



Figure 3. Three-dimensional surface rendering image of the brain showing gyri and sulci. (Three dimensional surface rendering image) (gyri) (sulci)

The number of gyri and sulci was counted in 13 patients. The mean number of gyri was 9.4 (range 8-56) and the mean number of sulci was 6.3 (range 3-7). The MP-RAGE (magnetization prepared rapid gradient echo) images were processed using Silicon Graphic Workstation and ISG Allegro software.

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prepared rapid gradient echo)

MP-RAGE parameter TE 4.0 msec, TR 9.7 msec, flip angle 12°, matrix 192 × 256, slice thickness 3 mm, field of view 173 × 256, voxel size 1.0 × 1.0 × 1.25 mm, 3.4

Silicon Graphic workstation ISG
Allegro software (ISG Technologies Inc., Toronto, Canada)

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2D MR

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Table 1. The Results of 2D Conventional MRI and 3D Surface Rendering Images on 13 Patients

Patient No.	Age/Sex	Site of lesion	2D	3D
1	8/male	Rt, sylvian fissure	cortical dysplasia	enlarged gyrus
2	12/female	Lt, superior parietal lobe	cortical dysplasia	enlarged gyrus
3	19/male	Rt. superior frontal lobe	no lesion detection	nonparallel gyral and sulcal arrangement.
4	35/female	Lt. Superior frontal lobe	focal high signal intensity on T2WI	nonparallel gyral and sulcal arrangement.
5	35/male	Lt, middle, inferior frontal lobe	no lesion detection	abnormal orientation of left frontal gyrus
6	20/male	Lt, sylvian fissure	no lesion detection	atrophic gyrus and abnormal gyral orientation
7	56/male	Lt, frontal lobe	no lesion detection	focal atrophic gyrus
8	16/female	Lt, frontal lobe	atrophic and gliotic gyrus	atrophic gyrus and abnormal gyral orientation
9	14/male	Lt, frontal and superior parietal lobe	atrophic and gliotic gyrus	atrophic gyrus and abnormal gyral orientation
10	28/female	Lt, parietal lobe	atrophic and gliotic gyrus	atrophic gyrus and abnormal gyral orientation
11	38/male	Lt, superior frontal lobe	atrophic and gliotic gyrus	atrophic gyrus and abnormal gyral orientation
12	28/male	Lt, middle and superior frontal lobe	diffuse atrophic gyrus	atrophic gyrus and abnormal gyral orientation
13	38/male	Left superior and middle frontal and parietal lobe	atrophic and gliotic gyrus	atrophic gyrus and abnormal gyral orientation

