

Gd - EOB - DTPA

3 T1

1

. 2 . 2 .

:

3 T1

:

30

T2

3 T1

,

48

. 2

가

: 30

26 (87%)

40

1

가

, 4 (13%)

2

3 T1

92%, 40%, 88%,

50% .

, , ,

:

가

3 T1

.

, ,

3

T1

T2

,

가

Gadolinium ethoxybenzyl diethylene -
triamine pentaacetic acid(Gd - EOB - DTPA, Primovist ,
)

2007 5

10

CT

가 3 mg/10 mL

30

가

(1 - 4),

(1 - 6),

50%가

, ,

가 13 ,

(1, 2).

가 17

,

30

78

63

48

1

2

2007
2008 4 4

()

2008 6 11

100 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$

1.5 - T scanner(Signa Excite, GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.)

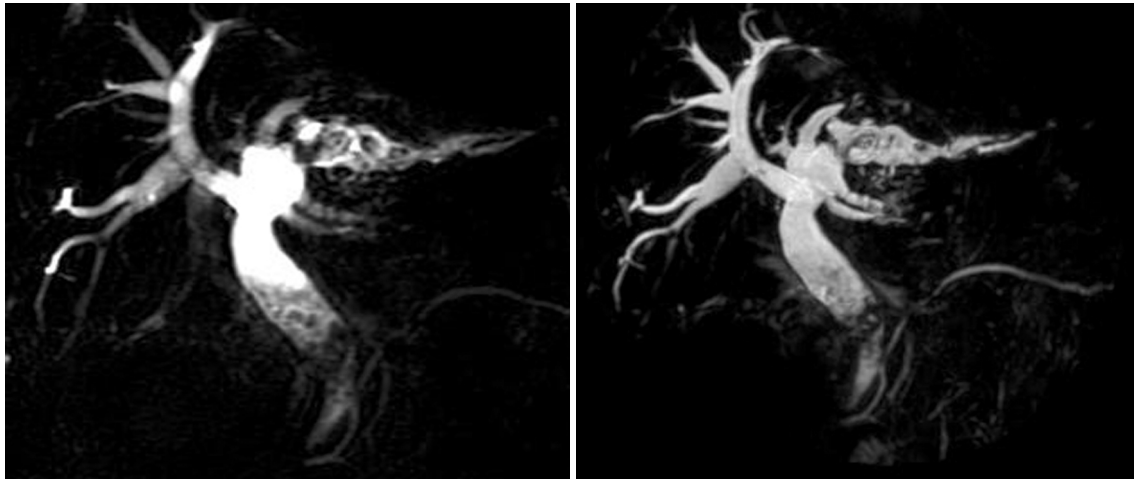
가 (7, 8).
25 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$

(single shot fast spin echo, SSFSE)
60 mm, TR/TE 6,000/90; 16;
10.4 kHz; 256 \times 256; 34 \times 26 cm;
2; 20 - 24 sec
1.6 mm, TR/effective
TE, 3750/84; 31.25 kHz; 256 \times 256;
2; 34 \times 26 cm

3
LAVA(liver acquisition with volume
acquisition) T1
TR/TE 4.6/2.2; 62.5 kHz; ; 12 °
320 \times 192; 3.2 mm, 34 \times 26 cm
가 10
2
(workstation) 3 T1

