

1

1,3

2

: ,  
 , : 262 ( 134 , 128 ,  
 22 - 88 , 45.2 )  
 ,  
 : ,  
 : 47.4(±6.4)mm 가 (p < 0.01), 가  
 (p < 0.01) 가 가 (r=0.75, r=0.76).  
 :  
 가

(vascular pedicle width: VPW)

가 ,  
 가 가

(1) (Fig. 1).  
 (systemic circulation) ,

,  
 가 (2 - 11).

Milne (1)

2004 4 5

가 , 가  
 가  
 20 mm 가  
 가 ,  
 가 가 가

, ,  
 ,  
 262 가 128 ,  
 134 45.2 , 22  
 88 (Table 1).

(DigitalDiagnost system

1.4.1, Philips, Netherlands)

<sup>1</sup>가<sup>2</sup><sup>3</sup>

2005 12 23

2006 2 23

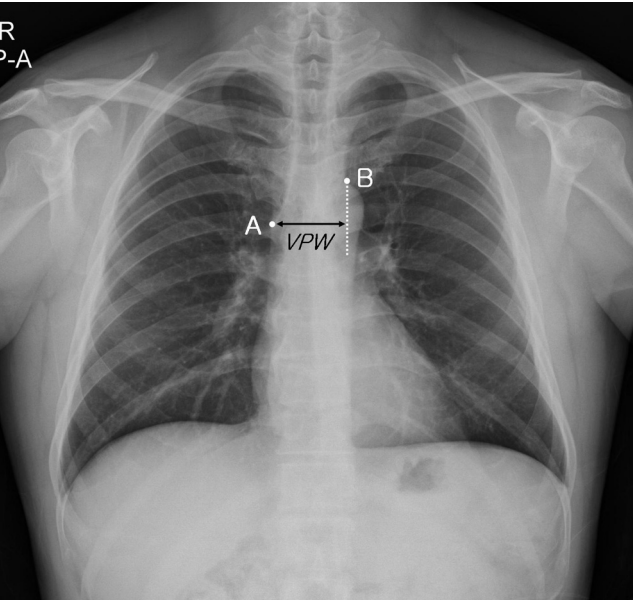
72 (inch) , 120 kVp (kilovoltage peak)

1 - 2.5 mAs (milliamperere - seconds)  
(PACS; picture archiving and  
communication system, marosis m - view 5.0, marotech,  
Korea) 2048 × 2560  
(WIDE TFT, WIDE, Korea)

mm  
(Fig. 1).  
( )가 ,  
가 ,  
가 가  
(body mass index: BMI)  
(kg/m²), 18.5 , 18.5 - 24.9 ,  
25 - 29.9 , 30 (12).

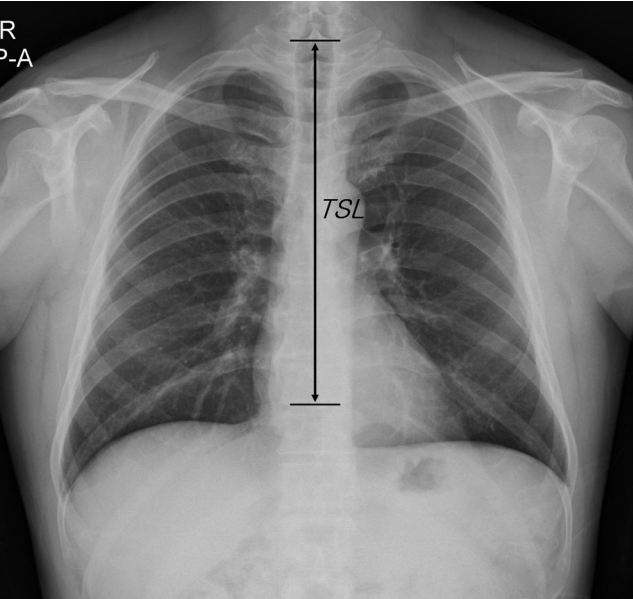
**Table 1.** Distribution of Age and Sex in 262 Normal Adults

Age	Male	Female	Total
20 - 29	5	12	17
30 - 39	41	37	78
40 - 49	44	37	81
50 - 59	24	18	42
60 - 69	17	21	38
70 - 79	2	2	4
80 - 89	1	1	2
Total	134	128	262



