

: (coronary magnetic resonance angiography; coro-  
 nary MRA ) 가  
 : 2000 10 2001 1 11  
 Coronary MRA 1.5 T T1 2  
 (EKG-gated T1-weighted, 2D multiphase breath-hold spiral fast gradient echo sequence)  
 (spoiled gradient echo)

1 cm

: 82% 100%  
 36% 55%  
 coronary MRA

: 2D Coronary MRA

가 (2). coronary MRA  
 가 가 가  
 가 (conventional coronary angiography) 가 (Electron beam com-  
 puted tomography) coronary MRA . 1980  
 가 (3-5)  
 20% 가  
 (1). 3 (6-18). coronary MRA  
 가  
 (1).

가 2000 10 2001 1 11  
 (magnetic resonance imaging) 26.9 (23 - 35 )

1  
2

(HMP-98-G-1-028)

R

Coronary MRA 1.5 Tesla Signa CV/i(GE Medical System, Milwaukee, Wis, U.S.A.) T1  
 2 (EKG-gated T1-weighted, 2D multiphase breath-hold spiral fast gradient echo sequence) (spoiled gradient echo, SPGR) cardiac phase array coil

1) (coronary sinus level) (right coronary artery) (left main coronary artery) (Fig. 1). 2) (right atrioventricular groove) (Fig. 2). 3) (left anterior descending coronary artery) (left circumflex coronary artery)

(Fig. 1) ,

(Fig. 3). 4)

(Fig. 4).

5)

가

(localization technique)

interactive control tool iDrive pro(GE Medical System, Milwaukee, Wis, U.S.A.)

T1

; TR(repetition time): varied according to heart rate, TE(echo time): 4 msec, flip angle: 15°; slice thickness: 5 mm, interslice gap: ; FOV(field of view): 38 x 28.5 cm, matrix No.: 256 x 128



**Fig. 1.** 27-year-old healthy man. Transaxial coronary MR angiography shows the ostium and proximal segment of right coronary artery (arrow) and left main coronary artery (open arrow).



**Fig. 2.** 25-year-old healthy man. Oblique sagittal coronary MR angiography shows the right coronary artery. The origin of the right coronary artery (arrow a), proximal (arrow b), middle (arrow c) and distal (arrow d) segments are shown clearly.

1 cm

1 2

(American Heart Association) (19) 8 (

(visibility)

4 (

(11) 2

0:

1:

2:

3:

4:

5:

1 (grade 1)

Dodge (20) 20

(right dominant coronary anatomy)

, Pennell (7)

coronary MRA two-sample t-test

1

3

coronary MRA

4

8

(Table 1).

가 1

82%

100%

36% 55%

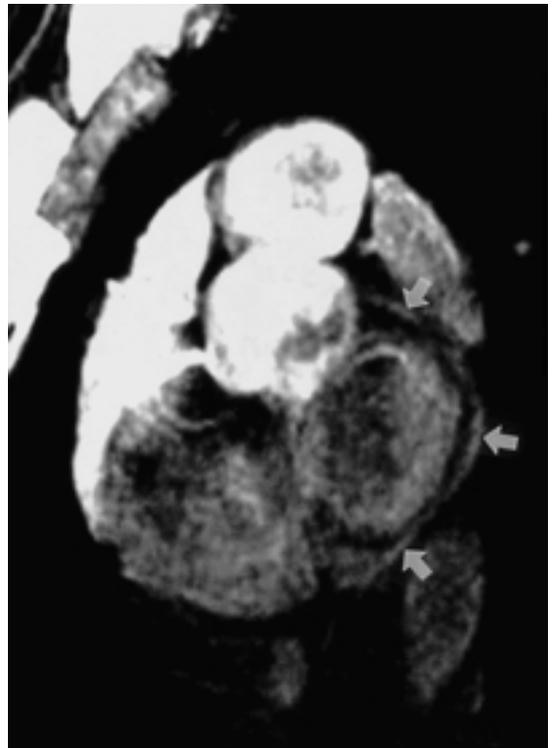
11 9 (82%),

11 (100%)

가가 11 (Figs. 1 -



**Fig. 3.** 28-year-old healthy man. Oblique sagittal coronary MR angiography shows the proximal left anterior descending coronary artery (arrow) and the origin of the left circumflex coronary artery (open arrow).



