

Bolus Triggering

CT :

1

.

: Bolus triggering

CT

()

: 6

CT

100

120 ml 3 ml/sec

semi-automatic bolus tracking

CT

90 HU

1 50

7

, 2 50

11

,

:

1

12.07 +/- 6.44 HU

, 2

16.03 +/- 5.80 HU

2

(p < .05).

1 7 , 2

13

CT

1

20.43 +/- 9.47 HU

, 2

28.77 +/- 12.75 HU

(p > .05).

가

(p > .05).

2 1

(p < .05).

: Bolus triggering

CT

7

11

CT

가

CT

가 가

(1-6).

CT

가

(threshold)

20 ~ 30

(

bolus triggering

가)

(6-11)

15-30

(16, 22).

(6, 7, 12-14),

bolus triggering

가

(

,

,

,

,

,

,

)

triggering

bolus

(15-22)

bolus triggering

가

(22).

bolus triggering

1999 2 10

1999 4 15

가 1 7
6, 1 2, 3 2 가 CT 가
13 2, 11 2, 3
2 1
가 (5).
(7, 12, 15)
20-30
25 % (1, 6, 13, 14). 20-30 가

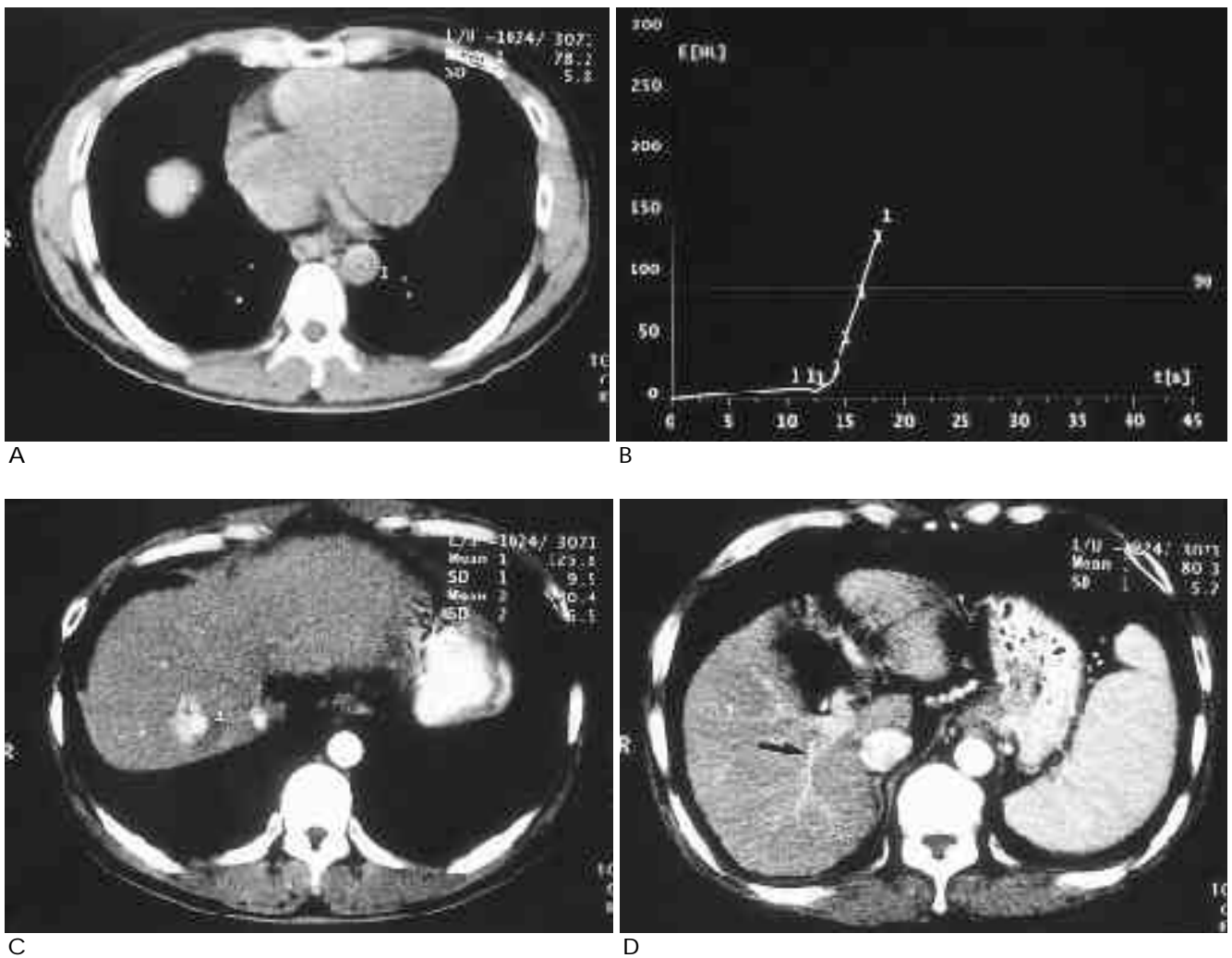


Fig. 1. Bolus triggering for diagnostic HAP scan in group 1.
A. Precontrast scan with 8-mm sized ROIs in descending aorta and liver parenchyma gives the baseline attenuation number of aorta and hepatic parenchyma.
B. The serial change of contrast enhancement in descending aorta is presented graphically. Diagnostic HAP scanning starts 7 or 11 seconds after the attenuation of descending aorta reaches the threshold (90 HU).