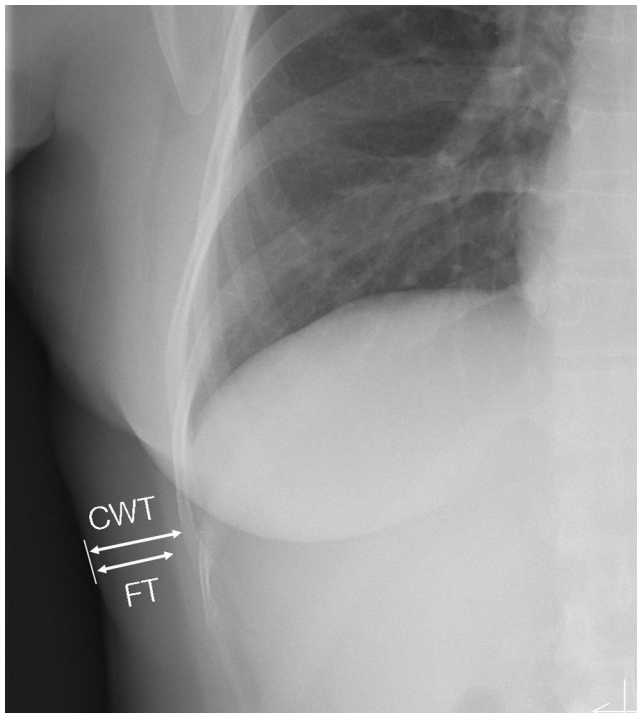
**Fig. 1.** Vascular pedicle width (VPW) on chest PA. VPW is measured from point A to a perpendicular dropped from point B. Point A represents the superior vena cava crossing the right main bronchus, and point B is the origin of the left subclavian artery as it exits the aortic arch.

t - test  
(thoracic spine length: TSL)  
(chest wall thickness: CWT),  
(fat thickness: FT)  
1 가 10  
(Fig. 2),  
가 가  
(Fig. 3).  
PACS  
mm  
가 가  
가 가  
(ratio)  
가  
47.4 ± 6.4 mm (  
± ) , 50.1 ± 5.9 mm, 44.6 ±



**Fig. 2.** Thoracic spine length (TSL) on chest PA. TSL is the length from the level of the lowest portion of the upper margin of the T1 vertebra to the level of the lower margin of the T10 vertebra including intervertebral disc spaces.

5.7 mm , 가 가  
( $p < 0.01$ ). , , , , Table 2  
.  
가 ( $p < 0.01$ ),  
가 ( $p < 0.01$ ) 가 ,  
Table 3 .  
( $p < 0.01$ ). , ,  
(ratio)  
( $p < 0.01$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ),  
, 가 가  
Table 4 . ,  
가 ( $p < 0.01$ ),  
가 ( $p < 0.01$ ) 가 ,  
Table 3 .  
9  
(Table 5).  
가  
9  
(Table 6).



**Fig. 3.** Chest wall thickness (CWT) and subcutaneous fat thickness (FT) on chest PA. CWT is the shortest width between the lateral margin of the right lower ribs and that of chest wall soft tissue at the right lower lateral chest wall. FT is the width of the subcutaneous fat within CWT.

X 가  
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가  
가 (fluid balance)  
가 가 ,  
가 가  
(shunt)  
.  
.  
가 , , , , ,  
.  
가 , , , , ,

**Table 2.** Mean, Standard Deviation, and Range of Vascular Pedicle Width (VPW), Height, Body Mass Index (BMI), Thoracic Spine Length (TSL), Chest Wall Thickness (CWT), and Fat Thickness (FT) in 262 Normal Adults

Parameters	Mean	Standard Deviation	Range
VPW(mm)	47.4	6.4	32.0 - 68.9
Height(cm)	163	9	135 - 185
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	23.2	3.7	15.9 - 34.7
TSL(mm)	231.8	14.9	174.1 - 269.8
CWT(mm)	16.3	6.2	6.5 - 43.0
FT(mm)	10.2	5.7	2.1 - 38.0

**Table 3.** Regression Equations of VPW vs. Height, BMI, TSL, and CWT in 262 Normal Adults

z	y	x	Regression Equation
	VPW(mm)	height(cm)	$y = 0.207x + 13.692$
	VPW(mm)	BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	$y = 0.721x + 30.622$
VPW(mm)	BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	height(cm)	$z = 0.245x + 0.796y - 11.093$
	VPW(mm)	TSL(mm)	$y = 0.132x + 16.691$
	VPW(mm)	CWT(mm)	$y = 0.197x + 44.182$
VPW(mm)	CWT(mm)	TSL(mm)	$z = 0.171x + 0.318y + 2.560$

