

T2 MR :

1

2 2

T2 MR T2
가
: 12 (7, 5; 48)
T2
T2 가 ,
(conspicuity)
MR CNR (contrast - to - noise ratio)
: , 12 4 (33%)
T2 T2 , 8
10 (83%) T2 , 2
가 CNR T2 113±61%,
T2 180±70% , T2 CNR
($p = 0.02$).
: T2 T2

MR CT 가 , T2
(1-3). MR

T2 , T2
가
(4). T2 T2 T2 가
T2 가
(5). T2

1997 4 1999 8
가 MR 12 12 가 7 ,
(6-8). MR 5 , 25 80 48
,

10 , 2
MR 1.5 T (Signa; GE Medical
Systems, Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.)

: T2 MR
 가 T2 T2 3 37 가
 T2 (TR/effective TE T1 (TR/TE = 650 msec/10
 = 3467 msec/102 msec) msec) T1 (TR/TE = 617
 T2 (TR/effective TE = 4167 msec/102 msec/10 msec)
 msec), 3, 9
 FOV 20 cm, 256 × 256,
 4 mm, (interslice gap) 1 mm, echo
 train length 8, NEX 2
 (frequency selective presaturation)
 T2 3,

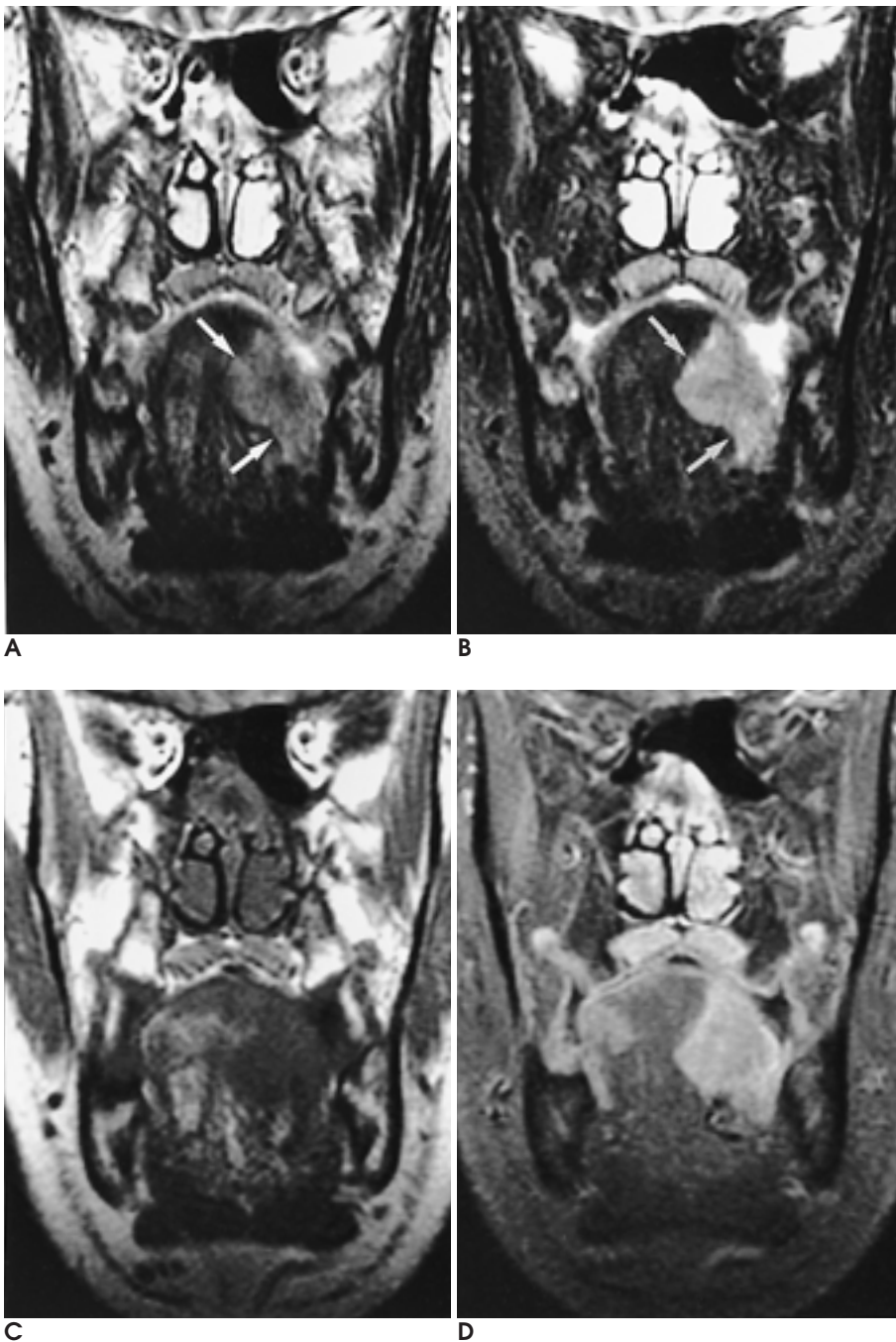


Fig. 1. Case 4. A 49-year-old man with tongue cancer. Coronal fast spin-echo T2-weighted image (A) shows a slightly hyperintense mass (arrows) at the left side of the mobile tongue. Coronal fat suppressed fast spin-echo T2-weighted image (B) demonstrates improved conspicuity of the tumor (arrows) and suppression of fat signals from the intact areas of the tongue. The tumor is isointense on T1-weighted image (C) and is homogeneously enhanced on fat suppressed T1-weighted image (D).

