

## Enhanced 3D-TOF

1

2

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

1 가 5 가

(CA) 73

I ,

II ,

MRA 1 , 5 2 가

CA MRA 가

k (kappa agreement measurement)

146 , 438 가 . I CA MRA

A k=0.538, B 0.687 0.621

가 . A 82.4%, 77.7%

B 88.2%, 87.2% . II CA MRA

A k=0.508, B 0.566 0.622 가

A 88.2%, 73.7% , B 88.2%,

81.8% . III CA MRA

0.566 0.622 가 . A k=0.508, B

77.6% , B 40.0%, 89.7% . 438

가 A B k=0.662

가 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 ,

resonance angiography, MRA ) (magnetic

(1-7). 가

, MRA

1999 9 6 2000 1 17

575

Enhanced 3D-TOF

(slab) Willis

(3,4). multiple overlapping thin slab acquisition (MOTSA)  
(flip angle excitation)  
(magnetization transfer)  
(8-15).  
Enhanced three dimensional time of flight(e3D-TOF)  
MRA 20 360  
ZIP(zero-filling interpolation processing)  
MRA (reprojection image) 18  
MRA (compressed image) 1 18 64  
e3D-TOF  
MRA  
(Sire graph-D2 and Digitrone 3VA, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

1997 1 1998 8 MRI 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% (narrow-  
TR/TE(msec) = 33/ ing), 50% (stenosis)  
6.9, flip angle 20 °, scan thickness 1.4mm, slice/slab 64 (occlusion),  
3 30 가가 가

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 3 , B 가 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  
 가 . 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

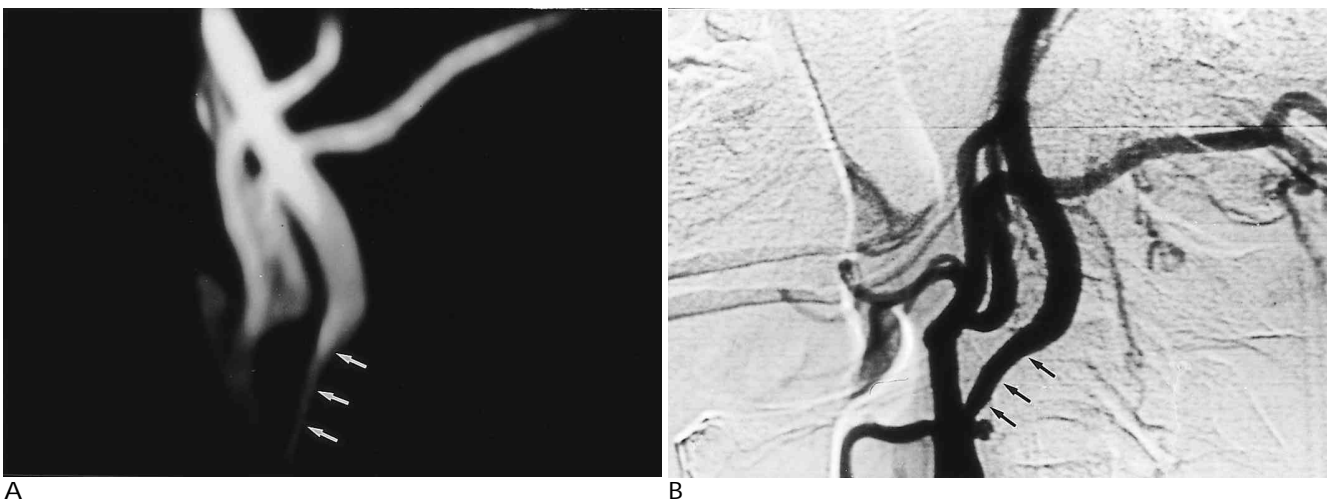


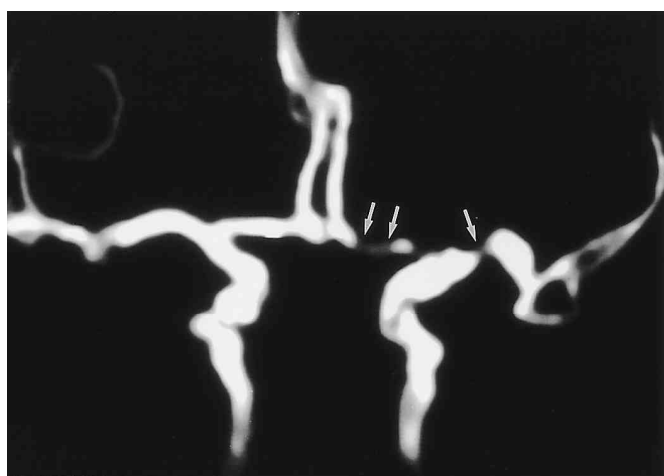
Fig. 1. Segmental stenosis on both MR angiogram and conventional angiogram.

