

CT

1

2

: CT 3 가 , , ,  
 가 가 . CT  
 :  
 . 5 mm, 7 mm, 10 mm  
 3 9 . A B 5  
 mm, 10 mm 1 mm, 5 mm,  
 7 mm, 10 mm 3  
 . 가  
 , , , , ,  
 : 가 가 가  
 가 가  
 0.19% 27.98%  
 1.6% 9.0%  
 .  
 . / 가  
 , ,  
 가 (p<0.05, Kruskal - Wallis one -  
 way Anova).  
 : CT  
 , ,  
 가 가 .

2 가  
 . (spleen)  
 (portal hypertension),  
 (glycogen storage disease),  
 (celiac disease)  
 (1, 2).  
 CT (6 - 8).  
 CT 1989  
 (3 - 5). 가 (9). CT x  
 (gantry) 가  
 가 (multiplanar) 3  
 (10, 11).

1  
 2

2001 2 28

2001 7 14

CT x - 가  
가  
가  
(9).

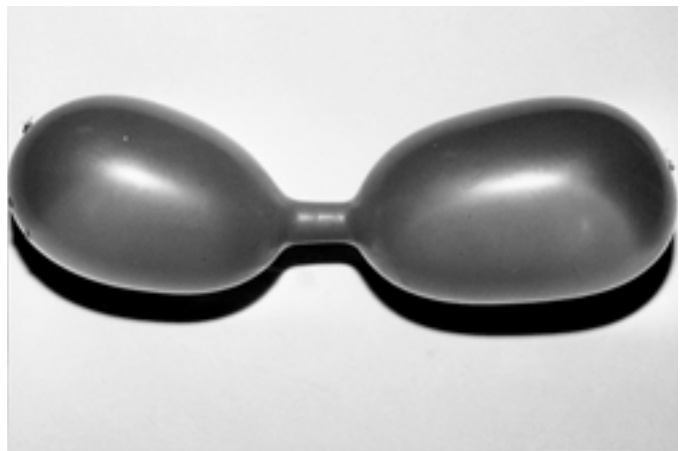
CT 3  
(reconstruction)  
3  
가  
(slice  
thickness),  
val), (kVp, mAs),  
(3).  
가 가  
3

CT  
Somatom Plus S(Siemens Medical System, Erlangen,  
Germany) CT CT  
210 mA, 120 kVp (standard  
algorithm)  
A  
B 5 mm, 7 mm, 10 mm , 5 mm  
5 mm, 8 mm, 10 mm , 7 mm  
7 mm, 10 mm, 14 mm , 10  
10 mm, 15 mm, 20 mm  
mm  
9

5 mm, 10 mm  
10 CT (CT number)  
A CT  
650.1 HU ( : 97.7), CT  
1.3 HU ( : 2.75) . CT  
6  
5 (542, 434, 326, 218, 109 HU),  
CT  
B CT 685.1 HU (  
: 14.9), CT 3.9 HU (  
7.7) 117, 231, 344, 458, 571 HU  
3  
CT (workstation)  
CT (threshold) CT 가  
5 Liter 86 gram (Agar (threshold - seeding)



