

CTの新たな潮流

-スペクトラルCTとノイズ除去ソフトの有用性-

熊本中央病院 放射線科

片平和博、中原慧美、川田賢治、本田恵一

CTの新たな潮流

1. ノイズ除去ソフト
2. スペクトラルCT

CTの新たな潮流

1. ノイズ除去ソフト

2. スペクトラルCT

Noise reduction software

= ノイズ低減(iNoir)

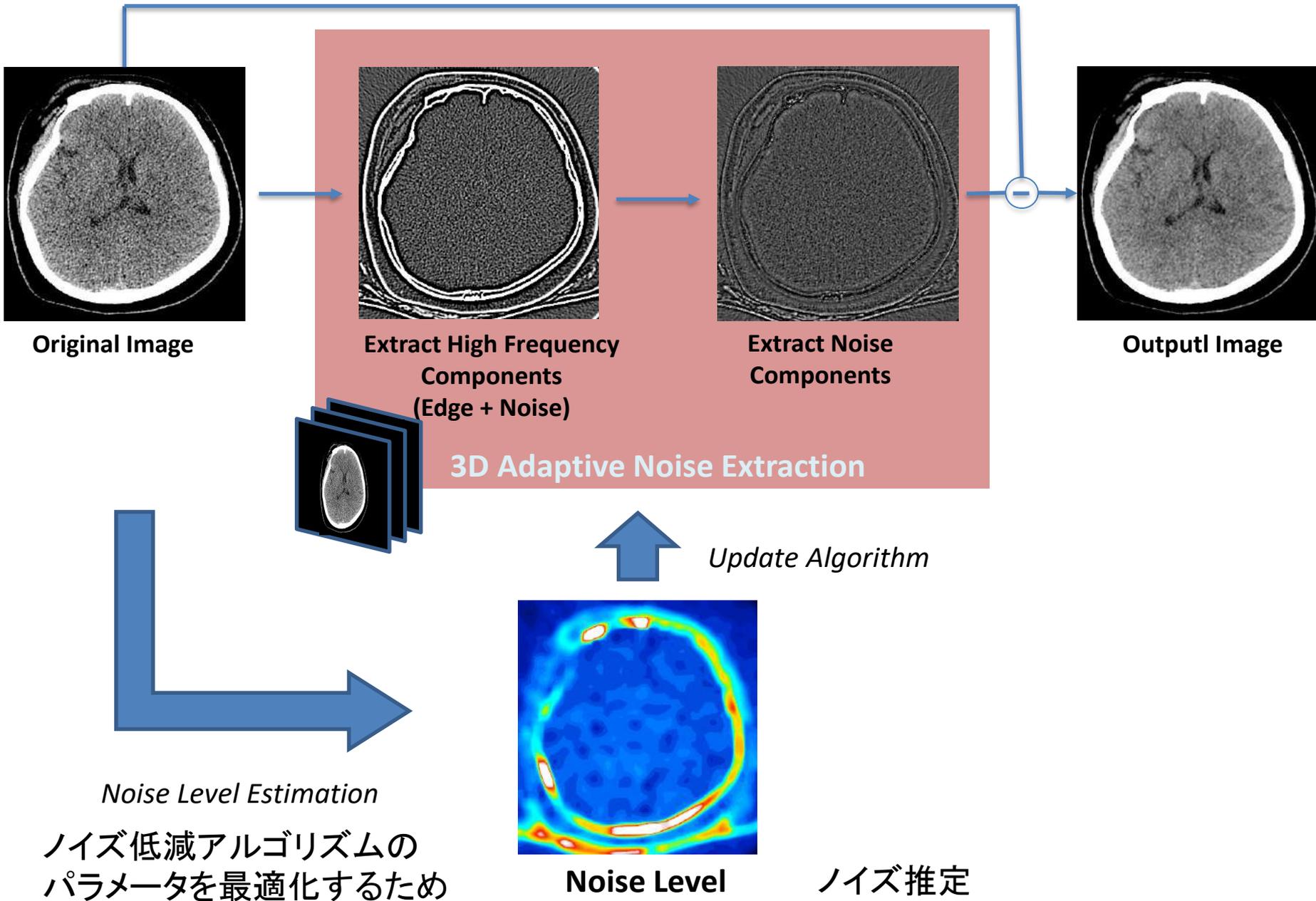


FBP



FBP+iNoir

ノイズリダクションソフト(iNoir)の仕組み



Noise reduction software
= ノイズ低減(iNoir)

ただ単に・・・

画像が綺麗になるだけ？

Noise reduction software
= ノイズ低減(iNoir)

でも

ノイズが低減することによる
メリットはかなり大

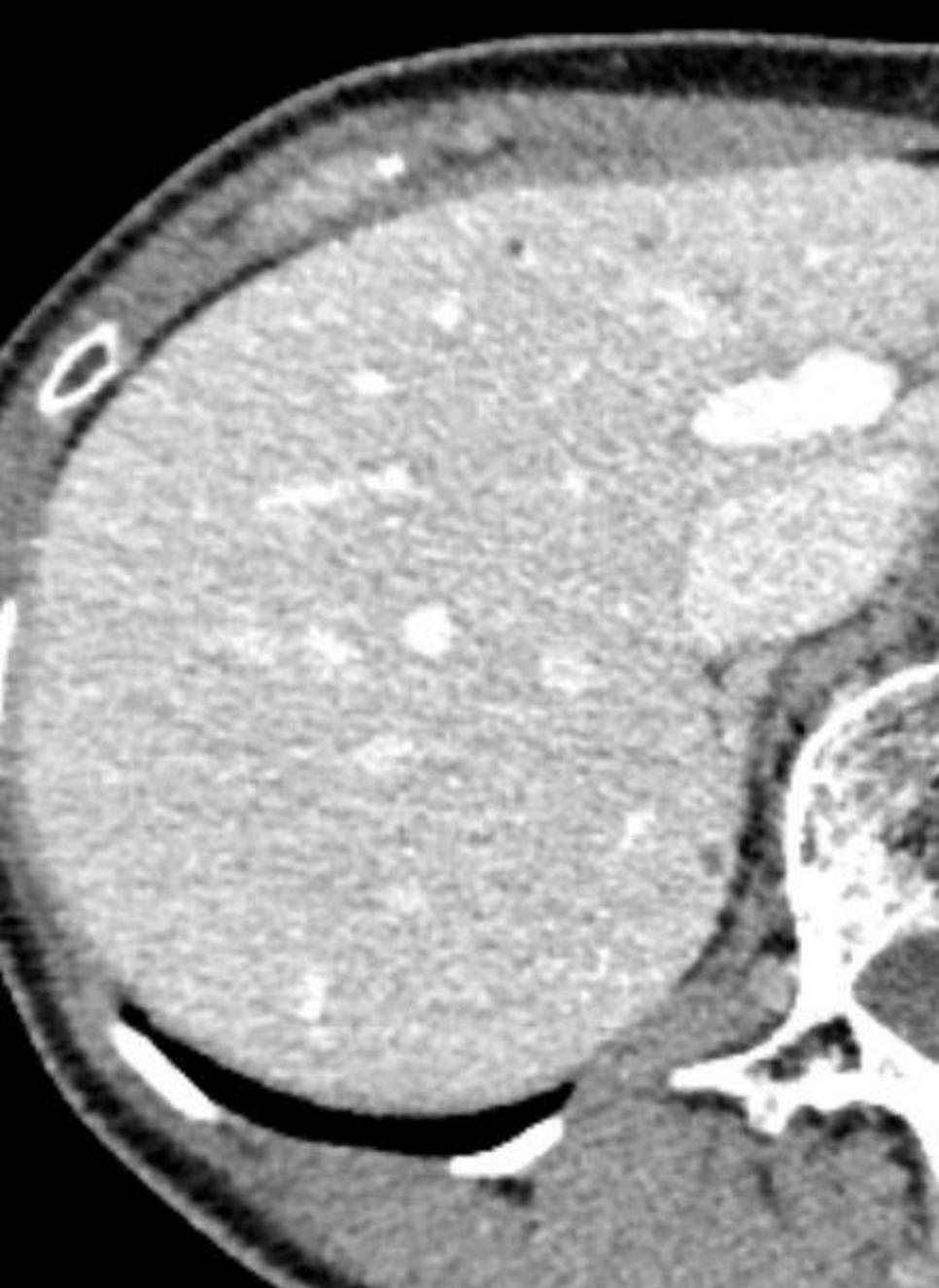
Noise reduction software

= ノイズ低減(iNoir)

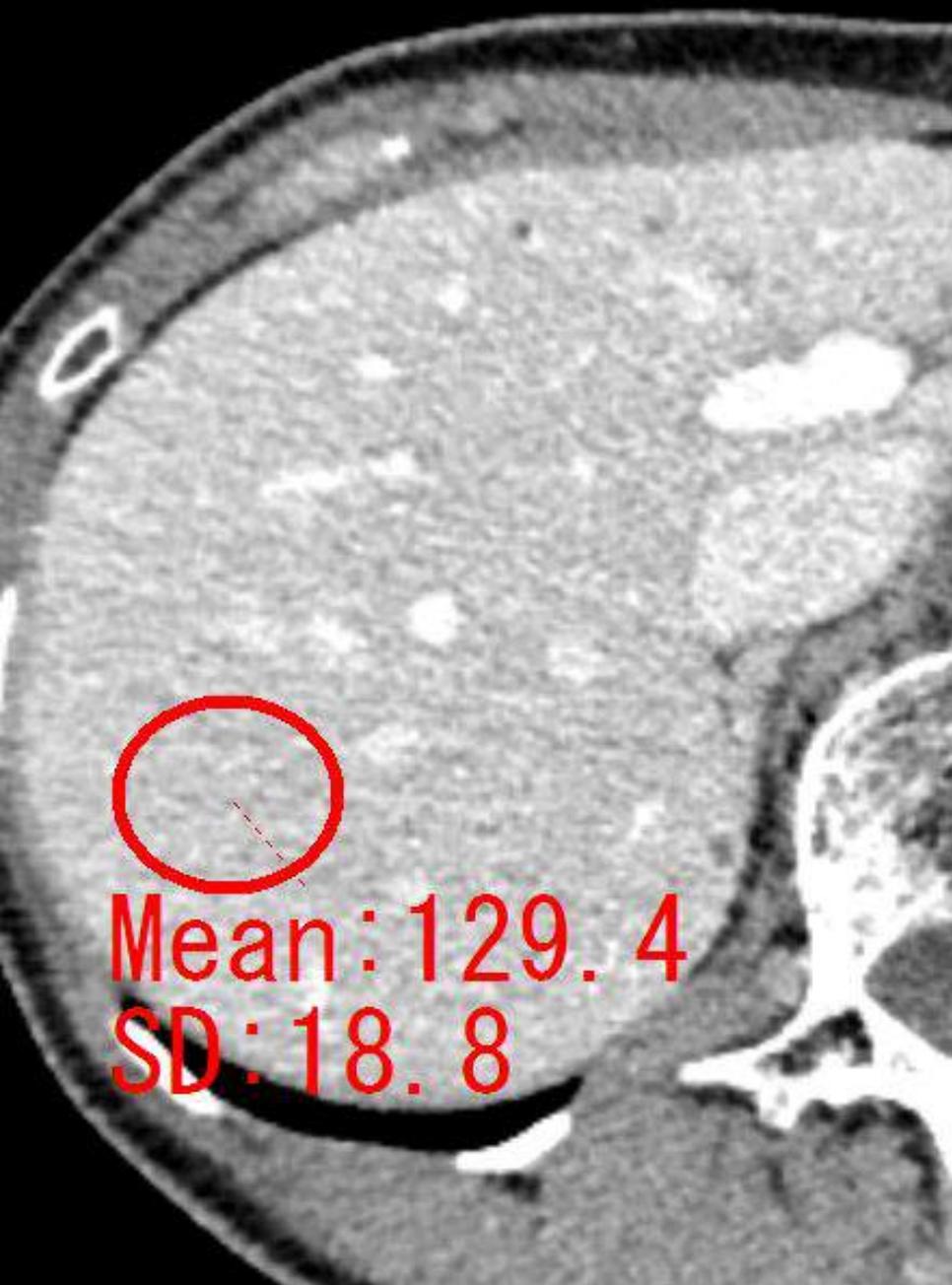
= 逐次近似法

ノイズ低減という意味に
おいてはほぼ同様のメリット

どちらの画像が
お好みですか？



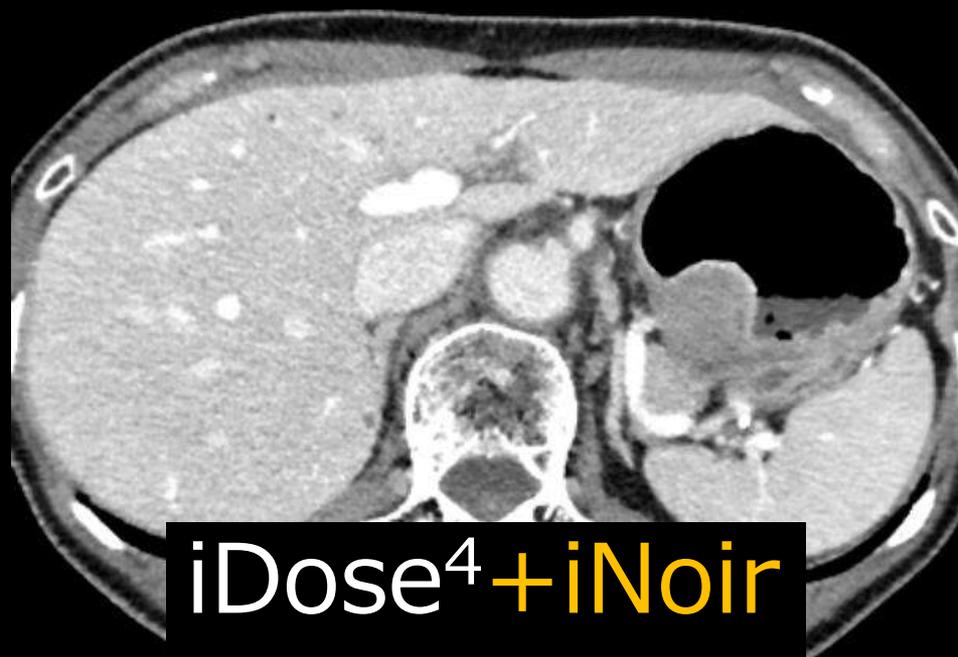
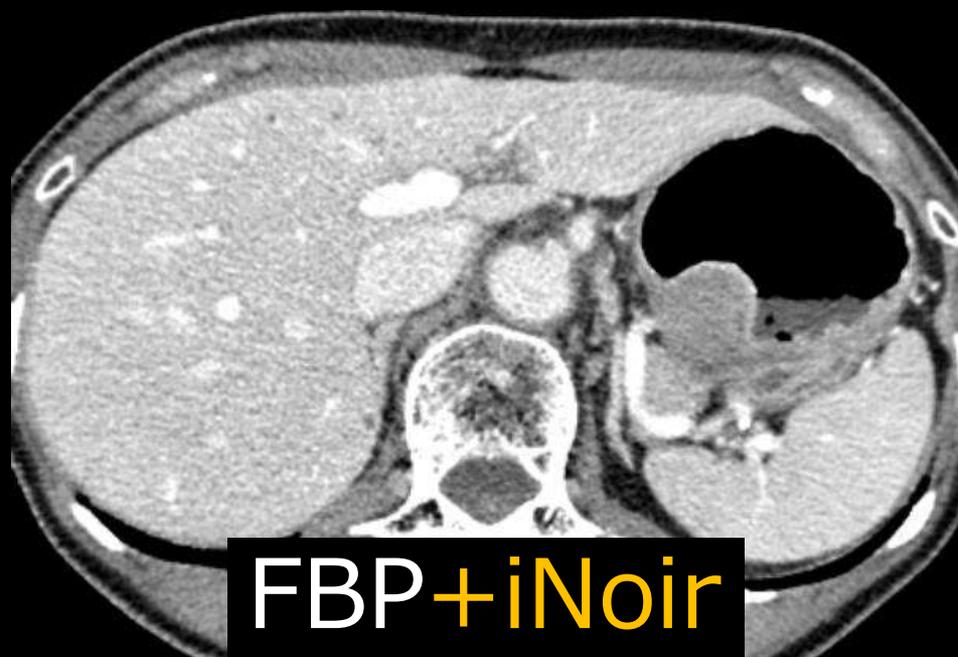
造影CT-いずれも1mmスライス

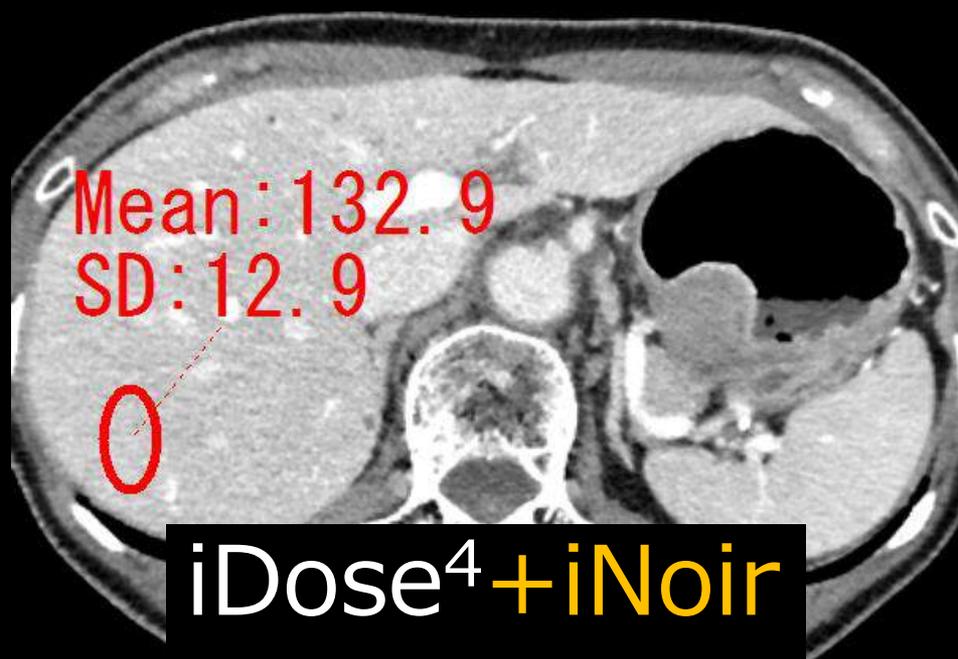
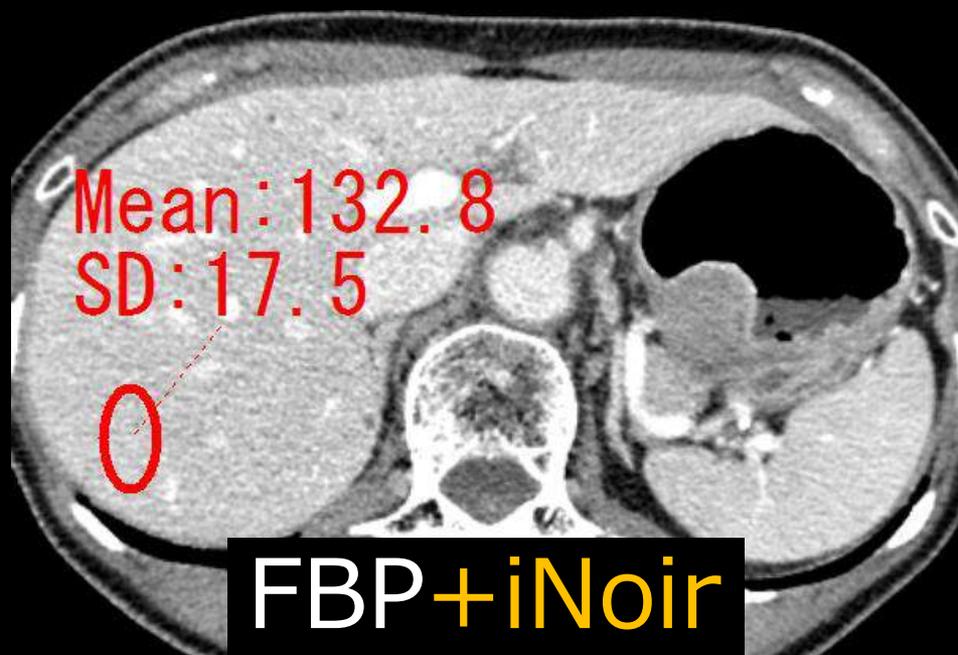
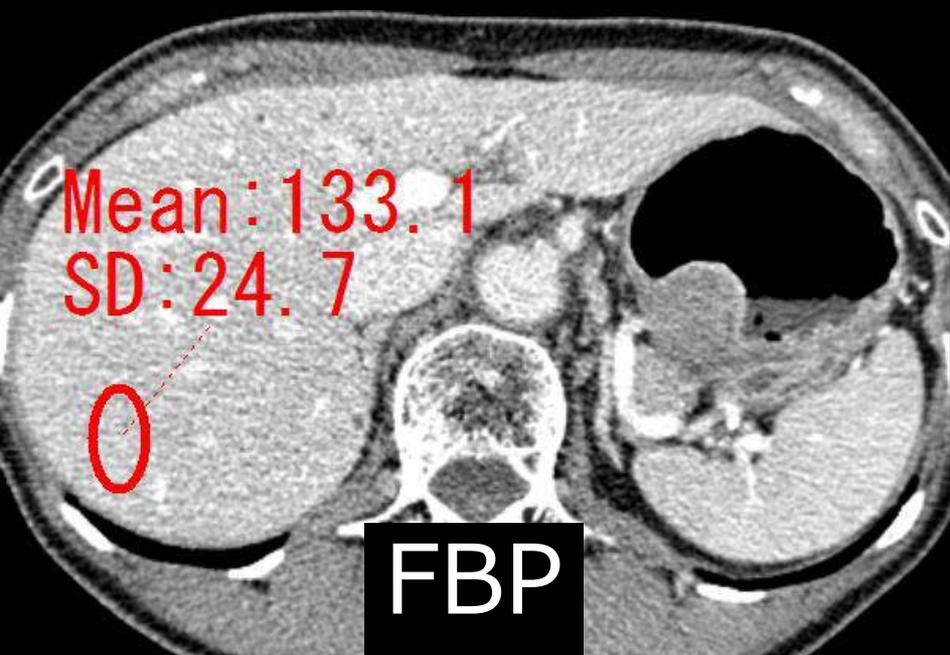


iDose⁴ L4



FBP+iNoir





CT画像に求めるもの

1. 綺麗(ノイズが少ない)
2. 精細(高分解能/thin slice)
3. 低被曝(被曝少なく)

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精細

低被曝

綺麗

CT画像に求めるもの

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3. 低被曝(被曝少なく)

精細

低被曝

綺麗

CT画像に求めるもの

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3. 低被曝(被曝少なく)

精細

低被曝

綺麗

CT画像に求めるもの

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3. 低被曝(被曝少なく)

精細

低被曝

綺麗

CT画像に求めるもの

1. 綺麗(ノイズが少ない)
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3. 低被曝(被曝少なく)

精細

低被曝

綺麗

CT画像に求めるもの

1. 綺麗 (ノイズはない)
2. 精細 (高分解能/thin slice)
3. 低被曝 (被曝少なく)

精細

低被曝

綺麗

iNoir

CT画像に求めるもの

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精細

低被曝

綺麗

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精細

低被曝

綺麗

CT画像に求めるもの

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2. 精細(高分解能/thin slice)
3. 低被曝(被曝少なく)

精細

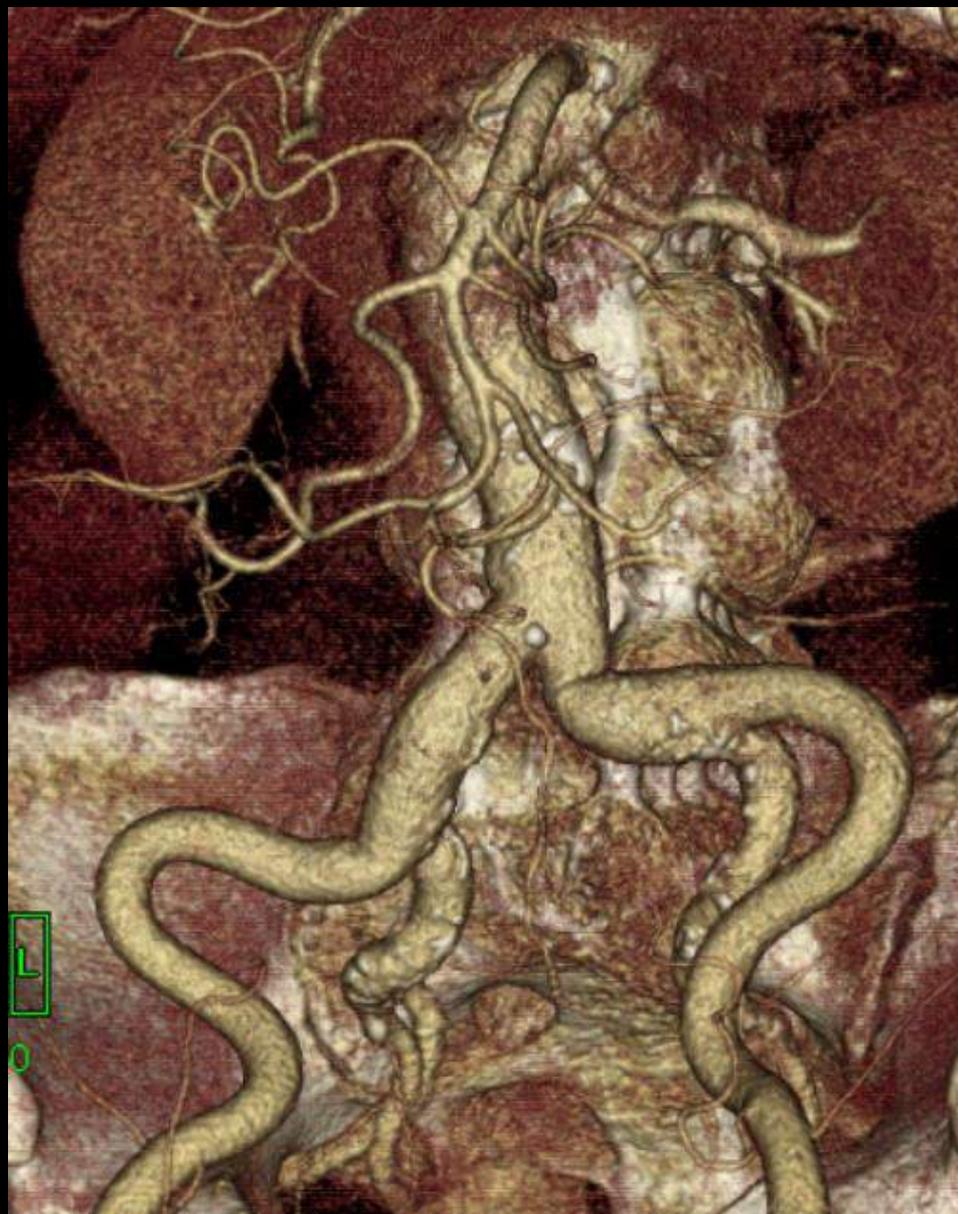
低被曝

綺麗

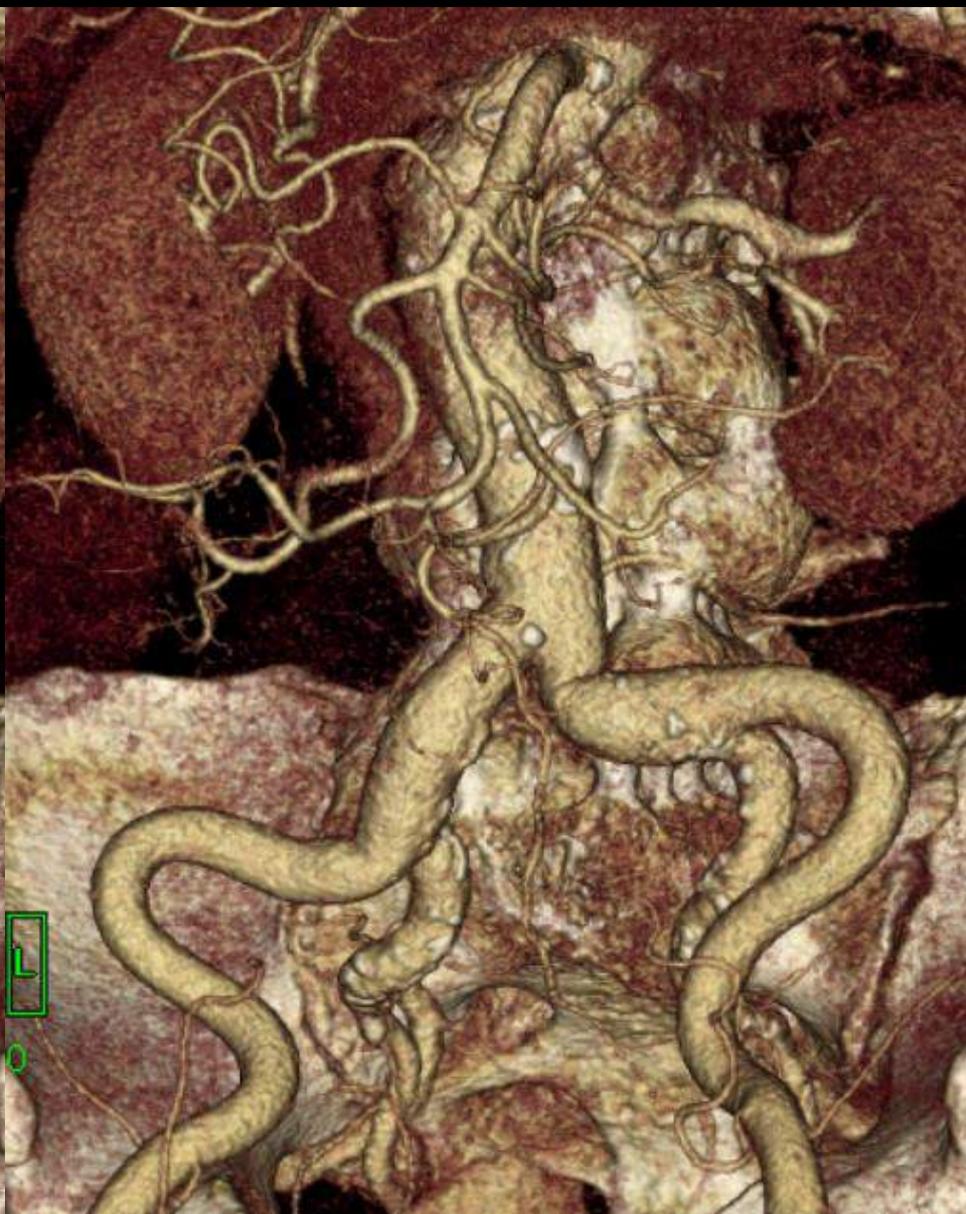
ノイズ低減のメリット

1. ノイズ低減で診断能上昇
2. ノイズ低減で3D画質向上
3. 低被曝撮影が可能
4. ノイズの少ないthin slice
5. 高分解能関数を使用可能
6. 低電圧撮像で造影剤減量

84M, colon ca. pre op. 3D image, BMI=34, 80KV, eGFR=44

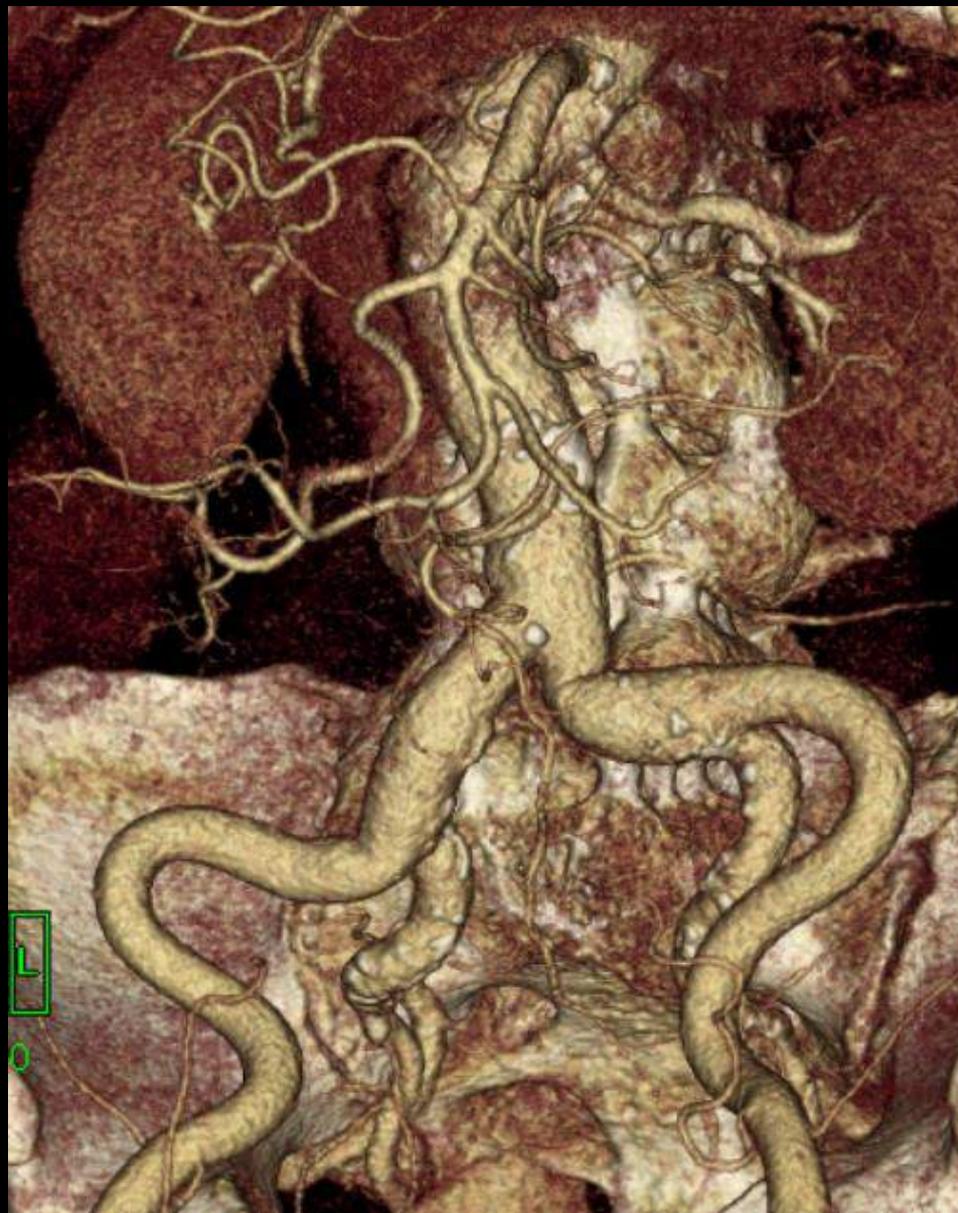


FBP

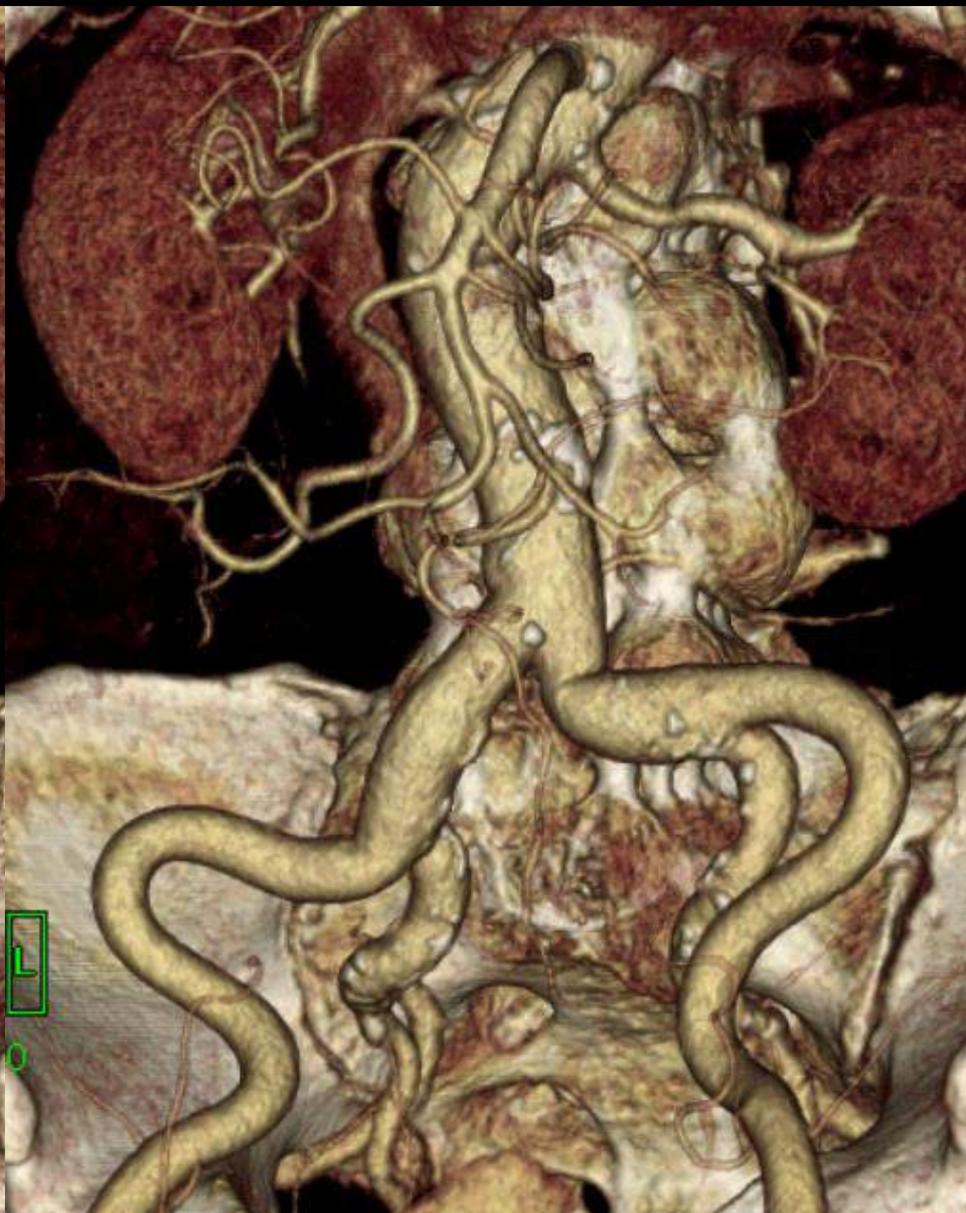


iDose⁴-L5

84M, colon ca. pre op. 3D image, BMI=34, 80KV, eGFR=44

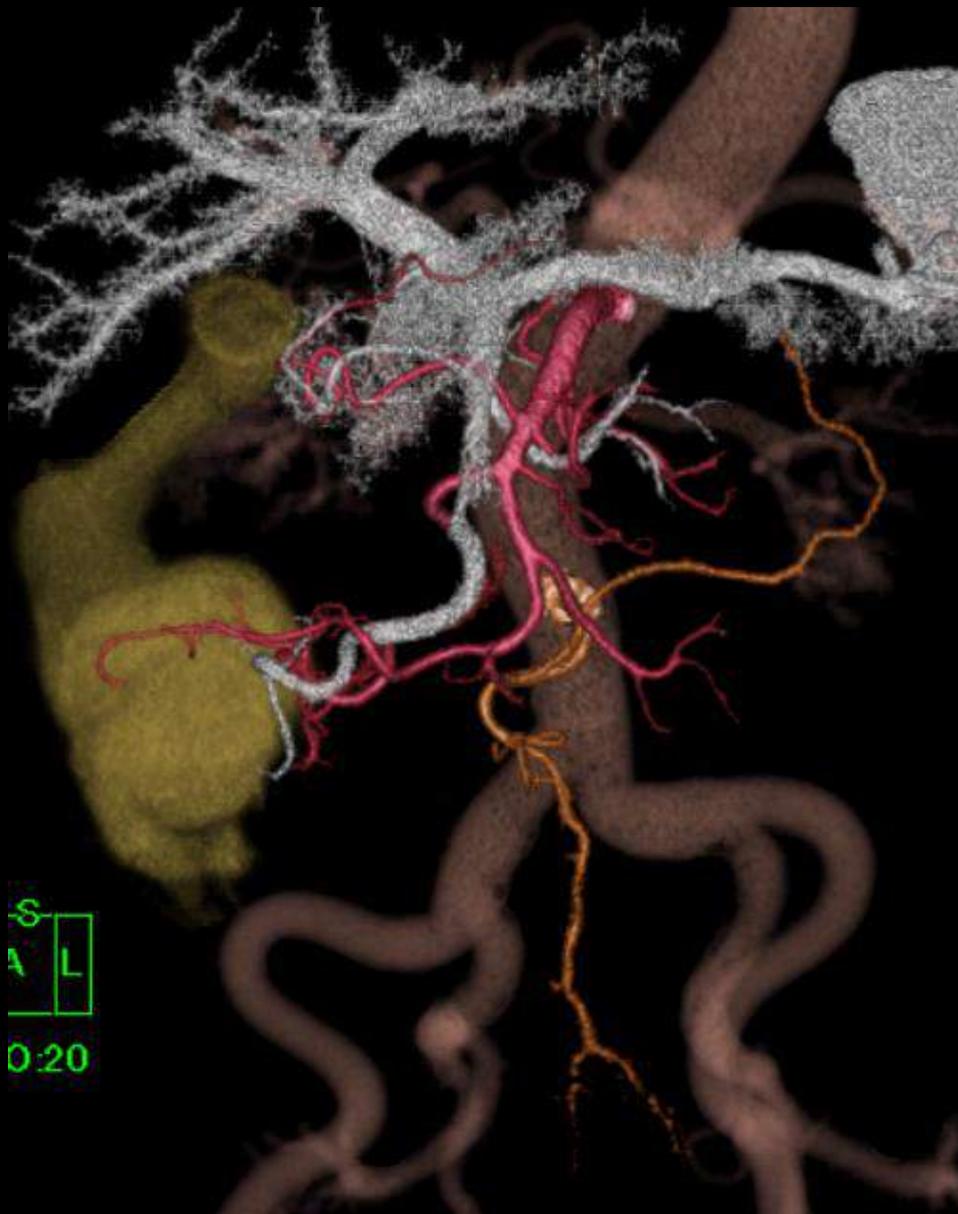


iDose⁴-L5



iDose⁴-L5+iNoir

84M, colon ca. pre op. 3D image, BMI=34, 80KV, eGFR=44



FBP

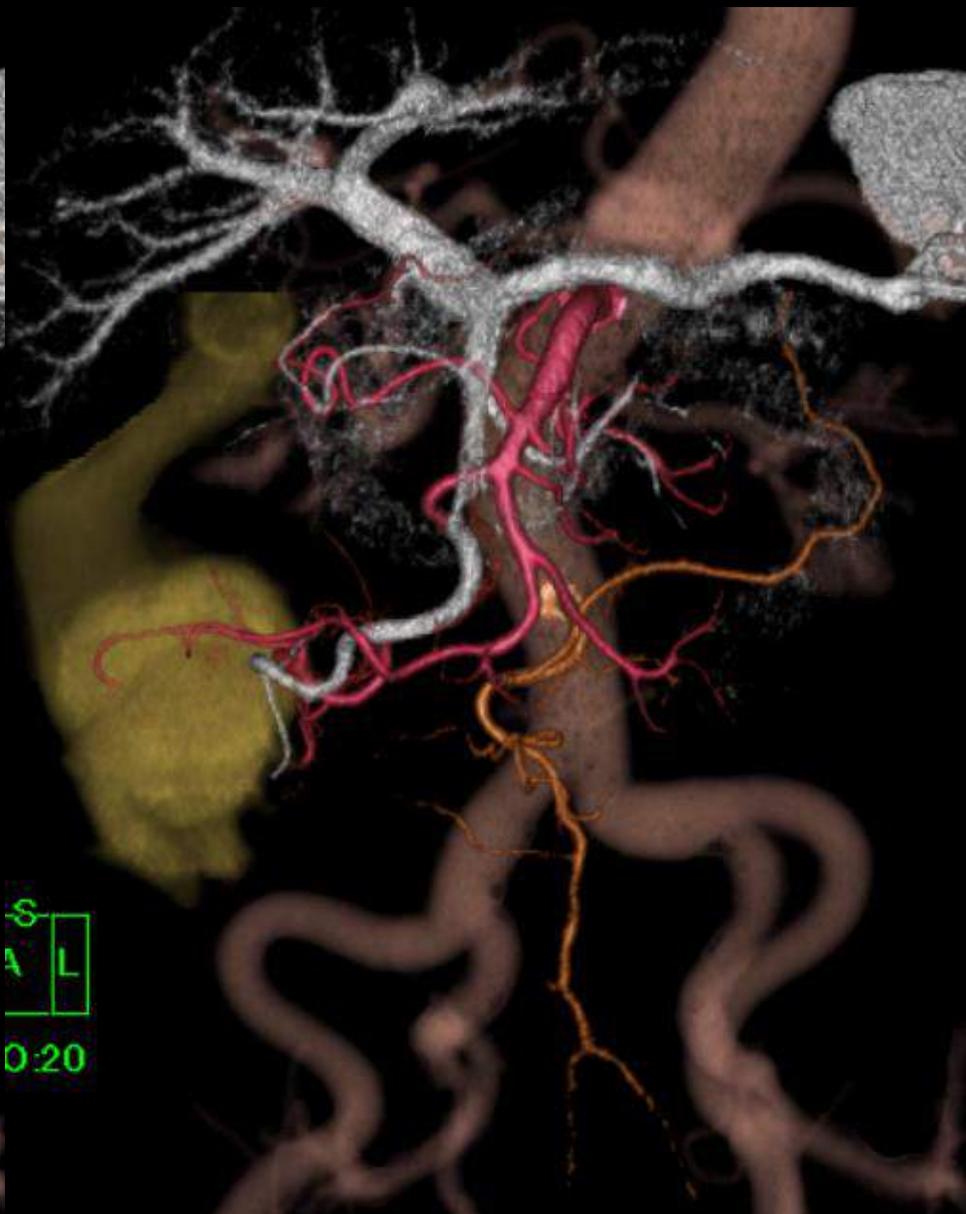


iDose⁴-L5

84M, colon ca. pre op. 3D image, BMI=34, 80KV, eGFR=44



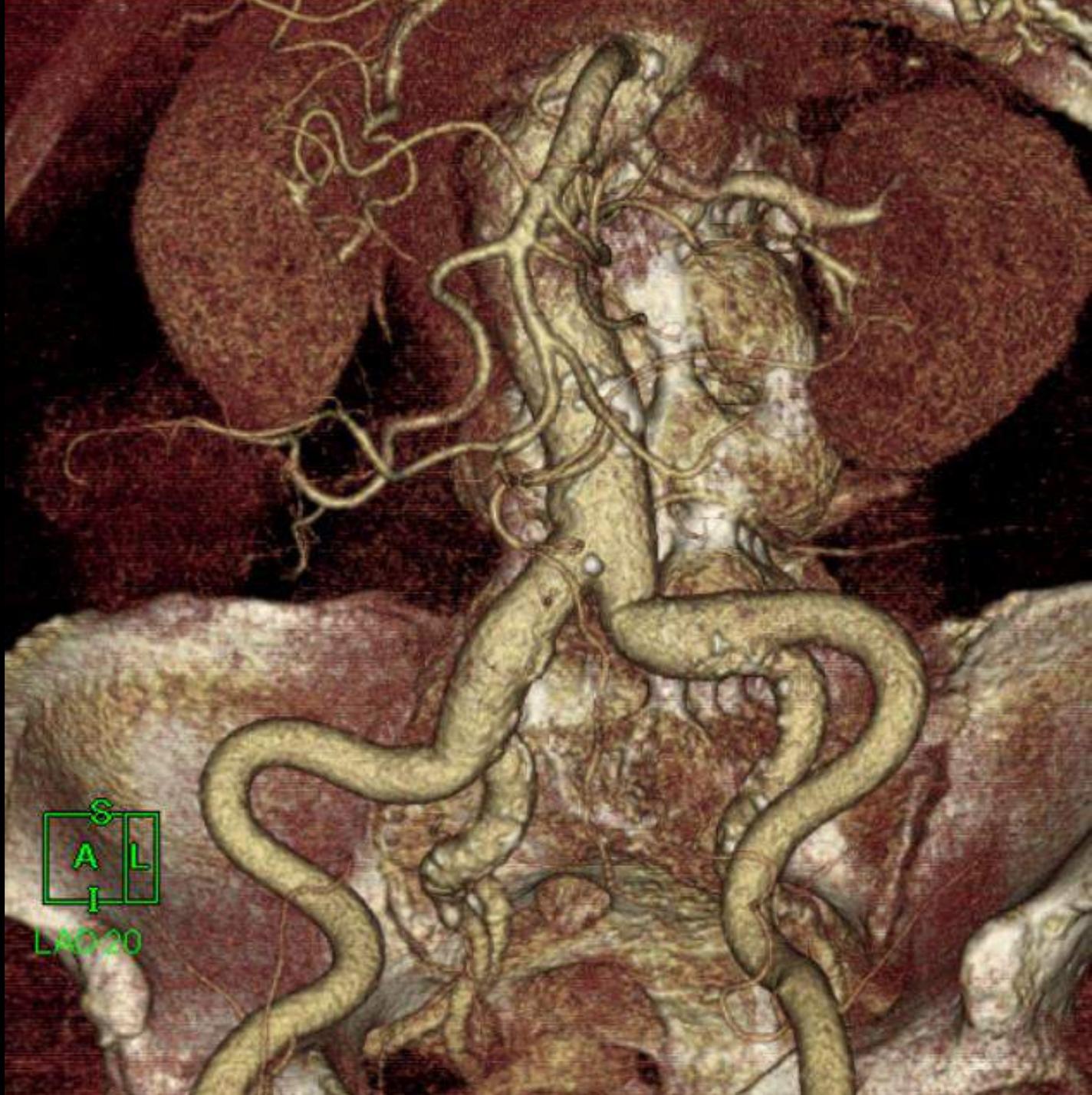
iDose⁴-L5



iDose⁴-L5+iNoir

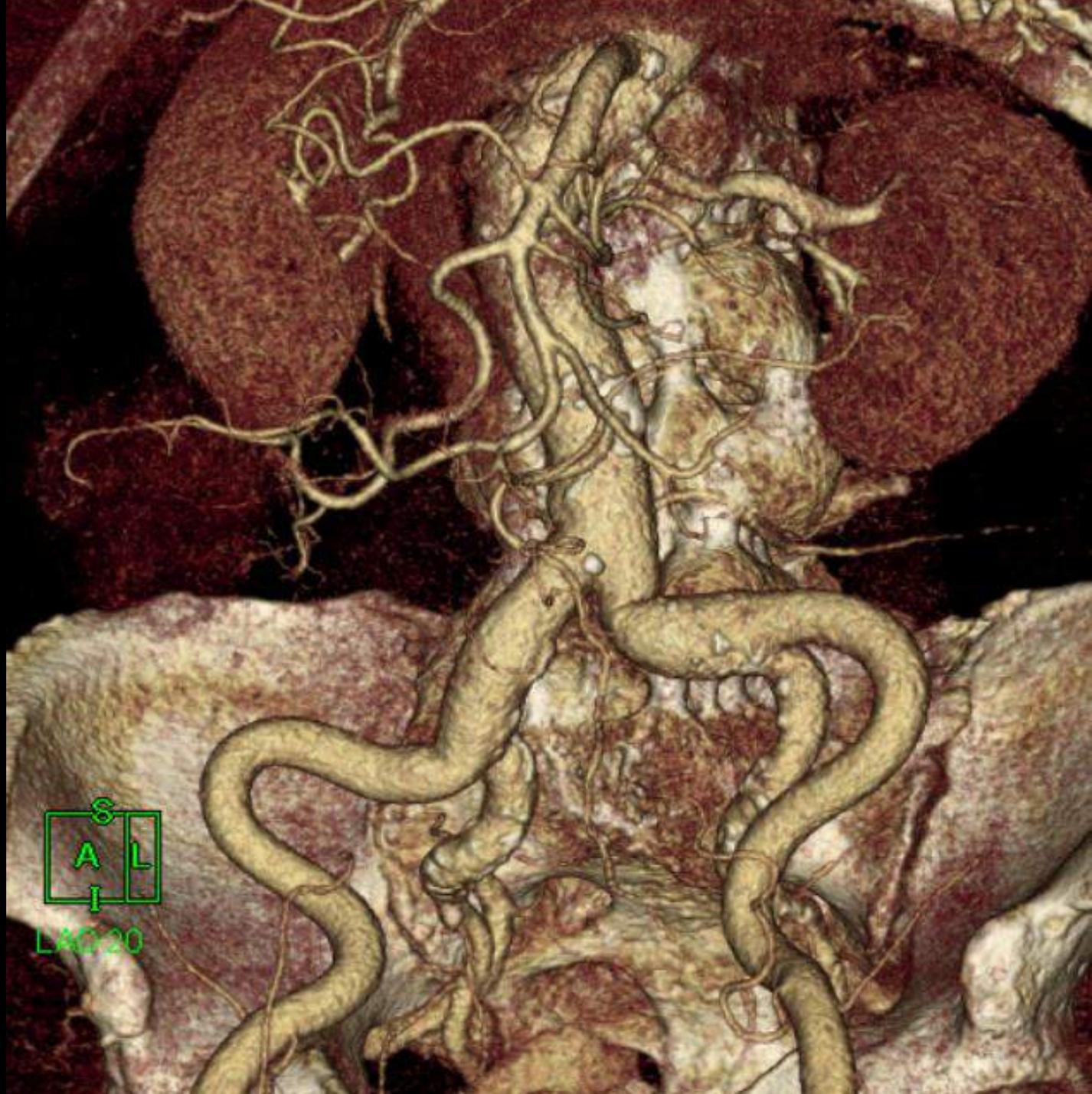
BMI=34
80kVp
eGFR ↓

FBP



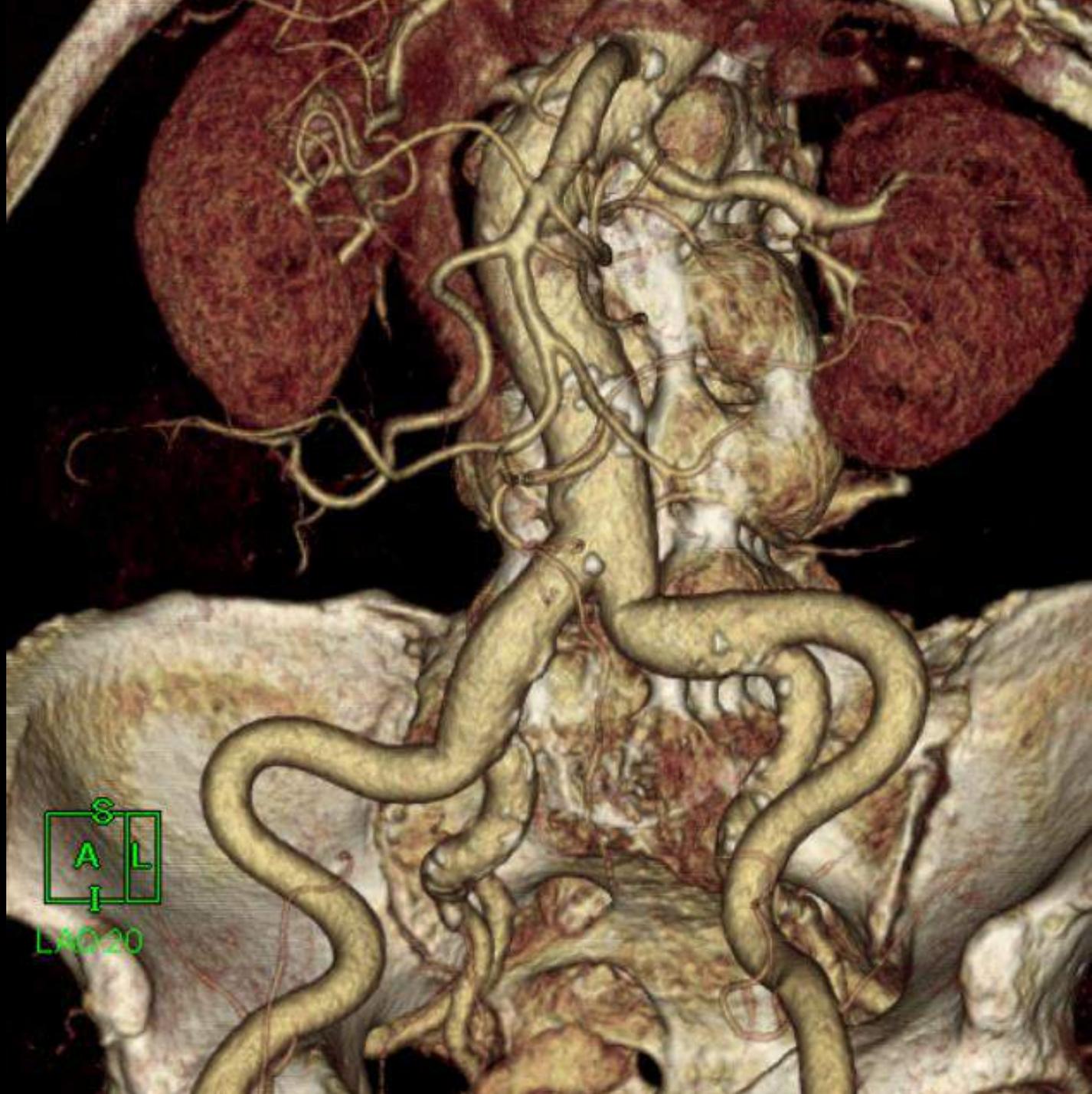
BMI=34
80kVp
eGFR ↓

iDoseL5



BMI=34
80kVp
eGFR ↓

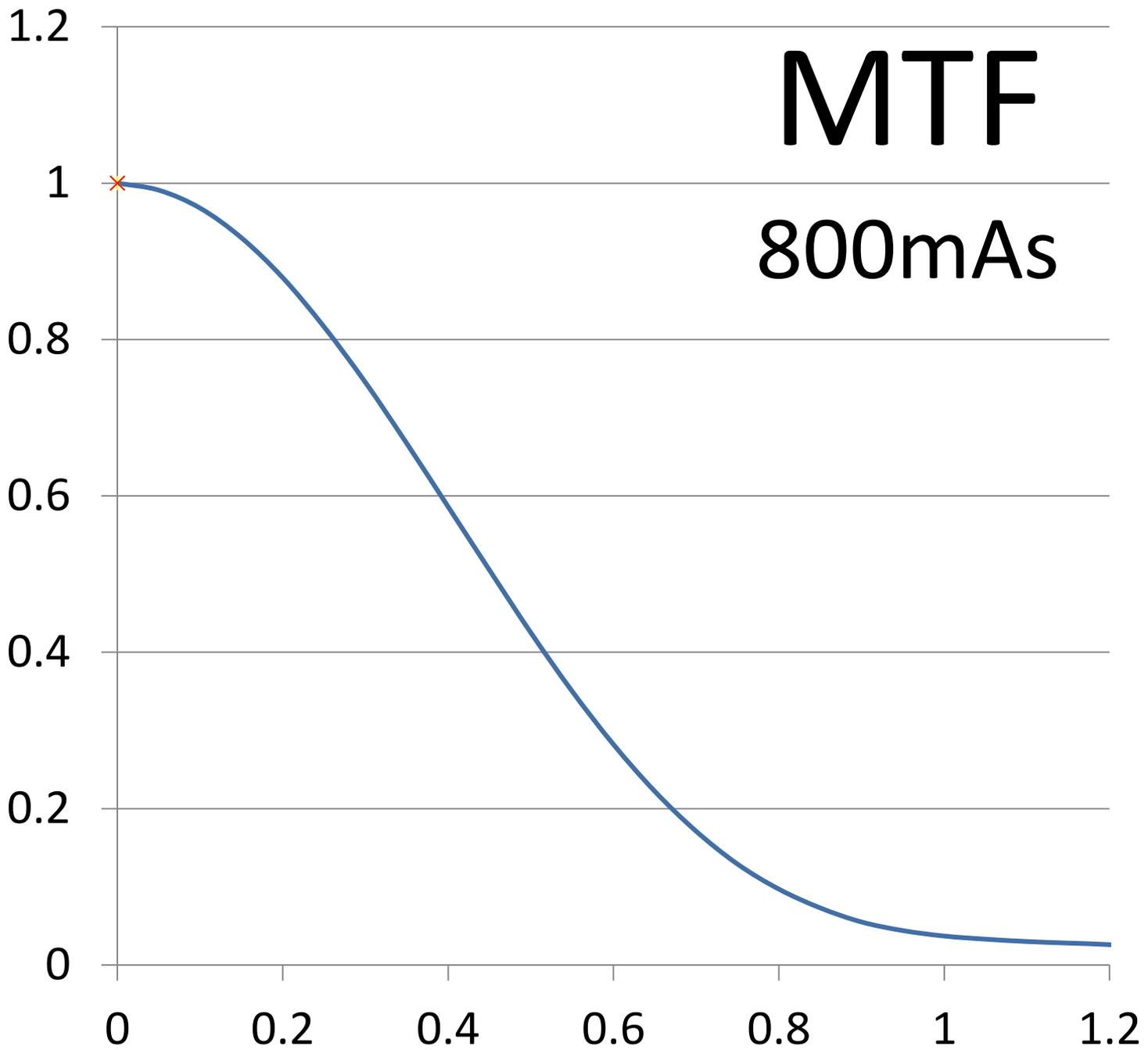
iDoseL5
+
iNoir



MTF

800mAs

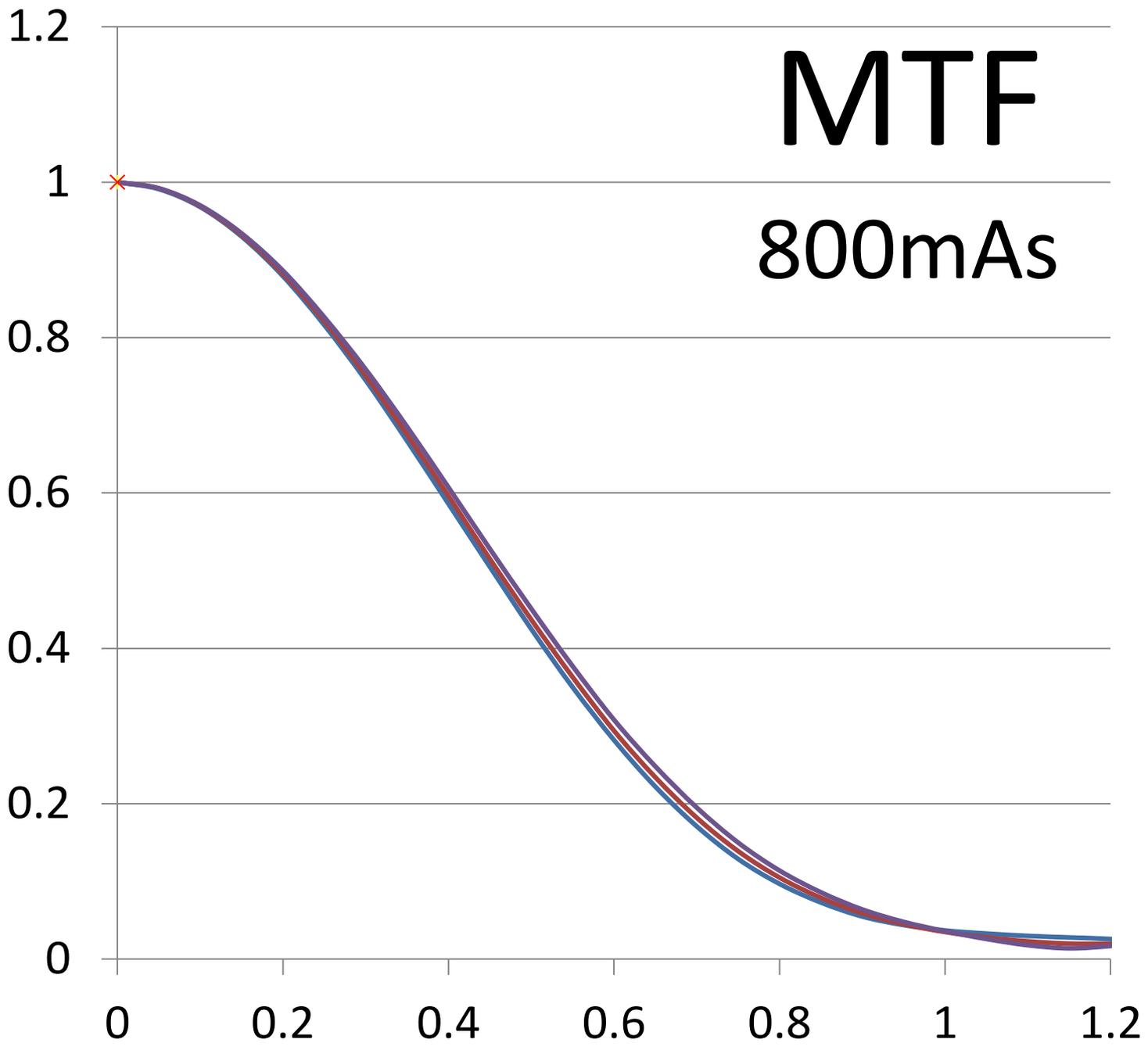
— FBP



MTF

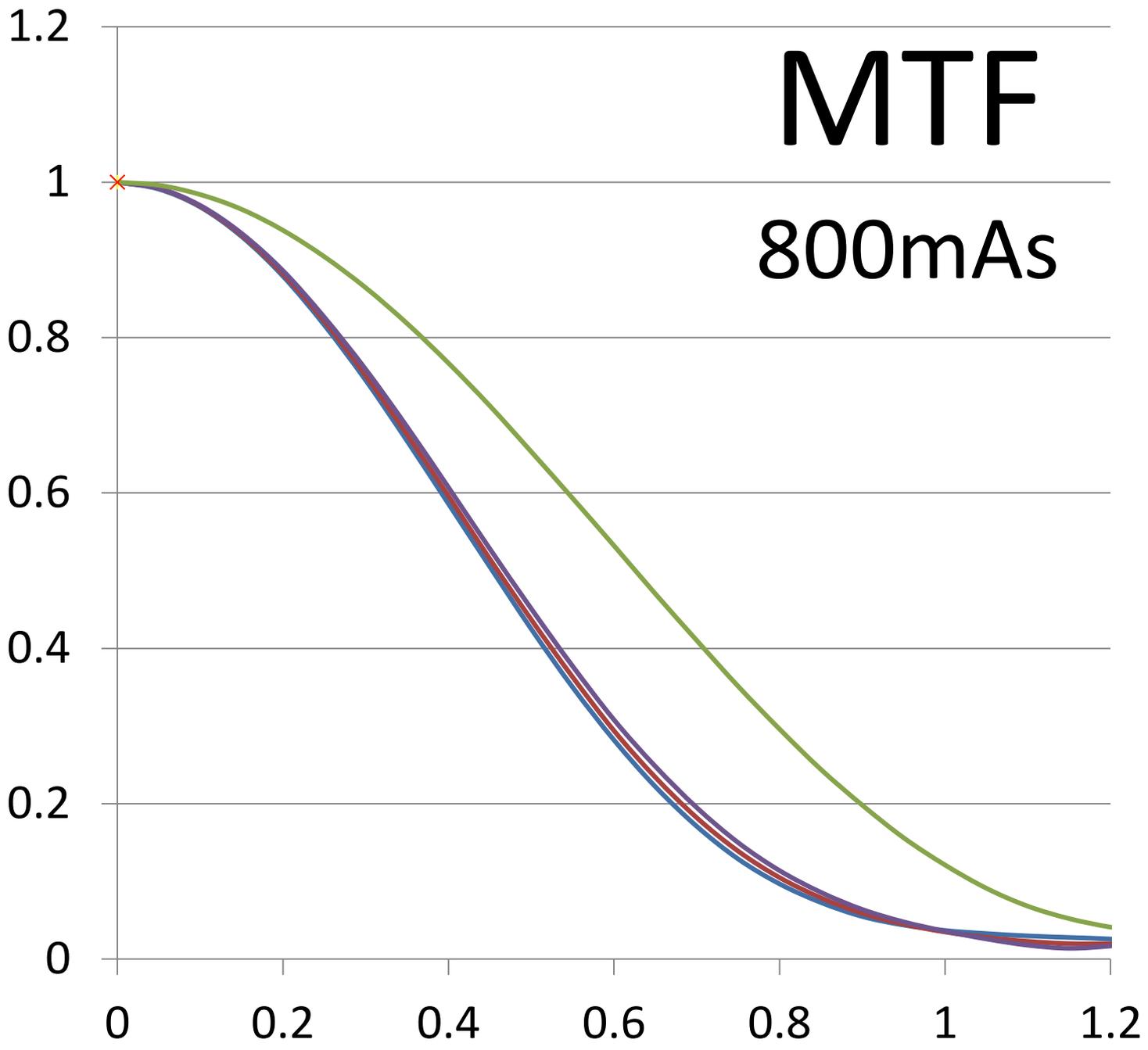
800mAs

- FBP
- iD Lv4
- iD Lv7



MTF

800mAs

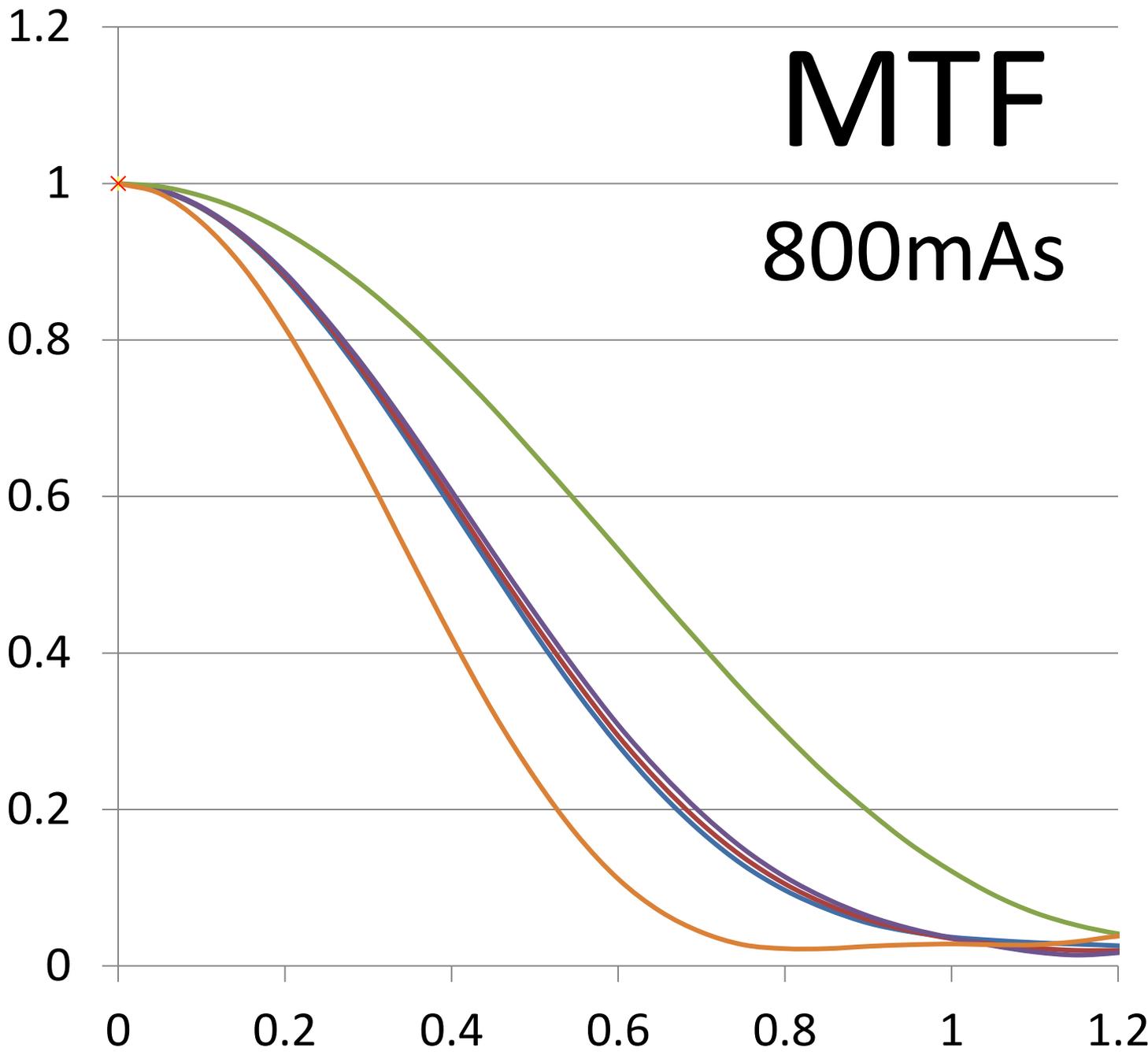


- FBP
- iD Lv4
- iD Lv7
- IMR

MTF

800mAs

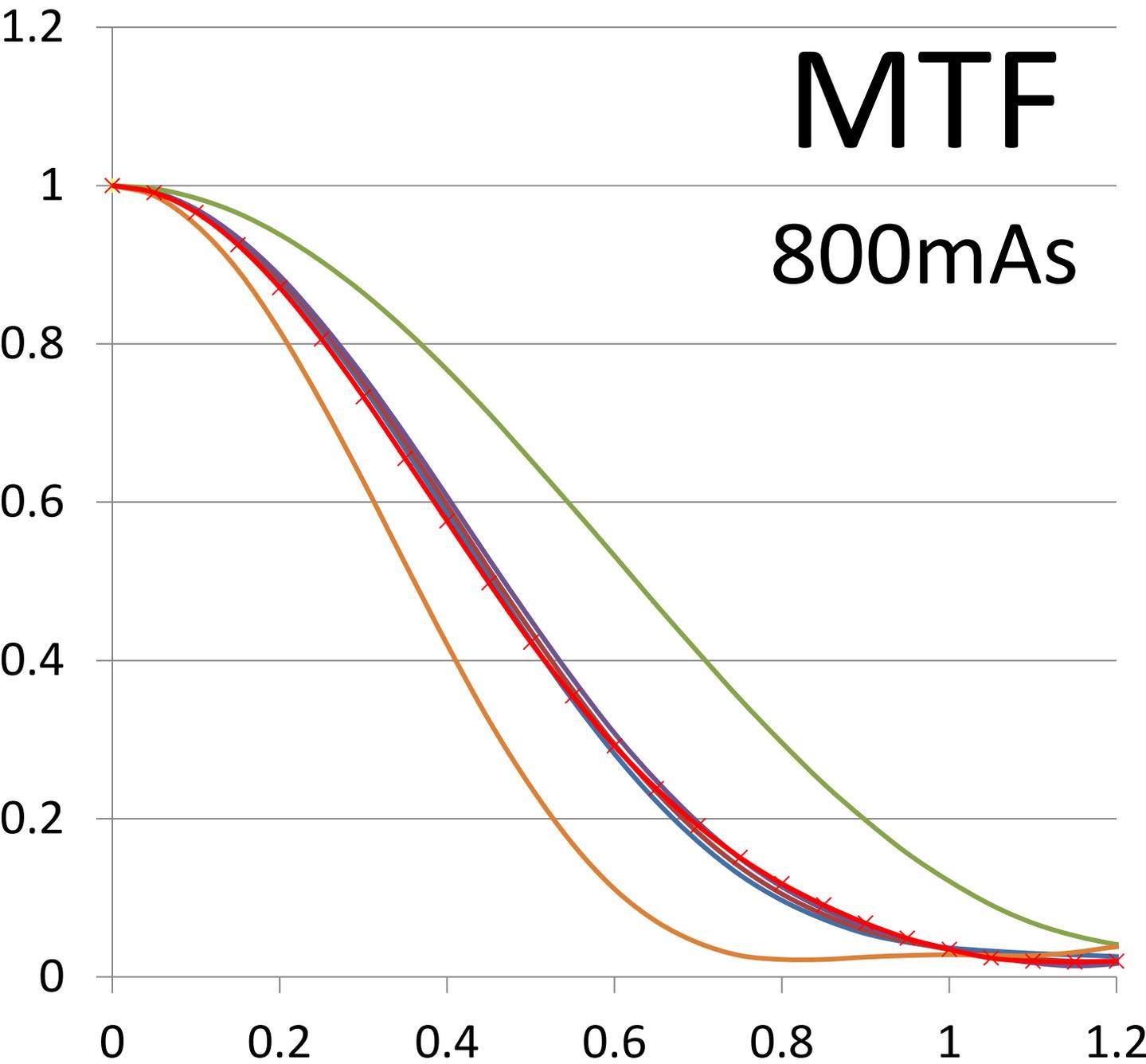
- FBP
- iD Lv4
- iD Lv7
- IMR
- iNoir



MTF

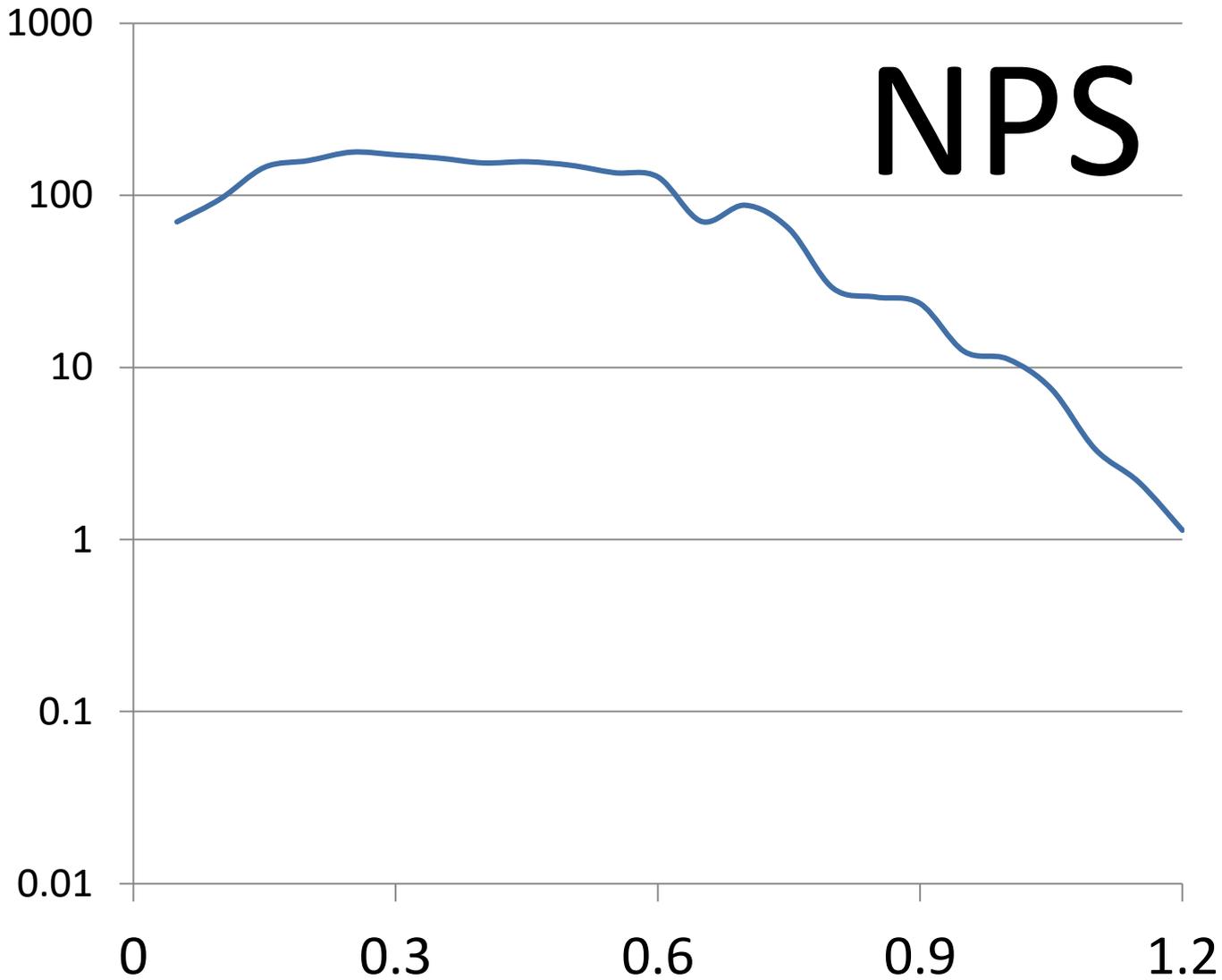
800mAs

- FBP
- iD Lv4
- iD Lv7
- IMR
- iNoir
- * m-iNoir



200mAs

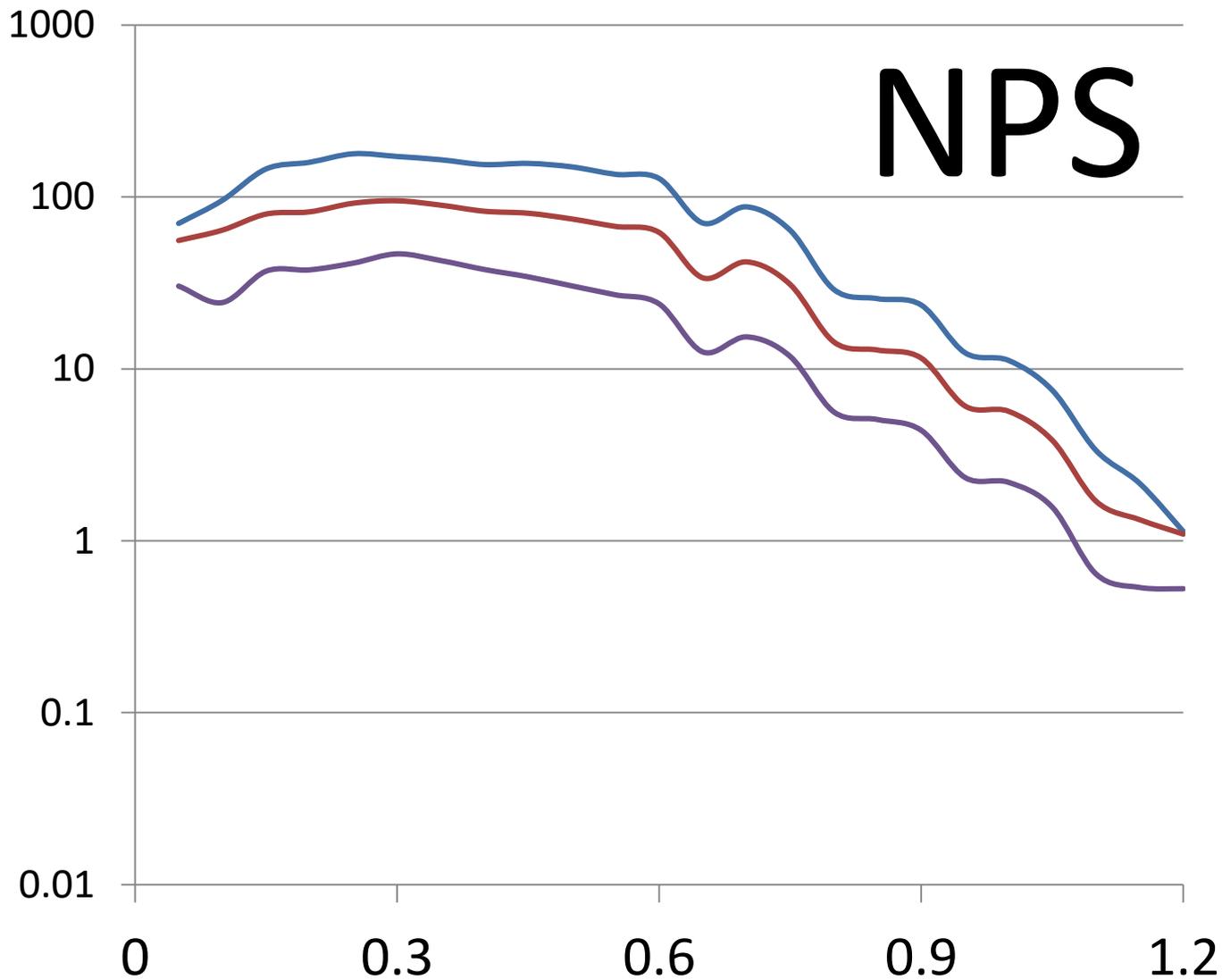
NPS



— FBP

200mAs

NPS



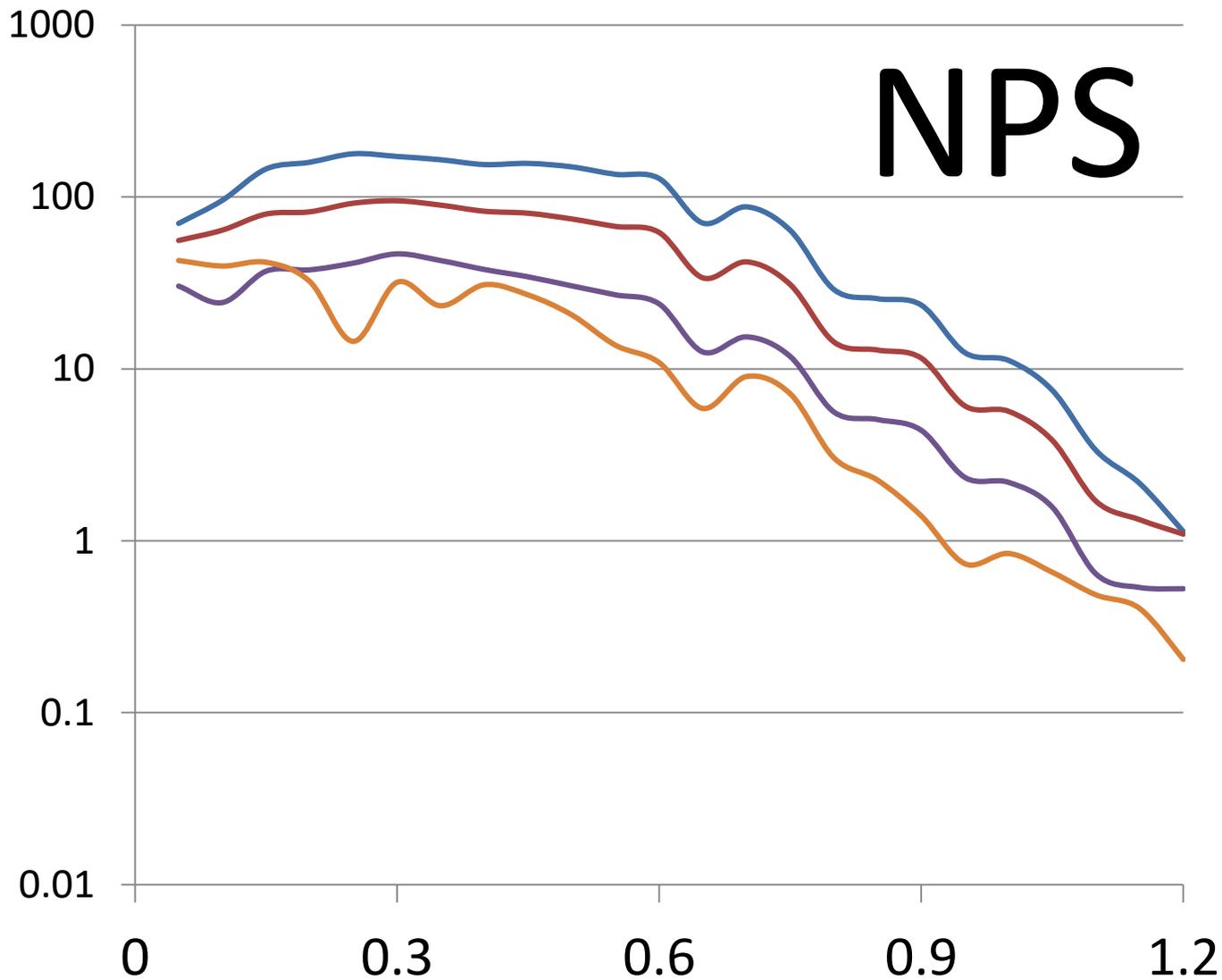
— FBP

— iD Lv4

— iD Lv7

200mAs

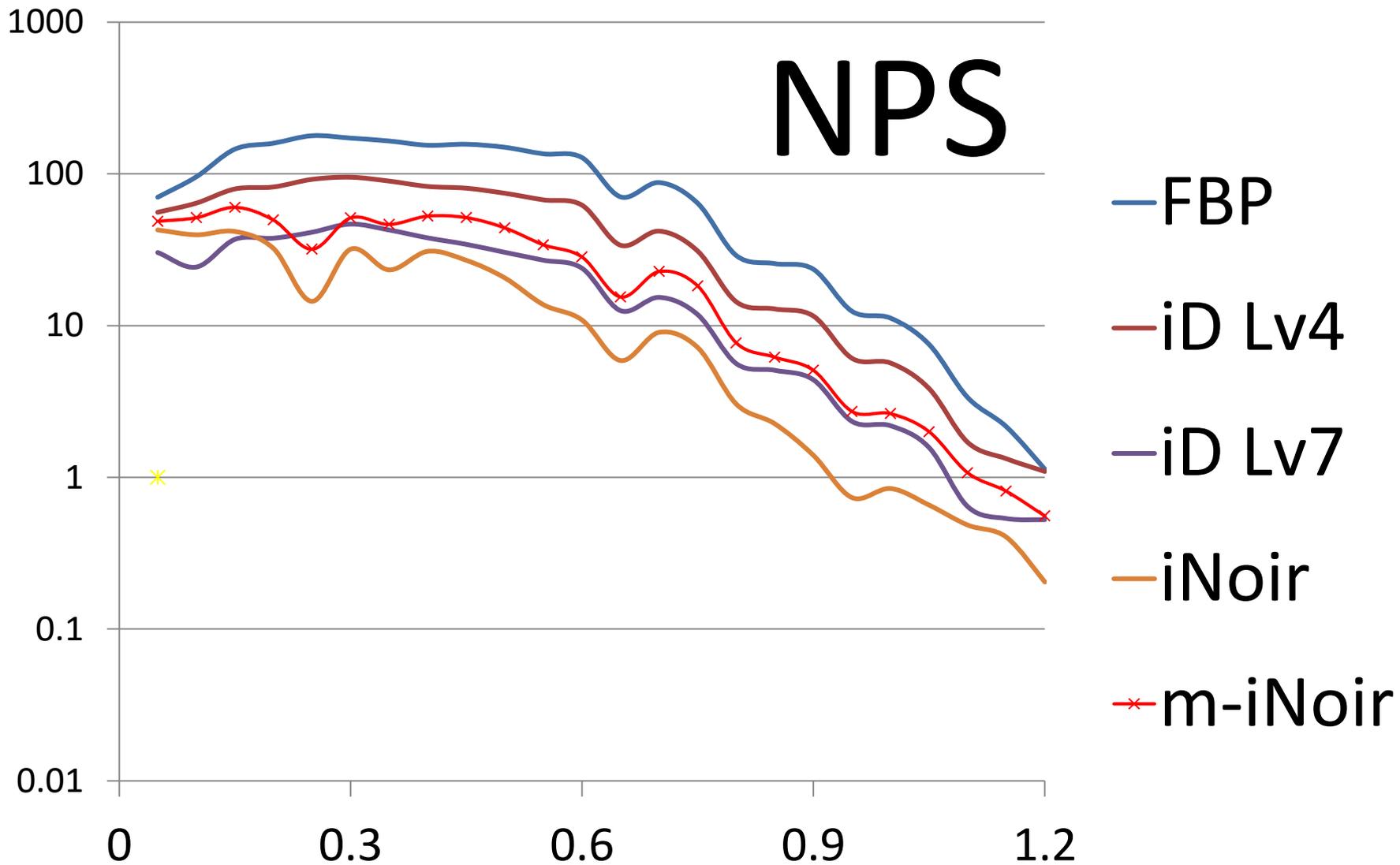
NPS



- FBP
- iD Lv4
- iD Lv7
- iNoir

200mAs

NPS



FBP

iDose

iNoir

m-

iNoir



S
R A L
I
A

5.00 mm

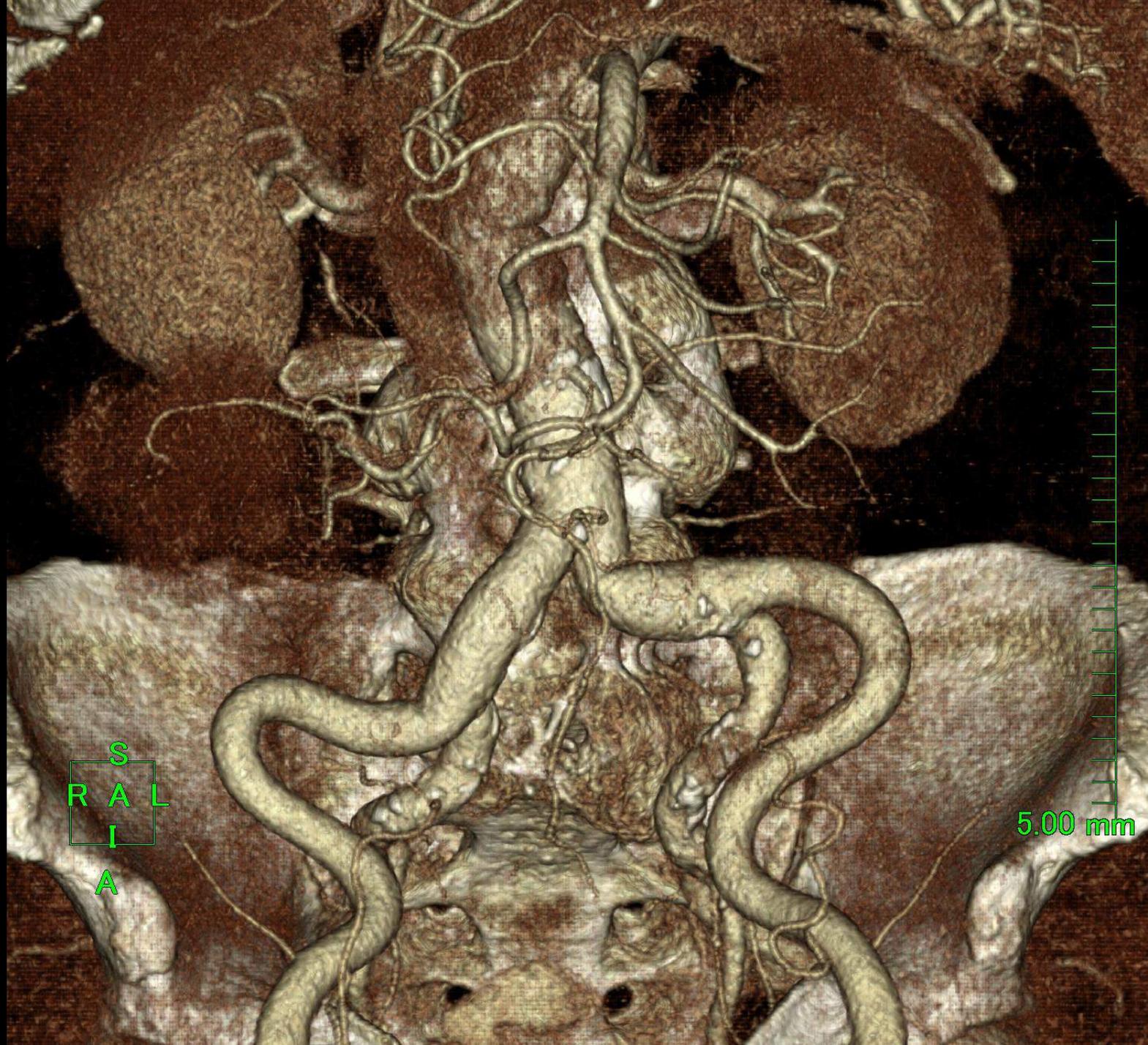
FBP

iDose

iNoir

m-

iNoir



S
R A L
I
A

5.00 mm

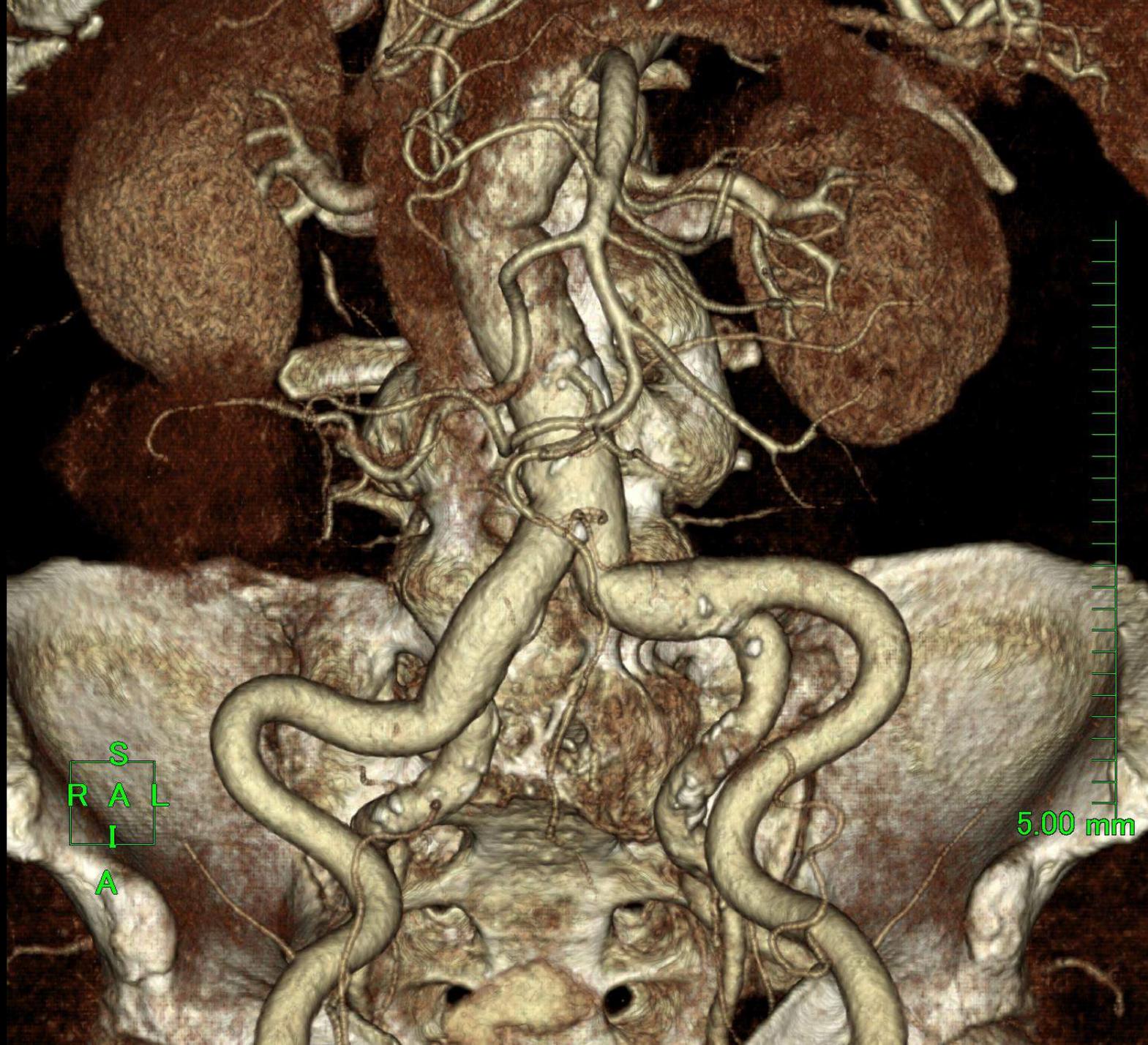
FBP

iDose

iNoir

m-

iNoir



S
R A L
I
A

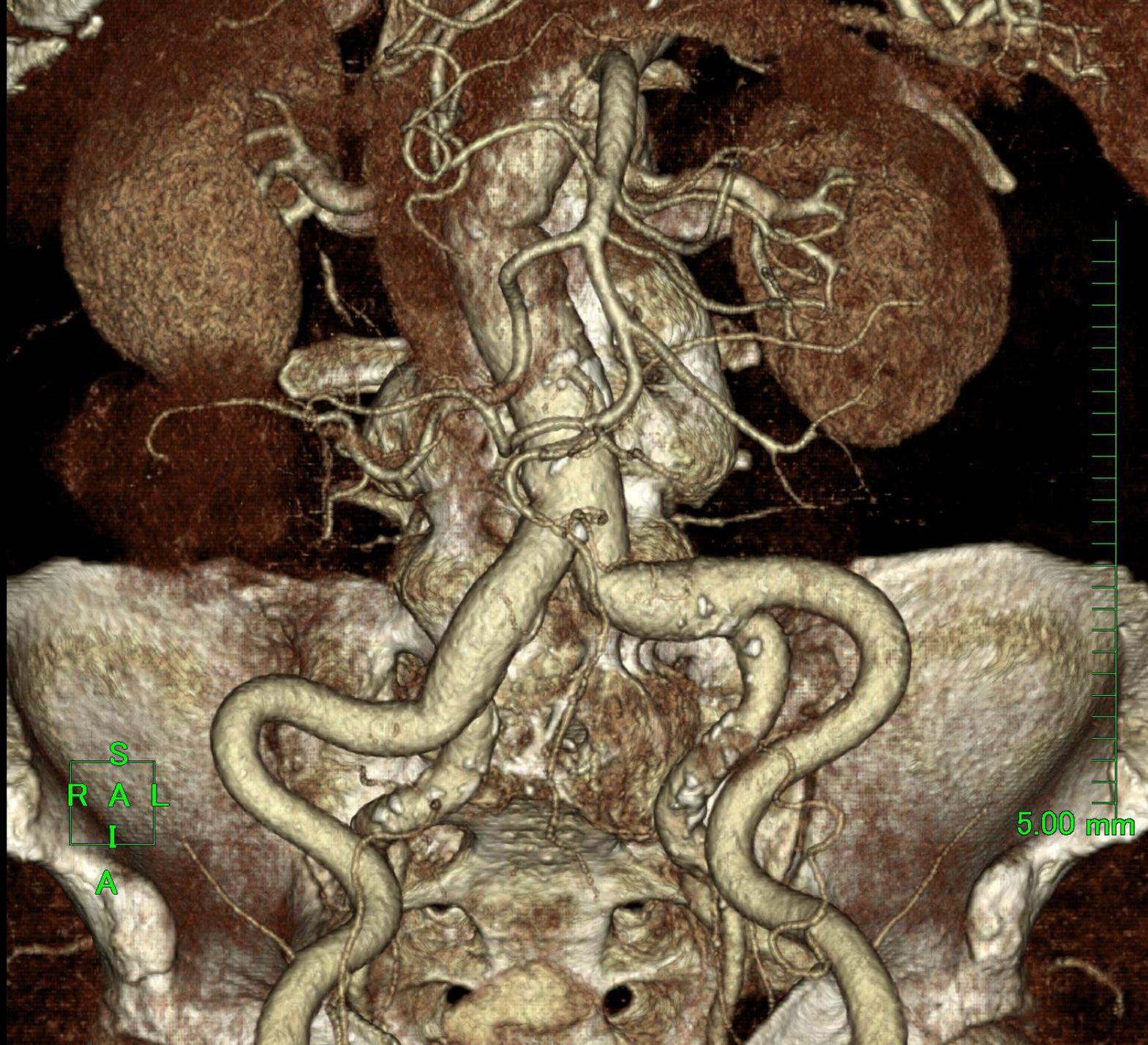
5.00 mm

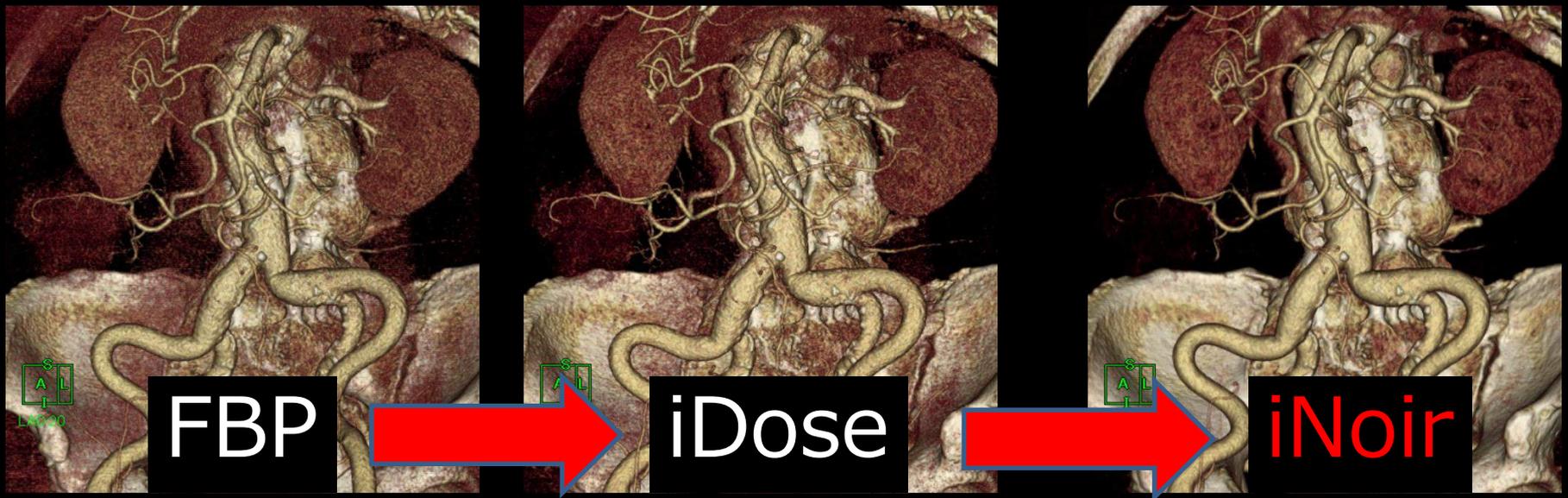
FBP

iDose

iNoir

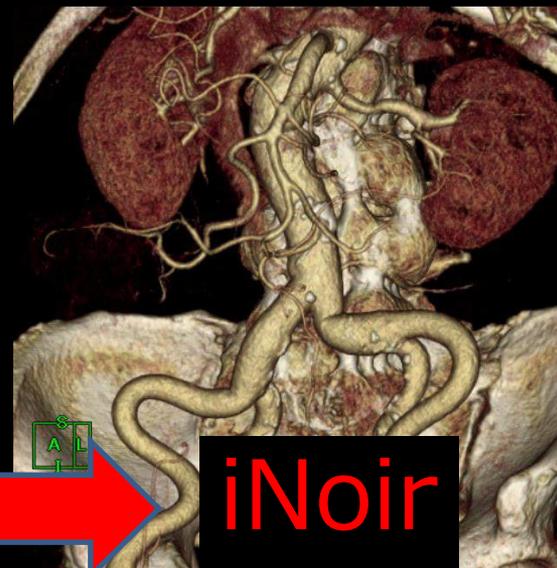
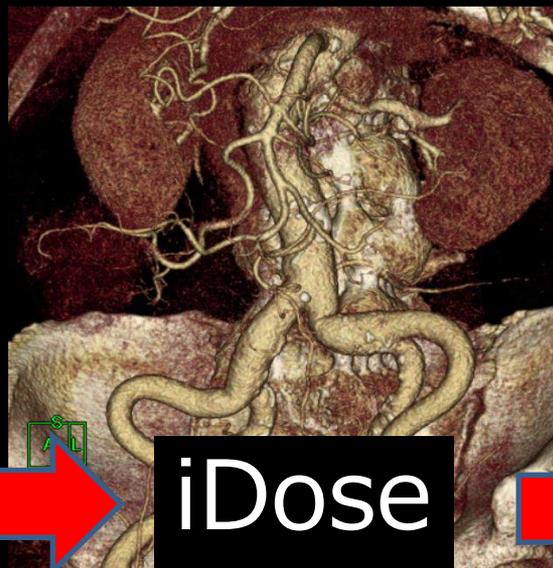
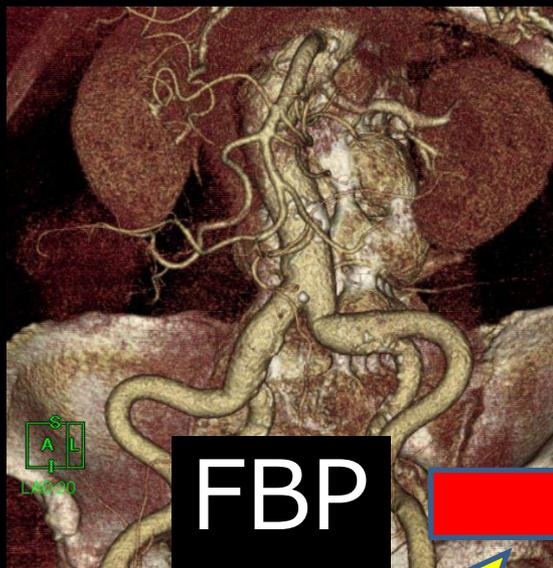
m-
