

1% 가 , , MRI) .

가

가

(1). 가

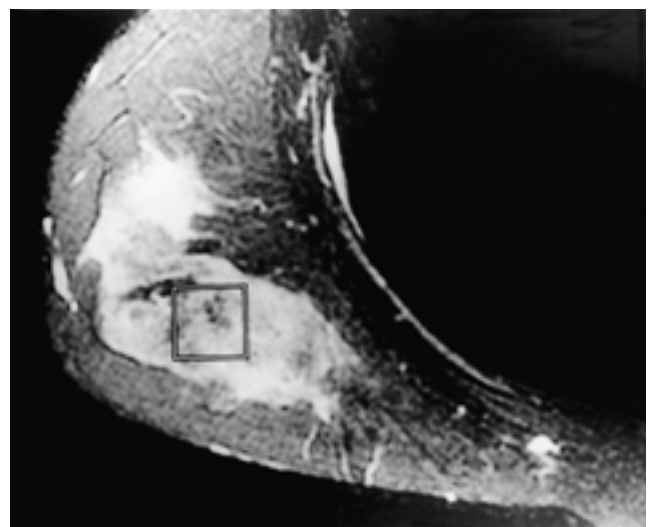
, (Magnetic Resonance Imaging; 가

---

1 가 (2 - 4). MRI 가

(5). MRI  
가 (6),  
MRI  
1  
5  
1  
5 (5-8). MRI  
가 MRI  
(Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy;  
MRS) MRI MRS  
가  
(9). MRS 50  
(surface coil) MRS  
(10, 11)  
1980  
(12) 가 가  
, MRS  
(13).  
MRS  
MRS  
가  
MRS  
(<sup>31</sup>P) (14, 15).  
가 1.5 T MRI  
<sup>1</sup>H MRS  
<sup>1</sup>H MRS  
<sup>1</sup>H MRS  
가  
가  
20 2  
32-75 ( 45.8 )  
<sup>1</sup>H MRS 11 9 2  
<sup>1</sup>H MRS 13  
2 <sup>1</sup>H MRS

1-4 cm ( 2.4 cm)  
<sup>1</sup>H MRS MRS MRI  
1.5T Signa Horizon Echospeed MR Scanner (GE  
Medical Systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)  
T1  
(T1-weighted image; T1WI) TR/TE = 500  
msec/8 msec, T2 (T2-weighted image;  
T1WI) TR/TE=4000 msec/100 msec  
Matrix 256 × 192,  
(FOV) 16 cm, NEX (number of excitation) 2,  
4 mm, 1.5 mm  
VOI  
MRI T1WI T2WI MRS  
(volume of interest; VOI)  
(voxel volume) 3.4 cm<sup>3</sup>  
(1.5 cm × 1.5 cm × 1.5 cm) (Fig. 1).  
MR  
MRS  
(autoshimming)  
3 X, Y, Z  
(manual shimming)  
(CHEMical Shift  
Selection; CHESS)

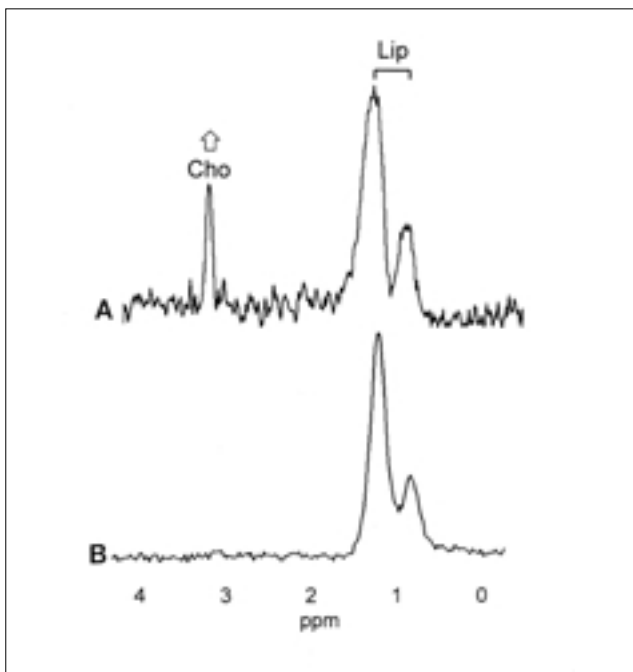


**Fig. 1.** Fat-suppressed T2-weighted image shows a voxel localization ( ) for in vivo <sup>1</sup>H MR spectroscopic examination. The voxel size was chosen and positioned well within the tumor area. The nominal voxel volume was 3.4 cm<sup>3</sup>.

