

: (Solitary Pulmonary Nodule, SPN)
 (Computed Tomography, CT)
 : CT 30 mm SPN 가 40
 (n = 8) (n
 = 32)
 (n = 16), (n = 14), (n = 5), (n = 3),
 (n = 2) . SPN (region of interest, ROI)
 CT CT 15 , 30 , 45 , 60 ,
 90 , 2 , 3 , 4 . SPN (region of interest, ROI)
 (HU)
 SPN
 가
 : SPN 62.2 ± 16.2
 66.42 ± 22.17 HU . SPN
 ,
 (p > 0.5).
 : CT SPN
 ,

(solitary pulmonary
 nodule, SPN)

, 가 ,
 (multidetector row CT)
 가 가

CT CT
 Folkman (1) Brem (2)
 Littleton (3)

CT

CT (Fig. 1).
가

45 , 60 , 90 , 2 , 3 , 4

CT

40 (27

13 , 21 - 81 , 64)

16 가 HU

14 , 5 , 3 , 가

2

CT (Hispeed advantage, GE Milwaukee, U.S.A.) 1 - 2 mm CT

(Iopromide, Ultravist 300, Schering, Berlin, 3

Germany) 120 mL 40 3 mL/sec

(CA 9000, Liebel - Flarsheim company, Cincinnati, 27가 . 1)

U.S.A.) 15 , 30 , (Maximum relative enhancement ratio, peak enhancement

Table 1. Maximum Contrast Enhancement of the Pulmonary Nodules According to Time Course in Histopathologic Subtypes of the Solitary Pulmonary Nodules

	CT attenuation value (HU) (uppermost / lowermost)									
	Pr-CE	15 sec	30 sec	45 sec	60 sec	90 sec	2 min	3 min	4 min	MaxCE
SQCCA	28	34	49	58	66	61	56	51	46	51
(n = 16)	(47/13)	(55/21)	(92/22)	(87/31)	(110/38)	(96/26)	(102/24)	(93/18)	(73/17)	(76/28)
Adenoca.	29	34	46	59	70	72	67	62	58	53
(n = 14)	(50/10)	(64/11)	(72/24)	(100/28)	(104/32)	(114/48)	(101/38)	(106/34)	(119/30)	(79/28)
SCCA	20	26	39	59	76	81	59	57	55	69
(n = 5)	(26/14)	(34/20)	(48/26)	(66/53)	(82/68)	(105/57)	(74/49)	(70/48)	(61/47)	(91/20)
BAC	19	22	33	35	44	54	71	66	47	61
(n = 3)	(30/14)	(33/17)	(36/31)	(40/32)	(45/43)	(66/48)	(72/71)	(94/52)	(53/44)	(79/19)
LCCA	59	72	75	121	140	180	174	172	155	120
(n = 2)	(62/56)	(69/75)	(78/72)	(122/120)	(142/138)	(182/178)	(175/173)	(173/170)	(157/152)	(178/59)

Note; SQCCA = squamous cell carcinoma, Adenoca. = adenocarcinoma, SCCA = small cell carcinoma, BAC = bronchioloalveolar carcinoma, LCCA = large cell carcinoma, Pr-CE = pre-contrast enhancement, MaxCE = maximum enhancement

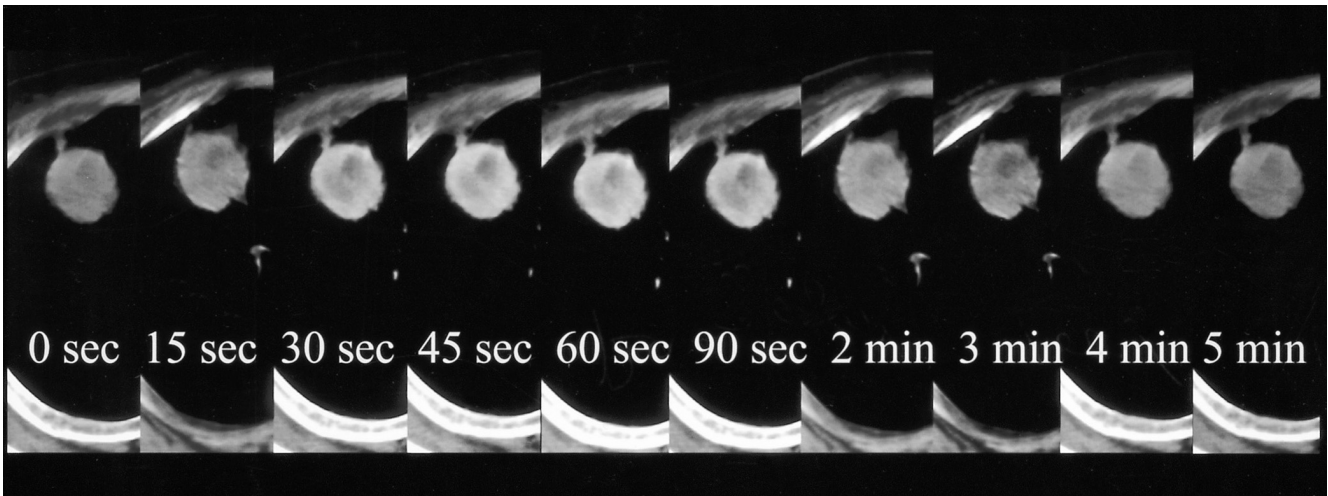


Fig. 1. Serial images obtained at 0 sec, 15 sec, 30 sec, 45 sec, 60 sec, 90 sec, 2 min, 3 min, 4 min, 5 min after injection of contrast media show enhancement dynamics of malignant SPNs. Most malignant SPNs show rapid contrast enhancement with slow washout.

