

가 ,
.
가
가

가 .
가
MR

가 . MRI

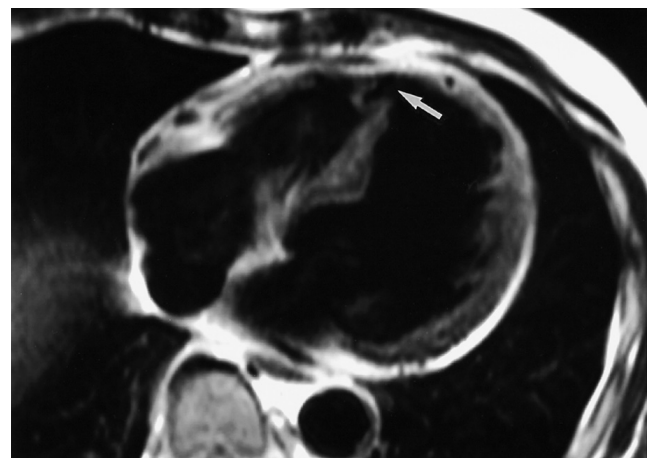
MRI
가

가 , 3

(4).

가 . 가

(Fig. 1).

가
가

1

2004 2 19 2004 3 9

(9, 11).
가
MRI
가
: Myocardial Tagging
(myocardial tagging)
가
MRI
가
가
가
(14).
: Perfusion MRI
85%
가

