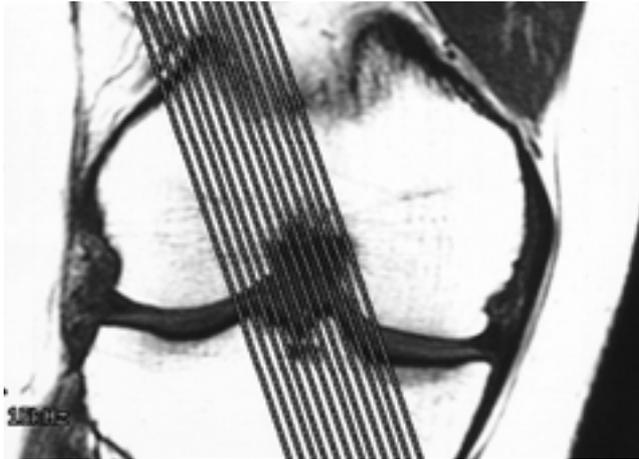


가  
 T2  
 61  
 가 29 32  
 TR/TE 2000 msec/20 - 33 msec, 2 mm, 16 x 16  
 cm, 256 x 192, 2, 0 mm  
 (fascicle) 가  
 (partial volume effect)

T2 가 가 , 가  
 T2 T2 T2

가 (5, 6). 3 - 4 mm  
 60 - 75% (1 - 3). 가  
 (partial volume effect)  
 1 mm (gradient echo)  
 (3).  
 (2, T1 - T2 T2  
 4). 가 , T2  
 가  
 가 (signal to noise ratio)가

1  
 2  
 3



**Fig. 1.** Scanogram of thin-section proton density oblique sagittal image. The imaging plane is parallel to the anterior cruciate ligament.

가  
(imaging plane)  
T2 가

1997 6 1999 12

61 16 62 34  
40:21

29 32  
16 49 ( 32 , 19:10)  
17 62 ( 38 , 19:13)  
14 ,  
15 5  
10  
11 가 5 ,  
3 , 2 ,  
(avulsion fracture) 1 , 6 ,  
가 4  
1.5 Tesla  
(Signa, GE medical system, Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.)

가 T2  
,  
가, , , ,  
가 가  
가  
가  
가  
(anterior medial band) (posterior lateral band)  
(fascicle)  
(linear signal intensity) 가

(TR 2000 msec/TE 20 - 30 msec) T1 가  
(500/10), t- (paired t - test)  
T2 (2000/80)  
10 - 15 °  
14 x 14 cm 256  
x 192, 1.5 , 4 mm, 0  
0.5 mm  
2 mm, 0 mm,  
TR/TE 2000 msec/20 - 33 msec, 16 x 16 cm, 1).  
256 x 192, 2 (Fig. 1).  
(23/29) T2 (21/29)

28 ( : 97%),  
26 ( : 90%), T2  
28 ( : 97%) 가 (Table  
가  
(23/29) T2 (21/29)

(13/29)  
 가 T2 (20/29),  
 가 (6/29)  
 가 (1/29)  
 가 (Table 2, Fig. 2).

가 ,  
 가 1  
 가 가

(31/32)  
 (32/32),  
 (1/32)  
 T2 (7).

1.38, 1.44, T2  
 1.78 (Table 3, Fig. 3).  
 1 가, 가,  
 (False positive) T2  
 1

**Table 1.** Detectability and Diagnostic Values of ACL Tear

	TSPDI	PDI	T2WI
True positive	28	26	28
True negative	29	29	30
False positive	3	3	2
False negative	1	3	1
Sensitivity	97%	90%	97%
Specificity	91%	91%	94%
Accuracy	93%	90%	95%

TSPDI: thin-section proton density oblique sagittal image, PDI: conventional proton density oblique sagittal image, T2WI: T2-weighted oblique sagittal image

