

Figure 1 shows a T2-weighted MR image of the brain. The lesion is hyperintense, indicating increased water content, which is typical of edema or tumor. The lesion is located in the left hemisphere, posteriorly, and is surrounded by normal brain tissue. The size of the lesion is approximately 15 cc. The lesion is associated with a mass effect, displacing the surrounding brain tissue. The lesion is also associated with a hyperintense signal on T2-weighted images, which is consistent with the findings of the other imaging studies. The lesion is located in the left hemisphere, posteriorly, and is surrounded by normal brain tissue. The size of the lesion is approximately 15 cc. The lesion is associated with a mass effect, displacing the surrounding brain tissue. The lesion is also associated with a hyperintense signal on T2-weighted images, which is consistent with the findings of the other imaging studies.

The lesion is located in the left hemisphere, posteriorly, and is surrounded by normal brain tissue. The size of the lesion is approximately 15 cc. The lesion is associated with a mass effect, displacing the surrounding brain tissue. The lesion is also associated with a hyperintense signal on T2-weighted images, which is consistent with the findings of the other imaging studies. The lesion is located in the left hemisphere, posteriorly, and is surrounded by normal brain tissue. The size of the lesion is approximately 15 cc. The lesion is associated with a mass effect, displacing the surrounding brain tissue. The lesion is also associated with a hyperintense signal on T2-weighted images, which is consistent with the findings of the other imaging studies.

1. (rCBV, relative cerebral blood volume), (rCVF, relative cerebral blood flow), (MTT, mean transit time), (penum - bra) (9), (10).

가

가 가

(10, 13).

, T2

(11, 12).

(4 - 6)

가 가

(ADC)

(14 - 17).

