

HASTE

:

1

.

: HASTE (TE 90 msec, TE 134 msec)

.

30

12 , 4 , 14 . 90 msec

134 msec 가 HASTE , , ,

, , , 3가 가

: TE 90 msec

TE 134 msec

(p<.05).

TE 90 msec

가 TE 134 msec

TE 134 msec (p<.05).

: HASTE 134 msec T2

90 msec 가

가 가 (fast spin echo)

T2

T2

(5).

. Half-Fourier acquisition single-shot turbo spin-echo (HASTE)

HASTE T2

TE 134 msec

T2

3가 TE가 90 msec

(respiratory gating), (respiratory triggering),
(fast spin echo, FSE)

(1-4)

T2

HASTE

가

(echo time, TE)

T2

가 . HASTE 34

TE 60 msec

1 ,

1 ,

(fat suppression)

500 msec

sion)

가

1

Lee

HASTE

TE 90 msec

30 (17 , 13)

49

. HASTE

TE 90 msec 134 msec 가

1

1998 6 11

1999 8 2

: HASTE

msec

HASTE TE 90 msec TR (repetition time), infinite; , 650 Hz/ pixel; , 4.4 msec; , 306 × 350 mm; matrix size, 224h × 256; , 8 mm; , 2 mm; , 19 sec . TE 134 msec matrix size, 192h × 256; acquisition time, 20 sec TE 90 msec

AFP) 26 (alpha-fetoprotein, 2

1 3 5 가 1 cm

12 , 4 , 14 16

7 2 (, 1cm 가 가 (erector spinae muscle)

3 가

5.2 cm²

1.5-T (Magnetom Vision; Siemens Medical Systems, Erlangen, Germany) Circularly polarized body array coil

TE 90 msec 0.74 cm², TE 134 msec 0.72 cm² 가

15 TE 90 msec 0.61 cm², TE 134 msec 0.76 cm² (erector spinae muscle)

TE 90 msec 1.1 cm² 가

TE 90 msec TE 134

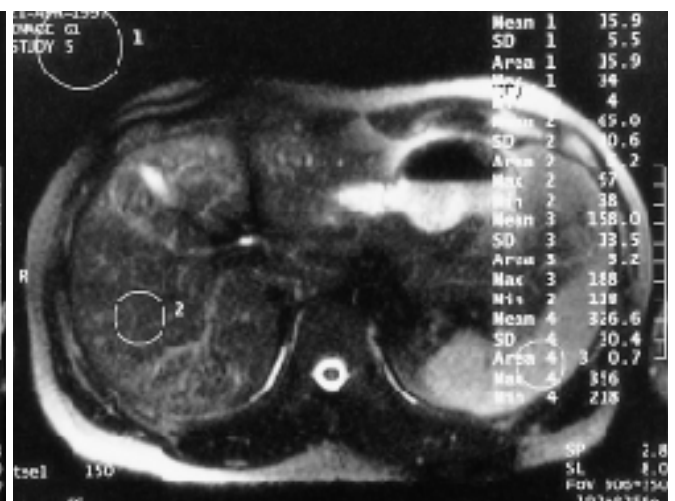
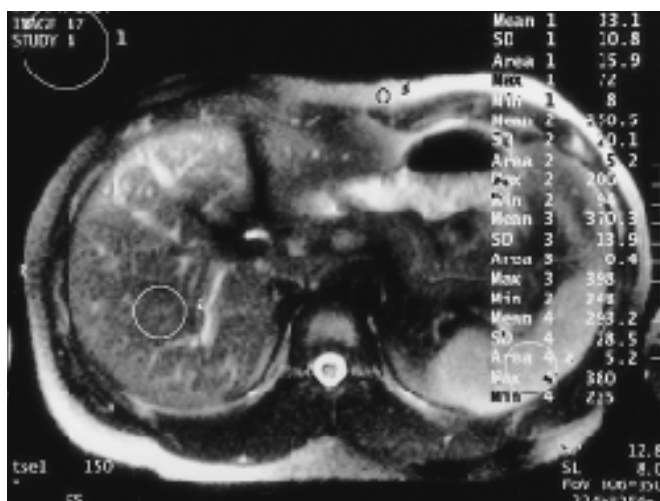


Fig. 1. Measurement of signal intensity in a normal subject using a HASTE sequence with TE 90 msec (A) and TE 134 msec (B). Regions of interest (ROI) were placed in background (ROI 1) and liver (ROI 2) with constant size of 15.9cm² and 5.2cm². ROI 3 was placed in subcutaneous fat (in TE 90 msec) and spleen (in TE 134 msec). ROI 4 was placed in spleen (in TE 90 msec) and subcutaneous fat (in TE 134 msec).

