

## CT

1

. . . . 2 . 2

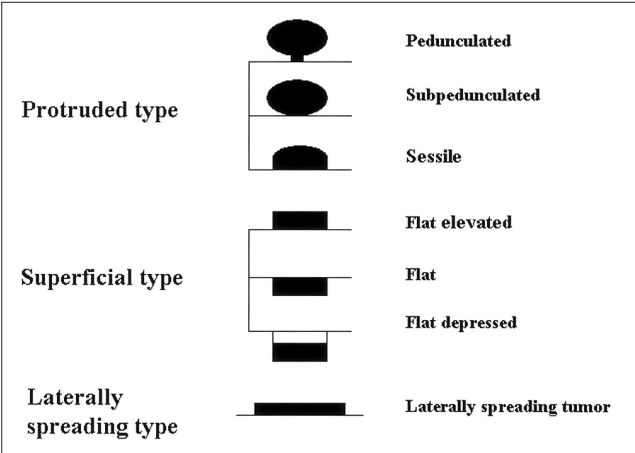
: CT  
가 . CT  
가 .  
: 34 CT  
가 .  
가 .  
CT  
: 75 49 CT  
65.3% 9 mm 52.1% (24/46), 10 mm 86.2% (25/ 29)  
가 .  
(sessile)  
, (pedunculated) 13 6 (stalk)  
가 .  
: CT 10 mm  
가 .

CT (CT colonography) CT  
CT (volumetric CT data) ,  
software 2 3 가 .  
(endoluminal image)  
,  
(1). CT  
, 2003 1 10  
CT  
가 34  
(conventional colonoscopy) CT 35 75 (  
59 ) 25:9 . CT  
(2 - 13). CT 1  
1 7 .  
가 (14 - 16), 45 ml phosphosoda (Fleet; Fleet  
(histologic grade) Pharmaceuticals, Lynchburg, Va, U.S.A.)  
(17 - 19). 1 - 2L  
. 16 channel CT (Somatom Sensation  
16; Siemens Medical Systems, Forchheim, Germany)

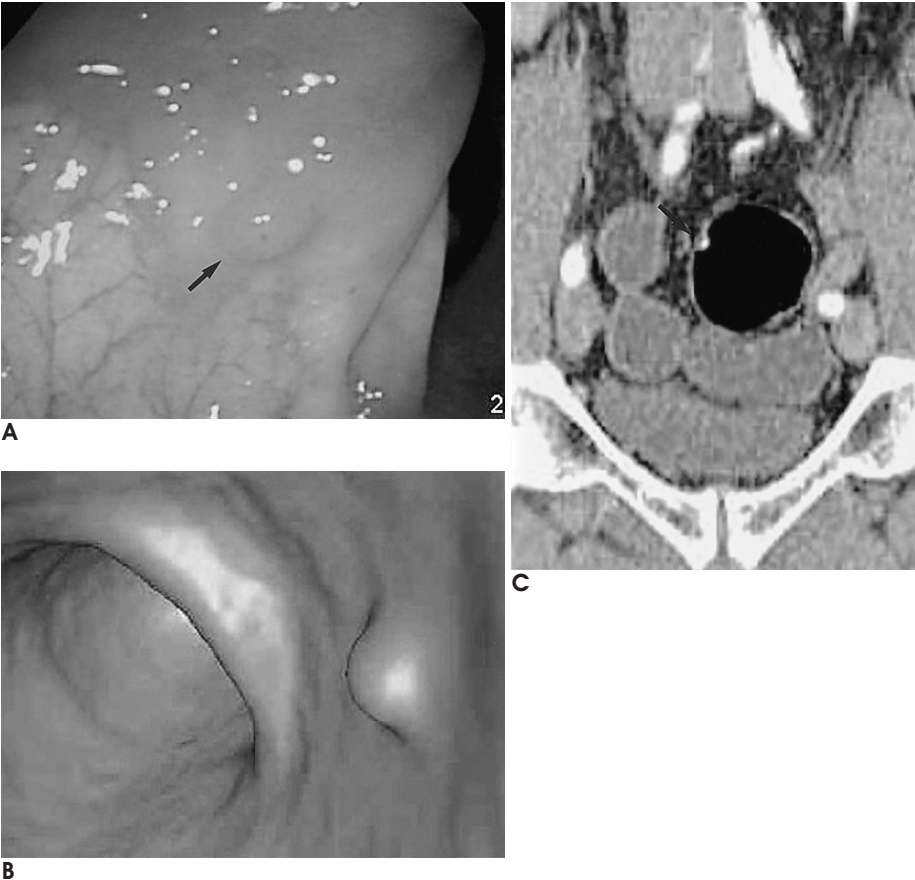
1

2

iohexol (Omnipaque 300; Nycomed, Cork, Ireland)  
 iopromid (Ultravist 300, Schering, Berlin, Germany)  
 3 cc 120 cc 50 가  
 (parameter)  
 24 mm/ (collimation) 5 mm, pitch  
 4.8, 120 mA, 120 kVp  
 workstation (Wizard, Siemens)



