

1,024

:

CT

1

: CT (1,024 × 1,024)
 (512 × 512)
 : 1,024 CT 26
 512 1,024 , 0.625 mm 1.25 mm
 가 가
 24 , 46 70
 5 가 LCD
 ,
 가 가 5 : (1)
 , (2) , (3) , (4) , (5)
 가 512 1024 , 0.625 mm 1.25 mm 2 × 2
 (analysis of variance test)
 : 가 0.625 mm × 512 3.09 (±
 .92), 0.625 mm × 1024 3.16 (± .84), 1.25 mm × 512
 2.49 (± 1.02), 1.25 mm × 1024 2.35 (± 1.02)
 ($p < 0.001$),
 가 ($p = .678$). (interobserver variation)
 ($p = 0.691$).
 : CT 1,024

1970
CT)

(Computed tomography,

PACS (picture archiving and communication system)

CT

26 (512 × 512

) (1, 2). 2000

100 (1,024 × 1,024

HRCT)

1,024

CT (high resolution CT,

512

(reconstruction)

가

2006 3

HRCT

가

1,024

(Brilliance

40, Philips Medical System, Cleveland, MI)

26

HRCT

2006 3 21

2006 5 19

0.625 mm × 40 detector set (Z - 25
mm), 120 kVp, 1:1.3 , 70 mA per slice, 0.5
2.5 mm

, 2.5 mm

(Fig. 1).

CT

1.25 mm

(raw data)
(display field of view), 512

× 512

10

36 - cm , 0.625 mm 1.25 mm

1,024

가

5

(air cyst),

70

가 LCD

가

2

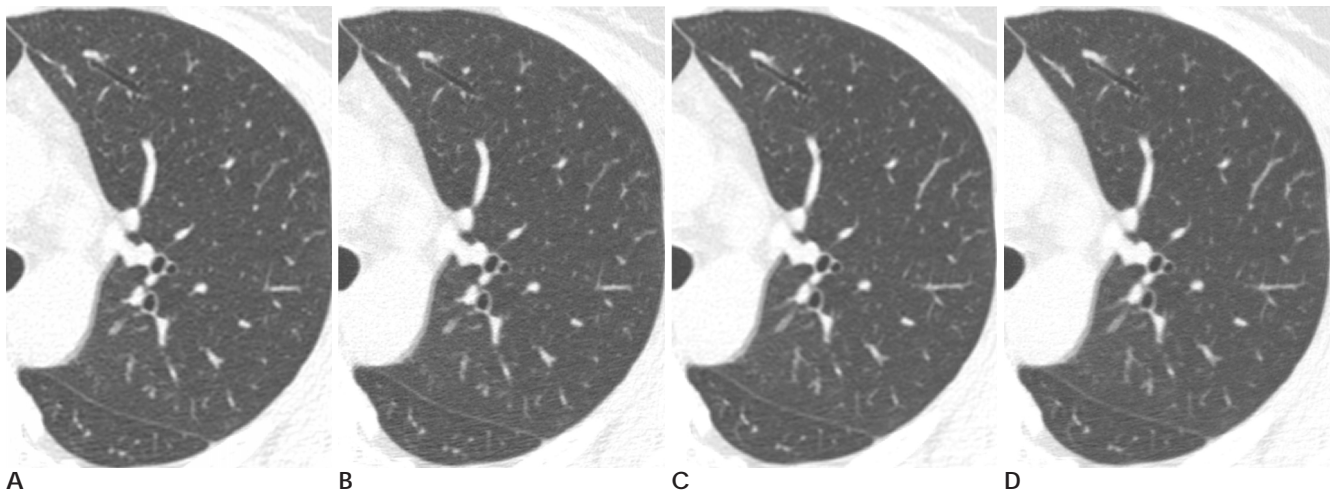


Fig. 1. Comparison of axial CT image with different matrix size and slice thickness.

