

3

1

가  
20 (Imatron  
C-150, EBT) 3  
80 % R-R interval  
40  
30 ( 9 ) 7  
50%  
: 20  
12 . 3 16  
3  
50 % . 3  
79%, 95%, 93%, 71%, 97%  
3  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
(6-8) (Electron Beam  
Tomography, EBT)(9-11)  
20% 가 0.1% (multi-angle oblique  
(1), 가 plane)  
(2). , velocity encoding cine MR  
(12)  
(intravascular contrast agent)가  
(3-5), (13),  
가  
(pulse sequence)가



50%

Table

1

50%

, 3

Shaded Surface Display

Depth

Encoded Surface Image

3

가

(Fig. 2).

3

(misregistration)

3

3

(Fig. 1).

1

Table 2. Analysis of False Positive and Negative

	Respiratory Misregistration	Eccentric Atheroma	Calcification	Branching or Take off site
False Positive	2	0	0	4
False Negative	0	2	2	1

60%

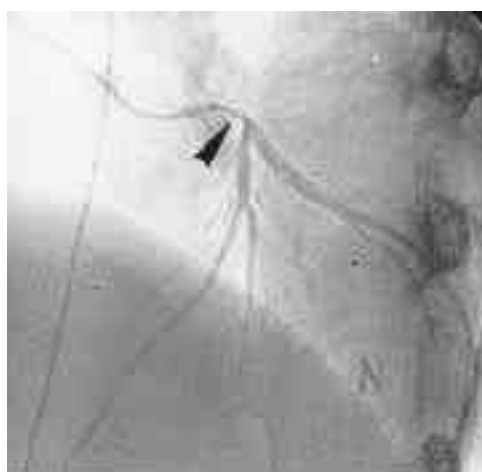
90% 50%

(Fig. 3). 80HU

pixel

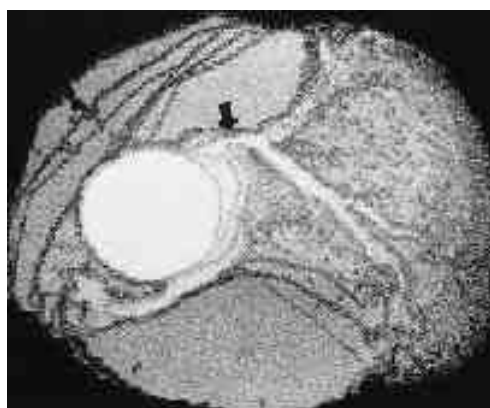


A



B

Fig. 1. Respiratory mis-registration  
A. Multiple stenosis at left main (LM, curved black arrow), proximal left anterior descending (LAD, white arrows) and left circumflex coronary arteries (LCx, black arrows) are seen on 3D EBT. Stenosis at the proximal LAD (single white arrow head) and LCx arteries (single black arrow) are all on the same slice. Another stenosis at the mid LAD (double white arrows), LCx (double black arrows) and proximal RCA (double open arrows) are also at the level of same slice.  
B. But conventional coronary arteriography shows 90 % stenosis only at the proximal left main (arrow head).



A



B

Fig. 2. Eccentric atheroma of left main coronary artery.  
A. On cranial view of 3D reconstruction EBT coronary angiography, proximal left main coronary artery show 50 % stenosis (black arrow). But the lesion was not detected in frontal view angle of 3D EBT due to eccentricity of atheroma.  
B. On conventional coronary arteriography, the stenosis of proximal left main coronary artery (white arrow) is definite.

3  
가  
40  
가  
가  
가  
3  
Depth Encoded  
Surface Image  
(Fig. 4).  
가  
1  
가 , 3