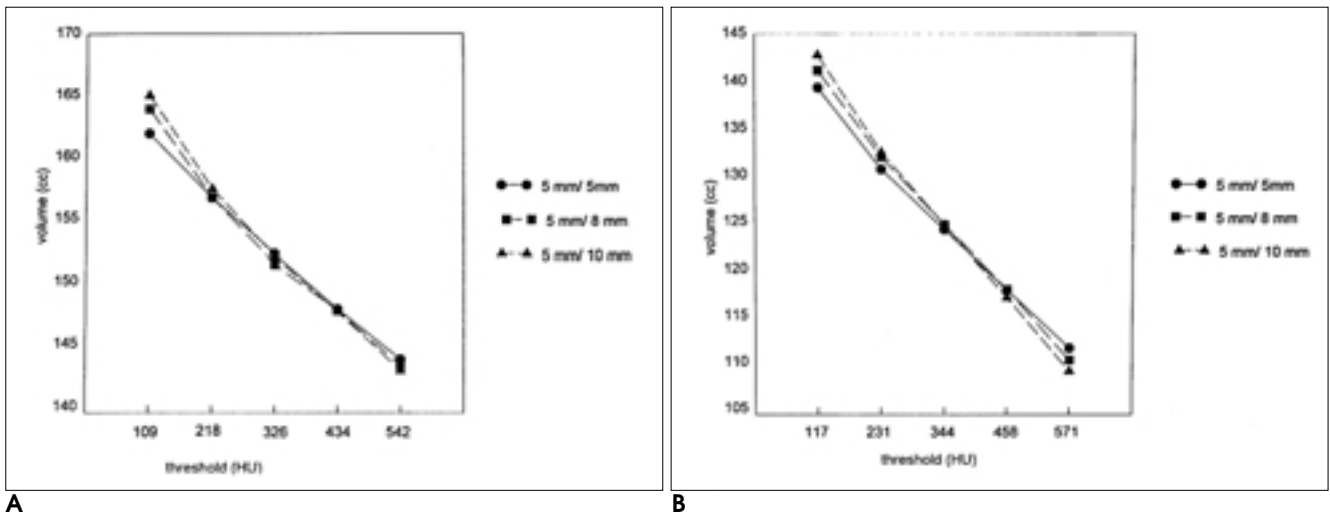
A



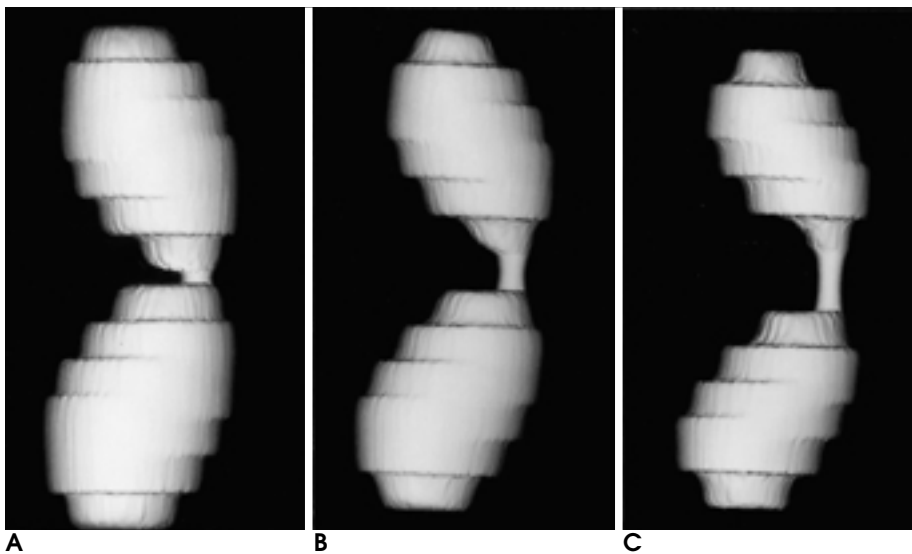
B

**Fig. 1.** Photographs of phantom A(A) and B(B). Phantom A has simple ovoid configuration, and phantom B shows dumbbell shape.

가  
(window width: 584, window level: 110).  
A B 1 mm, 5 mm,  
7 mm, 10 mm  
CT A , (pitch= [table speed per  
326 HU B 344 HU gantry rotation]/ [collimation])가  
( CT  
CT A: 326 HU, B: 344  
HU) 가 ,  
500 cc 1  
10 cc 1 cc  
가 CT  
5



**Fig. 2.** Graph of phantom A(A) and phantom B(B) with variable threshold values. As the threshold values increase, the volumes decrease. Note that as the pitch (table speed/ slice thickness) is larger, the slope is steeper.



**Fig. 3.** Three-dimensional (3D) images with variable threshold values of phantom B (slice thickness: 5 mm, reconstruction interval: 10 mm). As the threshold values decrease, the 3D images show bulky appearances (A: 117 HU, B: 344 HU, C: 571 HU).

CT

(Fig. 4), 3

(Fig. 5).

A 가 /

155.74 cc ( : 2.37) B (Fig. 6), 3

129.06 cc ( : 1.96) 가

A 가 (Fig. 7).

137.3 cc 175.3 cc

0.19% 12.59% (Fig. 2).

93.1 cc 160.3 가

cc B , 0.39 % 27.89 % . / 가 ,

가 가

( $p < 0.05$ , Kruskal - Wallis one - way Anova, Table 1).

