

(inside - out probe) MR 가

T1, T2
(SNR: signal to noise ratio)

(inside - out probe) MR

(Anorectal anomaly)

50% 25%
(1).
(Levator ani - external sphincter muscle complex)

(2).

가 (3, 4),

(5) 가 가 7 mm, 6 cm 가

10 mm² 가 (match - ing), (decoupling) (Fig. 1).

1 mm
LLDDE(linear low density polyethyl- ene)
1.5T MR
(Signa Horizon 1.5T, GE Medical System, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.) 1.5 T

¹
²
2001 7 25 2001 11 27

^1H (proton) 63.87 MHz
 50 (1.5T signal loss
 impedance)

T1 (TR/TE; 500/9 - 14 msec, FOV; 12
 \times 12 cm, Slice thickness; 4 mm, Matrix size; 256 \times 256,
 Band width; 16kHz, 1 NEX) 3.5
 Kg, 3.8 Kg 2
 2 30
 1 cc/Kg/30
 min (motion artifact)

T1 (TR/TE; 500/14 msec, FOV;
 4 \times 4 cm, Slice thickness/ gap; 2/1 mm, Matrix size; 256 \times
 192, Band width; 16 kHz, 2 NEX), T2
 (TR/TE; 2500/ 80 msec, FOV; 4 \times 4 cm, Slice thick -
 ness/gap; 2/1 mm, Matrix size; 256 \times 192, Band width; 16
 kHz, 3 NEX), T1 (TR/TE; 500/14
 msec, FOV; 8 \times 8 cm, Slice thickness/gap; 2/1 mm, Matrix
 size; 256 \times 192, Band width; 16kHz, 2 NEX),
 T2 (TR/TE; 2500/80 msec, FOV; 8 \times 8 cm, Slice
 thickness/gap; 2/1 mm, Matrix size; 256 \times 192, Band width;
 16 kHz, 2 NEX)

가 MR (Fig.
 3) 가
 B1 가
 (Fig. 4)
 1.2 cm
 5 mm
 가
 5 mm
 가

가 가
 (Fig. 2) 가
 가 가
 가
 (azimuthal symmetry)

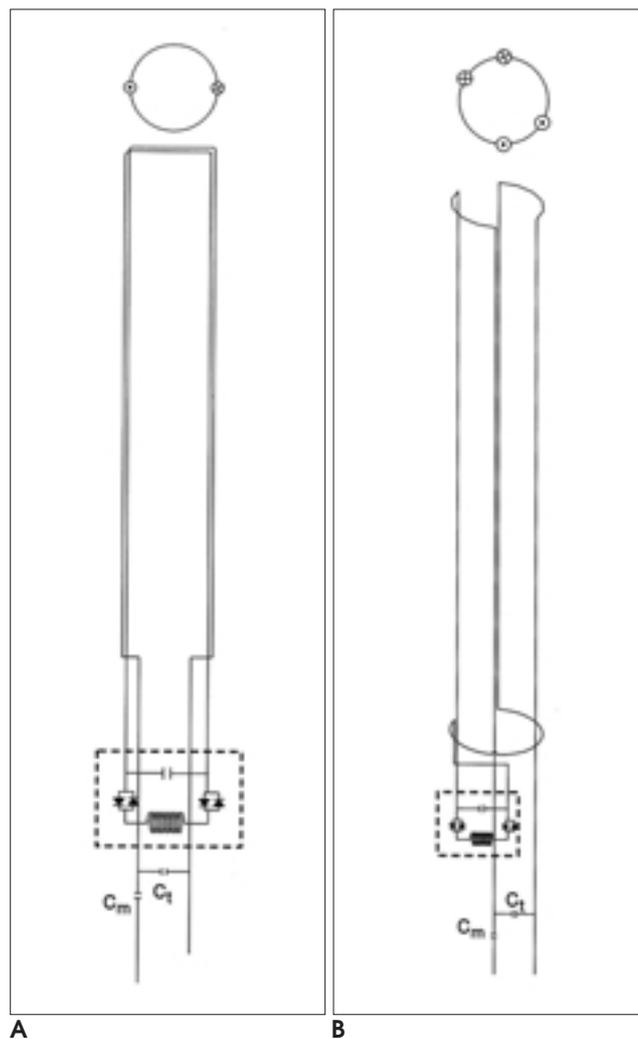


Fig. 1. Schema of two turn surface coil (A) and saddle coil (B)
 ct: tuning capacitor, cm: matching capacitor.

