

CT

Ferumoxides -

MR:

CT

CT

1

2

3

4

5

CTAP - CT (CTHA) ferumoxides - MR CT

CTAP - CTHA MR

T1

20 160 28

30 가

receiver operating characteristic (ROC)

ROC (Az) 가

statistic 가

Az ferumoxides - MR 0.958, CTAP - CTHA 0.948

92.9%, CTAP - CTHA 90.9%

ferumoxides - MR 98.9%, CTAP - CTHA 93.6%

CTAP - CTHA 가

CTAP - CTHA : Ferumoxides - MR CTAP - CTHA

(4, 5). CTAP - CTHA

(1)

(6 - 8), CT

CT (CT during arterial portography, (2, 3)

CTAP)

CT (CT hepatic arteriography, CTHA

)

CTAP - CTHA 가 가

Ferumoxides T2 Kupffer

MR

ferumoxides - MR

(10 - 17), ferumoxides -

MR (10, 13,

14, 16, 18 - 22).

1999 2000 10 19 2000 12 2

1
2
3
4
5

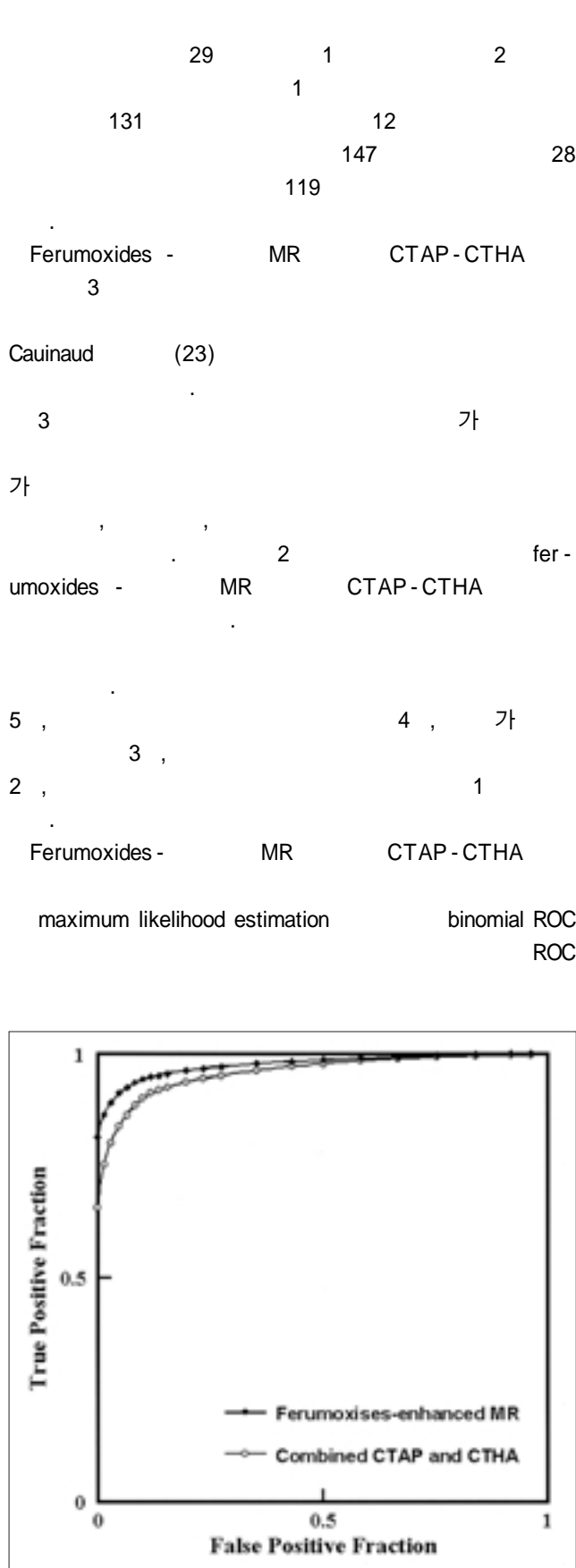


Fig. 1. Graph shows composite receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves for pooled data reviewed by three observers.

