

16

:

1

1, 2

3

3

3

(coronary artery bypass graft surgery, CABG)
(ECG-gated CT angio-graphy,
CTA)
:
(CAG) 48
50%
가
: 160
93.1%
가
(odds: 5.9).
: CTA

16

CT

CTA

(CAG)

48

CAG

CTA

50%

가

. CTA

83.9%, 95.4%

93.1%

가

가

(odds: 5.9).

: CTA

CABG

CABG

MDCT)

CT (Multislice CT,
0.37 - 0.5

(1).

(conventional coronary angiography, CAG) CABG

가

(9 - 11).

CABG

가

가

CT

(10, 11)

(12)

가

가

(2).

CT (3, 4)

CT (5),

(7)

(6),

(8)

가

4

CT

CABG

16

CTA

1

2

3

*

337)

2005 4 1

2005 9 6

. (2003 -

2003 2 2004 3 CABG
CTA
48
40 8
46 77 61 160
CTA 119 41
CTA 1 1578
180 CTA 19
0 45 - 100
3 71 CT
16 CT (Sensation 16, Siemens, Germany)
0.75 mm,
0.37 - 0.42 sec, 360 table feed 2.8 mm . 100

ml (Ultravist 370, Iopamide, Schering,
Germany) 3.5 - 4 ml 50
ml
bolus tracking 100 HU
10 - 13

15 - 20

가 70
(mid - diastolic phase) 70
(end - systolic phase)

(Wizard, Siemens)

intensity projection image, MIP)
rendered image, VRT)

