



1.5T GE Signa
Horizon(GE Medical System, Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.)
(body coil)
STEAM(STimulated Echo-Acquisition Mode) (TR/TE = 3000/30)
(glucose) (phosphomonoesters) (glutamate) (glutamine) (lipid) (glycogen)
2.4 - 2.5ppm 3.4 - 3.9ppm 3.0-3.1ppm
[+]/ , / , [+]/ ,

\pm [+]/ 0.0204 \pm 0.0067 0.0693 \pm 0.0371
(p<0.05), / 0.0146 \pm 0.0090 0.0881 \pm 0.0276 (p<0.05), [+
]/ 0.0403 \pm 0.0267 0.2325 \pm 0.1071 (p<0.05)
3.9-4.1ppm
 \pm 0.1504 \pm 0.0355
3.9-4.1 ppm

(1). B 1994
5-9 % 400 10 23.4
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(2).
(Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy;

MRS) , (3), (glutamine) , 3.0-3.1ppm (phosphomonoesters) , 3.4-3.9ppm (g-lycogen) (glucose) [+]/ , / , [+]/ , 1H-MRS) , 1H-MRS , 1H-MRS , 30 SPSS-PC v7.5 Student t-test 15 15 30 9 15 2 C (Wilson's disease) (n=15) (n=15) B 2 1 STEAM 15 28 65 (39.1) , 22 : 8 1.3 ppm , 2.4-2.5 ppm , 3.0-3.2 ppm 3.4-3.9 ppm (Fig. 1, 2). 1H-MRS MRS 1.5T GE Signa Horizon (GE Medical System, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) (body coil) STEAM (STimulated Echo-Aquisition Mode) (man-ual prescan) (Region of Inter-ROI) 8-16(2³-2.5³) cm³ (voxel) 1H-MRS : TR=3000 ms , TE=30 ms, Number of Scans=128, Voxel size=8-16(2³-2.5³) cm³, NEX=1. 10 15 14.5 1 1 (post processing) SUN SPARC 20 (SUN electronic system, U.S.A.) Spectral analysis/General electric(SA/GE) (low frequency filtering) , 0.5 Hz line broad-ening (apodization) , 8k (zero filling), (Fourier transformation), 가 (Lorentzian to Gaussian transfor-mation) 1H-MRS 1.3ppm (lipid) , 2.4-2.5ppm (glutamate)

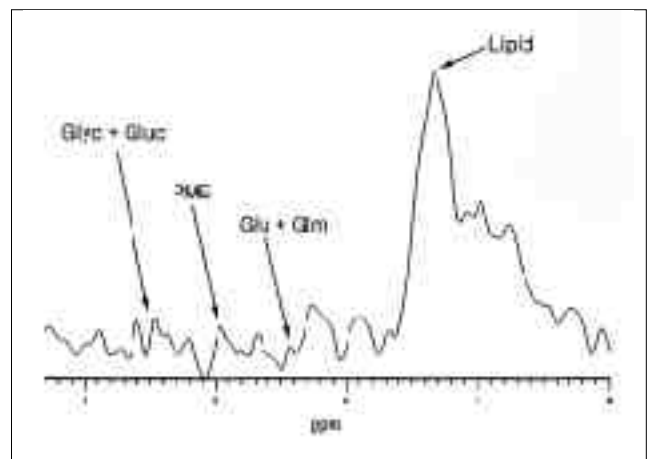


Fig. 1. Proton STEAM spectra of the normal human liver.

*Abbreviations:

Glm+ Glu: Glutamine and Glutamate complex

PME: Phosphomonoesters

Glyc+ Gluc: Glycogen and Glucose complex

1H-MRS
가
가
(p < 0.05).
1H-MRS 3.9 -
4.1 ppm
가
(n = 15)
(1, 4-8).
1H-MRS
1H-MRS
± 0.1504
± 0.0355 (Fig. 4, Table 2).

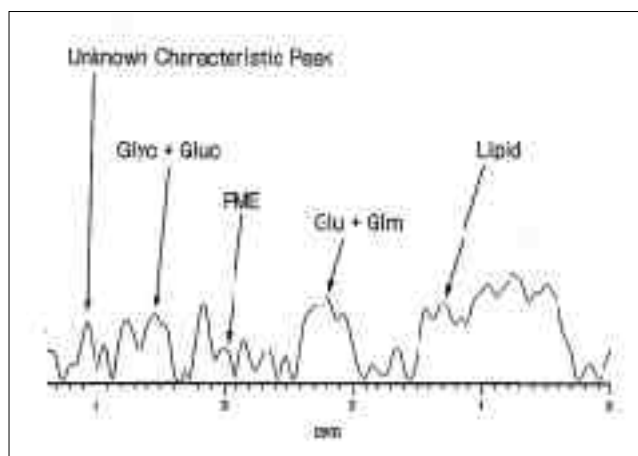


Fig. 2. Proton STEAM spectra of liver cirrhosis. Note the markedly decreased lipid peak at 1.3 ppm and presentation of unknown characteristic peak at 3.9 - 4.1 ppm.

*Abbreviations:

Glm+ Glu: Glutamine and Glutamate complex

PME: Phosphomonoesters

Glyc+ Gluc: Glycogen and Glucose complex

Table 1. Ratio of Peak Area of Various Metabolites to Lipid from in-Vivo Proton MR Spectroscopy of Normal Human Liver

	[Glu+ Glm]/Lipid	PME/Lipid	[Glyc+ Gluc]/Lipid
Case 1	0.0115	0.0099	0.0421
Case 2	0.0203	0.0215	0.0754
Case 3	0.0222	0.0103	0.0401
Case 4	0.0200	0.0120	0.0400
Case 5	0.0201	0.0201	0.0855
Case 6	0.0196	0.0112	0.0101
Case 7	0.0185	0.0025	0.0111
Case 8	0.0213	0.0100	0.0112
Case 9	0.0199	0.0369	0.0410
Case 10	0.0110	0.0266	0.0514
Case 11	0.0136	0.0111	0.0397
Case 12	0.0351	0.0187	0.0131
Case 13	0.0289	0.0031	0.0132
Case 14	0.0143	0.0100	0.0401
Case 15	0.0296	0.0157	0.0899
Mean ± SD	0.0204 ± 0.0067	0.0146 ± 0.0090	0.0403 ± 0.0267

#Glu: glutamate, Glm: glutamine, PME: phosphomonoesters, Glyc: glycogen, Gluc: glucose, SD: standard deviation

Table 2. Ratio of Peak Area of Various Metabolites to Lipid from in-Vivo Proton MR Spectroscopy of Liver Cirrhosis

	[Glu+ Glm]/Lipid	PME/Lipid	[Glyc+ Gluc]/Lipid	3.9-4.1ppm peak/Lipid
Case 1	0.0677	0.0922	0.2244	0.1388
Case 2	0.0511	0.1021	0.2120	0.1222
Case 3	0.0331	0.0538	0.1874	0.1281
Case 4	0.0411	0.0681	0.1605	0.1094
Case 5	0.0279	0.0583	0.1004	0.1412
Case 6	0.0355	0.0608	0.1007	0.1152
Case 7	0.0771	0.0904	0.2388	0.1705
Case 8	0.1188	0.1117	0.3796	0.2094
Case 9	0.1201	0.1257	0.3513	0.1874
Case 10	0.1099	0.1040	0.3875	0.1944
Case 11	0.1193	0.1190	0.3706	0.1931
Case 12	0.0311	0.0504	0.1171	0.1076
Case 13	0.1087	0.1311	0.3241	0.1790
Case 14	0.0276	0.0602	0.1002	0.1116
Case 15	0.0711	0.0935	0.2322	0.1488
Mean ± SD	0.0693 ± 0.0371	0.0881 ± 0.0276	0.2325 ± 0.1071	0.1504 ± 0.0355

Glu: glutamate, Glm: glutamine, PME: phosphomonoesters, Glyc: glycogen, Gluc: glucose, S.D.: standard deviation

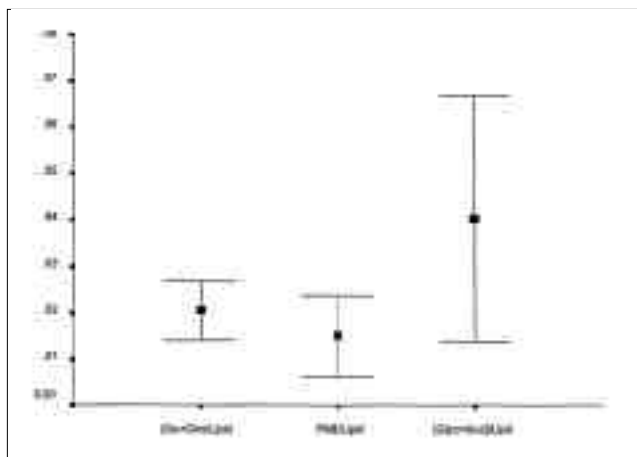


Fig. 3. Graph of the ratio of amount of various metabolites to the total lipid content in proton MRS of normal human liver (Mean \pm 1 Standard deviation).

*Abbreviations:

Glm+ Glu: Glutamine and Glutamate complex

PME: Phosphomonoesters

Glyc+ Gluc: Glycogen and Glucose complex

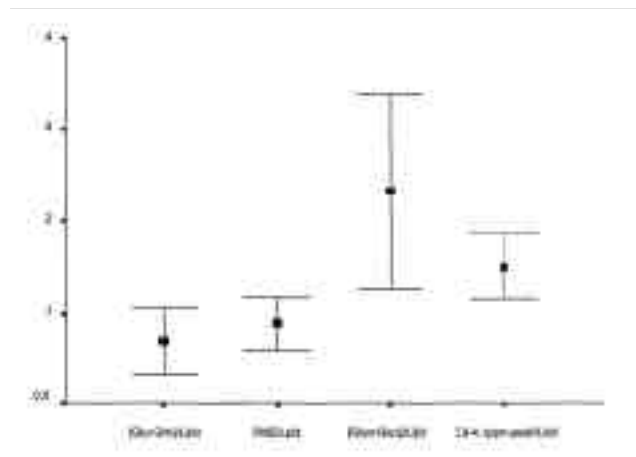


Fig. 4. Graph of the ratio of amount of various metabolites to the total lipid content in proton MRS of liver cirrhosis (Mean \pm 1 Standard deviation).

