



CT

1

2

3

CT

HRCT

45

CT

HRCT

Pearson

Student - t test

correlation) ($r > .45, p < .05$)

($r = .84, p = .0001$).

FEV1, FVC, MMEF, DLCO ($r > .44, p < .01$)

FEV1, FVC, MMEF, DLCO ($p < 0.01$), RV, TLC ($p < 0.05$)

(1, 3, 4)

(1).

CT

CT (HRCT)

CT

HRCT

HRCT

HRCT

HRCT

가 45 2

(8).

가

21 94 50.2 가 29

가 14 , 12

CT

CT Toshiba Xpeed (Tokyo, Japan)

22 , 23

2 mm, 10 mm

(window level) -

680HU, (window width) 1700 HU

6200 Autobox (Sensormedics, California, U.S.A.)

1 (forced expiratory volume at one second: FEV1) FEV1/FVC,

(residual volume: RV), (total lung capacity: TLC),

(diffusing capacity of the lungs for carbon monoxide: DLCO)

(DLCO/VA) ,

(maximum mid-expiratory flow rate :MMEF)

±

CT CT

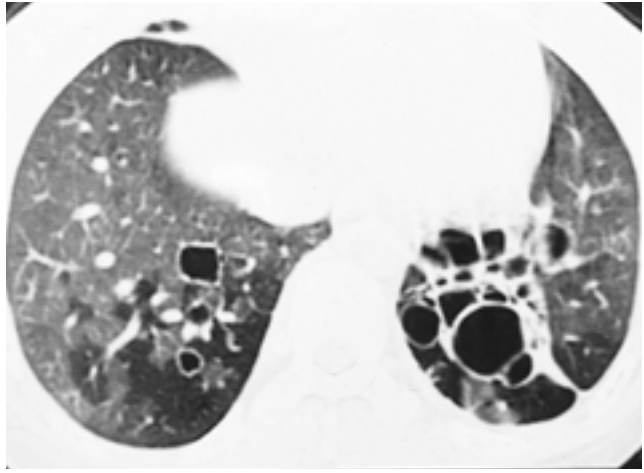


Fig. 1. A 45-year-old woman who had bronchiectasis (severity score 3) with low attenuation area of mosaic pattern (air-trapping) in the posterior basal segment of both lower lobes. Pulmonary segment supplied by dilated bronchi show geographically decreased parenchymal attenuation and decreased vessel size due to air-trapping.

가

Lynch (3)

, HRCT 0

1.5 3 1 , 3 2

3

가

(Fig. 1).

CT

가

Pearson

student - t test

. p value 0.05

Pearson

45 900 303

(33.79%), 6.73 (2 - 14) 가

900 258 (28.7%),

5.73 (1 - 12) , 224 (87.6%)

34 (12.4%)

가

21 , 24

가 6 3

, 3

Table 1. Correlation between Severity/Extent of Bronchiectasis and Extent of Low Attenuation. (by Pearson Correlation)

	Correlation coefficient[r]	p value
Severity of bronchiectasis		
Extent of bronchiectasis	0.2832	0.0594
Extent of low attenuation	0.4604	0.0357
Extent of bronchiectasis		
Extent of low attenuation	0.8375	0.0001

(positive correlation)

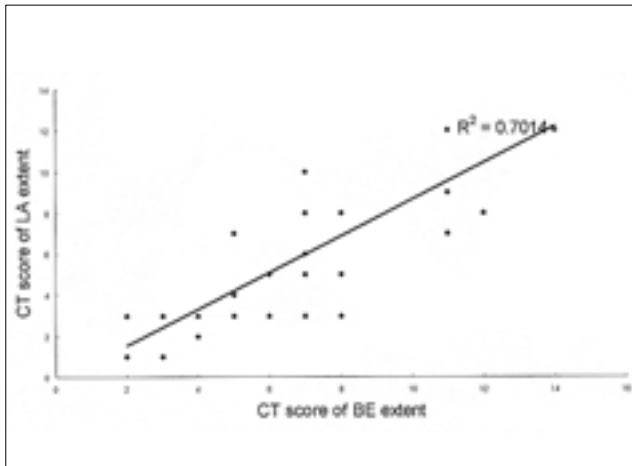
 $(r > .45, p < .05)$ $(r = .28, p > .05)$ $(r = .84, p = .0001)$ (Fig. 2, Table 1).

Fig. 2. Linear regression reveals strong positive correlation between the CT score of bronchiectasis (BE) extent and CT score of low attenuation (LA) extent.

FVC, DLCO ,
FEV1, FVC, MMEF, RV, TLC, DLCO ,
FEV1, FVC, MMEF, DLCO
(Table 2).

FEV1, FVC, MMEF, DLCO ($p < .01$), RV, TLC ($p < .05$)

(Table 3).

RV TLC FEV1, FVC, FEV1/FVC,
MMEF, DLCO, DLCO/VA

FVC, MMEF, DLCO
(Table 4).

Table 2. Correlation between CT Scores and Pulmonary Function Test

	Bronchiectasis severity		Bronchiectasis extent		Low attenuation extent	
	Correlation coefficient(r)	Significance (p)	Correlation coefficient(r)	Significance (p)	Correlation coefficient(r)	Significance (p)
FEV1	-0.2640	0.0797	-0.5925	0.0001	-0.5610	0.0001
FVC	-0.4783	0.0009	-0.7785	0.0001	-0.6838	0.0001
FEV1/ FVC	0.1672	0.2724	-0.1268	0.4065	-0.1515	0.3207
MMEF	-0.2336	0.1225	-0.4732	0.0010	0.4481	0.0020
RV	0.3781	0.0104	0.5928	0.0001	0.3658	0.0135
TLC	0.2832	0.0594	0.4959	0.0005	0.2208	0.1451
DLCO	-0.5271	0.0283	-0.5698	0.0001	-0.5791	0.0001
DLCO/ VA	-0.1802	0.2361	0.0546	0.7215	-0.0807	0.5983

Table 3. Statistical Significance between Type of Bronchiectasis in PFT

	Type of Bronchiectasis		Significance(p)
	Cylindric(%)	Cystic(%)	
FEV1	69.4 ± 27.3	49.6 ± 11.9	0.0023
FVC	87.1 ± 17.7	68.5 ± 12.8	0.0002
FEV1/FVC	58.2 ± 17.7	56.2 ± 12.9	0.6530
MMEF	42.4 ± 22.5	21.6 ± 11.5	0.0001
RV	195.1 ± 147.1	394.0 ± 327.9	0.0141
TLC	132.1 ± 46.1	193.8 ± 105.9	0.0176
DLCO	93.4 ± 22.4	76.5 ± 16.4	0.0057
DLCO/VA	111.2 ± 21.5	118.8 ± 29.2	0.3371

(): Percentage predicted(mean ± SD)

Table 4. Correlation between CT Score of Low Attenuation in Each Type of Bronchiectasis and Pulmonary Function Test

	Low Attneuation Extent			
	Cylindrical type		Cystic type	
	Correlation coefficient(r)	Significance (p)	Correlation coefficient(r)	Significance (p)
FEV1	-0.6905	0.0005	-0.2680	0.2055
FVC	-0.6306	0.0022	-0.6472	0.0006
FEV1/FVC	-0.5853	0.0053	-0.3133	0.1361
MMEF	0.6265	0.0024	0.4063	0.0488
RV	0.1254	0.5881	0.3299	0.2254
TLC	0.0613	0.7919	0.1253	0.5596
DLCO	-0.6338	0.0020	-0.4053	0.0494
DLCO/VA	-0.5466	0.0103	-0.0728	0.7354

