

1

2

:

,

:

T2

55

2

가

T2

1) T2

(detection), 2) T2

가

(localization), 3) T2

(conspicuity), 4)

(multiplicity)

: 55 44 (80%)

6

9 9 (100%), 48

27 20 (74%), 48

19 15 (79%)

9 detection, localization, conspicu -

ity multiplicity

가

6 (67%), 1 (11%), 4 (44%) 5 (56%)

20 detection, localization, conspicuity

multiplicity

가

3 (15%), 10 (50%), 8 (40%) 5 (25%)

15 detection, localization, conspicuity

multiplicity

가

3 (20%), 9 (60%), 2 (13%) 3 (20%)

:

가

, T2

가

, T2

가

T1 T2

(3 - 6),

,

(7),

(8),

(signal attenuation)

(6)

(3, 9)

가

(1, 2).

CT

6

(10).

(11 - 13)

1

2

2000

2001 9 26

2001 10 25

1999 11 2000 6  
가

55  
65 (42-85 ) 가 26 , 가 29  
MR 6  
, 6 48 , 48  
2 (14).  
3 13  
64 , , 가 9 ,  
27 , 19 .  
1.5T (Picker,  
Eclipse, U.S.A.) T2  
(fast spin echo) T2  
repetition time(TR) 4000 ms, echo  
time(TE) 105 ms, echo train length 8, field of view 21 x  
21 cm, 5 mm, 1.5 mm  
(scan time) 5 12 . Single shot (EPI,  
echo planar image) b  
value=1000 s/mm<sup>2</sup>, TR 5629 ms, TE 100 ms, field of view  
24 x 24 cm, 5 mm, 1.5 mm  
28  
2 가 T2

(detection) (Fig. 1),  
가 T2

(localization) (Fig.  
가 가

2), 3) T2  
T2

(conspicuity) (Fig. 3), 4)  
(multiplicity) (Fig.  
4)

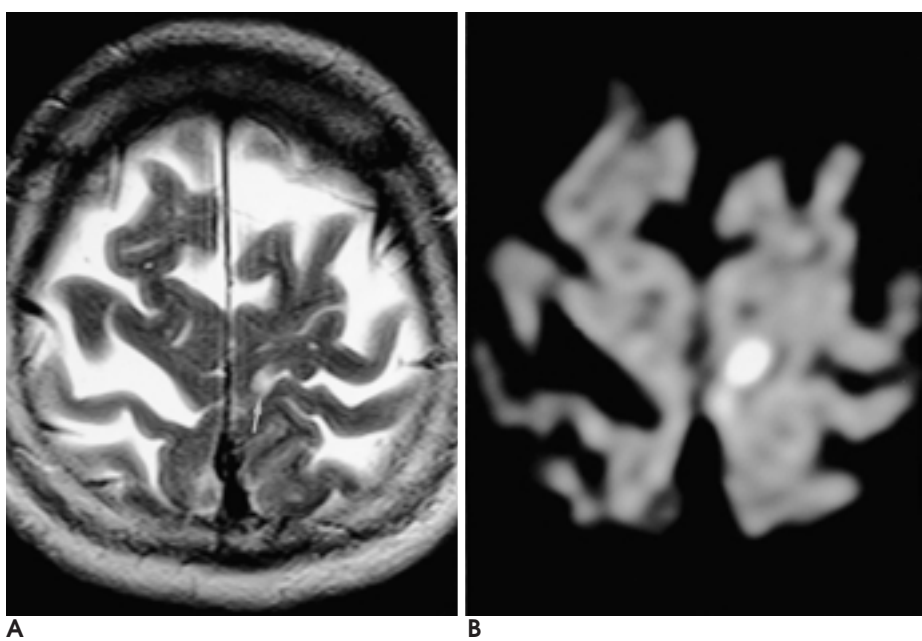
55 44 (80%)  
, 9 9 (100%), 27 20  
(74%), 19 15 (79%)  
가

9 detection, localization, conspicuity multiplicity  
가 6 (67%), 1 (11%), 4 (44%) 5  
(56%), 3 2가 2 3가

20 detection, localization, conspicuity multiplicity  
가 3 (15%), 10 (50%), 8 (40%) 5

