

Spiral CT

1

:

2

2

spiral CT

가

:

5

()

spiral CT

3

가

:

85

spiral CT

78

(88.2%)

65 (76.5%)

CT

95%,

100%

99%

89%, 100%

CT

88%,

64%, 100%

:

spiral CT

,

30%

8%

15%

(1,2).

shire) 5

2-3

,

15-20kg

(York-

(20 - 25 HU)

가

(3%)

0.3cm, 1.5cm

2%

가 가 20%

(3), spiral CT

electronbeam CT

가 90%

(4-8),

spiral CT 가 -

(9).

spiral CT

가

22G

가

10ml

(Ultravist 300, Sche-r-

ring, Germany)

Seldinger

7F

12F

12F duo hemostasis intro-

ducer (Diag St. Jude medical company, Brussel, Belgium)

가

1

2

1999 7 5

1999 9 30

15 - 20 , 94

1kg 1

Somatom-plus 4 scanner (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

succinylcholine 10 mg

80ml (Ultravist 300 , Scherring, Germany)

3ml 6 3-mm

collimation, 4-mm table feed/0.75sec

spiral CT 2-mm reconstruction

Spiral CT 10 1 (30)

Tolydoros-80 system (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) 5F 62)

pig-tail catheter (Cook, Bloomington, IN)

succinylcholine 10mg

(Ultravist 300) 10ml 2

3 frame , 35

spiral CT

thiopental sodium

Spiral CT

Markarian (10)

