

\* , †  
\* . \* . \* . † . †

## Comparative Analysis of Bone Mineral Contents with Dual-Energy Quantitative Computed Tomography

Tae Jin Choi, Ph.D.\* , Seon Min Yoon, M.D.\* , Ok Bae Kim, M.D.\*  
Sung Moon Lee, M.D. † and Soo Jhi Suh, M.D. †

\* *Department of Therapeutic Radiology, † Department of Diagnostisic Radiology*  
*School of Medicine, Keimyung University, Daegu, Korea*

**Purpose** : The Dual-Energy Quantitative Computed Tomography(DEQCT) was compared with bone equivalent  $K_2HPO_4$  standard solution and ash weight of animal cadaveric trabecular bone in the measurement of bone mineral contents(BMC).

**Method and Materials** : The attenuation coefficient of tissues highly depends on the radiation energy, density and effective atomic number of composition.

The bone mineral content of DEQCT in this experiments was determined from empirical constants and mass attenuation coefficients of bone,fat and soft tissue equivalent solution in two photon spectra.

In this experiments, the BMC of DEQCT with 80 and 120kV<sub>p</sub> X rays was compared to ash weight of animal trabecular bone.

**Results** : We obtained the mass attenuation coefficient of 0.2409, 0.5608 and 0.2206 in 80kV<sub>p</sub>, and 0.2046, 0.3273 and 0.1971cm<sup>2</sup>/g in 120kVp X-ray spectra for water, bone and fat equivalent materials, respectively.

The BMC with DEQCT was acomplished with empirical constants  $K_1=0.3232$ ,  $K_2=0.2450$  and mass attenuation coefficients has very closed to ash weight of animal trabecular bone. The BMC of empirical DEQCT and that of manufacturing DEQCT were correlated with ash weight as a correlation  $r=0.998$  and  $r=0.996$ , respectively.

**Conclusion** : The BMC of empirical DEQCT using the experimental mass attenuation coefficients and that of manufacture have showed very close to ash weight of animal trabecular bone.

**Key Words** : Bone Mineral Contents, Dual-Energy Quatitative Computed Tomography

---

This paper was a partly supported by Keimyung University  
Research Fund in 1995.

1997 3 4                      1997 6 30

:                                      194

Tel : (053)250-7666, Fax : (053)252-1605

12)

1989 SOMATOM-DRH(Siemens , Germany) 125kV<sub>p</sub> 96kV<sub>p</sub> X

가 , , SOMATOM-PLUS 120kV<sub>p</sub> 80kV<sub>p</sub> X , 1) , , 2-4) , 가 SOMATOM-PLUS 1 720 120KV<sub>p</sub> 80KV<sub>p</sub> X 1 가 . Roos 5) (1974) Am-241 60keV Cs-137 662keV , Tothill 6) Gd-153 32-56keV 75-125keV (Pixel) 512x 512, 10mm가 , X- 가 X- Dual Photon 7, 8) , 
$$I = I_0 \exp[-(\mu_s + \mu_B + \mu_F) \cdot t]$$
 
$$I' = I'_0 \exp[-(\mu_s + \mu_B + \mu_F) \cdot t] \quad (1)$$
 
$$I_0 \quad I \quad 80kV_p$$
 ,  $I \quad 120kV_p$  .  $\mu_s, \mu_B, \mu_F$  (Dual-Energy 80kV<sub>p</sub> , (cm<sup>2</sup>/g) ,  $\mu_s, \mu_B, \mu_F$  Computed Tomography) 가 , , 120kV<sub>p</sub> , t . CT (HU) 가 가 9) , 가 CT (HU<sub>1</sub>) K<sub>1</sub> HU<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub> (m<sub>B</sub>) 가 10, 11) , 
$$m_B(\text{mg/cm}^3) = \frac{\mu_s K_1 \text{HU}_1 - \mu_s K_2 \text{HU}_2 - (\mu_s \mu_F - \mu_s \mu_F) m_F}{\mu_s \mu_B - \mu_s \mu_B} \quad (2)$$
 ,

13, 14) CT 가 (Tomogram)

15, 16) 120KV<sub>p</sub> 80KV<sub>p</sub> X- (99.9%) 15)

B, B' K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> 100gm% 80KV<sub>p</sub>

F, F K<sub>1</sub> K<sub>2</sub> K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> 30, 50, 100, 200, 300 500mg/cm<sup>3</sup> CT (Linear regression)

CT 1000 3 (mg/cm<sup>3</sup>) 17)

30cm( ) × 10cm 8cm 7cm

(Fig. 1).

가 SOMATOM 80KV<sub>p</sub> 120KV<sub>p</sub> X 가 K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> CT

(Fig. 1)

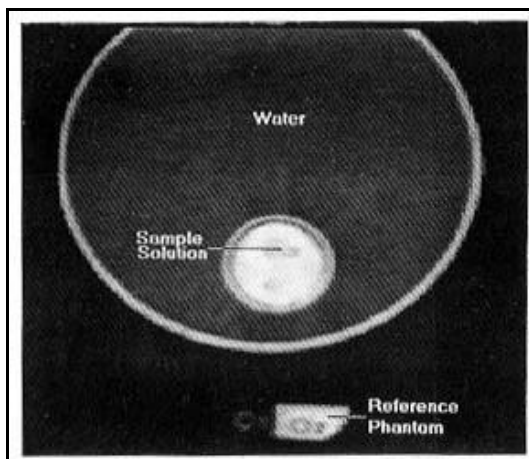


Fig. 1. Phantom was designed for measurement of the bone mineral-equivalent solution or animal cadaver bone.

(Table 1)<sup>7)</sup>. 가 K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>(Potassium Phosphate, 174.18) , 100cm<sup>3</sup> K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> 100g 100gm%가 1.68g/cm<sup>3</sup>가 ,

Table 1. Calculated Mass Attenuation Coefficient(cmr/g) of Water, Alcohol of Fat and K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>(1000mg/cm<sup>3</sup>) Solution for Bone Equivalent Material in 80 and 120KV<sub>p</sub> X rays, respectively.

material	density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Radiation energy	
		80KV <sub>p</sub>	120KV <sub>p</sub>
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.00	0.2409	0.2046
K <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> 1000mg/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.68	0.5608	0.3273
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH 99.9%	0.79	0.2206	0.1971
Compact Bone	1.95	0.5488	0.3234

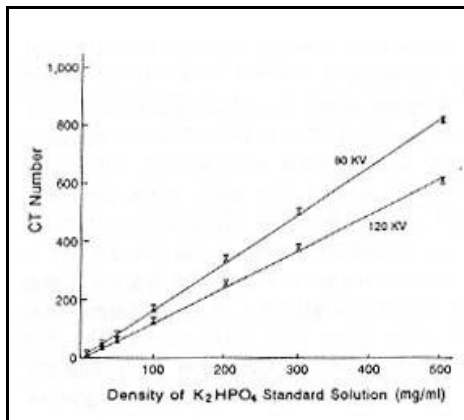


Fig. 2. CT value of standard sample solution as a function of density of  $K_2HPO_4$  in  $mg/cm^3$ .

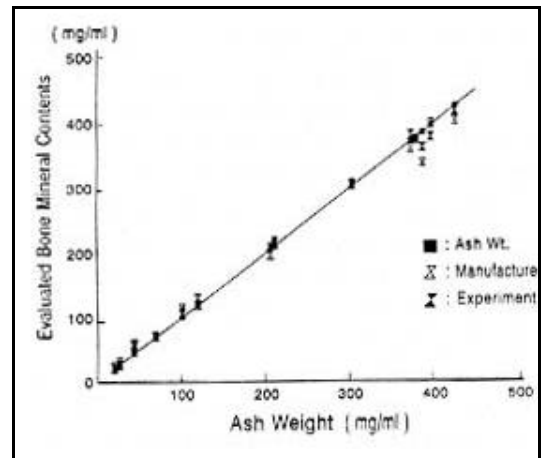


Fig. 3. Evaluated bone mineral contents by manufacture( ) and experiments( ) as a function of ash weight of animal bone ( ).

80KV<sub>p</sub>  
 0.2409, 가 100gm%  $K_2HPO_4$  가  
 0.5608, 0.2206cm<sup>2</sup>/g, 120kV<sub>p</sub>  
 0.2046, 가 0.3273,  
 0.1971cm<sup>2</sup>/g  
 (99.9%)

CT Hounsfield

(Fig. 2),  $K_2HPO_4$  CT

$K_1$  0.3232,  $K_2$  0.2450

80KV<sub>p</sub> 120KV<sub>p</sub> 1.6cm<sup>2</sup>  
 (2)

0.996 (Fig. 3).

1000 3  
 Fig. 3

가 가 , 가

30mg/cm<sup>3</sup> 500mg/cm<sup>3</sup>  
 14 30cm 8cm

CT

(r) 0.998

가

가

1).

2-4).

가

가 가 .

, X  
Gadolinium-153

80kV<sub>p</sub> 120kV<sub>p</sub> X-

3

2

12-14)

가 K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> r=0.998

100gm% 가 가 r=0.996

Table 1 IAEA

K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> 100gm% 가 80kV<sub>p</sub>

120kV<sub>p</sub>  
13, 14)

80kV<sub>p</sub> 120kV<sub>p</sub> 1

720

CT

CT

가

Voxel

1. Kleerekoper M, Tolia K and Parfitt AM. Nutritional, endocrine and demographic aspects of osteoporosis. Orthopedic Clinics of North America 1981; 12:547-559
2. Libshitz HI. Radiation changes in bone. Seminars in Roentgenology 1994; 29:15-35
3. Slaughter DP. Radiation osteitis and fractures following irradiation. AJR 1942; 48(2):201-212
4. Sugimoto M, Takahashi S, Toguchida J et al. Changes in bone after high-dose irradiation; Biomechanics and histomorphology. J Bone Joint Surg [Br] 1991; 73-B:492-497
5. Roos BO, Skoldborn H. Dual photon absorptiometry in lumbar vertebrae; 1. Theory and method; Acta Radiologica Therapy Physics Biology 1974; 13:266-280
6. Tothill P, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.Inst.P., FRSE, Smith MA et al. Dual photon absorptiometry of the spine with a low activity source of gadolinium-153; The British Journal of Radiology 1983; 56:829-835
7. Madsen M. Vertebral and peripheral bone mineral content by photon absorptiometry. Investigative Radiology 1977; 12:185-188
8. Smith MA, Sutton D et al. Comparison between Gd-153 and Am-241, Cs-137 for dual photon absorptiometry of the spine. Physics in Medicine & Biology 1983; 28:709-721
9. Kalender W. et al. Vertebral bone mineral analysis; An integrated approach with CT. Radiology 1987;

- 164:419-423
10. **Genant HK, Block JE, Ettinger B.** Primer on osteoporosis; Quantitative Computed Tomography, chpter 3. pp15-38, 1987
  11. , .  
1989; 25(6):993-998
  12. **Zatz LM, Alvarez RE.** An inaccuracy in computed tomography; The energy dependence of CT values. Rad 1977; 124:91-97
  13. , :  
1989; 25(4):586-592
  14. **Genant HK, Boyd D.** Quantitative bone mineral analysis using dual energy computed tomography. Invest. Radiol 1977; 12:545-551
  15. **Archer BR and Wagner LK.** Determination of diagnostic x-ray spectra with characteristic radiation using attenuation analysis. Med Phys 1988;15(4), 637-641
  16. **Hubbell JH.** Photon cross sections, attenuation coefficients, and energy absorption coefficients from 10 keV to 100 GeV. NBS 1969; 29:1-13
  17. **Cann CE, Genant HK.** Precise measurement of vertebral mineral content using computed tomography. J.CAT 1980; 4(4):493-500

= =

\*, †  
\*, †  
\*, †

(Dual-Energy Quantitative  
Computed Tomography, DEQCT)  
DEQCT

CT  
CT 80  
DEQCT  
가  
DEQCT DEQCT

: 80kV<sub>p</sub> 가 0.5608, 0.2409 가  
0.2206cm<sup>2</sup>/g , 120kV<sub>p</sub> 0.3273, 0.2046 0.1971cm<sup>2</sup>/g  
가 K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> 80 120kV<sub>p</sub> X CT  
K<sub>1</sub> 0.3232, K<sub>2</sub> 0.2450

r=0.998  
CT DEQCT  
r=0.996  
가  
DEQCT