



1
2
3
4

: 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

(functional magnetic resonance imaging, fMRI)
(1 - 9) fMRI 가
(10 - 19). fMRI fMRI fMRI fMRI
(4, 16 - 19).

(Table 1)

| | | |
|---|------|----------------------|
| 1 | 16 | Wada 가 9 |
| 2 | 가 7 | 28 (14 - 48) |
| 3 | (20) | 15 |
| 4 | 1 | Video EEG monitoring |

2005 1 13 2005 4 29

$$= \frac{-}{+} \times 100$$

10

, - 10

, - 10 - 10

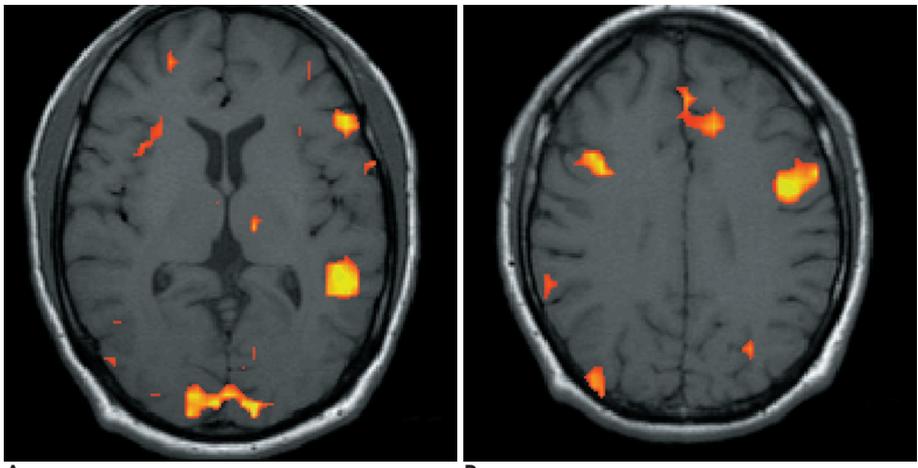
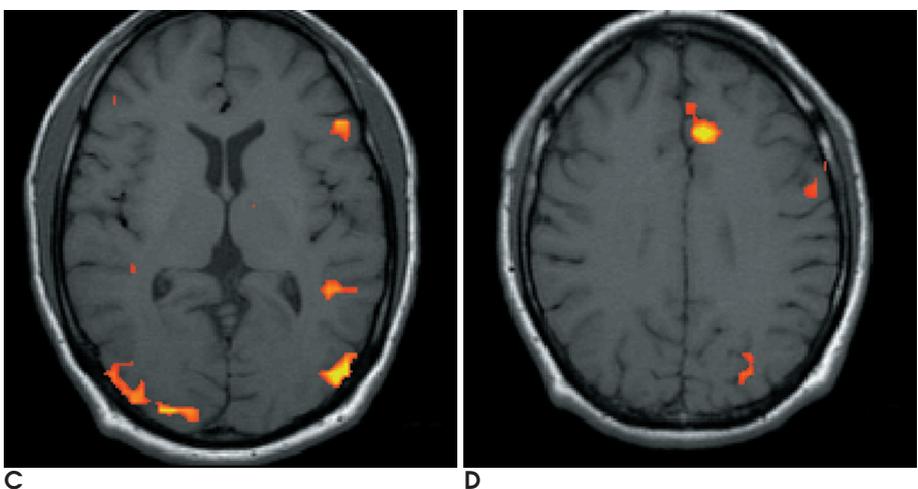


Fig. 1. Functional MR images (fMRIs) in a patient with right temporal lobe epilepsy (case 7) who had left language dominance in Wada test. **A, B.** Activation map images obtained during word generation task. Lower level image (**A**) demonstrates activated signals in the both inferior frontal gyri and 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.

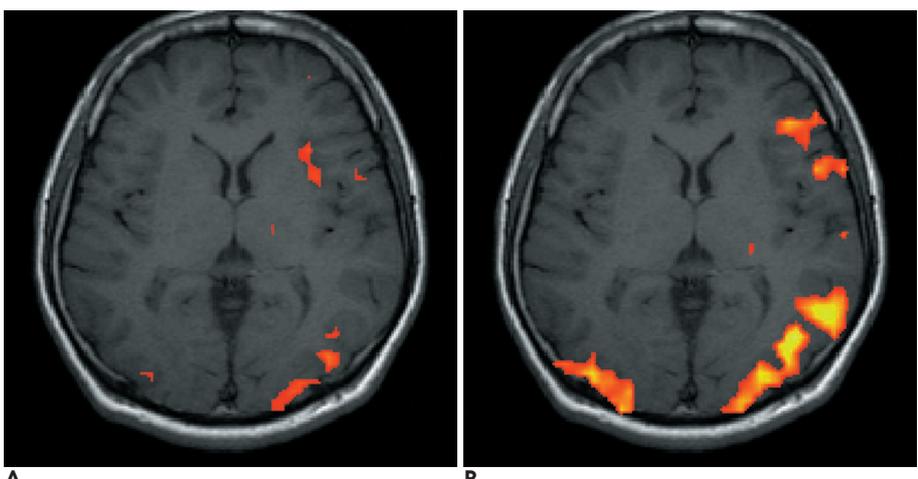


Fig. 2. Functional MR images (fMRIs) in a patient with right temporal lobe epilepsy (case 3). Activation map image (**A**) obtained during word generation task demonstrates activated signals in the left inferior frontal gyrus. Activation map image (**B**) obtained during lexical decision task shows larger 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.