1cm

9

3

, 4

spiral CT mediastinal window setting (592/

3

가

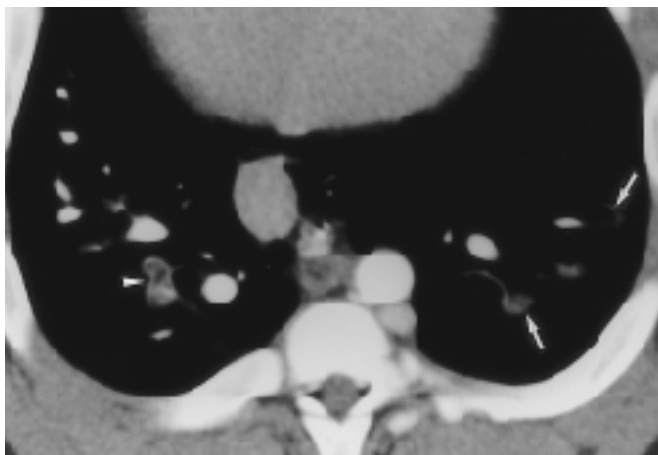
spiral CT

가

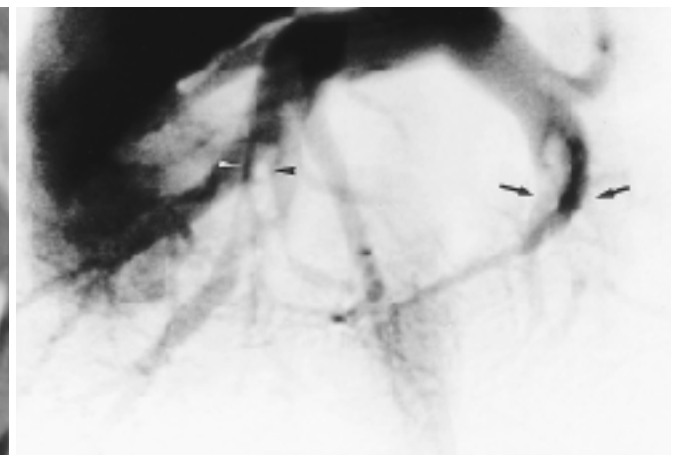
가

1.5cm

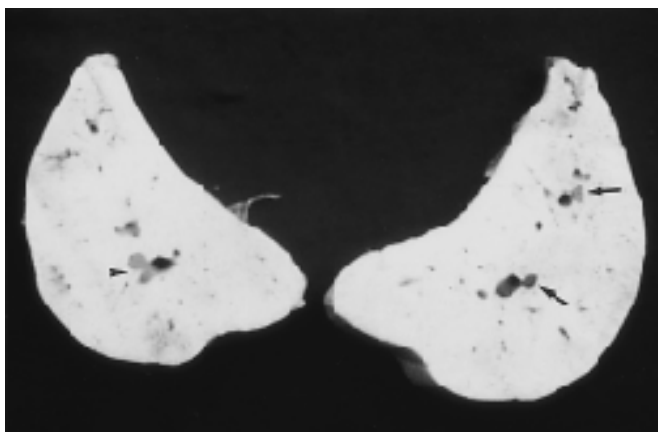
1.5cm



A



B



C

Fig. 1. Experimental pulmonary emboli in the pig I.
 A. Contrast-enhanced spiral CT scan shows filling defects (arrowhead and arrows) within pulmonary arteries corresponding to C.
 B. Pulmonary angiography shows a filling defect in right central pulmonary artery with a saddle appearance (arrowheads) and filling defect in left pulmonary arteries (arrows).
 C. Photograph of the cut-surface of the lung at the level of the CT scan (A) shows yellowish embolic materials within third (arrowheads) to fourth order (arrows) pulmonary arteries accompanying bronchi.

108, 214, 322, 43, 12, 3 (cardiac lobe) 3 spiral CT (Fig. 1). 37 (88%) 78 (92%) (Table 1). 27 (64%) 65 (76%) spiral CT (Fig. 2), 가 1, 2, 3 2, 4, 3 (Fig. 3), 1 1, 3 (Fig. 4)가 1 (Fig. 5). 가 spiral CT 가 (Fig. 6). spiral CT

가 95%, 100%, 98%; 가 89%, 99%, 97%; 91%, 99%, 94% (Table 3), 가 89%, 100%, 95%; 가 64%, 100%, 93%; 77%, 100%, 91% spiral CT (Table 4).

Table 1. Detection of Pulmonary Embolism on Contrast-enhanced Spiral CT Scan

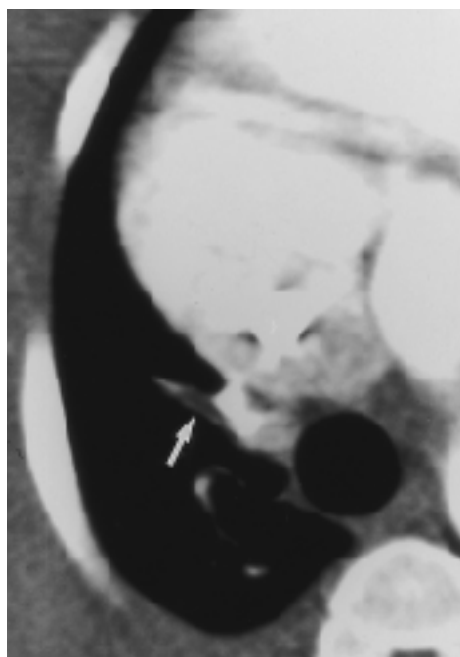
	Central	Peripheral	Total
No. of emboli on pathology	43(100)	42(100)	85(100)
CT detection			
Observer 1	41 (95)	37 (88)	78 (92)
Observer 2	40 (93)	36 (86)	76 (89)
Observer 3	41 (95)	38 (90)	79 (93)
Average	41 (95)	37 (88)	78 (92)

Note. Numerics indicate number of emboli. Numerics in parenthesis indicate %.

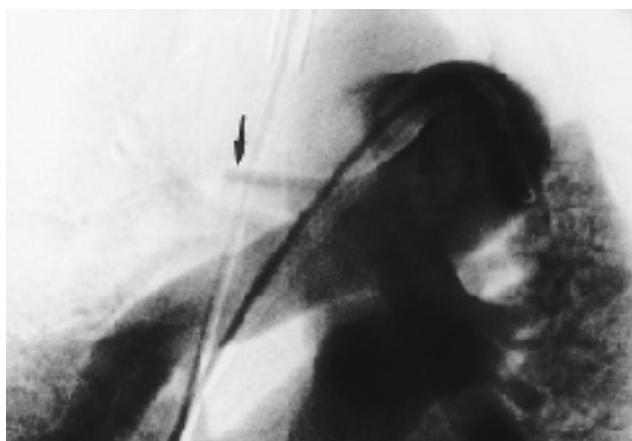
Table 2. Detection of Pulmonary Embolism on Pulmonary Angiography

	Central	Peripheral	Total
No. of emboli on pathology	43(100)	42(100)	85(100)
CT detection			
Observer 1	39 (91)	26 (62)	65 (76)
Observer 2	36 (84)	27 (64)	63 (74)
Observer 3	39 (91)	28 (67)	67 (79)
Average	38 (89)	27 (64)	65 (76)

Note. Numerics indicate number of emboli. Numerics in parenthesis indicate %.



A



B

Fig. 2. Missed embolus in the transversely oriented vessel on spiral CT.

