

MR :
 T2
 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2
 T2
 1, 14
 Gradient Echo EPI 15 cc
 (rCBV), (rCBF), (MTT), (TTP) 가
 T2
 : 14, 21, T2
 3 cm 가 15, 3 cm 6
 T2 17, 4
 3 cm, 3 cm rCBV
 rCBF 15 4 (26.7%), MTT 5 (33.3%)
 , TTP 6 (40%) T2
 , rCBV rCBF 가 가 4, 가 6
 , MTT 가 3, 가 4, 가 4 TTP
 가 가 7, 가 5
 T2
 3 cm 가
 TTP MTT
 가 가

가 , 8 (1, 2).
 (3, 4), 가 (9), 가 (10).
 가 (5-8).

1
 2
 3
 4
 1999 9 28 2000 5 2
 (penum - bra) 가 가
 (rCBV, relative cerebral blood volume), (rCBF, relative cerebral blood flow), (MTT, mean transit time), (TTP, time to peak)

time), (TTP, time to peak contrast concentration) 가

18
4
3 cm 가 15 , 3 cm 6
21 , T2

(Fig. 1 - 4).

가 T2 3 cm 6 가
(Fig.1 - 3). 3 cm
15 4 (26.7%) 가
가 , rCBV

rCBF 15 4 (26.7%)
(Fig. 4), MTT 5 (33.3%), TTP
6 (40%) (Fig. 4).

Table 1

, rCBV

rCBF 가
가 6 (Fig. 3),
가 4 (Fig. 1, 2) . MTT
(Fig. 1)가 3 , 가 4 ,
가 4 . TTP
가 7 (Fig. 1, 2), 가 5 (Fig. 3) ,
(Table 2).

Table 1. Number of the Lesions Delineated on T2-Weighted, Diffusion Weighted, and Perfusion MR Images

	>3 cm (n = 6)	<3 cm (n = 15)	Total (n = 21)
T2WI	6	15	21
DWI	6	15	21
Perfusion-Images			
rCBV	6	4	10
rCBF	6	4	10
MTT	6	5	11
TTP	6	6	12

DWI : Diffusion weighted Image

T2WI : T2 weighted Image

Table 2. Comparison of the Lesion Size between Diffusion-Weighted and Perfusion MR Images

	rCBV	rCBF	MTT	TTP
Perfusion > Diffusion	0	0	3	7
Perfusion = Diffusion	6	6	4	5
Perfusion < Diffusion	4	4	4	0
The total number of delineated lesions	10	10	11	12

DWI : Diffusion weighted Image

Perfusion > Diffusion : Perfusion image shows larger lesion than DWI

Perfusion = Diffusion : Perfusion MR image shows same sized lesion with DWI

Perfusion < Diffusion : Perfusion MR image shows smaller lesion than DWI

56 81 , 57.8 ,
8 , 6 .
1 (3.4) ,

MR 1.5 T unit (Signa, GE Medical System, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.)

T2 T1 , 가
T2 TR/TE:
4000/9 msec, matrix 256×224, FOV 210×180 mm,
5 mm, 2.5 mm
Spin Echo EPI , TR 6500 ms, TE
107 ms, matrix 128×128, FOV 240×240 mm, 7
mm, 3 mm, b factor=1000 sec/mm²

Gradient Echo EPI
TR 2000 ms, TE 50 ms, flip angle 90°; matrix 128×128,
FOV 240×240 mm

(Pre-scan) 6 (baseline scan) 10 gadopentetate dimeglumine (Mag-nevist, Schering AG, Germany) 15 cc 2 cc
가 160
6 80 , 480

GE workstation
IDL (Inter-active data language, Research Systems Inc. Co, U.S.A.)

