

: (in vitro) (¹H) (magnetic resonance spectroscopy: MRS)
 가
 : 30
 (n=12)
 (n=18) (n=2), (n=14) 3가 (n=2),
 (n=23)
 (n=7)
 lactate
¹H MRS 1.5T
 PRESS (point resolved spectroscopy) (TR/TE=2000/30 msec) (H₂O)
 MR 가
 MR
 : 30 lipid (0.9/1.3 ppm), lactate (1.3 ppm),
 acetate (1.9 ppm), succinate (2.4 ppm) 8가
 (n=12) MR pattern - 1 7 (58%),
 pattern - 2가 2 (17%), pattern - 3 1 (8%), pattern - 6 1 (8%), pattern - 8 1 (8%)
 (n=18) MR pattern - 4가 1 (6%), pattern - 5가 5
 (28%), pattern - 6 1 (6%), pattern - 7 3 (17%), pattern - 8 8 (44%)
 (p < .05).
 (n=23) MR pattern - 1 7 (30%), pattern - 2가 2 (9%),
 pattern - 3 1 (4%), pattern - 4가 1 (4%), pattern - 5가 3 (13%), pattern - 6 2
 (9%), pattern - 7 1 (4%), pattern - 8 6 (26%) (n=7) MR
 pattern - 5가 2 (29%), pattern - 7 2 (29%), pattern - 8 3 (43%)
 가 (p= .300).

(computed tomography: CT)

(ascites)가

가

(1).

CT

¹
²

가 (2-4).

:

가
 가 . MRS
 가 (23 - 25).
 (5). (magnetic resonance MRS가
 imaging: MRI) 가 가 (25).
 MRI ¹H MRS
 가 (1, 6 - 8). MRS 가 .
 Brown (6)
 가
 가
 30
 1970 , MRI (n=12)
 1980 , (n=18)
 MRI 가 ,
 (n=2), (n=2),
 (n=14) 3가
 가 9 , 2 ,
 (in vivo) (¹H) (magnetic resonance
 spectroscopy: MRS) (9, 10). , MRI가
 (¹H)
 MRS , 가 1 ,
 MRS 가 1 ,
 가 8 , 가 5 ,
 (11, 12). 가 1 .
 MRS (n=23) (n=7)
 MRS 가
 MRS 가 , lactate ,
 가 (13 - 16). 1990 3 g/dL (transudate) ,
 (localization) (water - suppression) (exudate) ,
 (gradient shimming) MRS
 (17). 30 mL 24
 MRS 3 - 4 °C
 가
 3 2 3
 24
 (18 - 22).
 MRS (in vitro) (¹H MRS) 1.5T Signa Excite
 MR scanner

Twinspeed MR Scanner (GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

FID

(birdcage) zero-filling (Signal to
¹H MRS (, FID) Noise Ratio: SNR) 가 6 Hz Gaussian line
 MR broadening filter

MR SNR 5 가

(gel)

. MRI

ppm

, ¹H MRS (volume of interest:

Fisher's exact test

VOI)

Mann - Whitney U test

4.5 cm³ (1.5 cm × 1.5 cm × 2 cm) (voxel) . VOI

¹H MRS

MR (gantry) 가
 (susceptibility)

30

3 (shimming coil)
 X, Y, Z

가 (lipid) (0.9/1.3 ppm),
 (lactate) (1.3 ppm), (acetate) (1.9 ppm),
 (succinate) (2.4 ppm) 가 가

가

4

가 8가

MR

(Table 1).

가

PRESS (Point Resolved Spectroscopy)

MR

64 MR

2

(H₂O)

3

lipid, lactate, acetate, succinate

(Chemical Shift Selective Saturation:

, 24

CHES) . ¹H MRS

matrix 256 × 256, (number of excitation: NEX)

,

3

8, (time to repetition: TR) 2,000 msec,

2

24

lipid, lactate,

(time to echo: TE) 30 msec, (spectral width)

acetate, succinate

2,500 Hz, (number of data point) 2,048

2 56

Lactate

MR lactate 가 17 (57%)
 13 (43%) (Table 2). Lactate

MR

PRESS (Free

Induction Decay: FID) SAGE™ data analysis
 package (GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

가 (Gaussian) (filtering)
 (Fourier)

MR

(phasing) (baseline correction)

MR

가

0 (zero order)

가 1 (first order)

Table 1. Classification of MR Spectral Patterns

MR Spectral Pattern	Resonance Detected			
	Succinate	Acetate	Lactate	Lipid
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	No	Yes	No	Yes
5	No	No	Yes	Yes
6	No	No	Yes	No
7	No	No	No	Yes
8	No	No	No	No

:

가 lactate 9.11 ± 9.42
 mmol/L lactate 가 12 가 8 (67%)
 1.65 ± 1.63 mmol/L 4 (33%) . Lactate 12 ± 9.9 mmol/L
 (p < .05) (Table 3).