VOI  
(transmit gain)  
PRESS (Pointed RESolved Spectroscopy)  
VOI  $^1\text{H}$  MRS . MRS  
. $^1\text{H}$  MRS  
: Matrix=256  $\times$  192, NEX = 2, TR=3000 msec,  
TE = 144 msec, number of averaging = 128, spectral  
width = 2500 Hz, number of data point = 2048.  
(spectrum) 7 24

MR  
RF  
(free induction decay; FID)  
FID  
Sun SPARC Station IPC (Sun Microsystems - tems, Inc.,  
Mountain View, California, U.S.A.) SAGETM  
data analysis package (GE Medical system, Milwaukee,  
U.S.A.) FID  
(zero - filling),  
(Fourier transformation),

FID (Signal  
to noise ratio: SNR) 가 6Hz 가

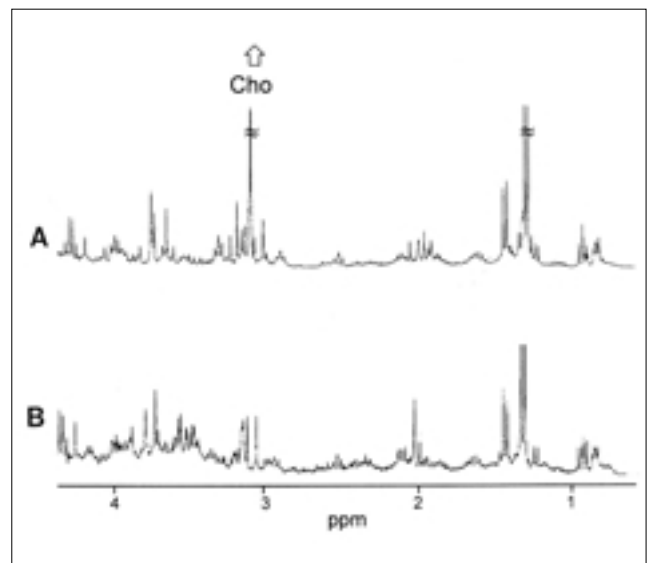


**Fig. 2.** In vivo  $^1\text{H}$  MR spectra of carcinoma (A), and normal breast tissue (B). Choline peak was present in spectra of breast carcinoma at 3.21 ppm, but not detectable in spectra of normal breast. The distinction between carcinoma and normal breast tissue was based on an increase in choline.

(Gaussian filter) (apodization)  
SNR  
SNR  
, SNR  
SNR  
FID  
1D FFT (one - dimensional fast Fourier transform)  
가  
0 (zero order) ,  
가 1 (frequency order)  
(baseline correction) ,  
(chemical shift)

200 - 500 mg  
- 70

4.5% perchloric acid (PCA, DCIO4, SIGMA) 1 g  
6 - 10 ml (12,000 rpm, 15  
min, 4 )  
9M potassium hydroxide  
(KOH) pH 7.0 (6.5 - 7.0)  
(3,000 rpm, 10 min, 4 )



