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1, 3 .

2 .

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,  
 : 6 3 (TR/TE 2.7/0.6 msec;  
 40 °; 128 × 96; 256 × 192; 450 × 315 mm;  
 100 - 150 mm × 10 ; 1.0 sec; 35 )  
 2 mL Gd - DTPA 3 mL 5 mL/s  
 20 mL -  
 1 cm 9  
 6 54 - -  
 one - way ANOVA 가  
 : 13.4 ± 6.48 mL/  
 100 mL (mean ± SD), 5.35 ± 1.38 sec, 141.8 ± 53.4 mL/ 100 mL/min  
 가 ( $p < 0.05$ ),

: 3

가  
 가

가 가 (2 - 4).  
 (ventilation) (regional pulmonary blood  
 flow) 가 가 가 (1).  
 가 가 가 (5).  
 가 가 가 (6 - 8).  
 (image sequence)

1  
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337)

2006 7 10

2006 10 10

. (2005 -

(9 - 11).

가

(9 - 13).

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가

10

(ROI, Region of interest)

(perfusion

parameters) (Fig. 1).

MATLAB(The Mathworks Inc., Natick, MA)

가

6

6

6

2

4

29 (28 - 31 )

6

3

1.5T (Gyrosan Intera; Philips Medical systems, Eindhoven, Netherlands)

(body phase array coil)

(TR/TE 2.7/0.6 msec; 40 °;

128 × 96;

256 × 192;

1.0 cm,

450 × 315 mm;

100 - 150 mm × 10 ;

1.0 sec; 35 )

324

54

6

2 mL gadopentetate dimeglumine (Magnevist; Schering, Germany) 3 mL

5 mL/sec

gadopentetate dimeglumine

6

X

Y

(Time - Signal intensity curve,

TSI curve)

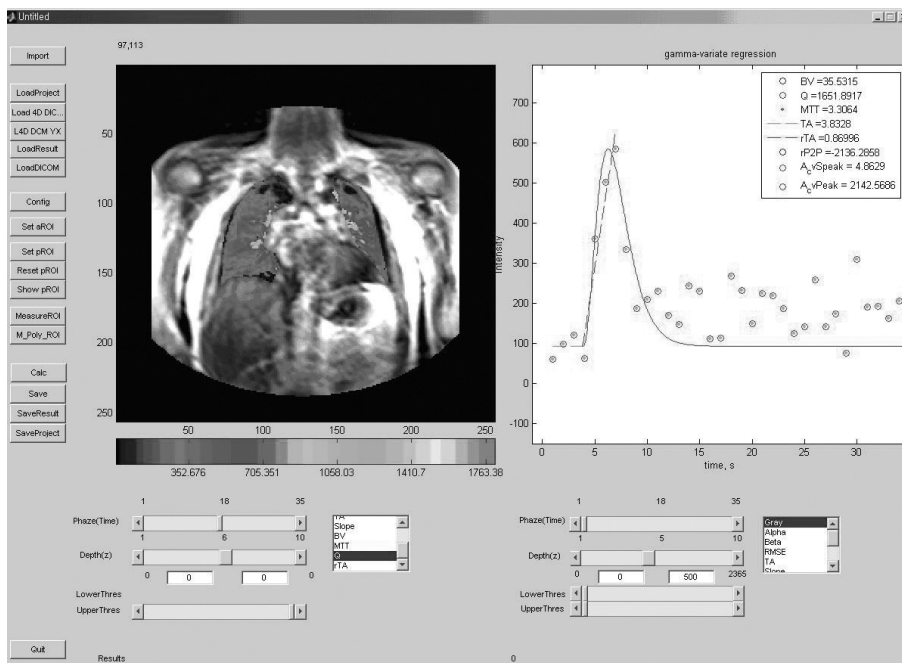


Fig. 1. Perfusion Analysis Program based on Matlab 7.0™ (Mathworks; U.S.A.).

Figure shows the user interface of perfusion analysis program used in this study. In left window, map of perfusion parameters such as pulmonary blood volume, blood flow and mean transit time is demonstrated. In right window, the time-intensity curve of selected pixel or ROI is shown with fitted curve.

