

# SPIO

1

가 ( $^1\text{H}$ -MRS)

: 2.5 - 3.0 Kg 가 40 SPIO

, 15 , 1 , 2 , 4 , 24 , 98 8

T2 -  $^1\text{H}$ -MRS .  $^1\text{H}$ -

MRS SPIO ,

T2 - ,

: T2 - , SPIO , 15 , 1 , 2

, 4 , 24 , 98  $121.3 \pm 15.5$ ,  $41.5 \pm 12.7$ ,  $30.3 \pm 7.9$ ,  $31.3 \pm 3.5$ ,  $33.6 \pm 9.4$ ,  $45.5 \pm 10.9$ ,  $80.3 \pm 15.7$ ,  $110.4 \pm 22.9$  .  $^1\text{H}$ -MRS

(3.9 - 4.1 ppm)/( ) SPIO , 15 , 1 , 2 , 4

, 24 , 98  $1.10 \pm 0.13$ ,  $1.86 \pm 0.21$ ,  $1.80 \pm 0.30$ ,  $1.76 \pm 0.27$ ,  $1.74 \pm 0.20$ ,  $0.07 \pm 0.02$ ,  $0.03 \pm 0.01$  .

SPIO

가 15 4 가 24 96

,  $^1\text{H}$ -MRS (3.9 - 4.1 ppm)/( )

T2 -

: 가 3.9 - 4.1 ppm

가 .

(MR spectroscopy; MRS)

. Burt (4) C

, Shedlosky (5) C

. Lefkowitz (6)