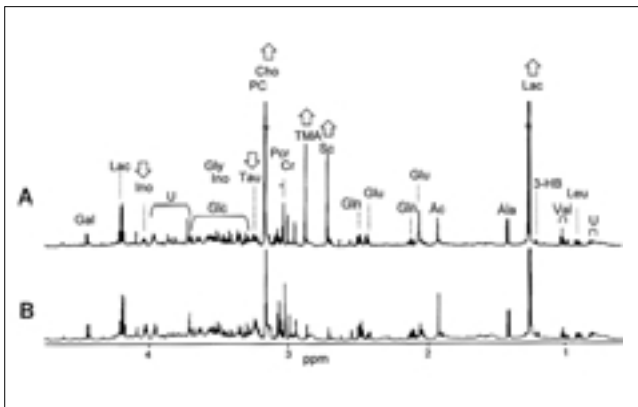
**Fig. 3.** In vitro  $^1\text{H}$  MR spectra of carcinoma (A) and normal breast tissue (B). Note that in vitro MRS detected almost all the metabolites including choline from the samples, whereas in vivo MRS (fig. 2) was limited to two metabolites only.

(12 ).

MR  
TSP (3 - trimethylsitylpropionic acid, C6H13O2SiNa, SIGMA)  
D2O WILMAD, U.S.A). 600  $\mu$ l  
(15,000  
rpm, 10 min, 4 )  
( 5 mm, 18 cm) 7 T (300 MHz)  
(Varian Unity  
Plus 300, U.S.A.)  $^1$ H MRS  
90 ° 7.3  $\mu$ sec

MR  
 $^1$ H MRS (lipid) (choline)  
,  $^1$ H MRS (Leucine),  
(Valine), 3 - (3 - hydroxybutylate),  
(Lactate), (Alanine), (Acetate),  
(Glutamate), (glutamine), (sarcocine),  
(trimethylamine), (creatin),  
(phosphocreatin), (inositol), (taurine),  
(glycine), - ( - galactose) 17

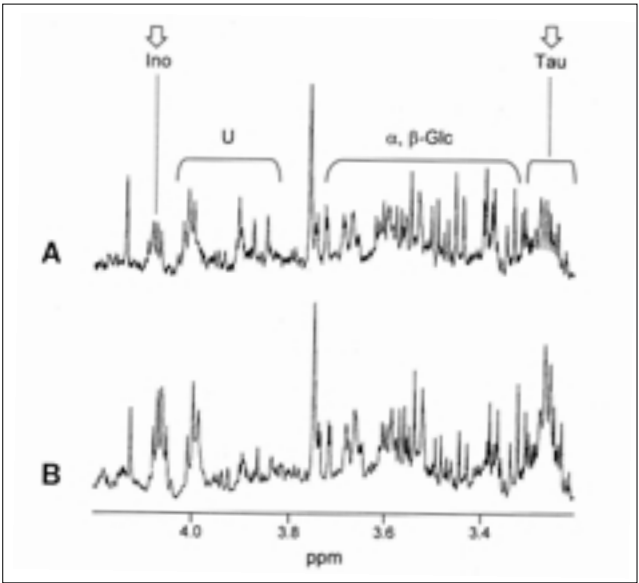
MR  
SAS 6.12 for win -  
(Paired t - test)  
dows , p 0.05



**Fig. 4.** In vitro  $^1$ H MR spectra of carcinoma (A) and normal breast tissue (B) from a patient with breast cancer. High level of choline, lactate, sarcosine, and trimethylamine and lower levels of taurine and inositol were characteristic findings in the breast cancer as compared to normal breast tissue. Abbreviation: U, unknown; others shown in Table 1.

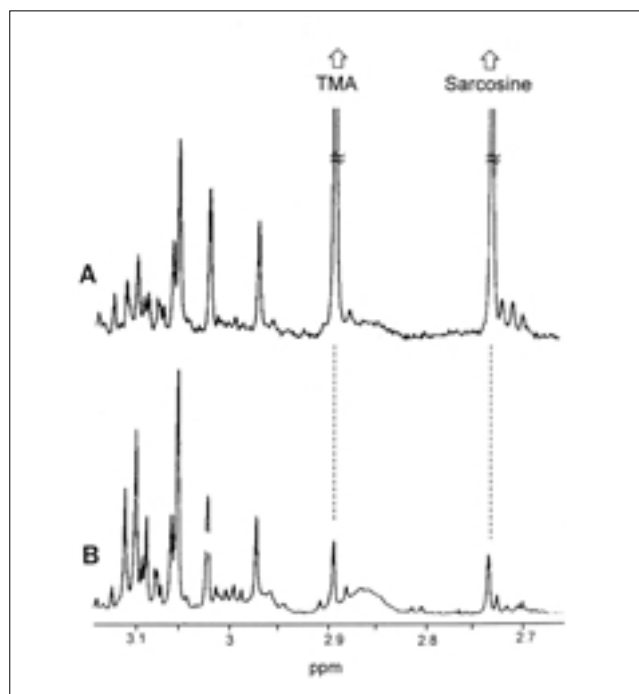
(n = 9) (n = 2)  
MR 27†  
: (3.21 ppm), (1.33 ppm, 0.9 ppm).  
(Fig. 2).

