

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).

T2

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

가

SPIR(selec -

FLAIR(fluid attenuated inversion recovery)

SPIR - FLAIR

Alan (4) SPIR - FLAIR

FLAIR

SPIR -

14

(: =7:7, 19 - 75 ,

40) 16

12

2

SPIR

STIR(short

2 - 14

inversion time inversion recovery)

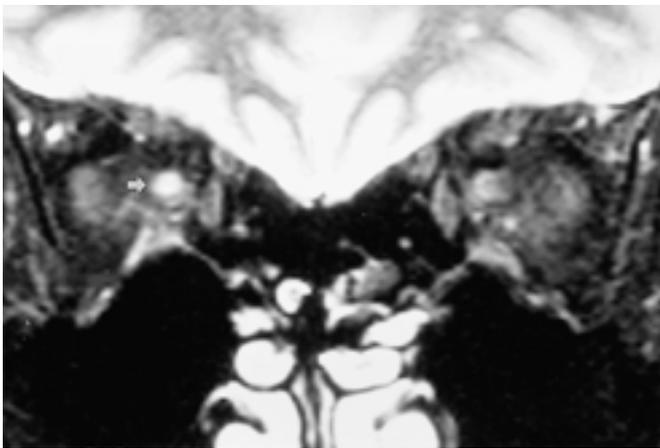
1.5T

(Philips Gyroscan, ACS-NT, Amsterdam, Netherland)

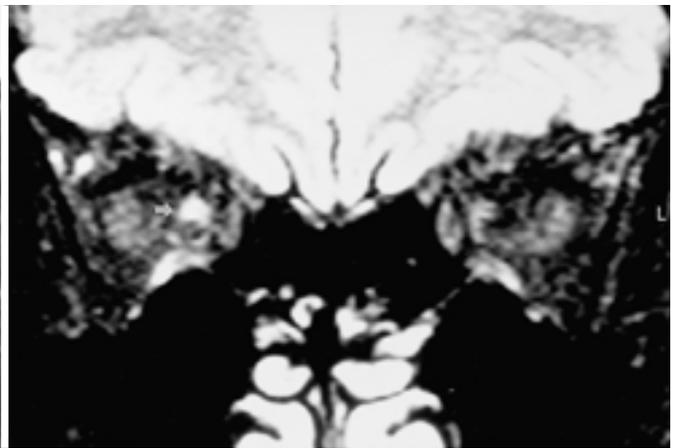
SPIR - FLAIR

SPIR - FLAIR

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



A

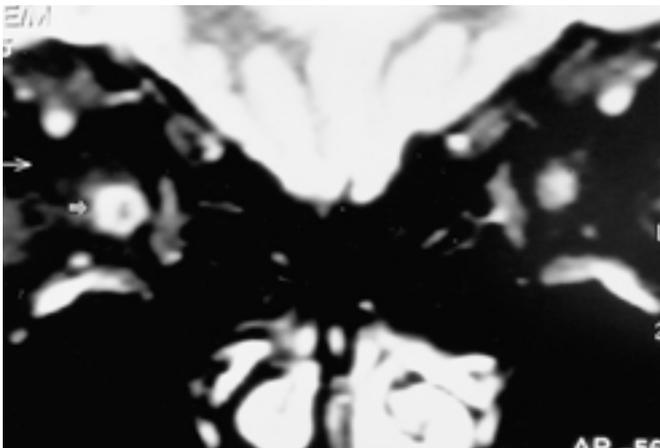


B

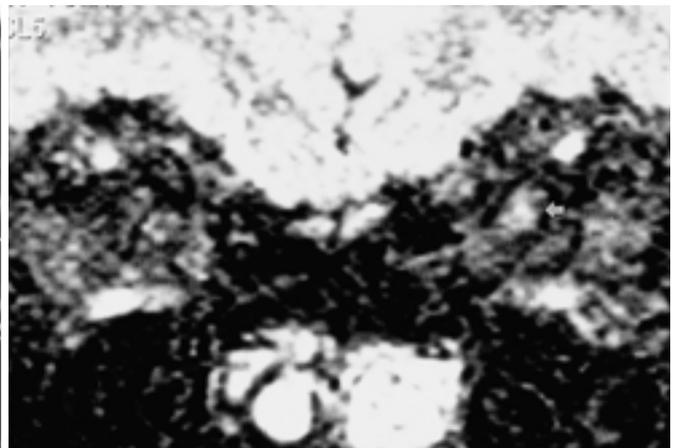
Fig. 1. A 30-year-old female with right-sided optic neuritis.