iNoir





iNoir導入→技師のメリット

1. 3D画像が綺麗になる
2. 3D画像作成の労力減！



自動前処理(AAA)で完全自動処理



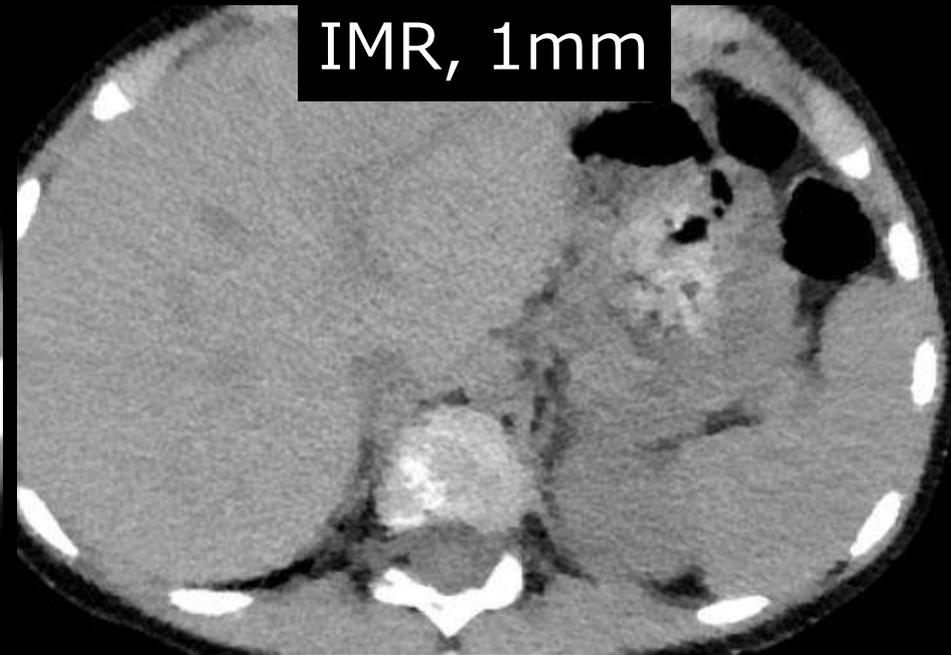
低被曝 + ノイズ低減

6M, ultra-low dose (1.1mSv) CT

iDose⁴-L5, 5mm



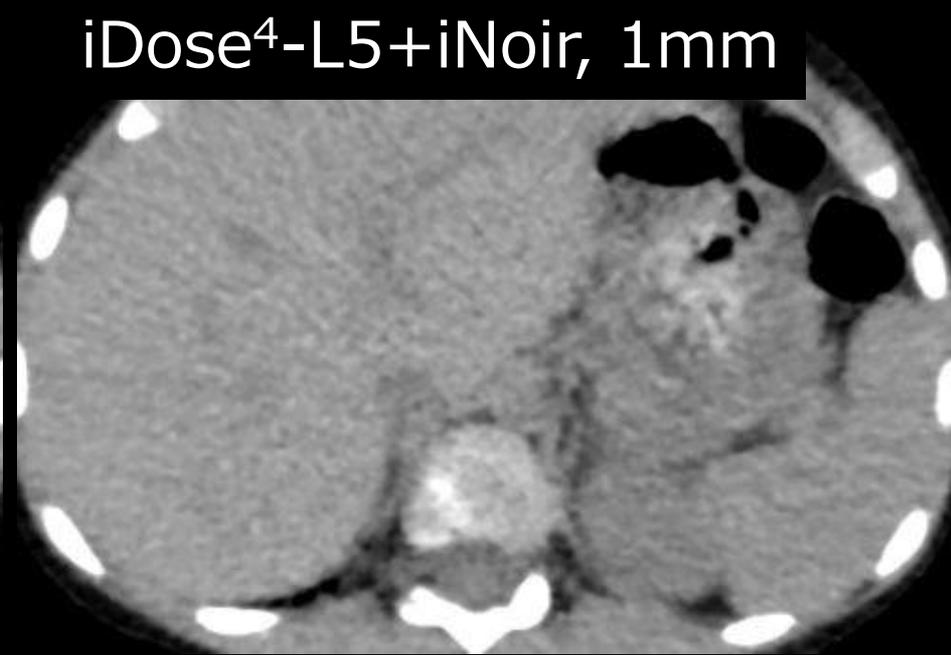
IMR, 1mm



iDose⁴-L5, 1mm



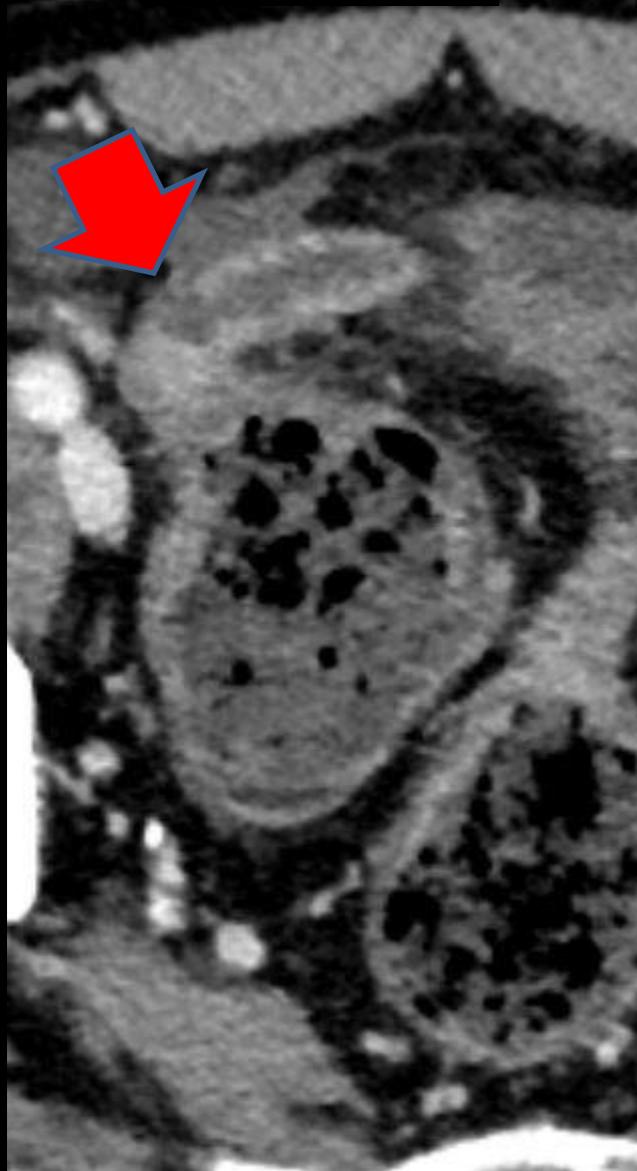
iDose⁴-L5+iNoir, 1mm



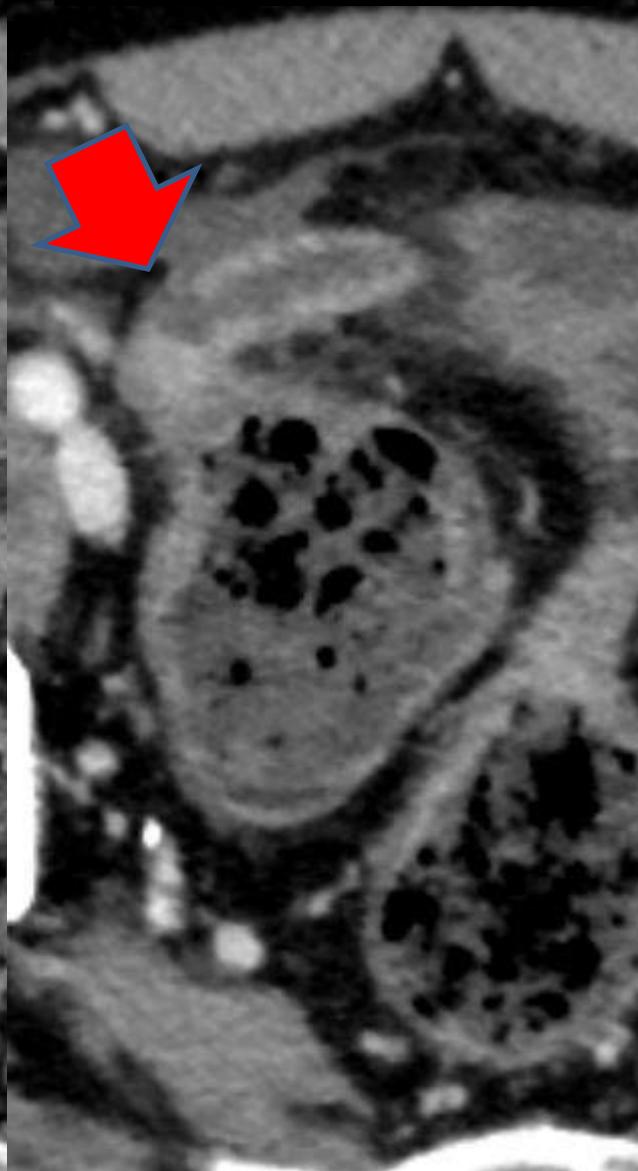
高分解能 + ノイズ低減

59M, acute appendicitis with perforation

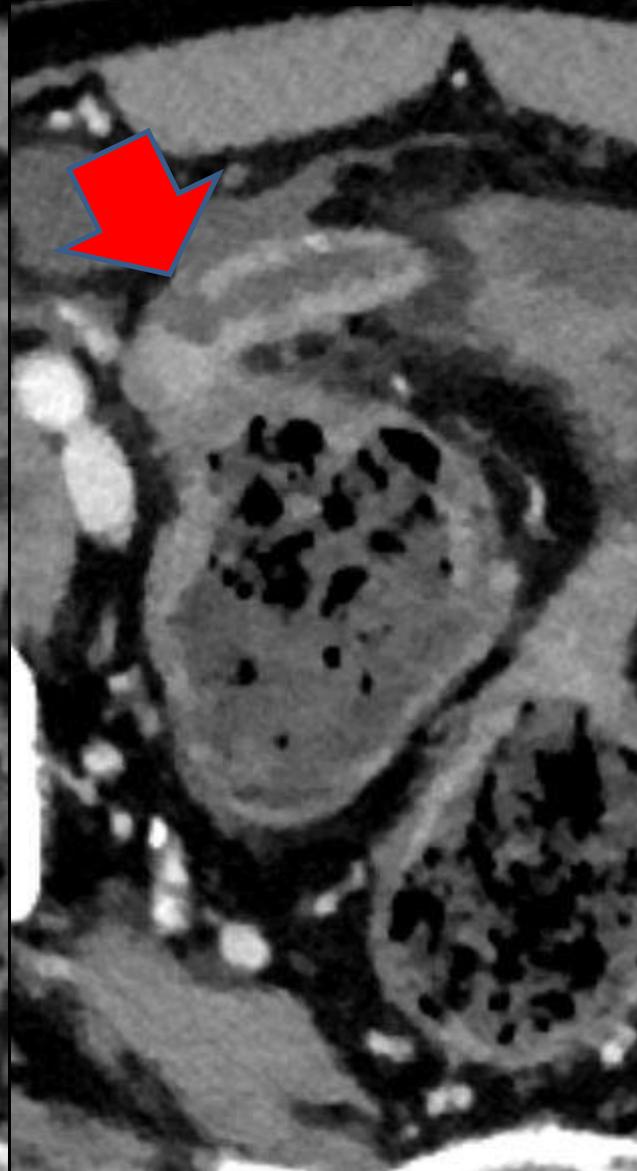
iDose⁴-L5



iDose⁴-L5+iNoir



IMR



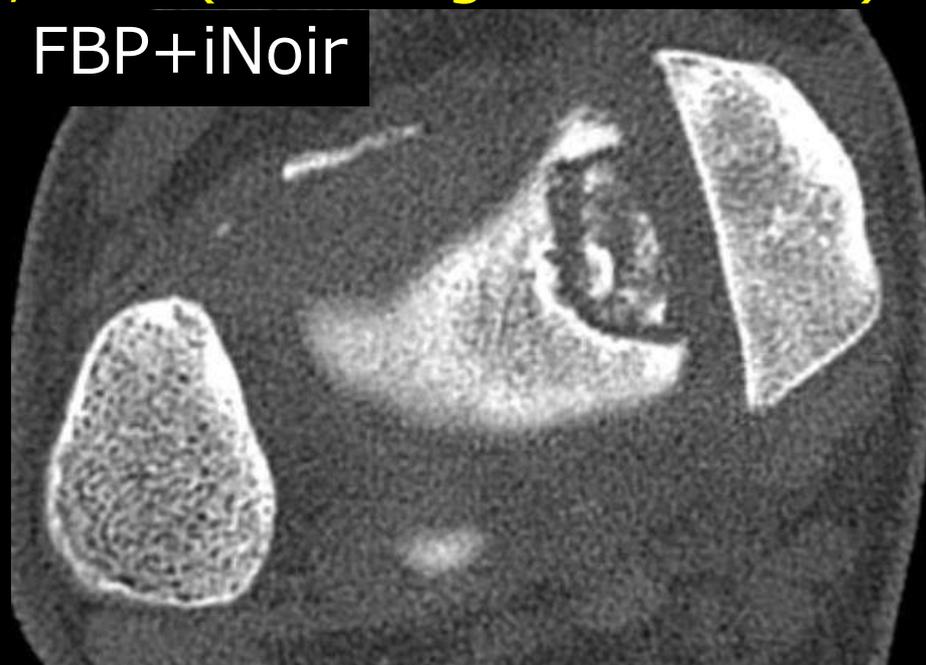
高分解能関数 + ノイズ低減

20F, osteochondritis dissecans, UHR(ultra-high resolution)

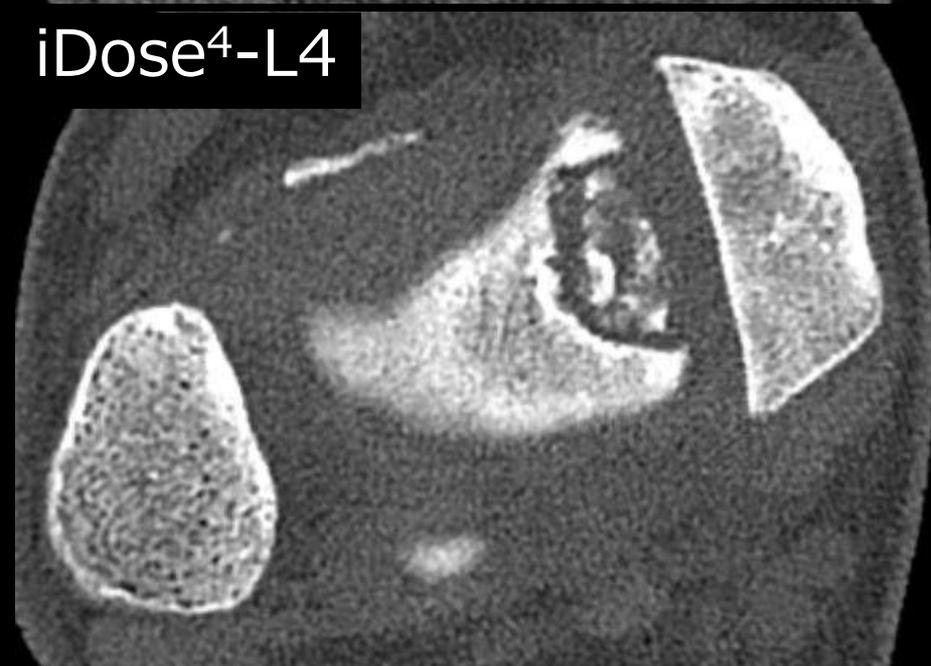
FBP



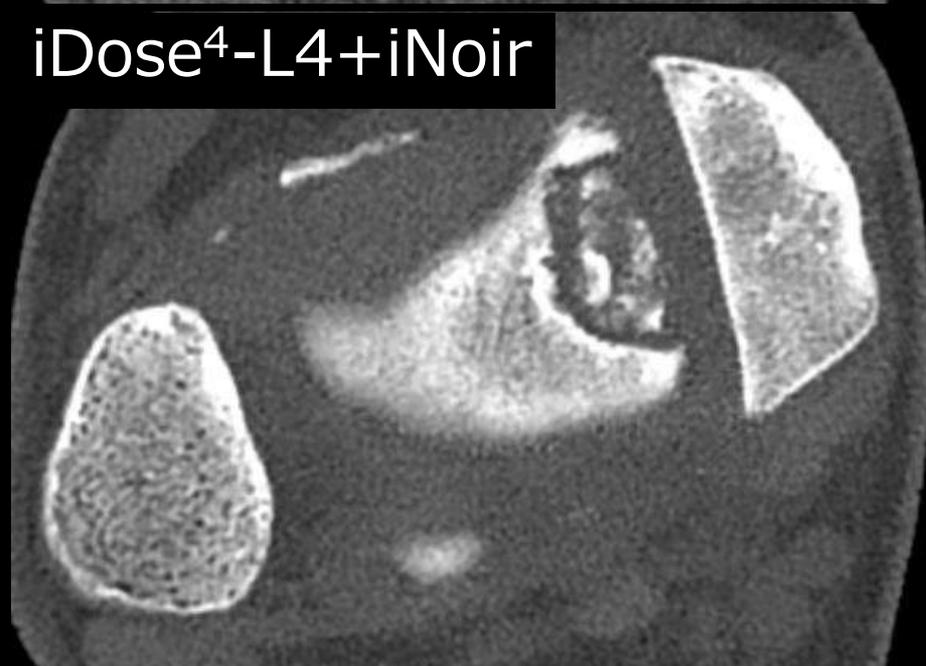
FBP+iNoir



iDose⁴-L4

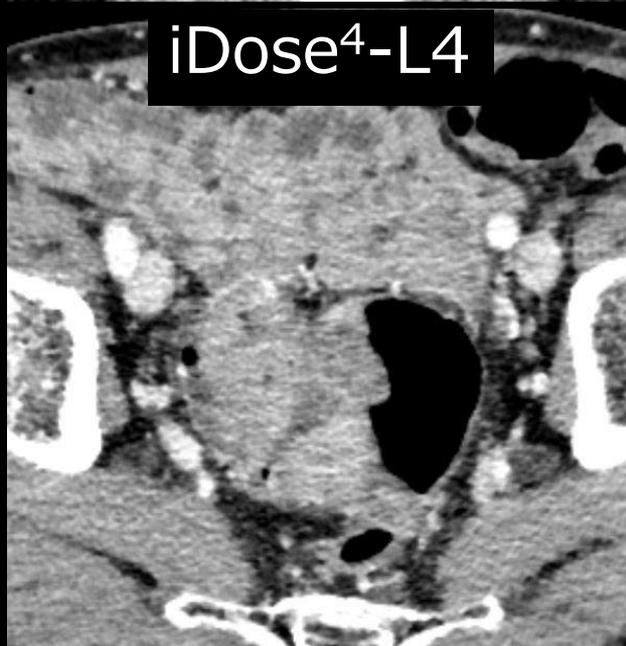
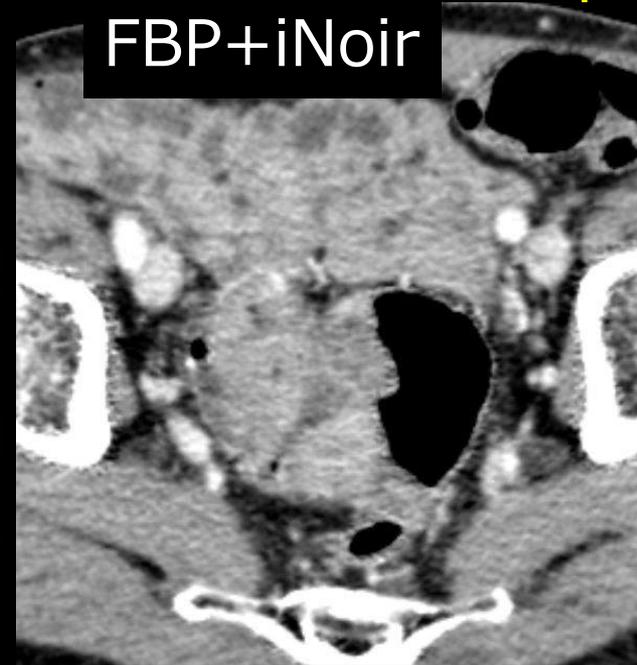
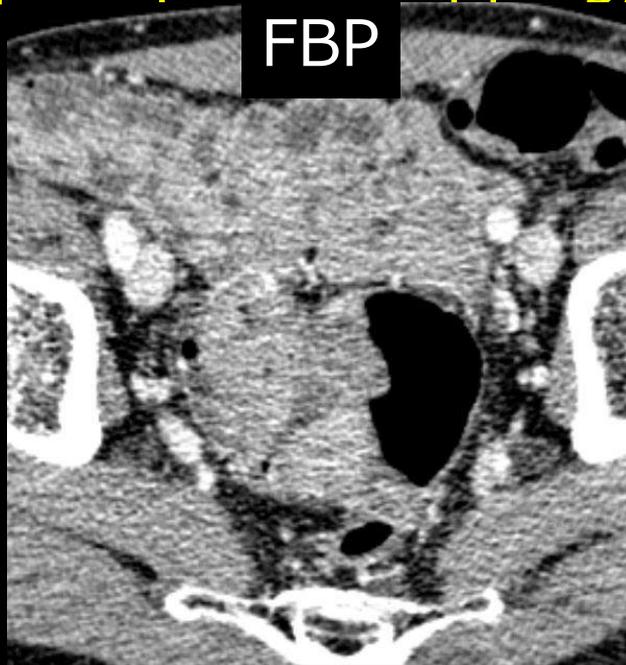


iDose⁴-L4+iNoir



造影剤減量 + ノイズ低減

67M, rectal cancer pre op. 3D mapping, 腎機能低下、80kVp



ワークステーションで行う CT/MRIノイズ除去機能の有用性

-逐次近似法に勝るメリット満載-

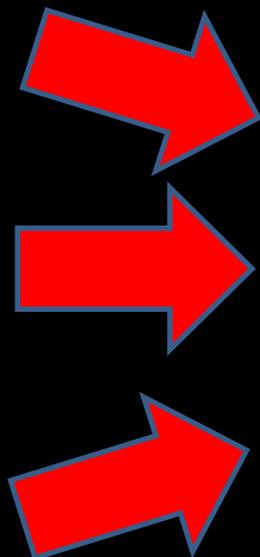
AZE ノイズ低減システム

V.S.

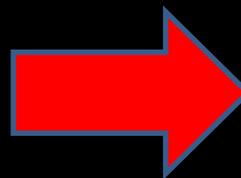
各ベンダー逐次近似法

ノイズ低減システム > 逐次近似法

1. 全てのCTに適応可能
2. 逐次近似法画像にも適応可能
3. 過去の画像にも適応可能 (DICOM対応)



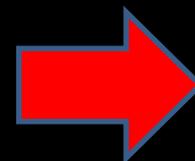
iNoir



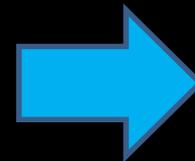
PACS



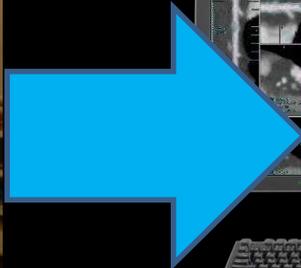
全



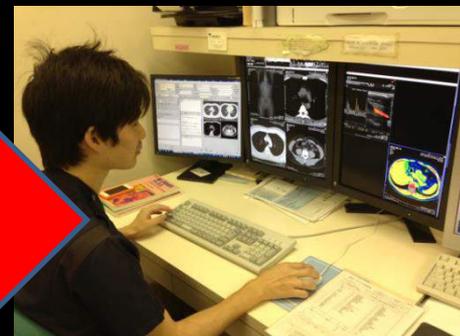
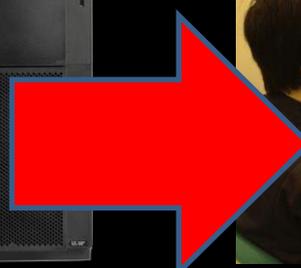
自動転送



転送ボタン



自



動

ノイズ低減システム> 逐次近似法

1. 全てのCTに適応可能
2. 逐次近似法画像にも適応可能
3. 過去の画像にも適応可能(DICOM対応)

1. 古いCT (12年前の画像)
2. 低性能CT (RIのfusion用CT)
3. 低線量撮影(肺ドックの縦隔)

古いCT(12年前の画像)

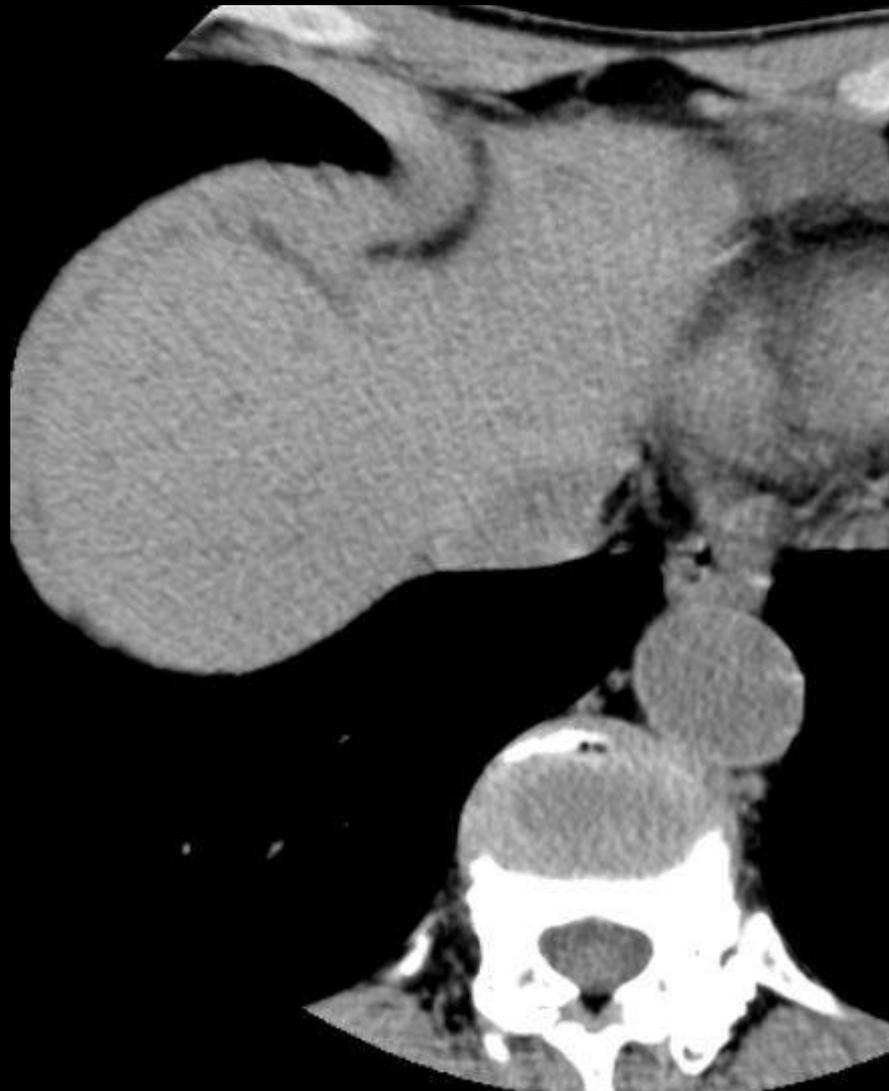


2004/8/27, QX/i画像

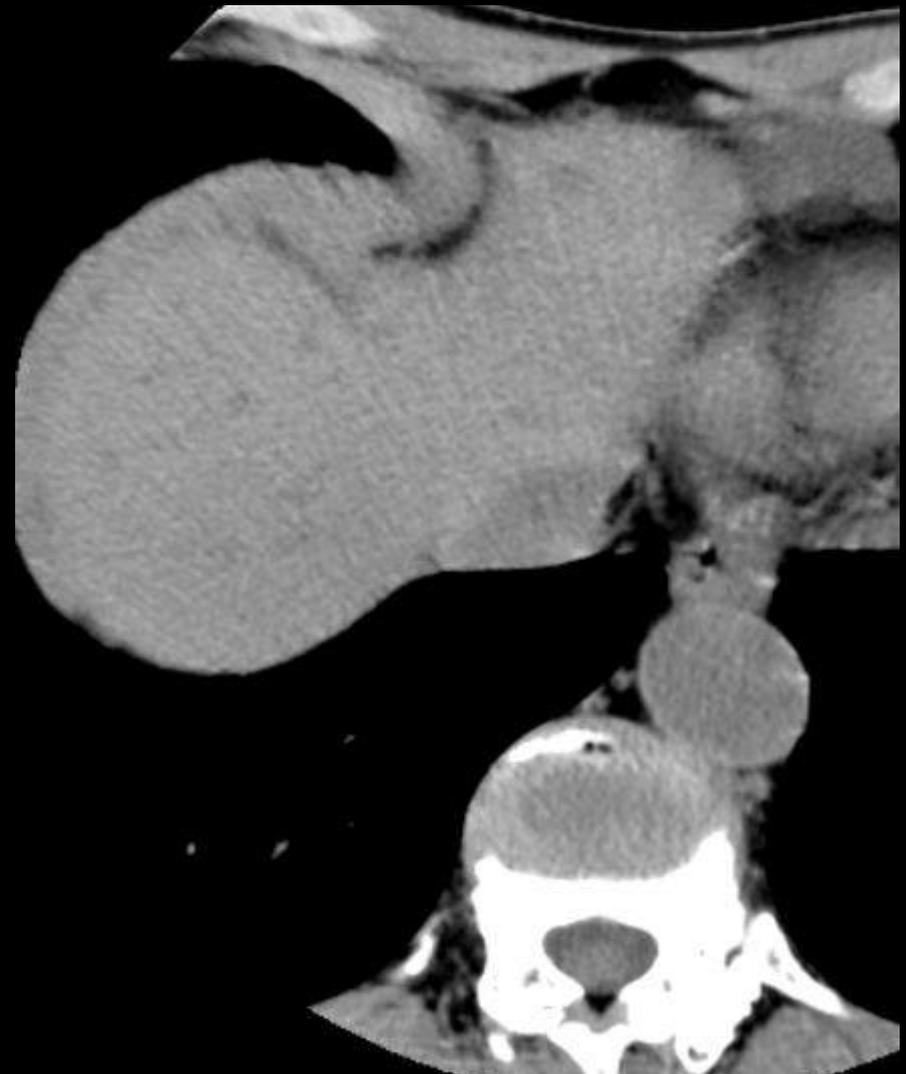


iNoirで復活!

古いCT(12年前の画像)

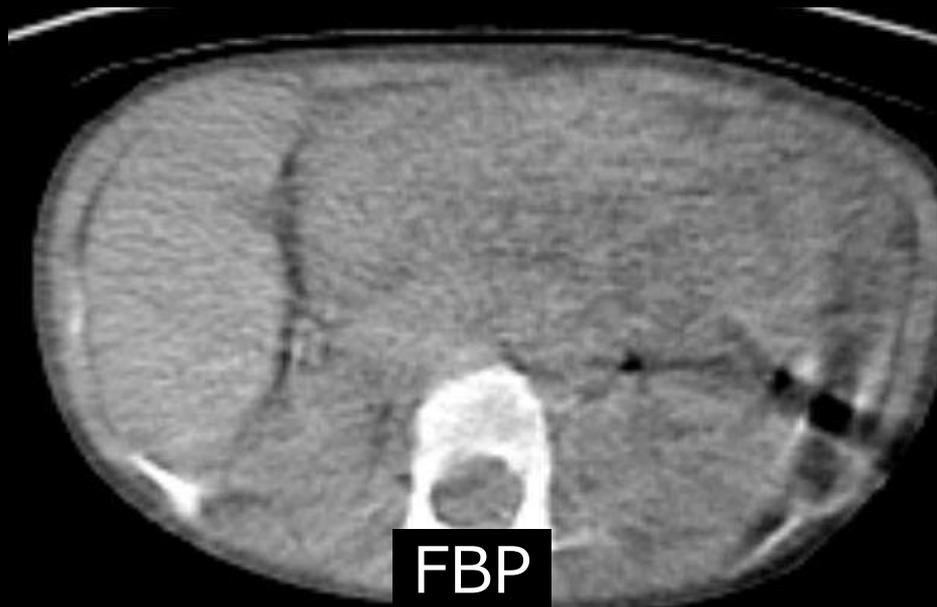
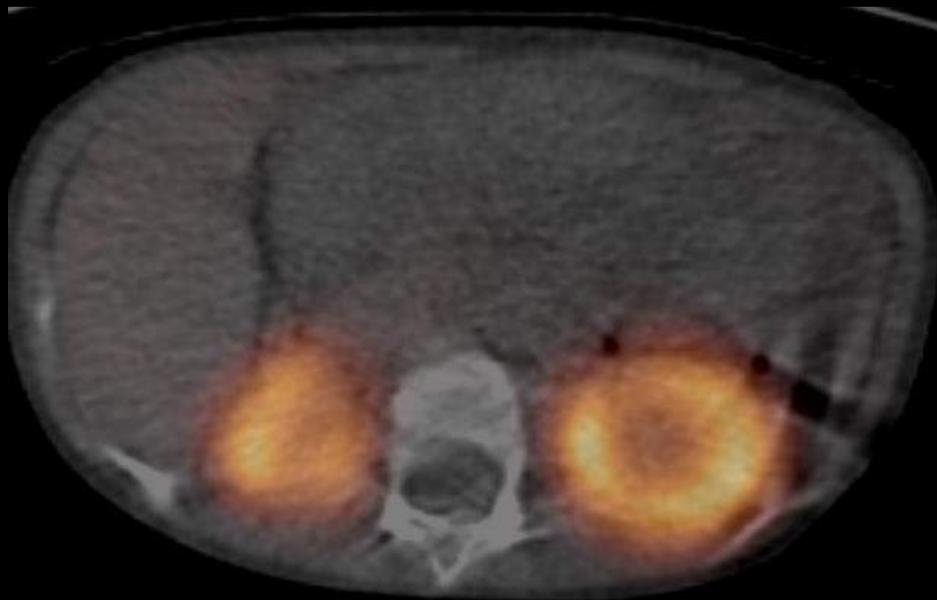
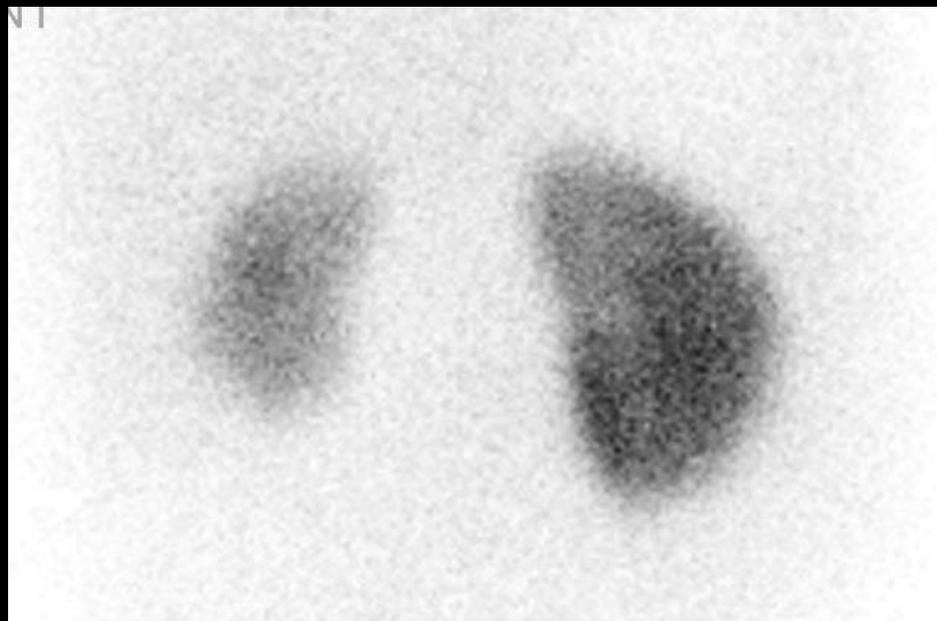


2004/8/31, QX/i画像

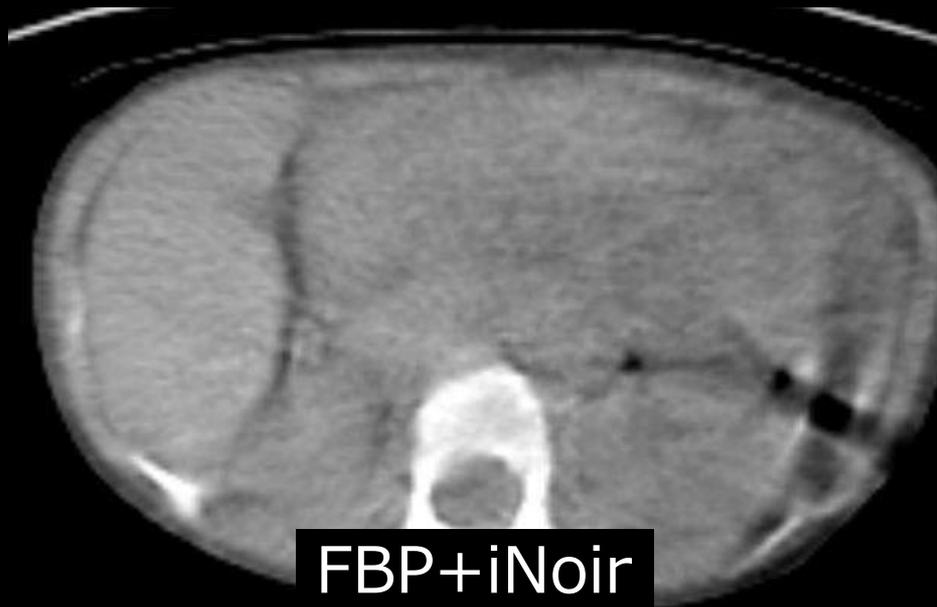


iNoirで復活!

