

가 (magnetic resonance cholangiography, MRC) (endoscopic retrograde cholangio-graphy, ERC)

27 half-Fourier half-Fourier rapid acquisition with relaxation enhancement(RARE) MRC 1.5T acquisition single-shot turbo-spin echo(HASTE)

가 MRC 5 ERC HASTE RARE 11 10 16 11 8 (73%), RARE 11 10 (91%) 가 HASTE HASTE RARE 11 9 (82%), RARE 11 7 (64%) HASTE RARE 11 10 (91%), 가 ERC 11 9 (82%) MRC 13 가

MRC가 ERC HASTE RARE 가

가 (choledocholithiasis) ERC) 가 (open cholecystectomy) 가

(laparoscopic cholecystectomy) (1-2). (morbidity) (mortality) (magnetic resonance cholangiography, MRC)

가 ERC 90% (1).

(endoscopic retrograde cholangiography, MRC) (magnetic resonance cholangiography, MRC) MRC가

가 (2-12). MRC가 2000 가 1999 9 27 2000 1 8

가 4

RC 가 M- 1.5T (Magnetom Vision Plus, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) body phased-array coil

ERC MRC half-Fourier acquisition single-shot turbo spin-echo(HASTE) half-Fourier rapid acquisition with relaxation enhancement(RARE) tru FISP(fast imaging with steady-state procession) TR/TE = 6.3msec/3.0msec, 70° 8mm, 35 × 25cm, 350 × 256, 16 MRC tru FISP 10° (coronal-oblique projection) HASTE RARE HASTE TE 95msec, 4mm 240 × 256, 32 × 32cm, (15 slices) (total acquisition time) 21 (maximum intensity projection, MIP) 30 ERC 1 (cholangiocarcinoma) 1 1 27 30 81 14:13 MRC (filling) RARE TR/TE = 2800msec/1100msec,

