

3 T1  
 :  
 : 30 T1  
 가 30 T1  
 : 30 가 26 (87%) , 4 (13%)  
 가  
 50% : 가  
 가 48 T2  
 40 1  
 2  
 3 T1  
 92%, 40%, 88%,  
 3 T1

3

T2

T1

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

2007 5 10 CT

(1 - 4),  
 (1 - 6),

가 3 mg/10 mL 30 가 ,

50%가

(1, 2).

가 17 , 30 가 13 , 63  
 48

<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>

100 μmol/kg

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

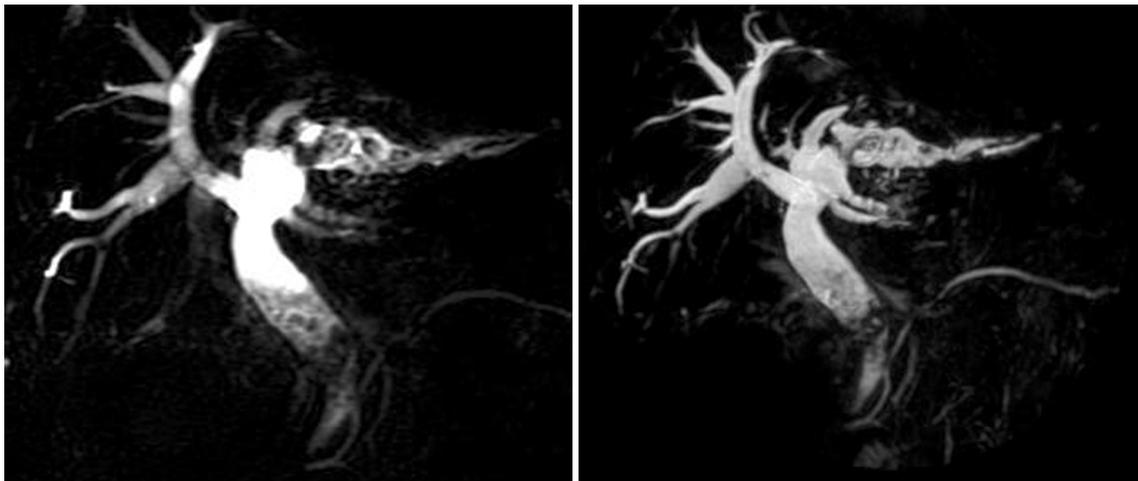
가 (7, 8).  
25 μmol/kg

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

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