MR  
Cho (3.21 ppm) 177†  
(Fig. 3): (0.94 ppm, 0.96 ppm),  
(0.98 ppm, 1.04 ppm), 3 - (1.20  
ppm), (1.33 ppm, 4.23 ppm), (1.47 ppm),  
(1.92 ppm), (2.10 ppm, 2.35 ppm, 3.70  
ppm), (2.10 ppm, 2.45 ppm, 3.72 ppm),  
(2.73 ppm, 3.61 ppm), (2.88 ppm),  
(3.04 ppm), (3.05 ppm), (3.21 ppm,  
3.22 ppm), (3.27 - 4.05 ppm), (3.22 - 3.40  
ppm, 3.22 - 3.26 ppm), (3.40 - 3.90 ppm), -  
(4.52 ppm).  
MR 177†

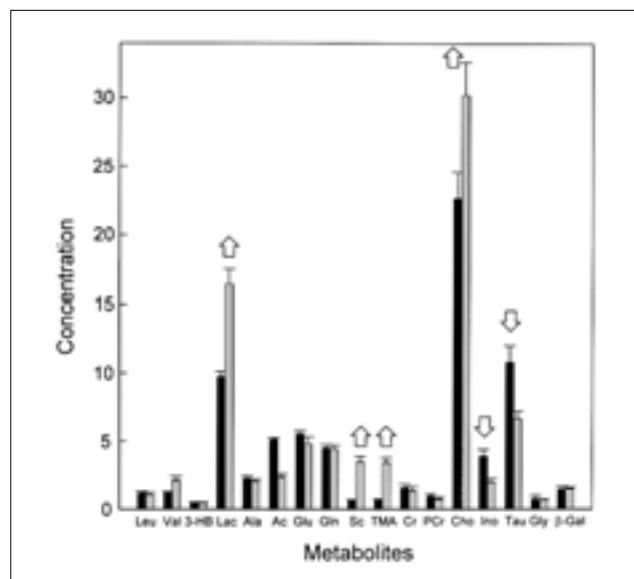


**Fig. 5.** In vitro  $^1$ H MR spectra of carcinoma (A) and normal breast tissue (B), which were expanded from the same spectral regions (3.0 - 4.2 ppm) shown in fig. 4. Low levels of taurine and inositol were characteristic findings in carcinoma (A) as compared to normal breast tissue (B).