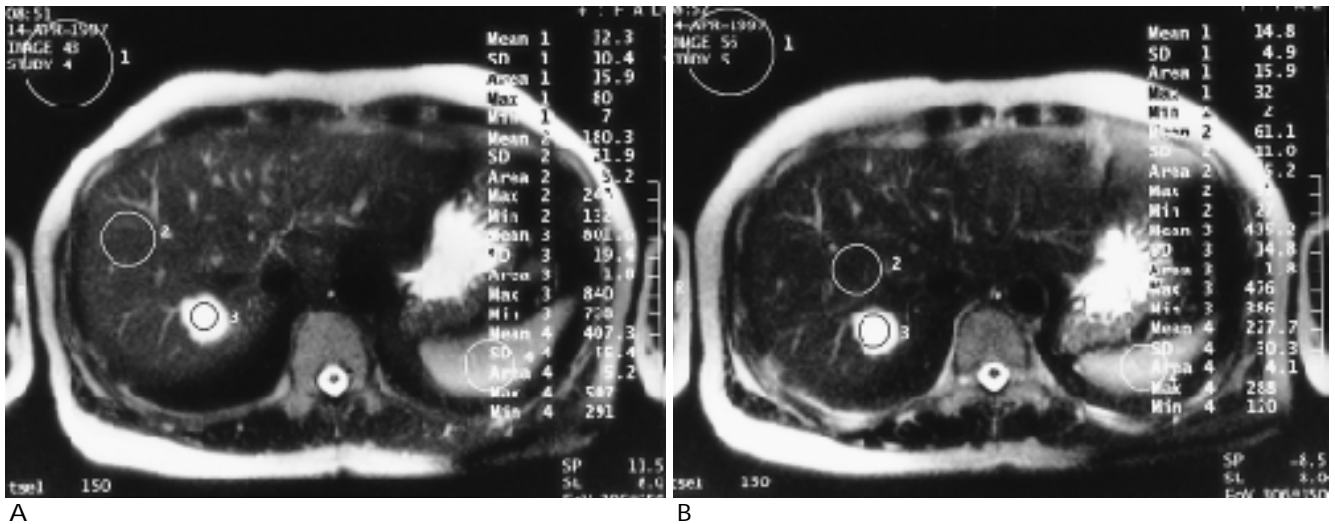


Fig. 2. An example of hepatic hemangioma on a HASTE sequence with TE 90 msec (A) and TE 134 msec (B). Regions of interest were placed in background (ROI 1), liver (ROI 2) and hemangioma (ROI 3) with constant size of 15.9 cm², 5.2 cm², and 1.8cm², respectively. ROI 4 was placed in spleen with a different size of 5.2 cm²(in TE 90 msec) and 4.1 cm²(in TE 134 msec).

가 1 cm
15.9 cm²
TE 134 msec
TE 90 msec
(p<.05)
TE 90 msec가
(p>.05). TE 90 msec가
(p<.05).
TE
134 msec가 TE 90 msec (p<.05)
TE 134msec
(p>.05). TE 90
msec
(p>.05).
TE 134 msec (p<.05) TE 90 m-
sec가 (p<.05).
가
TE 90msec 0: 23 , 1: 6
TE 134msec 0: 28 , 1: 2 , 2: 0 3: 0
TE 90 msec 0: 0 , 1: 4 , 2:
TE 134 msec 0: 0 , 1: 2 , 2: 7
20 , 3: 6
, 3: 21 . 30
TE 90 msec 8 TE 134 msec 17
TE 90 msec 18
TE 134 msec 13
가 TE 90 msec 4 TE
134 msec
Wilcoxon signed ranks test
TE 134 msec가 TE 90 msec

: HASTE

(p<.05).

가

HASTE 4.4 msec

가 64

T2 가

(6).

HASTE , Lee TE 90

59 60 msec

msec

TE 134 m-

T2

HASTE

TE 90 msec

TE 134msec

가 (5). HASTE

40%

TE가

TE 90 msec

T2 가

TE가

(7).

TE

TE

가

HASTE

HASTE

TE 134

10.92 msec,

(6),

120

가

msec

T2

Table 1. Ratios of S/N, SD/N, and SI in a HASTE sequence with TE 90 and TE 134 msec

	SI [†]		SD/N [†]		S/N [†]	
	90 msec	134 msec	90 msec	134 msec	90 msec	134 msec
Liver	-	-	-	-	16.04+/-4.27	12.41+/-2.63
Spleen	1.81+/-0.34	2.89+/-0.84	12.54+/-5.45	23.12+/-10.11	28.56+/-7.71	35.53+/-10.94
Pancreas	0.89+/-0.20	1.37+/-0.31	-1.88+/-3.20	4.26+/-3.63	14.17+/-3.17	16.21+/-4.94
GB	4.89+/-1.40	10.53+/-2.94	61.50+/-19.37	115.71+/-34.74	77.53+/-21.19	128.12+/-35.88
Fat	2.01+/-0.58	2.50+/-0.92	15.45+/-7.86	17.47+/-9.76	31.49+/-8.01	29.88+/-9.51
Muscle	0.73+/-0.14	0.63+/-0.16	-4.45+/-3.51	-4.81+/-2.63	11.58+/-2.40	7.60+/-1.82
Cystic lesions [‡]	3.56+/-1.08	6.17+/-2.70	40.29+/-18.50	59.93+/-28.52	56.78+/-19.15	72.44+/-29.16

Note.-S/N; signal to noise, SD/N; signal difference to noise, SI; signal intensity.