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

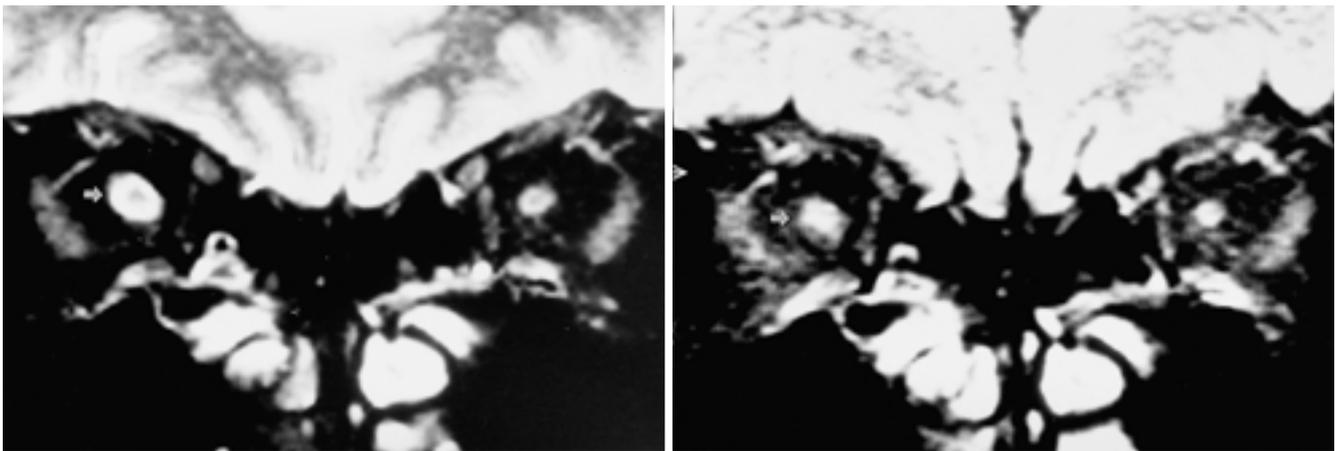


B

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.



A **B**
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 . AIDS cryptococcal men - ingitis (6).
 FLAIR SPIR - (1 - 3),
 12 (75%) A 13 (81%), B 20% - 50%
 3 (19%), B 4 (25%) A 15 45% - 80%
 SPIR STIR (Fig. 3, 4). (2, 7 - 9).
 (Table 2). (10). 14
 SPIR - FLAIR 가 가
 2 가 , 가
 1.42, 1.37 가 가
 가 , 가
 SPIR - FLAIR T2 가
 (Fig. 2). (chemical shift artifact) T2
 가 T2 (13 - 15).
 3 - 7 2가 .
 , SPIR ,
 가 가
 가 (16).
 가 (axon)

FLAIR 90 180 (21).
 FLAIR 180
 (17). SPIR
 T1
 STIR T1 T2 가
 T2
 (22, 23).
 T2 SPIR
 FLAIR SPIR - FLAIR
 (chemical shift) 가
 가 가
 STIR
 , 180 가
 ($0.69 \times T1$) 가 (null point)
 . STIR
 (18),
 (19, 20). T1
 가 , 가
 (15). T2
 가 가
 가
 SPIR - FLAIR 90%, SPIR STIR
 59% Alan (4)
 SPIR - FLAIR
 SPIR - FLAIR
 가 2 가 . 1 A
 가 B 1
 가 A , B
 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 , SPIR - FLAIR