T1 (4 × 4 cm)

가 (3), 가 6)

가 , 10 (Fig.

T1 T2 (Fig.

가 , 가

가

mm 5).

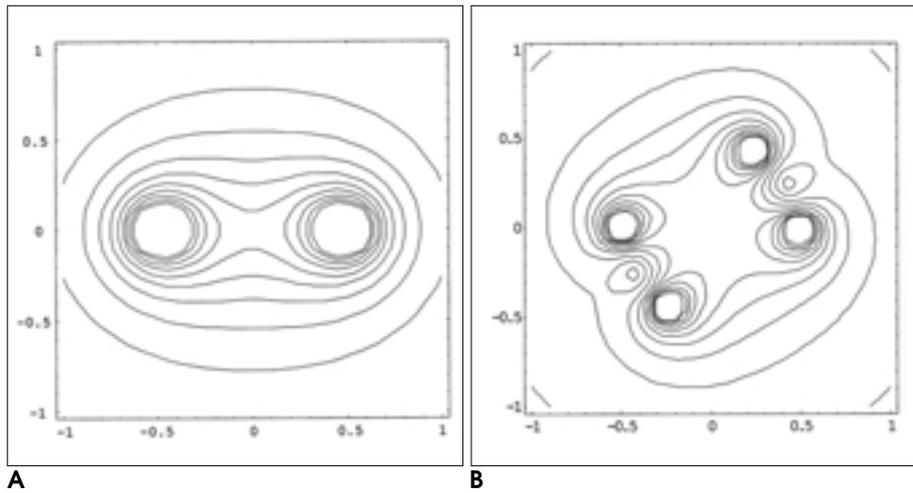


Fig. 2. Contour plot of magnetic field of surface coil (A) and saddle coil (B) and signal intensity profile on axial T1 weighted image of phantom using surface coil (C) and saddle coil (D). Solid lines of (A) and (B) represent the lines interlinking the points of the equivalent magnetic strength. Contour plots of two types of coils suggest that surface two turn coil show azimuthal symmetry in magnetic strength than saddle coil. Solid arrows of (C) and (D) represent artifacts probably from intrinsic magnetic field inhomogeneity.

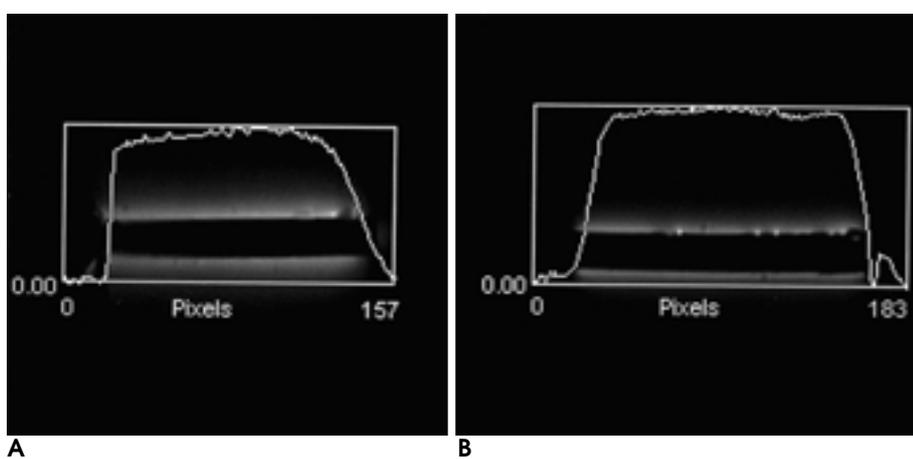
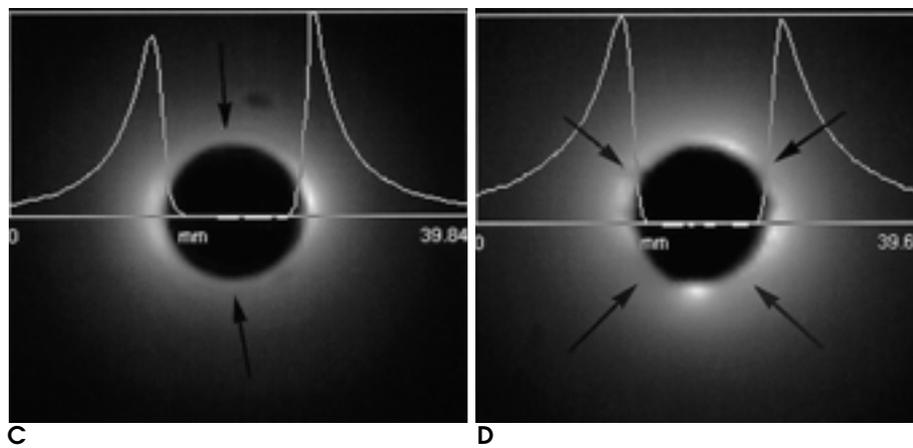
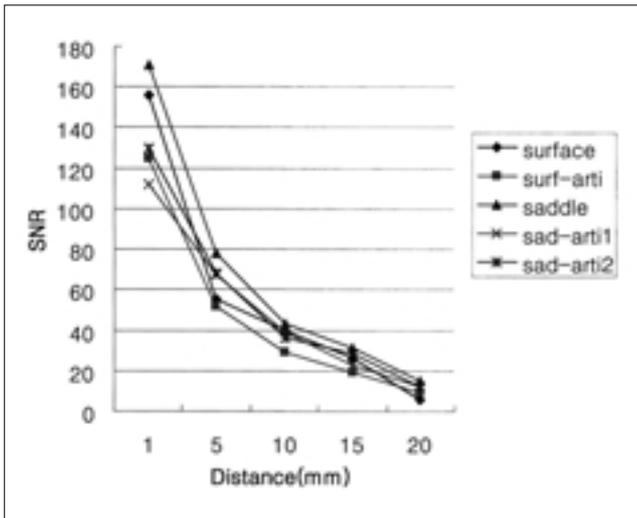


Fig. 3. Signal intensity profile on coronal T1 weighted image of phantom using surface coil (A) and saddle coil (B). Note both coils show relatively uniform signal intensity suggestive of homogenous magnetic field. Relatively low signal intensity in superior direction may be due to magnetic field produced by turning portion of coil at the end of coils.

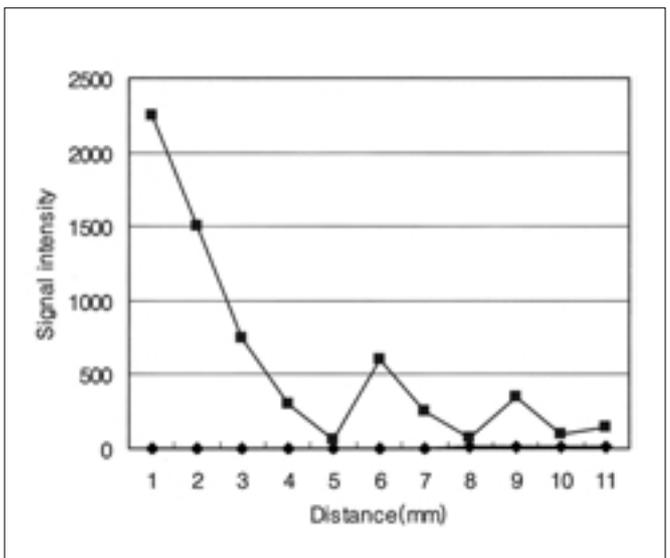
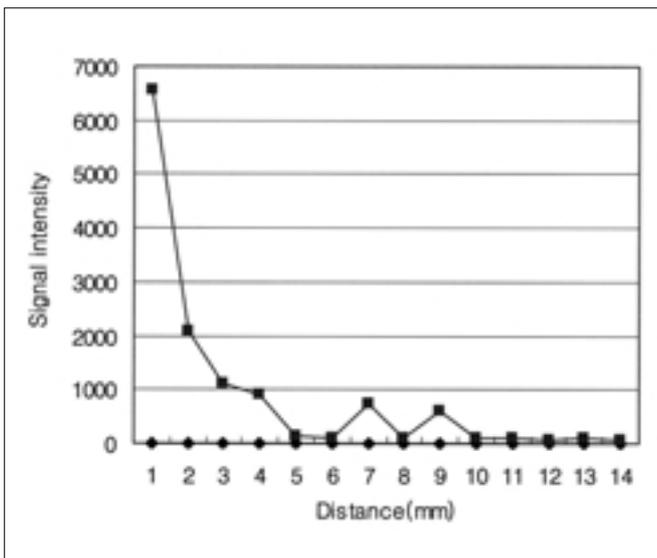
T1 T2
가
(nondependent portion)
T1
, T2
(Fig. 7)
T1
T2

