

MDCT

가

1

. . . 2 . . 2

: 가 MDCT 가

. : 43

MDCT , 3 mm

. 가 ,

가 가 가

가

. : 214 , 33 (15.4%) 가

가

(51.5% 33.3%), (65.7% 87.8% 63.6%

79.4%). 가 가

. : , 가 가

, 가

.

가 , 5 (4). , 가 가

10 - 15% ,

10,00 0.46 , 21.1% Multidetector computed tomography(MDCT)

가 (1).

80% (non - small cell lung cancer: mutliplanar reformation(MPR)

NSCLC) , (coronal reformatted image) 가

. MDCT

(2).

(computed tomo - graphy: (5 - 7),

CT) (axial image) 가 MDCT MPR 가

46 - 87% 69 - 89%, 65 -

84% (3). , (8, 9).

가 / MDCT 가

(PET/CT) 가

가 (10 -

¹가

²가

12).

가

2008 2 21

2008 8 4

MDCT 가

MDCT 가

가 , 4 가

가

AJCC(American Joint Committee on Cancer) 1996 (13).

10 mm

2005 4 2007 6 (26) MDCT

43 43

32 (74.4%), 11 (25.6%) , 38

78 , 60.3 (61.84 , 55.82)

3 57 , 18.58 (15.74 , 26.82)

43 42 , 1 (pared T - test) 가 , p -value가 0.05

42 8 가

(pneumonectomy) , 34 (lobectomy) SPSS(ver. 12.0, SPSS, Chicago, U.S.A.)

24 ,

17 , 1

(synchronous primary lung cancer) 20

2

가

43 MDCT(Somatom sensation 64, Siemens Medical Solution, Erlangen, Germany)

120 kVp, 140 mAs, 0.5 sec,

(collimation) 0.6 mm, 14 mm/sec,

(slice width) 1 mm, (table feed) 14 mm/sec,

(pitch factor) 1.4 , 90 mL

3 ml/sec

1 mm raw data 3

Rapida 3D(version 2.8, Infinitt, Seoul, Korea)

3 mm , 3 mm

(window level)

30 HU, (window width) 400 HU PACS

가

43 , (squamous cell carcinoma) 21 (48.83%) 가 , (adenocarcinoma) 12 (27.90%) , (bronchioloalveolar carcinoma), (large cell endocrine carcinoma), (carcinoid tumor)

43 214

가 33 ,

181 가 43 ,

가 1 22 ,

21 가

가 33 ,

11 가 ,

6 17 가

181 159

Table 1. Comparison of LN Analysis between Axial Images Alone and Axial and Coronal Reformatted Images per Nodal Groups

	Axial image alone		Axial & Coronal reformatted images		p -value
	10 mm	< 10 mm	10 mm	< 10 mm	
+	11	22	17	16	
-	22	159	62	119	
Total	33	181	79	135	
Sensitivity	11/33 (33.3%)		17/33 (51.5%)		0.135
Specificity	159/181 (87.8%)		119/181 (65.7%)		< 0.05
Accuracy	170/214 (79.4%)		136/214 (63.6%)		< 0.05

가 , 40
 119 가 (Table 2).
 79.41%
 가 33.3% 51.5% 26.47%, 74.36% 33.33% ,
 가 87.8% 65.7% , 79.4% 63.6% 48.00% 93.33% 40.00%, 76.00%
 (Table 1) (Fig. 1, 2).
 가 , 가
 7 25 가 , 2

