

3

1

: (CT)
 3
 : 105 76
 CT 3
 CT, (whole body bone scan),
 (multiplanar reformation: MPR)
 가
 CT 3
 : (68), (14), (6), (3), (5)
 14 CT
 CT 0.555 , 3
 CT 0.952 0.692 0.928
 CT 3 94% 91%
 93% 100% 3
 : CT 3

가 , , , 가
 가 (shearing force)
 (1 - 3). (2, 4).
 90
 % (2). CT
 가 (5).
 , 가
 , CT가
 가 CT
 CT 3
 CT 가

1

(0520240 - 1)

2006 1 26

2006 4 13

CT 3 (multiplanar reformation: MPR) (n=2)

SPSS 10.1 (agreement) kappa

(< 0.21, poor agreement; =0.21 - 0.40, fair; = 0.41 - 0.60, moderate; =0.61 - 0.80, good; and > 0.80, excellent). ± p < 0.05

2005 3 2005 11 9 1 105 76 52 , 24 56 ± 18 (7 - 84) 76 CT 3 CT 가 CT 가 14 24 CT 5 가 14 CT 58 CT 16 - CT 58 (Sensation 16, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) 120 kV, 160 mAs 5 mm , 0.75 mm , 5 mm 5 mm , 0.75 mm 5 mm . 3 Wizard VB10B (Somaris/5 VB10B - W, SynGo, Siemens, Germany) . Z- 20 18 (360) 가 10 CT , CT 3 가 가 (callus) (가 3 가

Table 1 . 76 가 68 (4.3 ± 3), 14 , 6 , 3 , 가 가 14 76 12 , 가 4 , 1 , 1 가 (Table 2).

Table 2. Agreement between Each Imaging Methods for Thoracic Bone Fractures

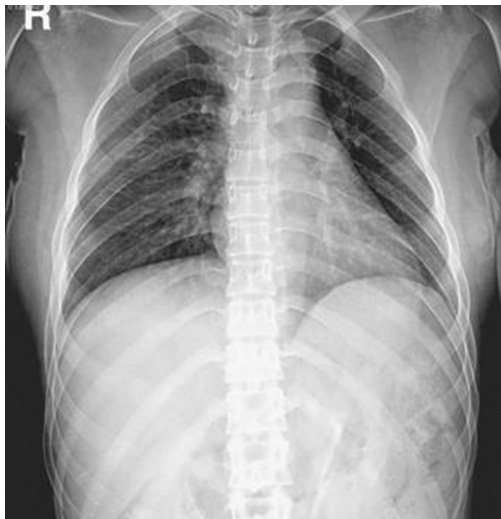
	Agreement	
	Common	95% CI
Rib fracture		
A	0.555	0.456 - 0.654
B	0.583	0.491 - 0.675
C	0.952	0.908 - 0.996
Sternal fracture		
A	0.692	0.486 - 0.898
B	0.642	0.427 - 0.857
C	0.928	0.928 - 0.928
Other fractures (clavicle, scapula, spines)		
A	0.928	0.830 - 1.000
B	1.000	0.902 - 1.000
C	1.000	1.000 - 1.000

Note. A = plain x-ray and axial CT scan, B = plain x-ray and three-dimensional reconstructive image, C = axial CT scan and three-dimensional reconstructive image.

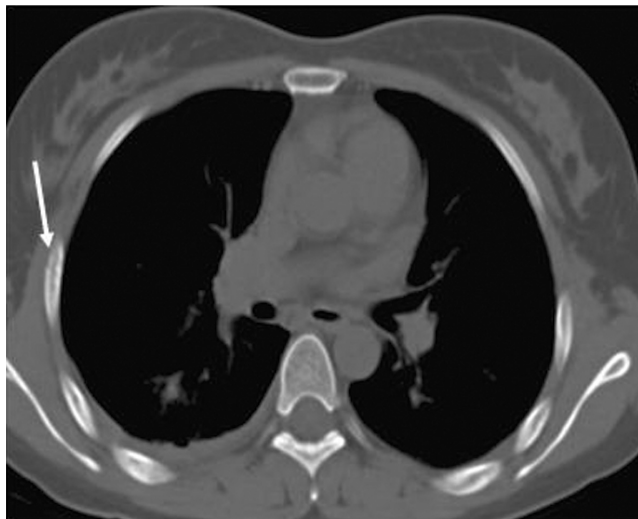
Table 1. Classification of the Fracture Site which it Follows in Chest Trauma