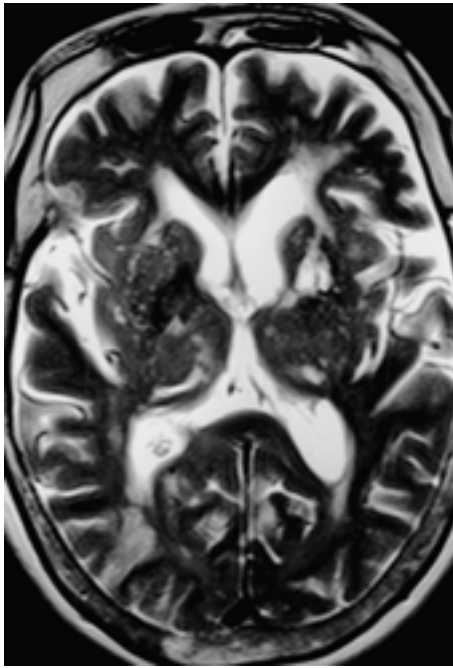
**Table 1.** Comparison of Usefulness of DWI in Hyperacute, Acute and Subacute Stroke

	Detection	Localization	Conspicuity	Multiplicity
Hyperacute (9/9)	6	1	4	5
Acute (20/27)	3	10	8	5
Subacute (15/19)	3	9	2	3

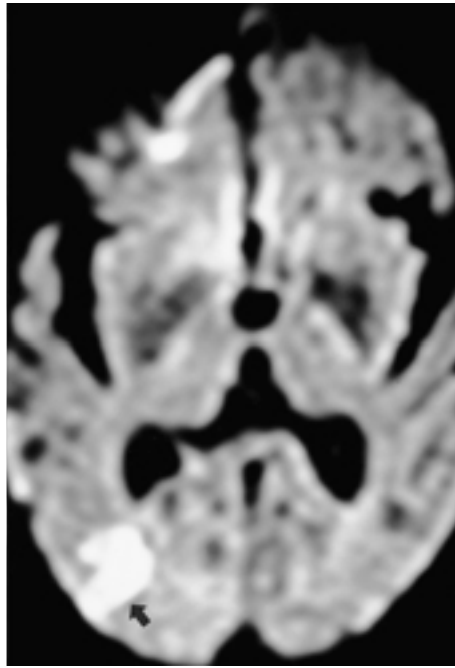


**Fig. 1.** A 64-year-old man with right hemiparesis for 24 hours.  
**A.** Axial T2-weighted image shows subtle high signal intensity in left frontal cortex (arrow).  
**B.** Diffusion weighted image obtained at the same level as A shows high signal intensity, which shows better contrast than on T2-weighted image.

(25%) , 4 27가 1 3가 (Fig. 1) 55 12 (22%)가 6  
(50%)가 . 가 T2  
15 detection, localization, conspicuity multiplic-  
ity 가 3 (20%), 9 (60%), 2  
(13%) 3 (20%) 27가  
가 2 (Table 1).  
T2 (localization) 20 (36%)  
(detection) 10 (50%), 9 (45%) (Fig. 5).  
(conspicuity)  
가 , 가 14 (25%) T2



A

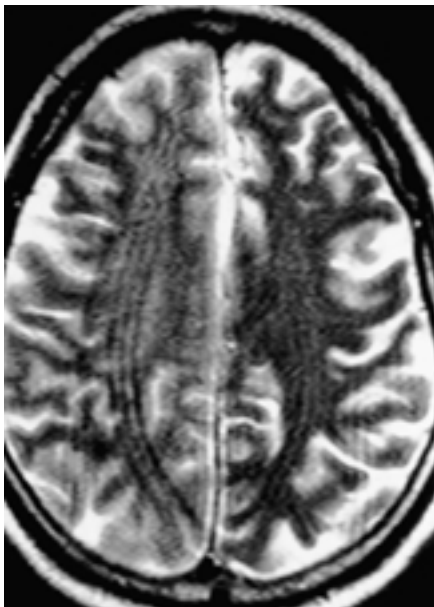


B

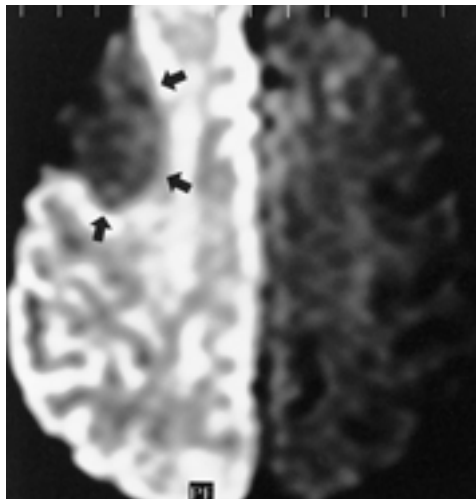
**Fig. 2.** A 77-year-old woman with dizziness and neck stiffness for 24 hours.

