

## MR

: Wada

1

2

3

: MR (functional MRI; Wada  
 fMRI )  
 fMRI  
 : fMRI Wada  
 34 30 ( : =19:11, =29.7 )  
 . fMRI EPI (blood oxygen level depen-  
 dent) 1.5 T MR  
 가  
 (multi-task)  
 z-test z = 1.0-1.2  
 (clustering) . Wada  
 thiopental 가  
 Fisher's exact test (p < 0.05).  
 : Wada fMRI (77%) 가  
 (50%) (p = 0.06). Wada  
 가 33%, 가 3.3%  
 가 (p < 0.05).  
 가 가 40%, 가 23% 가  
 (p > 0.05).  
 : fMRI Wada  
 fMRI Wada  
 가  
 MRI MR (func- Wada (8)  
 tional MR imaging: fMRI ) sodium amobarbital (amy-  
 (brain mapping) 가 tal) thiopental Wada  
 가  
 (1-7).  
 가 Wada  
 (cortical stimulation test) 가 fMRI  
 가 가

1

2

3

\*

 1998 Schering  
 2000 1 3

2000 3 13

McCarthy (9)

1.5T MR

1.5 T MR : MR

Jackson (10) Binder (11) :  $128 \times 128$ , FOV:  $22\text{cm} \times 22\text{cm}$ , / :  $5\text{mm} / 2\text{mm}$  (cine mode)

fMRI (12-13). echoplanar BOLD (blood oxygen level dependent) fMRI Wada M- (multi- (para- task) (Fig. 1) (15). (reading digm) Wada fMRI PET (16, 17) (generating words) 2가 (reading) (generation) (Table 1). Wada 가 5

MR fMRI (inter- Wada 34 nal speech) 30 ( : = 19:11, = 29.7 ) 2-3 가 . 22 1

Edinburgh inventory (14) 26 , 4 MRI Siemens 1.5 T ‘가’, ‘... 가 Magnetom Vision system (Siemens AG, Erlangen, Germany) (standard head coil) (shimming) 가 Wada (foam-pad) Wada

T1 (baseline) Wada thiopental( 7 8 10 , 7 , ) 30-40mg 4-5 가 10mg 가 78 (Fig. 1). thiopental 가 (digital single shot FID (free induction decay)-EPI subtraction angiography) Integris BN 3000 biplane (Philips , TR/TE: 1.2sec/51.0ms, : 90° : 12sec, Medical Systems, Netherland) Seldin-

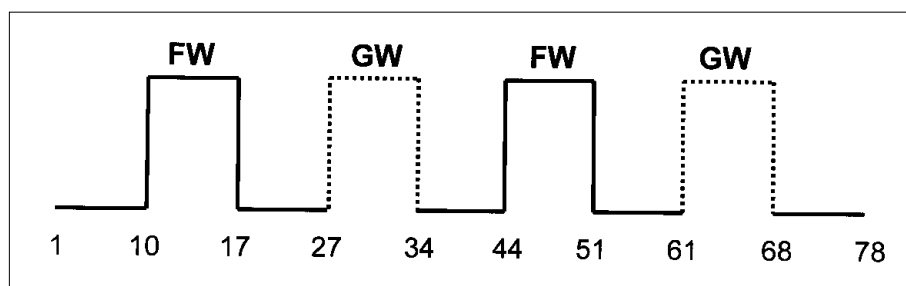


Fig. 1. A schema of language paradigm for multitask. It consists of two sets of tasks including both following words (FW) and generating words (GW).