**Table 2.** Incidence for Multiple Signs in ACL Injury Group

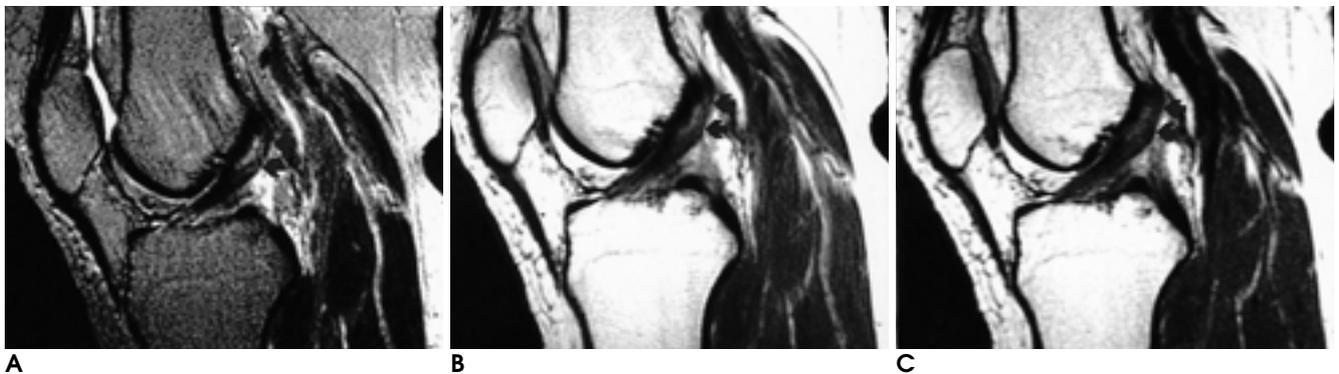
	TSPDI		PDI		T2WI	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Increased SI	23	79	13	45	21	72
Thickening	20	69	12	41	6	21
Displacement	10	34	9	31	9	31
Discontinuity	3	10	0	0	4	14
Nonvisualization	0	0	11	38	5	17

TSPDI: thin-section proton density oblique sagittal image, PDI: conventional proton density oblique sagittal image, T2WI: T2-weighted oblique sagittal image, SI: signal intensity

**Table 3.** Incidence for Normal Findings in Intact ACL Group

	TSPDI		PDI		T2WI	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Anterior margin	31	97	29	91	25	78
Posterior margin	15	47	11	34	8	25
Internal structure	32	100	20	63	15	47
PVE	1	3	9	28	8	24

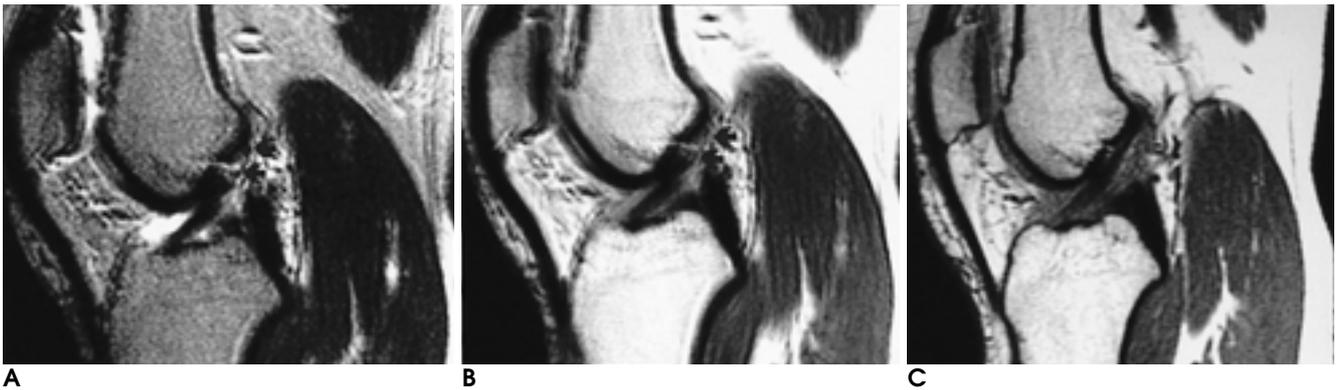
TSPDI: thin-section proton density oblique sagittal image, PDI: conventional proton density oblique sagittal image, T2WI: T2-weighted oblique sagittal image, PVE: partial volume effect



**Fig. 2.** Partial tear of anterior cruciate ligament.

**A, B.** T2-weighted(A) and conventional proton density(B) oblique sagittal images demonstrated focal increased signal intensity in proximal ACL.

**C.** Thin-section proton density oblique sagittal image well demonstrated focal bulbous swelling and well defined posterior margin of tear site(arrows).



**Fig. 3.** Normal anterior cruciate ligament mimicking tear on conventional MRI.  
**A, B.** T2-weighted(A) and conventional proton density(B) oblique sagittal images demonstrated increased signal intensity within poorly defined ACL proximal portion.  
**C.** Thin-section proton density oblique sagittal image demonstrated normal ACL.

(pulse sequence) , 가  
 (15). 가  
 가 3.8 cm , 1 cm (10, 16, 17)  
 (8, 9). (18). 5 mm  
 T1 - 가 10 - 15 °  
 T2 , 가 (19)  
 (intercondylar roof) . Reeder (15)  
 (10). 3 mm T1 1.5 mm  
 3 (Three - Dimensional gradient - echo)  
 (11,12). Mink (13) 3 mm 5 mm  
 T1 (20).  
 85%, 95%, 94%, T2  
 100%, 96%, 97%  
 T2  
 (14) 80%, (21).  
 97%, 92% . (femur condyle) 가 가  
 93% 97%, 91%,  
 91%, 90%, T2 97%, 94%, 가 가  
 95% 가  
 2 T2 가 (13).  
 10 - 20 °  
 가 .

2 mm

가

(Selection bias)

가

가

가

가

T2

T2

MR

T1

1994;31:949-

954

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## The Anterior Cruciate Ligament: The Value of Thin-section Proton Density Oblique Sagittal MR Imaging<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the usefulness of thin-section proton density oblique sagittal MR imaging in the diagnosis of tear involving the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL).

**Materials and Methods:** In 61 arthroscopically confirmed cases (29 patients with ACL injury and 32 normal subjects), thin section proton-density images (TSPDI) were obtained and compared with conventional oblique sagittal PDI and T2-weighted images (T2WI). In TSPDI imaging, the scan plane was parallel to the course of the ACL, based on a coronal scanogram; the parameters used were TR/TE 2000 msec/20 - 33 msec, 2-mm slice thickness, 16 × 16 cm FOV, 256 × 192 matrix, two excitations, and no intersection gap. We evaluated the sensitivity and specificity of MR images for diagnosing ACL tear, and their quality, on the basis of whether or not they successfully visualised the anterior/posterior margin of the ACL and linear signal intensities within the ACL fascicles. We also investigated the effects of partial volume averaging between the proximal portion of the ACL and the lateral femoral condyle.

**Results:** The sensitivity/specificity of TSPDI imaging for diagnosing ACL tear were not significantly different from those of conventional oblique sagittal PDI and T2WI. In the ACL injury group, TSPDI was better in detecting increased signal intensity, ACL thickening, and visualization of torn ACL than conventional oblique sagittal PDI and T2WI. In normal subjects, image quality was constantly better on TSPDI than on conventional oblique sagittal PDI and T2WI. TSPDI clearly revealed the anterior margin in 31/32 cases (97%) and linear signal intensities within the ACL fascicles in all 32 (100%), and also markedly reduced the partial volume effect of the proximal ACL and lateral femoral condyle.

**Conclusion:** In evaluating the ACL, the use of TSPDI imaging is likely to lead to improved image quality. In addition, where routine MR imaging reveals indeterminate ACL injury, TSPDI can provide additional clues to diagnosis.

**Index words :** Knee, MR

Knee, ligaments, menisci, and cartilage

Knee, injuries

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