Fracture sites							
	Rib		Sternum		Clavicle	Scapula	T-spines
Number	Unilateral	56	Manubrium	3	6	3	5
	Bilateral	12	Body	11			

56 , 12 . 0.952 . CT
 12 (17%),
 21 (30%) , CT 가 (p < 0.05), 3 CT (p
 0 , 5 (7%)
 93% (63/68) , 3 > 0.05).
 1 (1%), 7 (10%)
 90% (61/68) . CT 5
 3 1
 (cortical fracture) (Fig. 1).
 . 3
 1 5 (13%) 14 3
 7 (7%) CT 0 ,
 6 , 1 (Fig. 2). CT 93% . 3 0 , 1
 CT 100% (Fig. 3).
 0.555 , 3 2
 0.583, CT 3 CT



A



B



C

Fig. 1. A 31-year-old woman with cortical fracture of right 4th rib.

A. At first admission, a plain chest radiography shows nonspecific findings.

B. Axial CT scan with bone window setting shows suspicious cortical fracture of left 4th rib (arrow). Two readers have missed fracture. However, they found the fracture in three-dimensional reconstructive image (arrow in Figure 1C).

CT 0.642 0.692 CT 3 가 0.952, 0.928, 1.0 (Table 2)

3 가 0.928 . , CT 가 94% 91% 3 93% 100% 3

($p < 0.05$), 3

CT ($p > 0.05$).

(, ,) 6 , 3

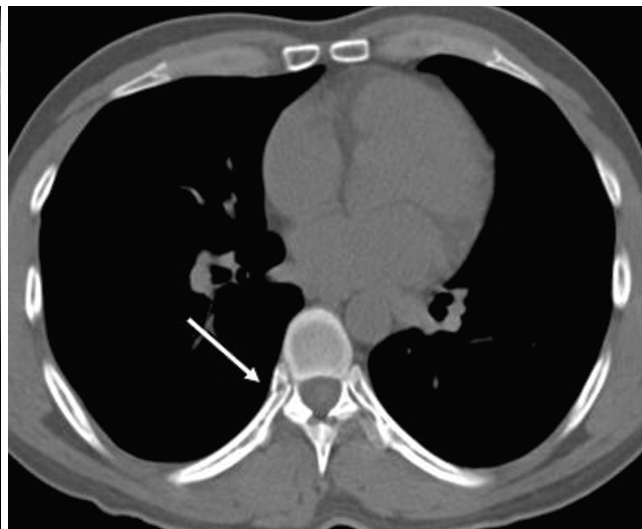
5 . , 가

1 가 가 가 , ,

3 100% . ,



A



B



C

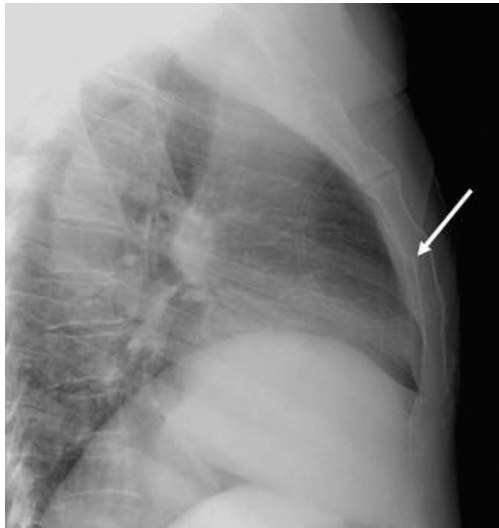
Fig. 2. A 37-year-old woman with rib fracture near to right 8th costovertebral junction.

