



가 .
 single - shot spin
 : 76
 echo EPI
 1.5 T
 b - value 가 0, 900 sec/mm²
 20 , 15 , 14 , 6 , 5
 , 4 , 3
 , , ,
 : , , , ,
 , 가
 가 (1.27 ± 0.43 × 10⁻³
 mm²/sec 1.51 ± 0.32 × 10⁻³ mm²/sec)
 (p < 0.05).
 (1.30 ± 0.20 × 10⁻³ mm²/sec 0.76 ± 0.29 × 10⁻³ mm²/sec)
 가 (p < 0.01, p < 0.05).

(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)

(7 - 11).

가
 (apparent diffusion coef -
 ficient, ADC)
 (1).
 가

ADC

가

(2 - 4).

6).

(5, 가

76

37:39,

47.8 (12 - 75) .

9

20 ,

15 ,

14 ,

6 ,

5

4 ,

2 ,

2 ,

, dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor,

1

ADC $1.03 \pm 0.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{sec}$
15 14
(Fig. 5). 4

ADC 가 4
(Fig. 3, 4).
ADC $1.30 \pm 0.20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{sec}$ mm^2/sec
ADC $0.76 \pm 0.29 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{sec}$ ADC $2.52 \pm 0.44 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{sec}$
($p < 0.01$) (Fig. 6).
($p < 0.05$). ADC $0.88 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{sec}$,

Table 1. Apparent Diffusion Coefficients (ADCs) of 76 Intracranial Tumors

Tumors (No.)	ADCs ($10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{sec}$)		Relative ADCs		Visual grade I-IV*
	Range	Mean \pm SD	Range	Mean \pm SD	
High-grade glioma (20)	0.27 - 1.80	1.27 ± 0.43	0.38 - 2.65	1.72 ± 0.64	IV (12), III (8)
Low-grade glioma (5)	1.14 - 1.83	1.51 ± 0.32	1.54 - 2.80	2.14 ± 0.50	III (4), II (1)
Meningioma (15)	0.75 - 1.34	1.03 ± 0.25	0.94 - 2.24	1.42 ± 0.32	IV (6), III (8), II (1)
Metastasis (14)	0.56 - 1.35	0.97 ± 0.31	0.61 - 2.11	1.35 ± 0.49	
Adenocarcinoma (7)	1.05 - 1.35	1.30 ± 0.20	1.32 - 2.11	1.70 ± 0.30	IV (1), III (6)
Nonadenocarcinoma (7)	0.56 - 1.24	0.76 ± 0.29	0.61 - 1.57	1.01 ± 0.39	IV (5), II (2)
Lymphoma (6)	0.72 - 1.06	0.80 ± 0.23	0.56 - 1.71	1.14 ± 0.41	IV (5), III (1)
Schwannoma (4)	1.07 - 2.51	1.78 ± 0.72	1.74 - 3.60	2.60 ± 0.94	II (4)
Hemangioblastoma (3)	2.11 - 2.99	2.52 ± 0.44	2.50 - 3.99	3.32 ± 0.76	II (3)
Craniopharyngioma (2)	1.96, 2.38		2.18, 3.70		II (1), I (1)
Ganglioglioma (2)	1.12, 3.05		1.60, 4.44		II (1), I (1)
Pineal gland tumor (1)					
(WHO grade III)	1.03		1.48		IV (1)
Choroid plexus papilloma (1)	1.21		1.64		II (1)
DNET (1)	2.64		3.45		II (1)
Ependymoma (1)	1.37		1.74		III (1)
Germinoma (1)	0.90		1.21		IV (1)

*: Visual grade of signal intensity of tumor

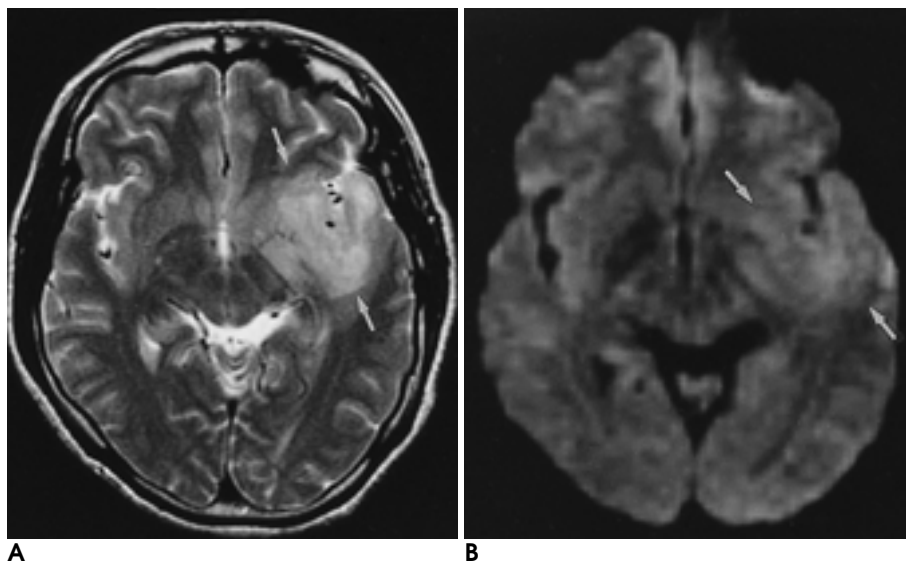
IV = Signal intensity higher than that of gray matter

III = Signal intensity similar to that of gray matter

II = Signal intensity lower or similar to that of white matter

I = Signal intensity similar to that of cerebrospinal fluid

DNET = Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor

**Fig. 2.** A 48-year-old female patient with low grade oligoastrocytoma.**A.** Axial T2-weighted image shows an ill-defined lesion of high signal intensity in the left temporal lobe and insula (arrows).**B.** On diffusion-weighted image, the signal intensity of the tumor is slightly higher than that of normal gray matter (visual grade IV) (arrows).

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Diffusion MR Imaging in Patients with Intracranial Tumors¹

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Purpose: To assess the usefulness of diffusion-weighted MR imaging in patients with intracranial tumors.

Materials and Methods: Using the single-shot spin echo EPI technique on a 1.5T unit and two gradient steps (b values of 0, 900 s/mm²), diffusion-weighted MR images (DW-MRI) of 76 patients with various intracranial tumors including high-grade glioma (n = 20), meningioma (n = 15), metastasis (n = 14), lymphoma (n = 6), low-grade glioma (n = 5), schwannoma (n = 4), cerebellar hemangioblastoma (n = 3), and others were obtained. The signal intensity of each tumor was visually assessed as one of four grades, and this and apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) were analyzed in the solid and cystic portions of tumors, normal gray matter, white matter and CSF.

Results: Lymphomas, metastases, meningiomas, and high- and low-grade gliomas showed low ADC values in increasing order. Tumors showing high signal intensity on DW-MRI had low ADC values. Visual assessment showed that solid portions of high-grade gliomas were significantly more hyperintense than those of low-grade gliomas. There was, however, no significant difference in ADCs between high- and low-grade gliomas. Lymphoma and metastases showed significantly higher signal intensities on DW-MRI and lower ADCs than did high-grade gliomas. There were significant differences in signal intensities, as seen on DW-MRI, and in ADCs, between metastatic adenocarcinomas and non-adenocarcinomas. Schwannomas and cerebellar hemangioblastomas showed low signal intensities and high ADC values.

Conclusion: DW-MRI appears to provide an additional means of examining intracranial tumors, not available with conventional MRI, and may thus be helpful in the grading of gliomas and the differential diagnosis of some intracranial tumors.

Index words : Brain, MR
Brain neoplasms
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