



:

: 3

1.5T MR

(TR/TE/flip angle: 80/60/40 °)

가

. Pulsed tone (1000Hz)

,

,

()

:

(

)

:

, (

) 가

가

(magnetic resonance, MR)

(12-14)

가

가

(deoxyhemoglobin)

가

. 1990

(1-3),

(4, 5),

(6)

(7-9)

MR

MR

MR

MR

1994

Binder

(10)

(

)

(superior temporal gyrus)

MR

(11)

26-28

3 (

, 26 - 28

; 2 [Subject 1, 3],

1 [Subject 2])

. 3 (ear)

1998 2 19

1999 5 27

1000 Hz
 pulsed tone (1 5 가) ,
 ()
 MR
 (air-conduction
 type)
 MR
 occlusive earplug
 scanner noise
 가 100 dB SPL
 (sound pressure level)
 pulse precision sound level meter (Breul and Kjaer,
 type 2235, Copenhagen, Denmark), ear coupler (type B & K
 4152), insert phone coupler (type B & K 318)
 MR gantry 3
 background scanner noise
 70-75 dB SPL
 MR 1.5 tesla MR (Siemens 63SP-4000, Erlangen,
 Germany) head coil
 MR

가 1
 (Subject 1) T1-
 (TR/TE: 450/15, 200×256 matrix, 5-6 mm thickness, 1.5-
 1.8 mm gap) , localizer
 2 T1-
 (TR/TE: 450/15, 200×256 matrix, 10 mm thickness, no
 gap) (Fig. 1A). localizer T1-
 가
 10 mm 20 mm
 (TR/TE/flip angle : 80/60/40°; 64×128 matrix, 10 mm
 thickness) ()
 가 (5 40) (5off -
 5on - 5off - 5on - 5off - 5on - 5off - 5on)
 8 , 40 ,
 10 MR
 6 30 가
 (subtraction), student t
 test, T1- (overlapping)
 MR student t
 test noise (threshold) P
 0.001

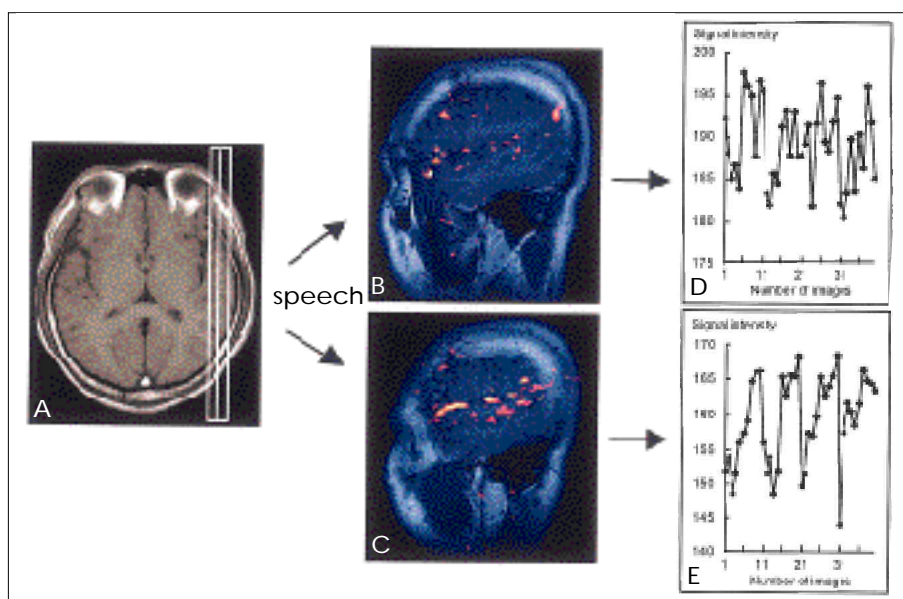


Fig. 1. Functional MR imaging with bi-aural linguistic stimulus in subject 1. A. Transverse T1-weighted image shows the position of two sagittal planes for subsequent functional imaging of the left temporal lobe. The two imaging planes are 10 mm and 20 mm medial to the most lateral surface of the left temporal lobe, respectively. B. Functional image obtained in the medial imaging plane shows activation signals along the superior margin of the superior temporal gyrus (STG). Small activation signals are also visible in the frontal lobe and the angular gyrus. C. Functional image obtained in the lateral imaging plane shows more widespread activation signals along the STG than in the medial plane. In addition, cortical anatomy of the STG is demon-

strated more optimally in this imaging plane than in the medial plane.

D, E. Signal intensity data obtained from an irregular ROI including activation signals along the STG on Fig. 1B and 1C show cyclic change of signal intensity, matching with the rest and task periods.