**Fig. 1.** Morphological classification of polyp by Kudo classification.



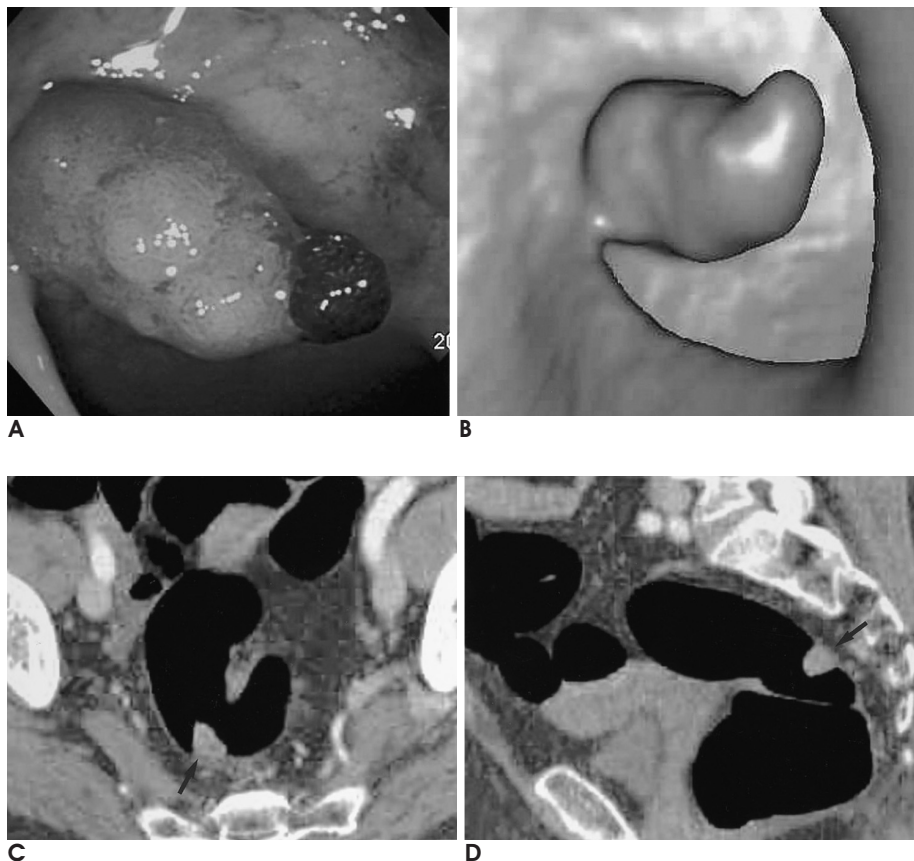
**Fig. 2.** Images in a 56-year-old man with 5-mm polyp in sigmoid colon.  
**A.** Colonoscopy shows a sessile polyp (arrow).  
**B.** Virtual colonoscopic image reveals the same lesion.  
**C.** Coronal reconstruction image confirms the polyp (arrow). This polyp was confirmed to tubular adenoma after polypectomy.

	Hounsfield Unit (HU)	가	24 (52.1%), 10 mm	29	25 (86.2%)
38	HU		. 9 mm		
HU	(ROI)		CT	45.7%,	98.1% , 10
			mm	86.2%, 100%	
			9 mm	87.5%	84.9%, 10 mm
Student t - test			100%, 97.7%	(Table 1).	
			75	60	(adenoma), 6
				, 8	(adenocarcinoma),
			1		60
			40 (66.7%)가 CT		
	34	75	9	(100%).	
	16	1 , 9	2 , 3	5	
	3 , 4 , 6		가	Table 2	
2	. 75	49 가 CT	CT		
	65.3%	(Fig. 2, 3).		(pedunculated type)	
	9 mm	46	20	13 가 CT	7

