

:  
 ,  
 :  
 40  
 T1 FLASH  
 T2 HASTE , T2 HASTE ,  
 :  
 40 25 7  
 8  
 92%, 90% 68%, 72.5%  
 ( $p < .05$ , chi-square test) MR  
 :  
 ,  
 .  
 가 가  
 (8, 9) CT  
 가 (1, 2).  
 1/3 가 MR  
 가 6 - 16% (motion artifact)  
 (3, 4). (false - MR  
 negative appendectomy)가 15 - 25% (nonionizing) . MR  
 20 - 40% 가  
 (5, 6). MR  
 MR  
 가 MR  
 CT가 가 98% (7). (10). MR  
 CT , (1 - 5). MR  
 MR

1  
 2  
 3  
 4

2007 10 30

2007 12 28

MR

가

2005 12 2006 9

40 ( 25 , 30 )

MR 5 56 30.3

MR 2

MR

MR

8 - 10

가

MR T2

6 mm

(Fig. 1, 2), 가

가,

MR 가 (Sonata;Siemens, Erlangen,Germany)

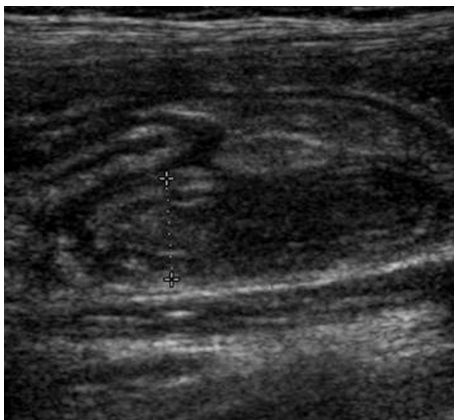
(phased array multi - coil) T1

FLASH (T1 - weighted fast low angle shot) (axial image) (TR/TE=127/4.76, flip angle= 70,matrix 153×256)

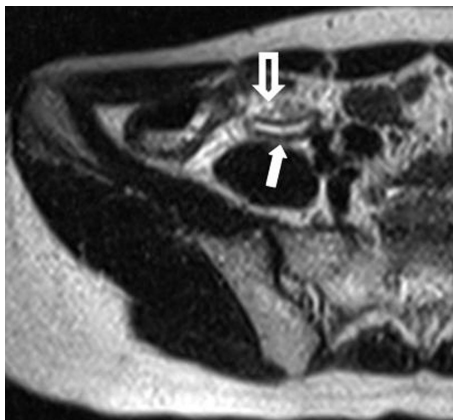
, T2 HASTE (multisection half Fourier acquisition single shot turbe spin echo) (coronal) (TR/TE=1100/121, matrix = 154×256, 205×256)

(chemical shift - selective fat suppression) T2 HASTE (TR/TE = 1100/121, matrix = 154×256)

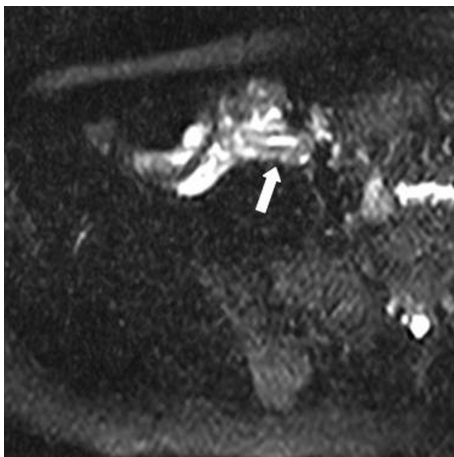
3 mm 0.3 mm, 240×240 mm - 360×360 mm, 65 - 80



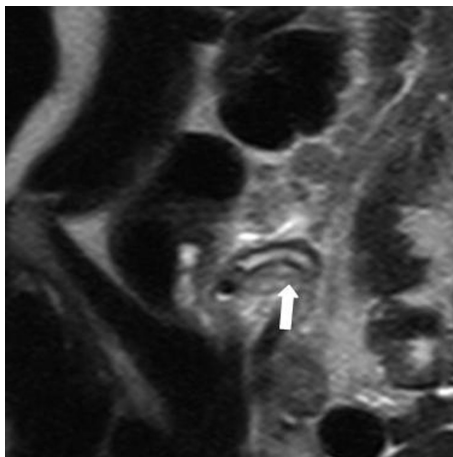
A



B



C



D

**Fig. 1.** A 19-year-old women with right lower quadrant pain and clinically suspected acute appendicitis

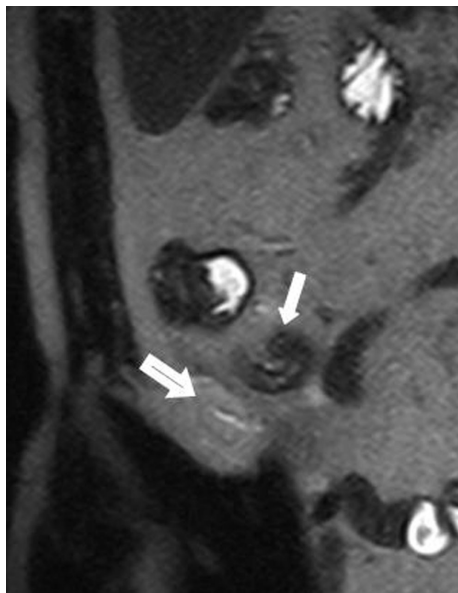
**A.** Longitudinal sonogram shows inflamed appendix

**B.** Axial T2-weighted HASTE image shows inflamed appendix (solid arrow). Note hyperintense intraluminal fluid, slightly hyperintense wall, and increased signal of periappendiceal fatty tissue (open arrow)

**C.** Axial fat-suppressed T2-weighted HASTE image show inflamed appendix. Note fluid-filled inflamed appendix (solid arrow) and increased signal intensity of periappendiceal fatty tissue.

**D.** Coronal T2-weighted HASTE image shows inflamed appendix (solid arrow). Note appearance is same as on A.

(Fig. 3)  
(11). MR 가  
, , ,  
.



**Fig. 2.** A 35-year-old man with severe right lower quadrant pain. Surgically confirmed extensive acute suppurative appendicitis. Coronal T2-weighted HASTE image shows fluid-filled appendix and thickened wall of appendix (solid arrow). Also note hyperintense periappendiceal inflamed fat (open arrow). Inflamed appendix is not shown at sonography due to poor sonic window related to patient's obesity.

UM 9 HDI (Advanced Technology  
Laboratories, Bothell, Wash, U.S.A.) 5 - 10 MHz  
가

2 - 4 MHz

Puylaert  
(graded compression technique)  
(12).

6 mm  
(13 - 15) (Fig. 1).

가 가 (15).  
가 2 - 4 MHz

가

MR

chi - square test  
가

5

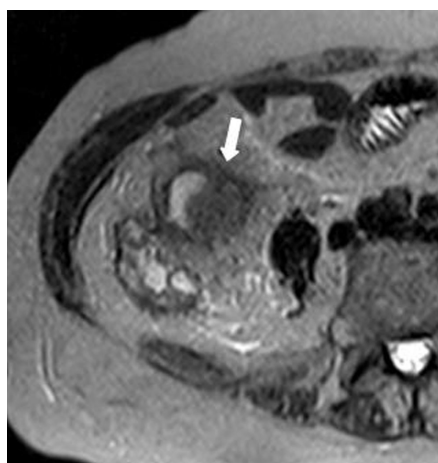
Pearson's chi - square

5

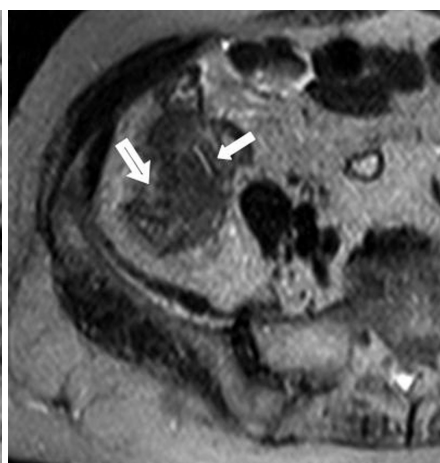
Fisher's exact test

MR

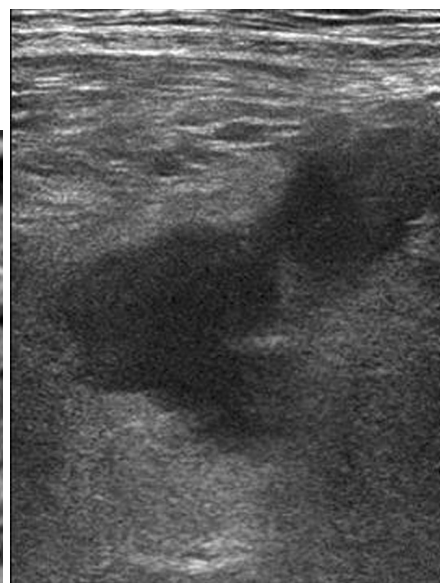
40



A



B



C

**Fig. 3.** A 84-year-old woman with appendiceal abscess

**A.** Axial T2-weighted HASTE image shows abscess (solid arrow) adjacent to the proximal ascending colon.

**B.** Continuous axial T2-weighted HASTE image obtained 18mm below A shows inflamed appendix (solid arrow) abutting abscess (open arrow).

**C.** Irregular shape hypoechoic abscess is seen on transeverse sonographic image and appendix is not visualized. Differentiation of appendiceal abscess from other cause such as ruptured diverticulitis cannot be determined from this image.

