

# 가 VX2 Gadobenate Dimeglumine MRI: 1

: 가 VX - 2 Gadobenate dimeglu -  
 mine : 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 SNR, SNR, CNR  
 - 2  
 : 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).

1 cm 40 - 60%  
 가 (1 - 3). (magnetic reso -  
 nance imaging: MRI)  
 (4 - 6). , 1984 Gd -  
 DTPA(Gadopentate, Magnevist, Schering AG, Berlin,  
 Germany)가 가

: 가 VX2 Gadobenate Dimeglumine MRI  
 MR (4, 5). . 12 가  
 (ECF contrast agent)  
 (liver specific contrast agent)가 (4). 가 3  
 (Kupffer) (ferumoxides: Advanced Magnetics, Cambridge, Mass, U.S.A.)  
 (Mangafodipir trisodium, Teslascan: Nycomed, Wayne, Pa)  
 MRI 가 (11).  
 2 CT 가 11  
 , 15 CT 가  
 2 MRI .  
 가  
 가  
 Gadobenate dimeglumine(Gd - BOPTA, MultiHance; Bracco, Milano, Italy, Gd - BOPTA)  
 가  
 3 - 5% T1  
 가  
 , 가 (5, 7 - 9).  
 Gd - BOPTA , 가  
 .  
 VX2  
 3 kg 15 가 (New Zealand white rabbit)  
 VX2 (10). Ketamine (50 mg/kg), Xylazine (5 mg/kg) 5:1 1 cc/kg  
 Ketamine 10 mg 가  
 cephalozin (CEPHAME - ZIN Inj. ; , , ) 25 mg/kg  
 VX2 가 가  
 Dulbecco ' s Phosphate - Buffered Saline (GibcoBRL, Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD, U.S.A. PBS)  
 24G 1 cc 가  
 0.5 cc 가  
 . 4 가  
 가  
 가 PBS 가  
 1 × 1 × 1 mm VX2 2 - 3  
 18 gauge (seldinger needle) 가  
 0.035 가

MR 1.5T (Magnetom Vision or Magnetom Symphony; Siemens, Erlagen, Germany) (Knee) . 0.5 mol/L Gd - BOPTA 0.2 mL/kg(0.1 mmol/kg) 1 ml/sec bolus injection 5 cc 가  
 . T1 - 2  
 (T1 - weighted 2 - dimensional fast low angle 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) 0 - 30 31 - 60 FI2d 2 40  
 가 가  
 13 , k - 가  
 가  
 . 1  
 2 , 30  
 (Unpublished data).  
 MRI (PACS: Mediface, Seoul, Korea) (elec - trical caliper) ,

가 10 mm 가 가 가 (unacceptable, 1), (poor, 2), (fair, 3), (good, 4), (excellent, 5)

12 Wilcoxon signed ranks test Kruskal - Wallis test Dunn's procedure

47가 Gd - BOPTA 11 32 가 (region of interest, ROI) MRI 23 (72%) 가 ROI 가 MRI 0.51 - 2.1 cm( 1.14 cm) 5 mm 4 (phase encoding direction)

Gd - BOPTA 40 (signal to noise ratio: SNR) SNR(103.4 ± 21) (61.3 ± 9.6), (81.3 ± 24), (contrast to noise ratio: SNR) (73.8 ± 21) 가 SNR(59.6 ± 18) CNR) ( ) / , CNR = (37.9 ± 5.6) 가 (p < 0.05), (45.0 ± 18) (50.0 ± 16) 가 (p < 0.05), (- 38.1 ± 14) (- 20.5 ± 7.5) (21.4 ± 18) paired - samples T - test, ANOVA (p < 0.05), (- 28.5 ± 19) test post Hoc test Scheffe p 0.05 (Table 1).