(maximum
(volume

가

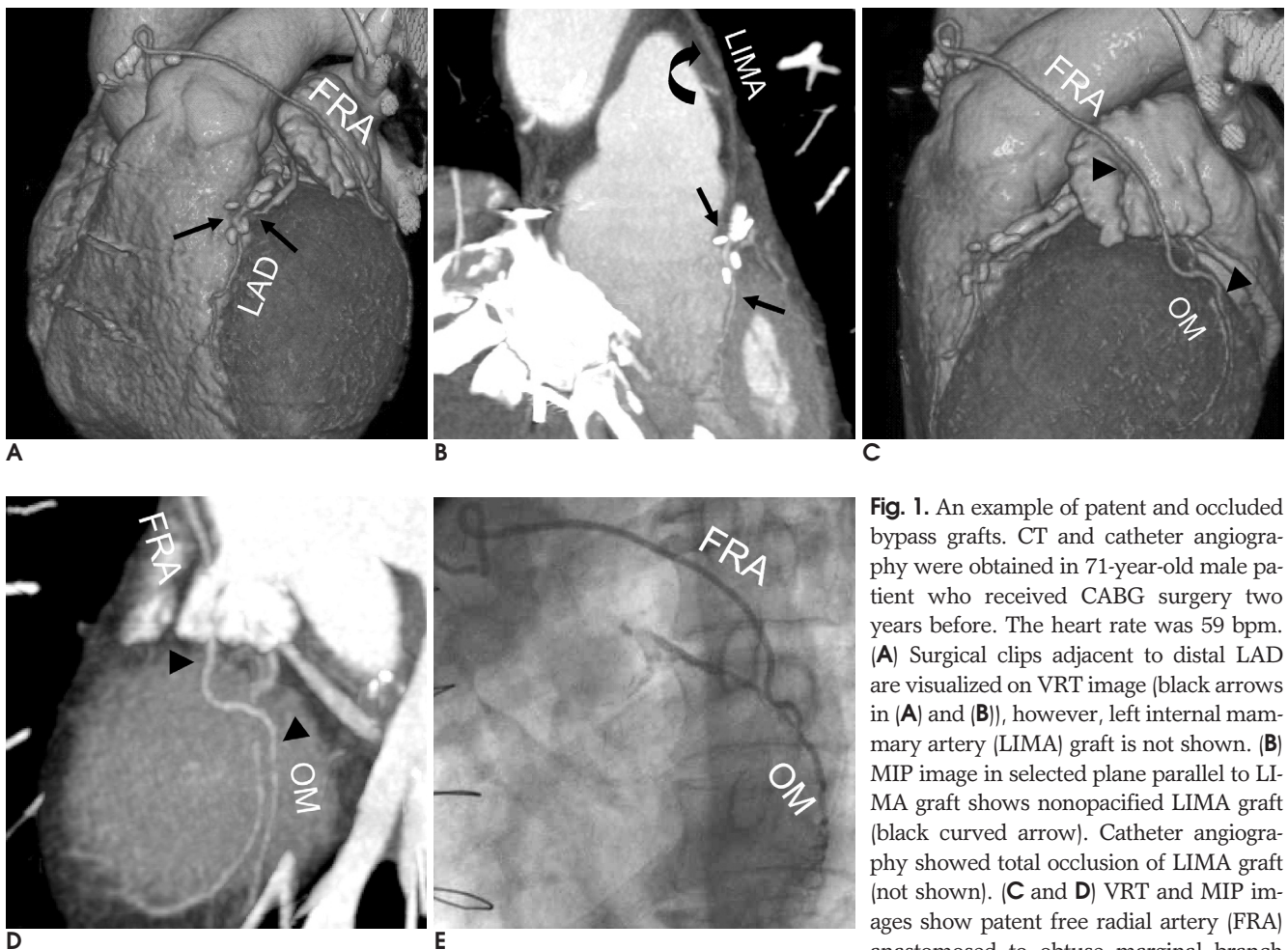


Fig. 1. An example of patent and occluded bypass grafts. CT and catheter angiography were obtained in 71-year-old male patient who received CABG surgery two years before. The heart rate was 59 bpm. (A) Surgical clips adjacent to distal LAD are visualized on VRT image (black arrows in (A) and (B)), however, left internal mammary artery (LIMA) graft is not shown. (B) MIP image in selected plane parallel to LIMA graft shows nonopacified LIMA graft (black curved arrow). Catheter angiography showed total occlusion of LIMA graft (not shown). (C and D) VRT and MIP images show patent free radial artery (FRA) anastomosed to obtuse marginal branch (OM) (black arrowheads) (E). CAG shows patent graft and anastomosed vessel.

(right coronary artery, RCA) (left anterior descending artery, LAD) (left circumflex artery, LCx) (composite graft), (free graft) in situ

(SPSS version 11.5 for Windows, SPSS INC., Chicago, IL, U.S.A.).

50% 가 160 31

가 19.4% 23 , 8

CTA 83.9% (26/31; 95% confidence interval 66.9 - 93.4%), 95.4% (123/129; 90.0 - 98.1%), 81.3% (26/32; 63.7 - 92.8%), 96.1% (123/128; 91.1 - 98.7%), 93.1% (149/160; 88.0 - 96.2%) (Fig. 1 and 2).

CTA 가

Table 1. Influence of Heart Rate, Type of Bypass Grafts, Target Vessels and Surgical Techniques for Detection of Stenosis or Obstruction in Bypass Graft with ECG-gated CTA

	Heart Rate		Bypass Graft		Target Vessel			Surgical Technique		
	70 bpm	> 70 bpm	arterial graft	venous graft	RCA territories	LAD territories	LCx territories	composite graft	in situ graft	free graft
Sensitivity	90 (18/20)	72.7 (8/11)	78.3 (18/23)	100 (8/8)	100 (7/7)	73.3 (11/15)	88.9 (8/9)	83.3 (10/12)	66.7 (4/6)	92.3 (12/13)
Specificity	98.6* (69/70)	91.5* (54/59)	94.8 (91/96)	97 (32/33)	97.0 (32/33)	98.5 (64/65)	87.1 (27/31)	90.6 (29/32)	97.7 (43/44)	96.2 (51/53)
Accuracy	96.7** (87/90)	88.6** (62/70)	91.6 (109/119)	97.6 (40/41)	97.5 (39/40)	93.8 (75/80)	87.5 (35/40)	88.6 (39/44)	94.0 (47/50)	95.45 (63/66)

