

SPIR - FLAIR

:

SPIR

STIR

1

. . .

: (optic neuritis)

SPIR(selective partial inversion recovery)

STIR(short inversion time inversion recovery)

SPIR - FLAIR(selective partial inversion recovery - fluid attenuated inversion recovery)

:

14 (2 , 12) 16
7:7 19 - 75 (:40)
2 - 14 , 1.5T

SPIR - FLAIR

14

12 SPIR

2 STIR

(coronal)

가

가

: 16

SPIR - FLAIR

90%,

SPIR

STIR

59% . SPIR - FLAIR

SPIR

STIR

SPIR - FLAIR

SPIR

STIR

94%

SPIR - FLAIR

81% 75%

:

SPIR - FLAIR

SPIR

STIR

SPIR - FLAIR

SPIR

STIR

가

T2

(1 - 3).

SPIR - FLAIR(selective partial

inversion recovery - fluid attenuated inversion recovery)

가

SPIR(selec -

T2

1999

2001 5 18

2001 7 12

tive partial inversion recovery)

180

FLAIR(fluid attenuated inversion recovery)

SPIR - FLAIR

Alan (4) SPIR - FLAIR

SPIR - 14 (: =7:7, 19 - 75 , 40) 16

FLAIR

12

2

SPIR STIR(short

2 - 14

inversion time inversion recovery)

1.5T

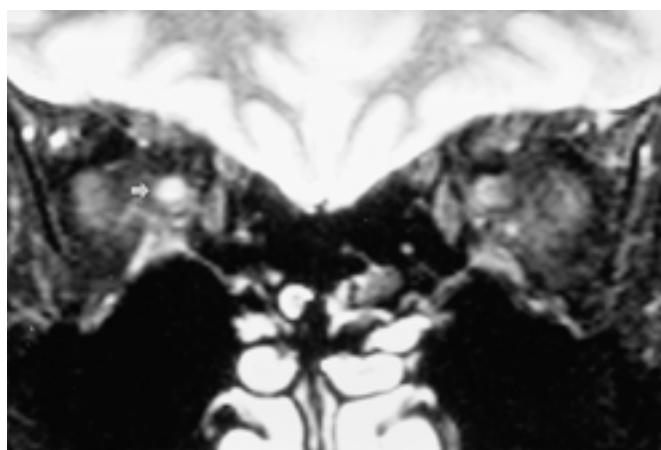
(Philips Gyroscan, ACS-

SPIR - FLAIR

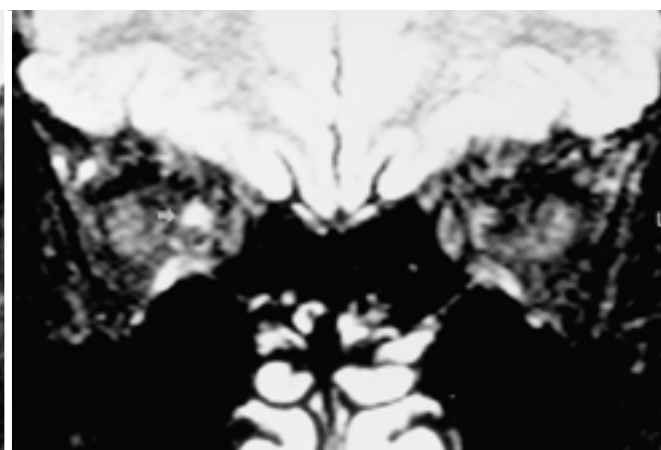
NT, Amsterdam, Netherlands)

