



(three dimensional Fourier transformation constructive interference in steady state: CISS)

1 110  
T2 (FLASH)  
CISS 8  
CISS 5  
880 162 1 77  
2 38 3 21 4 26 48.1%  
93.7% 85.3% CISS 45.7% 95.3% 86.1%  
CISS 82.16% 1 81.48%  
84.32% CISS 85.22%

CISS 가

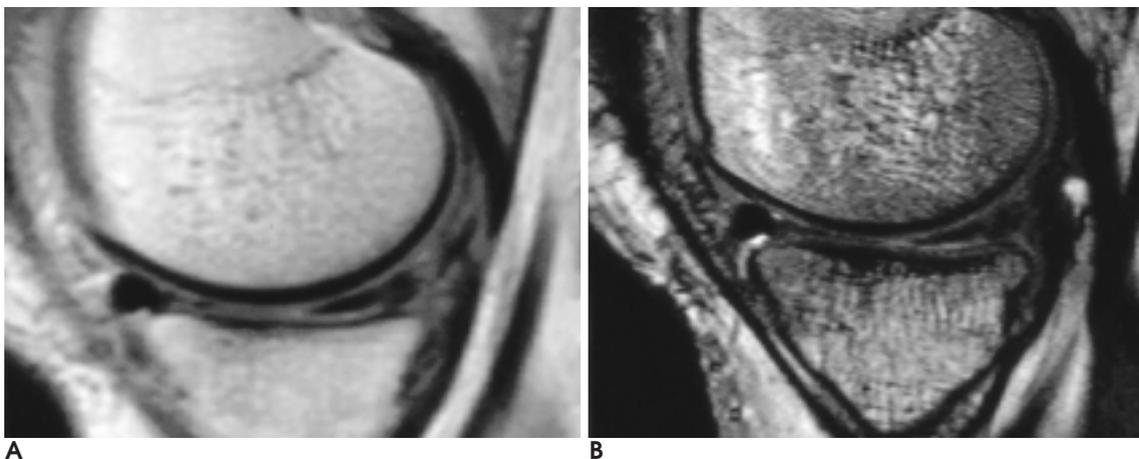
가 (1-4). (true fast imaging with steady precession, true FISP) T2 (17, 18).  
가 (3, 5-7). 가 (19, 20).  
가 (7-10) 가  
가 (11-16) CISS