, B

C

(1 - 3). MRS

가 가

가

, MRS

B C

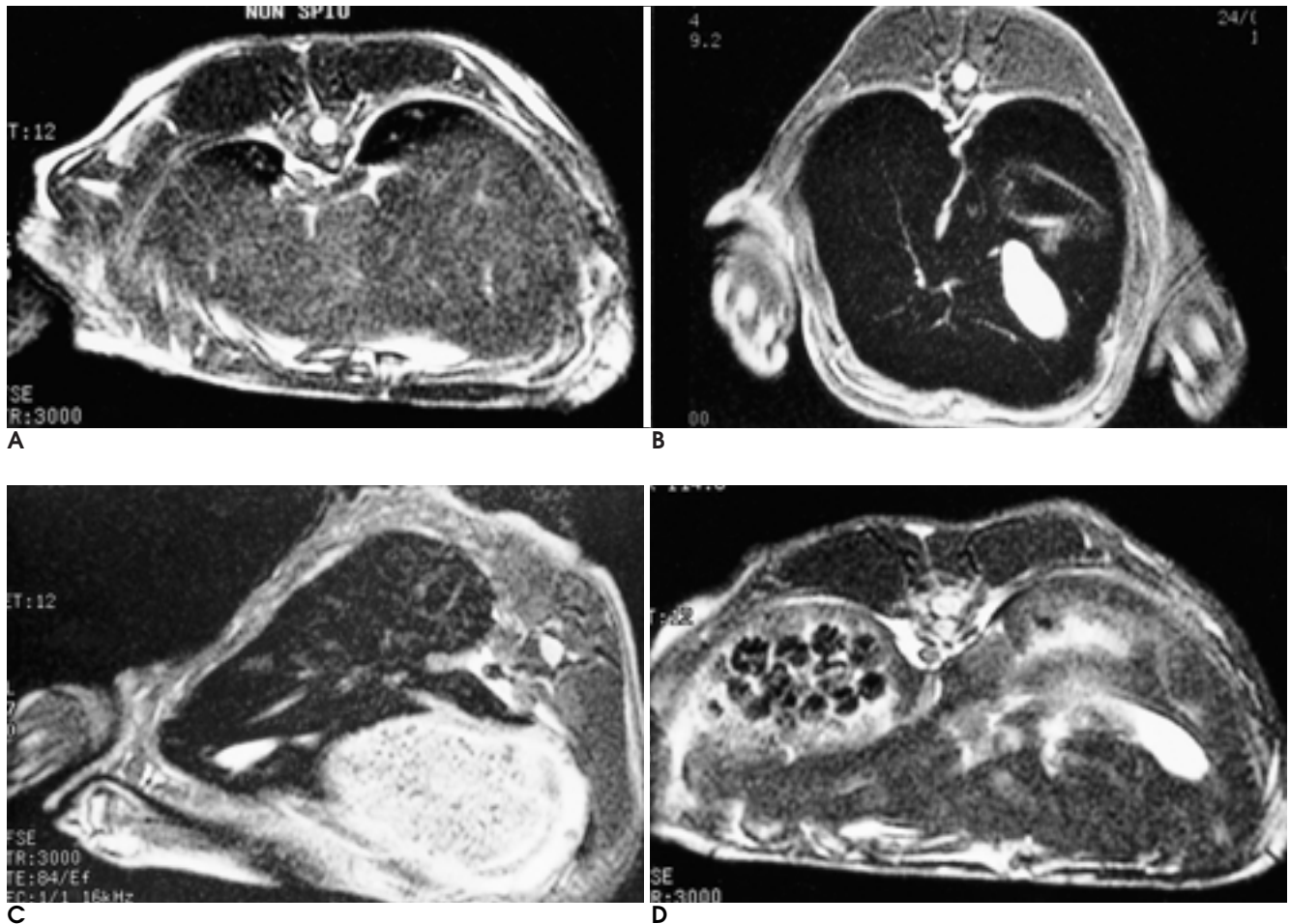
가

( $^1\text{H}$ -MRS)1999 Schering  
2001 5 7

2001 7 18

: SPIO

2.5 - 3.0 kg 가 MRS 5 8 , <sup>1</sup>H -  
40 10% 1 2 μm  
(Perls method) Tirmann - Schmelzer  
(Ketamine ; ketamine hydrochloride 50 mg/ml) 2.5 ml (Rompun ; xylazine hydrochloride 20 mg/ml) 2.5 ml (7, 8). , 200  
(Pentothal ; thiopental sodium 0.5 g, dried sodium carbonate 0.03 g) 가 . 5 - 10 가 75 4+, 50 - 75 3+, 25 - 50  
2+, 0 - 25 1+,  
가 가 0 5  
Feridex (Super Paramagnetic Iron Oxide; SPIO, Advanced Magnetix, Inc., Cambridge, MA, U.S.A.) 0.25 ml/kg MRS (post processing) SUN  
SPARC 20 (SUN electronic system, U.S.A.) Spectral analysis/General Electric(SA/GE)  
MRI <sup>1</sup>H-MRS (low frequency filtering) , 0.5 Hz  
SPIO , 15 , 1 , 2 line broadening (apodization) , 8 k  
, 4 , 24 , 98 T2 (zero filling), (Fourier transformation), 가 (Lorentzian to Gaussian transformation)  
, <sup>1</sup>H - MRS  
MRI <sup>1</sup>H - MRS 0.9 - 1.6 ppm  
MRI MRS 1.5T MRI (1.5T GE Signa (lipid) 3.9 - 4.1 ppm  
Horizon; GE Medical System, Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.) , (3.9 - 4.1 ppm )/(  
MRI (fast spin echo) )  
(TR/TE=3000/90 msec) , <sup>1</sup>H - MRS  
STEAM(STimulated Echo - Acquisition Mode) ,  
, <sup>1</sup>H - MRS  
(manual prescan)  
(region of interest: ROI) 8 - 16 cm<sup>3</sup>(2<sup>3</sup> - 2.5<sup>3</sup> cm<sup>3</sup>) 가 SPSS - PC  
MRS v9.0 repeated measures ANOVA test  
TR=3000 ms , TE=30 ms, Number of (3.9 - 4.1 ppm )/  
Scans=128, NEX=1 10  
15 12.7  
(sagittal),  
(coronal) (axial) 가 가 SPIO T2 가  
(global shimming procedure) . SPIO  
(volume of interest, VOI) (p<0.05). SPIO , 15 , 1  
, 2 , 4 , 24 , 96 121.3±15.5, 41.5±  
(pulse sequence) 12.7, 30.3±7.9, 31.3±3.5, 33.6±9.4, 45.5±10.9, 80.3±



**Fig. 1.** The changes of signal intensity on serial T2-weighted images in the rabbit liver after IV injection of SPIO; **A)** pre-injection state **B)** 15 minutes after SPIO injection **C)** 24 hours after SPIO injection **D)** 96 hours after SPIO injection. Note the signal intensity change of the liver along the time passing. The MR images show the signal intensity of the normal liver initially (**A**), lowest signal intensity on the image of 15 minutes after SPIO injection (**B**), and gradual recovery of the signal intensity on the images of 24 (**C**) and 96 hours (**D**) after injection.

