

:
 ,
 : 25 41 (polyethylene)
 , T1 FLASH, T1 FLASH,
 T2 TSE True-FISP 4가
 ,
 . 4가 가 3, 가 0
 :
 : T1 FLASH 2 41 6 (14.6%), 3
 31 (75.6%), 4 4 (9.8%) , T1 FLASH 2 6 (14.6%) 3 35
 (85.4%), T2 TSE 3 24 (58.5%), 4 11 (26.8%), 5 6 (14.6%)
 , True-FISP 1 2 (4.9%), 2 8 (19.5%), 3 23 (56.0%), 4 4 (9.8%),
 5 4 (9.8%) . T1 FLASH T1 FLASH 2
 - , 3 - - / , 4 -
 - - . T2 TSE 3 / - - , 4
 - - - / , 5 - - - -
 3 “ - -
 ” . 3가 T1 FLASH, T1 FLASH, T2
 TSE True-FISP (p=0.001).
 가 T1 FLASH T1 FLASH (p<0.05),
 T2 TSE가 가 (p<0.05).
 T1 FLASH T2 TSE 가 (p<0.05).
 :
 , , T2 TSE
 가 .

가 , (1-9).

1
 2
 3
 가 , ,
 (10), (presaturation) (11),
 (fat suppression) (12-14),
 (ferrite particle), 가 ,

ethylene) 가 ,
 41 ,
 (body) 22 , (antrum) 14 , (fundus) 4 , (cardia)가 1 .
 1 - 10 (4.1)
 , 2

1.5 - T Magnetom Vision(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) , (small - FOV coil)(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

T1FLASH

, T1FLASH, T1FLASH, T2TSE True - FISP 47

(Table 1).

T1FLASH T1FLASH TR(repetition time) 268 ms, TE(echo time) 10 ms, FA(flip angle) 90° ; (field of view) 100 mm × 100 mm, matrix 256 × 96 , (acquisition time) T1FLASH 28 , T1FLASH 29 . T2TSE TR 3000 ms, TE 96 ms, FA 180° , 100 mm × 100 mm, matrix

256 × 154, 1 46 . True - FISP TR 6.5ms, TE 3.1ms, FA 80° , 230 mm × 230 mm, matrix 256 × 128, 4.17 . 4 mm

T1FLASH, T1FLASH, T2TSE

True - FISP

Table 1. Parameters of MR Sequences

	T1FLASH	Fat-Sat T1FLASH	T2TSE	True-FISP
TR (ms)	268	268	3000	6.5
TE (ms)	10	10	96	3.1
FA (°)	90	90	180	80
FOV (mm)	100 × 100	100 × 100	100 × 100	230 × 230
Matrix	256 × 96	256 × 96	256 × 154	256 × 128
AT (sec)	28	29	106	4