3M, Renogram+CT(3mA!!, 0.22mSv) fusion image

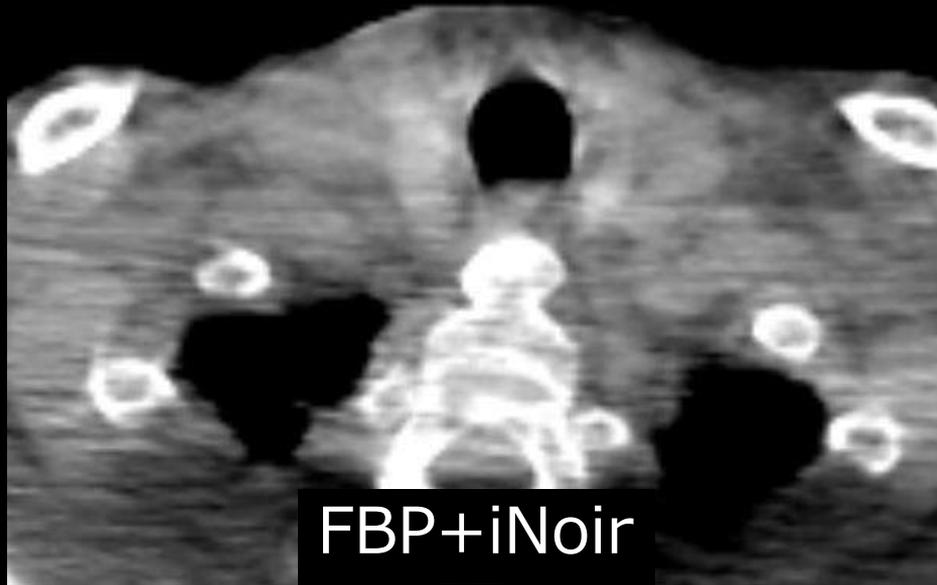
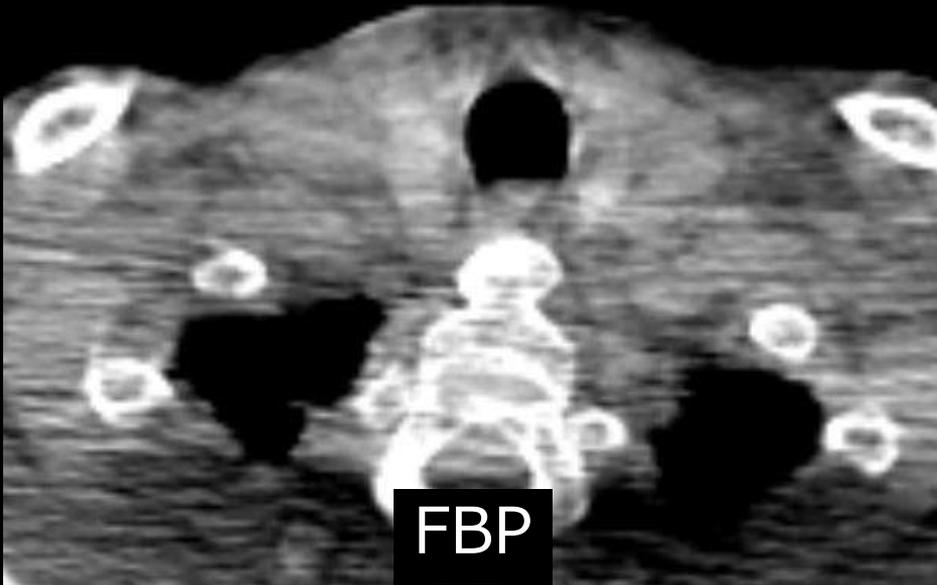
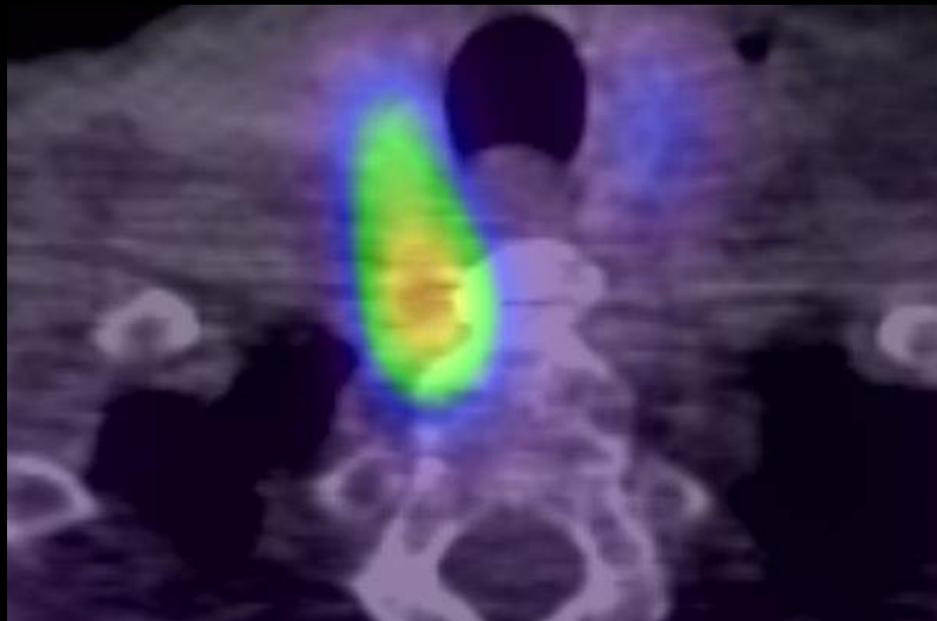


FBP



FBP+iNoir

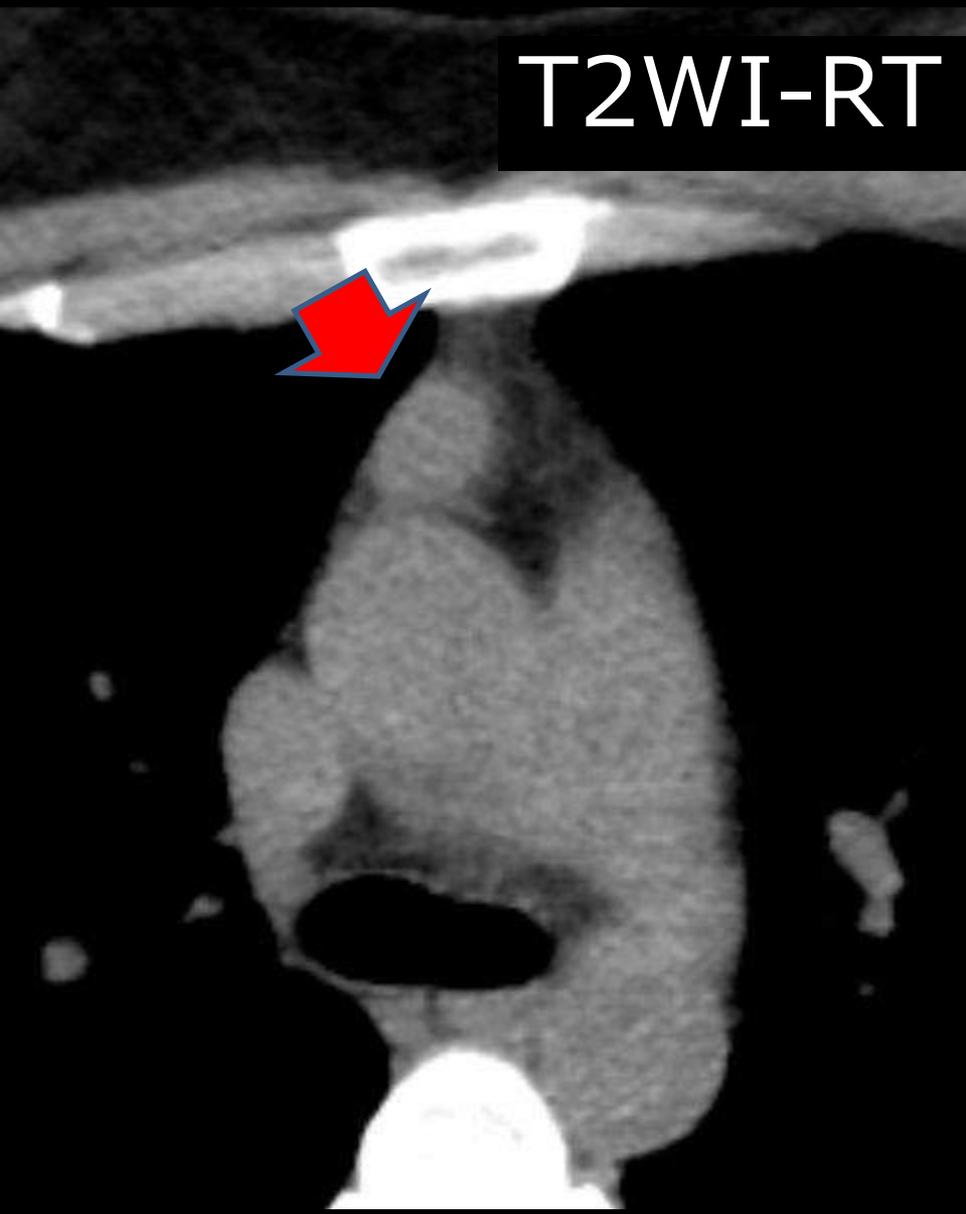
81M, Tc-MIBI+CT(1.3mSv) fusion image



iNoir-2D

43M 前縦隔腫瘍

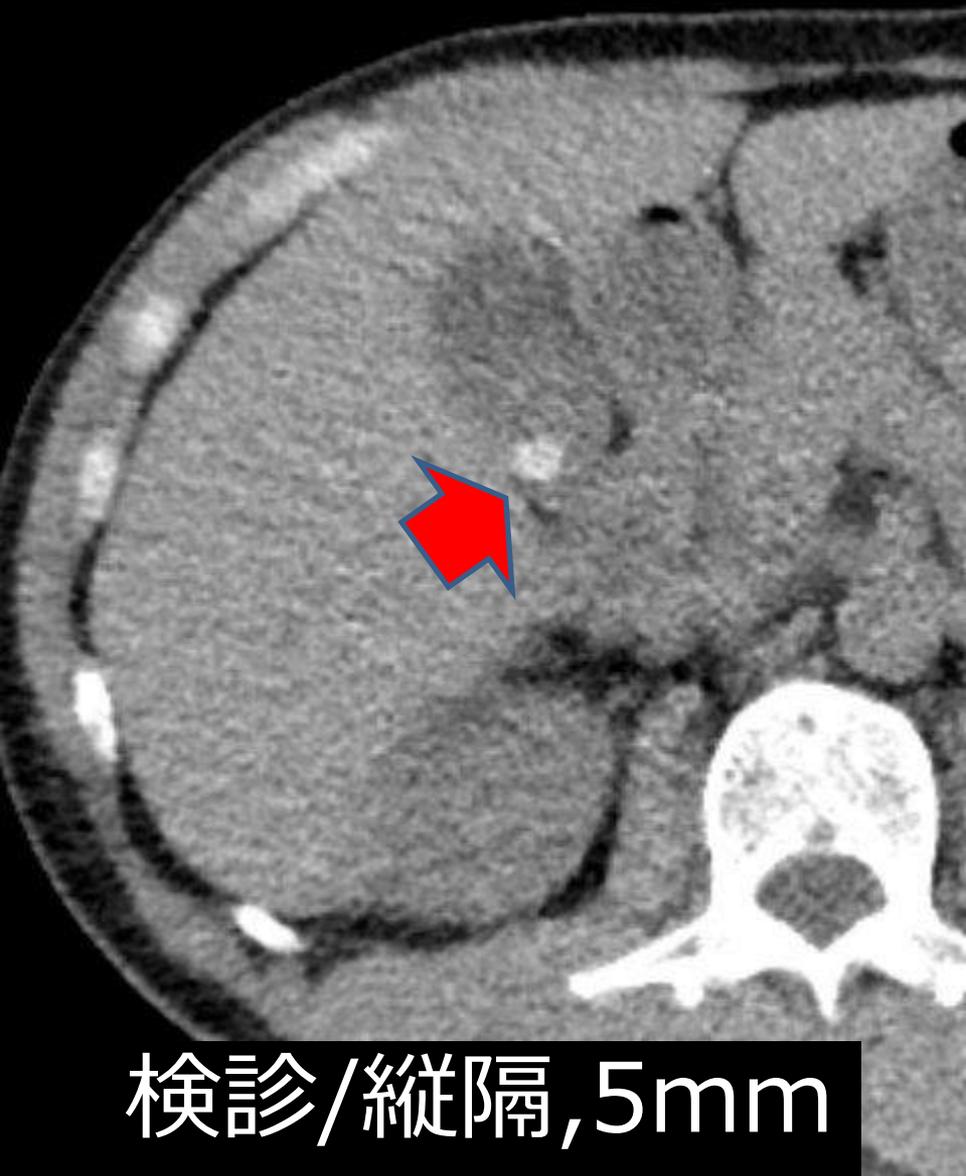
T2WI-RT



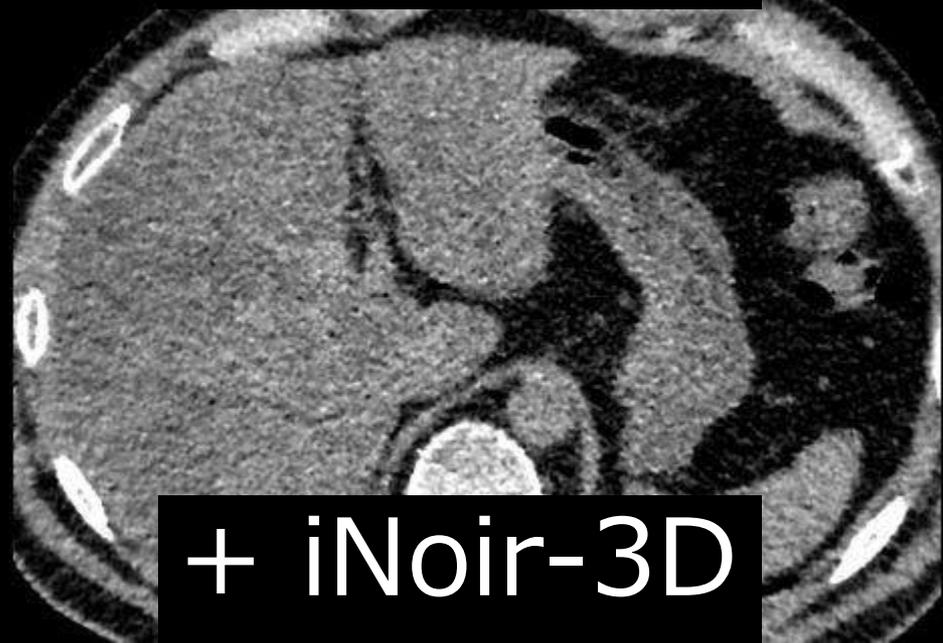
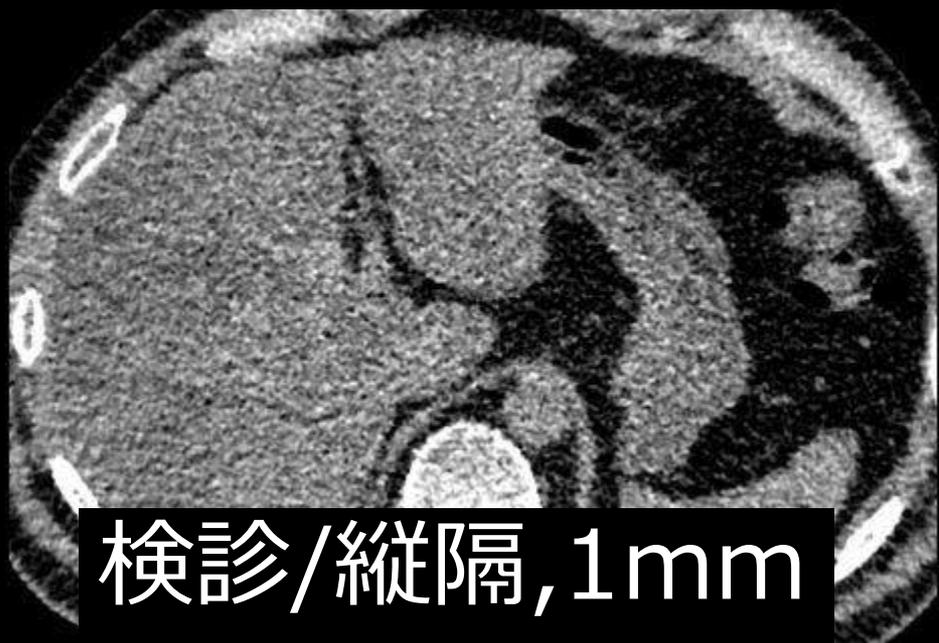
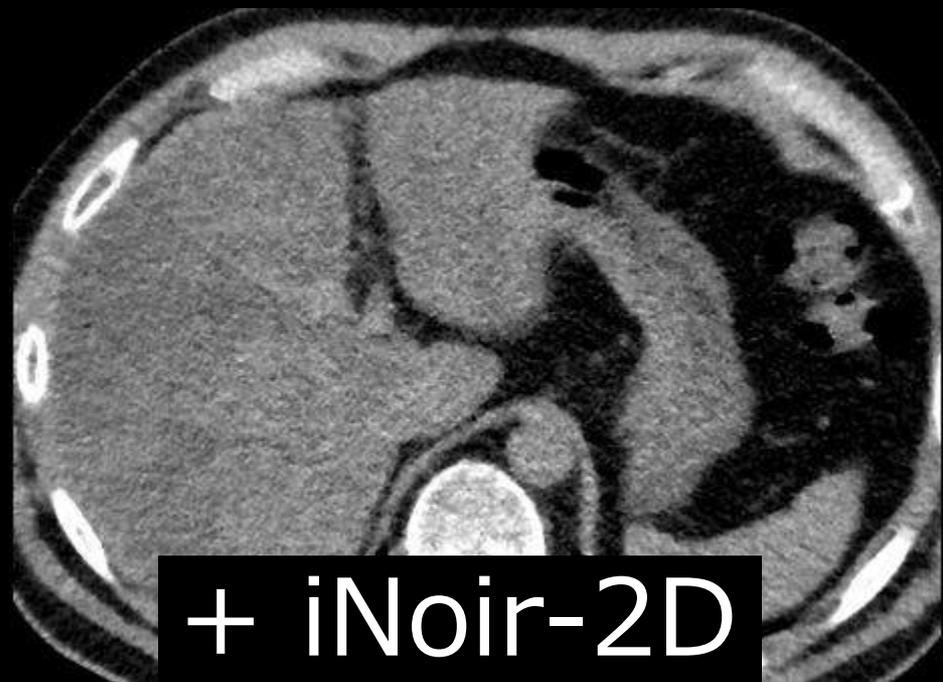
検診/縦隔, 5mm

+ iNoir-2D

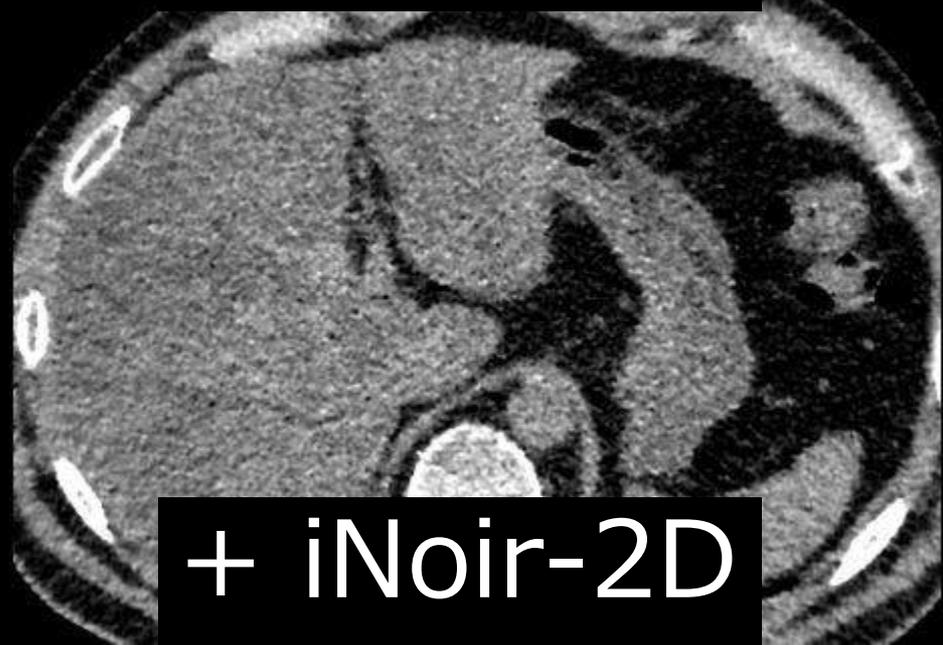
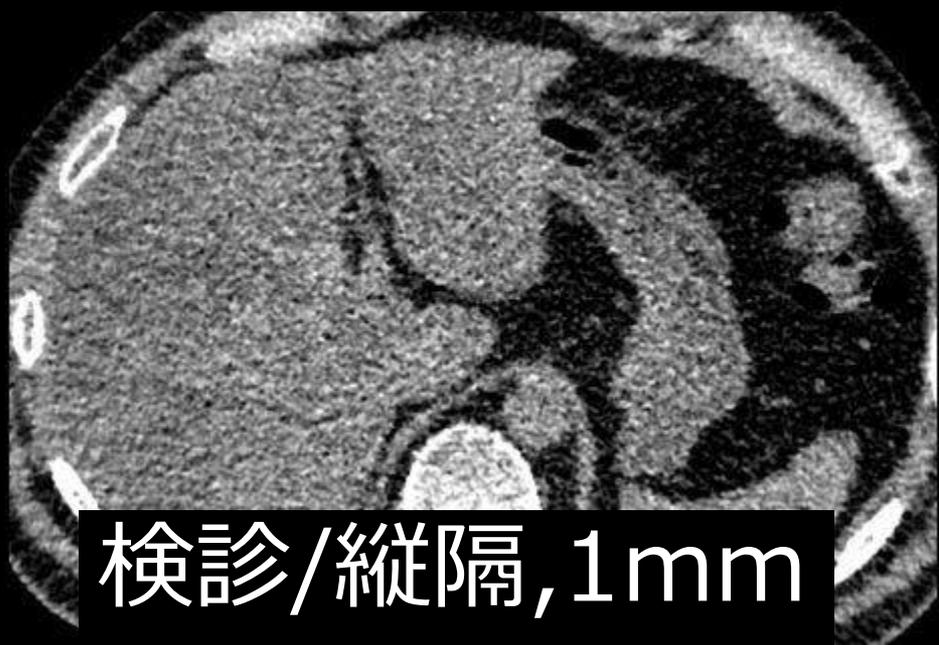
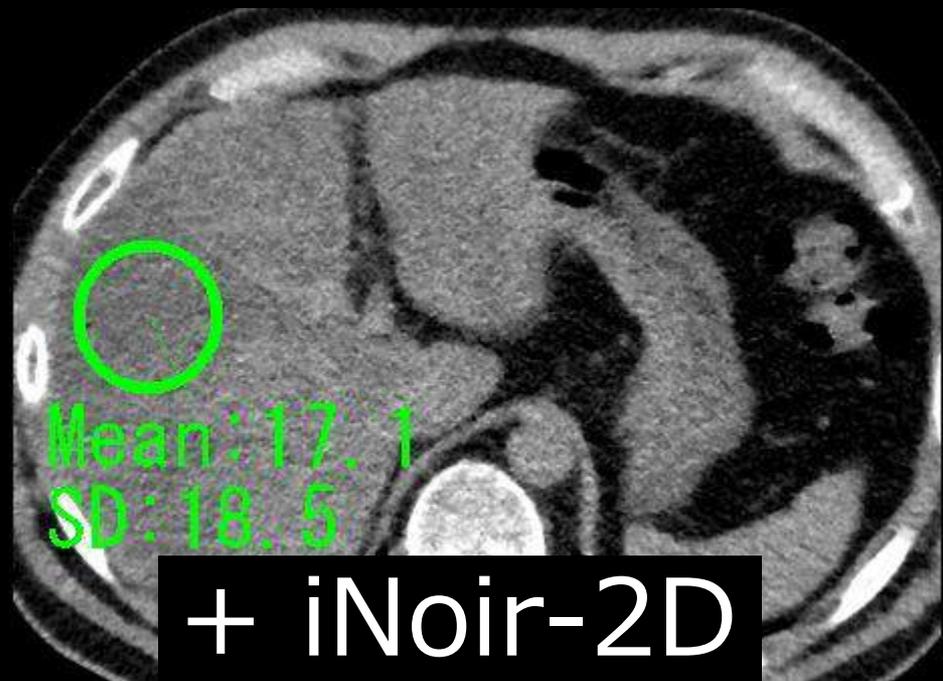
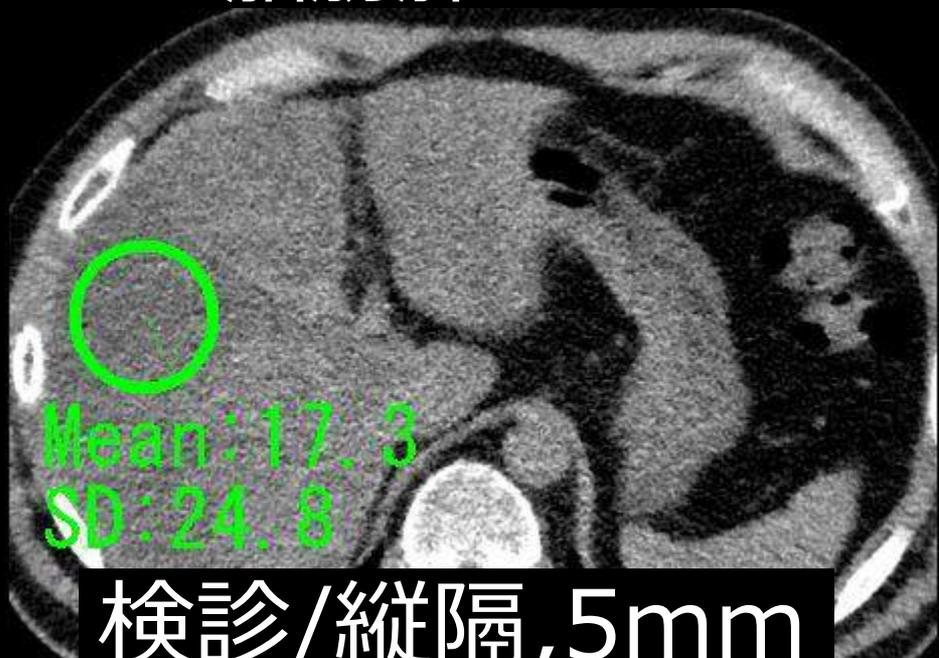
44M 胆石



49M 脂肪肝



49M 脂肪肝

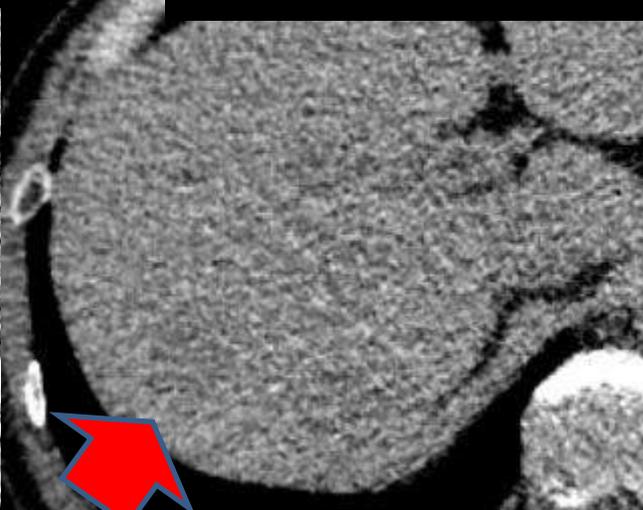
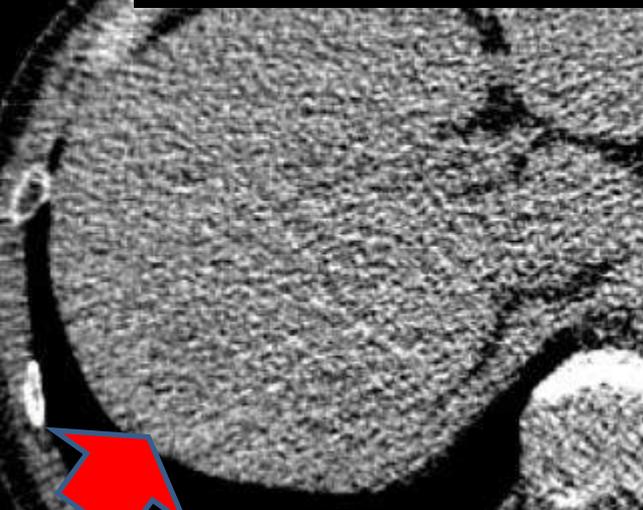


52M 肝血管腫(胸部検診線量)

FBP-1mm

IR-1mm

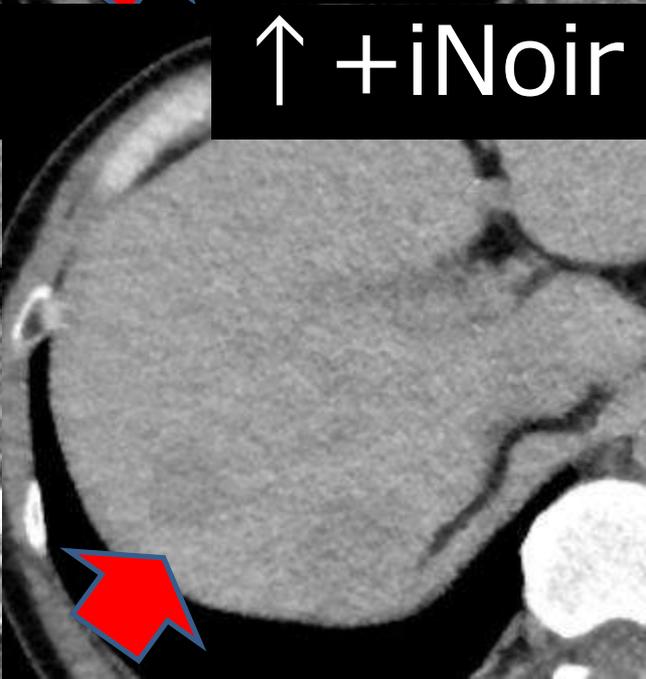
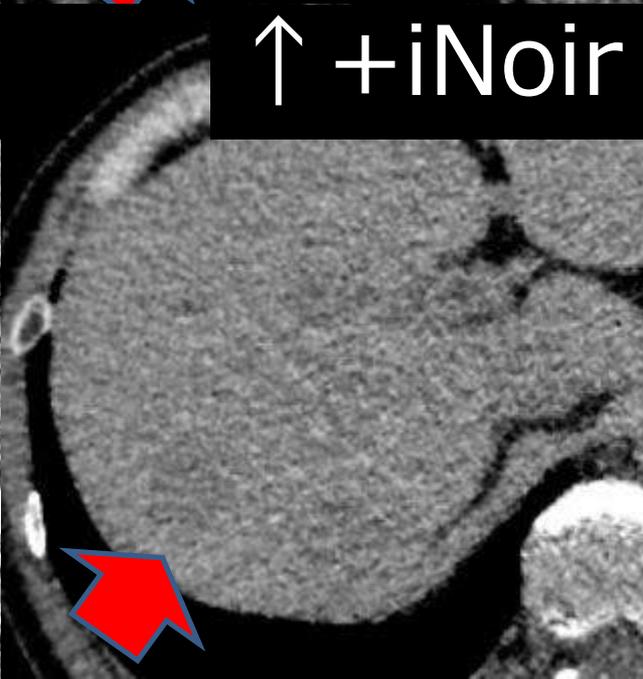
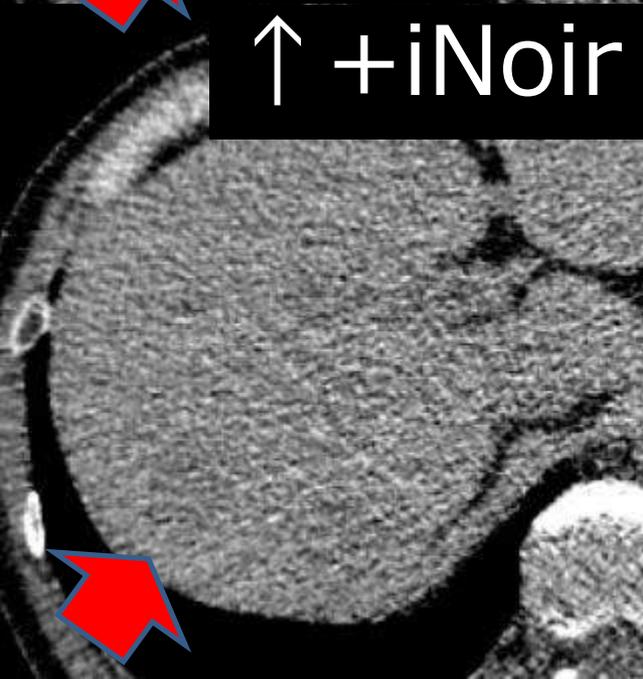
IR-5mm



↑ +iNoir

↑ +iNoir

↑ +iNoir



まとめ

イメージベースの
ノイズ除去ソフト
は臨床的に有用で
ある。

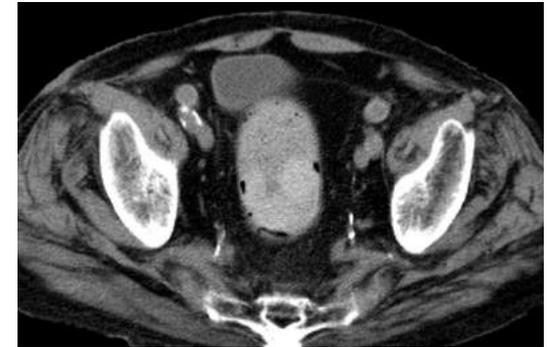
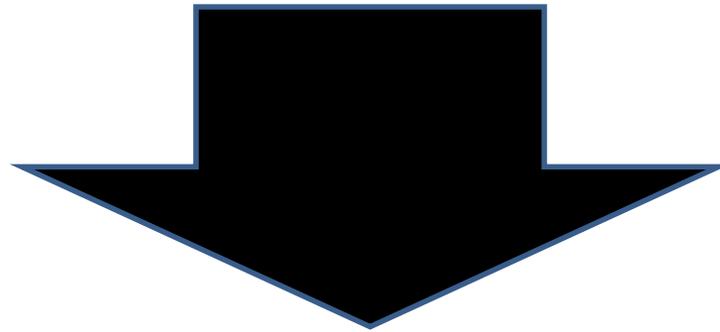
CTの新たな潮流

1. ノイズ除去ソフト

2. スペクトラルCT

CT→X線照射→画像取得

X線照射(CT)

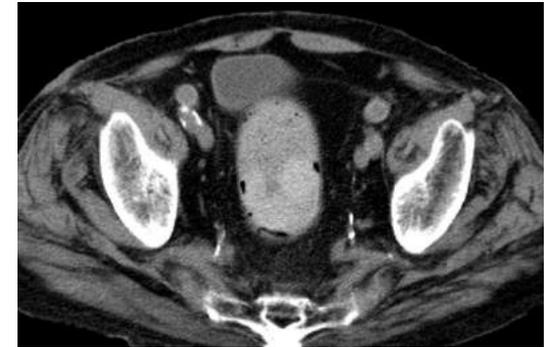
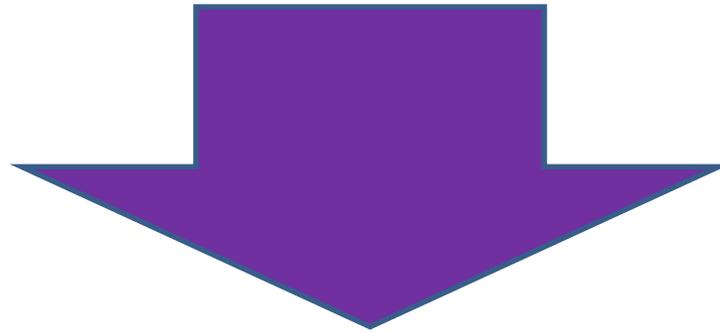


CT → 連続X線

低

X線照射(CT)

高



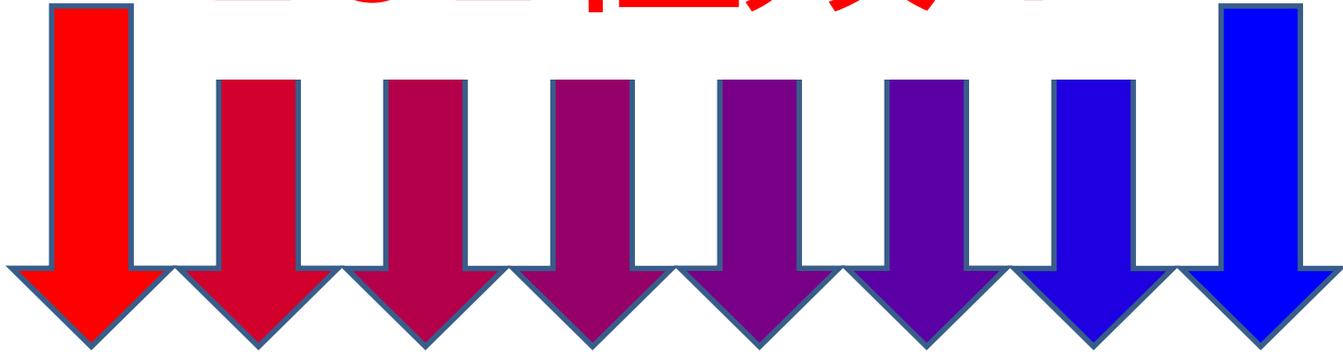
スペクトラルCT

低

X線をエネルギー毎に分光

161種類！

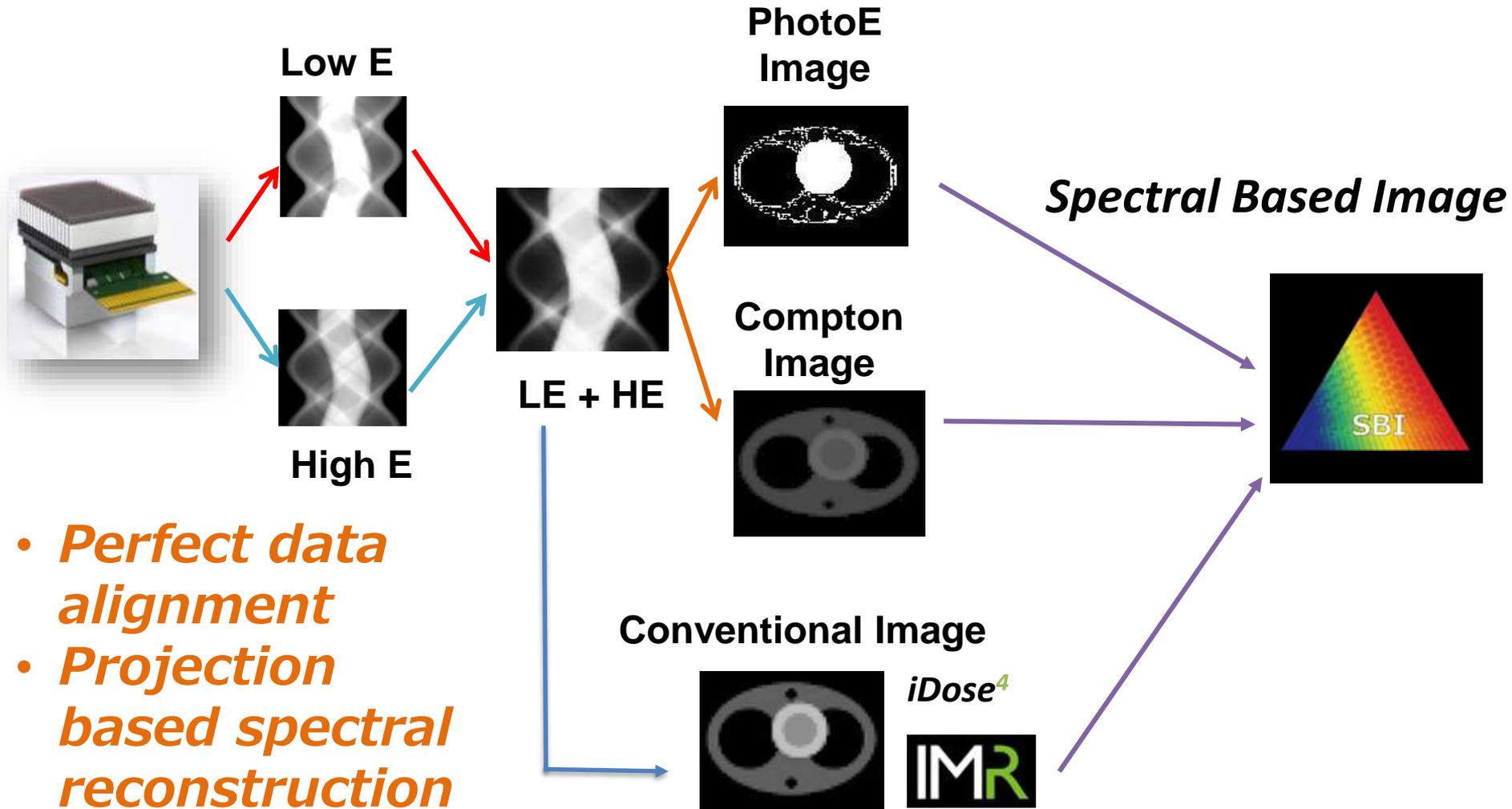
高



2層検出器スペクトラルCT

1. 時間的・空間的ズレなし
2. 撮影は従来と同じ(制限なし)

Spectral is **always** on



- **Perfect data alignment**
- **Projection based spectral reconstruction**

IQonスペクトラルCTの有用性

1.物質弁別機能

2.単純CTでの有用性

3.造影CTでの有用性

IQonスペクトラルCTの有用性

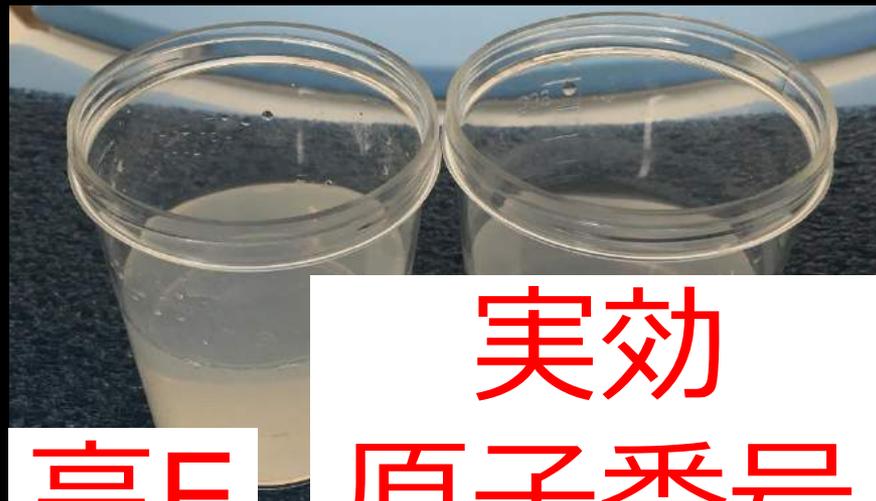
1.物質弁別機能

2.単純CTでの有用性

3.造影CTでの有用性

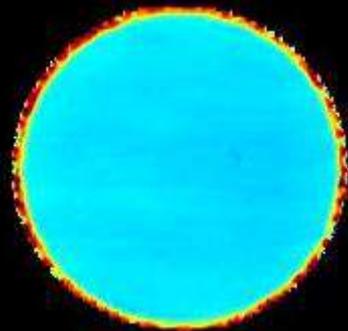
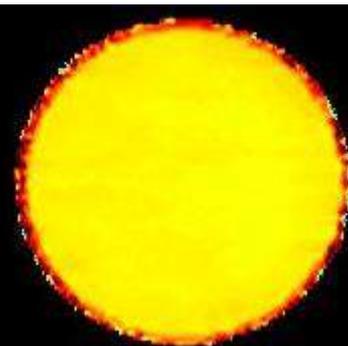


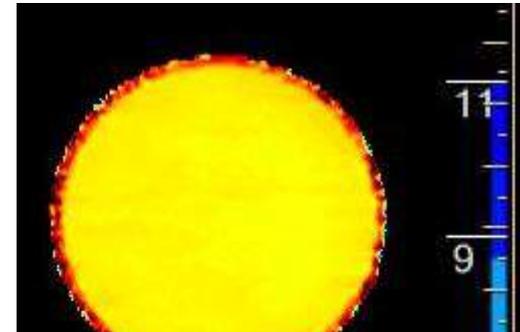
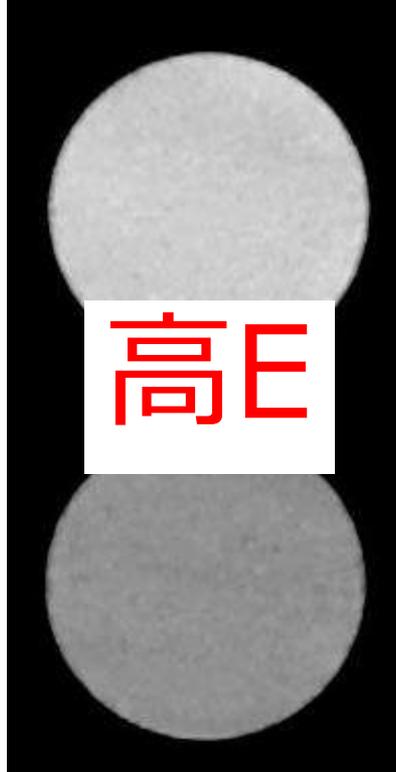
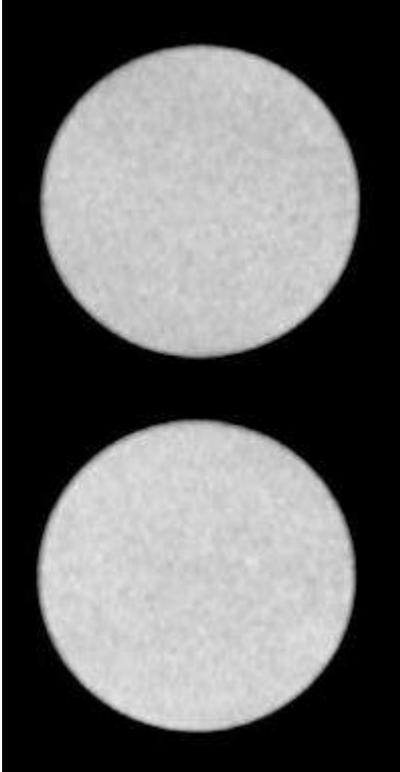
低E



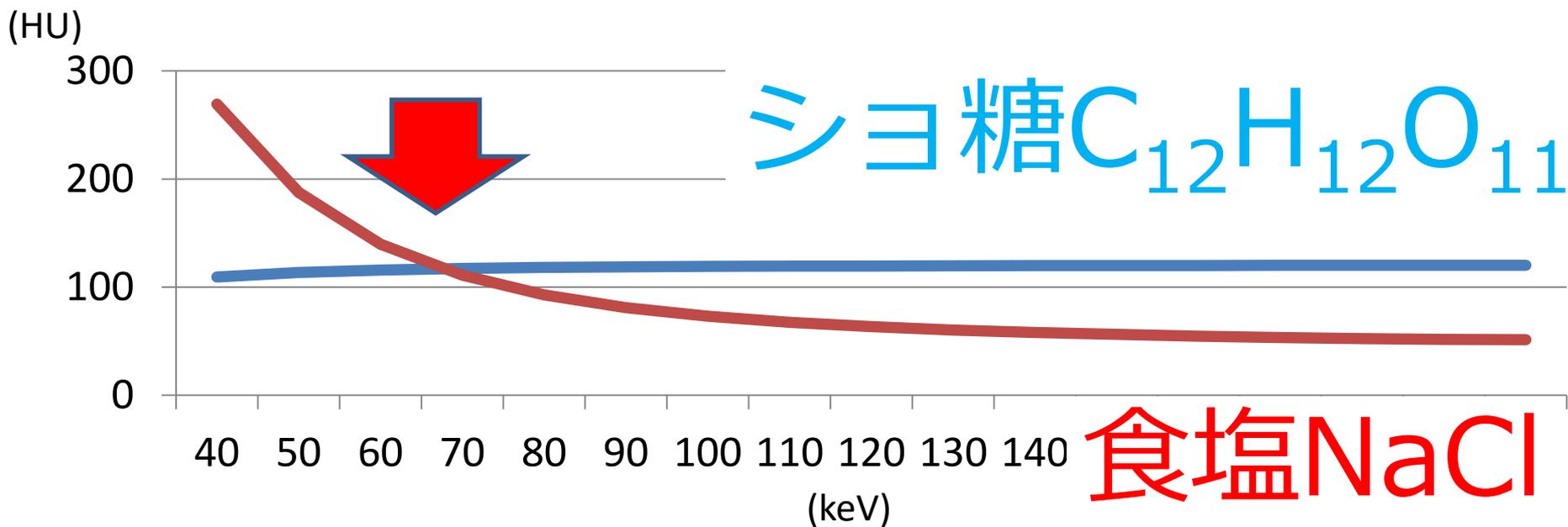
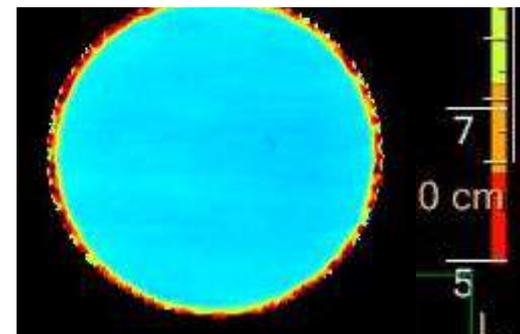
高E

実効
原子番号

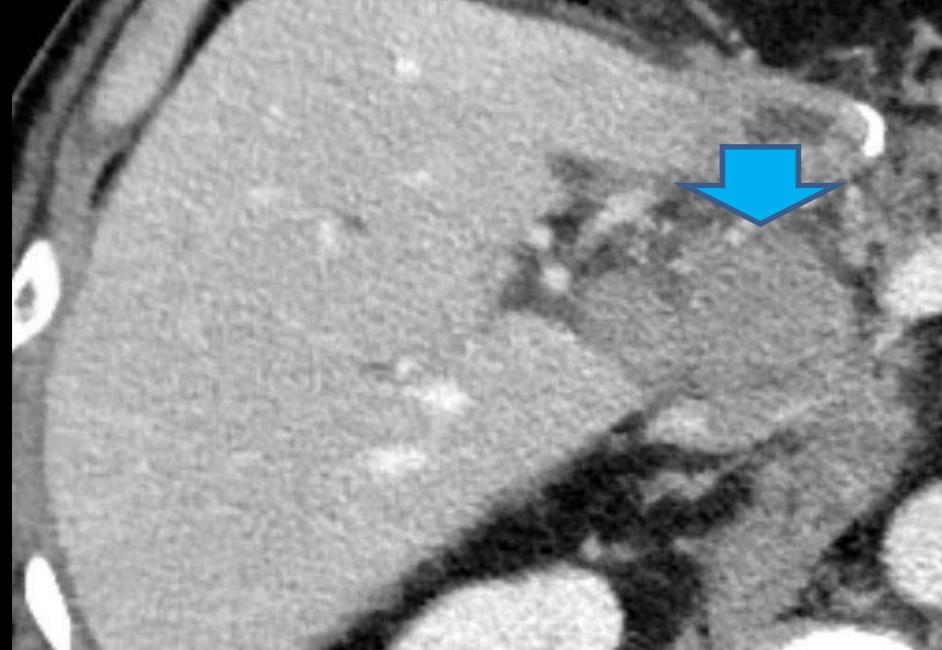
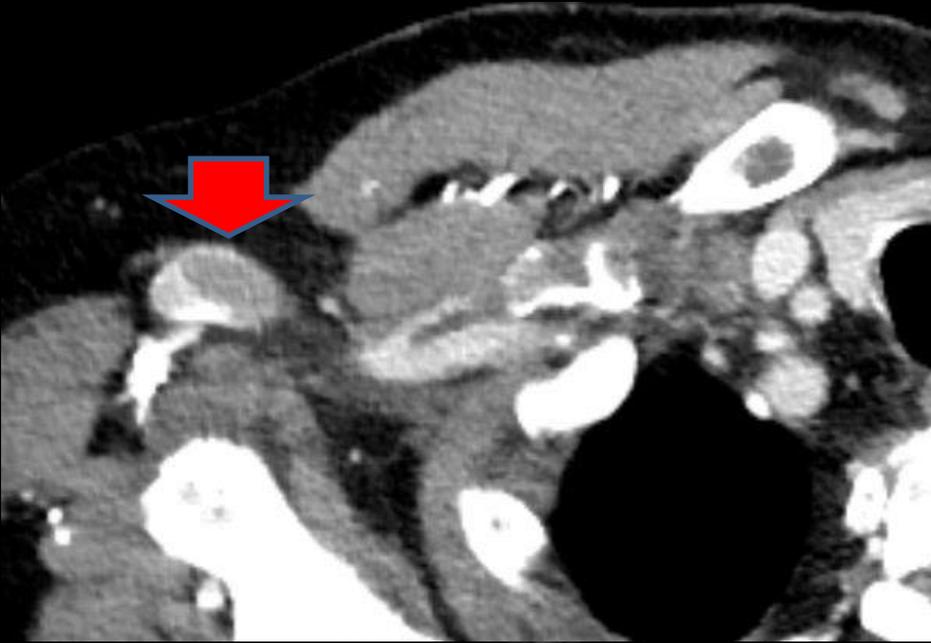




実効原子番号

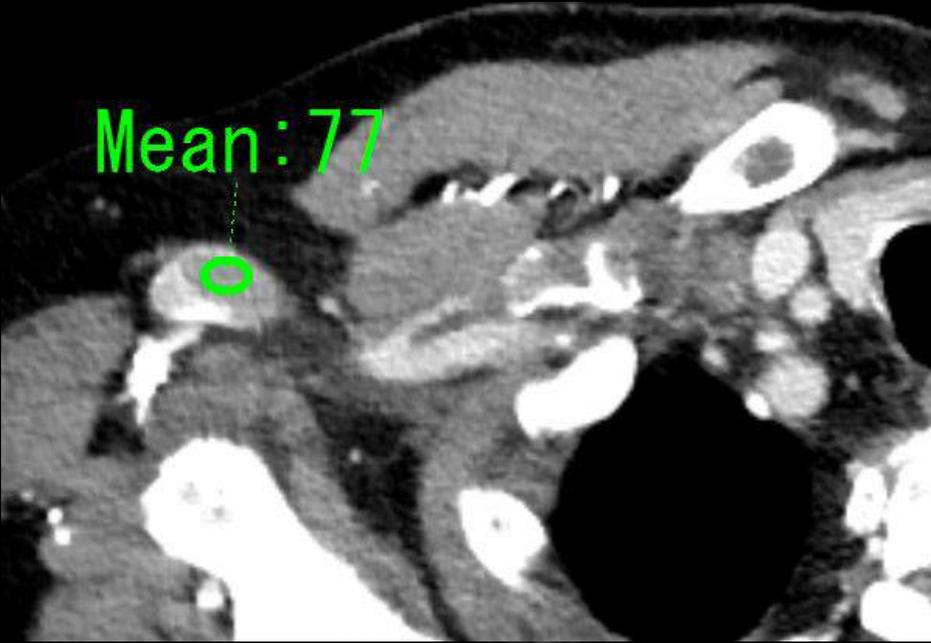


65M, Gastric ca. with multiple meta.?



