

: (computed tomography, CT)
 CT 16
 CT 100 ml 가 10 mm 5
 mm CT (magnetic resonance image, MRI) 7
 MRI CT
 : CT 14 (39%), CT
 22 (61%), CT 36 (100%) CT
 CT 2.6 CT 16
 CT 7 5
 4 4 . 5 mm 가
 CT 4 , CT 7 , CT 18
 MRI MRI 7 CT 11 ,
 MRI 17 MRI 가 5 mm
 CT CT

20% CT
 3). 3 (1- (4).
 (4-7). MRI CT MRI CT
 가 MRI
 가 1999 10 2000 10
 CT, 16
 CT MRI 가 MRI 가 16 14 , 1 , 38-78
 (58) .16 7 CT
 MRI

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CT Hispeed Advantage (GE Medical System, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

100 ml (1) 10 mm 가 100 ml (2) 5 mm 가 (3) 가 1 2 2 14 (0.8-3.6), 2 3 49 (19-88) 2-3

MRI 1.5 T Signa Advantage (GE Medical System, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) T1 (TR=666, TE=10) T2 (TR=3500, TE=102) gadopen-tetate dimeglumine (Magnevist, Schering, Berlin, Germany) 1 kg 0.1 mmol T1 (256 x 192, 2 NEX, 5 mm, FOV 22 x 22) MRI CT 2 가 3 가

Table 1. Number of Brain Metastatic Nodules Detected by CCE-CT and DDCE-CT

Nodule	CCE - CT	10 mm Thickness DDCE - CT	5 mm Thickness DDCE - CT
< 5 mm	4 (22%)	7 (39%)	18 (100%)
> 5 mm	10 (56%)	15 (83%)	18 (100%)
Total	14 (39%)	22 (61%)	36 (100%)

CCE - CT : conventional contrast-enhanced CT
DDCE - CT : double-dose contrast-enhanced CT

2 가
CT CT
CT MRI 7
MRI CT 5
mm
2 가
CT 16
36 2.3
CT 14 (39%), 10 mm
CT 22 (61%), 5 mm
CT 36 (100%)
CT CT 2.6
(Table 1).
10 mm CT 16
가 7 , CT
가 5 , 가 4 (Fig. 1).
5 mm CT 7 ,
4 , (Fig. 2).
CT 18 CT MRI
7 CT

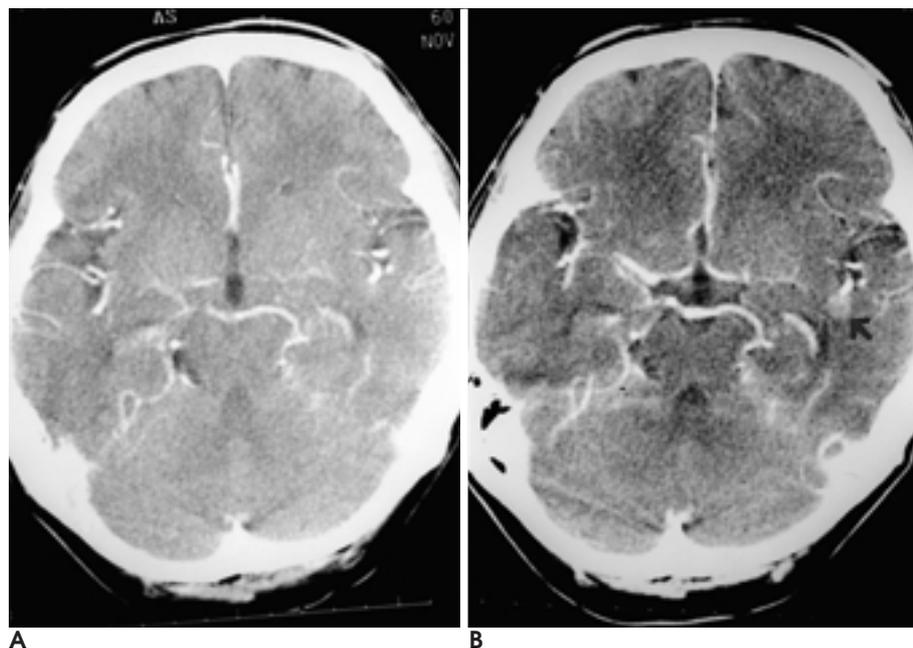


Fig. 1. A 60-year-old man with lung cancer.
A. Conventional contrast-enhanced CT scan shows no evidence of metastatic foci.
B. 10 mm thickness double-dose contrast-enhanced CT scan shows a definite contrast enhanced metastatic nodule in the left insula (arrow).

11 , MRI 17

가 5 mm MRI 6

가 5 mm (Fig. 3), CT

가 5 mm

40%

11% - 30%

2.8% - 11.1%, (1, 8 - 10), 가

2 (Table 2).

40%

17% - (1, 11).

