

: MRI

: 10 (27-32)

가 5

2

4

1

1.5T

5

EPI

(TR/TE 1.68/64msec, flip angle 90°, FOV 210 × 210cm, matrix 128 × 128,

4mm)

3

120

BOLD

cross correlation

T1

lateralization index

: 10

9

lateralization 가

가

. 가

lateralization

가

7

가

lateralization index

5

4

($p > 0.05$),

가

($p > 0.05$).

:

가

MRI ; fMRI)

(functional

1990

EPI(echo planar image)

BOLD(blood oxygen level dependent)

가

(oxyhemoglobin)

가

가

가

(1-3).

fMRI

fMRI

가

가

(4-11).

(12-21, 24-34).

(inferior frontal

¹가

²가

1999 7 30

1999 9 30

gyrus) (superior temporal gyrus)가 , lateralization index
 Broca lateralization index -1 가
 Wernicke +1 (13,15,25,
 (22,23). fMRI 31). lateralization index
 ,
 t-test
 가 .
 가
 .
 10 9 lateralization 가
 (Fig. 1, 2). 1
 26-32 (28) 10
 5 , 5 . 8 2 lateralization index 9
 1.5T 7 (Fig. 1,
 Magnetom Vision Plus(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) 2,
 Broca 5 1 (Table 1).
 EPI ((TR)/ (TE) lateralization index 9
 1.68/64msec, (flip angle) 90°, FOV 21×21cm, matrix
 128×128, 4mm) BOLD lateralization index가 9
 3 6 5 (Fig. 1), 4
 (Fig. 2, 3) (Table 2).
 12 p 0.506, 0.589
 4
 5 가 .

(; - / / / /
 , - / / / / /).

Table 1. Determination of Hemispheric Dominance by fMRI

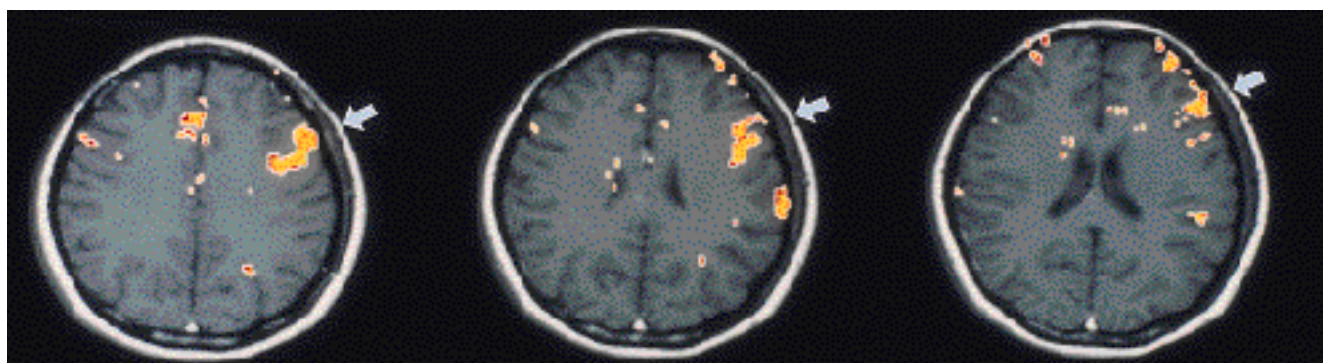
| | Right Hemisphere Dominance | Left Hemisphere Dominance |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Right-handed(n= 7) | 0 | 7 |
| Left-handed(n= 1) | 1 | 0 |
| Ambidextrous(n= 1) | 1 | 0 |

