

3 FISP HASTE ¹

· · · · · ²

3D FISP HASTE

21-80 (54) , 15:8 HASTE

1.5 T , 20 , 30 , 24 5 , 10 , MIP , 2

가

가

FISP

($p < 0.05$).

FISP ($p < 0.05$),

가

3D FISP HASTE

가

(MR urography, MRU) (3).

RARE(rapid acquisition with relaxation time), FSE (fast spine echo), HASTE(half Fourier acquisition turbo spin echo) 가 MR 가

T2 (Gadopentate diglumine) CT , 가

MRU

(intravenous urography: IVU (1-2). enhanced excretory MR urography: CEMRU) (3-6).

가 IVU 가

가 가가

(3, 7).

T1

T1

ms (1, 3). TR TE (5
2 ms) 3D - FISP CEMRU MR
HASTE CEMRU
3D - FISP CEMRU , MRU
MR 1.5 Tesla Unit
(Magnetom Vision unit; Simens AG, Erlagen, Germany)
(phase array coil) . MR
HASTE (TR 11.9 ms, TE 95 ms, ETL 128, flip angle
150, matrix size 115×256, FOV 333×380, slice thickness
5 mm, scan time 17 seconds)
CEMRU (Lasix;
Hoechst, Frankfurt/Main, Germany) 20 mg , 30
1 kg 0.1 mmol 가 (Gadopentate
Diglumine) (paramagnetic
substance) 가 (Gadopentate Diglumine)
(paramagnetic susceptibility effect)
CEMRU 3D - FISP (TR 5 ms,
TE 2 ms, flip angle 40, matrix size 115×256, FOV 285×
380, slice thickness 2 mm, scan time 17 seconds)
3 , 5 , 20 , 30
IVU
23
21 - 80 (: 54)
15:8
0.99 mg/dl , 10 1.2 mg/dl 가
, 1 가 10 mg/dl
CEMRU (5), (1),
(11),
(3), (1), (2)
IVU
IVU 14
7 - 14 CEMRU . IVU
4 (retrograde urography,
RGP) , 5 (per -
cutaneous nephrostomy, PCN)
가 24
가 7 30 MRU
(3D gradient - echo sequences)
(Maximum Intensity Projection,
1 3

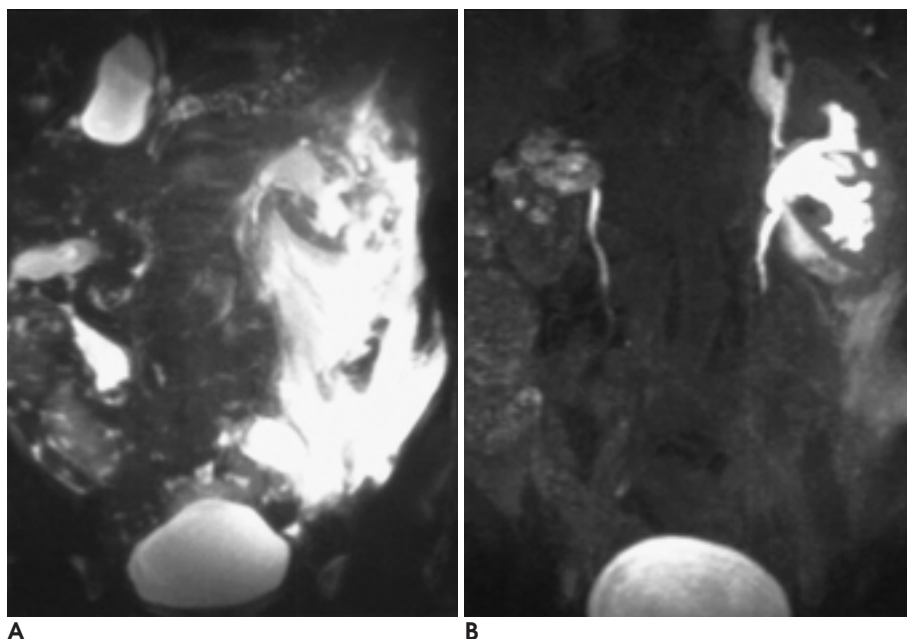
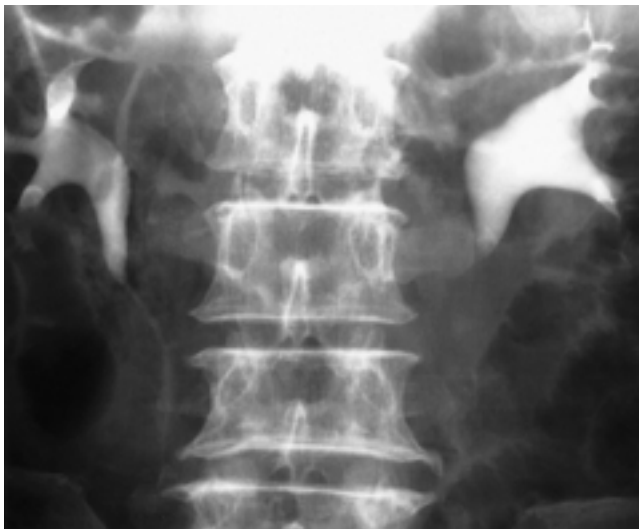
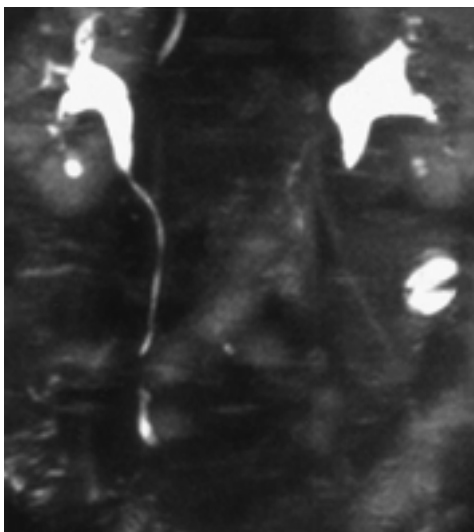