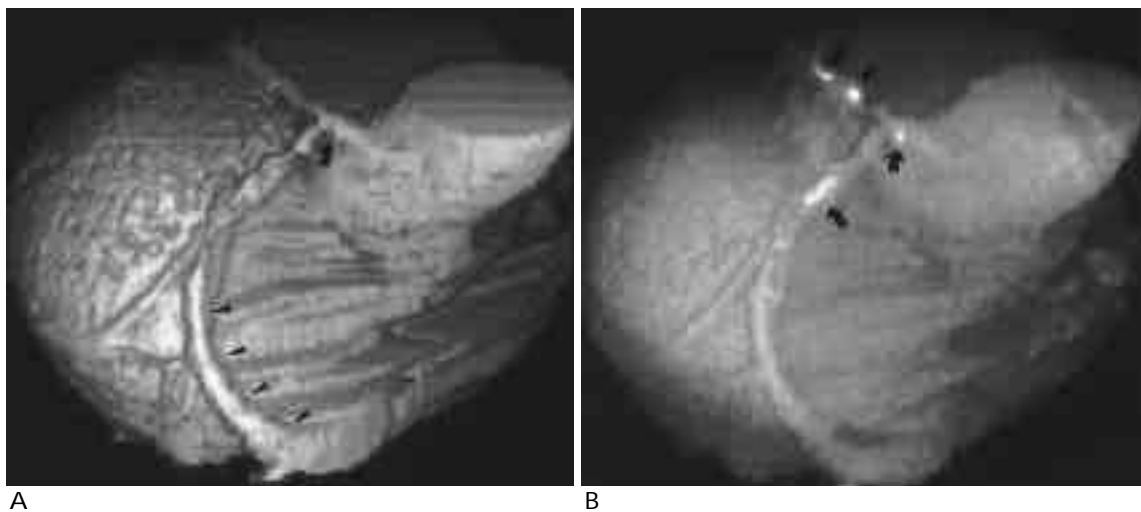


Fig. 3. Calcific deposit at the arterial wall.  
There are 90 % stenosis at LAD and 50 % at LCx, as well as 60 % at left main coronary artery in conventional angiography.  
A. The density of calcific deposit merged with the density of contrast enhanced lumen of left main coronary artery (black arrow) by Shaded Surface Display reconstruction mode, and made false negative of proximal left main coronary artery stenosis. Arrow heads ; coronary sinus  
B. The density of calcification (black arrows) and that of contrast enhanced lumen can be distinguished by Depth Encoded Surface Image reconstruction mode.

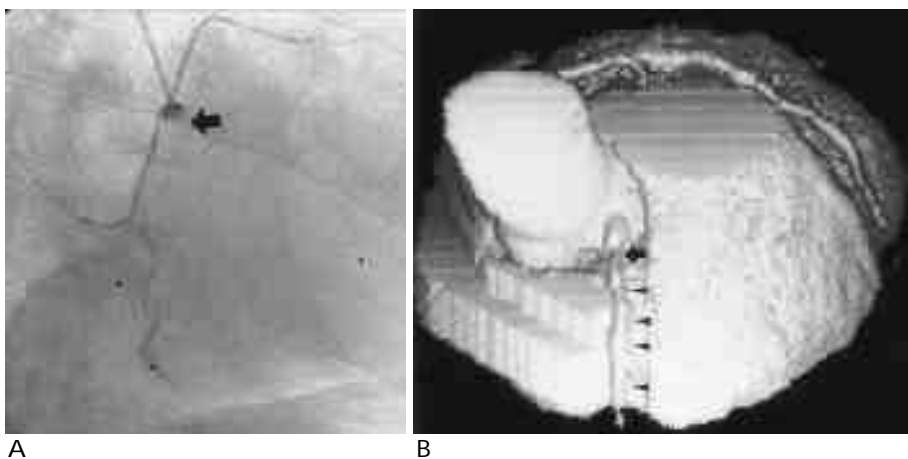


Fig. 4. Total occlusion with distal retrograde flow via collaterals.  
A. Conventional coronary arteriography reveals total occlusion of proximal RCA (black arrow), a few millimeter after its take-off. The conal and atrial branches are opacified from the patent proximal RCA.  
B. 3D EBT angiogram shows a focal stenosis at proximal RCA (black arrow), as the calcific density over there was interpreted as a stenotic lumen. The middle and distal portion of the RCA (arrow heads) beyond the occlusion looks patent. This segment is filled with contrast material due to retrograde blood flow via collaterals. EBT cannot differentiate retrograde vs. antegrade flow in such case.

가가 (Fig. 5).

. Nakanishi (9) , 2

. Reddy (22)

(9-11)

EKG gating 가

. Schmermund (23)

가

(14-

17),

가

(18-19),

(20),

가(21)

가

가

가

Table. 3

Moshage (10),

가

Reddy (22) Schmermund (23) 3

Nakanish (9) 2

Moshage (10),

70%

가

가

Table 3. Summary of the Previous Studies

Author	Criteria of stenosis	Sensitivity/Specificity ( % )				
		Overall	LM	LAD	LCx	RCA
Reddy et al.	> 50%	88 / 79	- / -	93 / 63	100 / 67	67 / 77
Schmermund et al.	> 50%					
12 Segments		82 / 88	- / 100	84 / 96	50 / 80	91 / 81
8 Segments		83 / 91	- / 100	82 / 98	75 / 81	90 / 83
Nakanish et al.	> 50%	74 / 94	100 / 100	83 / 84	67 / 96	63 / 79