6
 (Enterococcus faecalis) 1 ,

Table 2. MR Spectral Patterns for Abdominal Fluid Samples

No.	Resonance Detected				MR Spectral Pattern
	Succinate	Acetate	Lactate	Lipid	
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2
5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
6	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2
7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
11	No	No	Yes	No	6
12	No	No	No	No	8
13	No	Yes	No	Yes	4
14	No	No	Yes	Yes	5
15	No	No	Yes	No	6
16	No	No	Yes	Yes	5
17	No	No	Yes	Yes	5
18	No	No	Yes	Yes	5
19	No	No	No	Yes	7
20	No	No	No	Yes	7
21	No	No	No	No	8
22	No	No	No	No	8
23	No	No	No	No	8
24	No	No	No	No	8
25	No	No	No	No	8
26	No	No	No	No	8
27	No	No	No	Yes	7
28	No	No	Yes	Yes	5
29	No	No	No	No	8
30	No	No	No	No	8

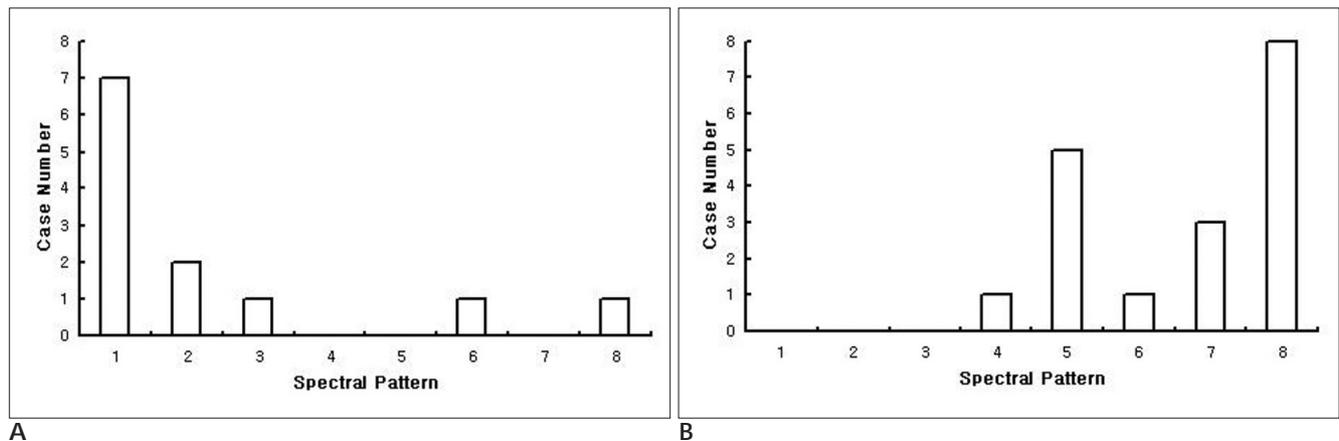


Fig. 1. Comparison of the MR spectral patterns between purulent abdominal fluid (A) and non-purulent abdominal fluid (B).

(*Enterobacter cloacae*) 1, (*Enterococcus* (75%), MR pattern - 1
avium) 2, (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) 1, 7 (58%), pattern-2가 2 (17%), pattern-3 1 (8%),
(*Bacteroides fragilis*) 1, pattern-6 1 (8%), pattern-8 1 (8%) (Figs. 1A,
3) (Table 2).
MR lipid 8 (67%), lactate 11
(92%), acetate 10 (83%), succinate 9 ($p < .05$).

