

MRA

가

PC

1

.

: (MRA) 가 (volume rendering)

PC : 5 3D TOF  
MRA 135 가 15 가  
(MIP) 가 21 . 8  
, 3 , 5 , 4 , 가  
1 . 14:7 , 62 . 21 MRA  
(source image) LAN PC . MIP  
2 가 . 8 1 ,  
: MIP 3 1 . 2  
19 9  
(flow displacement artifact), 2 (infundibulum),  
8 가  
2 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 MRA  
(1, 2). MRI 가 , 가  
MRA (volume data) DICOM .  
(worksta -  
tion) 가

1 5 MRA 135 MIP 2  
1998 가 가 21  
2002 7 10 2002 11 5

: MRA                   가                   PC

28       79       (   62   )

14       7       .

MRA 1.0T MRI (Magentom Impact, Siemens, Germany)

3D TOF (time-of-flight)

TR/TE 42 msec/10 msec, flip angle 15°, field of view 150 mm×200 mm, number of excitation 1, 3 slabs (covered volume: 9 cm), effective thickness 1 mm

14 3       ,       가

FLAIR (fluid-attenuated inversion recovery)       가       .

MRA source image       MRI       LAN       PC

(Rapidia, 3D Med, Korea)

6       ,       PC

9       .       20       PC

(sculpture)

FLAIR

MIP       21       1

8       ,       3       가       2

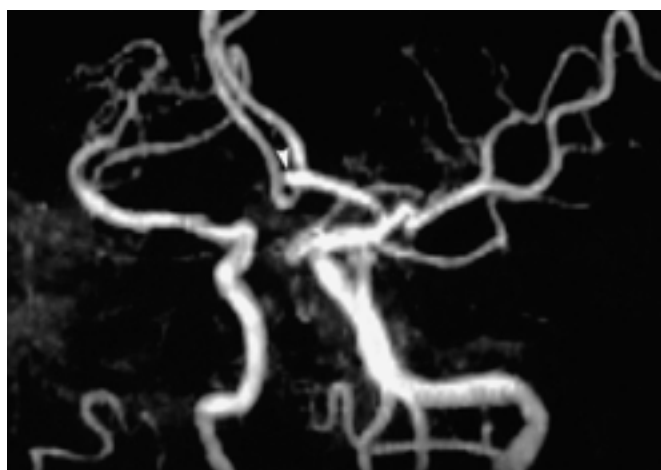
GDC (Guglielmi detachable coil) (Fig. 1).

19       8       2

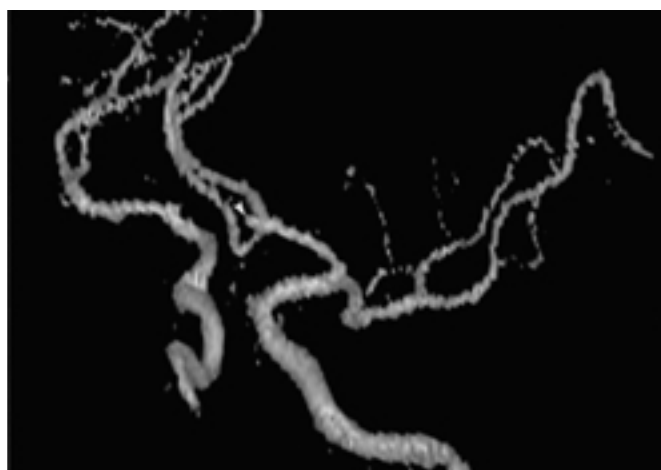
(flow displacement artifact) (Fig. 2), 2