**Fig. 4.** 35-year-old healthy man. Oblique coronary MR angiography shows the left circumflex coronary artery (arrows).

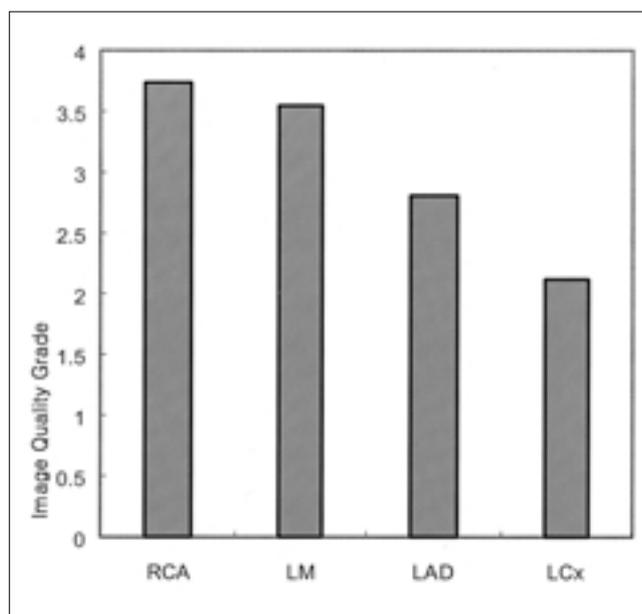
4). 3 (100%), 11 9 (82%), 11 10 (91%), 11 8 (73%) 가 , 11 6 (55%), 11 5 (45%), 11 4 (36%), 11 2 (18%) 가 (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Visibility of Different Coronary Arterial Segments with Coronary MR Angiography

Segment	*Visibility (G 1)	(G 3)
Proximal RCA	11 (100)	11 (100)
LM	11 (100)	10 ( 91)
Proximal LAD	11 (100)	8 ( 73)
Proximal LCx	9 ( 82)	4 ( 36)
Middle RCA	11 (100)	9 ( 82)
Middle LAD	7 ( 64)	5 ( 45)
Middle LCx	4 ( 36)	2 ( 18)
Distal RCA	6 ( 55)	5 ( 45)

\*Data are numbers of patients in whom the given segment was assessable with MR coronary angiography, based on a total of 11 volunteers. Numbers in parentheses are percentages.

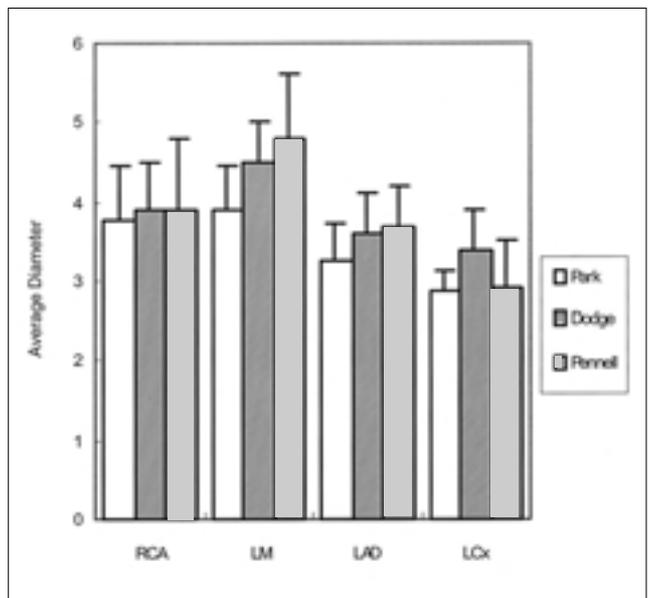
RCA = right coronary artery, LM = left main coronary artery, LAD = left anterior descending coronary artery, LCx = left circumflex coronary artery.



**Fig. 5.** Graph shows average image quality of coronary MR angiography with a MR image quality of grade 1 or better. Right coronary artery (RCA) and left main coronary artery (LM) are visualized better than left anterior descending artery (LAD) and left circumflex artery (LCx) at coronary MRA.

3 (Fig. 5). 3.79 ± 0.65 mm, 3.27 ± 0.45 mm, 3.91 ± 0.54 mm, 2.85 ± 0.28 mm Dodge (20) Pennell (7) coronary MRA Dodge Pennell (7) ( $p < 0.05$ ).

MR coronary MRA , 2 3 가 . 3 가 가 가 , 2



**Fig. 6.** Graph shows average diameter of visualized portions of the proximal coronary vessels, with use of only segments with a MR image quality grade of 1 or better. Error bars indicate 1 standard deviation. Our data are compared with those of proximal diameter measurement by Dodge et al (20) and Pennell et al (7).



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## Two-Dimensional Breath-Hold Coronary MR Angiography in Normal Adults<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To assess the efficacy of two-dimensional breath-hold coronary magnetic resonance angiography (coronary MRA) in normal volunteers.

**Materials and Methods:** During a four-month period, 11 volunteers underwent MRA of the major coronary branches using a 2-D multiphase breath-hold spiral fast-gradient echo sequence. The proximal diameter of each visualized coronary artery was measured, and visibility and image quality were also determined.

**Results:** Adequate visualization was achieved in 82 - 100% of proximal coronary arterial branches and in 36 - 55% of the middle, distal branches. In general, the diameter of the proximal coronary artery correlated closely with that measured from conventional coronary angiography and using previous coronary MRA data. However, visibility and image quality in the left circumflex coronary artery were limited.

**Conclusion:** In the majority of subjects, 2-D coronary MRA provides adequate visualization of the proximal segments of the major coronary arterial branches.

**Index words :** Coronary vessels, MR  
Magnetic resonance (MR), vascular studies

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