

1

:
 :
 49)
 200 (130 , 70 ,
 가
 (R)
 ,
 가 (D_c) 가 (D_{t1}), 가
 (D_{t2}) 가
 (R₁=D_c/D_{t1}, R₂=D_c/D_{t2})
 (R₁, R₂) , (ROC
).
 : 가 0.5 ,
 가 (R₁, R₂) 가
 0.5 , R₁ R₂ 84%
 68%, 72% 86% .
 : 가 0.5
 가

(130 , 70 , 49)
 (1). 1919 Danzer (2)가
 500 가
 가 0.5 0.52
 180 cm
 , 가 0.5
 , 가
 Miller (3)
 1
 (Volume zoom scanner,
 Siemens, Forchheim, Germany: Light speed scanner, General
 electric medical systems, Milwaukee, WI)
 , 5 mm ,
 5mm
 (C),
 가 (A, B) ,
 (A+B)
 200
 (C) (R)
 가 (Dc)
 2007 6 5 2007 7 23
 '가

가 (D_{t1}), D_c, D_c, D_c, D_{t1}, D_{t2}, (R₁=D_c/D_{t1}, R₂=D_c/D_{t2}) (Fig. 1). (R₁, R₂) (t), 0.5, R₁, R₂ (ROC).

(p=0.331, t), R₂, R (p=0.0001, t). 가 0.5, R₁, R₂, R₁ 86%, R₂ 85% (ROC curve, 0.5, Fig. 2). ROC, R₁ 84%, 72%, R₂ 68%, 86%.

R 0.45, R₁, R₂ 0.46, 0.48, R₁, R, 가 (1).

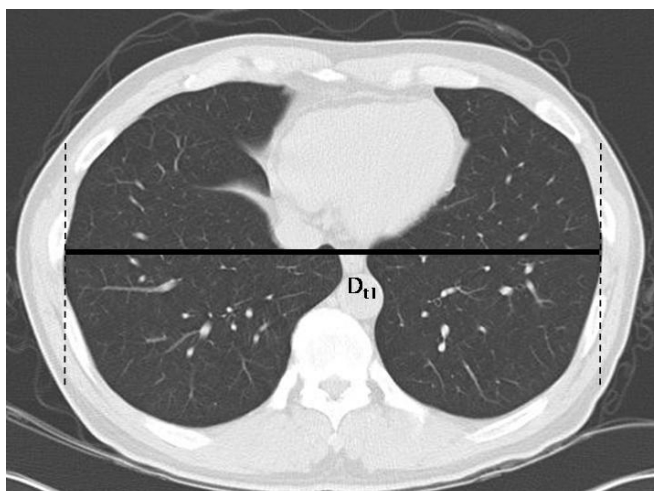
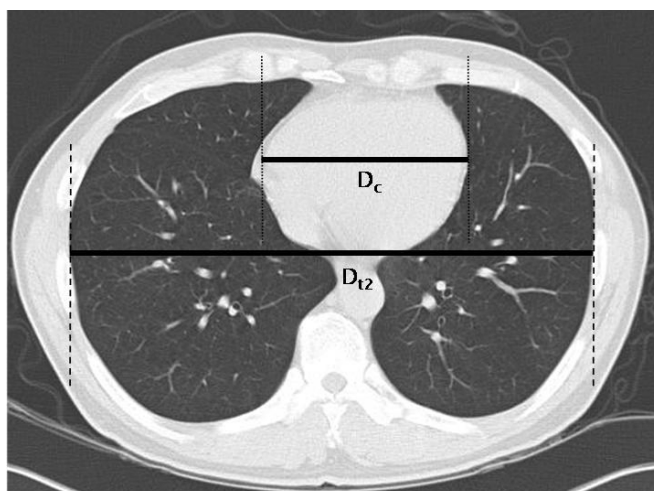
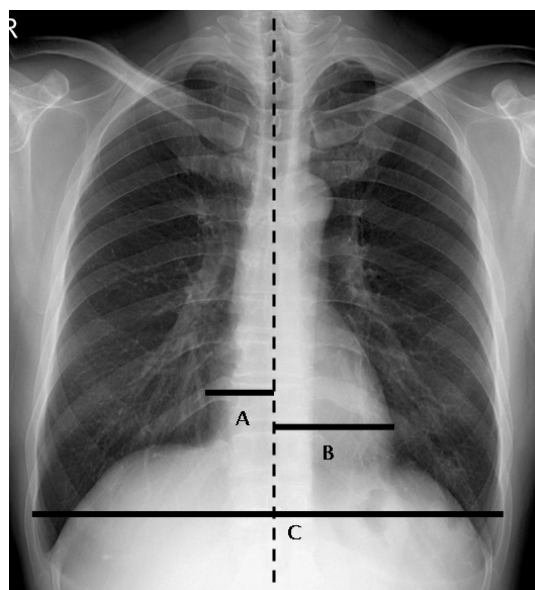


Fig. 1. Cardiothoracic ratio on plain chest radiograph and CT.
A. On plain chest radiography, maximal cardiac width is the sum of two maximal distances between both cardiac borders and mid line of thoracic spines. Cardiothoracic ratio is derived from division of maximal cardiac width by maximal thoracic width: $R = (A + B) / C$.
B, C. On all axial CT scans with lung window setting, maximal cardiac width (D_c) and maximal thoracic width (D_{t1}) were measured. And then, the maximal thoracic width (D_{t2}) was measured at the same level of the maximal cardiac width. Maximal cardiac width was divided by two measurements, D_{t1} and D_{t2}, respectively. So two cardiothoracic ratios were derived, R₁ and R₂.

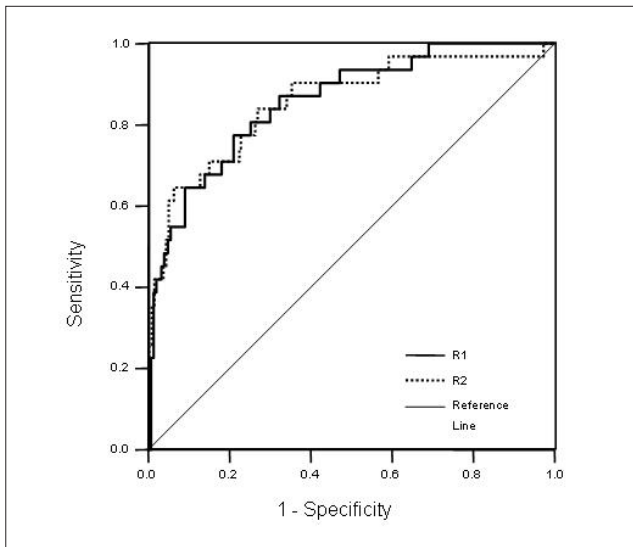


Fig. 2. ROC curves of R_1 and R_2 . The areas under ROC curves of R_1 and R_2 are 0.86 and 0.85, which indicates that both R_1 and R_2 are good indicators of cardiomegaly.

, R 가
,
가
가
 R_2 R
,
가
0.5 R_2 85%
, R_1
가 180 cm
가 100 cm
가
가

, 가 (5).
, R 가
 R_1 R 가
.

가
가
,
가 0.5
가 (2).

Miller (3)

가

가

가

가 가
가
가
가 0.5
가 가
가

(4).

가
가

R_1

가

1. Milne EN, Pistolesi M, Miniati M, Giuntini C. The radiologic distinction of cardiogenic and noncardiogenic edema. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1985;144:879-894
2. Danzer CS. The cardiothoracic ratio: an Index of cardiac enlargement. *Am J Med Sci* 1919;157:513-521
3. Miller JA, Singer A, Hinrichs C, Contractor S, Doddakashi S. Cardiac dimensions derived from helical CT: correlation with plain film radiography. *The internet journal of radiology* 2000;1 (<http://www.ispub.com/ostia/index.php?xmlFilePath=journals/ijra/vol1n1/ctr.xml>)
4. Nickol K, Wade AJ. Radiographic heart size and cardiothoracic ratio in three ethnic groups: a basis for a simple screening test for cardiac enlargement in men. *Br J Radiol* 1982;55:399-403
5. , , . 1980;16:438-442

A CT Criteria of Cardiomegaly¹

You-Sung Kim, M.D., Hyun Jin Park, M.D., Seog Hee Park, M.D.,
Ho Jong Chun, M.D., Byung Gil Choi, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea

Purpose: To determine computed tomography (CT) criteria for cardiomegaly.

Materials and Methods: We analyzed posteroanterior chest radiographs and CT scans of 200 patients (M:F = 130:70, mean age 49 years old) that were performed on the same day. On plain radiographs, the cardiothoracic ratio (R) was calculated using a standard method. On CT, we measured the maximal cardiac width (D_c) and the maximal thoracic width of a patient (D_{t1}). A second thoracic width was measured at the same scan level of D_c . Thus, two cardiothoracic ratios were derived in one patient - D_c/D_{t1} (R_1) and D_c/D_{t2} (R_2). We analyzed the appropriateness of R_1 and R_2 in the diagnosis of cardiomegaly to establish criteria for the use of the cardiothoracic ratio (ROC curve).

Results: When cardiomegaly was defined as a value of R that was greater than 0.5, both R_1 and R_2 were useful indicators of cardiomegaly. For a cut-off value of 0.5 for the cardiothoracic ratio for cardiomegaly, the sensitivity of R_1 and R_2 was 84% and 68%, respectively, and the specificity of R_1 and R_2 was 72% and 86%, respectively.

Conclusion: The cardiothoracic ratio on CT can be easily obtained by measurement of the maximal cardiac width divided by the maximal thoracic width at the same scan level. When the cardiothoracic ratio on CT is over 0.5, the presence of cardiomegaly can be suggested.

Index words : Cardiomegaly
Tomography, X-Ray Computed
Heart

Address reprint requests to : Hyun Jin Park, M.D., Department of Radiology, Kangnam St. Mary's Hospital,
505 Banpo-dong Seocho-gu, Seoul 137-040, Korea
Tel. 82-2-590-2467 Fax. 82-2-599-6771 E-mail: rdpark@hanmail.net