T1FLASH : T1 weighted fast low angle shot

Fat-Sat T1FLASH : fat-saturated T1 weighted fast low angle shot

T2TSE : T2 weighted turbo spin echo

True-FISP : True-fast imaging with steady-state precession

TR : repetition time

TE : echo time

FA : flip angle

FOV : field of view

AT : acquisition time

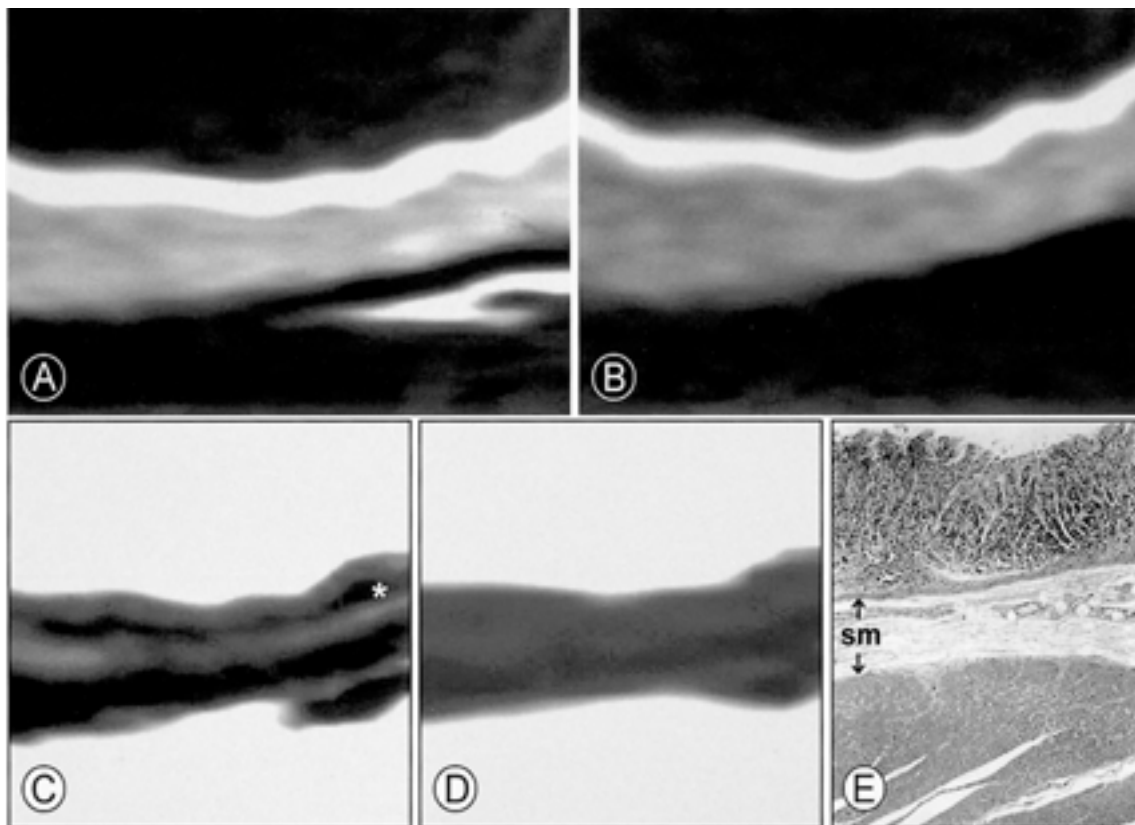


Fig. 2. Two-layered gastric wall on T1FLASH and fat-saturated T1FLASH due to thin submucosa.

Gastric wall has two layers on T1FLASH(A) and fat-saturated T1FLASH(B). Microphotograph shows thin submucosa(sm)(H-E stain, × 10) (E). Submucosal layer(asterisk) is shown as low signal intensity on T2TSE(C) and True-FISP(D).