Table 1. Summary of fMRI and Wada Test of Patients with Seizure

Pt	Sex	Age	Pathology	Handed	Wada	LI		Clustering	
						FW	GW	FW	GW
1	M	23	ND, R/O hippocampal sclerosis	Rt	Lt	0.8	0.5	1	1
2	F	55	hippocampal sclerosis	Lt	Rt	0.2	1.0	1	0
3	F	33	hippocampal sclerosis	Rt	Lt	UD	0.7	0	1
4	F	35	hippocampal sclerosis	Rt	Lt	0.0	0.7	0	1
5	F	20	hippocampal sclerosis	Lt	Lt	1.0	0.0	0	0
6	M	54	anaplastic astocytoma	Rt	Lt	1.0	0.7	3	0
7	M	39	arteriovenous malformation	Rt	Lt	0.2	0.0	0	0
8	M	27	cortical dysplasia	Rt	Lt	0.8	1.0	3	3
9	M	9	ganglioglioma	Rt	Rt	1.0	0.0	0	0
10	M	34	subpial gliosis	Rt	Lt	0.3	1.0	0	0
11	F	30	hippocampal sclerosis	Rt	Lt	0.7	0.5	0	2
12	F	51	anaplastic astocytoma	Rt	Lt	1.0	0.6	1	0
13	M	25	hippocampal sclerosis	Rt	Lt	0.3	0.6	0	3
14	M	42	ND, R/O old infarction	Rt	Rt	1.0	0.8	0	2
15	M	26	hippocampal sclerosis	Rt	Lt	0.0	0.8	0	2
16	M	18	ND, R/O hippocampal sclerosis	Rt	Lt	0.0	0.2	0	3
17	M	22	hippocampal sclerosis	Rt	Lt	1.0	0.3	0	0
18	M	22	hemorrhagic infarction	Rt	Lt	0.6	0.3	1	0
19	F	18	hippocampal atrophy	Rt	Lt	0.3	0.0	0	0
20	M	27	hippocampal sclerosis	Rt	Lt	0.5	0.1	0	0
21	F	22	ND, within normal limit	Lt	Lt	UD	0.0	0	0
22	M	20	hippocampal sclerosis	Lt	Rt	UD	0.1	0	0
23	M	28	hippocampal sclerosis	Rt	Lt	0.3	0.0	0	0
24	M	22	ganglioglioma	Rt	Lt	1.0	1.0	0	0
25	F	19	encephalomalacia	Rt	Lt	1.0	0.5	0	0
26	M	38	cortical dysplasia	Rt	Lt	0.3	0.0	0	0
27	M	31	hippocampal sclerosis	Rt	Lt	0.0	0.3	0	1
28	F	30	cortical dysplasia	Rt	Lt	1.0	0.5	0	0
29	M	26	cortical dysplasia	Rt	Lt	0.2	0.5	0	2
30	F	45	organizing infarct	Rt	Lt	0.2	0.5	1	2
mean						0.09	0.29	0.37	0.77

Abbreviation: F= female, FW= following words, GW= generating words, LI= lateralization index, Lt= left, ND= not-done, M= male, Pt= patients, Rt= right, UD= undetermined

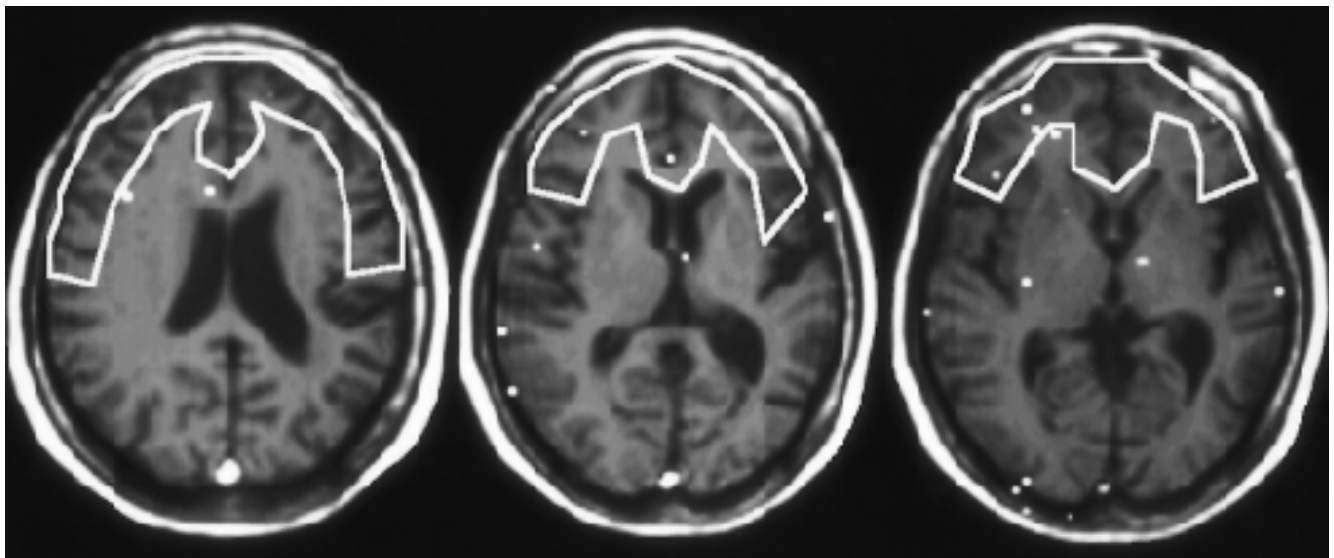


Fig. 2. Region of interest for the language area involving the whole frontal cortex. Activated pixels in the outlined area are counted.

ger 4F Headhunter (Cook Bja- MR T1  
everskov, Denmark) fMRI (lateral-  
thiopental .  
thiopental .  
Wada 가 2 가  
2 가 (reading)  
2 가 (naming) 가  
가 (inferior frontal gyrus)  
thiopen- (Fig. 2).  
tal 30 (8).  
가 (reading) (generat- (clustering rate) (clustering <unit>  
ing) 3 , (reading) (generat- 1cm 3 5 가  
). fMRI Wada Fisher's ex-  
act test .  
z- .  
(threshold) 가 30 Table 1 Wada  
가 26 , 가 4 .  
(z score: >1.0).  
BOLD

Table 2. Agreements of fMRI on the Two Language Tasks Based on Wada Test

	FW	GW
Good agreement	15/30 (50.0 %)	23/30 (76.7 %)
Poor agreement	10/30 (33.3 %)	1/30 (3.3 %)

Abbreviation: FW= following words, GW= generating words

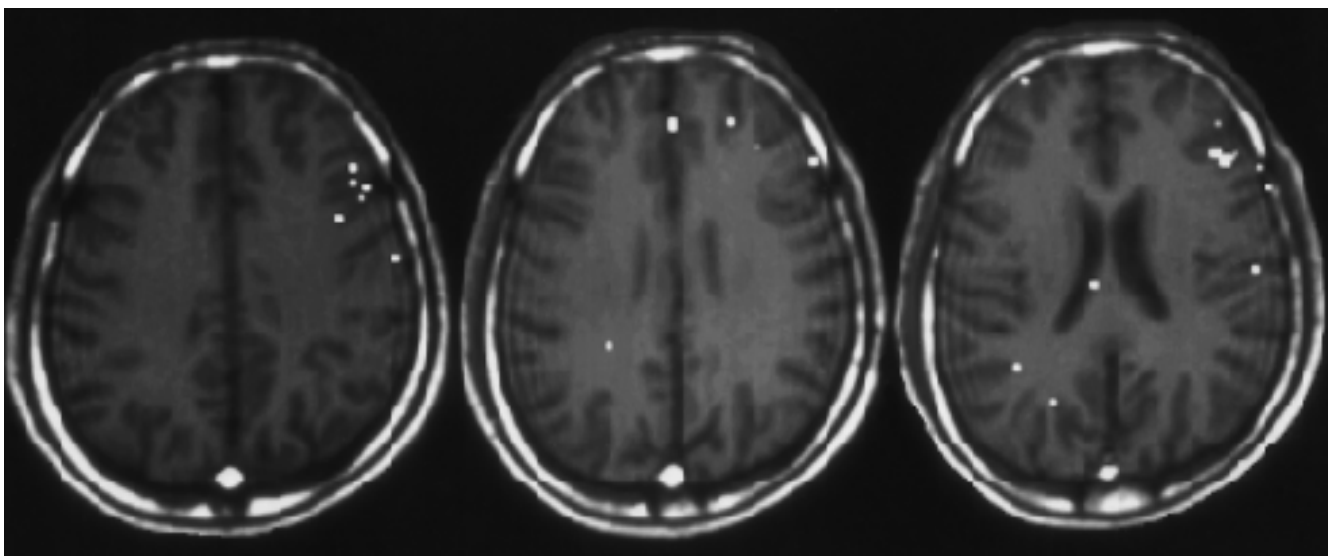


Fig. 3. A case of good agreement. This right handed patient showed left hemispheric dominance of language task in Wada test. On generating words, he had 0.8 of lateralization index and clustering grade 2.

