# 学術交流委員会だより



# 平成 23 年度前期国際研究集会派遣会員報告書

## ISMRM2011 モントリオールリポート

派遣員 齋藤茂芳 放射線医学総合研究所分子イメージング研究センター

現)大阪大学大学院医学系研究科保健学専攻

派遣国際研究集会: ISMRM (International Society for Magnetic Resonance in Medicine)

開催場所 : Montreal, Canada 開催期間 : May 7-13, 2011

## In-vivo Detection of Cell Cycle Arrest Using Manganese-enhanced MRI (MEMRI)

Shigeyoshi Saito, Sumitaka Hasegawa, Takako Furukawa, Tsuneo Saga, and Ichio Aoki

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### Introduction:

Recent studies on the utility of manganese have shown that manganese-enhanced MRI (MEMRI) can detect cellular alterations in tumor models<sup>1, 2)</sup>. In addition, the intercellular contrast agent MnCl<sub>2</sub> has been successfully used to assess cell viability in heart ischemia<sup>3)</sup>, and cells can be easily labeled using Mn<sup>2+</sup> in vitro<sup>4)</sup>. Hasegawa et al. reported that MEMRI can reflect MnSOD over-expression in a tumor model<sup>2)</sup>. Radiotherapy using high-energy X-rays treats malignancies with the intention of destroying or inactivating cells while preserving normal tissue integrity. We investigated the relationship between X-ray irradiation and Mn uptake in tumor cells and tested whether MEMRI can detect radiation-induced cell disturbances at an early stage both in vitro and in vivo.

## Matrials and Methods X-ray Irradiation:

Colon26 cells (1 day before the MRI scan) and tumor- bearing mice (7 days after tumor detection) were exposed to a single dose of 20 Gy of X-ray irradiation. The X-ray irradiation conditions were 200 kVp, 20 mA, 0.5 mm Cu+0.5 mm Al filter, 500 mm distance from focus to object and a dose rate of 1.3 Gy/min.

#### In Vitro MEMRI:

Normal and X-ray irradiated (24 h after irradiation) cells were incubated with medium containing MnCl<sub>2</sub> (0.1 mM) for 30 min at 37°C under 5% CO<sub>2</sub> and the medium then removed by careful washing with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). The cells were harvested, transferred to a 96-well PCR tube, and pelleted by centrifugation. MRI was performed using a 7.0-T unit (Kobelco and Jastec, Japan). A 30-mm inner-diameter mice volume coil (Rapid Biomedical, Germany) was used for measurement of cell samples. The measurements were performed using T<sub>I</sub>-weighted MRI (T<sub>1</sub>WI) with a conventional spin echo (SE) sequence (TR, 400 ms; echo time, TE, 9.57 ms; matrix size, 256×256; field of view (FOV), 51.2×51.2 mm<sup>2</sup>; slice thickness, 1.0 mm; fat suppression, on; and number of acquisitions (NA), 8). Inversion recovery imaging using RARE was used for T<sub>1</sub> calculations (TR, 10000 ms; TE, 10 ms; inversion time, 51, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600, 3200, or 6400 ms; matrix size, 128×128; FOV, 51.2×51.2 mm<sup>2</sup>; RARE factor, 4). Quantitative T<sub>1</sub> maps were calculated using non-linear least square fitting using inversion recovery MRI. Regions of interest (ROI) were defined as the precipitated cell region. For evaluation of manganese uptake, we used the relaxation rate (R<sub>1</sub>), which is the inverse of T<sub>1</sub> (R<sub>1</sub>=1/T<sub>1</sub>). All calculations and analyses were performed using MRVision image analysis software (Version 1.5.8, MRVision Co.).

## Flow Cytometry:

Cell viability and cell cycle alterations were measured using Guava Viacount reagent and a Guava PCA machine (Guava Technologies Inc., Hayward, CA, USA). Normal and X-ray irradiated (24 h later after irradiation) cells were plated in 6-well plates. Cells were then analyzed on a Guava PCA machine using the Viacount Acquisition Module.

#### In Vivo MEMRI Animal Models:

Subcutaneous tumor models were formed on both sides of the lower backs of 14 nude mice (Japan SLC, N=6 for MRI scanning, N=8 for tumor size measurement) by subcutaneous injection of  $1\times10^7$  colon26 cells in 100  $\mu$ l of PBS buffer. Two perpendicular tumor diameters were measured with a caliper on days 1, 3 and 7 after radiation exposure. Tumor volumes were calculated as  $V=(\pi/6)\times a$  (mm)×b (mm²), with a and b being the largest and smallest perpendicular tumor diameters, respectively. Subsequent measurements were normalized to pretreatment tumor volume. The 6 mice were anesthetized with 1.5–2.0% isoflurane and placed in the prone position.  $T_1WI$  acquisitions were performed in the following order: the pre-administration (control), the Gd-enhanced, and the Mn-enhanced experiments. First, one  $T_1WI$  image was acquired as the control before Gd administration. Second,  $T_1WI$ 

