

**유·소아의 항문 괄약근 평가를 위해  
고안된 MR 항문내 수신기코일**

- 표면형 수신기코일과 안장형 수신기코일의  
유용성의 비교 평가 -

**연세대학교 대학원**

**의과학 사업단**

**김 민 정**

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**지도교수 서진석·김명준**

**이 논문을 석사 학위논문으로 제출함**

**2000년 12월 일**

**연세대학교 대학원**

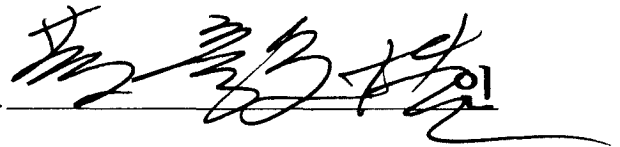
**의과학 사업단**

**김민정**

# 김민정의 석사 학위논문을 인준함

심사위원 \_\_\_\_\_ 인

심사위원 \_\_\_\_\_ 인

심사위원  인

연세대학교 대학원

2000년 12월 일

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•	.....	5
1.	.....	5
2.	.....	6
3.	.....	6
4.	가 .....	7
가.	.....	7
.	.....	8
•	.....	9
1.	.....	9
가.	.....	9
.	.....	12
.	.....	14
2.	.....	15
가.	.....	15
.	.....	16
•	.....	21
•	.....	27
	.....	29
	.....	31

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가

**MR**

가 -

(inside-out probe)

MR

가

(SNR: Signal to Noise ratio)

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가

MR

가 -

<

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•

(Anorectal anomaly)

5000 1

50 % 가

25 %

1.

(Levator ani-external sphincter muscle complex)

2.

(Leavator ani muscle)

3.

(neoanus)





가

''.

가

가

가

,

.

가

, (Phantom)

.

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1.

7 mm, 6 cm 가 , 10 mm<sup>2</sup> 가 , (matching), (decoupling)

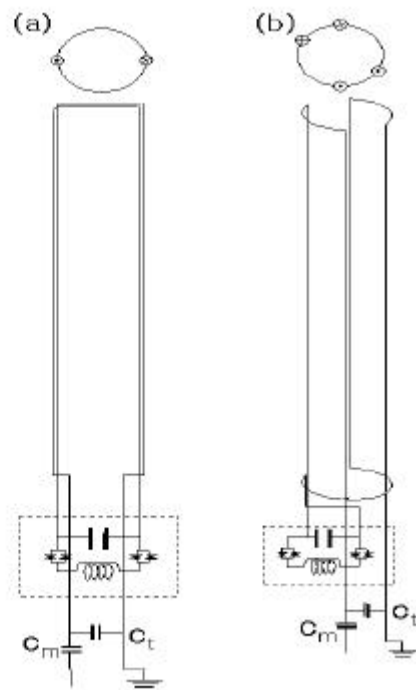


Figure 1. Schema of inside-out two turn surface coil (a) and saddle coil (b)

Fig. 1 (saddle) (surface type two turn)

1 mm  
LLDDE(linear low density polyethylene)

Fig. 1  
(decoupling)  
(cross diode)

Fig. 1 Ct, Cm (tuning capacitor),  
(matching capacitor) 1.5 T  
H1 63.87 MHz (Ct)  
50 (Cm)  
(Network analyzer)

2.

3.5 Kg, 3.8 Kg 2  
3 mm

3.

1.5 T MR (Horizon 1.5 T, GE Medical  
System, Wisconsin, USA)

T1 (TR/TE; 500/9-14 msec, FOV; 12 x 12 cm, Slice thickness; 4 mm, Matrix size; 256 x 256, Band width; 16 kHz, 1 NEX) , T1

(TR/TE; 500/14, FOV; 4 x4, Slice thickness/gap; 2/3, Matrix size; 256 x 192, Band width; 16 kHz, 2 NEX), T2

(TR/TE 2500/80, FOV 4 x 4, Slice thickness/gap; 2/3 , Matrix size; 256 x 192, Band width; 16 kHz, 3 NEX), T1

(TR/TE; 500/14, FOV; 8 x 8, Slice thickness/gap; 2/1, Matrix size; 256 x 192, Band width; 16, 2 NEX), T2

(TR/TE; 2500/80, FOV; 8 x 8, Thickness/gap; 2/1, Matrix size; 256 x 192, BW; 16, 2 NEX ) 50- 55 .