(gamma - variate fitted time - signal intensity curve) (indicator dilution theory) (central volume principle) (pulmonary blood volume [PBV]), (pulmonary blood flow [PBF]), (mean transit time [MTT])

(Fig. 3).

6 (overall perfusion parameters) (PBV), (MTT), (PBF) 13.4 ± 6.48 mL/ 100 mL (mean ± SD), 5.35 ± 1.38 sec, 141.8 ± 53.4 mL/ 100 mL/min

Table 1

6 , , 3 6 6 (gravitational direction) (isogravitational direction) (anterior portion in supine position), (middle portion in supine position), (posterior portion in supine position) (upper lung zone in supine position), (mid lung zone in supine position), (lower lung zone in supine position) ( 1 - 3); ( 4 - 6); ( 7 - 9) one - way ANOVA test

Table 1. Regional Difference of Perfusion Parameters in Healthy Volunteers (mean ± SD)

	PBV (mL/ 100 mL)	MTT (sec)	PBF (mL/100 mL/min)
Overall	13.4 ± 6.48	5.3 ± 1.38	141.8 ± 53.4
Gravitational			
Anterior	10.3 ± 5.42	5.17 ± 1.68	114.7 ± 46.15
Middle	14.0 ± 6.10*	5.45 ± 1.36	143.7 ± 50.28*
Posterior	15.8 ± 6.43*. <sup>†</sup>	5.38 ± 1.11	167.0 ± 50.69*. <sup>†</sup>
Isogravitational			
Upper lung zone	12.4 ± 7.17	5.06 ± 1.24 <sup>‡</sup>	137.2 ± 63.74
Mid lung zone	13.8 ± 5.89	5.54 ± 1.44	142.7 ± 45.15
Lower lung zone	13.9 ± 6.02	5.40 ± 1.48	145.6 ± 49.76

\*Significant difference with anterior portion (p<0.001)

<sup>†</sup>Significant difference with middle portion (p<0.001)

<sup>‡</sup>Significant difference with mid lung zone (p<0.05)

