

가: 1

3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 2 . 3

:
 : 257 598
 , , , , , 8 (1 , ; 2 ,
 ; 3 , ; 4 , ; 5 ,) 가 8
 4 3 1-2
 가
 : 598 36.3% (217)가
 8.9% (11/123) ($p < .01$, Chi-square test), 38.2% (39/102),
 42.6% (92/216), 47.7% (42/88),
) 47.8% (33/69) . 598 23.7% (142) ($p < .01$,
 Chi-square test), 5.7% (34), 5.4% (32), 4.2% (25), 2.7% (16
), 2.5% (15), 2.5% (15), 0.3% (2)
 : 36.3%가 가 가

1 가

(1). , 20
가

1980 (American College
of Radiology)

600

가
가
가

1992
(Mammography Quality Standards Act)

(2, 3).

가 (5, 6).

1
2
3
4
5
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0010) 2000 (HMP-00-P-21900- 2000 4 1 2000 9 30 6
 2002 5 (, , , ,
 2003 3 7 2003 8 8 ,) 598

(, 45)
 1997 1 1 2000 9 30
 5
 257
 598
 36 123 (21%), 65 216
 (36%), 60 102 (17%), 59
 (, 가 ,) 88 (15%) 37
 () 69 (12%)
 5
 가 (Table 1) (4 - 7).
 1) (positioning), 2) (compression), 3)
 (contrast), 4) (exposure), 5) (sharpness),
 6) (noise), 7) (artifact), 8) (examination
 identification) 8 가
 2 1 5 5
 2 , 3 , 4 , 5
 , 1 5
 가 가 8
 3 4 1
 2 가
 2 가
 . 8 가 , ,
 , , 32
 가 3
 (Table 1).
 Chi - square test
 가 Chi -

Table 1. Image Quality Categories and Potential Deficiencies Used in Current Clinical Image-Evaluation Process

Category	Deficiencies
Positioning	Poor visualization of posterior tissues on (MLO, CC) view Nonstandard angulation Inadequate amount of pectoralis major muscle on MLO view Portion of breast cut off Sagging breast on MLO view Other body parts projected over breast Excessive exaggeration on the CC view Skin folds
Compression	Poor separation of parenchymal densities Nonuniform exposure levels Patient motion
Contrast	Inadequate contrast Excessive contrast
Exposure	Underexposure Overexposure
Noise	Visually striking mottle pattern Noise-limited visualization of detail
Sharpness	Poor delineation of linear structures Poor delineation of feature margins Poor delineation of microcalcifications
Artifacts	Punctate Scratches or finger prints Roller marks Grid-related artifacts Hair Image fogging Poor screen-film alignment
Exam. ID	Failure to identify patient Failure to identify facility Failure to identify data Failure to identify view Failure to identify cassette number

MLO = mediolateral oblique, CC = craniocaudal,
 Exam. ID = examination identification

Table 2. Frequency of Image Quality Category Problems in Hospitals of Varying Kinds

	Number of Failures	Position	Compression	Contrast	Exposure	Sharpness	Noise	Artifact	Exam. ID
University hospitals (n = 123)	11 (8.9)	11 (8.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (2.4)
General hospitals (n = 216)	92 (42.6)	64 (29.6)	4 (1.9)	5 (2.3)	10 (4.6)	3 (1.4)	1 (0.5)	0 (0)	15 (6.9)
Rodiology clinics (n = 102)	39 (38.2)	21 (20.6)	1 (1)	8 (7.8)	8 (7.8)	3 (2.9)	0 (0)	5 (4.9)	2 (2)
Non-radiology clinics (n = 88)	42 (47.7)	25 (28.4)	7 (8.0)	9 (10.2)	9 (10.2)	8 (9.1)	1 (1.1)	6 (6.8)	10 (11.3)
Society of Medical Exam. (n = 69)	33 (47.8)	21 (30.4)	3 (4.3)	3 (4.3)	5 (7.2)	2 (2.9)	0 (0)	4 (5.8)	4 (5.8)
Total (n = 598)	217 (36.3)	142 (23.7)	15 (2.5)	25 (4.2)	32 (5.4)	16 (2.7)	2 (0.3)	15 (2.5)	34 (5.7)

*Note. numbers in parenthesis are percentages.
 Exam. ID = examination identification

square test
 , , (,), ()
 ,), , (,)
 7 .

