



( $p < 0.01$ ),

( $p < 0.01$ )

가 (mode)

(Table 1).

가

1 cm

( $k$ -value; 0.41 - 0.86) (Table 2).

4 $\mu$ m

Hematoxylin - Eosin

16

11

(68.8%)

, 5

(31.2%)

가

mini - PACS (Mediface, )

5

(Fig. 1).

16

가

11

가 68.8%,

12

75%  
( $p > 0.05$ ).

가

가

3

(1 ; , 2 ; , 3 ; )

1

가

3

가

가

가

(Fig. 2).

가

가

(Table 3),

3

1

(Fig.

3), 2

4

3

(Wilcoxon signed rank test),

( $k$ -value)

가

**Table 2.** Interobserver Agreement in Sharpness and Contrast at Normal and Lesional Areas

		Conventional US	Compound US
Normal	Sharpness	0.59	0.82
	Contrast	0.54	0.77
Lesional	Sharpness	0.49	0.41
	Contrast	0.86	0.50

\* Above numbers represent kappa values. A  $k$ -value of 0.41 to 0.60 is considered as moderate, 0.61 to 0.80 as substantial and 0.81 to 1.00 as almost perfect.

**Table 1.** Sharpness and Contrast on Images Obtained by Conventional and Compound Techniques at Normal and Lesional Areas

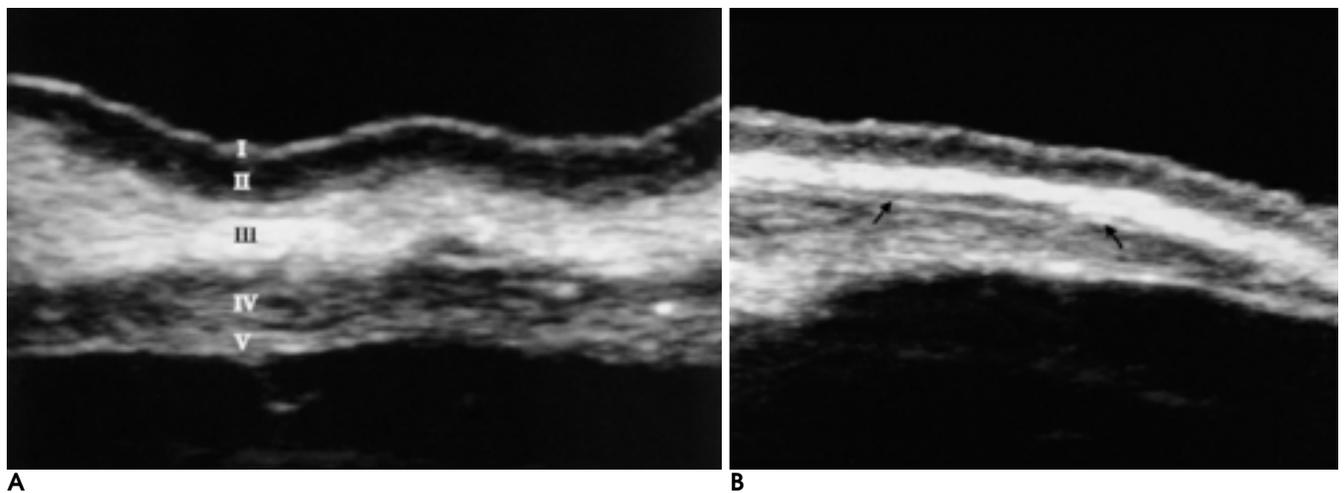
		Normal area ( $n = 16$ )		Lesions ( $n = 16$ )	
		Sharpness	Contrast	Sharpness	Contrast
Observer 1	SonoCT > Conventional US	8	9	9	9
	SonoCT = Conventional US	8	7	7	7
	$p$ -value	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.003
Observer 2	SonoCT > Conventional US	6	9	10	11
	SonoCT = Conventional US	10	7	6	5
	$p$ -value	0.014	0.003	0.003	0.001

