

가 : “ ”

가 : 10 , 10 , 2 (lung volume controller) 70%, 50%, 20% (Electron beam tomography, EBT) , single slice mode, 10 mm, scan time 0.4 , 35 cm . (Histogram) , , Full width at half maximum (FWHM) .

: 10 ± 1

가 . 10 70% 20% , FWHM 가 (p < 0.05).

50% 20% 가 (p < 0.05). 2

: “ ”

(diffuse parenchymal lung disease) 가

(idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis) CT가 CT (density) 가

가 가 (1-4). 가 가 (4-11).

1
2
3

(HMP - 98 - E - 1 - 0007) 98 volume controller) (lung 가
1999 12 15 2000 4 15 (reproducibility)

(semi-automated)

(histogram)

(segmentation)

10 (39-77, 60.1, =9:1)
2 (36, 69)
28-34 가

(CT)

(HRCT)

70% , , ,
50%, 20%
single slice mode 10 mm
step volume scan (scan
time) 0.4 , (field of view) 35 cm,
10 mm, normal mode
8

(Fig. 1).

가

3

(vital capacity)

가

(Ultrafast CT, C-150, Imatron,

San Francisco, CA, U.S.A.)

(scout image)

4

(Fig. 2).

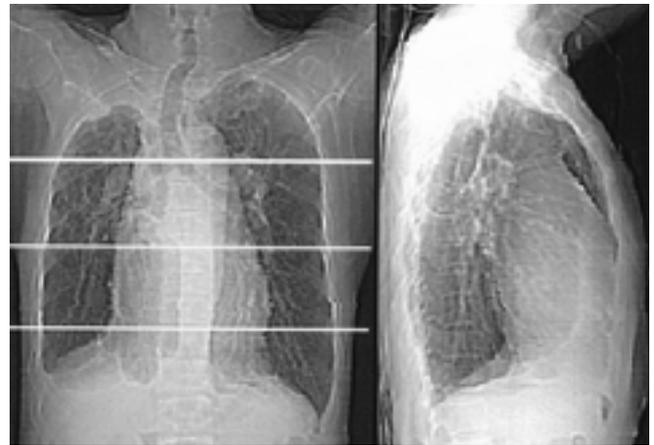


Fig. 2. After dividing the height of lung field into four segments on scout image acquired by electron beam tomographic scan, data acquisition levels were decided at the opposing borders of the segments.



Fig. 1. Lung volume controller comprised of mouth piece part (arrowhead), transducer part (arrow), and personal computer part (not illustrated). This system was built by gathering each ready-made part.

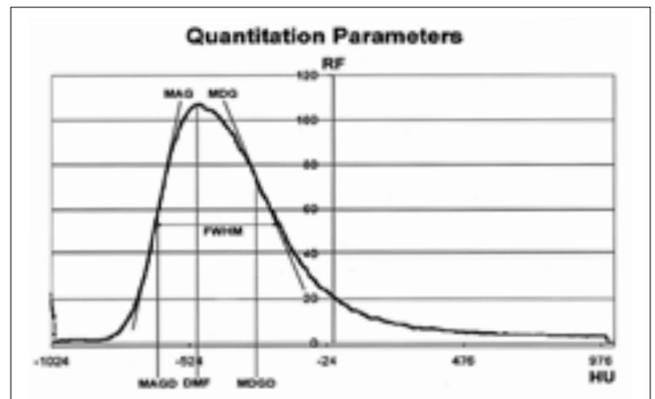


Fig. 3. Quantitative parameters of histogram. To consider the position of the curve, MAGD, DMI, MDGD were utilized and MD, MAG, MDG, FWHM were for the shape of the curve. MAG (D): maximal ascending gradient (density), DMF: density at maximal frequency, MDG (D): maximal descending gradient (density), MD: mean density, FWHM: full width at half maximum, RF: relative frequency.

(mean density), (density at maximal frequency), (maximal ascending gradient), (maximal ascending gradient density), (maximal descending gradient), (maximal descending gradient density), Full width at half maximum (FWHM)

(Fig. 3). (Fig. 4), (Table 1). ± 1 70% 20% (Fig. 4). 70%, 50%, 20% -314.7HU, -167.9HU, 104.3HU, -447.7HU, -303.7HU, -38.8HU, 1.195, 1.298, 1.533, -551.2HU, -423.4HU, -158.8HU, 1.194, 1.839, 5.916, 244.7HU, 787.1HU, 939.7HU, FWHM 316.0, 407.4, 504.3 (p < 0.05) (Table 1).

