

가: 가 VX2

1

2

: 가 VX2 (perfusion) (MRI)
 VX2 ,
 가 MRI
 : 가 12 , VX2 7 - 14
 MRI . MRI VX2
 ,
 , VX2
 , 가 VIII
 VX2 (MVD)
 : VX2 15 1 - 3 cm .
 VX2 9 - 20
 , 12 - 50
 . VX2 13 - 16 (15)
 28 - 36 (32) ($p < 0.01$).
 VX2 27 - 84% (47%) , 36 - 82% (56%)
 75 . VX2 MVD 200
 17 ($p < 0.01$).
 : MRI 가 VX2
 . MRI ,

(magnetic resonance image, MRI

MRI

)

가

MRI가 가

(1, 2).

(3, 4).

MRI

MRI(perfusion - weighted MRI)

, MRI

가

(5, 6).

MRI

가

1

2

2000

(3, 4, 7 - 10).

2001 1 8

2001 6 28

(blood brain barrier)

가

(intravascular space)

(extravascular space) 가

MRI 가 MRI echoplanar MRI

가 MRI imaging (EPI) 가 (11 - 16), MRI MRI

가 MRI VX2 , VX2 7 - 14

가

Roncalli (17) 가 MRI 가 MRI 23 가

(low grade dysplastic nodule, regenerative nodule)

MRI MRI 1.5 T Signa Horizon Echospeed MRI scanner (General Electric Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.) 가 5 (flat type GP surface coil) MRI MRI MRI T1 (T1 weighted image, T1WI) T2 (T2 weighted image, T2WI) T1WI (repetition time, TR)/ (time to echo, TE)=400 msec/9 msec , T2WI TR/TE=3400 msec/98 msec (field of view, FOV) 18×16 cm, (acquisition matrix) 256×192, (number of excitation) 2, (slice thickness) 5 mm, (intersection gap) 2.5 mm 5 . T1WI, T2WI

VX2 가 MRI MRI MRI

VX2 가 MRI

MRI 가 MRI

VX2 MRI 2.5 - 3.5 kg (3.1 kg) 가

12 가 VX2 VX2 가 (carrier rabbit) potassium chloride (KCl) 5 mL 가

가

5 mL DMEM/F - 12 (Gibco Laboratories, Life Technology Inc., Grand Island, New York, U.S.A.) Xylazine hydrochloride (Rompun ;) ketamine hydrochloride (Ketalar ;) 1 : 1 1 mL/kg 가

가

MRI MRI workstation (GE Advantage Windows 2.0) . 60 MRI (region of interest, ROI)

MRI MRI 120 2 60

(%)=

$$\frac{\text{ROI}}{\text{ROI}} \times 100(\%)$$

0% , 0% 가 가 가

ROI (200)

MRI 가 thiopental sodium(Pentothal ; (90 mg/kg)

10%

VX2

hematoxylin - eosin

(18), VIII

(microvessel density, MVD (40)

가 가

MVD

MVD

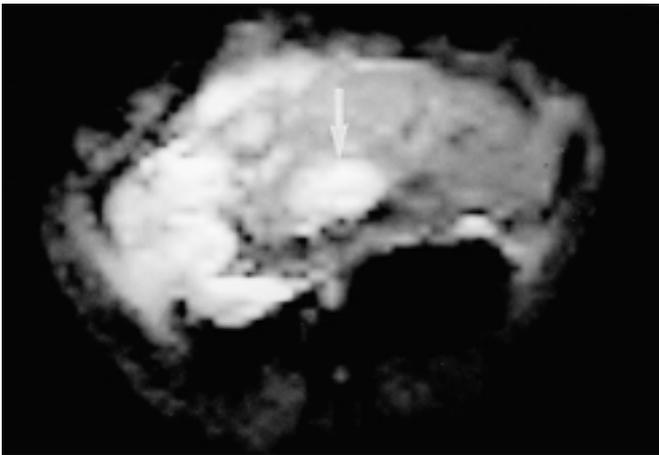
MVD

MVD

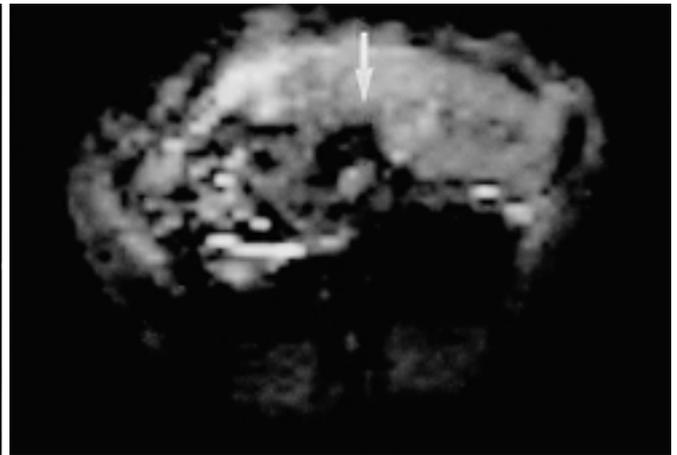
VX2

t - test

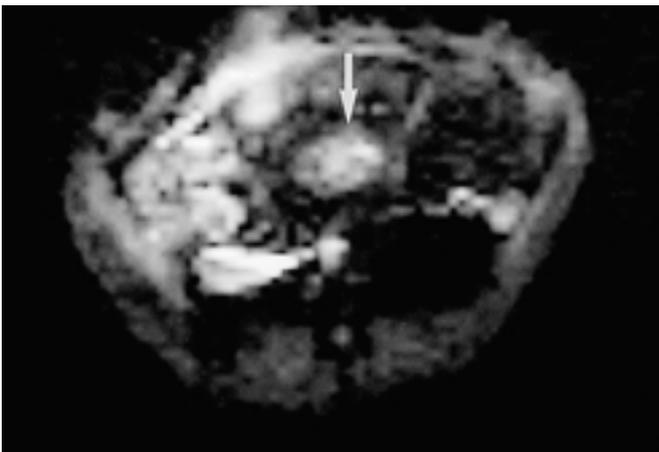
가 VX2



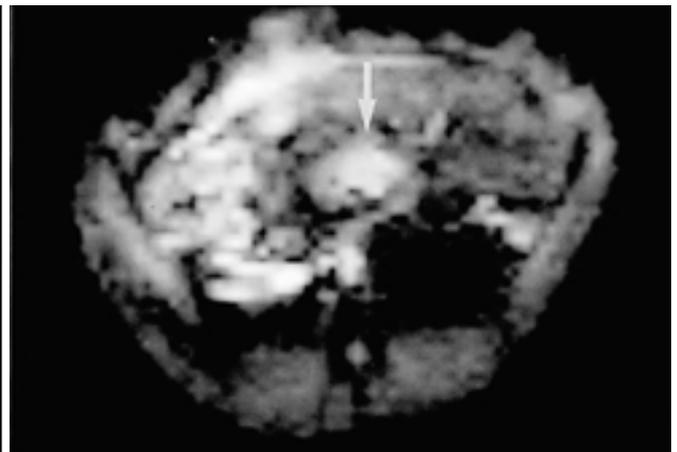
A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. Time-course perfusion MR images of a rabbit liver obtained before(A), 14 seconds(B), 32 seconds(C), and 120 seconds(D) after bolus injection of gadolinium-DTPA. The maximum signal intensity decrease of VX2 carcinoma[arrow] was observed at (B) and that of normal liver parenchyma was observed at (C).

t - test
 MVD 가
 12 가 15 VX2
 1 - 3 cm 1.8 cm

32) (Fig. 3),
 가 ($p < 0.001$).
 27 - 84% (47%) ,
 56% (Fig. 4),
 가 .
 VX2
 36 - 82%

MRI
 VX2 MRI 가
 가
 VX2 VX2
 (Fig. 1). MRI
 VX2 9 - 20
 12 - 50
 (Fig. 2).
 VX2 13 - 16 (15)