가 MR
가
T1
(nondependent portion)
, T2



50% (1)
가
(neo-anus) (2, 3)
가
(6-8),
가
7 mm
6 cm , 7 mm 2
가 가 6 cm
(7).

(Fig. 4)



A **B**
Fig. 5. Change of signal intensity (SI) according to distance from coil surface on axial T1 weighted image of anorectum of the cat using surface coil (A) and saddle coil (B).

가

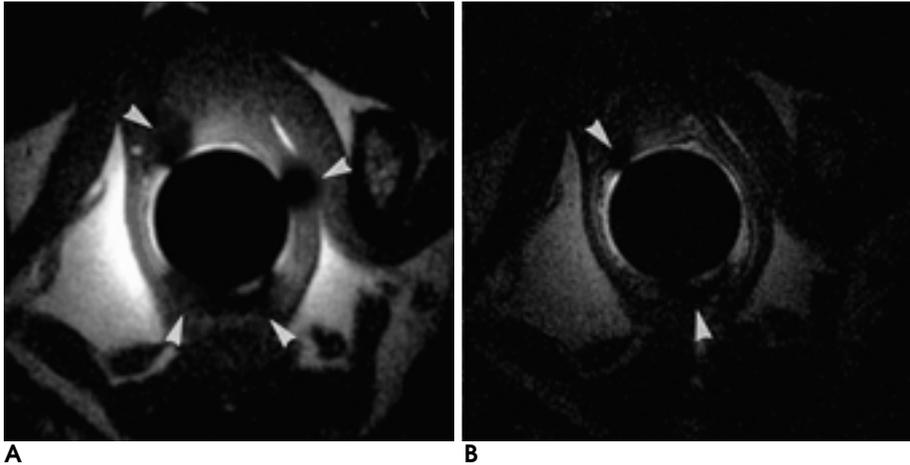


Fig. 6. T1 and T2 weighted axial (**A, B**) and coronal (**C, D**) images using saddle coil. On axial images (**A, B**), signal void artifacts (white arrowhead) probably from magnetic field inhomogeneity prohibit not only from demarcation between internal and external sphincter but also from whole delineation of anal sphincter muscle. Note that IS and ES are partially demarcated on non-dependent side (left side of image) at T1 weighted image, but not demarcated at T2 weighted image. Levator ani muscle (arrow) and anal sac (arrowhead) are well delineated at both the T1 and T2 weighted images.