47가 MR TSE 3가 T1 Gd - BOPTA SNR, SNR CNR (Lesion conspicuity), (Imaging artifact) 가 (Table 2). SNR (Lesion delineation), 가 Fla2d fs 가 가 (Vascular anatomy) TSE 가 CNR Fla2d Fla2d fs

**Table 1.** Quantitative Analysis: SNR, CNR at Each Phase

	Pre	Arterial	Portal	Delay
SNR(Liver)	61.31 ± 9.60*	81.35 ± 23.75*	73.80 ± 21.23*	103.41 ± 28.61
SNR(Mass)	37.88 ± 5.63*	44.94 ± 17.94	50.02 ± 16.10	59.57 ± 17.96
CNR	- 20.72 ± 7.50*	- 28.50 ± 18.91	- 21.44 ± 18.18*	- 38.11 ± 13.86

Note- Numbers are mean ± standard deviation.

\* - Mean SNR or CNR was lower than those of delayed image ( $p < 0.05$ )**Table 2.** Quantitative Analysis: SNR of Liver and Mass, CNR of Precontrast and Delayed Image of Various Sequences

MR sequence	Liver SNR		Mass SNR		CNR	
	pre	delay	pre	delay	pre	delay
FLASH 2D	61.3 ± 10	103.4 ± 29*	37.9 ± 63	59.6 ± 18*	- 20.7 ± 54	- 38.1 ± 14*
FLASH 2D fs	72.6 ± 13	118.4 ± 29*	50.9 ± 10	80.1 ± 22*	- 20.3 ± 10	- 30.8 ± 18*
T1-SE	32.7 ± 71	59.6 ± 12*	22.1 ± 61	37.7 ± 10*	- 11 ± 21	- 20.5 ± 72*
T2-TSE	9.2 ± 32	9.3 ± 33	24.5 ± 62	28.3 ± 10	15.3 ± 51	19.4 ± 80

Note - Numbers are mean ± standard deviation.

\* - Mean SNR or CNR of delayed image was increased ( $p < 0.05$ ) than those of precontrast

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 ±

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

MR

가

(3.8 ± 1 vs 2.3 ± 0.6, 3.3 ± 1 vs  
2.2 ± 1) ( $p < 0.05$ ), (4, 12).

가

(13, 14).

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

Fla2d

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

가 가 TSE(2.7)  
( $p < 0.05$ )

SE (4.0 ± 1) 가  
Fla2d(3.3 ± 1), Fla2d fs(3.0 ± 1)  
TSE(1.6 ± 1) 3가  
( $p < 0.05$ ) (Table 4).

(hemodynamic)  
(4, 14).  
Gd - BOPTA T1  
octadentate coordination sphere around the gadolinium ion  
(7).  
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.

