The effect of inspiration on airway dimensions measured in CT images from the Danish Lung Cancer Screening Trial
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We retrospectively analysed 40 consecutive patients (mean age 67 ± 13 years) with pulmonary emphysema, no cardiopulmonary comorbidities and a DE-CTPA negative for pulmonary embolism. Automated quantification of global and regional pulmonary PBV was performed using the syngo dual-energy application (Siemens Healthcare). We further quantified the global and regional percentage of voxels with a CT density <−900 HU. Emphysema severity was rated visually and pulmonary function tests were obtained by chart review.

Methods and Materials: We retrospectively analysed 40 consecutive patients (mean age 67 ± 13 years) with pulmonary emphysema, no cardiopulmonary comorbidities and a DE-CTPA negative for pulmonary embolism. Automated quantification of global and regional pulmonary PBV was performed using the syngo dual-energy application (Siemens Healthcare). We further quantified the global and regional percentage of voxels with a CT density <−900 HU. Emphysema severity was rated visually and pulmonary function tests were obtained by chart review.

Results: Global pulmonary PBV showed a moderate but highly significant negative correlation with residual volume (RV) in % of predicted RV (r = −0.67, p < 0.001, n = 23) and a positive correlation with forced inspired volume in 1 second (FEV1) in % of predicted FEV1 (r = 0.67, p < 0.001, n = 23). Global PBV values strongly correlated with diffusing lung capacity for carbon monoxide (DLCO, r = 0.80, p < 0.001, n = 15). Pulmonary PBV values decreased with visual emphysema severity (r = 0.46, p = 0.003, n = 40). Moderate negative correlations were found between global PBV values and parenchymal hypodensity in a per-patient (r = −0.63, p < 0.001, n = 40) and per-region analyses (r = 0.62, p < 0.001, n = 40).

Conclusion: DE-CTPA allows simultaneous assessment of lung morphology, parenchymal density and pulmonary PBV. In patients with pulmonary emphysema, automated quantification of pulmonary PBV in DE-CTPA can be used for a quick, reader-independent estimation of global and regional pulmonary perfusion, which correlates with pulmonary function tests.

Author Disclosures:

Densitometry on MDCT in cystic fibrosis: radiological evidence for emphysema
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Purpose: The present study was conducted to employ computational densitometry based on multi-detector computed tomography (MDCT) of the chest to characterise and quantify emphysema in cystic fibrosis (CF), identical to its routine clinical application in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Results were validated against pulmonary function testing (PFT, i.e. forced expiratory volume in 1 second predicted [FEV1%], residual volume [RV] and total lung capacity [TLC]). Patients without lung disease (NORMAL) served as controls.

Methods and Materials: MDCT from n=41 CF (median FEV1%=46, median age 20a) and n=20 NORMAL (FEV1%=102, 30a) were subjected to densitometry. Lung volume (LV) and emphysema volume (EV) were segmented (threshold -950 Hounsfeld units), and the emphysema index was computed (EI). All results were correlated with correlated parallel PFT (median gap 0d, range 0-73d).

Results: Mean LV was 4681 ml in CF and 3967 ml in NORMAL (n.s). Significant EV was found in CF (mean 457 ml) compared to NORMAL (78 ml) (p < 0.05), Median EI was elevated to 7% in CF patients, but 1% in NORMAL. EI correlated well with FEV1% in CF (r=0.55) and NORMAL (r=0.67), but with RV (r=0.69), and RV/TLC (r=0.47) in CF only (p < 0.05). Importantly, EI increased markedly with age in CF (r=0.67, p < 0.001), starting at 13a.

Conclusion: Our results indicate the development of progressive emphysema in chronic CF, which should be considered for new therapeutic approaches. Densitometry may introduce new quantitative and prognostic parameters into severity assessment of CF lung disease.