Table 1. Quantitative Parameters of Histograms of Whole Lung at Different Inspiration Levels in Normal Volunteers

Parameters	Inspiration levels	70% of VC	50% of VC	20% of VC
Mean density (HU)		- 314.7	- 167.9	104.3
Density at maximal frequency (HU)		- 447.5	- 303.8	- 38.8
Maximal ascending gradient		1.195	1.298	1.533
Maximal ascending gradient density (HU)		- 551.2	- 423.4	- 158.8
Maximal descending gradient		1.196	1.837	5.914
Maximal descending gradient density (HU)		244.7	787.1	939.7
Full width at half maximum		316.0	407.4	504.3

VC: vital capacity, HU: Hounsfield unit

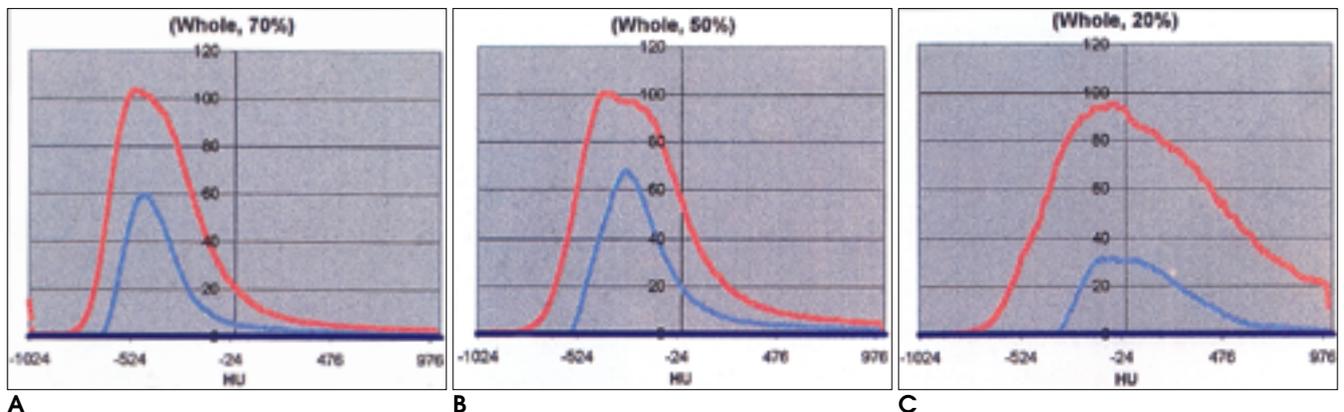


Fig. 4. Normal histographic zones with ± 1 standard deviation of normal volunteers for whole lung at 70% (A), 50% (B), and 20% (C) inspiration levels. Histographic curves of normal controls are shifted toward the low density level and width of normal zone increases as the level of inspiration decreases.