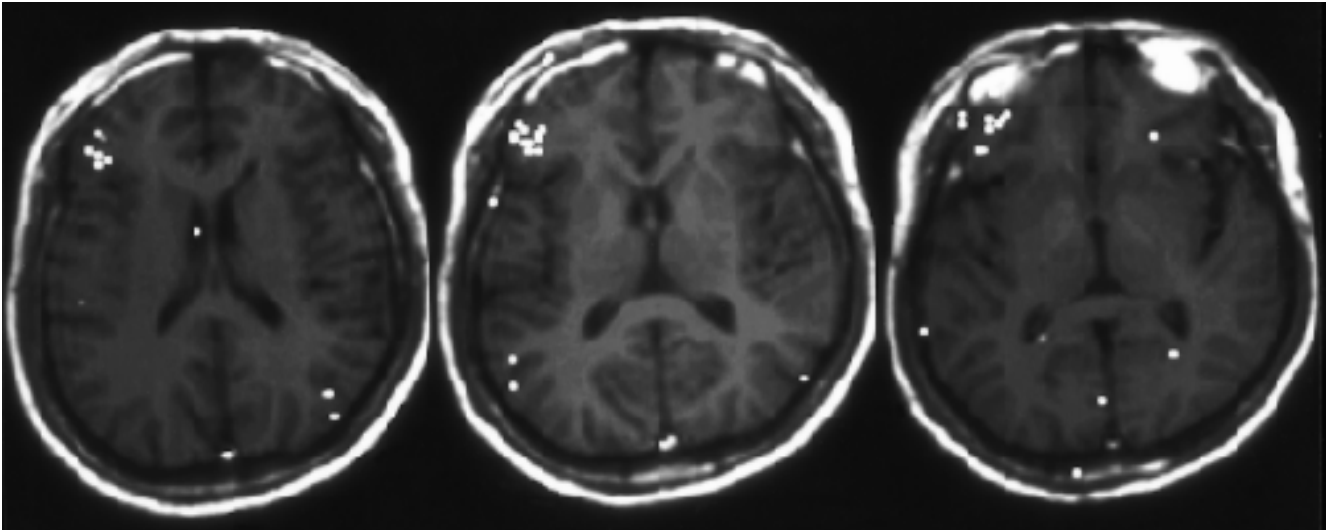


Fig. 4. A case of poor agreement. This right handed patient showed left hemispheric dominance of language task in Wada test. On following words he had -1.0 of lateralization index and clustering grade 3.

fMRI 가 +0.29 0.09 (17).

fMRI Wada 23 (16).

(77%) 15 (50%) 가 (Fig. 3)

(marginally) 가 (Fig. 4) (p < 0.05).

(p = 0.06). Wada fMRI (multitask) (15)

가 10 (33%) 1 (3.3%)

가 12 (40%) 가 7 (23%) 가

가 (p > 0.05).

(series) 가 Wada

fMRI 가

가 (10-13).

가 86.7% PET 가

Wada 가 가

fMRI Wada 67%

90% 가 가

(11).

Wada 가 fMRI 가 (18).

가

가

1. Connelly A, Jackson GD, Frackowiak RS, Belliveau JW, Vargha-Khadem F, Gadian DG. Functional mapping of activated human

- 726

## Determination of Language Dominance Using Functional MRI in Patients with Intractable Seizure : Comparison with Wada Test<sup>1</sup>

Ho Kyu Lee, M.D., Joong Ku Kang, M.D.<sup>2</sup>, Jung Kyo Lee, M.D.<sup>3</sup>, Ji Hoon Shin, M.D.,  
Sung Tae Park, M.D., Choong Gon Choi, M.D., Dae Chul Suh, M.D., Tae-Hwan Lim, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Asan Medical Center, College of Medicine, University of Ulsan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Neurology, Asan Medical Center, College of Medicine, University of Ulsan

<sup>3</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, Asan Medical Center, College of Medicine, University of Ulsan

**Purpose:** To investigate the efficiency or potency of functional MRI (fMRI) for the determination of language dominance by comparing the results of fMRI with those of the Wada test.

**Materials and Methods:** Among 34 patients with intractable seizure who underwent both fMRI and the Wada test, we analyzed the results of 30 (men:women= 19:11; mean age= 29.7 years). Using echoplanar imaging and the blood oxygen level dependent technique, fMRI was performed using a 1.5 T MR imager with a standard head coil. The language task consisted of two parts: reading words and generating words. For fMRI, a multi-event multi-task paradigm consisting of two sets of activation, rest, and alternative periods was used. Image processing involved the use of the Z test (Z threshold = 1.0\_1.2). To determine the lateralization index, we calculated the activation pixels within the whole frontal cortex., and to ascertain the discrepancy between the two tasks, the clustering grade of activation pixels was measured. After the injection of thiopental, language dominance was determined by means of a modified Wada test. The results of this and the findings of fMRI were compared with the results of Fisher's exact test ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Results:** The correlation indices between the findings of fMRI and the results of the Wada test were 77% for word generation and 50% for reading. The difference was only marginally significant ( $p = 0.06$ ). For the two tasks, the opposite results were 33% for reading and 3.3% for word generation, and these were significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ). The clustering grade for more than one unit was 40% for word generation, and 23% for readings, a difference which was not statistically significant ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** For the determination of language dominance, fMRI showed good correlation with the Wada test. The word generation task was more efficient than the reading task. fMRI which is non-invasive and repeatable, is therefore more efficient and useful than the invasive Wada test.

**Index words :** Brain, MR

Magnetic resonance(MR), image processing

Magnetic resonance(MR), technology

Address reprint requests to : Ho Kyu Lee, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Asan Medical Center, College of Medicine, University of Ulsan, 388-1, Pungnap-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-736, Korea.  
Tel. 82-2-2224-4371/4400 Fax. 82-2-476-4719  
E-mail: hkleee2@www.amc.seoul.kr

2000 43		99. 11. 1( )- 6 ( ) 99. 11. 8( )-13 ( ) 99. 12. 20( )-22 ( )	
	1 2 (slide ) ( )	00. 1. 13( ) 10:00-13:00 00. 1. 20( ) 10:00-13:00 00. 1. 21( ) 08:00-22:00	
	1 2	00. 1. 18( ) 16:00- 00. 2. 3( ) 12:30-	ARS,
	2000	00. 1. 31( )	
		00. 4. 22( )	
	1999 2000	00. 1. 31( )	
		00. 1. 31( )	
ECR 2000	European Congress of Radiology	00. 3. 5( )-10( )	Austria, Vienna
SGR	The 29th Society of Gastrointestinal Radiologists	00. 3. 12( )-17( )	Hawaii
		00. 3. 18( )	
ISMRM	The 8th International Society for Magnetic Resonance	00. 4. 1( )- 7( )	Denver, Colorado
ASNR	ASNR 38th Annual Meeting	00. 4. 2( )- 8( )	Atlanta, GA
	2000	00. 4. 21( )-22( )	
	가	00. 1. 31( ) 00. 3. 15( ) 00. 3. 31( )	
	2000	00. 4. 22( ) 13:30-17:30	
		00. 3. 15( )	
	2000	00. 5. 6( )-10( )	Florence, Italy
ARRS	100th American Roentgen Ray Society	00. 5. 7( )-12( )	Washington DC
	2000	00. 5. 19( )-20( )	
	2000	00. 5. 12( )-13( )	
		00. 4. 29( )	