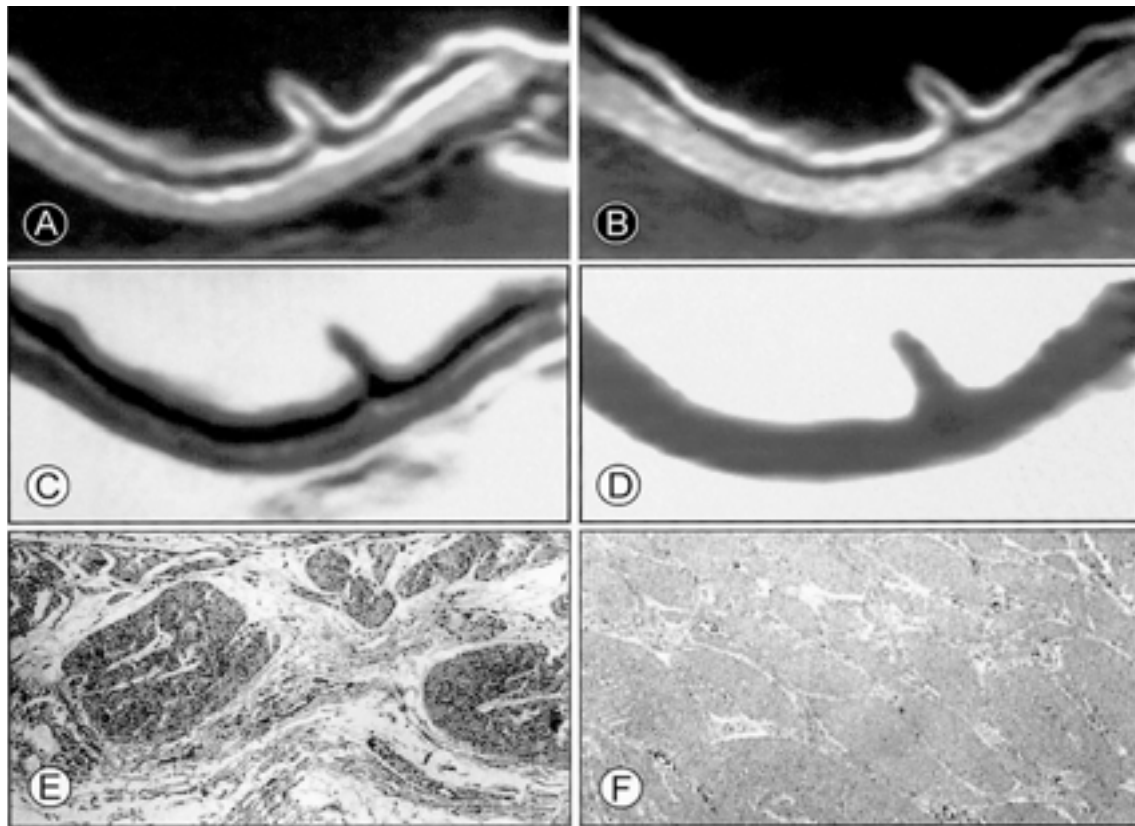


Fig. 3. Muscular layer on T1FLASH, T2TSE, and True-FISP.

The muscular layer is seen as one on fat-saturated T1 FLASH(B) and as two on T1FLASH(A), T2TSE(C), and True-FISP(D). The signal intensity of the inner muscular layer is high, as compared with the outer muscular layer. Inner layer corresponds to the circular muscle(E), and outer layer to the longitudinal muscle(F) on microscopic examination(H-E stain, $\times 10$). Circular muscle layer(E) shows loose arrangement and prominent vessels in muscular clefts as compared with longitudinal muscle layer(F).

1. 가 4 가

2. T1FLASH, T1FLASH, T2TSE True - FISP
(Table 2) (Table 3)

3. T1FLASH 41 2 6
(14.6%), 3 31 (75.6%), 4 4 (9.8%)
2 6
가 (, ,)
(,)
, 3가 . 4가
가 3, 가 0

Friedman
p value 0.05
가 A, 가
D A, B, C, D
Kappa Kendall

Table 2. Number of Gastric Wall Layers on MR Sequences

Number of Gastric Layer	T1FLASH	Fat-Sat T1FLASH	T2TSE	True-FISP
1				2
2	6	6		8
3	31	35	24	23
4	4		11	4
5			6	4

