

가 T2- T2- 1

: T2- MR 3가 T2- MR (T2- , half-Fourier single-shot TSE [HASTE], and true-fast imaging with steady-state precession [FISP])

: 4가 T2- MR 38 53 90

(- -) (paired t-test)

Wilcoxon's signed rank test

: 가 T2- (p < .05), (75%, 68%) T2- (57%, 57%)

(p > .05), T2- (94%, 98%) T2- (91%, 96%)

: 3가 T2- - -

MR T2- (1-6), 가 , 가 T2- MR T2- , T2- 가 (14-24). (true-fast imaging with steady-state precession, FISP) , Fourier (half-Fourier acquisition single-shot turbo spin-echo, HASTE) T2- T2- (20, 24). T2- (intere- T2- , HASTE, True-FISP (signal-to-noise ratio, S/N), - - - (contrast-to-noise ratio, C/N) ,

cho spacing) 가 T2- (12-24). T2-

: T2- 가 T2-

TR 4500-5000 msec,
 TE 83, 165 msec; (bandwidth), 130 Hz/pixel; 3/4
 (6/8) (matrix number) 108-198x256
 144-264 × 256; 3-4

1997 4 1998 10 MR
 4 5 5 35 가
 TR, 4305-4425 msec; TE, 138 msec;
 260 Hz; , 157 × 256; 1
 22-23 가 . HASTE TR,
 ; TE, 59-90 msec; , 4.2-4.4 msec;
 650 Hz; , 128-224 × 256; 1
 14-20 가 . True-FISP
 TR, 6.3 msec; TE, 3 msec; , 560 Hz;
 , 256 × 256; 1 18

15 38 33-78 52
 38 12 48 , 21
 71 , 5
 53 , 5 , 19
 90 . 0.4-
 14cm (; 2.4cm), 0.4-9cm (; 1.3cm)

가 17 13
 45 , 2 3 , 2 5

. 26 90 40 ,
 50 (n=4),
 가 (100-200ng/ml)가 ,
 -CT
 (n=2), 400ng/ml 가
 (n=7)
 (n=2),
 (n=1) 가 (n=1)
 CT,

MR

MR 1.5 T MR (Magnetom vision;
 Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)
 (phase-array surface coil) MR
 T2- , HASTE, True-
 FISP T2- 가
 HASTE 38 , Tru-FISP 1 5 1cm
 14 Tru-FISP 가 50
 7-10 mm , 0.9-2.7 mm 1 = , 2 = , 3 = , 4 = , 5 =
 가 15 , True-FISP 가
 (field of view) 30-35 cm 1 = , 2 = , 3 = , 4 =
 , 5 =
 MR (imaging parameter)
 TE가 83 가
 165 msec (intermediate) (heavily) T2-

paired t-test
Wilcoxon & signed rank test, True-FISP
가 . P .05
.
Table 1, 2 MR S/N - -
C/N . S/N HASTE T2-
(TE: 83 msec)
(P < .001) (Figs. 1, 2, 3), True-FISP
HASTE T2- (TE: 83 m-
sec) (Fig. 1). - - C/N
T2- (TE: 83 msec)
, HASTE, T2-
(TE:165 msec) (P < .05) (Figs.
1, 3), HASTE, T2-
(TE: 165 msec) 가 .
T2- (TE: 165 msec)
HASTE - - C/N가
(P < .05), 가 (Fig. 2).
True-FISP ,

Table 1. Quantitative Assessment of Liver S/N (n= 38)

MR Sequence	Liver S/N
BHTSE	11.3 ± 5.4
HASTE	21.2 ± 15.2
True-FISP*	21.8 ± 5.9
TSE(TE:83msec)	25.9 ± 17.9
TSE(TE:165msec)	12.5 ± 7.6

Note. Numbers are means ± 1 standard deviation.

*n= 14

BHTSE= breath-hold turbo spin-echo

HASTE= half-Foulier acquisition single-shot turbo spin-echo

True-FISP= fast imaging with steady-state precession

TSE= turbo spin-echo

Table 2. Quantitative Assessment of Lesion-to-Liver C/N

MR Sequence	Solid Lesions(n= 21)	Nonsolid Lesions(n= 29)
BHTSE	15.6 ± 7.9	50 ± 18
HASTE	15.8 ± 10.5	43 ± 36.3
True-FISP	10.6 ± 8*	34.5 ± 17.7 [†]
TSE(TE:83msec)	24.4 ± 14.4	56.9 ± 44.3
TSE(TE:165msec)	19.8 ± 11	63 ± 40.1

Note. Numbers are means ± 1 standard deviation.

