

Enhanced 3D-TOF

1

2

TOF (e3D-TOF) (MRA) enhanced 3D-TOF

1 가 5 가

(CA) 73 (MRI) MRA

I , III 가

II , 1 , 5 2 가

MRA

CA MRA 가

k (kappa agreement measurement)

146 , 438 가 . I CA MRA

A k=0.538, B 0.687 82.4%, 0.621

가 . A 88.2%, 87.2% . II CA MRA

B k=0.508, B 0.566 0.622 가

A 88.2%, 73.7% , B 88.2%,

81.8% . III CA MRA

A k=0.508, B

0.566 0.622 가 . A 50.0%,

77.6% , B 40.0%, 89.7% . 438

가 A B k=0.662

A 81.1%, 76.4% B 83.2%,

86.4% .

: e3D-TOF MRA CA

가 가 가

phy, CT) (computed tomogra- (Conventional angiography, CA

imaging, MRI) (magnetic resonance) 가 가 , (magnetic

resonance angiography, MRA) 가

(1-7). 가

, MRA

1999 9 6 2000 1 17

Enhanced 3D-TOF

가 (slab) Willis

(3,4). multiple overlapping thin slab acquisition (MOTSA)
 (flip angle excitation) 50mm 3 (3 dimensional volume)
 (magnetization transfer) workstation (axial source image)
 (8-15). projection) (maximum intensity projection)

Enhanced three dimensional time of flight(e3D-TOF) (postprocessing)

MRA 20 360
 ZIP(zero-filling interpolation processing) (reprojection image) 18

MRA (compressed image) 1 18 64

MRA e3D-TOF MRA (Sire graph-D2 and Digitrone 3VA, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

MRA 가

1997 1 1998 8 MRI 가 가 II , ,
 MRA CA 가 가 III , ,
 73 MRI 146 , 438 가 .
 4 1 2 가
 MRI MRA MRI CA 2 CA
 27 5 59 , MRA
 14 가 , A MRA 1 B
 13 80 55 5 MRA
 MRI MRA 1.5T (Horizon, CA MRA
 GE Medical System, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.) (normal),
 MRA 3D-TOF 50% (stenosis) (narrow-
 TR/TE(msec) = 33/ ing), 50% (occlusion),
 6.9, flip angle 20 °, scan thickness 1.4mm, slice/slab 64 가가 가
 3 30

Table 1. Comparison of Detectability for Stenoocclusive Lesions in Group I Vascular Segment between CA and MRA

CA	MRA					Total
	Normal	Narrowing	Stenosis	Occlusion	No visualization	
Reader A						
Normal	73	12	6	0	3	94
Narrowing	9	19	3	1	0	32
Stenosis	0	0	4	3	0	7
Occlusion	0	1	1	10	0	12
No visualization	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	82	32	14	14	4	146
Reader B						
Normal	82	9	2	1	0	94
Narrowing	6	24	1	1	0	32
Stenosis	0	2	4	1	0	7
Occlusion	0	1	1	10	0	12
No visualization	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	88	36	8	13	1	146

CA: Conventional angiography

MRA: MR angiography

(no visualization) . CA 2 1 가 .
 CA MRA A, B 7 4 가 , A
 가 , 가가 3 , B 가가 2 .
 k (kappa agreement measure- 32 A가 19 , B가 24
 ment) . k 가 0.5 가 (Table 1 & Fig.1). CA MRA
 A k=0.538, B 0.687
 0.621 가 .
 A 82.4%,
 77.7% , B 88.2%, 87.2%
 (Table 6).
 II CA 8 , 12 , 14
 , 99 , 13 . MRA
 8 A가 6 , B가 5 MRA
 12 A 7 , 가

Table 2. Comparison of Detectability for Stenoocclusive Lesions in Group II Vascular Segment between CA and MRA