A. Axial CT image with 0.625 mm slice thickness and 512 matrix size (0.625 × 0.703 × 0.703 mm voxel)

B. Image at same plane with A. with 0.625 mm slice thickness and 1024 matrix size (0.625 × 0.352 × 0.352 mm voxel)

C. Image at same plane with A. with 1.25 mm slice thickness and 512 matrix size (1.25 × 0.703 × 0.703 mm voxel)

D. Image at same plane with A. with 1.25 mm slice thickness and 1024 matrix size (1.25 × 0.352 × 0.352 mm voxel)

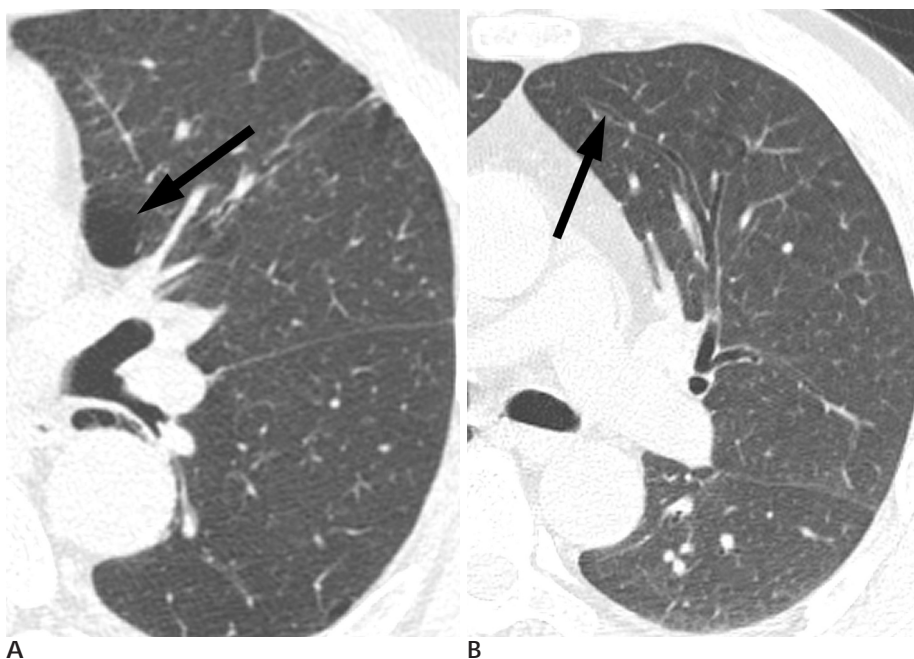


Fig. 2. Displayed lesion types

A. Round lesion (arrow) is noted with low attenuation and without sharp boundary.

B. Linear lesion (arrow) is noted with thin and sharp structure with high attenuation.

가

24 , 46

1982 Todo (3)

CT 가 CT

가 가

CT (high spatial frequency reconstruction algorithm)

(4). Mayo (5)

25 - cm (targeted reconstruction)

CT

(4). Mayo (6)

CT 가 256

Table 1

320 88 512

가 0.625 mm × 512 가 10

3.09 ± .92, 0.625 mm × 1024

3.16 ± .84, 1.25 mm × 512 2.49 ±

1.02, 1.25 mm × 1024 2.35 ± 1.02

. 0.625 mm 1.25 mm

3.13 ± .88, 2.42 ± 1.02 , 512

1024 2.79 ± 1.02,

2.76 ± 1.02

2.38 ± .97, 2.98 ± .98

2

($p < 0.001$),

가 ($p = .678$).

가 ($p < 0.001$)

($p = .884$), ($p =$

.847) (between subject effect)

(interobserver variation)

($p = 0.691$).

0.624 - mm

Table 1. Summary of Average Scores of Lesion Conspicuity for Two Observers

Matrix size	Thickness	Observer		Mean Score	
512	0.625 mm	1	3.27 ± 0.90	3.09 ± 0.92	2.79 ± 1.02
		2	2.91 ± 0.91		
	1.25 mm	1	2.66 ± 1.03	2.49 ± 1.02	
		2	2.33 ± 0.99		
1024	0.625 mm	1	3.27 ± 0.80	3.16 ± 0.84	2.76 ± 1.02
		2	3.06 ± 0.88		
	1.25 mm	1	2.40 ± 1.10	2.35 ± 1.02	
		2	2.30 ± 0.95		

Table 2. Univariate Analysis of Variance Test for Image Thickness, Image Reconstruction Matrix Size, Lesion Types and Observers

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Image thickness	62.257	1	62.257	82.420	0.000
Matrix size	0.130	1	0.130	0.173	0.678
Observer	0.120	1	0.120	0.158	0.691
Lesion type	46.748	1	46.748	61.888	0.000

가 , (detector array) , X -
1,024 가 (9, 10),
(11)

CT 1,024
(Fig. 2).
가
가
(8). 가
가 0.625 - mm 1.25 -
mm 가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가
(70 mA) 가
0.625 - mm 가
(70 mA, 0.625 - 1.25 -
mm thickness) 1,024 가가
가 가 가 , 36 -
cm 가 512 0.70
 $\times 0.70$ - mm 1,024 0.35×0.35 -
mm . 0.625 - mm 512
 $0.70 \times 0.70 \times 0.625$ - mm 가
, 1024 $0.35 \times 0.35 \times 0.625$ - mm
Z -
X, Y -
가
1.25 - mm 0.625 - mm 가
가

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1024 Matrix Image Reconstruction: Usefulness in High Resolution chest CT¹

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Purpose: We tried to evaluate whether high resolution chest CT with a 1,024 matrix has a significant advantage in image quality compared to a 512 matrix.

Materials and Methods: Each set of 512 and 1024 matrix high resolution chest CT scans with both 0.625 mm and 1.25mm slice thickness were obtained from 26 patients. Seventy locations that contained twenty-four low density lesions without sharp boundary such as emphysema, and forty-six sharp linear densities such as linear fibrosis were selected; these were randomly displayed on a five mega pixel LCD monitor. All the images were masked for information concerning the matrix size and slice thickness. Two chest radiologists scored the image quality of each arrowed lesion as follows: (1) undistinguishable, (2) poorly distinguishable, (3) fairly distinguishable, (4) well visible and (5) excellently visible. The scores were compared from the the aspects of matrix size, slice thickness and the different observers by using ANOVA tests.

Results: The average and standard deviation of image quality were 3.09 ($\pm .92$) for the 0.625 mm \times 512 matrix, 3.16 ($\pm .84$) for the 0.625 mm \times 1024 matrix, 2.49 (± 1.02) for the 1.25 mm \times 512 matrix, and 2.35 (± 1.02) for the 1.25 mm \times 1024 matrix, respectively. The image quality on both matrices of the high resolution chest CT scans with a 0.625 mm slice thickness was significantly better than that on the 1.25 mm slice thickness ($p < 0.001$). However, the image quality on the 1024 matrix high resolution chest CT scans was not significantly different from that on the 512 matrix high resolution chest CT scans ($p = 0.678$). The interobserver variation between the two observers was not significant ($p = 0.691$).

Conclusion: We think that 1024 matrix image reconstruction for high resolution chest CT may not be clinically useful.

Index words : Computed tomography (CT), image quality
Computed tomography (CT), thin-section
Lung, CT

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