



: (short TE)  
 : 32  
 Grade I 3, Grade II가 12, Grade III가 11, Grade IV가 6  
 28cm 1.5T  
 single-voxel( $2 \times 2 \times 2\text{cm}^3$ )  
 stimulated-echo acquisition mode(STEAM: TR/TE/MT = 3000/30/137ms)  
 64 CHES  
 Creatine(Cr) N-acetyl acetate(NAA), total choline(Cho), myo-inositol(ml),  
 glutamate(Glx) lactate(Lac) peak data point  
 : NAA 가 가 (p=0.007), Cho, ml, -Glx, Lac  
 가 Cho/Cr ml/Cr 가 Grade III IV  
 Grade II Cho 78% 228%(p<0.001), ml 106% 61% (p<0.001), -Glx  
 32% 5% Lac 727% 450%(p<0.001) 가  
 Lactate Grade III IV Grade I II  
 :

1980 TE (20msec 30msec)  
 (proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy, MRS) 가 가 TE N-  
 가 acetyl-aspartate (NAA), choline (Cho), lactate (Lac), creatine  
 (Cr) 가 TE  
 가 myo-inositol (ml), g-  
 lycine, glutamine/glutamate (Glx),  
 (1).  
 MRS 가 TE  
 가 (1-3). 가 (5, 6).  
 MRS (TE = 270 msec 135 msec) 가 TE  
 (4). MRS TE (135msec 270 msec) (30 msec) STEAM(stimulated-echo acquisition mode)  
 MRS가 가

Grade I 3, Grade II가 12, Grade III  
가 11, Grade IV가 6  
47

(MRI) MRS 1.3ppm  
28cm 1.5T Signa Horizon TE = 135 ms  
MR scanner(GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.  
S. A.) Lac peak CH<sub>2</sub> peak  
(phase reversal technique)  
Cr peak

MRI T2 (TR/TE = 3200/102 msec,  
8-ETL) T1 (TR/TE = 500/8 msec) 2  
(NEX) 256 × 192 matrix  
FLAIR (TR/TE =  
10000/100 ms)  
T1  
MRI MRS (volume of interest,  
VOI)

MRS  
, STEAM(TR/TE/MT =  
3000/30/13.7ms)  
64 voxel 8cc  
(2cm × 2cm × 2cm) CHESS  
(H<sub>2</sub>O) MR  
SAGE (G. E. Medical Systems, Milwau-kee,  
Wisconsin, U. S. A.) MR (resolu-  
tion) (signal-to-noise ratio, SNR) 가  
Zero-filling 8Hz line Gaussian  
apodization Fourier transformation  
MR MR resonance  
peak data point MRS 6

NAA, Cho, ml, Glx, Lac, Cr  
Kruskal-Wallis  
MRS Grade I  
NAA Cho 가 (Fig. 1), Grade II  
NAA Cho ml 가 (Fig. 2).  
Grade III Grade I II Lac가  
NAA Cho ml 가  
(Fig. 3). Grade IV Lac가 가  
NAA Cho, ml 가 Grade II  
(Fig. 4)(Table 1).  
, NAA 가 가 Cho, ml -  
Glx, Lac 가 (Figs. 5, 6). NAA/Cr Grade  
IV  $1.25 \pm 0.33$ ,  $0.61 \pm 0.18$ ,  $0.72 \pm 0.26$ ,  $0.40 \pm 0.25$   
(p = 0.007). Cho 가 Grade III  
IV Grade II 78% ( $2.10 \pm 0.09$ ) 228% ( $6.89 \pm$   
1.61) 가 (p < 0.001). ml 가 Grade III  
IV Grade II 106% ( $0.97 \pm 0.30$ ) 61% (1.56

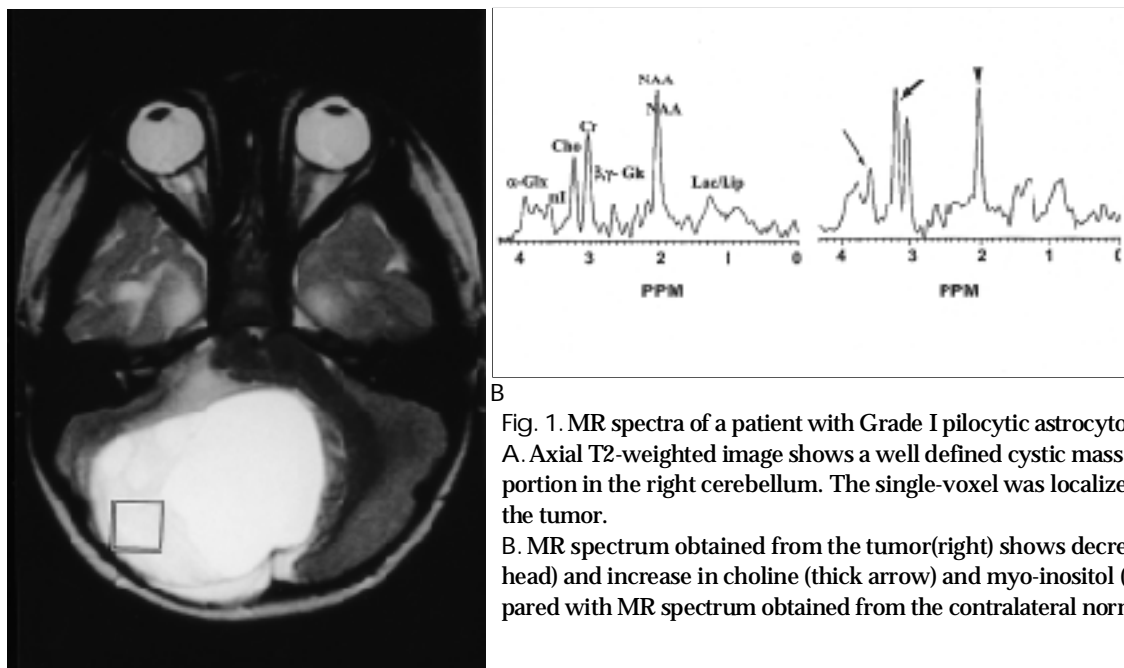


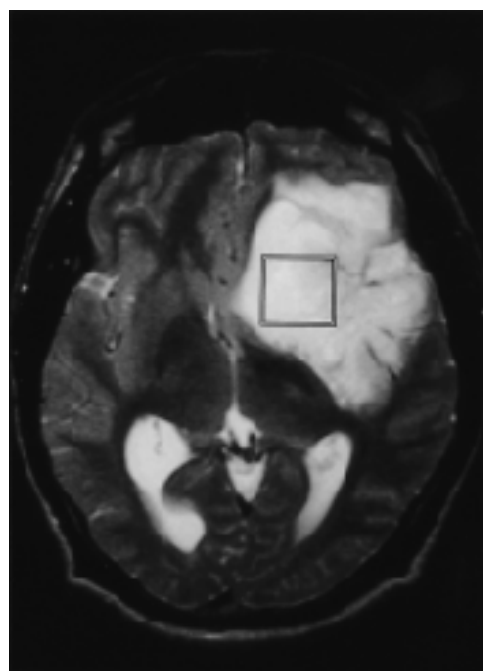
Fig. 1. MR spectra of a patient with Grade I pilocytic astrocytoma.  
A. Axial T2-weighted image shows a well defined cystic mass with eccentric solid portion in the right cerebellum. The single-voxel was localized to solid portion of the tumor.  
B. MR spectrum obtained from the tumor(right) shows decrease in NAA (arrow-head) and increase in choline (thick arrow) and myo-inositol (long arrow) as compared with MR spectrum obtained from the contralateral normal side(left).

$\pm 0.54$ )	가	( $p < 0.001$ ).	-Glx	가	(6-8).	STEAM	PRESS	
Grade III	IV	Grade II	32%	5%	가	가		Lac
( $p < 0.001$ ).		Lac	Grade III	IV	peak가		TE	
727 % ( $1.24 \pm 0.10$ )		450% ( $6.82 \pm 1.35$ )	가	가	peak		TE (135msec)	Lac
( $p < 0.001$ ).						가		
						MRI		
					가			
						MRS		가
						(1-3).		
MRS	PRESS(point resolved spectro-							
scopy)	STEAM	가		TE		MR	NAA	, Cho
PRESS		90	2	180		가	NAA/Cho	Lac
	TE	STEAM	90		가			(10-13).
	TE					Grade I	NAA	Cr
	NAA, Cho, Cr	peaks			Cho	가	Grade II, III, IV	NAA
	가	(7, 8).	STEAM		Grade III	Grade I	Grade II	가
PRESS			mI, glucose,		Grade IV	Lac가	가	Lac가
Glx, ketones, scyllo-inositol								
	가	가						

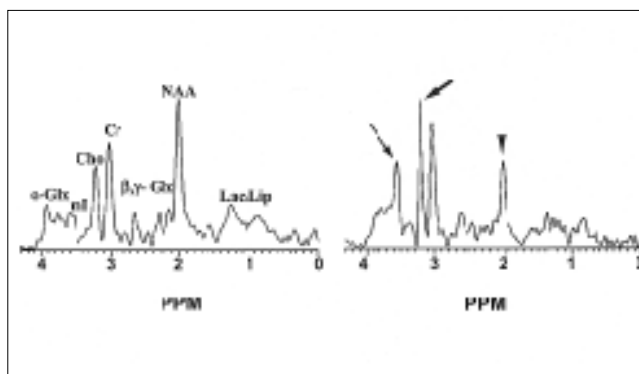
Table 1. Grade-dependent Concentration Variation of Cerebral Metabolites in Patients with Glial Tumors

Grade	Metabolites*					
	NAA	Cho	mI	-Glx	, -Glx	Lac
Normal	$1.44 \pm 0.12$	$0.78 \pm 0.14$	$0.35 \pm 0.22$	$0.63 \pm 0.22$	$0.91 \pm 0.26$	0.00
I	$1.25 \pm 0.33$	$1.25 \pm 0.11$	$0.49 \pm 0.20$	$0.75 \pm 0.17$	$1.40 \pm 0.38$	$0.22 \pm 0.13$
II	$0.61 \pm 0.18$	$1.18 \pm 0.19$	$0.47 \pm 0.31$	$0.70 \pm 0.25$	$0.88 \pm 0.16$	$0.15 \pm 0.12$
III	$0.72 \pm 0.26$	$2.10 \pm 0.09$	$0.97 \pm 0.30$	$1.10 \pm 0.33$	$1.03 \pm 0.51$	$1.24 \pm 0.10$
IV	$0.40 \pm 0.25$	$6.89 \pm 1.61$	$1.56 \pm 0.54$	$2.82 \pm 1.01$	$1.59 \pm 1.04$	$6.82 \pm 1.35$

\*Note that the Cr peak was used as an internal standard to normalize the intensities of metabolites of interest.

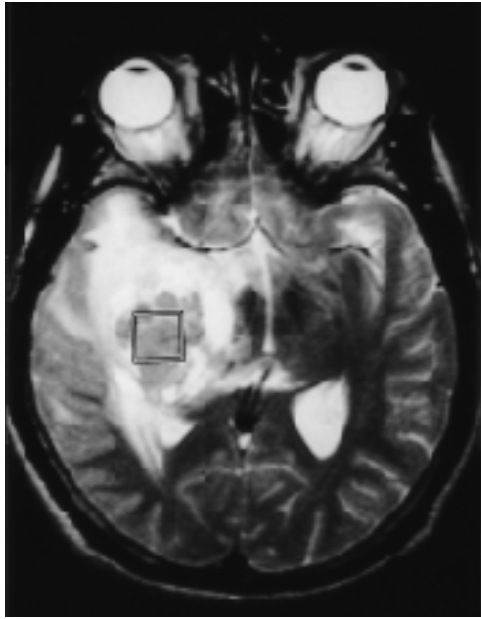


A

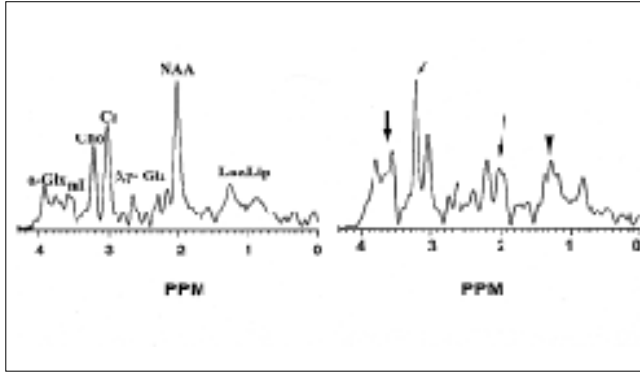


B

Fig. 2. MR spectra of a patient with Grade II astrocytoma. A. Axial T2-weighted image shows relatively well defined hyperintense mass in the left frontotemporal lobe. B. MR spectrum obtained from the tumor(right) shows decrease in NAA (arrow-head) and increase in choline (thick arrow) and myo-inositol(long arrow) as compared with MR spectrum obtained from the contralateral normal side(left).



A



B

Fig. 3. MR spectra of a patient with Grade III astrocytoma.

A. Axial T2 weighted image shows large solid mass with cystic components and extensive perilesional edema in the right thalamus and basal ganglia.

B. MR spectrum obtained from the tumor shows(right) decrease in NAA (long arrow) and increase in lactate (arrowhead), choline (short arrow), -Glx, and myo-inositol(thick arrow) as compared with MR spectrum obtained from the contralateral normal side(left).

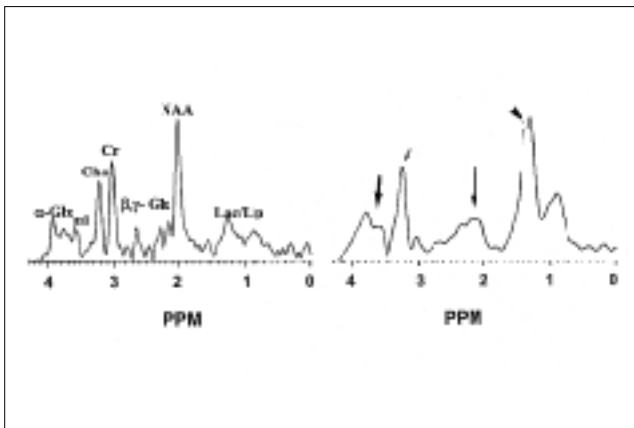


Fig. 4. MR spectra of a patient with Grade IV glioblastoma. MR spectrum obtained from the tumor(right) shows marked decrease in NAA(long arrow) and increase in lactate(arrowhead), choline(short arrow), -Glx, and myo-inositol(thick arrow) as compared with MR spectrum obtained from the contralateral normal side(left).

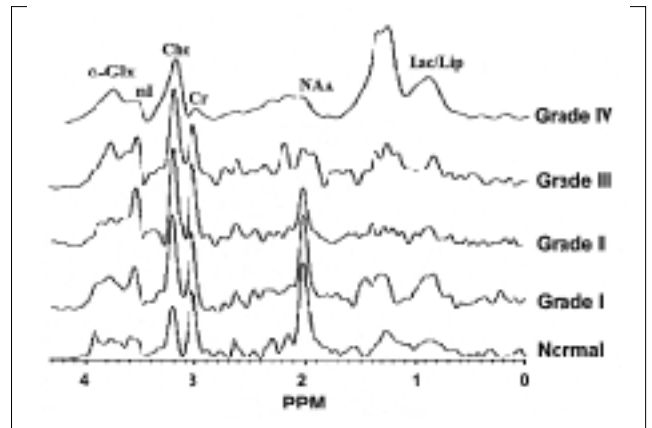


Fig. 5. Graphs show median concentration ratios of cerebral metabolites from patients with glial tumors according to pathological grade.

(8-10).

NAA

Cr

(2-4). NAA

(functioning

가

NAA

neuron)

NAA CH3

(9-

Ott

(8)

TE

MRS

(tumor pattern)

11).

NAA가

가

NAA

NAA가

NAA

가

Cho phosphocholine  
phospholipid

glycerophosphorylcholine  
가 Cho

NAA

NAA

가 Cho

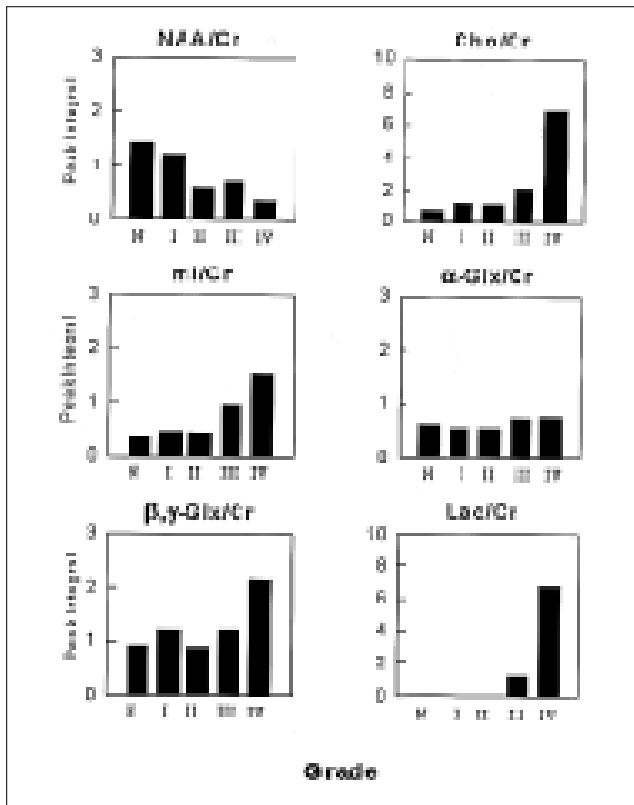


Fig. 6. Bar graphs show median concentration ratios of cerebral metabolites from patients with glial tumors according to pathological grade.

Cho (10-13). Cho (9-13). Cho 78% (2.10 ± 0.09) 228% (6.89 ± 1.61) Grade III IV Grade II Cho NAA/Cr Cho/Cr Arnold (14) 7 5 NAA/Cho 2 NAA/Cho Lac Arnold (14) Lac Kuesel (15) NAA/Cr Cho/Cr Lac

Lac가 , Grade III IV 727% (1.24 ± 0.10) 450% (6.82 ± 1.35) ml , glucuronic acid (16-18). ml (18-20). ml (intracellular calcium-mobilizing hormones) (messenger) (1). Alzheimer ml NAA 가 (18). ml가 phosphatidyl inositol conversion 가가 Frahm (6) ml 가 Grade III IV Grade II ml 106% (0.97 ± 0.30) 61% (1.56 ± 0.54) 가 ml 가 가 가 가 가 (10,11).

가 가 multi-voxel 가 NAA 가 가 Cho, ml, -Glx, Lac 가 Cho/Cr ml/Cr 가 Grade III IV Grade II Cho 78% 228%, ml 106% 61% , -Glx 32% 5% Lac 727% 450% 가 Lac Grade III IV Grade I TE STEAM MRS Grade I, II Grade III, IV

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## Usefulness of Short TE Proton MR Spectroscopy in Grading Brain Glial Tumors<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose :** To determine the usefulness of in-vivo proton MR spectroscopy (MRS) with short TE for grading glial brain tumors.

**Materials and Methods :** For the purpose of tumor grading, 32 patients with pathologically confirmed glial tumors were examined by proton MRS. This and MRI were performed on a 1.5 T superconductive MR scanner. T2-weighted FSE images (TR/TE= 4,000/100msec) were used to obtain anatomical reference images. The stimulated-echo acquisition mode (STEAM: TR/TE/MT= 3000/30/13.7msec) was used to acquire MRS data from the localized single-voxel ( $2 \times 2 \times 2\text{cm}^3$ ) in both hemispheres. Residual water resonance in the spectra was removed using a CHESS pulse sequence. Prior to baseline correction, MRS raw-data, free induction decay signals were zero-filled, apodized by an exponential function with 8Hz line-broadening, and fourier transformed. To normalize signal intensities of metabolites such as N-acetyl aspartate (NAA), total choline (Cho), myo-inositol (mI), and lactate (Lac), the creatine(Cr) peak was used as a standard.

**Results :** The concentration ratios of Cho/Cr, mI/Cr, -Glx, Lac, and NAA/Cr changed linearly according to tumor grade. Increased Cho, mI, -Glx, and Lac levels were clearly seen in all grades. The most dramatic increases, observed in either Grade III or IV, were 78 % and 228 % for Cho( $p < 0.001$ ), 106 % and 61 % for mI ( $p < 0.001$ ), 32 % and 5 % for -Glx, and 727 % and 450 % for Lac ( $p < 0.001$ ), respectively. Increase of concentration ratio of Lac/Cr observed only in Grade III and Grade IV. The concentration ratios of NAA/Cr decreased gradually as tumor grade increased( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion :** The metabolic changes seen on proton MR spectroscopy using short TE might be useful for grading glial brain tumors.

**Index words :** Brain neoplasms, diagnosis  
Magnetic resonance (MR), spectroscopy

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