SPIR - FLAIR

(TR/TE/TI=8000/120/2200 msec, matrix size=161 × 256,



A

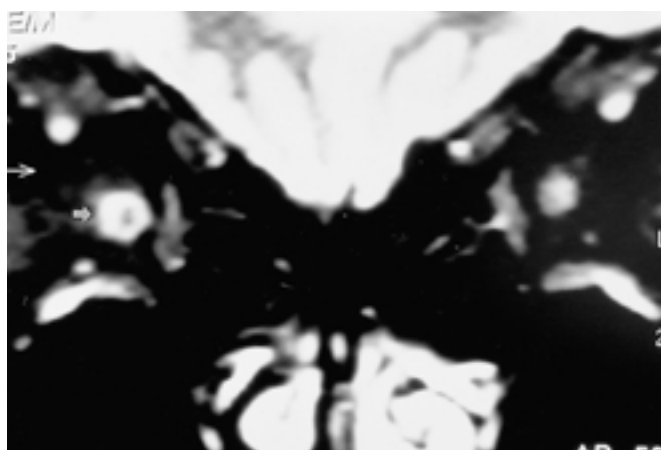


B

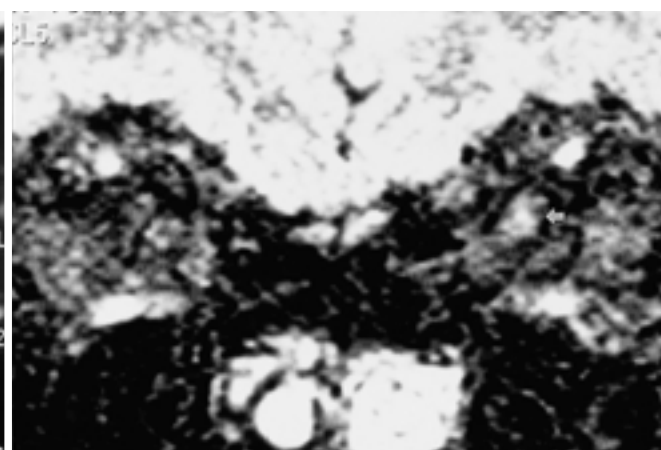
Fig. 1. A 30-year-old female with right-sided optic neuritis.

A. Coronal SPIR image shows slightly increased signal intensity (arrow) in right optic nerve, in comparison with that of the contralateral optic nerve .

B. Coronal SPIR-FLAIR image reveals more distinct high signal intensity (arrow) in right optic nerve than dose SPIR image.



A



B

Fig. 2. A 26-year-old male with left-sided optic neuritis.

A. Coronal STIR image shows an enlarged, right optic nerve sheath complex with high signal intensity (arrow), which is confusing with optic neuritis.

B. Coronal SPIR-FLAIR image demonstrates an enlarged, left optic nerve with high signal intensity (arrow) as compared with right optic nerve.

slice thickness/gap=4.0 mm/0.4 mm, FOV=180 mm)

SPIR(TR/TE=3800 - 4100/100 msec, matrix size=228 × 256, slice thickness/gap=4.0 mm/0.4 mm, FOV=180 mm) STIR(TR/TE/ TI=2938/20/165 msec, matrix size=252 × 256, slice thickness/gap=4.0 mm/0.4 mm, FOV=180 mm)

(coronal)

가

14

16

SPIR

STIR

SPIR - FLAIR

16

Table 1. Detection Rates of High Signal Intensity of the Optic Nerve in Optic Neuritis

	(n = 16)	
	SPIR-FLAIR	SPIR or STIR
Radiologist A	15(93%)	10(62%)
Radiologist B	14(87%)	9(56%)
Mean	90%	59%

SPIR-FLAIR : selective partial inversion recovery-fluid attenuated inversion recovery

SPIR : selective partial inversion recovery

STIR : short inversion time inversion recovery

SPIR - FLAIR

2

가

12

SPIR - FLAIR

A

11 (92%), B

10 (83%),

SPIR

STIR

6 (50%), B

6

(50%) ,

2

4

가

SPIR - FLAIR

A

4

(100%), B

4 (100%),

SPIR

STIR

A

4 (100%), B

3 (75%)

16

SPIR - FLAIR

A

15 (93%)

B

14 (87%) ,

10 (62%)

9 (56%)

SPIR

STIR

(Table 1).

