

: (FSE) (MRI)
 : 1995 1 1998 9 MRI
 316 (323) . MRI
 FSE T2 (DESS)
 , 199 (CSE) T1
 가 . MRI 가 94%,
 , MRI : MRI 93%, 92%, 95%, 94% ,
 85%, 97%, 95%, 89%, 91% , 90%, 95%, 94%, 91%, 92% .
 12 가
 가 5 , 2 가 7 (가
 가) , 9 가
 가 8 , 가 1 .
 6 가 3 , 가
 , 가 2 , 가 1
 , 22 가 가 18
 , 가 가 1 .
 : 가 3 , MRI
 가 FSE MRI , 가
 가 가 가 .
 가 ('MRI') Rubin (5) Anderson (6)
 가 가 , FSE CSE (2-4,7) FSE
 (fast spin-echo : 'FSE') CSE CSE
 (conventional spin-echo : 'CSE') FSE .
 (1-3).
 CSE FSE MRI
 가 가 ,
 (4).
 FSE ,

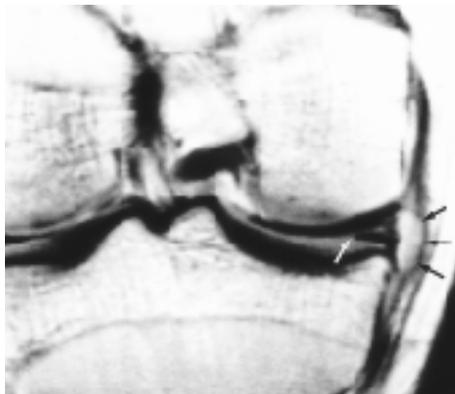
14, MRI 180
 7 316 316
 (323, 7)
 323
 4 71 (31.4), 가 229, 가 87
 MRI 48.9
 (1, 180), 가

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

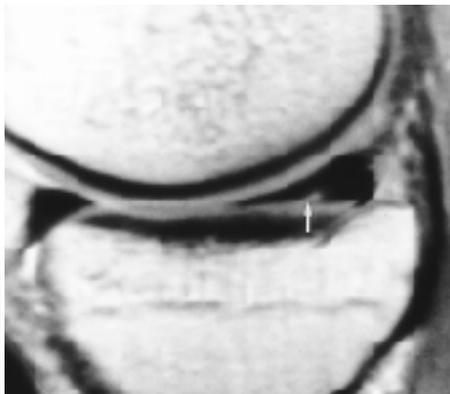
15° (8)
 MRI FSE
 T2 (3000-3500/16, 98/5/2[TR/ef-
 fective TE/ETL/NEX])
 (DESS) (25.4/9[TR/TE]; flip angle, 35°)
 T2 FOV 128-140 × 160-170, 170-190
 × 256, 4mm, 0.8mm,
 FOV 120 × 160, 170-190 × 256, 4mm,
 0.4mm FOV 120-



Fig. 1. Coronal fast spin-echo(FSE) image(TR/TE= 3500/16) shows abnormal signal intensity within the body of the medial meniscus. The area of the abnormal signal intensity extends to the surface on this(arrow) and adjacent sections(not shown). Subsequent arthroscopic findings confirmed a tear.



A



B

Fig. 2. True positive case(M/31).
 A. Coronal FSE image(3500/16) shows abnormal signal intensity, that extends to the surface on this(white arrow) and adjacent sections(not shown), within the body of the medial meniscus. Associated meniscal cyst(black arrows) is noted.
 B. Sagittal FSE image(3500/16) shows abnormal signal intensity that extends to the surface on this(arrow) and adjacent sections(not shown), also. Subsequent arthroscopic findings confirmed a tear.

160 × 160-170, 154-192 × 256, 1.4mm,
 0mm, 64 . 199 (3
) CSE
 T1 (900-975/20[TR/TE]) 가,
 FOV 128-140 × 160-170, 154-180 × 256, 4mm,
 0.8mm
 MRI 가
 (9)(Fig. 1).

