

Multidetector - row CT

가 Multidetector row CT(MDCT)
 CT : MDCT 45
 CT MDCT(Lightspeed Qx/I, GE Medical systems,
 Milwaukee) , (slice thickness) 2.5 mm,
 7.5 mm / rotation, pitch 3
 CT
 가
 : CT 가 A 45 38
 (84%) , B 40 (89%) 가 .
 (interobserver agreement) Kappa value가 0.73
 : MDCT CT
 , 가

(transcatheter hepatic arterial
 chemoembolizatoin, TACE)
 , 가 (1, 2, 7).
 CT 가
 1980 CT (1-7). MDCT
 , CT
 (1, 2, 4).
 Multidetector row CT (MDCT)가
 CT 가 3-7 가 , 5 TACE MDCT
 가 (4). 67
 (n=7), 가
 (n=10), 가
 가 (n=5)
 가 39 ,
 MDCT CT 45
 6 43-78 57.6
 CT MDCT (Lightspeed Qx/I, GE Medical
 systems, Milwaukee) . 3 ml 130 ml

2002 10 1 2003 2 7

(antecubital vein) 5F Yashiro (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)

SmartPrep CT

Hounsfield Unit (HU) 100 가

HU 3 (parameter) (slice thickness) 2.5 mm, 가 MDCT

7.5 mm / rotation, pitch 3 (hepatic dome) (superior mesenteric artery) CT 107가 Michels (8) , MDCT

70 1 가 Michels (8)

7.5 mm, 15 mm / rotation, pitch 3 (poor), 1

Advantage (fair), 2

Workstation (AW 4.0, GE Medical systems, Milwaukee) (good), 3

2.5 mm, 1 mm (excellent) 4 1 , 2 ,

(maximum intensity projection, MIP) 3 , 4

CT (interobserver agreement) kappa value 0.81 - 1.0 , 0.61 - 0.8 , 0.41 - 0.6 , 0.21 -

(transverse), (oblique coronal), CT (oblique sagittal) MIP CT (slab thickness) 15 mm, 10 mm 8 - 10 (celiac trunk) left lateral view right lateral view 10, 18 가 , 15 - 20mm 2 - 3 CT MIP CT 15 - 20 Advantx LCALT+ (GE Medical System, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) Multistar T.O.P (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

Table 1. Findings on Conventional Angiography Based on Michels Classification

Type	Michels anatomy	No. of Case (%)
I	Conventional anatomy	30(67)
II	Replaced left HA	6(13)
III	Replaced right HA	1(2)
IV	Replaced left HA and replaced right HA	0(0)
V	Accessory left HA	3(7)
VI	Accessory right HA	0(0)
VII	Accessory right and left HA	0(0)
VIII	Replaced right and accessory left HA or accessory right and replaced left HA	1(2)
IX	Entire hepatic trunk that arises from SMA	4(9)
X	Entire hepatic trunk that arise from left GA	0(0)

Note. GA: gastric artery, HA: hepatic artery, SMA: superior mesenteric artery



Fig. 1. Type I of Michels classification. Oblique coronal three-dimensional CT angiography (B) is similar to conventional angiography (A). Oblique coronal three-dimensional CT angiogram (B) shows common hepatic artery (arrow) arising from celiac axis. Lipiodol-uptake lesions are also shown (arrowheads). 3DCT angiogram (B) well demonstrates 3rd branches (arrowheads) of hepatic artery, and image quality of 3DCT is estimated as excellent degree. Conventional angiogram (A) shows common hepatic artery (arrow) arising from celiac axis.

Table 2. Correct Match of Hepatic Arterial Anatomy by 3DCT Angiography in Two Independent Readers

Type	No. of Case	Correct Match*	
		Reader A (%)	Reader B (%)
I	30	26	29
II	6	6	5
III	1	1	1
V	3	1	2
VIII	1	0	1
IX	4	4	2
Total	45	38 (84)	40 (89)

Note. * Kappa value: 0.73 (good)

0.4 , 0.2 (9).

