

1

12 . 3 . 4 . 2 . *

:
가
: 33 , 41 , 14 , 88
1.5T (body coil)
STEAM(STImulated Echo-Acquisition Mode)

가 ,

: 0.8-1.4 ppm (1),
3.2-3.4 ppm (2), 3.9-4.1 ppm (3), 5.2-5.4 ppm (4)
가 가 가 (-91%,
-100%, -93%). (2-36%, 3-33%)
3 가 (46%), 2 (64%)
3 (64%) 가
1 I , 1 2가 II , 1 3가
III , 1, 2, 3가 IV , 1 4가 V
, 3 VI
I 36% 가 II 27% III, IV, VI, V
I (44%) IV (34%)
IV (57%) 가
:
가 .

(magnetic resonance spectroscopy;

MRS)

가 (1-4)

가

1
2가
3
4
* 1998 1999 8 31 2000 3 27
14 33 , 41 , MRS
7 ,
3 , 3 , 1
1.5T GE Signa Horizon(GE Medical

System, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

STEAM(STimulated Echo-Acquisition Mode)

three-pulse CHESS (chemical shift selective) (manual prescan) 8-16(23-253)cm³ (region of interest) (voxel) (Fig. 1)

TR=3000 ms, TE=30 ms, Number of Scans=128, NEX=1

(post processing)

Table 1. Prevalence of Individual Peak on in vivo Proton MR Spectroscopy of Gallbladder Bile

Peak	ppm	Normal volunteers		Patients with GB stone		Patients with CBD obstruction	
		No (33)	%	No (41)	%	No (14)	%
1	0.8-1.4	30	91	41	100	13	93
2	3.2-3.4	12	36	16	39	9	64
3	3.9-4.1	11	33	19	46	9	64
4	5.2-5.4	1	3	2	5	0	0

GB: Gallbladder CBD: Common bile duct

Table 2. Patterns of in vivo Proton MR Spectroscopy of Gallbladder Bile

Pattern	Peaks	Normal volunteers		Patients with GB stone		Patients with CBD obstruction	
		No(33)	%	No(41)	%	No(14)	%
I	1	12	36	18	44	4	29
II	1, 2	9	27	2	5	1	7
III	1, 3	5	15	5	12	0	0
IV	1, 2, 3	3	9	14	34	8	57
V	1, 4	1	3	2	5	0	0
VI	3	3	9	0	0	1	7



Fig. 1. On T1-weighted fast multiplanar spoiled gradient recalled (FMPSPGR) image of upper abdomen, localizing voxel for spectroscopy is located within gallbladder lumen.

SUN SPARC 20 (SUN electronic system, U.S.A.) Spectral analysis/General electric(SA/GE) 가

(low frequency filtering), 0.5Hz line broadening (apodization), 8K (zero filling), Fourier Transformation, 가 (Lorentzian to Gaussian transformation)

MR 가 가 10% MR Groen (1)

MR 0.8-1.4 ppm(1), 3.2-3.4 ppm(2), 3.9-4.1 ppm(3), 5.2-5.4 ppm(4) 가 1 91% 가 2가 36%, 3가 33%, 4가 3% 100% 93% 가 1