acquisition was repeated twice every 16 min after Gd-DTPA administration. Gd-DTPA (150  $\mu$ mol/kg, Bayer Japan, Japan) was diluted to 50 mM with saline and injected intravenously to evaluate tumor vasculature condition. Third,  $T_1WI$  acquisition was repeated 4 times every 32 min after the start of  $Mn^{2+}$  infusion. We slowly infused the 50 mM osmotic pressure-controlled  $MnCl_2$  solution (380  $\mu$ mol/kg) at a rate of 4.0 ml/h through the tail vein using a syringe pump for 30 min. For  $T_1WI$  imaging of subcutaneous tumors, 2D single-transversal slice  $T_1WI$  was obtained using a conventional SE sequence with the following parameters: TR, 400 ms; TE, 9.57 ms; matrix size, 256×256; FOV, 40.0×40.0 mm²; slice thickness, 1.0 mm; fat suppression, on; and NA, 4.  $T_2$ -mappings were acquired using a multi-slice multi-echo SE sequence (TR, 3000 ms; slice thickness, 1 mm; FOV, 40.0×40.0 mm; matrix, 128×128; slice orientation, transaxial; number of repetitions, 1) with echo-times ranging from 10 to 140 ms in steps of 10 ms. All tumors were extracted for histology after MRI. Tumor sections were stained with Cyclin-D1, Ki-67, Activated Caspase-3 and Laminin.

#### **Results and Discussion:**

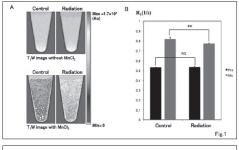
Fig. 1A shows T<sub>1</sub>WI imaging of the cell pellets of control and X-ray irradiated colon26 cells when incubated with standard medium supplemented without (left upper low) or with (left bottom low) 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>. We found that X-ray irradiated colon26 cells had a lower T<sub>1</sub> signal compared to normal colon26 cells enhanced with 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>. Fig. 1B shows the R<sub>1</sub> value of cells. The decrease in the R<sub>1</sub> values of X-ray irradiated colon26 cells was more apparent than that of the control colon26 cells enhanced with 0.1 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>. Fig. 2 shows the flow cytometry results. The Annexin V assay distinguished among early apoptosis, late apoptosis, and an apoptotic or necrotic phase in which the cells were labeled with both Annexin V and 7-ADD. The apoptosis of X-ray irradiated cells can be detected (right upper graph). The cell cycle was detected using DNA content flow cytometry. G2/M phase cells showed increased numbers among the irradiated colon26 cells (red arrow). Fig. 3 shows tumor growth in radiation-treated and control mice. Tumor growth in the mice was significantly lower after 3 and 7 days exposure to radiation (P<0.001). Fig. 4A shows T<sub>1</sub>WI and R<sub>1</sub>-map data of the X-ray treated and control tumors. Fig. 4B shows that the R<sub>1</sub> values were lower in the radiation-exposed tumors after 24 h. Fig. 4C shows a T<sub>2</sub>-map of the X-ray treated and control tumors. There were no differences between the two tumor groups. Fig. 5A~F show the histological results 24 h after treating the tumors with X-ray irradiation. The numbers of Cyclin-D1 and Ki-67 stained cells were lower among the irradiated colon26 tumors.

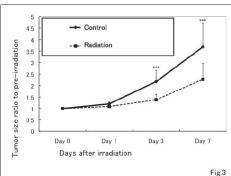
#### Conclusions:

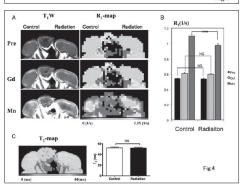
Manganese-enhanced MRI is able to detect cell cycle arrest of tumor cells following radiation exposure. Reductions in Mn accumulation in the irradiated cells were observed both in vitro and in vivo. MEMRI may be suitable for evaluation of not only cell viability but also the acute stage of cell cycle alteration after radiotherapy.

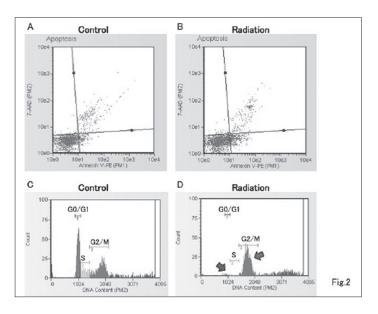
#### References:

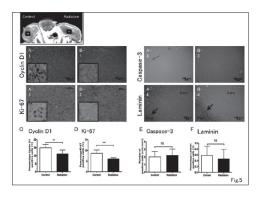
- 1) Seshadri M. MRM; 2010.
- 2) Hasegawa S. IJC; 2010.
- 3) Hu TCC. MRM; 2005.
- 4) Aoki I. NMR in biomedicine; 2006.