65M, Gastric ca. with multiple meta.?

Mean: 77



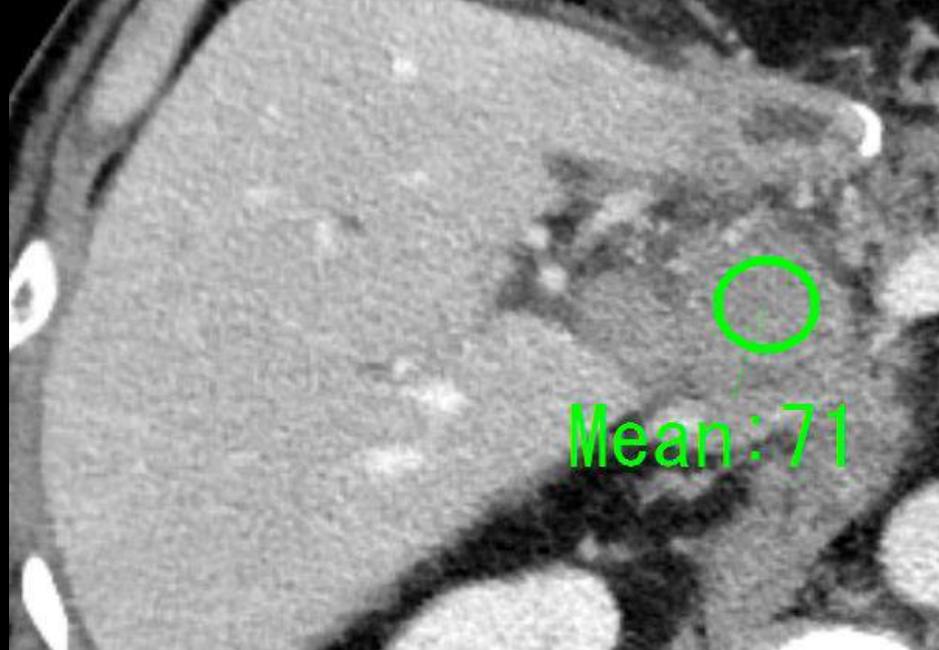
Mean: 72



Mean: 77



Mean: 71



65M, Gastric ca. with multiple meta.?



単純CT



造影CT

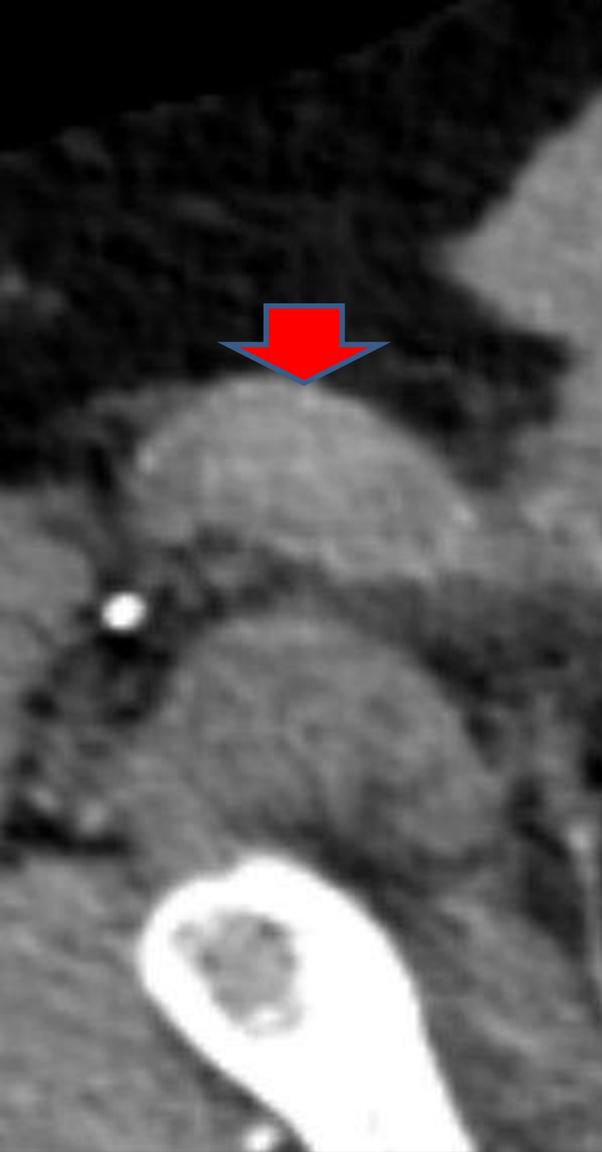
Mean: 36



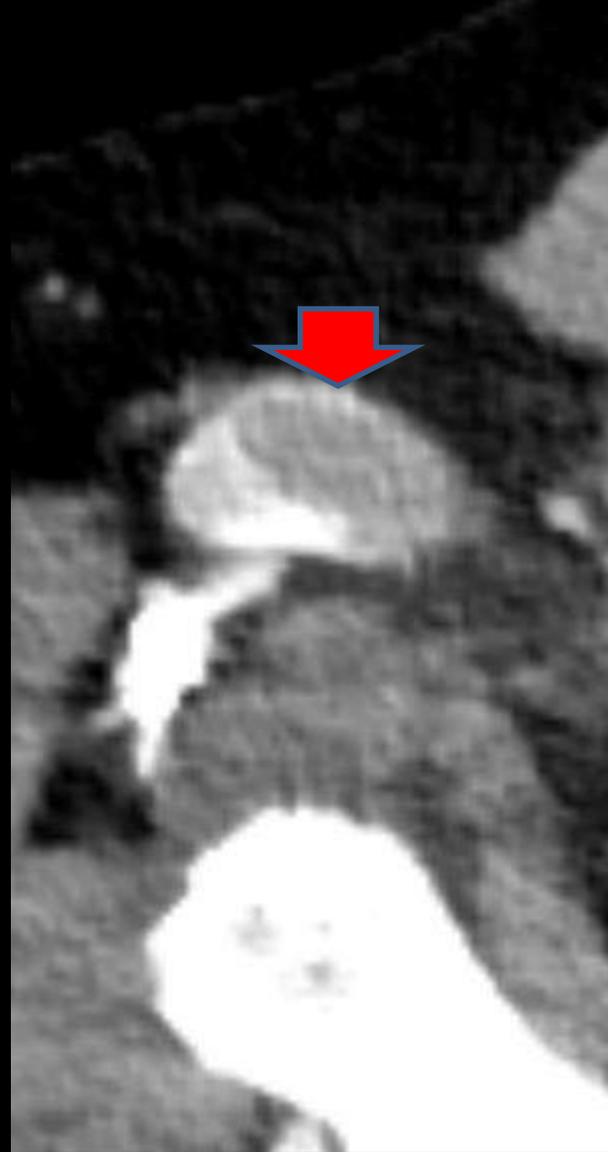
Mean: 77



65M, Gastric ca. with multiple meta.?



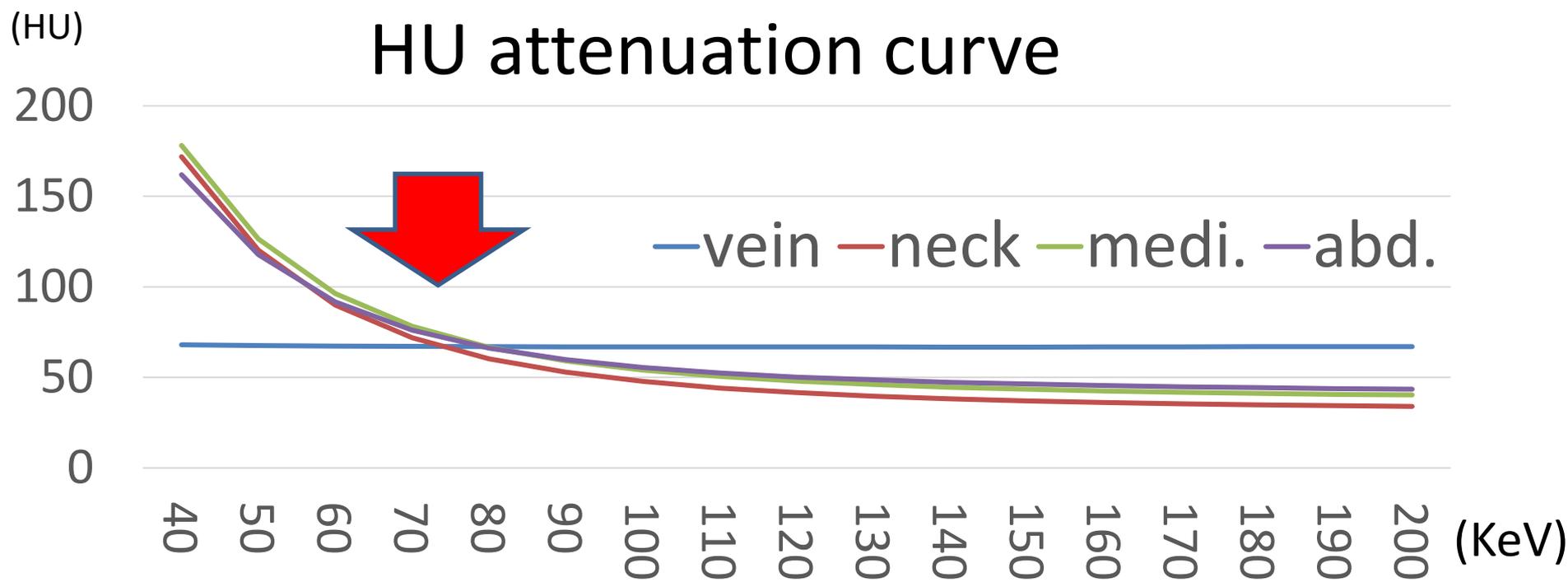
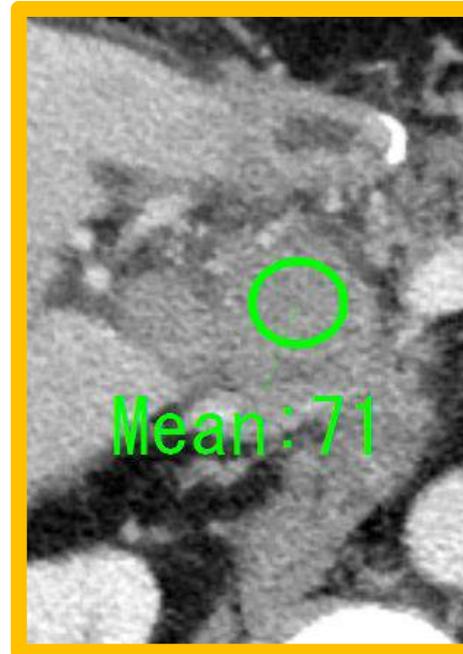
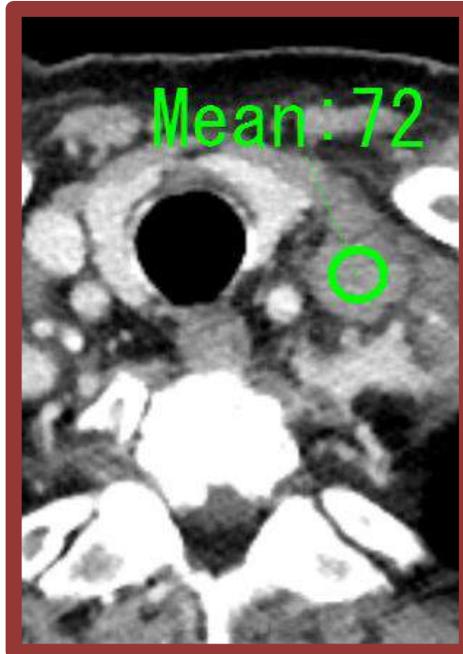
仮想単純CT



造影CT

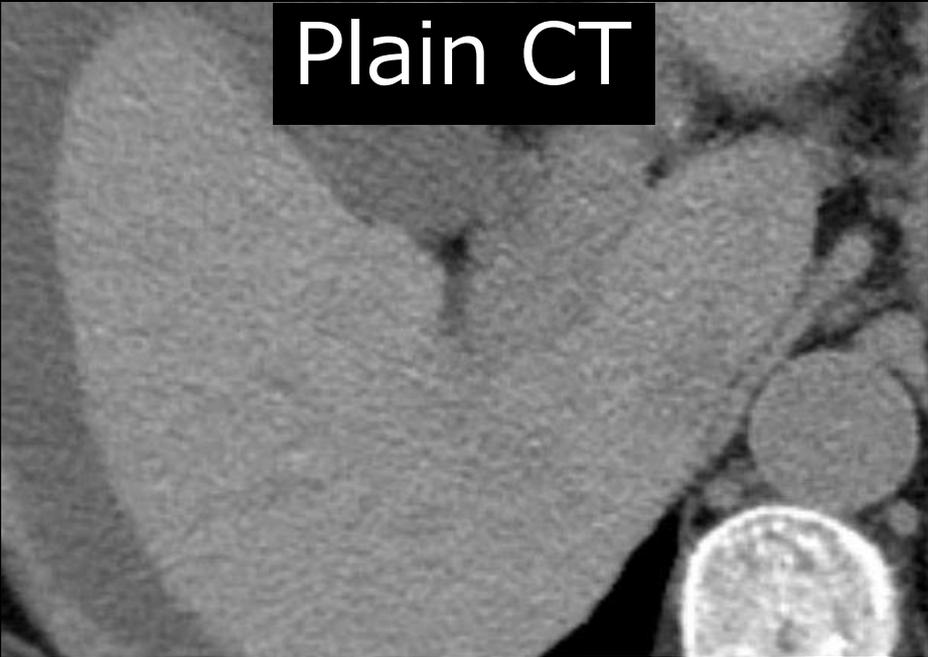


ヨード画像

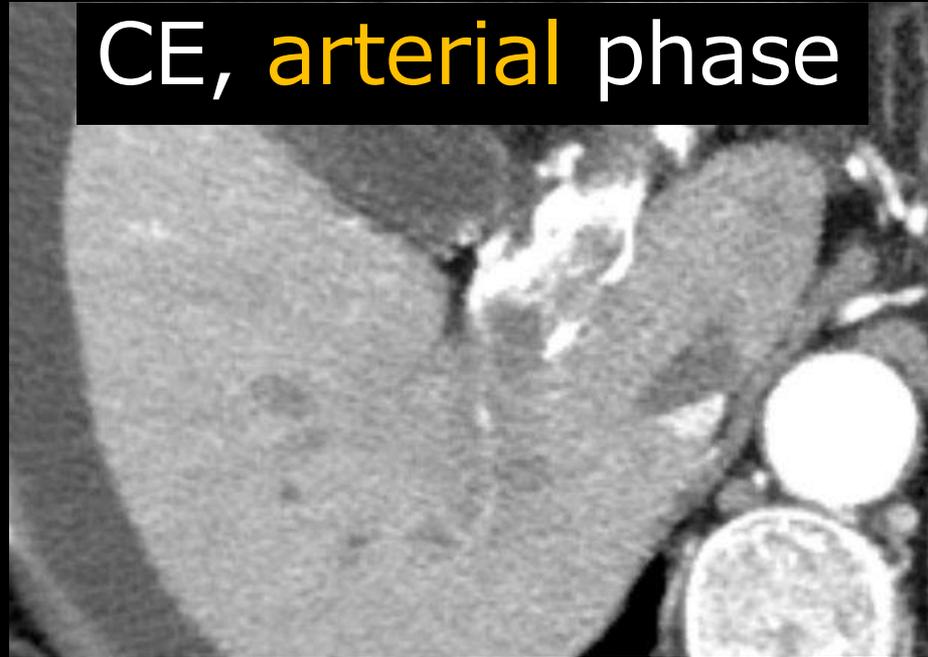


81F, PV thrombosis or tumor thrombosis ?

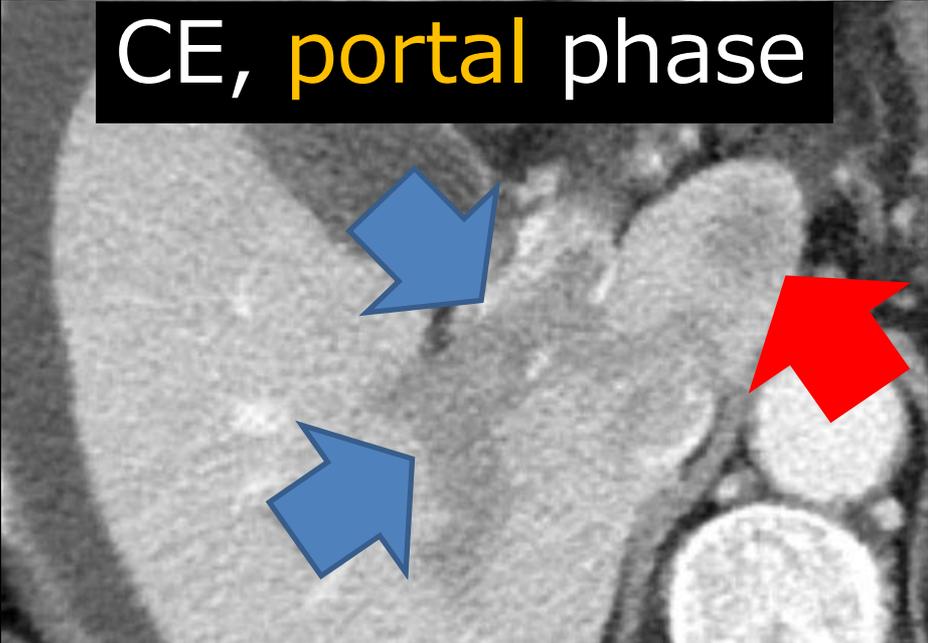
Plain CT



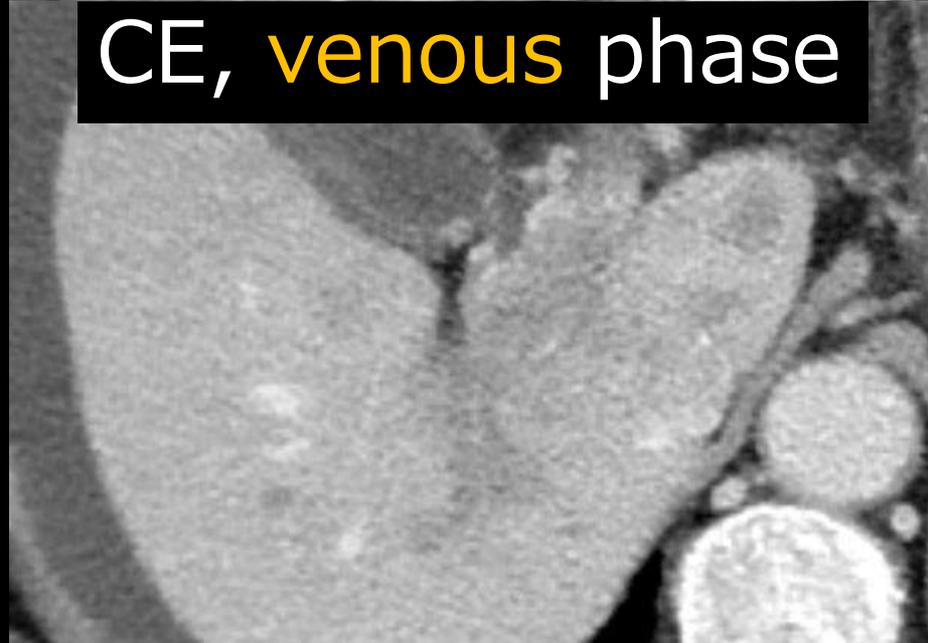
CE, arterial phase

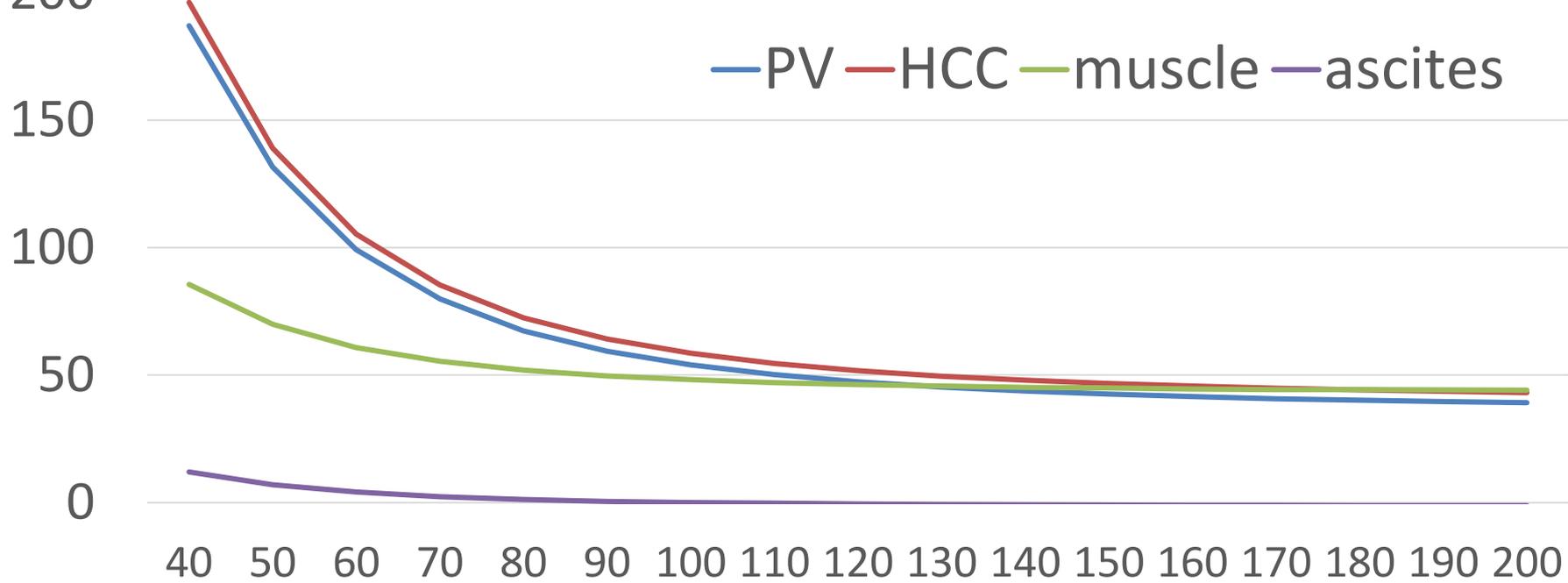
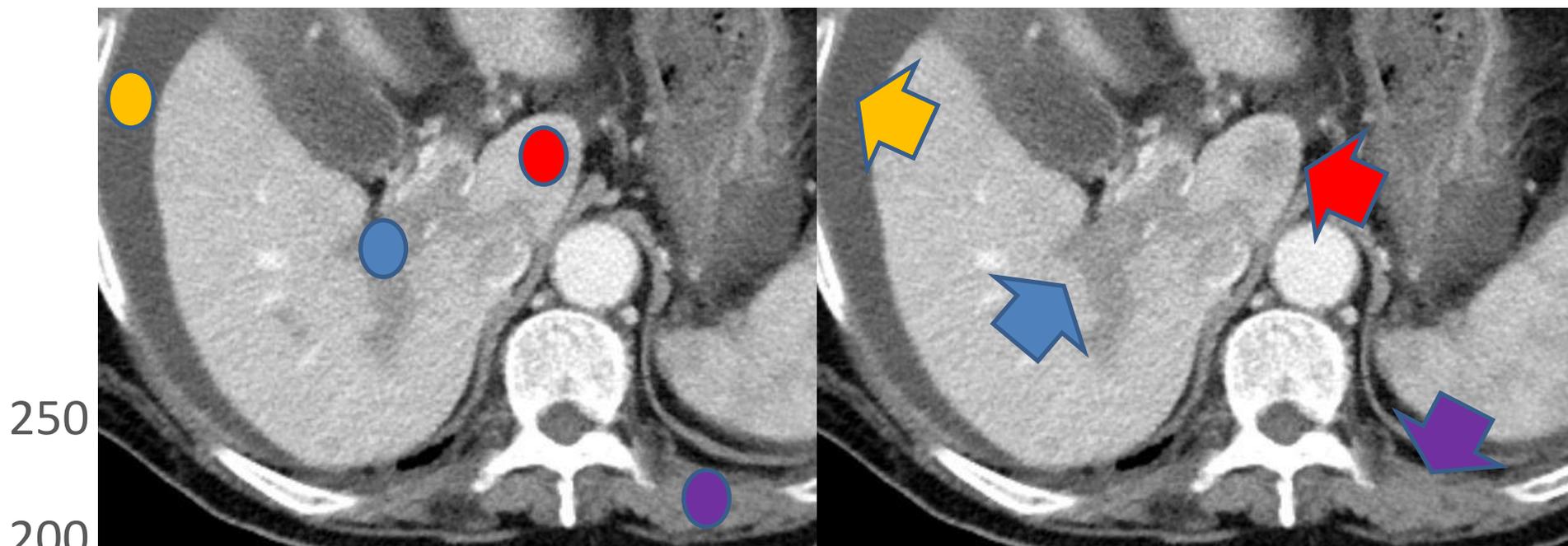


CE, portal phase



CE, venous phase





非侵襲的画像診断の進歩

MRI

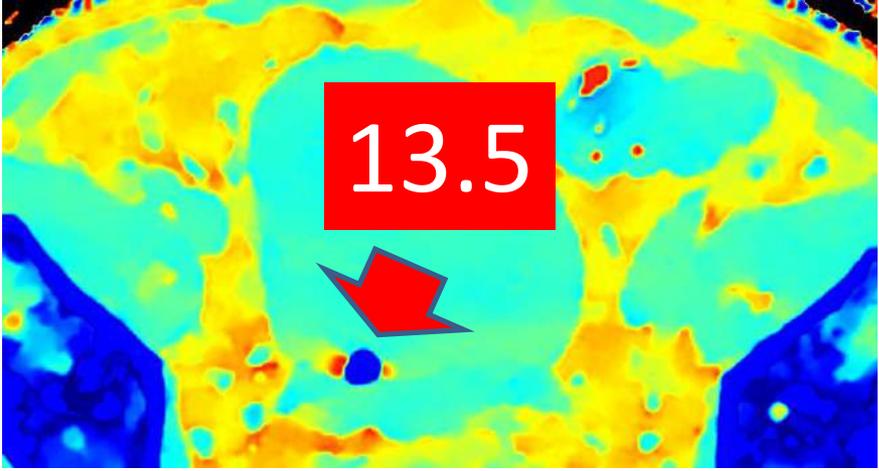
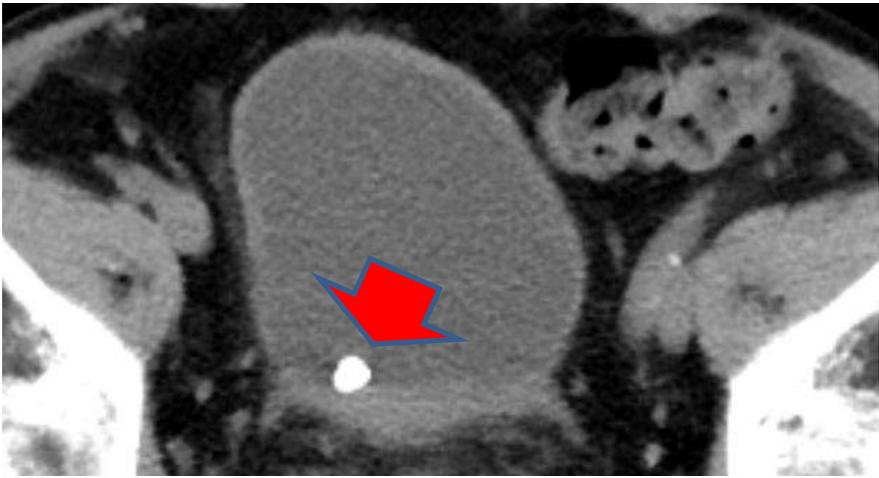
IQon

エネルギー分解能↑

CT

濃度分解能

空間分解能



実効原子番号→尿管結石の組成

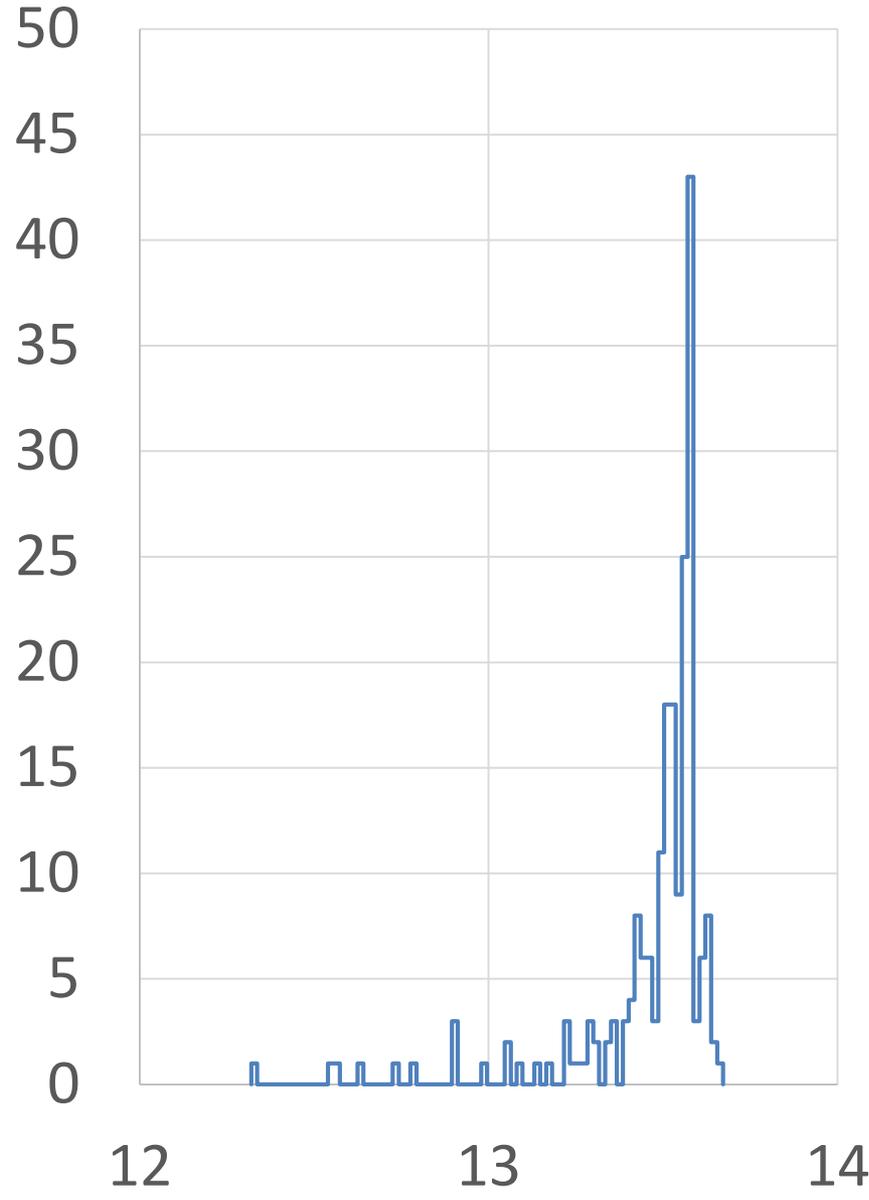
6.92→尿酸

9.72→ストラバイト

11.07→シスチン

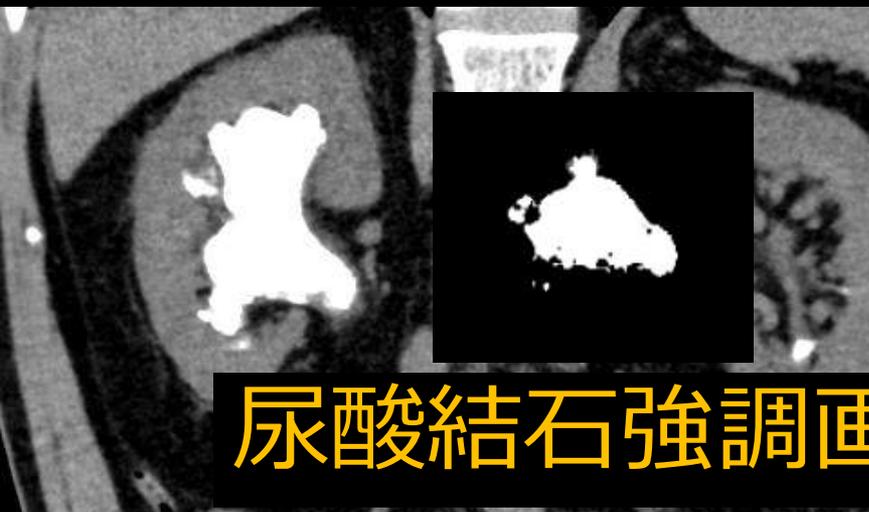
13.52→シュウ酸カルシウム

15.95→リン酸カルシウム



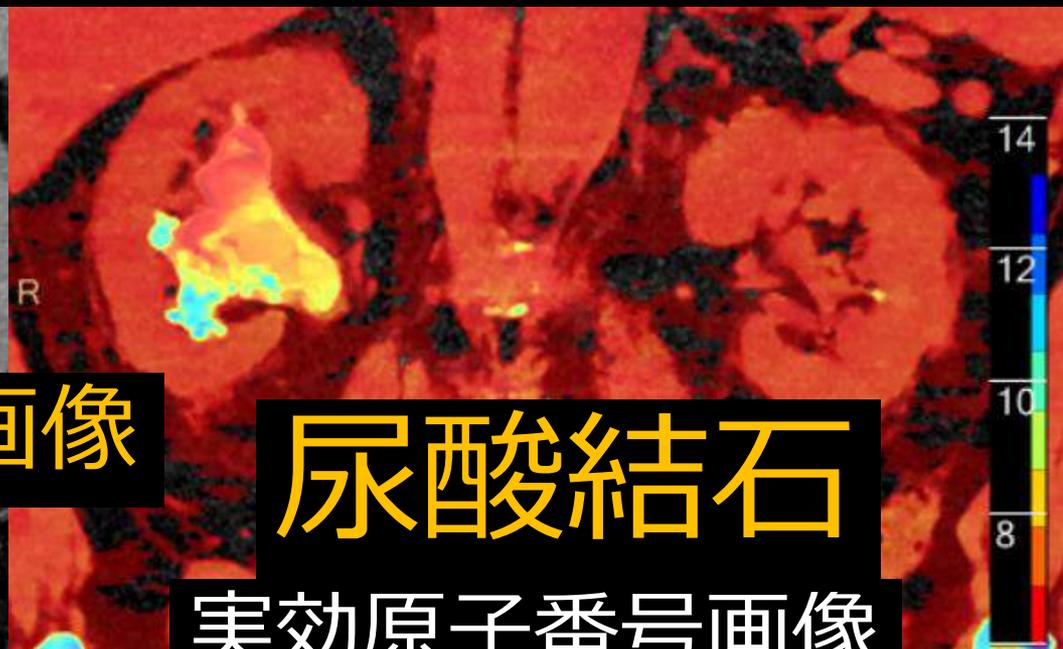
実効原子番号

腎結石の成分解析→実効原子番号画像



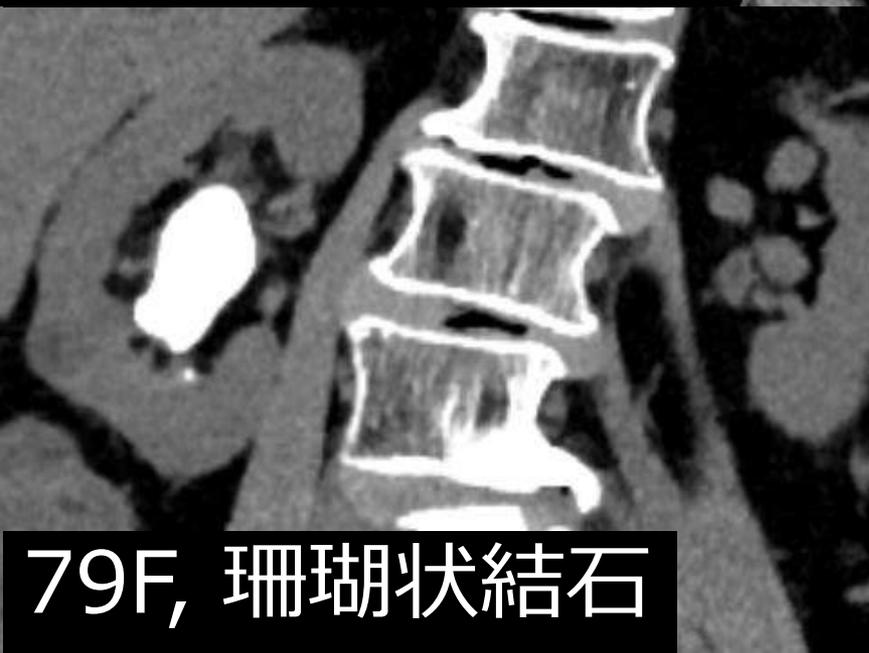
尿酸結石強調画像

67M, 高尿酸血症

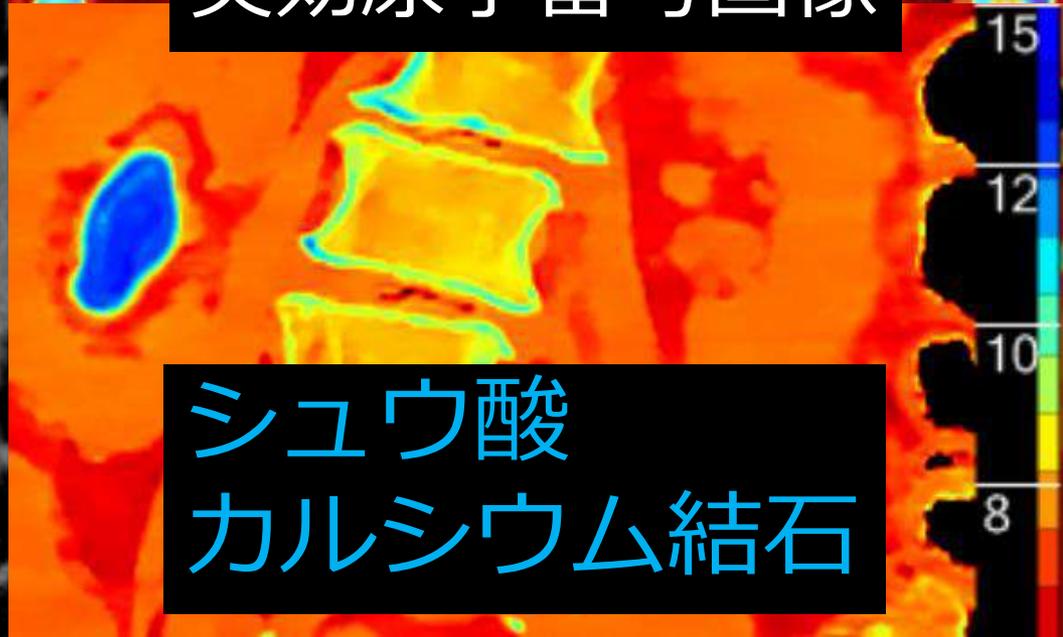


尿酸結石

実効原子番号画像



79F, 珊瑚状結石

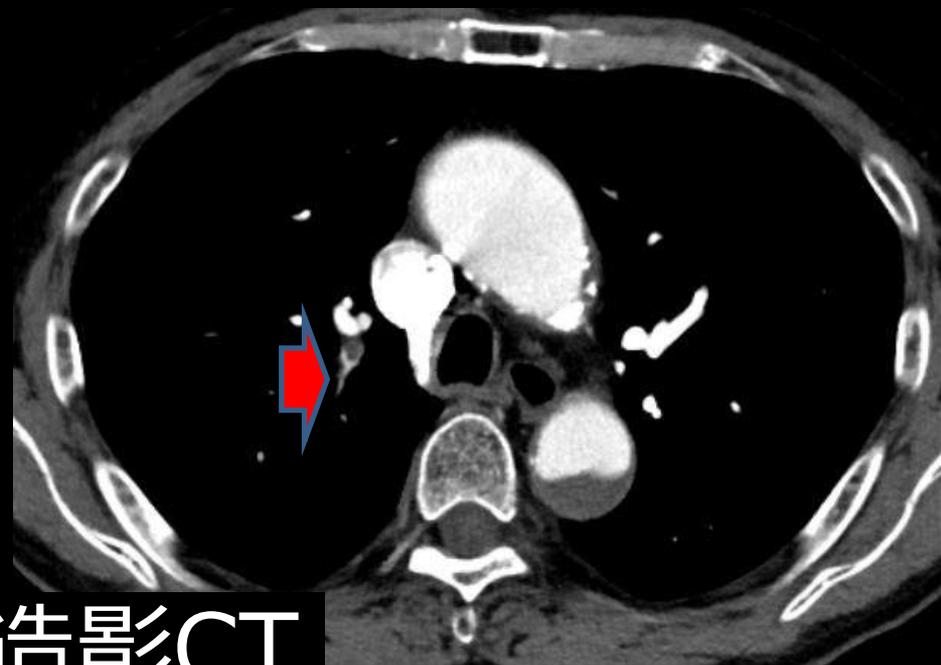
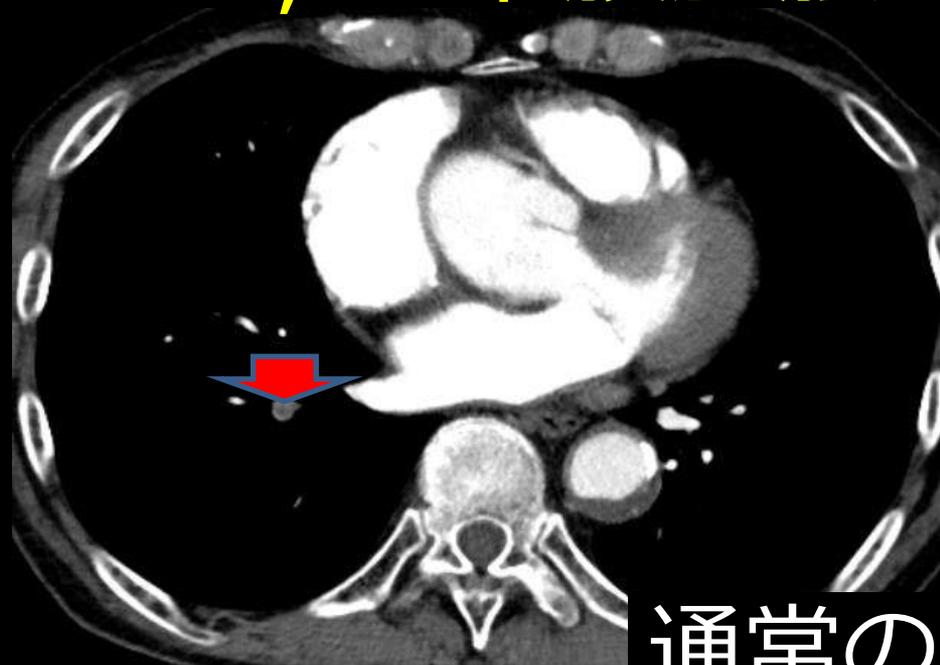