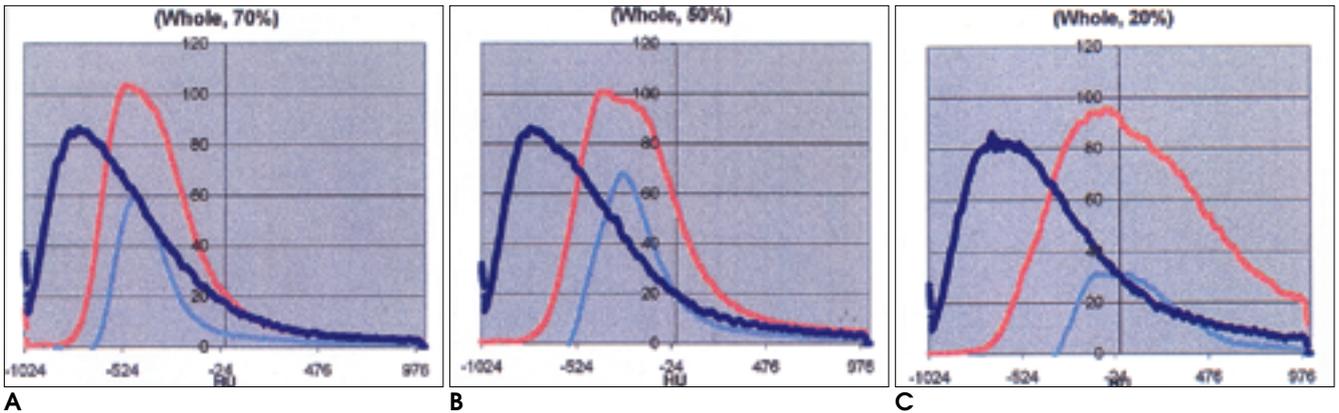


Fig. 5. Histograms of 61-year-old man with emphysema (FEV1 = 37% of predicted value and VC = 63% of predicted value) at 70% (A), 50% (B), and 20% (C) inspiration levels. At the same level of inspiration, histograms of emphysema patient were located at the lower density area than those of normal controls. Histograms of emphysema patient show diminished shift compared with those of normal controls as inspiration status decreases.

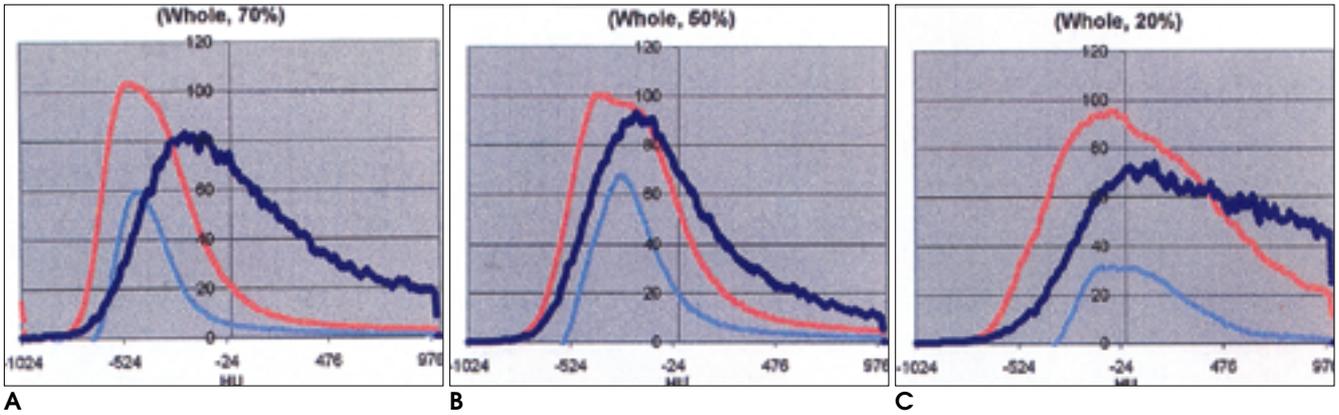


Fig. 6. Histograms of 36-year-old woman with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis at 70% (A), 50% (B), and 20% (C) inspiration levels. Histograms of ILD patients are located at higher density area than those of normal controls at three inspiration levels.

가 , 0 HU

70% 20%

가 ,

(Fig. 5).

70% , FWHM 가 (Table 3).

50% 20%

가 (p < 0.05)

(Table 2).

20%

250.2 HU,

304.2 HU, 20%

290.5 HU 가 가 가

가 가 가

(4 - 11).

2 가 가

Table 2. Quantitative Parameters of Histograms of Whole Lung at Different Inspiration Levels in Patients with Emphysema

Parameters	Inspiration levels 70% of VC		50% of VC		20% of VC	
	Emphysema	N	Emphysema	N	Emphysema	N
MD (HU)	- 322.4	- 314.7	- 280.9*	- 167.9	- 145.9*	104.3
DMF (HU)	- 496.8	- 447.5	- 465.7*	- 303.8	- 343.3*	- 38.8
MAG	1.272	1.195	1.333	1.298	1.394	1.533
MAGD (HU)	- 609.1	- 551.2	- 575.3*	- 423.4	- 449.3*	- 158.8
MDG	1.983*	1.196	2.174	1.837	3.925	5.914
MDGD (HU)	706.8*	244.7	599.9	787.1	939.2	939.7
FWHM	423.4*	316.0	470.3	407.4	520.2	504.3

VC: vital capacity, N: normal controls, HU: Hounsfield unit, MD: mean density, DMF: density at maximal frequency, MAG (D): maximal ascending gradient (density), MDG (D): maximal descending gradient (density), FWHM: full width at half maximum
 (* p < 0.05 in t test between emphysema and normal control)

Table 3. Quantitative Parameters of Histograms at Different Inspiration Levels in Patients with Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

