

가 (perfusion weighted
 imaging: PWI)
 PWI 23
 9 (6 , 3), 6 ,
 5 (4 , 1), 2 , 1
 (echo planar imaging: EPI)
 1 4 , 60 (240)
 PWI
 (ROI)
 (relative cerebral blood volume: rCBV)
 (n=6) 0.40 - 5.64 (mean ±
 SD = 2.91 ± 0.95), (n=3) 0.77 - 1.66 (mean ± SD = 1.15 ± 0.28), (n=6)
 0.77 - 6.50 (mean ± SD = 2.65 ± 1.78), (n=4) 2.06 - 4.90 (mean
 ± SD = 3.59 ± 0.84), (n=1) 0.46 - 1.18 (mean ± SD = 0.72 ± 0.25),
 (n=2) 1.45 - 3.85 (mean ± SD = 2.56 ± 0.92), (n=1)
 (mural nodule) 6.16 - 8.35 (mean ± SD = 7.02 ± 1.12)

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(Magnetic resonance imaging: MRI)

(positron emission tomogra-
 phy: PET) (single-photon emission
 computed tomography: SPECT)

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1999

2000 3 28

2000 7 7

가

(1-3).

(perfusion weighted imaging: PWI)
(functional MRI)

PWI

(4-9).

(Echo planar imaging: EPI)

PWI

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1998 3 1999 8

가 6 7 5 4 1 4 1 가 1 가 (17) , 1

23 (50) 가 17 9 , 6 , 1 3 , 1 1 5 23 20

1.5 tesla MR (Signa Horizon Echospeed, GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.)

bird cage (head coil)

T1 - (TR/TE = 500ms/8ms) T2 - (TR/TE = 3500ms/100ms)

5mm , 256 x 192 matrix, 22cm field-of-view(FOV) , gadopentetate dimeglumine (Magnevist; Schering, Berlin, Germany; Gd-DTPA)

T1 -

TR/TE/flip angle = 2000 ms/ 60 ms/90°, 5 mm , 128 x 128 matrix, 24 cm FOV

Gd-DTPA 0.2 mmol/kg 가 (power-injector) (2cc/sec)

가 4 60 , 240 120

Advantage Windows Workstation(AW 2.0; GE Medical systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

FuncTool (GE Medical systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

(Region of interest: ROI)

가

rCBV . ROI 3

가 1

(rel - ative cerebral blood volume: rCBV) 2

(relative cerebral blood volume map: rCBV map) [1] [3]

rCBV map [1]

t (St) (So) (TE) T2*

(relaxivity, R2*) ([2]), pixel

St = So e^{-TE/T2*} [1]

1/T2* = R2* = -ln(St/So)/TE [2]

rCBV = R2*dt [3]

23

rCBV (Table 1), 7가 ± (Table 2)

Fig. 1 box plot

(n = 6) 0.40 - 5.64 (mean ± SD = 2.91 ± 0.95), (n = 3) 0.77 - 1.66 (mean ± SD = 1.15 ± 0.28) (n = 6) 0.77 - 6.50 (mean ± SD = 2.65 ± 1.78), (n=4) 2.06 - 4.90 (mean ± SD = 3.59 ± 0.84), (n = 1) 0.46 - 1.18 (mean ± SD = 0.72 ± 0.25), (n = 2) 1.45 - 3.85 (mean ± SD = 2.56 ± 0.92), (n = 1) 6.16 - 8.35 (mean ± SD = 7.02 ± 1.12)

153%

T2* 가

(Fig. 2, 3).

4).

(Fig. 5).

