

HASTE

:

1

2

2

(intravenous urography:IVU)
 , Half-Fourier acquisition single-shot turbo spin-echo(HASTE)
 (MR urography:MRU) 가

: 32

35

, IVU 1-12

MRU

1.0T

MR

HASTE

13

MIP(maximal intensity projection)

. IVU MRU

가

:

MRU

IVU

MRU가

12

(34.2%), IVU가

8 (22.9%)

, MRU IVU가

7 (20%)

8 (22.9%)

MRU가

20 (57.1%), MRU IVU가

7 (20%), MRU

IVU

3 (8.5%), IVU가 MRU

가

4 (11.4%)

MRU

23 (56.7%)

, IVU

7 (20%)

: MRU

, IVU가

가 MRU

IVU

(intravenous urography: IVU

가

(magnetic

)

resonance urography: MRU)

,

(1),

가

(4-6).

IVU

,

가

MRU

,

,

가

,

가

,

,

,

,

,

,

IVU

, IVU

1-12

MRU

가

가

32 (22 , 10)

1

84 (:51

(2,3).

) . 32 3

35

soft ware TSE1 150 HASTE sequence TR/TE
 10.9ms/89.0ms, Flip angle 150°, acquisition 1
 500mm (field of view;FOV) body array coil

MRU

1

MRU

(axial scout image)

200x200 376x430
 176x256 240x256
 5mm, 13
 , maximal intensity projection(MIP)
 17 19

(15, 43%) ,
 (6, 17%)가 가 (Table 1).
 IVU MRU

MRU

가

가

IVU (nonvisualization)
 (nephrogram) 18 (51.4%),
 17 (48.6%) 15 (42.9%)
 10 ,
 (ureteroscopic stone removal:URS) 5
 , 3 ,
 , 17

MRU IVU MRU
 가 12 (34.2%) , IVU가 8
 (22.9%) , MRU IVU가
 7 (20%) , 8
 (22.9%)
 MRU가 20
 (57.1%), MRU IVU가 7 (20%), MRU
 IVU 3 (8.5%) . IVU
 가 MRU 가
 4 (11.4%)
 ,
 (Table 2).
 15 7 , 8 ,

: HASTE

(renal pelvis stone) 1
 IVU 2 mm 26 mm 8.8 mm , MRU
 10 mm 12 mm 10.5 mm
 IVU 10 (66.7%) , 2 M-
 RU MRU 2
 (13.3%) 10 mm
 (Fig. 2) 10 mm MRU
 IVU가 2 (13.3%) (Fig. 3)
 10 mm 12 mm
 3 (20%) MRU IVU
 , 2
 , 1
 7 , 8

Table 1. The List of Diagnosis in 35 Lesions in Urinary Tract

Diagnosis	No. of Patients
Ureter stone	15(43%)
UPJ stenosis	6(17%)
Retroperitoneal fibrosis	1
Vesicovaginal fistula	1
Extrarenal pelvis	1
Polycystic renal disease	1
Cystocele with uterine prolapse	1
Tuberculosis in ureter	1
Retrocaval ureter	1
Cystic change of kidney (probably MCDK sequelae)	1
Mid-ureter stenosis, unknown origin	1
Recent stone passage	1
Tumor	4(11%)
Stomach cancer with peritoneal seeding and periureteral metastasis	(1)
Cervical cancer involving ureter	(1)
Transitional cell carcinoma of ureter	(1)
Solid and cystic tumor of ovary	(1)
Total	35

UPJ : ureteropelvic junction,
 MCDK : multicystic dysplastic kidney

Table 2. Comparison of MRU and IVU for Detection of Causes and Levels of Urinary Tract Obstruction

	Cause		Obstruction level	
	stone	non-stone	stone	non-stone
MRU>	2	10	0	10
IVU>	8	0	0	0
MRU= IVU	2	5	4	3
No Diagnosis, Both	3	5	1	3
No Related to Obstruction	-	-	-	4
Subtotal	15	20	15	20
Total	35		35	

MRU : MR urography, IVU: intravenous urography

MRU> : MRU is better than IVU

IVU> : IVU is better than MRU

MRU= IVU: MRU is similar to IVU in detection

MRU가 IVU 10
(66.7%) 가 , MRU IVU가 4
(26.7%) , IVU가 , 1
MRU IVU
가 IVU가

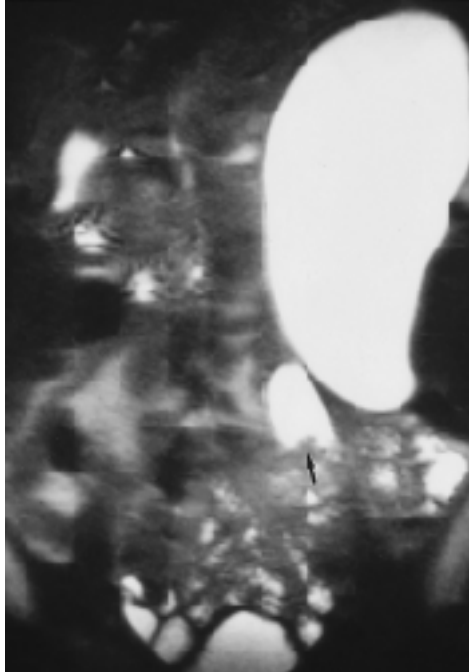


Fig.1. 80-year-old man with the left flank pain.
HASTE MR urogram shows obstruction of the left mid-ureter
due to transitional cell carcinoma (arrow).