Parameters	Inspiration levels 70% of VC		50% of VC		20% of VC	
	IPF	N	IPF	N	IPF	N
MD (HU)	- 49.4	- 314.7	30.7	- 167.9	290.5	104.3
DMF (HU)	- 272.3	- 447.5	- 165.5	- 303.8	161.3	- 38.8
MAG	1.654	1.195	1.687	1.298	2.112	1.533
MAGD (HU)	- 365.4	- 561.2	- 303.4	- 423.4	303.0	- 158.8
MDG	7.363	1.196	7.248	1.837	17.445	5.914
MDGD (HU)	1003.0	244.7	1003.0	787.1	1003.0	939.7
FWHM	598.3	316.0	607.6	407.4	762.0	504.3

VC: vital capacity, IPF: idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, N: normal controls, HU: Hounsfield unit, MD: mean density, DMF: density at maximal frequency, MAG (D): maximal ascending gradient (density), MDG (D): maximal descending gradient (density), FWHM: full width at half maximum

가 20% 70% (CT)
 가 70% 20% (360×360)
 419.0 HU 가 0.05 (516×516)
 가 가 0.1 가 4 2
 가 (detector)가 12 11 cm
 가 가 CT
 (lung CT
 volume controller) 가 Fromson (7) 14 1
 (reproducibility)
 (semi - automated)
 (segmentation) (histogram) 가 14
 (narrow range)
 210 Rienmuller (8) 26
 spirometry 50%
 가 5 cm

HRCT scan algorithm fast contour tracing (emphysema index), (lung parenchyma index), (fibrosis index), Goodpasture's syndrome, 가

가가

가

4

가 (control data)

10

3

가

가

±1

가

Lamers (9) 20

3

90% 10%

5 cm 5 cm

HU

가

HU -1024 HU

(-910

10

HU

. 90%

10%

10

HU

(heterogeneous)

Beinert (10) 50%

가

가

가

50% 20%

가

가

가

가

가

2

가

70% 20%

가가

, 20%

가

Lamers (9) Knudson (11)

가

가

가

가 가

. Beinert (10)

, 가 가

가

가 가

가

(air to tissue ratio)

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Volume-Controlled Histogrammic Analysis of Pulmonary Parenchyma in Normal and Diffuse Parenchymal Lung Disease: A Pilot Study¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the clinical usefulness of a home-made histogrammic analysis system using a lung volume controller.

Materials and Methods: Our study involved ten healthy volunteers, ten emphysema patients, and two idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) patients. Using a home-made lung volume controller, images were obtained in the upper, middle, and lower lung zones at 70%, 50%, and 20% of vital capacity. Electron beam tomography was used and scanning parameters were single slice mode, 10-mm slice thickness, 0.4-second scan time, and 35 - cm field of view. Using a home-made semi-automated program, pulmonary parenchyma was isolated and a histogram then obtained. Seven histogrammic parameters, namely mean density (MD), density at maximal frequency (DMF), maximal ascending gradient (MAG), maximal ascending gradient density (MAGD), maximal descending gradient (MDG), maximal descending gradient density (MDGD), and full width at half maximum (FWHM) were derived from the histogram. We compared normal controls with abnormal groups including emphysema and IPF patients at the same respiration levels.

Results: A normal histogrammic zone with ± 1 standard deviation was obtained. Histogrammic curves of normal controls shifted toward the high density level, and the width of the normal zone increased as the level of inspiration decreased. In ten normal controls, MD, DMF, MAG, MAGD, MDG, MDGD, and FWHM readings at a 70% inspiration level were lower than those at 20% ($p < 0.05$). At the same level of inspiration, histograms of emphysema patients were located at a lower density area than those of normal controls. As inspiration status decreased, histograms of emphysema patients showed diminished shift compared with those of normal controls. At 50% and 20% inspiration levels, the MD, DMF, and MAGD readings of emphysema patients were significantly lower than those of normal controls ($p < 0.05$). Compared with those of normal controls, histograms of the two IPF patients obtained at three inspiration levels were located in an area of higher density.

Conclusion: Using a home-made histogrammic analysis system which included a lung volume controller, patients with diffuse parenchymal lung disease could be distinguished from normal controls. The method may be useful for the diagnosis and follow up of diffuse parenchymal lung diseases.

Index words : Emphysema, pulmonary
Lung, interstitial disease
Lung, CT
Lung, density

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