) : :3- : : :  
 : : : : : : :  
 : : : : : : :  
 - =  $1.066 \pm 0.169$  (15.869) :  $2.140 \pm 0.295$   
 (13.769) :  $0.474 \pm 0.045$  (9.474) :  $16.388 \pm 1.134$  (6.922) :  
 $2.033 \pm 0.161$  (7.921) :  $2.369 \pm 0.235$  (9.913) :  $4.781 \pm 0.521$   
 (10.900) :  $4.397 \pm 0.285$  (6.480) :  $3.452 \pm 0.426$   
 (12.329) :  $3.425 \pm 0.335$  (9.769) :  $1.345 \pm 0.305$  (22.653) :  
 $0.732 \pm 0.132$  (17.978) :  $30.195 \pm 2.448$  (8.108) :  $1.970 \pm$   
 $0.282$  (14.334) :  $6.614 \pm 0.556$  (8.412) :  $0.669 \pm 0.063$   
 (9.461) :  $1.485 \pm 0.100$  (6.726) ,  
 ± (%) : :  
 3- : : : : : : :  
 : : : : : : :  
 : : : : : - =  $1.172 \pm$   
 $0.154$  (13.153) :  $1.206 \pm 0.110$  (9.103) :  $0.515 \pm 0.029$   
 (5.701) :  $9.715 \pm 0.385$  (3.965) :  $2.240 \pm 0.208$  (9.270) :  
 $5.107 \pm 0.141$  (2.767) :  $5.490 \pm 0.239$  (4.348) :  $4.483 \pm 0.261$   
 (5.819) :  $0.640 \pm 0.066$  (10.325) :  $0.640 \pm 0.099$  (15.394) :  
 $1.555 \pm 0.255$  (16.406) :  $0.962 \pm 0.180$  (18.664) :  $22.648 \pm$   
 $1.938$  (8.556) :  $3.859 \pm 0.502$  (13.020) :  $10.748 \pm 1.206$   
 (11.222) :  $0.732 \pm 0.258$  (35.221) :  $1.431 \pm 0.221$  (15.414)  
 (Fig. 3-7, Table 1,2) .



**Fig. 6.** In vitro  $^1\text{H}$  MR spectra of carcinoma (A) and normal breast tissue (B), which were individually zoomed from the same spectral regions (2.7 - 3.1 ppm) shown in Fig. 4. High levels of trimethylamine and sarcosine were characteristic findings in the MR spectrum of carcinoma. The major peaks assigned to trimethylamine and sarcosine were truncated at 50% of their actual intensities.



**Fig. 7.** Comparison of the concentrations of metabolites between carcinoma (■) and normal (■) breast tissue. Arrow implies statistically significant variation of the relative concentration of carcinoma compared to normal breast tissue.

**Table 1.** Assignment of Metabolites of the Human Breast Extract in  $^1\text{H}$  MR Spectra

Metabolites	Functional Group (Multiplicity)	Chemical Shift (ppm)	Remarks
Leucine	- $\text{CH}_3$ (d)	0.94	
	- CH (t)	0.96	
Valine	- CH (t)	0.98	
	- CH (d)	1.04	
3-Hydroxybutyrate	- $\text{CH}_3$ (d)	1.20	
Lactate	- $\text{CH}_3$ (d)	1.33	
	- CH (q)	4.23	
Alanine	- $\text{CH}_3$ (d)	1.47	
Acetate	- $\text{CH}_2$ (s)	1.92	
Glutamate	- $\text{CH}_2$ (m)	2.10	
	- $\text{CH}_2$ (m)	2.35	
	- CH (t)	3.70	
Glutamine	- $\text{CH}_2$ (m)	2.10	
	- $\text{CH}_2$ (m)	2.45	
	- CH (t)	3.72	
Sarcosine	- $\text{CH}_3$ (s)	2.73	
	- $\text{CH}_2$ (s)	3.61	
Trimethylamine	- $\text{CH}_3$ (s)	2.88	
Creatine	- $\text{CH}_2$ (s)	3.04	
Phosphocreatine	- $\text{CH}_2$ (s)	3.05	
Choline	- $\text{CH}_3$ (s)	3.21	
Inositol	- CH (t)	3.27 - 4.05	
Taurine	- N - $\text{CH}_2$ - (m)	3.35 - 3.40	
	- S - $\text{CH}_2$ - (m)	3.22 - 3.26	
Glucose	- CH (s)	3.40 - 3.90	
Glycine	- $\text{CH}_2$ (s)	3.55	
-Galactose	- CH (d)	4.52	

Note: Arrow implies variation of the relative concentration of carcinoma compared to normal breast tissue.