**Table 1.** Detection of Lesions on CT Colonography Compared with Colonoscopy

Size (mm)	CT Colonography	Colonoscopy	FP/FN*	Sens/Spec <sup>†</sup> (%)	PPV/NPV <sup>‡</sup> (%)
9	24	46	3/25	45.7/98.1	87.5/84.9
10	25	29	0/4	86.2/100	100/97.7

\*FP/FN = number of false-positive diagnoses/number of false-negative diagnoses

<sup>†</sup>Sens/Spec = sensitivity/specificity<sup>‡</sup>PPV/NPV = positive predictive value/negative predictive value**Fig. 3.** Images in a 64-year-old woman with a polypoid lesion in rectum.**A.** Colonoscopy shows a subpedunculated polyp.**B.** Virtual colonoscopic image reveals the same lesion with good morphological correlation.**C, D.** Coronal and sagittal reconstruction images show the polyp in rectum (arrow). This polyp was confirmed to adenocarcinoma after operation.

6 (stalk)  
(Fig. 4).  
34 가  
(sessile type)  
(25/34) 가 5 mm 16  
CT , 16  
(subpedunculated  
type) 14 13 가 CT  
(Table 3).  
44.73 ± 7.3 HU, 50.0 ± 17.8 HU  
가

CT  
**Table 3.** Morphologic Type and Concordancy of Lesions According to Kudo Classification

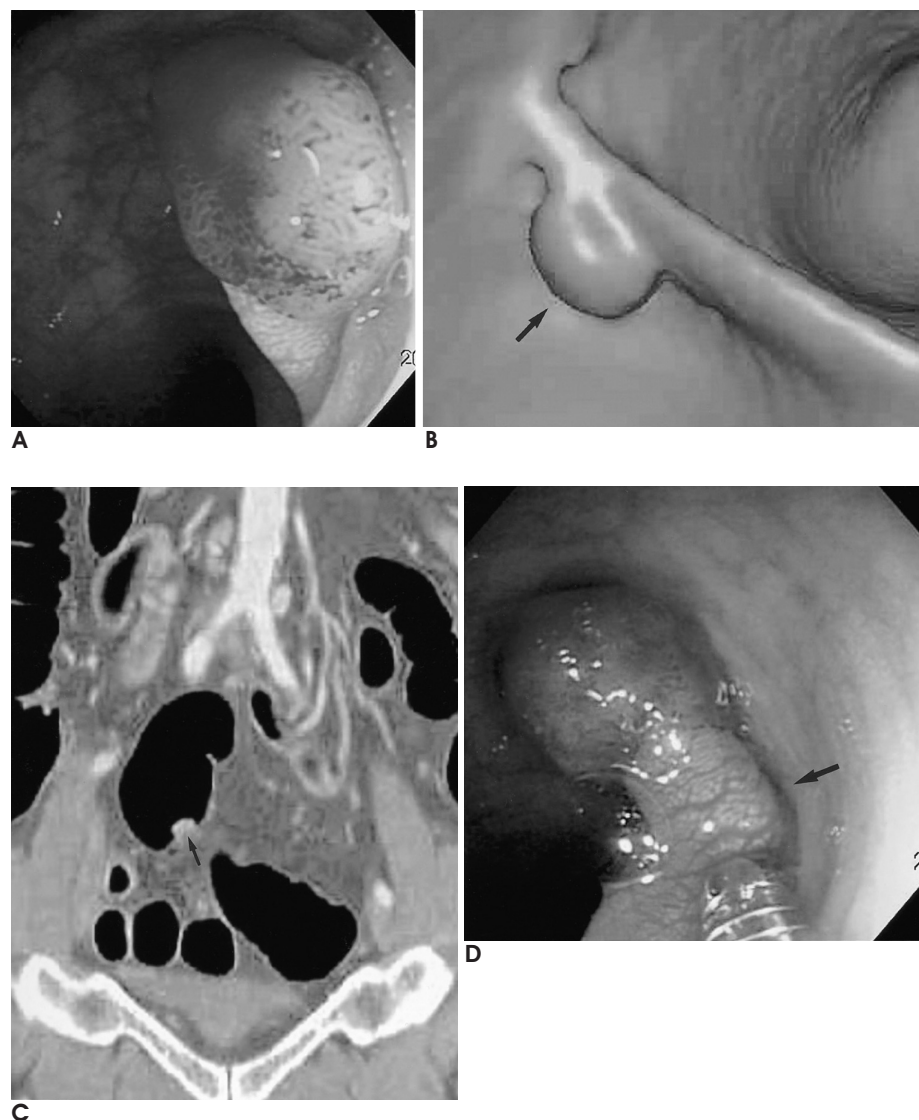
Colonoscopy	CT colonoscopy	
	Detection rate (%)	Concordant rate (%)
Pedunculated ( <i>n</i> = 20)	13 (65.0)	7/13 (53.8)
Subpedunculated ( <i>n</i> = 14)	13 (92.8)	13/13 (100)
Sessile ( <i>n</i> = 34)	22 (64.7)	16/22 (72.7)
Flat elevated ( <i>n</i> = 5)	5 (100)	5/5 (100)
LST* ( <i>n</i> = 1)	1 (100)	1/1 (100)
Ip + LST <sup>†</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 1)	1 (100)	1/1 (100)

