

SENSE (Sensitivity Encoding)

1

. . . 2 . 2

: Sensitivity encoding (SENSE) 가 .
SENSE

: 16 1.5T
SENSE (TR/TE=6755/74 or 5871/66msec, ETL
127 or 67, NEX=3, matrix 128×128, FOV 22 cm, 4 mm slice thickness with no gap, b
value=600s/mm², 6). PC
ADC (FA) . (, ADC FA
) Fisher's exact test Mann-Whitney test

: SENSE
($p < 0.05$). SENSE SENSE 14
(87.5%) . ADC SENSE
, FA SENSE ($p < 0.05$).
8.44, SENSE 11.40 .
: SENSE , FA
, SENSE

3 (3, 4).
(diffusion (5), (color map),
anisotropy) (1, 2). (vector map), (fiber tracking)
(6-8).

(diffusion tensor imaging) 6 가 가

3× 가 . micron

mm

가 (8),

1

2

(9, 10).
가
(eddy current artifact),
(magnetic susceptibility artifact),
(background noise), gradient nonlinearity
(10).
single-shot EPI
navigator echo multi-shot
EPI
(10, 11).
Sensitivity encoding (SENSE)
(spatial sensitivity) 가 (multiple
receiver coil)
가, EPI 가 가
SENSE
(12-14), single-shot EPI
SENSE
SENSE
16 (: =14:2, 27)
MR
30 mT/m slew rate가 150
T/m/sec 1.5T (Intera; Philips Medical
Systems, Best, the Netherlands)
, 6 SENSE
SENSE 2 single-shot EPI
SENSE
phase encoding reduction factor(R) 2
TR/TE 6755/74 msec, SENSE
5871/66 msec echo train length 127 67
; 128 acquisition/256
reconstruction, 22 cm FOV, 4 mm slice thickness with no
gap, 34 slices, NSA =3.6 (Gxx, Gyy,
Gzz, Gxy, Gxz, Gyz), b-value (0, 600s/mm²)
가 . Phase -
encoding gradient .

: SENSE (Sensitivity Encoding)
SENSE
Pruessman (15, 16), SENSE
encoding (receiver
coil)
SENSE cartesian K - sampling
line Fourier encoding step
undersampled K space Fourier
(receiver coil element)
(folded image) SENSE
(receiver coil element)
(sensitivity map)가
sensitivity encoding (aliased signal)
(unfold) . Full fourier encoding
SENSE phase encoding step
SENSE reduction factor R R
, geometrical relationship
가 (noise
enhancement) (,
) . SENSE local
geometry factor g SENSE
:
sense/ standard = 1/g R (15). Simulation
R 2 가 geometric factor 1
R 2 SENSE
70.7% .
(Dxx, Dyy, Dzz, Dxy,
Dxz, Dyx) on-line (Pacman tool, Philips
Medical System) voxel multiple
linear regression
ADC(isotropic apparent diffusion
coefficient, mm²/sec ADC) (fractional
anisotropy, FA) standard matrix
procedure
ADC
ADC =
$$\left(\sum_{\text{all high b-values}} \ln \left[\frac{SI_{\text{low b-value}}}{SI_{\text{high b-value}}} \right] \right) \div (b_{\text{high}} - b_{\text{low}}) \Bigg/ \text{number of b-values}$$

ADC (ADCi) phase-encoding, read, slice
selection ADC
ADCi = (ADCxx + ADCyy + ADCzz)/3
FA

$$FA = \left(\sqrt{\sum_{i=1,2,3} (\lambda_i - ADC_i)^2} \right) \div \left(\sqrt{\left(\sum_{i=1,2,3} \lambda_i^2 \right) / 3} \right)$$

SENSE

unfolding

가

(15, 17).

SENSE

2 4

ADC map FA map UltraSPARC II
(EasyVision, software release 5.1; Philips Medical
Systems) 가 EasyVision

SENSE

: = 2 ×

ROI SI/ ROI SD (18).

