

:

: Wada 16 ( 9 , 7 ) , Wada

1.5 T MR EPI BOLD  
SPM

$p < 0.001$   $p < 0.01$

Wada

가

:

Wada

94%

Wada

가

:

가

가

(4).

(functional magnetic resonance imaging,

fMRI)

fMRI

(1 - 9) fMRI

가

(10 - 19).

fMRI

fMRI

fMRI

fMRI

가

(4, 16 - 19).

(Table 1)

가

Wada

가 9

16

, 가 7 ,

28 (14 - 48 )

(20)

15

1

. Video EEG monitoring

2005 1 13

2005 4 29

가 13 ( 8 , 4 , 1 ),  
3 . ( MRI )  
가 6 ,  
가 5 , 가 2 , ,  
(cavernous hemangioma), (cerebromalacia)  
가 1 .  
Wada  
Wada (digital subtraction  
angiography) Seldinger  
5 Fr 가  
amobarbital .  
가 amobarbital  
, 70 - 150 mg amobarbital .  
amobarbital  
가  
,  
가 30 . Wada  
가  
fMRI  
MRI 1.5T (GE medical sys -  
tem, Signa, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) . fMRI EPI -  
BOLD (TR/TE 3000/60 ms, 64 × 64, 5  
mm, FOV 24 cm) (anterior commissure)

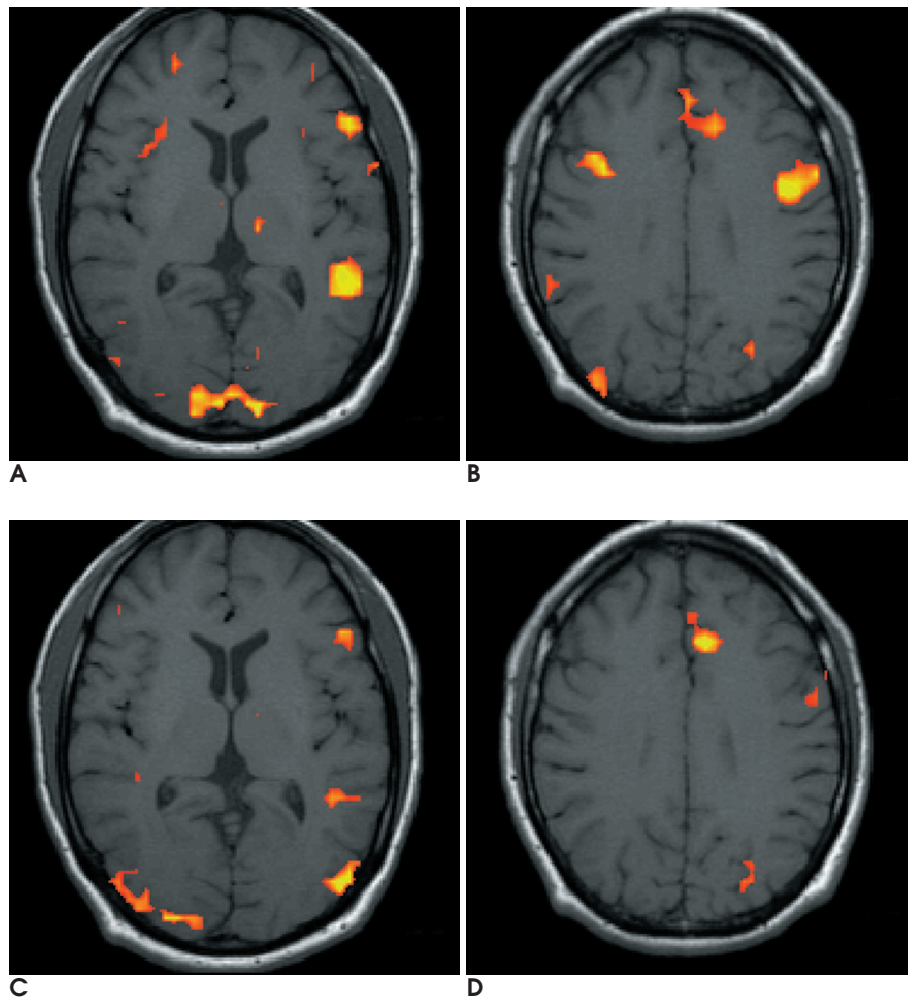
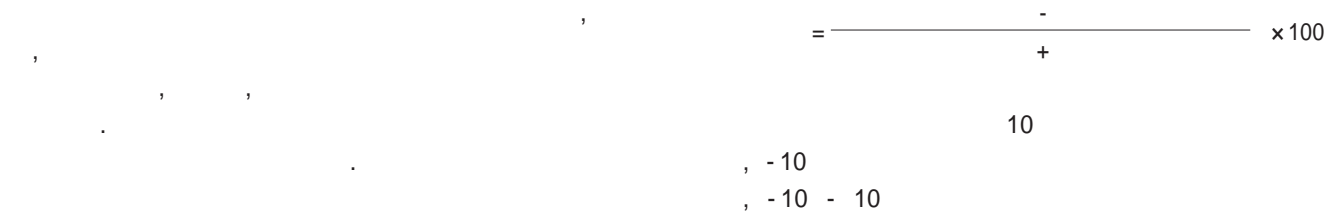
**Table 1.** Summary of Patients