**A.** Axial T2-weighted image shows multiple high signal intensities in the left frontal periventricular white matter, left basal ganglia, both thalami and the right parietooccipital area.

**B.** Diffusion weighted image shows high signal intensity in the right parietooccipital area (arrow) but no signal change in the left periventricular white matter, left basal ganglia and both thalami.



A

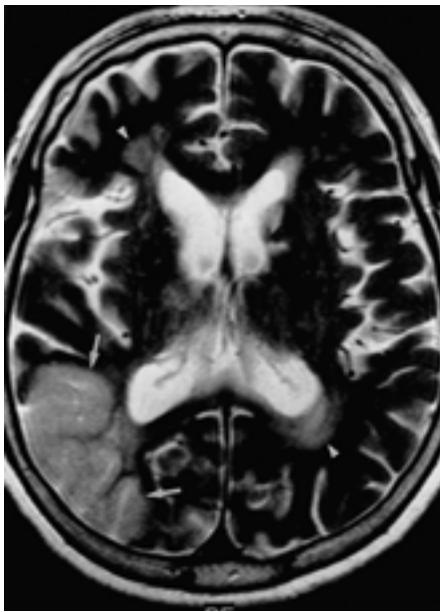


B

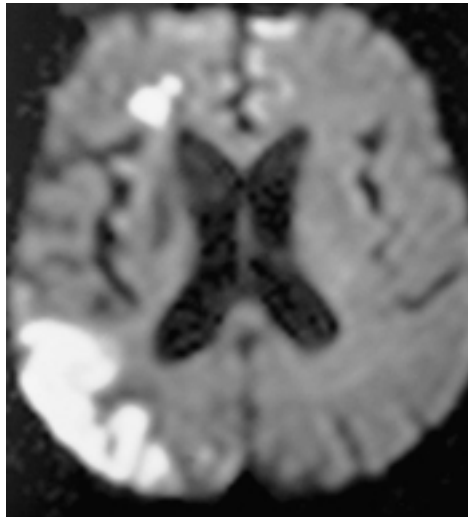
**Fig. 3.** A 71-year-old man with left hemiparesis and altered mentality for 19 hours.

**A.** Axial T2-weighted image shows subtle high signal intensity in entire right hemisphere.

**B.** Diffusion weighted image shows high signal intensity in the right frontoparietal area except right frontal cortex (arrows). The contrast is higher on diffusion weighted image than T2-weighted image.



A

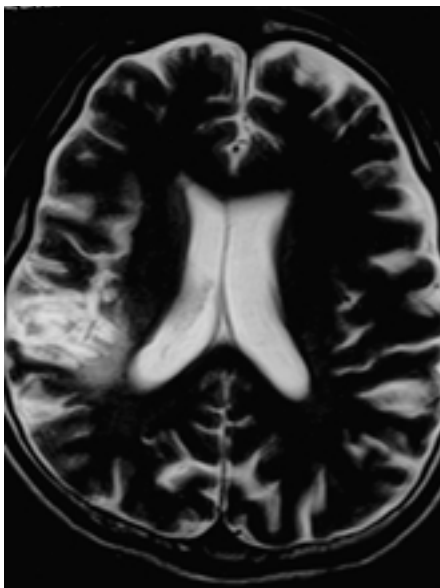


B

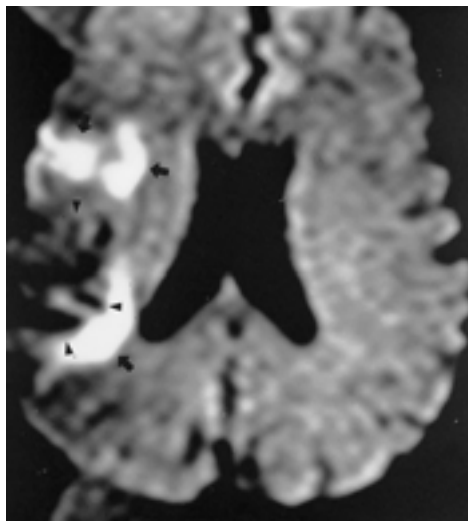
**Fig. 4.** A 71-year-old woman with left hemiparesis for 4 days.