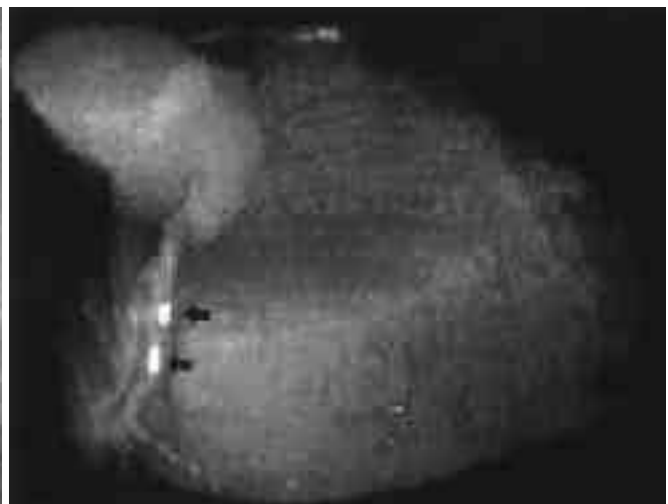
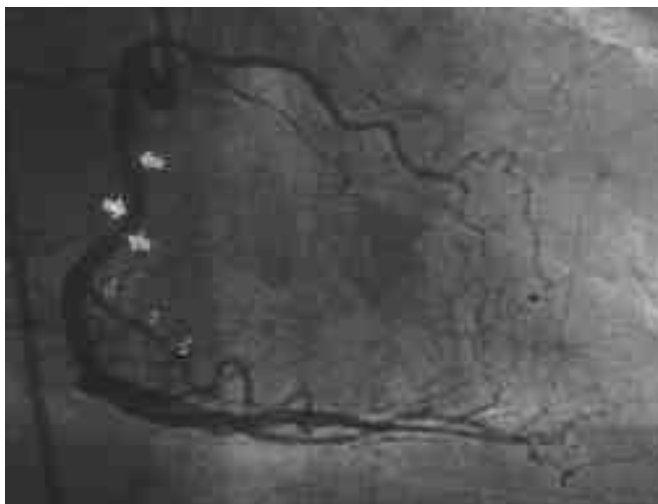


Fig. 5. Stenosis at the bifurcation site.  
 A. Conventional coronary arteriography show multifocal stenosis (maximum 90%, white arrows) at the second portion of RCA and also 50% stenosis just after take off of the acute marginal branch (open arrows) of RCA.  
 B. No definite stenosis of RCA and branching site of acute marginal artery was recognized by 3D EBT. Multiple calcifications (black arrows) are noted along proximal and middle segment of RCA, masking stenosis. 3D EBT mis-diagnose the stenosis because of calcification of RCA and probable partial volume effect of the bifurcation site.

[illegible]

R-R interval 40-65% , ,  
 (gating) ,  
 R-R interval 65% , , 8  
 , cm ,  
 75-80%가 , 가  
 40 가  
 가 3  
 가 ,  
 가 ,  
 , 30-40%  
 , 가 15%  
 가 ,  
 atropine 가 ,  
 (28). 가  
 가  
 가 ,  
 가 ,  
 가  
 3 ,  
 (14,27).  
 MgSO<sub>4</sub> ,  
 가 ,  
 (20),  
 (26), 가  
 3 ,  
 3 가  
 가 ,  
 가 100%  
 가 ,  
 가  
 가 ,  
 (9,10,22,23).  
 가  
 3 ,  
 가  
 가

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## Accuracy of Three-dimensional Coronary Arteriography by Electron-Beam Tomography<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose :** To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of non-invasive coronary angiography by electron beam tomography (EBT) for the depiction of coronary artery stenosis, as compared with conventional coronary angiography.

**Materials and Methods :** In 20 patients with no history of coronary artery disease, EBT (Imatron C-150) study was performed with EKG-gating. Forty images were obtained in each patient from the pulmonary trunk to the cardiac base at 80 % R-R interval, and data were reconstructed into a three-dimensional coronary angiography. The interval between conventional coronary arteriography and EBT was less than 30 (mean, 9) days. Coronary arteries were divided into seven segments, and stenosis was defined as a narrowing of the luminal diameter of the coronary artery of more than 50 %. The results of EBT and of conventional angiography were compared for diagnostic accuracy.

**Results :** Conventional angiography revealed significant stenosis of the coronary artery in 12 of the 20 patients, while the use of three-dimensional coronary angiography by EBT revealed this in 16. The sensitivity and specificity of EBT were relatively high in the depiction of stenosis in the proximal left anterior descending (LAD), left circumflex (LCx), and right coronary artery (RCA) and middle LAD, but low sensitivity in the middle LCx and RCA. In the left main coronary artery, sensitivity was 50 %. The sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, and positive and negative predictive values for the depiction of coronary artery stenosis with three-dimensional coronary arteriography by EBT were 79 %, 95 %, 93 %, 71 %, and 97 %, respectively.

**Conclusion:** Three-dimensional coronary angiography by EBT is a non-invasive diagnostic modality for the depiction of proximal epicardial coronary artery stenosis and appears to be useful for excluding the probability of ischemic heart disease in a selected patient group.

**Index words :** Computed tomography(CT), three-dimensional  
Computed tomography(CT), electron beam  
Coronary vessels, CT  
Coronary vessels, stenosis or obstruction

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