31 16 (51.6%) - - (" - -
 ") (Fig. 1), 15 (48.4%) " - - " . 4 3
 4 " - - - " (Fig. 3). " - - - "
 T1FLASH 41 2 (Fig. 1). True - FISP 3
 6 (14.6%), 3 35 (85.4%) . 8 가 " - - " 4
 2 6 T1FLASH " - - "
 (Fig. 2, 4), 3 35 20 (57.1%) 가
 " - - " (Fig. 1), 15 (42.9%) " - - " T1FLASH 2 6 T2TSE
 . T2TSE 41 3 24 3 - 5 , (Fig. 2).
 (58.5%), 4 11 (26.8%), 5 6 (14.6%) . T1FLASH, T2TSE, True - FISP 4 - 5
 3 24 17 (70.8%) " - 4
 - "(Fig. 1), 6 (25%) " - - ", 1 (4.2%) " -
 - " , 4 11 8 (72.7%) " - (circular
 - - "(Fig. 3), 2 (18.2%) " - - - "(Fig. 2), muscle) (longitudinal muscle)
 1 (9.1%) " - - - " . 5 6 T1FLASH, T2TSE, True - FISP
 " - - - - " (Fig. 4). (Fig.
 True - FISP 41 1 2 3).
 (4.9%), 2 8 (19.5%), 3 23 (56.0%), 4 4 (Fig. 3).
 (9.8%), 5 4 (9.8%) . 1 T2TSE 5 6
 2 " , " , 2 8 7 " - - - - " , 4
 (87.5%) " - , 1 (12.5%) " - " , 3
 23 10 (43.5%) " - - "(Fig. 1), 7
 (30.4%) " - - , 5 (21.7%) " - - , 1
 (4.4%) " - - " . 4 4 가
 " - - - " (Fig. 2, 3), 5 4 (inner
 2 " - - - - " (Fig. 4), 1 " - - - - oblique muscle),
 , 1 " - - - - " . (Fig. 4).
 T1FLASH T1FLASH
 , T2TSE 41 " " 29 (70%),

Table 3. Signal Intensity of Gastric Wall Layers on MR Sequences

Number of Gastric Layer	T1FLASH		Fat-Sat T1FLASH		T2TSE		True-FISP	
1							L (1)	
							I (1)	
2	H-I	(6)	H-I	(6)			L-I (7)	
							I-L (1)	
3	H-L-H	(16)	H-L-H	(20)	I-L-I	(17)	I-L-I (10)	
	H-L-I	(15)	H-L-I	(15)	H-L-I	(6)	L-I-L (7)	
					I-H-I	(1)	L-H-L (5)	
					I-L-H-I	(8)	H-L-I (1)	
4	H-L-H-I	(4)			I-L-H-L	(2)	I-L-I-L (4)	
					I-L-I-L	(1)		
5					L-H-L-H-L	(6)	L-H-L-I-L (2)	
							I-H-L-H-L (1)	
							L-I-L-I-L (1)	

H : High signal intensity

I : Intermediate signal intensity

L : Low signal intensity

() : Number of cases

“ ” 6 (15%), “ ” 6 (15%) , True-FISP
 “ ” 23 (56%), “ ” 17 (42%), “ ” 1 (2%) .
 T1FLASH T1FLASH
 , T2TSE “ ” 34 (83%), “ ” 7
 (17%) , True-FISP “ ” 21 (51%), “ ” 16
 (39%), “ ” 4 (10%) . T2TSE True-FISP
 7

(Fig. 4).

1 - 3 ,
 . 1 41 T1FLASH
 37 (90%), T1FLASH 41 , T2TSE
 24 (58%), True-FISP 29 (70%) .
 T1FLASH “ ” 21 (57%), “ ” 16 (43%)
 , T1FLASH “ ” 21 (51%), “ ” 20
 (49%) , T2TSE 24 ,
 True-FISP “ ” 19 (66%), “ ” 10 (34%) .
 T1FLASH 4 , T2TSE 11
 , True-FISP 8 . T1FLASH
 4 “ ” , “ ” , T2TSE
 11 8 (73%) “ - ” , 2 “ - ” , 1

“ - ” , True-FISP 8 4 “ - ” ,
 4 “ - ” . 3 T2TSE
 6 , True-FISP 4 , T2TSE
 6 “ - - - - ” , True-FISP 4 3
 “ - - ” , 1 “ - - ” .