Table 3. Data for Abdominal Fluid Samples

No.	Gross Finding	Cause	Transudate / Exudate	Benign / Malignant	Lactate (mmol/L)	Culture
1	Purulent	Post-operative	Exudate	Benign	7.8	<i>E. faecalis</i>
2	Purulent	Post-operative	Exudate	Benign	8.3	<i>E. cloacae</i>
3	Purulent	Post-operative	Exudate	Benign	6.5	
4	Purulent	Post-operative	Exudate	Benign	12.9	
5	Purulent	Post-operative	Transudate	Benign	13	
6	Purulent	Post-operative	Transudate	Benign	7.3	
7	Purulent	Liver Abscess	Exudate	Benign	12	
8	Purulent	Post-operative	Transudate	Benign	7	<i>E. avium</i>
9	Purulent	Liver Abscess	Exudate	Benign	42.5	<i>B. fragilis</i>
10	Purulent	Post-operative	Exudate	Benign	8.8	<i>E. avium</i>
11	Purulent	Psoas Abscess	Exudate	Benign	11.2	<i>M. tuberculosis</i>
12	Purulent	Post-operative	Transudate	Benign	6.8	
13	Bloody	Liver injury	Exudate	Benign	2.4	
14	Bloody	Kidney injury	Exudate	Benign	3.2	
15	Clear with debris	Post-operative	Transudate	Benign	4.4	
16	Clear with debris	SBP	Exudate	Benign	5.4	<i>E. faecium</i>
17	Clear	Post-operative	Transudate	Malignant	1.1	
18	Clear	Post-operative	Exudate	Malignant	1.2	
19	Clear	Post-operative	Transudate	Malignant	1.8	
20	Clear	Post-operative	Transudate	Malignant	1.1	
21	Clear	Liver Cirrhosis	Transudate	Benign	0.8	
22	Clear	Post-operative	Transudate	Benign	1.5	
23	Clear	Liver cirrhosis	Transudate	Benign	0.8	
24	Clear	Post-operative	Exudate	Malignant	0.6	
25	Clear	Post-operative	Exudate	Malignant	1.3	
26	Clear	Liver cirrhosis with HCC	Exudate	Malignant	1.5	
27	Clear	Liver Cirrhosis	Transudate	Benign	1.3	
28	Clear	Post-operative	Transudate	Benign	2.2	
29	Clear	Liver cirrhosis	Transudate	Benign	0.6	
30	Clear	Liver cirrhosis	Transudate	Benign	0.9	

Note.—SBP = spontaneous bacterial peritonitis. HCC = hepatocellular carcinoma.

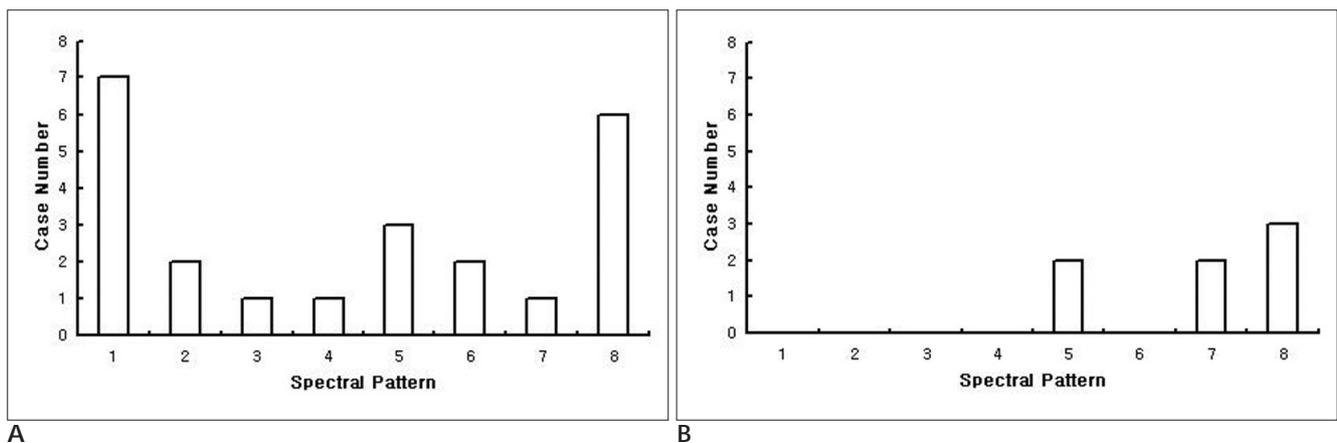


Fig. 2. Comparison of the MR spectral patterns between benign abdominal fluid (A) and malignant abdominal fluid (B).