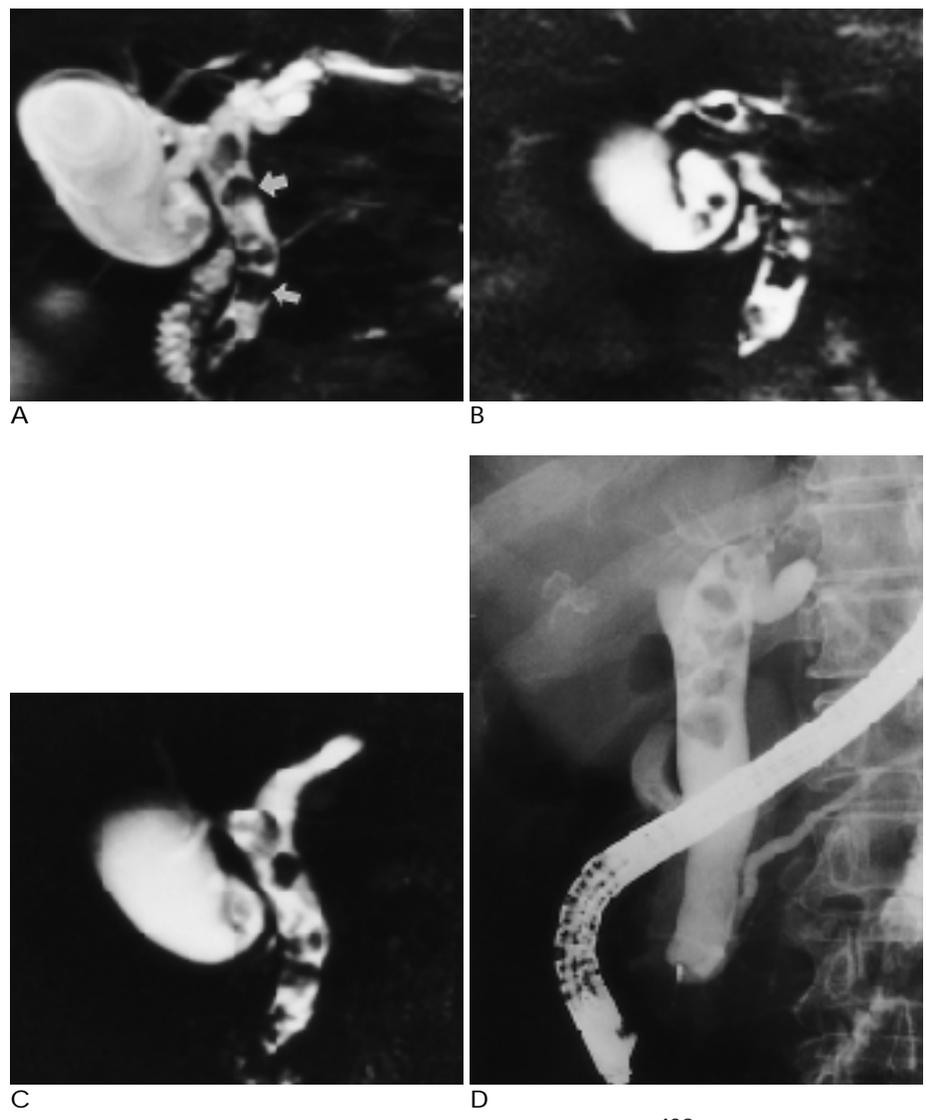


Fig. 1. A 62-year-old women with gall bladder stone, and symptoms of fever and jaundice. A. MIP MR cholangiogram from HASTE shows several variable sized signal voids (arrows) consistent with s-tones in a dilated CBD. B, C. Source image from HASTE (B) and RARE (C) images show same images as MIP MRC image. D. ERC confirms the presence of the several choledocholithiasis within the dilated CBD.

240 × 256, 32cm thick-slap (6cm) thin slap
 (1.5cm) 4 acquisition
 thick-slap 7, thin-slap 23
 ERC MRC 5 가
 5 ERC
 MRC ERC
 ERC 16 1
 1, ERC 11
 6
 HASTE RARE ERC
 가 가, MRC 가
 가 ERC
 MRC 가 HASTE
 (source images) MIP, thick slap thin slap
 RARE ERC
 MRC HASTE
 RARE ERC
 ERC MRC
 9mm
 (13).

RARE , MIP
 1
 2 (Fig. 2).
 가 MIP 7/11
 (64%), 9/11(82%), RARE
 7/11(64%), RARE HASTE 9/11
 (82%) (Table 2) MRC (sensitivity)
 MIP 82%, 91%, RARE
 91% (specificity) MRC
 100% (choledocholithiasis) MRC가
 ERC MRC HASTE
 RARE ERC
 27 ERC
 23/27(85%) , MRC
 MIP 13/27(48%),
 19/27(70%), RARE 18/27(67%), RARE
 HASTE 19/27(70%) MRC가
 (Table 3).
 MRC 13 10 ERC
 3 MRC
 14 11 ERC
 MRC 13

Table 1. Comparison of Presence of Choledocholithiasis with MRC and ERC

Stone	HASTE		RARE	ERC
	MIP	Source		
+	9	10	10	11
-	18	17	17	16

Note. HASTE = half-Fourier acquisition single-shot turbo spin echo
 RARE = half-Fourier rapid acquisition with relaxation enhancement
 ERC = endoscopic retrograde cholangiography
 MIP = maximal intensity projection

MRC ERC 27
 , MRC
 ERC 11 , 7 1
 , 2 2 , 2 4 ,
 MRC HASTE MIP 9 ,
 10 , RARE 10
 ERC 16
 MRC (Table 1). 16
 1
 extraction ,
 1
 1
 ERC 가 MIP
 7/11(64%), 8/11(73%), RARE
 10/11(91%), RARE HASTE
 10/11(91%) (Fig. 1 & Table 1). 1 MIP
 0.7cm 1
 2 ,

Table 2. Sensitivity of Each Technique of MRC for Size and Number of Choledocholithiasis.