CA	MRA					Total
	Normal	Narrowing	Stenosis	Occlusion	No visualization	
Reader A						
Normal	73	14	2	2	8	99
Narrowing	1	7	6	0	0	14
Stenosis	1	3	7	1	0	12
Occlusion	1	0	0	6	1	8
No visualization	2	0	0	1	10	13
Total	78	24	15	10	19	146
Reader B						
Normal	81	12	3	0	3	99
Narrowing	3	10	1	0	0	14
Stenosis	0	8	3	1	0	12
Occlusion	0	0	2	5	1	8
No visualization	1	0	0	1	11	13
Total	85	30	9	7	15	146

CA: Conventional angiography

MRA: MR angiography

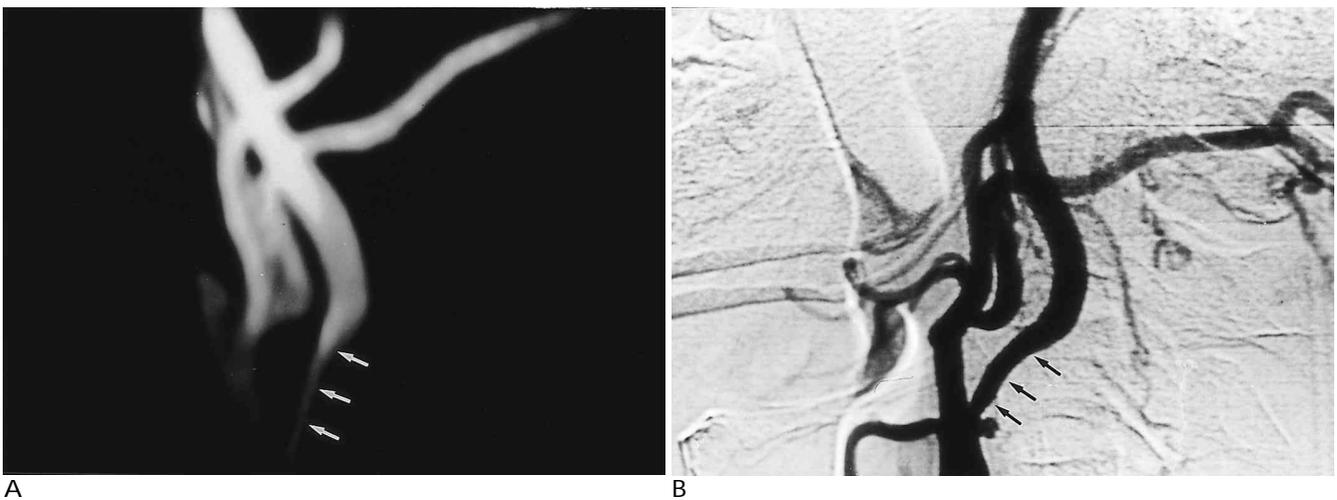
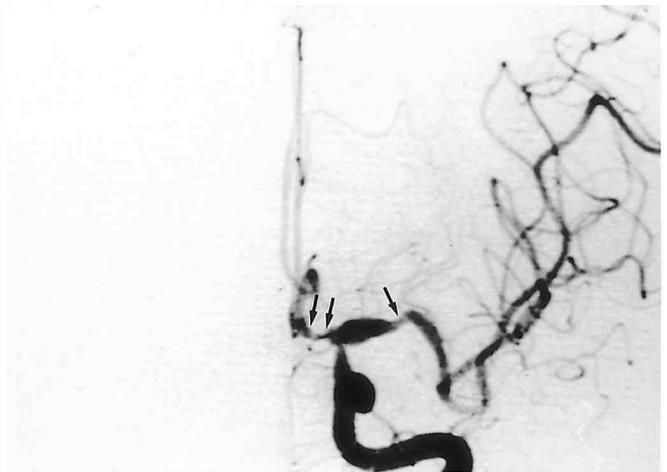
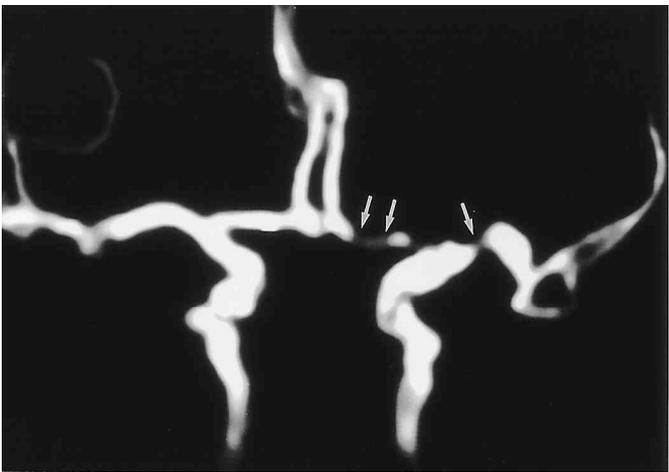