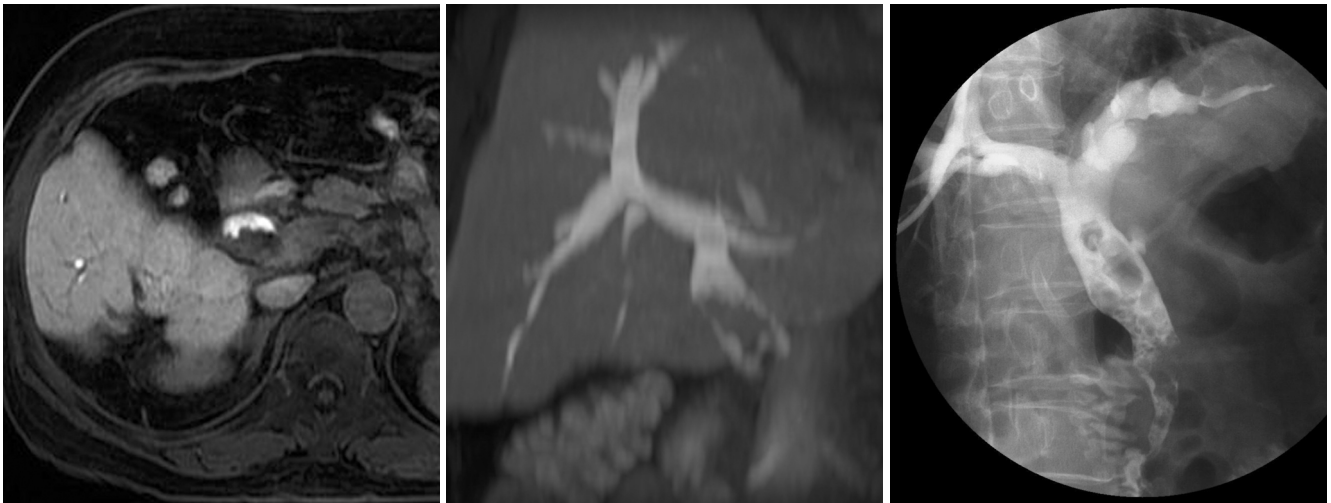
. 3 T1

1 2



A

B



C

D

E

Fig. 1. 61-year-old female with multiple common bile duct stones.

A, B. Thick slab SSFSE MR cholangiography (A) and respiration triggered 3D MR cholangiography (B) showed multiple dark signal intensities in distal common bile duct.

C, D. Forty minutes delayed postcontrast axial T1-weighted MR image (C) and maximum intensity projection(MIP) image revealed multiple low signal intensities in common bile duct, which were indicative of multiple stones.

E. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiography confirmed the stones, detected by T1 and T2 MR cholangiography.

24

T1

22 (73%)

1, 3 (10%)

2, 1 (3%)

3, 4

5

4

24

(13%)

4

T1

92%,

50%

40%,

88%,

24

24

89%,

33%,

92%,

25%

93%,

67%,

96%,

50%

T1

4

T2

3

T1

4

1

-0.41

($p < 0.05$), Fisher's exact test = 0.06) (Fig. 2).

($p < 0.05$)

1

가

2

가

3

가

가

4

가

T2

T1

(

)

4

T1

4

1

Fisher's exact test

가

3 - 10%

(9 - 11).

(12, 13).

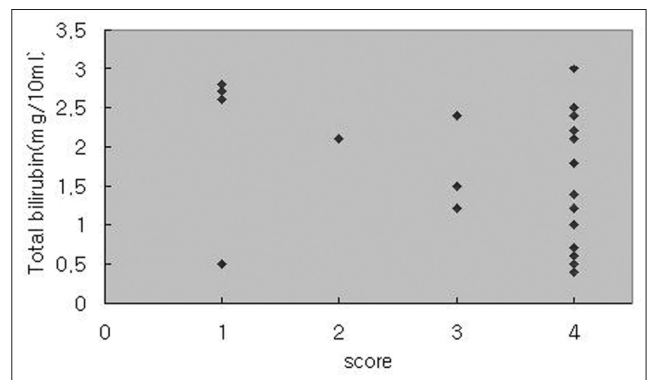
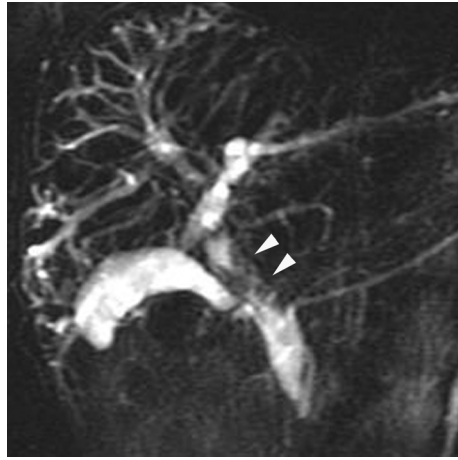


Fig. 2. Relationships between total bilirubin and image quality score.