가

2 가 (,
 ,) (,
) , 3가 4
 , 3가 Kappa Kendall
 가 0.6 (Table 4). True-
 FISP 3가 0 Kappa Kendall
 . Friedman
 3가 p value가 0.0001
 . 5%

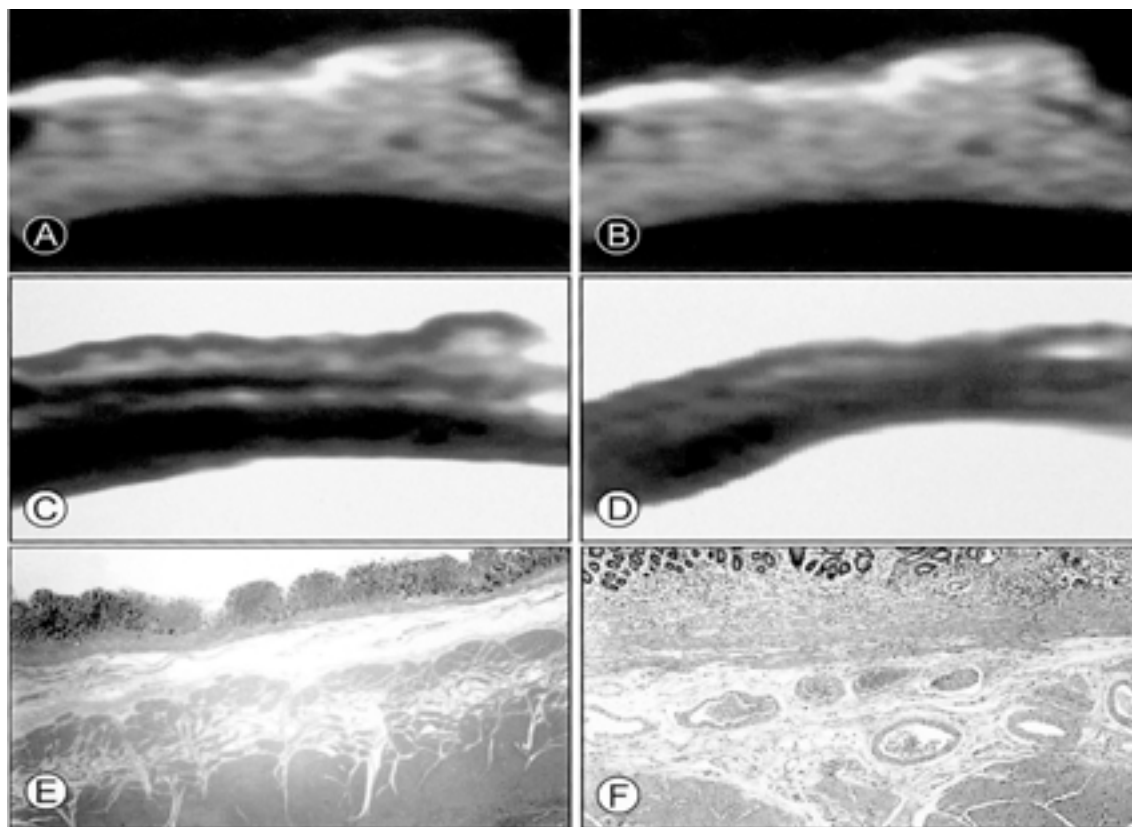


Fig. 4. Five-layered gastric wall with 3-layered muscular layer on T2TSE and True-FISP. The muscular layer is seen as one on T1FLASH(A) and fat-saturated T1FLASH(B) and as three on T2TSE(C) and True-FISP(D). Therefore, gastric wall on T2TSE(C) and True-FISP(D) is 5-layered. Inner, middle and outer muscular layers each correspond to oblique, circular, and longitudinal(E) muscles, respectively, on microscopic examination(H-E stain, $\times 10$). In this case, the signal intensity of submucosal layer is high on T2TSE(C) and True-FISP(D), which differs from usual cases, might cause high signal intensity of submucosa. Abundant vessels seen on microscopic examination(F).

