



FLAIR MR :
CT T1 MR 1

FLAIR (fluid-attenuated inversion recovery)

CT T1

: FLAIR

13, 14

CT(10, 11) T1 MR (9)

CT

MR 1.0T MR (3)
) 10, (4-14) 2, (15) 2, CT FLAIR

FLAIR 6 1 2 2-3,

3 4-7 CT 9, 1, 1

(anterior basal cistern), (posterior basal cistern),

(perimesencephalic cistern) 5

4

: FLAIR MR 14 (100%)

CT T1 100%(11/11)

89%(8/9) T1 MR

FLAIR

MR (p<0.05), CT

FLAIR가

(p<0.05)

FLAIR가

: FLAIR MR

CT
FLAIR MR

MR

CT (1, 2),

가 MR

(5, 6). FLAIR MR

CT (1, 3, 4)

가

CT가

가

CT

(8-11).

FLAIR MR CT T1 MR

, Fluid-attenuated inversion recovery(FLAIR) MR

가,

90°-180° RF pulse 180° inversion pulse

FLAIR MR 13, 14 가 2, 15 가 2

10 (11) CT 2, 1 CT MR

3 CT MR

가 6, 2-3 가 2, 3 6 2, 7 1

16 74 (52)) 1, (3) 9, (4-14

9, 4 . MR 9 (15) 1 T1

8 5, 3 MR 1.0T Magnetom Impact (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany), fast FLAIR TR 9,000m-sec, TE 105 150msec, TI 2,200msec, matrix number 210-240 × 256, slice thickness 5mm, gap 1mm, acquisition 1 2

13 2 11 8 가 4 21 4 57 가

3 가 FLAIR MR 가 10, 4 14 (crista galli) (dorsum sellae)

