

1

(Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography, SPECT), (Positron Emission Tomography, PET), (Computed Tomography, CT) (Magnetic Resonance Imaging, MRI) . MRI

가 , 가 . 가 가 가 . 가 . MRI

90

MRI

MRI

MRI 가

가 MRI 가

가 . MRI

MRI

가

가

MRI 가

가 , 3

MRI

(4).

가

가 "black blood"

(1, 2)

(Fig. 1).

가 MRI (3).

가

가

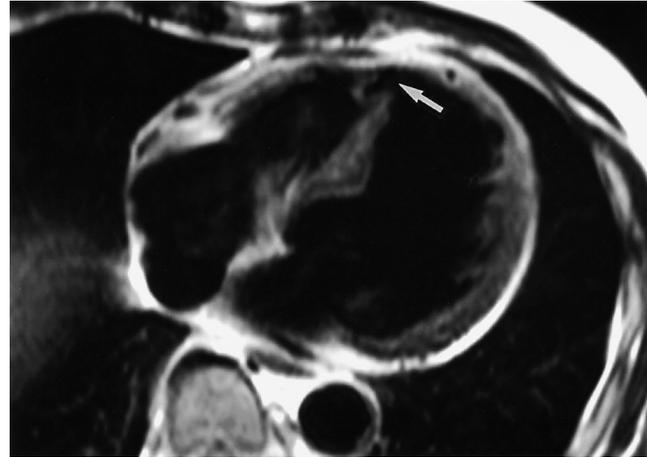


Fig. 1. 68-year-old man with acute myocardial infarction. Axial T1-weighted 'black-blood' image shows a defect in apical trabecular portion of ventricular septum suggesting ventricular septal rupture (arrow).

가 : Cine MRI (8-10).
 가 , 가 (Fig. 2).
 MRI (Dobutamine Stress MRI) 가 . 10 μ g/kg/min , 40 μ g/kg/min (5-7).
 가 (11). 10 μ g/kg/min 10 μ g/kg/min 가 40 μ g/kg/min 가 (polar map)
 MRI . PET 5.5 mm 가 가

