



:
 : 50 92
 : 117 43 (86%) 89 가
 (33.1%). 3가
 . 1 : T2
 T2
 , 3 : T2
 1 33 , 2 10 , 3 43 .
 1 2 3
 , 1 가 2 , 3 가 가 .
 : T2
 1
 2 3 .
 8).
 (supracaloid) (circle of
 Willis)
 (1,2).
 가
 (3).
 가
 (4).
 가 50 24
 26 7
 (5). 15 5 6 .
 가 (5- (Signa 1.5T, GE Medical system, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
 U.S.A; Magnetom Expert 1.0T, Magnetom Impact 1.5T,
 Siemens, Erlangen, Germany). 50 30
 1 3 42
 1 3
 T2 , T1 ,
 1998 11 17 1999 8 30
 1201

가 0.1mmol/kg gadopentate dimeglumine (Magnevist, Schering, Berlin, Germany)

39 66 T2 T2 T1 3 (Fig. 2. C,D), (Fig. 3. E,F), T2

1 89 33 (37%)

30

3 4 가 2 가 33 , 2 10 , 3 43 1

가 가 가 가 3가

27 1 21 , 2 10 , 3 17 가

1 76.2% (16/21),

2 50% (5/10), 3 5.9% (1/17)

50 43 (86%) 117 T1 가

7 1 36.4%

78 , 79 (12/33), 2 10% (1/10)가 3

가 33.1% 가 24.4%, 22.5%,

18.1% 117

89 , 가 1 19 (5.3%)

25 2 , (Fig. 3), 3 1

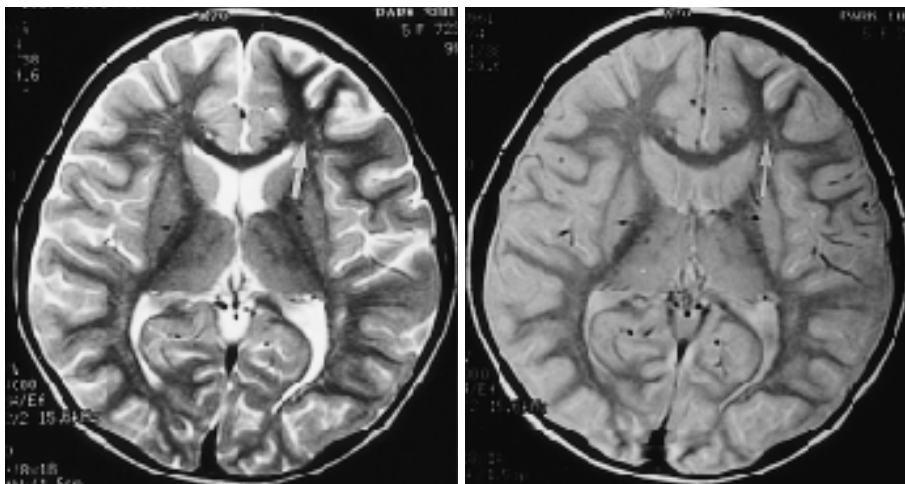
1 가 , 2 (10.5%) 2

가 (Fig. 2), 13 (68.4%) 3

가 가 3 1

2 2

Table 1



A

B

Fig. 1. Type I lesion. Asymmetrical low signal intensity of subcortical white matter.

A. T2 weighted imaging shows subtle high signal intensity of the left frontal gyrus and definite low signal intensity of the subcortical white matter (arrow) compared with the signal intensity of normal contralateral side.

B. Proton-density image also well demonstrates low signal intensity of the subcortical white matter (arrow).

Follow-up MR imaging 6 months later (C, D). The right frontal lesion (arrow) shows high signal intensity on T2 weighted image (C) but the low signal intensity of subcortical white matter disappeared. This is a type II lesion. This lesion shows linear gyral hemorrhage on T1 weighted image (D) (arrows). The type III lesion at the left frontal area is not changed.