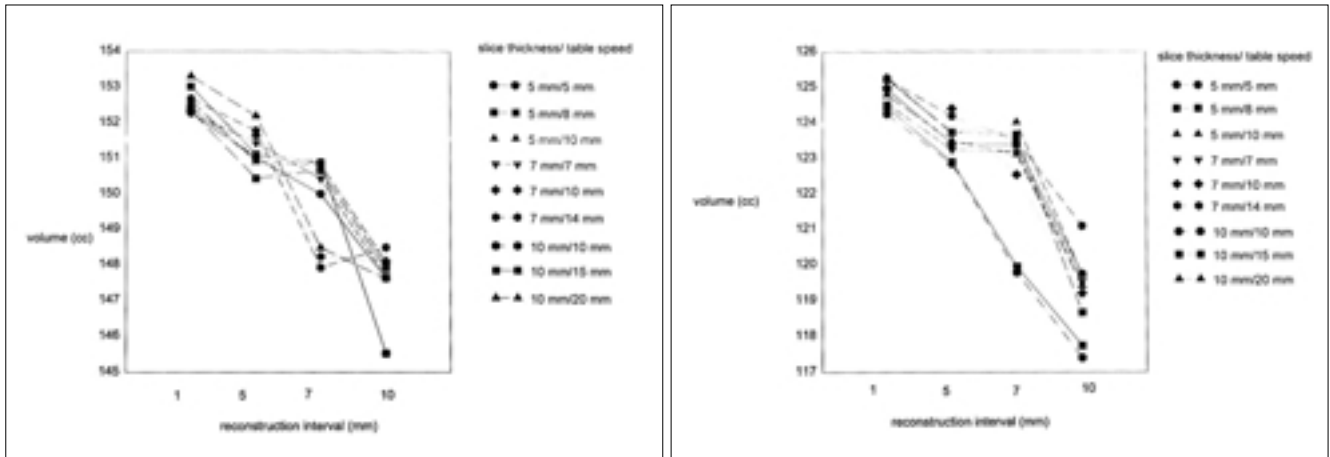
(Fig. 2). 3

(Fig. 3). CT

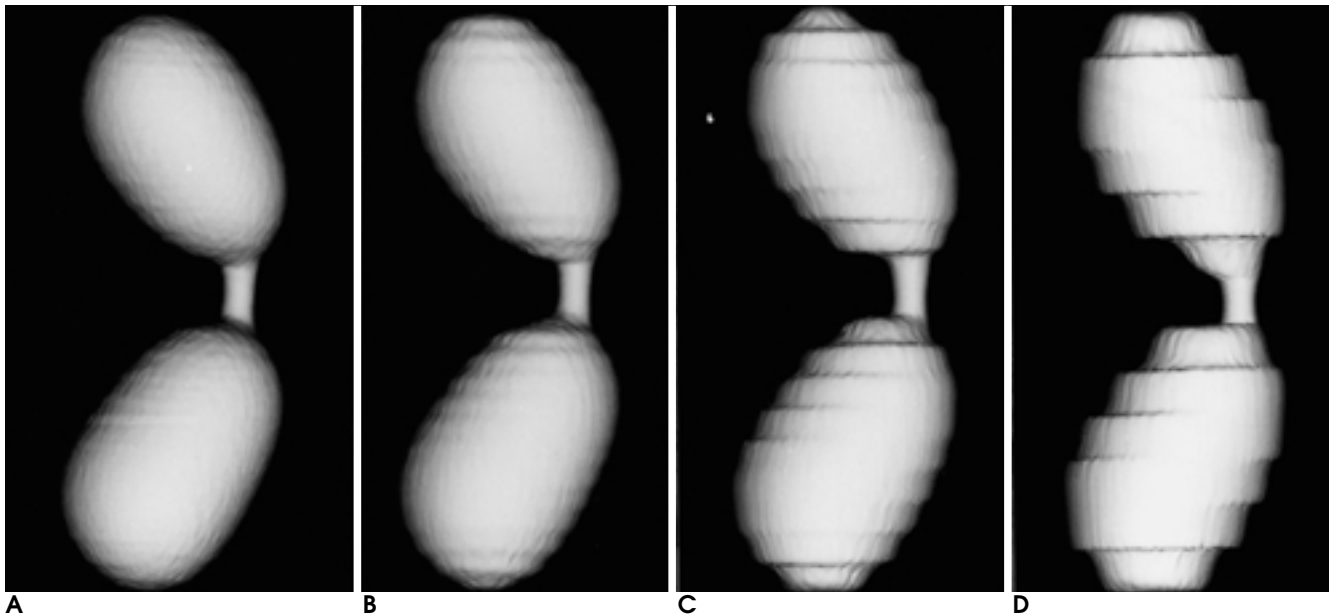
**Table 1.** Volumes and Standard Deviations of Variable Parameters of Phantom A and Phantom B. The Variances of Variable Reconstruction Intervals are Statistically High Compared with Those of Variable Slice Thickness or Variable Pitch