# (s): singlet, (d): doublet, (t): triplet, (q): quadruplet, (m): multiplet

**Table 2.** Comparison of Concentrations for the Metabolites Measured in  $^1\text{H}$  MR Spectra of Extracted Carcinoma and Normal Breast Tissue

Metabolites	Normal			Carcinoma		
	Mean	SD	% SD	Mean	SD	% SD
Leucine	1.172	0.154	13.153	1.066	0.169	15.869
Valine	1.206	0.110	9.103	2.140	0.295	13.769
3-Hydroxybutyrate	0.515	0.029	5.701	0.474	0.045	9.474
Lactate	9.715	0.385	3.965	16.388	1.134	6.922
Alanine	2.240	0.208	9.270	2.033	0.161	7.921
Acetate	5.107	0.141	2.767	2.369	0.235	9.913
Glutamate	5.490	0.239	4.348	4.781	0.521	10.900
Glutamine	4.483	0.261	5.819	4.397	0.285	6.480
Sarcosine	0.640	0.066	10.325	3.452	0.426	12.329
Trimethylamine	0.640	0.099	15.394	3.425	0.335	9.769
Creatine	1.555	0.255	16.406	1.345	0.305	22.653
Phosphocreatine	0.962	0.180	18.664	0.732	0.132	17.978
Choline	22.648	1.938	8.556	30.195	2.448	8.108
Inositol	3.859	0.502	13.020	1.970	0.282	14.334
Taurine	10.748	1.206	11.222	6.614	0.556	8.412
Glycine	0.732	0.258	35.221	0.669	0.063	9.461
-Galactose	1.431	0.221	15.414	1.485	0.100	6.726

Note: 1. The concentrations of metabolites were derived from the peak integral on  $^1\text{H}$  MR spectra in vitro.

2. The concentrations are mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (%standard deviation).

3. Reference metabolite was HDO peak at 4.78 ppm.

#SD: standard deviation

(9). MRS 1986 Degani (21)  
 $^1\text{H}$  MRS 가가  $^{31}\text{P}$  MRS 가  
 (adenosine triphosphate; (phosphomonoester; PME)가 3  
 (p=0.026) (p=0.001)  
 (p=0.009), (p=0.009) 가가 가 MRS  
 , (p=0.006), (p=0.008)  
 (p < 0.05).  
 MRS MRI 가 1948 Bloch, (23). 가  
 Purcell (10, 11) MRS  
 ,  
 가 가  
 (13 - 17). MRS  $^{13}\text{C}$  MRS 가 19F MRS  
 $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{31}\text{P}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $^{19}\text{F}$ ,  $^{23}\text{Na}$  가  
 $^1\text{H}$   $^{31}\text{P}$ 가 가 (13 - 1.5 T 1 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 16). , , MRI  
 MRS (18, 19),  $^1\text{H}$  MRS (100%) (95.5%)가  
 가 (20).  
 $^1\text{H}$  MRS (21).  
 96%, 95% 가

PRESS STEAM 가 (31, 33,  
<sup>1</sup>H MRS가 (23). <sup>31</sup>P MRS <sup>1</sup>H MRS 34).  
 가 40% 가 MRS 가  
 31P 100% , MRS  
 MR , <sup>31</sup>P  
 Gribbestad (36) <sup>1</sup>H MRS  
 가 가  
 40 ppm MRS  
 , pH 가 (14, 16.39, 9.71 <sup>1</sup>H MRS  
 15, 25, 26). <sup>31</sup>P MRS 가  
 가 1/10 SNR  
 1.5 T 가 40 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 T2  
 MR (27). ADP) ATP (adenosine triphosphate;  
 Chu (22) <sup>1</sup>H MRS agent) (phosphorylating  
 Sijen (28) <sup>31</sup>P MRS  
 - ( , 2.2; , 1.2 - 5.0) 가 , 가  
 ( , 0.3; , 0.25 - 0.4) 가 가 가 가  
 , Roebuck (29) - . Gribbestad (36) <sup>1</sup>H MRS  
 ( , 23.0; , 1.1 - 180) 3.04 ppm 3.05 ppm  
 ( , 3.1; , 0.54 - 170) - 가 11 2  
 . <sup>1</sup>H MRS  
 7 T <sup>1</sup>H MRS , MRS <sup>1</sup>H  
 .  
<sup>1</sup>H MRS 17  
 400% 가 , , 30% (<sup>1</sup>H MRS ( 1.97)  
 가 . , , ( 3.86) .  
 가 (9)  
<sup>1</sup>H MRS ,  
 가  
 MRS  
 (phosphomonoester; PDE) 가 가 (17, 30). PME 가  
 PDE , 가  
 . <sup>1</sup>H MRS 3.21  
 ppm <sup>1</sup>H MRS <sup>1</sup>H MRS MRS  
 가  
 (28, 29, 31 - 35), MR  
 95% 96% 가 (9). 1.5T  
 Gribbestad (36) 10  
 2 가  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 MR 가 (32, 37). 3 - 4 T <sup>1</sup>H

