

1

.

: (Adamkiewicz)

: 2004 12 2005 5

가 23 (9 ,

14 , 43 , 11 - 86)
double dose (0.2 mmol/kg) Gadolinium, 12 . 11
가

가

: 23 11 (47%)
0.283 fair agreement .11 7 (63%), 4 (37%) , 2 3 ,
1 3 , 12 4 , 9 1 . 11
3 (27%) , 12 8
(67%) (p=0.059).

: 47%

67% .

(great anterior medullary artery) (digital subtraction angiography, DSA)
(arteria radicularis magna) (gold standard) , AKA
Adamkiewicz (Adamkiewicz artery, AKA) (8 - 2) (0.50 - 1.49 mm)
(spinal cord) 2/3
(anterior spinal artery) 가 (1, 7 -
2). , 9). AKA
(aortic aneurysm graft 가 (4 - 6, 10 - 12).
replacement), (Video-assisted thoracic
surgery) AKA ,
가 69%
AKA가 (intercostal (10). 가
artery) (lumbar artery) AKA
(3 - 6).

thickness) 0.6 mm, (voxel size) $0.76 \times 1.10 \times 0.6 \text{ mm}^3$. 68 . (K space) Elliptic - centric order (CENTRA; Philips Medical Systems)

2004 12 2005 5

11

가 23 (9 , 14 , 43 , 11 - 86) .

1.5T
(Philips Gyroscan Intera, Philips Medical Systems, The Netherlands) (phase array spine coil)
(Field of view, FOV)
2 33 cm .
(3D Fast Field Echo)
TR/TE 4.4/1.52 msec
(FOV) 330 mm, (Flip Angle) 30° ;
(matrix) 432×512 (phase \times read), (slice

double dose (0.2 mmol/kg) 0.5 mmol/mL
Gadolinium (Omnipaque, Amersham, Oslo, Norway) 18
(gauge) 3 mL/sec
(bolus injection) .
20 mL
(data acquisition) Automatic triggering
software Bolus - Trak (Philips Medical Systems)
가 (aortic arch) (descending
aorta)

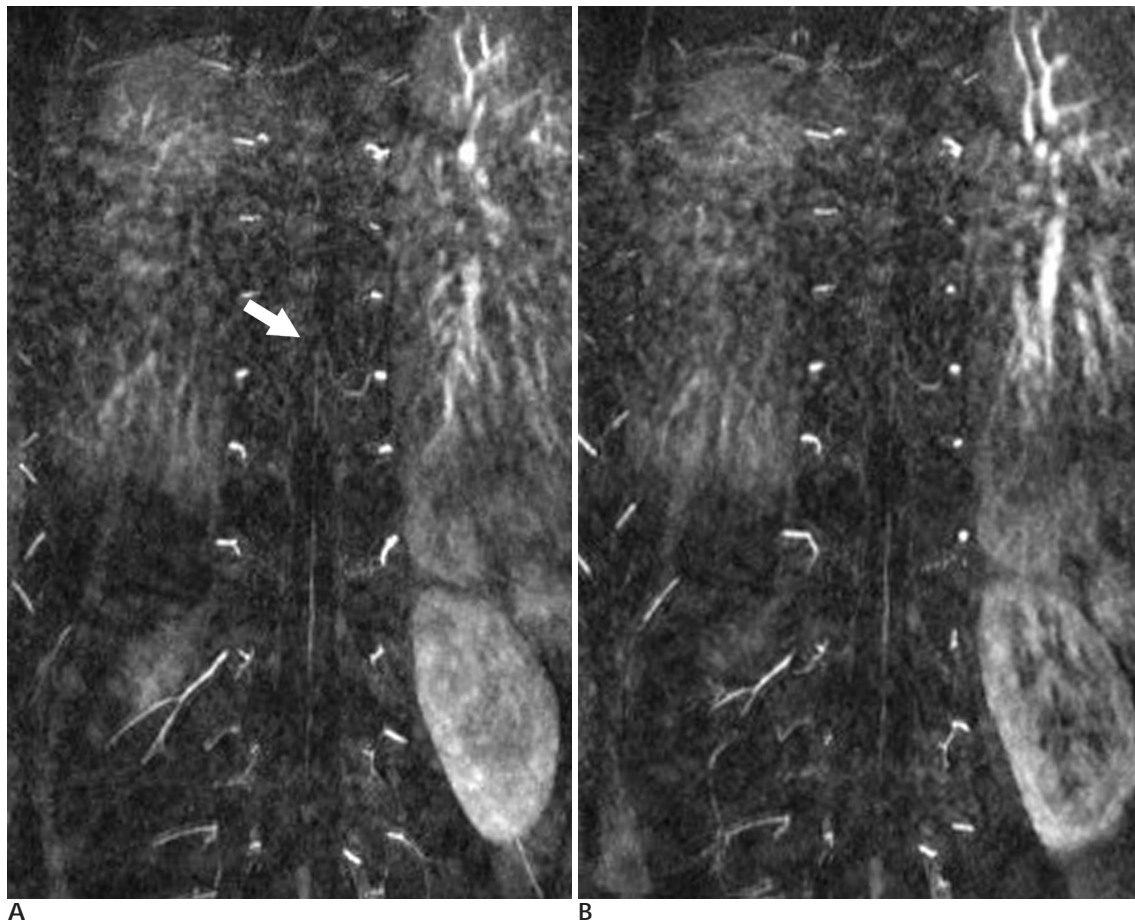


Fig. 1. Coronal maximum intensity projection (MIP) images of acquisition of coronal section, a 20-year-old male with radiculopathy.
A. The adamkiewicz artery (AKA, arrow) ascended from the dorsal branch of the left T9 intercostal artery.
B. The anterior spinal artery is continuous to the AKA with the hairpin turn.

(Easy Vision, Philips Medical Systems, The Netherlands) , AKA (multiplanar reconstruction) (maximum intensity projection) AKA가 (chi - square test) . AKA (dorsal branch) (intervetebral foramen) (hairpin turn) 가 가 (Fig. 1). AKA가 0 4 , 가 2 . AKA가 AKA 23 11 (47%) , 가 12 , AKA (53%) 12 , 2 (9%) AKA가 가 10 (43%)

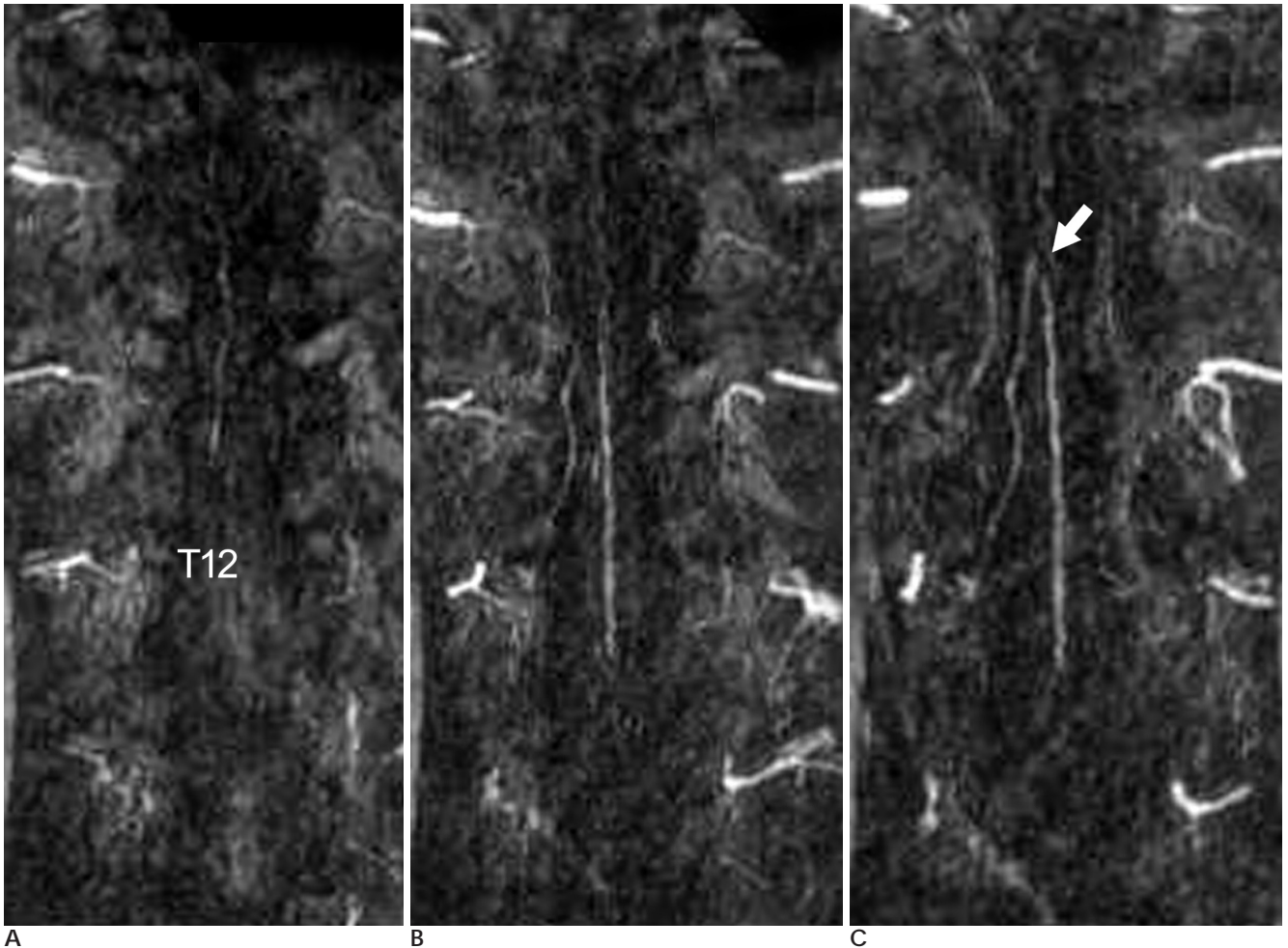


Fig. 2. Left anterior oblique MIP images of acquisition of coronal section. a 40-year-old female with radiculopathy.

A, B. The AKA ascended from the dorsal branch of the right T12 intercostal artery.

C. The anterior spinal artery is continuous to the AKA with the hairpin turn (arrow).

11 7 (63%)
2 3 , 1 2 , 12 1 , 9
1 . 4 (37%) 1
1 , 12 3 (Fig. 2).
11 3 (27%) AKA가 ,
12 8 (67%) AKA가
(Table 1, $p=0.059$).
0.283, p -value 0.001 fair agreement
(Table 2).

Koshino (9) 102
75%가 91% 8
1 , Bowen
(13) 62% - 75% 9 -
12 .
7 (63%),
4 (37%) ,
12 2
가
47%
Yamada (10) 69%, Yoshioka (11) 73% Pattany
(12) 84%
67%
Yamada (10) Yoshioka (11)

Table 1. Comparison of Different Source Orientations in the Detection of the Adamkiewicz Artery (AKA)

| | Visualization | | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| | Non-detection | Detection | |
| Coronal source image | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Sagittal source image | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Total | 12 | 11 | 23 |

$p=0.059$

Table 2. Interobserver Agreement in the Detection of the AKA

| | Radiologist 2 | | | | | Total |
|---------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Radiologist 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 8 |
| | 1 | | 3 | | | 3 |
| | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| | 4 | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Total | 3 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 23 |

Kappa value = 0.283 (Fair agreement), $p < 0.001$

가
(scan time),
orientation FOV
11 72%
가
Williams (8) DSA
55% Savader (14)
65%
가
Heinemann (7) DSA
20 - 250 500 -
32000 cGy/cm³
Williams (8) DSA
1 atheroembolism 1
Savader (14) 4.6%
AKA DSA
DSA
CT (Multi - detector row CT)
68% - 90% CT
(9, 15,
16).

가
DSA
가
DSA
가
가
가
AKA
67%
AKA
47%

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Usefulness of Spinal MR Angiography for Detecting Adamkiewicz Artery¹

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Purpose: We wanted to evaluate the detection rate of the artery of Adamkiewicz (AKA) by contrast-enhanced MR angiography (CE-MRA) and to compare the detection rate of AKA between the coronal source image plane and the sagittal source image plane.

Materials and Methods: Between December 2004 and May 2005, 23 patients (9 men and 14 women, age range: 11-86 years, mean age: 43 years) who were examined by contrast-enhanced MRI for the purpose of evaluating spondylopathy were also studied by performing spinal CE-MRA. Spinal CE-MRA was performed with a 1.5-T system and with using 3D Fast field echo with a double dose (0.2 mmol/kg) of Gadolinium. Source images were obtained in either the sagittal plane ($n = 11$) or the coronal plane ($n = 12$) at random. The source images were reconstructed with multiplanar reconstruction and maximum intensity projection. Two radiologists, who were kept unaware of the source image plane, independently evaluated the CE-MRA with focusing on the AKA. The detection rate was evaluated and the difference of detection rates according to the source image plane was compared and analyzed.

Results: CE-MRA could demonstrate the AKA in 11 (47%) of the 23 patients. The interobserver agreement for detection was fair ($\kappa = 0.283$). Among the 11 patients in whom the MRA was obtained with using the coronal plane source image, CE-MRA detected the AKA in three of them (27%); among the 12 patients in whom the CE-MRA was obtained with using the sagittal plane source image, CE-MRA detected the AKA in 8 of them (67%, $p = 0.059$). The AKA in 7 cases (63%) originated from the intercostal or lumbar arteries on the left side at L2 ($n = 3$), L1 ($n = 2$), T12 ($n = 1$) or T9 ($n = 1$), and on the right side at L1 ($n = 1$) or T12 ($n = 3$). CE-MRA with coronal slice orientation visualized the AKA in 8 (67%) of the 11 patients ($p = 0.059$).

Conclusion: The detection rate of AKA by CE-MRA was 47%. By obtaining the source image in the coronal plane, the detection rate of AKA was 67%.

Index words : Magnetic resonance (MR)
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Arteries

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