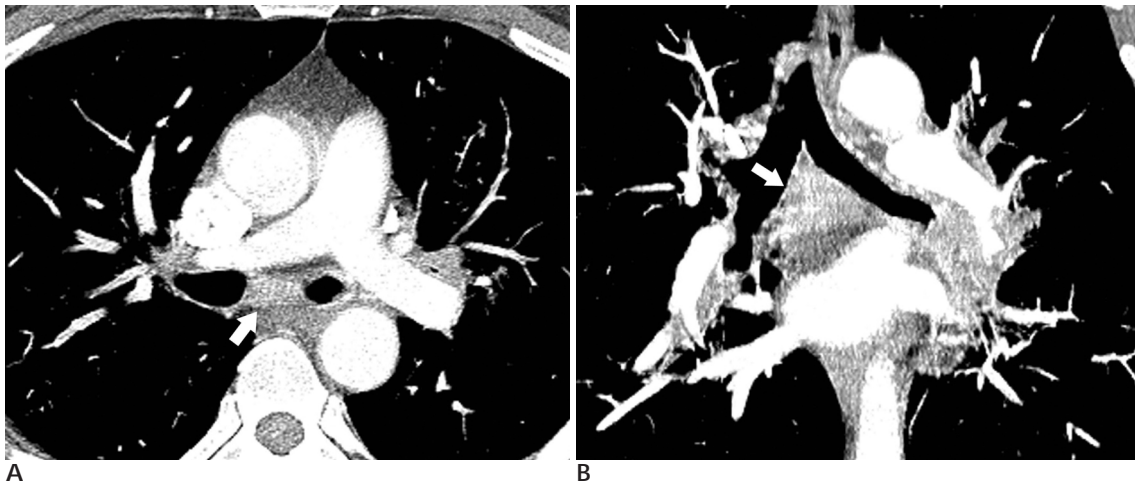


Fig. 1. Squamous cell carcinoma in a 54-year-old man.

A. Axial CT image shows equivocal sized subcarinal LN (arrow), measured 9 mm short-axis diameter.

B. Coronal reformatted CT image demonstrates that it is large enough to be suggested as metastatic LN. (21 mm short-axis diameter) The LN was proven metastasis pathologically.

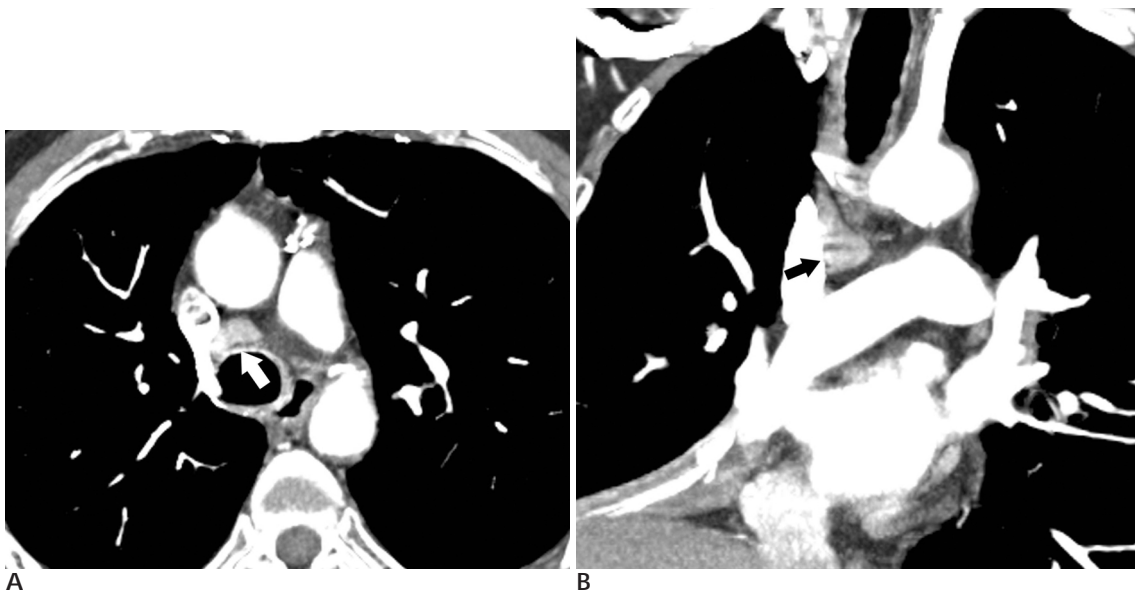


Fig. 2. Squamous cell carcinoma in a 53-year-old man.

A. Axial CT image shows small to equivocal sized LN (arrow) in right lower paratracheal area, measured 8 mm short-axis diameter.

B. Coronal reformatted CT image shows that it is large enough to be suggested as metastatic LN. (16 mm short-axis diameter) But, it was proven reactive node pathologically.

MDCT

ROC curve

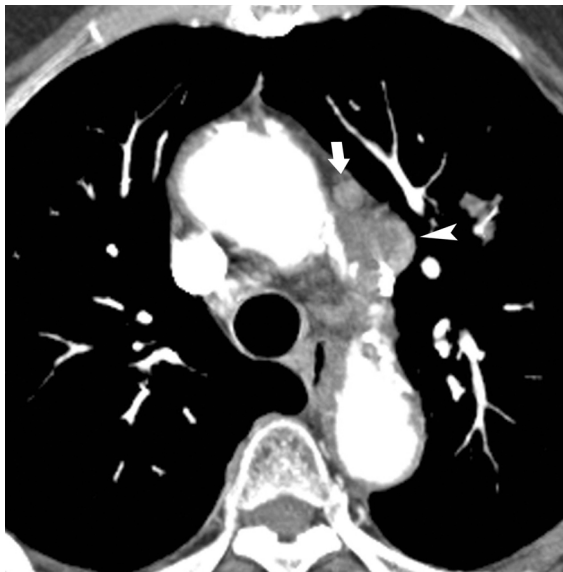
ROC curve

6.5 mm

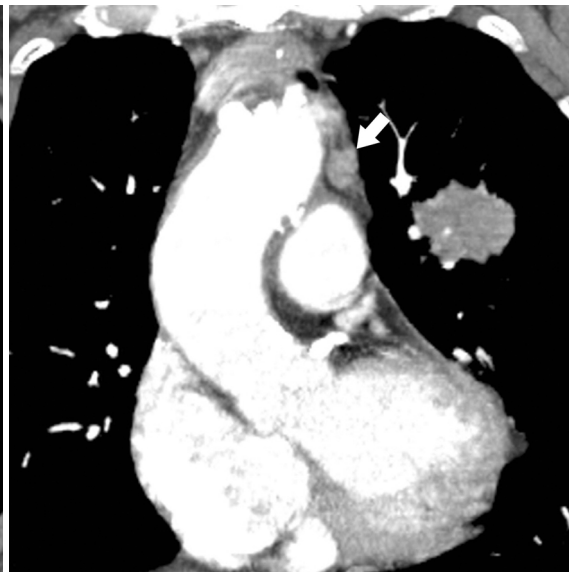
66.7%, 50.8%

(Fig. 5).

Nishino (11) Kwan (12)



A



B



C

Fig. 4. Synchronous primary lung cancer at left upper lobe and right lower lobe in a 70-year-old woman.
A. Axial CT image shows that there are two lymph nodes in paraaortic area.
B. Coronal reformatted CT image shows that the smaller node (arrow) is in paraaortic area, as axial CT image.
C. The larger node (arrow head) is not in paraaortic area, but in A-P window area at coronal reformatted CT image.

