

# Gadolinium

가 :

1

gadolinium 가

gadolinium (CE  
- MRA) (DSA) 1 26  
gadolinium 3 (3D gradient  
echo) gadolinium(0.2mmol/kg) 2 . 23  
, 3  
가 , 20 ( 10 ) CE-MRA  
DSA , (mild, 50% or none), (stenosis, 50%-99%),  
(occlusion, 100%)  
: DSA 462 가 99  
( 33, 66) . Gadolinium  
102 ( 39, 63) , DSA 94  
( 32, 62) , 7 가, 4 가 , 462  
CE-MRA 96%, 98%, 98%, Gamma  
static value  $G=0.995(P<0.001)$  . 2 DSA  
, 11 3 DSA  
CE-MRA CE-MRA가  
DSA  
: Gadolinium , , 가

0.90 , 가  
(TOF) (PC) 가

(FOV) 가 가

(1, 2). (MRA) 2 3 (Time of 10). 3 (3D gradient  
flight, TOF) (phase contrast, PC) (3-5) gadolinium  
T1 가 가 , 가 ,  
(spin)

1999 9 20 , 1999 11 29 가 (TOF)

Gadolinium 가  
 (standard body coil) 3 (3D gradient echo)  
 (TR 7.5msec, TE 2.4msec, Flip angle 25, FOV 48cm, coronal slab thickness 80mm) kg 0.2m-  
 mol Gadolinium 50  
 gadolinium 10 , 58 scan ,  
 , 2  
 (iliac ,  
 (popliteal artery, POA) ,  
 가 2 , 3 가  
 . DSA  
 5F pig tail(Royal flush plus, Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.) 2 3  
 1024 matrix DSA (Angiostar, Siemens, Erlangen Germany) distal runoff angiography mode (bolus) 30cc  
 (common iliac artery, CIA), (internal iliac artery, I-IA), (external iliac artery, EIA), (common femoral artery, CFA), (superficial femoral artery, SFA), (deep femoral artery, DFA), (popliteal artery, POA), (anterior tibial artery, ATA), (posterior tibial artery, PTA), (peroneal artery, PEA) 20  
 가 , CE-M-  
 RA DSA ,  
 (<50%), (50%-99%), (100%), 37가  
 . DSA

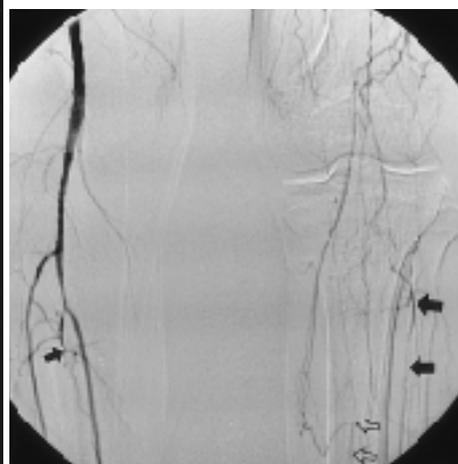


Fig. 1. 71-year-old man with arteriosclerosis obliterance  
 A. Contrast-enhanced MR angiography shows occlusion of peroneal artery in right leg (small arrow) and occlusion of superficial femoral popliteal and proximal tibioperoneal arteries of left leg. Reconstitution of the anterior (arrows) and posterior(open arrows) tibial arteries are well demonstrated.  
 B. Digital subtraction angiography confirms the occlusive disease of the same arteries in both legs (occlusion of peroneal artery (small arrow), Reconstitution of the anterior(arrows) and posterior(open arrows) tibial arteries)

Severity of Disease with CE-MRA	Severity of Disease with DSA			
	None	Stenosis (50-99%)	Occlusion	Total
None	357	0	3	360
Stenosis(50-99%)	6	32	1	39
Occlusion	0	1	62	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>462</b>

Gamma static value  $G = 0.995, P < 0.001$

Table 1. Truth Table for CE-MRA in the Evaluation of Arterial Occlusive Lesions of 462 Vascular Segments with DSA as the Standard of Reference

Table 2. Sensitivity, Specificity, and Diagnostic Accuracy of CE-MRA Compared with DSA in the Evaluation of Lower Extremity Arterial Occlusive Disease in 26 Patients