**Table 4.** Simple Linear Regression Analysis of Height and TSL, and BMI and CWT in 262 Normal Adults

	Regression Equation	r*	p
Height(y)(cm) vs. TSL(x) (mm)	$y = 0.465x + 55.174$	0.75	<0.01
BMI(y)(kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) vs. CWT(x) (mm)	$y = 0.024x + 15.836$	0.76	<0.01

\*r: correlation coefficient

**Table 5.** Normal VPW (Mean ± SD, mm) According to Patient's Height and BMI

Height (cm)	BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )			
	< 18.5	18.5 - 24.9	25.0	Total
< 160	40.3 ± 5.8 (n = 8)	44.4 ± 6.4 (n = 47)	47.5 ± 5.7 (n = 39)	45.4 ± 6.4 (n = 94)
160 - 169.9	43.0 ± 3.4 (n = 15)	46.6 ± 5.1 (n = 68)	51.2 ± 5.6 (n = 24)	47.1 ± 5.6 (n = 107)
170	47.0 ± 5.6 (n = 7)	50.0 ± 5.8 (n = 33)	53.7 ± 6.8 (n = 21)	50.9 ± 6.5 (n = 61)
Total	43.2 ± 5.1 (n = 30)	46.7 ± 6.0 (n = 148)	50.1 ± 6.4 (n = 84)	47.48 ± 6.4 (n = 262)

n = number of normal adults categorized into a specific range of height and BMI

**Table 6.** Normal VPW (Mean ± SD, mm) According to TSL and CWT on Chest PA

TSL (mm)	CWT (mm)			
	< 10	10 - 17.9	18	Total
< 220	39.0 ± 4.7 (n = 6)	43.4 ± 4.4 (n = 23)	45.4 ± 5.5 (n = 25)	43.9 ± 5.2 (n = 54)
220 - 239.9	43.5 ± 6.5 (n = 16)	46.7 ± 5.6 (n = 69)	49.4 ± 6.8 (n = 42)	47.2 ± 6.4 (n = 127)
240	48.3 ± 5.0 (n = 15)	49.7 ± 6.3 (n = 43)	51.7 ± 6.2 (n = 23)	50.0 ± 6.1 (n = 81)
Total	44.7 ± 6.5 (n = 37)	47.1 ± 6.0 (n = 135)	48.9 ± 6.7 (n = 90)	47.4 ± 6.4 (n = 262)

n = number of normal adults categorized into a specific range of TSL and CWT

(1 - 6).

(7 - 9),

(10, 11).

가

Milne (1) 83

48 mm

가

20 mm

가

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가

가

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가

20%

가

(1, 13).

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가

가

가

가 47 mm

20% 가

가

, Milne

가

,

가

(1, 4, 5,

7, 13),

가

(14, 15). , 가

가

.

mm , 가 , 가 47

가 ,

가 ,

Table 6 ,

가

Table 6

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## The Vascular Pedicle Width seen on Chest PA in Normal Korean Adults<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** We wanted to measure the vascular pedicle width (VPW) in normal Korean adults and correlate the VPW with the body physique and we also wanted to establish the index for normal VPWs, which could be utilized in reading chest PAs.

**Materials and Methods:** The VPW was measured on the posteroanterior (PA) chest radiographs of 262 normal Korean adults (134 men and 128 women, age range: 22 - 88 years, mean age: 45.2 years), who visited the hospital for a general health examination. The relationship between the VPW and the height and the Body Mass Index (BMI) was evaluated. Correlations between height and the thoracic spine length (TSL) and between the BMI and the lateral chest wall thickness (CWT) were analyzed as well.

**Results:** The mean VPW was 47.4 ( $\pm 6.4$ ) mm. The VPW was positively correlated with the height ( $p < 0.01$ ) and the BMI ( $p < 0.01$ ) of the subject. The patient's height was well correlated with the TSL, and the BMI was correlated with the CWT ( $r = 0.75$ ,  $r = 0.76$ ). The table for the normal VPWs according to patient's TSL and CWT was established.

**Conclusion:** By measuring the TSL and the CWT on chest PA, which reflect the height and BMI, respectively, and by utilizing the provided table for the normal VPW, we can determine the normality of a patient's VPW.

**Index words :** Thorax, anatomy  
Thorax, radiography  
Blood vessels

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