:
 - 5) ,
 7 (, 2 - 11) ,
 (, 1- 6) ,
 93 (, 82 - 113) ,
 34 (, 15 - 63) .
 (Fig. 5). (,
)
 ,
 .
 12 (, 3 - 23) ,
 4 (, 0

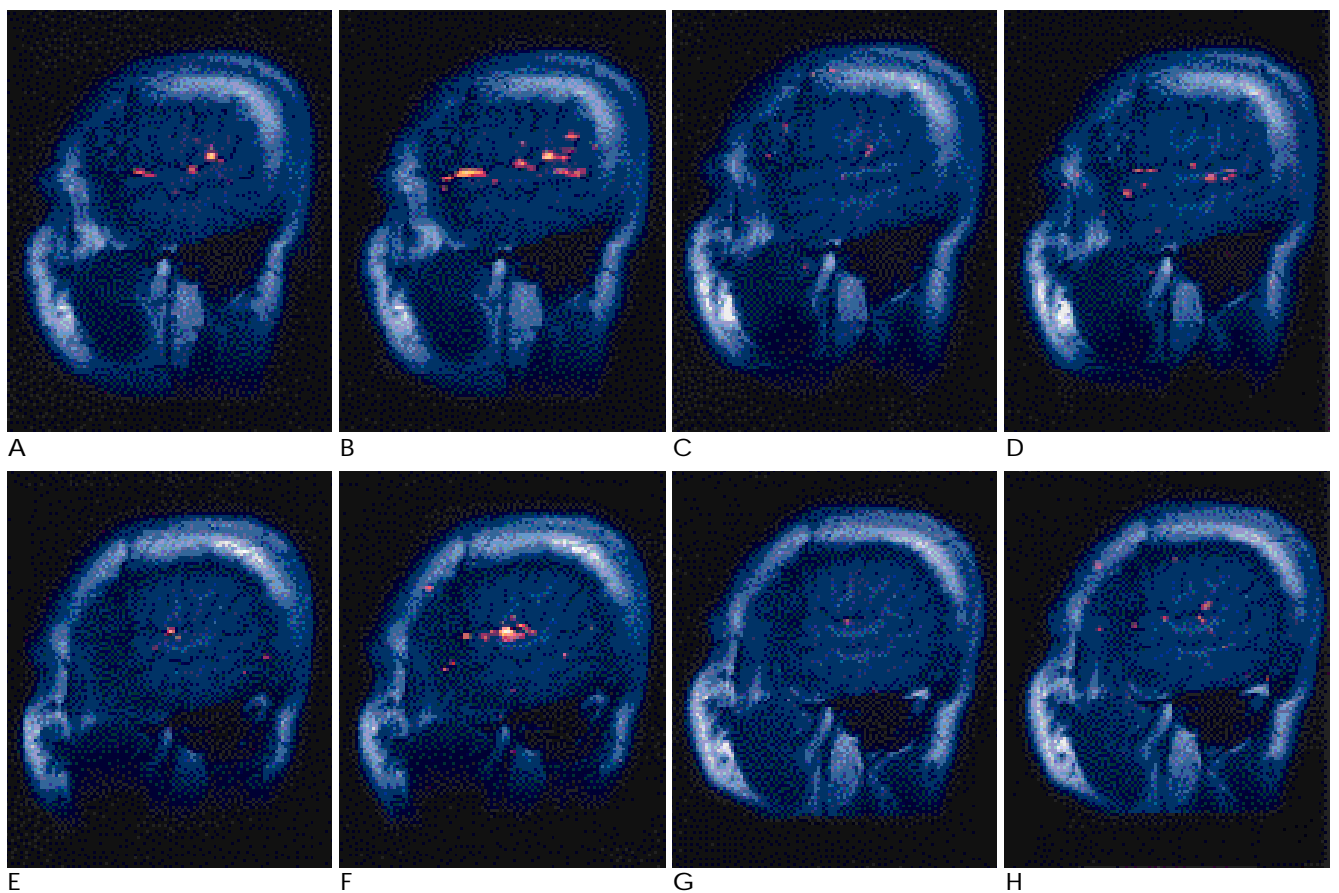


Fig. 3. Functional MR images of the left and right temporal lobes with monoaural linguistic and non-linguistic stimuli in subject 1.
 A, B. Functional images of the left temporal lobe with right aural non-linguistic (A) and linguistic (B) stimuli induce activation signals predominantly along the superior margin of the superior temporal gyrus (STG). Note that linguistic stimulus (B) induces more widespread activation throughout the STG than does non-linguistic stimulus.
 C, D. Functional images of the left temporal lobe with left aural non-linguistic (C) and linguistic (D) stimuli induce less activation signals than does contralateral monoaural stimulation as seen in Fig. A and B. Note that linguistic stimulus induces greater activation than does non-linguistic stimulus.
 E, F. Functional images of the right temporal lobe with left aural non-linguistic (E) and linguistic (F) stimuli induce activation signals along the superior margin of the STG. Note that linguistic stimulus induces more widespread activation than does non-linguistic stimulus.
 G, H. Functional images of the right temporal lobe with right aural non-linguistic (G) and linguistic (H) stimuli induce more weak activation than do other types of monoaural stimulation. However, linguistic stimulus induces slightly greater activation than does non-linguistic stimulus.