, gadolinium

가

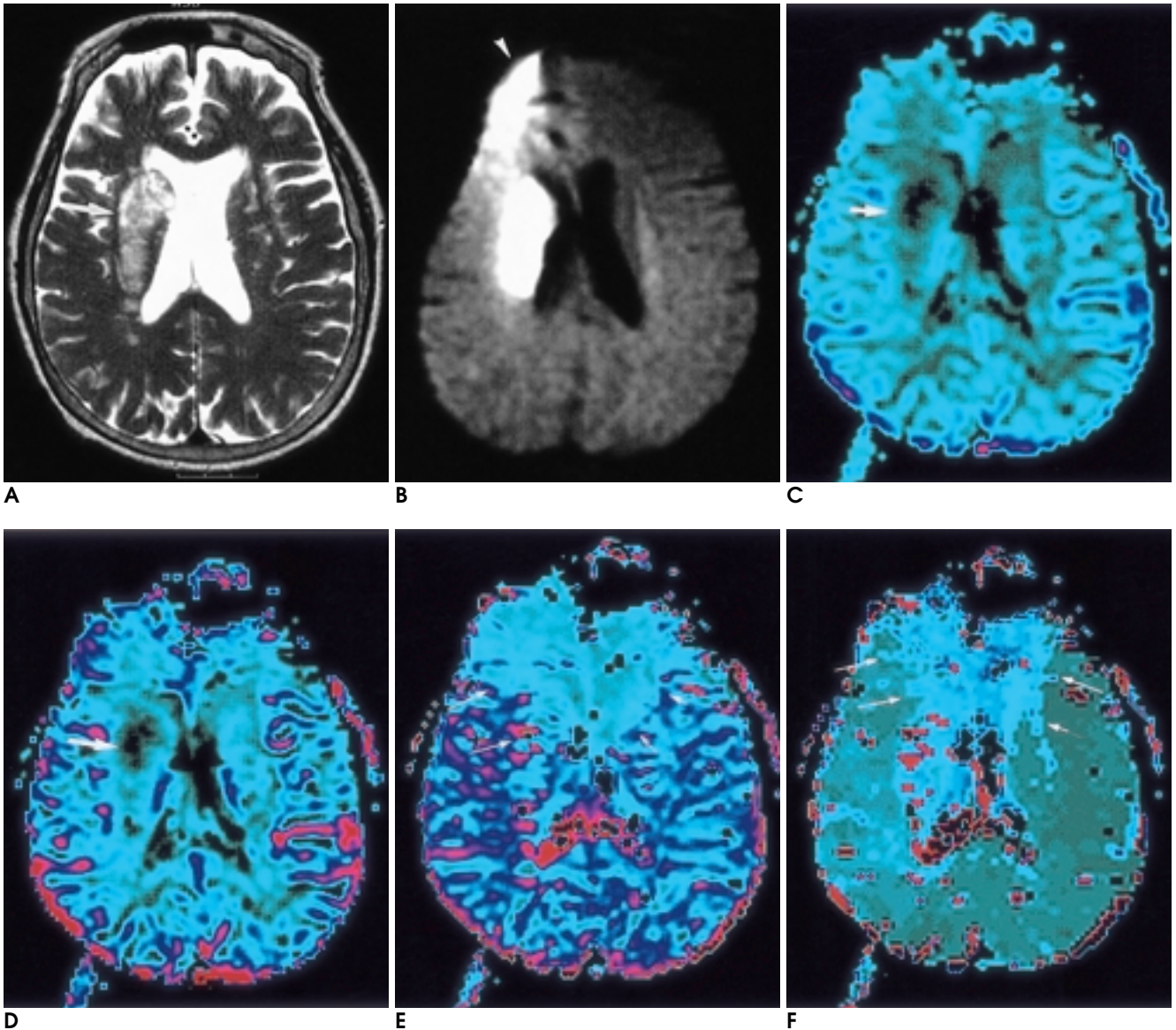


Fig. 1. A 76-year old woman with acute infarction. MR images were obtained 4 days after symptom onset.

A. T2-weighted MR image shows a slightly high signal intensity in the right basal ganglia and periventricular white matter (arrow). **B.** Diffusion-weighted MR image shows much brighter signal intensity of the same sized lesion as that of A. Some image distortion and an artifact of high signal (arrowhead) are seen in the right frontal lobe.

C, D. Perfusion MR images of rCBV (C) and rCBF (D) maps show that the perfusion defect appears to be slightly smaller than that of A and B (arrow). However, MTT (E) and TTP (F) maps show that the delayed perfusion area is much larger than that of C and D, involving both frontal lobes corresponding to both anterior cerebral artery territories (arrows).

(3.4)
(marginal reperfusion)
(postprocessing)

3 cm

80

가

, MTT TTP
가

rCBV rCBF
가

T2

가 3 7

rCBV rCBF

MTT TTP , 가

가 가

rCBV rCBF

MTT TTP

가 6

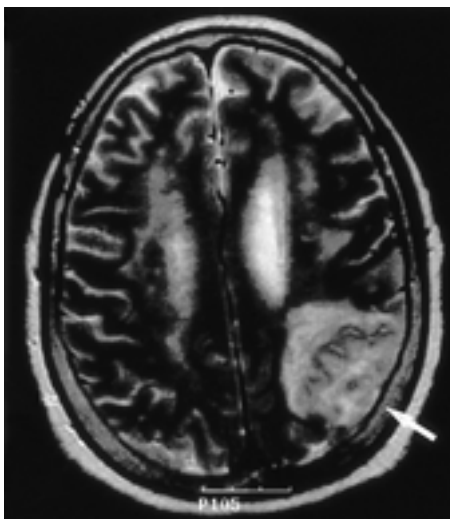
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가

