

Collins

Axel

: CT<sup>1</sup><sup>2</sup><sup>3</sup><sup>3</sup>

: CT  
 , postprocessing ,

CT  
 : manual contour delineation thresholding 가  
 postprocessing 4 CT  
 CT postprocessing .  
 13

CT localizer scan Collins Axel  
 : 4 CT  
 postprocessing CT  
 thresholding manual contour delineation (5 30 )  
 Collins CT  
 : 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

<sup>1</sup><sup>2</sup><sup>3</sup>

CT  
Axel (11) Collins (9)  
21.5cm, 10cm  
100ml, 200ml, 300ml  
CT  
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

$$V(\%) = V_{Pth} / V_{th} \times 100$$

$V(\%) :$

$V_{Pth} :$

$V_{th} :$

thresholding

(cursor)

CT

3

0.5cm

5

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

CT  
manual contour delineation thresholding

CT CT  
scan CT localizer

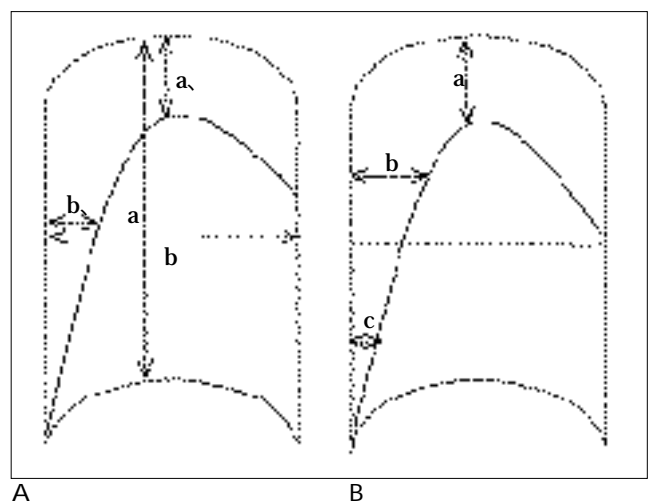


Fig. 1. Quantification of pneumothorax volume on chest radiographs.

A. The Axel's method. In the absence of pleural adhesions or other major underlying pulmonary disease, the percentage of pneumothorax volume was obtained from the formula,  $V(\%) = [3 \cdot X/X - 3(\cdot X/X)^2 + (\cdot X/X)^3] \times 100$ , 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)  
$$V(\%) = [3 \frac{X}{X} - 3\{ \frac{X}{X} \}^2 + \{ \frac{X}{X} \}^3] \times 100$$
  
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  
( $r = 0.998$ ),  
manual contour delineation thresholding  
가 ( $p > 0.05$ ,

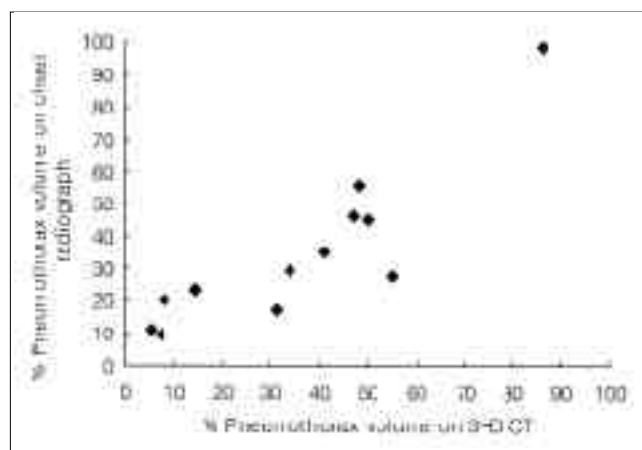


Fig. 2. Scatter diagram shows pneumothorax volume measured by 3-D CT and the Collins' method on chest radiographs. There is a good correlation between the volume measurements obtained by the Collins' method on chest radiographs and by 3-D CT ( $r = 0.95$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ).

ANOVA test) (Table 1).

가 postprocessing  
( $p > 0.05$ , paired t test) (Table 2) manual con-  
tour 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 $\pm$ SD in ml)	
	Manual contour delineation	Thresholding
100	102.1 $\pm$ 2.5	98.3 $\pm$ 3.1
200	203.1 $\pm$ 3.2	198.8 $\pm$ 3.2
300	297.4 $\pm$ 3.7	302.5 $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ SD in ml)	
	Manual contour delineation	Thresholding
1	612.1 $\pm$ 7.5	610.2 $\pm$ 6.4
2	974.3 $\pm$ 8.2	978.8 $\pm$ 5.5
3	1061.5 $\pm$ 9.3	1026.8 $\pm$ 5.8
4	639.7 $\pm$ 6.5	678.3 $\pm$ 5.5

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

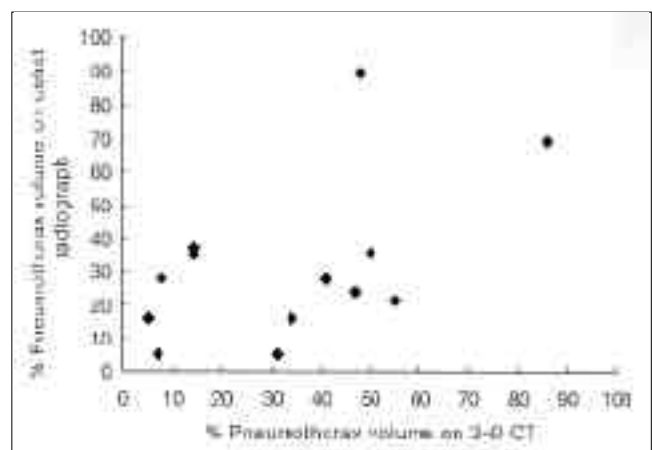


Fig. 3. Scatter diagram shows pneumothorax volume measured by 3-D CT and the Axel's method on chest radiographs. There is a poor correlation between the volume measurements obtained by the Collins' method on chest radiographs and by 3-D CT ( $r = 0.55$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ).

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

(5). Miller (12)

가 80%

6 가

1/2

가

Collins

50%

가 4 가

가

CT

가

Engdahl (5)

가

(5,13). Nawaratne (14)

CT

thresholding

10%

가

8

CT

30%

manual con-

tour delineation

thresholding

Swartzel (10) 20%

Kircher

manual contour delineation

30 , thresholding

5

(10).

thresholding

Mergo (15) thresholding

10%

13

CT

5

CT

10%

-500 HU

CT

가 -250 HU

-512 HU

가

가

CT

CT

CT

-751 HU

-854 HU

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 Reference<sup>1</sup>**

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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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