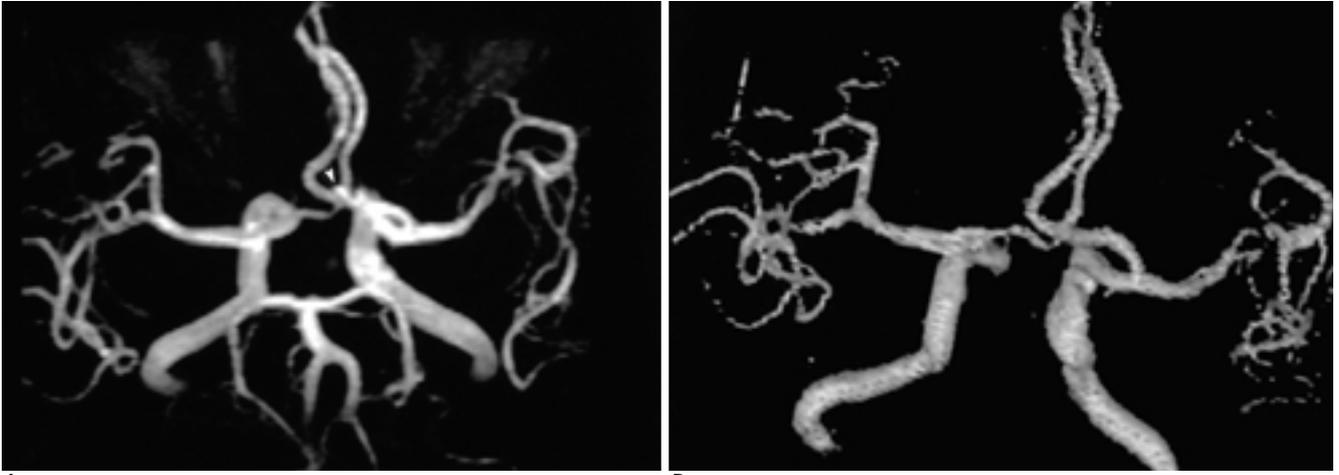
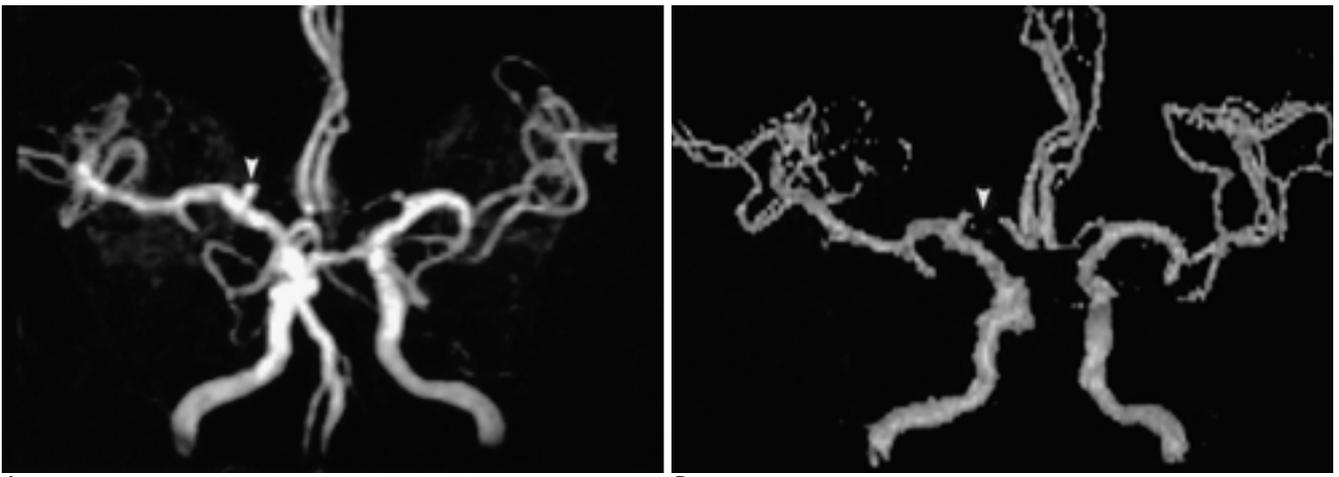