A. Contrast-enhanced spiral CT scan shows linear filling defect (arrow) in right upper pulmonary artery.

B. Pulmonary angiography reveals a filling defect (arrow) without parenchymal opacification in right upper lobe.

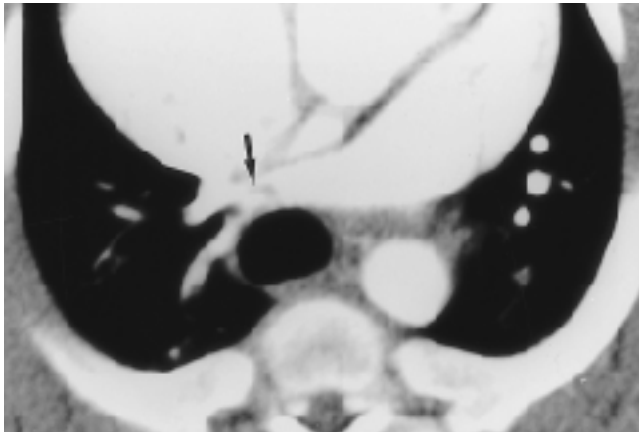


Fig. 3. Missed embolus due to abutting the wall of pulmonary artery on spiral CT. Contrast-enhanced spiral CT scan obtained after induction of pulmonary embolism shows a linear filling defect (arrow) in right pulmonary artery.

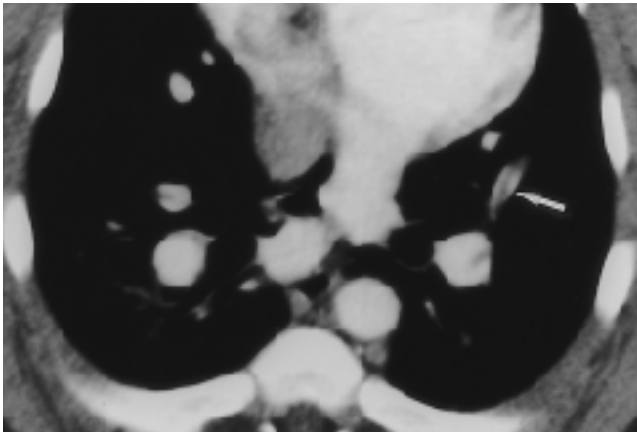


Fig. 5. Emboli in the transversely oriented vessels. Contrast-enhanced spiral CT scan obtained after induction of pulmonary embolism demonstrate filling defect in transversely oriented vessel (arrow) .

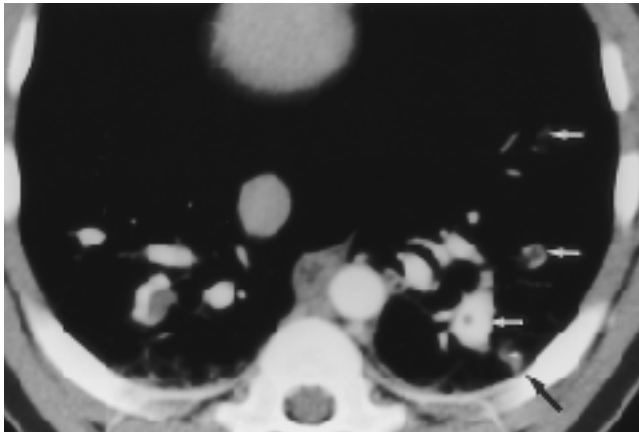


Fig. 4. False-positive embolus due to collapsed lung parenchyma. Contrast-enhanced spiral CT scan shows filling defects in second to fifth order branches (arrows). Note low-attenuation lesion in left lower lobe (long arrow), which was false positive for pulmonary embolus. The low-attenuation lesion was due to focal consolidation of the lung.

Table 3. Sensitivity, Specificity and Accuracy of Contrast-enhanced Spiral CT Scan in the Diagnosis of Pulmonary Embolism

	Central	Peripheral	Total
Observer 1	95/100/98	88/99/97	91/99/94
Observer 2	93/100/97	88/100/97	89/100/94
Observer 3	95/100/98	90/99/97	93/99/95
Average	95/100/98	89/99/97	91/99/94

Note. Numerics indicate sensitivity/specificity/accuracy in %.