Michels (8) 10가 Table
 가 I
 (Fig. 1).
 가 6 (13%), 가
 가 4 (9%) (Fig. 2).
 CT 가

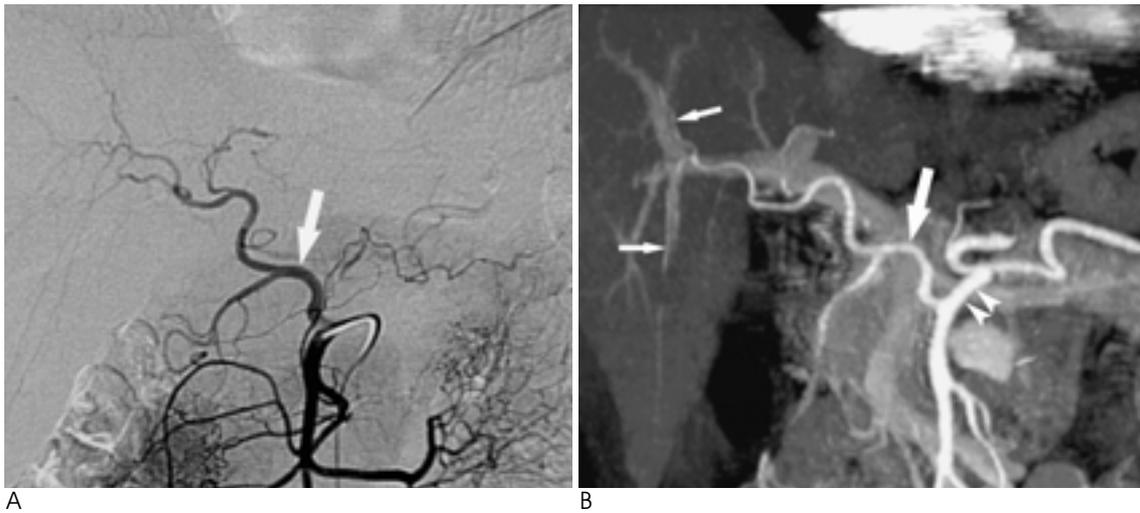


Fig. 2. Type IX of Michels classification. Oblique coronal three-dimensional CT angiogram (B) shows well common hepatic artery (arrow) arising from superior mesenteric artery (arrowheads). 3DCT angiogram (B) well demonstrates 3rd branches (small arrows) of hepatic artery, and image quality of 3DCT is estimated as excellent degree. Conventional angiogram (A) shows common hepatic artery (arrow) arising from superior mesenteric artery.

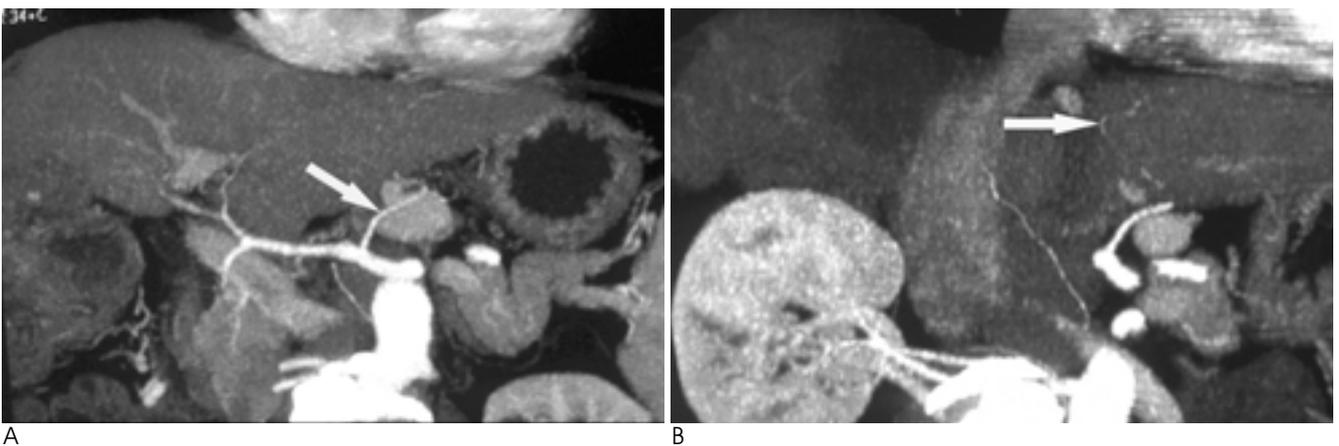


Fig. 3. Type I of Michels classification. Oblique coronal three-dimensional CT angiograms (A and B) show that faint and small branch (arrow) of left gastric artery passes overlying left hepatic lobe and left gastric artery mimics accessory left hepatic artery. Because reader A misread small branch of left gastric artery as accessory left hepatic artery, he misestimated hepatic arterial anatomy as type V. Image quality is estimated as fair degree, because 2nd and 3rd branches of hepatic artery is seen faintly in 3DCT.

A 45 38 (84%) , B 40 (89%) (Table 2). (interobserver agreement) kappa 0.73

I 4 2 V , 1 II IV (Fig. 3). V 2 I , VIII 1 III (Fig. 4). B I 1 VI , II 1 V , V 1 II , IX 2 IV (Fig. 5). CT A가 3.1 B 3.0 (Table 3).