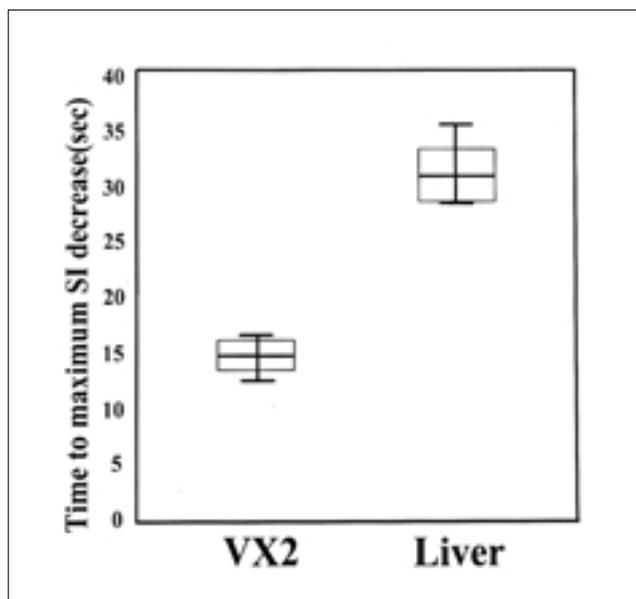


Fig. 3. Box plot demonstrates the ranges and means of time to maximum signal intensity(SI) decrease corresponding to VX2 carcinoma(n = 15) and normal liver parenchyma(n = 15).

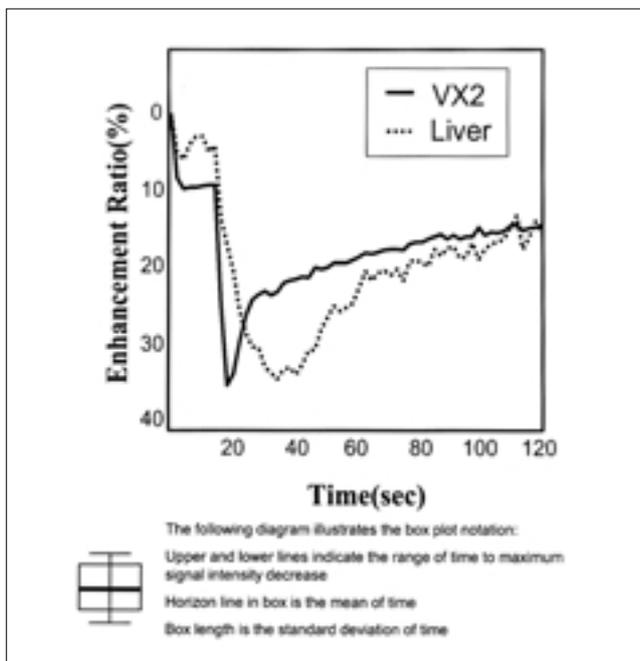


Fig. 2. Time-intensity perfusion curves of VX2 carcinoma(solid line) and normal liver parenchyma(dotted line). Perfusion curves demonstrate rapid decrement and immediate recovery of signal intensity of VX2 carcinoma at early perfusion phase and slower decrement and gradual recovery of that of normal liver parenchyma at late perfusion phase.

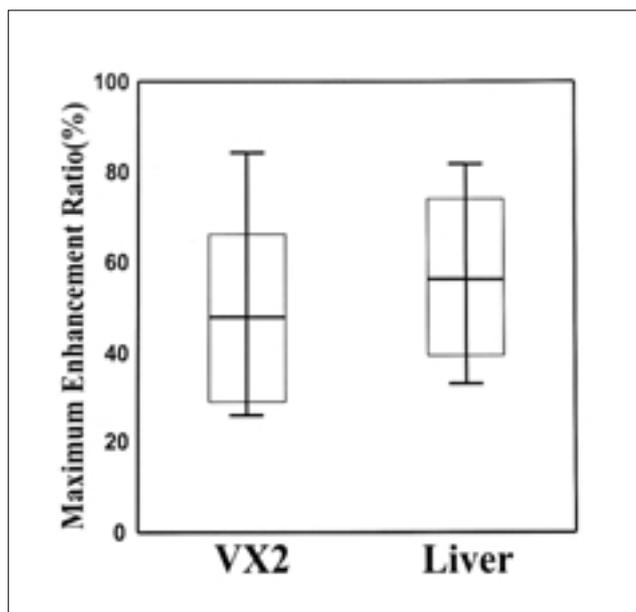


Fig. 4. Box plot demonstrates the ranges and means of maximum enhancement ratios corresponding to VX2 carcinoma(n = 15) and normal liver parenchyma(n = 15).