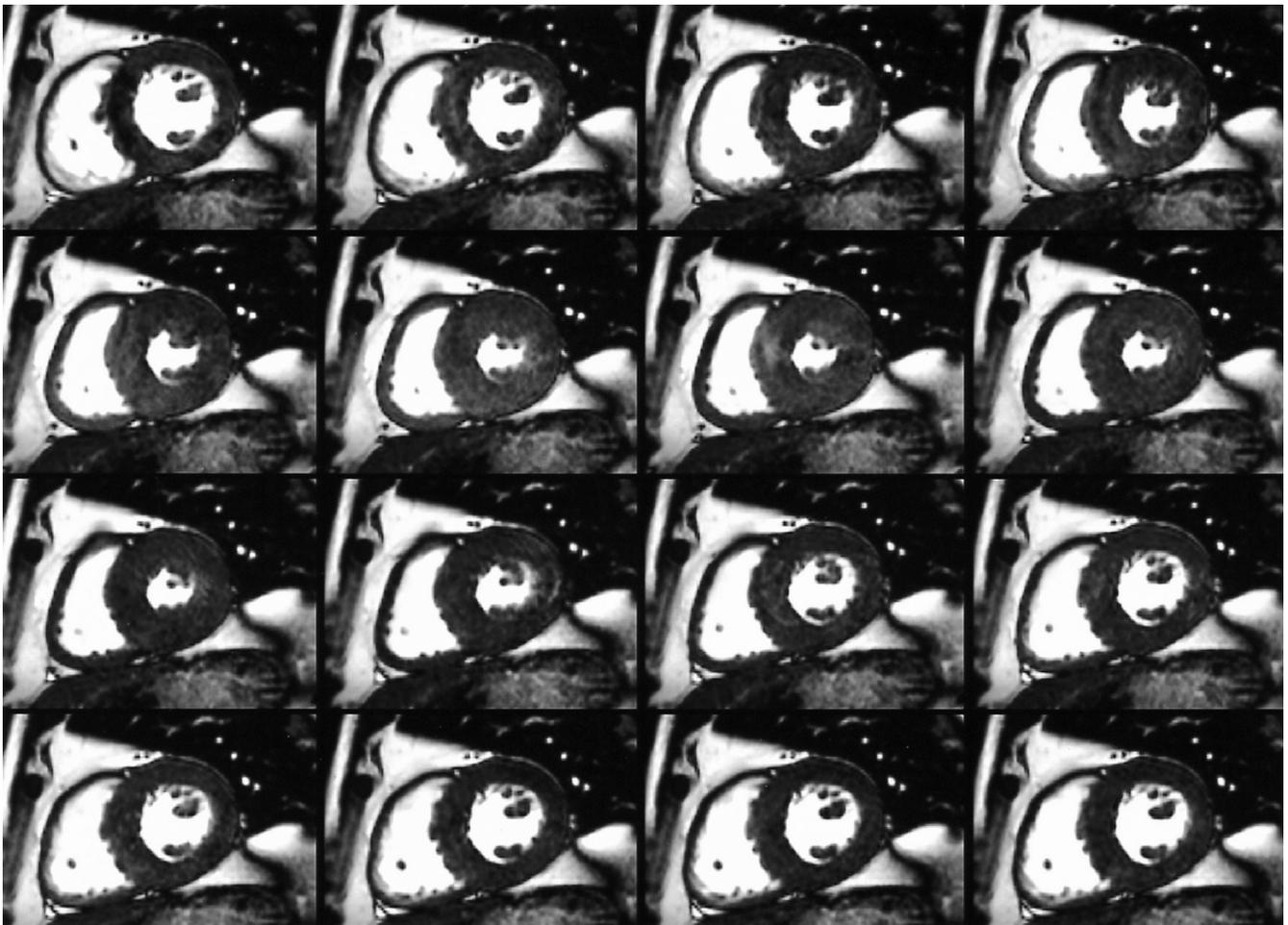


Fig. 2. 48-year-old man with chest pain and left ventricular hypertrophy. Cine MR images using fast gradient echo technique (TR/TE, 3.4/1.6 msec) at mid-ventricular level during one cardiac cycle show well-defined endocardial and epicardial borders and papillary muscles.

(12). MRI

가 , MRI (9, 11). 가 MRI (15).
 : Myocardial Tagging 가 (15).
 MRI (myocardial tagging)

(13). 가 MRI (Fig. 3) (16). 가
 가 가 MRI 가 가
 가 가 가 가 90%, 83%
 가 (14). (17). MRI 82%,
 : Perfusion MRI 88% (18). MRI
 85% 가 (19, 20). MRI