SPIR - FLAIR

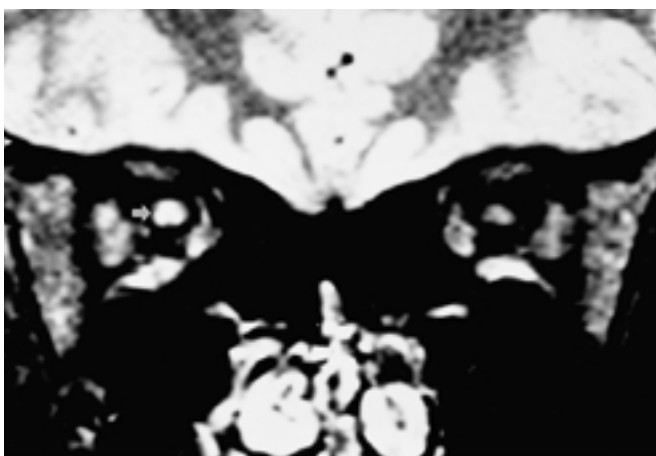
SPIR

STIR

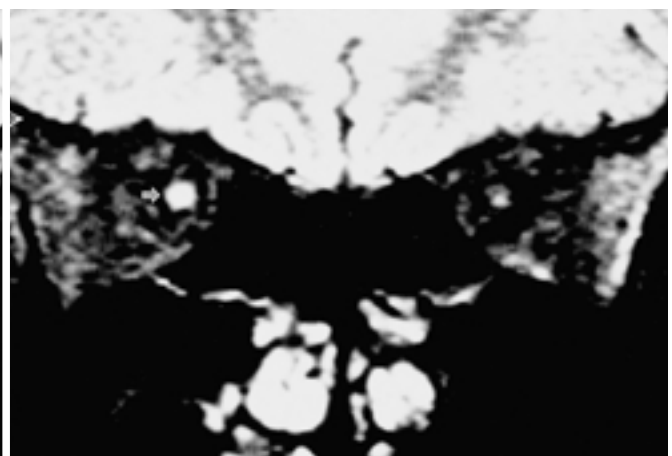
Table 2. Radiologist Preference for Detecting High Signal Intensity in Optic Neuritis

	(n = 16)		
	SPIR-FLAIR > SPIR or STIR	SPIR-FLAIR = SPIR or STIR	SPIR-FLAIR < SPIR or STIR
Radiologist A	13(81%)	3(19%)	0
Radiologist B	12(75%)	4(25%)	0

SPIR-FLAIR > SPIR or STIR : For the evaluation of optic neuritis, SPIR-FLAIR imaging is superior to SPIR or STIR imaging



A



B

Fig. 3. A 19-year-old male with right-sided optic neuritis.

A. Coronal STIR image shows a markedly enlarged, right optic nerve sheath complex with high-signal intensity (arrow).

B. Coronal SPIR-FLAIR image demonstrates a slightly enlarged right optic nerve with increased signal intensity (arrow) as compared with left optic nerve.

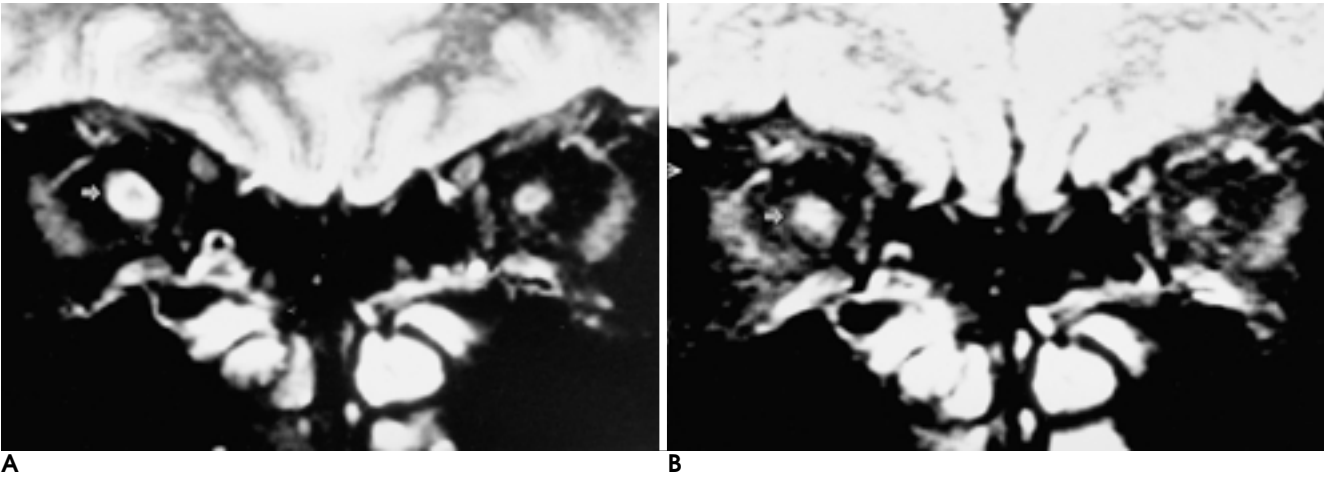


Fig. 4. A 57-year-old male with right-sided optic neuritis.
A. Coronal SPIR image reveals dilated optic nerve sheath with high signal intensity right optic nerve (arrow).
B. Coronal SPIR-FLAIR image demonstrates an enlarged, right optic nerve with high signal intensity (arrow) as compared with left optic nerve.