rCBV, rCBF, MTT, TTP

4가
가 T2

, 4가
3 cm

T2 14 21
17

가 ,
 가 가 (10, 13).
 , T2
 (11, 12).
 (4-6)
 가 가 (ADC)
 , gadolinium (14-17).
 가

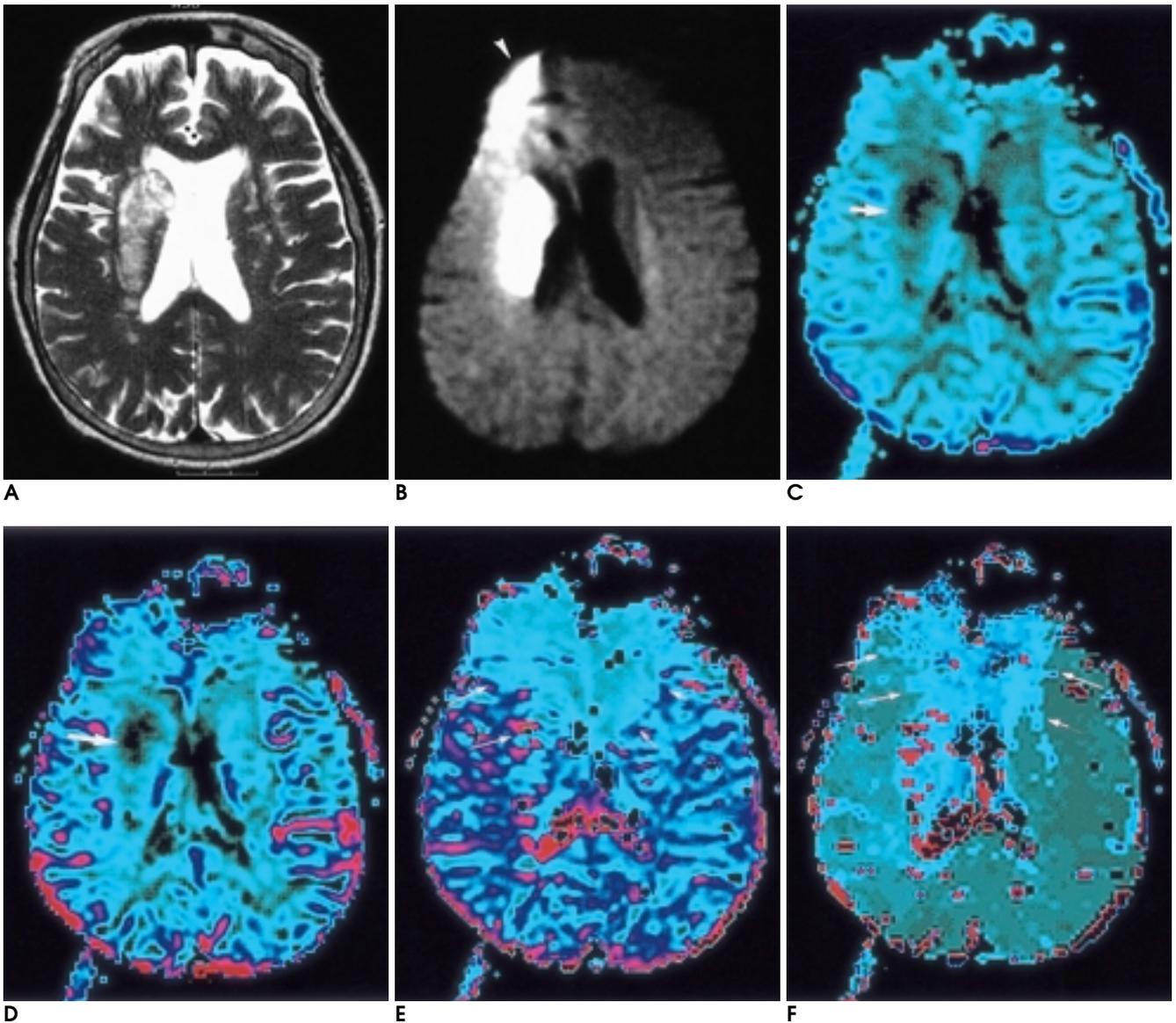


Fig. 1. A 76-year old woman with acute infarction. MR images were obtained 4 days after symptom onset.
A. T2-weighted MR image shows a slightly high signal intensity in the right basal ganglia and periventricular white matter (arrow).
B. Diffusion-weighted MR image shows much brighter signal intensity 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).