Fig. 1. A 63-year-old man with partial obstruction of the left proximal ureter and hydronephrosis and extravasation of contrast due to fornical rupture.
A. MR urography using HASTE sequence does not show pelvocalyceal dilatation of left kidney and obstruction of the left proximal ureter because of severe artifact due to dilated bowels or fluid collections.
B. CEMRU using FISP sequence clearly shows pelvocalyceal dilatation of the left kidney and extravasation of contrast due to fornical rupture and obstruction of the proximal ureter.

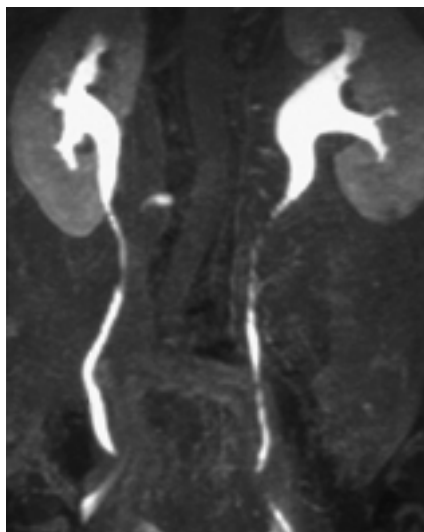
가 18 (IVU, CEMRU,)
RGP AGP, 가 4 ,
가 1 . CEMRU HASTE MRU
가 가
2 가 가
signal to noise ratio contrast to
noise ratio paired T - test
가 (diagnosis -
가 IVU
MRU CEMRU
가 ,
가 . IVU MRU 가 2
가 ,
(morphologic accuracy)
1 4 4
kappa test Wilcoxon signed ranks test
1. MRU가 (morphologic detail)
IVU
2. MRU가 IVU
3. MRU가 IVU
4. MRU가 IVU



A



B



C

MRU IVU 28
, MRU
(artifact)
(lesion conspicuity)
(bad) 1 ,
가 (poor) 2
(fair) 3 ,
(good) 4 ,
(excel -
lent) 5

Fig. 2. A 64-year-old man with the left extrarenal pelvis of normal variation.
A. IVU shows mild hydronephrosis and faint visualization of whole length of the ureter, hence, falsely diagnosed as UPJ stricture.
B. MR urography using HASTE shows mild hydronephrosis and does not visualize whole length of the left ureter like IVU.
C. CEMRU using FISP sequence clearly shows prominent renal pelvis and whole length of the ureter, hence, correctly diagnosed extrarenal pelvis of normal variation.

23 (16)
(7),
(1),
(3),
(2),
(1),
(1),
(2),
(3),
(1),
(1),
(1),
(Table 1).
23 15 , 13
2 , 2 , 1
grade I 2 , grade II
7 , grade III 4 . IVU 14 2
, 2 , 9 , 1
, 1
14 5 IVU
CEMRU , HASTE
RGP 1
CEMRU
2
PCN 5
1
, 2

: 3 FISP
, 1 , 1
3D - FISP CEMRU

Table 1. Final Clinical Diagnosis in 23 Patients

Consensus diagnosis	No. of Patients*
Anomaly of the urinary tract	1
Dilatation (obstructive and nonobstructive)	14
Urolithiasis [†]	3
Transitional cell carcinoma	1
Benign stricture of the urinary tract	7
Metastatic cancer of the urinary tract	2
Other causes for dilatation [‡]	2
Glomerulonephritis	1
Renovascular hypertension	1
Multiple parapelvic cysts	1
Nonfunctioning kidney	1
Normal variation of the urinary tract	3

* Number of patients with one or more of these diagnosis.

Pathologic diagnosis = 7

[†] All cases of urolithiasis were obstructed.

[‡] Other causes include radiation therapy and unknown origin.

Table 2. Quantitative Analysis at the Different Levels of the Urinary tract.

Location	HASTE	FISP	P-value
Pelvicocaliceal*	4.390	2.463	0.013
Proximal ureter*	2.394	2.306	0.903
Mid-ureter*	0.737	2.383	0.003
Distal ureter*	0.473	1.641	0.001

* SNR : Signal to noise ratio

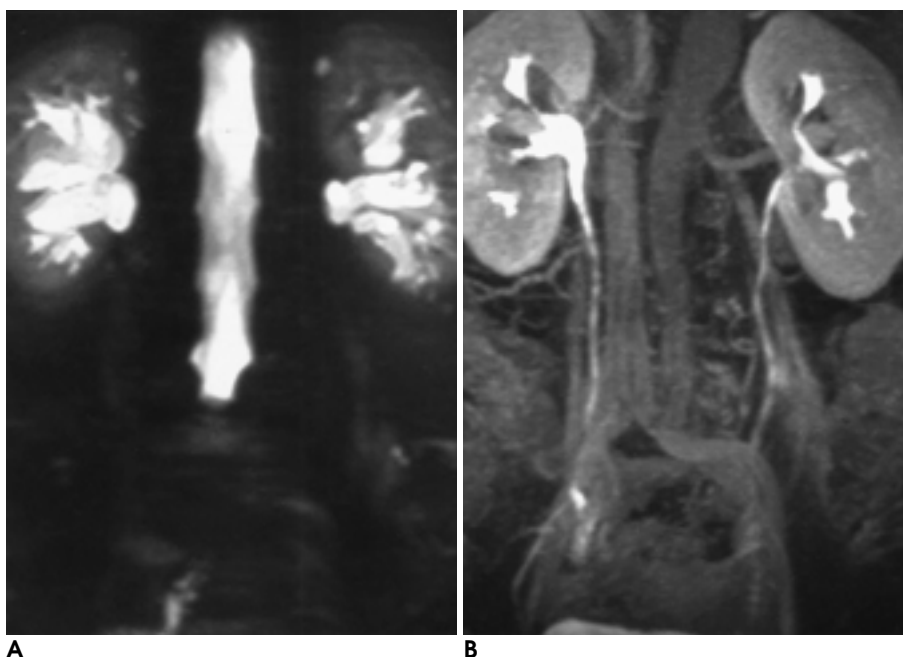


Fig. 3. A 75-year-old woman with multiple parapelvic cysts of both kidneys.

A. MR urography using HASTE sequence shows only hydronephrosis of both kidneys and does not visualize whole length of the ureter.

B. CEMRU using FISP sequence shows multiple low signal intensities in both pelvocalyceal systems and clearly visualize whole length of the ureter, hence, correctly diagnosed multiple parapelvic cysts of both kidneys.

가 17 - 19 .
5 - 20 , MIP

1 HASTE

3D - FISP CEMRU

(spontaneous
forniceal rupture) (Fig. 1). 3D - FISP CEMRU
HASTE MRU

5
3D - FISP

IVU HASTE
가 IVU HASTE
가 CEMRU

1 HASTE

(Fig 2). 1 HASTE

3D - FISP

(Fig. 3).
MRU CEMRU
SNR

SNR FISP

($p < 0.05$) (Table 2).

3D - FISP
($p < 0.05$) (Table 3). 3D - FISP

3 IVU
5 IVU HASTE MRU
3D - FISP

3

IVU

가 3D - FISP

($p < 0.05$) (Table 4).
Kappa 0.8

가 FISP

가 가

FISP (Table 5).

