



:  
 : 28 가 23  
 가 5 57 Multislice flow mode  
 가 HU 가 HU, %  
 : 19 , 9 14  
 5  
 ( $p < 0.001$ ) 2 ( $p < 0.05$ ) 가  
 ( $p < 0.05$ ) (n=14) ( $p < 0.001$ )  
 2 ( $p < 0.05$ )

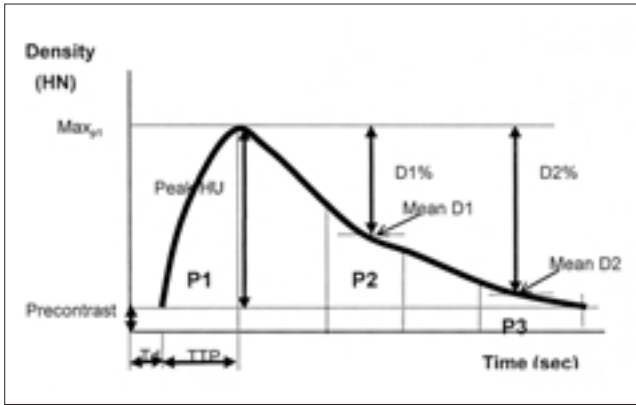
(tumor angiogenesis),

(1-8). 2 cm  
 28 가 23  
 가 5 , 28 85 57  
 가 (1-7). 2-4.2 cm ( 3.1 cm) 16  
 (electron beam tomography, EBT) , 12  
 EBT  
 (3), EBT (Imatron C-100 Imatron Inc., South San Francisco, CA., U.S.A.) multislice flow mode  
 가 EBT 150 kVp, 650 mA  
 . EBT 8 mm  
 2-8  
 50 msec  
 (antecubital vein) 3 cc  
 Iopamiro 370 (Bracco, Milano, Italy) 50 cc  
 5 10

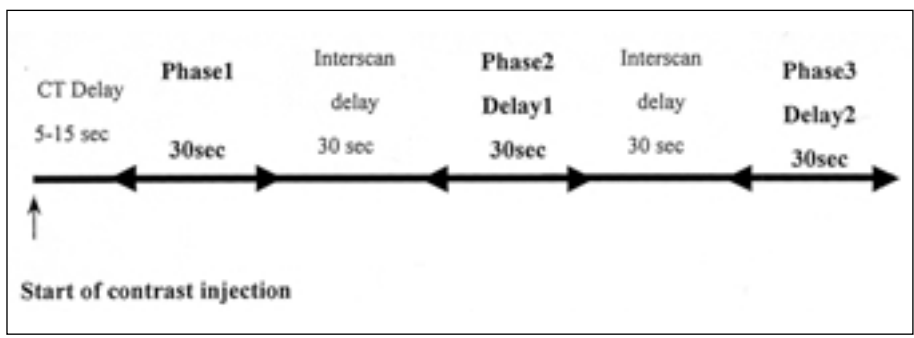
<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>  
 2001 4 16 2001 9 11

가 , 15 HU, 1  
 (time - density curve, Peak HU, TTP mean D1 HU, mean  
 D2 HU D1%, D2% Mann - Whitney U - test  
 TDC) hounsfield unit (HU) 30  
 1  
 30 1 30 가  
 30 2 1 (delay phase 1,  
 D1) 3 10  
 30 가 30 3 (n=28) (n=1),  
 2 (delay phase 2, D2) 6 (n=1)  
 5 30 . 28 19  
 (Fig. 1). 9  
 EBT (Ultraaccess; Imatron . 19 14  
 Inc., SF, CA, U.S.A.) 5 (Table 1).  
 1 , 2 , 3 HU (n=19) (n=9)  
 - 가 가 (p<0.001)  
 mean D1 (p<0.05) , TTP

1  
 가 HU (Peak HU=maximal HU -  
 precontrast HU) 가  
 (time to peak, TTP) TTP  
 가 TTP TTP  
 가  
 1 TDC  
 gamma variate fitting  
 (maximal slope)  
 (4, 5).  
 Perfusion of nodule (ml/min/g)=(maximal slope of TDC/  
 Peak HU<sub>A0</sub>) × 60  
 Peak HU<sub>A0</sub>: peak HU of aorta (maximal HU of aorta -  
 precontrast HU of aorta)  
 2 (D1)  
 3 (D2) (D1)  
 (mean D1 HU) D2 (mean D2 HU)  
 1 % (D1%, D2%) (Fig. 2).