C. HAP scan with ROIs on hypervascular tumor and liver parenchyma gives tumor-to-liver contrast. Three radiologists evaluated the conspicuity of the tumor in this image (grade 3).
D. HAP scan of another patient in group 2 shows the ROI on liver parenchyma and the well-visualized right hepatic artery (arrow, grade 3).

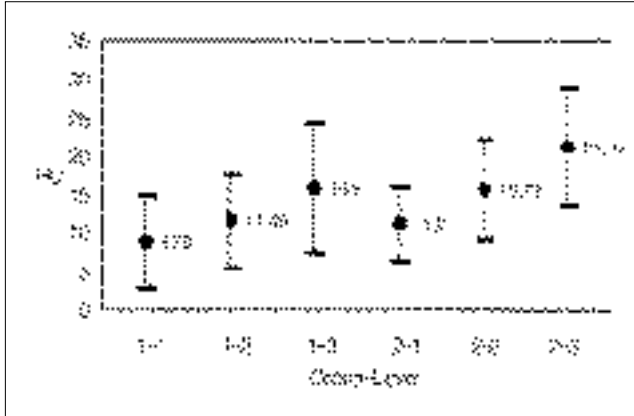


Fig. 2. Attenuation number of the hepatic parenchyma measured at three levels (the confluent level of hepatic vein and inferior vena cava - level 1, the confluent level of right portal vein and left portal vein - level 2, the inferior tip of the liver - level 3). There is significant difference between two groups ($p < .05$). Level 2 in group 1 (transition time of 7 sec) shows similar distribution to level 1 in group 2 (transition time of 11 sec). And also level 3 in group 1 shows similar distribution to level 2 in group 2.

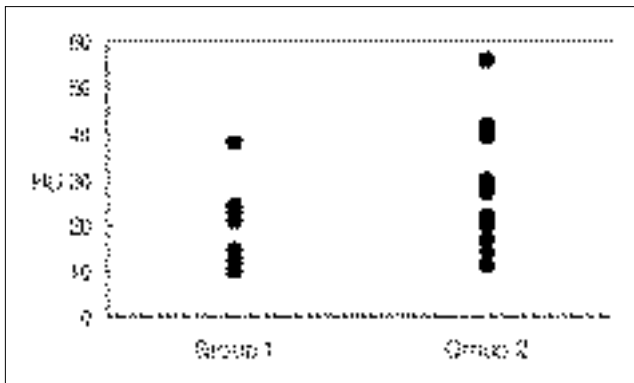


Fig. 3. The tumor-to-liver contrast of two groups. Means are 20.43 ± 9.47 HU (from 10 to 38) in group 1 and 28.77 ± 12.75 HU (from 11 to 56) in group 2. There is no significant difference between two groups ($p = 0.13$). But, the distribution of attenuation differences shows different pattern in two groups.