**A.** Axial T2-weighted image shows multiple high signal intensities in the right parietooccipital area (arrows) and both periventricular white matter (arrow heads).

**B.** Diffusion weighted image shows two high signal intensities in the right parietooccipital area and right frontal periventricular white matter.



A



B

**Fig. 5.** A 57-year-old man with left hemiparesis for 3 hours.

**A.** Axial T2-weighted image shows high signal intensity in the right frontoparietal area. Central portion shows higher signal intensity than periphery.

**B.** Diffusion weighted image shows high signal intensity in anterior and posterior aspect (arrows) of high signal intensity on T2-weighted image. Central portion (arrow heads) shows low signal intensity, suggesting chronic infarction.

가

b value

(Fig. 3).

(multiplicity)

(watershed

, 2

13 (24%)  
zone)

5

가

EPI

b value

가

(13).

(5, 11, 12)

(2, 15),

(16), 7 1 가 T2  
 (17), 가  
 18, 19). (4, 29). (29)  
 가 21 31  
 (20), (21, 22), 가 (23), , T2 7 가  
 (24) 가 31 가  
 가 가 1 2  
 (25) (35).  
 (2) T2  
 가 4  
 T2  
 가 (2),  
 가 T1 T2 가  
 가 T2  
 6 가 (10, 26) T2  
 (15). Moseley (Fig. 5).  
 30 가 1 Marks, (2, 12) T2  
 가  
 30 45 , T2 2 3.5 (transient ischemic attack)  
 (26 - 28) 가  
 (neuropil) (vacuolization),  
 Marks  
 (12) 가 T2  
 가 가  
 가  
 (6, 29) 가  
 (6). 가  
 (6) 가 Knight (32)  
 (11), , 가  
 (29). 가 가  
 가 , Rother (34)  
 가  
 가  
 (30)  
 (4) 가  
 가 4 6 가  
 가 (6, 29) 가  
 5 10 (13), 가  
 24 48 가  
 (31, 32), 가  
 가  
 (7, 33). 가  
 가 T2  
 가  
 2  
 , T2 1 2

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## Clinical Usefulness of Diffusion-weighted MRI in Various Stages of Ischemic Stroke<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** Diffusion-weighted MRI (DWI) is well known to be sensitive in the detection of hyperacute infarct, but has not been systematically investigated in patients with acute or subacute infarct. We evaluated the usefulness of diffusion-weighted MRI in assessing the various stages of brain infarct.

**Materials and Methods:** Fifty-five consecutive patients with symptoms of brain infarct underwent fast spin-echo T2-weighted MRI (T2WI) and DWI. Using only a brief clinical history, two radiologists first attempted to detect the lesion using T2WI, which was then compared with DWI. The usefulness of the latter was then evaluated in terms of the following criteria: 1) Its ability to detect a lesion not seen at T2WI (detection); 2) localization of the responsible ischemic focus among multiple high-signal intensities seen at T2WI (localization); 3) conspicuity of a lesion which was subtle at T2WI (conspicuity); 4) detection of multiple lesions (multiplicity).

**Results:** DWI was useful in 44 of 55 patients (80%), including 9 of 9 (100%) with hyperacute infarct (<6 hours), 20 of 27 (74%) with acute infarct (<48 hours), and 15 of 19 (79%) with subacute infarct (<2 weeks). Among the nine patients at the hyperacute stage, DWI was useful for detection of the lesion in six (67%), for localization, 4 (44%) in one (11%), for conspicuity in four (44%), and for multiplicity in five (56%); at the acute stage (20 patients), for detection in three (15%), for localization in ten (50%), for conspicuity in eight (40%), and for multiplicity in five (25%); and at the subacute stage (15 patients), for detection in three (20%), for localization in nine (60%), for conspicuity in two (13%), and for multiplicity in three (20%).

**Conclusion:** DWI is very sensitive for the diagnosis of hyperacute infarct. In the assessment of this, it is useful during the acute or subacute period for the detection of small lesions, the localization of ongoing lesions among multiple high signal intensities seen at T2WI, and the determination of lesion conspicuity.

**Index words :** Brain, MRI

Brain, infarction

Magnetic resonance (MR), diffusion study

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