Table 1. Summary of 23 Patients with Brain Tumors

Patient No.	Diagnosis	Range of rCBV	Ratio of GM/WM**
1	LG* astrocytoma	0.87 - 1.66	2.51
2	LG* astrocytoma	0.86 - 1.24	2.70
3	LG* astrocytoma	0.77 - 1.60	2.59
4	anaplastic astrocytoma	1.18 - 2.59	2.40
5	malignant oligodendroglioma	2.21 - 4.34	2.73
6	glioblastoma	0.40 - 4.85	2.20
7	glioblastoma	1.20 - 5.64	1.70
8	glioblastoma	0.60 - 3.00	2.30
9	glioblastoma	1.40 - 2.90	1.60
10	meningioma	2.90 - 4.60	2.50
11	meningioma	2.06 - 4.10	2.30
12	meningioma	1.80 - 4.30	2.30
13	meningioma	2.60 - 4.50	2.90
14	atypical meningioma	0.46 - 1.18	1.70
15	neurilemmoma	0.70 - 1.57	2.47
16	neurilemmoma	0.43 - 3.85	2.05
17	hemangioblastoma	0.70 - 8.35	2.40
18	metastasis	0.40 - 2.50	2.30
19	metastasis	0.25 - 3.30	2.36
20	metastasis	0.19 - 2.12	2.70
21	metastasis	1.47 - 3.54	2.50
22	metastasis	0.56 - 1.53	2.10
23	metastasis	0.40 - 6.50	2.20

* LG = low grade

** GM/WM = rCBV of Gray Matter/White Matter

Table 2. Ranges and Means of Relative Cerebral Blood Volumes in Various Tumor Groups

Tumor	Range of rCBV	Mean ± SD*
High grade glioma (n = 6)	0.40 - 5.64	2.91 ± 0.95
Low grade astrocytoma(n = 3)	0.77 - 1.66	1.15 ± 0.28
Metastasis (n = 6)	0.77 - 6.50	2.65 ± 1.78
Meningioma (n = 4)	2.06 - 4.90	3.59 ± 0.84
Atypical meningioma (n = 1)	0.46 - 1.18	0.72 ± 0.25
Neurilemmoma (n = 2)	1.45 - 3.85	2.56 ± 0.92
Hemangioblastoma (n = 1)	6.16 - 8.35	7.02 ± 1.12

* SD = standard deviation

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(Fig. 7 - 12).
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homogeneity) T2*
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T2* (mag -

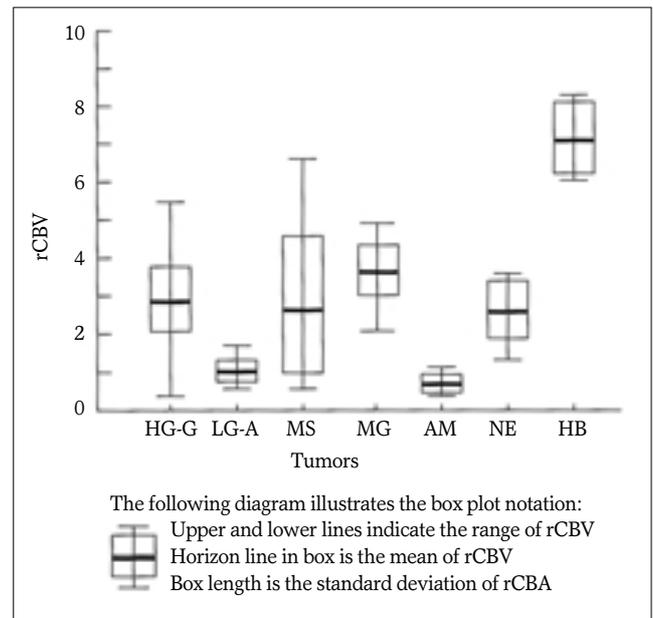
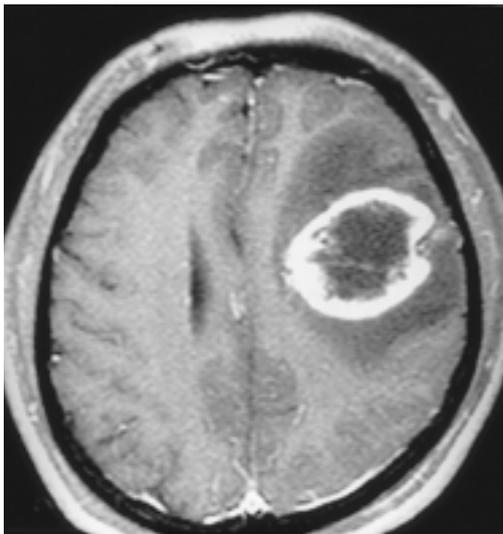
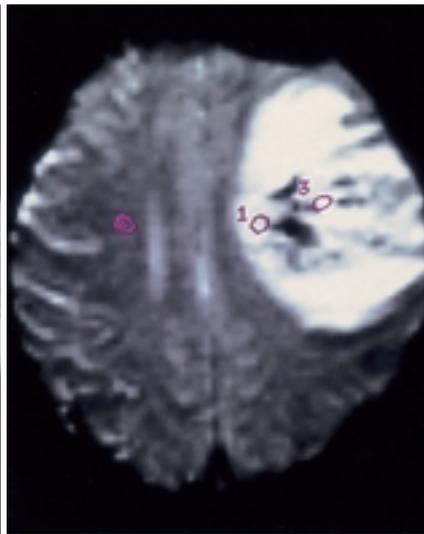