:

($p < .05$).

18 가 7 (39%)
 11 (61%) . Lactate 1.8 ± 1.33
 mmol/L 가 7 (39%)
 11 (61%) 1
 Enterococcus faecium (Table 3).
 MR lipid 9 (50%), lactate 6
 (33%), acetate 1 (6%) succinate
 . MR
 pattern - 47† 1 (6%), pattern - 57† 5 (28%), pattern - 6
 1 (6%), pattern - 7 3 (17%), pattern - 8 8 (44%)
 (Figs. 1B, 4-6) (Table 2).

2 . Lactate
 2.4, 3.2 mmol/L 2
 (Table 3).
 MR lipid 2 (100%), lactate
 1 (50%), acetate 1 (50%)
 succinate 2 . MR
 pattern - 47† 1 (50%), pattern - 57† 1 (50%)
 (Fig. 4) (Table 2).

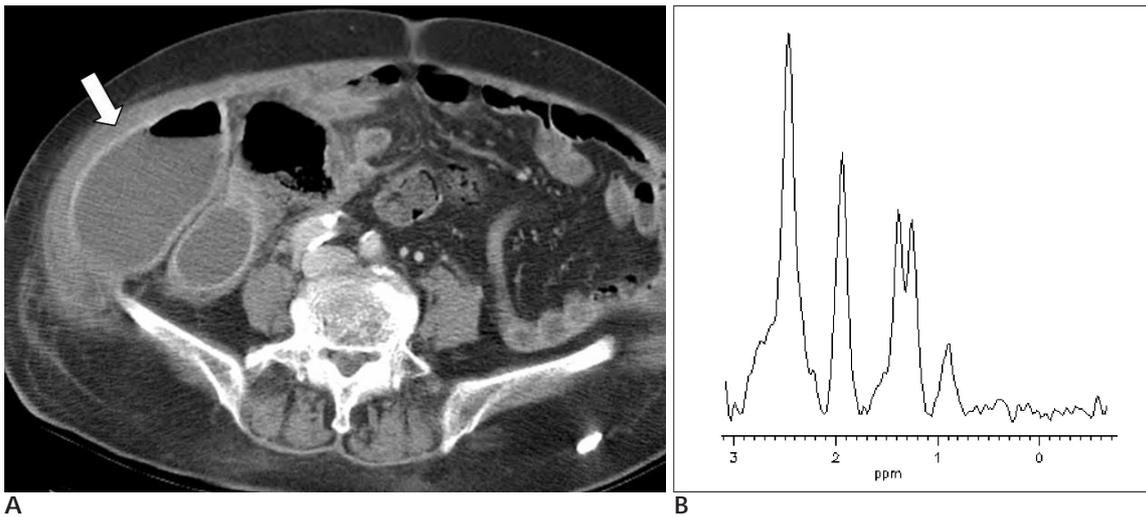


Fig. 3. Purulent and benign fluid in a 71-year-old man who underwent an operation for appendicitis. CT scan (A) shows an abscess (arrow) with internal air-fluid level and enhancing wall in RLQ of abdomen. MR spectrum (B) shows the metabolite peaks assigned to lipid (0.9/1.3 ppm), lactate (1.3 ppm), acetate (1.9 ppm), and succinate (2.4 ppm) (pattern-1).