*n= 8 [†]n= 9

BHTSE= breath-hold turbo spin-echo

HASTE= half-Foulier acquisition single-shot turbo spin-echo

True-FISP= fast imaging with steady-state precession

TSE= turbo spin-echo

- - C/N가 (Fig. 1).
T2-
75% (43/53), T2-
68% (36/53), 57%
(30/53), HASTE 57% (30/53)
(Fig. 3).
T2- 94% (85/90),
T2- 98% (88/90),
91% (82/90), HASTE 96% (86/90)
.
MR ,
3, 4 .
(TE:83 msec, 165 msec)
HASTE
(P < .05) (Figs. 1, 3), T2
T2- (P < .05).
, HASTE
(p > .05) (Fig. 2). True-FISP ,
MR 가
(Figs. 1, 2). HASTE

Table 3. Qualitative Assessment of Lesion Conspicuity

MR Sequence	Solid Lesions(n= 21)	Nonsolid Lesions(n= 29)
BHTSE	3.9 ± 0.6	4.9 ± 0.3
HASTE	3.5 ± 0.7	4.8 ± 0.4
True-FISP	2.1 ± 0.2*	4.3 ± 0.7 [†]
TSE(TE:83msec)	4.6 ± 0.5	4.8 ± 0.6
TSE(TE:165msec)	4.4 ± 0.7	4.9 ± 0.2

Note. Numbers are means ± 1 standard deviation.

*n= 8 [†]n= 9

BHTSE= breath-hold turbo spin-echo

HASTE= half-Foulier acquisition single-shot turbo spin-echo

True-FISP= fast imaging with steady-state precession

TSE= turbo spin-echo

Table 4. Qualitative Assessment of Artifacts (n= 38)

MR Sequence	Artifacts
BHTSE	3.2 ± 0.7
HASTE	4.8 ± 0.4
True-FISP*	4.9 ± 0.4
TSE	3.4 ± 0.6

Note. Numbers are means ± 1 standard deviation.

*n= 14

BHTSE= breath-hold turbo spin-echo

HASTE= half-Foulier acquisition single-shot turbo spin-echo

True-FISP= fast imaging with steady-state precession

TSE= turbo spin-echo

: T2- 가 T2-
 (P < .0001), True-FISP HASTE , 가
 (Figs. 1, 2).
 T2- C/N가 가가
 Rydberg (14) T2-
 T2-