T1 T2 , 2 1 가 가

T2 T2 T2

(contrast to noise ratio, CNR)

1 cm² (region of interest) (Fig. 3).

, CNR

% CNR = 100 × (-)

/ paired *t*-test

T2 T2

CNR

가

T2 T2 MR

가

T2 T2 MR

가

12 10 (83%) (Fig. (5).

4 (33%) T1 , T2

1, 2), T2 가 가 , T2

(Fig. 3), 8 T2 T1

CNR (±) 가 T1

113 ± 61, T2

180 ± 70 T2 가

CNR (p= 0.02).

T2 T1

T2 CNR (Table 1).

2 , , T2

Table 1. Comparison of Visual Analysis and Contrast-to-Noise Ratios between Fast Spin-Echo and Fat-Suppressed Fast Spin-EchoT2-weighted MR Images in 12 Patients with Tongue Cancer

Case No.	Sex / Age	Visual Analysis		% Contrast-to-Noise Ratio	
		Extent of Invasion	Conspicuity	T2	Fat-suppressed T2
1	M/44	T2 = FST2	T2 < FST2	168	179
2	M/57	T2 < FST2	T2 < FST2	58	157
3	M/35	T2 = FST2	T2 < FST2	65	159
4	M/49	T2 = FST2	T2 < FST2	213	328
5	M/42	T2 = FST2	T2 < FST2	169	177
6	F/66	T2 < FST2	T2 < FST2	141	214
7	F/45	T2 = FST2	T2 = FST2	161	209
8	F/25	T2 = FST2	T2 < FST2	122	221
9	F/26	T2 = FST2	T2 < FST2	137	165
10	M/63	T2 = FST2	T2 = FST2	58	108
11	M/47	T2 < FST2	T2 < FST2	53	205
12	F/80	T2 < FST2	T2 < FST2	16	34

T2 : fast spin-echo T2-weighted image

FST2 : fat suppressed fast spin-echo T2-weighted image

T2
가
T1 MR
T1
T1 (7)가
T2 (8).
T2
T2
Tien (6)
T2
, Dubin (9)
T2
T1
Mukherji (10)
T2
(susceptibility artifact)
T2



A



B



C



D

Fig. 2. Case 5. A 42-year-old man with tongue cancer. Coronal fast spin-echo T2-weighted image (A) shows a focal, subtly hyperintense tumor (arrows) at the right side of the mobile tongue. Its margin is very poorly delineated. In contrast, the tumor is more clearly seen as a hyperintense mass (arrows) on coronal fat suppressed fast spin-echo T2-weighted image (B). The tumor is iso-intense on T1-weighted image (C) and is strongly enhanced on fat suppressed T1-weighted image (D).