maximum likelihood curve fitting algorithm
ROC (24).
ROC (Az)
(25).
Student t test p 0.05 two - tailed
가 . 가
3 2
Ferumoxides - MR CTAP - CTHA
3
Cauinaud (23)
3 가
가
2 fer -
umoxides - MR CTAP - CTHA
5 , 4 , 가
3 ,
2 , 1
Ferumoxides - MR CTAP - CTHA
maximum likelihood estimation binomial ROC
ROC
Ferumoxides - MR CTAP - CTHA
ROC maximum likelihood curve fit -
ting algorithm ROC Fig. 1
Ferumoxides - MR CTAP - CTHA
Az Table 1 . Az
ferumoxides - MR CTAP -
CTHA
Az (p > 0.05).
Ferumoxides - MR CTAP - CTHA
Table 2
fer -
umoxides - MR CTAP - CTHA
ferumoxides - MR
CTAP - CTHA
ferumoxides - MR 92.9%, CTAP - CTHA

Table 1. Area Under Curve (Az) values for HCC Detection in Ferumoxides-Enhanced MR and Combined CTAP and CTHA

	Az value		
	Ferumoxides-enhanced MR	Combined CTAP and CTHA	
Observer 1	0.982 (0.018)	0.973 (0.022)	p=0.591
Observer 2	0.946 (0.030)	0.931 (0.034)	p=0.541
Observer 3	0.963 (0.025)	0.941 (0.031)	p=0.254
Mean	0.964 (0.014)	0.948 (0.017)	p=0.183

Note HCC=hepatocellular carcinoma,
CTAP=CT during arterial portography,
CTHA=CT hepatic arteriography.
Numbers in parentheses represent standard deviation.

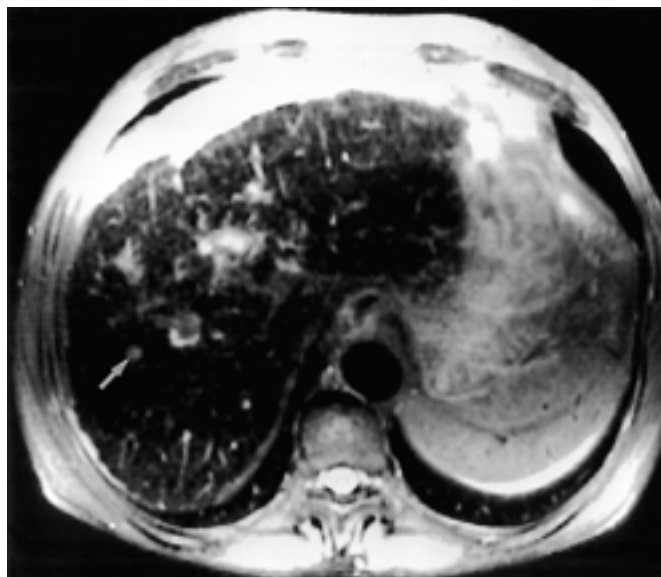
90.5% (Fig. 2). 가 1 -
 0.05, McNemar test), ferumoxides - 2 cm 7 1 CTAP - CTHA
 MR 98.9%, CTAP - CTHA 93.6% ferumoxides - MR
 가 ($p < 0.01$, McNemar test). (Fig. 3).
 MR 6 , CTAP - CTHA 8 ferumoxides - MR
 2 cm (Table 3).
 가 1 cm 3 1 ferumoxides -
 MR CTAP - CTHA 22 . Ferumoxides - MR