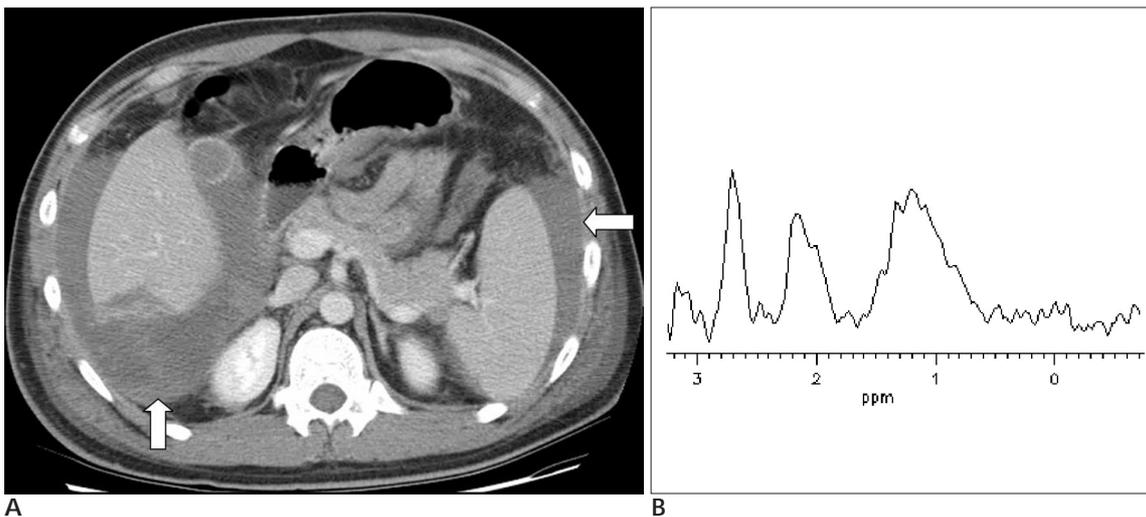


Fig. 4. Hemorrhagic and benign fluid in a 24-year-old man with blunt liver trauma. CT scan (A) shows hepatic laceration and ascites (arrows) in right subhepatic space and perisplenic space. MR spectrum (B) shows the metabolite peaks assigned to lipid (0.9/1.3 ppm) and lactate (1.3 ppm) (pattern-5).

1 . Lactate 2 가 4.4 5.4 mmol/L (29%) 10 (71%) . Lactate
 2 1.2 ± 0.46 mmol/L 가 7
 (50%) 7 (50%)
 Enterococcus faecium (Table 3). MR lipid 6 (43%), lactate 3
 MR lipid 1 (50%), lactate 2 acetate succinate
 acetate succinate 2 . MR pattern -
 . MR pattern-5 5가 3 (21%), pattern-7 3 (21%), pattern-8 8
 가 1 (50%), pattern-6 1 (50%) (Fig. 5) (Table 2). (57%) (Fig. 6) (Table 2).

(n=23) 11 (48%) 12
 14 가 4 (52%) . Lactate 7.29 ± 8.69 mmol/L

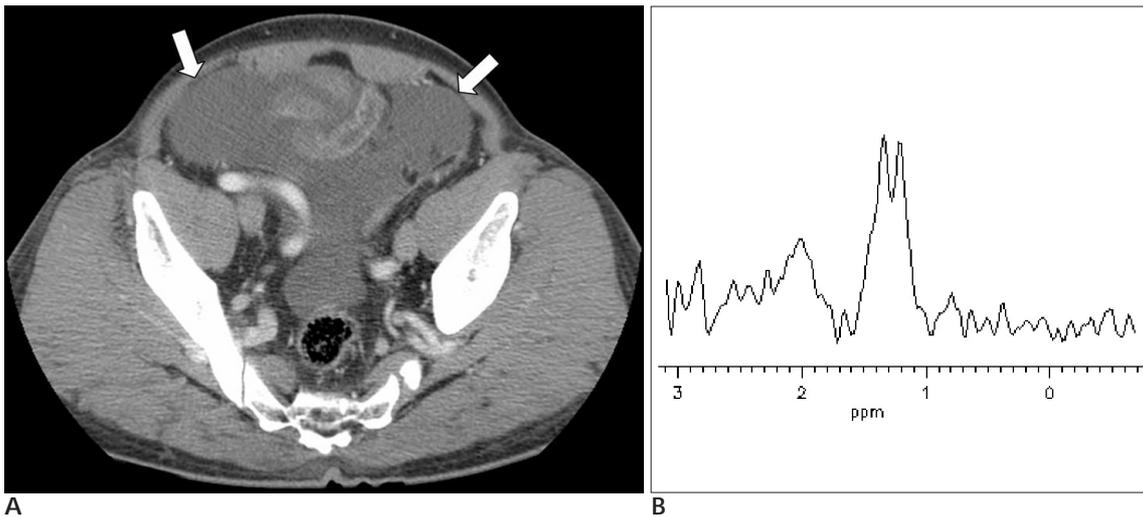


Fig. 5. Serosanguinous fluid with debris and benign fluid in a 63-year-old man who underwent an operation for cholecystitis. CT scan (A) shows ascites (arrows) in pelvic cavity. MR spectrum (B) shows the metabolite peak assigned to lactate (1.3 ppm) (pattern-6).