* $p = 0.0926$

** $p = 0.0596$

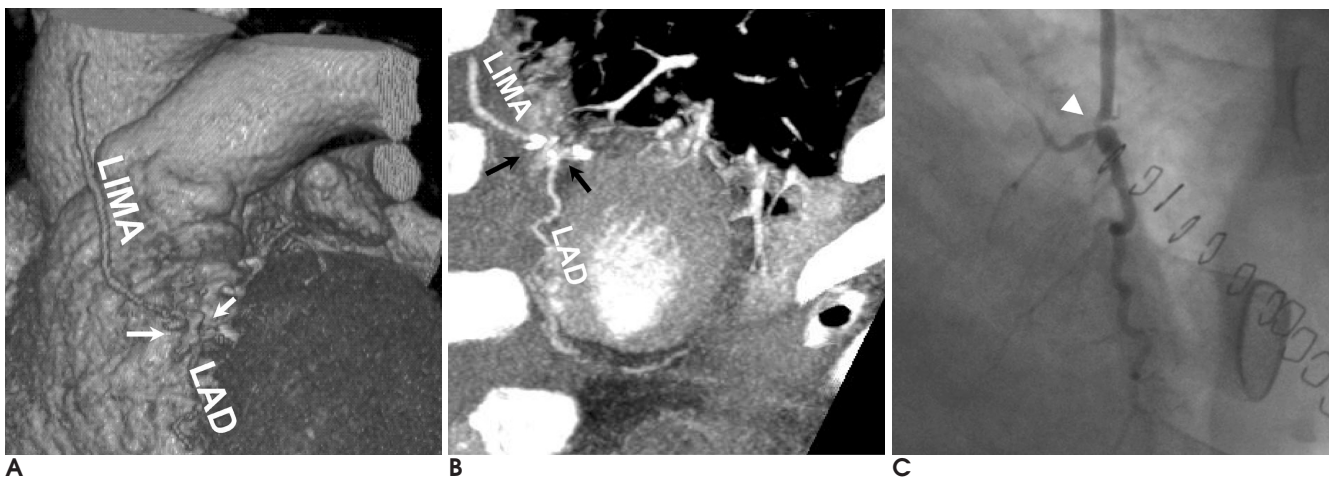


Fig. 2. An example of false negative diagnosis. A 67-year-old male patient received CABG surgery, 10 days before coronary CTA and CAG. The heart rate was 71 bpm. Graft vessels are interpreted as patent even though the anastomosis site between LIMA and LAD (arrows) is not clearly visualized due to adjacent surgical clips and beam hardening artifacts on both VRT (A) and selected MIP (B) images. However, on CAG (C), there is significant stenosis in anastomosis site (arrowhead).

16

가 가

31 5 (60%) 가

(Fig.

2).

가

(Table 1).

(Table 2).

(Fig. 3) 가

70

p 0.0926 0.0596

Table 2. Influence of Various Factors for Increasing Chance of Misdiagnosis for Detection of Stenosis or Obstruction in Bypass Graft with ECG-gated CTA

Variable	Simple Logistic Regression Analysis		Multiple Logistic Regression Analysis	
	Odds Ratio* (Odds/Odds of making a misdiagnosis)	<i>p</i> value	Adjusted Odds Ratio* (Odds/Odds of making a misdiagnosis)	<i>p</i> value
Heart Rate 71/ 70	5.41	.012 [†]	5.9	.011 [‡]
Type of Graft Vessel Artery/Vein	4.9	.131	4.2	.247
Surgical Techniques Composite /In situ	2.94	2.94	.134	.103
Composite/Free	1.67	1.25	.627	.808
Target Vessel LCx /LAD	3.70	10.0	.030 [†]	.036 [†]
LCx /RCA	3.33	5.0	.157	.158

* Variables with *P* values less than .25 on univariate simple logistic regression analysis were chosen as the variables for multiple logistic regression analysis. In both univariate simple and multiple logistic regression analysis, a *p* value less than .05 was considered statistically significant.

[†] Simple logistic regression test revealed increasing the risk of misdiagnosis in left circumflex territories and high heart rate.

[‡] Multiple logistic regression tests disclosed statistical significance of high heart rate, only.