Table 1. Changes of Signal Intensity of Parenchymal Lesions in Follow-up Images

Type in Initial MRI	Type in f/u*	MRINumber of Lesions		
		Pre-op	Post-op	Total
I	Normal	-	1	1
	I	2	1	3
	II	2	0	2
	III	7	6	13
II	Normal	-	-	-
	I	-	-	-
	II	2	1	3
	III	3	3	6
III	Normal	-	-	-
	I	-	-	-
	II	-	-	-
	III	6	4	10

*f/u = follow up

Table 2. Prognosis of Patients According to Type of Parenchymal Lesions *

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Normal	5**	1	1	0
I	7	5	2	1
II	1	1	1	2
III	3	5	3	3

Grade 1 (Excellent) : Complete disappearance of neurologic deficits or TIA.

Grade 2 (Good) : Marked improvement of neurologic deficits so can take daily life by himself but not completely disappeared

The frequency of TIA is markedly decreased but not completely disappeared

Seizure is not disappeared but controlled by medication.

Grade 3 (Fair) : Slight improvement of neurologic deficits but cannot take daily life without help

Slight improvement of incidence of TIA

Decreased incidence of seizure but not controlled by medication

Grade 4 (Poor) : Progression of disease or no interval change of symptoms.

* Children who have gyral parenchymal lesion were analyzed, so the total number of children is not up to 50.

** Number of patients

(10).

가

가

).

가

가

($p=0.1$, Kolmogorov-Smirnov

가

가

가

가

1

가

grade 1

2

가

가 2

3

가

가

3

가

가

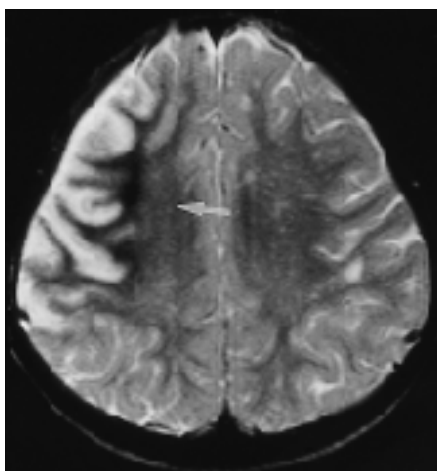
2

가

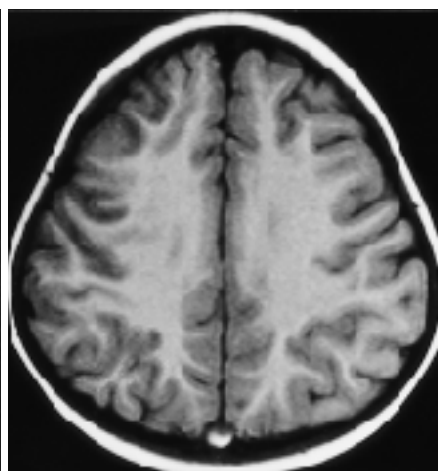
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가

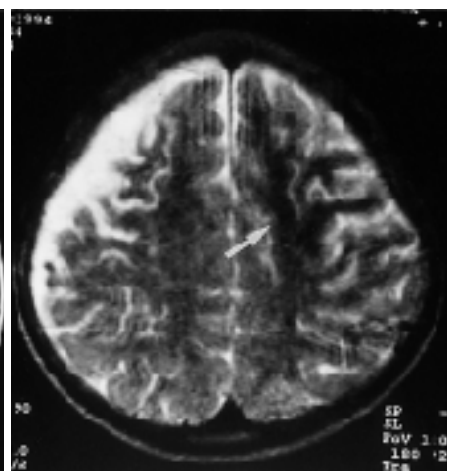
가



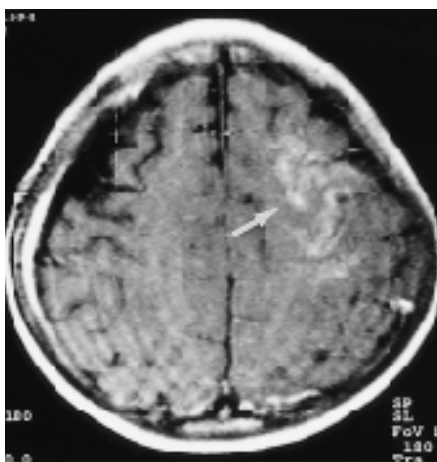
A



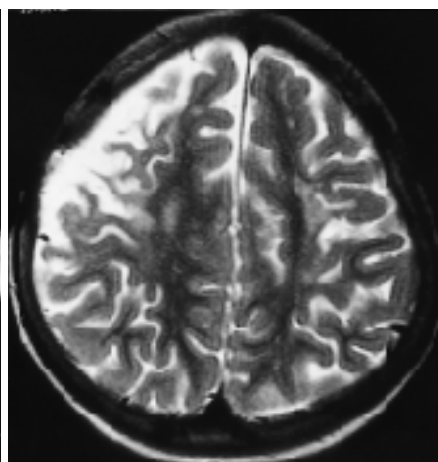
B



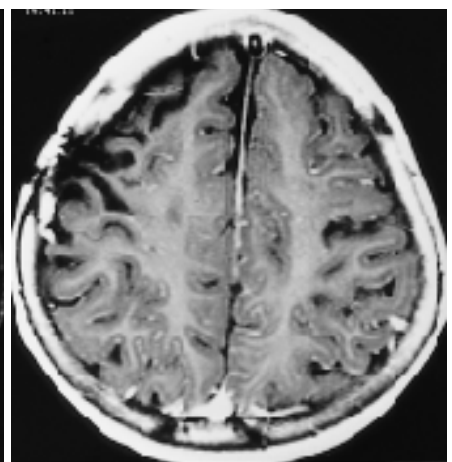
C



D



E



F

Fig. 3. MR image shows changing types from I to III lesion and normalized type I lesion after surgical intervention.

T2 weighted (A) and T1 weighted (B) images show type I lesion at the right frontal lobe with definite subcortical low signal intensity (arrow) on T2 weighted image.

Follow-up T2 weighted (C) and enhanced T1 weighted (D) images 4 months later. The type I lesion progresses to type III lesion. T2 weighted image shows low signal intensity in the subcortical white matter at the left frontal area with no definite gyral signal abnormality (arrow). Enhanced T1 weighted image shows gyral enhancement slightly (arrow).

Third follow-up MR imaging 2 years after surgical intervention (E, F). On T2 weighted image (E), the low SI of subcortical white matter at left frontal area disappeared. This area is normalized after surgery. On enhanced T1 weighted image (F), the gyral enhancement also disappeared. Type III old infarct lesion at the right frontal area shows no interval change.

3
가
가
3가 T2

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MR Imaging of Ischemic Parenchymal Lesions in Moyamoya Disease of Children¹

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Purpose : To determine by means of MR imaging the ischemic status of parenchymal lesions in moyamoya disease.

Materials and Methods : Ninety-two MR images in 50 children with moyamoya disease were retrospectively reviewed. Ischemic parenchymal lesions were categorized according to the signal intensities of cortex and subcortical white matter. We also analyzed enhancement patterns, time sequential changes in the lesions, and the Prognosis for each patient, according to lesion type.

Results : Among one hundred and seventeen parenchymal abnormalities, 89 gyral lesions were seen in 43 children (86 %), predominantly in the frontal area (33.1%). Cortical parenchymal lesions were categorized as either type I - intermediate to high signal intensity (SI) on both T2 weighted (T2WI) and proton density images (PDI), and associated with low SI of the subcortical white matter; type II - high SI on T2WI and PDI, without low SI of the subcortical white matter; or type III - high SI on T2WI and iso SI on PDI. Thirty-three lesions were type I, ten were type II, and 43 were type III. Time sequential changes from type I to type II, and then to type III, were observed. The prognoses of patients with a type-I lesion were better than those of patients whose lesions were type II or III.

Conclusion : Type I lesions presented with abnormal low signal intensity in the subcortical white matter, as seen on T2WI images. This was the characteristic and earliest finding of ischemic parenchymal lesions in moyamoya disease; sequential MR images showed that type-I lesions progressed to type II or III.

Index words : Children, central nervous system
Moyamoya disease
Brain, ischemia
Brain, MR

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