**Fig. 2.** Data analysis  
 Max<sub>p1</sub> = maximal HU at phase 1  
 Peak HU = Max<sub>p1</sub>-precontrast HU  
 Mean D1 HU = mean HU of delay 1 phase-precontrast HU  
 Mean D2 HU = mean HU of delay 2 phase-precontrast HU  
 D1(%) = {(Max<sub>p1</sub>-Mean D1)/ Max<sub>p1</sub>} × 100  
 D2(%) = {(Max<sub>p1</sub>-Mean D2)/ Max<sub>p1</sub>} × 100  
 Precontrast: precontrast HU  
 Td: time delay from start of contrast injection to start of scanning  
 TTP: time to peak



**Fig. 1.** Image acquisition protocol.  
 CT Delay ; time delay from start of contrast injection to start of phase 1  
 Phase 1 ; 30 scans during 30 seconds  
 Phase 2 ; 10 scans during 30 seconds  
 Phase 3 ; 5 scans during 30 seconds

**Table 1.** The Diagnosis of Pulmonary Nodules

Diagnosis	No. of Nodules
Malignant	19
Primary lung cancer	14
Squamous cell carcinoma	8
Adenocarcinoma	4
Small cell lung cancer	2
Metastasis	5
Adenocarcinoma	3
Lymphoma	1
Squamous cell carcinoma	1
Benign	9
Tuberculoma	2
Pneumoconiosis	2
Sarcoidosis	2
Inflammatory granuloma	2
Aspergilloma	1

( $p < 0.05$ )  
 D2%  
 HU, peak HU, TTP, D1%  
 ( $p > 0.05$ ) (Table 2).  
 ( $p < 0.001$ )  
 mean D1 ( $p < 0.05$ )  
 TTP  
 ( $p > 0.05$ ) (Table 2).  
 D1% 13.0 ± 22.0%, D2% 10.0 ± 24.0%  
 TDC, 19  
 (wash out), 4 D1%  
 -34, -5, -17, -6%, D2%  
 2, -31, -22%, 1  
 2 D1%  
 0, -

**Table 2.** Perfusion and Flow Pattern according to Diagnosis

Diagnosis	Parameters according to Phase							
	Phase 0		Phase 1		Delay 1		Delay 2	
	Pre (HU)	Perfusion (ml/min/100 g)	Peak HU(HU)	TTP (sec)	Mean D1(HU)	D1%	Mean D2 (HU)	D2%
Benign(n=9)	56.5 ± 40.8	18.0 ± 11.0	26.0 ± 14.3	20.4 ± 20.8	13.4 ± 10.0	23.0 ± 16.0	13.90 ± 11.20	8 ± 15
Malignant(n=19)	45.5 ± 15.7	82.2 ± 51.9 <sup>†</sup>	41.3 ± 18.2	7.1 ± 13.0*	23.6 ± 14.3*	13.0 ± 22.0	19.20 ± 14.30	10 ± 24
Primary(n=14)	41.0 ± 14.3	78.4 ± 51.2 <sup>§</sup>	38.8 ± 18.1	10.3 ± 12.7	25.8 ± 15.3 <sup>‡</sup>	11.0 ± 19.0	20.80 ± 15.20	10 ± 20
Metastasis(n=5)	58.1 ± 13.3	93.0 ± 58.5	44.2 ± 17.0	-2.0 ± 9.5	17.2 ± 9.5	20.0 ± 30.0	14.40 ± 11.50	11 ± 36

Pre: precontrast density of nodule, HU: Hounsfield unit, TTP: time to peak

Mean D1 HU: mean HU of nodule at delay phase 1

$D1\% = \{ (Max_{p1} - Mean D1) / Max_{p1} \} \times 100$

$Max_{p1}$  = maximal HU at phase 1

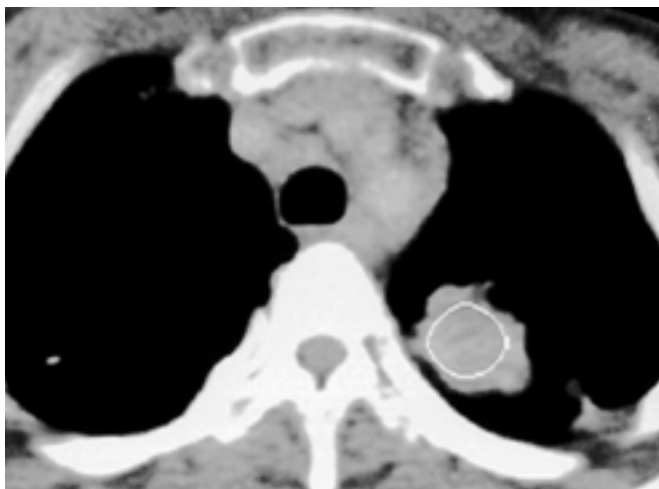
Primary: primary lung cancer, Metastasis: metastatic lung malignancy

\*, † : p-values between untreated malignant nodules and benign nodules,

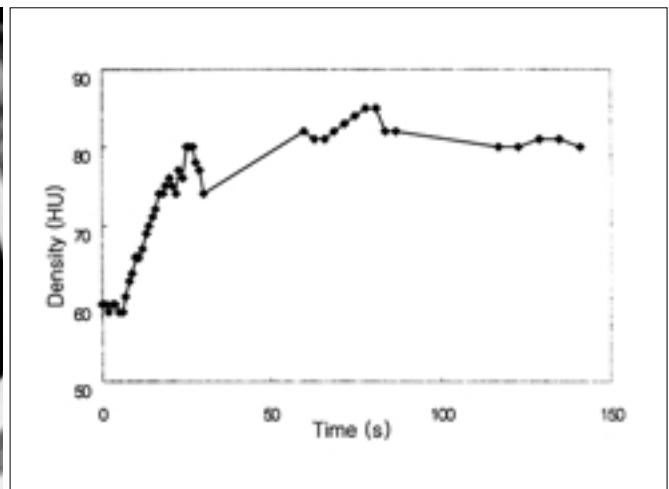
\*:  $p < 0.05$ , †:  $p < 0.001$

<sup>‡</sup>, <sup>§</sup>: p-values between primary lung cancer and benign nodules

<sup>‡</sup>:  $p < 0.05$ , <sup>§</sup>:  $p < 0.001$



**A**

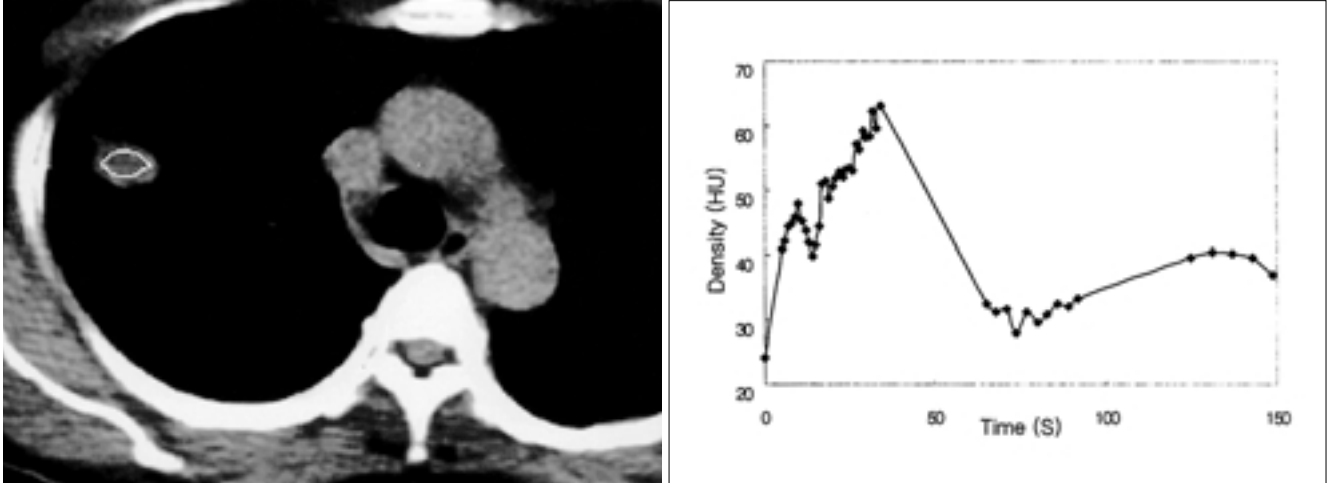


**B**

**Fig. 3.** Primary lung cancer. Primary squamous cell carcinoma of left upper lobe (A) shows rapidly increased enhancement in phase 1, static enhancement in phase 2 and plateau in phase 3 in time-density curve (B).

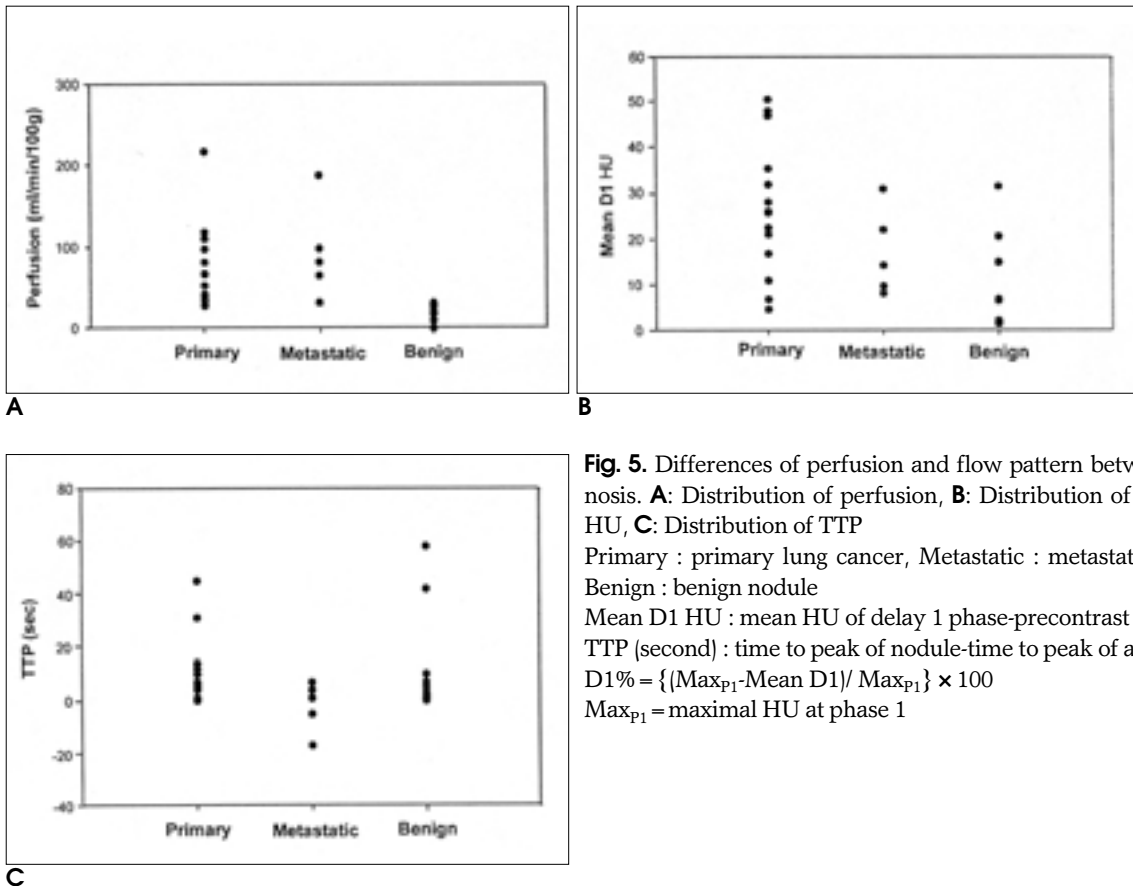
Perfusion = 36.08 ml/min/100 g, mean D1 = 22.7 HU, mean D2 = 20.4 HU, D1% = - 3.1%, D2% = - 0.5%

3% D2%가 0.5, -0.5% , 1 . 2 2  
 (plateau) , (Fig. 3). 가 , 50, 39, 15, 17% D1% 36, 15, 7, -  
 TDC , 5 4% D2% TDC ,  
 (perfusion < 19.00 ml/min/100 g) , D1 (Fig. 4).  
 (n=2), (n=2), (n=1) (n=14) (n=5)



**Fig. 4.** Benign nodule. Tuberculoma of right upper lobe (A) shows rapid contrast enhancement in phase 1 and rapid washout in phase 2 in time-density curve (B).