570

- sis, *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1999;173:53-58
4. Niorta MB, Rivera M, Dale AM, Shepherd R, Carter R. Clinical, pathophysiologic, and microbiologic characterization of bronchiectasis in an aging cohort, *Chest* 1995;108:955-961
5. Hansell DM, Wells AU, Rubens MB, Cole PJ. Bronchiectasis : functional significance of areas of decreased attenuation at expiratory CT. *Radiology* 1994;193:369-374
6. , , .
CT
1998;39:699-704
7. , , .
CT :
1996;34 (3):391-397
8. Naidich DP, McCauley DI, Khouri NF, et al. Computed tomography of bronchiectasis. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1982;6(3):437-444
9. Hartman TE, Primack SL, Lee KS, Swensen SJ, Muller NL. CT of bronchial and bronchiolar diseases. *Radiographics* 1994;14:991-1003
10. Hansell DM, Rubens MB, Padley SP, Wells AU. Obliterative bronchiolitis : Individual CT signs of small airways disease and functional correlation. *Radiology* 1997;203:721-726
11. Culiner MM. Obliterative bronchitis and bronchiolitis with bronchiectasis. *Dis Chest* 1963;44:351-361
12. Kang EY, Miller RR, Muller NL. Bronchiectasis: Comparison of preoperative thin-section CT and pathologic findings in resected specimens. *Radiology* 1995;195:649-654
13. Kavita G, David A, Lynch DA. Proliferative and constrictive bronchiolitis: Classification and radiologic feature. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1994;162:803-808
14. Stern EJ, Mark S. CT of the lung in patients with pulmonary emphysema : diagnosis, quantification, and correlation with pathologic and physiologic findings. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1994;162:791-798
15. Moore ADA, Godwin JD, Dietrich PA, Verschakelen JA, Henderson WR. Swyer James syndrome: CT findings in eight patients. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1992;158:1211-1215
16. Pande JN, Jain BP, Gupta RG, Guleria JS. Pulmonary ventilation and gas exchange in bronchiectasis. *Thorax* 1971;26:727-733

Areas of Decreased Parenchymal Attenuation Associated with Bronchiectasis: Correlation between Severity and Extent of Bronchiectasis on HRCT with Pulmonary Function Test¹

Sun Mi Baik, M.D., Mi Jeong Shin, M.D., Seung Kook Baik, M.D., Han Yong Choi, M.D.,
Bong Ki Kim, M.D., Soon Chul Hwang, M.D.², Hyeri Cha, Ph.D.³

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Wallace Memorial Baptist Hospital

²Department of Internal Medicine, Wallace Memorial Baptist Hospital

³Clinical Research Center, Wallace Memorial Baptist Hospital

Purpose: To determine the correlation between areas of decreased parenchymal attenuation seen in cases of bronchiectasis, and the severity and extent of the condition, as revealed by HRCT and the pulmonary function test (PFT).

Materials and Methods: The findings of forty-five patients with bronchiectasis who had undergone PFT and HRCT were retrospectively analysed. CT scores were calculated according to the severity and extent of the condition, and areas of low attenuation, and the correlation coefficients between these were determined. Bronchiectasis was classified as either cylindrical or cystic, and using Student's t test, the statistical significance of the results of the PFT were determined.

Results: The severity and extent of bronchiectasis correlated with the extent of areas of low attenuation ($r > .45$, $p < .05$), with especially significant correlation between the extent of these areas and the extent of the condition ($r = .84$, $p = .0001$). Correlation was greater in cases involving the cylindrical variety than the cystic. The extent of low attenuation areas correlated with FEV1, FVC, MMEF, and DLCO ($r > .44$, $p < .01$). The functional parameters of the PFT which help differentiate between cylindrical and cystic bronchiectasis are FEV1, FVC, MMEF, DLCO ($p < .01$), RV, and TLC ($p < .05$).

Conclusion: In patients with bronchiectasis, the extent of the condition correlated closely with the extent of low attenuation, and the latter, especially in cases of cylindrical bronchiectasis, showed significant correlation with the extent of abnormalities revealed by the pulmonary function test.

Index words : Bronchi, CT
Bronchiectasis
Computed tomography(CT), high-resolution

Address reprint requests to : Sun MI Baik, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology Wallace Memorial Baptist Hospital,
Namsan-Dong, Keumjeong-Gu, Pusan 609-340, Republic of Korea.
Tel. 82-51-580-2311 Fax. 82-51-580-1186 E-mail: candy@medikorea.net