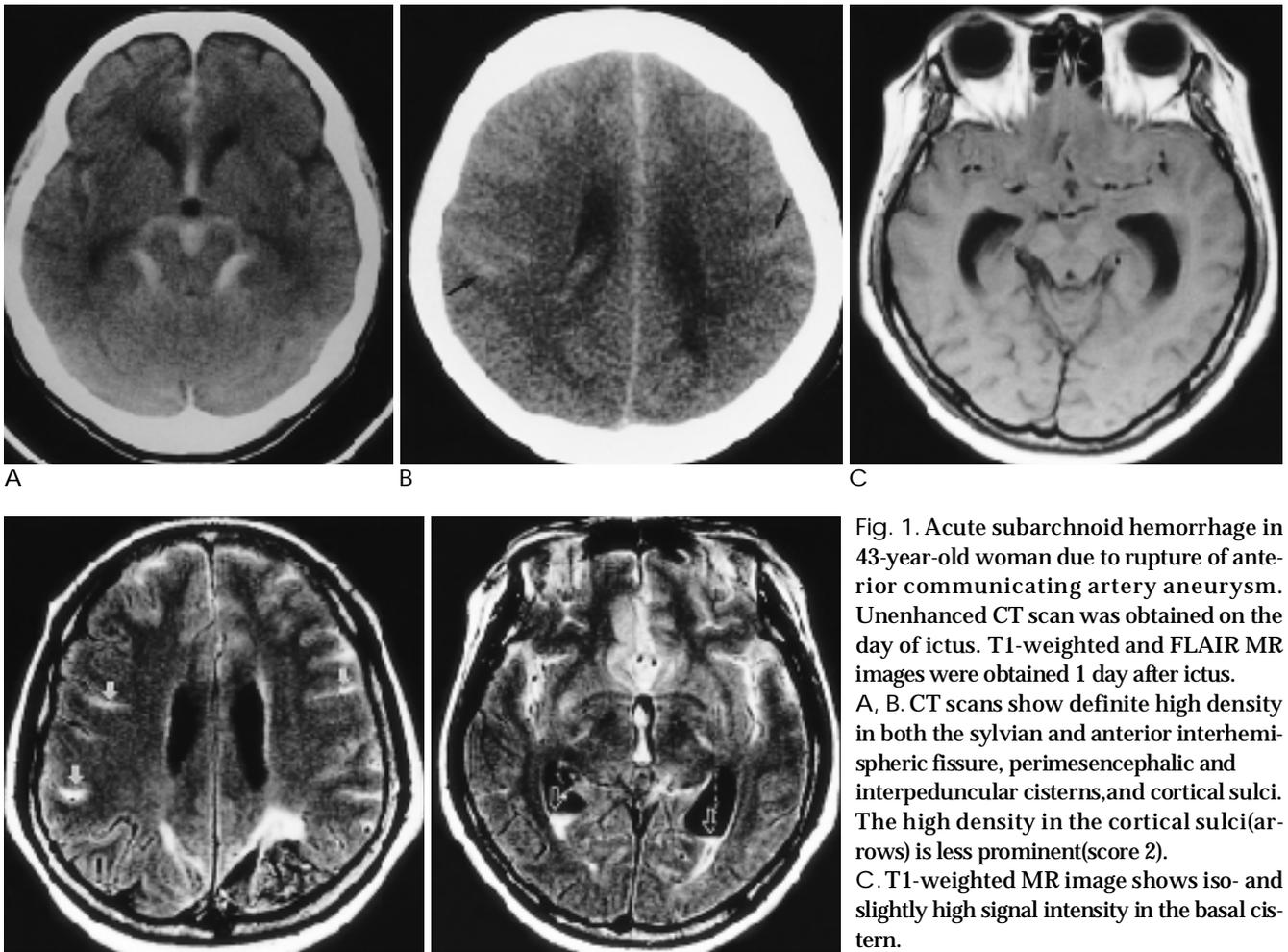


Fig. 1. Acute subarchnoid hemorrhage in 43-year-old woman due to rupture of anterior communicating artery aneurysm. Unenhanced CT scan was obtained on the day of ictus. T1-weighted and FLAIR MR images were obtained 1 day after ictus. A, B. CT scans show definite high density in both the sylvian and anterior interhemispheric fissure, perimesencephalic and interpeduncular cisterns, and cortical sulci. The high density in the cortical sulci (arrows) is less prominent (score 2). C. T1-weighted MR image shows iso- and slightly high signal intensity in the basal cistern. D, E. FLAIR MR image shows bright high signal intensity in both the sylvian fissures, anterior interhemispheric fissure, and cortical sulci (arrows) (score 3). Fluid-fluid levels with high signal intensity in the dependent portion in both the lateral ventricles are also seen, due to intraventricular hemorrhage (open arrows).

(suprasellar cistern)
(perimesencephalic cistern)
5
3, 2, 1, 0
Wilcoxon's signed-rank test
CT FLAIR MR
FLAIR MR

Table 1. Comparison of FLAIR MR Image with CT and T1-Weighted MR Image(T1WI) (mean score)

	CT	T1WI	FLAIR	P value (CT vs FLAIR)	P value (T1WI vs FLAIR)
Sylvian fissure	2.2	1.3	2.6	NS	p< 0.05
Cortical sulci	1.4	0	1.9	p< 0.05	p< 0.05
Anterior basal cistern	1.6	1.0	1.9	NS	NS
Posterior basal cistern	1.9	0.3	2.0	NS	p< 0.05
Perimesencephalic cistern	1.7	0.7	2.0	NS	p< 0.05
Overall	8.8	3.3	10.4	NS	p< 0.05

Statistical analysis by Wilcoxon's signed-rank test
NS : Not significant
FLAIR : Fluid-attenuated inversion recovery

FLAIR MR (Fig. 2).
14 (5)
100%
8, CT 11 11 9 89%
100%
FLAIR가 T1 (Fig. 3), CT 11 7
(64%) FLAIR가 , 2 (18%)

FLAIR 2 (18%) FLAIR가
FLAIR MR 가 CT T1 MR
FLAIR CT FLAIR가 (p<0.05), FLAIR T1 FLAIR (p<0.05) (Table 1).
CT MR T1 T2 (10).

