

## CT : 64

1

: MDCT  
: 64 MDCT CT 81  
5 mm  
, 가 가  
(type 1 - 3), 2 mm 가  
,  
가 (type A - C)  
: 5 mm 2 mm  
type 1, 2, 3 30.8%, 38.3%, 30.8%  
type A, B, C 33.3%, 22.2%, 44.4% . Type 1 92% type  
A, type 3 88% type C, type 2 54.8% type  
B, (r=0.868,  $p < 0.01$ ).  
:

(central tendon)  
, (linguiform) (8).  
, (middle leaf) Multi-detector row CT (MDCT)가  
CT  
가 , 가  
(1, 2).  
가 , 64 MDCT  
, Gale

CT MRI (gradient echo image)  
(3 - 8). Gale (3) CT  
CT 3가 2006 4 6 CT  
(4 - 6). Gale (3)  
10 mm 가 81  
. MRI 가 37 , 가 44 ,  
19 82 , 59  
Brilliance 64 CT scanner (Philips Medical  
Systems, Cleveland, U.S.A.)  
100 mL (Genetics, Guerbet, France) 3 mL  
20 . CT  
1  
2006  
2007 1 25 2007 7 13  
229

CT

120 kVp, 250 mAs, 0.7 , pitch 1.3, 2 mm 1mm

(Lucion version window

1.1, Mevisys, Korea) PC

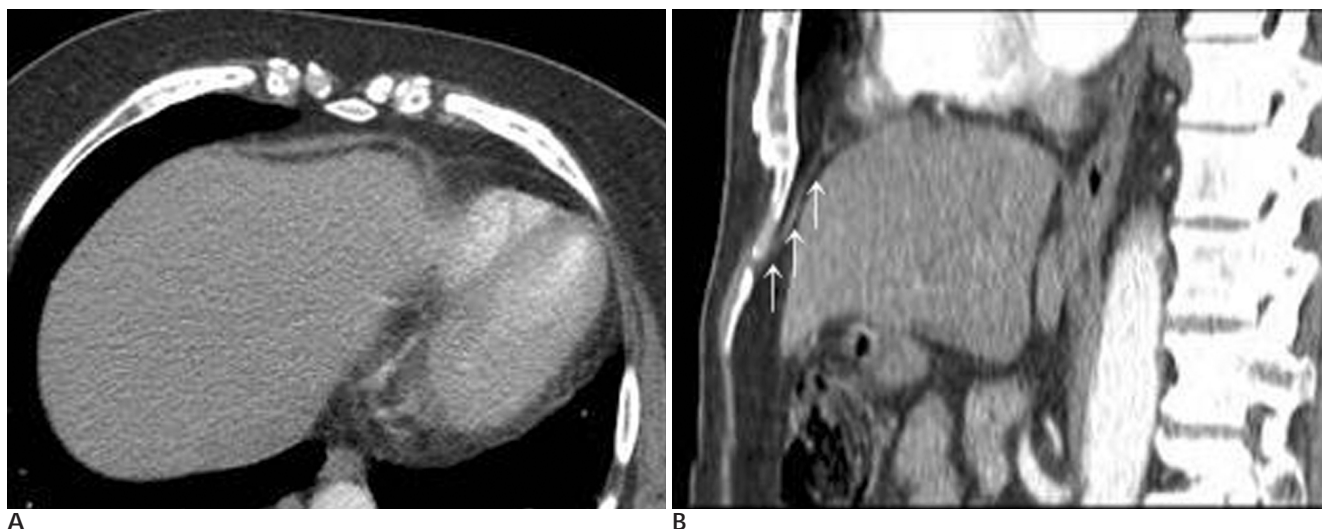
width/level 400/25 HU

2 가 type B, type A, type C

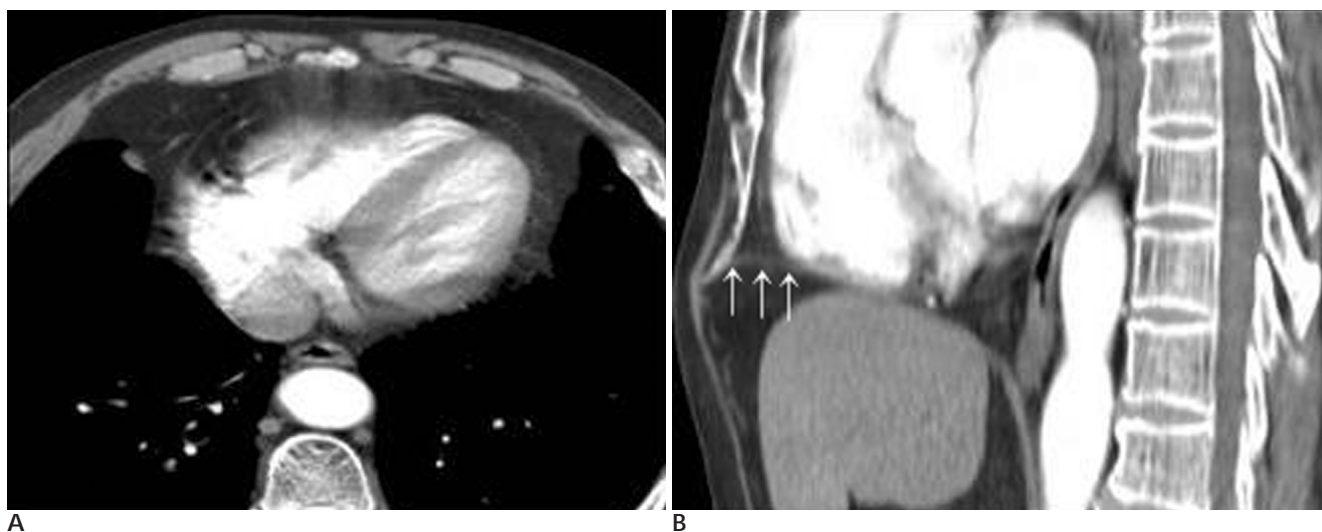
Gale 5 mm

Gale type 1, version)

SPSS (12.0 Korea (Gamma value)  $p$  ( $p$ -value)



