

1

2 3

: (computed tomography, CT)
 CT 16 10 mm
 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 5 mm 가
 CT 4 , CT 7 , CT 18
 MRI 7 CT 11 ,
 MRI 17 MRI
 CT 가 5 mm
 : CT CT

20% CT
 (1 - (4).

3). 3
 (4 - 7). MRI CT MRI CT
 가

MRI
 가 1999 10 2000 10
 CT CT, 16
 CT MRI 가 MRI 16 14 , 1 , 38 - 78
 가 8 , 가 8
 (58) 16 7 CT
 MRI
 2001 6 8 2001 8 20
 445

CT Hispeed Advantage (GE Medical System, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)
 (Ultravist, Schering, Berlin, Germany)
 100 ml 10 mm
 (1) 가 100 ml
 10 mm (2) 5 mm
 (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 × 192, 2
 NEX, 5 mm , FOV 22 × 22) . MRI CT
 2
 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
 , CT
 가 7 ,
 가 5 ,
 가 4 (Fig. 1).
 5 mm
 4 ,
 CT 18 (Fig. 2).
 CT MRI
 7 CT

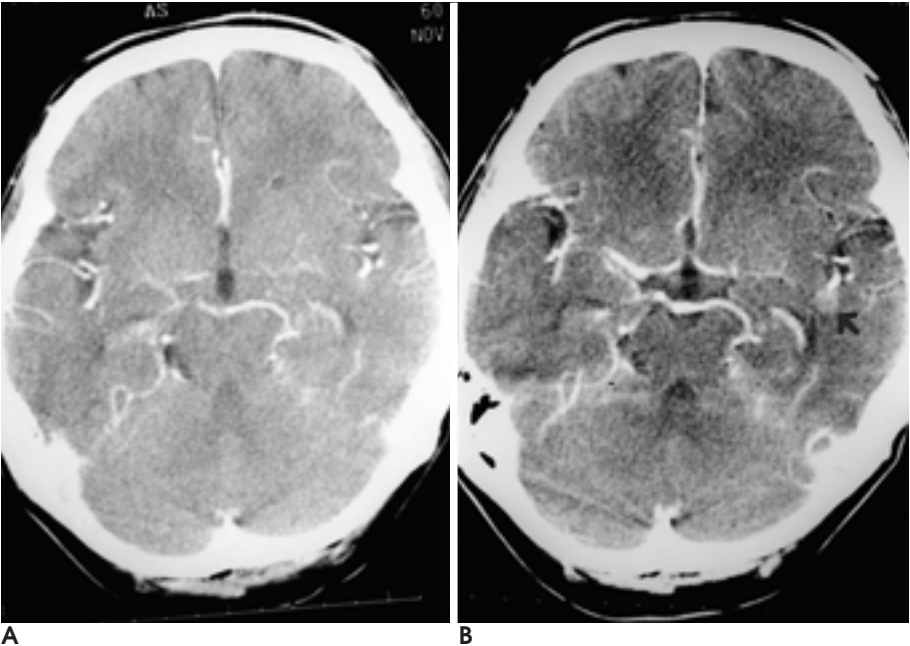


Fig. 1. A 60-year-old man with lung cancer.
A. Conventional contrast-enhanced CT scan shows no evidence of metastatic foci.
B. 10 mm thickness double-dose contrast-enhanced CT scan shows a definite contrast enhanced metastatic nodule in the left insula (arrow).

11 , MRI 17
 가 5 mm
 MRI (Fig. 3),
 가 5 mm CT
 40%
 MRI 6 가 5 mm
 2.8% - 11.1%,
 11% - 30% (1, 8 - 10), 가
 2
 (Table 2).
 40%
 17% -
 (1, 11).

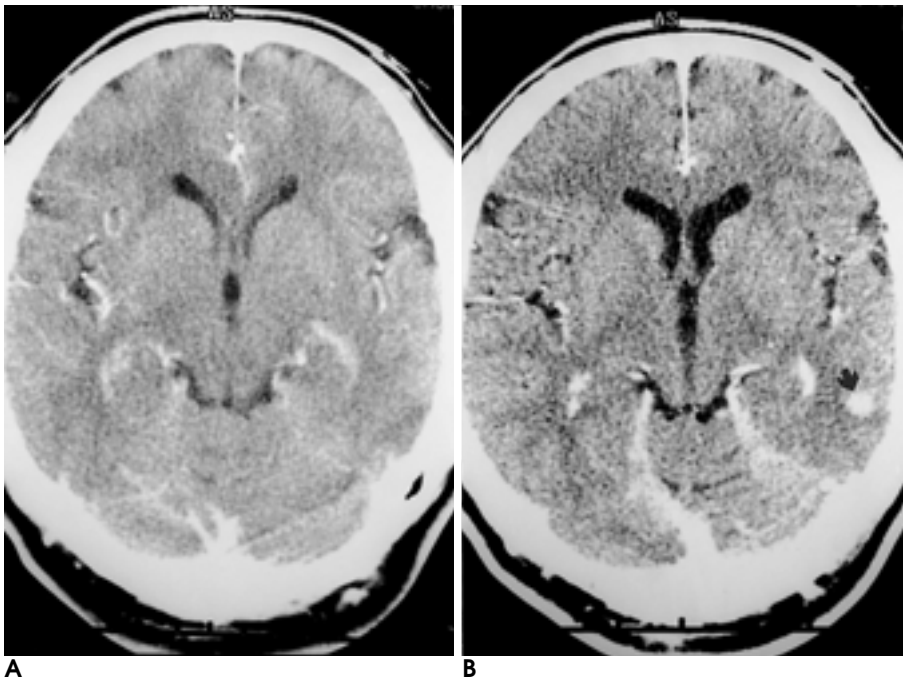


Fig. 2. A 52-year-old man with lung cancer.