Table 3. Qualitative Analysis for Individual scores of the Two Observers for the Different levels of the urinary Tract (Comparison of HASTE and FISP with IVU)

Location	Observer 1			Observer 2		
	HASTE	FISP	P-value*	HASTE	FISP	P-value*
Pelvocalyceal	2.571	3.091	0.020	2.364	2.826	0.032
Proximal ureter	2.350	3.546	0.001	2.250	3.227	0.003
Mid ureter	1.765	3.571	0.001	1.875	3.286	0.002
Distal ureter	1.706	3.523	0.002	1.563	3.318	0.001

*P-value ($p < 0.05$) : Significant

Table 4. Qualitative Analysis of the Artifact and Lesion conspicuity. (Comparison between FISP and HASTE)

	Observer 1			Observer 2		
	HASTE	FISP	P-value*	HASTE	FISP	P-value*
Artifact	3.125	4.118	0.003	2.313	3.765	0.002
Lesion conspicuity	3.143	4.357	0.001	3.07	4.350	0.004

*P-value ($p < 0.05$) : Significant

Table 5. Diagnostic Statements of the Two Observers with 3D FISP Excretory MR urography (Comparison with HASTE MR Urography)

Abnormality	No.of abnormalities diagnosed by clinical consensus	Observer 1		Observer 2	
		HASTE	FISP	HASTE	FISP
Anatomic anomaly	2	0	2	0	2
Hydronephrosis	16	15	16	14	16
Filling defect	11	7	11	6	11
Calculus	3	3	3	2	3
Intrinsic tumor	2	0	1	0	1

가

가 IVU 가

가

(8).

가 , 가

(9 - 10). 가

(8). , IVU

(1, 2).
CT

(11).

: 3 FISP
 , HASTE MRU CEMRU가
 (8). , 3D FISP CEMRU
 HASTE MRU가 IVU
 가 (8, 12 - 15). (15) 32 가 , T1 ,
 IVU HASTE ,
 MRU가 IVU , 가 . CEMRU
 가
 . , Aerts ,
 (13) IVU . MRU . , CEMRU
 IVU ,
 가 , 가 , 가
 가 , 가
 가 ,
 가 ,
 가 (3, 7, 16).
 가 (4 - 6). 가
 .
 (17 - 19).
 가 , T1
 (< 100 ms), T1
 (3).
 가 5 가 ,
 ,
 가 (17).
 2
 (nephrogram)
 . 1
 가 . HASTE
 가 가 .
 CEMRU
 ,
 가
 가 (1, 7, 12).
 (furosemide) (10 - 20 mg)
 .
 3D FISP CEMRU HASTE MRU
 ,
 가
 (p < 0.05),

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Excretory MR Urography Using Breathhold Three-dimensional FISP: Comparison with MR Urography Using HASTE Technique¹

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Purpose: To compare the usefulness of gadolinium-enhanced excretory MR urography using breath-hold three-dimensional fast imaging with steady state precession (3-D FISP) with conventional MR urography using the half-Fourier acquisition single-shot turbo spin-echo (HASTE) sequence in the evaluation of obstructive uropathy.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-three patients in whom ultrasonography (US) and/or intravenous urography (IVU) revealed signs of urinary obstruction were enrolled in this study. Fifteen were men and eight were women, and their mean age was 54 (range, 21 - 80) years. All MR images were obtained using a 1.5-T MR unit. MR urography using the HASTE technique (MRU) and gadolinium-enhanced excretory MR urography using the 3D-FISP technique were performed, and in all cases, reconstructions involved maximum intensity projection. For contrast-enhanced MR urography (CEMRU), images were obtained 3, 5, 20, and 30 minutes after the administration of intravenous contrast media, and for selected cases, additional images were obtained until 24 hours after contrast media injection. For qualitative analysis, two experienced radiologists compared CEMRU and MRU in terms of their diagnostic value as regards the level and cause of urinary obstruction, and morphologic accuracy. In addition, signal to noise ratio (SNR) and contrast to noise ratio (CNR) of the urinary tract at each anatomic level were quantitatively analysed.

Results: Quantitative analysis showed that in terms of SNR and CNR of the urinary tract at the level of the mid and distal ureter, CEMRU using 3-D FISP was better than MRU using HASTE ($p < 0.05$). Qualitative analysis indicated that for the depiction of the whole length of normal ureter, and detection of the level of obstruction, anatomic anomalies and intrinsic tumors, 3-D FISP was superior to HASTE. There was, however, no difference between these two modalities in the diagnosis of ureteral stone and the degree of hydronephrosis. In addition, 3-D FISP was better than HASTE for the assessment of filling defect, but the difference was not statistically significant.

Conclusion: Breath hold 3-D FISP is a very valuable tool in the evaluation of obstructive uropathy. It not only depicts very clearly the anatomy of the urinary tract system, but also provides qualitative information on renal function. We believe that CEMRU using 3-D FISP is a valuable diagnostic approach which can be added to those already available for the workup of obstructive uropathy.

Index words : Kidney, MR

Magnetic resonance (MR), comparative studies

Kidney, stenosis or obstruction

Ureter, stenosis or obstruction

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