiography of carotid bifurcation: artifacts and pitfalls in shaded surface display. *AJR* 1997; 168:813-817
27. Castillo M. Diagnosis of disease of the common carotid artery bifurcation: CT angiography vs catheter angiography. *AJR* 1993;161:395-398
28. Marks MP, Napel S, Jordan JE, Enzmann DR. Diagnosis of carotid artery disease: preliminary experience with maximum-intensity-projection spiral CT angiography. *AJR* 1993;160:1267-1271

## Usefulness of CT Angiography after Metallic Stent Implantation of the Internal Carotid Artery<sup>1</sup>

Man Won Yoon, M.D., Hyeon Chul Kim, M. D., Jae-Kyu Kim, M.D., Jeong-Jin Seo, M.D.  
Gwang-Woo Jeong, Ph.D., Heoung-Keun Kang, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Chonnam University Hospital

**Purpose :** To evaluate the usefulness of CT angiography in patients with implantation of metallic stent for stenosed internal carotid artery.

**Materials and Methods :** Seven patients with atherosclerotic stenosis of the internal carotid artery underwent metallic stent implantation. All were male and their ages ranged from 36 to 69 years. A total of seven stents were placed in the internal carotid artery in five patients and in the carotid bifurcation in two. Spiral CT scans were obtained and CT angiographic images were reconstructed using MPR or curved MPR techniques at a workstation. The interval between CT and conventional angiography did not exceed six days except in one patient, in whom it was 61 days. CT and conventional angiography were compared for stent position with respect to the carotid bifurcation, stent deformation, intraluminal filling defect, and luminal caliber and outflow. Luminal patency of the implanted stent was measured according to NASCET (North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial) criteria, and statistically processed ( $p > .05$ ). The presence or absence of intrastent thrombus and vascular wall calcification was determined using axial source images.

**Results :** In all patients, CT angiographic findings matched those obtained by conventional angiography. Complications such as migration or deformation of an implanted stent, intraluminal filling defect, change of luminal caliber or outflow of implanted stent were not observed in any patient. In two studies in which Wilcoxon signed rank test was used, degree of stent expansion correlated closely ( $p = 0.237$ ). Axial source images showed that in no patient was an intrastent thrombus present, though in five, vascular wall calcification of internal carotid arteries outside the stent was noted.

**Conclusion :** CT angiography is useful for the assessment of positional change, occlusion, and luminal patency of a stent-implanted internal carotid artery.

**Index words :** Arteries, transluminal angioplasty  
Carotid arteries, CT  
Carotid arteries, angiography

Address reprint requests to : Man Won Yoon, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology Chonnam University Hospital  
#8 Hakdong, Dongku, Kwangju, 501-757 Korea.  
Tel. 82-62-220-5751 Fax. 82-62-226-4380