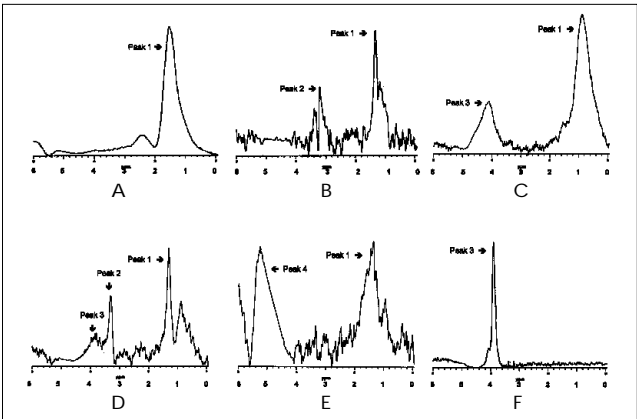


Fig. 2. Patterns of Proton STEAM spectra of the gallbladder bile. A. Pattern I: Proton STEAM spectra shows prominent peak at 0.8 – 1.4ppm (peak 1). B. Pattern II: Proton STEAM spectra shows two prominent peaks at 0.8 – 1.4ppm(peak 1) and 3.2 – 3.4ppm (peak 2). C. Pattern III: Proton STEAM spectra shows two prominent peaks at 0.8 – 1.4ppm(peak 1) and 3.9 – 4.1ppm (peak 3). D. Pattern IV: Proton STEAM spectra shows three prominent peaks at 0.8 – 1.4ppm (peak 1), 3.2 – 3.4ppm(peak 2),and 3.9 – 4.1ppm (peak 3). E. Pattern V: Proton STEAM spectra shows two prominent peaks at 0.8 – 1.4ppm(peak 1) and 5.2 – 5.4ppm(peak 4). F. Pattern VI: Proton STEAM spectra shows prominent peak at 3.9 – 4.1ppm (peak 3).

2 3가 64% 3가, 1 (5) 가 가
(Table 1).

가 I 1 가 MR
, II 1 2, III 1 3, IV
1, 2, 3, V 1 4, VI
3 (Fig. 2), (deoxy-
cholic acid),
(6-11)
(27%) MR (12)
MR
MR
(Table 2).

가 가 MR
가 가 MR
(lecithin), 가
(1-4). MR
(micellar lecithin) 가
. Groen (1) (taurocholic acid), 가 MR
(micellar phase) 가 가
(vesicular lecithin) 가 가
가
Groen (1)
가
Groen 1 2 가
MR 가
Groen (1)
3.2 ppm 가 1.2 ppm
(CH₂)n 1 (0.8-1.4 ppm) 2
(3.2-3.4 ppm) 가
(CH₂)n 3 4
MR 가
90%

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Normal and Diseased Gallbladder Biles: Spectral Analysis by in vivo Proton MR Spectroscopy¹

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Purpose: To investigate the *in vivo* proton MR spectra of the bile of human gallbladder in its normal and diseased states and to compare the findings between the two groups.

Materials and Methods: *In vivo* proton MRS was performed in 88 subjects comprising 33 healthy volunteers, 41 patients with gallstone, and 14 with distal common bile duct obstruction. For this, a clinical 1.5T system with a body coil and STEAM (STimulated Echo-Acquisition Mode) was used. We analyzed the MR spectra of normal and diseased gallbladder biles and tried to categorize the findings according to the significant peaks occurring within consistent ranges of chemical shift. We also compared the spectral patterns between normal and diseased bile.

Results: Proton MRS showed four significant major peaks in normal and diseased human bile: peak 1 at 0.8-1.4 ppm, peak 2 at 3.2 - 3.4 ppm, peak 3 at 3.9 - 4.1 ppm, and peak 4 at 5.2 - 5.4 ppm. In each group, peak 1 was most frequent (healthy volunteers, 91%, patients with gallstone, 100%, patients with distal common bile duct obstruction, 93%), but as compared with normal bile (peak 2, 36%, peak 3, 33%), in patients with gallstone, peak 3 was more frequently seen (46%), and in those with distal common bile duct obstruction, peaks 2 (64%) and 3 (64%) were most frequent. According to the significant peak, each MR spectra was categorized as follows: pattern I: peak 1; pattern II: peaks 1 and 2; pattern III: peaks 1 and 3; pattern IV: peaks 1, 2, and 3; pattern V: peaks 1 and 4; pattern VI: peak 3. In normal bile, the common MR spectral patterns were I (36%), II (27%), III, IV, VI, and V, in decreasing order of frequency. In patients with gallstone, however pattern I (44%) and pattern IV (34%) predominated, while in those with distal common bile duct obstruction, pattern IV (57%) was most common.

Conclusion: The spectra of normal and diseased gallbladder bile obtained by *in vivo* proton MR spectroscopy varied, with some differences in spectral patterns between both groups.

Index words : Gallbladder, MR
Magnetic resonance (MR), spectroscopy

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