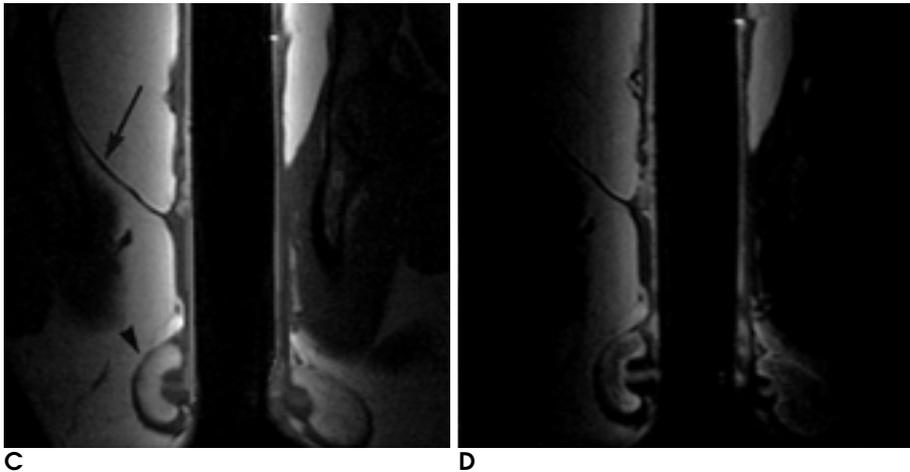
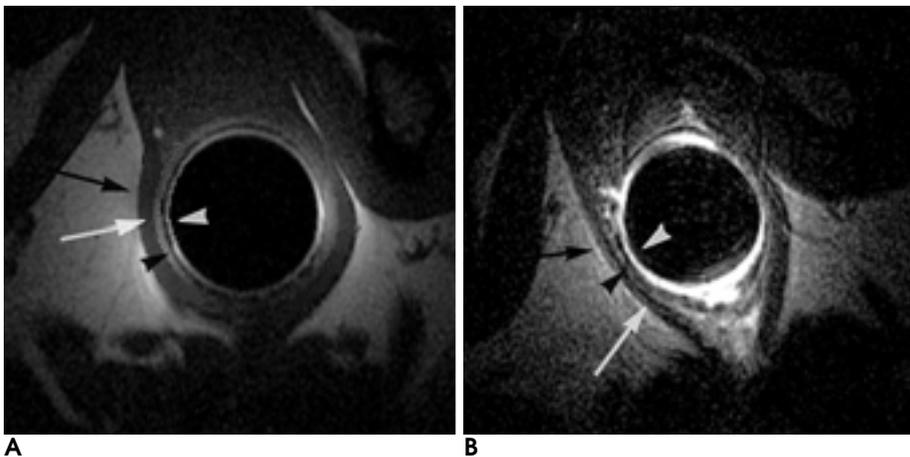


Fig. 7. Axial T1 (**A**) and T2 (**B**) weighted images of anorectum of the cat by using surface coil. Internal sphincter (white arrow) and external sphincter (black arrow) are well demarcated on T1 and T2 weighted images. Internal sphincter appears as intermediate signal intensity and external sphincter appears as low signal intensity on T1 weighted image. White arrowhead: mucosa, Black arrowhead: muscularis mucosa



: 가 MR

가

가

가

가

가

(9)

가

T1

가

가

가

7 mm

T1

, T2

. de Souza

T2

(6).

T1

T2

(6, 7).

T2

가

가

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Comparison of Surface and Saddle Endoanal Coil to Evaluate anal Sphincter in Infants and Young Children: Experimental Study Using Phantom and Cats¹

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Purpose: We designed an inside-out-type endoanal surface and saddle coil to evaluate the anal sphincter of young children who have difficulty in controlling defecation after the correction of anorectal malformation, and compared two coils using an imaging phantom and cats.

Materials and Methods: Using two coils, T1- and T2-weighted axial and coronal images of the phantom and of the anorectal region of cats were obtained, and the results were compared in terms of changes in signal intensity and SNR according to the distance from the coil's surface. We also compared the capability of the coils to delineate the internal and external anal sphincter of cat anorectum, both of which are important in the control of defecation.

Results: The saddle coil was slightly superior to the surface coil in terms of SNR, but inferior in terms of the signal intensity of the region of interest of the cat's anorectum. Moreover, artifacts of low signal intensity appeared in an azimuthal direction on axial images acquired using the saddle coil and prohibited delineation of the whole of the anal sphincter. In terms of image quality, the surface coil was therefore superior to the saddle coil.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that among inside-out-type endoanal coils, the surface coil may be superior to the saddle coil in MR imaging to evaluate the anal sphincter of young children.

Index words : Anus, imperforate

Anus, MR

Magnetic resonance (MR), coil arrays

Magnetic resonance (MR), in infants and children

Magnetic resonance (MR), surface coils

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