3 2 1 4 3 , 1  
 가 , 가 . 3 3  
 3 . 가 1 , 2

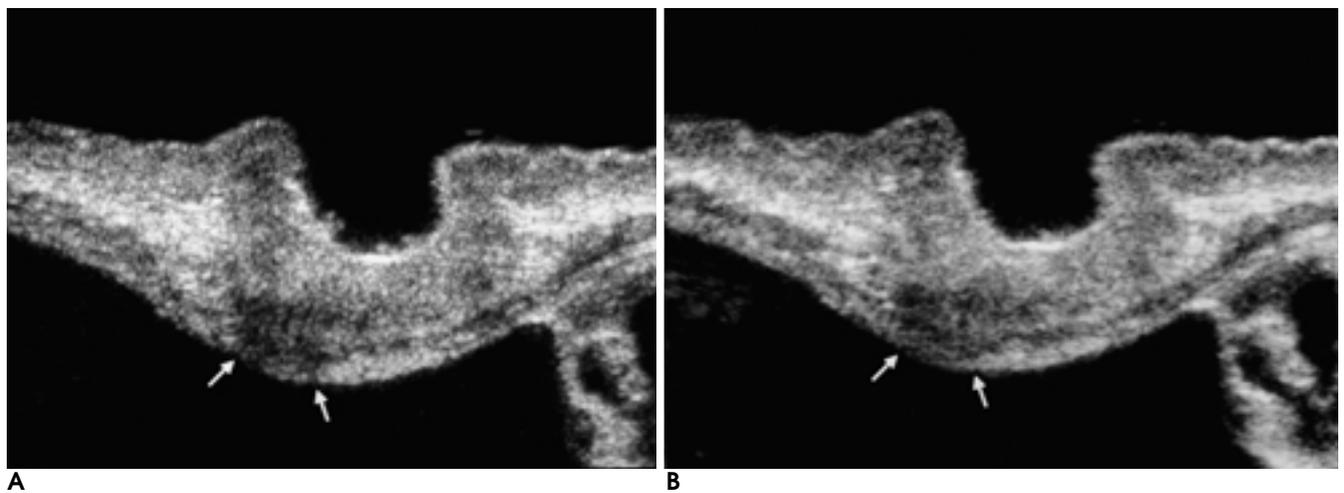
**Table 3.** High-Resolution Compound US Findings and Histopathologic Results in the determination of Invasion Depth in Gastric Carcinoma

US Findings	Histopathologic Results				
	Mucosa (n=3)	Submucosa (n=4)	MP (n=3)	Subserosa or Serosa (n=3)	Extraserosal invasion (n=3)
Mucosa	0	0	0	0	0
Submucosa	1	4	0	0	0
MP	2	0	3	1	0
Subserosa or Serosa	0	0	0	2	0
Extraserosal invasion	0	0	0	0	3

\* Abbreviation : MP - muscularis propria



**Fig. 1.** Ultrasonograms showing five (A) or six (B) layers of normal gastric walls, obtained by compound imaging technique. (A) Five layers consist of thin echogenic interface (I), hypoechoic mucosa (II), thick hyperechoic submucosa (III), hypoechoic muscularis propria (IV) and hyperechoic subserosa or serosa (V). (B) Note the echogenic line within muscularis propria layer (arrows), which indicates intermuscular connective tissue .



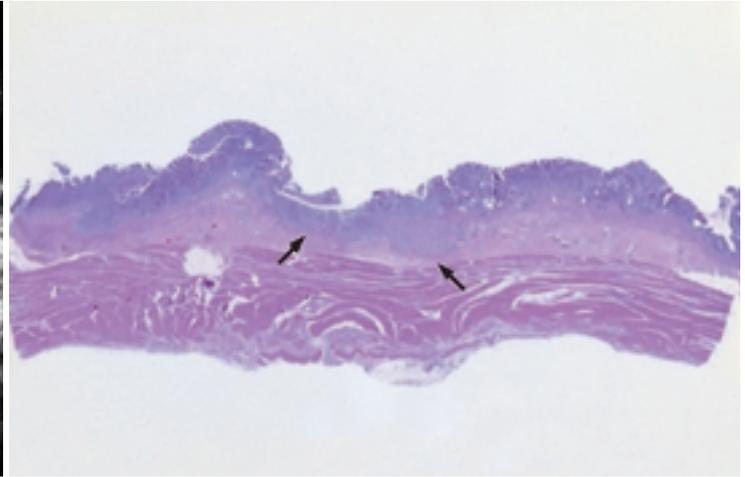
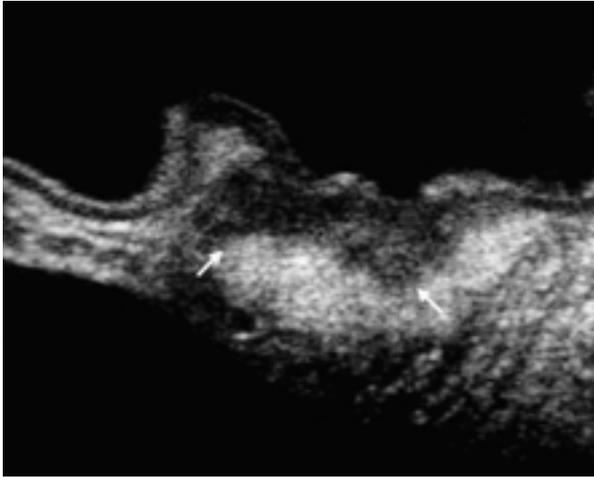
**Fig. 2.** Gastric carcinoma pathologically proven to invade muscularis propria. (A) Conventional image shows an ulcerative mass with low echogenicity in subserosa or serosa (arrows), suggestive of serosal invasion. (B) Compound image shows relatively intact subserosa or serosa (arrows) and invasion depth was determined muscularis propria.

가

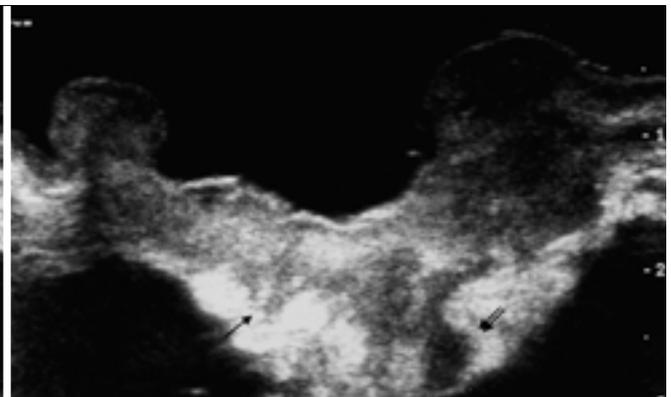
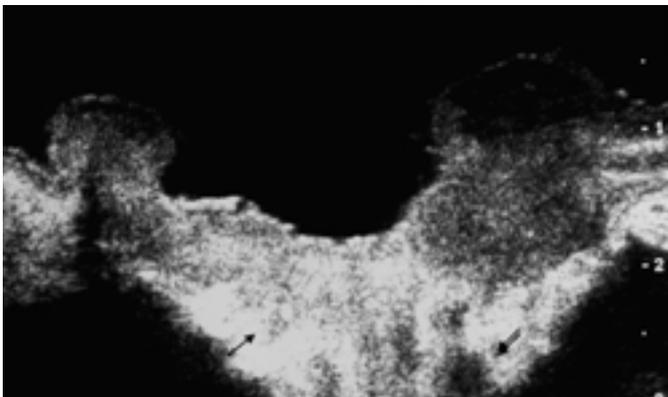
1

가

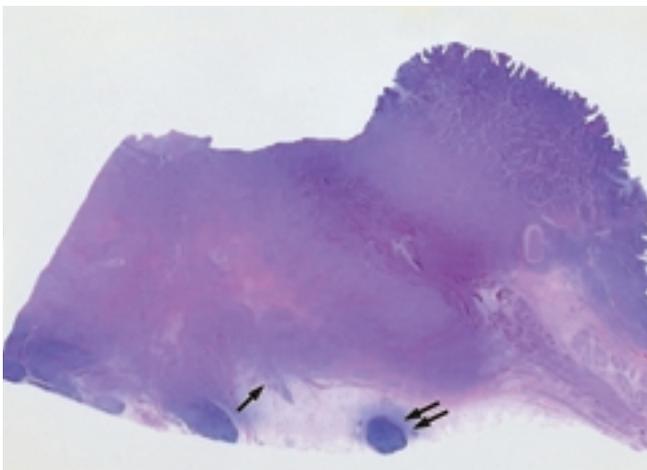
가



**Fig. 3.** Early gastric carcinoma, superficial depressed type. **(A)** Compound US image shows irregular hypoechoic lesion in submucosa (arrows). **(B)** Photomicrograph reveals carcinoma limited to the mucosal layer. Note peritumoral inflammatory cell infiltration and fibrosis (arrows) in submucosal layer (H & E stain, original magnification,  $\times 100$ ).



**Fig. 4.** Advanced gastric cancer with extraserosal invasion. Conventional **(A)** and compound **(B)** images show low echoic area (arrow on each image) extending into extraserosal fat. Note clear delineation of tumor boundary and better contrast on compound image, compared with conventional image. **(C)** Photomicrograph reveals cancer involvement in extraserosal fat (arrow). Correspondent area to the focus (double arrows on each US image) which seems to penetrate serosa on US images is revealed free of cancer in serosa and extraserosal fat. Note a lymph follicle adjacent to serosa (double arrows) (H & E stain, original magnification,  $\times 100$ ).



**Fig. 4.** Advanced gastric cancer with extraserosal invasion. Conventional **(A)** and compound **(B)** images show low echoic area (arrow on each image) extending into extraserosal fat. Note clear delineation of tumor boundary and better contrast on compound image, compared with conventional image. **(C)** Photomicrograph reveals cancer involvement in extraserosal fat (arrow). Correspondent area to the focus (double arrows on each US image) which seems to penetrate serosa on US images is revealed free of cancer in serosa and extraserosal fat. Note a lymph follicle adjacent to serosa (double arrows) (H & E stain, original magnification,  $\times 100$ ).



:

- mography, endosonography, and intraoperative assessment in TN staging of gastric carcinoma. *Gut* 1993; 34:604-610
5. Schlick T, Heintz A, Junginger T. The examiner's learning effect and its influence on the quality of endoscopic ultrasonography in carcinoma of the esophagus and gastric cardia. *Surg Endosc* 1999; 13:894-898
  6. Tseng LJ, Mo LR, Tio TL, et al. Video-endoscopic ultrasonography in staging gastric carcinoma. *Hepatogastroenterology* 2000;47:897-900
  7. Akahoshi K, Chijiwa Y, Sasaki I, et al. Pre-operative TN staging of gastric cancer using a 15MHz ultrasound miniprobe. *Br J Radiol* 1997;70:703-707
  8. Yanai H, Noguchi T, Mizumachi S, et al. A blind comparison of the effectiveness of endoscopic ultrasonography and endoscopy in staging early gastric cancer. *Gut* 1999;44:361-365
  9. Saito N, Takeshita K, Habu H, Endo M. The use of endoscopic ultrasound in determining the depth of cancer invasion in patients with gastric cancer. *Surg Endosc* 1991;5:14-19
  10. D'Elia F, Zingarelli A, Palli D, Grani M. Hydro-dynamic CT pre-operative staging of gastric cancer: correlation with pathological findings. A prospective study of 107 cases. *Eur J Radiol* 2000;10: 1877-1885
  11. Kang BC, Kim JH, Kim KW, et al. Value of the dynamic and delayed MR sequences with Gd-DTPA in the T-staging of stomach cancer: correlation with the histopathology. *Abdom Imaging* 2000; 25:14-24
  12. Jespersen SK, Wilhelm JE, Sillesen H. Multi-angle compound imaging. *Ultrasound Imaging* 1998; 20:81-102
  13. Huber S, Wagner M, Medl M, Czembirek H. Real-time spatial compound imaging in breast ultrasound. *Ultrasound Med Biol* 2002; 28:155-163
  14. Shapiro RS, Simpson WL, Rausch DL, Yeh HC. Compound spatial sonography of the thyroid gland: evaluation of freedom from artifacts and of nodule conspicuity. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2001; 177: 1195-1198
  15. Entrekin RR, Porter BA, Sillesen HH, Wong AD, Cooperberg PL, Fix CH. Real-time spatial compound imaging: application to breast, vascular, and musculoskeletal ultrasound. *Semin Ultrasound CT MRI* 2001; 22:50-64
  16. Bolondi L, Casanova P, Santi V, Caletti G, Barbara L, Labo G. The sonographic appearance of the normal gastric wall: an in vitro study. *Ultrasound Med Biol* 1986;12:991-998
  17. Kimmey MB, Martin RW, Haggitt RC, Wang KY, Franklin DW, Silverstein FE. Histologic correlates of gastrointestinal ultrasound images. *Gastroenterology* 1989; 96:433-441
  18. Yanai H, Fujimura H, Suzumi M, et al. Delineation of the gastric muscularis mucosae and assessment of depth of invasion of early gastric cancer using a 20-megahertz endoscopic ultrasound probe. *Gastrointest Endosc* 1993; 39:505-512

## Assessment of Mural Invasion Depth of Gastric Carcinoma with High-Resolution Compound Sonographic Imaging in Vitro<sup>1</sup>

Seong Hoon Park, M.D., Eun-A Kim, M.D., Kwon-Ha Yoon, M.D., Ki Jung Yun, M.D.<sup>2</sup>,  
Jeong Ho Kim, M.D., Jong Jin Won, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, Wonkwang University School of Medicine

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, Wonkwang University School of Medicine

**Purpose:** To evaluate whether the accuracy of invasion depth assessment in gastric carcinoma in vitro can be improved with high-resolution spatial compound sonographic imaging.

**Materials and Methods:** In sixteen fresh gastric specimens obtained from patients with preoperatively biopsy-proven gastric carcinoma, normal and lesional areas were scanned using conventional and compound imaging technique with a 15-MHz linear transducer. Two radiologists independently compared the sharpness and the contrast of images obtained with two different modes and determined the layers invaded by cancer with consensus. The invasion depths by images were compared with histopathologic results.

**Results:** The sharpness and the contrast in normal and lesional areas were significantly higher in compound imaging ( $p < 0.01$ ) than those in conventional imaging and interobserver agreement was over moderate, with  $k$ -value of 0.41 to 0.86. But the accuracy in invasion depth assessment was 68.8% (11/16) on conventional imaging and 75% (12/16) on compound imaging and not different significantly between two modes ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** High-resolution spatial compound sonographic imaging has improved image quality, compared with conventional imaging, but the accuracy of invasion depth assessment in gastric carcinoma was not significantly different.

**Index words :** Stomach, neoplasms  
Stomach, US  
Ultrasound (US)

Address reprint requests to : Kwon-Ha Yoon, M.D., Department of Radiology, Wonkwang University School of Medicine,  
344-2 Sinyong-dong, Iksan, Jeonbuk 570-711, Korea.  
Tel. 82-63-850-1516 Fax. 82-63-851-4749 E-mail: yoonkh@wmc.wonkwang.ac.kr