598 381 (64.7%)가
 (Fig. 1A) , 217 (36.3%)가
 (Fig. 1B)
 . 8.9% (11/123)
 가 , 38.2% (39/102),
 42.6% (92/216), 47.7% (42/88),
 47.8% (33/69) 가 .

($p < .01$, Chi - square test),
 (Table 2).
 , , , 7
 26.8%
 (15/56) 가 , 35.1% (88/251),
 35.3% (6/17), 35.5% (22/62), 36.8% (7/19),
 37.1% (43/116) ,
 46.8% (36/77) 가 . 8
 가 가
 23.7% (142/598)가

($p < .01$, Chi - square test), 5.7% (34/598),
 5.4% (32/598), 4.2% (25/598),
 2.7% (16/598), 2.5% (15/598), 2.5% (15/598),
 0.3% (2/598) (Table 2).
 가
 32 2240 (287
 , 12.8%), (261 , 11.7%),
 (232 , 10.4%),
 (206 , 9.2%),
 90 (128 , 5.7%)
 , , 5

Table 3. Specific Deficiencies in Clinical Image Evaluation

Category	Deficiencies	Frequency
Positioning	Poor visualization of posterior tissues on (MLO, CC) view	206 (9.2)
	Nonstandard angulation	128 (5.7)
	Inadequate amount of pectoralis major muscle on MLO view	232 (10.4)
	Portion of breast cut off	83 (3.7)
	Sagging breast on MLO view	34 (1.5)
	Other body parts projected over breast	9 (0.4)
	Excessive exaggeration on the CC view	12 (0.5)
	Skin folds	23 (1.0)
	Compression	Poor separation of parenchymal densities
Nonuniform exposure levels		27 (1.2)
Patient motion		7 (0.3)
Contrast		Inadequate contrast
	Excessive contrast	3 (0.1)
Exposure	Underexposure	287 (12.8)
	Overexposure	5 (0.2)
Noise	Visually striking mottle pattern	19 (0.8)
	Noise-limited visualization of detail	10 (0.4)
Sharpness	Poor delineation of linear structures	105 (4.7)
	Poor delineation of feature margins	53 (2.4)
	Poor delineation of microcalcifications	21 (0.9)
Artifacts	Punctate	66 (2.9)
	Scratches or finger prints	29 (1.3)
	Roller marks	23 (1.0)
	Grid-related artifacts	8 (0.4)
	Hair	2 (0.1)
	Image fogging	9 (0.4)
	Poor screen-film alignment	13 (0.6)
Exam. ID	Failure to identify patient	44 (2.0)
	Failure to identify facility	61 (2.7)
	Failure to identify data	25 (1.1)
	Failure to identify view	126 (5.6)
	Failure to identify cassette number	156 (7.0)
Total No. of Deficiencies		2240 (100)

* Note. numbers in parenthesis are percentages.
 MLO = mediolateral oblique, CC = craniocaudal
 Exam. ID = examination identification

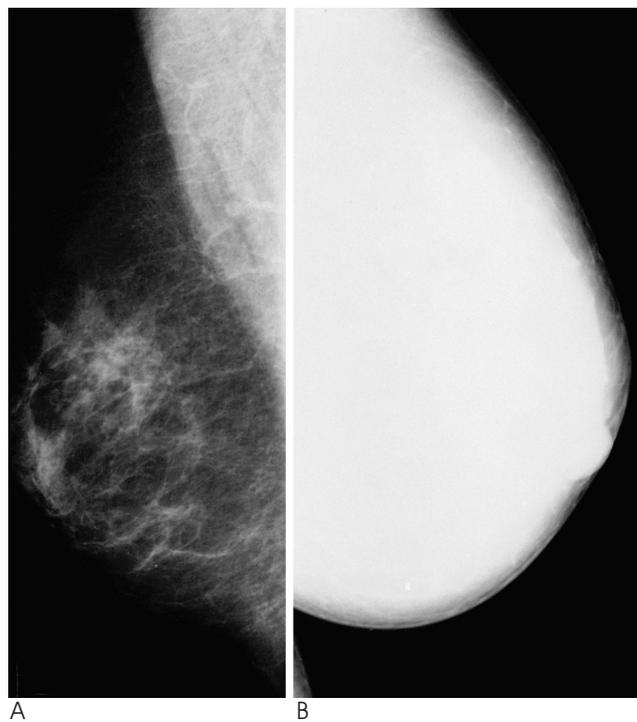


Fig. 1. Typical mammographic images that passed (A) and failed (B) the clinical evaluation. The passed image (A) of mediolateral oblique projection has proper positioning, compression, and exposure of the breast whereas the failed image (B) has improper positioning, underexposure, and inadequate contrast.

50%

6.8%) (156 , 7.0%)
(Table 3).

(153 ,

(10, 11) 2003 1 ‘
(12).

가 1 2000 9 30
36.3%(217/598)가

가 1997 1

1

가
가

(7, 12). Bassett (8) 1997

2,341

가

가

44%

가

6

(11).

가

가

가

가

가

가

23.7% (142/598)

가

(5.7%, 34/598)

(4.2%, 25/498)가

(Table 2). Bassett

(8)

가

20% (1,250/6,128)

15% (944/6,128)

1, 2

가

가

가

(dense breast)

(8, 9).

가

가

가 가

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

가

1. (2000. 1-2000.12). , 2002
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3. . 2000 2 7
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Clinical Image Evaluation of Mammograms: A National Survey¹

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Yeon Hyeon Choe, M.D.³, Eun Kyung Kim, M.D.⁴, Hye-Young Choi, M.D.⁵,
Soo Young Chung, M.D.⁶, Sun Yang Chung, M.D.⁷, Nariya Cho, M.D.⁸,
Jung-Gi Im, M.D., Kyung Mo Yeon, M.D.

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Purpose: The goal of this study was to survey the overall quality of mammographic images in Korea.

Materials and Methods: A total of 598 mammographic images collected from 257 hospitals nationwide were reviewed in terms of eight image quality categories, namely positioning, compression, contrast, exposure, sharpness, noise, artifacts, and examination identification, and rated on a five-point scale: (1 = severe deficiency, 2 = major deficiency, 3 = minor deficiency, 4 = good, 5 = best). Failure was defined as the occurrence of more than four major deficiencies or one severe deficiency (score of 1 or 2). The results were compared among hospitals of varying kinds, and common problems in clinical image quality were identified.

Results: Two hundred and seventeen mammographic images (36.3%) failed the evaluation. Poor images were found in descending order of frequency, at The Society for Medical Examination (33/69, 47.8%), non-radiology clinics (42/88, 47.7%), general hospitals (92/216, 42.6%), radiology clinics (39/102, 38.2%), and university hospitals (11/123, 8.9%) ($p < 0.01$, Chi-square test). Among the 598 images, serious problems which occurred were related to positioning in 23.7% of instances ($n = 142$) ($p < 0.01$, Chi-square test), examination identification in 5.7% ($n = 34$), exposure in 5.4% ($n = 32$), contrast in 4.2% ($n = 25$), sharpness in 2.7% ($n = 16$), compression in 2.5% ($n = 15$), artifacts in 2.5% ($n = 15$), and noise in 0.3% ($n = 2$).

Conclusion: This study showed that in Korea, 36.3% of the mammograms examined in this sampling had important image-related defects that might have led to serious errors in patient management. The failure rate was significantly higher in non-radiology clinics and at The Society for Medical Examination than at university hospitals.

Index words : Mammography

Breast radiography, quality assurance

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