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: 2001 9 2002 12 16 32 (21 , 11 , 63) 1.5 T T1 , T2 , 가 5 mm , , , . , , , .

: 32 563 (1-66 , 17.6) , 216 , 173 , 92 , 41 , 36 , 1 , 20 12 26 , 12 , 4 , 3 . 32 27 , 10 , 24 , 4 .

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(11 - 13).

(1 - 10).

T2 .

32 . 21 11 (10000/71.8 msec, TR/TE)
 36 81 (63) 가
 5 mm
 1.5 Tesla Signa CV/i (GE
 Medical System, Milwaukee, Wis, U.S.A.)
 T1 (400/8 msec, TR/TE), T2 3
 (4000/98.3 - 106.6 msec, TR/TE), (500/ 17
 msec, TR/TE), 22 - 24 × 20.4 - 22 cm, 10 mm T2
 5 mm, 1.5 mm, 128 - 256 × 128 - T1
 256, 2

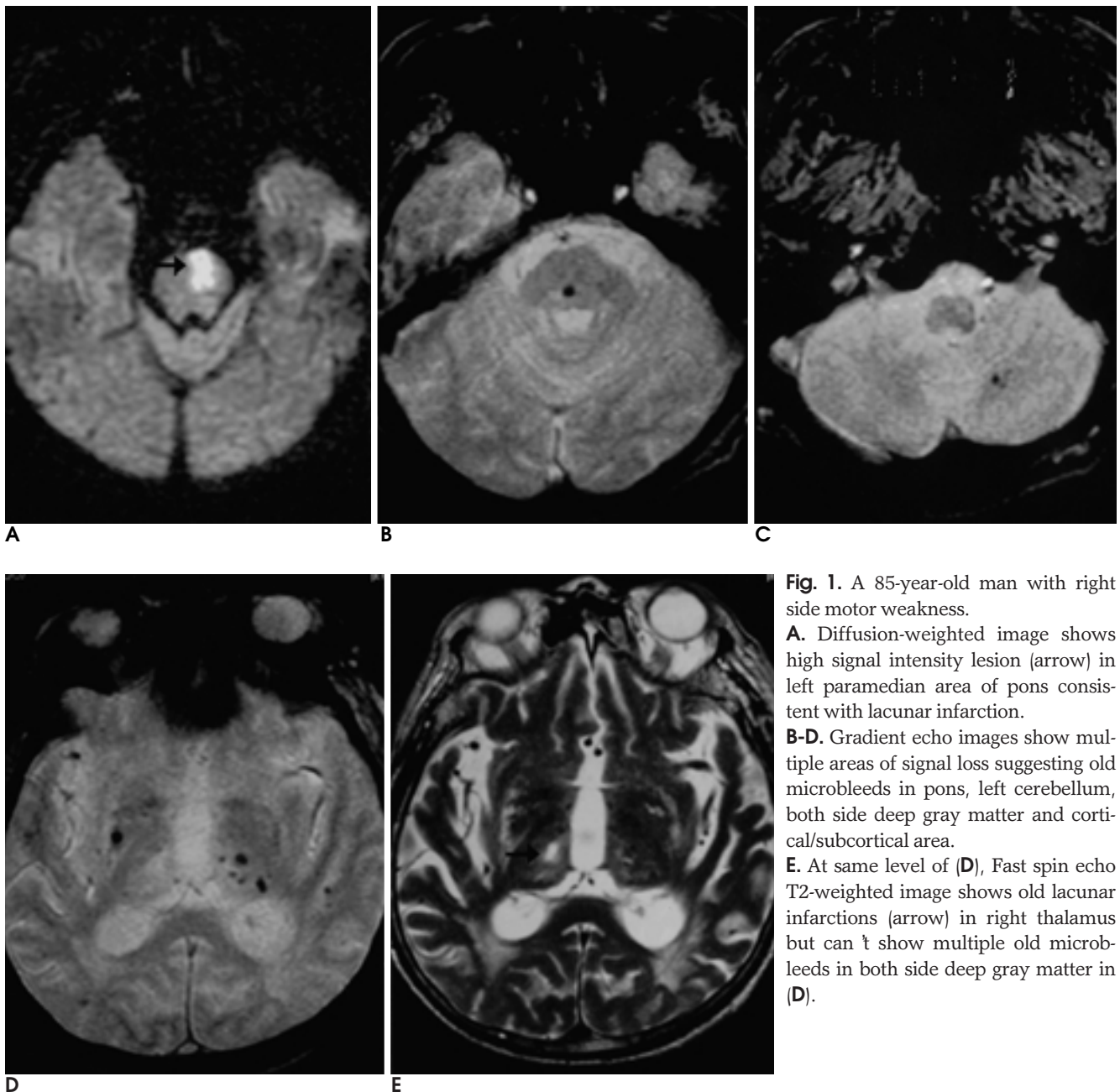


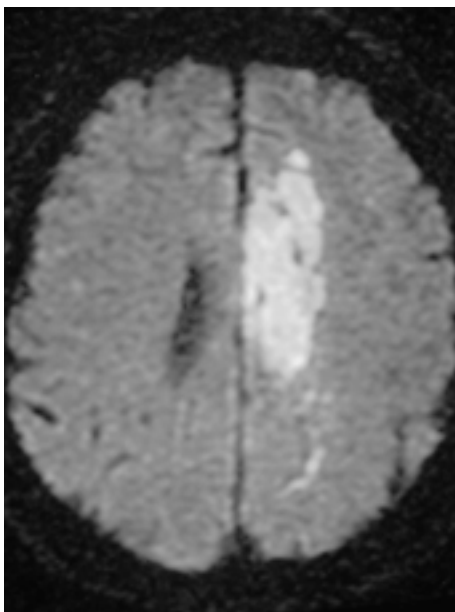
Fig. 1. A 85-year-old man with right side motor weakness.