Patient No.	Age/ Sex	Handedness	Seizure focus		Etiology
			Hemisphere	Lobe	
1	23/F	R	R	Temporal	MTS
2	26/F	R	R	Temporal	MTS
3	19/M	R	R	Temporal	Unknown
4	44/M	R	L	Temporal	Unknown
5	28/M	R	R	Temporal	Unknown
6	39/F	R	L	Frontal	AVM
7	18/M	L	R	Temporal	MTS
8	32/F	R	L	Frontal	Unknown
9	41/M	R	R	Temporal	MTS
10	20/F	R	B	Temporal	Unknown
11	48/F	R	R	Temporal	MTS
12	21/M	R	L	Frontal	Tumor
13	27/F	R	L	Temporal	Unknown
14	14/F	R	R	Temporal	Tumor
15	39/F	R	L	Temporal	MTS
16	15/M	R	L	Temporal	CA

R: right, L: left, B: both, MTS: mesial temporal sclerosis  
AVM: arteriovenous malformation, CA: cavernous angioma

(posterior commissure) 20  
. fMRI fMRI  
T1 - (TR/TE 417/9 ms, 256 ×  
5 mm, FOV 24 cm)  
. fMRI 4 5  
가 10  
EPI (equilibrium state)  
4 (dummy scan) .  
282  
(overhead  
projector) MRI  
(head coil)  
2  
( , 가 가 , 가 , 가 , ....).  
1 가  
가 2 3 가  
(squeeze ball)  
( , , ).  
1 가  
가

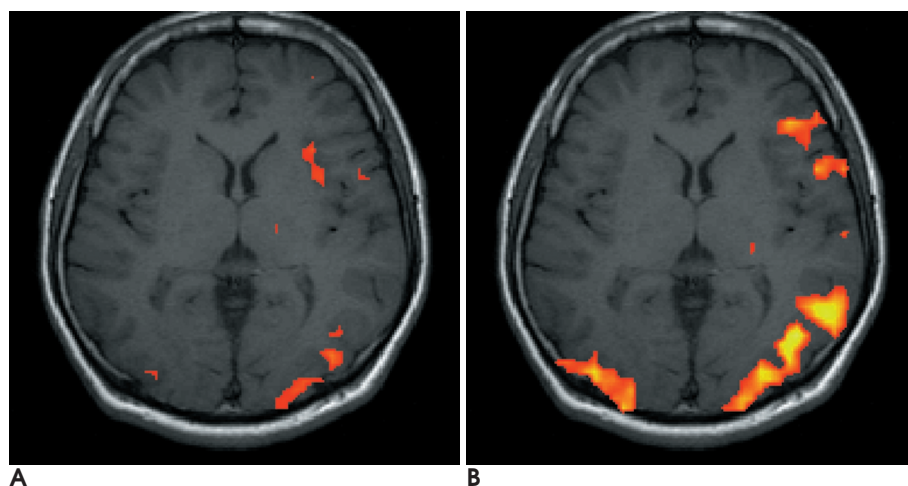
fMRI  
Statistical parametric mapping  
(SPM 99, MRC Cyclotron Unit, London, UK)  
Automated image reconstruction (AIR) (21)  
, Gaussian filter  
(smoothing) . ANCOVA model  
(global flow) t -  
test (statistical parametric mapping)  
 $p < 0.01$   $p < 0.001$   
T1 -  
fMRI .  
fMRI  
가  
. fMRI



**Fig. 1.** Functional MR images (fMRIs) in a patient with right temporal lobe epilepsy (case 7) who had left language dominance in Wada test.

**A, B.** Activation map images obtained during word generation task. Lower level image (**A**) demonstrates activated signals in the both inferior frontal gyri and left middle temporal gyrus. Mid-level image (**B**) shows activated signals in both precentral gyri and medial frontal gyrus (supplementary motor area).

**C, D.** Map images obtained during lexical decision tasks. Lower level image (**C**) shows smaller activated signals in the left inferior frontal and middle temporal gyrus than those of word generation task. Mid-level image (**D**) shows smaller signal in the precentral gyrus than that of word generation task. Activated signal is not seen in the right precentral gyrus during this task.



**Fig. 2.** Functional MR images (fMRIs) in a patient with right temporal lobe epilepsy (case 3).

Activation map image (**A**) obtained during word generation task demonstrates activated signals in the left inferior frontal gyrus. Activation map image (**B**) obtained during lexical decision task shows larger activated signal in the left inferior frontal gyrus than that of word generation. Note the activated signals in the left middle temporal gyrus which is not seen in word generation task.