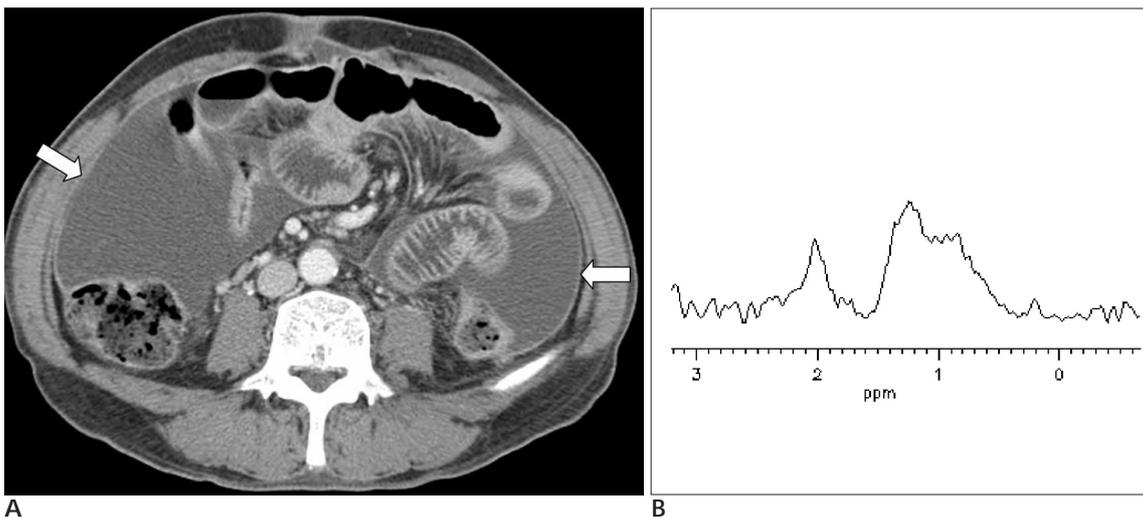


Fig. 6. Serosanguinous fluid without debris and malignant fluid in a 57-year-old man who underwent an operation for colon cancer. CT scan (A) shows ascites (arrows) in both paracolic gutters. MR spectrum (B) shows the metabolite peaks assigned to lipid (0.9/1.3 ppm) and lactate (1.3 ppm) (pattern-5).

:

7 Enterococcus faecalis가 1, Enterobacter cloacae가 1, Enterococcus avium 2, Mycobacterium tuberculosis가 1, Enterococcus faecium 1, Bacteroides fragilis가 1 (Table 3).

MR lipid 13 (57%), lactate 15 (65%), acetate 11 (48%), succinate 9 (39%). MR pattern - 1 7 (30%), pattern - 2가 2 (9%), pattern - 3 1 (4%), pattern - 4가 1 (4%), pattern - 5가 3 (13%), pattern - 6 2 (9%), pattern - 7 1 (4%), pattern - 8 6 (26%) (Figs. 2A, 3-5) (Table 2).

가 ($p = .300$).

($n=7$) 4 (57%) 3 (43%) . Lactate 1.23 ± 0.37 mmol/L (Table 3).

MR lipid 4 (57%), lactate 2 (29%) acetate succinate MR pattern - 5가 2 (29%), pattern - 7 2 (29%), pattern - 8 3 (43%) (Figs. 2B, 6) (Table 2).

가 ($p = .300$).

. MRI

. MRI T1 T2 (1, 6-8)가 Cohen

(1) 가 T2

, T1 T2 T1 T1

가 T1 (26), 가

T1 가

1980

MRS

가

MRS

MRS

(10).

¹H MRS

¹H MRS

MR

M)

(10 mM)

STEAM) PRESS ¹H MRS가

TE

MRS

(fermentation) (19)

가

(10 - 13).

(neoplasms)

(27, 28).

¹H, ³¹P, ¹³C, ¹⁵N, ¹⁹F, ²³Na

¹H ³¹P가 가

가

가

1.5T

8 cm³

¹H MRS

MRI

(13).

¹H MRS (chemical shift)

(29, 30).

(110

(¹H) (Stimulated Echo Acquisition Mode: (15, 17).

(15, 17).

STEAM

PRESS

(18 - 22).

(31 - 34).

Poptani (33) 7 lactate (1.3 ppm), alanine (1.5 ppm), acetate (1.9 ppm), (0.9 ppm)

5 lactate, acetate, alanine, valine leucine (0.9 ppm) succinate (2.4 ppm)

succinate가 lactate, acetate, (35 - 38).

(glycolysis)

. Grand

MR

가

MRS

Burn (25) MRS (23 - 25). , 1.0 ppm valine leucine, isoleucine 가 .

Burn (25) SNR 1.5 ppm , 0.2 - 2.5 ppm MRS , 1.3 ppm (doublet) TE=144 msec lactate - 180 ° 가 , lipid lactate 가 (34). TE 30 msec 0.9 ppm lipid

가 lactate, acetate, succinate 12 가 11 (92%), 10 (83%), 9 (75%) 가

30 , MR

¹H MRS 가 (chylous fluid) 가 lactate, acetate, succinate 8가

(19) 0.9 ppm 1.3 ppm 가 . Grand valine, leucine, isoleucine

pattern - 5

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The Usefulness of *In Vitro* Proton Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy for Differentiating Between Abdominal Body Fluids¹

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine whether *in vitro* proton (¹H) magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) is useful for distinguishing between abdominal types of fluids.

Materials and Methods: Thirty fluid samples that were obtained from patients who were undergoing diagnostic or therapeutic percutaneous drainage of abdominal fluids were examined in this study. According to their gross appearance and smell, each sample was classified as either purulent fluid ($n=12$) or non-purulent fluid ($n=18$). The non-purulent fluids were subdivided into hemorrhagic fluid ($n=2$), serosanguinous fluid with debris ($n=2$), and serosanguinous fluid without debris ($n=14$). In addition, according to the cytologic analysis, each sample was classified as either benign fluid ($n=23$) or malignant fluid ($n=7$). A set of humoral pathological examinations that included biochemical analysis and culture of the fluid were performed for all the fluid samples. *In vitro* ¹H MRS was performed by using a 1.5T MR system and a birdcage head coil. MR spectra were obtained by using point-resolved spectroscopy (PRESS) (TR/TE=2000/30 msec) with water suppression. The MR spectra were analyzed on the basis of agreement between a radiologist and a physicist who worked in consensus.

Results: The MR spectra obtained from 30 samples could be classified into 8 different patterns, according to the presence of lipid (0.9/1.3 ppm), lactate (1.3 ppm), acetate (1.9 ppm), and succinate (2.4 ppm) peaks. The MR spectral patterns of the purulent fluids ($n=12$) were classified as follows: pattern-1 ($n=7$, 58%), pattern-2 ($n=2$, 17%), pattern-3 ($n=1$, 8%), pattern-6 ($n=1$, 8%) and pattern-8 ($n=1$, 8%). The MR spectral patterns of the non-purulent fluids ($n=18$) were classified as follows: pattern-4 ($n=1$, 6%), pattern-5 ($n=5$, 28%), pattern-6 ($n=1$, 6%), pattern-7 ($n=3$, 17%) and pattern-8 ($n=8$, 44%). The MR spectral patterns of the purulent fluids were significantly different from those of the non-purulent fluids ($p < .05$). The MR spectral patterns of benign fluids ($n=23$) were classified as follows: pattern-1 ($n=7$, 30%), pattern-2 ($n=2$, 9%), pattern-3 ($n=1$, 4%), pattern-4 ($n=1$, 4%), pattern-5 ($n=3$, 13%), pattern-6 ($n=2$, 9%), pattern-7 ($n=1$, 4%) and pattern-8 ($n=6$, 26%). The MR spectral patterns of malignant fluids ($n=7$) were classified as follows: pattern-5 ($n=2$, 29%), pattern-7 ($n=2$, 29%) and pattern-8 ($n=3$, 43%). No significant difference was found between the spectral patterns of the benign and malignant fluids ($p = .300$).

Conclusion: *In vitro* ¹H MRS could be useful for differentiating between purulent fluid and non-purulent fluid.

Index words : Magnetic resonance(MR), spectroscopy

Abscess

Abdomen, abscess

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