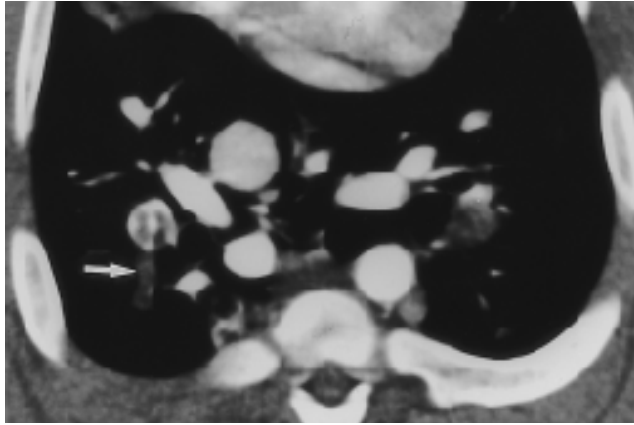
Table 4. Sensitivity, Specificity and Accuracy of Pulmonary Angiography in the Diagnosis of Pulmonary Embolism

	Central	Peripheral	Total
Observer 1	91/100/96	62/100/93	79/100/91
Observer 2	84/100/94	64/100/93	74/100/90
Observer 3	91/100/96	67/100/93	79/100/92
Average	89/100/95	64/100/93	77/100/91

Note. Numerics indicate sensitivity/specificity/accuracy in %.

Woodard (12)
90% spiral CT
CT EB-CT 65 - 91%, 78% - 96%
(4,5,13),
spiral CT 가
-
spiral
CT (13).
Goodman (14) spiral CT spi-
ral CT
, Remy-Jirdin
(15) spiral CT
10%
spiral CT

가 spiral CT electron beam CT (EB-CT)
(1-9).
Stanford (11) 가 2
4
spiral CT가



A



B

Fig. 6. Embolus missed in pulmonary angiography.

A. Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows a filling defect in transversely oriented vessel (arrow).

B. Pulmonary angiography shows an intraarterial filling defect and lack of parenchymal opacification in posterior portion of right lower lobe. However, observers did not recognize the filling defect in the pulmonary artery (arrow) due to lack of knowledge of the anatomy of porcine pulmonary vessels.

가

가

$(3,13,20)$.

가

가

가 가

가

(HU = 20-25)

70)

(isolated)

(16).

5 - 36%

98%,
(3,17).

가

CT

, (HU = 30-
 window setting
 (21).

95%,

spiral CT

66%

가

가

(3,18).

가

가

가

Spiral CT

CT

(5,8).

가

(mural)

(5,19).