**Table 1.** Serial Changes of Signal Intensity on T2WI, the Ratio of Unknown Peak at 3.9-4.1 ppm to the Lipid at 0.9-1.6 ppm on  $^1\text{H}$ -MRS, and the Grade of Iron Content on Histopathologic Specimen in Rabbit Livers after IV Infusion of SPIO.

	SI (T2WI)	Pu/Lipid	Gr (histopathology)
pre-inj.	121.3 $\pm$ 15.5	-	0
immed.	41.5 $\pm$ 12.7	1.10 $\pm$ 0.13	3+
15min	30.3 $\pm$ 7.9	1.86 $\pm$ 0.21	3+
1hr	31.3 $\pm$ 3.5	1.80 $\pm$ 0.30	3+
2hrs	33.6 $\pm$ 9.4	1.76 $\pm$ 0.27	3+
4hrs	45.5 $\pm$ 10.9	1.74 $\pm$ 0.20	3+
24hrs	80.3 $\pm$ 15.7	0.07 $\pm$ 0.02	2+
96hrs	110.4 $\pm$ 22.9	0.03 $\pm$ 0.01	1+

\* $p < 0.05$  between pre-inj., immed., 24hrs, and 96hrs groups

$p > 0.05$  between immed., 15min, 1hr, 2hrs, and 4hrs groups

#Abbreviations:

SI, signal intensity; T2WI, T2-weighted image; Pu, unknown peak at 3.9-4.1 ppm; Gr, grade of iron staining; pre-inj., pre-injection state of SPIO; immed, immediate after SPIO injection

15.7, 110.4  $\pm$  22.9 . , SPIO 4  
( $p < 0.05$ )

24 가 가 96  
( $p < 0.05$ )

(Table 1,

Fig. 1).

가  $^1\text{H}$ -MRS 가  
0.9 - 1.6 ppm 2.4 - 2.5  
ppm (glutamine and

glutamate complex), 3.0 - 3.2 ppm

(phosphomonoesters), 3.4 - 3.9 ppm

(glycogen and glucose complex)