シュウ酸
カルシウム結石

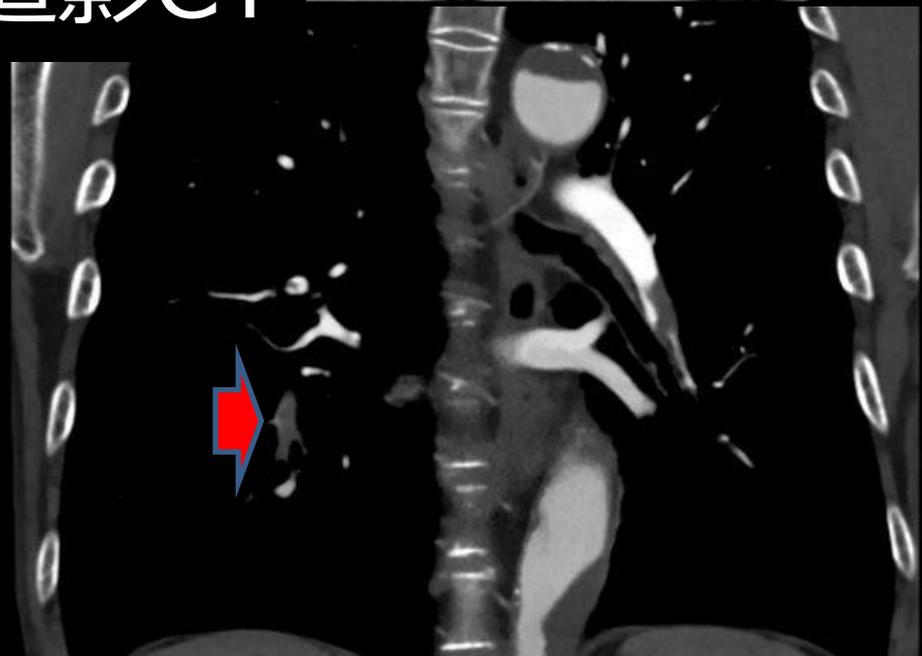
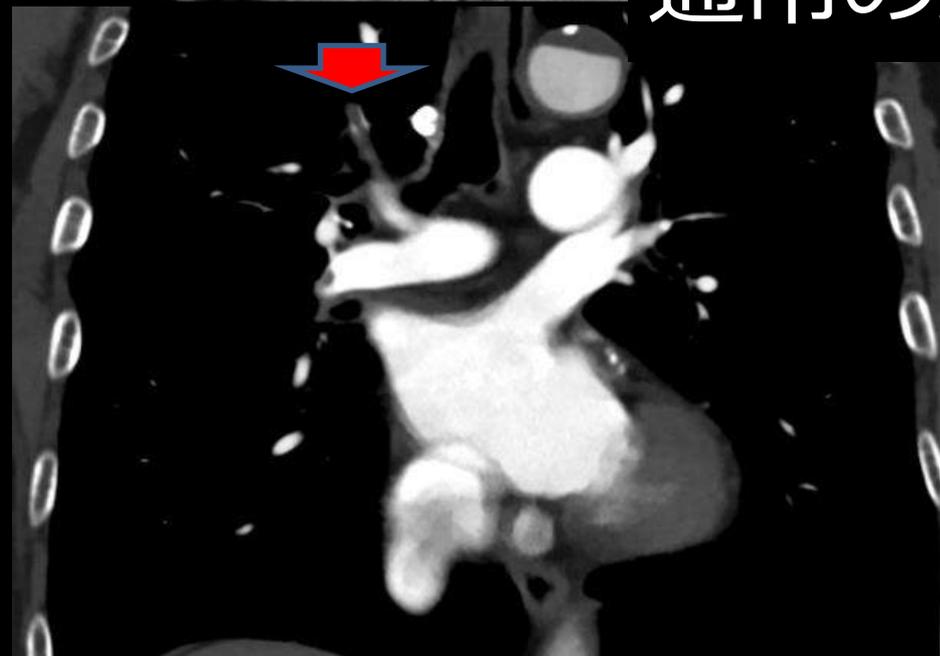
造影剤画像！

Iodine no water

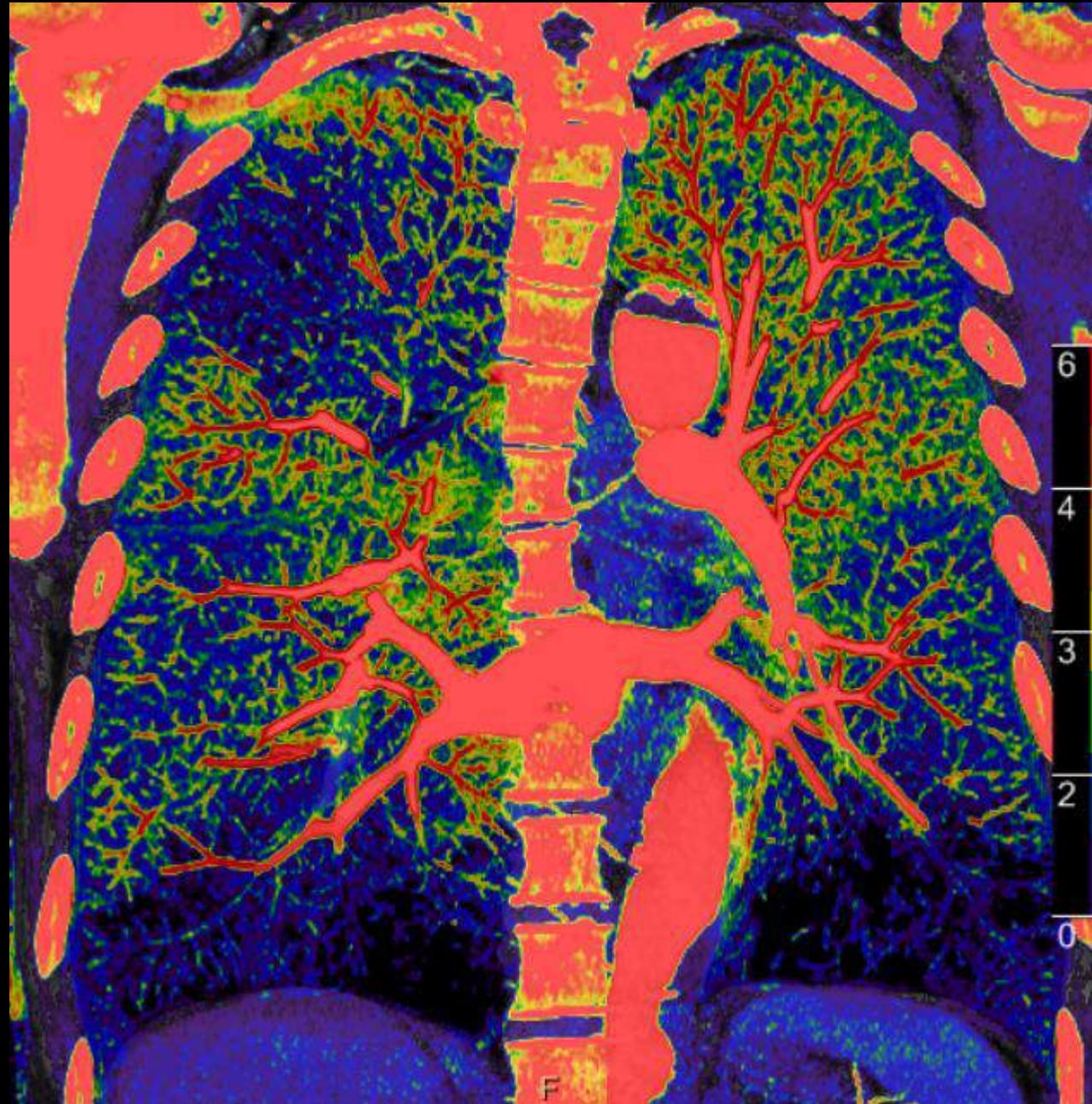
70M, 左下肢腫脹、D-dimer 5.3



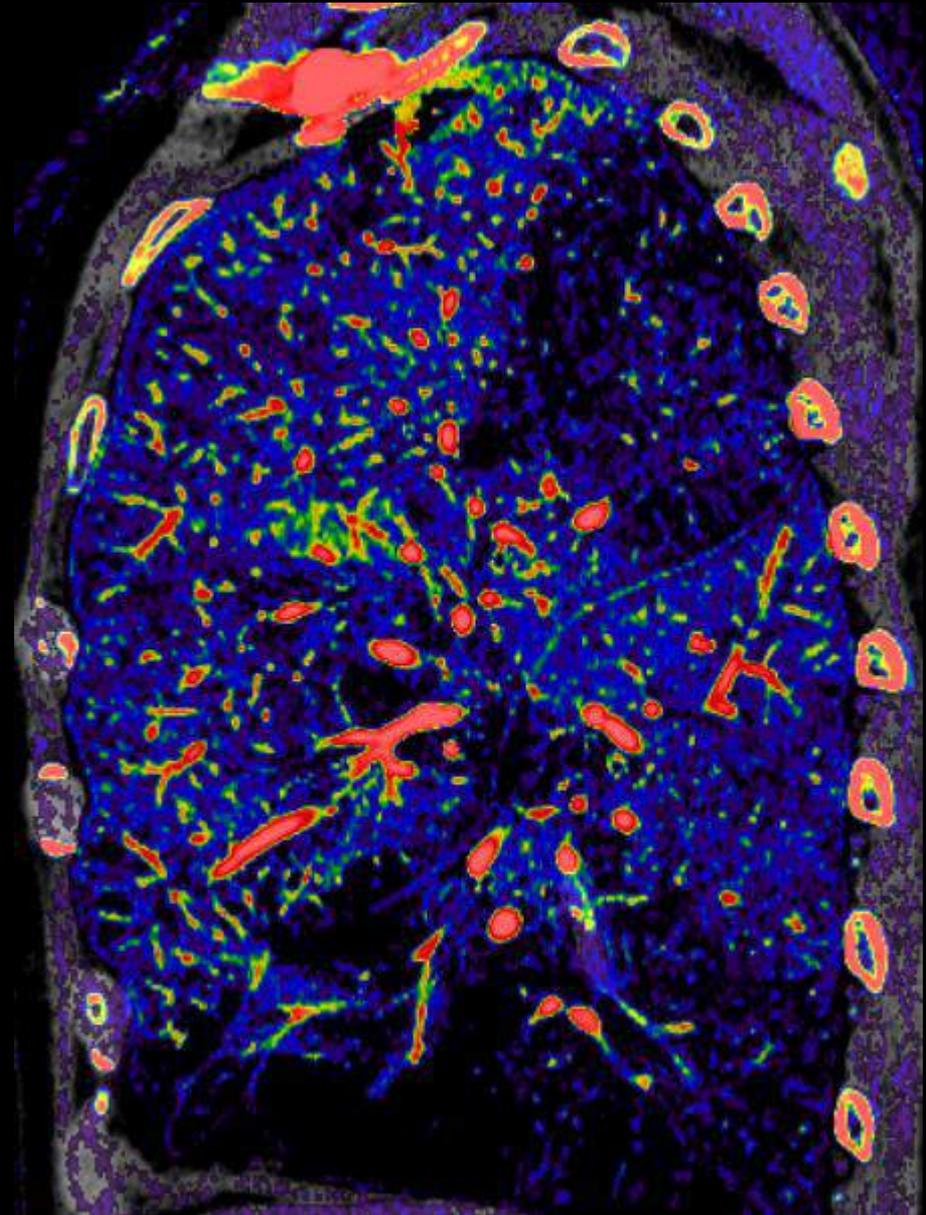
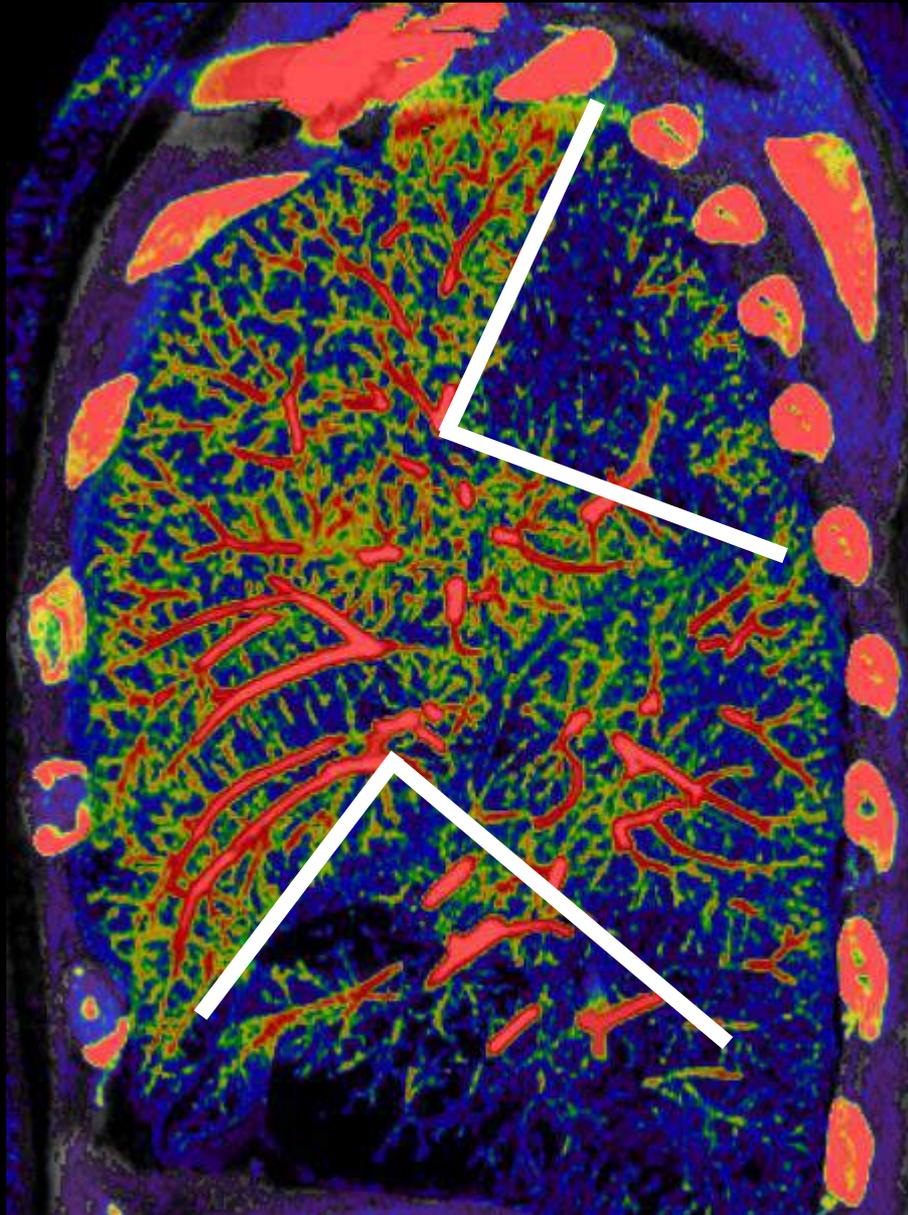
通常の造影CT



70M, 左下肢腫脹、D-dimer 5.3



70M, 左下肢腫脹、D-dimer 5.3



仮想単純CT！

VNC

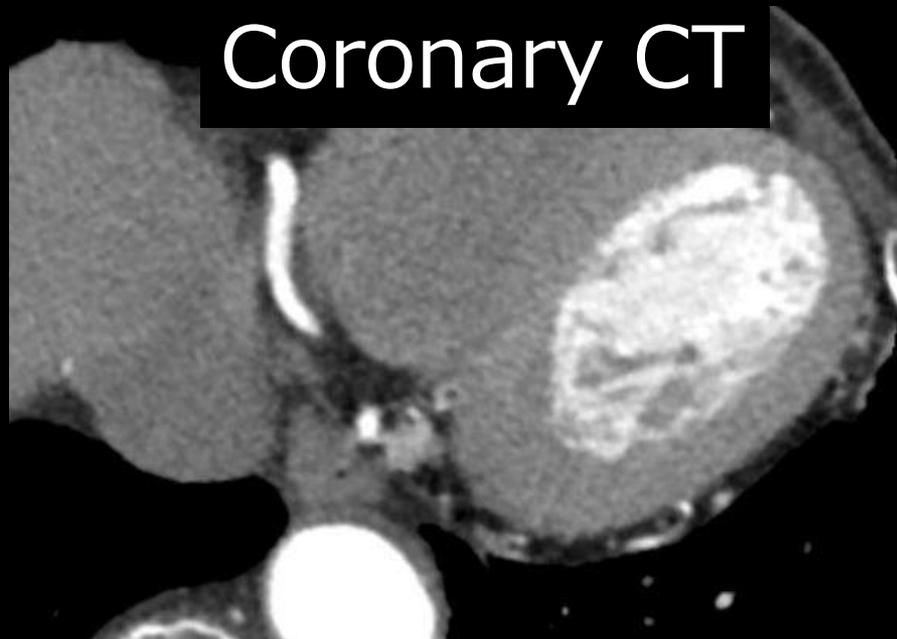
Virtual non-contrast

86F, chest pain → cardiac CT

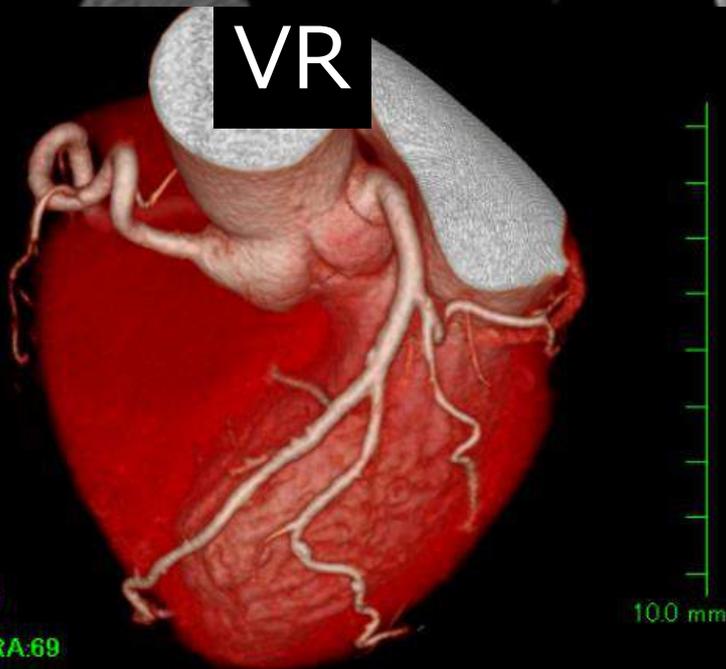
Plain CT



Coronary CT



VR

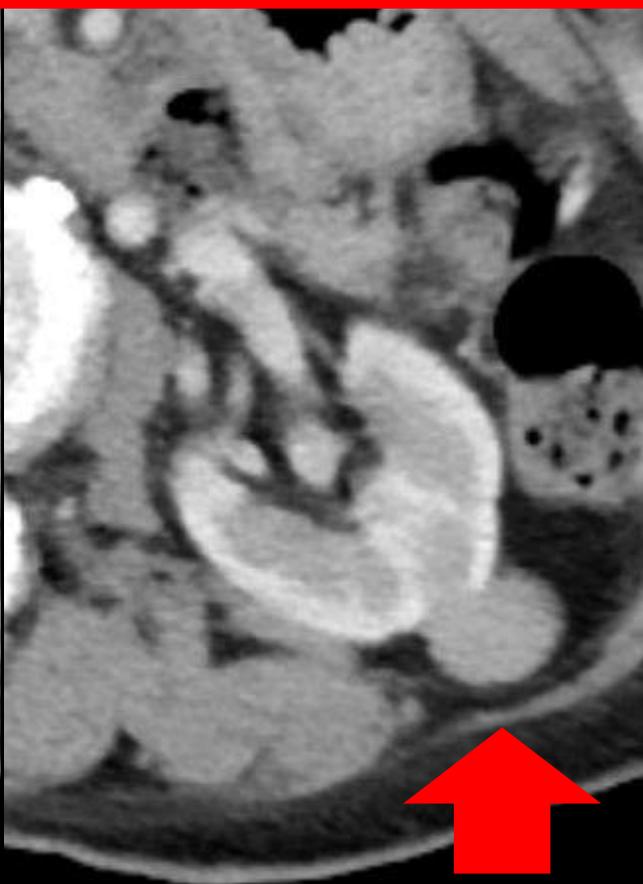
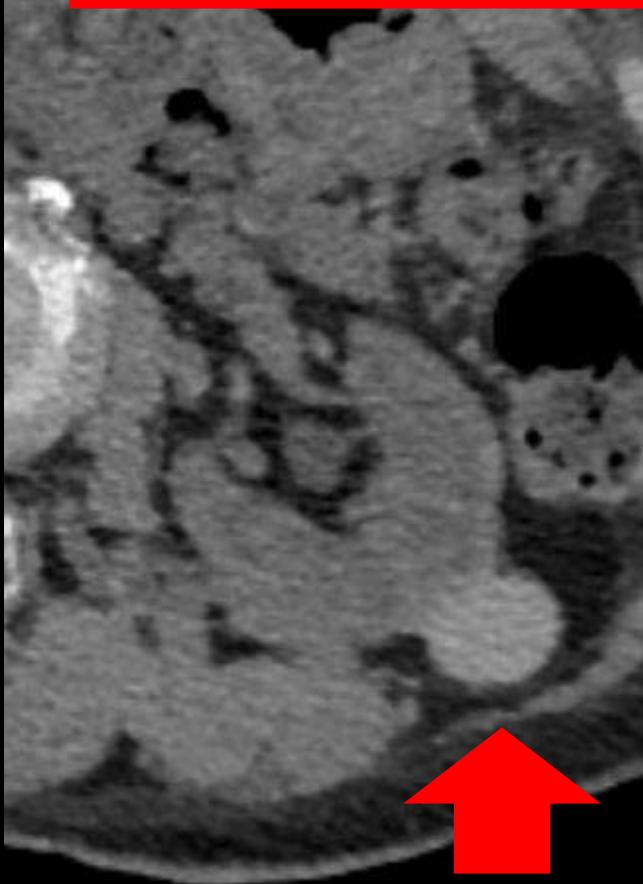


Post CE



86F, 心臓CTで偶然発見された左腎細胞癌 !?

出血性嚢胞と診断可能



VNC(仮想単純)

Post CE

Iodine no water

IQonスペクトラルCTの有用性

1.物質弁別機能

2.単純CTでの有用性

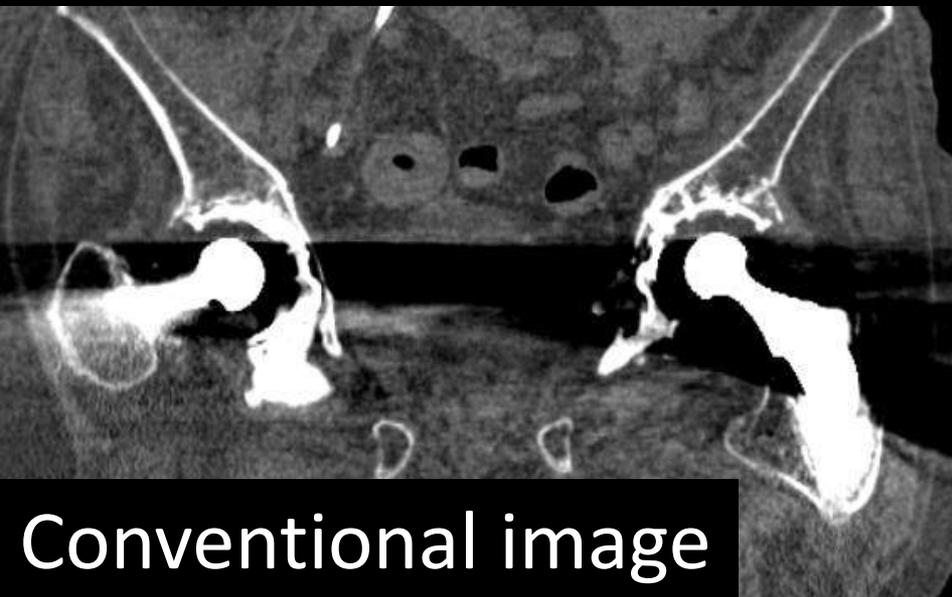
3.造影CTでの有用性

IQonスペクトラルCTの有用性

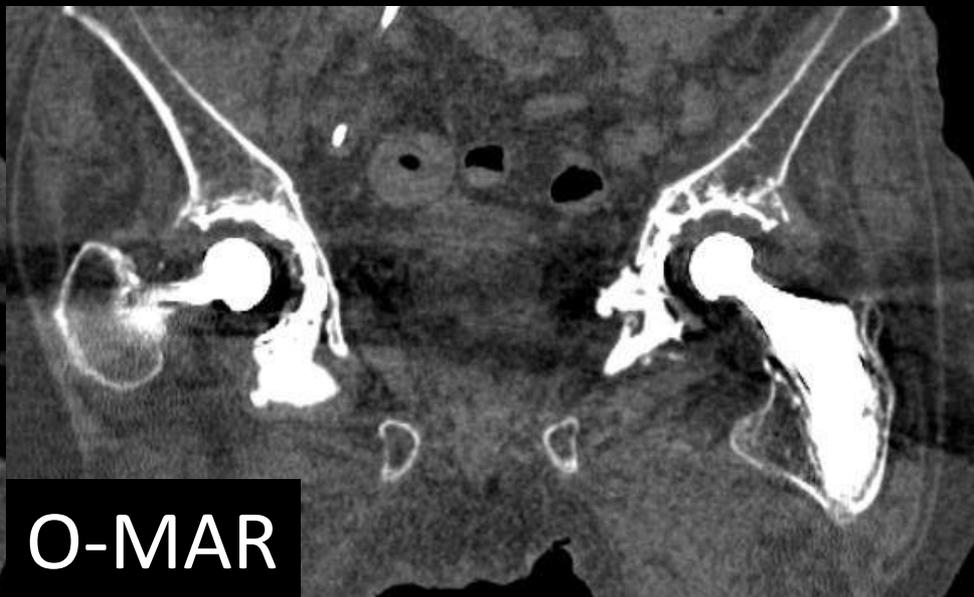
単純CT

高エネルギーレベル
の仮想単色X線画像

86M 人工骨頭術後熱癢



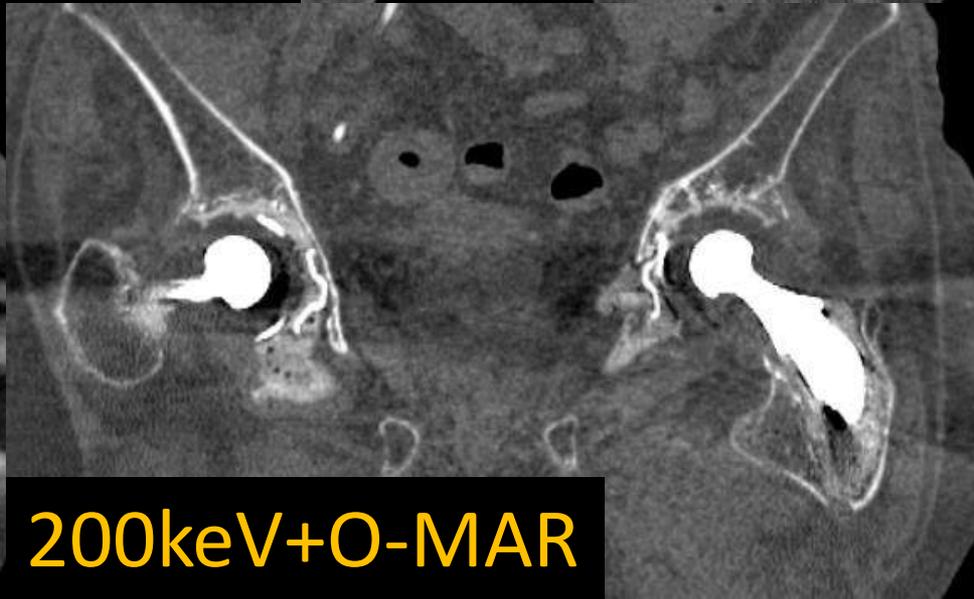
Conventional image



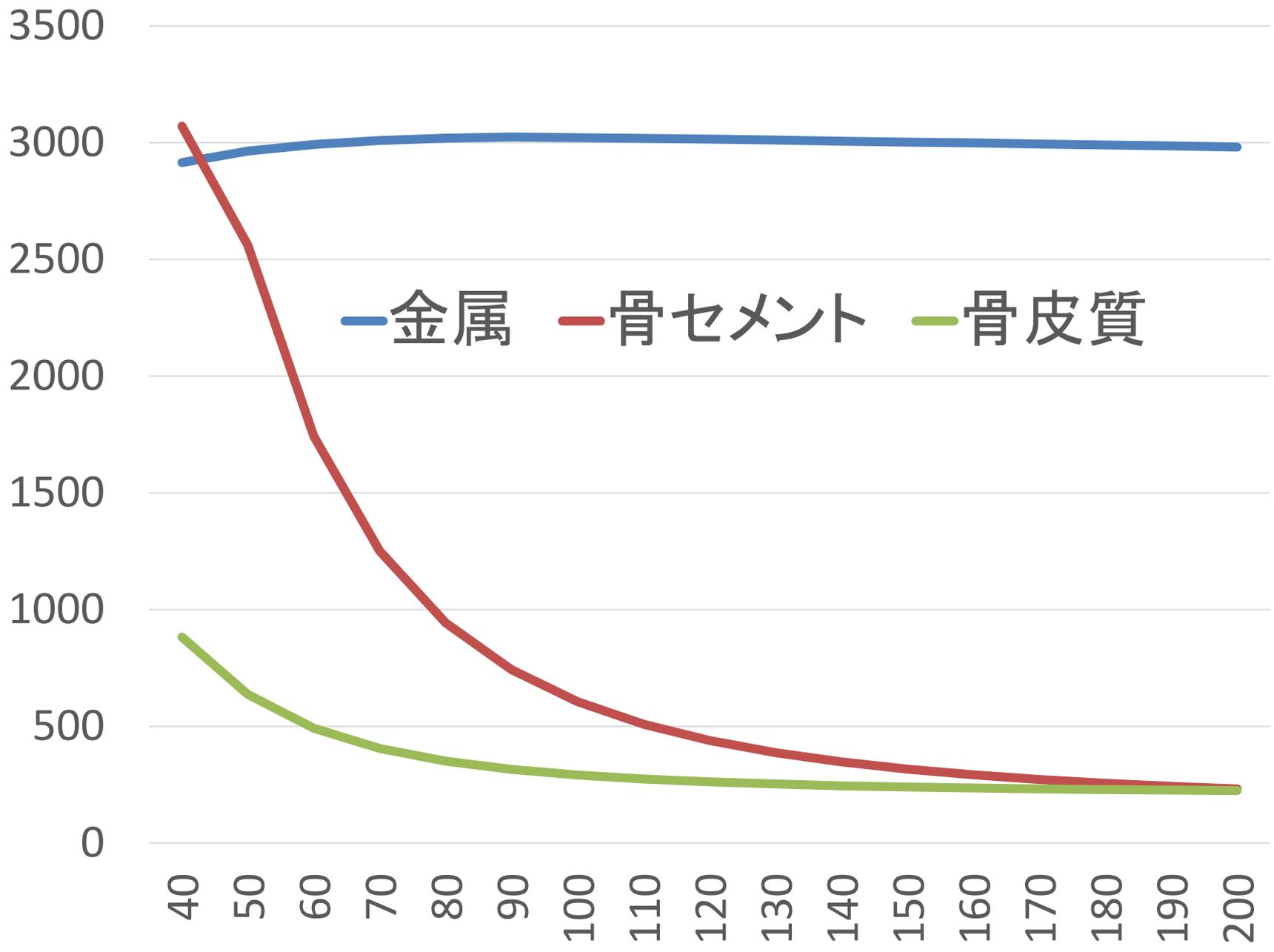
O-MAR



200keV



200keV+O-MAR



— 金属 — 骨セメント — 骨皮質

80M, 発症から3時間後の急性期脳梗塞疑い



5mm



1mm

80M, 発症から3時間後の急性期脳梗塞疑い



5mm



1mm-IMR

80M, 発症から3時間後の急性期脳梗塞疑い

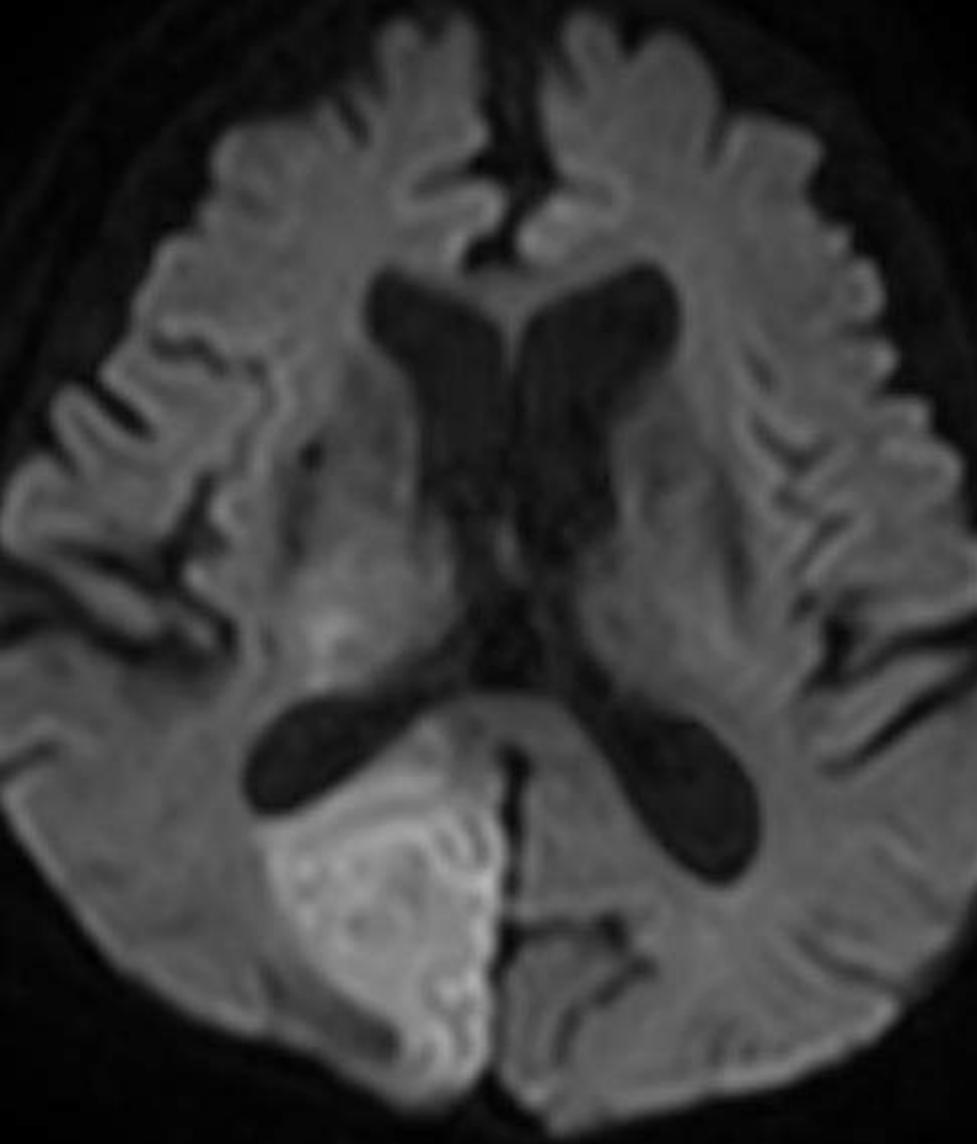


5mm



1mm-200keV

80M. 発症から3時間後の急性期脳梗塞疑い



DWI



1mm-200keV

IQonスペクトラルCTの有用性

単純CT

低エネルギーレベル
の仮想単色X線画像

症例：78歳男性

主訴：発熱、嘔吐、悪寒

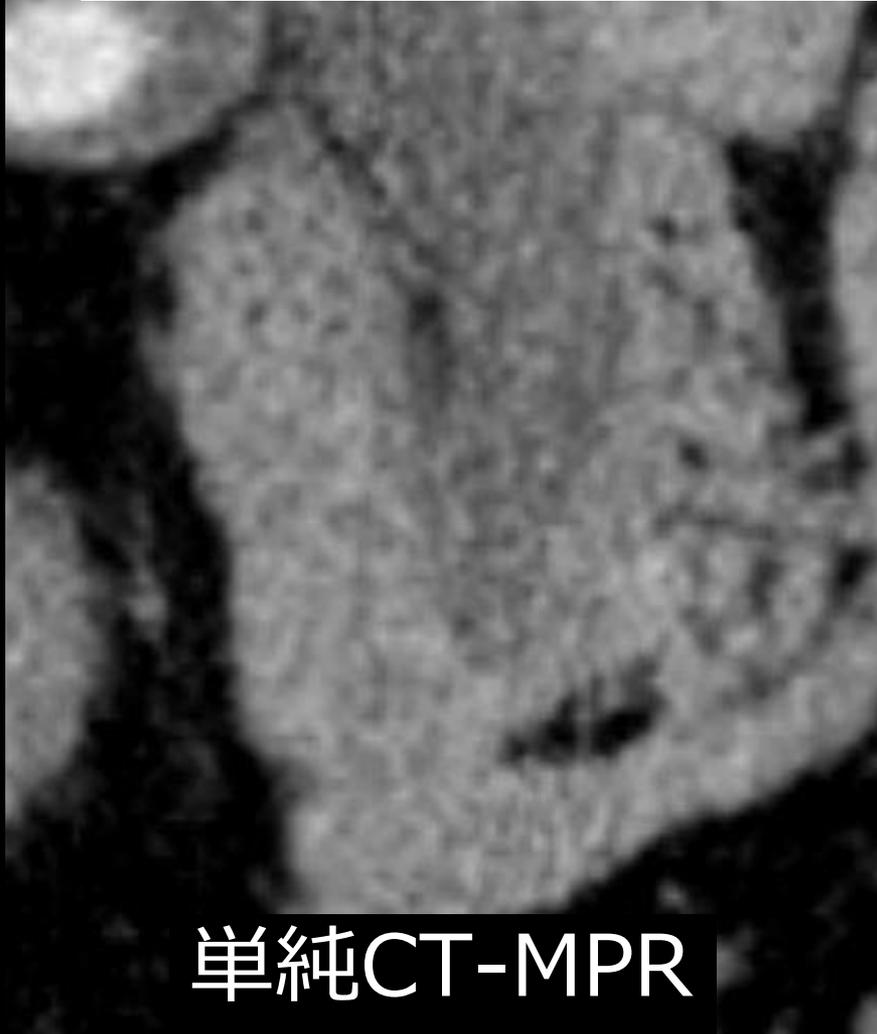
現病歴：前日より上記主訴出現したため
他院来院。検査データより胆管炎が疑
われ、当院に紹介となった。

検査所見： WBC: 17100, CRP: 15.79, T-
bil: 5.2. GOT: 96, GPT: 166, γ GTP: 42.3

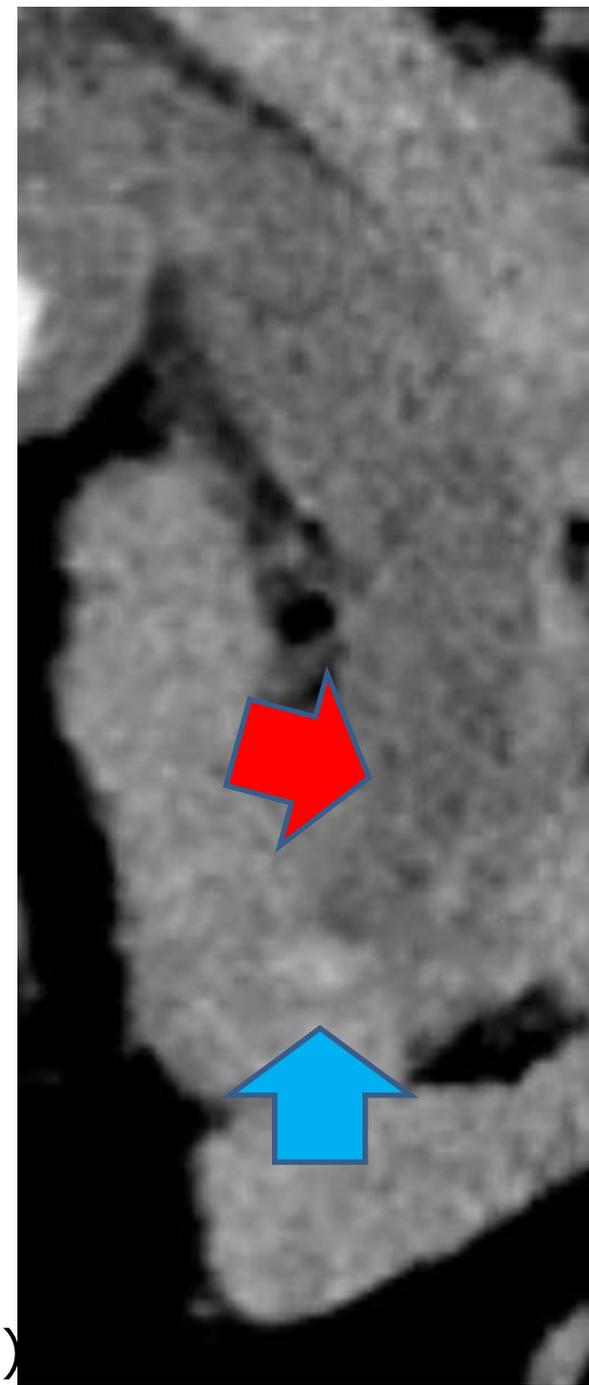
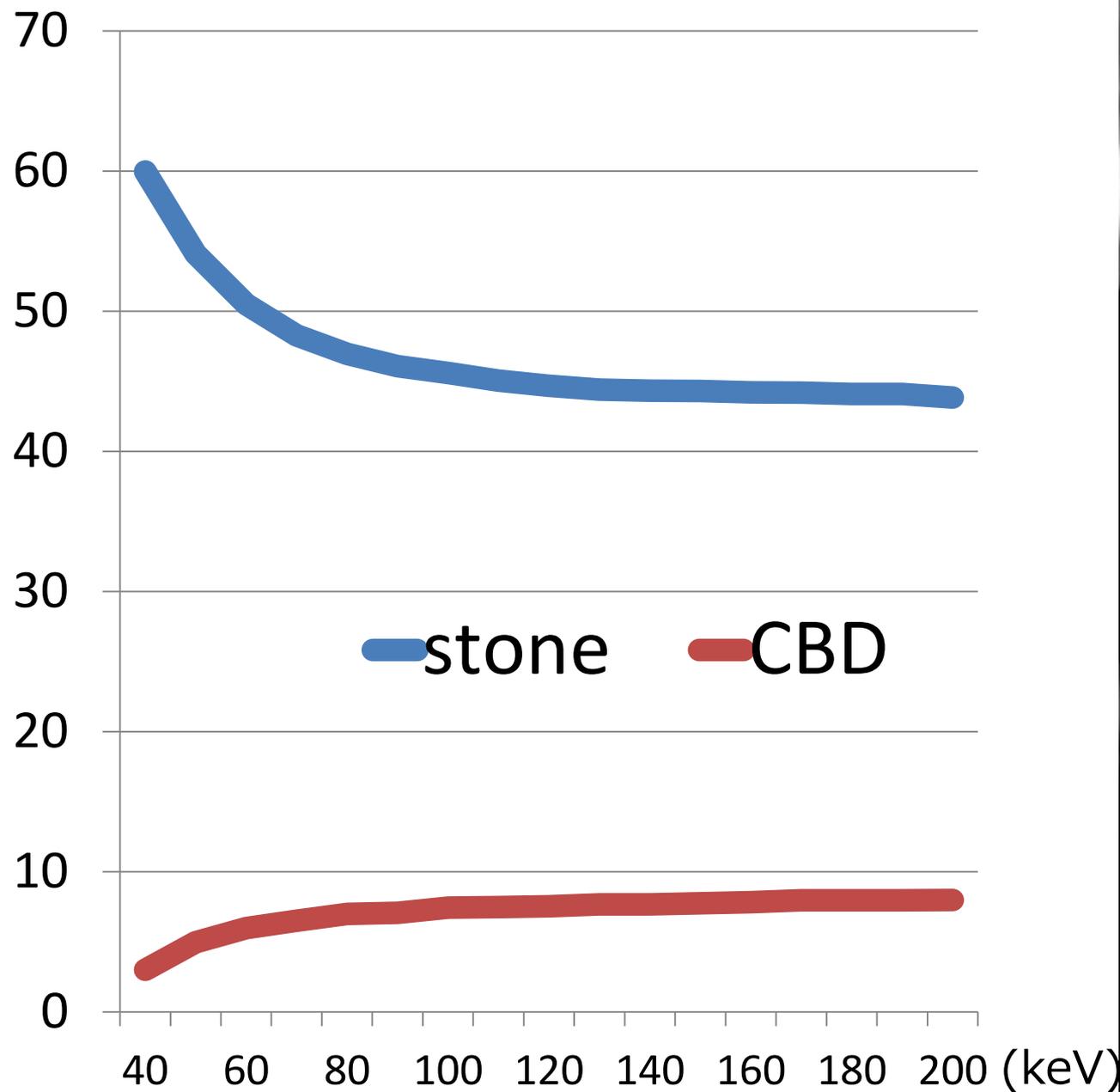
検尿：ビリルビン2+, ウロビリノーゲン4+

78M, 胆管炎疑い、胆道系閉塞機転は？

総胆管結石嵌頓！



(HU) HU attenuation curve

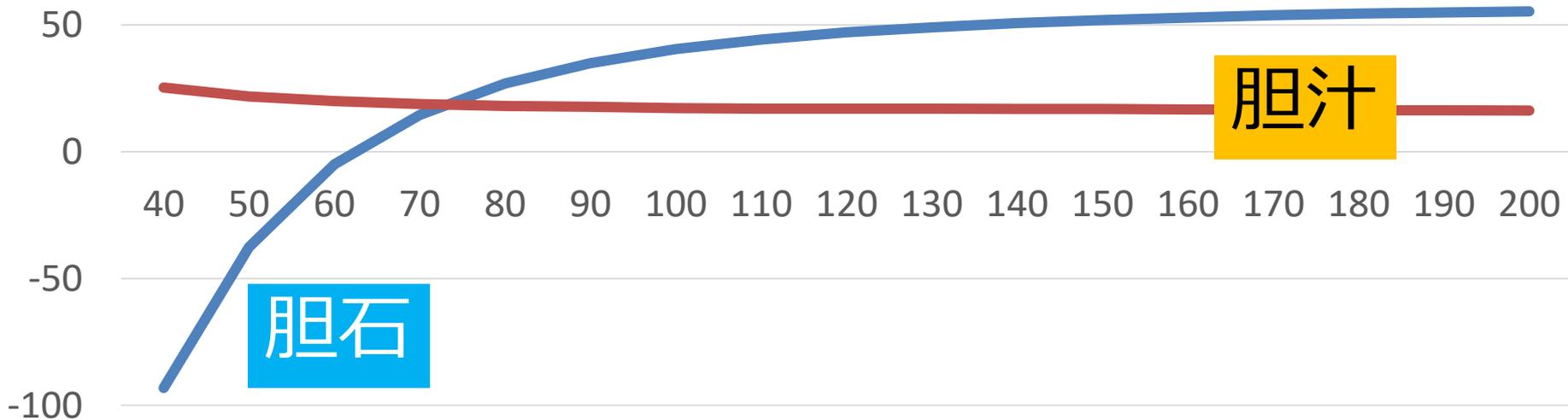
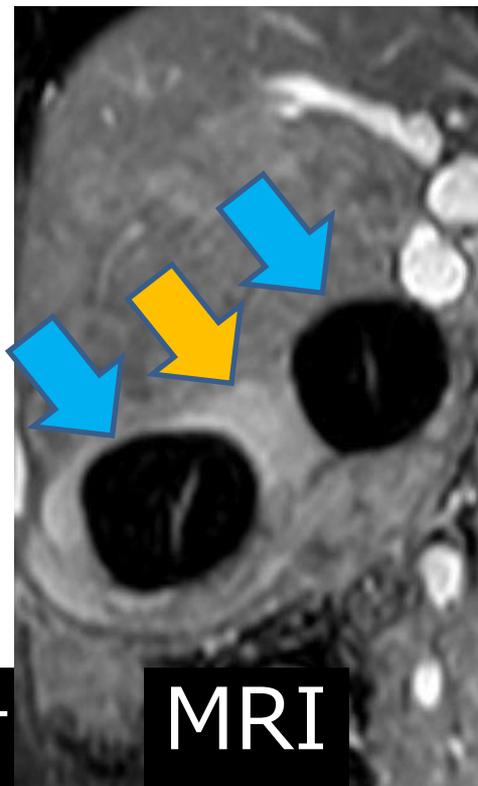
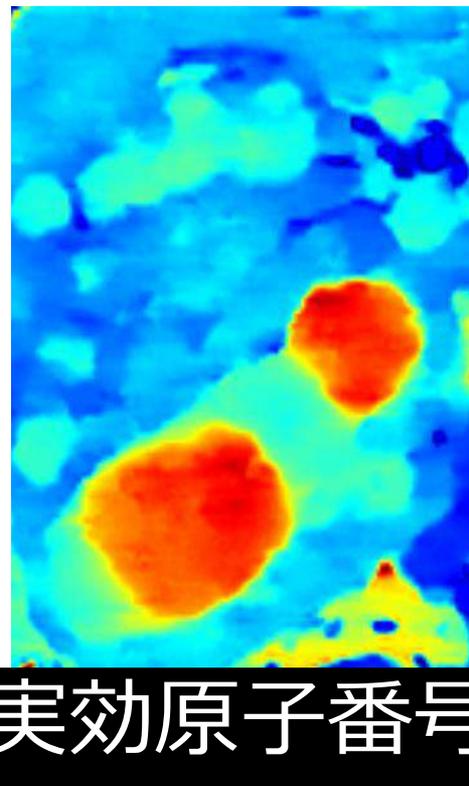
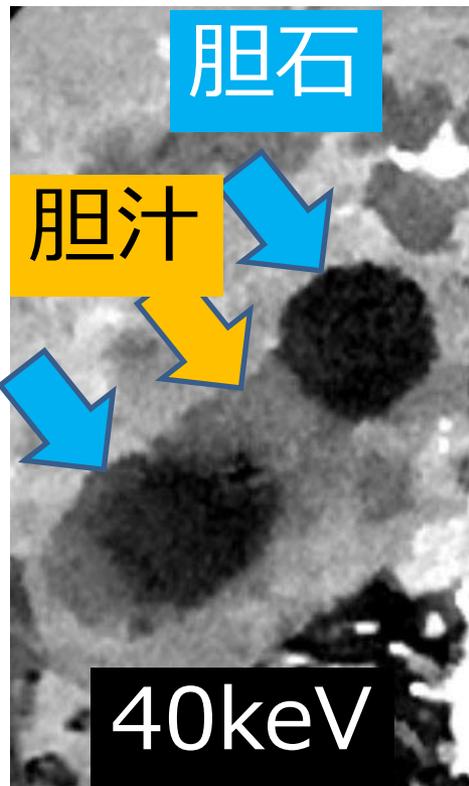
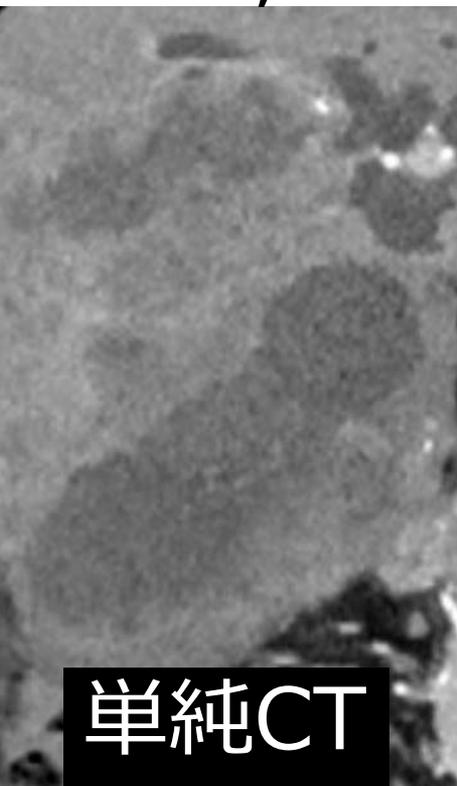


78M, 胆管炎疑い、胆道系閉塞機転は？



バルーンにて採石

74M, 胆石は？



IQonスペクトラルCTの有用性

1.物質弁別機能

2.単純CTでの有用性

3.造影CTでの有用性

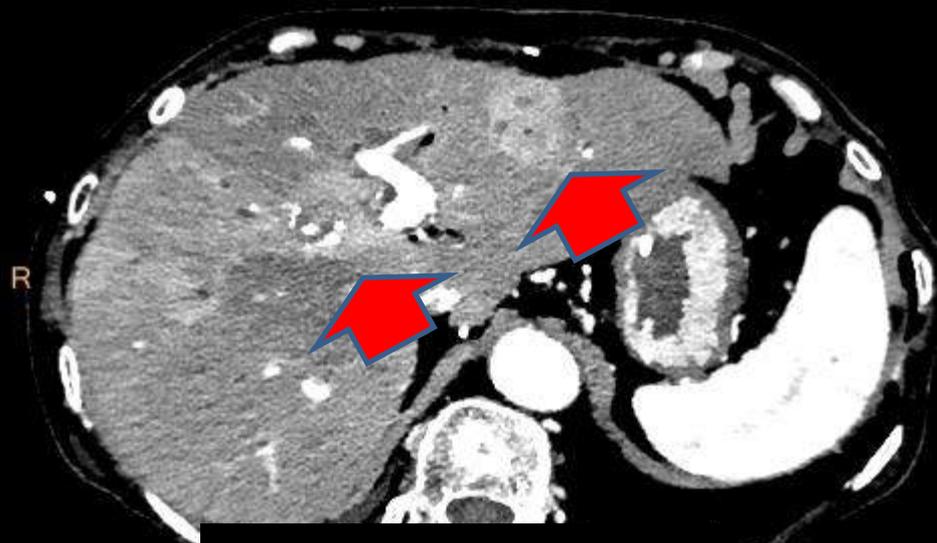
低エネルギーレベル
仮想単色X線画像

造影CTに最適！

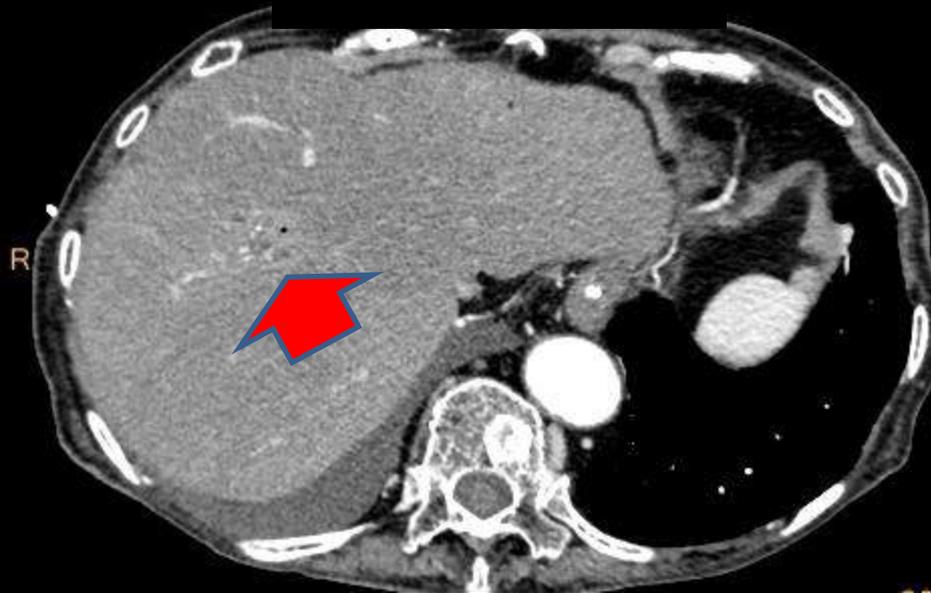
83F, 熱発・腹痛→胆管炎と肝膿瘍



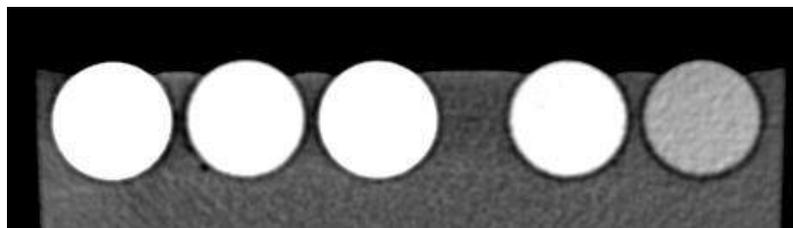
iDose⁴L4



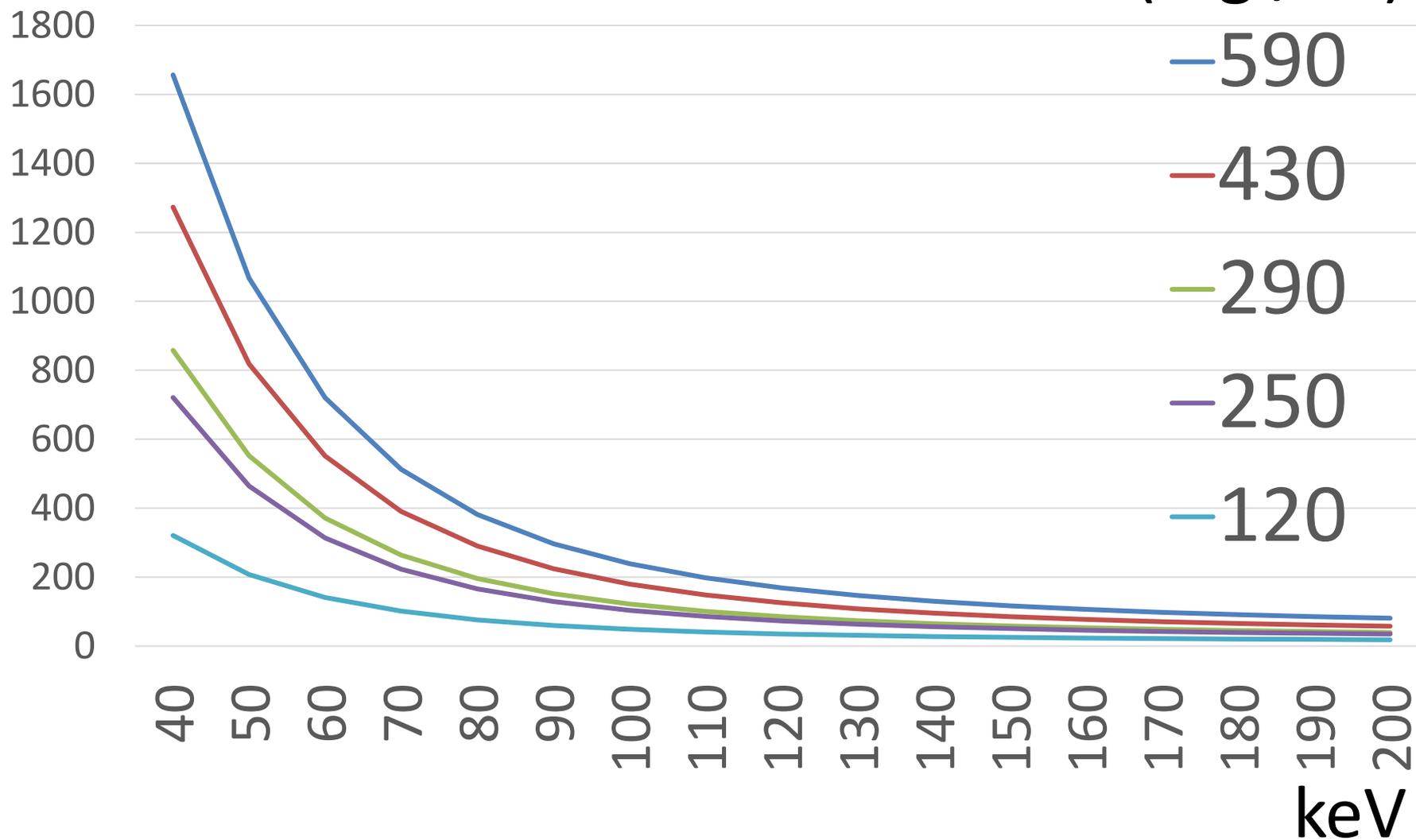
55keV



希釈造影剤を用いた MonoEにおけるCT値の変化



HU



IQon spectral CT -造影でのインパクト-

→最大**4倍**の造影効果(120kVp比較)

☆最大造影効果**4倍**

☆最大造影剤減量**1/4**

☆後から**何とでも**なる!?

74M, 膵癌術後経過観察、転移の有無評価

$$620_{\text{mgI/kg}} \times 50_{\text{kg}} / 370_{\text{mgI}} \times 0.8 = 67_{\text{ml}}$$

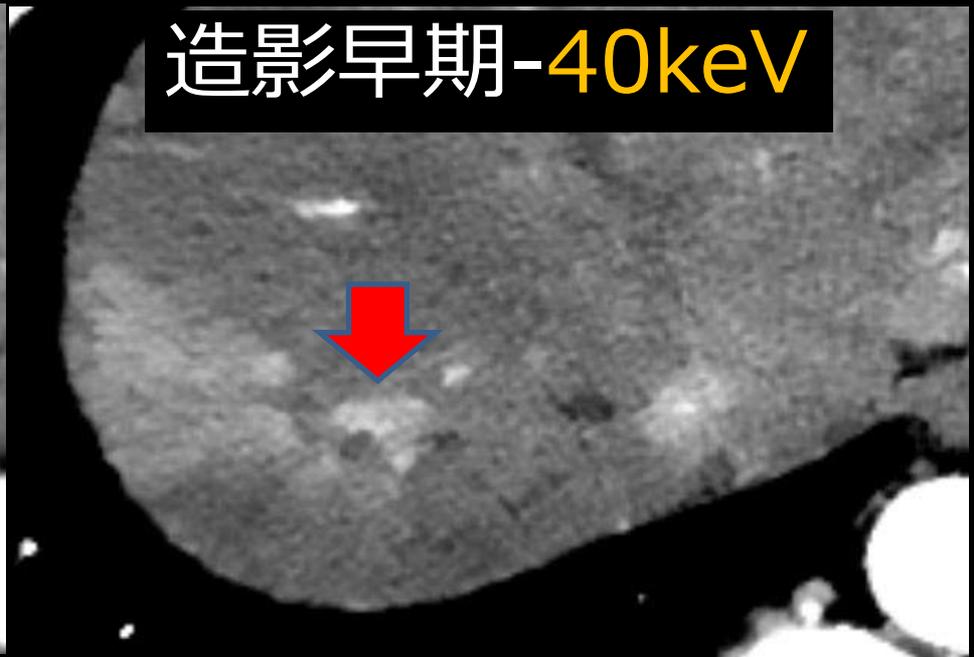
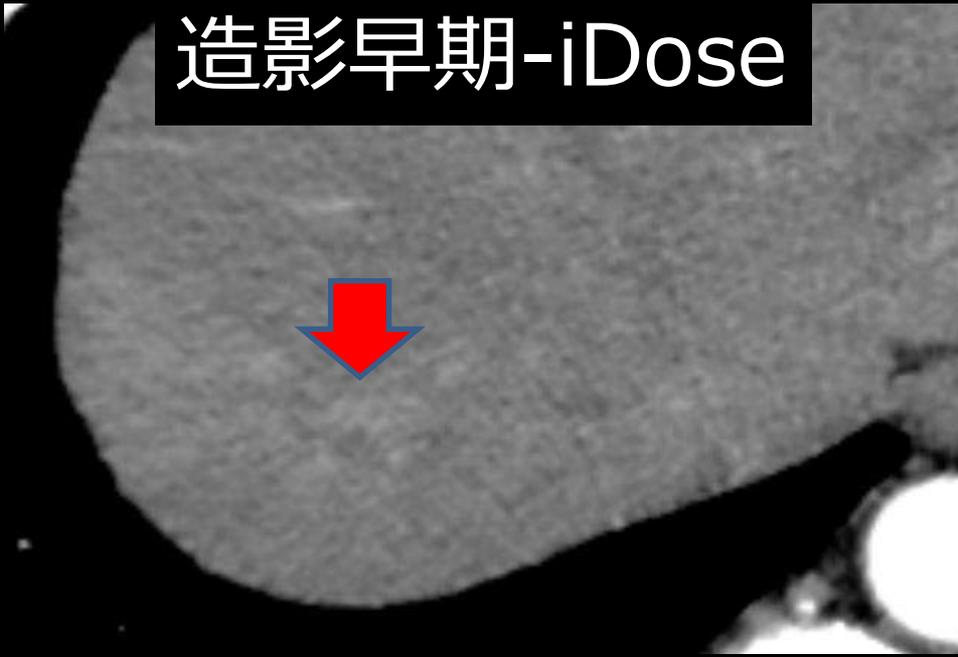
40keVでは100kVpの3倍の造影効果

$$67_{\text{ml}} \times 3 = 201_{\text{ml}} (370_{\text{mgI}}) \text{使用と同等}$$

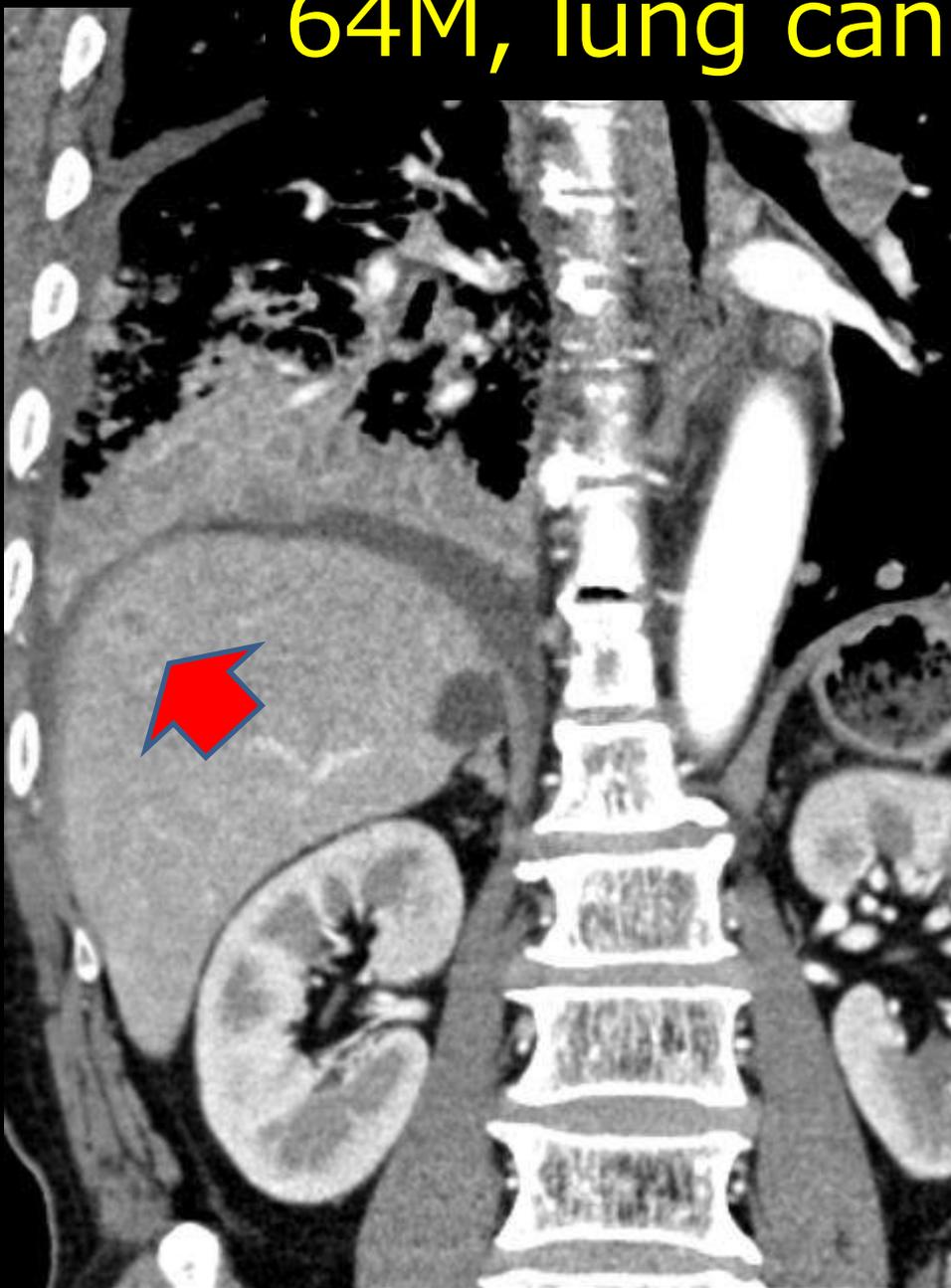
造影早期-iDose



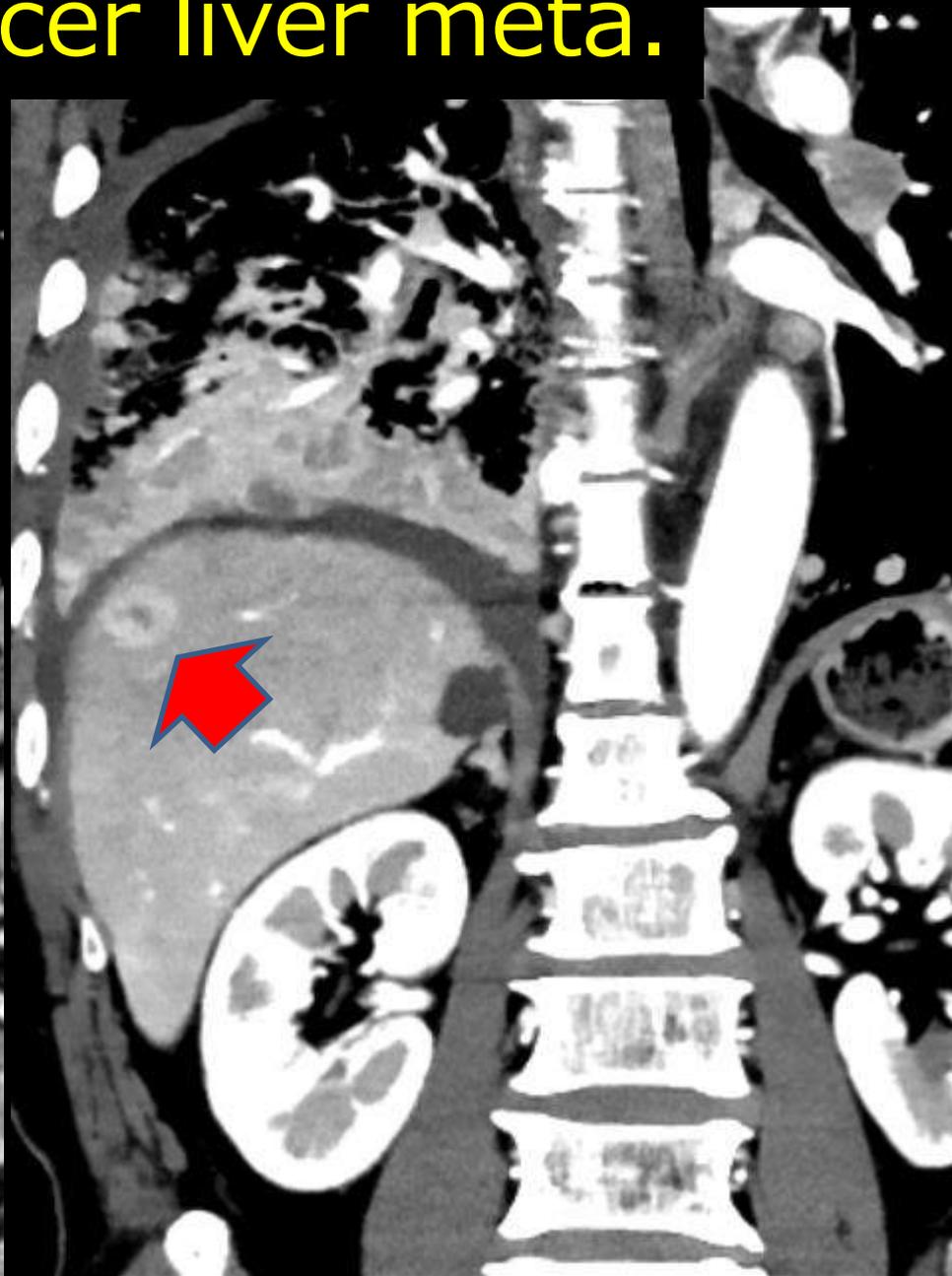
造影早期-40keV



64M, lung cancer liver meta.

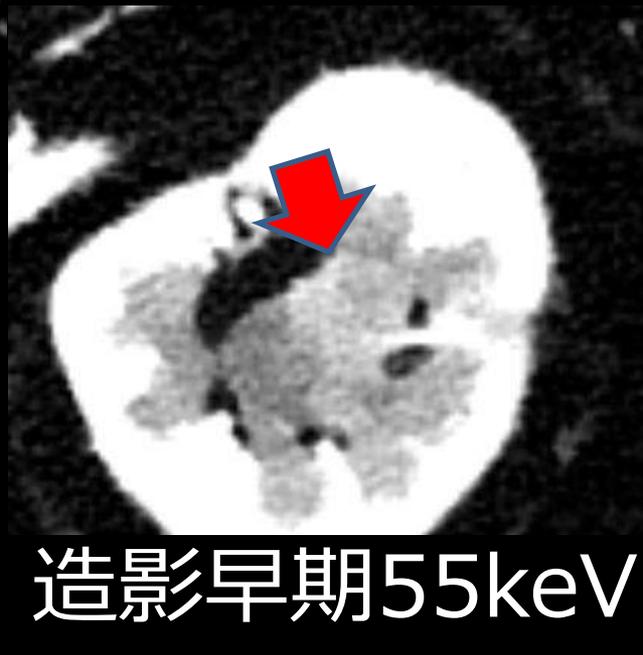
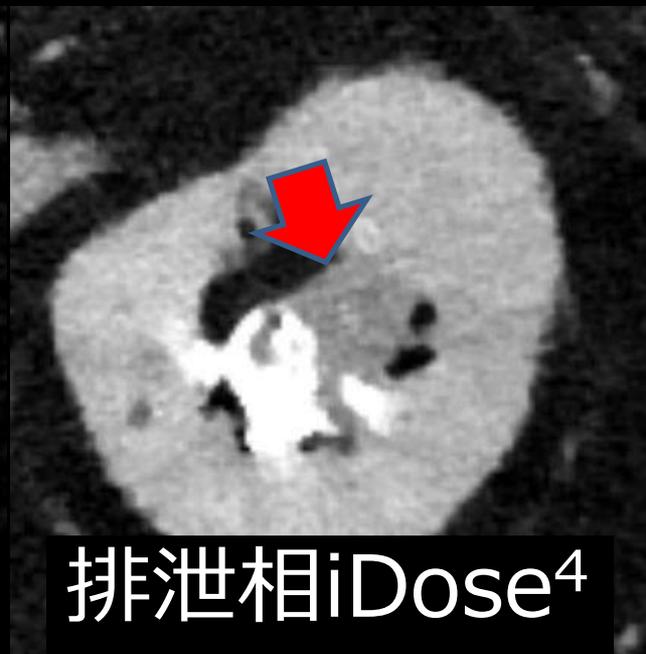
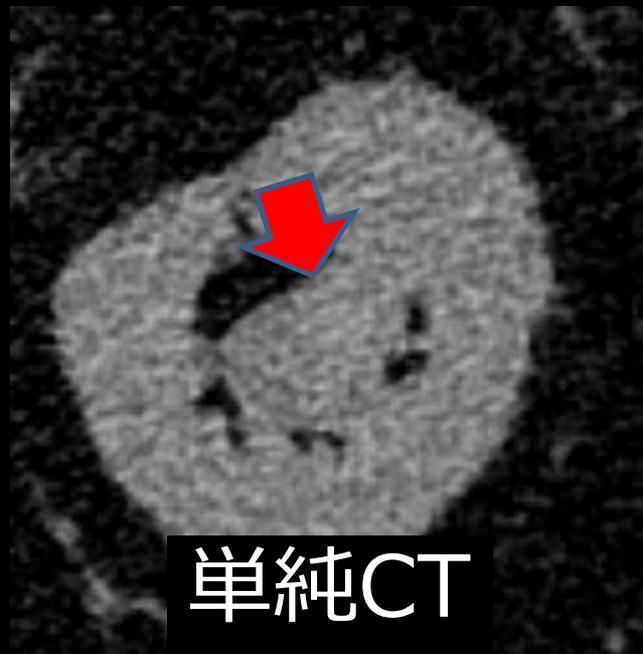


conventional

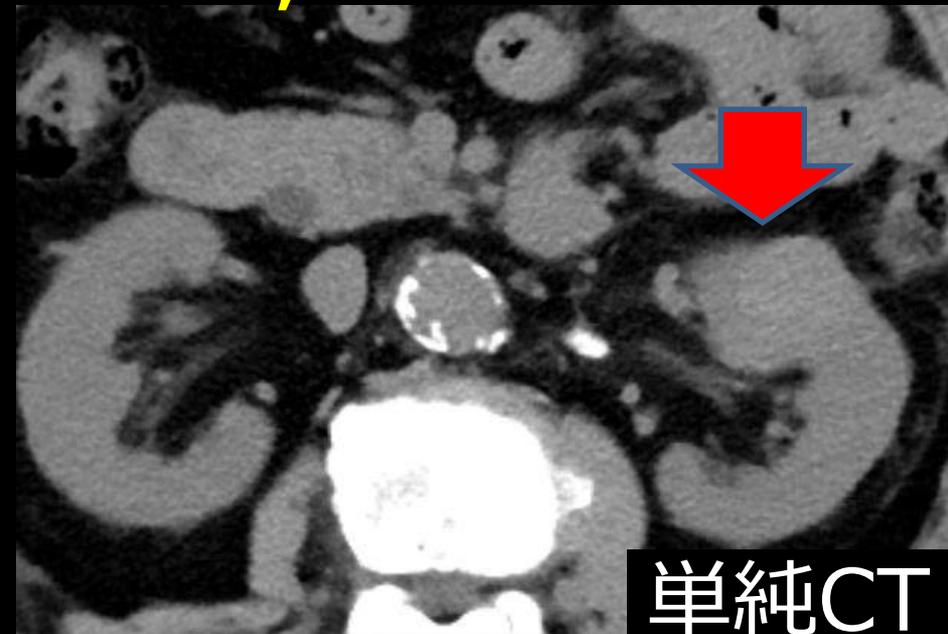
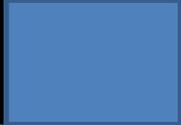


40keV

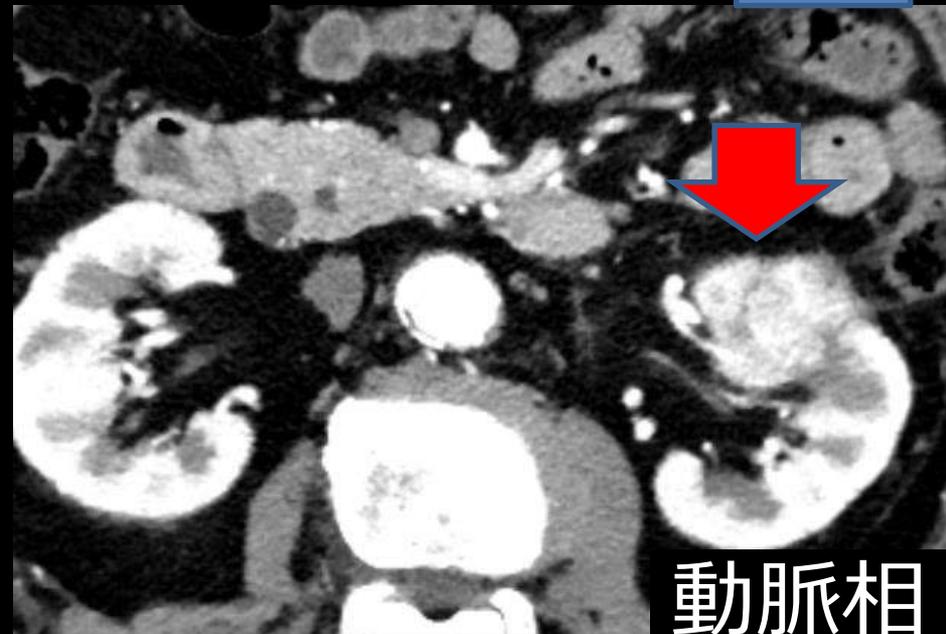
79M, 血尿精查



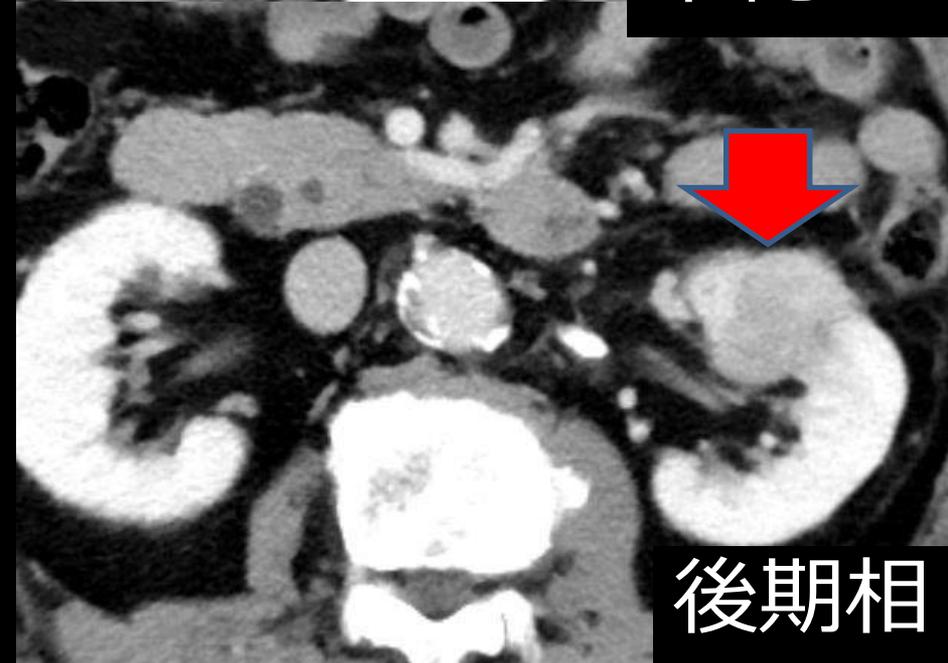
76M, 左腎癌部分切除後の再発



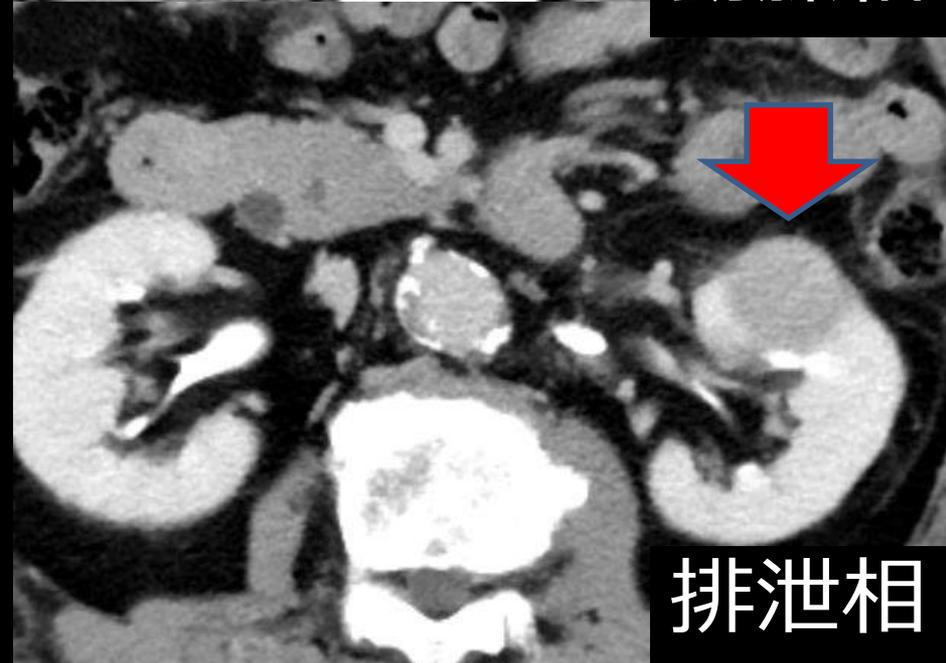
単純CT



動脈相

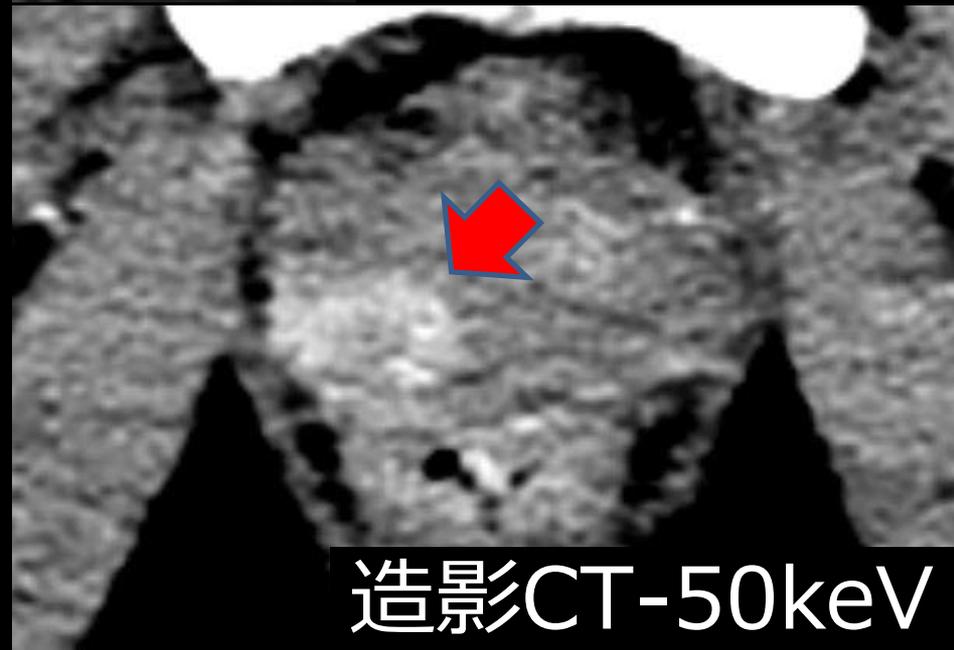
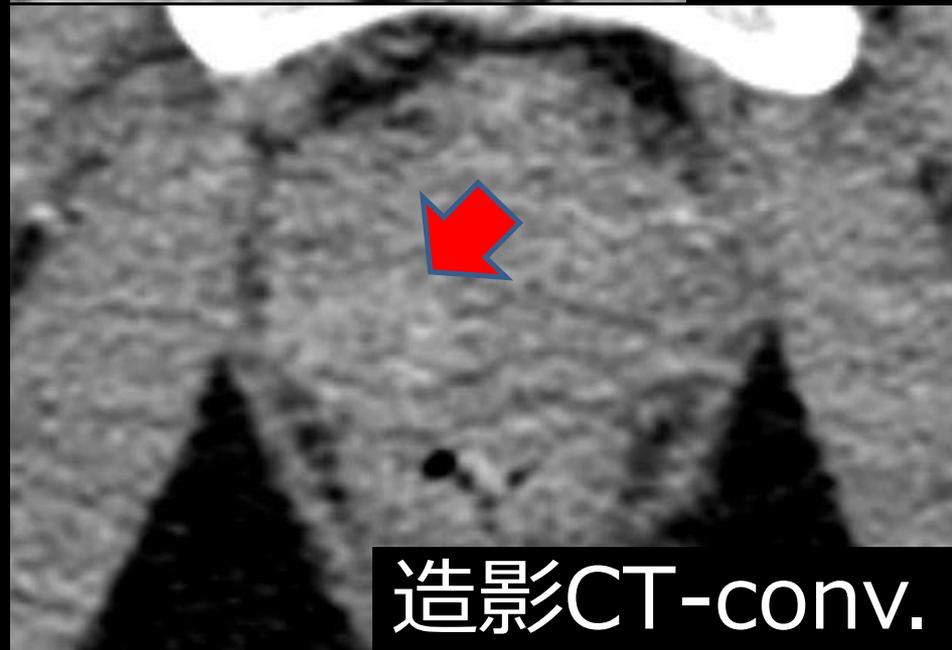
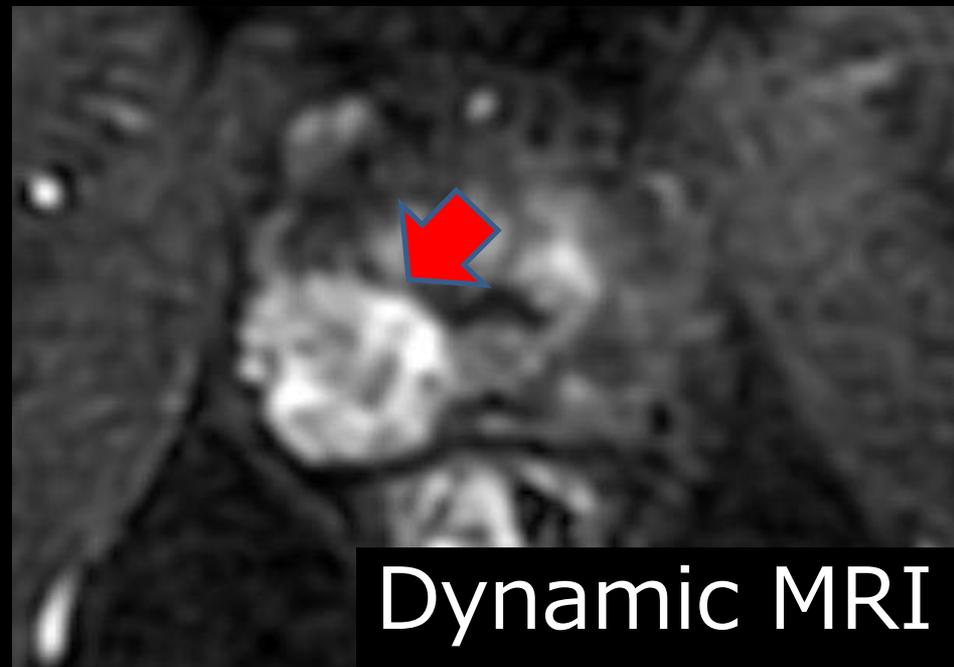
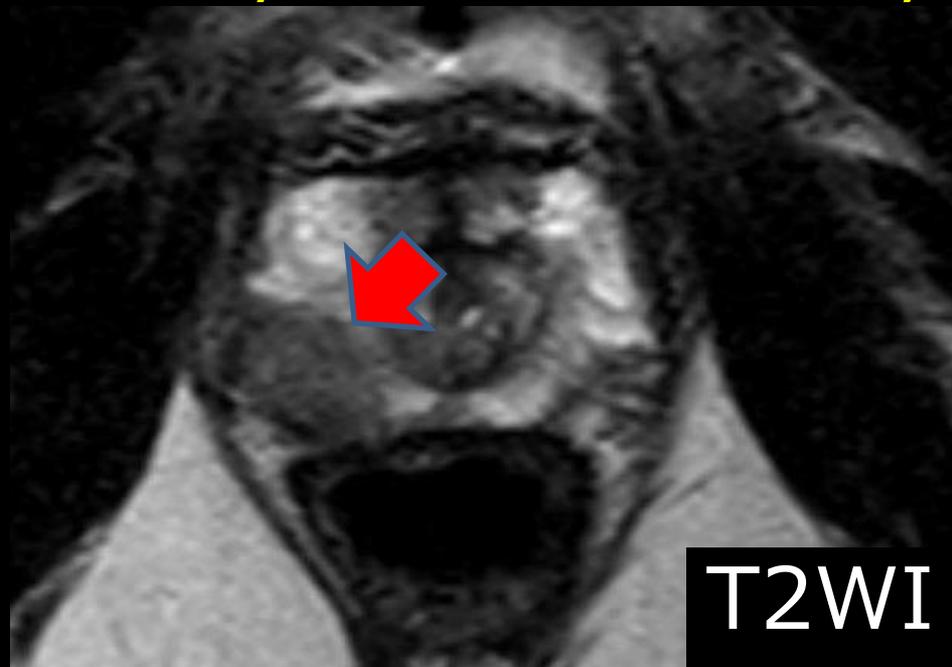


後期相



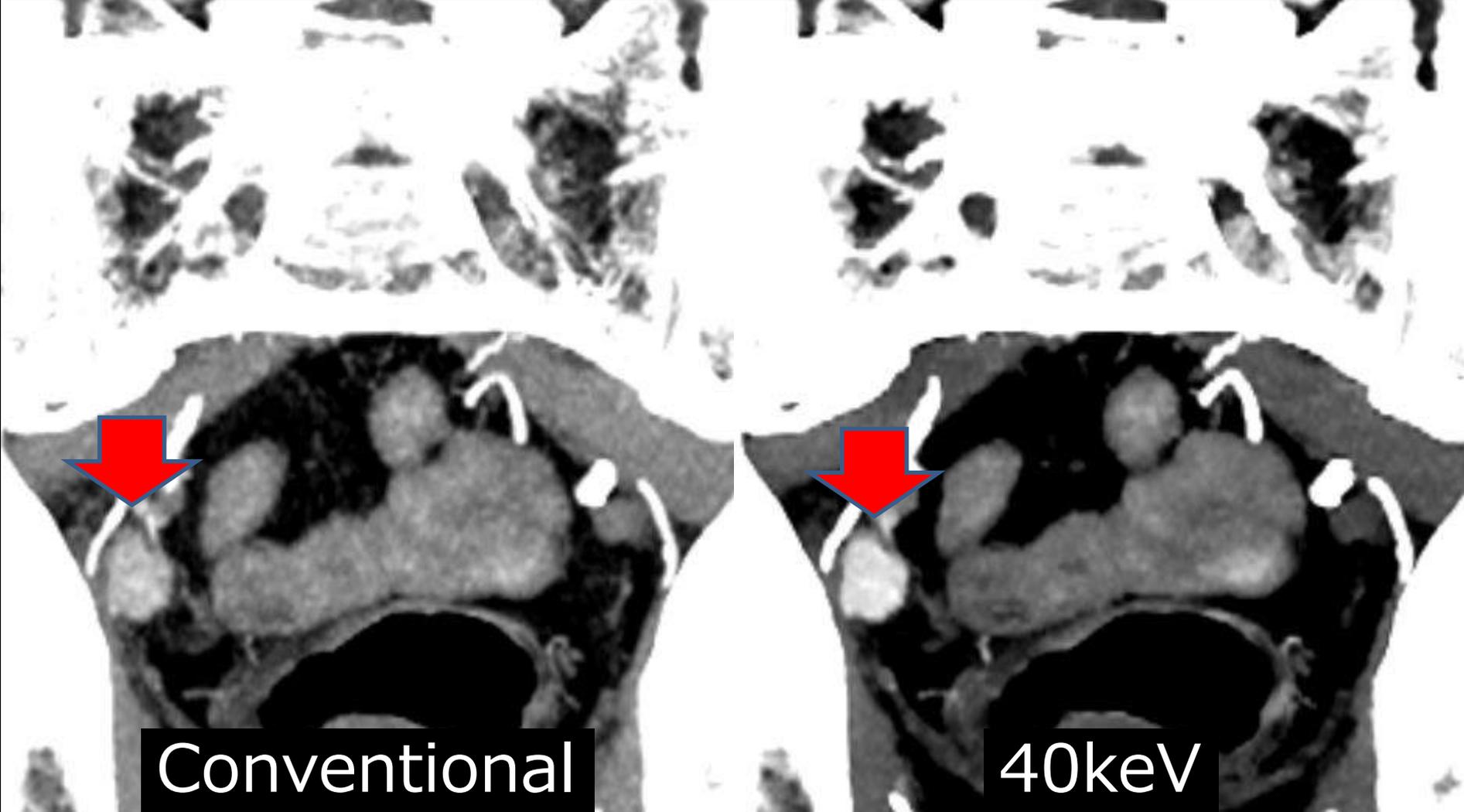
排泄相

55M, 前立腺癌疑い, PSA=7.51



80M, 前立腺癌術後PSA14と著増

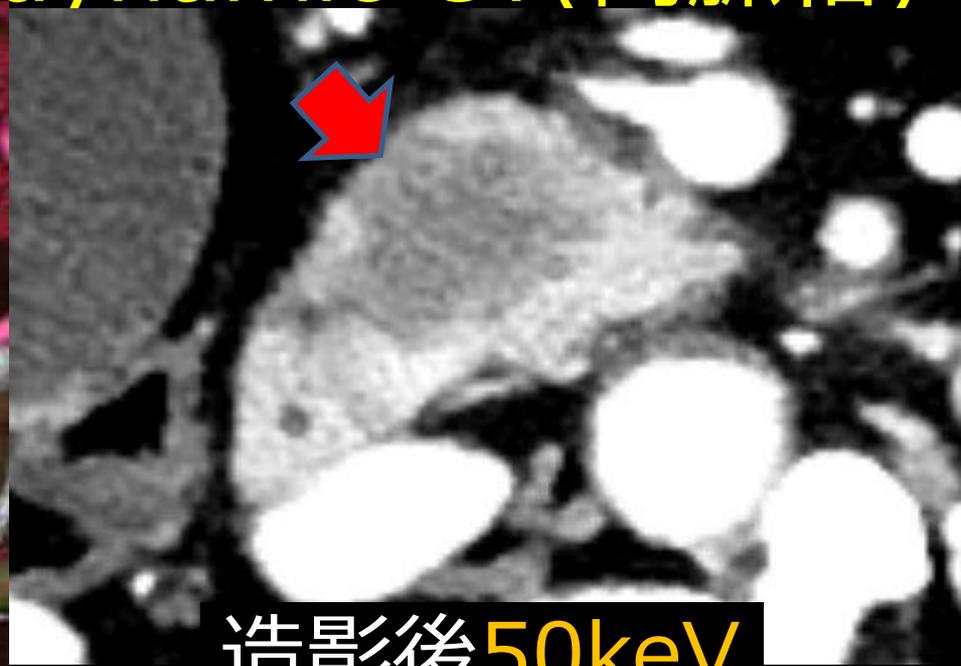
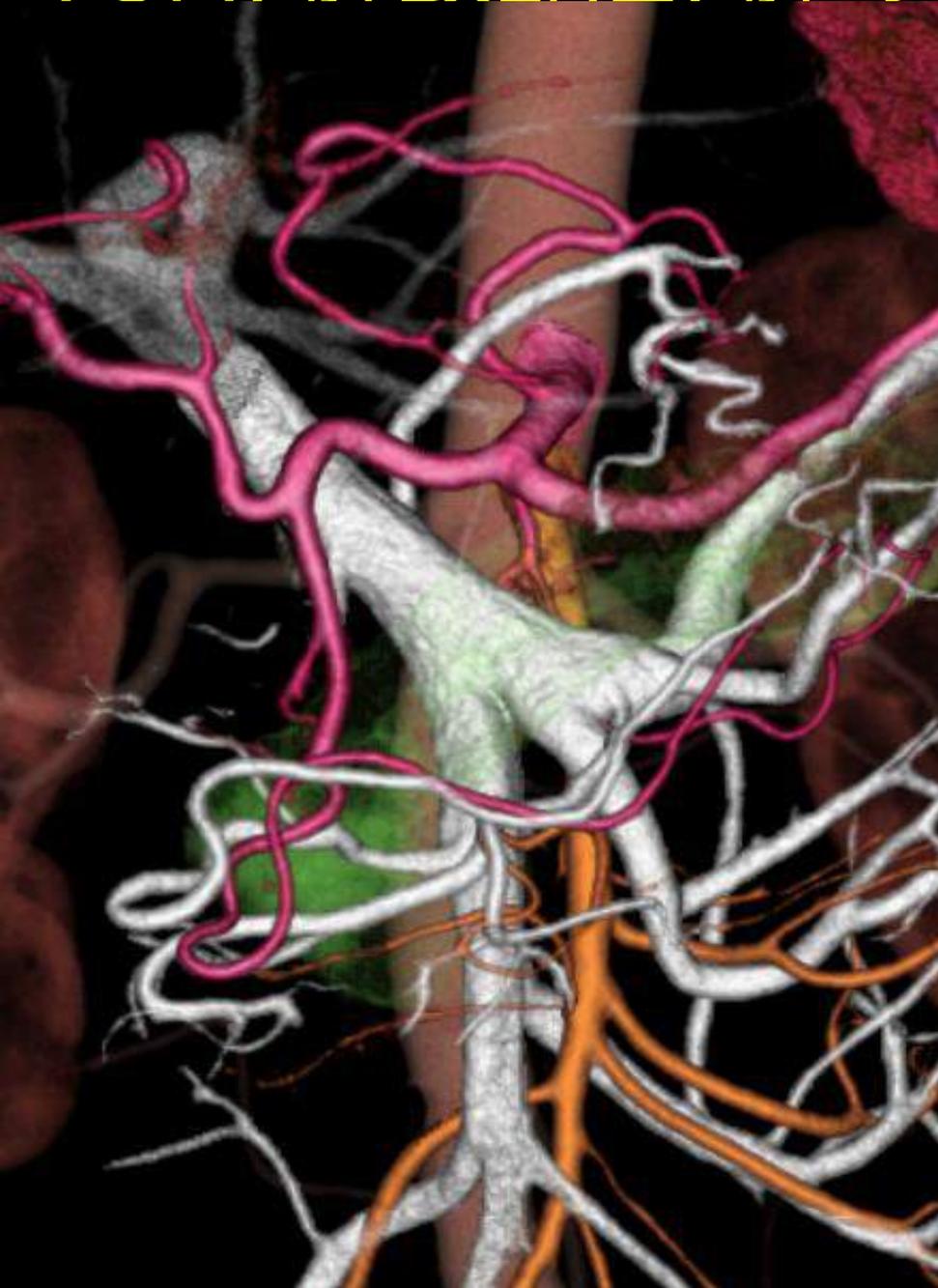
前立腺癌リンパ節転移



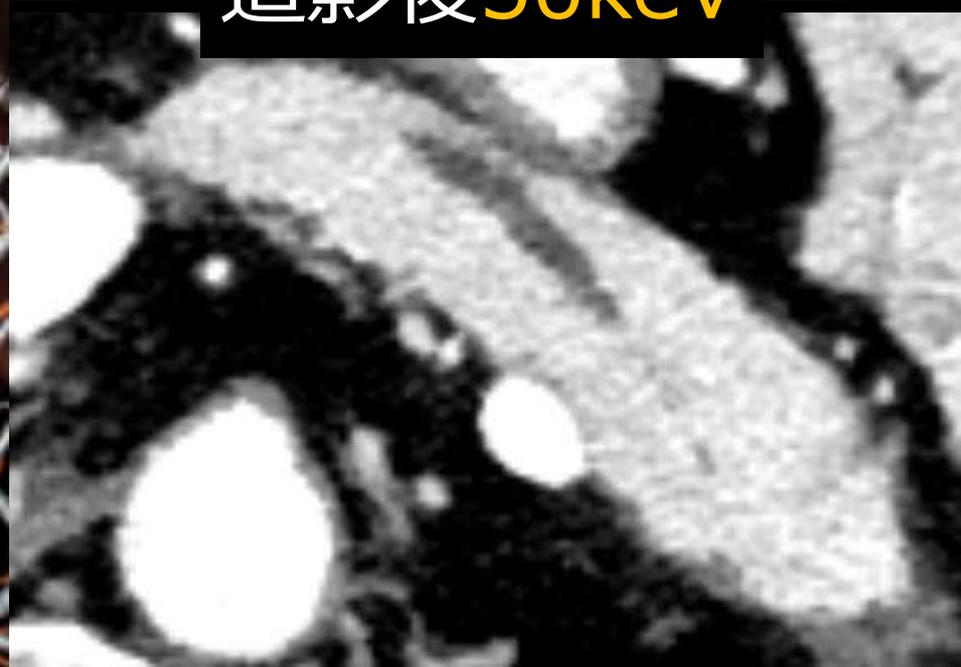
Conventional

40keV

73M, 膵頭部癌, 膵のdynamic CT(門脈相)



造影後50keV



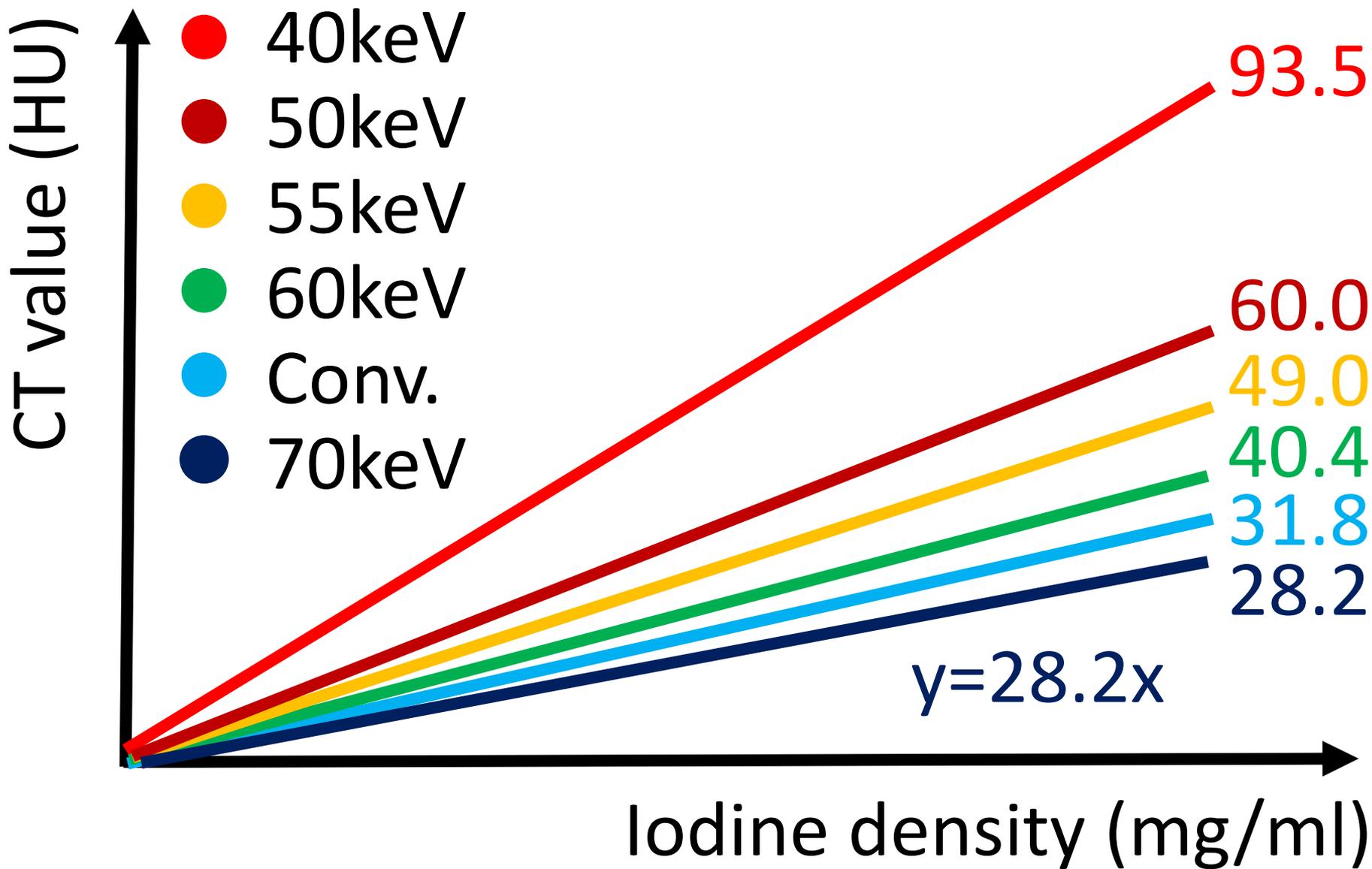
造影能を担保した造影剤

大幅減量 の大本命！

低エネルギーレベルの

仮想単色X線画像

CT Value (HU) vs iodine density (mg/ml)



希釈造影剤による造影効果の検討

-120kVpと同等造影効果造影剤量-



でも、どうせ…

低エネルギー画像って

ノイズが

多いんでしょ？

低エネルギー画像＝ノイズ多い!?

80kVpの限界



72M, 尿管癌術後, 再発check、腎機能低下



80kVp

CTDI_{vol} 11.3mGy

CE 60ml



55keV

CTDI_{vol} 9.9mGy

CE 44ml

腎機能低下患者に対する

造影剤 **減量** 大作戦！

Part 1 (腎機能↓)

50keV前提 → 造影剤 **60%減**

87M, 下血, Hb↓, 緊急アンギオ?

緊急造影CTAが依頼された

- ☆ 造影剤血管外漏出の有無
- ☆ 緊急アンギオのマッピング
- ☆ 腎機能低下, eGFR=30 !!

造影剤量考慮

87M, 下血, Hb↓, 緊急アンギオ?

- ☆ 造影剤血管外漏出の有無
- ☆ 緊急アンギオのマッピング
- ☆ 腎機能低下, eGFR=30 !!

$$620_{(\text{mgI/kg})} \times 50_{(\text{kg})} / 300_{(\text{mgI/ml})} = 103_{(\text{ml})}$$

50keV

$$103_{(\text{ml})} \times 0.4 = 41_{(\text{ml})}$$

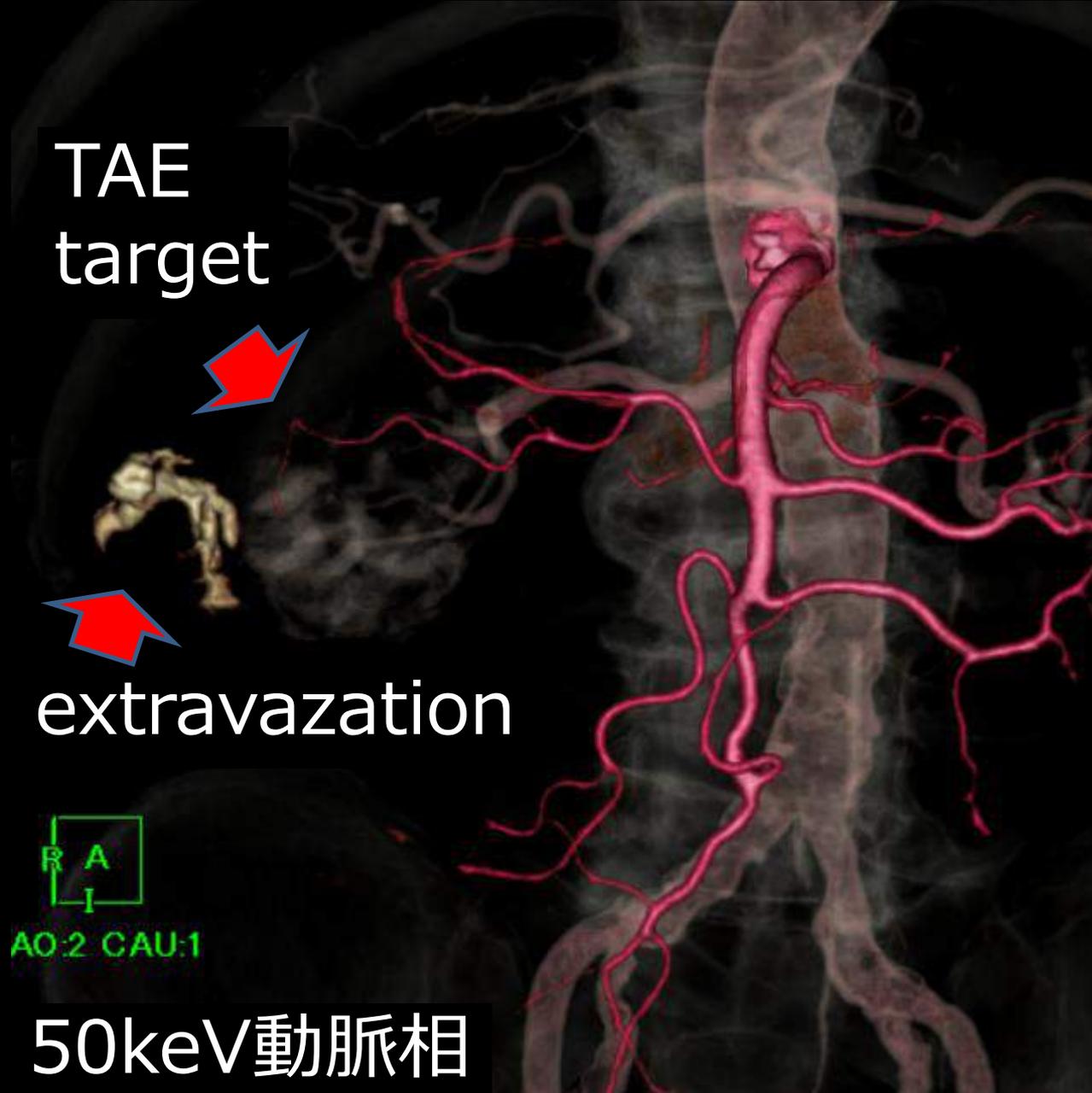
87M, 下血, Hb↓, 緊急アンギオ?



50keV動脈相



50keV後期相



TAE
target

extravazation

R A I
AO:2 CAU:1

50keV動脈相



造影剤
最適容量

×0.4

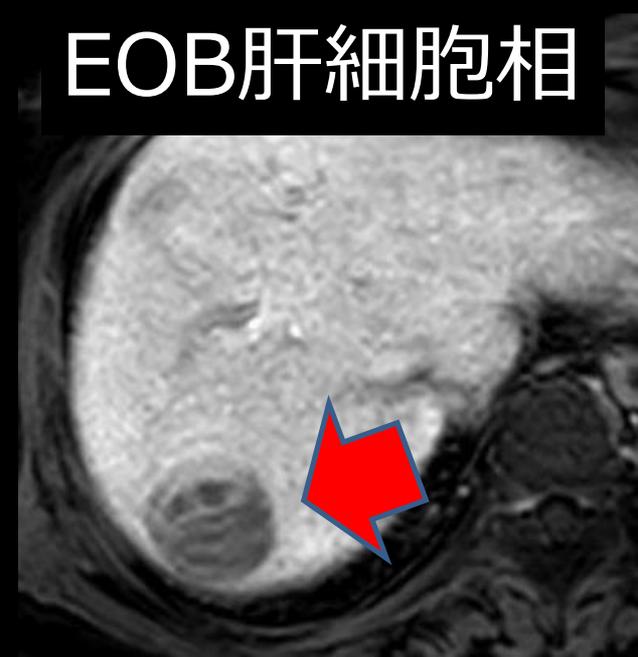
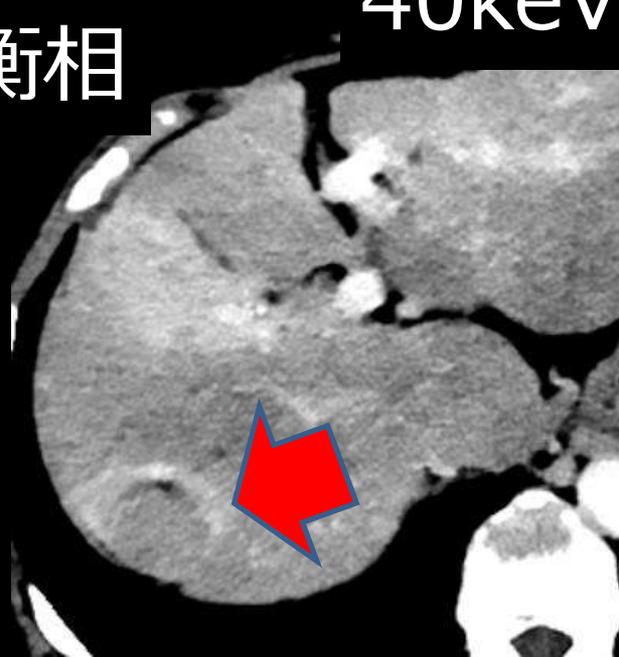
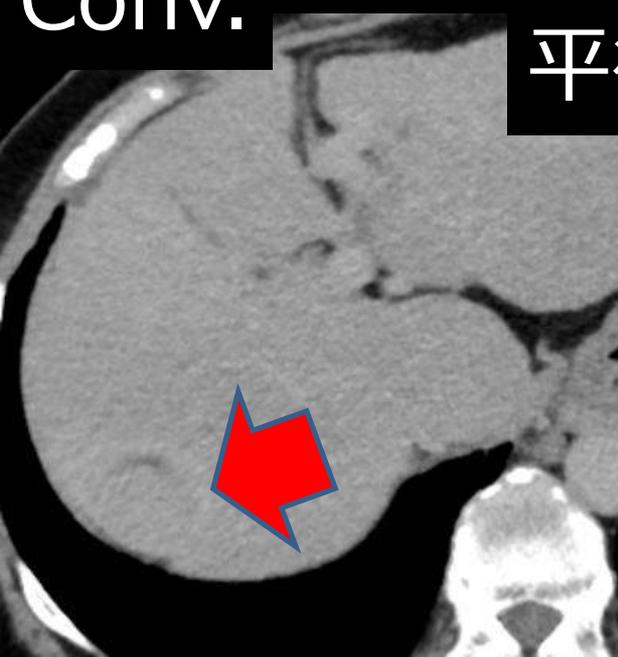
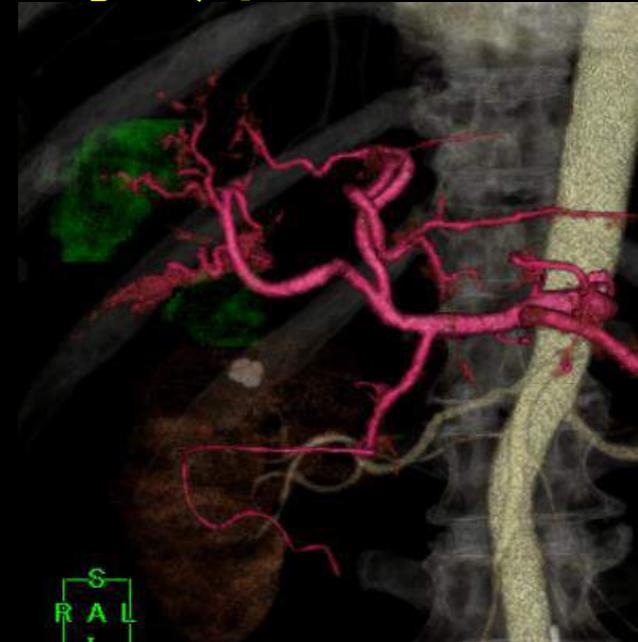
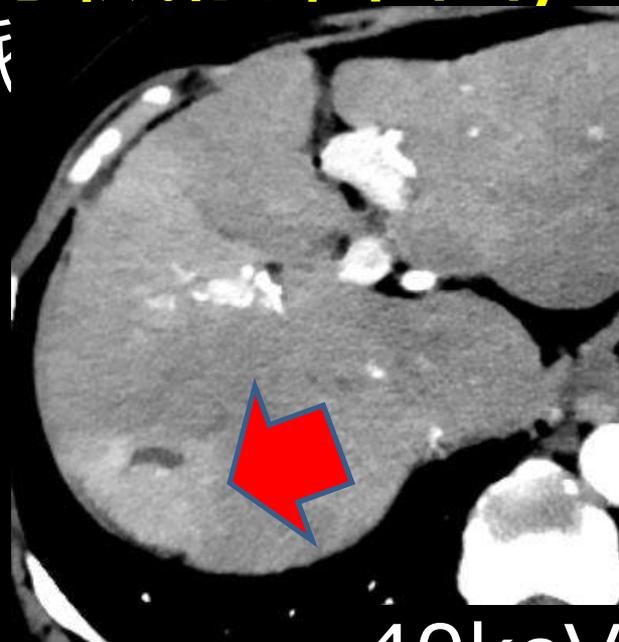
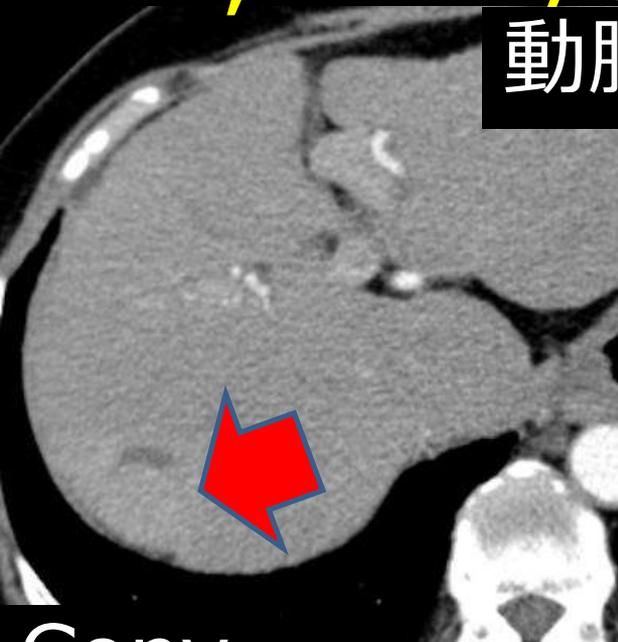
Conv.

60_{keV}

50_{keV}

40_{keV}

82F, HCC/腎機能障害/造影劑43cc



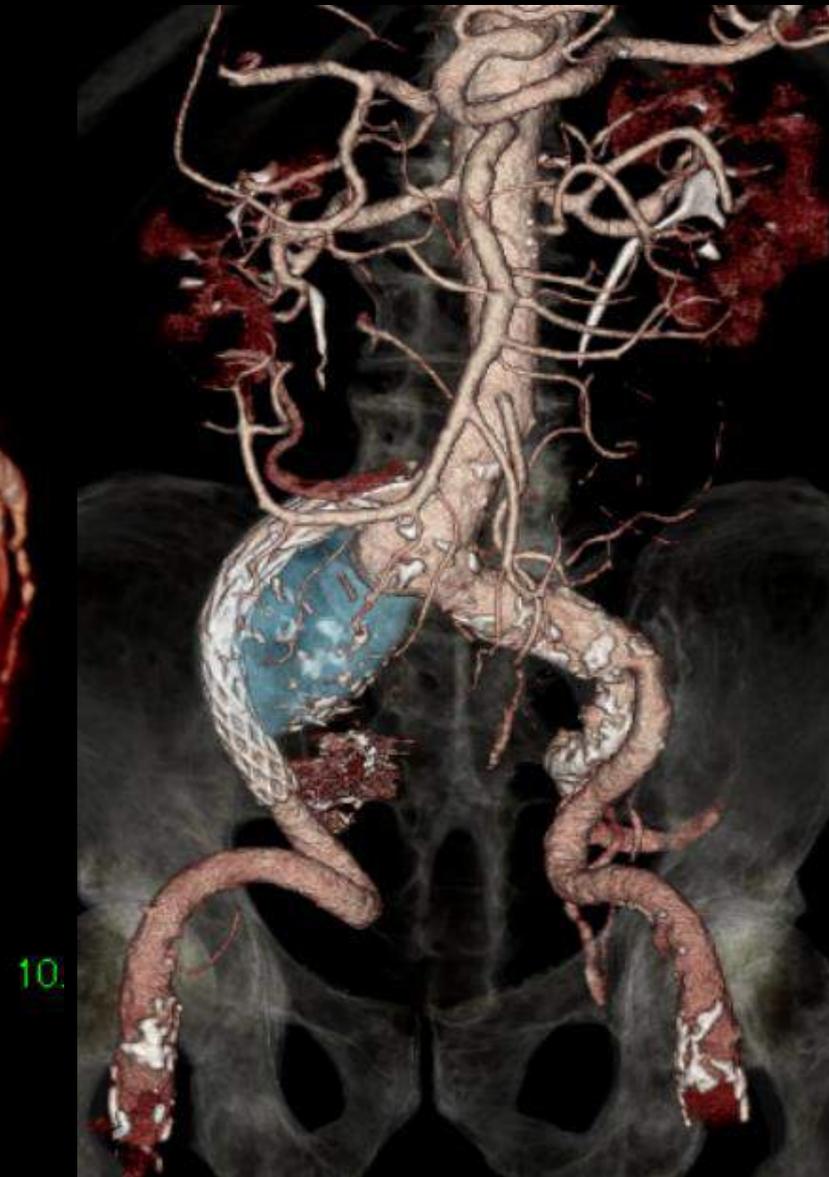
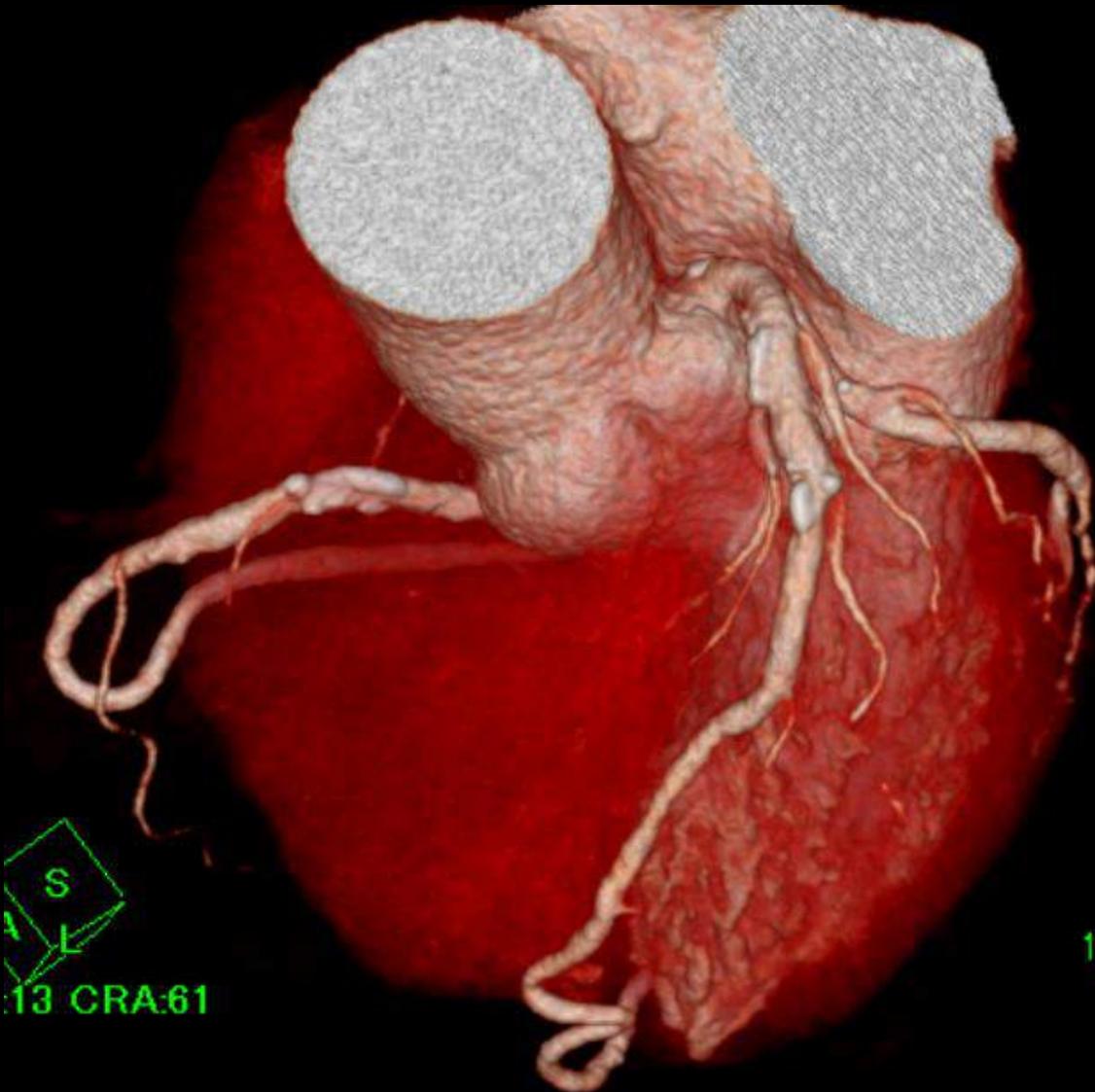
Conv.

85F, 胸痛、BNP上昇、eGFR=46.1

高齡・腎機能障害→19mlの造影剤使用



$$19\text{CC}_{(57\text{cc})} + 26\text{CC}_{(78\text{cc})} = 45\text{CC}_{(135\text{cc})}!$$



腎機能低下患者に対する

造影剤 **減量** 大作戦！

Part 2(腎機能↓↓)

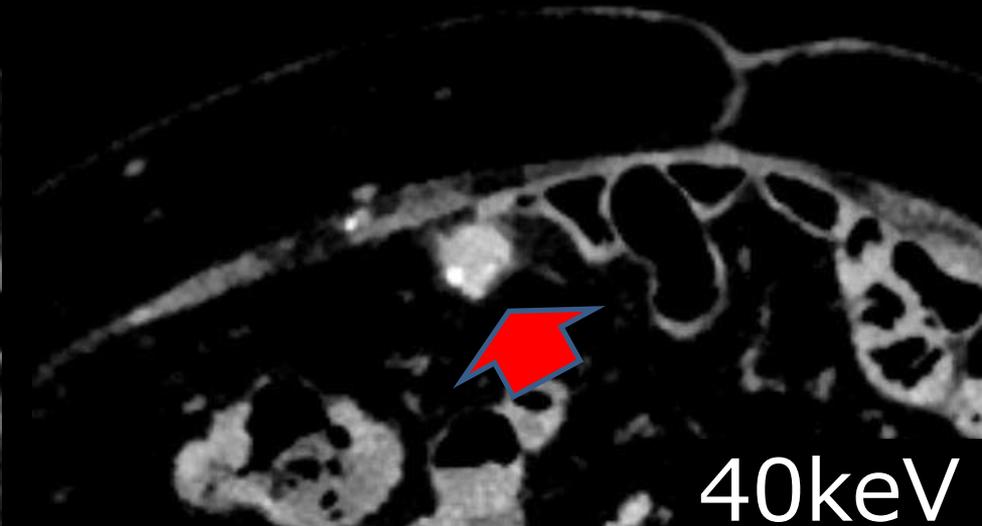
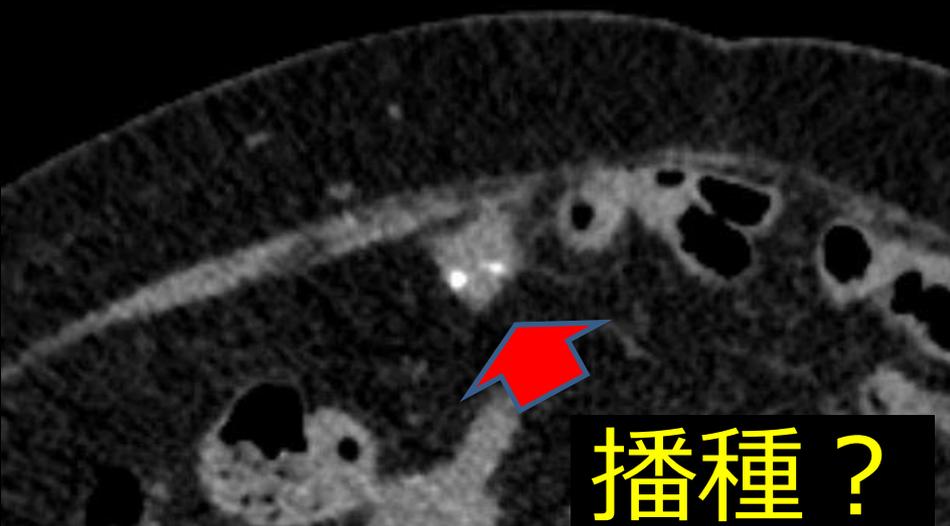
40keV前提 → 造影剤 **75%減**

91F, colon cancer meta. check, eGFR=39.3

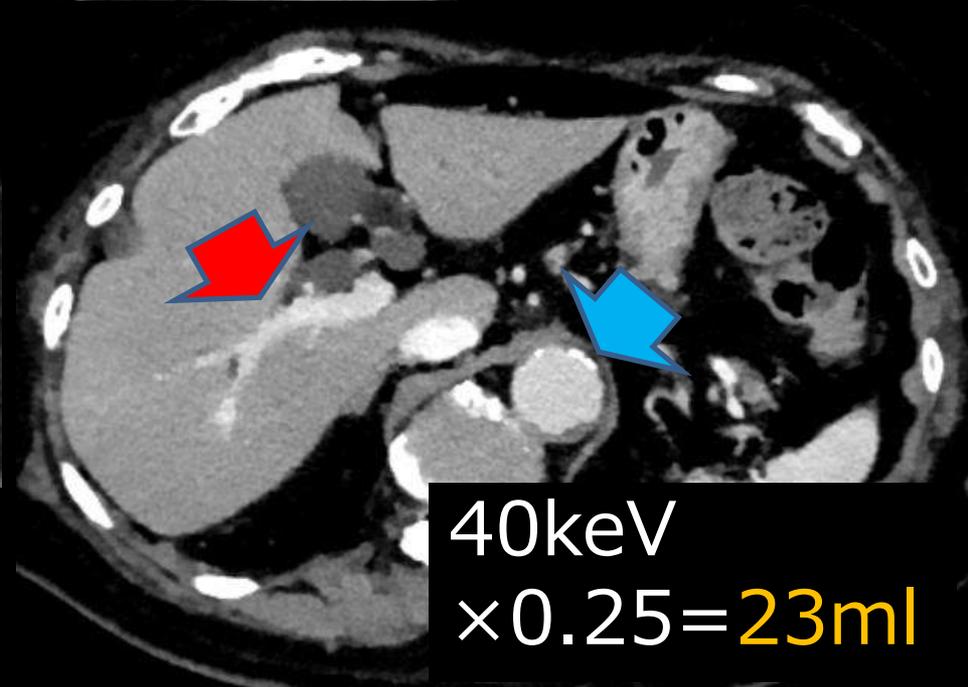
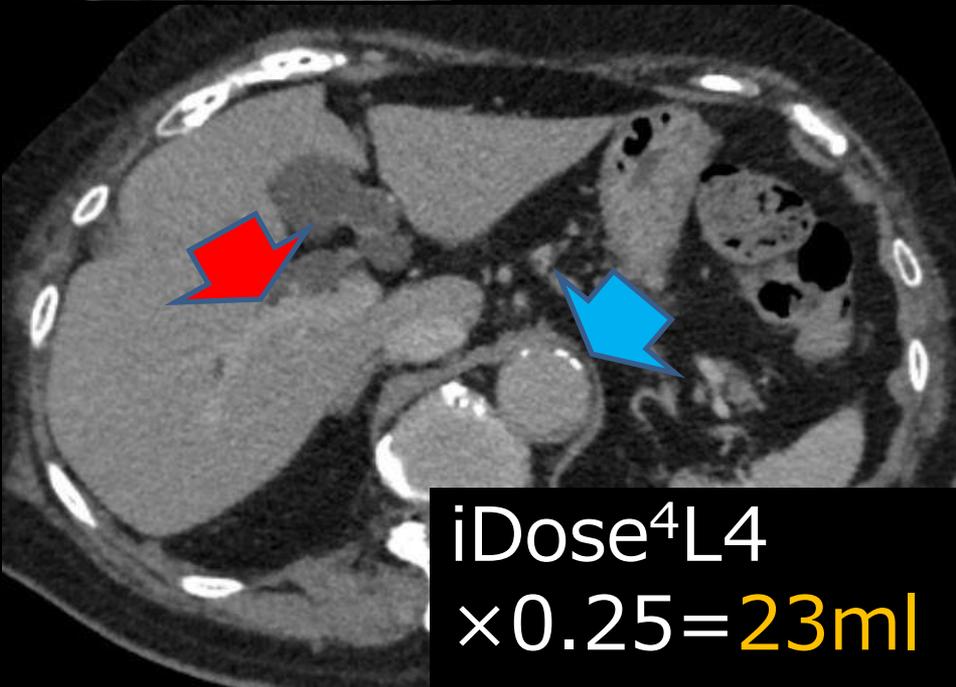
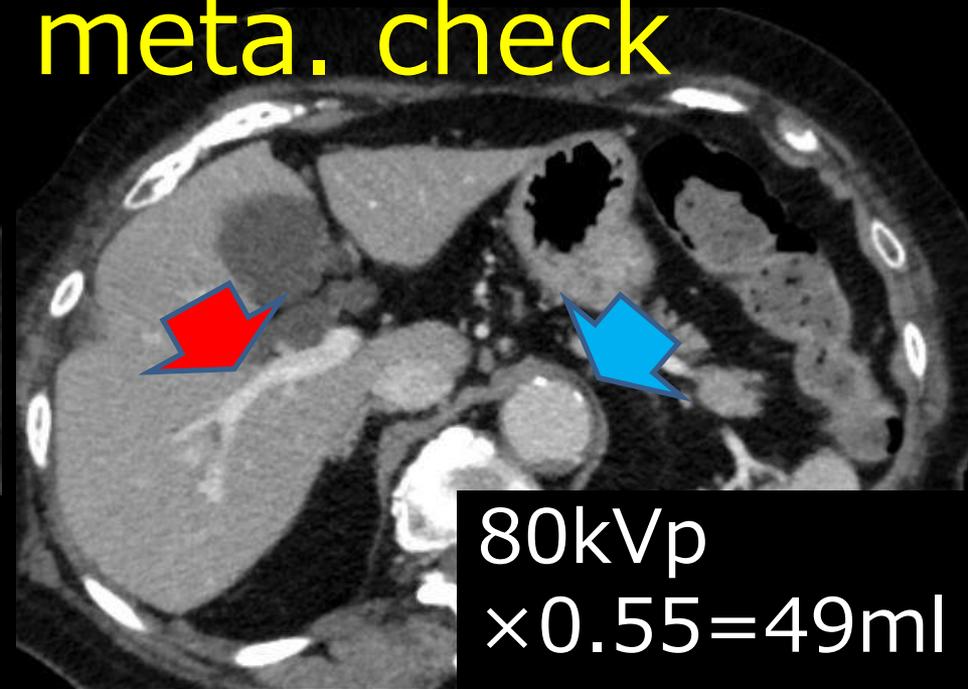
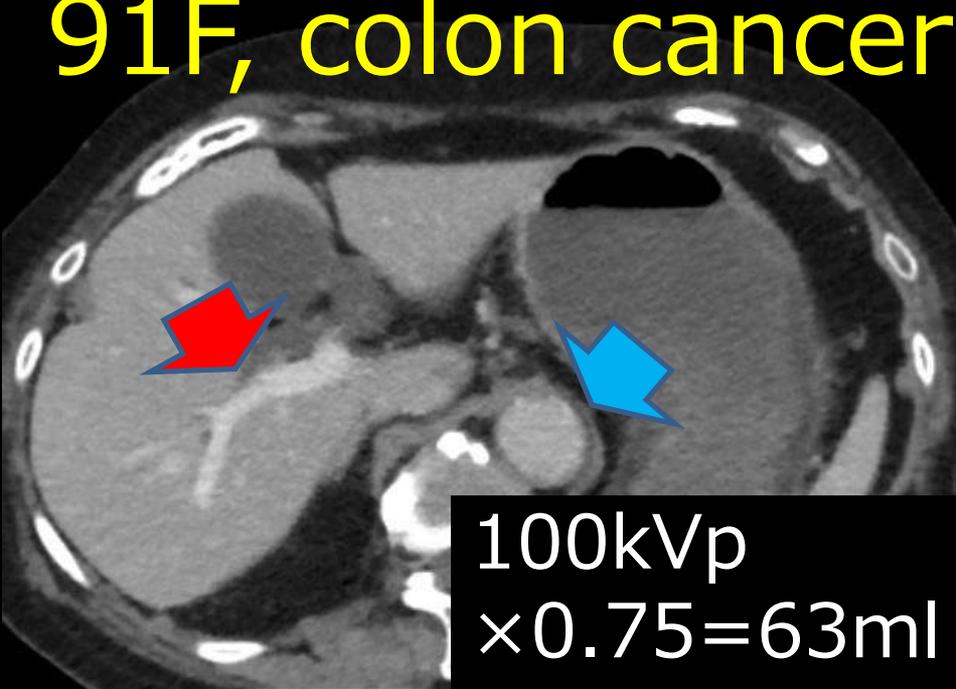
$$550_{(\text{mgI/kg})} \times 49_{(\text{kg})} / 300_{(\text{mgI/ml})} = 90_{(\text{ml})}$$

40keV

$$90_{(\text{ml})} \times 0.25 = 23_{(\text{ml})}$$



91F, colon cancer meta. check



造影剤を大減量するなら

造影剤注入法を

考えなおす？

造影剤減量と造影剤注入法

注入時間一定法 20秒

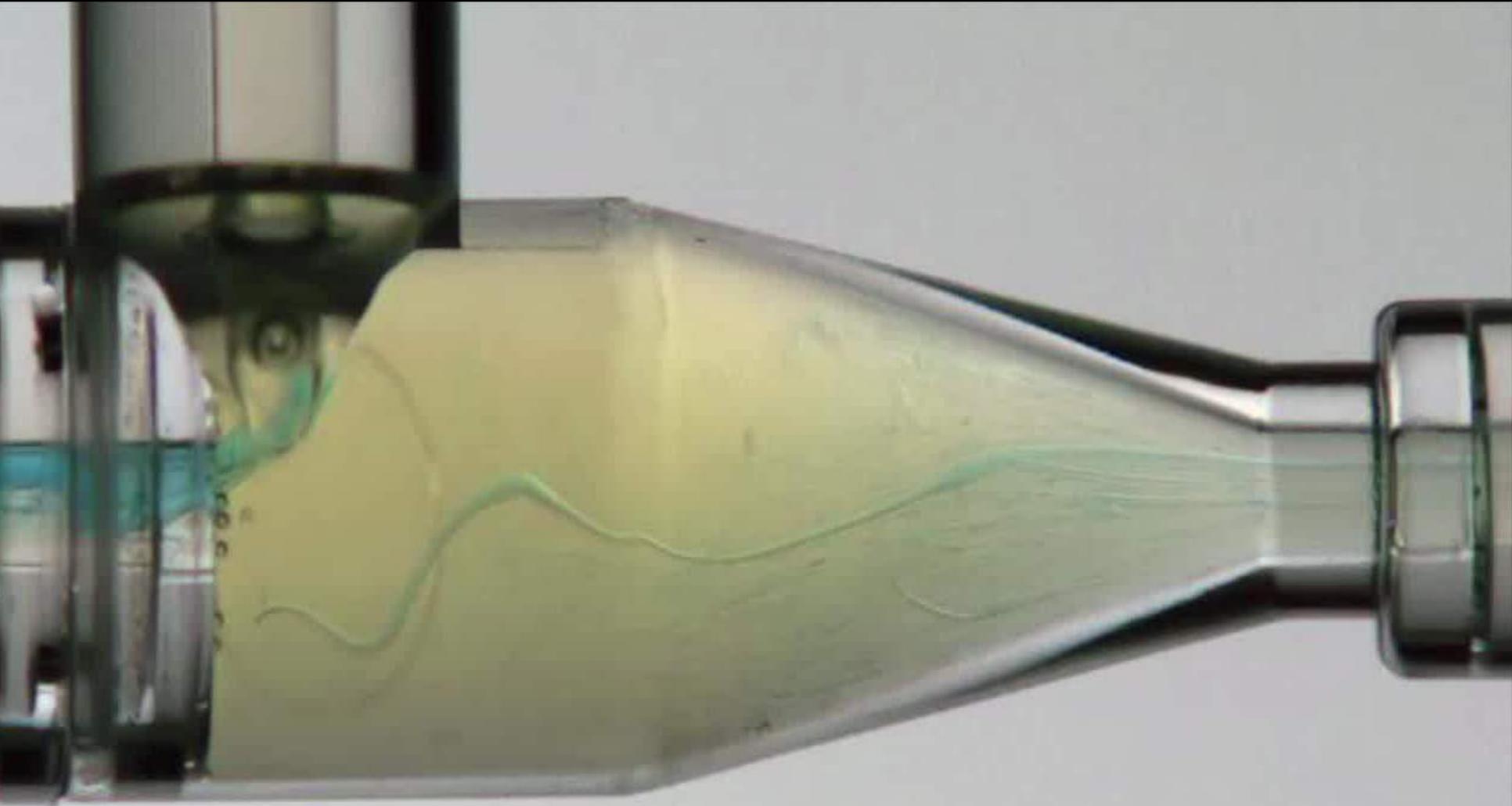
20ml

80ml

1. 造影剤80mlを4ml/sで注入
2. 造影剤20mlを1ml/sで注入
3. 1/4希釈造影剤80mlを4ml/sで注入

Spiral Flow Tube

Product by Nemoto Kyorindo co., Ltd.



High Speed Camera Image

2層式CT-IQon-の有用性

1. スペクトラルレイメーヅを**全ての**症例で取得可能
2. 造影効果抜群、**少量**造影剤プロトコル設定可能
3. 目的に応じ**様々な**画像コントラスト取得可能