: Gd-EOB-DTPA 3 T1
 (14, 15). (19-21) 3 T1
 가
 T2 T2
 가
 (16). Wallner (17) 3 T1
 . Morimoto (18) 3
 1 2 (7, 8),
 100 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$, 20
 T2 (8, 22). 가 (23).
 , 10 2
 , 30
 가 ,
 가 ,
 가 ,
 가 (16). T2
 ,
 3 T1
 , 92%,
 40%, 88%, 50%
 가 T2 가



A



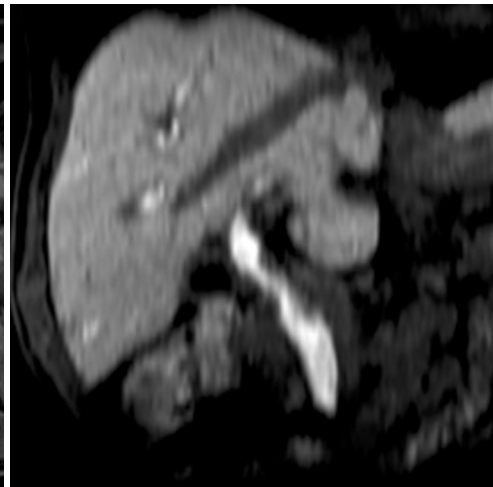
B



C



D



E

Fig. 3. 73-year-old female with intra-
 ductal papillary cholangiocarcinoma.
A. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiog-
 raphy did not detect a filling defect or
 obstructive cause.
B, C. Thick slab SSFSE MR cholan-
 giography (B) and respiration triggered
 3D MR cholangiography (C) revealed
 small dark signals (arrowheads) in
 common bile duct.
D, E. Fifty minutes delayed postcon-
 trast axial T1-weighted MR image (D)
 and multiplanar reformatted images (E)
 demonstrated papillary growing hy-
 po-intense mass (arrow) in common
 bile duct.

가 , , 3 T1 T2 가 T1 (poor) 3
가 가 T2 . Fig. 3 가 4 2 ,
T2 가 1
3 T1 가
가 T2 1 가 0.5
3 T1 2 ,
 , Fisher's exact test
가 가 가

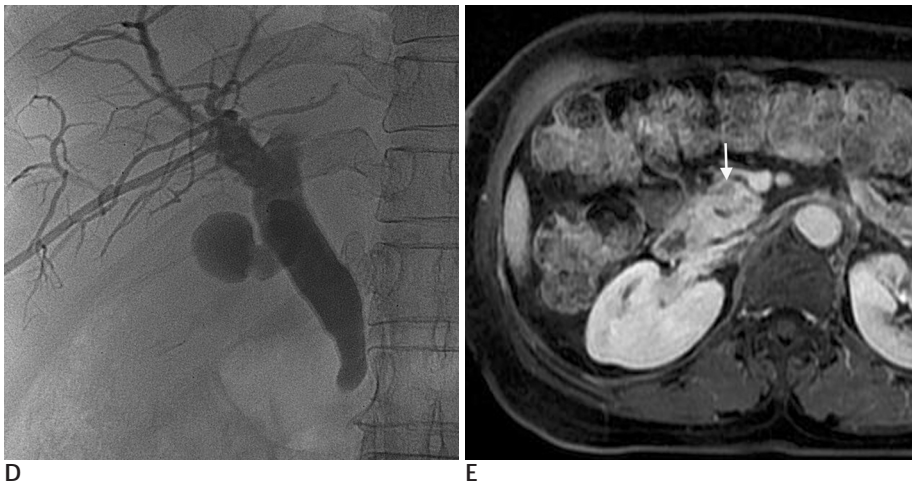
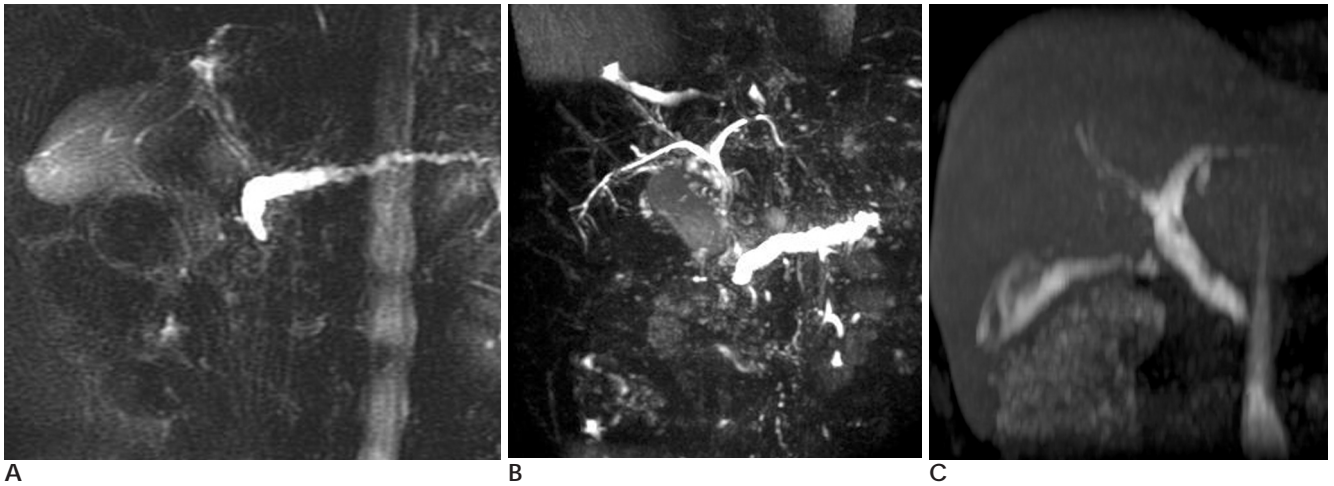