MRI 가
 MRI 153 131
 125 (Fig. 2), MRI 141
 94%, 85%,
 90% MRI 170 192
 161 170
 MRI 93%,
 97%, 95%
 90%, 95%
 92% (Table 1).
 150
 가 97(65%),
 가 42(28%), 가
 139(93%)
 52(35%), 44(30%), 96(65%)
 MRI
 95%, 79% (Table 2).
 12
 가 가 5, 2

가 7 () (Fig. 3), 가 9 가 8 , 가 1 가 6 가 3 , 가 2 , 가 1 가 22 가 18 , 가 3 (Fig. 4), MRI

가 1 MRI (10). Kean (11) MRI 가 (2-7, 9, 11-18). CSE TR TE (5, 6, 9), CSE 가 (4). FSE CSE (2, 3, 5, 7). ETL(echo train length) (blurring) TE (

Table 1. Results of MR imaging with Arthroscopic Correlation for Meniscal Tears

Diagnosis of Meniscal Tear	Medial Meniscus (n= 323)	Lateral Meniscus (n= 323)	Overall (n= 646)
True-positive (n)	141	125	266
True-negative (n)	161	170	331
False-positive (n)	12	6	18
False-negative (n)	9	22	31
Sensitivity (%)	94	85	90
Specificity (%)	93	97	95
Positive predictive value (%)	92	95	94
Negative predictive value (%)	95	89	91
Accuracy (%)	94	91	92

Table 2. Sensitivity of MR Imaging for Detecting Meniscal Tears: Variation with Location of Tear

Location of Tear	Location of Tear in Medial and Lateral Menisci						Total
	Anterior Third	Anterior and Middle Thirds	Middle Third	Middle and Posterior Thirds	Posterior Thirds	Entire Meniscus	
Medial Meniscus							
No. of Missed Tears	1	0	3	0	5	0	9
No. of Tears	2	2	7	19	97	23	150
Sensitivity	0.5	1.00	0.57	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.94
Lateral Meniscus							
No. of Missed Tears	4	3	3	1	11	0	22
No. of Tears	14	10	27	21	52	23	147
Sensitivity	0.71	0.7	0.89	0.95	0.79	1.00	0.85

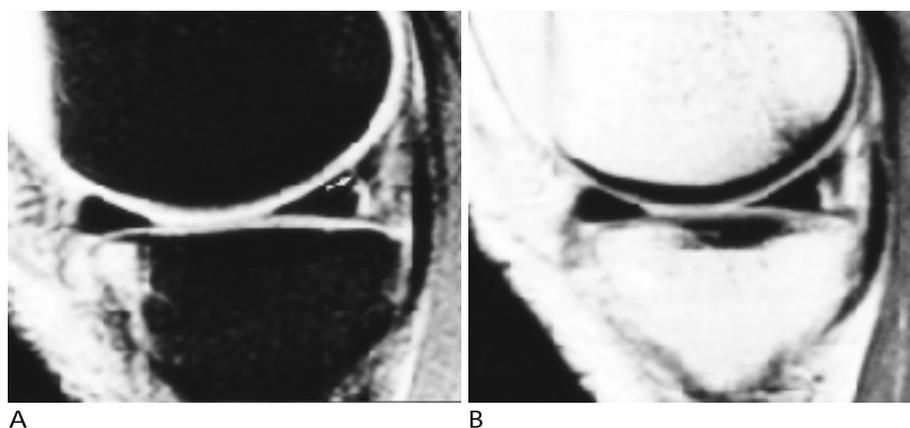


Fig. 3. False positive case(M/36). A. Sagittal fat-suppressed conventional spin-echo(CSE) image(975/20) shows abnormal signal intensity, that extends to the surface(arrow) on this and adjacent sections(not shown), within the posterior horn of the medial meniscus. B. Sagittal FSE image(3500/16) shows similar findings, also. Meniscus was called torn on original and retrospective interpretations, but no tear was found at arthroscopic findings.