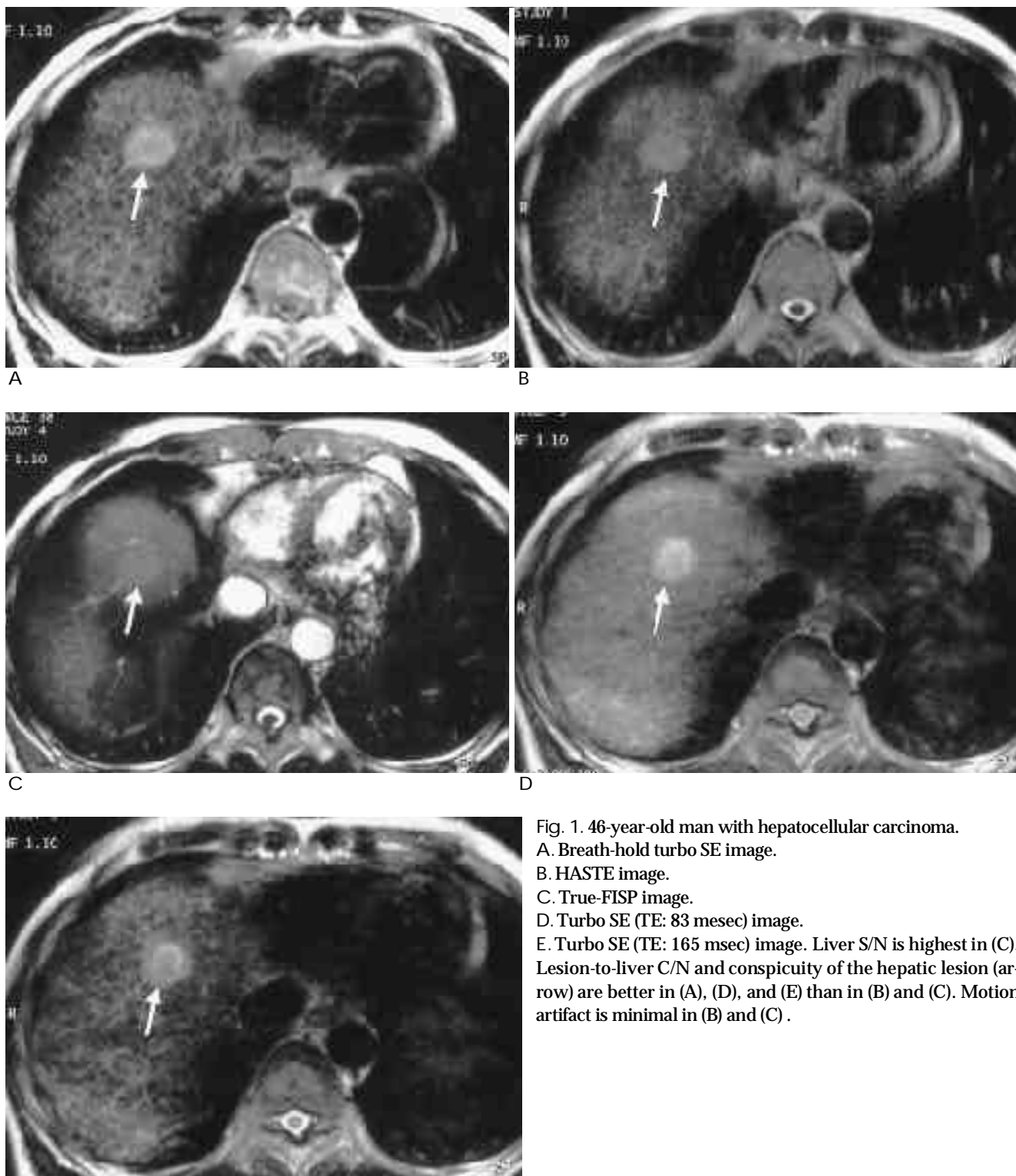


Fig. 1. 46-year-old man with hepatocellular carcinoma.
 A. Breath-hold turbo SE image.
 B. HASTE image.
 C. True-FISP image.
 D. Turbo SE (TE: 83 msec) image.
 E. Turbo SE (TE: 165 msec) image. Liver S/N is highest in (C).
 Lesion-to-liver C/N and conspicuity of the hepatic lesion (ar-
 row) are better in (A), (D), and (E) than in (B) and (C). Motion
 artifact is minimal in (B) and (C) .

, T2-
HASTE , Tru-FISP
가
(15-21).