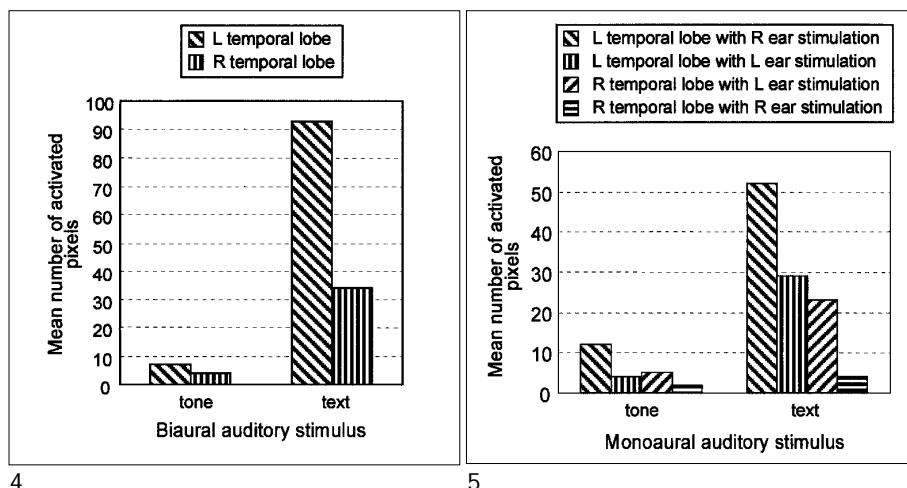


Fig. 4. Mean number of activated pixels in the left and right temporal lobes of three volunteers in response to binaural linguistic and non-linguistic stimulation. Linguistic stimulation produces greater activation than non-linguistic stimulation. Additionally the left temporal lobe is dominantly activated by both stimuli.

Fig. 5. Mean number of activated pixels in the left and right temporal lobes of three volunteers in response to monaural linguistic and non-linguistic stimulation. Linguistic stimulation induces greater activation than non-linguistic stimulation as in Fig 4. Both

stimuli induce more activation in the contralateral temporal lobe than in the ipsilateral temporal lobe. A trend toward slight activation of the left temporal lobe in ipsilateral stimulation particularly with linguistic stimulus is observed.

PET (positron emission tomography) (18)

(transverse temporal gyrus [Heschl's gyrus])

(15),

Strainer (11)

(primary auditory cortex)

Brodmann's area 41,

42

area 22

가 가

Area 22

가

가

Hirano (18)

word deaf-

ness

Area 22

, Berry (19)

Strainer (11)

(language associa-

tion cortex)

()

가

(18).

(phonological processing)

(11, 16, 17),

(semantic processing)

()

phonological processing semantic processing

(

(auditory association cortex)

가

)

MR

가

가

MR (12, 13)

()

가

semantic processing
(acoustic-phonetic analysis)

가 가

MR

1

(16, 20)

가

MR

가

MR MR gantry

MR compatible sound

pressure level meter (background scanner noise)

(occlusive earplug)가

가 gantry 3

70-75 dB SPL

gantry

noise

MR

가

가

MR

가

()

가

가

MR

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Mapping:
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Functional MR Imaging of Cerebral Auditory Cortex with Linguistic and Non-linguistic Stimulation: Preliminary Study¹

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Purpose : To obtain preliminary data for understanding the central auditory neural pathway by means of functional MR imaging (fMRI) of the cerebral auditory cortex during linguistic and non-linguistic auditory stimulation.

Materials and Methods : In three right-handed volunteers we conducted fMRI of auditory cortex stimulation at 1.5 T using a conventional gradient-echo technique (TR/TE/flip angle: 80/60/40 °). Using a pulsed tone of 1000 Hz and speech as non-linguistic and linguistic auditory stimuli, respectively, images-including those of the superior temporal gyrus of both hemispheres-were obtained in sagittal planes. Both stimuli were separately delivered binaurally or monaurally through a plastic earphone. Images were activated by processing with home-made software. In order to analyze patterns of auditory cortex activation according to type of stimulus and which side of the ear was stimulated, the number and extent of activated pixels were compared between both temporal lobes.

Results : Binaural stimulation led to bilateral activation of the superior temporal gyrus, while monaural stimulation led to more activation in the contralateral temporal lobe than in the ipsilateral. A trend toward slight activation of the left (dominant) temporal lobe in ipsilateral stimulation, particularly with a linguistic stimulus, was observed. During both binaural and monaural stimulation, a linguistic stimulus produced more widespread activation than did a non-linguistic one.

Conclusion : The superior temporal gyri of both temporal lobes are associated with acoustic-phonetic analysis, and the left (dominant) superior temporal gyrus is likely to play a dominant role in this processing. For better understanding of physiological and pathological central auditory pathways, further investigation is needed.

Index words : Brain, function

Magnetic resonance (MR), motion studies

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