attenuation - preenhancement attenuation / preenhancement attenuation), 2) (Slope of enhancement, maximum relative enhancement ratio / time to peak attenuation)

CT 179 가
가 Wilcoxon
rank sum
40
Table 1
62.2 ± 16.2
66.42 ± 22.17 HU
HU, 53 HU, 69 HU, 61 HU, 120 HU.
4
Wilcoxon rank sum
(p > 0.05)(Fig. 2).

CT Littleton (3) HU
가 22.4% 가 7.6%
가 가
Swensen (4, 5) 107 7-30 mm CT
2 mL/sec
CT 24
(, 46.5 HU; , -10-94 HU)
(, 8 HU; , -10-94 HU)
20 HU
가 98%, 가 73%, 가 85%
가 Yamashita (6)
18 3 cm
30 , 2 , 5 CT CT
가

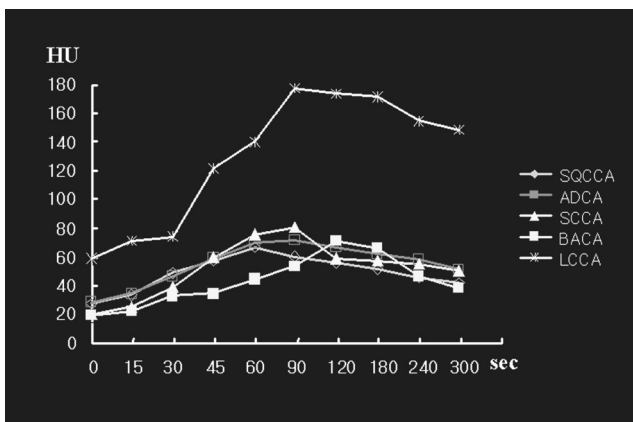


Fig. 2. Time-attenuation curves of malignant SPNs according to the histopathologic subtypes. Most malignant SPNs showed rapid contrast enhancement with slow washout, except large cell carcinoma but differences of the time of maximum contrast enhancement and the degree of contrast enhancement among the histopathologic subtypes ($p > 0.5$) were not statistically significant. Large cell carcinoma showed relatively delayed contrast enhancement and keep enhancement through 5 minutes.

Schaefer (7)

MR

가

Yamashita (6) Zhang (8) 1
Swensen (5)

(, 66.4 ± 22.2 HU)

(120 mL)
(3 mL/sec)

가

120 mL 3 mL/sec Yi
(9) (, 98 HU; , 63 - 160 HU)

가

(20)

(13)

가

(,)가

CT

가 (4, 10, 11) (endothelial
marker) (13) CT (12). Miles

가 가 가 가

. Fujimoto (14) 가

가 가

가 (15).

(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)가

가 (16, 17)

(18, 19).
VEGF

가 (19 - 21) 가

(19, 22). Takahama (23)

VEGF

가 , VEGF

(9) VEGF

(r = 0.369, $p = .006$) , VEGF

(r = 0.227, $p = .042$)

가

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Malignant Solitary Pulmonary Nodule: Enhancement Patterns on Contrast-enhanced Dynamic CT with the Histopathologic Evaluation¹

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Purpose: We wanted to evaluate the potential role of dynamic incremental computed tomography (CT) for making the diagnosis of malignant solitary pulmonary nodule (SPN) by investigating the dynamic enhancement patterns.

Materials and Methods: Forty patients with presumed malignant SPN (diameter < 30 mm) were selected for dynamic incremental chest CT scanning. Histopathologic diagnoses of the malignant SPNs were obtained by surgical excision ($n=8$) and transthoracic needle biopsy ($n=32$), and they were squamous cell carcinoma ($n=16$), adenocarcinoma ($n=14$), small cell carcinoma ($n=5$), bronchioloalveolar carcinoma ($n=3$), and large cell carcinoma ($n=2$). CT scans were performed at the region of interest (ROI) of the lung nodule before and after contrast enhancement. The dynamic incremental CT scans after contrast enhancement were performed at 15 seconds, 30 seconds, 45 seconds, 60 seconds, 90 seconds, 2 minutes, 3 minutes and 4 minutes. The degree of contrast enhancement according to the time course and the time of maximum enhancement of the malignant nodules were recorded by measuring the Hounsfield Unit (HU) of the nodules at the ROI. We assessed the differences of the contrast enhancement patterns among the histopathologic subtypes of malignant SPN.

Results: In malignant SPN, the average time of maximum contrast enhancement was 62.2 ± 16.2 seconds, and the average degree of maximum contrast enhancement was 66.4 ± 22.17 HU. Most primary lung cancer showed rapid contrast enhancement with slow washout. The differences of the enhancement patterns among the histopathologic subtypes were not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Dynamic incremental chest CT was useful for making the diagnosis of malignant SPN that showed an established dynamic contrast enhancement pattern regardless of the histopathologic subtypes.

Index words : Lung neoplasms, diagnosis
Lung, nodule
Computed tomography (CT)

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