

全模型迭代重建技术在冠状动脉 CTA 成像中的应用

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【摘要】: 目的: 比较 iDose4 和 IMR 技术在冠状动脉 CTA 成像中的应用价值。方法: 选取 2019 年 1 月至 2019 年 5 月我院冠状动脉 CTA 成像数据, 分为 iDose4 组 (A 组) 和 IMR 组 (B 组) 进行重建。结果: B 组图像噪声显著低于 A 组 (23.8 ± 9.8 vs 36.6 ± 10.4 , $t=9.250$, $P<0.05$), 且主动脉根部及非钙化粥样硬化斑块的信噪比, 以及感兴趣区 (LOI) 及周围脂肪组织的对比噪声比在 B 组均显著高于 A 组 (所有 $P<0.05$)。主观评价指数 (冠状动脉段评分、非钙化粥样硬化斑块数目及斑块边缘评分) 在 B 组均优于 A 组 (所有 $P<0.05$)。近端冠状动脉的可诊断率在 A 组和 B 组相似, 远端冠状动脉的可诊断率在 B 组高于 A 组, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。结论: IMR 技术可显著降低图像噪声, 提高图像质量, 且更有利于非钙化粥样硬化斑块的显示。

【关键词】: 冠状动脉 CTA; 迭代重建技术; 图像重建

Application of Full Model Iterative Reconstruction Technique in Coronary CTA Imaging

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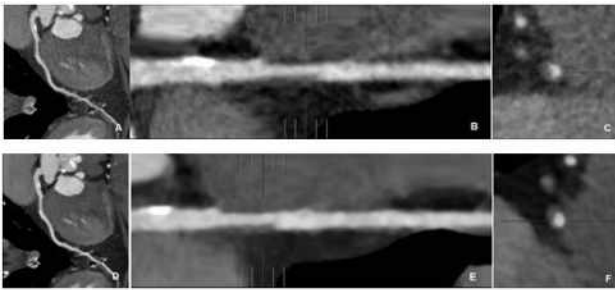
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Abstract: Objective: To investigate the application value of iterative reconstruction of the full model in coronary CTA imaging. Methods: The original coronary CTA imaging data of our hospital from January 2019 to May 2019 were retrospectively analyzed. Advanced hybrid iterative reconstruction (iDose4) (labeled as group A) and full model iterative reconstruction (IMR) (labeled as group B) were used to reconstruct the images, respectively. The subjective and objective evaluation indexes of the two groups of images were compared by statistical method. Results: The image noise of group B was significantly lower than that of group A (23.8 ± 9.8 vs 36.6 ± 10.4 , $t=9.250$, $P<0.05$), and the signal-to-noise ratio of aortic root and non-calcified atherosclerotic plaque, as well as the contrast noise ratio of region of interest (LOI) and surrounding adipose tissue in group B were significantly higher than those in group A (all $P<0.05$). The subjective evaluation indexes (coronary artery segment score, non-calcified atherosclerotic plaque number and plaque margin score) in group B were better than those in group A (all $P<0.05$). The diagnosable rate of proximal coronary artery in group A and B was similar, and the diagnosable rate of distal coronary artery in group B was higher than that in group A, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: IMR technology can significantly reduce image noise, improve image quality, and is more conducive to the display of non-calcified atherosclerotic plaques.

Keywords: Full model iterative reconstruction; Coronary CTA; Atherosclerosis; Image reconstruction

CT CTA 1 资料与方法 1.1 2019 1 -2019 5 CTA 1 2 3 4 CABG 5 30 20 10 40 87 68± 12 1.2 IMR Philips Brilliance 256iCT 2cm 2cm 100kV

270ms/ 128× 0.625mm
512× 512 0.2 0.9mm 0.45mm
Bolus Tracking CT
CT >100HU
5ml/s 350mg/ml 40 60ml
30m
1.3
Extended
Brilliance WorkspaceV 4.5.2
iDose4 Level 4 A ; IMR Soft Level 1
B CPR
1 0.8mm
0.45mm



1 iDose4 A IMR D
CPR B C
E F C F CT
CT
1.31
CT CT SD
ROI ROI IMR
5 10mm2
CT ROI
1 2 SNR
CNR 3 3
[1 SNR CT /SD 2
CNR CT - CT /SD]
1.32
5 CTA
1.4
SPSS 23.0
(CT SNR CNR $\bar{x} \pm s$
t

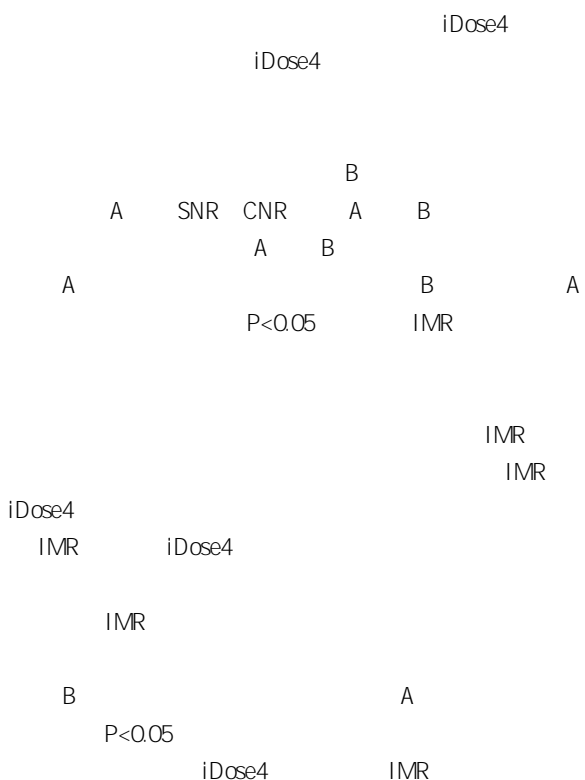
2 结果

2.1
B CT A
P<0.05 B
CT A
SD A SNR
CNR B P <0.05
1
1

		A	B	t	P
CT	CT	440.4±71.1	434.0±69.6	9.034	0.000
	SD	36.6± 10.4	23.8± 9.8	9.250	0.000
	SNR	12.9± 3.0	20.4± 6.7	-8.119	0.000
	CNR	15.9± 4.3	25.5± 8.1	-8.228	0.000
IMR	CT	69.9± 48.1	61.3± 40.1	0.795	0.429
	SD	18.8± 7.8	12.7± 6.5	3.571	0.001
	SNR	4.4± 4.6	6.6± 3.2	-2.341	0.022
	CNR	11.3± 6.8	19.5± 10.7	-3.910	0.000

3 讨论

iDose4 4
FBP IMR
IMR IMR iDose4 FBP
IMR iDose4 CTA
IMR IMR MPR
B A SNR CNR
A P <0.05 B
A A
P <0.05 IMR



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