Table 4. Kappa Statistics and Kendall 's Coefficients of Concordance for Measurement of Interobserver Agreement

			T1FLASH	Fat-Sat T1FLASH	T2TSE	True-FISP
Conspicuity of Layer	mucosa	Kappa	0.633	0.623	0.839	-
		Kendall	0.810	0.623	0.906	-
	submucosa	Kappa	0.756	0.716	0.679	-
		Kendall	0.784	0.662	0.797	-
	muscle	Kappa	0.723	0.668	0.741	-
		Kendall	0.765	0.762	0.890	-
Distinction between Layers	mc/sm	Kappa	0.770	0.773	0.886	-
		Kendall	0.866	0.837	0.933	-
	sm/m	Kappa	0.883	0.919	0.951	-
		Kendall	0.938	0.935	0.989	-
Overall Image Quality	Kappa		0.895	0.900	0.958	-
	Kendall		0.891	0.954	0.992	-

mc/sm : distinction between mucosa and submucosa.

sm/m : distinction between submucosa and muscle.

* Kappa Index Guideline(cf. Landis and Koch, 1977)

poor : < =0.0

slight : 0.0-0.2

fair : 0.2-0.4

moderate : 0.4-0.6

substantial : 0.6-0.8

almost perfect : 0.8-1.0

$$R_u - R_v = q(0.05, 4, \left[\frac{nk(k+1)}{12} \right]^{1/2})$$

$$= 3.633 \times \left[\frac{41 \times 4 \times 5}{12} \right]^{1/2} = 30.032$$

(n=number of patients, k=number of MR sequences)

30.032

가

T1FLASH T2TSE 가

T1FLASH, True - FISP

T1FLASH T2TSE

(Table 5)

가

A, 가

D

A - D

(Table 6).

5%

가

T1FLASH,

T1FLASH,

T2TSE

True - FISP

가

가

(p=0.001).

가

T1FLASH

FLASH, FISP

TSE, HASTE

T1FLASH

,

T2TSE, True - FISP

90 °

(flip angle)

T1FLASH

T1FLASH

(relaxation time)

T2TSE

(echo time)

(repe -

가

(Fig. 5),

T1FLASH,

tition time)

T1FLASH, True - FISP

(radiofrequency)

T1FLASH,

T1FLASH,

가

T2TSE가 True - FISP

(spoiled)

T2TSE가 가

(Fig. 5)

T1FLASH

FLASH가

가

(steady state)

