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# Diffusion-weighted hyperpolarised gas MRI in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: reproducibility and clinical significance

## Background

Diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (DW-MRI) of the lung with hyperpolarised helium ( $^3\text{He}$ ) demonstrates increased intra-acinar Brownian gas diffusivity, related to micro-structural changes in emphysematous lungs (Swift AJ et al. *Eur Radiol* 2005;54:352-8.), but is relatively unexplored in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF).

## Aims

To investigate baseline reproducibility and clinical significance of  $^3\text{He}$  DW-MRI metrics in patients with IPF.

## Methods

Seven participants with IPF underwent PFTs and two identical MRI protocols on the same day. 3-Dimensional  $^3\text{He}$  DW-MRI yielded coronal apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) maps of the lungs and mean ADC for each participant.

## Results

$^3\text{He}$  ADC maps showed elevated diffusivity in basal and peripheral lung regions, particularly in posterior coronal slices, which was in qualitative agreement with the distribution of fibrosis on CT.

[figure1]

Mean ADC correlated with PFTs, in particular KCO ( $r = -0.954$ ;  $p < 0.001$  and  $r = -0.952$ ;  $p < 0.001$ , for the paired scans) and showed excellent inter-scan reproducibility (ICC kappa 0.954 (95% CI: 0.727 – 0.992)).

## Conclusions

$^3\text{He}$  ADC MRI demonstrates reproducibility and correlation with anatomical and functional IPF features. These results indicate that alveolar microstructural changes

accompany interstitial thickening in IPF and that ADC may be a useful non-ionizing non-invasive regional marker of disease severity.