## はじめに

第 19 回国際磁気共鳴医学会 ISMRM2011 が、5 月 7 日(土) $\sim$ 13 日(金)カナダの Montreal にて開催された。今回私は oral で 1 演題,traditional poster で 1 演題,共同研究の共著として E-poster で 1 演題,合計3 演題の採択をいただいき参加させていただいたので報告する.

## 発表内容

Oral での演題名は、「In-vivo detection of cell cycle arrest using manganese-enhanced MRI (MEMRI)」であ る. 放射線照射後の腫瘍細胞の変性を in-vivo で早 期、非侵襲的に評価をする手法は確立されておらず、 放射線照射後24時間後の腫瘍細胞において、Mn2+ の取り込みが細胞の生存能,細胞周期の変化と相関 するか、マンガン造影 magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 各種免疫染色を用いて検討した. In-vitro で Colon26 細胞に X 線 20 Gy を照射し、アポトーシス および細胞周期の評価を行った。また、MnCl2含有 培養液の下で30分間培養し、R<sub>1</sub>値を計測、Mn<sup>2+</sup>の 取り込みを評価した. In-vivo では、マウスに腫瘍細 胞を移植し7日間増殖させた後,左側腫瘍にX線 20 Gy 照射を行い、24 時間後に Gd-DTPA 投与前 後、マンガン造影剤投与後にT」強調画像およびR」 定量画像を撮影し Mn2+の取り込みを評価した. MRI 撮影後,皮下腫瘍に対し,以下4種類の免疫染色を 行った(Laminin, Cyclin-D1, Activated Caspase-3, Ki-67). In-vitro の実験において、X線照射 24 時間 後の腫瘍細胞の Mn<sup>2+</sup> の取り込みは非照射細胞に比 べ減少した. また、X線照射細胞において、アポトー シスの増加, G2 期での細胞周期の停止が観察され た. 担がんマウスにおいて. 放射線照射後3日目か らX線照射側腫瘍の成長に有意な減少が観察され た. Gd-DTPA の取り込みは照射群と非照射群の間で は有意な差は認められなかった。また、Laminin 染色 において, 血管内皮細胞の照射群と非照射群の間で は有意な差は観察されなかった. X線照射24時間後 において照射側腫瘍での Mn<sup>2+</sup> の取り込みは、非照射 側に比べ減少した. Activated caspase-3 によるアポ トーシスの評価では有意な差は観察されなかった が、放射線照射腫瘍における Ki-67 陽性細胞および



Photo 左からニューヨーク大学博士課程の Ben 君, 座長の Turnbull 教授, 筆者, Wadghiri 助教, テキサス大学 の Duong 教授

Cyclin-D1 陽性細胞密度の有意な減少が観察された. 腫瘍細胞の生存能, 細胞周期の変化, 細胞増殖能と Mn<sup>2+</sup>の取り込みの相関が示唆され, マンガン造影 MRI は放射線照射後の腫瘍細胞の変性評価に有用と考えられた.

## おわりに

昨年ストックホルムで開催された ISMRM2010 に引き続き、口頭発表で参加することができた。発表の後には、座長を含め数名の研究者とディスカッションをさせていただき、論文化に向けて貴重な意見をいただいた(Photo). 学会を通して、来年に向けて新たな目標や研究テーマをもつことができた。今後とも毎年 ISMRM に演題を出し参加することで、世界中の研究者から多くの刺激を受けたいと思っている。

## 謝辞

本研究をまとめるにあたり、ご指導をいただいた独立法人放射線医学総合研究所分子イメージング研究センター・佐賀恒夫博士、青木伊知男博士、柴田さやか様、分子イメージング研究センターの皆様に心より感謝申し上げます。また、助成をしていただきました日本放射線技術学会国際研究集会派遣関係各位に御礼申し上げます。なお、本研究は、科研費若手研究スタートアップ(22890240)の助成によって行われた。

## WMSCI2011 フロリダリポート

派遣員 田渕真弘 (医)社団同仁会金光病院

派遣国際研究集会: WMSCI (World Multi-Conference on Systematics, Cybernetics and Informatics)

2011

開催場所 : Orland, USA

開催期間 : July 19-22, 2011

# Detection of Locally Stationary Region for Universal GMM and its Application in Denoising X-ray CT Images

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2) Graduate School of Natural Science and Technology, Okayama University

An adaptive Wiener filter (AWF) for denoising X-ray CT image has been proposed based on the universal Gaussian mixture distribution model (UNI-GMM). The universal model can be estimated by an assumption that the GMM is stationary. In the previous UNI-GMM-AWF method, a fixed observation block size of UNI-GMM has been adopted, assuming smaller block size makes the block more stationary, but the small block tend to suffer observation error due to image noise. Thus in the previous method, the observation region size was not small enough to satisfy the stationary assumption. Inversely the observation region size is not large enough for precise model detection and high denoising ability in stationary region. To overcome the problems, variable observation block sizes of the UNI-GMMs are adopted in this paper. Actually, in the new UNI-GMM-AWF method, two sizes of the UNI-GMMs are applied for each observation region and the most stationary UNI-GMM for each observation region is selected according to the normalized likelihood function, related to the Akaike's information criteria (AIC). Moreover, the new UNI-GMM which has a observation region with hole in its central region is applied to detect a small point shape structure like a small vessel or a bronchiole. Then the new UNI-GMM using observation region with hole is also selected for each observation block based on the AIC. Simulation results show that the proposed method performs better than median filter as a standard method in terms of the denoising and point like shadow preservation ability. Furthermore a simulation result shows that the new UNI-GMM-AWF is more flexible than the previous UNI-GMM-AWF method in terms of the applicability of fitting the stationary model.