	True +	True -	False+	False -	Sensitivity	Specificity	Diagnostic Accuracy
CIA	5(3/2)	39			1.0	1.0	1.0
EIA	8(3/5)	34	1(1/0)	1(1/0)	0.89	0.97	0.95
IIA	5(0/5)	39			1.0	1.0	1.0
CFA	6(2/4)	42			1.0	1.0	1.0
SFA	10(3/7)	37	1(1/0)		1.0	0.97	0.98
DFA	3(1/2)	44	1(1/0)		1.0	0.98	0.98
POA	11(2/9)	37			1.0	1.0	1.0
ATA	15(8/7)	27	2(2/0)	2(0/2)	0.88	0.93	0.91
PTA	14(5/9)	32			1.0	1.0	1.0
PEA	17(5/12)	26	2(2/0)	1(0/1)	0.94	0.92	0.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>94(32/62)</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>7(7/0)</b>	<b>4(1/3)</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.98</b>

(stenosis/occlusion)

CIA : common iliac artery, EIA: external iliac artery, IIA:internal iliac artery, CFA : common femoral artery, SFA : superficial femoral artery, DFA : deep femoral artery, POA : popliteal artery, ATA : anterior tibial artery, PTA : posterior tibial artery, PEA : peroneal artery



Owen (23), Cortel (24), 92%, 95%, DSA, (POA), (head coil), MRA가, 22%, (POA) 가, (ATA), (PEA) DSA, CE-MRA, 1, (Fig. 2), DSA, CE-MRA, (24, 25), CE-MRA DSA 가, tracking, (EIA), (CFA), 2, CE-MRA 가, CE-MRA, gadolinium, 0.1mmol/kg, T1 가, 1200msec, 100msec, T1 가, MIP 가, gadolinium 83%가, 6, (first pass) 가, (blood pool), T1, 15, (11,25), CE-MRA 2, (18), (POA), (POA), CE-MRA 2, 3, gadolinium 가, 가, (26), 가 0.1 mmol/kg

0.3 mmol/kg 가, 가, (25), 0.3mmol/kg gadolinium DSA, 가, (27,28), Graft 가 6, CE-MRA DSA (artifact), 가, CE-MRA가 Graft 가, Gadolinium 가

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## **Gadolinium-Enhanced MR Angiography of Arterial Occlusive Disease in Lower Extremity: Comparison with Conventional Digital Substraction Angiography<sup>1</sup>**

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**Purpose :** To compare the diagnostic value of gadolinium-enhanced MR angiography with that of conventional digital subtraction angiography for the evaluation of lower extremity arterial occlusive diseases.

**Materials and Methods :** In 26 patients with symptomatic lower extremity arterial occlusive disease, both conventional digital subtraction angiography(DSA) and gadolinium-enhanced MR angiography (CE-MRA) were performed during the same week. MR angiography was performed using three-dimensional gradient-echo acquisition before, and two sequential acquisitions after, the administration of gadolinium(0.2 mmol/kg). In 23 patients, two separate, contiguous areas were scanned using additional doses. In three patients, only one field with a suspicious lesion was scanned. Three radiologists independantly analysed the CE-MRA and DSA findings of each vascular segment(20 segments per arterial tree) for the presence of obstructive lesions; the grade assigned was either mild or none (< 50 %), stenotic(50 %-99 %), or occlusion(100 %).

**Results :** From among a total of 462 segments, DSA detected 99 which were significantly narrowed (stenosis, 33; occlusion, 66). Using MR angiography, 102 segments(stenosis 39; occlusion, 63)were identified, and 94 lesions (stenosis, 32; occlusion 62) were graded correctly. Seven lesions were overestimated and four were underestimated. For the detection of hemodynamically significant stenosis or occlusions using MR angiography, sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic accuracy were 95 %, 98 %, and 98 % ( $G=0.995$ ,  $P<0.001$ ), respectively . To prove the absence of lesions, we repeated DSA in two patients with arterial spasm due to puncture. Three occluded segments seen on DSA, which revealed intact segments on MR angiography, suggested slow distal flow after reconstitution.

**Conclusion :** For the evaluation of lower extremity arterial occlusive disease, the diagnostic value of gadolinium-enhanced MR angiography is comparable with that of digital subtraction angiography. The advantages of the former are the absence of puncture-related spasm and visualization of slow distal flow.

**Index words :** Angiography, comparative studies

Arteries, extremities

Arteries, stenosis or obstruction

Magnetic resonance (MR), comparative studies

Magnetic resonance (MR), contrast enhancement

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