

Slab Maximum Intensity Projection

CT

: 1 1

.

CT 21 , slab maximum intensity projec-
tion (MIP) CT 1

(Fig. 1B). CT

CT 1.25 mm collimation, pitch
3, reconstruction interval 0.5 mm, 140 kV, 220 mA
10 mm thin slab MIP

(1).

가 가

(2).

가 (1 - 6) CT (3).

, slab MIP

CT

(Fig. 1C, D).

CT

(Fig. 1E).

(agitated)

가

21 가

가 10

2

가 92.7%

120

mmHg

X -

70% 가

15 - 35%

. Collimation 1.3 mm CT

(LightSpeed, GE Medical systems, Milwaukee, WI)

5 mm

(Fig. 1A). 99mTc - macroaggregated albumin (MAA)

가

8 - 20%

(1). 30 - 50%

. 2

(6).

가

가

X -

가

CT

2002 5 24

2002 7 26

: Slab Maximum Intensity Projection

CT

(1).

5 mm

35 가

form)

가

(plexi -

(4).

가

가 가

. Indocyanine green (ICG)

(4)

X -

가

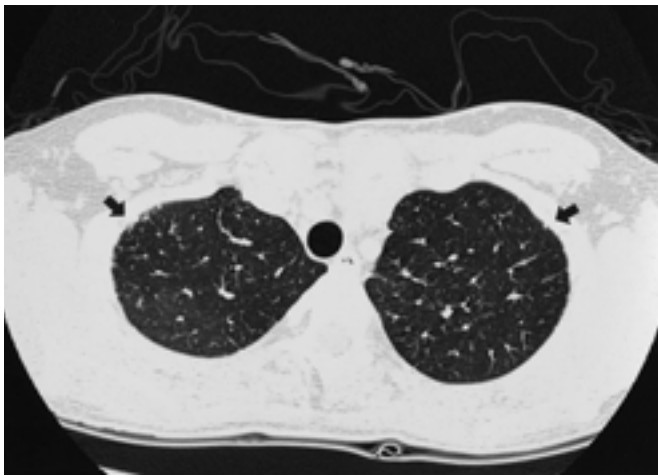
가

가

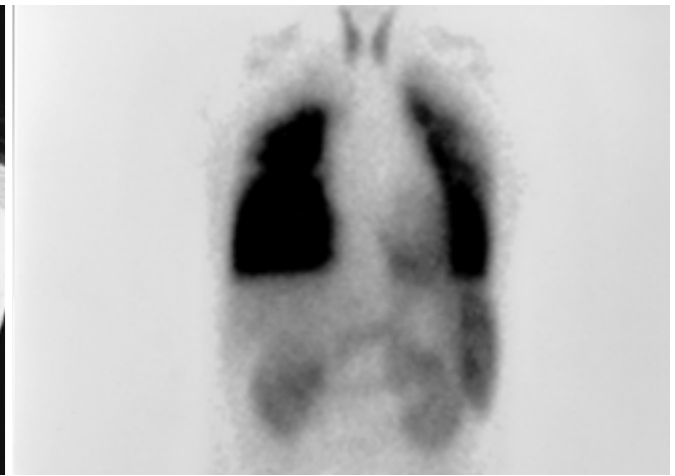
(6).

(4).

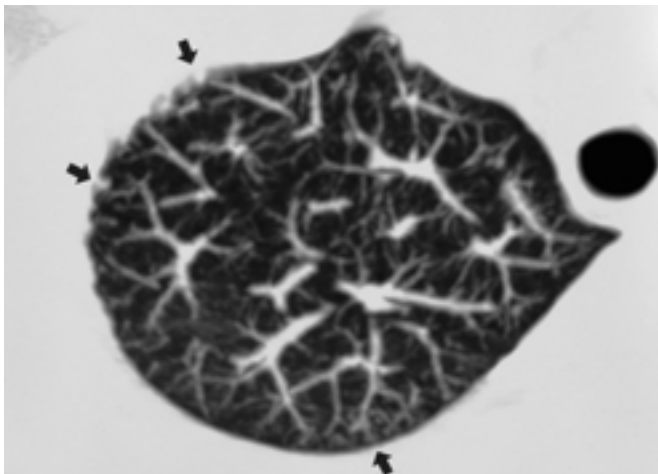
99mTc - MAA



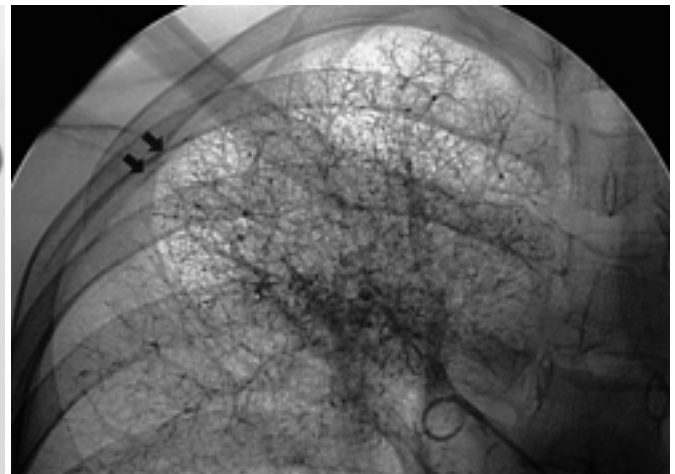
A



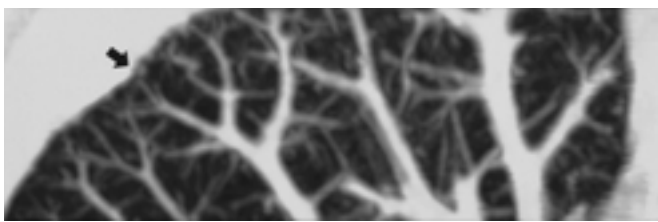
B



C



E



D

Fig. 1. 21-year-old man with diffuse pulmonary arteriovenous malformation.

A. Thin section CT scan demonstrates multiple small subpleural nodular lesions in both upper lobes (arrows).

B. 99mTc-MAA scan shows increased radiotracer uptake of both kidneys, indicating the presence of right to left shunt.

C, D. Axial and coronal CT scan using slab MIP technique show conspicuous small nodular lesions connected with peripheral pulmonary vessels in right upper lobe (arrows).

E. Pulmonary arteriography shows multiple small nodular stainings along the subpleural surface of right upper lobe (arrows).

(1). 2가

(8, 9).

가 가 (6).
CT가 CT
(1, 2, 4, 5)
가 CT 가
5 mm 가
가 가 MIP
voxel
95%
(7).
가 slab MIP
'slab'
(7).
MIP
(8).
sliding - thin - slab MIP (STS -
'slab' 가
(9).
CT CT
25%
(10). slab MIP STS - MIP

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Diffuse Telangiectatic Type of Pulmonary Arteriovenous Malformation Diagnosed with CT Scan using Slab Maximum Intensity Projection Technique: A Case Report¹

Byeong Seong Kang, M.D., Joon Beom Seo, M.D., In Sun Lee, M.D., Kyung-Hyun Do, M.D.,
Jin Seong Lee, M.D., Koun-Sik Song, M.D., Tae-Hwan Lim, M.D.

¹*Department of Radiology, Asan Medical Center*

Diffuse telangiectatic type of pulmonary arteriovenous malformation (AVM) is an uncommon disease entity in which numerous small arteriovenous connections occur throughout the lungs. It has rarely been confirmed by pulmonary angiography. We report a case of diffuse telangiectatic pulmonary AVM occurring in a patient with dyspnea and confirmed by CT using the slab maximum intensity projection (MIP) technique and conventional direct pulmonary angiography.

Index words : Arteriovenous malformation, pulmonary
Computed tomography (CT), maximum intensity projection

Address reprint requests to : Joon Beom Seo, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Asan Medical Center
388-1 Poongnap-Dong, Songpa-Ku, Seoul 138-736, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-3010-4400 Fax. 82-2-476-4719 E-mail: seojb@www.amc.seoul.kr