Anteroposterior views of reprojection MR angiogram (A) and conventional angiogram (B) show segmental narrowing (arrows) in left common carotid artery.

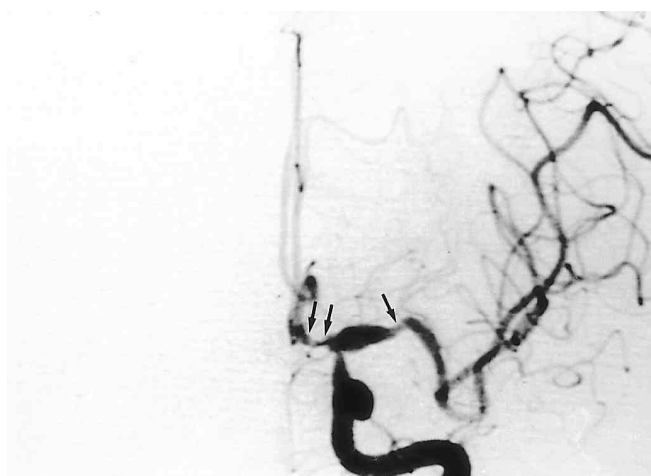
가 1 , B 3 , 가가 8 .  
 14 A 7 , 가가 6 , B가 10  
 가가 3 (Table 2 & Fig. 2, 3). CA  
 MRA A k=0.508, B 0.566  
 0.622 가 .  
 A  
 88.2%, 73.7% , B  
 88.2 % , 81.8% (Table 6).  
 III CA 3 , 5 , 2 ,  
 116 . 146 20 CA III  
 . MRA  
 3 A 2 , B가 3 가  
 . 5 A 2  
 , 3 가 , B 4

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

CA: Conventional angiography

MRA: MR angiography

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

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

CA: Conventional angiography

MRA: MR angiography

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

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

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

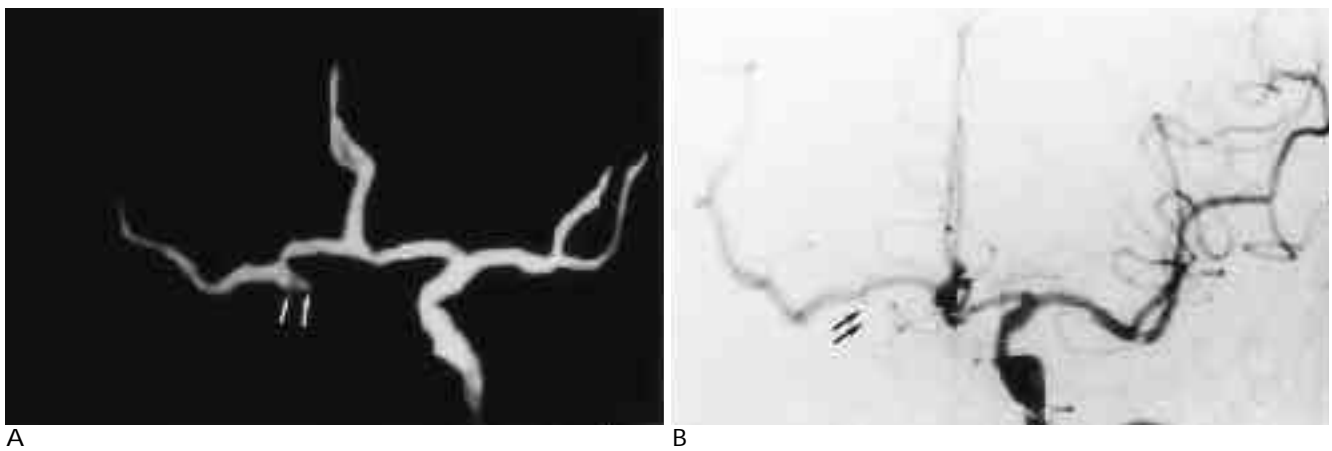


Fig. 4. Complete occlusion of right internal carotid artery and good visualization of right middle cerebral artery through anterior communicating artery on both MR angiogram and conventional angiogram.

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 .