#### はじめに

7月19~22日、オーランドで開催されたシステム・サイバネティクス・情報の国際会議(WMSCI2011)に出席したので報告する.

#### 発表要旨

可変ブロックを用いた適応的ウィナーフィルタによる雑音除去法を提案した。提案法におけるフィルタサポートのサイズおよび形状の選択において Gaussian mixture distribution model (GMM: ガウス混合モデル)を用いた maximum a *posteriori* probability (MAP:事後確立最大化)推定に加えて Akaike's information criteria (AIC:赤池の情報量基準)を加味した観測領域の定常性を判定基準として組み込んだことが本研究の鍵である。

WMSCI2011 は multi-conference というだけに生体 医工学, リスクマネージメント, 情報工学, モデリングなど複数のコミュニティが一堂に集まって開催される interdisciplinary(学際的)な会議である. 筆者の振り分けられたセッション bio-medical informatics and cybernetics-I(BMIC-I)においては DNA 関連の論文が7演題中4題を占めており近年における遺伝子診断



Photo 1 セッションの様子

の関心の高さが伺える. ほかに心電波形と寿命に関する論文, ニューラルネットワークを用いた動脈硬化症診断に関する論文の発表があった.

あらかじめ提出していた draft paper に対しては採択通知とともに 6 名の blind reviewer および 2 名の peer reviewer, 合計 8 名の査読者から remark が返ってきていた. Blind review によって top-down, peer

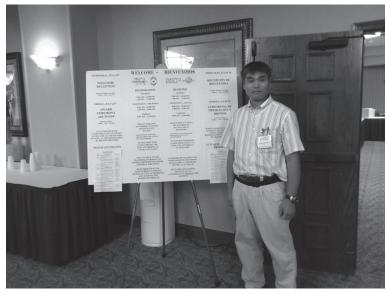


Photo 2 筆者(受付の前で)

review によって bottom-up の効果をそれぞれ期待しているらしい. 筆者の average degree of achievement は 7.1 であった.

プレゼンテーションは2日目の午後4時からのセッションであった. ちょうど,この時間帯は時差ボケのため眠くなるころであったが,41枚のスライドを20分少々話し,なんとか乗り切った. 出席者はテーブルを取り囲むように座り,プレゼンターは壇上ではなく聴衆の面前で説明を行うといったこれまで国内の会議では経験したことのない形態であった. 多少戸惑いもあったが、この形態の方が活発な議論が行えた

と感じている.

## 謝辞

WMSCI2011 への出席に際し、協力ならびに助成いただきました医療法人社団同仁会金光病院、公益社団法人日本放射線技術学会に深謝いたします.

最後に peer reviewer を引き受けてくださいました 岡山県工業技術センター 藤原久永氏, 岡山大学大 学院・保健学研究科 東義晴教授に心より御礼申し上 げます.

## ISMRM に参加して

派遣員 中村理宣 メディカルサテライト八重洲クリニック

派遣国際研究集会: ISMRM (International Society for Magnetic Resonance in Medicine)

開催場所 : Montreal, Canada 開催期間 : May 7-13, 2011

# Non Contrast Time-resolved MRA Combining High Resolution Multiple Phase EPISTAR (CINEMA-STAR)

Masanobu Nakamura,<sup>1)</sup> Masami Yoneyama,<sup>1)</sup> Tomoyuki Okuaki,<sup>1)</sup> Takashi Tabuchi,<sup>1)</sup> Atsushi Takemura,<sup>2)</sup> Makoto Obara,<sup>2)</sup> and Junko Ogura<sup>1)</sup>

- 1) Medical Satellite Yaesu Clinic
- 2) Philips Electronics Japan

#### Introduction:

Detailed information on anatomy and hemodynamics in cerebrovascular disorders such as AVM and Moyamoya disease is mandatory for defined diagnosis and treatment planning<sup>1</sup>. DSA may still be a gold standard for diagnostic modality but is otherwise invasive. Contrast-enhanced dynamic MR angiography (CE-dMRA) is a useful technique but poses a risk associated with contrast agent<sup>2</sup>. Currently most widely used non-contrast MRA techniques are TOF and PC. Also arterial spin labeling (ASL) technique has come to be applied to MRA and perfusion imaging in recent years<sup>3, 4</sup>). Those non-contrast techniques are, however, mostly limited to a single frame images. Recently we have proposed non-contrast time-resolved MRA technique termed contrast inherent inflow enhanced multi phase angiography combining spatial resolution echo planar imaging based signal targeting and alternating radiofrequency (CINEMA-STAR). CINEMA-STAR drastically improves temporal axis resolution from the order of a second as in CE-dMRA to tens of milliseconds (50 ms) in this study, without compromising spatial discuss its clinical relevance.

#### Methods:

As shown in Fig. 1, CINEMA-STAR technique combines multiple phases STAR<sup>5)</sup> with 2D segmented gradient echo EPI sequence. The labeling region was located 20 mm superior to the imaged slice with a 100 mm thickness. In each cycle, the imaged slice was saturated by a series of four RF pulses to eliminate signals from static tissues first. After labeling, the imaged slice was post-saturated again by a single RF pulse. Nineteen phases of labeling and control images were acquired in an interleave mode. Upon completion of two acquisitions, corresponding temporal phases of two acquisitions with identical inversion delay are subtracted. The signal was then continuously acquired by a multiple phase with 2D gradient echo EPI readout. CINEMA-STAR was implemented with the following parameters: FOV=220×200 mm², Matrix=256×192, slice thickness=5 mm, flip angle=30°, TR=2000 ms, TE=10 ms, SENSE factor=3.0, TI/ $\Delta$ TI/final TI=100 ms/70 ms/2.0 s, number of acquired time points=19. The scan time was approximately 4 min. A set of 20 ASL acquisitions was made for signal averaging. The study was approved by local-IRB, consisted of 10 healthy volunteers and 2 patients. All experiments were performed on a Philips Achieva 3.0 Tesla scanner with Nova Dual gradients and software release 2.6 was used together with an 8 elements head coil. The alteration in longitudinal magnetization of stationary tissues and moving tissues (blood stream in this study) was converted into numbers by simulation. The signal strength of stationary tissues and blood stream were measured from images obtained from volunteer subjects and compared with the simulation models. The image quality of CINEMA-STAR was compared with that of TOF MRA in terms of the depiction of the detailed anatomy.

#### Results:

Major intracranial blood vessels were extracted successfully in all volunteer studies. Longitudinal magnetization and signal intensity of CINEMA-STAR images from volunteer studies were identical to the simulation result (Fig. 2). CINEMA-STAR can extract the blood flow in the major intracranial arteries at an interval of 50 ms and thus permitted us to observe vascular construction in full by preparing MIP images of axial acquisitions with 1.6×1.6 mm² spatial resolution. In MIP images TOF and CINEMA-STAR sequence, the quality of appearing the main blood vessels and their branches was identical, while CINEMA-STAR sequence provided additional hemodynamic information (Fig. 3). Fig. 4 shows in a control subject representative non-contrast time resolved MRA to RPI<sup>6, 7)</sup> labeling of the left and right ICAs and posterior circulation (basilar artery and vertebral arteries). Although the spatial resolution of CINEMA-STAR is lower than TOF, the high temporal resolution (50 ms) provides complementary information of static TOF MRA.

#### Conclusion:

This preliminary study demonstrated the usefulness of CINEMA-STAR technique in evaluating the cerebral vascularture. High quality both in temporal and spatial resolutions was simultaneously achieved, obviating the need for contrast agent. Patients carrying cerebrovascular abnormalities such as AVM and Moyamoya disease are subjects of further investigations.

## はじめに

平成 23 年度前期国際研究集会派遣員として本学会より助成を受け、2011 年 5 月 7 日から 13 日にモントリオール(カナダ)で開催された International Society

for Magnetic Resonance in Medicine (ISMRM) 2011 に 参加する機会を得たので報告する.



Photo

#### ISMRM2011

ISMRM は magnetic resonance imaging(MRI)における最大の国際学会であり世界数十カ国から医学、物理工学など多くの研究者が参加する権威ある学会である。また、accept される演題は基礎的な演題が多く、教育的側面をもつRNSA(北米放射線学会)とは異なり、scientific な学会であるといえる。1994年に始まり19回目となる今年は、約5000もの一般演題が報告され、特にoncology imaging をテーマとしたmolecular imaging や cellular imaging の演題が多く報告されており、会場は熱気に包まれていた。開催場所のモントリオールは近代的なビルが立ち並ぶ市街地と、石造りの建物と石畳の旧市街地からなり、新旧調和の取れた、落ち着いた町並みであった。

## 研究発表の内容

ISMRM では、3 演題の研究内容を報告する機会を得たが、本誌では「Non contrast time-resolved MRA combining high resolution multiple phase EPISTAR (CINEMA-STAR)」について報告する.

空間選択的反転パルスを用い、一定の遅延時間後にスライス内に流入する血液を撮像する方法は非侵襲的な高分解能非造影 MRA としてさまざまな領域に応用されている。しかし、MRIによる血行力学の詳細な描出は上記の方法を用いた場合、異なる TI での撮像が複数回必要となる。

われわれは, 血行動態の経時的観察が可能な非造

影 MRA の手法として、ASL の技術である EPI based signal targeting and alternating radiofrequency (EPISTAR) を応用した Contrast inherent inflow enhanced multi phase angiography using high resolution EPI-STAR (CINEMA-STAR) を考案した.

今回報告した検討結果から、CINEMA-STAR は高い時間軸分解度(80 ms)によって、AVM など脳血管障害の臨床評価において TOF-MRA の補間的情報を提供することが示唆された。

## 参加学会の印象

ISMRMへの参加は昨年のストックホルムに続き2回目であるが、昨年は演題がacceptされず、学会への参加のみに終わった.しかし、今年は幸いにも3演題がacceptされ、緊張と不安もあったが、多くの人とディスカッションができ、大変充実した日々を過ごすことができた.

### 謝辞

ISMRM2011への参加に際して、平成23年度前期国際研究集会派遣員に選出・承認していただき、また助成していただきました日本放射線技術学会小寺吉衛前会長をはじめ学術交流委員会や関係者各位に厚く御礼申し上げます。また、学会参加に際しご協力いただきましたメディカルサテライト八重洲クリニックの皆様に感謝申し上げます。

## AAPM に参加して

派遣員 佐々木幹治 徳島大学病院

派遣国際研究集会: AAPM (American Association of Physicists in Medicine)

開催場所 : Vancouver, Canada 開催期間 : July 31-August 4, 2011

# Impact of Multileaf Collimator Leaf Positioning Accuracy on Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy

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#### Purpose:

It is reported to have an impact on dose due to uncertainty of MLC drive control in IMRT using MLC. It is reported to have displacement of about 0.5 mm in a month as changes over time of MLC drive control accuracy installed in LINAC made by SIEMENS. There is fear that these changes over time contribute to dose distribution when SMLC-IMRT is practiced.

#### **Materials and Methods:**

For LINAC, We used PRIMUS High-Energy KD2 7467 (Siemens Medical Systems) that generates 10 MV-X rays. MLC installed in this therapy machine is MLC-20 A (Toshiba Medical Systems) with lower collimator replaced by MLC of 29 pairs and adopts double focus that does focusing with two aspects in a structure of MLC's leaf tip and side contacting always parallel to dose angle. We used Kodak Extended Dose Range2 (Carestream health Inc.) for film, D.D.system (R-TECH Inc.) for film analyzer, flat bed scanner ES-10000G (EPSON Corp.) for film reader and Xio-version4.50.00 (ELEKTA) for RTP. We studied the impact of MLC drive control accuracy on dose evaluation (gamma analysis) measuring IMRT dose distribution as well as evaluating MLC drive control accuracy (resting positional accuracy and position reproducibility) once a week for 60 days.

#### Results:

MLC positional accuracy tended to expand by 0.1–0.15 mm in one week accompanied by changes over time and tended to expand by about 1 mm in 60 days. The reproducibility was within 0.2 mm for roughly over 95%. For prostate gland IMRT, I did not see a significant difference in pass rate of y analysis if the resting positional accuracy of MLC is about 1 mm.

#### Conclusion:

It was suggested that it would be an effective index to continue IMRT safely in the future by practicing regular management upon setting an acceptable value by MLC positional accuracy test.

## はじめに

2011年7月31日~8月4日にカナダのバンクーバーで開催された第53回米国医学物理学会(The 53rd annual meeting of the American Association of Physicists in Medicine; AAPM)に、日本放射線技術学会の平成23年度前期国際研究集会派遣会員として参加する機会を得たので、発表内容と学会の印象について報告する.

# AAPM の印象

AAPM は、医学物理士(特に放射線治療領域)が集う北米最大の学会である。今回の AAPM では、カナダの物理学会と合同での開催であったため参加人数、演題数ともに例年以上であった。よって採択結果の有無についての発表も予定より1週間延長された。日本人の発表も数多く見受けられ、私を含め30演題以上の発表があり、日本人の参加者も100名程度であった。AAPM の発表内容で今回特に多かった

のは VMAT における QA および従来の IMRT との比 較. デフォーマブルレジストレーション関係の内容で あった. 機器展示では、patient specific QA について 二次元検出器(MapCHECK2: Sun Nuclear 社)および 三次元検出器(ArcCHECK)から今後 COMPASS(IBA 社)や Delta<sup>4AT</sup>(ScandiDos 社)を使用し、治療ごとの 線量検証が行われていた。従来の治療前1回のみの 線量検証ではなく合算した線量検証を通して、今後 は、リアルタイムでの QA に繋がる流れが垣間見え た. プログラムは、朝8時から始まり夕方6時までに は終わった. 特に国内学会と比較し教育講演が充実 していたように感じた.毎日,朝8時から9時55分 まで2コマ用意されており、若手の医学物理士を対 象とした基礎的な内容から最近の話題をテーマとし た内容など豊富なものが目白押しであった. 展示ポス ターについては、最終日を除き午後7時まで閲覧可 能であった.