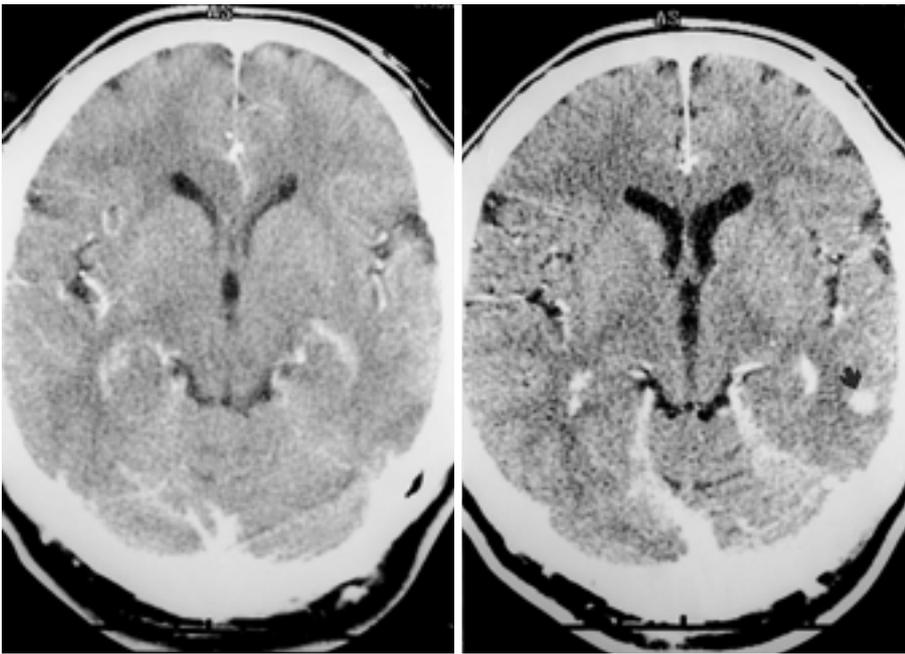


Fig. 2. A 52-year-old man with lung cancer.

A. 10 mm thickness double-dose contrast-enhanced CT scan shows no evidence of metastatic foci.

B. 5 mm thickness double-dose contrast-enhanced CT scan shows a contrast-enhanced metastatic lesion in the left temporal lobe (arrow).

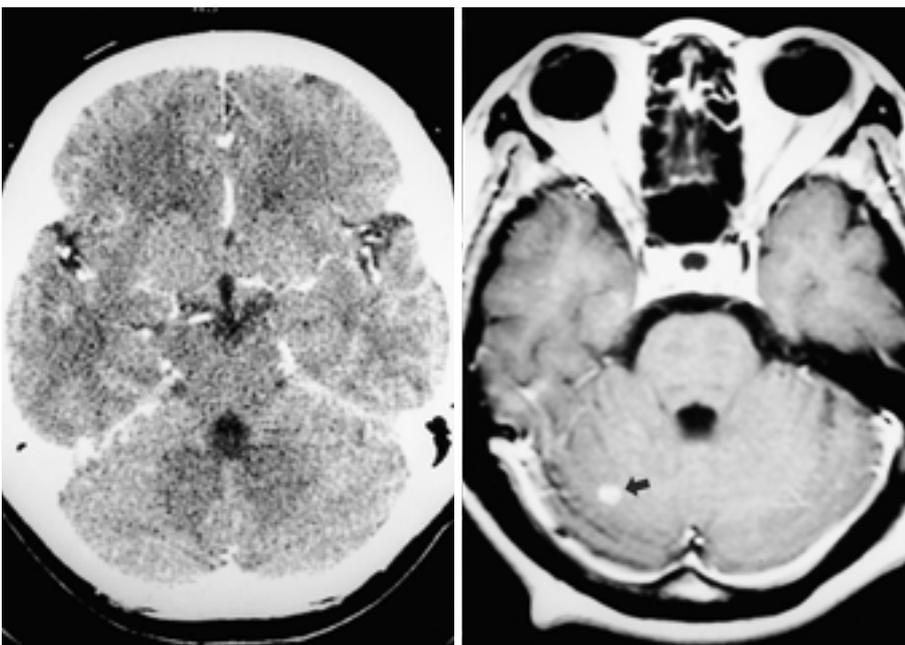


Fig. 3. A 44-year-old woman with multiple infratentorial and supratentorial brain metastases, best seen on contrast-enhanced MR.

A. 5 mm thickness double-dose contrast-enhanced CT scan shows no evidence of metastatic foci in posterior cranial fossa.

B. Axial gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted axial image shows a definite contrast-enhanced metastatic nodule in cerebellum (arrow).

Thin Slice Thickness Double-Dose Contrast-Enhanced CT in the Detection of Brain Metastases¹

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Purpose: To compare the usefulness of double-dose contrast-enhanced CT (DDCE-CT) and conventional contrast-enhanced CT (CCE-CT) in the detection of metastatic brain lesions.

Materials and Methods: Sixteen patients with brain metastases were evaluated with both CCE-CT and thin-slice DDCE-CT. For CCE-CT, an initial injection of 100 ml contrast medium was given, and DDCE-CT with both 10-mm and 5-mm thickness was performed after the addition of an extra 100 ml of contrast medium. The numbers of metastatic lesions detected by CCE-CT and by DDCE-CT were compared, as were the findings of contrast-enhanced MRI (CE-MRI) and thin-slice DDCE-CT in seven patients who underwent both these procedures.

Results: Fourteen metastatic brain lesions were detected by CCE-CT, 22 by 10-mm-thickness DDCE-CT, and 36 by 5-mm thickness DDCE-CT. Thus, almost 2.6 times more lesions were detected by thin-slice DDCE-CT than by CCE-CT. Metastatic lesions were detected by 10-mm-thickness DDCE-CT in 16 patients and by CCE-CT in seven; in five, edema only was detected, while in four there were no detectable metastases. CCE-CT detected four lesions of less than 5 mm in diameter, while 10-mm-thickness DDCE-CT and 5-mm-thickness DDCE-CT detected seven and 18 lesions, respectively. Eleven lesions were detected by thin-slice DDCE-CT and 17 by CE-MRI in the seven patients who underwent both CE-MRI and DDCE-CT. The lesions detected only by CE-MRI were less than 5 mm in diameter and were discovered in the cerebellum or inferior temporal lobe.

Conclusion: Thin-slice DDCE-CT was superior to CCE-CT in detecting metastatic brain lesions.

Index words : Brain neoplasm, CT
Computed tomography(CT), contrast media

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