PBV = pulmonary blood volume

MTT = mean transit time

PBF = pulmonary blood flow

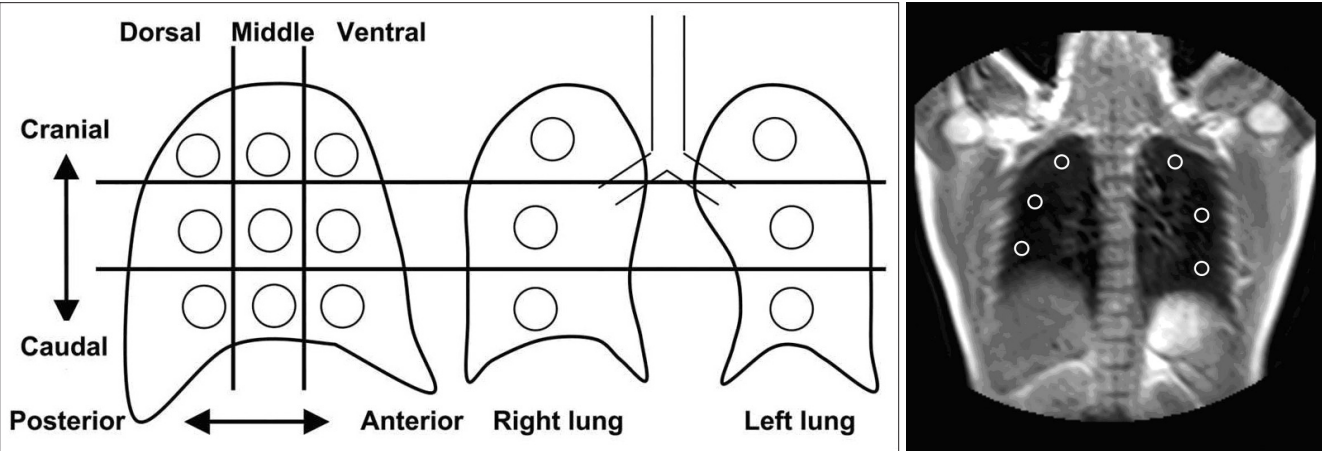
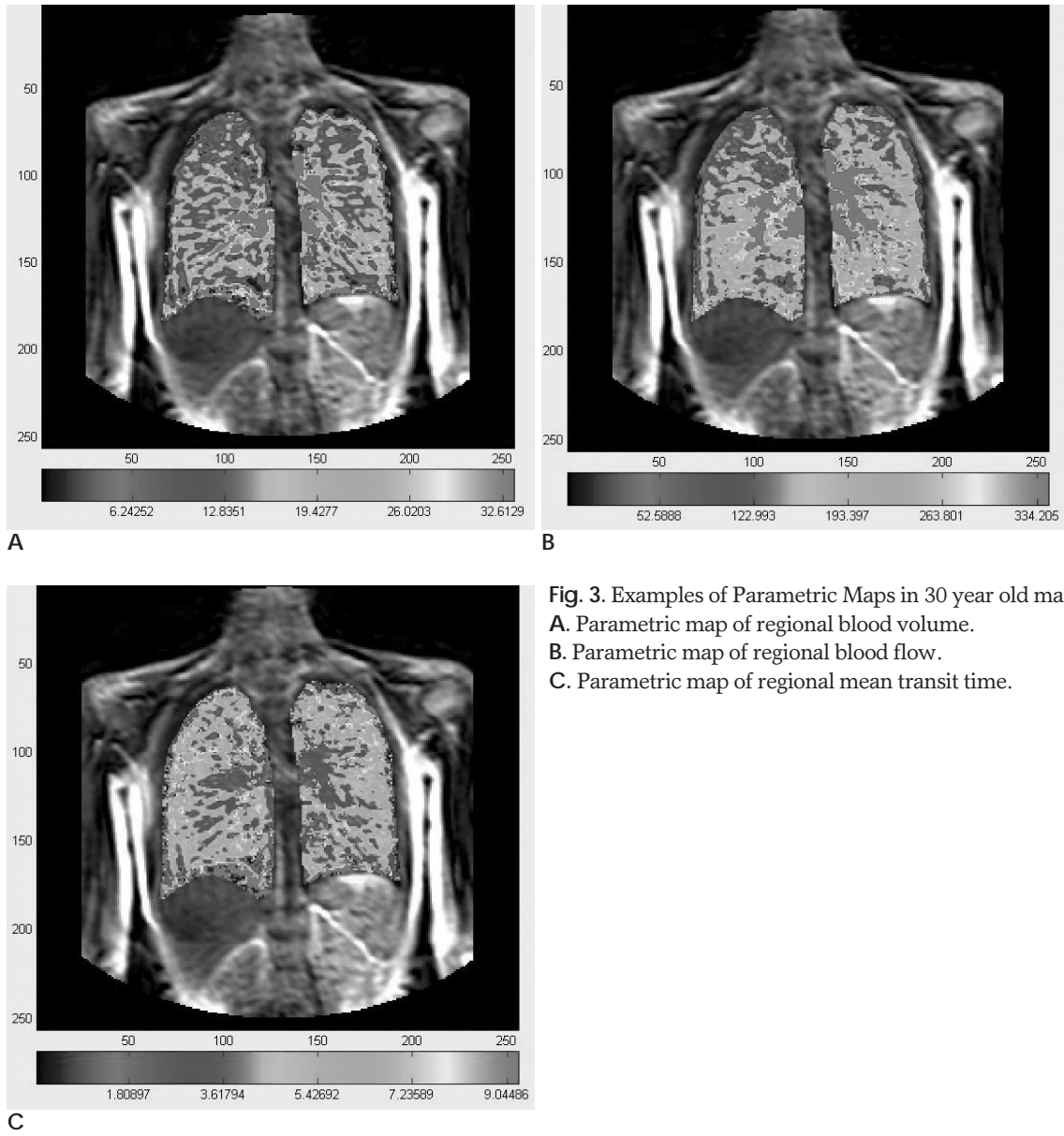


Fig. 2. Example of ROIs Placed on Perfusion Image A. Schematic diagram shows that the whole lung is divided into 3 regions in gravitation direction and 3 regions in cranio-caudal direction. B. Six round ROIs with 1 cm in diameter are selected in each image plane for statistical analysis. Care is given to avoid large pulmonary vasculature.