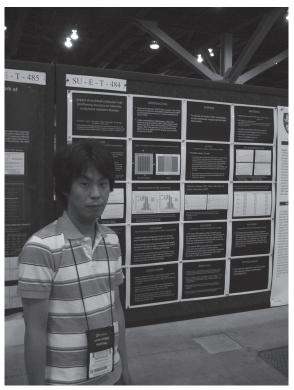


Photo 展示発表前にて

### 研究発表内容

Multileaf collimator (MLC) を 用 い た intensity modulated radio therapy (IMRT)では、MLC 駆動制御の不確かさにより線量に影響が生じるとの報告がある。今回の発表では、1週間に1回60日間 MLC 駆動制御精度(静止位置精度および位置再現性)を評価するとともに、5名の前立腺 IMRT 線量分布測定を行い MLC 駆動制御精度が線量評価(γ解析)に及ぼす影響について検討した。MLC 位置精度については、経時的な変化を伴い1週間で0.1~0.15 mm 拡大し、60日間で約1 mm 程度拡大する傾向であった。再現性については、おおむね95%以上で0.2 mm 以内であった。同日に測定を行った前立腺 IMRT 線量分布測定の結果より MLC の静止位置精度1 mm 程度であればγ解析の pass 率に有意な差は認めなかっ

た. したがって、MLC 位置精度試験による許容値を 設けたうえで、定期的な管理を行うことによって今後 IMRT を続けていく有効な指標となると考える.

#### 謝辞

今回のAAPM参加にあたり日本放射線技術学会の 国際研究集会派遣会員として助成いただきました小 寺吉衞前会長ならびに学術交流委員会,日本放射線 技術学会会員の皆様に深く感謝いたします。また, 長期間の出張を快く承諾して下さった多田章久技師 長をはじめとする徳島大学病院の診療放射線技師各 位と徳島大学大学院医科学教育部放射線科学講座の 原田雅史教授に深く感謝し,この場を借りて厚く御礼 を申し上げます。

## ISMRM に参加して

派遣員 米山正己 メディカルサテライト八重洲クリニック

派遣国際研究集会: ISMRM (International Society for Magnetic Resonance in Medicine)

開催場所 : Montreal, Canada 開催期間 : May 7-13, 2011

# "Flow-Void Enhanced" Volumetric Black-blood Angiography Using 3D-TSE with Very Low-constant Refocusing Flip Angles and Sensitized Flow Compensation

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#### Introduction:

3D RARE (TSE, FSE) techniques are promising for black-blood angiography<sup>1)</sup>. Furthermore, RARE with variable flip refocusing enables acquisition of 3D T2-weighted imaging is used recently<sup>2)</sup>. In addition, variable- or low flip refocusing pulses were used, vascular and CSF may appear dark in certain areas where flow may be considerable<sup>3, 4)</sup>. In this study, explore the sensitivity of low flip refocusing and "flow-compensation" to flow. In addition, we propose a new scheme of sequence parameter optimization for "flow-void enhanced" volumetric black-blood angiography.

#### Methods:

Experiments were performed on a 3.0 T whole-body clinical imager (Achieva, Philips Healthcare). Phantom study: all data were acquired in one-dimensional fourier-transform (1DFT) mode using a 2D single-shot TSE with refocusing flip angle control, which to assess the effect of refocusing flip angle schedule and flow compensation on signal intensity changes of flowing spins. Moreover, we used a flowing phantom with roller pump (Multiflow Roller Pump Module 10H Series, Stoeckert-Shiley). The examined imaging parameters were: 1) Refocusing flip angles (180°, 90°, 60°, 30° used), 2) Pseudo steady-state preparation (Ninety-Plus-Half-Alpha: NPHA (90°excitation- "90+ $\alpha$ /2" - $\alpha$ - $\alpha$ - $\alpha$ - $\alpha$ - $\alpha$ -), Asymptotic preparation (90°excitation- $\alpha$ 1- $\alpha$ 2- $\alpha$ 3- $\alpha$ 4- $\alpha$ - $\alpha$ -), 3) Flow-compensation and imaging planes: Conventional FC (1-2-1 gradient moments in readout direction) or "Sensitized" FC (bipolar gradients in phase direction) added-sequences used at the "through-plane flow" and "in-plane flow" imaging planes. Moreover, additionally examined that in parallel or vertical direction of flow and phase-encode at the "in-plane flow" imaging planes. Volunteer study: all volunteer experiments were acquired using a 3D VISTA (Volume ISotropic TSE Acquisition) with refocusing flip angle control. The examined imaging parameters were: refocusing flip angle, and flow-compensation with imaging plane, to optimization of clinical use.