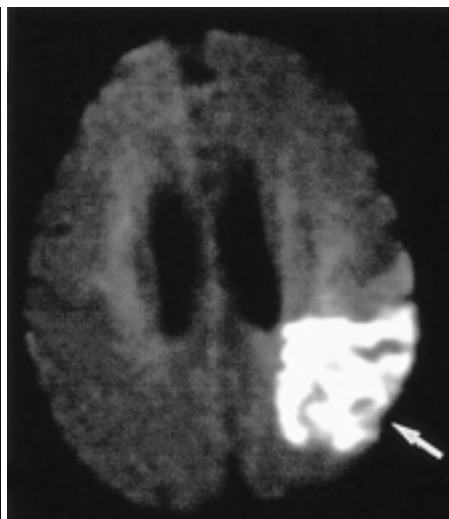
MTT TTP 가

rCBV rCBF

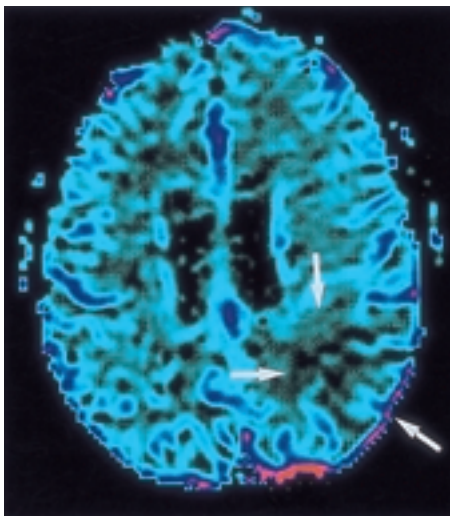
가 가



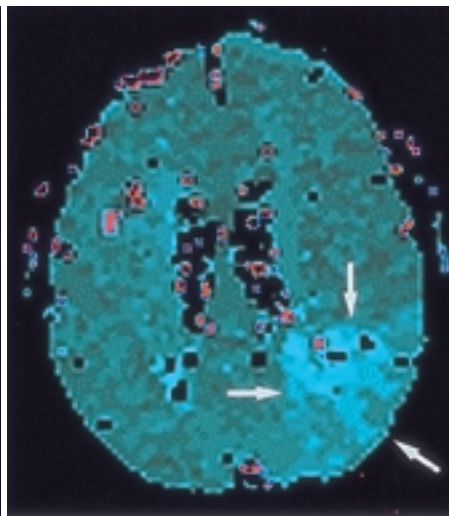
A



B



C



D

Fig. 3. A 74-year old woman with large cortical infarction. MR images were obtained 2 days after symptom onset.

A. T2-weighted MR image shows a high signal intensity in the left parietal lobe (arrow).

B. Diffusion-weighted MR image shows a bright high signal intensity in the same area as that of A (arrow).

C, D. Perfusion MR images of rCBF (C) and TTP (D) maps also show similar size of the perfusion defect in the same area (arrows). Size of the lesion on rCBV and MTT maps also appeared almost same as that of C and D (not shown).

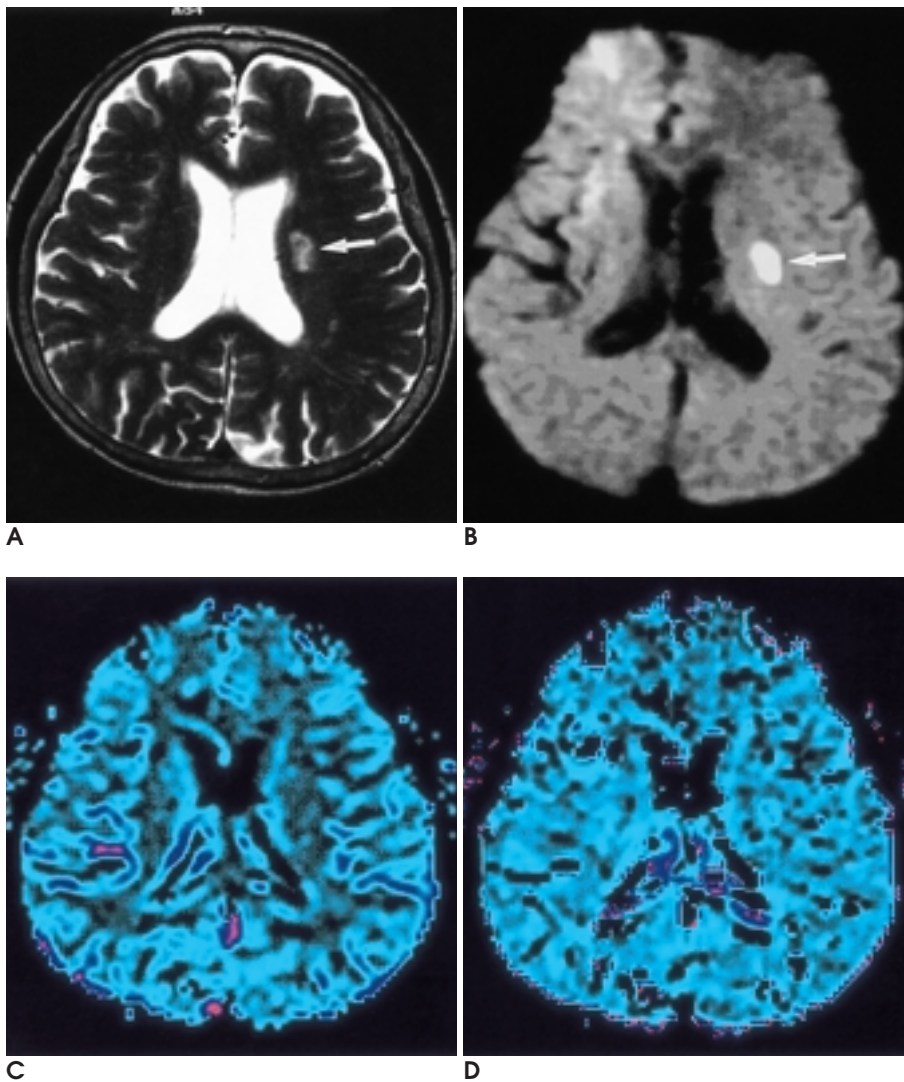


Fig. 4. A 71-year old woman with small periventricular infarction. MR images were obtained 36 hours after symptom onset.

A. T2-weighted image shows a small high signal intensity lesion in the periventricular white matter of left frontal lobe (arrow).

B. Diffusion-weighted MR image shows a bright high signal intensity in the same area (arrow). Size of the lesion appears to be same as that seen on A. Susceptibility artifact is noted in the right frontal area.

C, D. Perfusion MR images of rCBF (C) and MTT maps (D) do not show the lesion. Perfusion MR images of rCBV and TTP maps (not shown) also did not show the lesion.

MTT, TTP

. 가 . TTP MTT
가 가 T2 , , rCBV
rCBF . TTP
가 가
가 , TTP 가
가 가
가

가

T2

3 cm

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Perfusion MR Imaging in Patients with Acute Cerebral Infarction: Comparison with T2-Weighted and Diffusion-Weighted MR Imaging¹

Hwan Jun Jae, M.D., Kee-Hyun Chang, M.D.^{1,2}, In Chan Song, M.D.^{1,2},
Sun-Won Park, M.D., Yoon Hee Kim, M.D., Hong Dae Kim, M.D.³,
Hyung Seok Kim, M.D.⁴, Joon-Il Choi, M.D., Moon Hee Han, M.D.^{1,2}

¹Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine,

²Institute of Radiation Medicine, SNUMRU,

³Department of Radiology, Kang Nam Sacred Heart Hospital,

⁴Department of Radiology, Cheju Medical Center

Purpose: To evaluate the clinical usefulness of perfusion MR imaging by comparing with T2-weighted and diffusion weighted MR imaging in patients with acute cerebral ischemic infarction.

Materials and Methods: Conventional, diffusion weighted, and perfusion MR images were obtained within one week of clinical onset in 14 cases of acute ischemic infarction. For perfusion MRI, the gradient-echo EPI technique after IV bolus injection of 15cc of contrast media was used. Four kinds of perfusion MR images (rCBV, rCBF, mean transit time[MTT], time to peak concentration [TTP]) were generated by home-made software from the raw data. T2-weighted, diffusion-weighted, and perfusion images of each patient were retrospectively analyzed, with attention to the number, signal intensity, and size of lesions.

Results: T2-weighted and diffusion-weighted images demonstrated 21 acute ischemic lesions in 14 patients. Six lesions had a long diameter of more than 3 cm, while the other 15 were smaller than 3 cm. On T2-weighted images, 17 lesions showed high signal intensity and four showed subtle high signal intensity. On diffusion-weighted images, all lesions showed bright high signal intensity. The six lesions larger than 3 cm were all delineated by all four kinds of perfusion MR imaging, but among the 15 smaller than 3 cm, only four (26.7%), five (33.3%) and six (40%) were delineated on rCBV and rCBF maps, the MTT map, and the TTP map, respectively. As compared with T2-weighted and diffusion-weighted imaging, the rCBV and rCBF maps showed that four lesions were smaller and six were the same size. On the MTT map, three lesions were seen to be larger, four were smaller, and the other four were the same size as they appeared on diffusion-weighted images, while on the In TTP map, seven were larger and five were smaller than they appeared on these images.

Conclusion: In all cases, diffusion-weighted images most clearly delineated acute ischemic lesions, regardless of lesion size. Many such lesions smaller than 3 cm were not apparent on perfusion MR images. Among the four kinds of perfusion MR imaging, TTP and MTT maps may be clinically useful for evaluation of the penumbra zone in cases of acute cerebral ischemic infarct.

Index words : Brain, infarction

Magnetic resonance (MR), diffusion study

Magnetic resonance (MR), perfusion study

Address reprint requests to : Kee-Hyun Chang, M.D., Department of Radiology, Seoul National University Hospital,
28, Yongon-Dong, Chongno-Gu, Seoul 110-744, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-760-2516 Fax. 82-2-743-6385 E-mail: changkh@radcom.snu.ac.kr