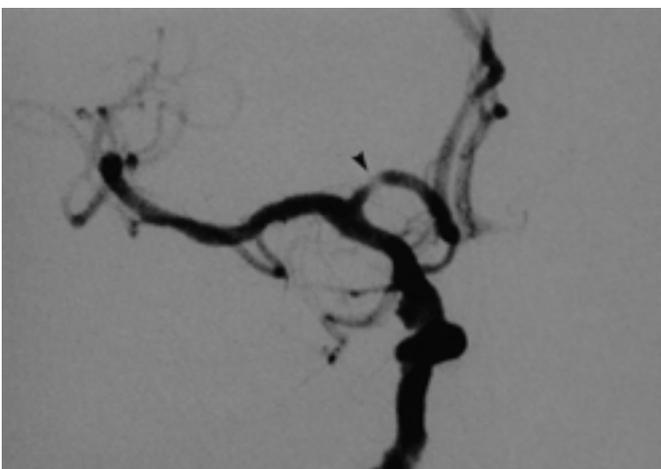
: PC (MRA) 가 (volume rendering)
 : 5 3D TOF
 MRA 135 가 21 15 가 8
 (MIP) 가 5 , 4 , 가
 , 3 , 14:7 , 62 . 21 MRA
 1 (source image) LAN PC . MIP
 2 가 .
 : MIP 8 1 ,
 3 1 . 2
 . 19 9
 (flow displacement artifact), 2 (infundibulum),
 8 가
 . 2 가
 : 가 PC MRA
 가 ,
 .
 (1-3). MRA
 (digital subtraction angiography, (maximum intensity projection, MIP)
 DSA), CT angiography (CTA), MR angiography ((volume rendering)
 MRA), (postprocessing algo- (1, 3-6).
 rithm) . MRA 가
 가 LAN MRA PC 가
 MRA MRI 가 , 가 MRA
 (1, 2). MRI 가 , 가 MRA
 . (volume data) DICOM .
 (worksta-
 tion) 가



A **B**
Fig. 2. Flow displacement artifact. Aneurysm (arrowhead) is suspected at left side A-com area on routine MIP image (A) as in Fig. 1, but on volume rendering image (B), there is no aneurysm.



A **B**
Fig. 3. Vascular narrowing mimicking aneurysm (arrowheads). Aneurysm is suspected at right internal carotid artery bifurcation on MIP image (A), but volume rendering image (B) reveals stenosis of right A1, based on its shape and course. It was confirmed on angiography (C).



C

: MRA 가 PC

Table 1. Analysis of MIP Data with Volume Rendering Images and Angiography

Suspected Aneurysmal Site(MIP)	Volume Rendering Images	Angiography
A-com (8)	Aneurysm (1) Artifact (5) Vessel (2)	Aneurysm (1) Normal (1)
MCA(4)	Artifact (2) Vessel (2)	
ICA bifurcation (5)	A1 narrowing (4) Artifact (1)	A1 narrowing (1)
P-com (3)	Aneurysm (1) P-com infundibulum (2)	Aneurysm (1)
Basilar tip (1)	Artifact (1)	

MIP: maximum intensity projection

(11).
가 21 8 가
가
Korogi (5) MRA 가 5 mm
가 Maeder (12)
가 3 mm 가
, Tsushiya (13) MIP
CTA DSA

가 MIP
(2).
gold standard
DSA 가
(10, 12).
DSA가
(10) DSA
Maeder (12),
DSA
CTA
(10) (Multislice) CTA DSA
가 가 Sato(1)
가 가
MIP
SSD (shaded surface
(densitometric)
(22, 23).
가
(1,
(2, 12). MIP
가
가
PC
MIP
가
unit PC
가 , MRA가 1.0 T MR
1.5 T MR
gold standard

LAN

PC

MRA MIP

MIP

가

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Usefulness of PC Based 3D Volume Rendering Technique in the Evaluation of Suspected Aneurysm on Brain MRA¹

Seung Il Baek, M.D., Ghi Jai Lee, M.D., Jae-Chan Shim, M.D.,
Sun Woo Bang, M.D., Seok Jong Ryu, M.D., Ho Kyun Kim, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, College of Medicine, Inje University

Purpose: To evaluate usefulness of volume rendering technique using 3D visualization software on PC in patients with suspected intracranial aneurysm on brain MRA.

Materials and Methods: We analyzed prospectively 21 patients with suspected aneurysms on the routine MIP images which were obtained 15 °increment along axial and sagittal plane, among 135 patients in whom brain MRA was done due to stroke symptoms for recent 5 months. The locations were the anterior communicating artery (A-com) in 8 patients, the posterior communicating artery (P-com) in 3, the ICA bifurcation in 5, the MCA bifurcation in 4, and the basilar tip in one. Male to female ratio was 14:7 and mean age was 62 years. MRA source images were sent to PC through LAN, and the existence of aneurysm was evaluated with volume rendering technique using 3D visualization software on PC. The presence or absence of aneurysm on MIP and volume rendering images was decided by the consensus of two radiologists.

Results: We found the aneurysms with volume rendering technique, from 1 patient among 8 patients with suspected aneurysm at A-com and also 1 patient among 3 patients with suspected aneurysm at P-com on routine MIP images. Confirmative angiography and interventional procedures were done in these 2 patients. The causes for mimicking the aneurysm on MIP were flow displacement artifact in 9, normal P-com infundibulum in 2, and overlapped or narrowed vessels in 8 patients, and among them confirmative angiography was done in 2 patients.

Conclusion: Volume rendering technique using visualization software on PC is useful to scrutinize the suspected aneurysm on routine MIP images and to avoid further invasive angiography.

Index words : Digital subtraction angiography
Magnetic resonance (MR), angiography
Magnetic resonance(MR), maximum intensity projection

Address reprint requests to : Ghi Jai Lee, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Seoul Paik Hospital, College of Medicine, Inje University, 2-85, Jur-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul 100-032, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-2270-0134 Fax. 82-2-2266-6799