

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

27  
14 , 13 , 30-81 ( 54 ) . MRC 1.5T half-Fourier  
acquisition single-shot turbo-spin echo(HASTE) half-Fourier rapid acquisi-tion with relaxa-  
tion enhancement(RARE)  
가 MRC 5 ERC  
HASTE RARE  
: MRC ERC 11 10 , 16  
16 . ERC 가 HASTE  
11 8 (73%), RARE 11 10 (91%) , 가 HASTE  
11 9 (82%), RARE 11 7 (64%) HASTE RARE  
가 ERC  
(82%) 가 11 10 (91%), 가 11 9  
MRC 13  
:  
MRC가 ERC 가  
가 HASTE RARE

가 (choledocholithiasis) ERC) 가 .  
가

(open cholecystectomy)

가

(1-2).

(laparoscopic cholecystectomy)

(morbidity)

(mortality)

가

raphy, MRC)

(magnetic resonance cholangiog-

ERC

90%

(1).

(endoscopic retrograde cholangiography,

MRC)

(magnetic resonance cholangiography,

MRC가

가

(2-12).

MRC가

가  
가  
가

2000 가  
1999 9 27

2000 1 8

가 4

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

RC

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)

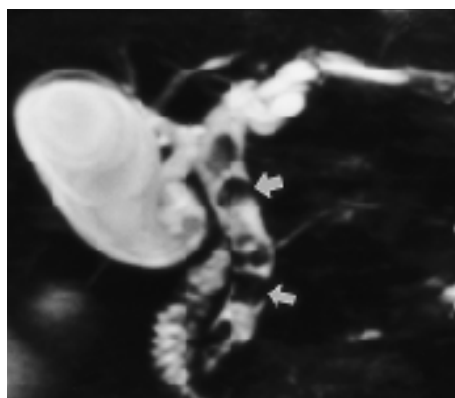
HASTE RARE

HASTE TE 95msec, 240 × 256, 32 × 32cm, 4mm (15 slices)

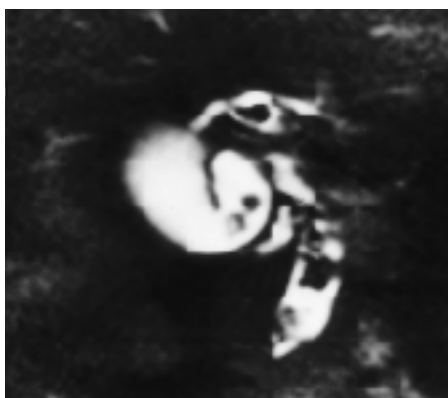
30 ERC 1 (choolangiocarcinoma) 1 (total acquisition time) 21 (maximum intensity projection, MIP)

1 1 27 14:13

30 81 MRC (filling) RARE TR/TE = 2800msec/1100msec,



A



B



C



D

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 가, MRC  
가 ERC  
MRC  
(source images) MIP, thick slap thin slap  
RARE ERC  
MRC HASTE  
RARE ERC  
ERC MRC  
9mm  
(13).

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,

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

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

	HASTE		RARE	RARE + HASTE
	MIP	Source		
Choledocholithiasis (n = 11)				
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

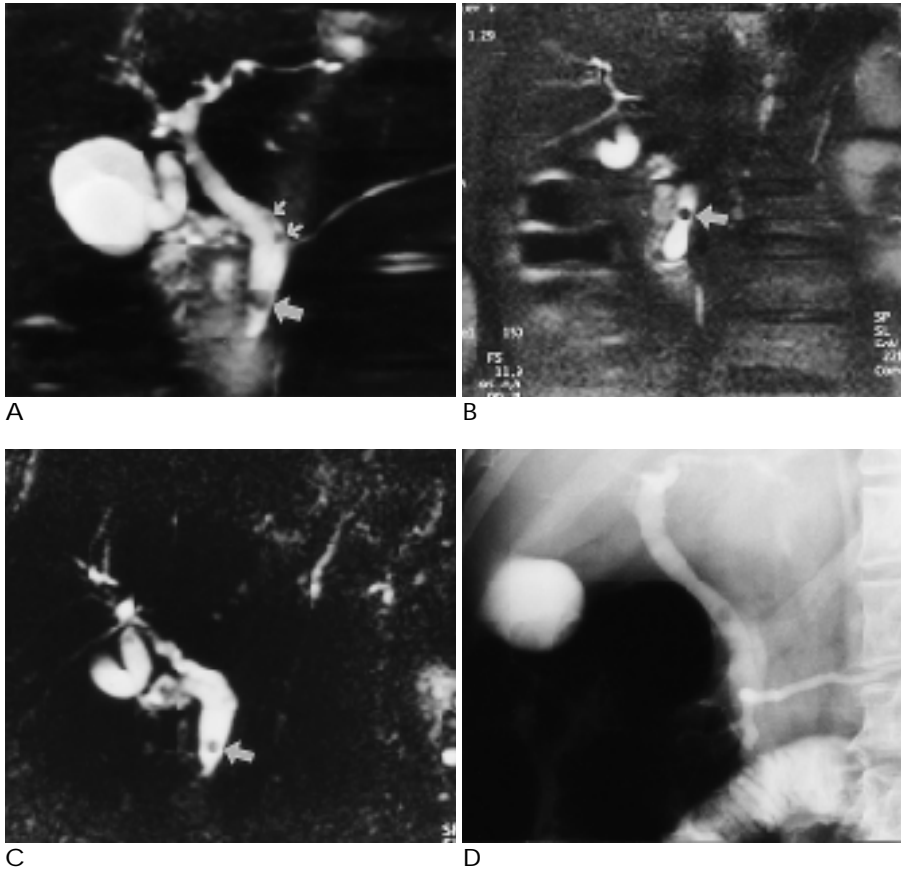


Fig. 2. A 67-year-old male patient with gall bladder stone, complained of fever and jaundice.

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		14	
	3.8-8.7mm ( 6.1mm)			

가  
(PTC)

MRC CT (three-dimensional projec- 가 가 tions) (global display)가 가 ERC HASTE MIP HASTE PTC RARE ERC PTC가 15-30% (17) M- , , 가 RC 가 MRC HASTE MIP 15 12 (ra- dial display) (bile) 가 MIP (10) MIP RARE , 가 MRC ERC 가 ERC MRC thin (stenosis) slap RARE MRC (pneumobilia), (hemobilia), (pro- thick slap RARE tein plugs), T2 MIP lap RARE , MIP , thin slap thick s- (2). 70% MRC가 MRC 가 MRC ERC RC가 M- MRC MRC ERC (gradient-echo sequences) MRC MRC가 ERC (3, 4, 6, 9). ERC MRC (motion artifact) 가 가 가 (procedure preparation) HASTE (10-12) MRC 가 ERC MRC ERC MRC ERC 가 MRC가 ERC (gold standard) ERC , 가 MRC가 ERC ERC MRC 90%, ERC 97% (2) MRC MRC ERC 91%, 100% MRC (procedure preparation) ERC ERC 1-2

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## The Diagnostic Utility of MR Cholangiography before Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy<sup>1</sup>

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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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: Radiological Embryology

1:00-		
1:30-1:45	Introduction	( )
1:45-2:15	Central Nervous System	( )
2:15-2:45	Cardiovascular System	( )
2:45-3:15	Respiratory System	( )
3:15-3:30		
3:30-4:00	Digestive System	( )
4:00-4:30	Urogenital System	( )
4:30-5:00	Musculoskeletal System	( )