2 , 30 .

1cc/kg/30min.

(motion artifact)

4. 가

가.

(magnetic homogeneity) ,

(SNR)

.

3 mm

.

. ,

,

.

가 ,

가 .

•

1.

가.

Fig. 2 (a)

(contour plot)

가

, (b) FOV 12 cm

(profile)

, 가

,

. Fig. 2 (c) (d)

(contour plot)

.

Fig. 2

가

가

가

,

가

가

.

,

(azimuthal symmetry)

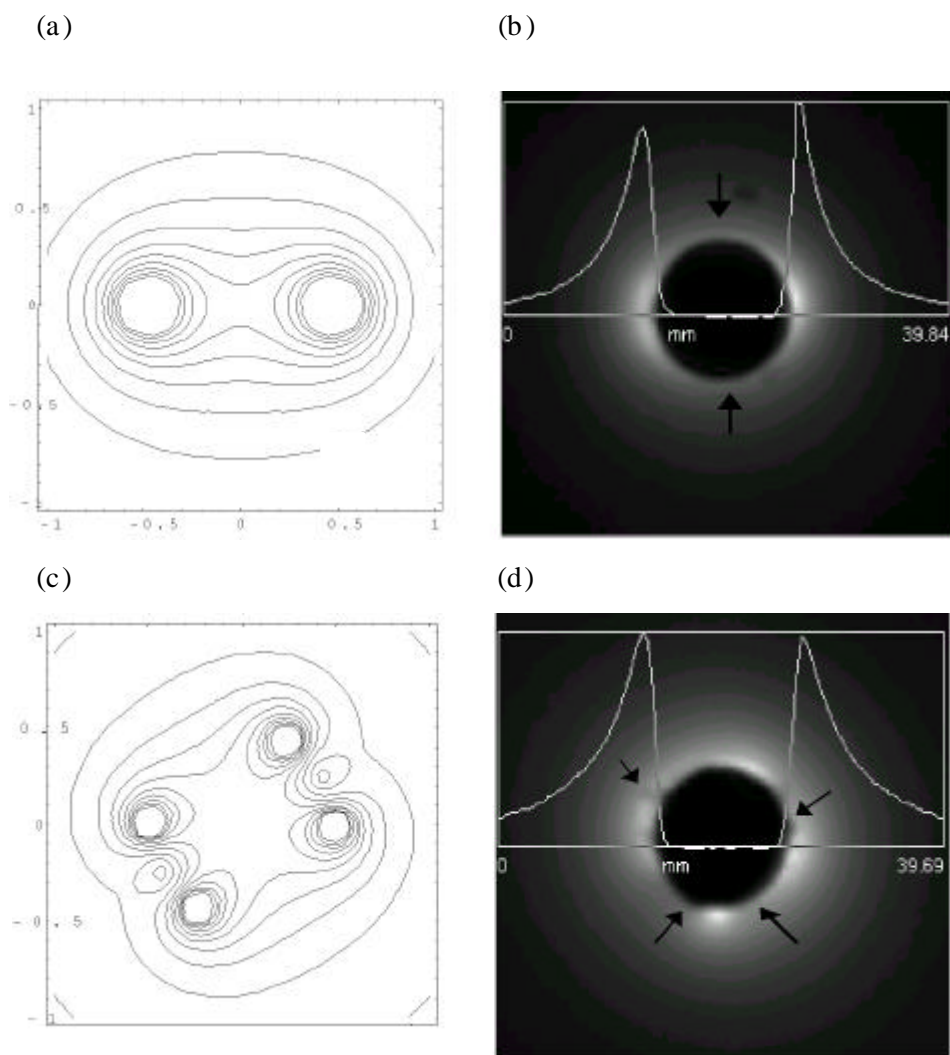


Figure 2. Contour plot of magnetic field of surface coil (a) and saddle coil (c) and signal intensity profile on axial T1 weighted image of phantom using inside-out surface coil (b) and inside-out saddle coil (d). Solid lines of (a) and (c) represent the lines interlinking the points of the equivalent magnetic strength. Contour plots of two types of coils suggest that surface two turn coil show azimuthal symmetry in magnetic strength than saddle coil. Solid arrows of (b) and (d) represent artifacts probably from intrinsic magnetic field inhomogeneity.



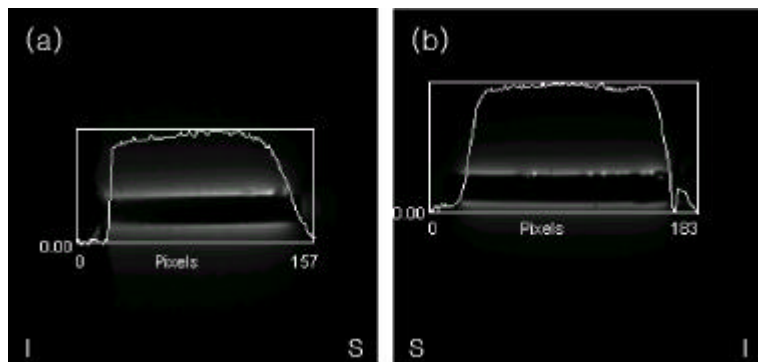