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

- 73-77
17. : Wada
1999;40:821-827
 18. Benson RR, FitzGerald DB, LeSueur LL, Kennedy DN, Kwong KK, Buchbinder BR, et al. Language dominance determined by whole brain functional MRI in patients with brain lesions. *Neurology* 1999;52:798-809
 19. Lehericy S, Cohen L, Bazin B, Samson S, Giacomini E, Rougetet R, et al. Functional MR evaluation of temporal and frontal language dominance compared with the Wada test. *Neurology* 2000;54:1625-1633
 20. Oldfield RC. The assessment and analysis of handedness: the Edinburgh Inventory. *Neuropsychologia* 1971;9:97-113
 21. Woods RP, Cherry SR, Mazziota JC. A rapid automated algorithm for accurately aligning and reslicing PET images. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1992;16:620-633
 22. Wada J, Rasmussen T. Intracarotid injection of sodium amytal for the lateralization of cerebral speech dominance: experimental and clinical observations. *J Neurosurg* 1960;17:266-282
 23. Benbadis SR, Binder JR, Swanson SJ, Fischer M, Hammeke TA, Morris GL, et al. Is speech arrest during Wada testing a valid method for determining hemispheric representation of language? *Brain Lang* 1998;65:441-446
 24. Dion JE, Gates PC, Fox AJ, Barnet HJ, Blom RJ. Clinical events following neuroangiography: a prospective study. *Stroke* 1987;18:997-1004
 25. Hietala SO, Silfvenius H, Assly J, Olivecrona M, Jonsson L. Brain perfusion with intracarotid injection of ^{99m}Tc-HM-PAO in partial epilepsy during amobarbital testing. *Eur J Nucl Med* 1990;16:683-687
 26. Malmgren K, Bilting M, Hagberg I, Hedstrom A, Silfvenius H, Starmark JE. A compound score for estimating the influence of inattention and somnolence during the intracarotid amobarbital test. *Epilepsy Res* 1992;12:253-259
 27. Bouwer MS, Jones-Gotman M, Gotman J. Duration of sodium amytal effect: behavioral and EEG measures. *Epilepsia* 1993;34:61-68
 28. Price CJ, Wise RJ, Watson JD, Patterson K, Howard D, Frackowiak RS. Brain activity during reading. The effects of exposure duration and task. *Brain* 1994;117:1255-1269
 29. Frith CD, Friston KJ, Liddle PF, Frackowiak RS. A PET study of word finding. *Neuropsychologia* 1991;29:1137-1148
 30. Wise R, Chollet F, Hadar U, Friston K, Hoffner E, Frackowiak R. Distribution of cortical neural networks involved in word comprehension and word retrieval. *Brain* 1991;114:1803-1817
 31. Binder JR, Rao SM, Hammeke TA, Yetkin FZ, Jesmanowicz A, Bandettini PA, et al. Functional magnetic resonance imaging of human auditory cortex. *Ann Neurol* 1994;35:662-672
 32. Warburton E, Wise RJS, Price CJ, Weiller C, Harda U, Ramsay S, et al. Noun and verb retrieval by normal subjects studies with PET. *Brain* 1996;119:159-179
 33. Deutsch G, Papanicolaou AC, Bourbon T, Eisenberg HM. Cerebral blood flow evidence of right cerebral activation in attention demanding tasks. *Int J Neurosci* 1988;36:23-28
 34. Pardo JV, Fox PT, Raichle ME. Localization of a human system for sustained attention by positron emission tomography. *Nature* 1991;349:61-64

Functional MRI Assessment of Hemispheric Language Dominance with Using a Lexical Decision Task¹

Jae Wook Ryoo, M.D., Dae Seob Choi, M.D., Dong Gyu Na, M.D.², Jae Min Cho, M.D.,
Sam Soo Kim, M.D.³, Euidong Park, M.D., Jin Jong You, M.D., Sang Hoon Cha, M.D.⁴

¹Department of Radiology, Gyeongsang National University College of Medicine

²Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine

³Department of Radiology, Kangwon National University College of Medicine

⁴Department of Radiology, Chungbuk National University College of Medicine

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

Address reprint requests to : Dae Seob Choi, M.D., Department of Radiology, Gyeongsang National University College of Medicine,
90 Chilam-dong, Jinju, Gyeongsangnam-do 660-702, Korea.
Tel. 82-55-750-8201 Fax. 82-55-758-1568