A. Diffusion-weighted image shows high signal intensity lesion (arrow) in left paramedian area of pons consistent with lacunar infarction.

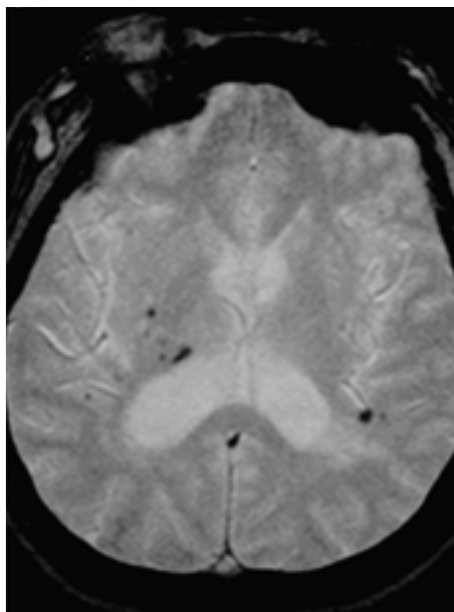
B-D. Gradient echo images show multiple areas of signal loss suggesting old microbleeds in pons, left cerebellum, both side deep gray matter and cortical/subcortical area.

E. At same level of (**D**), Fast spin echo T2-weighted image shows old lacunar infarctions (arrow) in right thalamus but can't show multiple old microbleeds in both side deep gray matter in (**D**).

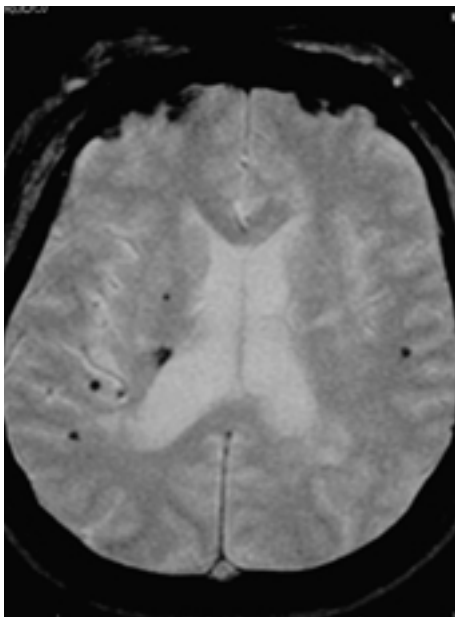
6 / 3
 , /
 11 . 32 27
 26 , 12 ,
 32 563 (1 - 66, 17.6) 4 , 3 . 27 10
 . 24
 T1 T2 5
 / 216 , (Fig. 1). 4
 173 , 92 , 41 , 36 , (Fig. 2). 10
 1 . 20 12 . 1
 23.5 , 6.4 .
 / 9 1
 (Fig. 3, 4). 2