(3 dimensional Fourier transformation construc-

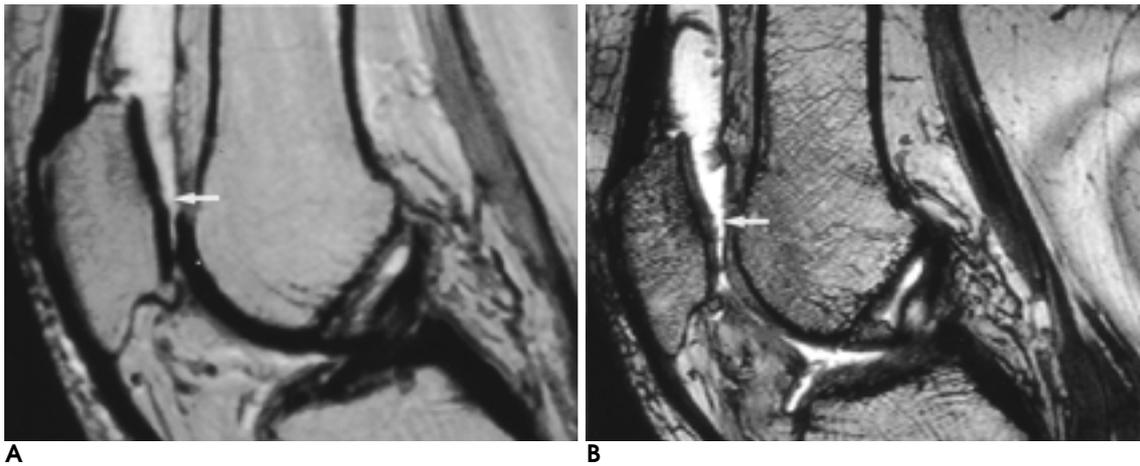
1  
2

:  
 108  
 2 가  
 110 58 50  
 13 71 40.1  
 0 110  
 14.6  
 51 , 28 ,  
 14 , 30 ,  
 4 , 8 , 3 ,  
 2 , (pigmented  
 villonodular synovitis) 2 ,  
 1.5 tesla (Magnetom vision,  
 Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)  
 transmit - and - receive extremity coil  
 T2 (TR/TE  
 3000/16 - 98 msec, 5 , 4.0 mm,  
 0.8 mm, 14 - 16 x 16 - 18 cm,  
 192 x 256)  
 (fast low angle shot, FLASH)  
 (TR/TE 680/18 msec, 40 , 3.0 - 4.0 mm,  
 1.5 mm)  
 . CISS  
 TR/TE 12.25/5.90 msec, 35 ,  
 96 mm, 64 , 1.5 mm,  
 16 - 18 x 16 - 18 cm, 256 x 512, 1  
 , 0.63 - 0.70 x 0.31 - 0.35 mm  
 6 42  
 ,  
 ,  
 8

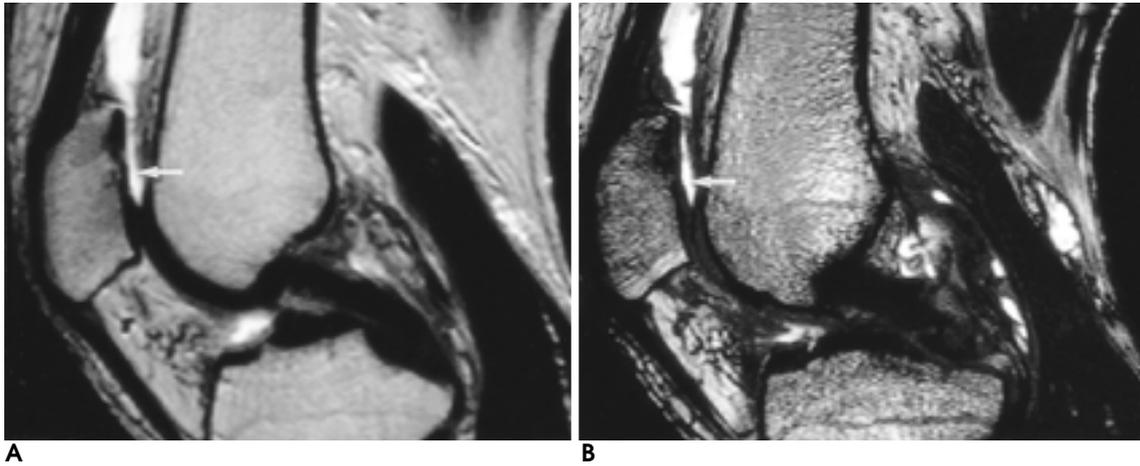
(CISS) 가  
 Outerbridge 가 5  
 (1, 4). 0 , 1  
 . 2 가 1/2  
 (1.3 cm) , 가 1/2  
 , 3 가 1/2 (1.3 cm)  
 1/2 ,  
 . 4  
 가  
 , 5  
 , 0 , (Fig.  
 1). 1 ,  
 가 ,  
 가 . 2 , 가  
 1/2 (Fig. 2), 3 가  
 1/2 ,  
 (Fig. 3). 4  
 (Fig. 4).  
 ,  
 CISS  
 , 5  
 7 CISS  
 CISS  
 ,  
 Chi - square method



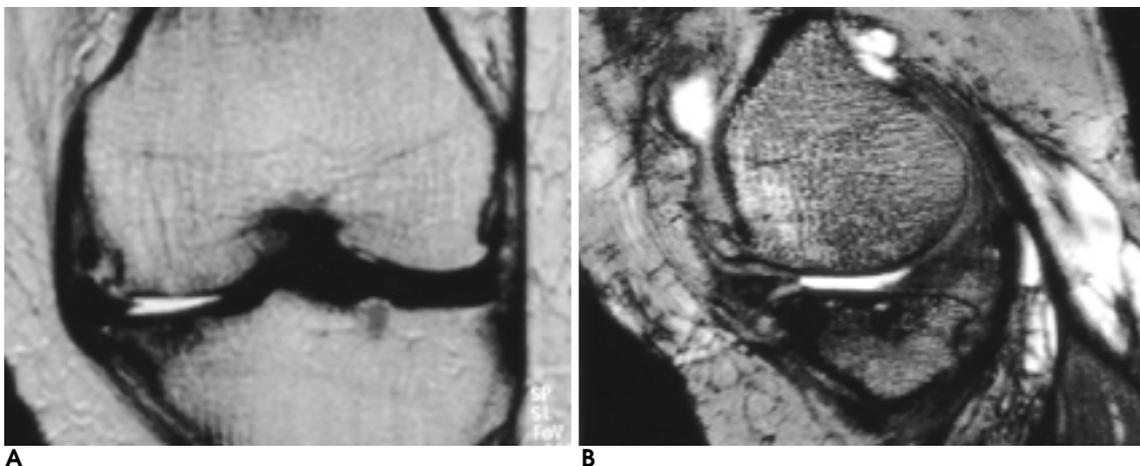
**Fig. 1.** Normal articular cartilage with tear of medial meniscus  
 Sagittal proton-density weighted image (A) and CISS image (B) represent smooth surface and normal intensity of the articular cartilages overlying medial femoral condyle and tibial plateau. Medial meniscus shows tear in the posterior horn with displaced fragment in the anterior horn.



**Fig. 2.** Arthroscopically confirmed chondromalacia, grade 2, in the patellar medial facet  
Sagittal T2 weighted image (A) shows undulation of the cartilaginous surface of medial patellar facet (arrow). Sagittal CISS image (B) shows mild surface irregularity and superficial fissuring of the cartilage (arrow). Both images are interpreted as grade 2 of chondromalacia.



**Fig. 3.** Arthroscopically confirmed chondromalacia, grade 3 in the lateral patellar facet  
Both sagittal T2 weighted image (A) and CISS image (B) represent thinning of the articular cartilage and subchondral bony irregularity in the lateral patellar facet (arrows) but subchondral bone is not exposed.



**Fig. 4.** Arthroscopically confirmed chondromalacia, grade 4, in the medial femoral condyle  
Both coronal T2 weighted image (A) and sagittal CISS image (B) represent large defect of the cartilage overlying medial femoral condyle and tibial plateau with subchondral bony exposure, and subchondral sclerosis in the medial tibial plateau is also noted.

CISS) 가

CISS

718 684

, 1 68 , 2 17

880 162

2 8 , 3 7 , 4 20 (Table 3).

36 29 가

(Table 1). , 1 77 , 2 38

, 3 21 , 4 26 가

( , , ) (Table 4).

718 673

, 1 77 65 , 2 48.1% (78/162) , 93.7%,

38 18 63.4%, 85.3% . CISS 45.7%

3 9 , 4 20 1 6 , 2 9 , (74/162), 95.3%, 68.5%, 86.1%

(Table 2). . CISS

**Table 1.** Distribution of Arthroscopically Confirmed Chondromalacia according to Area\* and Grade<sup>†</sup>

Area	No. of Cartilage Abnormality	Grade 0	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Patellar Medial Facet	27	83	16	5	3	3
Patellar Lateral Facet	18	92	6	7	2	3
Medial Trochlear Surface	22	88	11	5	5	1
Lateral Trochlear Surface	13	97	5	3	2	3
Medial Femoral Condyle	36	74	12	10	7	7
Lateral Femoral Condyle	4	106	2	1	0	1
Medial Tibial Plateau	29	81	16	6	2	5
Lateral Tibial Plateau	13	97	9	1	0	3

\* The cartilaginous surface of the knee joint was divided into 8 areas.

<sup>†</sup> Grade of chondromalacia was followed by the modification scheme proposed by Outerbridge.

**Table 2.** Comparison of Distribution of Chondromalacia between Combined Two Dimensional (2D) MR Imaging\* and Arthroscopy

Combined 2D MR Imaging	Arthroscopy					
	Grade 0	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	
Grade 0	673	65	18	1	0	
Grade 1	7	6	3	0	1	
Grade 2	20	2	9	4	1	
Grade 3	11	2	5	9	4	
Grade 4	7	2	3	7	20	
Total	718	77	38	21	26	

\* Combined two dimensional MR imaging were included sagittal and coronal turbo spin dual-echo sequences, and axial FLASH with magnetization transfer technique

**Table 3.** Comparison of Distribution of Chondromalacia between CISS\* Imaging and Arthroscopy

CISS Imaging	Arthroscopy				
	Grade 0	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Grade 0	684	68	17	2	1
Grade 1	7	4	7	1	0
Grade 2	16	2	8	5	1
Grade 3	4	3	3	7	4
Grade 4	7	0	3	6	20
Total	718	77	38	21	26

\* CISS: Constructive interference in steady state

**Table 4.** Agreement of Each MR Imaging for Arthroscopically Confirmed Chondromalacia

MR Imaging	Arthroscopy				
	Grade 0	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Combined 2D MR Imaging*	93.74%	7.79%	23.68%	42.86%	76.92%
CISS Imaging <sup>†</sup>	95.26%	5.19%	21.05%	32.33%	76.92%

\* Combined two dimensional MR imaging were included sagittal and coronal turbo spin dual-echo sequences, and axial FLASH with magnetization transfer technique

<sup>†</sup> CISS: Constructive interference in steady state

(partial vol -

81.48% ume effect)

, CISS 82.16%

85.22% , 84.32% , CISS 가  
, 35 - 87% , 79 - 100% , 73 - 95.4%  
(9, 10, 22, 25).  
(FISP)

0 - 30%

(9, 25).

가

63 - 96% , 95 - 99% , 93 - 99%  
(11 - 16, 22, 26 - 27).

(1).

가

가

(7, 21).

CISS

T2

(15, 21).

가

가

T1

가

(3, 7).

T1

가

28 - 62%,  
(5, 22, 23). T2

50 - 69%

(17, 18).

(maximum intensity projection)

(6).

(19, 20).

T2

58 - 100%,  
(5, 10, 21 - 24).

30 - 72%  
68 - 94%

가

CISS

48.1%

45.7%

95.3% 86.1%

81.48%

, 1 4

27.16%

CISS

가

1

162 77 1

42

CISS

6

가 65 , 6 (7.79%)

가 512

256

1



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27. . . . . . : 3 1999;40:577-584

## Evaluation of Chondromalacia in the Knee Joint using Three Dimensional Fourier Transformation Constructive Interference in Steady State(CISS)<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To assess the usefulness of three-dimensional Fourier transformation constructive interference in steady state (CISS) for the evaluation of chondromalacia.

**Materials and Methods:** In 110 knee joints which underwent both MR imaging and arthroscopy, the findings were retrospectively reviewed. MR imaging sequences included two-dimensional dual-echo turbo spin-echo imaging along the sagittal and coronal planes, two-dimensional fast low-angle shot (FLASH) with magnetization transfer along the axial plane, and three-dimensional CISS along the sagittal plane. After the cartilage surfaces of each joint were divided into eight areas (each medial and lateral area of patellar facets, trochlear surfaces, femoral condyles, and tibial plateaux), a total of 880 areas were assessed. Using both combined two-dimensional (2-D turbo spin-echo and FLASH) and CISS imaging during different sessions, each chondromalacia case was assigned one of five grades.

**Results:** Arthroscopy revealed the presence of chondromalacia in 162 areas. This was first grade in 77 areas, second grade in 38, third grade in 21, and fourth grade in 26. The sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of 2-D and CISS imaging were 48.1%, 93.7% and 85.3%, and 45.7%, 95.3% and 86.1%, respectively. Agreement between MR and arthroscopic staging occurred in 81.48% of 2-D imaging procedures and 82.16% of CISS procedures. If a difference of one grade was accepted, these proportions rose to 84.32% and 85.22%, respectively, though this increase was statistically insignificant.

**Conclusion:** Though CISS imaging was less sensitive than 2-D imaging in the grading of chondromalacia, additional CISS imaging can help improve the accuracy of this grading.

**Index words :** Knee, MR

Knee, ligaments, menisci, and cartilage

Magnetic Resonance(MR), three-dimensional

Magnetic Resonance(MR), pulse sequences

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