	Slice thickness.	Table speed	Pitch	Reconst. interval	Phantom A		Phantom B	
					mean	S.D.	mean	S.D.
variable reconst. interval	5	5	1	v	150.23	1.97	122.87	2.21
	5	8	1.6	v	150.34	1.84	122.83	2.87
	5	10	2	v	150.61	1.88	123.18	2.42
	7	7	1	v	150.47	1.99	122.63	2.16
	7	10	1.4	v	150.08	2.23	122.79	2.61
	7	14	2	v	150.26	2.43	123.51	1.76
	10	10	1	v	149.85	2.78	121.07	3.08
	10	15	1.5	v	150.40	3.07	122.71	2.30
	10	20	2	v	150.14	3.22	121.26	3.00
variable slice thickness	v	v	1	1	152.34	0.10	124.58	0.35
	v	v	1	5	151.16	0.25	123.17	0.29
	v	v	1	7	150.32	0.28	122.11	2.02
	v	v	1	10	146.92	1.30	118.89	1.30
	v	v	2	1	152.93	0.35	125.10	0.27
	v	v	2	5	151.63	0.66	123.80	0.35
	v	v	2	7	148.80	1.08	123.55	0.45
	v	v	2	10	147.91	0.50	120.07	0.90
variable pitch	5	v	v	1	152.42	0.17	125.16	0.18
	5	v	v	5	150.79	0.30	123.62	0.18
	5	v	v	7	150.50	0.44	123.69	0.32
	5	v	v	10	147.87	0.23	119.37	0.61
	7	v	v	1	152.50	0.32	124.93	0.35
	7	v	v	5	151.62	0.17	124.95	0.61
	7	v	v	7	148.86	1.37	123.08	0.49
	7	v	v	10	148.10	0.40	119.94	1.01
	10	v	v	1	152.93	0.44	124.50	0.27
	10	v	v	5	151.67	0.60	123.08	0.36
	10	v	v	7	149.96	1.30	120.95	1.88
	10	v	v	10	146.18	1.24	118.18	1.08

(v: variables, reconst: reconstruction, S.D.: standard deviation)