**Fig. 1.** The appearances of the anterior diaphragm show type 1 on axial (A) and type A on sagittal reformatted CT images (B) of chest CT in the 52 year-old woman. The anterior diaphragm appears as a smooth concave line across the midline and continuous with the lateral diaphragmatic fiber on axial image (A) and as a downward slope (white arrow) from the base of the pericardium to the xiphoid process on sagittal image (B).



**Fig. 2.** The appearances of the anterior diaphragm show type 3 on axial (A) and type C on sagittal reformatted CT images (B) of chest CT in the 66 year-old man. The anterior diaphragm appears as a broad and poorly defined bands on axial image (A) and the relationship of anterior diaphragmatic fibers (white arrow) between the base of the pericardium and the xiphoid is flat on sagittal image (B).

,  $p$ -value 0.05  
가 .

5 mm ,  
 . Type 2가 31 (38.3%) 가  
 , type 1 25 (30.9%), type 3 25  
(30.9%) . 2 mm  
type C (36 , 44.4%)가 가 , type A (27 , 33.3%),

type B (18 , 22.2%) .

1 25 23 (92%) Type  
A (Fig. 1), type 3 25 type  
22 (88%) type C (Fig. 2)  
 . type 2 31  
type B가 17 (54.8%) (Fig. 3) 가 ,  
type C 13 (41.9%) (Fig. 4)  
 , 1 type A (Table 1).  
가  
가 (Gamma value: 0.868,  $p < 0.01$ ).