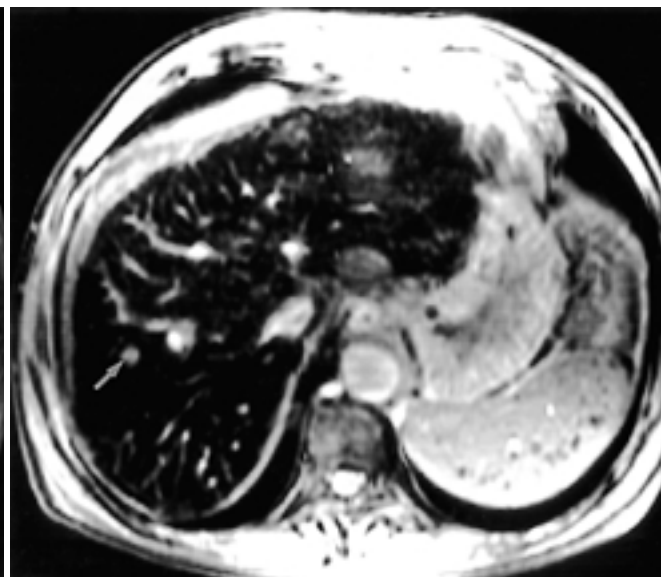
A



B



C



D

Fig. 2. 56-year-old man with 0.7 cm hepatocellular carcinoma in segment VIII.

A. CT during arterial portography shows poorly defined small portal perfusion defect (arrow).

B. CT hepatic arteriography shows subtle high attenuation (arrow) in the corresponding area of perfusion defect at CT during arterial portography.

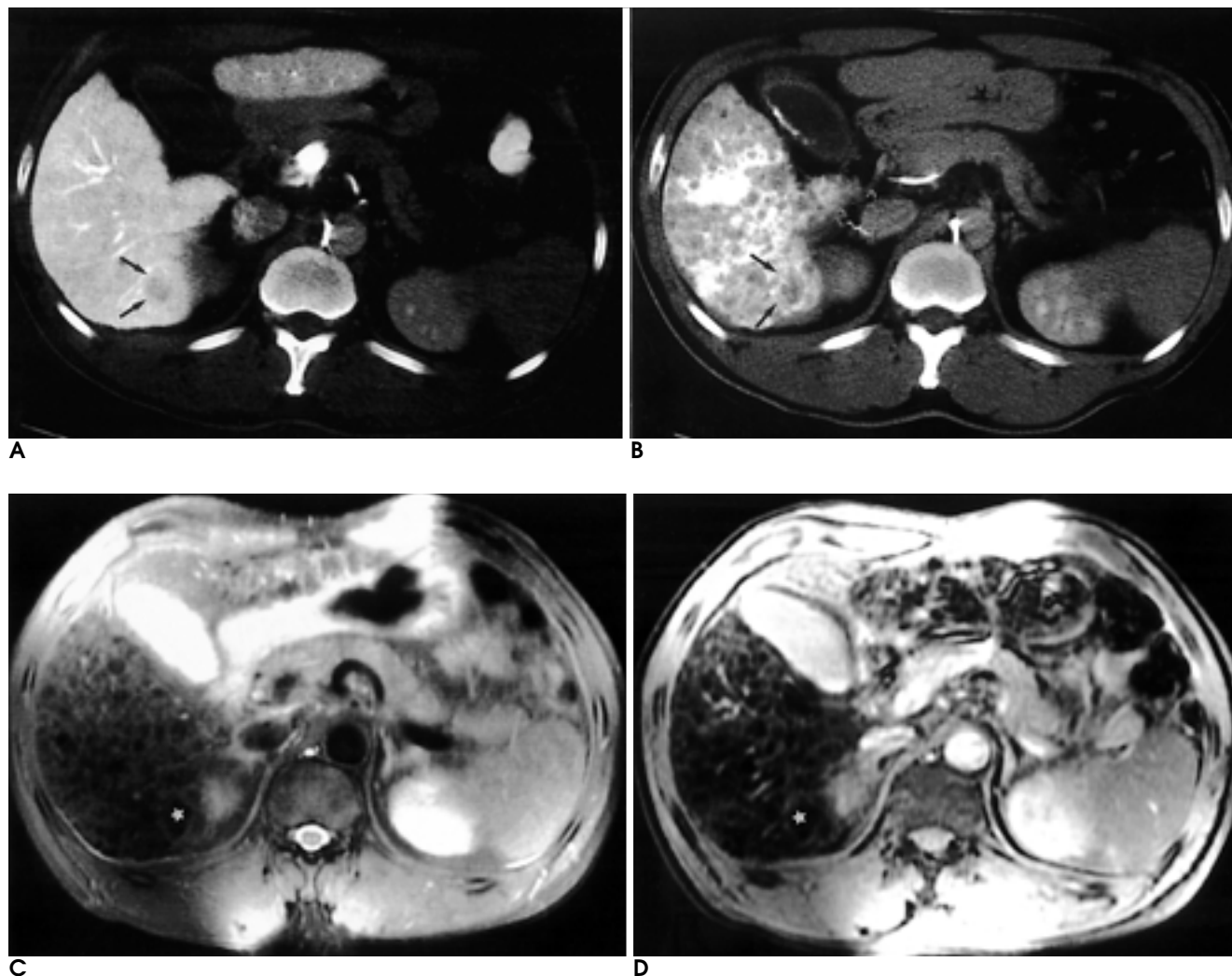
C, D. Ferumoxides-enhanced fat-suppressed respiratory-triggered fast spin-echo (TR = 5000 msec, TE = 18 msec) (**C**) and T2*-weighted fast multiplanar gradient-recalled acquisition in the steady state (TR = 130 msec, TE = 8.4 msec, flip angle = 30°) (**D**) images demonstrate discrete high-signal intensity nodule (arrow).