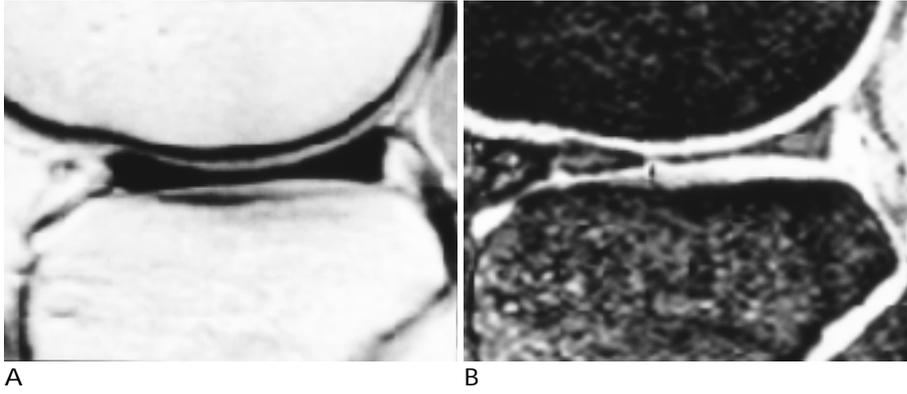


Fig. 4. False negative case(M/35).
 A. Sagittal FSE image(3500/16) shows no abnormal finding on the lateral meniscus.
 B. Sagittal double-echo in steady state(DESS) image(25.4/9; flip angle, 35 °) shows small focal defect(arrow). Meniscus was called not torn on original interpretation, but tear was found at arthroscopic findings. Retrospectively, small focal defect was noted on only DESS image.

(2). TSE 95%(97 92), 79%(52 41) , MRI (,)

(pro- Escobedo (3) ETL 5)

CSE FSE ETL 5 De Smet (19) MRI 가 55%, 30%

CSE (2, 14-18), 87-96%, 84-95%, 89-95% 90% 2 가

69-91%, 93-98%, 88-93% 5 가, 6 2 가 12

FSE 가 94%, 93%, 94% , 가 가 가

85%, 97%, 91% , CSE 22 18 가 9 8 가, 가

CSE 가 (,) 가

FSE CSE FSE 가 , 가 가 , 가

72%, 94%, 86% 89%, 84%, 87% Cheung (2) (18, 19) 가

ETL 8 가2 7 MRI 가

Justice (18) De Smet (17) 5 가 , 가 가

3 가 가 가

12 , 9 21 CSE gold standard

MRI 6 , 22 , 28 Justice 가 가 가

49 22 (45%)가 가 가 (free edge abnormali-

22 11 (50%)가 9 5 (56%)가, ty) 가

가 180 (48.9) , MRI

(DESS) T1 가 , 199 CSE
 가
 FSE MRI
 가
 가
 가

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Analysis of MR Imaging with FSE and DESS for the Diagnosis of Meniscal Tears in 316 Patients¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the accuracy of a magnetic resonance(MR) imaging strategy that primarily uses fast spin-echo(SE) sequences for the diagnosis of meniscal tears.

Materials and Methods: The original clinical interpretations of MR images in 316 patients who underwent imaging for suspected internal derangement of a knee joint were correlated with results from subsequent arthroscopy (mean interval : 48.9 days). In all patients, MR examinations included double-echo fast SE T2-weighted sagittal and coronal imaging and double-echo steady state (DESS) sequence sagittal imaging. In 199 patients fat-suppressed conventional SE T1-weighted sagittal imaging was used. In cases in which interpretation was erroneous, imaging findings and arthroscopy reports were reviewed.

Results: For ISO confirmed tears of the medial meniscus, sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy were 94 %, 93 %, and 94 %, respectively, while respective values for 147 confirmed tears of the lateral meniscus were 85 %, 97 %, and 91 %. These values are within the ranges recently reported for imaging strategies relying predominantly on conventional SE sequences. Of the 12 false-positive tears of the medial meniscus, five menisci showed a high signal contacting the surface on only one image and seven, that in all cases were located in the periphery of the posterior horn, showed such signal on more than one image. Of the six false-positive tears of the lateral meniscus, three menisci showed a high signal contacting the surface on only one image. Of the nine false-negative tears of the medial meniscus, eight menisci showed an abnormal signal that did not demonstrate definitive contact with the surface. Of the 22 false-negative tears of the lateral meniscus, 18 menisci showed this same type of signal.

Conclusion: Fast SE imaging of the knee can be an alternative to conventional SE imaging for the detection of meniscal tears. Most errors in our series were due to either an abnormal signal that failed to show definitive contact with the surface, a high signal which contacted the surface on only one image, or a signal of this type that was located in peripheral posterior horn of the medial meniscus, on more than one image.

Index words : Knee, abnormalities

Knee, ligaments, menisci, and cartilage

Knee, MR

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