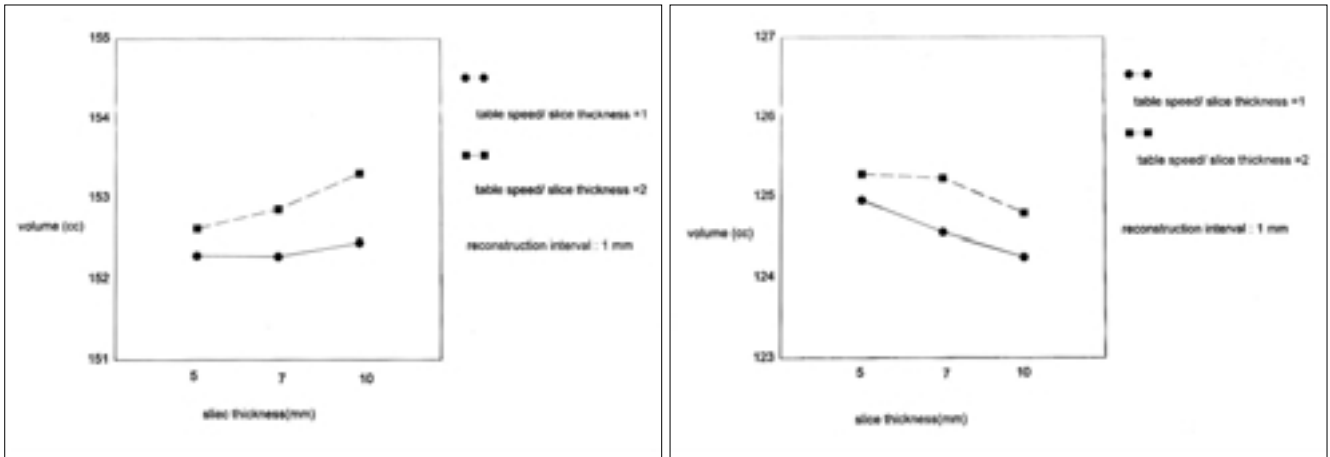


**Fig. 4.** Graphs of phantom A(A) and phantom B(B) with variable reconstruction intervals. As the reconstruction intervals increase, the volumes decrease.

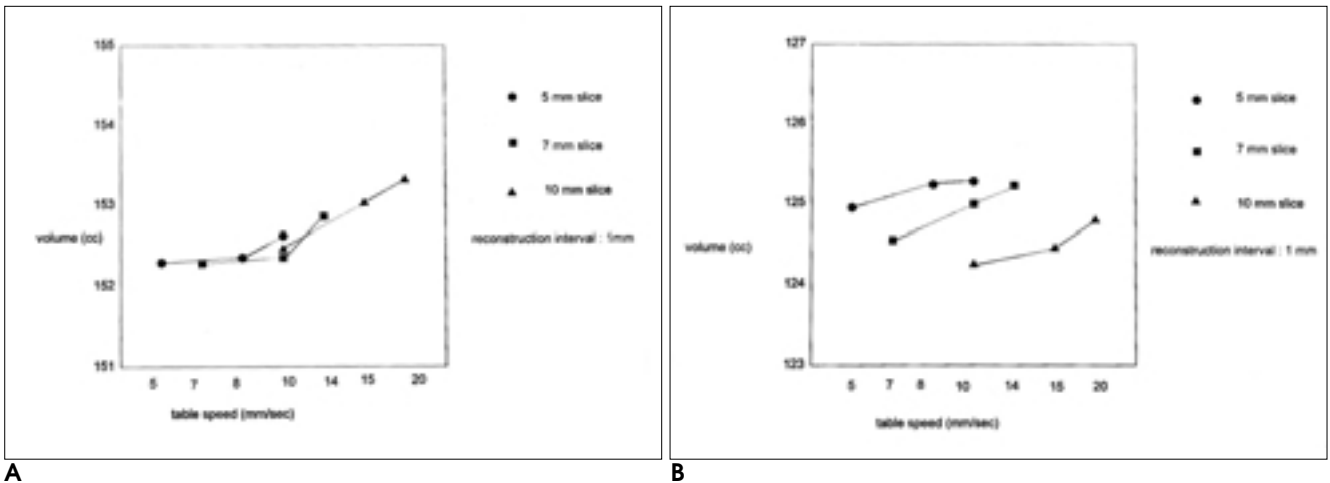


**Fig. 5.** Three-dimensional images with variable reconstruction intervals (slice thickness : 5 mm, table speed : 5 mm/sec). As the reconstruction intervals increase, the 3D images show coarse appearances (A: 1 mm reconstruction, B: 5 mm reconstruction C: 7 mm reconstruction D: 10 mm reconstruction).

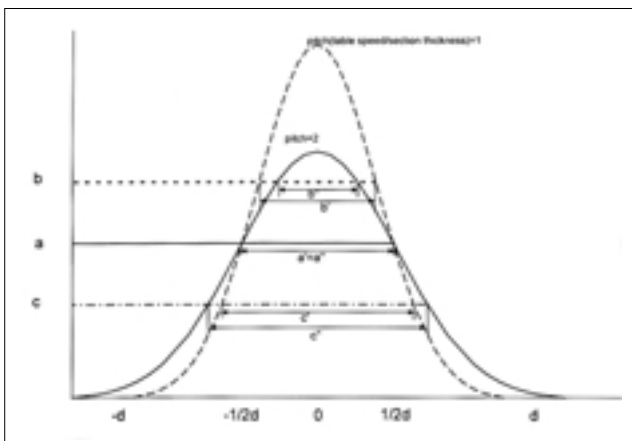
가 . CT  
ray tube) X (high - heat - capacity x -  
가 (10).  
가 CT (motion artifact)  
(respiratory  
(specific) X , 가  
CT  
(data point) 가 (inter - CT  
polation) . CT  
가 CT  
CT (window width)  
CT (window level),



**Fig. 6.** Graphs of phantom A**(A)** and phantom B**(B)** with variable slice thickness. Although the slice thickness is different, the difference of measured volume was less than 1 cc.

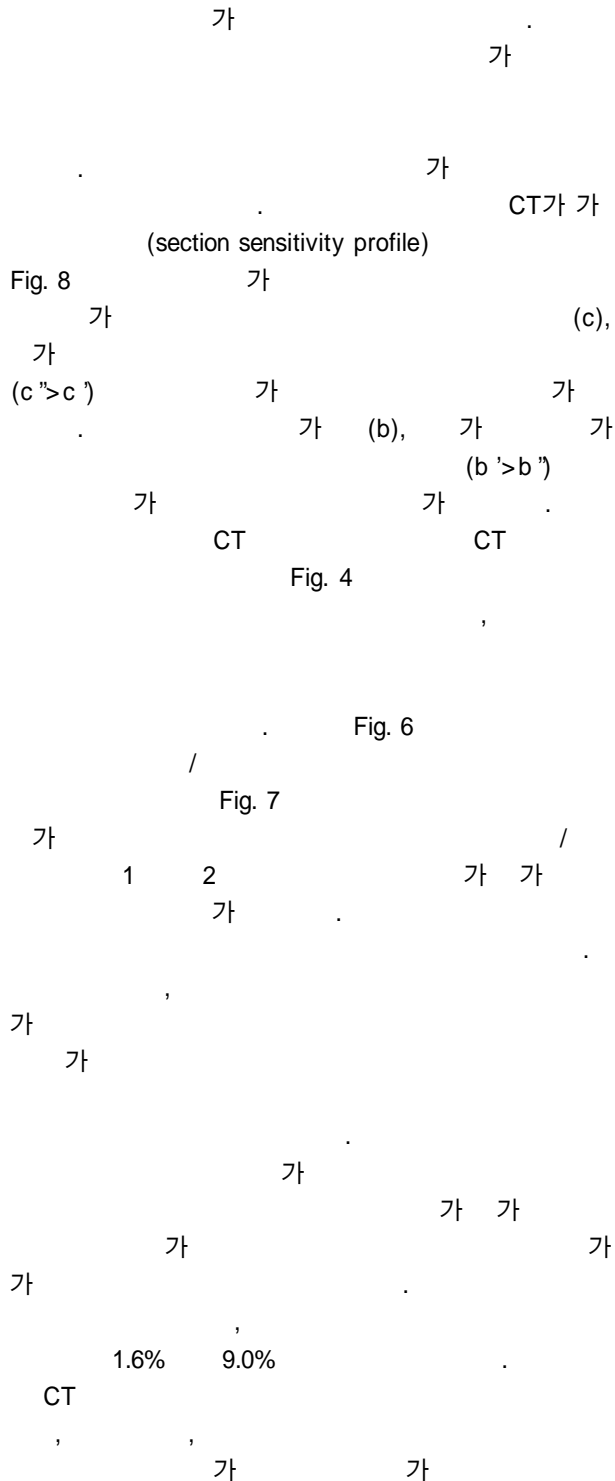


**Fig. 7.** Graphs of phantom A(**A**) and phantom B(**B**) with variable table speeds.



**Fig. 8.** Section sensitivity profile showing variable pitch and variable threshold. At low threshold value (c), the more area is included in higher pitch than in lower pitch ( $c > c^*$ ). But at high threshold value (b), the situation is reversed. The more area is included in lower pitch than in higher pitch at high threshold value.