Fig. 4. 56-year-old female with pancreatic cancer.

A, B. Thick slab SSFSE MR cholangiography (**A**) and respiration triggered 3D MR cholangiography (**B**) showed poor visualization of common bile duct because of previous biliary instrumentation.

C. Maximum intensity projection (MIP) image revealed contrast collection in dilated common bile duct sixty minutes after contrast injection and mild distal indentation.

D. Cholangiography via percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage tube demonstrated bile duct dilatation by

external indentation on distal common bile duct.

E. Portal phase post-contrast axial T1-weighted MR image detected heterogenous enhancing pancreatic head cancer[arrow].

가

가

가

가

T1

T2

, 가

가

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The Utility of Three-Dimensional of the T1-Weighted MR Cholangiography with Gd-EOB-DTPA for the Evaluation of a Common Bile Duct Obstruction¹

Jin Han Cho, M.D., Hee Jin Kwon, M.D., Seong Kook Yoon, M.D., Jin Hwa Lee, M.D.,
Myeong Jin Kang, M.D., Jong Yeong Oh, M.D., Sung Wook Lee, M.D.²,
Myung Hwan Noh, M.D.², Kyeong Jin Nam, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, College of Medicine, Dong-A University Hospital

²Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Dong-A University Hospital

Purpose: To prospectively assess the utility of the three-dimensional T1 weighted magnetic resonance cholangiography (MRC) with Gd-EOB-DTPA (Primovist) in patients suspected of having a mild common bile duct obstruction.

Materials and Methods: A total of 30 patients suspected of having a mild common bile duct obstruction were enrolled in this study. A T2 weighted MRC and a three-dimensional T1 weighted MRC with Gd-EOB-DTPA (Primovist) were performed. Within 48 h of the MRC, we performed direct cholangiographies by way of an endoscopic retrograde cholangiography and a surgical cholangiography. Reviews of the data by two experienced radiologists were in consensus.

Results: Within 40 - 60 min of the injection of contrast fluid, the contrast showed the maximum intensity within a common bile duct in 26 of the 30 patients (87%). However, the contrast was poorly visible for as long as 2 hours after injection in 4 of the 30 patients (13%). The sensitivity, specificity, as well as the positive and negative predictive values of the three-dimensional T1 weighted MR cholangiography were 92%, 40%, 88%, and 50%, respectively.

Conclusion: The three-dimensional, T1 weighted MRC with Gd-EOB-DTPA (Primovist) may be a useful ancillary diagnostic modality for evaluating a patient with mild common bile duct obstruction.

Index words : Bile ducts
Magnetic resonance (MR)
Cholangiography

Address reprint requests to : Hee Jin Kwon, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, College of Medicine, Dong-A University Hospital,
1, 3-ga, Dongdaeshin-dong, Seo-gu, Busan 602-103, Korea
Tel. 82-51-240-5367 Fax. 82-51-253-4931 E-mail: jojini@dau.ac.kr