(infundibulum),       9

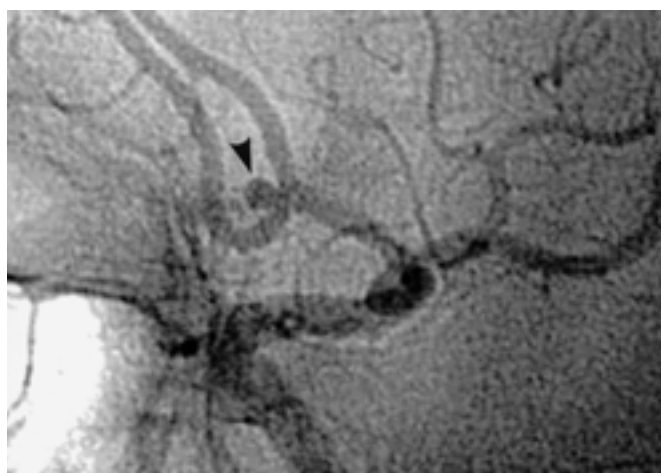
가



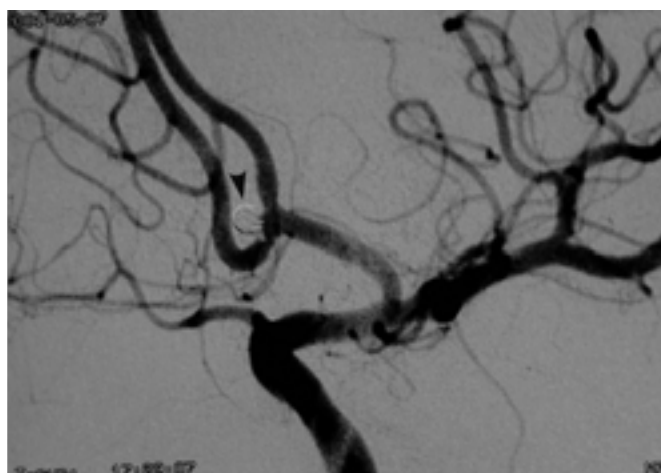
A



B



C

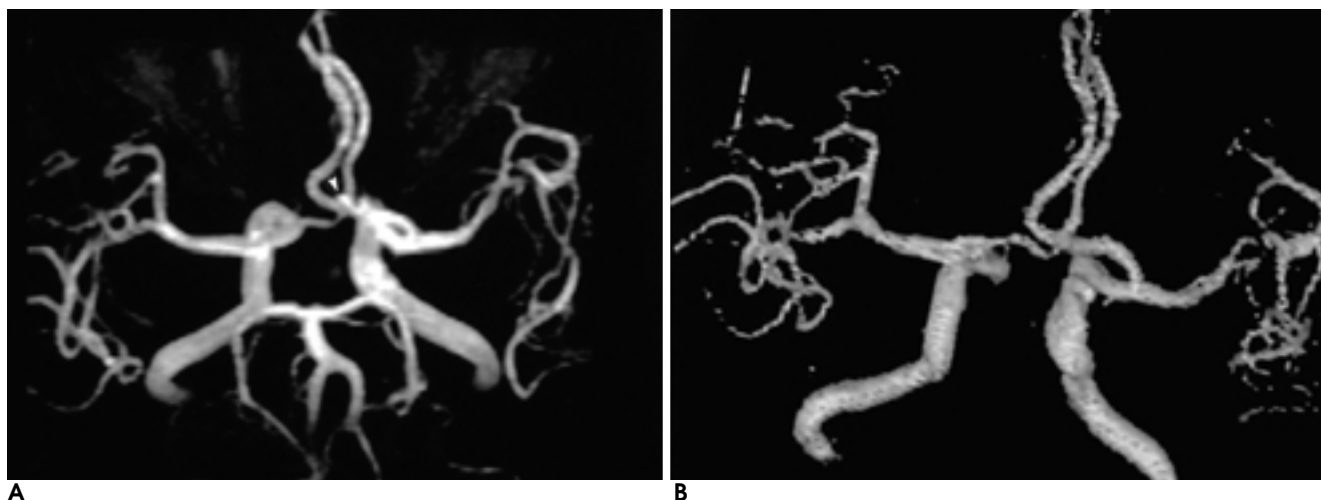


D

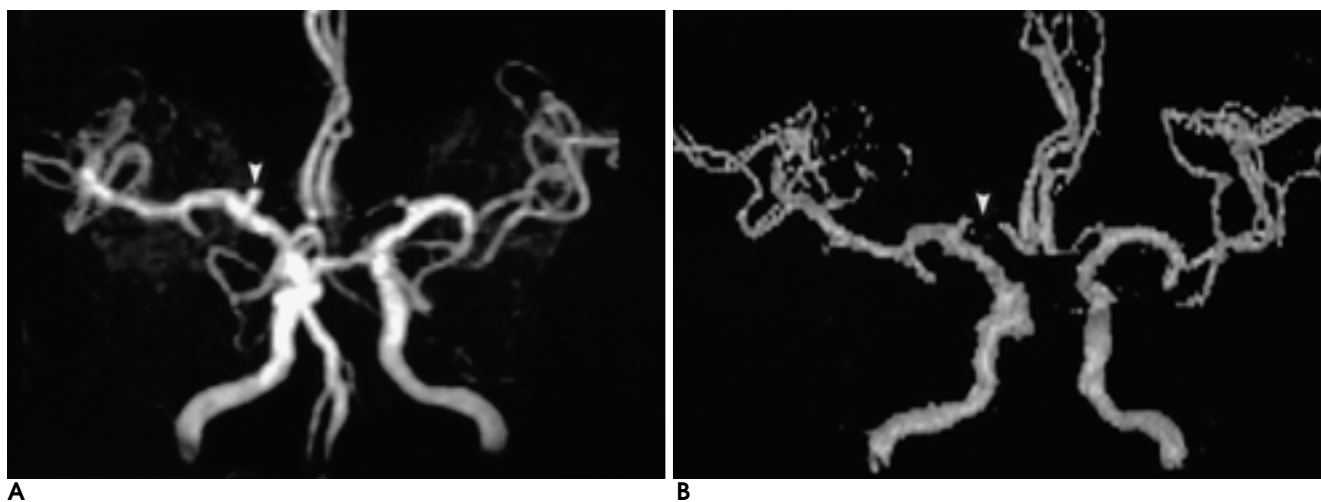
**Fig. 1.** Left side A-com aneurysm (arrowheads). Aneurysm is suspected at left side A-com area on routine MIP image (A), and it is easily verified on volume rendering