#### Results and Discussion:

- 1) Refocusing flip angles: low refocusing flip angles were flow-void in early point of echo trains. Moreover, this result depended on a refocusing flip angle, and flow velocity. As this reason, low refocusing flip angles were phase-dispersion accelerated from flowing spins. Therefore, a very low refocusing angle should be chosen for slow-velocity flow signal suppression.
- 2) Pseudo steady-state preparation: NPHA was more rapid flow-voided in early point of echo trains than asymptotic preparation. As this reason, NPHA is more "dynamic" flip angle changes than asymptotic preparation.
- 3) Flow-compensation and imaging plane: at the "hrough-plane flow" imaging plane, conventional FC sequences were more flow-void than sensitized FC sequences. While, at the "in-plane flow" imaging plane, sensitized FC sequences were more flow-void than conventional FC sequences, and that were mostly effective in parallel direction of flow and phase-encode. As this reason, combination of sensitized FC with very low refocusing flip angles were like a "flow-dephase gradient" in at the phase-encode direction. On the whole, optimal parameter for black-blood angiography was 1) very-low refocusing flip angles (30°), 2) choose NPHA pseudo steady-state preparation, 3) "sensitized" flow-compensation at the "in-plane flow" imaging plane, that was more flow-voided in parallel direction of flow and phase-encode. Fig. 3 shows the carotid artery and intracranial black-blood angiography by "optimized" 3D VISTA Black-blood sequences.

#### Conclusion:

This study showed the sequence parameter optimization for sequence-endogenous flow-void enhancement. This optimal sequence can be used for 3D volumetric black-blood angiography and vessel wall imaging. And may also be used for scan plan localization, and potentially plaque detection. Further investigation is needed for contrast parameter optimization (T1W, T2W), and clinical evaluation and limitation.

#### References:

- 1) Alexander, MRM 1998; 40: 298-310.
- 2) Hennig, MRM 2003; 49: 527-535.
- 3) Madhuranthakam, Proc ISMRM 2007; 15: 2523.
- 4) Busse, Proc ISMRM 2006; 14: 2430.
- 5) Hennig, MRM 2000; 44: 983-985.
- 6) Alsop, MRM 1997; 37: 176-184.



Photo 電子ポスター前にて

#### はじめに

国際磁気共鳴医学会(International Society for Magnetic Resonance in Medicine; ISMRM)の第 19 回大会(ISMRM 19th annual meeting and exhibition)が 5 月 7日(土)~13日(金)の 7日間,カナダのケベック州モントリオールで開催された。今回私は、昨年に次いで 2 回目の ISMRM での発表を行うために、平成 23 年度前期国際研究集会派遣会員として参加させていただいたので報告する.

## 参加学会

ISMRMは、世界の磁気共鳴医学における臨床応用から基礎的研究、技術開発までをリードする権威ある学会である。会期中のモントリオールは晴天に恵まれ、世界各国から多数の参加者が集い、早朝から夜遅くまでびっしりのスケジュールの中、会場は熱気に包まれていた。

ISMRM の参加登録者は 5,000 人以上で, 一般演題として, 口演 792 題, 紙ポスター 2136 題, 電子ポスター 1693 題, 電子教育ポスター 69 題の合計 4693 題の発表が行われた. 登録演題総数は 6236 題とのことで, 採択率は 75%程度であった. 私は, 電子ポスターで 1 演題, および紙ポスターで 1 演題の発表を行った.

# 報告内容

発表演題は「"Flow-void enhanced" volumetric black-blood angiography using 3D-TSE with very low-constant refocusing flip angles and sensitized flow compensation」である。近年、VISTA/SPACE/Cube に代表される、再収束フリップ角を可変させ長いエコー

トレインでも良好なコントラストを得ることのできる 3D- 高速スピンエコー法が臨床で用いられるようになってきているが、使ってみると、従来の高速スピンエコー法に比べ血管の信号が落ちていることに気づく、その点に着目し、このシーケンスが血管を黒くするメカニズムについて検討し、更に black-blood angiography に用いるための最適なパラメータについて検討を行った。

## 参加した印象

今回, 昨年(スウェーデン・ストックホルム)に次ぐ2回目の ISMRM の発表を経験した. 今回は正直に言うと発表内容に関する質問やディスカッションもあまりなく, 少々悔しい思いもした. ただし, 今後の発表の仕方についての改善点もいくつか見いだせることができた. 今後はただ発表しに行くだけでなく, より強いインパクトを与えられるよう, もっともっと見せ方を工夫し, かつ英語の勉強もして挑戦し続けたい.

また、今回の発表内容からもわかるように、日常業務の中から生まれた発想や技術でも世界に発信できることがわかった。日本の技師が行っている研究発表内容は、世界の技術者の研究にも決して引けを取っておらず、われわれから発信できる内容は今後もまだまだたくさんあると信じている。

# 謝辞

今回, ISMRMへの参加に際して平成23年度前期国際研究集会派遣会員に選出・承認していただき,また助成していただいた日本放射線技術学会会長をはじめ,理事・学術交流委員の皆様方に感謝申し上げます.