T1FLASH

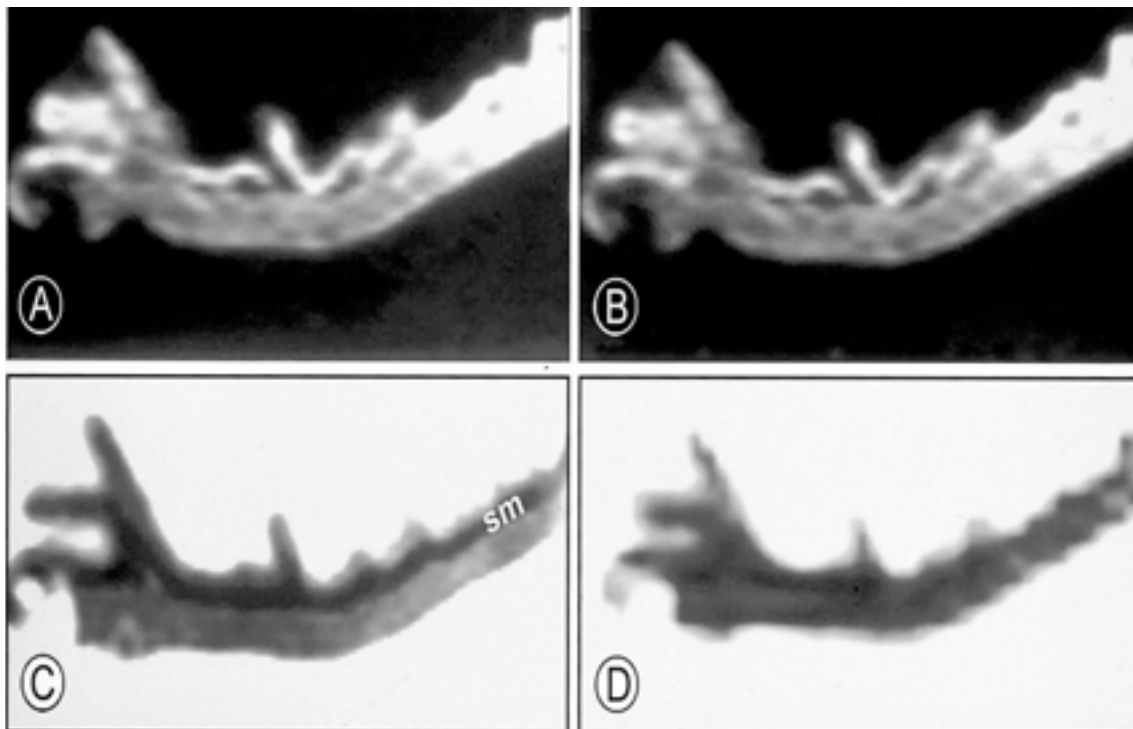


Fig. 5. Comparative visualization of the submucosal layer.
The submucosal layer(sm) is most clearly defined on T2TSE(C) as compared with T1FLASH(A), fat-saturated T1FLASH(B), and True-FISP(D).

Table 5. Multiple Comparison between MR Sequences

		T1FLASH			Fat-Sat T1FLASH			T2TSE			True-FISP		
		fT1	T2	TF	T1	T2	TF	T1	fT1	TF	T1	fT1	T2
Conspicuity of Layer	mc	11.5	38.0	98.5	11.5	26.5	87.0	38.0	26.5	60.5	98.5	87.0	60.5
	sm	7.5	34.5	73.0	7.5	42.0	65.5	34.5	42.0	107.5	73.0	65.5	107.5
	m	4.0	19.0	77.0	4.0	23.0	73.0	19.0	23.0	96.0	77.0	73.0	96.0
Distinction	mc/sm	13.0	6.5	88.5	13.0	6.5	75.5	6.5	6.5	82.0	88.5	75.5	82.0
between Layers	sm/m	14.5	32.5	76.0	14.5	47.0	61.5	32.5	47.0	108.5	76.0	61.5	108.5
Overall Image Quality		11.5	20.5	79.0	11.5	32.0	67.5	20.5	32.0	99.5	79.0	67.5	99.5

mc : mucosa

sm : submucosa

m : muscle

mc/sm : distinction between mucosa and submucosa.

sm/m : distinction between submucosa and muscle.

T1 : T1FLASH

fT1 : fat-saturated T1FLASH

T2 : T2TSE

TF : True-FISP

FISP

True - FISP FISP

가

T2

180 °

TSE

. FISP

. HASTE TSE

K - space

가

(out - of - phase artifact

T1FLASH,

T1FLASH, T2TSE True - FISP

phase cancellation artifact)

Table 6. Grading of MR Sequences

		T1FLASH	Fat-Sat	T2TSE	True-FISP
		T1FLASH			
Conspicuity	mucosa	A	A	C	D
	submucosa	B	C	A	D
	muscle	A	A	A	D
Distinction	mc/sm	A	A	A	D
	sm/m	B	B	A	D
Overall Image Quality		A	C	A	D

A : the best sequence

B : second grade sequence

C : third grade sequence

D : the worst sequence

(28).
(surface epithe-
lium), (lamina propria), (muscularis mucosa)
(gastric gland)

가 (oblique muscle),
(circular muscle), (longitudinal muscle)

(pylorus) 가 ,
.
T1FLASH
T1FLASH (19) Du
"x (21) . T2TSE
가 41 29 가 (70%),
가 6 (15%) . (19)
T2 T1 가

Düx (21)

T1FLASH	T1FLASH
,	(19) Dux (21)
. T1	2 6

가
. Düx (21)

가
가 .

$$\begin{aligned} & T1 \\ & \text{가} \\ & \text{가 T2TSE} \\ & T2TSE \\ & (83\%) \end{aligned} \quad , \quad \begin{aligned} & \\ & \\ & . T2TSE \\ & , \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