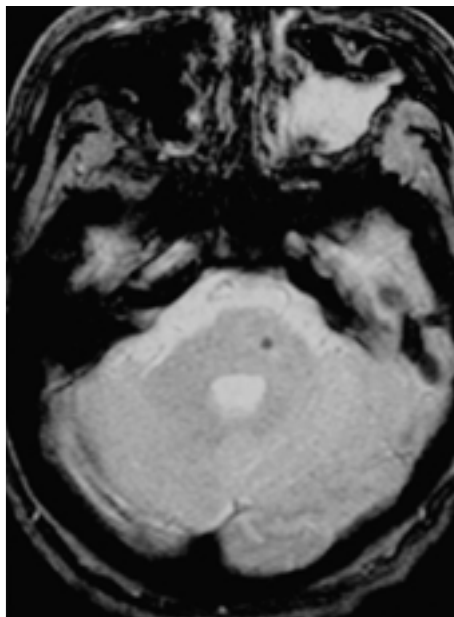
A



B



C



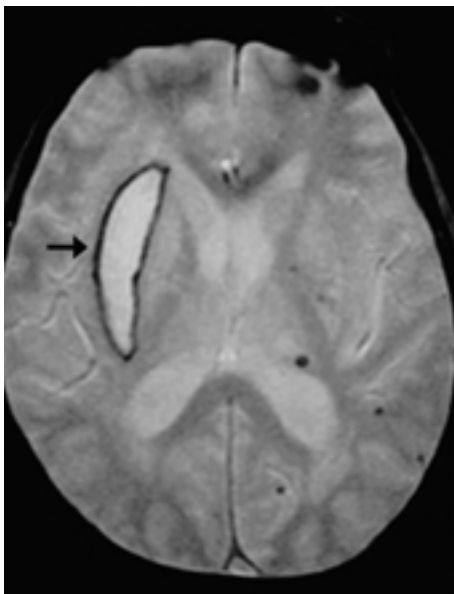
D

Fig. 2. A 54-year-old man with right side hemiplegia.

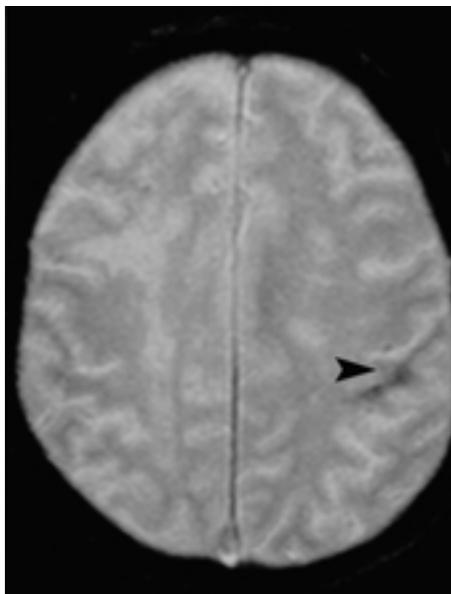
A. Diffusion-weighted images show high signal intensity lesions in left side corpus callosum and centrum semiovale consistent with infarction.

B-D. Gradient echo images show multiple old microbleeding foci in deep gray matter, pons, and cortical/subcortical area.

5 mm
(Fig. 3). 5
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2, 4 1
24 8
21.1 (507), 7 (56) ,
10 22
22.1 (221), 15.5 (342)
4 28
33 (132),
15.4 (431) (Table 1).
26
21.2
(550) 6 2.2
(13) .
20 (77%), 9
(35%), 4 (15%) ,
(67%), 1 (17%), 0 (0%) .
19.1 (230)
16.6 (333) .
4 14.8 (59)
28 18 (504) . 32
3
27 (81)
16.6 (482) (Table 1).



A

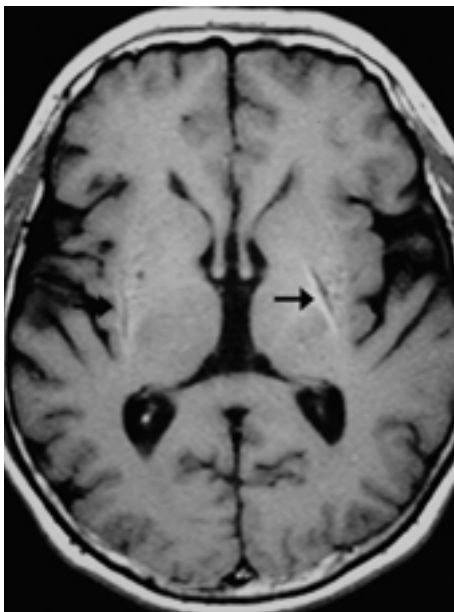


B

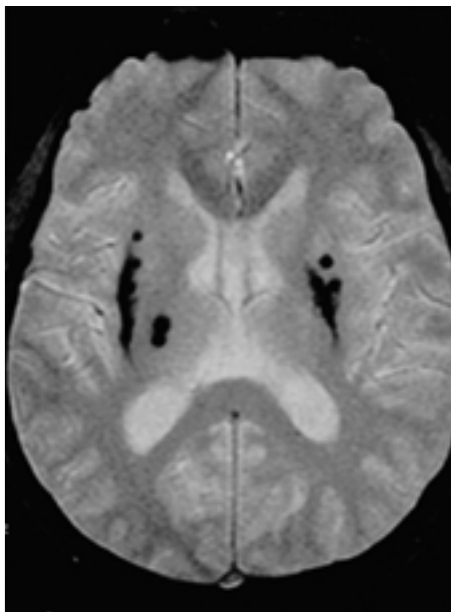
Fig. 3. A 71-year-old man with mental change.