가 , T2-
가 , T2- MR
가
, MR

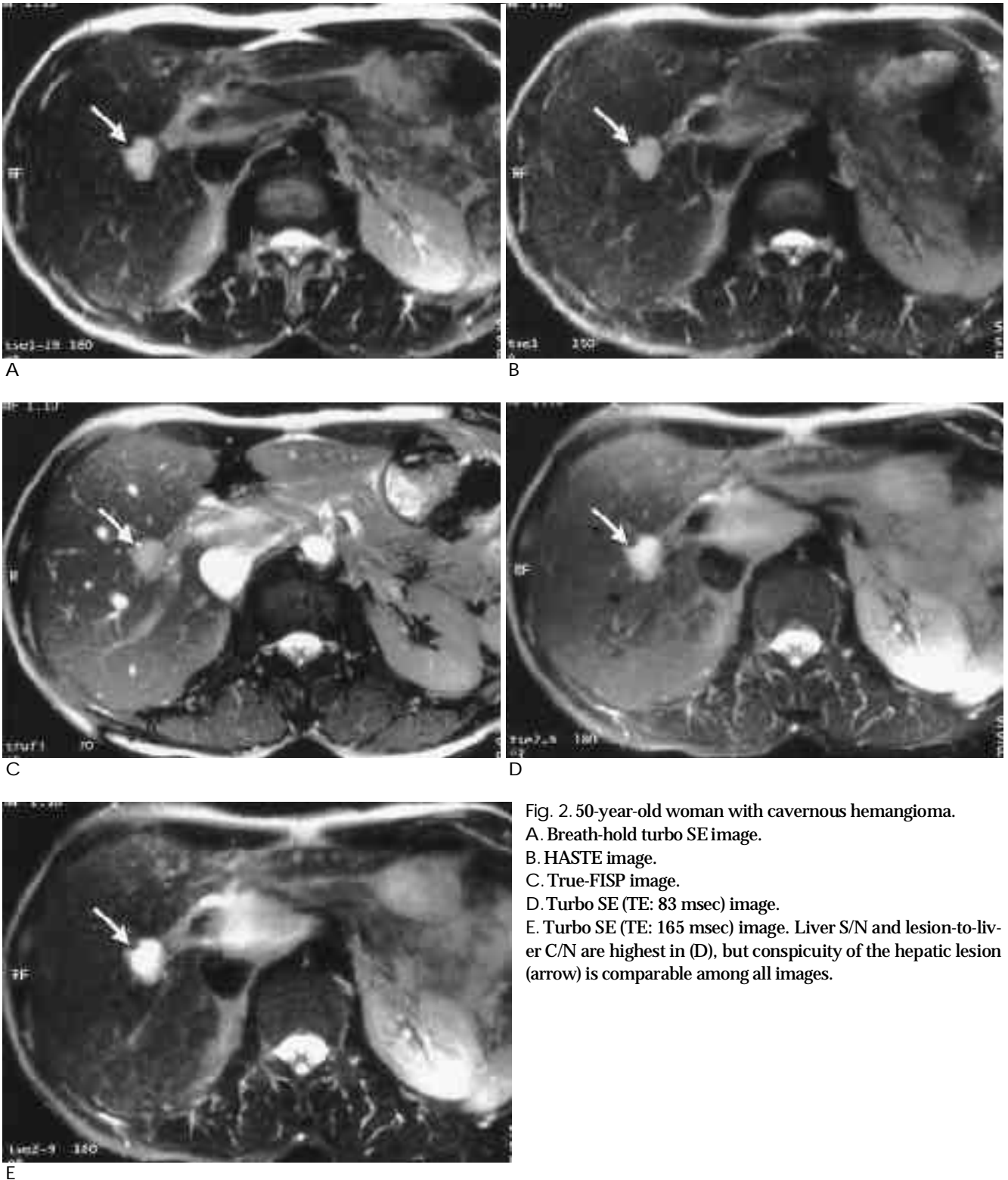


Fig. 2. 50-year-old woman with cavernous hemangioma.
A. Breath-hold turbo SE image.
B. HASTE image.
C. True-FISP image.
D. Turbo SE (TE: 83 msec) image.
E. Turbo SE (TE: 165 msec) image. Liver S/N and lesion-to-liver C/N are highest in (D), but conspicuity of the hepatic lesion (arrow) is comparable among all images.

:

T2-

가

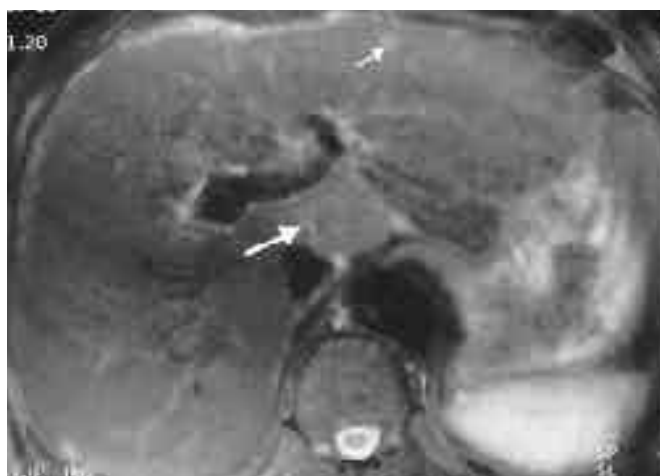
T2-



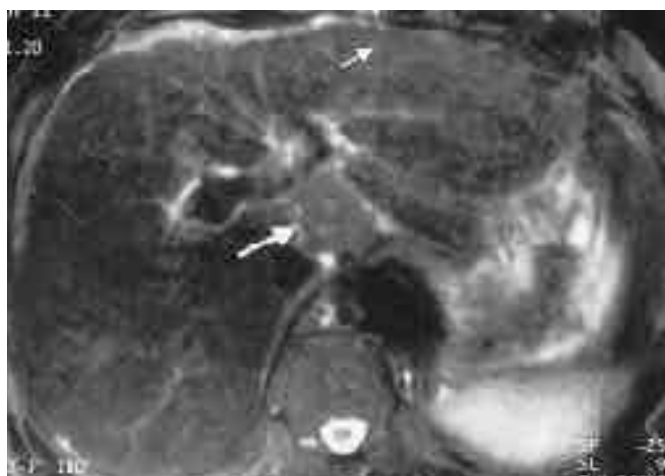
A



B



C



D

Fig. 3. 57-year-old man with hepatocellular carcinoma.

A. Breath-hold turbo SE image.

B. HASTE image.

C. Turbo SE (TE: 83 msec) image.

D. Turbo SE (TE: 165 msec) image. Liver S/N, lesion-to-liver C/N, and conspicuity of the lesion in the caudate lobe of the liver (arrow) are highest in (C). Conspicuity of the lesion in the left lateral segment of the liver (small arrow) is superior in (C), whereas the lesion in the left lateral segment of the liver is not seen in (B).

가

T2-

T2-

S/N,

- - C/N

T2-

T2-

T2-

Soyer

(22)

Kanematsu

- - C/N

T2-

(23)

(71%)

(62%)

, HASTE, Tru-FISP

(75%, 68%)

T2-

(57%,

(75%)

57%)

(60%)

T2-

T2-

- - C/N

T2-

T2-

S/N, C/N 가 (19). HASTE

(15), T2 T2 (mag-

netization transfer effect) 가

(9). 가

, - - C/N HASTE

(interleaved)

22-23 가

True-FISP (longitudinal magnetization)

T1 T2 가

T2/T1- 가

Tru-FISP HASTE

(24) - -

C/N T2- MR

MR 가

가

가 HASTE Tru-FISP

T2- T2- - - C/N

T2- T2- HASTE

C/N , Tru-FISP 가

T2- T2- C/N가

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Comparison of Non-Breath-Hold T2-weighted Turbo Spin-Echo and Three Breath-Hold T2-weighted MR Images for Detection of Focal Hepatic Lesion¹

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Purpose : The purpose of this study was to compare non-breath-hold T2-weighted turbo spin-echo (TSE) MR imaging with three types of breath-hold T2-weighted MR imaging (breath-hold TSE [BHTSE], half-Fourier single-shot TSE [HASTE], and true-fast imaging with steady-state precession [FISP]) for hepatic lesion detection.

Materials and Methods : T2-weighted MR images obtained using the above with the four sequences in 38 patients with 53 solid malignant and 90 non-solid benign hepatic lesions were retrospectively analyzed. Images were compared quantitatively (lesion-to-liver contrast-to-noise ratio and lesion detectability) and qualitatively (conspicuity of lesion and artifact). Statistical analysis involved the paired t-test for quantitative evaluation and Wilcoxon's signed rank test for qualitative evaluation.

Results : The values of lesion-to-liver contrast-to-noise ratios and lesion conspicuity for solid malignant hepatic lesions were better with non-breath-hold TSE imaging than with the three breath-hold T2-weighted sequences ($p < .05$); similarly, lesion detectability was higher using the former system (75 %, 68 %) than with breath-hold imaging (57 %, 57 %). There was, however, no statistically significant difference in the conspicuity of non-solid benign lesions between non breath-hold and breath-hold sequence ($p > .05$), and lesion detectability for non-solid benign lesions was similar (94% and 98%, compared with 91 % and 96 %).

Conclusion : In the cases of solid malignant hepatic lesions, the three breath-hold T2-weighted sequences were inferior to non-breath-hold TSE with regard to lesion-to-liver contrast-to-noise ratio and lesion detectability. Non-breath-hold TSE imaging should thus not be replaced by breath-hold T2-weighted imaging.

Index words : Liver neoplasms, MR
Magnetic resonance (MR), pulse sequences
Magnetic resonance (MR), rapid imaging
Magnetic resonance (MR), comparative studies

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