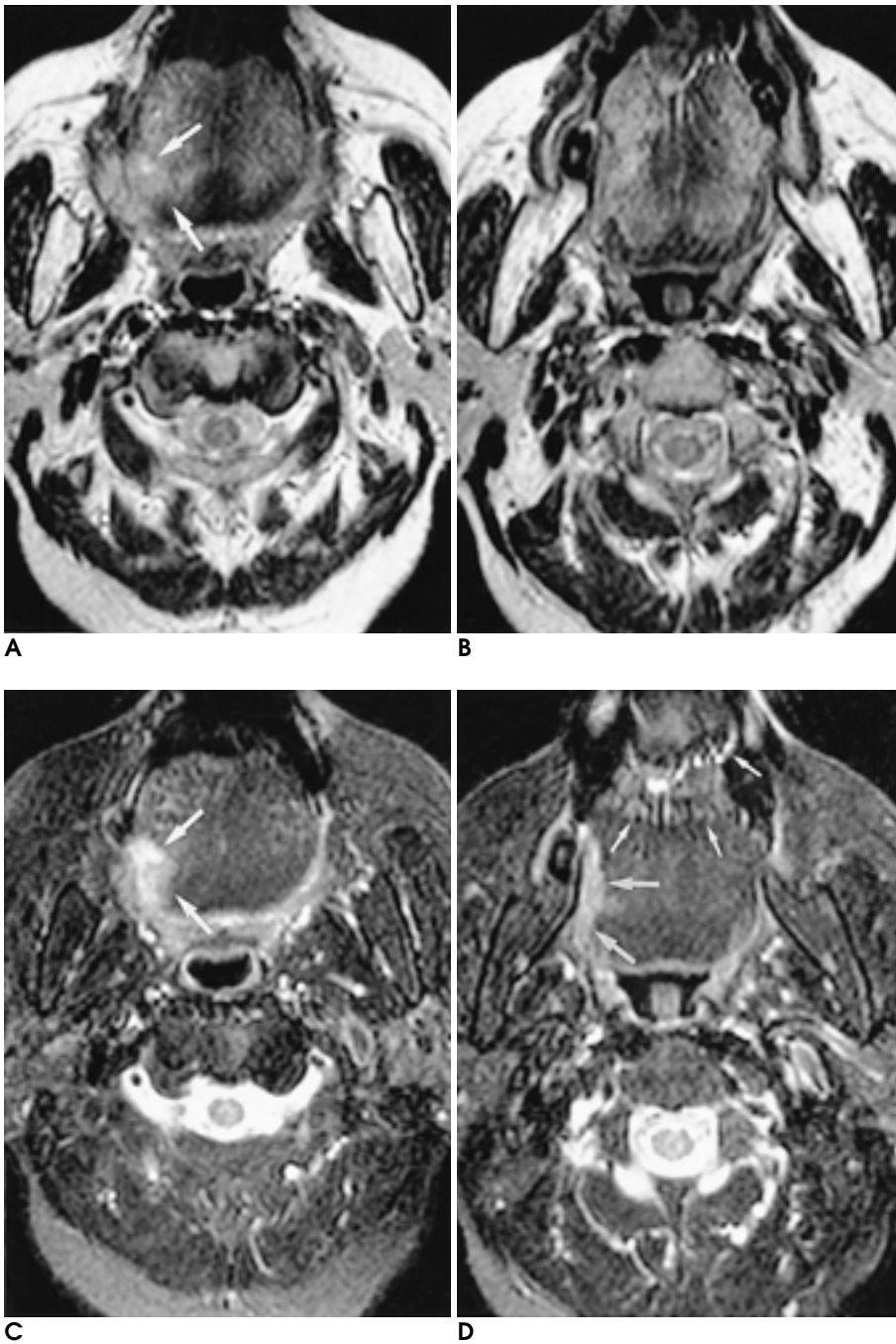


Fig. 3. Case 6. A 66- year-old woman with tongue cancer. Although axial fast spin-echo T2-weighted image at level of the upper tongue (**A**) shows a focal, slightly hyperintense lesion (large arrows) at the right side of the mobile tongue, it cannot be identified on axial image at lower level of the tongue (**B**). In contrast, axial fat-suppressed fast spin-echo T2-weighted images at level of the upper (**C**) and lower tongue (**D**) clearly shows a hyperintense lesion (large arrows). Fat suppressed fast spin-echo T2-weighted image was superior to fast spin-echo T2-weighted image in clearly demonstrating the extent of tumor. Note high signals (small arrows in D) on fat-suppressed fast spin-echo T2-weighted image due to inadequate fat-suppression resulting from the ferromagnetic susceptibility artifact of dental reconstruction.

가
 , T2
 T2
 가 , 가 , %CNR
 가 가
 pulse 가
 가 , 가
 MR
 (chemical shift) 가

가 ,
 가
 short - inversion - time inversion recovery (STIR)
 , inversion - recovery
 (12),
 inversion recovery time
 ,
 (13, 14).
 opposed - phase
 Dixon hybrid , chopper
 (15 - 19).
 MR
 , T2
 (susceptibility artifact)
 가 가
 T2 T2
 T2
 T1
 가
 T2
 T2
 T2
 T2
 가
 T2
 가

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Fast Spin-Echo T2-Weighted MR Imaging of Tongue Cancer: the Value of Fat-suppression¹

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Purpose: To compare the diagnostic efficacy of fast spin-echo (FSE) T2-weighted MR imaging with and without fat suppression.

Materials and Methods: Twelve patients (7 men and 5 women; mean age, 48 years) with pathologically proven cancer of the tongue were included in this study. In all of these, FSE T2-weighted MR images with and without fat suppression were obtained in the same imaging planes before surgery or biopsy. Two radiologists visually compared the images thus obtained in terms of detection, extent, and conspicuity of the tumor, and the contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR) of each tumor was also calculated.

Results: In all patients, both imaging modalities were equal in terms of tumor detection. In 4 of 12(33%), the extent of the tumor was greater with fat suppression, while in eight (67%), it was almost the same both with and without. In ten patients (83%), the tumor was more conspicuous with fat suppression, and percentage CNRs were significantly higher with fat suppression than without ($180 \pm 70\%$ and $113 \pm 61\%$, respectively; $p = 0.02$).

Conclusion: For the evaluation of patients with tongue cancer, fat-suppressed FSE T2-weighted MR imaging is superior to its conventional equivalent.

Index words : Tongue, MR

Tongue, neoplasms

Magnetic resonance (MR), pulse sequences

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