

1.5T

(Signa Horizon, General Electric Medical Systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

TORSO FMPSPGR (Fast Multiplanar Spoiled Gradient Echo) sequence (TR=125 ms, TE=1.8 & 4.2 ms, flip angle=90°) (in - phase, TR=125 ms, TE=4.2 ms) (opposed - phase, TR=125 ms, TE=1.8 ms)

(ROI)

Pearson's correlation coefficient
p 0.05

가

$D_{si} = \{(SI_i - SI_o) / SI_i\} \times 100$ 11.3 - 43.4% (26 ± 8.9%) (Table 1).

(SI_o) (D_{si})

가 21 (92%)

(Fig. 1).

(0.8 - 1.6 ppm) , 1 3.2 - 3.4 ppm

$$D_{si} = \{(SI_i - SI_o) / SI_i\} \times 100$$

, 3.9 - 4.1 ppm . R_{lipid} [0.8 - 1.6ppm / 0.10 - 0.97(0.66 ± 0.21)]

(Table 1).

Pearson's cor -

localized proton STEAM (STimulated Echo Acquisition Technique) sequence (TR=3000 ms, TE=30 ms, number of scans=128, one NEX) 1 - 8 cm³ single voxel

relation coefficient

(r=0.478, p=0.014) (Fig. 4).

(Fig. 2).

SUN SPARC 20

(SUN microsystems Inc., U.S.A.) Spectral

Analysis/General Electric (SA/GE)

0.8 - 1.6 ppm

(Dixon method)

(spin - echo)

, 2.0 - 2.4 ppm, 3.2 - 3.4 ppm, 3.9 - 4.1 ppm, 5.2 - 5.4 ppm

(standard spin - echo T1 - weighted image)

(spin - echo T1 - weighted image with fat and water signal at opposite phase at the TE)

(A_{sum})

(A_{lipid})

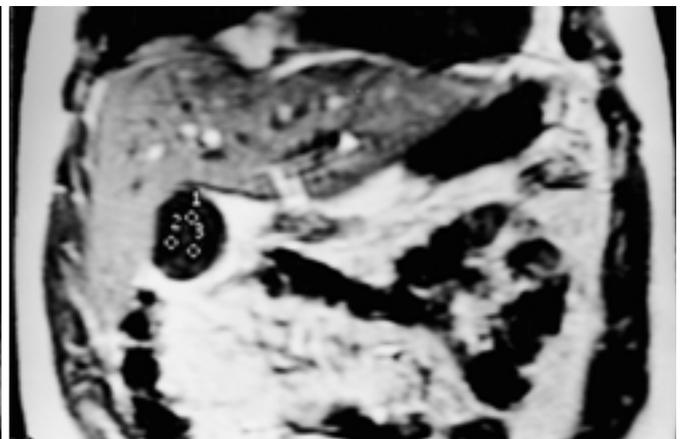
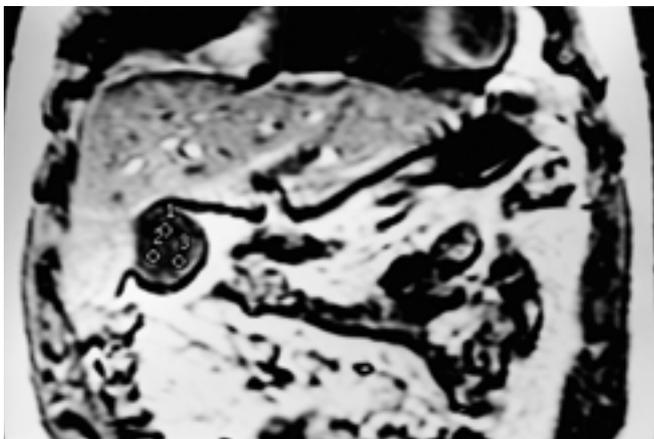
(Fig. 3).

3).

(18 - 22).

$$R_{lipid} \text{ (relative lipid peak ratio)} = A_{lipid} / A_{sum}$$

(gradient - echo)



A **Fig. 1. A.** Three ROI located in center of gallbladder cavity to measure signal intensity on in-phase Fast Multiplanar Spoiled Gradient Echo images.
B. Three ROI located in center of gallbladder cavity to measure signal intensity on opposed-phase Fast Multiplanar Spoiled Gradient Echo images.