*Abbreviations:

Glm+ Glu: Glutamine and Glutamate complex

PME: Phosphomonoesters

Glyc+ Gluc: Glycogen and Glucose complex

(9-21).

MRS

3,000 msec(3 sec)

TR 30 msec
(TE)

(TE)

TE

TR

(TR interval)

(128)

(averag-

ing)

Stanka

1H-MRS

(relative intensity)가

가

가

¹H-MRS

Stanka (22)

¹H-MRS

3.9

, MRS

- 4.1 ppm

(9-24)

가

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¹H-MRS¹H-MRS

가

가

가

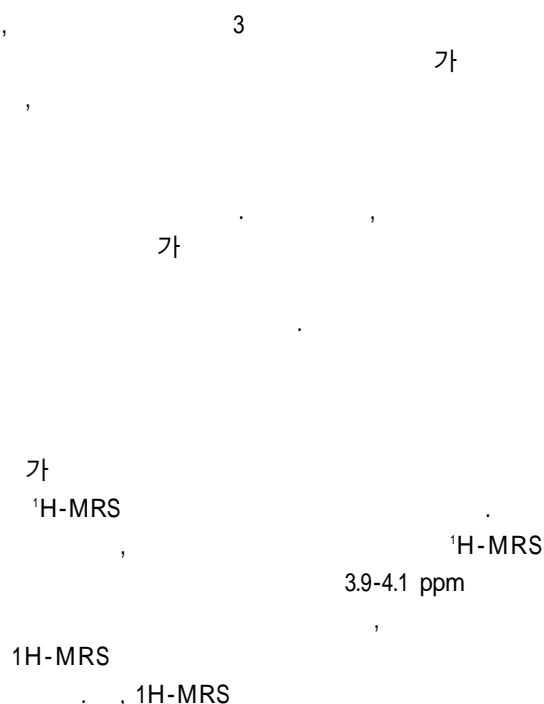
TR(3000 msec)

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가

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¹H-MRS



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Proton MR Spectroscopic Features of Liver Cirrhosis : Comparing with Normal Liver¹

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Purpose : The purpose of this study was to determine the proton MR spectroscopic features of liver cirrhosis and the different proton MR spectroscopic features between liver cirrhosis and the normal human liver by comparing the two different conditions.

Materials and Methods : The investigation involved 30 cases of in-vivo proton MR spectra obtained from 15 patients with liver cirrhosis demonstrated on the basis of radiologic and clinical findings, and from 15 normal volunteers without a past or current history of liver disease. MR spectroscopy involved the use of a 1.5T GE Signa Horizon system (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) with body coil. STEAM (STimulated Echo-Aquisition Mode) with 3000/30 msec of TR/TE was used for signal acquisition; patients were in the prone position and respiration was not interrupted. Cases were assigned to either the cirrhosis or normal group, and using the proton MR spectra of cases of in each group, peak changes occurring in lipids (at 1.3 ppm), glutamate and glutamine (at 2.4 - 2.5 ppm), phosphomonoesters (at 3.0 - 3.1 ppm), and glycogen and glucose (at 3.4 - 3.9 ppm) were evaluated. Mean and standard deviation of the ratio of glutamate + glutamine/lipids, phosphomonoesters/lipids, glycogen + glucose/lipids were calculated from the area of their peaks. The ratio of various metabolites to lipid content was compared between the normal and cirrhosis group.

Results : The main characteristic change in proton MR spectra in cases of liver cirrhosis compared with normal liver was decreased relative intensity of lipid peak. Mean and standard deviation of ratio of glutamate + glutamine/lipids, phosphomonoesters/lipids, glycogen + glucose/lipids calculated from the area of their peaks of normal and cirrhotic liver were 0.0204 ± 0.0067 and 0.0693 ± 0.0371 ($p < 0.05$), 0.0146 ± 0.0090 and 0.0881 ± 0.0276 ($p < 0.05$), 0.0403 ± 0.0267 and 0.2325 ± 0.1071 ($p < 0.05$), respectively. The other characteristic feature of proton MR spectra of liver cirrhosis was the peak detected at 3.9 - 4.1 ppm with unknown nature. Mean and standard deviation of area ratio of the unknown peak to lipid peak in proton MR spectra of liver cirrhosis was 0.1504 ± 0.0355 .

Conclusion : Proton MR spectra of liver cirrhosis revealed decreased intensity of lipid with statistical significance compared with that of normal liver, and peak at 3.9 - 4.1 ppm with unknown nature. In conclusion, liver cirrhosis can be diagnosed non-invasively by the analysis of observed proton MR spectroscopic features.

Index words : Magnetic resonance (MR), spectroscopy
Liver, cirrhosis
Liver, MR

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