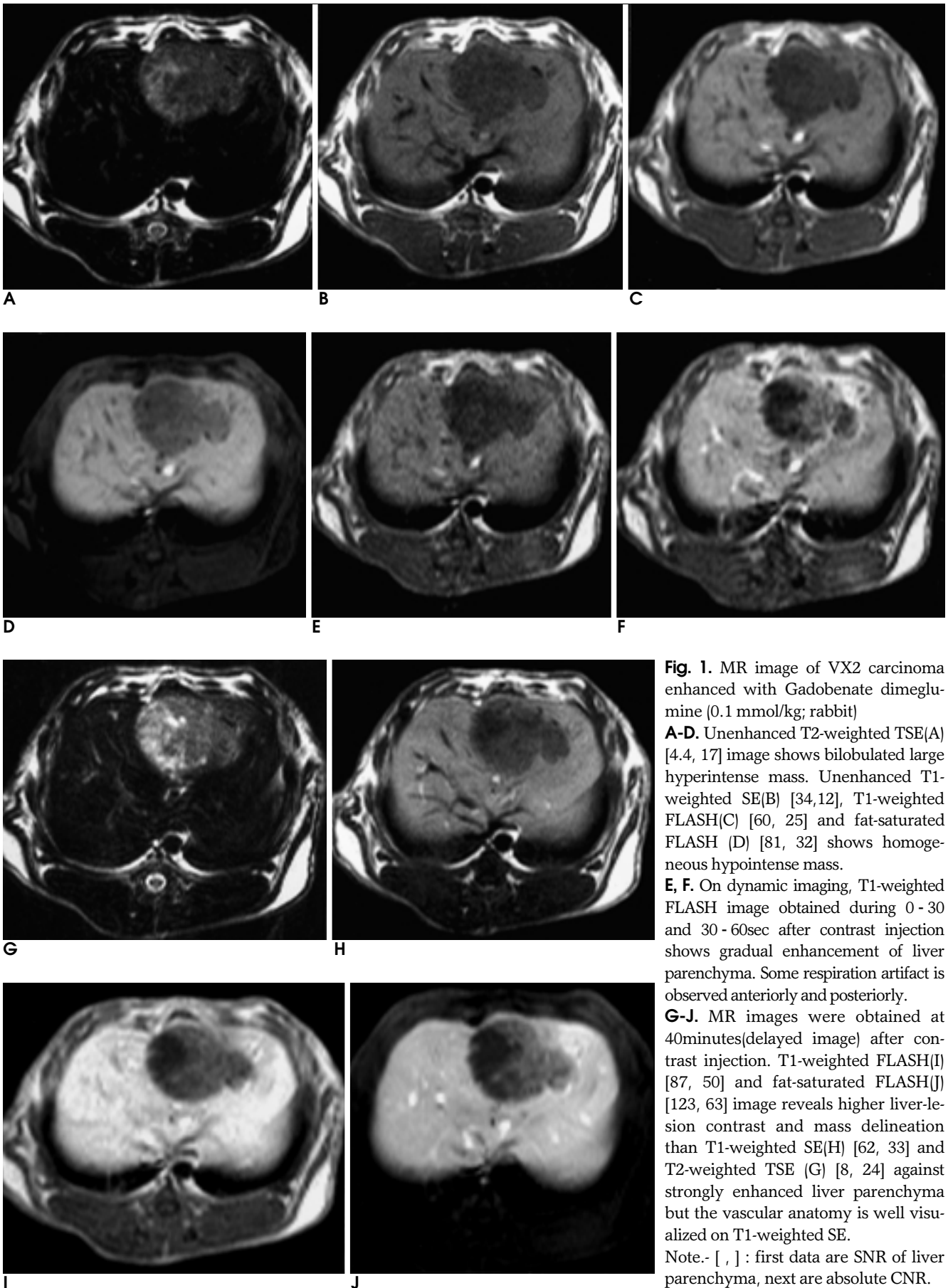
**Table 4.** Qualitative analysis: Lesion Conspicuity, Imaging Artifact, Mass Delineation and Vascular Anatomy of Various Sequences

MR sequence	Lesion conspicuity		Imaging artifact		Mass delineation		Vascular anatomy	
	pre	delay <sup>+</sup>	pre <sup>+</sup>	delay	pre <sup>+</sup>	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.



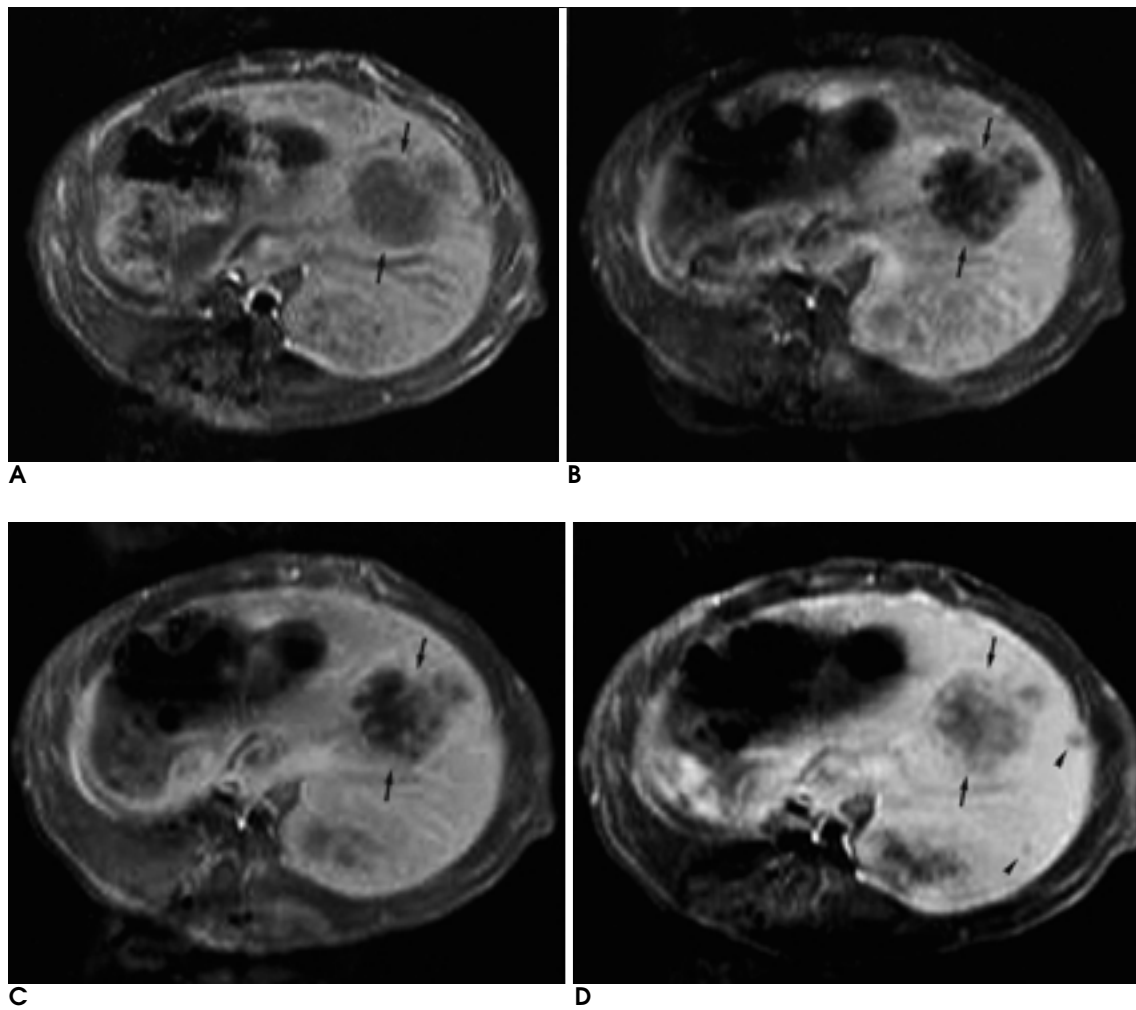
**Fig. 1.** MR image of VX2 carcinoma enhanced with Gadobenate dimeglumine (0.1 mmol/kg; rabbit)

**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 .

120 120 40 - 40 - 0.51 - 2.16 cm ( 1.14 가 1 mm 3 (Fig. 2), Gd -

SNR 가 BOPTA 10 mm VX2

(Table 1, 3). 가 가

(11). , MRI  
Gd - BOPTA

(15, 16, 18).  
Manfredi (20) Gd - BOPTA

CNR  
4 가

Gd - BOPTA  
Gd - BOPTA  
(19 - 21),  
(19)

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

가

가

가

가

가 MR

가 MR

가

가

가

가 VX2

Gd -

BOPTA

가

SE GRE

1. Baron R. Detection of liver neoplasm: techniques and outcomes. *Abdom Imaging* 1994; 19:320-324
2. Takayasu K, Moriyama N, Muramatsu Y, et al. The diagnosis of small hepatocellular carcinomas; efficacy of various imaging procedures in 100 patients. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1990; 155:49-54
3. Davidoff A, Aubert F, Menu Y, Stark D. *The liver, biliary system, pancreas and spleen*. In; Vanel D, Stark D, eds. *Imaging strategies in oncology*. Martin Dunitz, 1993; 223-253
4. Van Beers BE, Gallez B, Pringot J. Contrast-enhanced MR imaging of the liver. *Radiology* 1997; 203: 297-306
5. Yamashita Y, Mitsuzaki K, Yi T, et al. Small hepatocellular carcinoma in patients with chronic liver damage: prospective comparison of detection with dynamic MR imaging and helical CT of the whole liver. *Radiology* 1996; 200: 79-84
6. Oi H, Murakami T, Kim T, Matsushita M, Kishimoto H, Nakamura H. Dynamic MR imaging and early-phase helical CT for detecting small intrahepatic metastases of hepatocellular carcinoma. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1996;166:369-374
7. Miles A, Kirchin, PHD, Gianpaolo P. Pirovano, MD, and Alverto Spinazzi, MD Gadobenate Dimeglumine(Gd-BOPTA); an overview. *Investigative Radiology*1998;33:798-809
8. Pirovano G, Vanzulli A, Marti-Bonmati L, et al. Evaluation of the accuracy of gadobenate dimeglumine-enhanced MR imaging in the detection and characterization of focal liver lesions. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2000;175:1111-1120
9. Runge VM. Acomparison of two MR hepatobiliary gadolinium chelates: Gd-BOPTA and Gd-EOB-DTPA. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1998;22:643-650
10. 가 VX2 carcinoma: 2000;19:161-170
11. VX2-2 2001;44:19-27
12. Mitchell DG. Liver I; Currently available gadolinium chelates.

- MRI Clin North Am* 1996; 4: 37-51
13. Sharma R and Saini S. Role and limitation of magnetic resonance imaging in diagnostic work-up of patients with liver cancer. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1999; 23(Suppl): S39-S44
  14. Clement O, Siauve N, Cuenod CA, Vuillemin-Bodaghi V, Leconte I, Fria G. Mechanisms of action of liver contrast agents: impact for clinical use. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1999; 23(Suppl): S45-S52
  15. Caudana R, Morana G, Pirovano G, et al. Focal malignant hepatic lesions: MR imaging enhanced with gadolinium benzyloxypropionictetra-acetate(BOPTA)-preliminary results of phase II clinical application. *Radiology* 1997;203:513-520
  16. Petersein J, Spizzani A, Giovagnoni A, et al. Focal liver lesions: evaluation of the efficacy of gadobenate dimeglumine in MR imaging: a multicenter phase III clinical study. *Radiology* 2000;215:727-736
  17. Spinazzi A, Lorusso V, Pirovano G, Kirchin M. Safety, tolerance, biodistribution, and MR imaging enhancement of the liver with Gadobenate dimeglumine: results of clinical pharmacologic and pilot imaging studies in non-patients and patient volunteers. *Acta Radiol* 1999;6:282-291
  18. Spinazzi A, Pirovano G, Ratcliffe G, Pezzoli C, Rosati G. Multicenter testing of gadobenate dimeglumine in MRI of focal liver disease. *Acta Radiology* 1996;3(suppl 2);S415-6
  19. Grazioli L, Morana G, Caudana R, et al. Hepatocellular carcinoma: correlation between Gadobenate dimeglumine-enhanced MRI and pathologic findings. *Invest Radiol* 2000; 35:25-34
  20. Manfredi R, Maresca G, Baron R, et al. Delayed MR Imaging of Hepatocellular Carcinoma Enhanced by Gadobenate Dimeglumine (Gd-BOPTA). *J Magn Reson Imaging* 1999;9:704-710.
  21. Schuman-Giampieri G. Liver contrast media for magnetic resonance imaging: interrelations between pharmacokinetics and imaging. *Invest Radiol* 1993; 28:753-761



## Gadobenate Dimeglumine-enhanced MR of VX2 Carcinoma in Rabbit Liver: Usefulness of the Delayed Phase Imaging and Optimal Pulse Sequence<sup>1</sup>

Seung Il Cho, M.D., Jeong Min Lee, M.D., Young Kon Kim, M.D., Chong Soo Kim, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, Chonbuk National University Hospital

**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

Address reprint requests to : Jeong Min Lee, M.D., Department of Radiology, Chonbuk National University Medical School  
634-18 Keumam-Dong, Chonju-shi, ChonBuk 561-712, South Korea.  
Tel. 82-63-250-1172 Fax. 82-63-272-0481 E-mail: jmsh@chonbuk.ac.kr