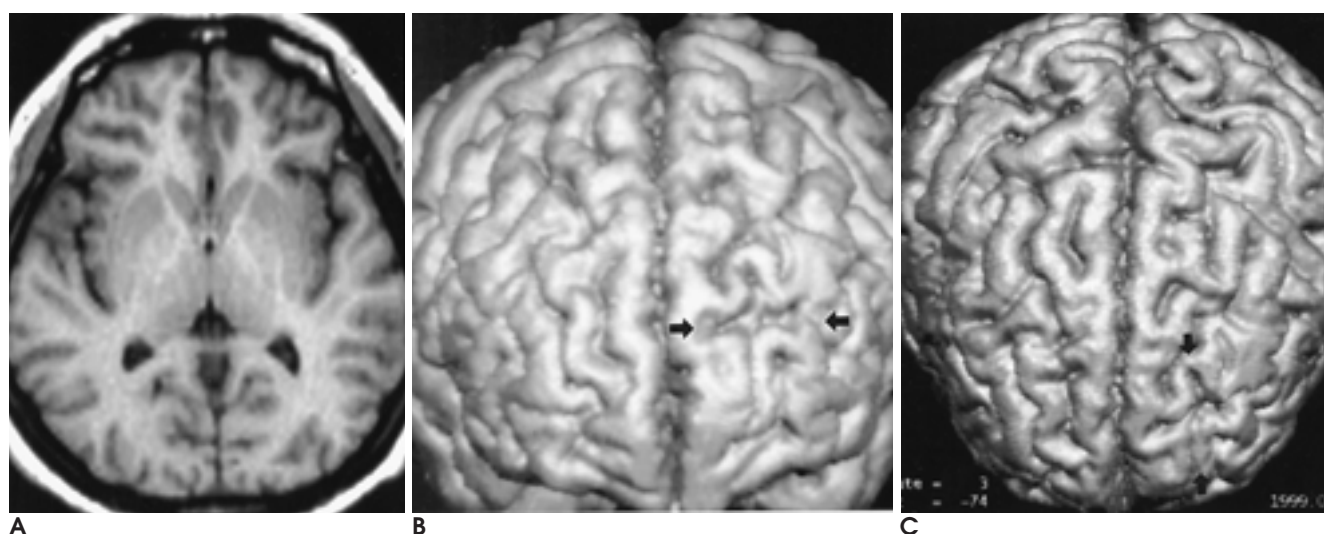


Fig. 1. 56-years-old man with cortical dysplasia of left frontal lobe. This is a case of cryptogenic epilepsy during 22 years.

A. 2D T1-weighted axial image cannot reveal any abnormality in the cerebral cortex. Other sequences cannot detect lesion.

B, C. 3D surface rendering images shows that affected gyri and sulci of left superior frontal lobe (arrows) are clearly abnormal in configuration and orientation compared to normal contralateral frontal lobe. This is a case of cortical dysplasia of left superior frontal gyrus.

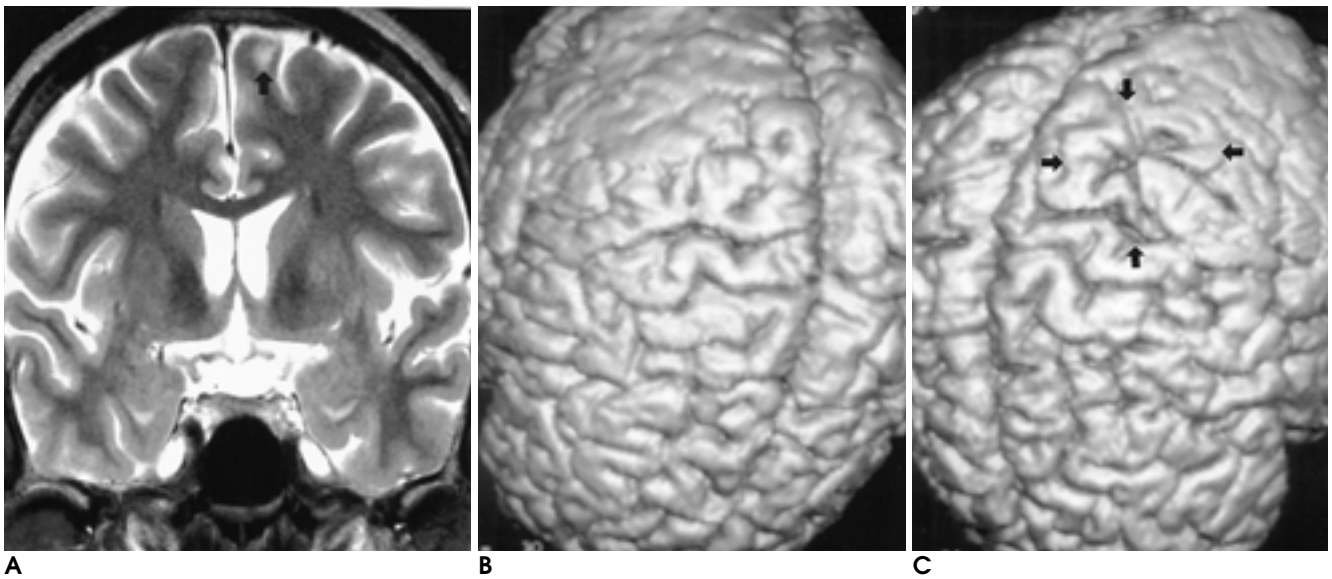


Fig. 2. 35-years-old man with cortical dysplasia of left superior frontal lobe.

A. 2D T2-weighted coronal image shows focal high signal intensity in the left superior frontal lobe.

B, C. 3D surface rendering images show atrophic changes and abnormal alignment of affected gyri more confidently than conventional MR images (arrows). 3D surface rendering images depict the extent of the lesion confidently, and help to determine the surgical resection margin before the operation.

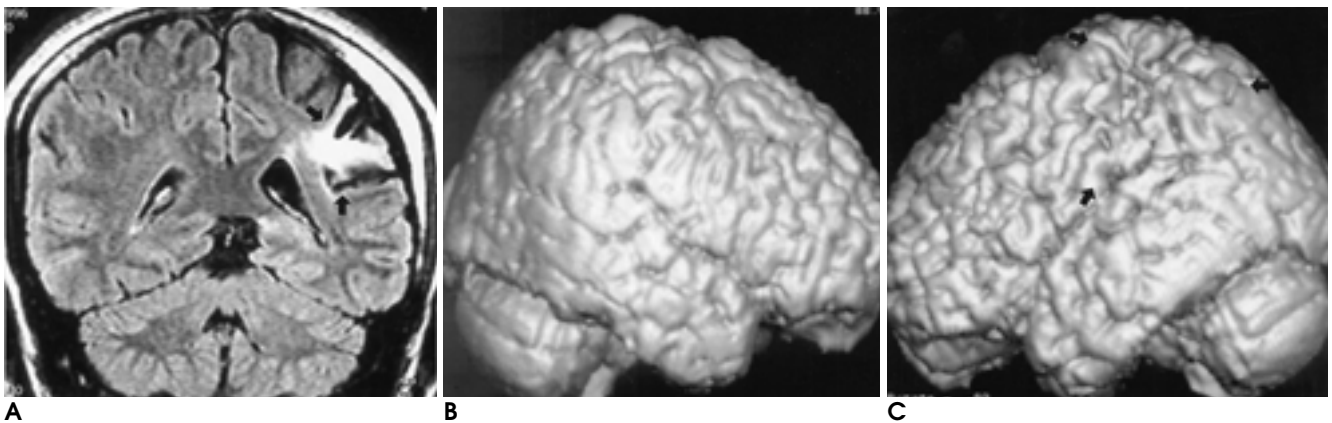


Fig. 3. 14-years-old man with history of left fronto-temporal contusion due to traffic accident.

A. Diffuse atrophic and gliotic changes of the cortex of the frontal and temporal lobe along the left sylvian fissure reveal on 2D FLAIR coronal image. However, it is not easy to determine the exact extent of the cortical lesion on conventional axial images.

B, C. On 3D surface rendering imaging, it shows cortical abnormalities of the left frontal and temporal lobe along the left sylvian fissure compared to contralateral normal portion (arrows). The outer surfaces of the affected gyri appear to be thin and irregular, and extend to the frontal and parietal lobe upwardly along the sylvian fissure.

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Three-Dimensional Surface Rendering Image of Cerebral Cortical Disease¹

Hyo-Sung Kwak, M.D., Gyung-Ho Chung, M.D., Ha-Young Choi, M.D.²

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Chonbuk National University Hospital,

²Department of Neurosurgery, Chonbuk National University Hospital

Purpose: To describe the abnormal gyral and sulcal patterns obtained by means of three-dimensional (3-D) surface-rendering MR imaging in patients with cerebral cortical disease.

Materials and Methods: Thirteen patients with cerebral cortical disease [M:F = 9:4, aged 8 - 55 (median, 26.6) years] underwent 3-D surface-rendering MR imaging. Seven had cortical dysplasia and six showed gyral atrophic change, conditions which in all cases were pathologically confirmed. All were the subject of conventional brain MRI imaging studies using the MP-RAGE (magnetization-prepared rapid gradient-echo) sequence, and the resulting 3-D data sets were processed on a commercially available workstation. Abnormal gyral and sulcal configurations were reviewed.

Results: Abnormal gyral and sulcal patterns were seen in all patients. In eight cases these involved the frontal lobe, in three the parietal lobe, and in two the sylvian fissure. In four patients with cortical dysplasia, conventional MR imaging revealed no cortical abnormality, but 3-D surface-rendering MRI indicated that the configuration and orientation of affected gyri and sulci were abnormal. In nine patients in whom an abnormal gyral pattern was revealed by conventional MRI, 3-D surface imaging confirmed the presence of a thick and enlarged gyrus, or that the configuration of affected gyri was atrophic and abnormal.

Conclusion: In patients with cerebral cortical disease, 3-D surface-rendering MR imaging detects a high rate of abnormal gyral and sulcal patterns.

Index words : Magnetic resonance (MR), three-dimensional
Brain, abnormalities
Seizures

Address reprint requests to : Gyung-Ho Chung, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Chonbuk National University Hospital
634-18 Keumam-Dong, Chonju, Chonbuk, 561-712, Korea.
Tel. 82-63-250-1177 Fax. 82-63-272-0481