[†]Numbers are mean +/-standard deviation.

[‡]Cystic lesions are hemangiomas and cyst

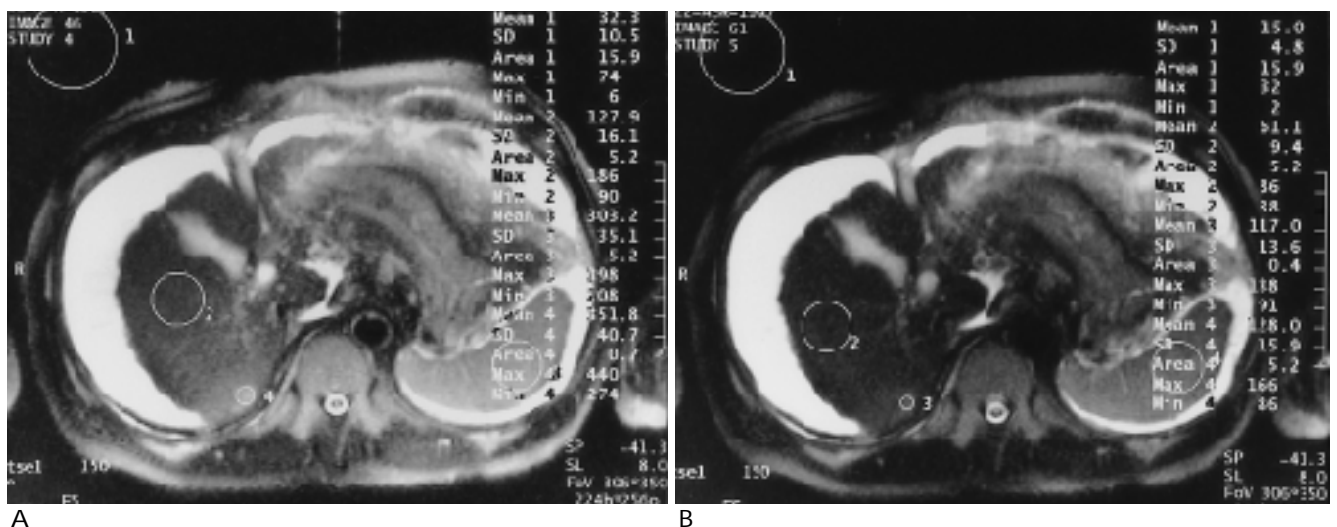


Fig. 3. Imaging of pancreatic parenchyma using a HASTE sequence with TE 90 msec (A) and TE 134 msec (B). Regions of interest were placed in background (ROI 1) and liver (ROI 2) with constant size of 15.9cm² and 5.2cm². Indeterminate focal lesion was detected in liver (ROI 4 in TE 90msec and ROI 3 in TE 134 msec) but the diameter of the lesion was less than 1cm.

TE 134 msec (14), TE가 90 msec

sec , TE가 90 TE가 134 msec

msec , 가

HASTE TE 가

134 msec 가

HASTE T2 가

가 T2 가 TE가 134 msec

가 HASTE 가

(8). Tang

HASTE 가

k 가 TE 90 msec 134 msec

(temporal resolution) 1 T2

HASTE TE

134 msec

T2 (6). (ghost artifact)

TE 90 msec (fat suppression)

sec TE 134 msec HASTE

가 가

가 (9). HASTE

Outwater (10), (1, 9, 11, 12)

Kaufman 가 (13),

TE 134 msec가

가 TE 134 msec TE

134msec 가

가 (conventional spin echo)