, MRI
가
가
(Fig. 3) (16).
가
가
가
(17). MRI
88%
(18). MRI
(19, 20). MRI

MRI
(15).
가
(16).
가
90%, 83%
82%,
가

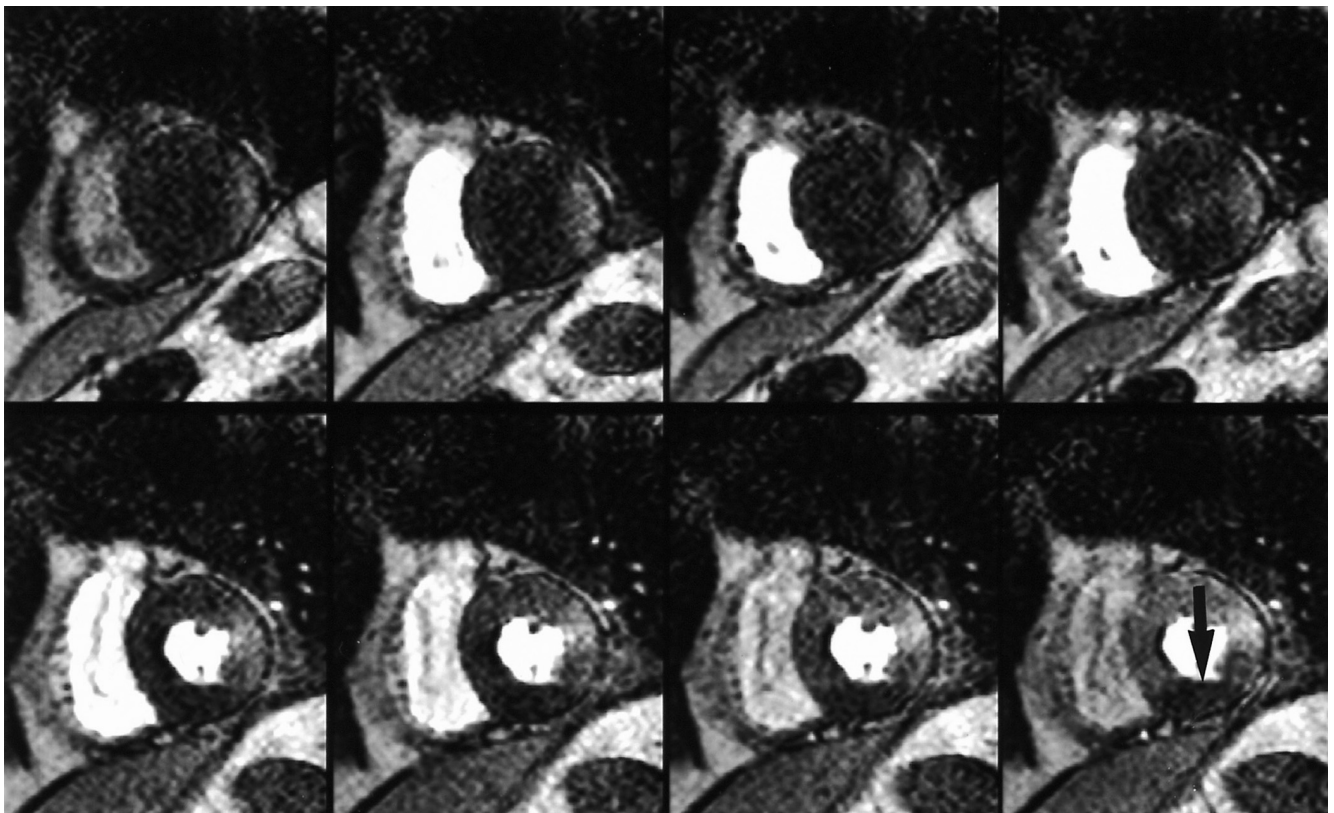


Fig. 3. 72-year-old man with acute myocardial infarction. Serial single-pass perfusion MR images using fast gradient echo technique (TR/TE, 2.7/1.1 msec) acquired at mid-ventricular level per each cardiac beat after dipyridamole stress show early hypoenhancement in inferior wall (arrow).

:

SPECT PET

(21).

600

가

MRI

:

가

(24 - 28). PET MRI

MRI

가

PET

(29).

MRI

가

. MRI

가

%

SPECT MRI

MRI가

가

가

가

MRI

SPECT

가

MRI

(delayed hyper -

,

MRI가 95%, SPECT가 28%

MRI가

enhancement)

(30).

MRI

MRI 가

MRI FDG -

MRI

PET

6 mm

가

1 mm

(transmural extent of hyperenhancement,

, MRI가

)가

(10, 22).

MRI

가

93%,

82%,

96%

89%,

(24, 31).

(23).

10 - 20

가

(24).

(Fig. 4).

(dysfunction)

(Bright is dead) "

()

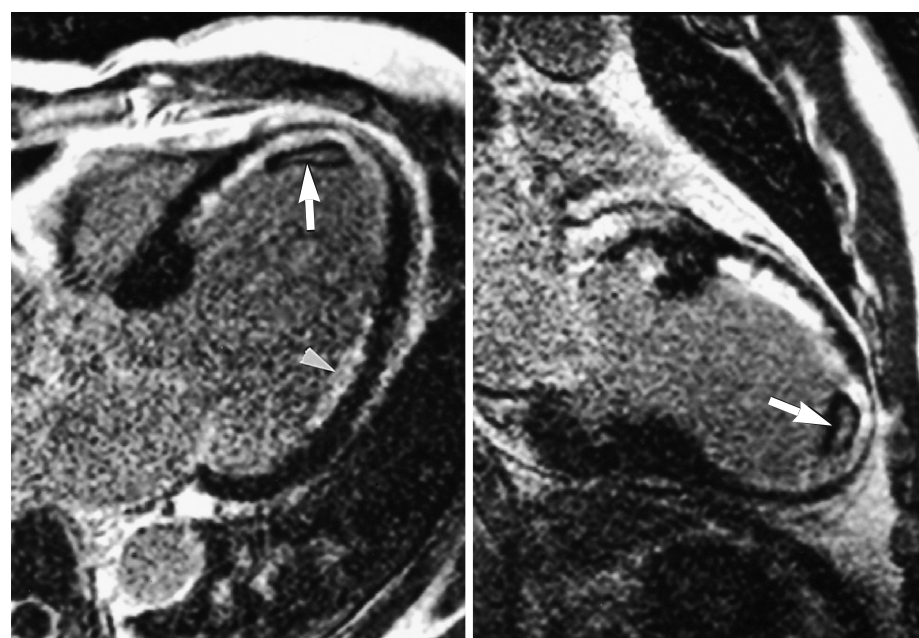


Fig. 4. 45-year-old man with acute myocardial infarction.

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).

A

B

- MR
- MRI 가 , , 가 MRI
- 109 MRI
- 84% 가 , 72% 3 100%, 85%, 87% , 100% (32).
- 가
- MRI
- (33). 가 (34),
- MRI : One-stop shopping
- MRI
- 가 97% 96% 가 가 (9).
- MRI 84% 85% (35).
- 1 (36).
- MRI
- 가
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MR Imaging of Ischemic Heart Disease¹

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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)

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