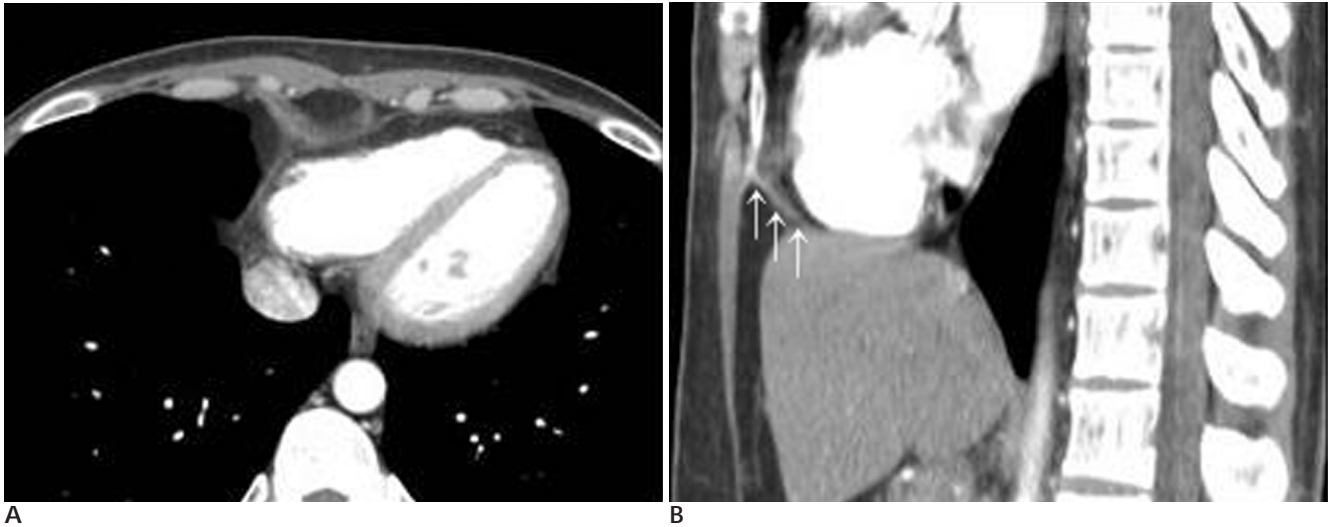


Fig. 3. The appearances of the anterior diaphragm show type 2 on axial (A) and type B on sagittal reformatted CT images (B) of chest CT in the 40 year-old woman. The lateral portion of the diaphragm diverges and opens anteriorly toward the sternum on axial image (A) and the anterior diaphragmatic fibers (white arrow) has a upward slope from the base of the pericardium to the xiphoid process on sagittal image (B).