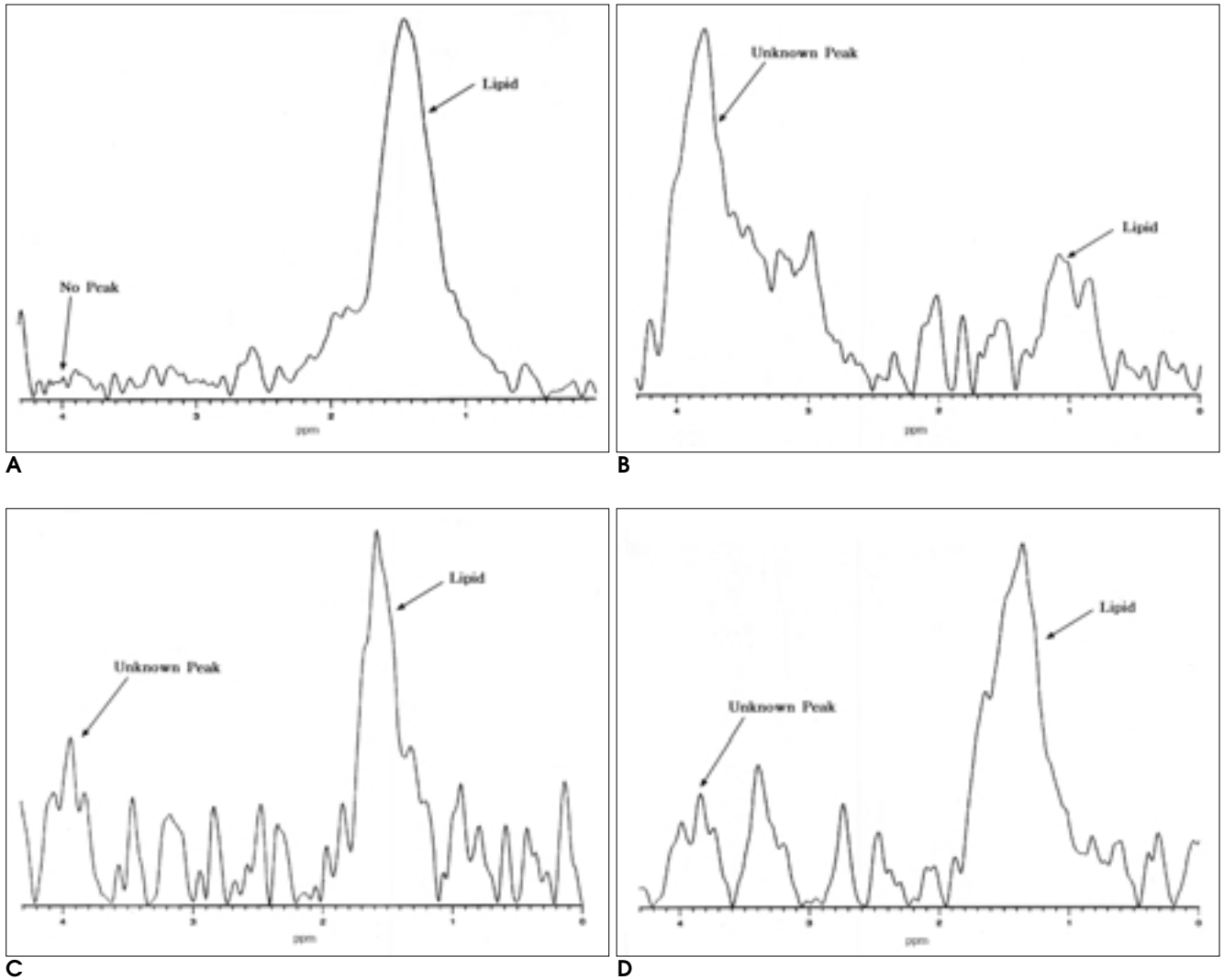
. 0.9 - 1.6 ppm

, + ,

, +

SPIO

: SPIO



**Fig. 2.** The changes of the spectral patterns of  $^1\text{H}$ -MRS of the rabbit liver after IV injection of SPIO; **A)** pre-injection state **B)** 15 minutes after SPIO injection **C)** 24 hours after SPIO injection **D)** 96 hours after SPIO injection. Note the relative size changes between lipid peak and unknown peak at 3.9-4.1 ppm on serial  $^1\text{H}$ -MRS.

ppm	가	0.9 - 1.6	57 ± 25	3+	15	62 ± 27	
		4	3+	가		4	
	24		3+		24		
가	4	80%	가	46 ± 19	2+	96	
. SPIO	3.9 - 4.1 ppm		3 ± 1	( 1+)			(Table
가							1, Fig. 3).
SPIO	15	1	2	4	24	96	
	1.10 ± 0.13,	1.86 ± 0.21,	1.80 ± 0.30,	1.76 ± 0.27,			
	1.74 ± 0.20,	0.07 ± 0.02,	0.03 ± 0.01	가			
	(p<0.05)	15	4				
가	(p<0.05)	24	4				
			(p<0.05)	(Table 1, Fig.			
2).							
	. SPIO						
가(	0) SPIO						





- the detection of focal hepatic lesions. *Radiology* 1995;196:481-488
11. Seneterre E, Taourel P, Bouvier Y, et al. Detection of hepatic metastases: ferumoxide-enhanced MR imaging versus unenhanced MR imaging and CT during arterial portography. *Radiology* 1996;200:785-792
  12. Vogl TJ, Hammerstingl R, schwarz W, et al. Superparamagnetic iron oxide-enhanced versus gadolinium-enhanced MR imaging for differential diagnosis of focal liver lesions. *Radiology* 1996;198:881-887
  13. Fretz CJ, Elizondo G, Weissleder R, et al. Superparamagnetic iron-oxide enhanced MR imaging: pulse sequence optimization for detection of liver cancer. *Radiology* 1989;172:393-397
  14. Marchal G, Hecke PV, Demaerel P, et al. Detection of liver metastases with superparamagnetic iron oxide in 15 patients: results of MR imaging at 1.5 T. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1989;152:771-775
  15. Yamamoto H, Yamashita Y, Yoshimatsu S, et al. Hepatocellular carcinoma in cirrhotic livers: detection with unenhanced and iron-oxide enhanced MR imaging. *Radiology* 1995;195:106-112
  16. Weissleder R, Stark DD, Engelstad BL, et al. Superparamagnetic iron oxide: pharmacokinetics and toxicity. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1989;152:167-173
  17. , , , . : 1999;40:77-81
  18. Stanka M, Rummeny E, Reimer P, et al. Characterization of chronic liver diseases by localized 1H-MR-STEAM spectroscopy. *Proceedings of the ISMRM*, Vancouver, Canada, 1997;1272

## Proton MR Spectroscopic Features According to Change of Hepatic Parenchymal Iron Content after SPIO Injection<sup>1</sup>

Chang Hae Suh, M.D., Soon Gu Cho, M.D., Myung Kwan Lim, M.D.,  
Mi Young Kim, M.D., Kyung Hee Lee, M.D., Hyung Jin Kim, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, Inha University College of Medicine

**Purpose:** To determine the effect of iron on proton MR spectra (<sup>1</sup>H-MRS) by evaluating changes in <sup>1</sup>H-MRS of the liver according to changes in hepatic parenchymal iron content.

**Materials and Methods:** We evaluated serial changes in <sup>1</sup>H-MRS of the liver after intravenous infusion of SPIO in 40 rabbits. These were divided into eight groups of five, and in each group, respectively, <sup>1</sup>H-MRS and T2WI MR images were acquired prior to SPIO infusion, just after infusion, and at 15 minutes and 1, 2, 4, 24 and 96 hours after infusion. MR spectra were evaluated with particular attention to the curve pattern observed at specific times after the infusion of SPIO, and the results were correlated with the signal intensity observed on T2WI images and the histologic grade of iron content of samples of resected liver parenchyma.

**Results:** As observed on T2WI, the mean signal intensity of rabbit liver in its pre-SPIO infusion state, just after infusion, at 15 minutes, and at 1, 2, 4, 24 and 96 hours after SPIO infusion was  $121.3 \pm 15.5$ ,  $41.5 \pm 12.7$ ,  $30.3 \pm 7.9$ ,  $31.3 \pm 3.5$ ,  $33.6 \pm 9.4$ ,  $45.5 \pm 10.9$ ,  $80.3 \pm 15.7$  and  $110.4 \pm 22.9$ , respectively ( $p < 0.05$ ). Mean standard deviation of the ratio of the area of the peak (3.9-4.1 ppm) / lipid peak (1.3 ppm) peak at each of the above times except for the pre-infusion state was  $1.10 \pm 0.13$ ,  $1.86 \pm 0.21$ ,  $1.80 \pm 0.30$ ,  $1.76 \pm 0.27$ ,  $1.74 \pm 0.20$ ,  $0.07 \pm 0.02$  and  $0.03 \pm 0.01$ , respectively ( $p < 0.05$ ). The hepatic parenchymal iron content increased rapidly from just after SPIO infusion, reaching its maximal level (as revealed by histologic specimens) at 15 minutes, sustaining this for up to 4 hours, and then decreasing gradually over periods of 24 and 96 hours. These results show that serial changes in patterns of MR spectra and the signal intensity seen on T2WI images correlate closely with changes in hepatic parenchymal iron content.

**Conclusion:** Elevated hepatic parenchymal iron content leads to increases in the relative intensity of unknown peaks at around 4.0 ppm and decreases in the relative intensity of lipid peaks.

**Index words :** Magnetic resonance(MR), spectroscopy  
Magnetic resonance(MR), contrast media  
Magnetic resonance(MR), experimental studies  
Liver, MR  
Liver, iron content

Address reprint requests to : Chang Hae Suh, M.D., Department of Radiology, Inha University Hospital,  
7-206, 3rd St., Shinheung-dong, Choong-gu, Incheon 400-711, Korea.  
Tel. 82-32-890-2769 Fax. 82-32-890-2743 E-mail: suhchae@netsgo.com