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).

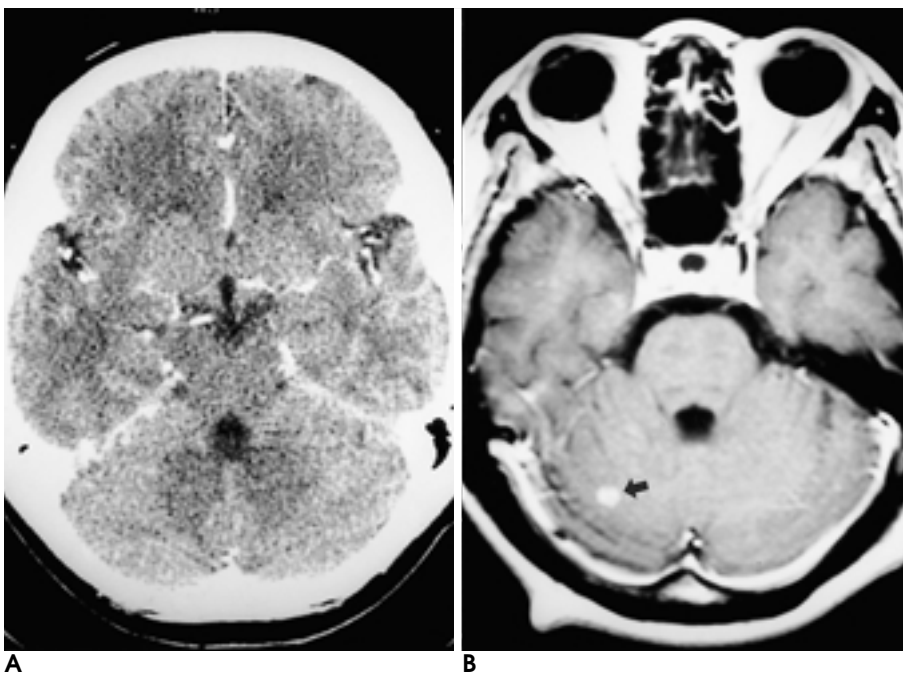


Fig. 3. A 44-year-old woman with multiple infratentorial and supratentorial brain metastases, best seen on contrast-enhanced MR.

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).

Table 2. Number of Brain Metastatic Nodules in 7 Patients with CE-MRI and DDCE-CT

	Nodule	CCE - CT	10 mm Thickness DDCE - CT	5 mm Thickness DDCE - CT	CE - MRI
Size	< 5 mm	2 (18%)	3 (27%)	5 (45%)	11 (100%)
	> 5 mm	3 (50%)	5 (83%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)
Location	Infratentorial	0	0	0	4
	Supratentorial	5 (38%)	8 (62%)	11 (85%)	13 (100%)
	Total	5 (29%)	8 (47%)	11 (65%)	17 (100%)

CCE - CT : conventional contrast-enhanced CT

DDCE - CT : double-dose contrast-enhanced CT

CE - MRI : contrast-enhanced MRI

Shalen (3, 9, 12) 20% 44% 가 . Hayman

CT가

가 (3, 13). 가 MRI 가

가 (3, 13, 14), 80% CT MRI 5 mm

(14). CT 61% 가 CT

CT 39% 가 가

Sighvatsson (4) 32 - 55%

CT MRI 가 (5, 15 - 24). Sighvatsson 2 - 3 14.5

CT MRI 가 7 MRI 17

MRI 가 11 (65%) (11) 55% CT CT CT

MRI CT 가 가 MRI CT

CT MRI 가 5 mm

CT 10 mm 가 5 mm

CT 22% 가 , 5 mm

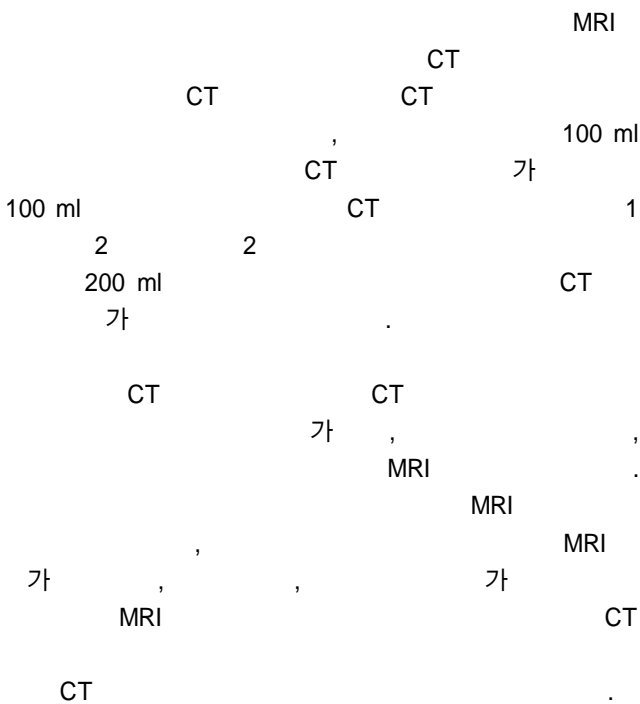
Sighvatsson (4) 8 - 18% 가 가 MRI가

Davis (25) CT 가 CT MRI

37% 가 가

, Hayman (26) Shalen (27) 가

가 1 - 3 CT



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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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