ROI ADC FA

ROI
T2 (b=0)

Mann - Whitney test Fisher's exact test
(SPSS, version 10.1.; SPSS, Chicago, Ill)
. Mann - Whitney test ADC FA

SENSE

Fisher's exact test

. P 0.05

가

map

grade 1 (
, grade 2 (

2 slice

, grade 3 (
)

3 3 ,

grade 1 (2 mm phase encoding
가), grade 2 (2 - 10 mm 가
, grade 3 (10 mm 가)

SENSE

1 44

ADC

740 ± 30

가

835 ± 77 (Table 1). ADC

SENSE

(p>0.05).

0.4

Table 1. Mean ADC Values from Brain ROIs in 16 Human Subjects : Single Slice Data (× 10⁻³ mm²/sec)

	SFC	CC	FWM	CAUD	PUTA	IC	THAL	MCP	Pons
Standard	810 ± 62	822 ± 68	820 ± 60	768 ± 51	731 ± 28	815 ± 48	817 ± 40	782 ± 55	855 ± 70
SENSE	749 ± 58	815 ± 84	792 ± 46	735 ± 55	747 ± 31	816 ± 45	837 ± 33	752 ± 44	819 ± 81
Total	775 ± 66	818 ± 76	804 ± 53	750 ± 55	740 ± 30	815 ± 45	828 ± 37	765 ± 51	835 ± 77

Note - Numbers are mean ± standard deviation.

SFC : superior frontal cortex, CC : corpus callosum, FWM : frontal white matter, CAUD : caudate nucleus
PUTA : putamen, IC : internal capsule, THAL : thalamus, MCP : middle cerebellar peduncle

Table 2. Mean FA Values from Brain ROIs in 16 Human Subjects

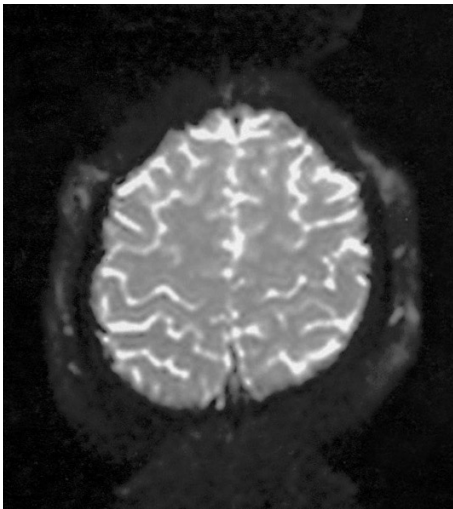
	SFC	CC	FWM	CAUD	PUTA	IC	THAL	MCP	Pons
Standard	0.278 ± 0.050	0.765 ± 0.057	0.498 ± 0.064	0.308 ± 0.070	0.283 ± 0.056	0.732 ± 0.033	0.378 ± 0.072	0.664 ± 0.064	0.463 ± 0.046
SENSE	0.436 ± 0.073	0.824 ± 0.089	0.462 ± 0.045	0.388 ± 0.070	0.399 ± 0.081	0.763 ± 0.039	0.502 ± 0.116	0.748 ± 0.049	0.579 ± 0.060
Total	0.365 ± 0.103	0.793 ± 0.078	0.481 ± 0.057	0.346 ± 0.080	0.338 ± 0.089	0.746 ± 0.038	0.449 ± 0.115	0.706 ± 0.070	0.521 ± 0.079

Note - Numbers are mean ± standard deviation.

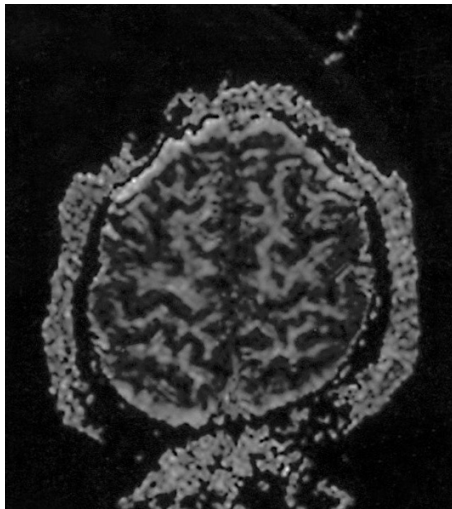
SFC : superior frontal cortex, CC : corpus callosum, FWM : frontal white matter, CAUD : caudate nucleus
PUTA : putamen, IC : internal capsule, THAL : thalamus, MCP : middle cerebellar peduncle

: SENSE (Sensitivity Encoding)

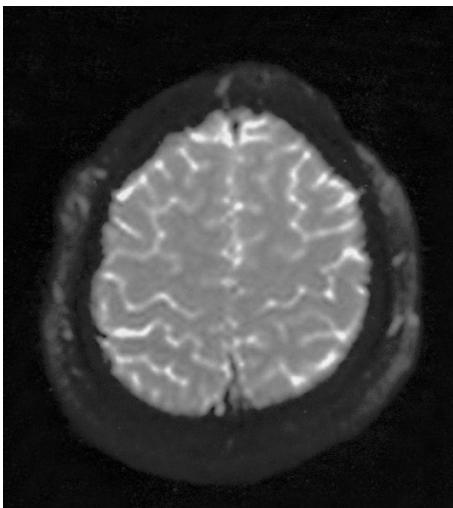
0.7 SENSE
FA (Table 2).
($p < 0.05$).
SENSE
가
SENSE
14 (87.5%)
(Fig. 1).
SENSE
10, 6
8, 8
($p < 0.05$) (Fig.
2). SENSE 12
4, 8, 8
($p < 0.05$) (Fig. 3).
b0
8.44, SENSE 11.40 SENSE
, 1
6
diagonalization
(ellipsoid) 3 eigenvector 3



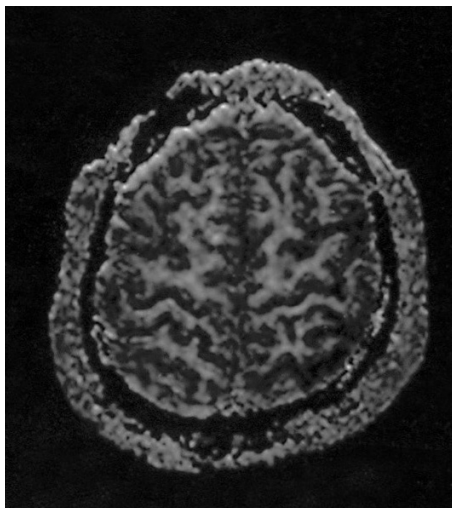
A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. Reduction of ghost artifacts with SENSE.

B0 image (A) and corresponding FA map (B) obtained with standard sequence (TR/TE=6755/74 msec) show ghost artifact. On the contrary, ghost artifact is absent on b0 image (C) and FA map (D) using SENSE.

eigenvalue (11). Eigenvalue (50) (11, 22).
 , (relative anisotropy, RA) navigator echo
 가 eigenvalue eigenvector
 , single - shot EPI 5
 가
 , (11).
 (13). (12, 15, 16) SENSE EPI
 가 scheme echo train length 가
 single - shot EPI (13, 19 - 21) navigator echo 가
 multi - shot EPI (11, 22). Multi - shot EPI 가
 single - shot EPI SENSE
 , (TE 74 msec, vs 66 msec) echo train length

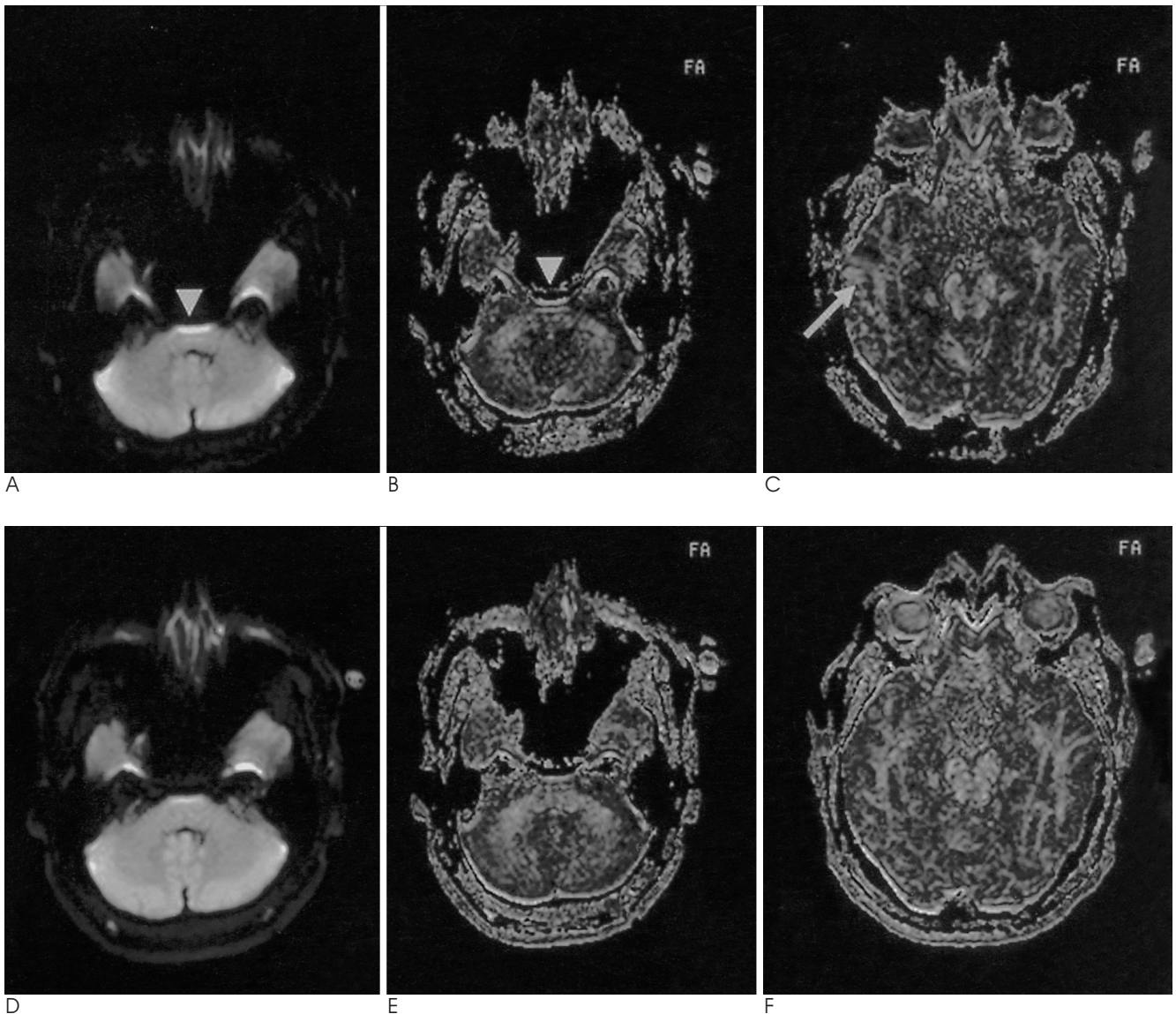


Fig. 2. Reduction of magnetic susceptibility artifact with SENSE.

With standard sequence, distortion of brain stem (arrowhead) and temporal white matter (arrow) is prominent in b0 image (A) and corresponding FA maps (B, C). With SENSE, distortion of brain stem and temporal white matter is minimal in b0 image (D) and FA maps (E, F).

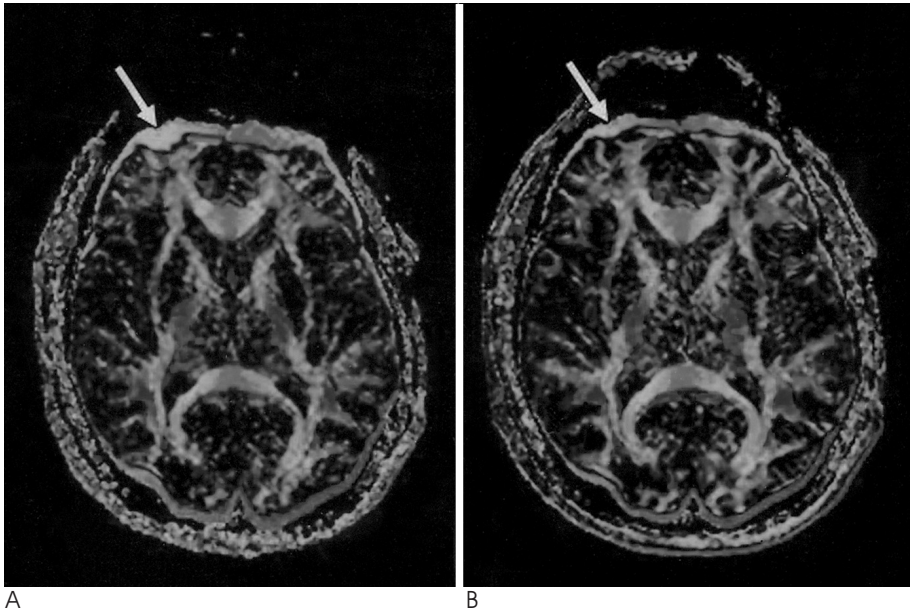


Fig. 3. Reduction of eddy current artifact with SENSE. Compared with standard sequence (A), white stripe along the frontal lobe (arrows) is less prominent with SENSE (B).

[illegible]

3

FA
가
SENSE

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SENSE (Sensitivity Encoding) for Diffusion Tensor Imaging of the Brain¹

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Purpose: The sensitivity encoding (SENSE) technique is increasingly being used with clinical MRI scanners. The object of this study is to compare the normative human data and image quality of the diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) with sensitivity encoding (SENSE) and standard single-shot EPI techniques.

Materials and Methods: 16 normal volunteers underwent single-shot echo-planar DTI with both standard and SENSE sequences using a 1.5 T Philips Intera MR scanner (TR/TE=6755/74 or 5871/66 ms, echo train length 127 or 67, NEX=3, matrix=128×128, FOV=220×220 mm, slice thickness=4 mm, b value=600 s/mm², six orthogonal diffusion gradients). The diffusion tensor-encoded MR images were transferred to a PC workstation and analyzed using in-house software. The fractional anisotropy (FA) and apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) maps were calculated. The presence of artifacts (ghost susceptibility, eddy current) was graded with a two- or three-point scale. The ADC and FA values were measured in the major white matter tract and gray matter nuclei. The signal-to-noise ratio was also measured. Fisher's exact test and the Mann-Whitney test were used for the statistical analysis.

Results: With SENSE, the acquisition time was reduced from 2 min 57 sec to 1 min 22 sec for DTI. Susceptibility artifacts (around the brain stem and temporal base) and eddy current artifacts were significantly reduced on the SENSE DTI as compared with those on the standard DTI ($p<0.05$). No ghost artifacts were observed on the SENSE DTI, whereas such artifacts were observed in 14 cases (87.5%) on the standard DTI. The ADC value was not significantly different between the SENSE DTI and the standard DTI, whereas the FA values in the cerebral cortex and white matter were significantly higher on the SENSE DTI than on the standard DTI ($p<0.05$). The signal-to-noise ratio was 8.44 on the standard DTI and 11.40 on the standard DTI.

Conclusion: The use of SENSE DTI significantly reduces the geometric distortion caused by artifacts, shortens the acquisition time, and allows a relatively high SNR to be maintained, but tends to erroneously increase the FA value of the tissue. Therefore, DTI with SENSE may provide better white matter fiber tracking and diffusivity indices when the imaging parameters for SENSE are optimized.

Index words : SENSE, DTI

Magnetic resonance (MR), diffusion tensor

Brain, MR

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