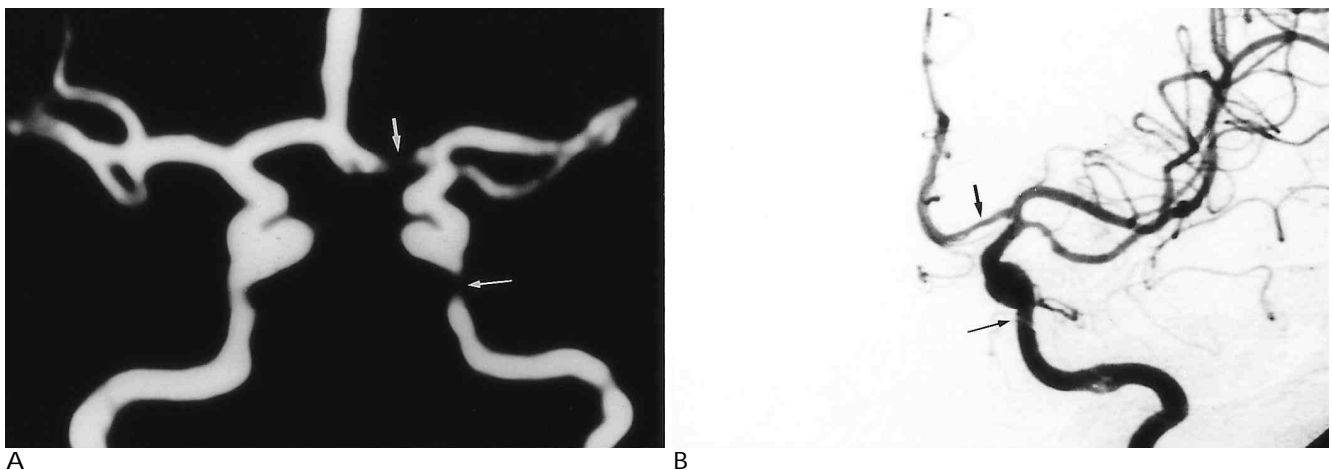


Fig. 5. Focal stenosis of left anterior cerebral artery and focal stenosis in paracavernous portion of left internal carotid artery on MR angiogram, but focal narrowing of left anterior cerebral artery on conventional angiogram.

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. Artifactual 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).



- 가 (17).  
1 가  
5 가  
가 Korogi  
(20) 가  
가  
가 MRA  
(19, 21-23).  
가 가  
가 III  
가  
e3D-TOF MRA  
CA  
가  
가  
가
1. Wolpert SM and Caplan LR. Current role of cerebral angiography in the diagnosis of cerebrovascular diseases. *AJR* 1992;159:191-197
  2. Warach S, Li W, and Ronthal M, et al. Acute cerebral ischemia: evaluation with dynamic contrast-enhanced MR imaging and MR angiography. *Radiology* 1992;182:41-47
  3. Yamada I, Matsushima Y, Suzuki S. Moyamoya disease: diagnosis with three-dimensional time-of-flight MR angiography. *Radiology* 1992;184:773-778
  4. Heiserman JH, Drayer BP, Keller PJ, et al. Intracranial vascular stenosis and occlusion: evaluation with three-dimensional time-of-flight MR angiography. *Radiology* 1992;185: 667-673
  5. , , . 1996;34: 345-350
  6. , , . 가 1994;31:607-613
  7. Stock KW, Radue EW, Jacob AL, et al. Intracranial arteries: prospective blinded comparative study of MR angiography and DSA in 50 patients. *Radiology* 1995;195:451-456
  8. Blatter DD, Parker DL, Robison RO, et al. Cerebral MR angiography with multiple overlapping thin slab acquisition. part I. qualitative analysis of vessel visibility. *Radiology* 1991;179:805-811