가

가

가

spiral CT

1. Hull RD, Raskob GE, Ginsberg JS, et al. A noninvasive strategy for the treatment of patients with suspected pulmonary embolism. *Arch Intern Med* 1994;154:289-297
2. Dalen JE, Alpert JS. Natural history of pulmonary embolism. *Prog Cardiovasc Dis* 1975;17:259-270
3. Stein PD, Athanasoulis C, Alavi A, et al. Complications and validity of pulmonary angiography in acute pulmonary embolism. *Circulation* 1992;85:462-468
4. Remy-Jardin M, Remy J, Watinne L, Giraud F. Central pulmonary thromboembolism: diagnosis with spiral volumetric CT with the single breath hold technique - comparison with pulmonary angiography. *Radiology* 1992;185:381-387
5. Teigen CL, Maus TP, Sheedy FP II, et al. Pulmonary embolism: diagnosis with contrast-enhanced electron-beam CT and comparison with pulmonary angiography. *Radiology* 1995;194:313-319
6. Goodman LR, Lipchik RJ. Diagnosis of acute pulmonary embolism: time for a new approach [Editorial]. *Radiology* 1996;199:25-27
7. Remy-Jardin M, Remy J, Petyt L, Duhamel A, Marchandise X. Diagnosis of acute pulmonary embolism with spiral CT: comparison with pulmonary angiography and scintigraphy. *Radiology* 1995;197(p):303
8. Van Rossum AB, Treuieriet FEE, Kieft GJ, Smith SJ, Schepers-Bok R. Role of spiral volumetric computed tomographic scanning in the assessment of patients with clinical suspicion of pulmonary embolism and an abnormal ventilation/perfusion lung scan. *Thorax* 1996;51:23-28
9. Teigen CL, Maus TP, Sheedy FP II, Johnson CM, Stanson AW, Welch JJ. Pulmonary embolism: diagnosis with electron-beam CT. *Radiology* 1993;188:839-845
10. Markarian B, Dailey ET. Preparation of inflated lung specimens. In Heitzman ER, 2nd ed. *The lung: radiologic-pathologic correlations*. St. Louis: Mosby, 1984:4-12
11. Stanford W, Reiners TJ., Thompson BH, Landas SK, Galvin JR. Contrast-enhanced thin slice ultrafast computed tomography for the detection of small pulmonary emboli: studies using autologous emboli in the pig. *Invest Radiol* 1994;29:184-187
12. Woodard, P.K., Sostman, H.D., MacFall, J.R., et al. Detection of pulmonary embolism: comparison of contrast-enhanced spiral CT and time-of-flight MR techniques. *J Thorac Imaging* 1995;10:59-72
13. Remy-Jardin M, Remy J, Dechilde F, et al. Diagnosis of pulmonary embolism with spiral CT: comparison with pulmonary angiography and scintigraphy. *Radiology* 1996;200:699-706
14. Goodman LR, Curtin JJ, Mewisen MW, et al. Detection of pulmonary embolism in patients with unresolved clinical and scintigraphic diagnosis; helical CT versus angiography. *AJR* 1995;164:1369-1374
15. Remy-Jardin M, Remy J, Artaud D, Deschilde F, Duhamel A. Spiral CT evaluation of peripheral pulmonary arteries: optimization of the acquisition protocol. *Radiology* 1997;204:157-163
16. Woodard PK. Pulmonary arteries must be seen before they can be assessed. *Radiology* 1997;104:11-12
17. The PIOPED Investigators. Value of the ventilation/perfusion scan in acute pulmonary embolism: results of the prospective investigation of pulmonary embolism diagnosis (PIOPED). *JAMA* 1990;263:2753-2759
18. Garg K, Sieler H, Welsh CH, Johnston RJ, Russ PD. Clinical validity of helical CT being interpreted as negative for pulmonary embolism: implications for patient treatment. *AJR* 1999;172:1627-1631
19. Schwickert HC, Schweden FJ, Schild HH, et al. Pulmonary arteries and lung parenchyma in chronic pulmonary embolism: preoperative and postoperative CT findings. *Radiology* 1994;191:351-357
20. Nicod P, Peterson K, Levine M, et al. Pulmonary angiography in severe chronic pulmonary hypertension. *Ann Intern Med* 1987;107:565-568
21. Brink JA, Woodard PK, Horesh L, et al. Depiction of pulmonary emboli with spiral CT: optimization of display window settings in a porcine model. *Radiology* 1997;204:703-708

Comparison of Contrast-enhanced Spiral CT Scan and Pulmonary Angiography in Diagnosing Pulmonary Embolism: An Experimental Study in Pig Models¹

Hyae Young Kim, M.D.², Jung-Gi Im, M.D., Jin Mo Goo, M.D., Joon Beom Seo, M.D.
Sun Won Park, M.D., Whal Lee, M.D., Sun Wha Lee, M.D.²

¹Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine and the Institute of Radiation Medicine, SNUMRC

²Department of Radiology, Ewha Womans University Mokdong Hospital

Purpose : The purpose of our study was to compare the diagnostic value of contrast-enhanced spiral CT scanning and pulmonary angiography in detecting central and peripheral pulmonary embolism (PE) in pigs.

Materials and Methods : Experiments were performed in a porcine model of acute pulmonary embolism. Five pigs underwent contrast-enhanced spiral CT and pulmonary angiography after central venous administration of embolic material (Konyak). Three thoracic radiologists read the films and the results were compared with the findings of pathologic specimens.

Results : Of 85 cases of PE detected pathologically, 78 (91.8 %) were visible with spiral CT and 65 (76.5 %) with pulmonary angiography. Sensitivity and specificity for the detection of central emboli were 95 % and 100 %, respectively, with spiral CT, and 89 % and 100 %, respectively, with pulmonary angiography. Sensitivity and specificity for the detection of peripheral emboli were 88 % and 99 %, respectively, with spiral CT, and 64 % and 100 %, respectively, with pulmonary angiography.

Conclusion : Contrast-enhanced spiral CT is a very useful method for the diagnosis of both peripheral and central pulmonary embolism. Compared to pulmonary angiography its sensitivity and specificity are high.

Index words : Pulmonary artery, thrombosis
Computed tomography (CT), contrast enhancement
Pulmonary angiography

Address reprint requests to : Jung-Gi Im, M.D., Department of Radiology and the Institute of Radiation Medicine MRC,
Seoul National University, College of Medicine, #28, Yongon-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul 110-744, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-760-2584

:

:

木木

木木

木木

木木

木木

木木

木木

木木

木木

木木

木木

木木

木木

:

:

:

: