

Collins Axel : CT

. . 2 . . 3 . 3 .

postprocessing CT

Collins Axel

CT manual contour delineation thresholding 가

postprocessing 4 CT

CT postprocessing

13 CT localizer scan Collins Axel

CT CT

4 postprocessing CT

thresholding manual contour delineation (5 30)

Collins CT (r=0.95, p<0.05) Axel

CT (r=0.55, p>0.05).

CT Collins Axel

가 가 Kircher Swartzel (10)

(1-5).

25% (6)

(alveolar hypoventilation)가 (7) -

(ventilation-perfusion) . Axel (11)

(compliance) (vital

capacity), (total lung capacity), (func-

tional residual capacity) (8). 가 Collins (9)

16

가 CT

(9).

CT

postprocessing , , 13

1
2
3

1999 2 10 1999 6 2

CT Axel (11) Collins (9)

21.5cm, 10cm
100ml, 200ml, 300ml

CT Hi Speed Advantage (General Electric Medical Systems, Milwaukee, Wis, U.S.A.)
10mm 10mm/sec
8mm
workstation (Sun Microsystems Inc, California, U.S.A.)
manual contour delineation thresholding
가 postprocessing mouse
computer

CT 가 CT -1024 HU
4 CT 가 postpro-
cessing manual contour delineation
가 workstation

thresholding
(cursor) 3 0.5cm 5
CT CT
CT
1 가

3
가 postprocessing

가 postprocessing ANOVA test,
가 postprocessing paired t test
p<0.05

13 가 13 CT
16-65 , 13 CT
manual contour delineation thresholding
CT
scan CT localizer

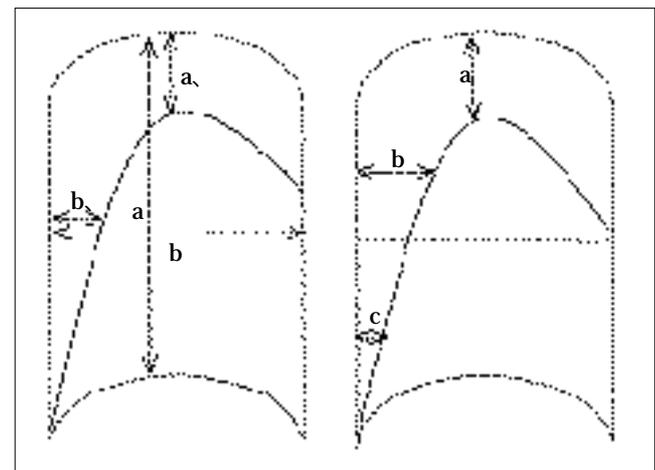


Fig. 1. Quantification of pneumothorax volume on chest radiographs.

A. The Axell's method. In the absence of pleural adhesions or other major underlying pulmonary disease, the percentage of pneumothorax volume was obtained from the formula, $V(\%) = [3 X/X - 3(X/X)^2 + (X/X)^3] \times 100$, where X is the initial characteristic linear dimension, which decrease by amounts of X. The initial characteristic linear dimension X can be formulated by $X = (a + b) / 2$, where a and b are height and width of the initial lung, respectively. The representative change in linear dimension X can be formulated by $X = (a, + b,) / 2$, where a, and b, are the distances between the parietal and visceral pleurae at the apex and mid portion of thorax, respectively.

B. The Collins' method. On chest radiographs, the percentage of pneumothorax volume was obtained from the formula, $V(\%) = 4.2 + [4.7 \times (a + b + c)]$, where a, b and c are the distances between the parietal and visceral pleurae measured at the apex and the midpoints of the upper and lower halves of collapsed lung, respectively.

가 Axel Collins (Fig. 1A)

(X)

(X)

$$V(\%) = [3 X/X - 3\{ X/X\}^2 + \{ X/X\}^3] \times 100$$

Collins (Fig. 1B)

(a), (b)

(c)

$$V(\%) = 4.2 + [4.7 \times (a + b + c)]$$

Axel Collins

CT

CT

coefficient $p < 0.05$

가

CT manual contour delineation

thresholding

manual contour delineation thresholding

가 (r = 0.998), (p > 0.05,

ANOVA test) (Table 1).

가 postprocessing (p > 0.05, paired t test) (Table 2) manual contour delineation 30, thresholding 5

Collins Axel (Table 3)

Collins CT

가

(r = 0.95, p < 0.05) (Fig. 2), Axel

Table 1. Comparison of Manual Contour Delineation and Thresholding in the Phantom Study*

Actual air(ml)	Volume of air estimated by 3-D CT(mean ± SD in ml)	
	Manual contour delineation	Thresholding
100	102.1 ± 2.5	98.3 ± 3.1
200	203.1 ± 3.2	198.8 ± 3.2
300	297.4 ± 3.7	302.5 ± 4.1

* statistically insignificant in all conditions between actual and estimated volumes of air (p > 0.05, ANOVA test)

Table 2. Comparison of Manual Contour Delineation and Thresholding in Four Patients with Pneumothorax

Patient	Volume of pneumothorax estimated by 3-D CT(mean ± SD in ml)	
	Manual contour delineation	Thresholding
1	612.1 ± 7.5	610.2 ± 6.4
2	974.3 ± 8.2	978.8 ± 5.5
3	1061.5 ± 9.3	1026.8 ± 5.8
4	639.7 ± 6.5	678.3 ± 5.5

* statistically insignificant in all patients between volumes of air estimated by manual contour delineation and thresholding (p > 0.05, paired t test)

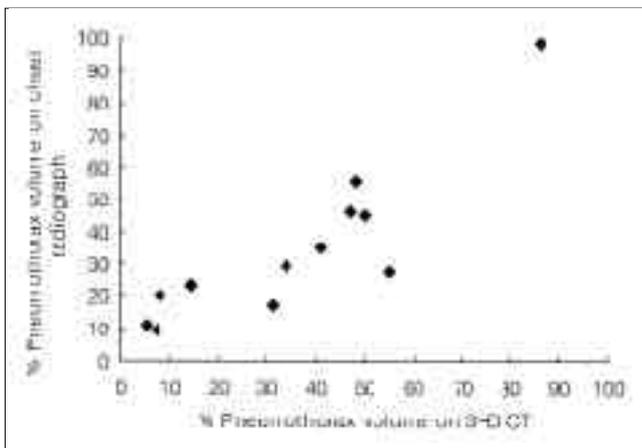


Fig. 2. Scatter diagram shows pneumothorax volume measured by 3-D CT and the Collins ' method on chest radiographs. There is a good correlation between the volume measurements obtained by the Collins ' method on chest radiographs and by 3-D CT(r = 0.95, P < 0.05).

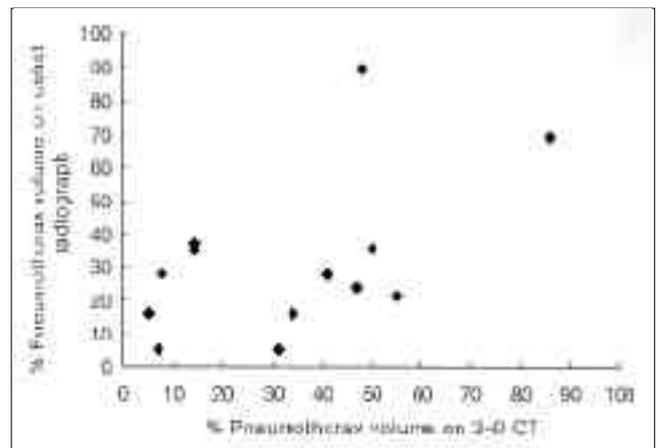


Fig. 3. Scatter diagram shows pneumothorax volume measured by 3-D CT and the Axel ' method on chest radiographs. There is a poor correlation between the volume measurements obtained by the Collins ' method on chest radiographs and by 3-D CT(r = 0.55, P > 0.05).

Table 3. Pneumothorax Volumes in 13 Patients Measured by 3-D CT and Collins ' and Axel 's Methods on Chest Radiographs

Patient	Estimated pneumothorax volume(%)		
	3-D CT	Collins 'method	Axel 's method
1	5.1	11.3	16.2
2	7.2	9.3	5.1
3	7.9	20.2	27.9
4	14.1	24.3	35.1
5	14.2	23.1	37.2
6	31.2	17.1	5.1
7	34.2	29.6	16.1
8	40.9	35.3	28.1
9	47.1	46.5	24.1
10	48.1	55.9	89.7
11	50.1	45.1	35.9
12	55.1	28.2	21.3
13	86.1	98.2	69.2

(r=0.55, p>0.05) (Fig. 3).

Collins (9)
(16, 17)
CT
CT localizer scan
Collins
Collins
CT
(r=0.95, p<0.05) Axel
(r=0.55, p>0.05). Axel

Collins
Collins
CT
가 80%
가 6 가

1/2 가 Collins 50%
가 4 가

CT 가 Engdahl (5)
가

(5,13). Nawaratne (14)
CT thresholding
CT manual con-
tour delineation thresholding manual contour delineation
10% 가 8
30%
Swartzel (10) 20%
Kircher

30 , thresholding 5
thresholding
(10).
Mergo (15) thresholding
CT 13 CT 5
10% 3 10%

-500 HU
가 CT 가 -250 HU -512 HU 가
CT

CT -751 HU -854 HU
CT
CT

Collins Axel

가

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Quantification of Pneumothorax Volume on Chest Radiographs : Comparison between the Collins ' and the Axel 's Methods with Three-Dimensional CT as the Standard of Reference¹

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Purpose : The purpose of this study was twofold. In a preliminary study, we evaluated the accuracy of 3-D (three-dimensional) CT for the estimation of pneumothorax volume and for providing the optimal postprocessing method for clinical study. In the clinical study, we determined which of the two methods, Collins ' and Axel 's, was more accurate for the estimation of pneumothorax volume, as seen on chest radiographs, using 3-D CT as the standard of reference.

Materials and Methods : In the preliminary study, 3-D CT was applied to phantoms and to four patients with pneumothorax using two different postprocessing methods, manual contour delineation and thresholding. In the clinical study, 3-D CT was performed in 13 patients with pneumothorax. For the purpose of evaluating conventional radiographs, a localizer scan was used for comparing the accuracy of Collins ' method with that of Axel 's method, with 3-D CT as the standard of reference.

Results : The preliminary study revealed that 3-D CT estimated pneumothorax volume with great accuracy and that manual contour delineation and thresholding measured volume equally well. Because of the shorter postprocessing time required with thresholding than with manual contour delineation (5 min versus 30 min), the former was used during clinical study. The results of this indicated close correlation between the measurements obtained using Collins ' method on chest radiographs and those obtained by 3-D CT ($r = 0.95$, $p < 0.05$). In contrast, measurements obtained using Axel 's method correlated poorly with those obtained by 3-D CT ($r = 0.55$, $p > 0.05$).

Conclusion : 3-D CT can estimate pneumothorax volume with great accuracy. Collins ' method is superior to Axel 's method for the quantification of pneumothorax volume as seen on chest radiographs.

Index words : Lung, CT
Lung, radiography
Lung, volume
Pneumothorax

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