SPIR STIR SPIR - FLAIR (5).
가 . 15 (94%) , , AIDS cryptococcal men - ingitis
(6).

FLAIR SPIR -
12 (75%) A 13 (81%), B (1 - 3),
(Fig. 1, 2). 20% - 50% ,
가 A 15 45% - 80% ,
3 (19%), B 4 (25%) (Fig. 3, 4). (2, 7 - 9). ,
SPIR STIR (10). 14

(Table 2). 2 , 가 , 가 (1),
SPIR - FLAIR 가 , 가 (11, 12). 가
1.42, 1.37 가 , 가 , T2 ,
SPIR - FLAIR , (chemical shift artifact) T2 가 T2 (13 - 15). 2가 , , SPIR , , 가 (16).
(Fig. 2). 3 - 7 (1 - 3). 가 , (axon)

FLAIR (21).
FLAIR 90 180 180
(17). SPIR
STIR T1 T2 가
T2
(22, 23).
T2 SPIR
FLAIR SPIR - FLAIR
(chemical shift) 가
가 가
STIR , 180 가
(0.69 × T1) 가 (null point) STIR
(18),
(19, 20). T1 14
가 , 가
(15). T2 16
SPIR - FLAIR 90%, SPIR STIR
59% Alan (4)
SPIR - FLAIR
SPIR - FLAIR
가 2 가 1 A
가 B A , B 1
T2 (perineural sheath)
가 1.42, 1.37
가
T2 가 SPIR - FLAIR 2.0
Alan (4)
가
가 1
SPIR - FLAIR
가
SPIR - FLAIR
(ratio) 가
(contrast to noise ratio, CNR)가 SPIR - FLAIR
(1). T2

가 .

가

가 SPIR - FLAIR SPIR STIR

SPIR - FLAIR

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Usefulness of Combined Fat- and Fluid-Suppressed SPIR-FLAIR Images in Optic Neuritis: Comparison with Fat-Suppressed SPIR or STIR Images¹

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Purpose: To compare the usefulness of combined fat- and fluid-suppressed selective partial inversion recovery-fluid attenuated inversion recovery(SPIR-FLAIR) images in the detection of high signal intensity of the optic nerve in optic neuritis with that of fat-suppressed selective partial inversion recovery(SPIR) or short inversion time inversion recovery(STIR) images.

Materials and Methods: Two radiologists independently analyzed randomly mixed MR images of 16 lesions in 14 patients (M:F = 7:7; mean age, 40years) in whom optic neuritis had been clinically diagnosed. All subjects underwent both SPIR-FLAIR and fat-suppressed SPIR or STIR imaging, in a blind fashion. In order to evaluate the optic nerve, coronal images perpendicular to its long axis were obtained. The detection rate of high signal intensity of the optic nerve, the radiologists' preferred imaging sequences, and intersubject consistency of detection were evaluated. 'High signal intensity' was defined as the subjective visual evaluation of increased signal intensity compared with that of the contralateral optic nerve or that of white matter.

Results: The mean detection rate of high signal intensity of the optic nerve was 90% for combined fat- and fluid-suppressed SPIR-FLAIR images, and 59% for fat-suppressed SPIR or STIR images. In all cases in which the signal intensity observed on SPIR-FLAIR images was normal, that on fat-suppressed SPIR or STIR images was also normal. The radiologists preferred the contrast properties of SPIR-FLAIR to those of fat-suppressed SPIR or STIR images.

Conclusion: In the diagnosis of optic neuritis using MRI, combined fat- and fluid-suppressed SPIR-FLAIR images were more useful for the detection of high signal intensity of the optic nerve than fat-suppressed SPIR or STIR images. For the evaluation of optic neuritis, combined fat- and fluid-suppressed SPIR-FLAIR imaging is superior to fat-suppressed SPIR or STIR imaging.

Index words : Brain, diseases
Brain, MR
Magnetic resonance(MR), pulse sequences

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