\*LST = laterally spreading tumor

<sup>†</sup>Ip + LST = pedunculated polyp with laterally spreading tumor

**Table 2.** Detection Rate of Polypoid Lesions According to Segmental Location

Location	Cecum	Ascending colon	Transverse colon	Descending colon	Sigmoid colon	Rectum	Total
CT Colonography	1	5	4	2	21	16	49
Colonoscopy	3	11	6	6	27	22	75
Detection rate	33.3%	45.5%	66.7%	33.3%	77.8%	72.7%	65.3%



**Fig. 4.** Images in a 58-year-old man with a polyp in sigmoid colon.

**A.** Colonoscopy shows a polyp.

**B, C.** Virtual colonoscopic image and coronal reconstruction image show a sessile polyp in sigmoid colon (arrow). The stalk is not identified on any series of CT colonographic study.

**D.** In colonoscopic image with a different view, however, stalk (arrow) is clearly seen. This polyp was confirmed to tubular adenoma after polypectomy.

(p=0.659) (Table 4).

6 mm

(20 -

21).

CT

가

가 (20).

가

CT

10 mm

가 ,

90%

, 5 mm

10 mm

8 - 60%

가

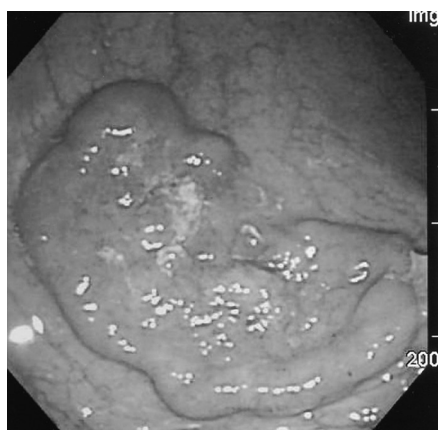
가

(2 - 4, 6, 9, 11, 12).

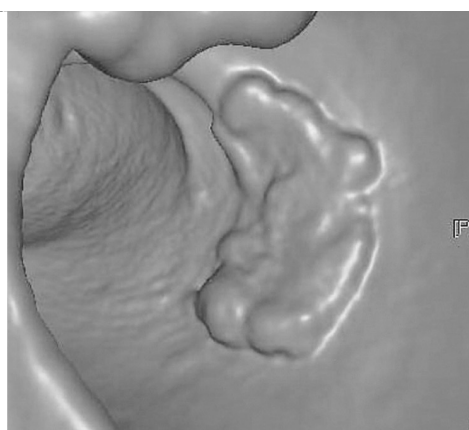
**Table 4.** Degree of Mean Enhancement According to Pathology

Benign	Mean Enhancement (HU)	44.73 ± 7.3
Inflammation (n = 2)	96.5	
Tubular adenoma (n = 9)	39.5	
Villotubular adenoma (n = 12)	26.0	
Villous adenoma (n = 1)	26.0	
Adenoma with dysplasia (n = 5)	83.3	
Malignant		50.0 ± 17.8
Adenocarcinoma (n = 8)	49.3	
Carcinoid (n = 1)	80.3	

p = 0.659



A



B

**Fig. 5.** Images in a 62-year-old man with a laterally spreading tumor in rectum.

**A.** Colonoscopy shows laterally spreading tumor.

**B.** Virtual colonoscopic image reveals the same lesion with good morphological correlation.

**C, D.** Coronal and sagittal reconstruction images show the lesion in rectum (arrow). Pathology confirmed villotubular adenoma with adenocarcinoma.



C



D

CT : CT

CT , CT , CT 가

가 가 . Oto (18) 15 21

가 CT 가

가 (22, 23). Stuart (22) 2.5 mm pitch 가

1.25 mm 50% pitch 6

pitch 3 30% (overlapping) CT

5 mm

5 mm, pitch 4.8 10 mm 가 가

86.2% 9 mm 가

52.1% . 5 mm 15.8% , 29 9

5 mm 가 .