MR
가
(T2*) (susceptibility effect) (10). Sorensen (9)
(18, 19).
가
가
rapid T2* - weighted gradient echo
image
rCBV, rCVF, MTT, TTP
(color - coding)
3 cm 3 cm
Sorensen (9)
rCBV rCBF
가 Sorensen (9)
(penumbra) 가
, 가 가 가 (21 15 가 3 cm),
Sorensen (9) 10
1

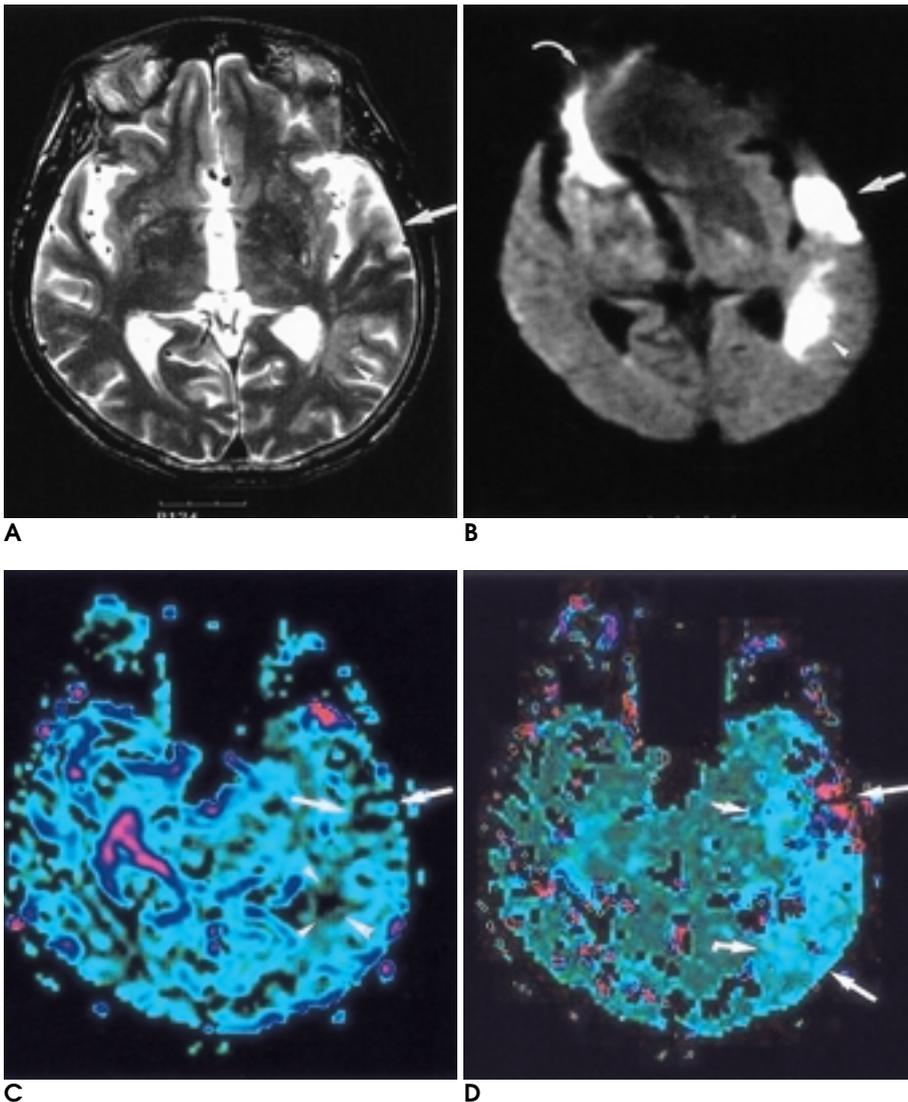


Fig. 2. A 71-year old man with acute infarction. MR images were obtained 18 hours after symptom onset.

A. T2-weighted MR image shows a subtle high signal intensity in the left temporal cortex (arrow) and periventricular area (arrowhead).

B. Diffusion-weighted MR image show much brighter high signal intensity of the two lesions (arrow and arrowhead). Susceptibility artifact (curved arrow) and image distortion are noted in the frontal area.

C. Perfusion MR image of rCBV map reveals smaller size of the perfusion defects (arrows and arrowheads). The lesion size as seen on rCBF map (not shown) appeared to be similar to that of C.

D. Perfusion MR image of TTP map shows that the perfusion defect appears to be much larger than that of C, extending to the insula and posterior temporal cortex (arrows). MTT map (not shown) also showed the lesion size similar to D.

- 514-520
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Perfusion MR Imaging in Patients with Acute Cerebral Infarction: Comparison with T2-Weighted and Diffusion-Weighted MR Imaging¹

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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 15 cc 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

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