Table 2. Lateralization Indices of Volunteers by fMRI

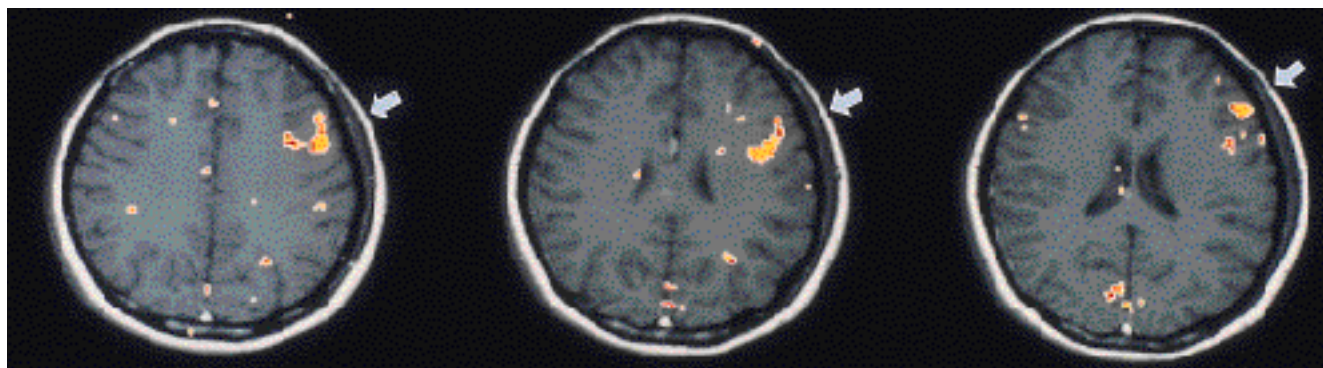
| Volunteer No. | Inferior Frontal Gyri | | Whole Frontal Lobe | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | Auditory | Visual | Auditory | Visual |
| 1 | 0.94 | 0.87 | 0.55 | 0.90 |
| 2 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.40 |
| 3 | 0.85 | 0.82 | 0.31 | 0.78 |
| 4 | 0.24 | 0.50 | 0.13 | 0.64 |
| 5 | 0.76 | 0.63 | 0.76 | 0.17 |
| 6 | -0.13 | -0.78 | -0.19 | -0.14 |
| 7 | -0.33 | -1 | -0.14 | -0.63 |
| 8 | 0.67 | 0.37 | 0.76 | 0.12 |
| 9 | 1 | 0.70 | 0.20 | 0.44 |

20 , 20 3
 120
 cross correlation
 , 0.45 0.5
 T1

0.073, 0.142 p 가 (32). 가
lateralization index 가
MRI 가 가 (20) Yekin (24)
(12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 26-29, 32, 33).
Wada lateralization index
(13, 15, 27, 31).
Broca Brod-
mann 44, 45 fMRI
가 (12, 13, 15, 17, (17, 21, 25-27),
21, 25-29, 32, 33). (cin- (32, 33). Benson (31)
gulate gyrus) (17), (precentral gyrus), 가 fMRI
3가 (object naming),
(word reading)