1. Gaa J, Hatabu H, Jenkins R, Finn JP, Edelman R. Liver masses: replacement of conventional T2-weighted spin-echo MR imaging with breath-hold MR imaging. *Radiology* 1996;200:459-464
2. Lewis CE, Prato FS, Drost DJ, Nicholson RL. Comparison of respiratory triggering and gating techniques for the removal of respiratory artifacts in MR imaging. *Radiology* 1986;160:803-810
3. Spritzer CE, Keogan MT, DeLong DM, Dahle J, MacFall JR. Optimizing fast spin echo acquisitions for hepatic imaging in normal subjects. *J Magn Reson Imaging* 1996;1:128-135
4. Soyer P, Normand SE, Givry SC, Gueye C, Somveille E, Scherrer A. T2-weighted spin-echo MR imaging of the liver: breath-hold fast spin-echo vs non-breath-hold fast spin-echo images with and without fat suppression. *AJR* 1995;166:593-597
5. Lee MG, Jeong YK, Han DB, Seo DJ, Auh YH, Chien D. Fast MR imaging of focal hepatic lesions: comparison of breath-hold turbo SE, breath-hold HASTE, and breath-hold HASTE STIR versus conventional T2-weighted SE sequence. *RSNA Proceedings*. 1996;489
6. Tang Y, Yamashita Y, Namimoto T, Abe Y, Takahashi M. Liver T2-weighted MR imaging: comparison of fast and conventional half-fourier single-shot turbo spin-echo, breath-hold turbo spin-echo, and respiratory-triggered turbo spin-echo sequences. *Radiology* 1997;203:766-772
7. Edelman RR, Hesselink JR, Zlatkin MB. *Clinical magnetic resonance imaging*. Philadelphia : Saunders, 1996;1:72
8. Semellka RC, Kelekis NL, Thomasson D, Brown MA, Laub GA. HASTE MR imaging: description of technique and preliminary results in the abdomen. *J Magn Reson Imaging* 1996;6:698-699
9. Hoe LH, Bosmans H, Aerts P et al. Focal liver lesions: fast T2-weighted MR imaging with half-fourier rapid acquisition with re-

- laxation enhancement. *Radiology* 1996;201:817-823
10. Outwater EK, Mitchell DG, Vinitzki S. Abdominal MR imaging: evaluation of a fast spin-echo sequence. *Radiology* 1994;190:425-429
11. Carpenter KD, Macaulay SE, Schute SJ et al. MR of focal liver lesions: comparison of breath hold hybrid RARE and conventional spin-echo T2-weighted pulse sequences. *J Magn Reson Imaging* 1996; 6:596-602
12. Castaca JV, Mirowitz SA. T2-Weighted MR imaging of the abdomen: fast spin-echo vs conventional spin-echo sequences. *AJR* 1994;162:61-67
13. Kaufman L, Kramer DM, Crooks LE, Ortendahl DA. Measuring signal-to-noise ratios in MR imaging. *Radiology* 1989;173:265-267
14. Schwartz LH, Seltzer SE, Tempany CM et al. Prospective comparison of T2-weighted fast spin-echo, with and without fat suppression, and conventional spin-echo pulse sequences in the upper abdomen. *Radiology* 1993;189:411-416

J Korean Radiol Soc 1999;41:951- 956

Abdominal MR Imaging Using a HASTE Sequence : Image Comparison on the Different Echo Times¹

Kwang Bo Park, M.D., Moon Gyu Lee, M.D., Tae Hwan Lim, M.D., Yoong Ki Jeong, M.D.
Hyun Kwon Ha, M.D., Pyo Nyun Kim, M.D., Yong Ho Auh, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology University of Ulsan, College of Medicine Asan Medical Center

Purpose : To determine the optimal parameters of abdominal HASTE imaging by means of a comparison of intermediate and long TE (echo time).

Materials and Methods : We evaluated 30 consecutive patients who had undergone liver MR during a three-month period. Twelve patients were diagnosed as normal, four as having liver cirrhosis, and 14 were found to be suffering from hepatic hemangioma. On the basis of measured signal intensity of the liver, spleen, pancreas and gallbladder, and of fat, muscle, hemangioma, and background, we calculated the ratios of signal to noise (S/N), signal difference to noise (SD/N), and signal intensity (SI). Image quality was compared using these three ratios, and using two HASTE sequences with TEs of 90 msec and 134 msec, images were qualitatively evaluated.

Results : S/N ratio of the liver was higher when TE was 90 msec ($p < .05$), though S/N, SD/N and SI ratios of the spleen, gallbladder, and pancreas and of hemangioma were higher when TE was 134 msec ($p < .05$). However, in muscle, all these three ratios were higher at a TE of 90 msec. SD/N ratio and SI of fat were higher at a TE of 134 msec. Overall image quality was better at a TE of 134 msec than at one of 90 msec.

Conclusion : A HASTE sequence with a TE of 134 msec showed greater tissue contrast and stronger T2-weighted images than one with a TE of 90 msec.

Index words : Magnetic resonance (MR), abdomen
Magnetic resonance (MR), technology
Magnetic resonance (MR), parameter

Address reprint requests to : Moon Gyu Lee M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Asan Medical Center
#388-1 Poongnap-Dong, Songpa-Ku Seoul 138-736, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-224-4400, Fax. 82-2-476-4719