TE
가
가 가 . TE가
(chemical shift) 180°
TE
. 1.5T TE가 2.1,
6.3, 10.5 msec , 4.2, 8.4, 12.6 msec
T2* 가 TE TE
TE (23).
가 가 가
가
FMPSPGR
가

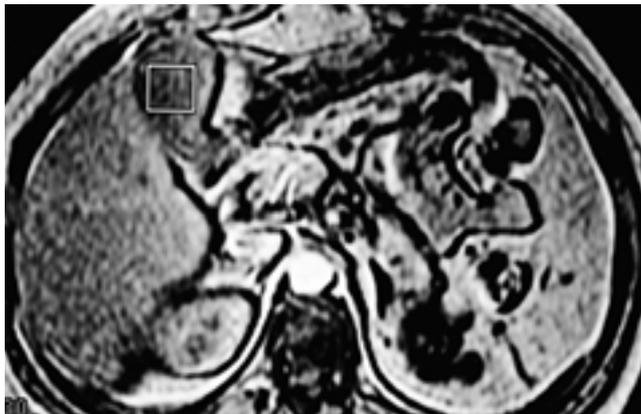


Fig. 2. Localization of 1 - 8 cm³ sized ROI voxel in center of gallbladder to perform ¹H MR spectroscopy.

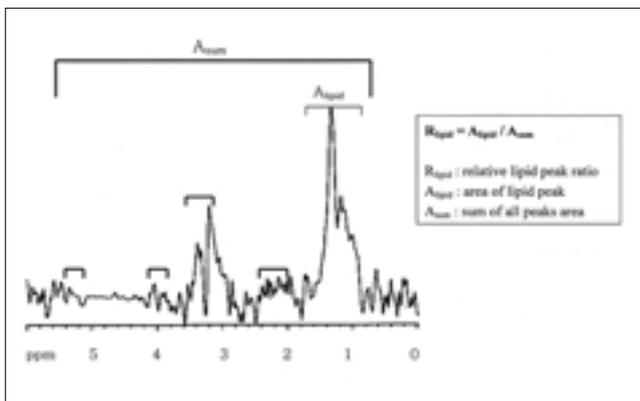


Fig. 3. Measurement of relative lipid peak ratio from ¹H MR spectroscopy of normal gallbladder bile.

11.3 - 43.4% (26.0,

Table 1. Signal Intensity Difference on In- and Opposed-phase Gradient Echo Imaging and Relative Lipid Peak Area Ratio on ¹H MR Spectroscopy of 26 Normal Gallbladder Bile

	Sex	Age	D _{si}	R _{lipid}
1	F	32	33.9	0.60
2	F	28	11.4	0.63
3	M	30	26.4	0.54
4	F	59	13.6	0.46
5	M	30	43.4	0.87
6	M	55	35.2	0.97
7	M	29	30.3	0.79
8	M	30	21.6	0.57
9	M	32	28.1	0.61
10	M	64	11.3	0.10
11	M	30	27.9	0.73
12	M	44	12.1	0.37
13	M	27	27.6	0.79
14	M	41	28.1	0.88
15	M	41	31.9	0.94
16	F	39	25.1	0.82
17	F	32	11.3	0.50
18	M	30	22.3	0.59
19	M	43	29.6	0.81
20	M	25	38.2	0.51
21	F	21	28.1	0.34
22	M	31	30.5	0.88
23	M	30	17.5	0.89
24	M	26	34.3	0.69
25	F	26	20.4	0.87
26	M	33	35.5	0.61
mean			26.0	0.66
SD			8.9	0.21

D_{si}: signal intensity difference

R_{lipid}: relative lipid peak area ratio

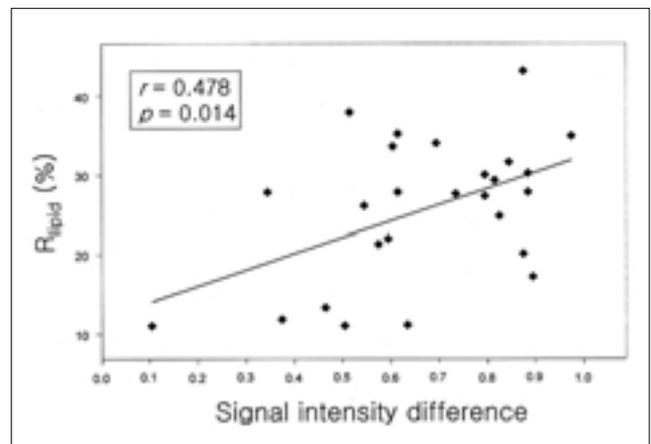


Fig. 4. Correlation between signal intensity differences on in- and opposed-phase Fast Multiplanar Spoiled Gradient Echo images and relative lipid peak ratio (R_{lipid}) of ¹H MR spectra of normal gallbladder bile.

8.9%) , , .
 , ,
 가 , ,
 , (26.0%) 가 , ,
 , 가 ,
 가 , 가
 , ,
 , (micellar) 가 가
 (vesicular) ,
 (24 - 27). Groen (24)
 (taurocholic acid), ,
 가
 가 (0.8 - 1.6 ppm)
 3.2 - 3.4 ppm 가 , 가 가
 , 2.0 - 2.4 ppm
 , 0.8 - 1.6 ppm 3.2 - 3.4 ppm
 가 가
 92% . 0.8 - 1.6 ppm 가
 ,
 가 가
 (R_{lipid} 0.34 - 0.87).
 90% 가
 , ,
 가 , 가
 (28),
 ,
 vitro) (in
 ,
 가

1. Henriksen O. MR Spectroscopy in clinical research. *Acta Radiol* 1994;35:96-116
2. Duijn JH, Matson GB, Maudsley AA, Hugg JW, Weiner MW. Human brain infarction: proton MR spectroscopy. *Radiology* 1992;183:711-718
3. Baker LL, Kucharczyk J, Sevick RJ, Mintorovitch J, Moseley ME. Recent advances in MR imaging/spectroscopy of cerebral ischemia. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1991;156:1133-1343
4. Sijens PE, van Dijk P, Oudkerk M. Correlation between choline level and Gd-DTPA enhancement in patients with brain metastasis of mammary carcinoma. *Magn Reson Med* 1994;32:549-555
5. Barany M, Spigos DG, Mok E, Venkatasubramanian PN, Wilbur AC, Langer BG. High resolution proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy of human brain and liver. *Magn Reson Imaging* 1987;5: 393-398
6. Doyle FH, Pennock JM, Banks LM, et al. Nuclear magnetic resonance imaging of the liver: initial experience. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1982;138:193-200
7. Ling M, Braner M. Ethanol-induced fatty liver in the rat examined by in vivo 1H chemical shift selective magnetic resonance imaging and localized spectroscopic methods. *Magn Reson Imaging* 1992;10: 663-677
8. , , , . : 1999;40:77-81
9. , , , . : 2000;42:771-774
10. Dixon WT. Simple proton spectroscopic imaging. *Radiology* 1984;153:189-194
11. Levenson H, Greensite F, Hoefs J, et al. Fatty infiltration of the liver: quantification with phase-contrast MR imaging at 1.5 T vs biopsy. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1991;156:307-312
12. Rosen BR, Carter EA, Pykett IL, Buchbinder BR, Brady TJ. Proton Chemical shifting imaging: an evaluation of its clinical potential using an in vivo fatty liver model. *Radiology* 1985;154:469-472
13. Carey MJ, Duane WC. *Enterohepatic circulation*. In Arias IM et al; *The liver, biology, and pathophysiology*, ed 3, New York 1993. Raven Press
14. Cahalane MJ, Neubrand MW, Carey MC. Physical chemical pathogenesis of pigment gall stones. *Semi Liver Dis* 1988;8:317-328
15. Braghetto I, Antezana C, Hurtado C, Csendes A. Triglyceride and cholesterol content in bile, blood, and gallbladder wall. *Am J Surg*