[illegible]



1. Koga T, Morikawa Y. Ultrasonographic determination of the splenic size and its clinical usefulness in various liver diseases. *Radiology* 1975;115:157-161
2. Robinson PJ, Bullen AW, Hall R, Brown RC, Baxter P, Losowsky MS. Splenic size and function in adult coeliac disease. *Br J Radiol* 1980;53:532-537
3. Ney DR, Fishman EK, Magid D, Robertson DD, Kawashima A. Three-dimensional volumetric display of CT data: Effect of scan parameters upon image quality. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1991;15: 875-885
4. Vannier MW, Marsh JL, Warren JO. Three dimensional CT reconstruction images for craniofacial surgical planning and evaluation. *Radiology* 1984;150:179-184
5. Fishman EK, Drebin RA, Magid D. et al. Volumetric rendering techniques: applications for three-dimensional imaging of the hip. *Radiology* 1987;163:737-738
6. Breiman RS, Beck JW, Korobkin M, et al. Volume determinations using computed tomography. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1982;138:329-333
7. Heymsfield SB, Fulenwider T, Nordlinger B, Barlow R, Sones P, Kutner M. Accurate measurement of liver, kidney, and spleen volume and mass by computerized axial tomography. *Ann Intern Med* 1979;90:185-187
8. Jernigan TL, Zatz LM, Naeser MA. Semiautomated methods for quantitating CSF volume on cranial computed tomography. *Radiology* 1979;132:463-466
9. Polacin A, Kalender WA, Marchal G. Evaluation of section sensitivity profiles and image noise in spiral CT. *Radiology* 1992;185:29-35
10. Brink JA, Davros WJ. Helical/Spiral CT: *Technical principles*. Helical/Spiral CT: a practical approach. 1st ed. New York; McGraw Hill, 1995:1-26
11. Kalender WA, Seissler W, Klotz E, Vock P. Spiral volumetric CT with single-breath-hold technique, continuous transport, and continuous scanner rotation. *Radiology* 1990;176:181-183
12. Napel SA. *Basic principles of spiral CT*. In Fishman EK, Jeffery RB, eds. *Spiral CT: principles, techniques and clinical applications*. 1st ed. New York: Raven Press, Ltd., 1995:1-9
13. , , , . CT 1985;21:368-374
14. , , , . CT 1987;23:513-523

## A study of Parameters in Spiral CT Volumetry Using Balloon Phantoms<sup>1</sup>

Hak Jong Lee, M.D., Joon Koo Han, M.D.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Samsung Cheil Hospital

<sup>2</sup>Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine and the Instituted of Radiation Medicine, SNUMRC

**Purpose:** To evaluate the effects of threshold values, reconstruction interval, slice thickness and table speed on the spiral CT volumetry.

**Materials and Methods:** Two phantoms made of a balloon and diluted contrast media underwent spiral CT scanning with section thicknesses of 5, 7 and 10 mm and table speeds of 5, 8 and 10 mm with scans of 5 mm section thickness, 7, 10, and 14 mm with scans of 7 mm section thickness, and 10, 15, and 20 mm with scans of 10 mm section thickness. The volumetric values of phantom A and B were obtained at varying threshold values and a reconstruction interval of 5 and 10 mm for all scans. Volumes were also determined with the threshold value fixed and a reconstruction interval of 1, 5, 7 and 10 mm, respectively. Three-dimensional display and volumetric measurements were obtained using reconstructed images. The effects of threshold value, reconstruction interval, slice thickness and table speed on volumetry were analyzed.

**Results:** Volumetric values varied according to threshold values. Where a threshold value was low, value increased as pitch increased, but where a the threshold value was high, value decreased as pitch increased. With varying threshold values, measurement errors in hydrostatic volumetry were between 0.19 and 27.98%; at a fixed threshold value, measurement errors in CT volumetry were 1.6 to 9.0%. Volume decreased as reconstruction interval increased. Where the table speed/ slice thickness ratio was constant, volume was constant though slice thickness differed. At fixed threshold values, variation in the reconstruction interval was statistically more significant than variation in slice thickness or table speed ( $p < 0.05$ , Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA).

**Conclusion:** Among serveral spiral scanning and image reconstruction parameters including threshold value, reconstruction interval, slice thickness, and table speed, threshold value most affected the result obtained. At fixed threshold values, the reconstruction interval usded had more effect on CT volumetry than other parameters.

**Index words :** Computed tomography (CT), helical  
Computed tomography (CT), experimental studies  
Computed tomography (CT), three-dimensional  
Computed tomography (CT), quantitative

Address reprint requests to : Hak Jong Lee, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Samsung Cheil Hospital, 1-19, Mukjeong-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul 100-380, Korea.  
Tel. 82-2-2000-7145 Fax. 82-2-2000-7369