Perfusion = 20.10 ml/min/100 g, mean D1 = 2.3 HU, mean D2 = 10.4 HU, D1% = 50.1%, D2% = 36.0%



**Fig. 5.** Differences of perfusion and flow pattern between diagnosis. **A:** Distribution of perfusion, **B:** Distribution of mean D1 HU, **C:** Distribution of TTP  
 Primary : primary lung cancer, Metastatic : metastatic cancer, Benign : benign nodule  
 Mean D1 HU : mean HU of delay 1 phase-precontrast HU  
 TTP (second) : time to peak of nodule-time to peak of aorta  
 $D1\% = \{(Max_{p1} - Mean D1) / Max_{p1}\} \times 100$   
 $Max_{p1}$  = maximal HU at phase 1

**Table 3.** Diagnosis of Malignancy According to the Perfusion and Mean D1

Perfusion and Mean D1	Sensitivity(%)	Specificity(%)	PPV(%)	NPV(%)	Accuracy(%)
Perfusion > 1SD(>28.9)	95	78	90	83	89
>2SD(>39.9)	74	100	100	64	89
Mean D1 > 1SD(>13.4 HU)	68	44	72	40	61
>2SD(>23.4 HU)	42	89	89	42	57
D1% < 1SD(< 7)	47	100	100	47	64
D2% < 2SD(< 9)	11	100	100	35	39
Perfusion & Mean D1 > 1SD	68	89	93	57	75
>2SD	37	100	100	43	57
Perfusion(> 1SD) & D1%(< 1SD)	47	100	100	47	64
Perfusion(> 2SD) & D1%(< 2SD)	5	100	100	33	36

Unit of Perfusion = ml/min/100g, unit of Mean D1 = HU  
 SD; standard deviation, PPV: Positive predictive value, NPV: Negative predictive value

TTP가 (- 2.00 ± 9.49)  
 (10.29 ± 12.74 )  
 (p>0.05)

(Table 2) (Fig. 5). 5 2 TTP가  
 TTP Peak HU  
 가 (TTP<0)  
 (neovascularization)  
 가 가 (1 -  
 8).  
 EBT  
 mean D1, D1%  
 +1 (perfu -  
 sion>28.9 ml/min/100 g),  
 +2 (perfu -  
 sion>39.9 ml/min/100 g),  
 mean D1+1 (1 - 9).  
 (mean D1 HU>13.4), mean D1+2 (mean D1  
 HU>23.4) D1% - 1 (<7%),  
 D1% - 2 (< - 9%), (10).  
 (Mean+SD  
 (perfusion)), mean D1 (Mean+SD  
 (mean D1)), mean D1 0.05 가 (11 - 14). EBT  
 (Mean+SD (perfusion & mean D1)), D1% CT 1  
 TDC  
 Table  
 3 가 mean D1 EBT  
 가 +2  
 , 100% 가  
 . D1% 100%  
 가  
 TTP가  
 가 HU  
 1

1 TDC 4 가가

가 2 가 가 (17),

가 가 , 가 가 가 가 (18),

가 가 , 가 가 가 가 (19). Hermans (19)

가 가 , 80 ml/min/100 g

TDC 1

가 D1

. Swensen

(11 - 12) (active granuloma)

(stable granuloma)

5 D1 TTP

TTP가

EBT

mean D1 TTP가

가

mean D1 TTP

(n=14) (n=5)

mean D1 HU, mean D2 HU, D1%

. TTP가

TTP가 TTP

. Eric (15)

가가

가

TTP

가

mean D1 HU

가

가 Miles (16)

가 가

(peak per -

meability)

가

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## Measurement of Perfusion of Pulmonary Nodules by Electron Beam Tomography<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To investigate the perfusion of pulmonary nodules and the flow pattern revealed by electron beam tomography (EBT), and to evaluate their usefulness in the differential diagnosis of pulmonary nodules.

**Materials and Methods:** A prospective perfusion study involving 28 nodules in 23 men and five women (mean age, 57 years) was performed using EBT with the multislice flow mode. There were four phases. Precontrast density (Hounsfield units, HU) in phase 0; perfusion, peak HU and time to peak in phase 1; and mean HU and percentage decrease of HU to peak HU of phase 1 in phases 2 and 3 were measured and compared according to the diagnosis.

**Results:** Malignancy was diagnosed in 19 cases [primary lung cancer (n = 14); metastatic nodules (n = 5)], while nine nodules were benign. Perfusion was significantly higher in malignant nodules than in benign ( $p < 0.001$ ) and a higher mean delay 1 HU ( $p < 0.05$ ) and a significantly short time to peak ( $p < 0.05$ ) were recorded in malignant nodules. In primary lung cancer cases, perfusion was significantly high compared with benign nodules ( $p < 0.001$ ), and a mean delay 1 HU was observed ( $p < 0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in perfusion between primary lung cancer and metastasis.

**Conclusion:** Perfusion and flow pattern data measured by EBT can provide the useful information for differentiation between malignant and benign pulmonary nodules.

**Index words :** Lung neoplasms, CT  
Computed tomography (CT), electron beam

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