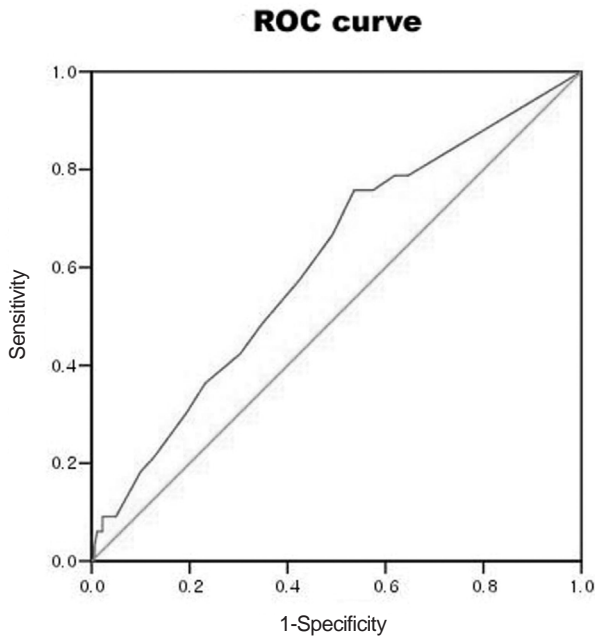
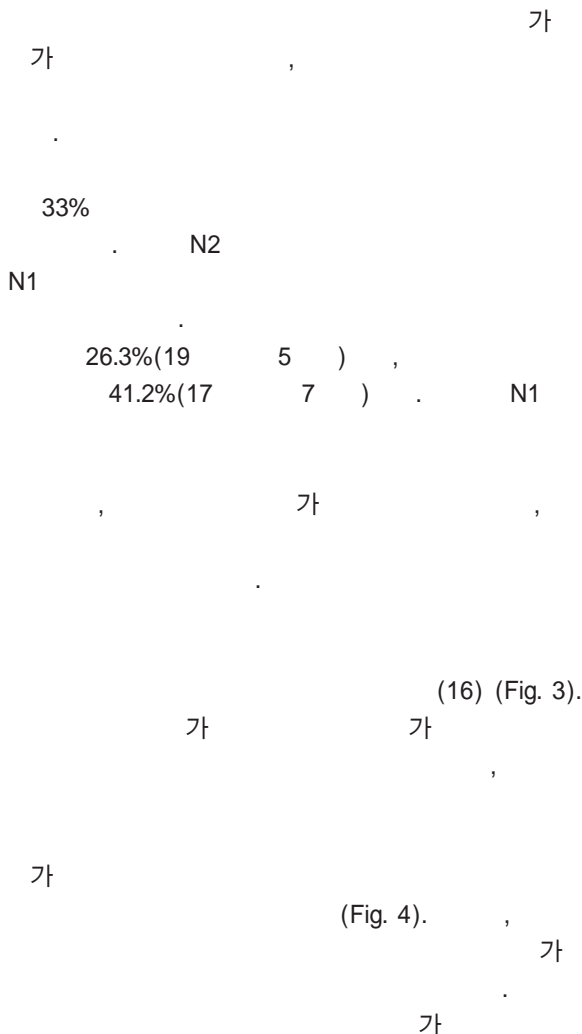
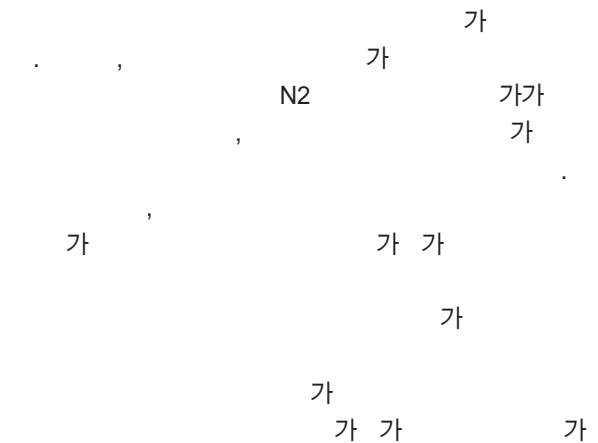


Fig. 5. ROC Curve of LN on Coronal Reformatted Image.



(mediastinoscopic biopsy)



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Value of Coronal Reformatted Images Using Multi-detector Computed Tomography for Nodal Staging in Non Small Cell Lung Cancer Cases¹

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Purpose: The aim of our study was to evaluate the value of coronal reformatted images using multi-detector computed tomography (MDCT) imaging in non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) for the determination of lymph node (LN) metastasis.

Materials and Methods: Chest CT scans using MDCT were performed in 43 patients with pathologically proven NSCLC. The images were reconstructed with a 3 mm thickness in the axial and coronal planes. The axial images were examined for LN metastasis with and without the coronal reformatted images by the consensus of two radiologists on two separate occasions.

Results: In total, 214 nodal groups were dissected, of which, 33 (15.4%) were pathologically proven as LN metastasis. The sensitivity of diagnosis was higher when assessing both the axial and coronal reformatted images compared to the axial images alone (51.5% vs. 33.3%), whereas the specificity and accuracy was lower when examining both the axial and coronal reformatted images (65.7% vs. 87.8% and 63.6% vs. 79.4%). Despite this, the additional coronal reformatted images provided additional anatomical information which was helpful in the assessment of accurate nodal stations and the decline of the pitfalls.

Conclusion: The value of coronal reformatted images for the diagnosis of nodal metastasis in NSCLC may still be unclear; however, the coronal reformatted images may lend support to the axial images in being able to provide additional anatomical information.

Index words : Carcinoma, non small cell lung
Neoplasm staging, lymph nodes
Tomography scanner, multi-detector CT
Radiographic image interpretation, computer-assisted

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