image (B). The aneurysm was confirmed on angiography (C) and embolized by GDC (D).

(Fig. 3). 19 2

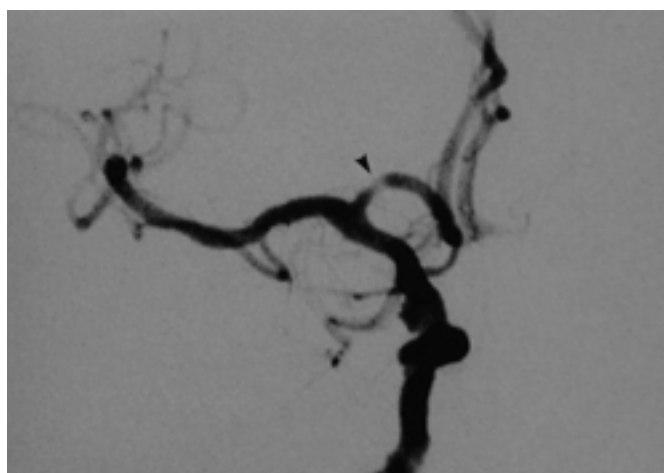
Table 1



**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.



**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

PC

(11).

가 21 8 가

가

Korogi (5) MRA 가 5 mm

가 Maeder (12)

가 3 mm 가

, MIP

. Tsushiya (13)

CTA DSA .

가

가 (2). MIP gold standard 가 (10, 12). DSA가 (10) DSA Maeder (12) , CTA (10) (Multislice) CTA DSA Sato(1) 가 가 MRI PC 9 , PC 20 10 가 , 20 가 PC 가 PC , PC PC 가 , MRA가 1.0 T MR 1.5 T MR gold standard

- LAN PC MRA MIP MIP 가
1. Satoh T. Delineation of cerebral aneurysms with fly-through imaging of 3D-MRA using perspective volume rendering. *No Shinkei Geka* 2001;29:181-186
  2. Akihiko S. Evaluation of time of flight MR angiography for stenotic arterial lesions: including comparison of maximum intensity projection and volume rendering technique. *Nippon Igaku Hoshasen Gakkai Zasshi* 1994;54:975-987
  3. Shigematsu Y, Korogi Y, Hirai T, Okuda T, Sugahara T, Ling L, Ge Y, Takahashi M. Virtual MR endoscopy in the central nervous system. *J Magn Reson Imaging* 1998;8:289-296
  4. Fellner F, Blank M, Fellner C, Bohm-Jurkovic H, Bautz W, Kalender WA. Virtual cisternography of intracranial vessels: a novel visualization technique using virtual reality. *Magn Reson Imaging* 1998;16:1013-1022
  5. Korogi Y, Takahashi M, Mabuchi N, et al. Intracranial aneurysms: diagnostic accuracy of three-dimensional. fourier transform, time-of-flight MR angiography. *Radiology* 1994;193:181-186
  6. Rubin GD, Beaulieu CF, Argiro V, et al. Perspective volume rendering of CT and MR images: applications for endoscopic imaging. *Radiology* 1996;199:321-330
  7. 1995;32:209-214
  8. 1994;30:7-14
  9. Perl J 2nd, Turski PA, Masaryk TJ. MR Angiography. In Atlas SW. *Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Brain and Spine*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott-Raven, 1996:1547-1610
  10. DSA 가 CTA 2001;44:665-670
  11. PC 3D TOF 1997;36:553-560
  12. Philippe P. Maeder, Reto A. Meuli and Nicolas De Tribolet. Three-dimensional volume rendering for magnetic resonance angiography in the screening and preoperative workup of intracranial aneurysms. *J Neurosurg* 1996;85:1050-1055
  13. K. Tsuchiya, S. Katase, A.Yochino, J. Hachiya, K. Yodo. Preliminary evaluation of volume-rendered three-dimensional display of time-of-flight MR angiography in the diagnosis of intracranial aneurysms. *Neuroradiology* 2001;43:633-636
  14. Carriero A, Magarelli N, Tamburri L, et al. Artifacts in magnetic resonance angiography. *Radilo Med (Torino)* 1994;88:765-770
  15. Johnson BA, Helserman JE, Drayer BP, Keller PJ. Intracranial MR angiography: its role in the integrated approach to brain infarction. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1994;15:901-908
  16. Wilcock DJ, Jaspan T, Worthington BS. Problems and pitfalls of 3-D TOF magnetic resonance angiography of the intracranial circulation. *Clin Radiol* 1995;50:526-532
  17. Huston J 3rd, Rufenacht DA, Ehman RL, Wiebers DO. Intracranial aneurysms and vascular malformation: comparison of time-of-flight and phase-contrast MR angiography. *Radiology* 1991;181:721-730
  18. 1996;34:3345-350
  19. 1994;31:799-806
  20. Phantom 1995;33:189-195
  21. Anderson CM, Saloner D, Tsuruda JS, Shapeero L, Lee RE. Artifacts in maximum-intensity-projection display of MR angiograms. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1990;154:623-629
  22. Pavone P, Luccichenti G, Cademartirei F. *From maximum intensity projection to volume rendering*. *Semin Ultrasound CT MR* 2001 Oct; 22:413-419
  23. Kirchgeorg MA, Prokop M. Increasing spiral CT benefits with post processing applications. *Eur J Radiol* 1998;28:39-54

## Usefulness of PC Based 3D Volume Rendering Technique in the Evaluation of Suspected Aneurysm on Brain MRA<sup>1</sup>

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.

<sup>1</sup>Department 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