Choledocholithiasis (n= 11)	HASTE		RARE	RARE + HASTE
	MIP	Source		
Number	7/11 (64%)	8/11 (73%)	10/11 (91%)	10/11 (91%)
Size	7/11 (64%)	9/11 (82%)	7/11 (64%)	9/11 (82%)

Note. HASTE = half-Fourier Acquisition Single-shot Turbo spin echo
 RARE = half-Fourier rapid acquisition with relaxation enhancement
 MIP = maximal intensity projection

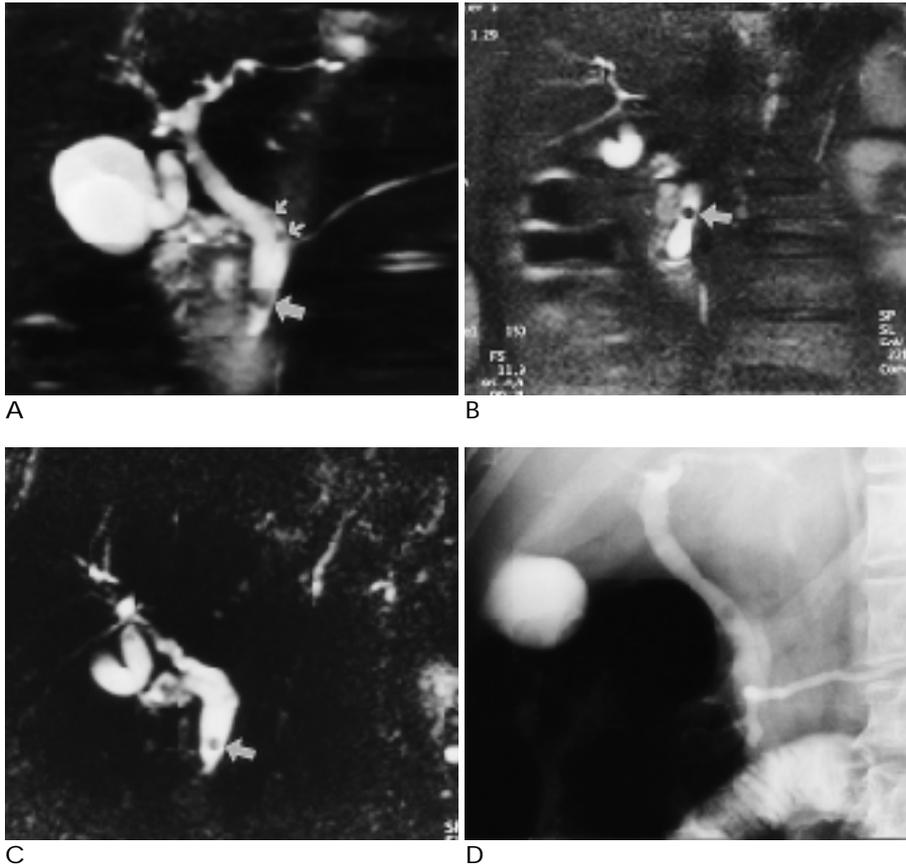


Fig. 2. A 67-year-old male patient with gall bladder stone, complained of fever and jaundice.

A. MIP MR cholangiogram from HASTE shows three focal signal voids (arrows) typical of stones at the distal end of the common duct, which is not dilated.

B, C. Source from HASTE (B) and RARE (C) MRC images show a focal, solitary, 7-mm-diameter signal void (arrows) typical of stones at the distal end of the common duct.

D. ERC confirms the presence of the a single stone in the normal-caliber duct.

Table 3. Sensitivity of Each Technique of MRC and ERC for Gall Stones.

	HASTE		RARE	RARE + HASTE	ERC
	MIP	Source			
Gall stones (n= 27)	13/27 (48%)	19/27 (70%)	18/27 (67%)	19/27 (70%)	23/27 (85%)

Note. HASTE = half-Fourier Acquisition Single-shot Turbo spin echo
 RARE = half-Fourier rapid acquisition with relaxation enhancement
 MIP = maximal intensity projection
 ERC = endoscopic retrograde cholangiography

ERC		9.2-24.8mm (14.8mm)
MRC	ERC	9.5-26.9mm (16.4 mm)
(69%)	ERC MRC	가 9
	MRC	가 14
	3.8-8.7mm (6.1mm)	

가
(PTC)

(1-3).
 가 (20 - 80%) (>90%) (14,15)
 가 X-
 가 , 가
 가 , 가
 ERC (gold stan-
 dard) (biop-
 sy) 가 sphincterotomy, (biop-
 (sedation) (anesthesia)가
 가 (16) X-
 가 가
 가 (cannulation failure : 3-9%), 가가 1
 , 3-5% 1%
 (17-19). , ,
 (perforation),
 (17).

MRC CT (three-dimensional projection)가 (global display)가 가 . HASTE MIP HASTE

PTC ERC PTC가 15-30% (17) M- , , 가 . HASTE MIP HASTE

RC 가 MRC HASTE MIP 15 12 (radial display) (bile) 가

ERC MIP (10) 가

MRC ERC MRC 가 MRC thin

(stenosis) (pneumobilia), (hemobilia), (pro- slap RARE thick slap RARE tein plugs), T2 MIP lap RARE , MIP , thin slap thick s-

(2). 70% MRC가 MRC 가

MRC (gradient-echo sequences) M- MRC ERC

RC가 MRC가 MRC ERC

가 MRC ERC (3, 4, 6, 9). ERC

MRC (motion artifact) HASTE 가 가 가 (procedure preparation)

가 (10-12) MRC 가 ERC MRC ERC 가 MRC ERC

가 MRC가 ERC

(gold standard) ERC 가 MRC가 ERC

ERC MRC 가 90%, ERC 가 MRC가 ERC

97% (2) MRC ERC (procedure preparation) ERC

91%, 100% MRC 가 ERC

ERC ERC 1-2

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The Diagnostic Utility of MR Cholangiography before Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy¹

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Purpose : The purpose of this study was to prospectively compare the clinical applicability of magnetic resonance cholangiography(MRC) with that of endoscopic retrograde cholangiography(ERC) in the evaluation of combined choledocholithiasis in patients with gall stones who were candidates for laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

Materials and Methods : Twenty-seven patients with gall stones underwent fast spin-echo MR cholangiography using the half-Fourier acquisition single-shot turbo spin echo(HASTE) method, and half-Fourier rapid acquisition using the relaxation enhancement(RARE) method. Within five hours the same patients underwent ERC. The results of MRC was reviewed by two radiologists blinded to the results of ERC. The number and size of CBD stones and gall stones, and the degree of CBD dilatation, as seen on HASTE and RARE images, were compared with the results of ERC.

Results : MRC depicted common bile duct stones in 10 of 11 patients shown by ERC to have stones, while in the 16 patients in whom ERC did not reveal stones, MRC demonstrated the same finding. The number of CBD stones was exactly demonstrated by HASTE imaging in eight of eleven patients(73 %) and by RARE imaging in ten of eleven patients(91%) in whom ERC revealed choledocholithiasis. The size of common bile duct stones visualized by ERC correlated in nine of eleven patients(82 %) on HASTE images and in seven of eleven(64 %) on RARE images. MRC showed CBD dilatation in all patients in whom dilatation was demonstrated by ERC.

Conclusion : For the evaluation of choledocholithiasis before laparoscopic cholecystectomy in patients with gall stones, MRC and ERC are equally accurate. A comparison of HASTE imaging with RARE imaging, as used in the diagnosis of choledocholithiasis, revealed no significant differences.

Index words : Bile ducts, MR
Magnetic resonance (MR)
Cholangiography

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