MRU가
20 MRU
10 (50%) , MRU IVU
5 , IVU , 5
MRU IVU
,
,
20
MRU 10
MRU IVU 3 2
, 4 가
MRU
IVU , 가
MRU 23 (65.7%)
, IVU 7 MRU가 IVU
MRU 3 mm 20 mm
7.7 mm , 3 mm
IVU
7 (20%) , 3 mm 24 mm(7.9 mm)
MRU 4 (12.5%) 1
가
가 MRU 10
(30.3%) , 2 mm 60 mm ,
2 , 2mm
HASTE MRU
1 IVU , 1



Fig. 2. 34-year-old man with the left flank pain.
A,B. Intravenous urogram(A) shows non visualized left kidney and ureter
on 2-hour-delayed film. There is no s-
tone density in the course of the left
ureter. But HASTE MR urogram (B)
clearly depicts the level of obstruction
and shows an ovoid dark signal sug-
gesting radiolucent stone (arrow).

A

B



Fig. 3. 41-year-old man with the left flank pain.
A,B. Intravenous urogram(A) shows a radiopaque stone density (arrow) with contrast in the upper ureter on 1-hour delayed film. HASTE MR urogram (B) shows dilated upper ureter and a stone (arrow) with dark signal intensity at the level of obstruction.

MRU가
5 (16%)
(forniceal rupture)
IVU
MRU 4 MRU
3 , IVP 1 MRU가
가 IVU 가 가 가
IVU 1
, IVU 12
MRU 20
HASTE k-space
가 ,
가 ,
(11). 가
(12) 가
. HASTE T2
가 5mm
IVU
, RARE
MIP
IVU (nephron-tubule) 가
가

6
24 (10). IVU
가 ,
가 가 가
1
, IVU 12
10 ,
HASTE k-space
,
,
(11). 가
(12) 가
. HASTE T2
2
가
MRU
가
CT

HASTE
MRU
(14),
RARE
(15).
IVU
MRU
IVU
MR
(16)
가
10 mm
MR 4
가 1 cm
가
MRU
MRU
KUB
T2
가
CT
IVU
MRU
가

MRU HASTE
KUB
MRU
IVU
가

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MR Urography Using HASTE Imaging : Comparison with Intravenous Urography¹

Seung Mun Jung, M.D., Nam Hyeun Kim, M.D., Dae Sik Ryu, M.D., Jong Yeon Park, M.D.²,
Han Gwun Kim, M.D., Man Soo Park, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, KangNung Hospital, Asan Foundation

²Department of Urology, KangNung Hospital, Asan Foundation

Purpose : To evaluate the usefulness of MR urography(MRU) using Half-Fourier acquisition single-shot turbo spin-echo(HASTE) sequence compared with conventional intravenous urography(IVU).

Materials and Methods : Thirty five lesions of 32 patients who underwent MRU because of delayed excretion or nonvisualization of the ureter were included in this study. HASTE MR urography was performed with a 1.0 MR imaging unit. Coronal images including those of the kidney, ureter and bladder were obtained in every patient using the multislice technique, and were postprocessed by means of the maximal intensity projection technique. Scan time was 17-19 seconds. We analyzed the results of MRU, focusing on level of obstruction, incidence of stone, ureter dilatation, and motion artifact, and in each case compared MRU findings with those of IVU.

Results : In 12 of 35 lesions(34.2%), MRU more effectively diagnosed causes of obstruction than did IVU, while in seven lesions(20%), MRU and IVU were similar. In eight lesions(22.9%), all of which were caused by a stone, IVU was better than MRU, and in a further eight, neither modality was able to diagnose the cause. For diagnosis of the level of obstruction, MRU was better than IVU in 20 of 35 lesions(57.1%), and similar to IVU in seven(20%). In three lesions(8.6%), neither modality was able to detect the level of obstruction. Four lesions not related to obstruction were polycystic renal disease, cystic renal change, vesicovaginal fistula and extra-renal pelvis. Dilatation of the ureter was seen in 23 lesions(65.8%) on MRU and in seven lesions on IVU. Thus, MRU revealed dilatation of for the ureter more effectively than IVU.

Conclusion : MRU using HASTE was valuable for the detection of underlying causes and levels of obstruction in the urinary tract, and of abnormalities in surrounding structures in patients with non-visualization of the kidney or delayed contrast excretion of the ureter, as seen on delayed IVU urogram.

Index words : Magnetic resonance(MR), technology
Ureter, stenosis or obstruction
Hydronephrosis

Address reprint requests to : Seung Mun Jung, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, KangNung Hospital, Asan Foundation
BangDong-Ri, Sacheon-Myon, KangNung-Si Kangwondo, 210-711, Korea.
Tel. 82-391-610-3482 Fax. 82-391-610-3010 E-mail. smjung@knh.co.kr