

가 : Gadolinium

1

gadolinium
가
gadolinium (CE
(DSA) 1 26
gadolinium 3 (3D gradient
gadolinium(0.2mmol/kg) 2 . 23
, 3
가 , 20 (10) CE-MRA
(mild, 50% or none), (stenosis, 50%-99%),
DSA ,
(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
, DSA 11 3 DSA
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 (spin)

1999 9 20

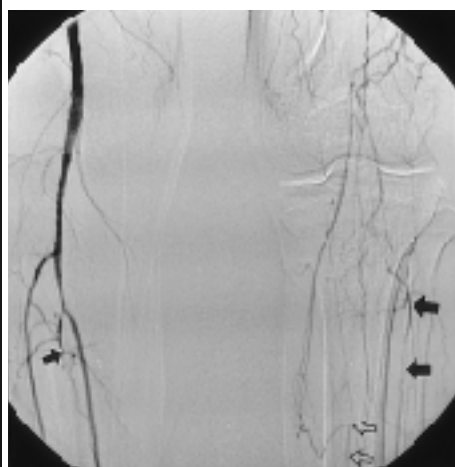
1999 11 29

가 (TOF)

Gadolinium
 가
 45cm (FOV)
 , 3 360
 3 (11-18).
 gadolinium
 (19-22). gadolinium
 DSA
 gadolinium MRA
 가
 gadolinium (iliac
 artery) (14-17)
 100% 가
 um 가
 gadolini-
 96 12 97 1 1
 gadolinium (CE -
 MRA) (DSA
) 1 26
 25:1 ,
 33 75 52.8
 26 8 Buerger , 18 (A-
 SO) , 2 6
 , 3 aortobifemoral graft, 3 in
 situ safenous femoropopliteal
 CE-MRA 1.0T (Magnetom Ex-
 pert, Siemens, Erlangen Germany) (standard
 body coil) 3 (3D gradient echo)
 (TR 7.5msec, TE 2.4msec, Flip angle 25, FOV 48cm, coronal s-
 lab thickness 80mm) kg 0.2m-
 mol Gadolinium 50
 gadolinium 10 , 58 scan ,
 , 2
 2
 (popliteal artery, POA) ,
 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), (com-
 mon femoral artery, CFA), (superficial femoral
 artery, SFA), (deep femoral artery, DFA),
 (popliteal artery, POA), (anterior tibial artery,
 ATA), (posterior tibial artery, PTA), (per-
 oneal artery, PEA) 20
 3 가 , CE-M-
 RA DSA
 (<50%), (50%-99%), (100%), 37가
 . DSA



A



B

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 and proximal tibiofibular 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)

CE-MRA	가	Gamma static value	(false +)	가	(false -)	G = 0.995 (P<0.001),	(POA)
						(CIA)	(POA)
						G = 1 (P<0.001),	(POA)
						G = 0.9712 (P<0.001)	
CE-MRA						가	가
graft n=3, in situ femorotibial graft n=3)		(aortobifemoral	Graft 6	7 가			
(artifact)			aortobifemoral graft				3
DSA							DSA, CE-MRA
							graft
							3
							4 in situ
							가 1 ,
							DSA CE-MRA
26							
DSA	363						
66							
50%							
CE-MRA	462	360					가 26
	39	63					
		32					
DSA		62					
	6						
1							
1							
(Table 1).							
DSA	CE-MRA						
(true +)							
가							
10							
(Table 2),							
95%,							
98%,							
98%							

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

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

Gamma static value G = 0.995, P < 0.001

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
Total	94(32/62)	357	7(7/0)	4(1/3)	0.96	0.98	0.98

(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

MR : Gadolinium 가

1.5T (18) 1.0T (false +) (1-2). CE-MRA 가 DSA

CE-MRA가 (POA) 7 6

CE-MRA가 matrix CE-MRA 1 (IIA)

, DSA 가

, DSA (FOV), DSA CE-MRA가 DSA matrix 가

가 distal runoff mode DSA

2 , Oser (22) , DSA 가 (POA)



Fig. 2. A 74-year-old man with arteriosclerosis obliterance
A. Digital subtraction angiography reveals severe arterial occlusive disease without opacification of any tibial arteries in right leg. Left leg was amputated previously.
B. Contrast-enhanced MR angiography shows good opacification of reconstituted anterior tibial artery (arrows). The patient was managed to undertake bypass surgery to the anterior tibial artery.

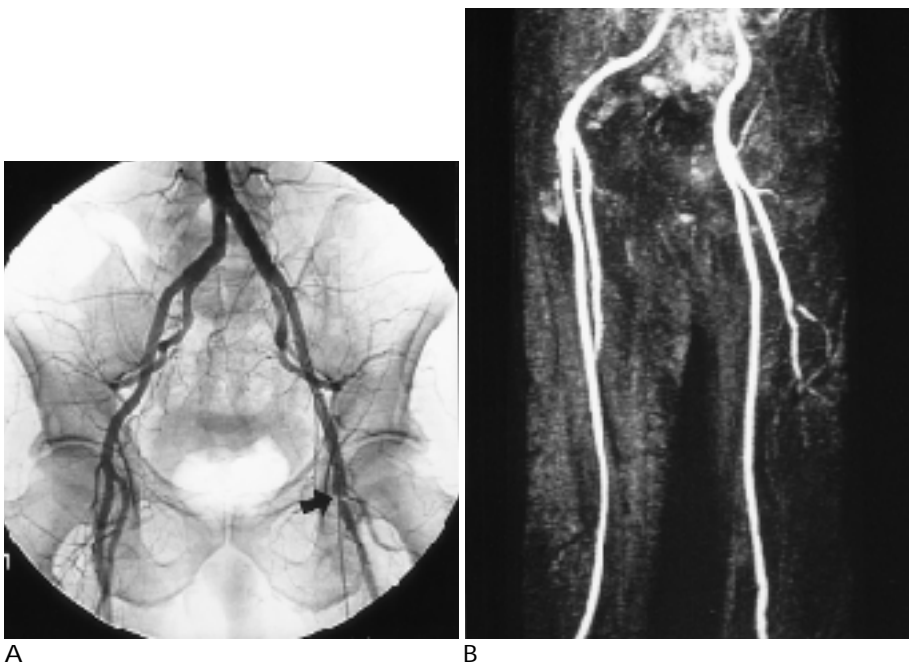


Fig. 3. A 60-year-old man with arterial spasm in digital subtraction angiography
A. Severe arterial spasm of puncture site is seen at left common femoral artery (arrow). The opacification of left femoral artery is delayed due to the spasm.
B. Contrast-enhanced MR angiography shows no significant abnormality of arteries in both lower extremities in an oblique view.

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

0.3mmol/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 Angiography¹

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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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