TACE (10, 11). Michels (8)

Table 3. Image Quality of 3DCT Angiography in Two Readers

Image quality	Readers A	Readers B
Excellent	14	14
Good	20	18
Fair	10	11
Poor	1	2
Average (Mean ± SD)	3.1 ± 0.7	3.0 ± 0.9

Note. SD: standard deviation

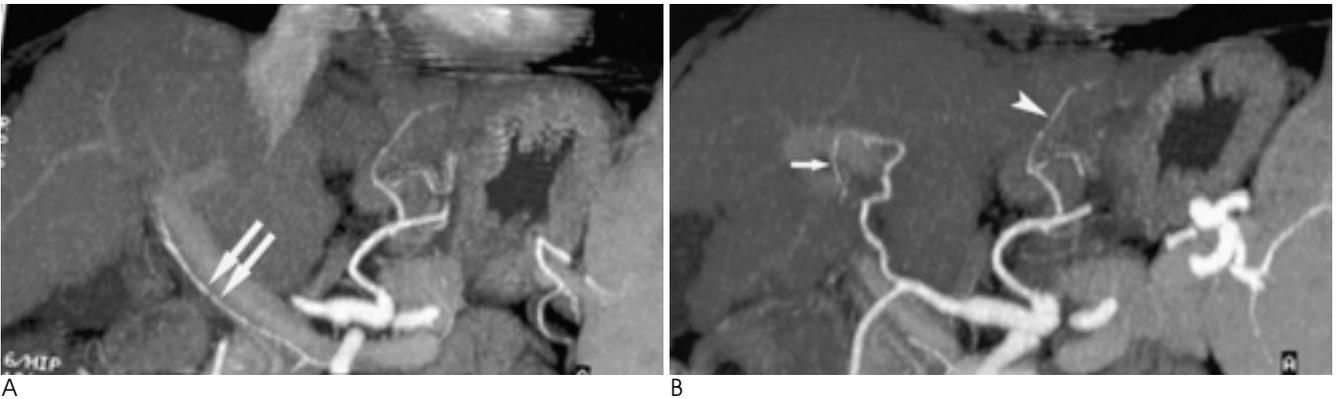


Fig. 4. Type VIII of Michels classification. Oblique coronal three-dimensional CT angiograms (A and B) show right hepatic artery (arrows) arising from superior mesenteric artery and accessory left hepatic artery (arrowhead) originating from left gastric artery. 3DCT angiogram (B) demonstrates 2nd branches (small arrow) of hepatic artery, and image quality of 3DCT is estimated as good degree. On conventional angiograms (C and D) hepatic arterial anatomy is type VIII. Because reader A misread accessory left hepatic artery as left gastric artery, he misestimated hepatic arterial anatomy as type III.



Fig. 5. Type II of Michels classification. Oblique coronal three-dimensional CT angiogram (A) shows replaced left hepatic artery (arrow) arising from left gastric artery. Conventional angiogram (B) shows replaced left hepatic artery (arrow) arising from left gastric artery. Because reader B misread replaced left hepatic artery as accessory left hepatic artery, he misestimated hepatic arterial anatomy as type V.

가 10%, 55% 가, 가 11%, 가 67%, 가 13%, MDCT, CT, (12, 16). 가, CT, (accessory left hepatic artery) type I type V 가, der - ing (VR), shaded - surface display (SSD), MIP (5, 8, 13 - 16). VR, CT, (operator - dependent) . SSD 가, (5, 13, 15, 16) MIP, CT, 31%, 가, 가, 6), MIP, (2, 3, 5, MIP, CT, (slab thickness) (5, 15, 16). MDCT, CT, 가, Takahashi (3) 96.7% MIP, CT, Nghiem (1) CT 91%, (interobserver agreement) 84% 89%, 가, SmartPrep 가, TACE (17). (operator - dependent)

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Multidetector-row CT Angiography of Hepatic Artery: Comparison with Conventional Angiography¹

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Purpose: To determine the usefulness of three-dimensional CT angiography using multidetector-row CT (MD-CT) for delineating the arterial anatomy of the liver.

Materials and Methods: Hepatic arterial three-dimensional CT angiography was performed using MDCT (Lightspeed Qx/I; GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.) in 45 patients with HCC undergoing conventional angiography for transcatheter hepatic arterial chemoembolization. The scanning parameters during the early arterial phase were 2.5 mm slice thickness, 7.5 mm rotation of table speed, and a pitch of 3. Images were obtained by one radiologist using maximum intensity projection from axial CT images obtained during the early arterial phase. Two radiologists blinded to the findings of conventional angiography independently evaluated the hepatic arterial anatomy and the quality of the images obtained.

Results: Compared with conventional angiography, reader A correctly evaluated the hepatic arterial anatomy depicted at three-dimensional CT angiography. Reader B's evaluation was correct in 40 of 45 patients. Interobserver agreement was good (kappa value, 0.73), and both readers assessed the quality of three-dimensional CT angiography as excellent.

Conclusion: Three-dimensional CT angiography using MDCT was accurate for delineating the arterial anatomy of the liver, and interobserver agreement was good. The modality may provide, prior to conventional angiography, valuable information regarding a patient's hepatic arterial anatomy.

Index words : Liver, CT
Liver, angiography
CT, three-dimensional

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