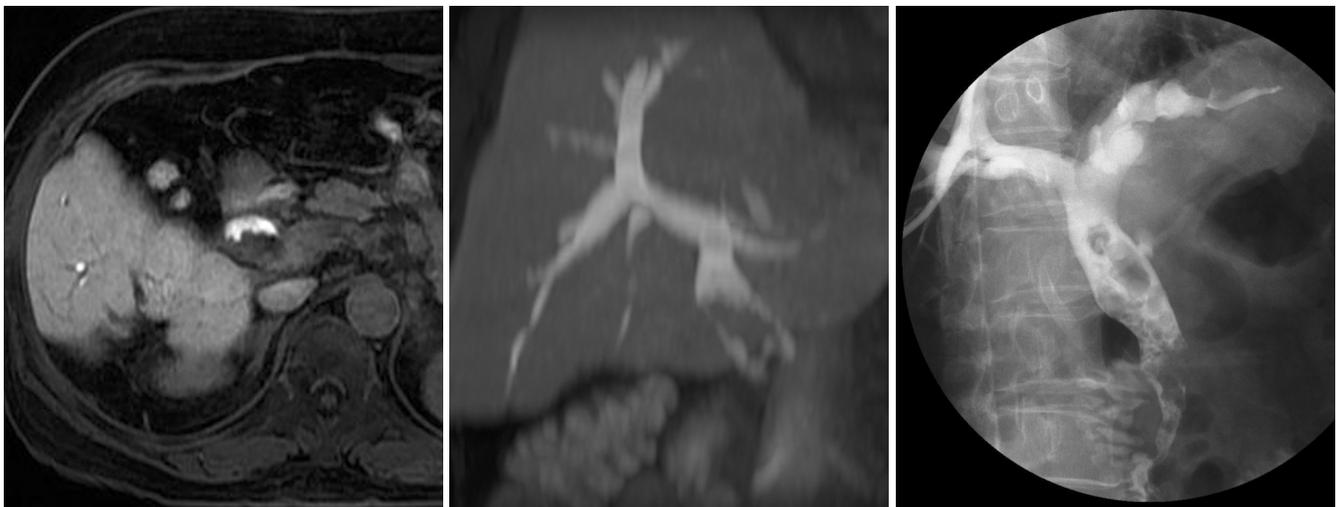
. 3 T1

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

5, 4, 24

1, 3 (10%), 2, 1 (3%), 22 (73%), 3, 4

4

24

92%, 50%, 40%, 88%

24

92%, 89%, 33%

93%, 50%, 67%, 96%

T1

T2

3 T1

4 1

T1

-0.41

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

( $p < 0.05$ )

1 가

2 가

가 3 가

가 4 가

T2

T1

( )

4 T1

4 1

Fisher's exact test

가

3-10%

(9-11).

(12, 13).

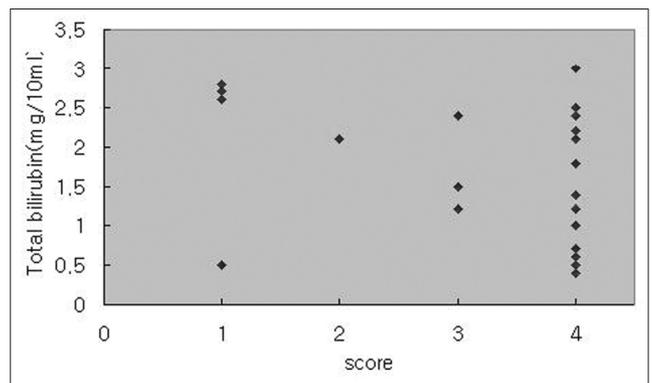
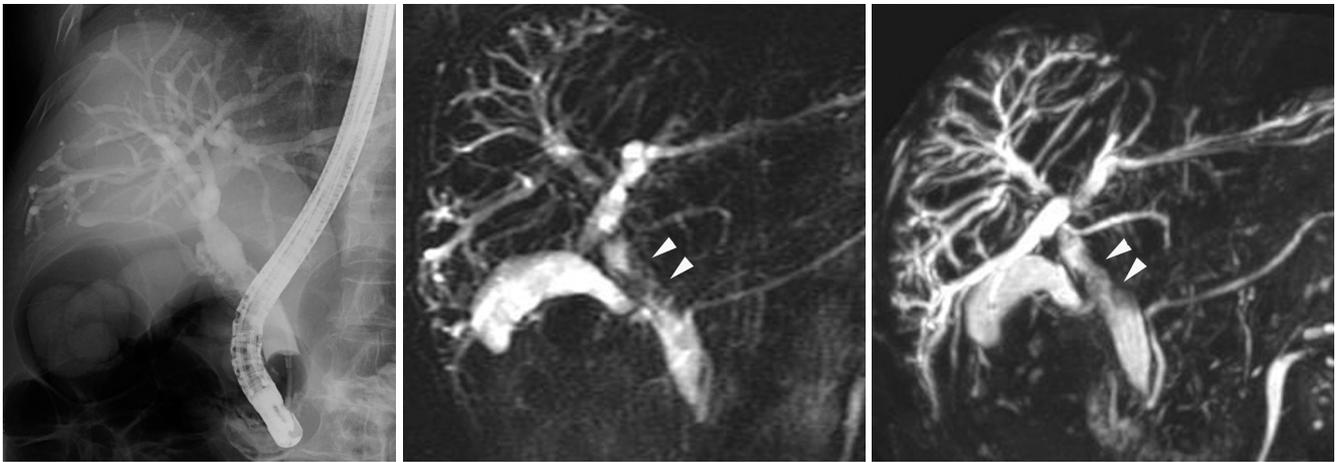


Fig. 2. Relationships between total bilirubin and image quality score.

: 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  $\mu$ mol/kg , 20  
 T2 (8, 22). 가 (23).  
 , 30 10 2  
 가 , 가 , 가 ,  
 가 (16). T2  
 , 3 T1  
 , 92%,  
 40%, 88%, 50%  
 가 T2 가



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

가 , 가 , 3 (poor)

T1 T2 T1 T2

가 가 가 가

3 4 2 1

Fig. 3 Fig. 4

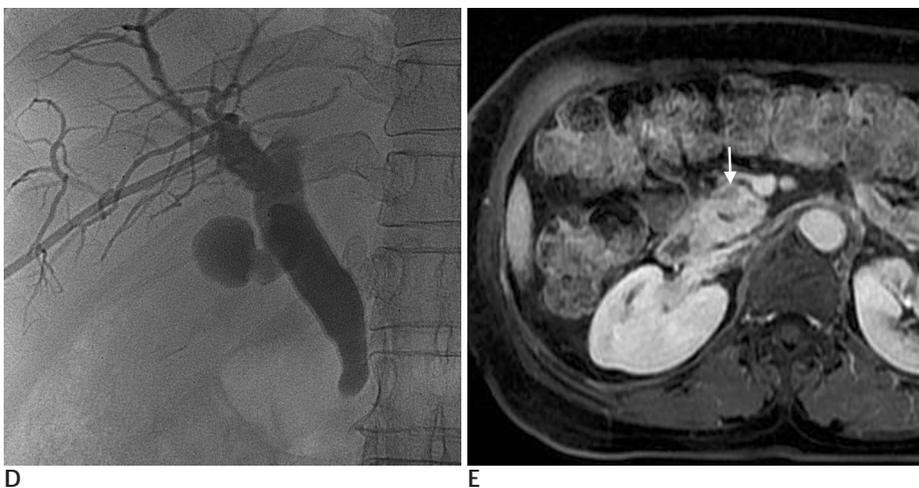
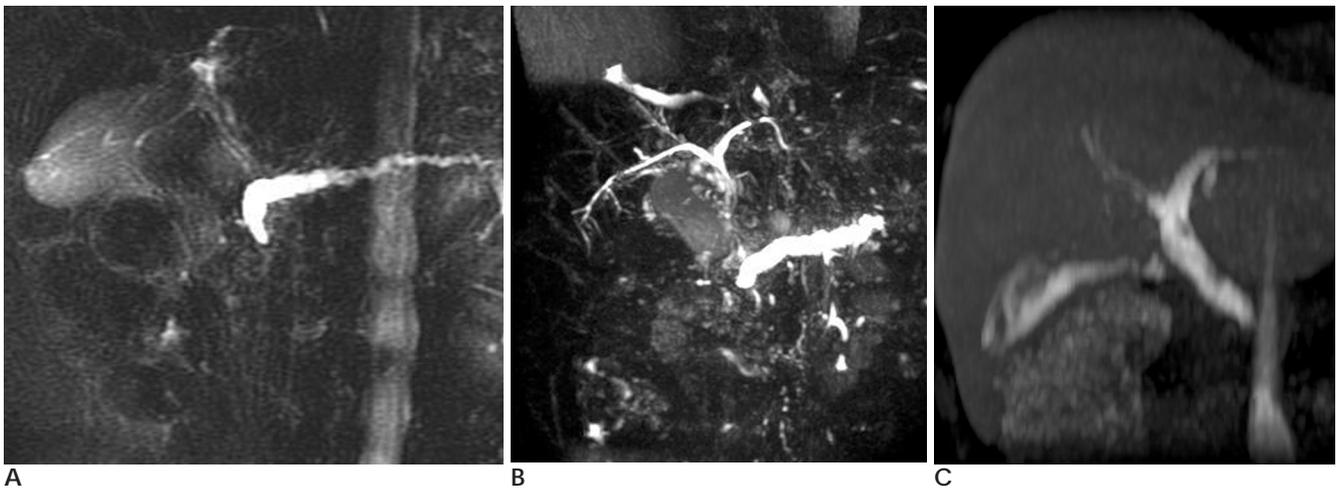
가 가

1 가 0.5

T2 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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T2

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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 Obstruction<sup>1</sup>

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**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

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