

1

2

MR trace

2-3 Kg 12

1.5T MR T2 , trace

/ trace 1 , 3 , 6 ,

24 , 12 3 4 3 , 5 6 , 3

24 MR 2% triphenyl tetrazolium chlo-

ride(TTC) T2

, trace

Trace trace

trace 1 trace

trace trace 가

trace 0.71 ± 0.03 1 trace

trace 0.83 ± 0.06 . Trace trace

. Trace 3 -6 가 6.2%

trace 6

21% 24

, 3 6 가

: 6 1

, trace 0.71 1

(ischemic penumbra) 6) (7) (depo-

larization) (8, 9) 가

, [¹⁴C] iodoantipyrine 가 ATP-

induced bioluminescence 가 (10).

가 (1-4).

(in vitro) 12) 가 MR spectroscopy(MRS)가 (11,

(5, MRS

1.5T MR unit MRS 가

(diffusion-weighted image:DWI)

1
2

(10, 13-17).

T2 , , trace
trace ,

2-3 Kg 12
Ketamine hydrochloride (1mg/Kg)
5mm
, mechanical ventilator(Model 808, New England
Medical Instrument Inc., Medway, Mass., U.S.A.)

, # 6.0
acryl
(Fig. 1)
holder
ketamine hydrochloride

EPI 1.5T MR (Horizon, GE medical sys-
tem, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.) T2 ,

T2 TR 4000msec, TE 85msec, /
5mm/2mm, 2, ETL(Echo train length) 8,
16cm, 256 × 256
single shot EPI 180 °

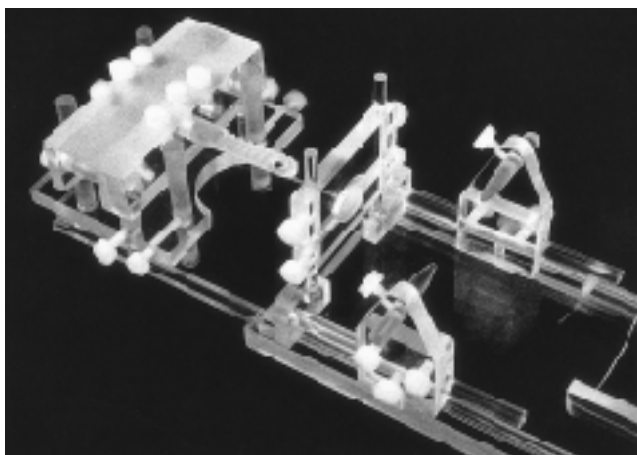


Fig. 1. Stereotaxic fixing frame (radiolucent and free of mag-
netic susceptibility) for radiographic and MR imaging research
of medium sized (rabbit, cat) experimental animal.

b-factor 0, 333, 666, 1000s/mm 4
. EPI TR
3000ms, TE , / 5mm/2mm,
1, 16cm, 128 × 128

Interactive data language(IDL) Sun worksta-
tion(Resurch system, Incor., Colorado, U.S.A.)

ADC map , x, y, z
ADC map
ADC trace
, trace
trace
NIH , / trace
trace
, 12 1 , 3 , 6 , 24
6 , 3 24 MR 4 3 , 5

MR
2%
triphenyl tetrazolium chloride(TTC)
37-42 15
, 15
TTC , 10% formalin
2

T2 , , trace
trace
trace
Trace
trace
1 trace
trace
가
trace

Trace
(Fig. 2, 3). trace
0.71 ± 0.03 1 trace
, 3 , 6 , 12 , 24
trace
trace 0.83 ± 0.06
1
trace
1 -3 , 3 -6 ,

6 -24 trace 4.2%, 6.2%, 1.0% , 3 6 가 .
 3 6 가
 1 -3 , 3
 -6 trace 11%, 10%
 , 6
 (Fig. 4). (magnetic resonance imaging: MRI) 가
 1 -3 , 3 -6 , 3 -
 12 , 12 -24 T1, T2
 9%, 6%, 3%, 9% 가 . 4 5 , T2
 3 19%, 15% 가 , 2-3 가
 3 4%, 2% 가 3 (13, 14). Loubinoux (15) 3.5 T2
 가
 3 15%, 24% 가
 , 3 18%, 10% 가 6
 가 (Fig. 5). ,
 24