가

가

가 SPIR - FLAIR SPIR STIR

SPIR - FLAIR 가

- Gass A, Moseley IF, Barker GJ, et al. Lesion discrimination in optic neuritis using high-resolution fat-suppressed fast spin-echo MRI. *Neuroradiology* 1996;38:317-321
- Francis DA, Compston DAS, Batchelor JR, McDonald WI. A re-assessment of the risk of multiple sclerosis developing in patients with optic neuritis after extended follow-up. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1987;50:758-765
- Youl BD, Turanco G, Miller DH, et al. The pathophysiology of optic neuritis. *Brain* 1991;114:2437-2450
- Alan J, Scott S, Roger D, Andrea K, David M. Optic neuritis: MR imaging with combined fat-and water-suppression techniques. *Radiology* 1998;206:57-63
- Serogott RC, Brown MJ. Current concepts of the pathogenesis of optic neuritis associated with multiple sclerosis. *Surv Ophthalmol* 1988;33:108-116
- Emanuel SR, Stanly T, Ken C, Peter E. *Neuroophthalmology*. Philadelphia: Mosby, 1998;590-593
- Sandberg-Wolhelm M, Bynke H, Cronqvist S, et al. A long-term prospective study of optic neuritis: evaluation of risk factors. *Ann Neurol* 1990;27:386-393
- Hutchinson WM. Acute optic neuritis and the prognosis for multiple sclerosis. *Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatr* 1990;39:283-289
- Rizza JF, Lessell S. Risk of developing multiple sclerosis after un-

complicated optic neuritis: a long-term prospective study. *Neurology* 1988;38:185-190

- Brodsky MC, Beck RW. The changing role of MR imaging in the evaluation of acute optic neuritis[editorial]. *Radiology* 1994;192:22-23
- Sklar EML, Schatz NJ, Glaser JS, Post JD, Hove MR. MR of vasculitis induced optic neuropathy. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1996;17:121-128
- Optic neuritis study group. The clinical profile of optic neuritis: experience of the optic neuritis treatment trial. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1991;109:1673-1678
- Johnson G, Miller DH, MacManus D, et al. STIR sequences in NMR imaging of the optic nerves. *Neuroradiology* 1987;29:238-245
- Guy J, Mao J, Bidgood WD Jr, Mancuso A, Quisling RG. Enhancement and demyelination of the intraorbital optic nerve: fat suppression magnetic resonance imaging. *Ophthalmology* 1992;99:713-719
- Tartaro A, Onofri M, Thomas A, et al. Long time echo STIR sequence magnetic resonance imaging of optic nerves in optic neuritis. *Eur J Radiol* 1995;19:155-163
- Tien RD. Fat-suppression MR imaging in neuroradiology: techniques and clinical application. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1992;158:369-379
- Keller PJ, Hunter WW, Schmalbrock P. Multisection fat-water imaging with chemical shift selective presaturation. *Radiology* 1987;164:539-541
- Bydder GM, Young IR. MR imaging: Clinical use of the inversion-recovery sequence. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1985;9:659-675
- Smith RC, Constable RT, Reinhold C, McCauley T, Lange RC, McCarthy S. Fast spin echo STIR imaging. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1994;18:209-213
- Krinsky G, Rofsky NM, Weinreb JC. Nonspecificity of short time inversion recovery(STIR) as a technique of fat suppression: pitfalls in imaging interpretation. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1996;166:523-526
- De Coene B, Hajnal IV, Gatehouse P, et al. MR of the brain using fluid-attenuated inversion recovery(FLAIR) pulse sequences. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1992;13:1555-1564
- Rydberg J, Hammond C, Grimm R, et al. Initial clinical experience in MR imaging of the brain with a fast fluid-attenuated inversion-recovery pulse sequences. *Radiology* 1994;193:173-180
- Kates R, Atkinson D, Brant-Zawadzki M. Fluid-attenuated inversion recovery(FLAIR) : clinical prospects of current and future applications. *Top Magn Reson Imaging* 1996;8:389-396

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

Hye Yeon Kim, M.D., Seok Hyun Son, M.D., Choong Ki Eun, M.D., Sang Suk Han, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Pusan Paik Hospital, College of Medicine, Inje University

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

Address reprint requests to : Hye Yeon Kim, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Pusan Paik Hospital, College of Medicine, Inje University, 633-165 Gaekum-dong, Pusanjin-gu, Pusan 614-735, Korea.
Tel. 82-51-890-6579 Fax. 82-51-896-1085