



3

: 3

1

2

: 가 (volume rendering, VR)
3 (three - dimensional Computed Tomographic angiog -
raphy, 3D - CTA) 3 (three dimensional subtraction
angiography, 3D - DSA) 가

: 가 3D - CTA VR 3D - DSA
50

. 가 , , , 가 ,

: 65 3D - CTA VR 3D - DSA 3D - CTA VR
61 (93.85%) 3D - DSA 65 63
(96.92%) . 3D - CTA VR 3D - DSA 2
2 mm 가
3D - CTA VR 61 58 (95.1%), 3D - DSA (63 63 , 100%)
3D - DSA가 , 3D - CTA VR 3D - DSA

: 3D - CTA VR 3D - DSA
, 가 ,

75%가

(1).

(computed tomog -
raphy, CT) (conventional angiography,
CA) . CT
CA

가

(2).

(4).

가 (2). 3 (three dimensional digital
subtraction angiography, 3D - DSA) 3
mm , ,

(3).

(5).

(5, 6). CA 3D - DSA

¹
²

(antecubital vein) 4ml
 30 - 40
 (Willis circle)
 (Computed 5cm scan 150
 tomographic angiography, CTA)
 (magnetic resonance angiography, MRA) 가
 (5, 6). MRA
 (7, 8),
 CTA
 (spiral)
 3
 3
 (surface shaded display, SSD)
 (maximum intensity projection, MIP) (vol-
 ume rendering, VR) (6, 9). SSD
 3 (three dimensional CT
 angiography, 3D - CTA)
 (5, 10, 11). VR
 MIP SSD
 3
 (5). VR
 CT 가
 SSD VR
 가 (5). VR 3D - CTA
 가 (10 - 12).
 가 3D - CTA VR
 3D - DSA

Medical systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)
 VR 가
 3
 3D - DSA Advantx LCN plus system (GE Medical
 Systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)
 (femoral artery)
 (oblique
 view) 가
 (iobitridol, Xenetix 300) 6 - 8 ml
 . CA
 18 ml 6 200 ° 18
 workstation (GE
 Medical Systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) 가
 SSD 3 . 3D - CTA
 3D - DSA 3 (36)
 2 가
 가 , 가
 3D - CTA VR 3D - DSA
 가 가 가

CTA VR 가
 2002 11 2003 7 가
 3D - CTA VR 3D - DSA
 50
 38
 87 (57) 18 ,
 32 8
 3D - CTA Light speed QX - i (GE Medical Systems,
 Milwaukee, U.S.A.)
 (topogram) 120 kVp, 240 mAs, 1.25 mm ,
 0.5 mm , 120 - 150 ml (Ultravist
 370.76% of Iopromide, Schering, Berlin, Germany)

Table 1. Comparison of Aneurysm Detection between 3-Dimensional CT Angiogram with Volume Rendering Technique and 3-Dimensional Digital Subtraction Angiogram According to Location

Location	3D-CTA VR Number (%)	3D-DSA Number (%)	Surgery or Interventional (%)
A-com	16 (100)	16 (100)	16 (100)
P-com	16 (84.2)	18 (94.7)	19 (100)
MCA	19 (95)	19 (95)	20 (100)
ACA	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)
ICA	4 (100)	4 (100)	4 (100)
SCA	2 (100)	2 (100)	2 (100)
RVA	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)
Total	61 (93.85)	63 (96.92)	65 (100.0)

3D-CTA VR: 3-dimensional CT angiogram with volume rendering technique, 3D-DSA: 3-dimensional digital subtraction angiogram
 A-com: anterior communicating artery, P-com: posterior communicating artery, MCA: middle cerebral artery, ACA: anterior cerebral artery, SCA: superior cerebellar, ICA: internal carotid artery, RVA: right vertebral artery

Table 2. Comparison of Aneurysm Detection between 3-Dimensional CT Angiogram with Volume Rendering Technique and 3-Dimensional Digital Subtraction Angiogram According to Aneurysmal Size

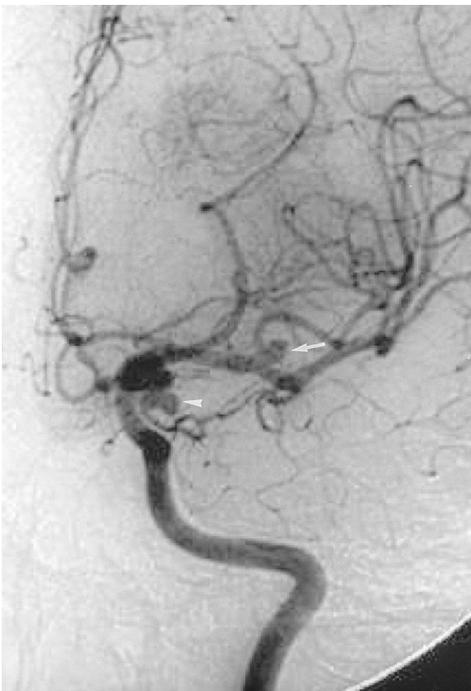
Size (mm)	3D-CTA VR(%)	3D-DSA(%)	Surgery or Interventional (%)
3	13 (74.5)	15 (88.2)	17 (100)
3<S 5	16 (100)	16 (100)	16 (100)
5<S 10	26 (100)	26 (100)	26 (100)
10 <	6 (100)	6 (100)	6 (100)
Total	61 (93.85)	63 (96.92)	65 (100)

3D-CTA VR: three-dimensional computed tomographic angiogram with volume rendering technique, 3D-DSA: three-dimensional digital subtraction angiogram, S: size of aneurysm

65
 20 ,
 19 , 16 , 4 , 3
 , 2 , 1 가 . 11
 , 9 2
 가 , 2 3
 3D - CTA VR 61 (93.85%)
 , 19 3 (84.2%),



A B



C

Fig. 1. A 38-year-old woman has two aneurysms on left posterior communicating artery and bifurcation of left middle cerebral artery. Posteroanterior view of 3 D-CT angiogram with volume rendering technique (A), and lateral view of 3 D-digital subtraction angiogram (B), and anteroposterior view of conventional angiogram (C) shows one 8mm aneurysm on left posterior communicating artery (arrow) and the other 3mm aneurysm on left middle cerebral artery (arrowhead).

20 1 (Table 1, Fig. 1).
 3D - DSA 65 63 (96.92%)
 20 1 19 1
 3D - CTA VR
 3D - DSA
 3 mm
 가 17 , 3 mm 5 mm 가 16
 , 5 mm 10 mm 26 , 10 mm
 가 6 . 3D - CTA VR 가
 2 가 3D - DSA
 가 3 mm, 2.5 mm (Table 2,
 Fig. 2). 3D - DSA 2
 2 mm

3D - CTA VR 3D - DSA
 3

Table 3. Comparison of Sensitivity and Specificity in Aneurysm Detection between 3D-CT Angiography with Volume Rendering Technique and 3D-Digital Subtraction Angiography

	3D-CTA VR (%)	3D-DSA(%)
Sensitivity	93.85	96.92
Specificity	100	100
Positive predictive value	100	100
Negative predictive value	100	100

3D-CTA VR: three-dimensional computed tomographic angiogram with volume rendering technique, 3D-DSA: three-dimensional subtraction angiogram

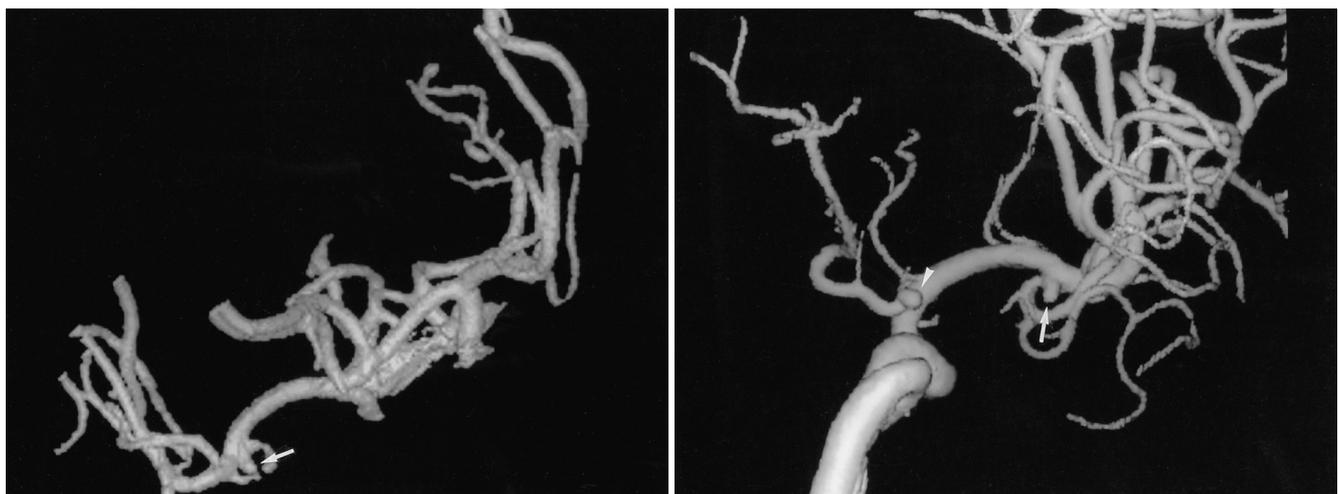


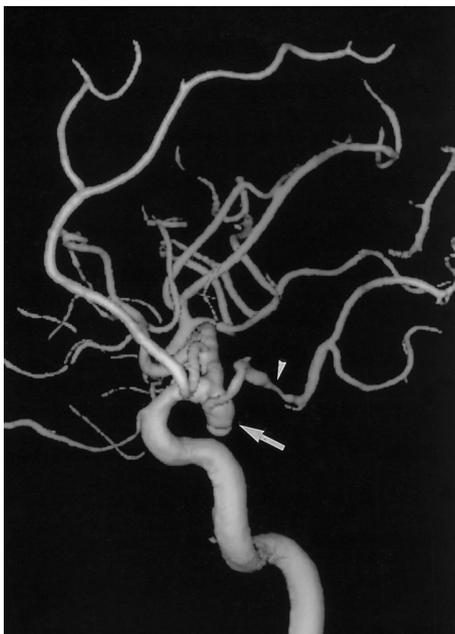
Fig. 2. A 46-year-old man has two aneurysms in right posterior communicating artery and right middle cerebral artery.
 A. Antero-oblique view of 3 D-CT angiogram with volume rendering technique shows only one 3 mm aneurysm (arrow) of the middle cerebral artery. But it does not reveal the other posterior communicating artery aneurysm.
 B. Postero-oblique view of 3 D-digital subtraction angiogram shows one 3 mm right middle cerebral artery (arrow) aneurysm, and the other 3 mm right posterior communicating artery (arrowhead) aneurysm.
 C. Latero-oblique view of conventional angiogram shows right middle cerebral artery (arrow) aneurysm.

3D-CTA VR
 93.85%, 100%, 3D-DSA
 96.92%, 100% (Table 3).
 가 3D-
 CTA VR 61 58 (95.1%), 3D-DSA
 (63 63, 100%) 3D-DSA가
 (Table 4), 3D-CTA VR 3D-
 DSA 가 (Fig. 3).
 75% 가
 10%, 12%
 (2, 3, 6, 13-15).

가 (3).
 CA가
 CA
 (5, 6, 14-17).
 CTA
 CT 3
 (5, 9, 10). CTA
 MIP SSD VR
 (5, 13, 18-21). 3D-CTA VR
 3
 가 가
 3
 가 (5). 3D-CTA VR



A



B



C

Table 4. Comparison of Characterization of Aneurysms between 3-Dimensional CT Angiogram with Volume Rendering Technique and 3-Dimensional Digital Subtraction Angiogram

Characterization	3D-CTA VR (n=61)*	3D-DSA (n=63)†
Neck identification	58	63
Direction‡	61	63

3D-CTA VR: three-dimensional computed tomographic angiogram with volume rendering technique, 3D-DSA: three-dimensional digital subtraction angiogram

*Numbers of parenthesis are aneurysmal numbers detected on 3D-CT angiogram with volume rendering technique.

† Numbers of parenthesis are aneurysmal numbers detected on 3D-DSA.

‡Numbers of aneurysms that have same direction as shown in operative field.

Fig. 3. A 53-year-old woman has aneurysm with vasospasm.

A. Oblique view of 3 D-CT angiogram with volume rendering technique shows one 7 mm aneurysm (long arrow) on right posterior communicating artery with vasospasm of posterior communicating artery (arrowhead), the other in basilar tip (short arrow).

B. Oblique view of 3 D-digital subtraction angiogram shows one 7mm aneurysm (long arrow) on right posterior communicating artery with vasospasm of posterior communicating artery (arrowhead).

C. Oblique (posterior communicating artery view) view of conventional angiogram shows a 7 mm aneurysm (white arrow) in right posterior communicating artery with vasospasm of right posterior communicating artery (white arrowhead).

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 17.
가 CTA
DSA
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Three-Dimensional Computed Tomographic Angiography with Volume Rendering Technique in the Evaluation of Intracranial Aneurysms: Comparison with Three-Dimensional Digital Subtraction Angiography¹

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Purpose: The author compared three-dimensional computed tomographic angiography with combined volume rendering technique (3D-CTA VR) with three-dimensional digital subtraction angiography (3D-DSA) in the detection and characterization of intracranial aneurysms, in order to assess the diagnostic capability of 3D-CTA VR.

Materials and Methods: This study included 50 patients with suspected intracranial aneurysm who underwent both 3D-CTA VR and 3D-DSA, and who were subsequently confirmed as having aneurysms by intracranial operation or other neurointerventional procedures. The detectability and the characteristics of the aneurysms, such as their aneurysmal neck, direction, and vasospasm of the adjacent vessels, were evaluated retrospectively.

Results: Sixty-five intracranial aneurysms were detected through surgery or other interventional procedures. 3D-DSA was more sensitive (96.92%) than 3D-CTA VR in the detection of the aneurysms. All of the aneurysms that were more than 3mm in size were detected with both techniques. 3D-DSA failed to reveal one posterior communicating artery aneurysm, while 3D-CTA VR missed three aneurysms. The aneurysmal necks were clearly visualized in 58 of 61 aneurysms (95.1%) on 3D-CTA VR, but all of the aneurysmal necks(100%) were clearly identified on 3D-DSA.

Conclusion: 3D-CTA combined with VR technique showed good sensitivity for the depiction of intracranial aneurysms greater than 3 mm in size, and its usefulness in characterizing the aneurysms for surgical or endovascular treatment planning was equal to or less than that of 3D-DSA.

Index words : Aneurysm, CT

Computed tomography(CT), angiography

Angiography, preoperative

Digital subtraction angiography

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