Figure 3. Signal intensity profile on coronal T1 weighted image of phantom using inside-out surface two turn coil (a) and inside-out saddle coil (b). Note both the two types of coils show relatively uniform signal intensity suggestive of homogeneous magnetic field.

S: superior, I: inferior

Fig. 3 S, I (Superior),  
(Inferior) . tuning capacitor, matching capacitor

가

B1 가

. Superior

가

(Fig. 3 (b)

가

.)

Table 1 Fig. 4

(SNR)

1.2 cm

Fig. 4

5 mm

가

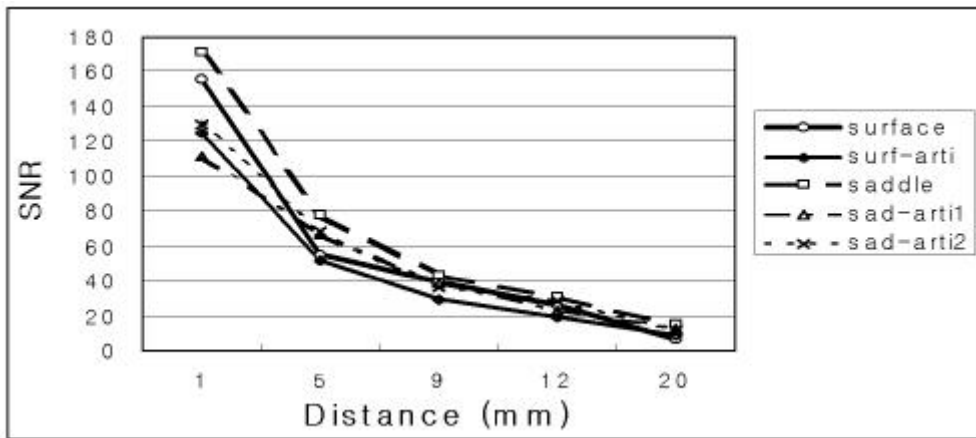


Figure 4. Change of SNR(Signal to Noise ratio) according to distance from coil surface on axial T1 weighted image of phantom using saddle inside-out coil (square) and surface inside-out coil (circle). Diamond marks represent the change of SNR at the area appearing as relatively low signal intensity in the superior and inferior direction on axial image of phantom acquired by surface coil. Triangle marks and X marks represent the change of SNR at the area that artifacts appeared on axial image of phantom acquired by saddle coil.

5 mm

가

가

Table 1. Change of SNR (Signal to Noise ratio) according to distance from coil surface on axial image of phantom acquired by inside-out saddle coil, inside-out surface coil and at the area that artifact appeared on axial image.

Distance (mm)	surface	surf- arti	saddle	sad- arti1	sad- arti2
1	156	125	171	112	130
5	55	52	78	67	68
9	40	29	43	39	36
12	26	19	31	23	28
20	6	9	15	12	12

**surf- arti:** change of SNR according to distance from coil surface in the superior and inferior direction, which shows relatively low signal intensity probably due to magnetic field inhomogeneity

**sad- arti1:** change of SNR at the area that relatively shows low signal intensity

**sad- arti2:** change of SNR at the area in the direction of right angle to sad-arti1 area, which also shows low signal intensity

T1  
 가  
 가  
 ( 3 ), 가 가  
 , 10 mm  
 가 (Fig. 5).  
 (4 x 4 cm)  
 가 가 ,  
 가

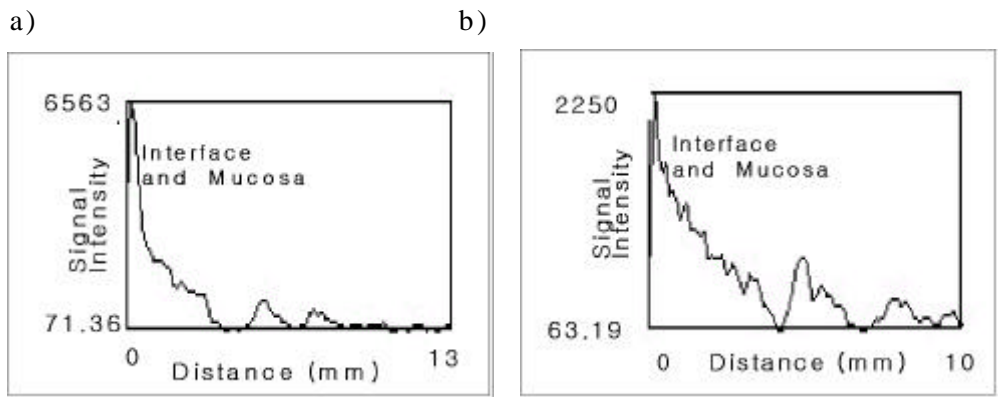


Figure 5. Change of signal intensity(SI) according to distance from coil surface on axial T1 weighted image of anorectum using surface coil (a) and saddle coil (b).

2.

가.

가

pars caudalis    pars cranialis

(anal sac)

. (Fig. 6)

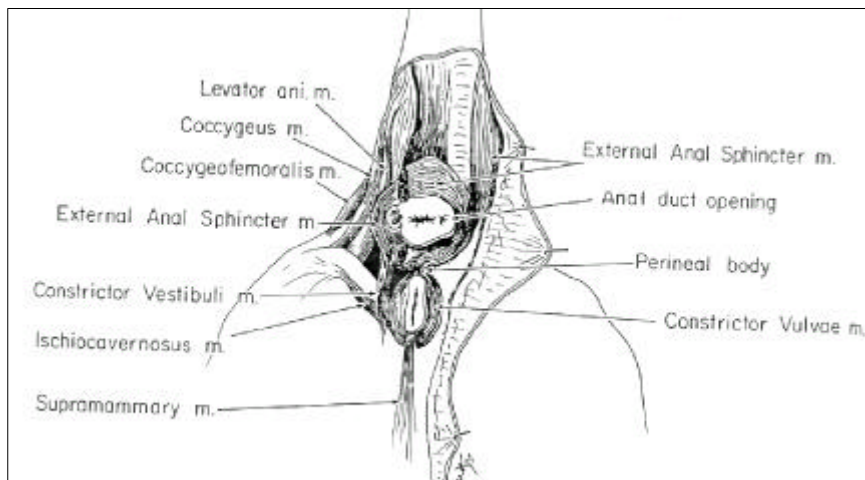


Figure 6. Schema of perineal musculature of female cat.

pars analis    pars

penina    retractor penis(clitoridis in female)

(insertion)

(penis or clitoris)

12 .

Fig. 7

(Schema),

T1 T2

T1 T2

Fig. 8

. Fig. 7

T2

T1

가

, T1 T2

가

가

. T1 T2

가

가

가 T1

(nondependent portion)

, T2

.(Fig. 9)

T1 T2

, T1

(nondependent portion)

, T2

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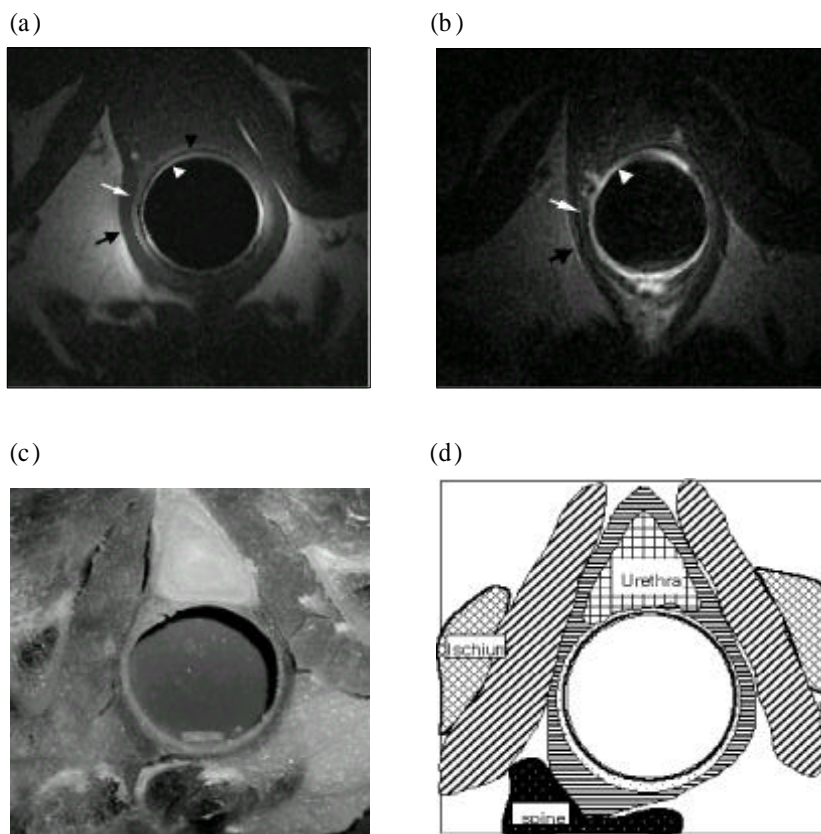


Figure 7. T1 axial (a) and T2 axial (b) images using inside-out two turn surface coil and cross-section of the specimen (c) at the similar level and its schema (d)

IS (internal sphincter) and ES (external sphincter) are well demarcated on T1 and T2 weighted images. IS appears as intermediate signal intensity and ES appears as low signal intensity on T1 weighted image. Note that although signal intensity seems to be slightly low in the superior and inferior direction, image interpretation is little affected.

IS: white arrow in (a) and (b), dotted circle area in (d)

ES: black arrow in (a) and (b), horizontal lined area in (d)

White arrowhead: mucosa, Black arrowhead; muscularis mucosa,



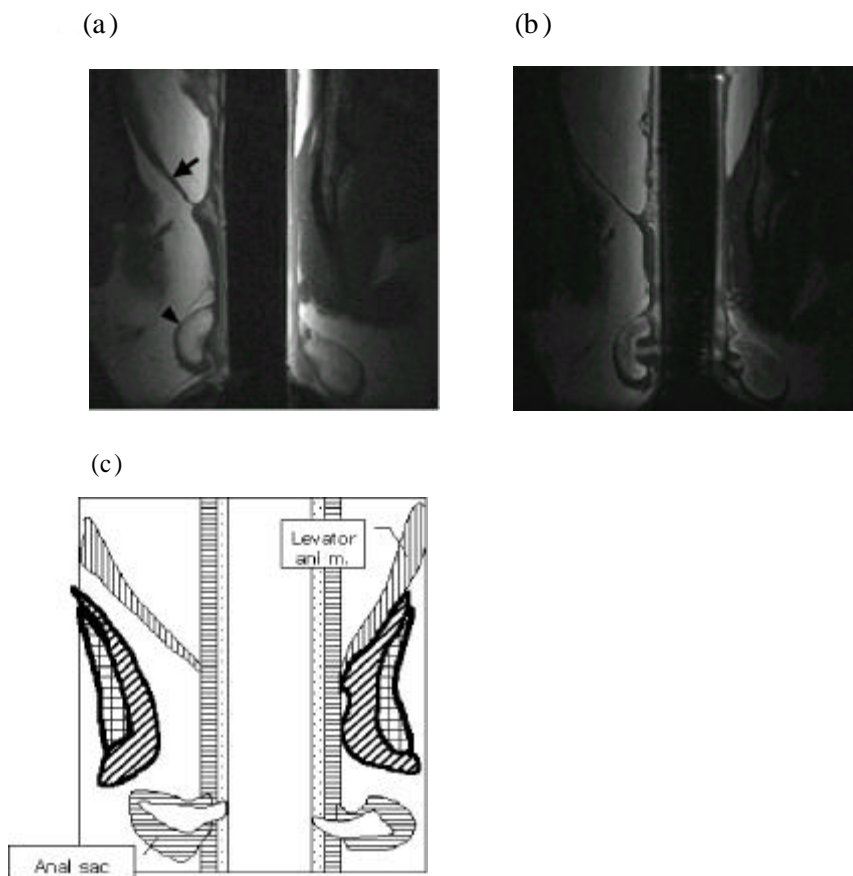


Figure 8. T1 coronal (a) and T2 coronal (b) images using inside-out two turn surface coil and an its schem (c).

Note that IS and ES are partially demarcated on non-dependent side (left side of image) at T1 weighted image, but not demarcated at T2 weighted image. LA (Levator ani muscle ; arrow) and anal sac (arrowhead) are well delineated at both the T1 and T2 weighted images. LA : arrow in (a) and the vertical lined area in (c).