A. Gradient echo image shows subacute stage of intracerebral hemorrhage in right side basal ganglia with high signal intensity (arrow) and shows multiple areas of signal loss consistent with old microbleeds in left side deep gray matter and cortical/subcortical area.

B. Gradient echo image shows abnormal dark signal intensity lesion (arrowhead) in left subcortical white matter suggesting amyloid angiopathy.



A



B

Fig. 4. A 47-year-old man with dysarthria and left hand weakness.

A. Spin echo T1-weighted image shows cavitory lesions (arrows) consistent with old intracerebral hemorrhage in both side basal ganglia.

B. Gradient echo images show multiple areas of signal loss consistent with old microbleeds in right side thalamus and both side basal ganglia but can't show them in (A).

Table 1. Risk Factors and Associated Strokes in 32 Patients who had Microbleeds (MBs) on Gradient Echo MR Images

	Risk factor								Strokes					
	Hypertension		Hypertriglycemia		Diabetes mellitus		Heart disease		Intracranial hemorrhage		Lacunar infarction		Territorial infarction	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Patient number	26	6	12	20	3	19	4	28	10	22	24	8	4	28
Total number of MBs	550	13	230	333	81	482	59	504	221	342	507	56	132	431
Average number of MBs	21.2	2.2	19.1	16.6	27	16.6	14.8	18	22.1	15.5	21.1	7	33	15.4

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5 mm

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Fazekas

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(methemoglobin)

Fazekas

(dephasing)

T2

(magnetic sus -

ceptibility)

(1).

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(15 - 18). Roob 280

(60) 18 (6.4%)

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(19), Tsushima 450 (53

14 (3.1%)

(20). Roob

57%

(19). Roob

가

가

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가

(14).

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(3, 21, 22).

81.3% (26/32)

, 9.3% (3/32)

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37.5% (12/32)

12.1% (4/32)

5

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75% (24/32), 5 mm

31.3% (10/32)

, 60 13 , 70 9 , 80 1 60 70

4 (12.5%)

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가
(hemorrhagic transformation)
가
(13).

T1 T2 가
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Spontaneous Cerebral Microbleeds on Gradient Echo MR Imaging in the Stroke Patients¹

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Purpose: To investigate the spontaneous cerebral microbleeding occurring at gradient-echo MRI, and its relationship with associated stroke lesions and risk factors.

Materials and Methods: Between September 2001 and December, 2002, 32 patients (21 men and 11 women; mean age 63 years) in whom cerebral microbleeding occurred at gradient-echo MRI were retrospectively investigated. Using a 1.5 T MR imager, spin-echo T1-weighted, fast spin-echo T2-weighted, diffusion-weighted, and gradient-echo images were obtained. The number and location of microbleeds seen on gradient echo images, patient data, and associated stroke lesions such as intracerebral hemorrhage and lacunar and territorial infarction were assessed.

Results: Among the 32 patients, 563 microbleeds and between 1 and 66 (mean, 17.6) were noted at gradient-echo imaging. Microbleeding occurred in the cortical/subcortical area ($n = 216$), the basal ganglia ($n = 173$), thalamus ($n = 92$), cerebellum ($n = 41$), brainstem ($n = 36$) and corpus callosum ($n = 1$), and in 20 patients was bilateral. Patients had a history of hypertension ($n = 26$), hypertriglycemia ($n = 12$), heart disease ($n = 4$), and diabetes mellitus ($n = 3$). Stroke lesions were seen in 27 patients, intracerebral hemorrhage in ten, lacunar infarction in 24, and territorial infarction in four.

Conclusion: The incidence and number of microbleeds was greater in older patients and in those with hypertension, hypertriglycemia, and stroke lesions such as intracerebral hemorrhage or lacunar infarction. The detection of microbleeding at gradient-echo imaging is helpful, since it predicts the possibility of cerebral hemorrhage in these patients.

Index words : Brain, hemorrhage
Brain, MR
Hemorrhage, MR

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