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1998  
2000 5 24 2001 2 23

ketamine (Ketamine hydrochloride 50 mg/ml, , , ) 10 mg/kg atropine (atropine sulfate, 0.5 mg/ml, , , ) 0.025 mg/kg luminal (pentobarbital sodium 100 mg/ml, , ) 20 mg/kg

PA CO<sub>2</sub>

PA O<sub>2</sub>

penicillin 30 /Kg . 2% lido - caine (Lidocaine HCL 400 mg/20 ml, . ) 2 - 3 cc 2 cm

4 mm

3 - 4 mm 7 - 0

3 mm

24

10 ( - 70°C)

2%TTC (2,3,5 - triphenyl tetrazoli - um chloride) , 37 - 40°C 15

15

10% phosphate buffered formalin 24

MR 1.5T (Vision; Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) positioner

small FOV radio - frequency coil( 8.5 cm) . EPI sequence

ventrolateral 가 gradient pulse b 1,000 sec/mm<sup>2</sup> 130 mm, 5 mm

<sup>99m</sup>TC - ECD (eththyl cysteinate dime - ter) 5 mCi

10 mCi <sup>99m</sup>TC - ECD SPECT (single proton emission computed tomography)

5 30 120

60 24

30 120

24 (SIR: Signal intensity ratio),

3

T2 , TTC

( % Hemispheric lesion area: )

student t - test

가

24

<sup>99m</sup>TC - ECD SPECT

가

T2

30 24

1.17 .120 1.27, 1.18, 1.83

1.59, 1.42, 24

30 120

(*p*<0.01) (Fig. 1, 2)

(Table 1). 30 120

T2 TTC

(*p*<0.01). 120

24

가 . 120 T2

59.0, TTC 48.0 30

**Table 1.** Changes of Signal Intensity Ratios on Diffusion-Weighted MR imaging at Occlusion, Reperfusion, and 24 hours after Ligation of Middle Cerebral Artery in Cats

Groups	N	SIR in DWI		
		Occlusion*	Reperfusion*	After 24hours*
30 minutes	5	1.29 ± 0.06	1.18 ± 0.04	1.17 ± 0.13
120 minutes	5	1.59 ± 0.15	1.42 ± 0.11	1.83 ± 0.29

SIR; signal intensity ratio, DWI; diffusion-weighted MR imaging, N; number

\**p*<0.01 measured by t-test





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## Diffusion-Weighted MR Imaging in Animal Model with Acute Ischemic Brain Infarction: Evaluation of Reversible Brain Injury<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To determine whether the analysis of abnormally high signal intensities in ischemic tissue, as revealed by diffusion-weighted MR imaging (DWI) can be used to evaluate reversible brain lesions in a cat model of acute ischemia.

**Materials and Methods:** Ten cats were divided into two groups of five (Group I and Group II), and in all animals the middle cerebral artery was temporarily occluded. Group I underwent T2-DWI 30 minutes after occlusion, and Group II 120 minutes after occlusion. In both groups, DWI was performed one hour and 24 hours after reperfusion (at one hour, non-T2-weighted; at 24 hours, T2-weighted). Both occlusion and reperfusion were monitored by <sup>99m</sup>Tc-ECD brain perfusion SPECT. All animals were sacrificed 24 hours later and their brain tissue was stained with TTC. Signal intensity ratios (SIR, signifying average signal intensity within the region of interest divided by that in the contralateral, nonischemic, homologous region) of the two groups, as seen on DWI were compared. The percentage of hemispheric lesions occurring in the two groups was also compared.

**Results:** SIR after occlusion of the middle cerebral artery was 1.29 in Group I and 1.59 in Group II. Twenty-four hours after reperfusion, SIR in Group I was higher than in Group II ( $p < 0.01$ ). After occlusion and reperfusion, the percentage of hemispheric lesions in Group I was less than in Group II. For the latter, the percentage of these lesions revealed by TTC staining and T2-weighted imaging was 48% and 59%, respectively, findings distinctly different from those for Group I. In addition, in group I, infarction was revealed by neither TTC staining nor T2-weighted imaging ( $p < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusion:** The use of DWI to evaluate signal intensity ratios can help determine whether or not brain injury after temporary cerebral ischemia is reversible.

**Index words :** Brain, MR

Brain, infarction

Brain, ischemia

Magnetic resonance(MR), diffusion study

Magnetic resonance(MR), experimental studies

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