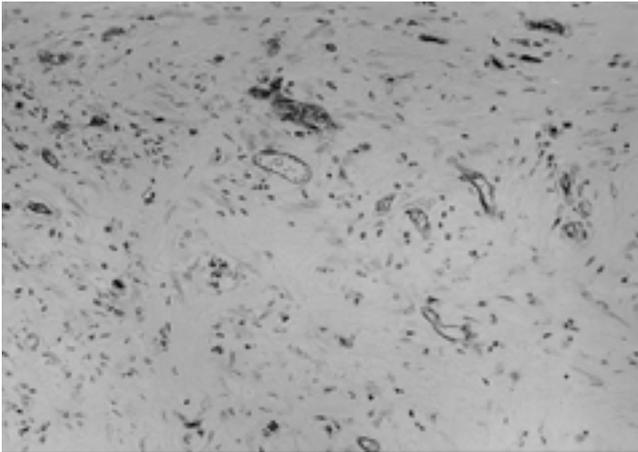


Fig. 5. Immunohistochemical stain for factor VIII-related antigen of the hepatic VX2 carcinoma shows rich neo-microvessels highlighted as brown colored slit-like structure (Factor VIII stain, $\times 200$).

VX2 가
 가
 (pyknosis), (karyolysis)
 가
 가 (coagulative necrosis)
 VX2
 VX2 가
 (Fig. 5). VX2
 200 75 (62 - 95)
 17 (10 - 24)
 가 ($p < 0.001$).
 (angiogenesis)
 가 (18 - 22).
 가
 (computed tomography), MRI,
 (23 - 25), 가
 MRI

MRI 가
 1800
 (arterial spin - tagging) (3).
 MRI MRI
 MRI T2 T2*
 (6). 가 T1 T1
 T2 T2 가
 가 (target organ)
 (local magnetic field inhomogeneity)
 (phase coherence)
 가
 가
 (4, 7). 가
 T2 T2*
 MRI T2*
 (gradient echo imaging) (8, 11).
 EPI 1 10 - 20
 , 가 (extracellular contrast agent)가
 MRI (26). EPI
 (temporal resolution) MRI
 (susceptibility effect) 가 MRI
 EPI 가
 EPI EPI
 , T2* EPI
 Reimer (26)
 T2* 가
 , T2 , T2*
 가 10%
 T2* EPI

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Assessment of Neoplastic Angiogenesis Using Perfusion-Weighted MR Imaging: Experimental Study in VX2 Carcinoma in Rabbits¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the perfusion-weighted MR imaging findings of hepatic VX2 carcinoma in rabbits and to explain the perfusion characteristics of this condition by correlation with the histopathological findings.

Materials and Methods: Twelve New Zealand white rabbits, each weighing between 2.5 and 3.5 (mean) 3.1 kg, were used in this study. Perfusion MRI using single-shot gradient-echo EPI was performed 7 - 21 days after the injection of tumor cell suspension into the hepatic parenchyma by laparotomy. On the basis of the calculated enhancement ratio, the time-intensity perfusion curves for VX2 tumor and normal liver parenchyma were created, and the shapes of these curves, the time to maximum SI decrease, and the maximum enhancement ratio in each, were evaluated. To assess microvessel density in each VX2 carcinoma and in normal liver parenchyma, immunohistochemical study using factor VIII-related antigen was performed.

Results: A total of 15 tumors 1 - 3 cm in diameter were revealed by MR imaging. The perfusion curve showed rapid decrement and immediate recovery of the signal intensity of VX2 carcinoma during the early arterial perfusion phase and slower decrement and gradual recovery of that of normal liver parenchyma during the late portal perfusion phase. In all cases, these were constant findings. The time to maximum signal intensity decrease was 13 - 16 (mean, 15) secs in VX2 carcinoma and 28 - 36 (mean, 32) secs in normal liver parenchyma ($p < 0.01$). The maximum enhancement ratio of VX2 carcinoma and normal liver ranged from 27 to 84% (mean 47%) and from 36 to 82% (mean, 56%), respectively. Immunohistochemical study showed that the MVD of VX2 carcinoma was significantly greater than that of normal liver parenchyma (75 vs 17, $p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: Perfusion-weighted MR imaging appears to be a useful tool for the diagnosis of neoplastic angiogenesis, and thus holds promise differentiating liver tumors.

Index words : Magnetic resonance (MR), perfusion study

Liver neoplasms, MR

Neoplasms, MR

Neoplasms, experimental studies

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