- 1988;156:26-28
16. Antsaklis G, Lewin MR, Sutor DJ, Cowie AG, Clark CG. Gallbladder function, cholesterol stones, and bile composition. *Gut* 1975;16:937-942
 17. Northfield TC, Hofmann AF. Relationship to bile acid pool size and cholesterol saturation of bile in gall stone and control subjects. *Gut* 1975;16:1-11
 18. Buxton RB, Wismer GL, Brady TJ, Rosen BR. Quantitative proton chemical shifting imaging. *Magn Reson Med* 1986;3:881-900
 19. Mitchell DG, Kim I, Chang TS, et al. Fatty liver: chemical shift phase-difference and suppression magnetic resonance imaging techniques in animals, phantoms, and humans. *Invest Radiol* 1991;26:1041-1052
 20. Honjo K, Ricci C, Masutti F, et al. Detection of intrahepatic fat and its quantitative analysis with gradient echo MR imaging. *Jpn J Magn Reson Imaging Med* 1994;14:113-123
 21. Tsushima Y. Different lipid contents between aldosteron-producing and nonhyperfunctioning adrenocortical adenomas: in vivo measurement using chemical-shift magnetic resonance imaging. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1994;79:1759-1762
 22. Rosen BR, Fleming DM, Kushner DC, et al. Hematologic bone marrow disorders: quantitative chemical shift MR imaging. *Radiology* 1988;169:799-804
 23. Outwater EK, Blasbalg R, Siegelman ES, Vala M. Detection of lipid in abdominal tissues with opposed-phase gradient-echo images at 1.5T: techniques and diagnostic importance. *Radiographics* 1998;18:1465-1480
 24. Groen AK, Goldhoorn BG, Egbers PHM, Chamuleau RA, Tytgat GN, Bovee WM. Use of ¹H-NMR to determine the distribution of lecithin between the micellar and vesicular phase in model bile. *J Lipid Res* 1990;31:1315-1321
 25. Ellul JP, Murphy GM, Parkes HG, Slapa RI, Dowling RH. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy to determine the micellar cholesterol in human bile. *FEBS Lett* 1992;23;300(1):30-32
 26. Sequeira SS, Parkes HG, Ellul JP, Murphy GM. In vitro determination by ¹H-NMR studies that bile with shorter nucleation times contain cholesterol-enriched vesicles. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1995;1256:360-366
 27. de Graaf HP, Groen AK, Bovee WM. Analysis of micellar and vesicular lecithin and cholesterol in model bile using ¹H- and ³¹P-NMR MR. *MAGMA* 1995;3:67-75
 28. Ahlbwrg J, Custedt T, Einarsson K, Sjoval J. Molecular species of biliary phosphatidyl cholines in gallstone patients: the influence of treatment with cholic acid and chenodeoxy cholic acid. *J Lipid Res* 1981;22:404-409

Measurement of Lipid Content in Gallbladder Bile Using in- and opposed-phase MR Images and *in vivo* Proton MR Spectroscopy¹

Sun Jin Hur, M.D., Seok Hwan Shin, M.D.², Geum Nan Jee, M.D., Eun Joo Yun, M.D.,
Soon Gu Cho, M.D., Hyung Kil Kim, M.D.³, Young Soo Kim, M.D.³, Je Hong Woo, M.D.²,
Hyung-Jin Kim, M.D., Chang Hae Suh, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, Inha University, College of Medicine

²Department of Surgery, Inha University, College of Medicine

³Department of Medicine, Inha University, College of Medicine

Purpose: To evaluate the utility of signal intensity differences between in- and opposed-phase MRI and the lipid peak ratio in *in-vivo* proton MR spectroscopy of the gallbladder as diagnostic tools for measuring the lipid content of gallbladder bile.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-six normal volunteers underwent MR imaging (FMPSPGR) and *in-vivo* proton MR spectroscopy of the gallbladder. In all cases the results of liver function tests were normal, as were cholesterol levels, and ultrasonography of the gallbladder revealed nothing unusual. For MRI and MRS a 1.5T unit (Signa Horizon; GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) was used. In-phase and opposed-phase coronal-section MR images (FMPSPGR; TR=125 msec, TE=1.8, 4.2 msec) of the gallbladder were obtained, and differences in signal intensity thus determined. For proton MR spectroscopy of the gallbladder, a localized proton STEAM sequence was employed. A single voxel of 1 - 8 cm³ was placed at the center of the gallbladder cavity, peak areas at 0.8 - 1.6 ppm (lipid), 2.0 - 2.4 ppm, 3.2 - 3.4 ppm, 3.9 - 4.1 ppm, and 5.2 - 5.4 ppm were measured by proton MRS and the relative peak area ratios of peak 0.8 - 1.6 ppm/other peaks were calculated. The degree of correlation between signal intensity differences at MRI and the relative peak area ratio of lipid in proton MRS was estimated using the *p*-value and Pearson's correlation coefficient.

Results: Signal intensity differences ranged from 11.3 to 43.4% (mean, 26 ± 8.9%), and the range of lipid peak area ratio at MRS was 0.10 - 0.97 (mean, 0.66 ± 0.21). There was significant correlation between the two measured values (*p*=0.014, Pearson's correlation coefficient=0.478).

Conclusion: In normal cystic bile, signal intensity differences at in- and opposed-phase MRI and relative lipid peak area ratios at MRS varied, though both methods could be used diagnostically for measuring the lipid contents of body tissue.

Index words : Magnetic resonance (MR), spectroscopy
Magnetic resonance (MR), phase imaging
Gallbladder, MR

Address reprint requests to : Chang Hae Suh, M.D., Department of Radiology, Inha University Hospital,
7-206 3rd St., Shinheung-dong, Choong-gu, Incheon 400-103, Korea.
Tel. 82-32-890-3401 Fax. 82-32-890-2743 E-mail: suhchae@inha.ac.kr