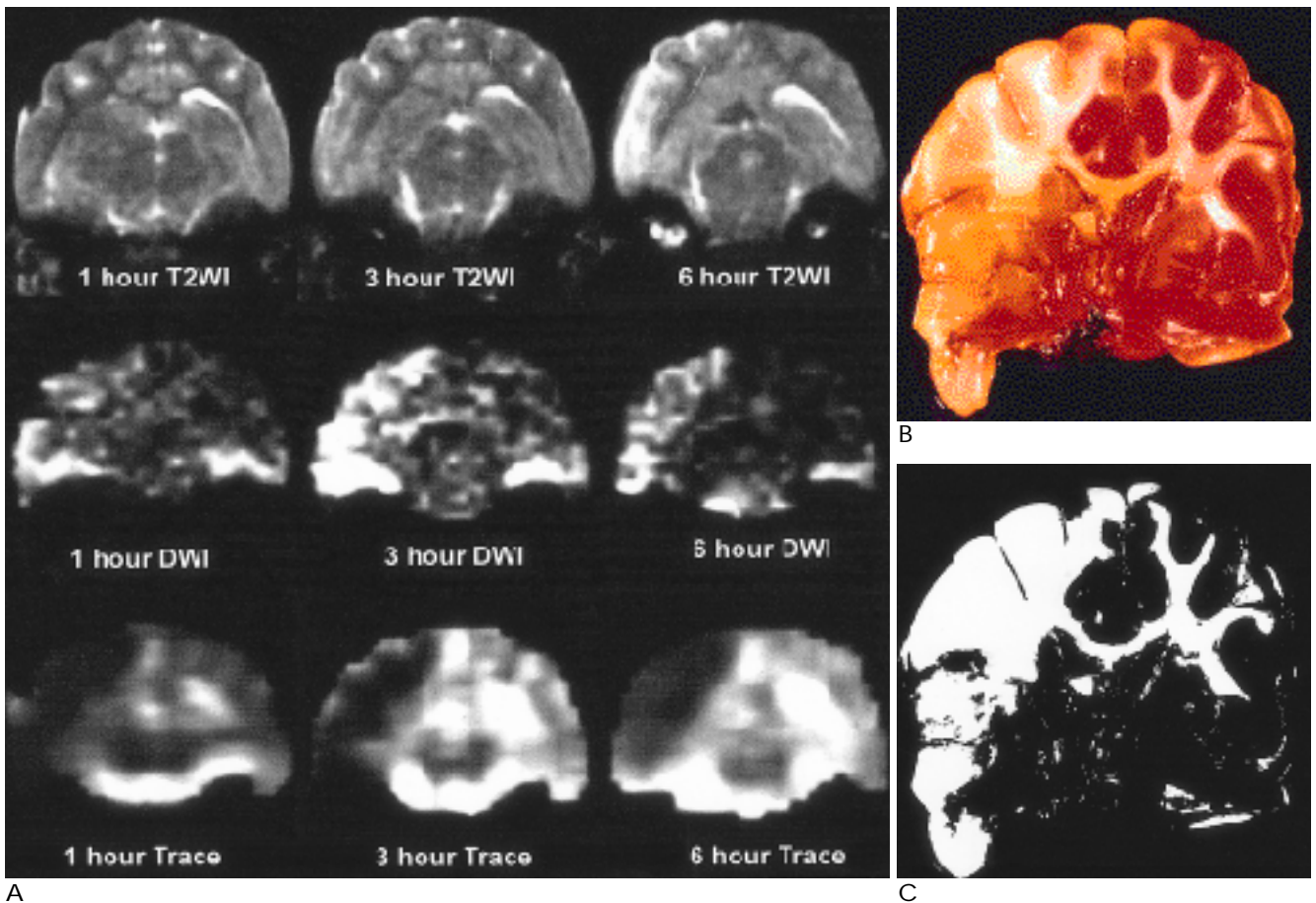
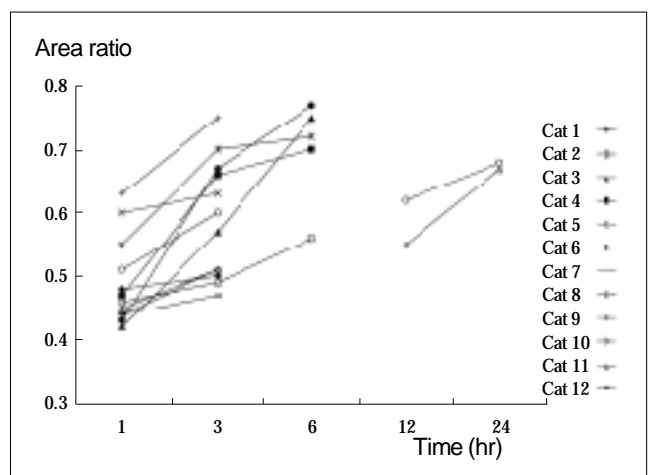
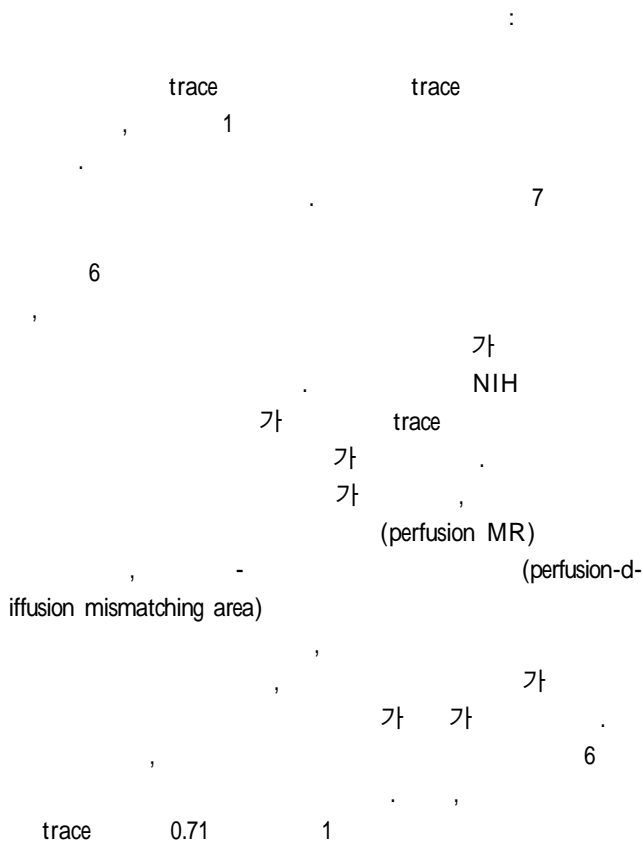