A. Plain chest radiography shows normal findings.

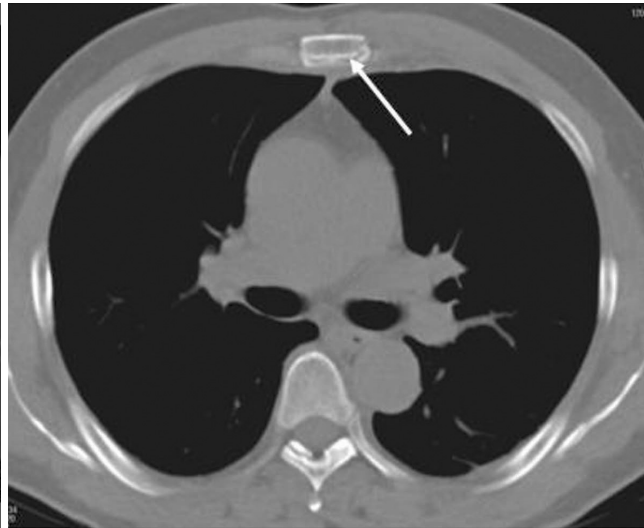
B. Axial CT scan with bone window setting shows distinct fracture line of right 8th rib (arrow).

C. Three-dimensional reconstructive image has limitation to show fracture line under general routine view (arrow).

가
가
가 (2, 6, 7). , CT 3
3 가 (8-10). 3
(11, CT
12). CT 56% 69%
(13). , Wicky (14) 40 3
3 가 CT Alkadhi (15) 50 3
3 가



A



B



C

Fig. 3. A 55-year-old man with sternal body fracture.

A. Lateral view of plain sternal radiography shows cortical disruption of sternal body posteriorly (arrow).

B. Axial CT scan with bone window setting shows double posterior cortical margins (arrow). Reader found the fracture after seeing the three-dimensional image.

C. Three-dimensional reconstructive image (view from posterior aspect of sternum) shows discontinuity of posterior cortex of the sternal body (arrow).

3

- 3

Usefulness of Three Dimensional Reconstructive Images for Thoracic Trauma Induced Fractures¹

Kyung Hun Koh, M.D., Dong Hun Kim, M.D., Young Sook Kim, M.D., Joo Nam Byun, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, Chosun University Hospital

Purpose: We wanted to evaluate the usefulness of three-dimensional reconstructive images using multidetector computed tomography (MDCT) for thoracic traumatic patients visiting emergency room.

Materials and Methods: 76 patients with fractures of the 105 patients who visited our emergency room with complaints of thoracic trauma were analyzed retrospectively. All the patients had thoracic MDCT performed and the three-dimensional reconstructive images were taken. The fractures were confirmed by axial CT, the clinical information, whole body bone scanning and the multiplanar reformation images. Plain x-ray images were analyzed by the fractured sites in a blind comparison of two radiologists' readings, and then that finding was compared with the axial CT scans and the three-dimensional reconstructive images.

Results: The fracture sites were rib ($n=68$), sternum ($n=14$), clavicle ($n=6$), scapula ($n=3$), spine ($n=5$) and combined fractures ($n=14$). Plain x-ray and axial CT scans had a correspondency of 0.555 for the rib fractures. Axial CT scans and the three-dimensional reconstructive images had a correspondency of .952. For sternal fractures, those values were 0.692 and 0.928, respectively. The axial CT scans and three-dimensional reconstructive images showed sensitivities of 94% and 91% for rib and other fractures, respectively, and 93% and 100% for sternal fracture, respectively. Three-dimensional reconstructive image had an especially high sensitivity for the diagnosis of sternal fracture.

Conclusion: While evaluating thoracic trauma at the emergency room, the three-dimensional reconstructive image was useful to easily diagnose the extent of fracture and it was very sensitive for detecting sternal fracture.

Index words : Computed tomography (CT), three-dimensional
Thorax, injuries

Address reprint requests to : Dong Hun Kim, M.D., Department of Radiology, Chosun University Hospital,
588 Seoseok-dong, Dong-gu, Gwangju 501-717, Korea
Tel. 82-62-220-3543 Fax. 82-62-228-9061 E-mail: kdhoon@chosun.ac.kr