, Wada  
 가 ( $p < 0.01$ , Table 2).  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 ( $p > 0.05$ ).  
 $t$ -test  $p$  - 0.05  
 가  
 16 (100%) Wada  
 1 15  
 (94%) Wada  
 1  
 Wada  
 100% (16/16),  
 88% (14/16)  
 1  
 15  
 2 14  
 가 ( $p > 0.05$ ).  
 가  
 61, 71, 69  
 (intrapari-  
 etal sulcus)  
 (Fig. 1, 2).  
 가  
 75% (12/16)  
 69% (11/16)  
 가  
 가 13 (81%),  
 가 3 (19%)  
 가  
 가  
 (Table 2). fMRI

**Table 2.** Number of Activated Pixels and Lateralization Index in Each Task

Patient	Activated Pixel		Lateralization index					
	WG	LDT	F	TPL	Hemi	F	TPL	Hemi
1	3413	3917	33	46	38	100	100	100
2	8746	2894	36	25	33	100	100	100
3	5712	6311	91	95	92	95	37	66
4	7940	1383	31	44	34	100	19	54
5	5541	2870	52	81	60	68	74	71
6	5119	1424	20	64	42	46	83	64
7	5863	2203	58	12	39	81	52	73
8	6185	885	79	79	79	100	100	100
9	5764	4621	45	78	57	-3	-22	-12
10	4354	3352	61	27	54	67	36	59
11	2438	3963	23	14	20	59	100	85
12	7455	2873	78	78	78	100	100	100
13	5346	817	43	97	55	-100	80	55
14	9871	2787	53	58	54	24	80	37
15	5449	282	31	58	42	100	100	100
16	10191	235	58	41	54	46	100	53
Mean	6184	2551	49	56	52	61	71	69

WG: word generation task, LDT: lexical decision task  
 F: frontal lobe, TPL: temporoparietal lobe, Hemi: hemisphere

가  
 ( $p < 0.05$ ),  
 sodium amytal  
 Wada  
 가  
 (22). Wada  
 가  
 (23),  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 (24 - 27).  
 fMRI가

(10 - 19). fMRI

(phonological loop)  
Wada 가 가  
가  
, fMRI  
Wada  
가 (10 - 13, 17, 19).  
16 fMRI fMRI  
, 16  
15 Wada Bahn (13)  
fMRI가 , Desmond (11)  
, Yetkin (10)  
, Binder (12)  
Wada  
Lehericy (19)  
fMRI  
가 Wada 가  
, Bahn (13)  
가 가 (4, 12),  
16 Wada  
, 가  
, Lehericy (19)  
, Bahn (13)  
Desmond (11) Binder  
(12) (concrete) (abstract) 가 (30, 31),  
(13, 19) 가  
fMRI Wada 가 Lehericy (19)  
가  
가 fMRI fMRI 가  
(28) 1 가  
(29) 가  
가 (12, 32).  
가  
94% (30, 31),  
가 가 (33, 34),  
가 81%  
(13/16) , 19% (3/16)  
(Fig. 1, 2).  
가 subtraction method)  
(cognitive



- 73-77
17. : Wada  
1999;40:821-827
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## Functional MRI Assessment of Hemispheric Language Dominance with Using a Lexical Decision Task<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** We wanted to compare the fMRIs (functional magnetic resonance images) obtained during a lexical decision task and also during a word generation task, and we wanted to evaluate the usefulness of using a lexical decision task for the visualization of the brain language area and for the determination of language dominance.

**Materials and Methods:** Sixteen patients (9 women and 7 men) who had had undergone the Wada test were included in our study. All the patients were left dominant for language, as tested for on the Wada test. The functional maps of the brain language area were obtained in all the subjects during the performance of a lexical decision task and also during the performance of a word generation task. The MR examinations were performed with a 1.5 T scanner and with using the EPI BOLD technique. We used the SPM program for the postprocessing of the images. The threshold for significance was set at  $p < 0.001$  or  $p < 0.01$ . A lateralization index was calculated from the number of activated pixels in each hemispheric region (the whole hemisphere, the frontal lobe and the temporoparietal lobe), and the hemispheric language dominance was assessed by the lateralization index; the results were then compared with those results of the Wada tests. The differences for the lateralization of the language area were analyzed with regard to the stimulation tasks and the regions used for the calculation of the lateralization indices.

**Results:** The number of activated pixels during the lexical decision task was significantly smaller than that of the word generation task. The language dominance based on the activated signals in each hemisphere, was consistent with the results of the Wada test for the word generation tasks in all the subjects. On the lexical decision task, the language dominance, as determined by the activated signals in each hemisphere and the temporoparietal lobe, correlated for 94% of the patients. The mean values of the lateralization index for the lexical decision task were higher than those mean values of the lateralization index of the word generation task.

**Conclusion:** The lexical decision task allowed us to map the language area and to determine the language dominance. It could be a useful task for those patients who cannot perform the word generation task because of their cognitive retardation.

**Index words :** Brain

Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)  
Language, Wada test

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