27 25 1-2 T2 ( ) 3-4 ,  
. 40 15 T2 1-2  
8-10 .  
(Table 1). 8  
, 15 7 ,  
MR ,  
가 6-7 mm  
3가  
17 , 4 (Fig.  
가  
1 , 3  
4), 가 MR  
22 가  
3 가  
가 MR  
40 3  
가 . T1 가  
가  
T2 HASTE  
T2  
가, T2  
(7).  
T2  
MR T1

MR  
25 MR 23  
(92%) 7 6  
(85.7%) 8  
7 (87.5%) . MR 2 ,



**Fig. 4.** A 70-year-old man with retrocecal appendicitis  
Axial T2-weighted HASTE image shows equivocal mild thickened appendiceal wall situated in the retrocecal portion (solid arrow). Abnormal mild increased signal of periappendiceal fatty tissue is also noted. Retrocecal positioning appendix is not visualized at sonography.

**Table 1.** Sonography, Unenhanced MR Imaging, and Surgical-Pathologic Follow-Up Results in 40 Patients

Diagnosis	Results				
	Sonography		Unenhanced MR Imaging		Surgical-Pathologic Follow-Up (n)
	n	%	n	%	
Acute appendicitis (true-positive)	17	68	23	92	25
1) Visualized Appendix					
Inflamed appendix	7		3		
Inflamed appendix with periappendiceal abnormal finding (fat infiltration or abscess or fluid collection)	8		19		
2) Non visualized Appendix					
Abscess	1		0		
Ascites	1		1		
No acute appendicitis (true-negative)	12	80	13	86.7	15
Other Disease	7		7		8
Normal	5		6		7
False-negative	8		2		
False-positive	3		2		
Total	40	100	40	100	40

**Table 2.** Sonographic and Unenhanced MR Imaging Correlation in 40 Patients (%)

Parameter	Sonography	Unenhanced MR
Sensitivity*	17/25 × 100 = 68	23/25 × 100 = 92
Specificity**	12/15 × 100 = 80	13/15 × 100 = 86.7
Accuracy*	29/40 × 100 = 72.5	36/40 × 100 = 90
(-) Predictive Value**	12/20 × 100 = 60	13/15 × 100 = 86.7
(+) Predictive Value**	17/20 × 100 = 85	23/25 × 100 = 92

\*  $p < .05$  for differences on chi-square test\*\*  $p > .05$  for differences on chi-square test

2 . MR 23

가

, 22 가

, 1

25 17 (68%)

7 5 (71.4%) 8

7 (87.5%)

3 , 8

17 가

, 15 가

2

Table 2

MR 가

, (  $p < 0.05$  ),

, MR 가

MR

6%

(16)

가 가

가

가

가

가

35 - 45%

(17).

CT

가

Puylaert (12)가

가

87 - 93%

가

(8, 18).

CT가

(1, 2)

가  
MR

가

CT

MR

MR

가

가

MR

(10)

T1, T2  
(7, 11).

T2

T2

T2

가

가

MR

(

T2

)

가

(target sign)

(7, 11).

가

T2

T1

T2

T1, T2

가

MR

가

(1)

가

(7, 10).

8

(Fig. 4)

가

1

가 Jeffrey

MR 2 1 (68%)

가 MR (72.5%)가

가

MR 가

MR 25 20 (80%) 10 (40%) 가

MR 가

MR 가

MR (7, 10).

MR

가 MR

가

MR 가

가 2 가 1

가 가

1

MR

가

MR 가

(7, 10).

MR

2 1

가

가

Jeffrey (8)

mural necrosis

CT, MR

(0.06 - 12%)

1

가

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## The Efficacy of Unenhanced MR Imaging for the Diagnosis of Acute Appendicitis: A Performance Comparison Versus Abdominal Ultrasonography<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the efficacy of unenhanced MR imaging compared to the diagnostic accuracy, advantage, and limitations of abdominal ultrasonography in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis.

**Materials and Methods:** The study included 40 patients suspected of having acute appendicitis and who were subjected to an unenhanced MR image, as well as an abdominal ultrasonography. A T1 FLASH in an axial image, a chemical shift-selective fat suppressed T2 HASTE in an axial image, as well as a T2 HASTE in an axial and coronal image were obtained as unenhanced MR images. The diagnosis was established based on a surgical or clinical follow-up of the unenhanced MR results, which were then statistically compared to the ultrasonographic results.

**Results:** The surgical or clinical follow-up results revealed that 25 patients were positively diagnosed with appendicitis. Of these, 7 patients had symptoms of acute appendicitis with no pathologic diagnoses, whereas the 8 remaining patients were diagnosed with another condition. The sensitivity and accuracy of the unenhanced MR imaging was 92% and 90%, compared to ultrasonography which was 68% and 72.5% accurate, respectively. The differences in sensitivity and accuracy between the two methods were found to be statistically significant ( $p < .05$ , chi-square test). Based on these results, unenhanced MR imaging was superior to sonography for the diagnosis of appendicitis.

**Conclusion:** Unenhanced MR imaging may be a useful modality for the diagnosis of acute appendicitis, especially for suboptimal or nondiagnostic sonographies, as well as patients that are particularly sensitive to radiation exposure.

**Index words :** Appendicitis  
Appendix  
Magnetic resonance (MR)  
Acute diseases

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