CT
(circulation time)
sodium dehydrocholate
indocyanine green
(transit time)
sodium dehydrocholate
indocyanine green
(24-27).

: Bolus Triggering CT
10-20 ml test bolus
test bolus
가
(16, 27-29).
test bolus bolus
triggering
가
(22). SmartPrep (General Electric Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI) C.A.R.E. bolus (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) semi-automatic bolus triggering CT
bolus triggering 10
(1.1-1.3rad)
Kopka Silverman (16, 22) bolus triggering
가 . Bolus triggering
가
(17, 19, 20). bolus triggering
Kopka (23) Smart
Prep semi-automatic bolus triggering bo-
lus triggering
SmartPrep
8-12 가
C.A.R.E. bolus
Bolus triggering
가
bolus triggering
bolus
triggering (23) 8-
12 가
11 2

7 1

ROI 90 HU

가

ROI 가

가

level 1 1 level 2 2

level 3 2 level 2 가

level

가

(Fig. 2).

11 가

11 가 7

가

Kopka (23) 10 HU

가

20 HU

11

11.20 HU,

21.16 HU Kopka

7 8.82 HU, 15.90 HU Kopka

Kopka

(30,

CT(single level

)

bolus dynamic CT)

가 가

50 CT 20 가

36 56

가 가

1, 2

27.01 , 30.29

11 가

100 20

- 1 2
- 가
- 120 ml(iodine 44 g) 3 ml/sec
- 90 HU
- bolus triggering
- 7
- 11
- 11
- 가
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30. , , , , , .
CT :
53 1997; SP
10: 55

Dual-Phase Helical CT Using Bolus Triggering Technique : Optimization of Transition Time¹

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Purpose : To optimize the transition time between the triggering point in monitoring scanning and the initiation of diagnostic hepatic arterial phase (HAP) scanning in hepatic spiral CT, using a bolus triggering technique.

Materials and Methods : One hundred consecutive patients with focal hepatic lesion were included in this study. Patients were randomized into two groups. Transition times of 7 and 11 seconds were used in group 1 and 2, respectively. In all patients, bolus triggered HAP spiral CT was obtained using a semi-automatic bolus tracking program after the injection of 120 mL of non-ionic contrast media at a rate of 3 mL/sec. When aortic enhancement reached 90 HU, diagnostic HAP scanning began after a given transition time. From images of group 1 and group 2, the degree of parenchymal enhancement of the liver and tumor-to-liver attenuation difference were measured. Also, for qualitative analysis, conspicuity of the hepatic artery and hypervascular tumor was scored and analyzed.

Results : Hepatic parenchymal enhancement on HAP was 12.07+/-6.44 HU in group 1 and 16.03+/-5.80 HU in group 2 ($p < .05$). Hypervascular tumors were detected in seven patients in group 1 and 13 patients in group 2. Tumor-to-liver contrast was 20.43+/-9.47 HU in group 1 and 28.77+/-12.75 HU in group 2 ($p > .05$). In the evaluation of conspicuity of hepatic artery, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups ($p > .05$). The conspicuity of hypervascular tumors in group 2 was higher than in group 1 ($p < .05$).

Conclusion : HAP spiral CT using a bolus triggering technique with a transition time of 11 seconds provides better HAP images than when the transition time is 7 seconds.

Index words : Liver, CT

Computed tomography (CT), helical

Computed tomography (CT), contrast enhancement

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