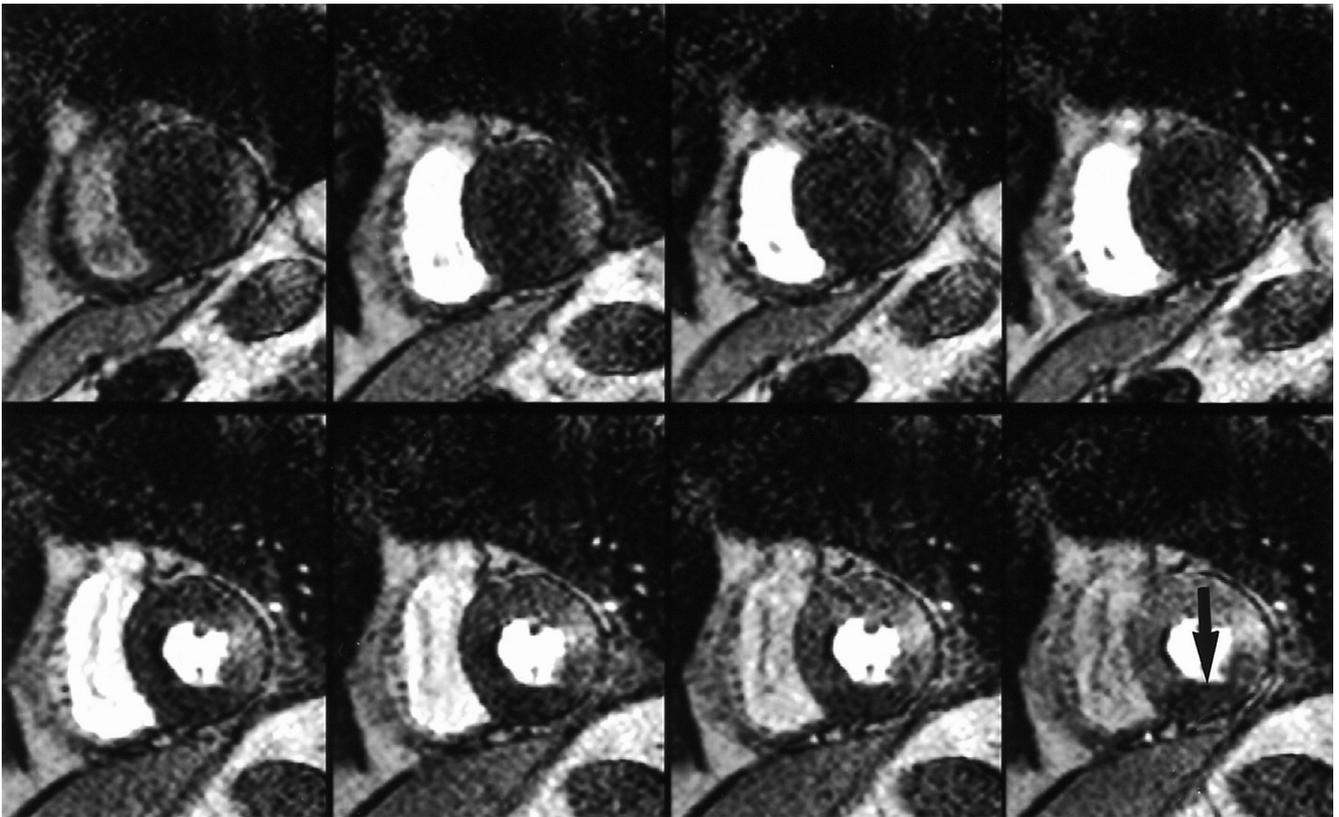


Fig. 3. 72-year-old man with acute myocardial infarction. Serial single-pass perfusion MR images using fast gradient echo technique (TR/TE, 2.7/1.1 msec) acquired at mid-ventricular level per each cardiac beat after dipyridamole stress show early hypoenhancement in inferior wall (arrow).

SPECT PET (21). MRI 600 가 .

(24-28). PET MRI MRI PET (29).

MRI 가 MRI가 % SPECT MRI 가 가 MRI (delayed hyper-enhancement) MRI SPECT MRI가 95%, SPECT가 28% MRI가 (30). MRI 가 MRI FDG- MRI 가 . (transmural extent of hyperenhancement,)가 MRI 89%, (24, 31). 가 MRI (23). 가 (24). (Fig. 4). (dysfunction) (Bright is dead) ” ()

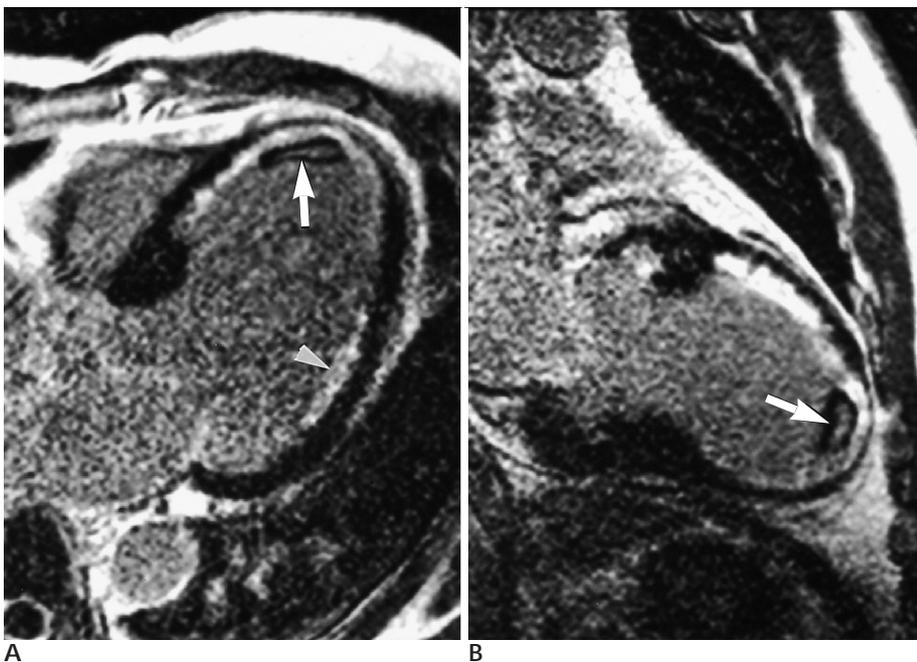


Fig. 4. 45-year-old man with acute myocardial infarction. Horizontal long-axis slice (A) and vertical long-axis slice (B) images using delayed enhancement technique (TR/TE, 5.3/1.7 msec) acquired at 10 minutes after administration of Gd-DTPA show near transmural enhancement at apex and mid-anterior wall and partial subendocardial enhancement at mid-septum, apical inferior and mid-lateral wall (arrowhead). Linear thrombus in the left ventricular cavity is noted along the aneurysmal segment (arrows).

- 1006-1015
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MR Imaging of Ischemic Heart Disease¹

Yang Min Kim, M.D.

¹*Department of Radiology, Sejong General Hospital*

MRI has achieved many technical advances in the spatial resolution, temporal resolution, contrast resolution, signal-to-noise ratio, and postprocessing technique. At one session of examination within a tolerable time, MRI can provide integrated information on coronary artery stenosis, systolic dysfunction, myocardial perfusion, and myocardial viability. Delayed enhancement study after contrast administration is highly reproducible and offers unique vision for myocardial viability in the patients with myocardial infarction. Cardiac MRI is very cost-effective and may be one-stop solution for the evaluation of ischemic heart disease.

Index words : Heart, ischemia
Heart, infarction
Heart, Magnetic Resonance (MR)
Coronary arteries, Magnetic Resonance (MR)

Address reprint requests to : Yang Min Kim, M.D., Department of Radiology, Sejong General Hospital
91-121 Sosa-dong, Sosa-gu, Pucheon, Kyunggi-do 422-711, Korea.
Tel. 82-32-340-1171 Fax. 82-32-340-1456 E-mail: ymkim@medimail.co.kr