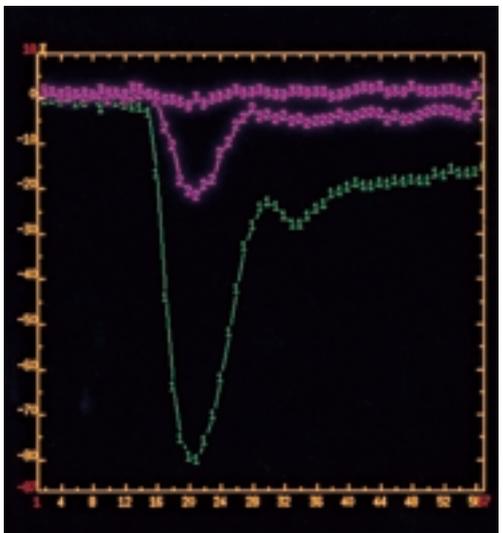
Fig. 1. Box plot demonstrating the ranges and means of relative cerebral blood volumes(rCBV) corresponding to the various tumors: HG-G, high-grade glioma; LG-A, low-grade astrocytoma; MS, metastasis; MG, benign meningioma; AM, atypical meningioma; NE, neurilemmoma; and HB, hemangioblastoma.



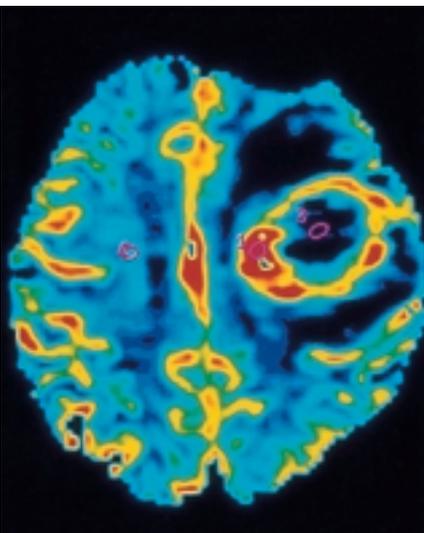
A



B



C



D

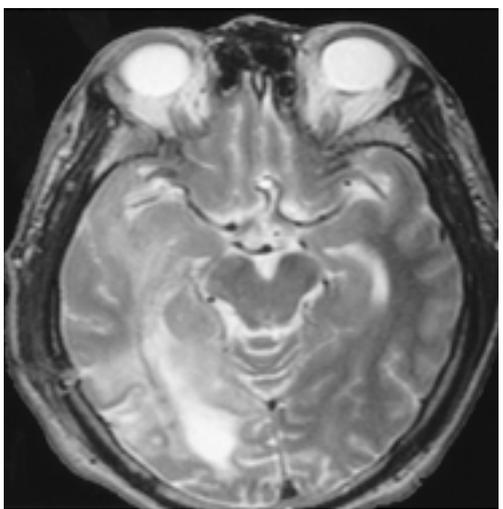
Fig. 2. Forty-seven year-old man with glioblastoma.

A. Gd-enhanced axial T1-weighted image shows ring-like enhancing mass in left frontoparietal lobe.

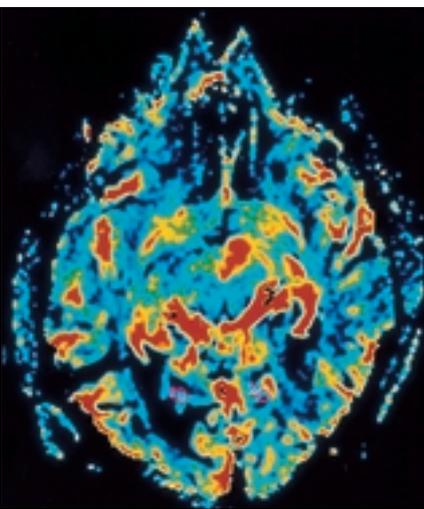
B. Perfusion MR image shows heterogeneous high signal intensity mass in left frontoparietal lobe, where three ROIs were defined on a solid portion of the tumor(number 1), and its contralateral normal white matter(number 2), and a necrotic portion of the tumor(number 3), respectively.

C. The time-signal intensity curves after intravenous bolus injection of Gd-DTPA shows markedly decrease in signal intensity during first-pass cerebral circulation of Gd-DTPA on the solid portion of the tumor(number 1), less decrease on the normal white matter(number 2), and least decrease on the necrotic portion of the tumor(number 3).

D. The solid portion of tumor shows relatively high cerebral blood volumes on the rCBV map as compare to those of others.



A



B

Fig. 3. Fifty-seven year-old man with low grade astrocytoma.

A. Axial T2 weighted image shows ill-defined high signal intensity mass in right temporooccipital lobe.

B. The rCBV map of low grade astrocytoma shows no significant increased cerebral blood volume of the lesion.

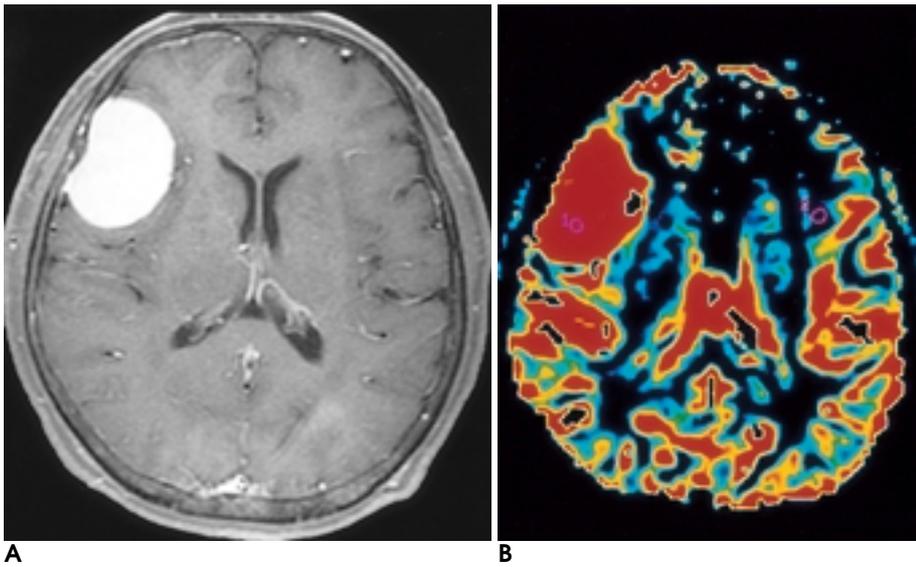


Fig. 4. Sixty-six year-old woman with meningioma.

A. Gd-enhanced axial T1 weighted image shows homogeneously enhanced mass in right frontal lobe.

B. High cerebral blood volume of the tumor(number 1) is shown on the rCBV map.

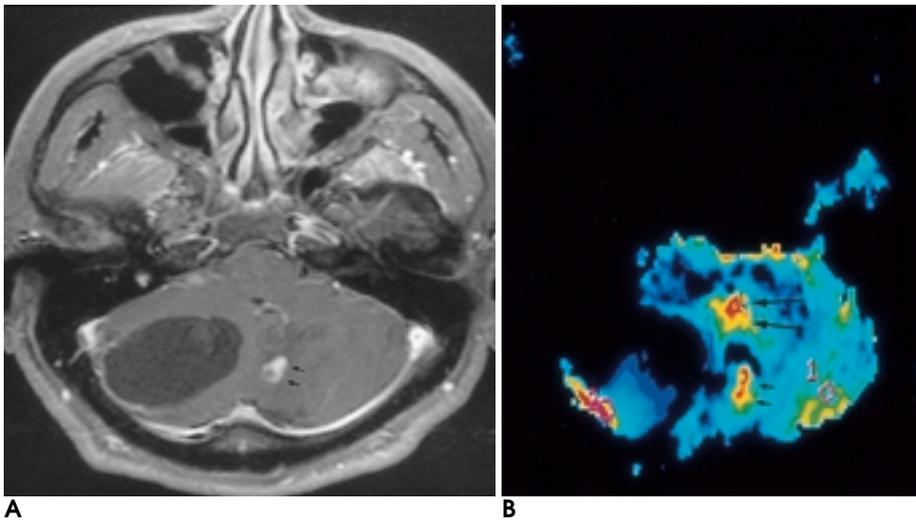


Fig. 5. Forty-nine year-old man with multiple hemangioblastomas. He had multiple hemangioblastomas in the right cerebellum, mid portion of cerebellum, and right temporal lobe.

A. Gd-enhanced axial T1 weighted image shows one low attenuated nonenhancing cystic mass in right cerebellum. Note the posterolateral wall of cystic mass is strongly enhanced. The enhancing mural nodule is not seen on this figure. The enhancing mass(short arrows) in mid-cerebellum was confirmed another hemangioblastoma.

B. High cerebral blood volume of the mural nodule of hemangioblastoma (number 2) shown on the rCBV map.

The high cerebral blood volume of

pontine area(long arrows) is artifact. Another high cerebral blood volume of region just behind the 4th ventricle(short arrows) is another hemangioblastoma in mid-portion of cerebellum.

netic susceptibility)

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(9 - 12).

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(13 - 15).

T1

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(13 - 15).

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rCBV

T2*

EPI

map

(16 - 18).
 (16 - 20).
 0.77 - 1.66 (mean ± SD = 1.15 ± 0.28)
 0.40 - 5.64 (mean ± SD = 2.91 ± 0.95)

가 가

(meningeal artery)
 (pial branch of cerebral artery)

1

가

(mural nodule) 가
 mean ± SD = 7.02 ± 1.12
 (16)

(6.16 - 8.35, Maeda
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2 가

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The Usefulness of Perfusion MR Imaging in Patients with Brain Tumors

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Yun Hyeon Kim, M.D., Young Yeon Jeong, M.D., Tae-Woong Chung, M.D.,
Jae Kye Kim, M.D., Jin Gyoon Park, M.D., Heoung Keun Kang, M.D.

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Purpose: To determine the usefulness of perfusion weighted MR imaging in the assessment of relative cerebral blood volume(rCBV) in brain tumors.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-three patients with primary or metastatic brain tumors [nine gliomas (6 high grade and 3 low), six metastatic tumors, five meningiomas (4 benign and 1 atypical), two neurilemmomas and one hemangioblastoma] underwent perfusion-weighted and conventional MR imaging. A total of 240 perfusion MR images were obtained from four axial slices after rapid injection of contrast media using a gradient echo planar imaging pulse sequence, and this was followed by postprocessing of these images to give CBV maps. In order to calculate the rCBV of tumor to normal white matter, ROIs were defined on the CBV map of a tumor and its contralateral normal white matter.

Results: The rCBV ratio of tumors to contralateral normal side was as follows: high-grade glioma, 0.40 - 5.64 (mean \pm SD = 2.91 ± 0.95); low grade astrocytoma, 0.77 - 1.66 (mean \pm SD = 1.15 ± 0.28); benign meningioma, 2.06 - 4.90 (mean \pm SD = 3.59 ± 0.84); atypical meningioma, 0.46 - 1.18 (mean \pm SD = 0.72 ± 0.25); neurilemmoma, 1.45 - 3.85 (mean \pm SD = 2.56 ± 0.92); and hemangioblastoma, 6.16 - 8.35 (mean \pm SD = 7.02 ± 1.12). High grade gliomas were more hypervascular than low grade astrocytomas, and showed a variable range of relative cerebral blood volume. In metastatic cancer, CBV maps showed a relatively high and variable blood volume. Benign meningiomas exhibited high relative cerebral blood volume, while in the atypical meningioma with cystic degeneration, this volume was low. In neurilemmomas, a variable range of relative cerebral blood volume, was noted, while in the mural nodule of the hemangioblastoma, this volume was the highest.

Conclusion: Perfusion-weighted MRI indicated the rCBV of various brain tumor lesions, and this suggests that the modality can provide a very useful means of assessing brain tumor vascularity.

Index words : Magnetic Resonance(MR), perfusion study
Brain neoplasms
Brain neoplasms, MR
Brain neoplasms, diagnosis

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