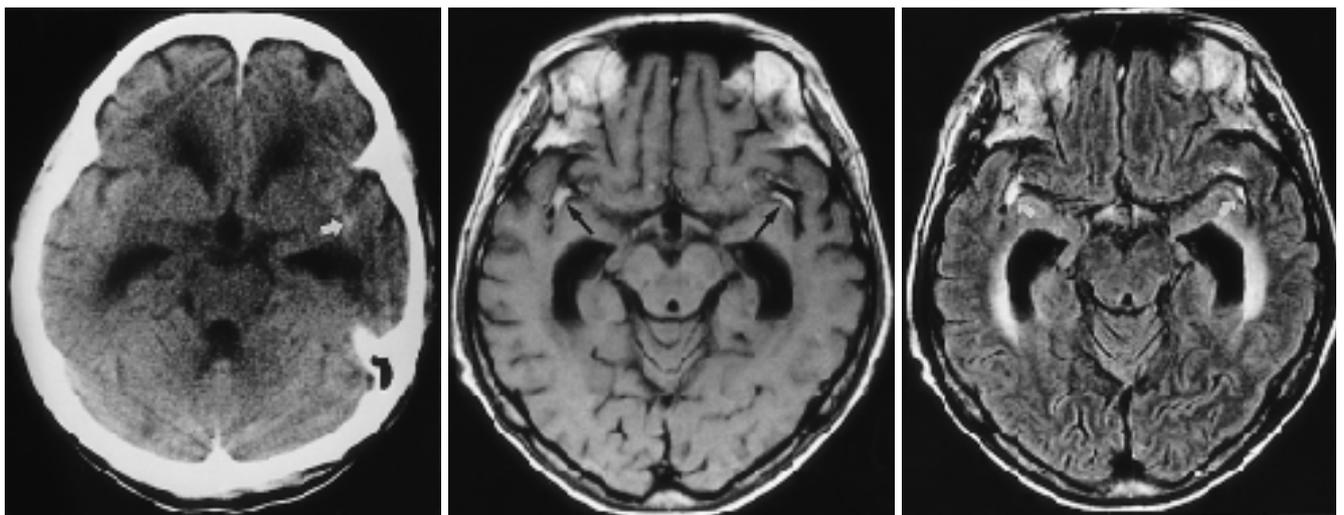


Fig. 2. Chronic subarachnoid hemorrhage in 66-year-old woman with unknown cause. Unenhanced CT scan was obtained 3 weeks after ictus. T1-weighted and FLAIR MR images were obtained 4 weeks after ictus.
A. CT scan shows suspicious high density in left sylvian fissure (arrow).
B. T1-weighted MR image shows bright signal intensity in both the sylvian fissures(arrow).
C. FLAIR MR image shows bright high signal intensity in both the sylvian fissures(arrow).

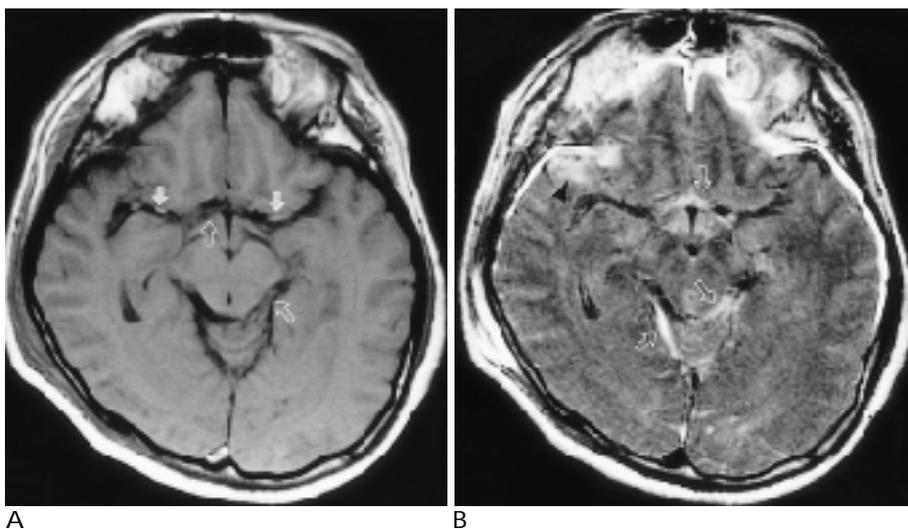


Fig. 3. Acute subarachnoid hemorrhage in 39-year-old man by trauma. T1-weighted and FLAIR MR images were obtained 3 days after trauma.
 A. T1-weighted MR image shows high signal intensity in both sylvian fissures (arrows, score 3) and slightly lower signal intensity to brain parenchyma at left quadrigeminal cistern and suprasellar cistern (open arrows, score 1).
 B. FLAIR MR image shows slightly high signal intensity in both sylvian fissures (score 2), but obviously high signal intensity at left quadrigeminal cistern, suprasellar cistern, and right superior cerebellar cistern (open arrows, score 3). Cortical sulci are filled by slightly high signal intensity (score 2).
 Also subdural hematoma and cortical contusion at right temporal lobe (arrowhead) are well seen.

MR (1, 3, 11-13), (19-26). FLAIR T1 T2 echo time FLAIR (10, 13, 19). FLAIR MR MR Charke-res (16) (p<0.05), CT T1 MR FLAIR MR (p<0.05), MR CT 가 FLAIR MR 가 CT 가 17, 18). Ogawa (7) Noguchi (8) T1 가 (7), X- 가 (9). 가 0.5T MR unit T2 CT FLAIR MR 40 (10, 13, 19) FLAIR MR T2 가 2 가 FLAIR MR 가 가 T2 가 가 T2 FLAIR MR 가 가 가 (5, 6, 19). (9), MR FLAIR MR

가 FLAIR
 MR
 가
 MR
 CT가 1
 가 MR
 가 가
 FLAIR
 MR CT
 CT
 CT FLAIR MR
 가 가 MR
 MR 가가 CT
 , FLAIR MR
 , CT 가

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FLAIR MR Imaging in the Detection of Subarachnoid Hemorrhage : Comparison with CT and T1-Weighted MR Imaging¹

Soo Hyun Min, M.D., Soo Youn Kim, M.D., Ghi Jai Lee, M.D.,
Jae-Chan Shim, M.D., Tae Kyung Oh, M.D., Ho Kyun Kim, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, College of Medicine, Inje University

Purpose : To compare the findings of fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) MR imaging in the detection of subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), with those of precontrast CT and T1-weighted MR imaging.

Materials and Methods : In 13 patients (14 cases) with SAH, FLAIR MR images were retrospectively analyzed and compared with CT (10 patients, 11 cases) and T1-weighted MR images (9 cases). SAH was confirmed on the basis of high density along the subarachnoid space, as seen on precontrast CT, or lumbar puncture. MR imaging was performed on a 1.0T unit. FLAIR MR and CT images were obtained during the acute stage (less than 3 days after ictus) in 10 and 9 cases, respectively, during the subacute stage (4-14 days after ictus) in two cases and one, respectively, and during the chronic stage (more than 15 days after ictus) in two cases and one, respectively. CT was performed before FLAIR MR imaging, and the interval between CT and FLAIR ranged from 24 hours (6 cases) to 2-3 (2 cases) or 4-7 days (3 cases). In each study, the conspicuity of visualization of SAH was graded as excellent, good, fair, or negative at five locations (sylvian fissure, cortical sulci, anterior basal cistern, posterior basal cistern, and perimesencephalic cistern).

Results : In all cases, subarachnoid hemorrhages were demonstrated as high signal intensity areas on FLAIR images. The detection rates for SAH on CT and T1-weighted MR images were 100% (11/11) and 89% (8/9), respectively. FLAIR was superior to T1-weighted imaging in the detection of SAH at all sites except the anterior basal cistern ($p < 0.05$) and superior to CT in the detection of SAH at the cortical sulci ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion : On FLAIR MR images, subarachnoid hemorrhages at all stages are demonstrated as high signal intensity areas; the FLAIR MR sequence is thus considered useful in the detection of SAH. In particular, FLAIR is more sensitive than CT for the detection of SAH in the cortical sulci.

Index words : Brain, MR
Magnetic resonance (MR), technology
Brain, hemorrhage

Address reprint requests to : Ghi Jai Lee, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Seoul Paik Hospital, College of Medicine, Inje University,
#2-85, Jur-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100-032, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-2270-0134 Fax. 82-2-2266-6799