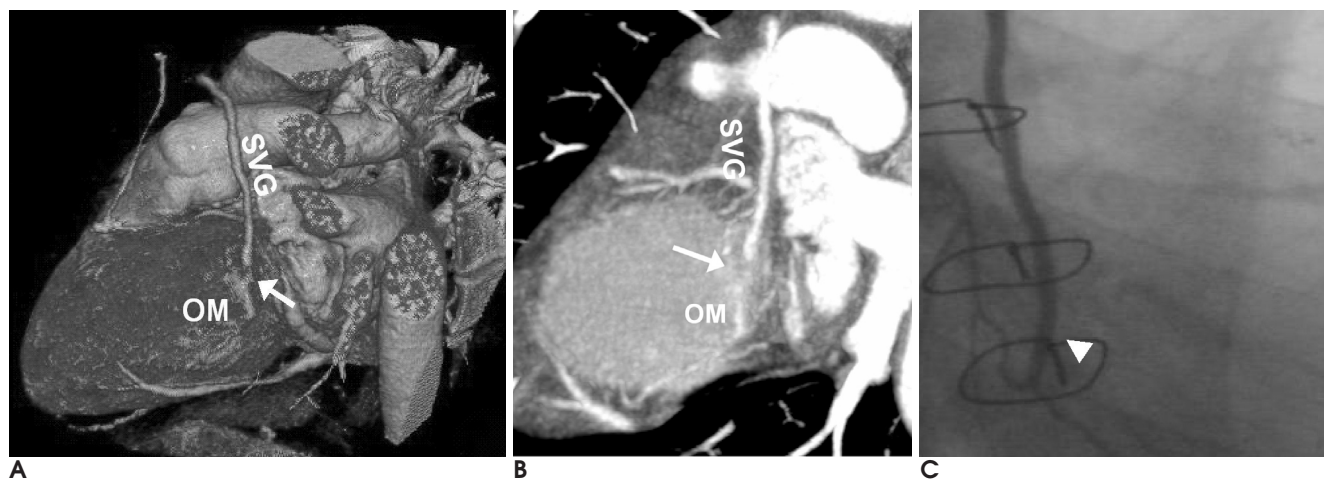


Fig. 3. An example of false positive diagnosis. A 60-year-old male patient received CABG, two months before CTA and CAG. The heart rate was 90 bpm. On VRT (A) and selected MIP (B) images, anastomosis site between saphenous vein graft (SVG) and OM branch (arrows) is blurred, mimicking stenosis. However, CAG (C) shows patent anastomosis site (arrowhead).

(16).

(9).

CT가
CABG
(3-8). 가 CT (3, 4)
(8) (11). 71
70

CT 100 msec
CT (Table 1)

Ha (3) Achenbach (4) 가가
가 CT (Table 2).
40 가 CT CTA
가

가 CABG
(atrioventricular groove)

wire) 가 (sternal
(17, 18),
CT
가

(9-12). 가
CT가 (obtuse marginal
(83.9%) 가 (95.4%) branch, OM)
(9-12) 가 19.4%(31/160)
가

Ropers 가

(9) Marano (12)
CT 가 75-80% 92-96% 가 (spasm)
4 CT 가 가

(11, 13-15).
70
가 in situ 가
가 가
가 가
가 가
(15). CABG CT 가 CT
CABG

- 가
- 가
- 가
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ECG-gated CT Angiography for the Assessment of Coronary bypass Graft Patency: the Influence of Heart Rate, Type of bypass Graft, Target Vessel and Surgical Technique on the Diagnostic Accuracy¹

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Purpose: We wanted to evaluate the accuracy of using ECG-gated CT angiography (CTA) for the assessment of coronary bypass graft patency.

Materials and Methods: This study included 48 patients who underwent both CTA and conventional angiography to evaluate coronary bypass graft patency. CTA was performed with a 16-detector row multislice CT scanner. We calculated the sensitivity and specificity of CTA to detect occlusion of bypass graft that was equal to or greater than 50% of the expected diameter. Conventional angiography served as a gold standard. A total 160 grafts were evaluated. The diagnostic accuracy was evaluated according to a variety of factors (heart rate, types of bypass graft, target vessel, and surgical techniques).

Results: The overall sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of CTA were 83.9%, 95.4% and 93.1%, respectively. There was no significant statistical difference for each factor according to Fisher's exact test. Although the grafts anastomosed to the left circumflex arterial branches and a high heart rate showed a statistically significant high risk of misdiagnosis on the simple logistic regression test, a high heart rate was the only significant factor on the multiple logistic regression test (odds, 5.9).

Conclusion: CTA provides for good noninvasive evaluation of the coronary bypass graft patency. The heart rate and the anastomosed vessel are factors that can influence the accuracy.

Index words : Coronary vessels, CT
Coronary artery bypass surgery, CT

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