A

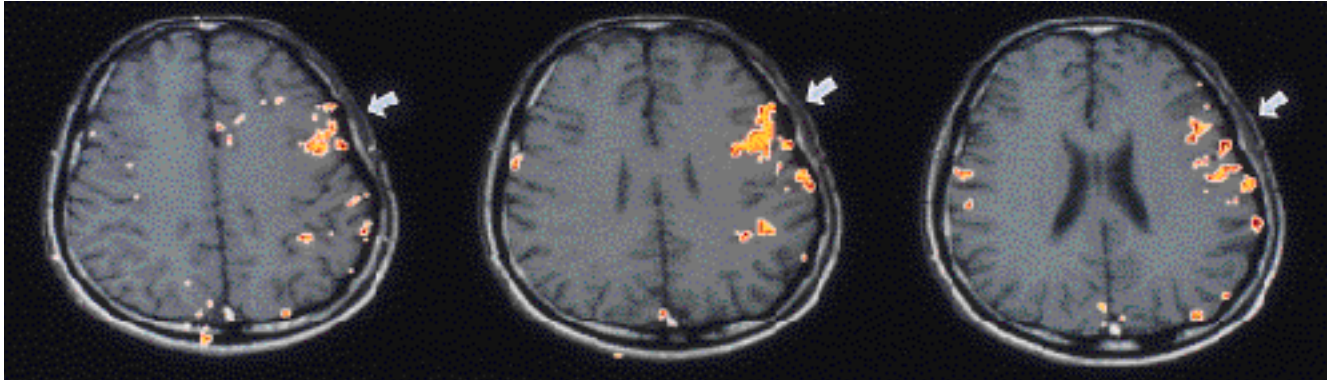


B

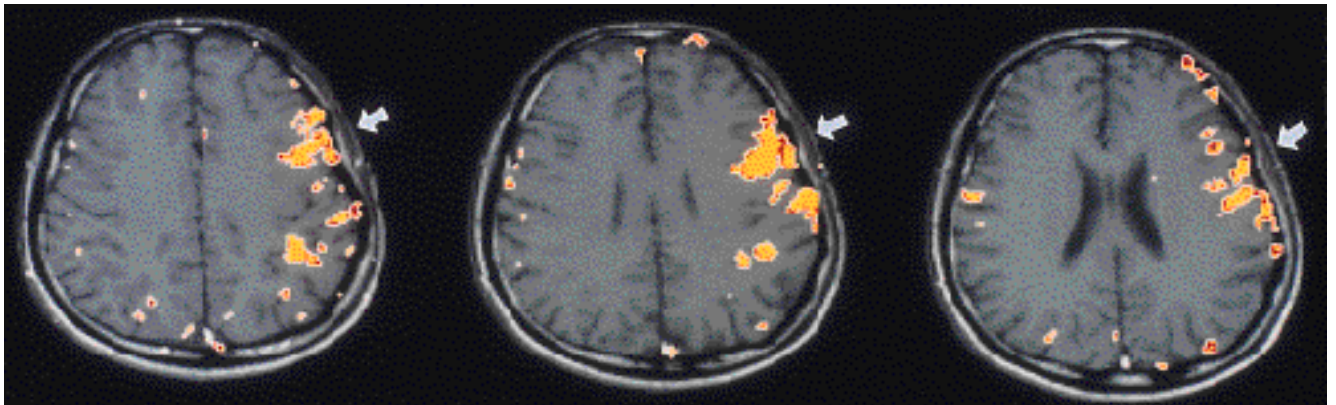
Fig. 1. Axial functional MRI activated maps in volunteer 1.

A. The activated signals by auditory method shows confluent activation in left inferior frontal gyrus(arrows) with minimal activation in right hemisphere.

B. The activated signals by visual method shows less activation than that by auditory method in left frontal gyrus(arrows).



A



B

Fig. 2. Axial functional MRI activated maps in volunteer 4.

A. The activated signals by auditory method are mainly seen in left inferior frontal gyrus(arrows) with minimal activation in right hemisphere.

B. Greater activation is noted in left inferior frontal gyrus(arrows) on fMRI by visual method.

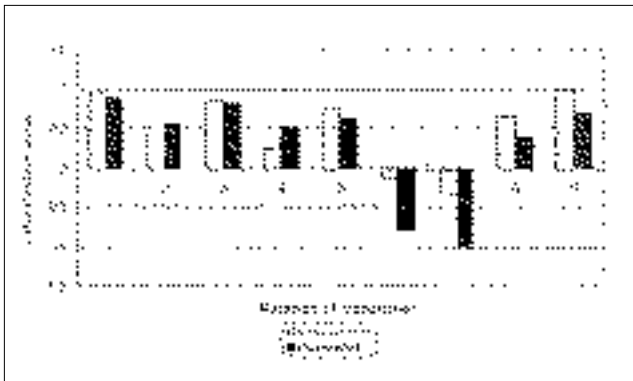


Fig. 3. Comparison of the lateralization indices between auditory and visual method in inferior frontal gyrus

가 (verb generation)
verb generation
가 , Binder (15)
pure tone discrimination semantic de-
cision-pure tone discrimination
(12, 28).

가 가 (12-21, 24). Pujol (25)

가 (12, 15, 26-28).
(13, 21,

24, 29-33), (21)

MR

가

가

가

가

9

5

lateralization in-

4

dex

9

가

Pujol (25)

가

4

3

(21)

fMRI

가

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20. 1.5T
Mapping :
1998;38:205-210
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Determination of Hemispheric Language Dominance Using Functional MRI : Comparison of Visual and Auditory Stimuli¹

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Purpose : To assess the difference between auditory and visual stimuli when determining hemispheric language dominance by using functional MRI.

Materials and Methods : In ten healthy adult volunteers (8 right-handed, 1 left-handed, 1 ambidextrous), motor language activation in axial slices of frontal lobe was mapped on a Simens 1.5T Vision Plus system using single-shot EPI. Series of 120 consecutive images per section were acquired during three cycles of task activation and rest. During each activation, a series of four syllables was delivered by means of both a visual and auditory method, and the volunteers were asked to mentally generate words starting with each syllable. In both inferior frontal gyri and whole frontal lobes, lateralization indices were calculated from the activated pixels. We determined the language dominant hemisphere, and compared the results of the visual method and the auditory method.

Results : Seven right-handed persons were left-hemisphere dominant, and one left-handed and one ambidextrous person were right-hemisphere dominant. Five of nine persons demonstrated larger lateralization indices with the auditory method than the visual method, while the remaining four showed larger lateralization indices with the visual method. No statistically significant difference was noted when comparing the results of the two methods ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion : When determining hemispheric language dominance using functional MRI, the two methods are equally appropriate.

Index words : Brain, MR
Brain, function

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