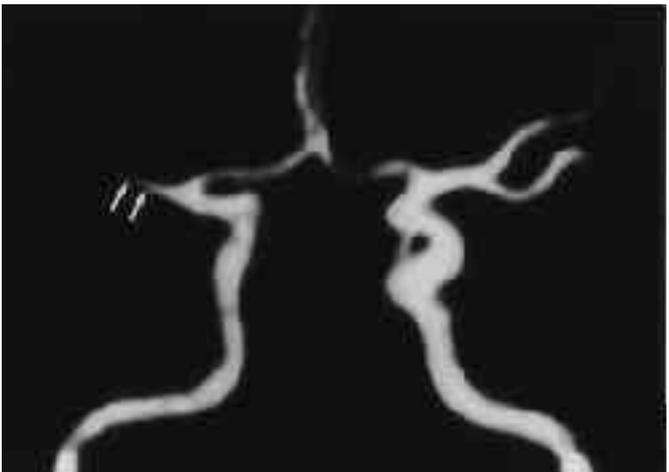
Fig. 1. Segmental stenosis on both MR angiogram and conventional angiogram. Anteroposterior views of reprojection MR angiogram (A) and conventional angiogram (B) show segmental narrowing (arrows) in left common carotid artery.

가 1 , B 3 , 가가 8 .
 14 A 7 , 가가 6 , B가 10
 가가 3 (Table 2 & Fig. 2, 3). CA
 MRA A k=0.508, B 0.566
 0.622 가 .
 A
 88.2%, 73.7% , B
 88.2 % , 81.8% (Table 6).
 III CA 3 , 5 , 2 ,
 116 . 146 20 CA III
 . MRA
 3 A 2 , B가 3 가
 . 5 A 2
 , 3 가 , B 4

: Enhanced 3D-TOF
 2 A, B가
 10 A
 5 , B 4 ,
 A 26 , B 12
 . CA MRA A
 k=0.508, B 0.566 0.622
 가 (Table 3).
 A 50.0%,
 77.6% , B 40.0% , 89.7%
 (Table 6).
 438 가 A B
 k=0.662
 가 A
 (Table 4,5).
 81.1% , 76.4% B 83.2% ,



A B
 Fig. 2. Focal stenosis of left anterior and middle cerebral arteries on both MR angiogram and conventional angiogram. Anteroposterior views of reprojection MR angiogram (A) and conventional angiogram (B) show focal stenosis(arrows) of left anterior and middle cerebral arteries.



A B
 Fig. 3. Complete occlusion of right middle cerebral artery on both MR angiogram and conventional angiogram. Anteroposterior views of reprojection MR angiogram (A) and conventional angiogram (B) show total occlusion(arrows) of right middle cerebral artery.

Table 3. Comparison of Detectability for Stenoocclusive Lesions in Group III Vascular Segment between CA and MRA

CA	MRA					Total
	Normal	Narrowing	Stenosis	Occlusion	No visualization	
Reader A						
Normal	90	3	7	4	12	116
Narrowing	2	0	0	0	0	2
Stenosis	3	0	2	0	0	5
Occlusion	0	0	1	2	0	3
No visualization	2	0	0	0	18	20
Total	97	3	10	6	30	146
Reader B						
Normal	104	4	1	2	5	116
Narrowing	2	0	0	0	0	2
Stenosis	4	1	0	0	0	5
Occlusion	0	0	0	3	0	3
No visualization	1	0	0	0	19	20
Total	111	5	1	5	24	146

CA: Conventional angiography

MRA: MR angiography

Table 4. Comparison of Detectability for Stenoocclusive Lesions in All Vascular Segment between CA and MRA

CA	MRA					Total
	Normal	Narrowing	Stenosis	Occlusion	No visualization	
Reader1						
Normal	236	29	15	6	23	309
Narrowing	12	26	9	1	0	48
Stenosis	4	3	13	4	0	24
Occlusion	2	1	2	18	1	23
No visualization	4	0	0	1	29	34
Total	258	59	39	30	53	438
Reader2						
Normal	267	25	6	3	8	309
Narrowing	11	34	2	1	0	48
Stenosis	4	11	7	2	0	24
Occlusion	3	1	3	18	1	23
No visualization	2	0	0	1	31	34
Total	287	71	18	25	40	438

CA: Conventional angiography

MRA: MR angiography

Table 5. Comparison of Detectability for Stenoocclusive Lesions in All Vascular Segment in MRA

	CA	Reader B					Total
		Normal	Narrowing	Stenosis	Occlusion	No visualization	
Reader A	Normal	238	15	2	1	3	259
	Narrowing	16	41	2	0	0	59
	Stenosis	15	13	10	0	0	38
	Occlusion	6	1	1	21	1	30
	No visualization	12	1	3	0	36	52
	Total	287	71	18	22	40	438

Table 6. Sensitivity and Specificity of Each Group Vessel in MR Angiography

		CA		MRA	
		Present	Absent	True-Positive(%)*	True Negative(%)**
Group I	Reader A	51	94	42(82.4)	72(77.7)
	Reader B			45(88.2)	82(87.2)
Group II	Reader A	34	99	30(88.2)	73(73.7)
	Reader B			30(88.2)	81(81.8)
Group III	Reader A	10	116	5(50.0)	90(77.6)
	Reader B			4(40.0)	104(89.7)
All Groups	Reader A	95	309	77(81.1)	236(76.4)
	Reader B			79(83.2)	267(86.4)

*= Numbers(percentages) in parentheses represent sensitivity.

**= Numbers(percentages) in parentheses represent specificity.

CA: Conventional angiography, MRA: MR angiography

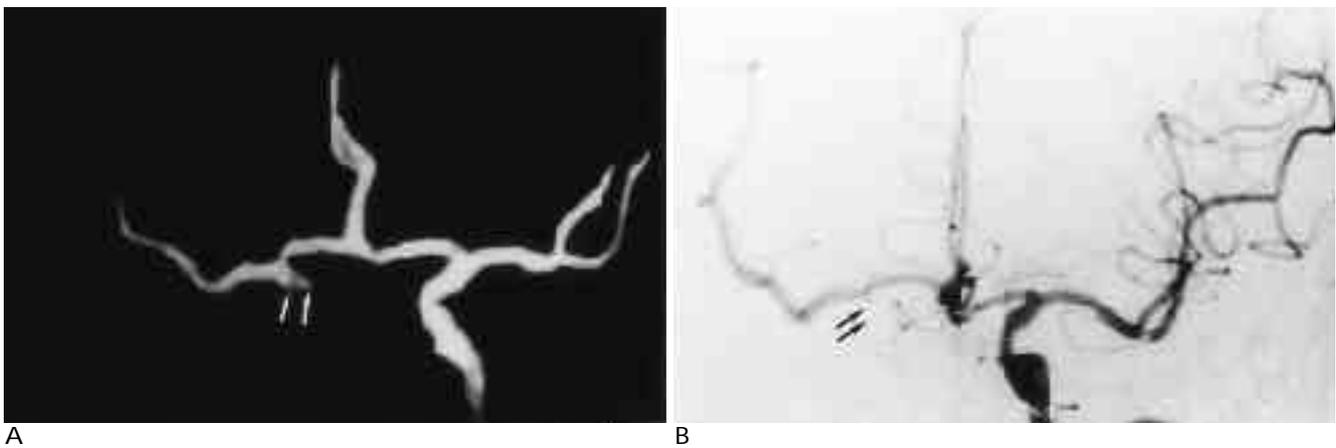


Fig. 4. Complete occlusion of right internal carotid artery and good visualization of right middle cerebral artery through anterior communicating artery on both MR angiogram and conventional angiogram.

Anteroposterior view of reprojection MR angiogram(A) and conventional angiogram(B) show occlusion (arrows) of right internal carotid artery and visualization of right middle cerebral artery through anterior communicating artery .

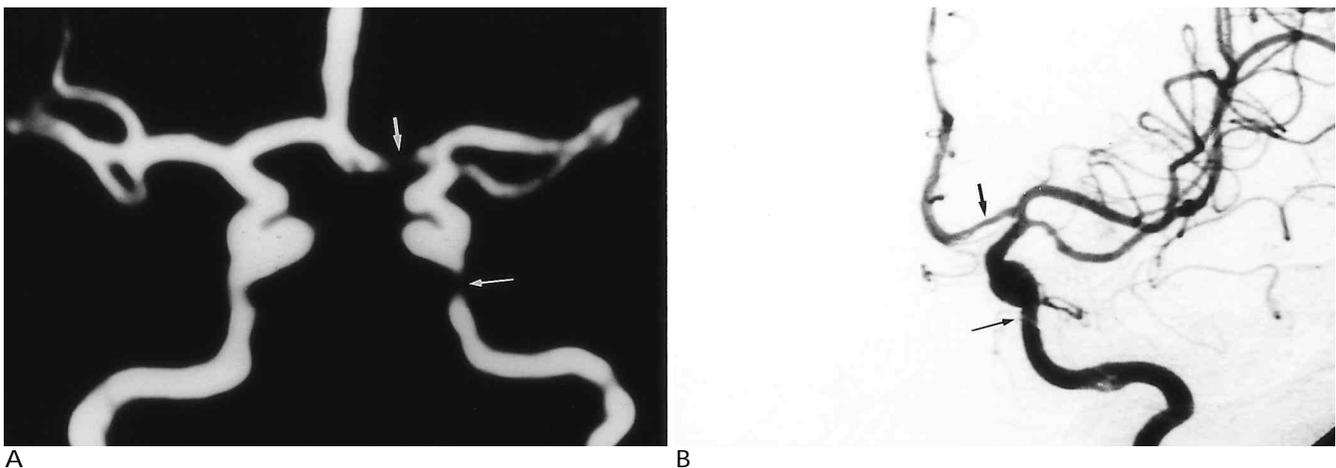


Fig. 5. Focal stenosis of left anterior cerebral artery and focal stenosis in paracavernous portion of left internal carotid artery on MR angiogram, but focal narrowing of left anterior cerebral artery on conventional angiogram.

Anteroposterior view of reprojection MR angiogram (A) shows focal stenosis (short arrow) of left anterior cerebral artery and focal stenosis (long arrow) in paracavernous portion of left internal carotid artery. Artfactual signal loss is noted on MR angiogram, due to blood flow. But anteroposterior view of conventional angiogram(B) show segmental narrowing (short arrow) of left anterior cerebral artery only and normal left internal carotid artery(long arrow).

86.4% (Table 6).

3 30 30% 10

가

MRI (pulse sequence) MRA

MRA man (8) Willis 29 Heiser-MRA

magnitude-contrast time-of-flight(TOF) MRA가

100% 가 97%, Korogi (20) 50%

phase-contrast 78%, 80%

Furst (15) 70% 80%, 70%

88% 1 70%

TOF (16). 3

(signal-to-noise ratio)가 가

(echo time) 2 76.4%, B 83.2%, 81.1%, 86.4%

(10,11). 가

TOF 3가 가

(spatial resolution) 가

가 MIP

(contrast-to-noise ratio) 가 Korogi (20) Stock (23) MRA 가

(intravoxel phase dispersion) (signal loss) 가

3 (spin saturation) 가 가

(multislab) 가가

multiple overlapping thin slab acquisition(MOTSA) 가

(slab thickness) A, B 81.1% 83.2%

(flow saturation) I

(large flip angle) II, III

(8-11). MOTSA 가 가 가

가

3D TOF TOF 가 (artifact) (8, 18).

venetian blind artifact Davis (10) (susceptibility gradient)

(carotid siphon) 가

(12-15, 17). (intravoxel dephasing)가

가

(matrix) (slice) ZIP 가 MIP

MRA TOF Heiserman (8) 가

256 × 256 512 × 512 ZIP

(inplane res-olution) 가 (laminar flow)가

MRA (intravoxel dephasing)

가 (17).
 1 가
 5 가
 가 Korogi
 (20) 가
 가 MRA
 가 (19, 21-23).
 가 가
 가 III
 가
 e3D-TOF MRA
 CA
 가
 가

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The Usefulness of Enhanced 3D-TOF MR Angiography in the Patients with Cerebral Infarction: Comparison with Conventional Angiography¹

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to compare the usefulness of enhanced 3D-TOF MR angiography with that of the conventional kind in patients with cerebral ischemic symptoms and to determine the difference between radiologists who have interpreted MR angiograms for less than one year and for more than five years.

Materials and Methods: Seventy-three patients with clinical symptoms of cerebral ischemic infarction who had undergone conventional angiography MR imaging and MR angiography were involved in this study. On the basis of divisions of the internal carotid artery, three groups were designated: Group I, from the bifurcation of the common carotid artery to the bifurcation of the internal carotid; Group II, from the bifurcation of the internal carotid to the bifurcation of the anterior and middle cerebral artery; Group III, the anterior and middle cerebral artery segments distal to their branching. Two radiologists, one who had interpreted MR angiographic findings for less than one year, and the other for more than 5 years, retrospectively reviewed the findings and graded them according to the degree of vascular stenosis. κ statistics were used to measure agreement between the two readers and to compare their techniques. Sensitivity and specificity were calculated only if there were abnormal vascular findings.

Results: A total of 438 arteries, 146 in each group, were available. In Group I, agreement between CA and MRA was high; κ was 0.538 in reader A and 0.687 in reader B and there was close agreement between the readers ($\kappa = 0.621$). For reader A, sensitivity was 82.4% and specificity was 77.7%, while for reader B, the figures were 88.2% and 87.2%, respectively. In Group II, agreement between CA and MRA was high; κ was 0.508 for reader A and 0.566 for reader B and again there was close agreement between the two readers ($\kappa = 0.622$). Reader A showed a sensitivity of 88.2% and a specificity of 73.7%, while for reader B, the corresponding figures were 68.2% and 81.8%. In Group III, agreement between CA and MRA was high; κ was 0.508 in reader A and 0.566 in reader B and there was close agreement between ($\kappa = 0.622$). For reader A, sensitivity was 50.0% and specificity was 77.6%, while for reader B, the corresponding figures were 40% and 89.7%. Overall, in total of 438 arteries, there was good agreement between each reader ($\kappa = 0.662$). Reader A showed a sensitivity of 81.1% and a specificity of 76.4%, and for reader B, the figures were 83.2% and 86.4%, respectively.

Conclusions: For the evaluation of intracranial vascular disease, e3D-TOF MRA is faster and less invasive than conventional angiography. Regardless of the reader's experience, it shows high sensitivity and there is close agreement between the readers involved. It is thus a useful method for the evaluation of steno-occlusive lesions in patients with cerebral infarction.

Index words : Magnetic resonance (MR), vascular studies

Cerebral blood vessels, diseases

Cerebral angiography, technology

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