. Stuart (22) 가

가

pitch , HU 가

. Lui (23) (region of interest, ROI)

1.25 mm/ 1 mm 5 mm/ 2 가 .

mm CT 50

1.25 mm/ 1 mm 가 20 - 30 50 - 80

, 15

1 15 3 가 (19).

2 mm/ 1 mm 34 CT 49

49 3 Lui 가 ,

CT

(pedunculated type)

가 . 13 6 가 CT . 49

(stalk) 38 가

, CT 11 ,

가

가 5 mm 가 CT

34 25 16 CT 3

가 (interhaustral fold) . 29

25 가 9 mm 16 가 5 mm

5 가

CT 가 가 .

가 10 mm - 40 mm

3 가 , 1 10 mm .

1 (villotubular) , CT

15 mm . Laterally spreading tumor 2 가 10 mm ,

2 CT ( ) .

25 mm, 37 mm (Fig. 5).

가

가

(24, 25).

(17 - 19). Sosna (19)

29

가

1. Johnson CD, Dachman AH. CT colonography: the next colon screening examination? *Radiology* 2000;216:331-341



2. Fenlon HM, Nunes DP, Schroy PC III, Barish MA, Clarke PD, Ferrucci JT. A comparison of virtual and conventional colonoscopy for the detection of colorectal polyps. *N Engl J Med* 1999;341:1496-1503
3. Hara AK, Johnson CD, Reed JE, Ahlquist DA, Nelson H, MacCarty RL, et al. Detection of colorectal polyps with CT colonography: initial assessment of sensitivity and specificity. *Radiology* 1997;205:59-65
4. Dachman AH, Kuniyoshi JK, Boyle CM, Samara Y, Hoffman KR, Rubin DT, et al. CT colonography with three-dimensional problem solving for detection of colonic polyps. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1998;171:989-995
5. Harvey CJ, Renfrew I, Taylor S, Gillams AR, Lees WR. Spiral CT pneumocolon: applications, status and limitations. *Eur Radiol* 2001;11:1612-1625
6. Yee J, Akerdar GA, Jung RK, Steinauer-Gebauer AM, Wall SD. Colorectal neoplasia: performance characteristics of CT colonography for detection in 300 patients. *Radiology* 2001;219:685-692
7. Luboldt W, Fletcher JG, Vogl TJ. Colonography: current status, research directions and challenges. *Eur Radiol* 2002;12:502-524
8. Bruzzi JF, Moss AC, Fenlon HM. Clinical results of virtual colonoscopy. *Eur Radiol* 2001;11:2188-2194
9. Royster AP, Fenlon HM, Clarke PD, Nunes DP, Ferrucci JT. CT colonoscopy of colorectal neoplasms: two-dimensional and three-dimensional virtual-reality techniques with colonoscopic correlation. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1997;169:1237-1242
10. Fenlon HM, Nunes DP, Clarke PD, Ferrucci JT. Colorectal neoplasm detection using virtual colonoscopy: a feasibility study. *Gut* 1998;43:806-811
11. Rex DK, Vining D, Kopecky KK. An initial experience with screening for colon polyps using spiral CT with and without CT colography(virtual colonoscopy). *Gastrointest Endosc* 1999;50:309-313
12. Macari M, Milano A, Lavelle M, Berman P, Megibow AJ. Comparison of time-efficient CT colonography with two- and three-dimensional colonic evaluation for detecting colorectal polyps. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2000;174:1543-1549
13. Hara AK, Johnson CD, MacCarty RL, Welch TJ, McCollough CH, Harmsen WS. CT colonography: single- versus multidetector row imaging. *Radiology* 2001;219:461-465
14. Amin Z, Boulos PB, Lees WR. Technical report: spiral CT pneumocolon for suspected colonic neoplasms. *Clin Radiol* 1996;51:56-61
15. Harvey CJ, Amin Z, Hare CMB, Gillams AR, Novelli MR, Boulos PB, et al. Helical CT pneumocolon to assess colonic tumors: radiologic-pathologic correlation. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1998;170:1439-1443
16. Morrin MM, Farrell RJ, Raptopoulos V, McGee JB, Bleday R, Kruskal JB. Role of virtual computed tomographic colonography in patients with colorectal cancers and obstructing colorectal lesions. *Dis Colon Rectum* 2000;43:303-311
17. Morrin MM, Farrell RJ, Kruskal JB, Reynolds K, McGee JB, Raptopoulos V. Utility of intravenously administered contrast material at CT colonography. *Radiology* 2000;217:765-771
18. Oto A, Gelebec V, Oguz BS, et al. CT attenuation of colorectal polypoid lesions: evaluation of contrast enhancement in CT colonography. *Eur Radiol* 2003;13:1657-1663
19. Sosna J, Morrin MM, Kruskal JB, Farrell RJ, Nasser I, Raptopoulos V. Colorectal neoplasms: role of intravenous contrast-enhanced CT colonography. *Radiology* 2003;228:152-156
20. Atkin WS. Single flexible sigmoidoscopy screening to prevent colorectal cancer: baseline findings of a UK multicentre randomized trial. *Lancet* 2002;359:1291-1300
21. Ferrucci JT. Colon cancer screening with virtual colonoscopy: promise, polyps, politics. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2001;177:975-988
22. Taylor SA, Halligan S, Bertram CI, Morgan PR, Talbot IC, Fry N, et al. Multi-detector row CT colonography: effect of collimation, pitch, and orientation on polyp detection in a human colectomy specimen. *Radiology* 2003;229:109-118
23. Lui YW, Macari M, Israel G, Bini EJ, Wang H, Babb J. CT colonography data interpretation: effect of different section thicknesses-preliminary observations. *Radiology* 2003;229:791-797
24. Pavlopoulos PM, Konstantinidou AE, Agapitos E, Kavantzias N, Nikolopoulou P, Davais P. A morphometric study of neovascularization in colorectal carcinoma. *Cancer* 1998;83:2067-2075
25. Bossi P, Viale G, Lee AK, Alfano R, Coggi G, Bosari S. Angiogenesis in colorectal tumors: microvessel quantitation in adenomas and carcinomas with clinicopathological correlations. *Cancer Res* 1995;55:5049-5053

