

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

CT (CT colonography) CT (volumetric CT data) CT
 software 2 3 가
 (endoluminal image)
 (1). CT
 , 2003 1 10
 CT 가 34
 (conventional colonoscopy) CT 35 75 (
 가 59) 25:9 . CT
 (2-13). CT 1
 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, Forcheim, Germany)

¹
²

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

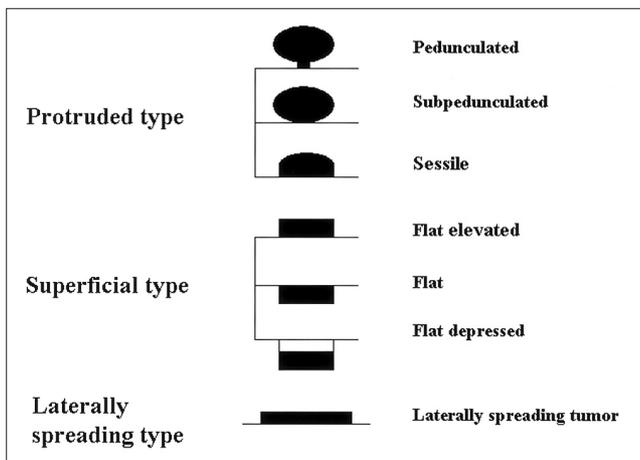


Fig. 1. Morphological classification of polyp by Kudo classification.

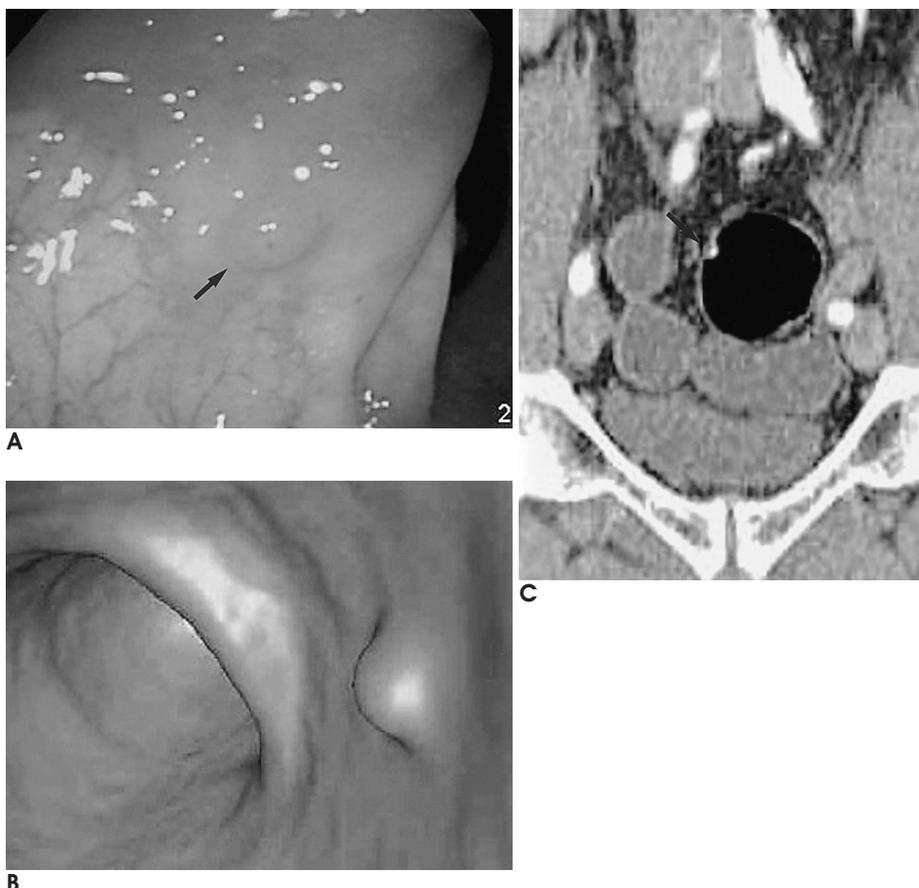


Fig. 2. Images in a 56-year-old man with 5-mm polyp in sigmoid colon.
A. Colonoscopy shows a sessile polyp (arrow).
B. Virtual colonoscopic image reveals the same lesion.
C. Coronal reconstruction image confirms the polyp (arrow). This polyp was confirmed to tubular adenoma after polypectomy.

Hounsfield Unit (HU) 가 24 (52.1%), 10 mm 29 25 (86.2%)
 HU 38 HU . 9 mm . 9 mm
 HU (ROI) CT 45.7%, 98.1% , 10
 mm 86.2%, 100% .
 Student t - test 9 mm 87.5% 84.9%, 10 mm
 100%, 97.7% (Table 1).
 75 60 (adenoma), 6
 , 8 (adenocarcinoma),
 1 (carcinoid) 60
 40 (66.7%)가 CT ,
 9 (100%).
 가 10 mm .
 Table 2 .
 2 . 75 49 가 CT
 65.3% (Fig. 2, 3).
 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 [†] (%) | PPV/NPV [‡] (%) |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|--------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 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

[†]Sens/Spec = sensitivity/specificity

[‡]PPV/NPV = positive predictive value/negative predictive value

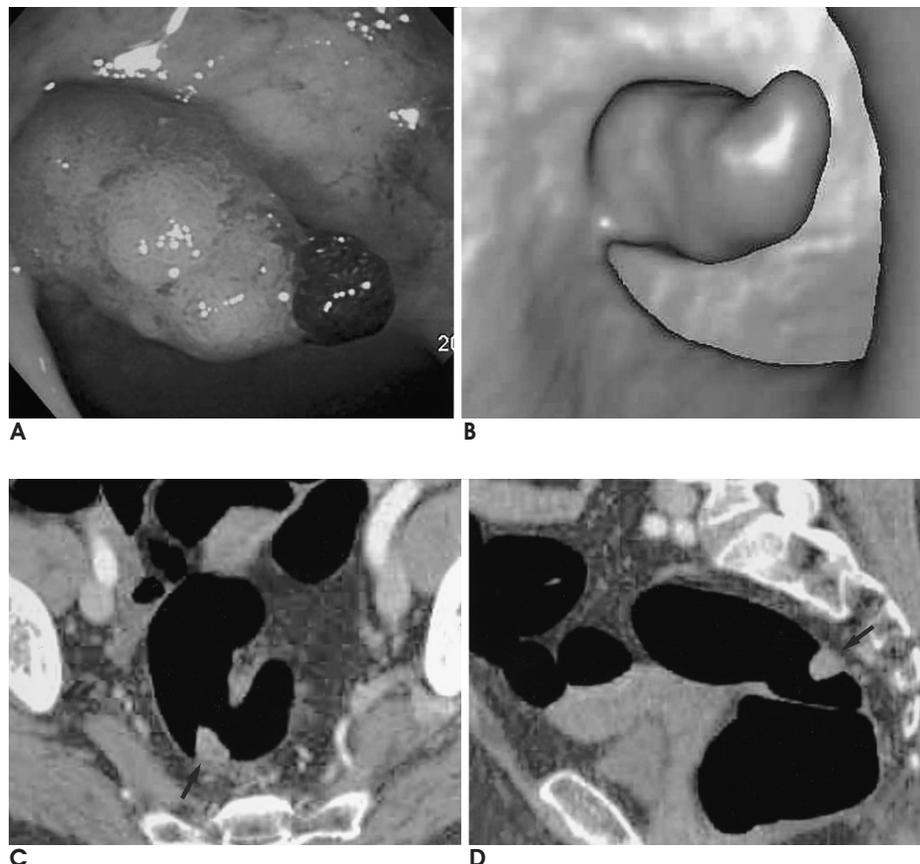


Fig. 3. Images in a 64-year-old woman with a polypoid lesion in rectum.
A. Colonoscopy shows a subpedunculated polyp.
B. Virtual colonoscopic image reveals the same lesion with good morphological correlation.
C, D. Coronal and sagittal reconstruction images show the polyp in rectum (arrow). This polyp 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

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 [†] (<i>n</i> = 1) | 1 (100) | 1/1 (100) |

*LST = laterally spreading tumor

[†]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% |

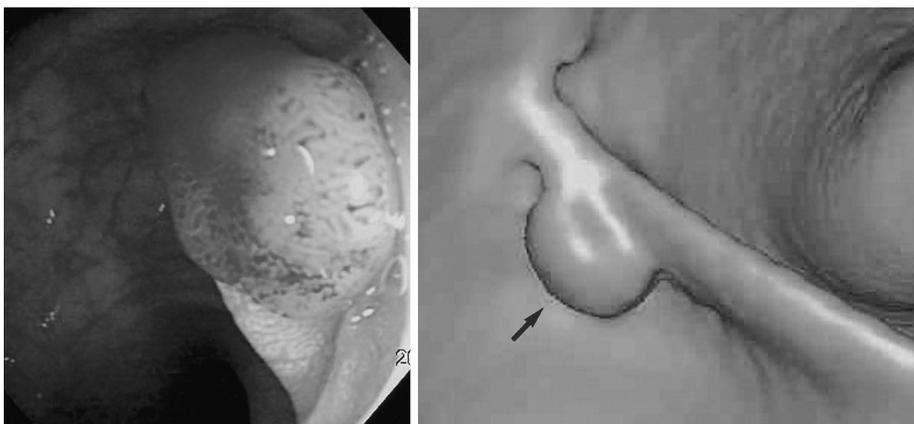
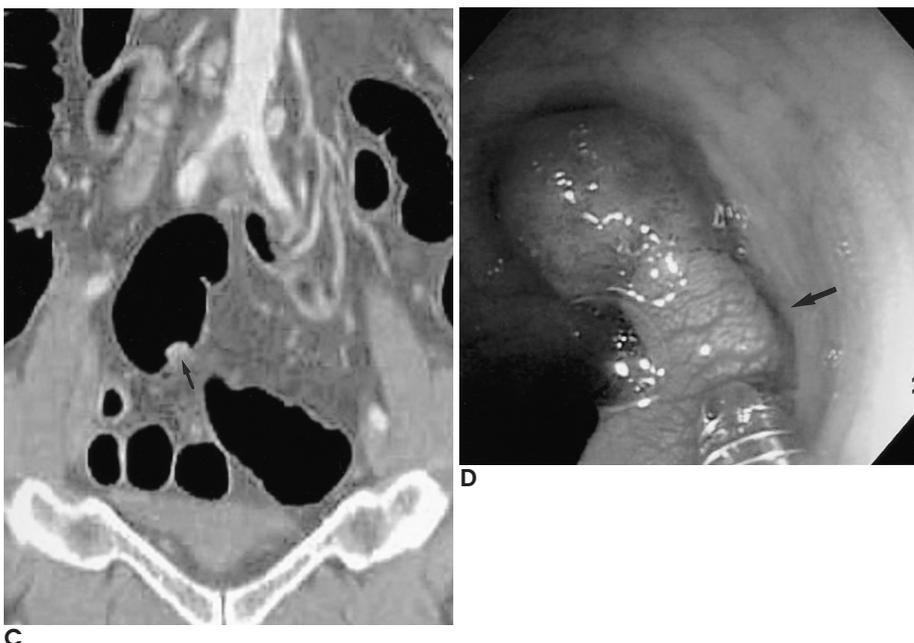


Fig. 4. Images in a 58-year-old man with a polyp in sigmoid colon.

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
가 ,
10 mm
가

CT 10 mm
90% , 5 mm
8 - 60% 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 | |

$p=0.659$

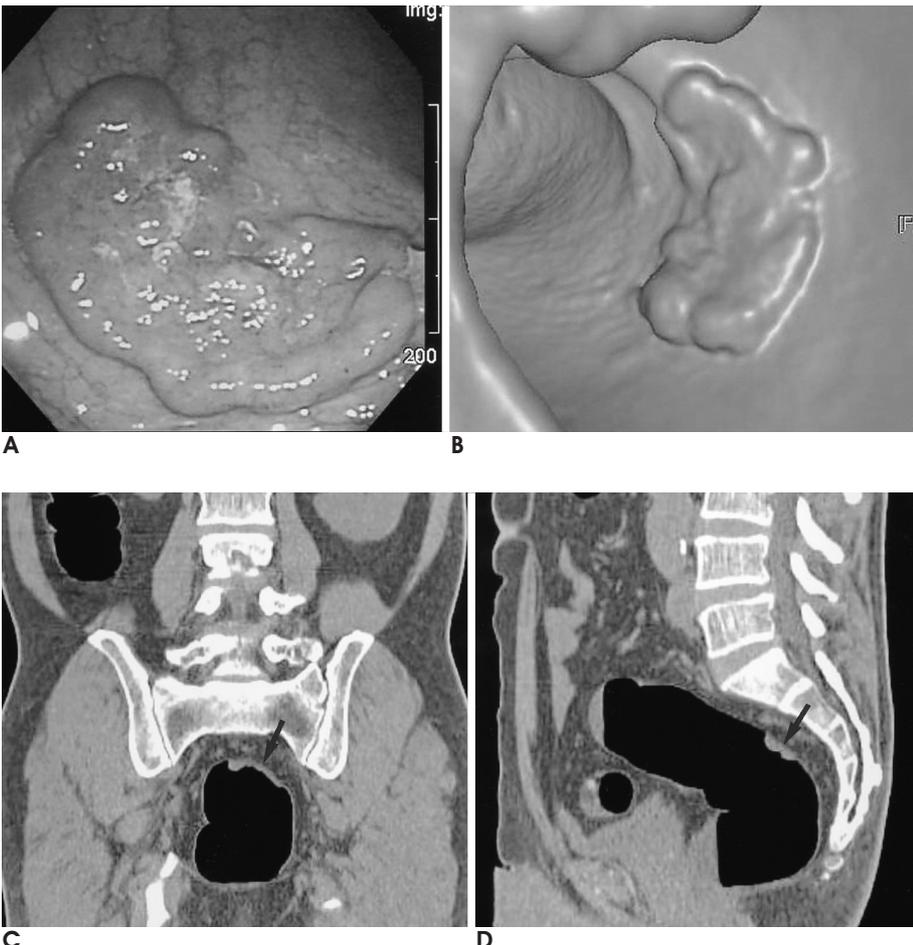


Fig. 5. Images in a 62-year-old man with a laterally spreading tumor in rectum.

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.

CT, CT, CT 가 : CT

가 . Oto (18) 15 21

가 CT pitch CT 가

가 (22, 23). Stuart (22) 2.5 mm pitch 6 가

1.25 mm 50% 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

. Stuart (22) 5 mm 가 .

가 pitch HU 가

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

1.25 mm/ 1 mm 5 mm/ 2 가 .

mm CT 50

1.25 mm/ 1 mm 가 20-30 50-80

1 15 3 15

2 mm/ 1 mm 34 CT (19). 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

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Efficacy of CT Colonography in the Detection of Colorectal Polypoid Lesions¹

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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

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