T2	Dux (21)	8
----	----------	---

7 (17%) 가 ,
가
. True-FISP T2TSE 가

가		
. T1FLASH		T1FLASH
. T1FLASH	4	2

T2TSE 1-3 .
24 , 2 11
가 . T1FLASH

3. T2TSE 3 6
가

24 14 , 10 , 2 11
7 , 4 , 3 6
4 , 1 , 1 . 1-2

가 (proximal portion) 가
T1FLASH T2TSE

$$R_{\text{eff}} = \frac{R}{1 + \frac{R}{R_0}} \quad (29)$$

가 . 가 가

가 True - FISP
가 T1FLASH, T1FLASH,
T2TSE 100 mm×100 mm True - FISP 230
mm×230 mm 가
True - FISP
가 가
True - FISP 3
가 True - FISP
가

(30) True - FISP
가 T1FLASH, T2TSE True - FISP

True - FISP
가
가 T 3
Matsushita (31)
(opposed phase) GRASS(spoiled gradient -
recalled acquisition in the steady state)
(extraserosal invasion)

T3 96%, T4
80%
(, ,)
(,) ,
3가 T1FLASH
T1FLASH
T1FLASH

가 T1FLASH
T1FLASH T1FLASH가 가

T2TSE
가

T1FLASH, T1FLASH, T2TSE가 True - FISP

T1FLASH T2TSE가 가
T1FLASH T2TSE

T1FLASH

(phased array body coil)

가 가

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In Vitro of MR Imaging of the Resected Normal Gastric Wall: Radiologic-Histologic Correlation¹

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Purpose: To evaluate normal human gastric wall layers in vitro using magnetic resonance*(MR) imaging, to correlate the results with the histologic findings, and to determine the optimal technique for evaluation of the gastric wall.

Materials and Methods: Forty-one normal resected gastric specimens obtained from 25 patients were dissected and placed in a polyethylene tube filled with normal saline. MR imaging with four MR sequences, T1-weighted FLASH*(T1FLASH), fat-saturated T1-weighted FLASH, T2-weighted TSE*(T2TSE), and True-FISP, was performed. The number of gastric wall layers and signal intensity of each layer were determined, and after correlating MR images with the histologic findings, the conspicuity of each layer*(mucosa, submucosa, and muscle), the distinction between each layer, and overall image quality were assessed.

Results: The gastric wall was shown by T1FLASH to have two (n=6, 14.6%), three (n=31, 75.6%) and four layers (n=4, 9.8%); by fat-saturated T1FLASH to have two (n=6, 14.6%) and three (n=35, 85.4%) ; by T2TSE to have three (n=24, 58.5%), four (n=11, 26.8%), and five (n=6, 14.6%); and by True-FISP to have one (n=2, 4.9%), two (n=8, 19.5%), three (n=23, 56%), four (n=4, 9.8%), and five (n=4, 9.8%) . The signal intensity of each layer at T1FLASH and fat-saturated T1FLASH was high-intermediate from the lumen in two-layer cases, high-low-high/intermediate in three-layer cases, and high-low-high-intermediate in four-layer cases. The signal intensity of each layer at T2TSE was intermediate/high-low-intermediate in three-layer cases, intermediate-low-high-intermediate/low in four-layer cases, and low-high-low-high-low in five-layer cases. Three-layered gastric wall corresponded mostly to mucosa, submucosa, and muscle from the inner to outer layers, respectively. T1FLASH, fat-saturated T1FLASH, and T2TSE were superior to True-FISP in evaluating the gastric wall. T1FLASH and fat-saturated T1FLASH were the best sequences for demonstrating mucosa ($p < 0.05$), and T2TSE was the best for submucosa and the distinction between this and muscle ($p < 0.05$). Both T1FLASH and T2TSE provided the best overall image quality ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: In-vitro MR imaging is an excellent technique for the evaluation of layers of normal gastric wall. T2TSE is the sequence which best demonstrates the conspicuity of submucosa, the distinction between submucosa and muscle, and overall image quality.

Index words : Magnetic resonance (MR), tissue characterization
Specimens, MR
Stomach, MR

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