9. Blatter DD, Parker DL, Ahn SS, et al. Cerebral MR angiography with multiple overlapping thin slab acquisition. part II. Early clinical experience. *Radiology* 1992;183:379-389
10. Davis WL, Warnock SH, Harnsberger HR, et al. Intracranial MR angiography: single volume vs. multiple thin slabs 3D time-of-flight acquisition. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1993;17:15-21
11. Davis WL, Blatter DD, Harnsberger HR, et al. Intracranial MR angiography: comparison of single-volume three-dimensional time-of-flight and multiple overlapping thin slab acquisition technique. *AJR* 1994;163:915-920
12. Edelman RR, Ahn SS, Chien D, et al. Improved time-of-flight MR angiography of the brain with magnetization transfer contrast. *Radiology* 1992;184:395-399
13. Lin W, Tkack JA, Haacke EM, et al. Intracranial MR angiography: application of magnetization transfer contrast and fat saturation to short gradient-echo, velocity-compensated sequence. *Radiology* 1993;186:753-761
14. Atkinson D, Brant-Zawadzki M, Gillan G, et al. Improved MR angiography: magnetization transfer suppression with variable flip angle excitation and increased resolution. *Radiology* 1994;190:890-894
15. Furst G, Hofer M, Steinmetz H, et al. Intracranial stenocclusive disease: MR angiography with magnetization transfer and variable flip angle. *AJNR* 1996;17:1749-1757
16. Huston III J, Ebman RL. Comparison of time-of-flight and phase-contrast MR neuroangiographic technique. *RadioGraphics* 1993; 13:5-19
17. Schmalbrock P, Yuan C, and Shakeres DW, et al. Volume MR angiography: methods to achieve very short echo times. *Radiology* 1990;175: 861-865
18. Korogi Y, Takahashi M, Mabuchi N, et al. Intracranial vascular stenosis and occlusion: diagnosis accuracy of three-dimensional, Fourier transform, time-of-flight MR angiography. *Radiology* 1994; 193:187-193
19. Yamada I, Suzuki S, Matsushima Y. Moyamoya disease: comparison of assessment with MR angiography and MR imaging versus conventional angiography. *Radiology* 1995;196:211-218
20. Korogi Y, Takahashi M, Nakagawa T, et al. Intracranial vascular stenosis and occlusion: MR angiographic findings. *AJNR* 1997;18: 135-143
21. Gillard JH, Oliverio PJ, Barker PB, et al. MR angiography in acute cerebral ischemia of the anterior circulation: a preliminary report. *AJNR* 1997;18:343-350
22. Krabbe-Hartkamp MJ, van der Grond J, de Leeuw FE, et al. Circle of Willis: morphologic variation on three-dimensional time-of-flight MR angiograms. *Radiology* 1998;207:103-111
23. Stock KW, Wetzel S, Kirsch E, Bongartz G, Steinbrich W, Radue EW. Anatomic evaluation of the circle of Willis: MR angiography versus intraarterial digital subtraction angiography. *AJNR* 1996;17: 1495-1499



## The Usefulness of Enhanced 3D-TOF MR Angiography in the Patients with Cerebral Infarction: Comparison with Conventional Angiography<sup>1</sup>

Nam-Kyu Jang, M.D., Jeong-Jin Seo, M.D., Tae-Woong Chung, M.D., Gwang-Woo Jeong, Ph.D.,  
Jae-Kyu Kim, M.D., Heoung-Keun Kang, M.D., Ki-Hyun Cho, M.D.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, Chonnam University Medical School, Research Institute of Radiological Medical Imaging

<sup>2</sup>Department of Neurology, Chonnam University Medical School

**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.  $\kappa$  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;  $\kappa$  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;  $\kappa$  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;  $\kappa$  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

Address reprint requests to : Jeong-Jin Seo, M.D., Department of Radiology, Chonnam University Medical School  
8, Hak-dong, Dong-ku, Kwangju, 501-757 Korea.  
Tel. 82-62-220-5745 Fax. 82-62-226-4380

가	2000 가	00. 5. 27( ) 14:00-	7
		00. 4. 29( )	
	11 22	00. 6. 9( )-10( )	KAL
		00. 3. 31( ) 00. 4. 29( ) 00. 4. 29( )	
	2001 Scholarship	00. 7. 31( )	
	2001 Fellowship	00. 7. 31( )	
2001	, 2001	00. 9. 30( )	
56	56	00. 10. 26( )-10. 28( )	
	가	00. 7. 31( ) 00. 7. 31( ) 00. 9. 15( )	
		00. 11. 4( )	
	86th RSNA( )	00. 11. 26( )-12. 1( )	Chicago, USA
86th RSNA Imaging Conference		00. 1. 19( ) 18:00-	( )
		00. 2. 16( ) "	"
		00. 3. 15( ) "	"
	,	00. 4. 19( ) "	"
		00. 5. 17( ) "	"
		00. 6. 21( ) "	"
		00. 7. 19( ) "	"
		00. 8. 16( ) "	"
		00. 9. 20( ) "	"
		00. 10. 18( ) "	"
		00. 11. 15( ) "	"
		00. 12. 20( ) "	"