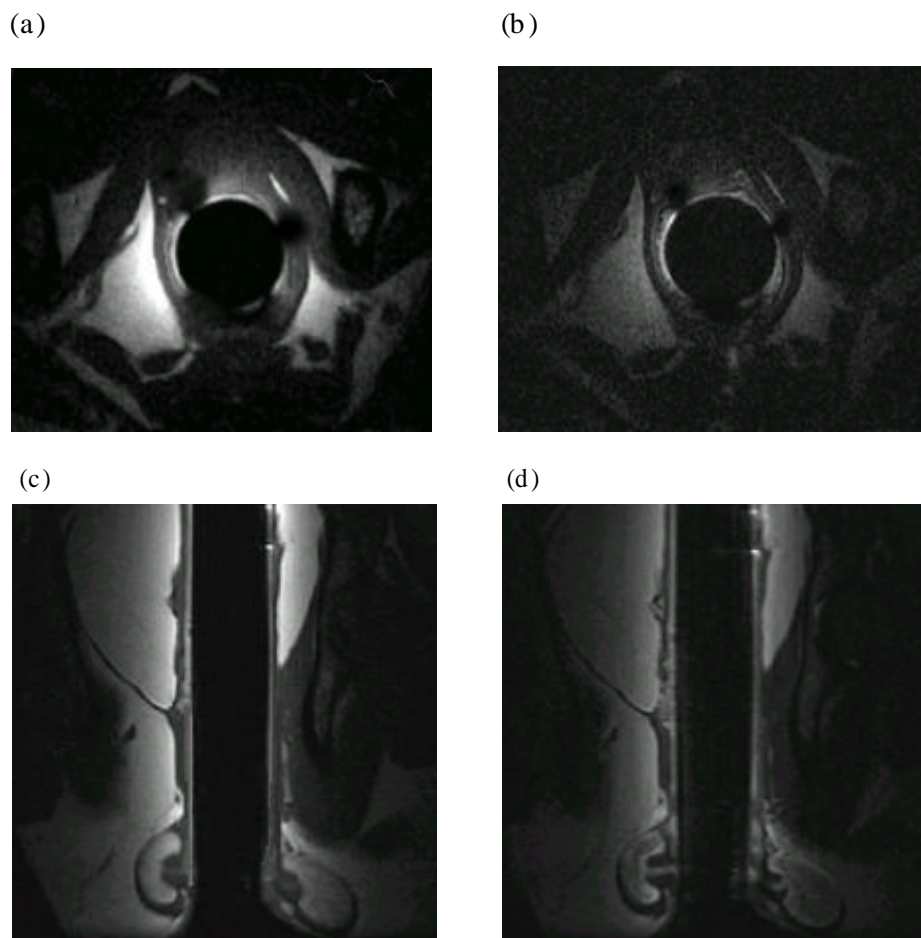


Figure 9. T1 and T2 weighted axial (a & b) and coronal (c & d) images using saddle coil. Note that, at the axial images (a & b), signal void artifacts probably from magnetic strength field inhomogeneity prohibit not only from demarcation between IS and ES but also from whole delineation of anal sphincter muscle.

•

(proprioception)

(reflex)

-

2,3,13,14

가 가

가

25 %가

, 25-30 % 가

, (soiling),  
with episodes of diarrhea)

(incontinence associated

50

% 가

1.

15.

가

(neo-anus)

2,3.

가

deSouza

7.10.,16.

Rociu

가

11.

가

가

가

가

17,

7 mm,

6

cm

2

가 가

, 6 cm

10.

1.2 cm

(Table 1, Fig. 4)



T 1

T 2

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· , T 1 T 2

· 가 ·

· ,

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· 가

T 1 T 2

· 가

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· T 1 T 2

· ,

· ,

· ,

· T 1 (non-dependent

portion) 가 T 2 가 ·

· 가 ·

· ,

· 7 mm

· 가

(stretch) 가 (dependent portion)

, T1  
 , T2  
 7.8.9 . , T1  
 , T2  
 - . T1 T2  
 T1 T2  
 ,  
 T2 7.10 .  
 ,  
 ,  
 (stretching) .  
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가 ,

가



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MR

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1. Pena A. Treatment of anorectal malformations. In colorectal physiology: fecal Incontinence. Boca Raton, FL, CRC Press; 1994. p 213-318.
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Abstract

Endoanal coil designed to evaluate anal sphincter  
in young children

- Comparison of surface coil with saddle coil in usefulness  
in phantom and cat -

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**(Directed by Professor Jin-Suck Suh)**

We designed inside-out type endoanal surface and saddle coil to evaluate the anal sphincter of young children with difficulty in control of defecation after correction of anorectal malformation and compared the two coils for the usefulness of imaging phantom and cat anorectum.

We acquired T1 weighted and T2 weighted axial and coronal images of the phantom and cats. We compared the two coils in changes of signal intensity and of SNR according to distance from coil surface. We compared the two coils in delineating capability of internal and external anal sphincter of cat anorectum which was important in control of defecation.

It was disclosed that saddle coil was a little superior to surface coil in SNR of the phantom study, whereas surface coil was superior to saddle coil in signal intensity comparison in the region of interest of the cat

specimen study. Moreover, artifacts of low signal intensity appeared in azimuthal direction on axial images acquired using saddle coil and prohibited from whole delineation of anal sphincter, so that surface coil was superior to saddle coil in image quality.

In this study, we concluded that surface coil might be superior to saddle coil in MR examination to evaluate the anal sphincter of young children.

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**Key Words** : magnetic resonance(MR), experimental ; magnetic coil; anal sphincter; anorectal malformation