**Fig. 3.** Examples of Parametric Maps in 30 year old male.  
**A.** Parametric map of regional blood volume.  
**B.** Parametric map of regional blood flow.  
**C.** Parametric map of regional mean transit time.

가 (p < 0.001),  
 가  
 가 (p < 0.05).  
 , , 1:1  
 가 (p > 0.05).

(p > 0.05),  
 (p > 0.05),  
 (p > 0.05).

(p < 0.05).

가 (p > 0.05).

가 ,  
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 (p < 0.05).

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(RI scan) , (21). 3 2 . 3 가 (14 - 17). (proton) 가 (phase artifact) T2 (25 - 30 ms) , (motion artifact) . 가 . 1 10 가 10 mm 15 mm 가 . 'parallel imaging technique' . T2\* (TE) 가 가 , projection - reconstruction , 'parallel imaging' (18 - technique' . 20). Hatabu (9) T2\* inversion recovery turbo FLASH Ohno (22) 15 3 , (main pulmonary trunk) arterial input . 가 arterial input first - pass contrast agent 가 (central volume theory) steady - state magnetization pulsed magnetiza - tion 가 (labeling) arterial spin labeling (21). 가 . 2 T1 (TE) gadopentetate dimeglumine 가 , (inhomogeneous magnetic susceptibility) , 4.0 - 7.0 ( $p < 0.05$ ). 2 (TE) (TR) 25 Ohno (22) 3 가 , 가 steady - state magnetization pulsed magnetization (labeling) . steady - state ASL pulsed ASL arterial spin labeling (ASL) Hatabu (9) 가 . colored microspheres first - pass contrast agent . , Ohno (22) 15

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(SPECT)  
가 , 6  
(PET)  
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가 가  
Brudin (25)  
(PET) 8 1 가  
가  
가  
가  
(PET)  
가  
3  
가  
transplantation)  
가  
(26 - 32).  
3  
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## Quantitative Pulmonary Perfusion Imaging with 3-dimensional, Contrast-enhanced MR: Regional Difference in the Perfusion Parameters of Healthy Volunteers<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** We wanted to evaluate the regional differences in such perfusion parameters as pulmonary blood flow (PBF), mean transit time (MTT) and pulmonary blood volume (PBV) in the entire lung of healthy volunteers with using three-dimensional, contrast-enhanced MR imaging (3D CEMRI).

**Materials and Methods:** Six healthy volunteers underwent dynamic 3D CEMRI (TR/TE 2.7/0.6 msec; flip angle 40 °; matrix 128 × 96; reconstructed matrix 256 × 192; rectangular field of view 450 × 315 mm; coronal 100-150mm-thick × 10 slabs; temporal resolution 1.0 sec; 35 dynamic phases) For all subjects, 2 mL of Gd-DTPA mixed with 3 ml of physiologic saline was administered as a bolus at a rate of 5 mL/sec, and this was followed by 20 mL of physiologic saline flush. From the signal intensity-time curves, the PBF, MTT and PBV maps were generated using indicator dilution theories and the central volume principle on a pixel-by-pixel basis. A total of 54 round, 1-cm sized ROIs were placed in the lung in each subject (6 ROIs per slab × 9 slices except for the most posterior slab). The regional differences of the measured parameters were statistically evaluated in the gravitational direction and in the upper-mid-lower direction by one-way ANOVA tests.

**Results:** The calculated PBF, MTT and PBV in the entire lung were 141.8 ± 53.4 mL/100 mL/min (mean ± SD), 5.35 ± 1.38 sec, and 13.4 ± 6.48 mL/100mL, respectively. In the gravitational direction, there was a significant increase in the PBF and PBV as it goes to the posterior direction ( $p < 0.05$ ). No statistical difference was found in PBF or PBV between the upper, mid and lower lung zone areas.

**Conclusion:** Regional difference in the various perfusion parameters of the lung in healthy volunteers can be quantitatively assessed with performing 3D CEMRI.

**Index words :** Computers

Lung, MR

Lung, perfusion

Magnetic resonance (MR), three-dimensional

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