4	1 cm	Ferumoxides -	MR	CTAP - CTHA
(Fig. 4).	CTAP - CTHA			
22	19 (86%)			0.06
	(Fig. 5).	(Table 4).		

Table 2. Relative Sensitivities and Specificities for HCC Detection in Ferumoxides-Enhanced MR and Combined CTAP and CTHA

	Ferumoxides-enhanced MR		Combined CTAP and CTHA	
	Sensitivity	Specificity	Sensitivity	Specificity
Observer 1	27/28 (96.4)	117/119 (98.3)	27/28 (96.4)	108/119 (90.1)
Observer 2	25/28 (89.3)	118/119 (99.2)	24/28 (85.7)	113/119 (95.0)
Observer 3	26/28 (92.9)	118/119 (99.2)	25/28 (89.3)	114/119 (95.8)
Total	78/84 (92.9)	353/357 (98.9)	76/84 (90.5)	335/357 (93.6)

Note HCC = hepatocellular carcinoma, CTAP = CT during arterial portography, CTHA = CT hepatic arteriography. Numbers in parentheses are percentage.

**Fig. 3.** 52-year-old man with 1.5 cm well differentiated hepatocellular carcinoma in segment VI.

A. CT during arterial portography shows oval portal perfusion defect(arrows).

B. Perfusion defect appears as area of low attenuation with irregular high attenuation rim(arrows) on CT hepatic arteriography. Note numerous tiny low attenuation lesions, all of which were proved as regenerative nodules histologically.

C, D. On ferumoxides-enhanced fat-suppressed respiratory-triggered fast spin-echo(TR = 4000 msec, TE = 18 msec) (**C**) and T2*-weighted fast multiplanar gradient-recalled acquisition in the steady state(TR = 130 msec, TE = 8.4 msec, flip angle = 30°) (**D**), corresponding area shows low signal intensity(star), which can not be differentiated from adjacent regenerating nodules.

Ferumoxides - MR
(10 - 17).
ferumoxides -
CT (11,

MR MR
12, 18, 27) CTAP

ferumoxides - MR

Table 3. False-Negative Results of Ferumoxides-Enhanced MR and Combined CTAP and CTHA, According to HCC Size

Size of Largest HCC	Ferumoxides-enhanced MR			Combined CTAP and CTHA		
	Obs. 1	Obs. 2	Obs. 3	Obs. 1	Obs. 2	Obs. 3
1 cm (n = 3)	0	2	1	1	3	2
1 - 2 cm (n = 7)	1	1	1	0	1	1
2 cm (n = 18)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note HCC = hepatocellular carcinoma, CTAP = CT during arterial portography, CTHA = CT hepatic arteriography, Obs. = observer. Data are number of segments containing hepatocellular carcinoma missed by observers.

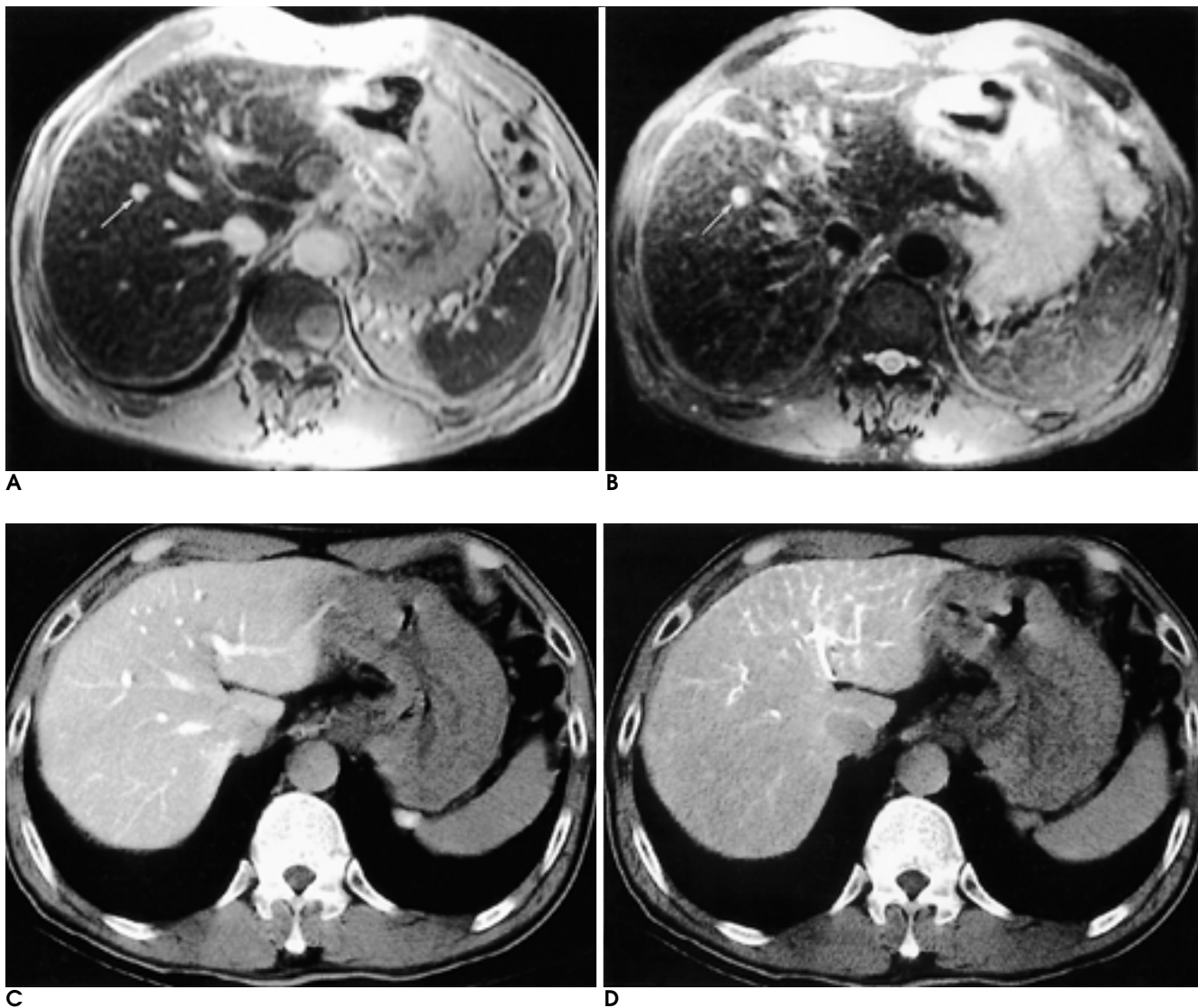


Fig. 4. 59-year-old man with 2.2 cm hepatocellular carcinoma in segment V (is not shown).

A, B. Ferumoxides-enhanced fat-suppressed respiratory-triggered fast spin-echo (TR = 6000 msec, TE = 18 msec) (**A**) and T2*-weighted fast multiplanar gradient-recalled acquisition in the steady state (TR = 130 msec, TE = 8.4 msec, flip angle = 30°) (**B**) show discrete small round high signal intensity nodule (arrow). Two observers interpreted this nodule as small hepatocellular carcinoma.

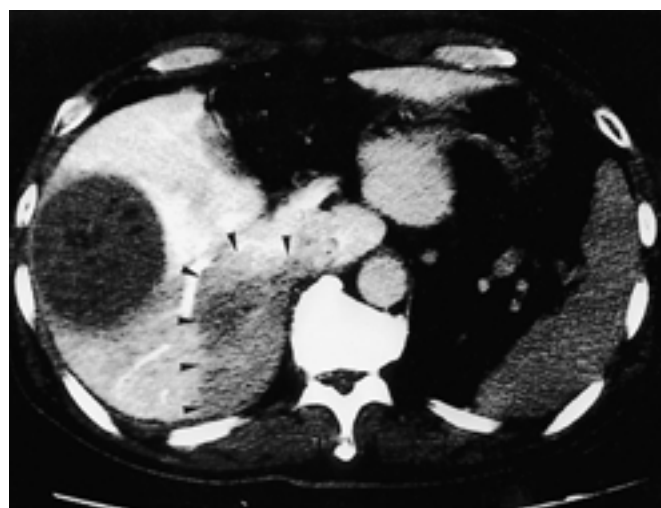
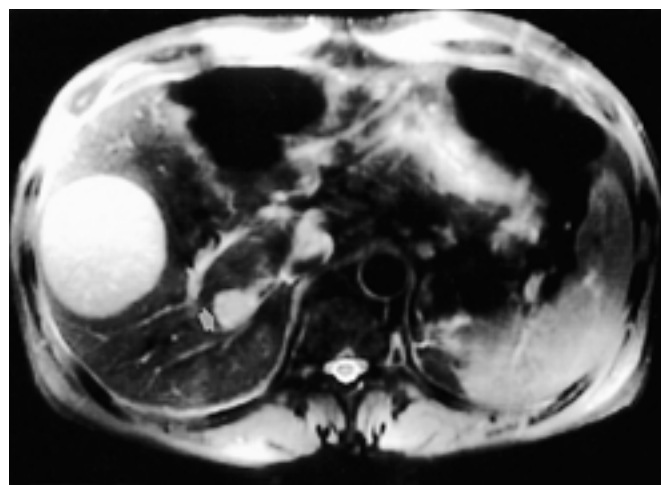
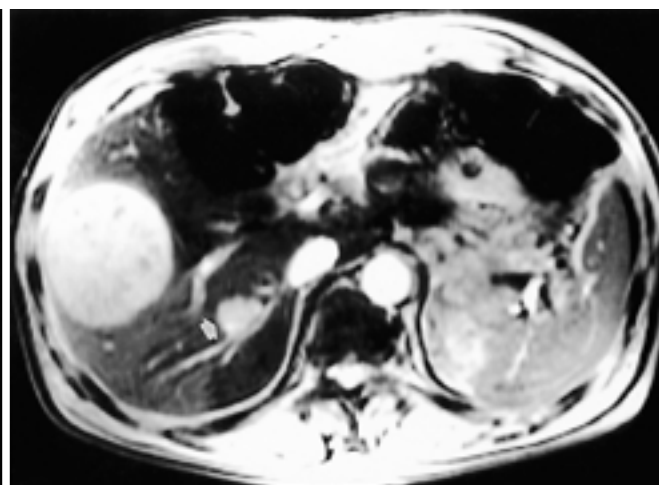
C, D. There is no perfusion defect at CT during arterial portography (**C**) or high attenuation nodule at CT hepatic arteriography (**D**) in corresponding area. This false positive lesion at MR images is attributed to small vessel.

Table 4. Interobserver Agreement for HCC Detection in Ferumoxides-Enhanced MR and Combined CTAP and CTHA

	Ferumoxides-enhanced MR	Combined CTAP and CTHA
Observer 1 versus 2	0.955	0.771
Observer 1 versus 3	0.977	0.832
Observer 2 versus 3	0.978	0.809

Note HCC=hepatocellular carcinoma, CTAP=CT during arterial portography, CTHA=CT hepatic arteriography. Data are scores, which indicate the degree of agreement between two observers regarding the presence or absence of HCC in a segment.

(15).
가 가 - MR
가 (28, 29), ferumoxides - MR 가
- MR
가 - MR
(30) ferumoxides - MR
(17) 가
CTHA 가 가
CTAP -

**A****B****C****D****Fig. 5.** 48-year-old man with two hepatocellular carcinomas measuring 6.5 cm and 1.5 cm in segment V and VI.

A. CT during arterial portography shows 6.5 cm round portal perfusion defect in segment V. Note geographic low attenuation (arrowheads) in posteromedial aspect of right hepatic lobe.

B. Portal perfusion defect in segment V on CT during arterial portography shows low attenuation containing irregular high attenuation on CT hepatic arteriography. Heterogeneous high attenuation area (arrowheads) corresponds to geographic perfusion defect on CT during arterial portography.

C, D. On ferumoxides-enhanced fat-suppressed respiratory-triggered fast spin-echo (TR = 6000 msec, TE = 18 msec) (**C**) and proton density-weighted fast multiplanar spoiled gradient-recalled echo (TR = 130 msec, TE = 8.4 msec, flip angle = 30°) (**D**), segment V mass show high signal intensity. Note another 1.5 cm high signal intensity nodule (arrow) in segment IV, which is uncertain on CT during arterial portography and CT hepatic arteriography.

CTAP가 (2, 3, 29) , , (6 - 84) 84

MR ferumoxides - MR (36).

MR ferumoxides - MR (14%, n=4)

2 cm 가 (36%, n=10).

ferumoxides - MR CTAP - CTHA

가 CTAP - CTHA

ferumoxides - MR

CTAP - CTHA ferumoxides - MR 92.9%, CTAP - CTHA 90.5% 가

ferumoxides - MR 78 - 92% (13, 30), CTAP - CTHA 89 - 95% (4, 5).

ferumoxides - MR CTAP - CTHA

CTHA ferumoxides - MR CTAP

CTHA가 ferumoxides - MR MR 가 가

ferumoxides - MR 가

T2 (10, 14, 33).

가

ferumoxides (18, 34, 35).

MR (13, 16, 21, 22, 27, 30), (21, 36).

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Ferumoxides -enhanced MR in the Detection of Hepatocellular Carcinoma: Comparison with Combined CT During Arterial Portography and CT Hepatic Arteriography¹

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Purpose: To compare the diagnostic accuracy of ferumoxides-enhanced MR with that of combined CT during arterial portography (CTAP) and CT hepatic arteriography (CTHA) in the preoperative detection of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

Materials and Methods: For preoperative evaluation, 20 patients with HCC underwent ferumoxides-enhanced MR and combined CTAP and CTHA. The MR protocol included fat-suppressed respiratory-triggered fast spin echo, T2*-weighted fast multiplanar gradient-recalled acquisition in the steady state, proton density-weighted fast multiplanar spoiled gradient-recalled echo, and breath-hold in-phase T1-weighted fast multiplanar spoiled gradient-recalled echo. In all patients, laparotomy was performed. The presence or absence of HCC was confirmed by pathologic examination in the resected liver and by intraoperative ultrasonography of remaining liver, or by follow up. Images were reviewed by three radiologists working independently; regarding the presence or absence of HCC in each segment, each observer assigned one of five confidence levels. A receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was fitted to these confidence ratings, and the diagnostic accuracy of each modality was evaluated by calculating the Az value (area under the ROC curve) and compared with that of other modalities. The sensitivity and specificity of each modality in the detection of HCC were also calculated and compared, and using a χ^2 statistic, inter-observer agreement for each modality was assessed.

Results: In 28 of 160 liver segments, 30 HCCs were present. For ferumoxide-enhanced MR the mean Az value was 0.958, and for combined CTAP and CTHA this value was 0.948. The difference was not statistically significant. The mean sensitivities of ferumoxide-enhanced MR and combined CTAP and CTHA were 92.9% and 90.9%, respectively, the difference being statistically insignificant. The mean specificities of these modalities were, respectively, 98.9% and 93.6%. The difference was statistically significant. For both ferumoxide-enhanced MR and combined CTAP and CTHA, interobserver agreement was excellent.

Conclusion: In the preoperative detection of HCC, ferumoxide-enhanced MR imaging of the liver showed a diagnostic accuracy similar to that of combined CTAP and CTHA. Its specificity, however, was higher.

Index words : Iron

Liver, MR

Liver, CT

Liver neoplasms

Magnetic resonance (MR), contrast enhancement