

가 VX2 Gadobenate Dimeglumine
MRI:
1

: 가 VX-2 Gadobenate dimeglu-
 mine 가
 : 11 가 12 VX2 . 1.5T
 T1 T2 , Gadobenate dimeglumine
 0.1 mmol/kg 0 - 30 (), 31 - 60 (), 40 () T1
 (signal to noise
 ratio, SNR), SNR, (lesion to liver contrast noise ratio,
 CNR)

: Gadobenate dimeglumine SNR , ,
 가 ($p < 0.05$). SNR
 가 ($p < 0.05$) 가
 CNR 가 ($p < 0.05$)
 , ,
 ($p < 0.05$).
 ($p < 0.05$)
 T1 -2 T1
 -2 SNR, SNR, CNR
 : Gadobenate dimeglumine SNR, CNR

gadolinium based MR Gd - DTPA, Gd - HP -
 DO3A(gadoteridol, ProHance, Bracco SpA, Milano, Italy),
 Gd - DOTA (gadoterate, Dotarem, Guerbet, Aulnay - sous -
 Bios, France), Gd - DTPA - BMA(gadodiamide, Omniscan,
 Nycomed, Oslo, Norway) MR
 가 가 (7). ,
 (extracel-
 lular fluid, ECF) (relaxivity), (biodis-
 tribution), (mode of action)
 (liver to lesion contrast)
 (4).

: 가 VX2 Gadobenate Dimeglumine MRI
 MR (4, 5). . 12 가
 (ECF contrast agent)
 (liver specific contrast agent)가 (4). 가 가 . 3
 (Kupffer) (ferumoxides: Advanced Magnetics, Cambridge, Mass, U.S.A.)
 (Mangafodipir trisodium, Teslascan: Nycomed, Wayne, Pa) (11).
 MRI 가 , 15 CT 가 11
 2 MRI
 가 가
 가 . MR 1.5T (Magnetom Vision or Magnetom Symphony; Siemens, Erlagen, Germany) (Knee) . 0.5
 Gadobenate dimeglumine(Gd - BOPTA, MultiHance; Bracco, Milano, Italy, Gd - BOPTA) 가
 3 - 5% 가 T1 mol/L Gd - BOPTA 0.2 mL/kg(0.1 mmol/kg) 1 ml/sec bolus
 가 , injection 5 cc 가
 가 (5, 7 - 9). T1 - 2
 Gd - BOPTA , shot(FLASH), Fla2d, TR/TE/number of excitation(NEX)/flip angle 105/5/4/70, field of view(FOV) 150×115 mm, Matrix 256×115, slice thickness(ST) 3 mm), T1 - 2 [Fat saturation T1 - weighted 2 - dimensional fast low angle shot (FLASH), Fla2d fs, TR/TE/ NEX/FA 223/5/4/70, FOV 150×115 mm, Matrix 256×115, ST 3 mm], T1 - [T1 - weighted spin echo, T1SE, TR/TE/NEX/FA 360/12/3/90. FOV 50×115, Matrix 256×115, ST 3 mm], T2 - [T2 - weighted turbo - spin - echo, T2TSE, TR/TE/ NEX/FA 3100/1104/4/150, FOV 150×115 mm, Matrix 256×115, ST 3 mm] (dynamic study)
 VX2 3 kg 15 가 (New Zealand white rabbit) . [T1 - weighted spin echo, T1SE, TR/TE/NEX/FA 360/12/3/90. FOV 50×115, Matrix 256×115, ST 3 mm], T2 - [T2 - weighted turbo - spin - echo, T2TSE, TR/TE/ NEX/FA 3100/1104/4/150, FOV 150×115 mm, Matrix 256×115, ST 3 mm] (dynamic study)
 VX2 (10). Ketamine 5:1 1 cc/kg
 Ketamine 10 mg 가 .
 cephalozin (CEPHAME - ZIN Inj. ; , ,) 25 mg/kg 0 - 30 31 - 60 FI2d 2
 VX2 가 가 40
 Dulbecco ' 가 가
 s Phosphate - Buffered Saline (GibcoBRL, Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD, U.S.A. PBS) 13 , k - 가
 24G 1 cc . 1
 0.5 cc 가 . 4 2 , 30
 가 (Unpublished data).
 가 PBS 가 MRI
 1×1×1 mm VX2 2 - 3 (PACS: Mediface, Seoul, Korea) (elec -
 18 gauge (seldinger needle) 가 trical caliper)
 0.035 가

가 : 가 VX2 Gadobenate Dimeglumine MRI

가 11 1 3

SNR Fla2d Fla2d fs SE TSE
($p < 0.05$). SNR 5 mm (Fig.

Fla2d fs 가 2). 10 ,

CNR Fla2d가 가

Fla2d fs SE TSE
($p < 0.05$) (Table 2).

가

(3.8 ± 0.5) ($2.8 \pm$ 가

1), (2.0 ± 1), (2.8 ± 1) MR
($p < 0.05$) (Table 3) (Fig. 1).

(3.8 ± 1 vs 2.3 ± 0.6 , 3.3 ± 1 vs 가

2.2 ± 1) ($p < 0.05$), (4, 12). , 가

(13, 14).

fs Fla2d Fla2d
($p < 0.05$).
Fla2d(3.8) 가

Fla2d
(hemodynamic)

fs(3.5) 가 SE TSE
($p < 0.05$). Fla2d(3.8) (4, 14).

가 가 TSE(2.7) Gd - BOPTA T1
($p < 0.05$) octadentate coordination sphere around the gadolinium ion

SE (4.0 ± 1) 가 , 가

Fla2d(3.3 ± 1), Fla2d fs(3.0 ± 1) (7).

TSE(1.6 ± 1) 3가
($p < 0.05$) (Table 4). 3 - 5%가

Table 3. Qualitative analysis: Lesion Conspicuity, Imaging Artifact, Mass Delineation, Vascular Anatomy at Each Phase

	Precontrast	Arterial	Portal	Delay
Lesion conspicuity	3.10 ± 1.00	2.25 ± 0.62*	3.25 ± 0.97	3.83 ± 0.72
Imaging artifact	2.25 ± 1.22	2.08 ± 0.79	2.08 ± 1.00	3.08 ± 1.08
Mass delineation	2.75 ± 0.87*	2.00 ± 0.60*	2.83 ± 0.83*	3.75 ± 0.45
Vascular anatomy	2.83 ± 1.03	2.17 ± 0.83*	3.08 ± 0.79	3.25 ± 0.75

Note - Numbers are mean ± standard deviation.

* - There was significant difference ($p < 0.05$) compared with delayed image.

Table 4. Qualitative analysis: Lesion Conspicuity, Imaging Artifact, Mass Delineation and Vascular Anatomy of Various Sequences

MR sequence	Lesion conspicuity		Imaging artifact		Mass delineation		Vascular anatomy	
	pre	delay [†]	pre [†]	delay	pre [†]	delay	pre	delay
FLASH 2D	3.1 ± 1	3.8 ± 1*	2.3 ± 1	3.1 ± 1*	2.8 ± 1	3.75 ± 1*	2.9 ± 1	3.3 ± 1
FLASH 2D fs	2.6 ± 1	3.2 ± 1*	2.7 ± 1	3.5 ± 1	2.3 ± 1	3.25 ± 1*	2.8 ± 1	3.0 ± 1
T1-SE	2.8 ± 1	3.1 ± 1	2.3 ± 1	2.4 ± 1	2.5 ± 1	3.0 ± 1	3.9 ± 1	4.0 ± 1
T2-TSE	3.5 ± 1	3.1 ± 1	2.25 ± 1	2.1 ± 1	2.8 ± 1	2.7 ± 1	1.5 ± 1	1.6 ± 1

Note- Numbers are mean ± standard deviation

* - Delayed image was significantly better ($p < 0.05$) than those of precontrast image.

†- There was no difference between groups.

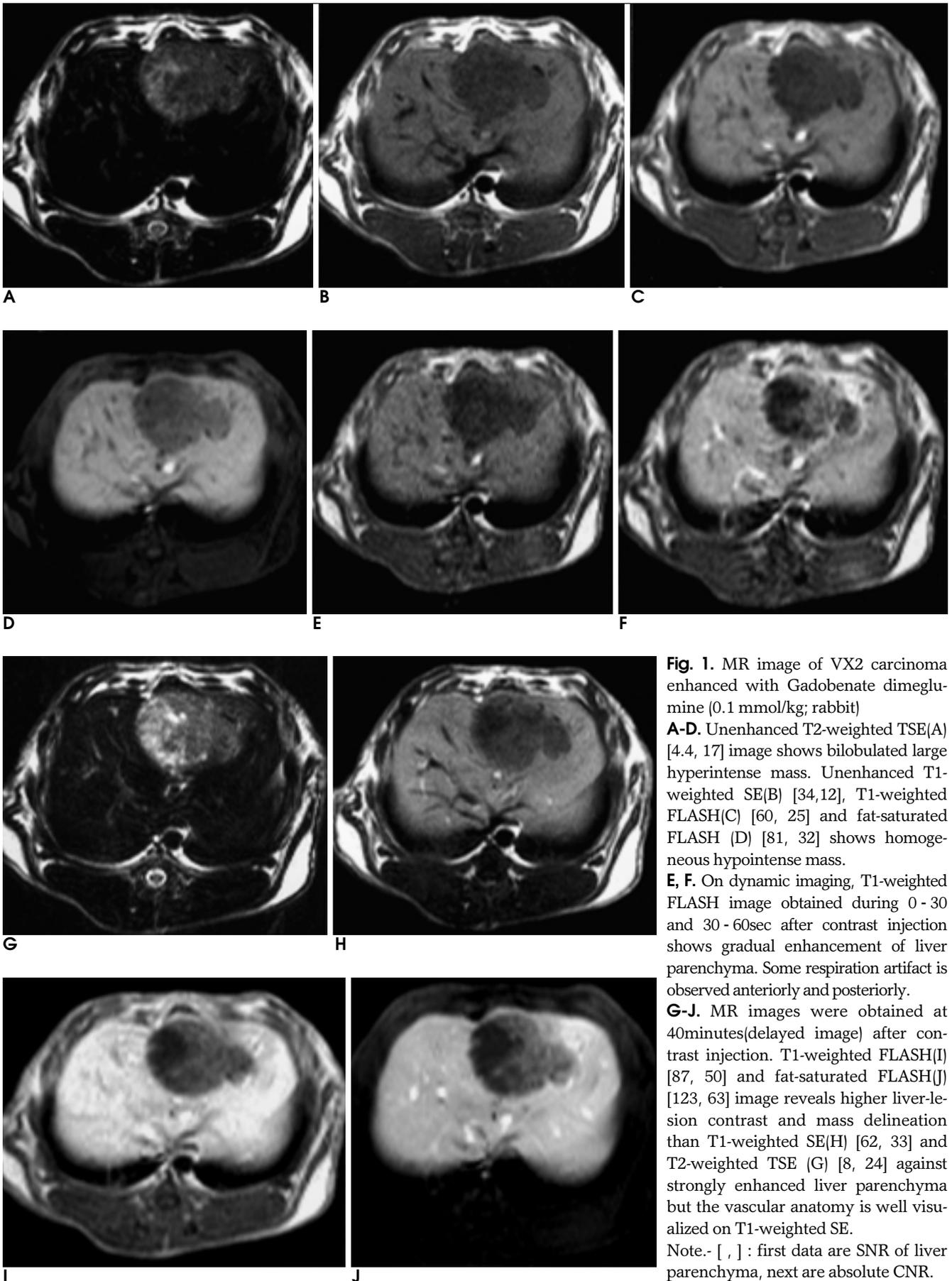


Fig. 1. MR image of VX2 carcinoma enhanced with Gadobenate dimeglumine (0.1 mmol/kg; rabbit)
A-D. Unenhanced T2-weighted TSE(A) [4.4, 17] image shows bilobulated large hyperintense mass. Unenhanced T1-weighted SE(B) [34,12], T1-weighted FLASH(C) [60, 25] and fat-saturated FLASH (D) [81, 32] shows homogeneous hypointense mass.
E, F. On dynamic imaging, T1-weighted FLASH image obtained during 0 - 30 and 30 - 60sec after contrast injection shows gradual enhancement of liver parenchyma. Some respiration artifact is observed anteriorly and posteriorly.
G-J. MR images were obtained at 40minutes(delayed image) after contrast injection. T1-weighted FLASH(I) [87, 50] and fat-saturated FLASH(J) [123, 63] image reveals higher liver-lesion contrast and mass delineation than T1-weighted SE(H) [62, 33] and T2-weighted TSE (G) [8, 24] against strongly enhanced liver parenchyma but the vascular anatomy is well visualized on T1-weighted SE.
 Note.- [,] : first data are SNR of liver parenchyma, next are absolute CNR.

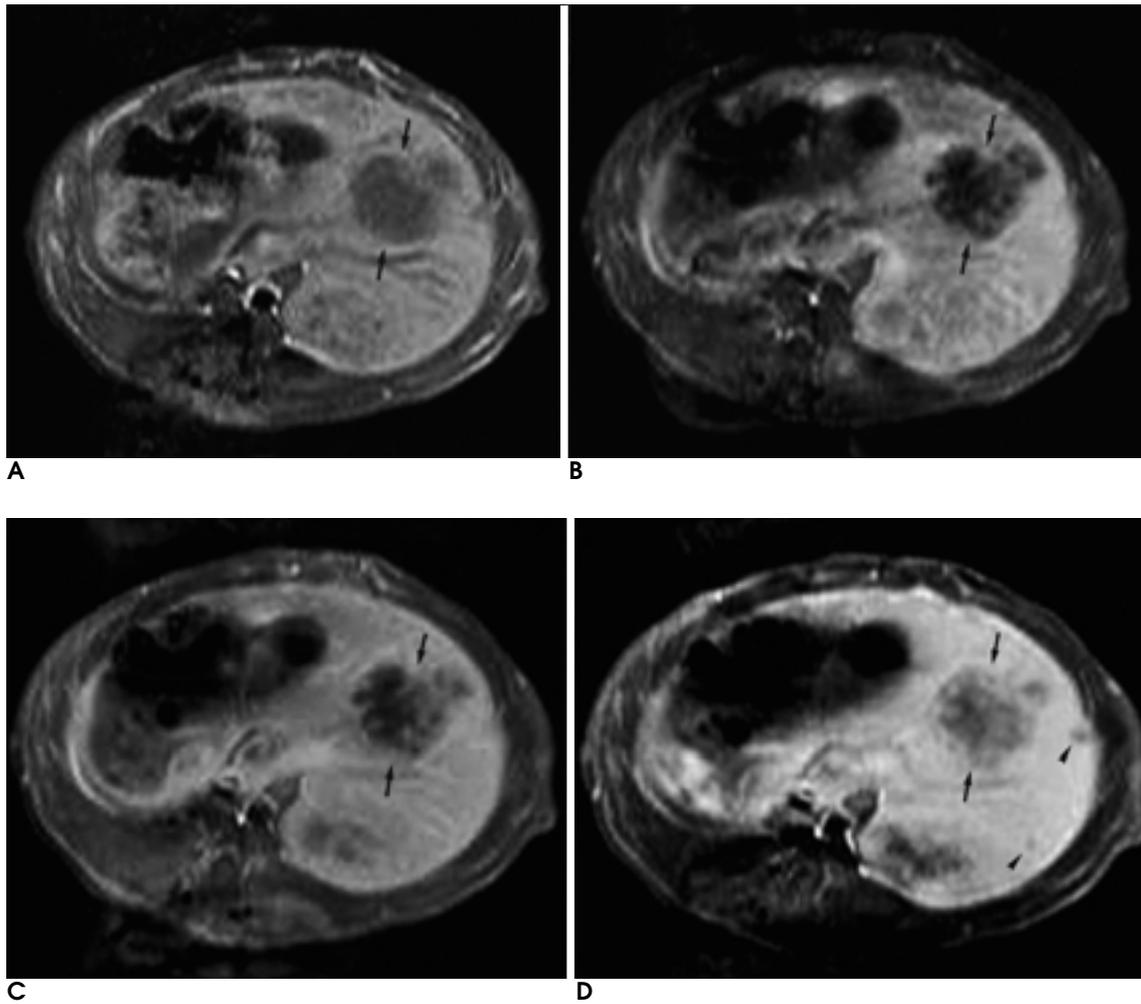


Fig. 2. Additional lesion detection of delayed phase image of Gd-BOPTA enhanced MR imaging.
A. Unenhanced T1-weighted image (A) shows single hypointense lesion (arrows) in the liver.
B and C. Arterial (B) and portal(C) phase T1-weighted images shows a peripheral rim enhancement around the mass (arrows).
D. Delayed phase T1-weighted image reveals additional nodules (arrowheads) in the adjacent parenchyma as well as the main mass (arrows).

가 T1 2 (17). ,

Gd - BOPTA 가 (9). 가 2 cm . Gd - BOPTA (7, 9, 17, 18). 가 0.51 - 2.16 cm (1.14 가 1 mm 3 (Fig. 2), Gd - BOPTA 10 mm VX2 가 가

(Table 1, 3).

(11). Gd - BOPTA MRI 가
 (15, 16, 18). Manfredi (20) Gd - BOPTA 가
 CNR 4 가
 Gd - BOPTA Gd - BOPTA (19 - 21), 가
 (19) 가
 가 가
 , Gd - BOPTA MRI (7, 8,
 16, 19, 20).
 Gd - BOPTA MR . Grazioli (18)
 가 가
 18). , Gd - BOPTA (nonhepatocytic tumor)
 artifact) 2 - 3 ms T1 T2 TSE
 CNR 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 T2 TSE

가 . 가
 , 가 가 가 MR
 , 가 MR
 . 가
 가 VX2 Gd -
 BOPTA ,
 SE GRE
 ,
 .

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Gadobenate Dimeglumine-enhanced MR of VX2 Carcinoma in Rabbit Liver: Usefulness of the Delayed Phase Imaging and Optimal Pulse Sequence¹

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Purpose: To assess the diagnostic value of delayed imaging using gadobenate dimeglumine(MultiHance) and to determine the optimal pulse sequence for the detection of VX2 carcinoma lesions in the rabbit.

Materials and Methods: Twelve VX2 carcinomas implanted in the livers of eleven New Zealand rabbits were studied. All patients underwent an MR protocol consisting of precontrast T2-and T1-weighted sequences, followed by repetition of the T1-weighted sequence at 0 to 30 (arterial phase), 31 - 60 (portal phase), and 40 minutes (delayed phase) after the intravenous administration of 0.1 mmol/kg of gadobenate dimeglumine. The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of the liver and VX2 tumor, and the lesion-to-liver contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR) of pre-contrast and postcontrast MR images were quantitatively analyzed, and two experienced radiologists evaluated image quality in terms of lesion conspicuity, artifact, mass delineation, and vascular anatomy.

Results: Liver SNR was significantly higher at delayed imaging than at precontrast, arterial, and portal imaging ($p < 0.05$), while lesion SNR was significantly higher at delayed imaging than at precontrast imaging ($p < 0.05$). Lesion CNR was higher at delayed imaging than at precontrast and portal phase imaging ($p < 0.05$), but there was no difference between arterial and delayed imaging. The latter provided better mass delineation than precontrast, arterial and portal phase imaging ($p < 0.05$). While in terms of lesion conspicuity and vascular anatomy, the delayed phase was better than the arterial phase ($p < 0.05$) but similar to the precontrast and portal phase. During the delayed phase, the gradient-echo sequence showed better results than the spin-echo in terms of liver SNR, and lesion SNR and CNR ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Because it provides better lesion conspicuity and mass delineation by improving liver SNR and lesion-to-liver CNR, the addition of the delayed phase to a dynamic MRI sequence after gadobenate dimeglumine administration facilitates lesion detection. For delayed-phase imaging, the gradient-echo sequence is superior to the spin-echo sequence.

Index words : Magnetic Resonance (MR), experimental
Magnetic Resonance (MR), contrast agents
Liver neoplasms
Animals

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