MRS MR 1 cm<sup>3</sup> 가 가

가 가

<sup>1</sup>H MRS 가

가 가

MRS 1.5 T MR

<sup>1</sup>H MRS

MRS <sup>1</sup>H MRS 가 가

MRS

MRS MR

MRS가 가

<sup>1</sup>H MRS

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## Human Breast Cancer: In Vivo And In Vitro <sup>1</sup>H MR Spectroscopy<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Radiological Sciences, Asan Institute for Life Sciences, University of Ulsan College of Medicine

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to determine, using in vivo and in vitro <sup>1</sup>H MRS (MR spectroscopy), the characteristic biochemical metabolites related with breast cancer, and to assess the clinical usefulness and limitations of this modality.

**Materials and Methods:** For in vivo <sup>1</sup>H MRS, nine patients with breast cancer and two normal volunteers were examined on a 1.5 T MR imager equipped with facilities for spectroscopy. In order to localize the breast lesion, axial and sagittal T1-weighted images and fat-suppressed T2-weighted images were obtained just prior to MRS; MR spectra were acquired at TR=3000 msec and TE=144 msec. For in vitro <sup>1</sup>H MRS, breast tumor and adjacent normal tissue were extracted from 13 patients with breast cancer, and in two of these, both in vivo and in vitro <sup>1</sup>H MRS were performed. All in vitro <sup>1</sup>H MRS specimens were immediately immersed in liquid nitrogen, and then in a preparation of perchloric acid. For quantitative analysis of the MR spectra of cancerous and normal breast tissue, the paired t-test was used ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Results:** At <sup>1</sup>H MRS in vivo, choline and two lipids were identified at 3.21 ppm, and 1.33 ppm and 0.9 ppm, respectively. The distinction between cancerous and normal breast tissue was based on the higher level of choline (3.21 ppm) present in the former. At <sup>1</sup>H MRS in vitro, on the other hand, mean and standard deviation (% standard deviation) for the various metabolites in cancerous and normal breast tissue were as follows: choline,  $30.195 \pm 2.448(8.108)$  and  $22.648 \pm 1.938(8.556)$ ; trimethylamine,  $3.425 \pm 0.335(9.769)$  and  $0.640 \pm 0.066(10.325)$ ; sarcosine,  $3.425 \pm 0.335(9.769)$  and  $0.640 \pm 0.099(15.394)$ ; lactate,  $16.388 \pm 1.134(6.922)$  and  $9.715 \pm 0.385(3.965)$ ; inositol,  $1.970 \pm 0.282(14.334)$  and  $3.859 \pm 0.502(13.020)$ ; and taurine,  $6.614 \pm 0.556(8.412)$  and  $10.748 \pm 1.206(11.222)$ . High levels of choline ( $p=0.026$ ), trimethylamine ( $p=0.001$ ), sarcosine ( $p=0.009$ ), and lactate ( $p=0.009$ ), and lower levels of inositol ( $p=0.006$ ) and taurine ( $p=0.008$ ) were characteristic findings in cancerous as compared with normal breast tissue, with significantly different results.

**Conclusion:** <sup>1</sup>H MRS both in vitro and in vivo showed that increased choline levels were present in cancerous breast tissue, but that normal tissue does not contain choline. The presence of choline could therefore be used as a marker for malignancy in breast lesions. Information provided by in vitro <sup>1</sup>H MRS, together with the development of in vivo <sup>1</sup>H MRS with high field strength and high resolution, may be very useful for the diagnosis of breast cancer.

**Index words :** Magnetic resonance(MR), spectroscopy  
Breast neoplasms, MR

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