## Efficacy of CT Colonography in the Detection of Colorectal Polypoid Lesions<sup>1</sup>

Yoon Kyung Kim, M.D., Ji Eun Lee, M.D., Jeong Kyung Lee, M.D., Seung Yon Baek, M.D.,  
Hyun Ju Song, M.D.<sup>2</sup>, Sung-Ae Jung, M.D.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, College of Medicine, Ewha Womans University

<sup>2</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Ewha Womans University

**Purpose:** We wished to compare CT colonography with conventional colonoscopy for the detection of colorectal polypoid lesions, and we wanted to evaluate the role of IV contrast-enhanced CT colonography for the differentiation between benign polypoid lesions and malignant polypoid lesions.

**Materials and Methods:** Thirty-four consecutive patients underwent CT colonography prior to conventional colonoscopy. Precontrast prone-position CT images and postcontrast supine position CT images were obtained and the virtual colonoscopic images were reconstructed. Axial, sagittal and coronal images with virtual colonoscopic images were prospectively interpreted for the presence, size and morphologic features of colorectal polypoid lesions, and then these findings were compared with the colonoscopic findings. The degree of enhancement of colorectal polypoid lesions was measured by subtracting the attenuation values obtained with precontrast and postcontrast CT images for the differentiation of benignity and malignancy of the colorectal polypoid lesions.

**Results:** Among 75 colorectal polypoid lesions identified on conventional colonoscopy, 49 neoplasms were found on CT colonography, and the overall detection rate was 65.3%. Detection rate of lesions smaller than 10 mm was 52.1% (24/46), and the detection rate for lesions equal to or larger than 10 mm was 86.2% (25/29). Morphologic features of the sessile type lesions on CT colonography were well correlated with those noted on colonoscopy, but the stalks were not identified in 6 of 13 polyps on CT colonography. There was no statistical correlation between benignity and malignancy and the degree of contrast enhancement on CT colonography.

**Conclusion:** CT colonography is a useful modality for the detection of colorectal polypoid lesions equal to or larger than 10mm, and it well demonstrates the morphologic features, except for the stalk of pedunculated polyps. However, CT colonography cannot differentiate benignity from malignancy.

**Index words :** Colon, polyps

Computed tomography (CT), colonography

Address reprint requests to : Seung Yon Baek, M.D., Department of Radiology, Ewha Womans University Mokdong Hospital  
911-1 Mokdong, Yangcheon-gu, Seoul 158-710, Korea.  
Tel. 82-2-2650-5173 Fax. 82-2-2650-5302 E-mail: bbaek@ewha.ac.kr