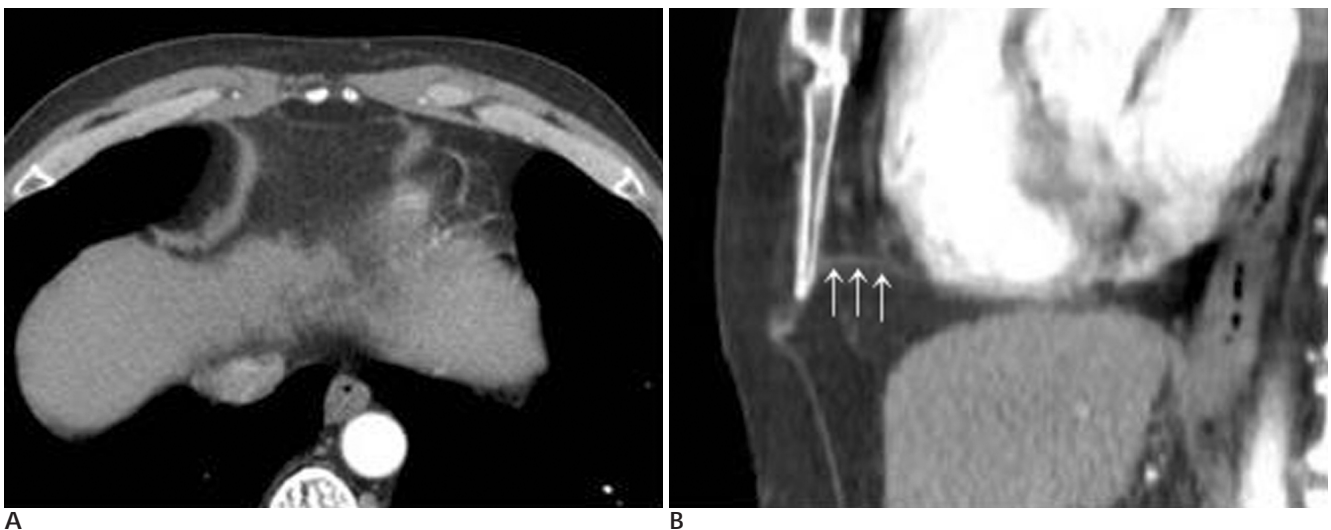


Fig. 4. The appearances of the anterior diaphragm show type 2 on axial (A) and type C on sagittal reformatted CT images (B) of chest CT in the 65 year-old man. The lateral portion of the diaphragm diverges and opens anteriorly toward the sternum on axial image (A). However, the relationship of anterior diaphragmatic fibers (white arrow) between the base of the pericardium and the xiphoid is flat on sagittal image (B).

**Table 1.** Comparison of the Type of Anterior Diaphragm Between Axial and Sagittal Image

Type	1	2	3	Total
A	23	1	3	27 (33.3%)
B	1	17	0	18 (22.2%)
C	1	13	22	36 (44.4%)
Total	25 (30.9%)	31 (38.3%)	25 (30.9%)	

(sternal part) 가  
(slip) . ,  
, 가 . ,  
가 (transversus  
abdominis) . ,

Gale (3) 가 , type 1  
가 , type 2 , type 3  
가 . Gale  
10 mm

가  
Gale (3) 176 22 (13%) ,  
(5) 350 43 (12.3%)  
가 10 mm  
5 mm

5 mm  
Gale (3) type 1 176 85 (48%), type 2 50 (28%), type C 19 (11%)  
(5) type 1 350 88 (25.1%), type 2 129 (36.9%), type 3 90 (25.7%)  
가 (5)

가  
(6) CT  
type 1 - 3  
30.9%, 38.3%, 30.9% Gale (3)  
(5)

type A 33.3%, type B 22.2%,  
type C 44.4% Gale (3)  
(5)  
, Gale (3)

가 .

가 Gale 가 가

type 1 type A 92%, type 3  
type C 88% , type 2 type B  
54.8% , 가  
( $p < 0.01$ ). Type  
2 type B가 가 type 2

(Fig. 4).

```

    ,
    . Type 1
    ,
type 2
    type 3
    .

```

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## Computed Tomographic Appearance of the Anterior Diaphragm: Evaluation with 64-slice MDCT<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To re-evaluate the appearance of the anterior diaphragm by the use of MDCT.

**Materials and Methods:** We performed a retrospective review of 81 consecutive patients that underwent chest CT by using 64 channel MDCT. We classified the anterior diaphragm as three types (types 1 - 3) based on 5 mm axial scans: a line behind the xiphoid, a discontinuity and opening anteriorly, and the presence of broad and poorly defined bands. We also classified the anterior diaphragm as three types (types A - C) using 2 mm sagittal reformation images, based on the shape of the anterior diaphragmatic fibers traveling from the base of the pericardium to the xiphoid: a downward slope, an upward slope, and a flat shape, and compared the two groups using a correlation determined by statistical analysis.

**Results:** We could classify the appearance of the anterior diaphragm for all cases on the axial scans and sagittal reformation images. The number of types 1, 2, 3 on the axial scans was 30.9%, 38.3%, and 30.9% and the number of types A, B, C on the sagittal reformation images was 33.3%, 22.2%, and 44.4%, respectively. Type A was seen for 92% of type 1 cases, type C was seen for 88% of type 3 cases, and type B was seen for 54.8% of type 2 cases. The types seen between the axial and sagittal reformation images showed a significant agreement ( $r = 0.868$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusion:** The shape of the anterior diaphragm correlated with the relationship between the base of the pericardium and the xiphoid.

**Index words :** Diaphragm  
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Xiphoid Bone

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