Fig. 2. Serial T2-weighted, diffusion-weighted and trace images at 1, 3, and 6 hours and brain slice of triphenyl tetrazolium chloride stain at 6 hours after right middle cerebral artery occlusion of the Cat No.3.
 A. Diffusion-weighted image shows high signal intensity in the flow compromised area 1 hour after middle cerebral artery occlusion. But, T2-weighted images do not show high signal intensity until 3 hours after middle cerebral artery occlusion. The ischemic core progresses according to time. Abnormal area in the trace images is larger than in diffusion-weighted images in all time.
 B. Brain slice of triphenyl tetrazolium chloride stain shows matching area of right middle cerebral artery infarction compared with diffusion-weighted and trace images taken at 6 hours after middle cerebral artery occlusion.
 C. Black and white contrast image of Fig. 2B better delineates normal area and the area of infarction.

trace





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MR Imaging of Experimental Focal Cerebral Ischemia in Cats: Temporal Evolution of Hyperacute Stroke¹

Hyun-Sook Kim, M.D., Dong-Ik Kim, M.D., Eun-Kee Jeong, Ph.D.,
Yong-Sam Shin, M.D.², Pyeong-Ho Yoon, M.D., Yoon-Joon Whang, M.D.,
Seong-Wook Moon, M.D., Seung-Hyung Kim, M.D., Seong-Joon Kim, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

²Department of Neurosurgery, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Purpose : To evaluate the temporal evolution of the ischemic area and trace ratio, and to define ischemic penumbra within the hyperacute experimental focal cerebral ischemia model.

Materials and Methods : A focal cerebral ischemia model of middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) was constructed in twelve Korean cats weighing 2-3 Kg. T2-weighted images (T2WI) and diffusion-weighted images (DWI) were obtained using a 1.5T MR imager. Trace images were reconstructed after post-image processing with IDL 5.0. The trace ratio (ipsilateral trace value/contralateral trace value) was calculated in the ischemic core and periphery, and MR images were obtained at 1, 3, 6, and 24 hrs after MCAO. The twelve cats were divided into three groups, and 4, 5, and 3 cats were sacrificed after obtaining MR images at 3, 6, and 24 hrs after MCAO, respectively. After 2 % triphenyl tetrazolium chloride (TTC) solution and formalin preparation, the infarction area of the brain slice and T2WI and DWI trace images of the same slice were compared. The trace ratio was calculated at the peripheral portion of the ischemic core, which was the presumed ischemic penumbra in images obtained 1hr after MCAO. Changes in trace ratio in the ischemic core and infarction territory were also evaluated according to time.

Results : The trace ratio in the peripheral portion of the ischemic core was 0.71 ± 0.03 . The region where the trace ratio was 0.83 ± 0.06 in images obtained 1 hour after MCAO was presumed to be ischemic penumbra; the region progressed to infarction in images taken during the next time period. In all cases the abnormal area of trace images was larger than that seen on DWI. The trace ratio was lower, by 6.2 %, 3-6hrs after MCAO than at any other time. In cat number 3, the trace ratio decreased rapidly and progressively, by 21%, during the first six hours. For 3-6hrs after MCAO, the area of infarction showed progressive enlargement.

Conclusion : Within six hours of MCAO, ischemic penumbra is progressively incorporated into the ischemic core. In the experimental focal cerebral ischemia model, an area of trace ratio larger than 0.71 and less than 1 may be defined as ischemic penumbra.

Index words : Animals

Brain, ischemia

Magnetic resonance (MR), diffusion study

Address reprint requests to : Dong-Ik Kim M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Severance Hospital
#134 Shinchondong, Seodaemunku, Seoul, 120-752, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-361-5837 Fax. 82-2-393-3035 E-mail. dikim@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr