



가

T2

가

54

T2

가

54, 23 (n=17), (n=5), (n=1)

(n=4), (n=3), 14 (n=1)

100% 가 100% 40 8, 32

가

2 - 10%

Tung (4)

1 - 3).

Atlas (1)

$$\text{Edema ratio (\%)} = \frac{c}{L} \times 100$$

2002 8 2003 6

54

가

54 (: =30:24)

(Pearson's corre-

11 76 (: lation analysis)

53.9)

1.5 T (1.5 T Signa Horizon MR Scanner, GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

1 T2 (TR/TE=3500 ms/104 ms) , T1 (TR/TE=450-500 ms/8 ms) , T1

T2 가 가

(a)

(b)

(L)

(1).

(c)

(Fig. 1).

1

가

(2).

$$\text{Lesion size (L)} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

54 31 , 23 . 31
23 , 4
3 , 1
23 17 (Fig. 2)
5 , 1
(Table 1).
54 72% .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lesion size (L)} &= \frac{a+b}{2} \\ \text{Edema size (c)} &= \text{longest distance from lesion} \\ \text{Edema ratio (\%)} &= \frac{c}{L} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

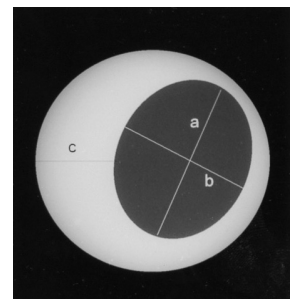
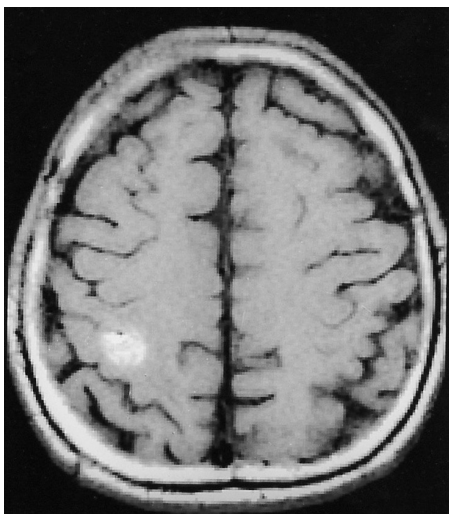
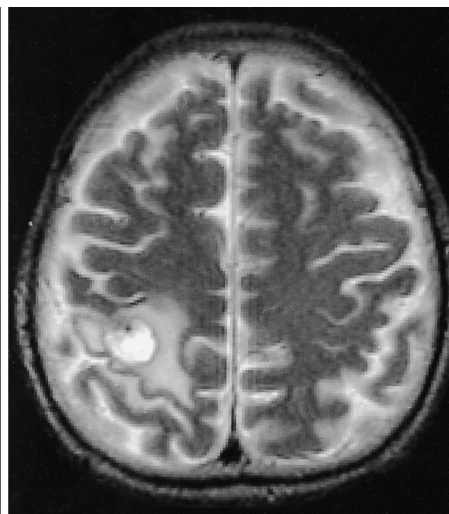


Fig. 1. Schema and equations about definition of lesion size (L), edema size (c), and edema ratio.



A



B

Fig. 2. 62-years-old male with metastatic lesion from lung cancer.

A. Axial T1 weighted image shows about 1.5 cm sized, focal hemorrhagic mass in right precentral gyrus.

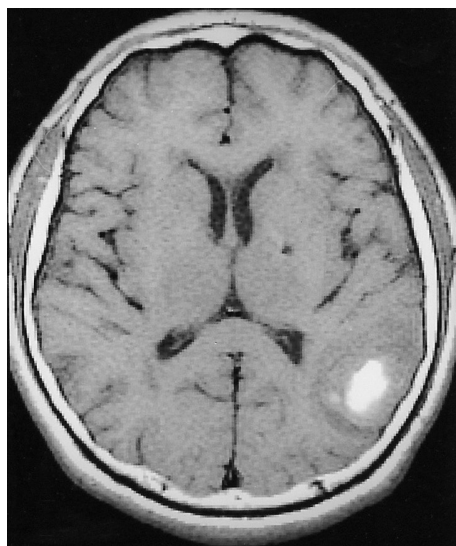
B. Axial T2 weighted image reveals subacute stage of hemorrhagic mass with perilesional edema. The lesion had relative large edema ratio (about 124%).

31 23.7 mm , 1) 18 가
 , 9.3 mm, 42% , 72% 34 5 (
 . 23 28.3 mm 2 , 2 , 1)
 , 31.1 mm , 3
 123% .
 (Table 2).
 100%, 가
 100% 14
 , 100%
 40 8 (4 , 3 ,
 1) 32
 (Fig. 3 - 5). 100%
 100%, 79% (Table 3).
 54 72%
 72% 20 2 (1

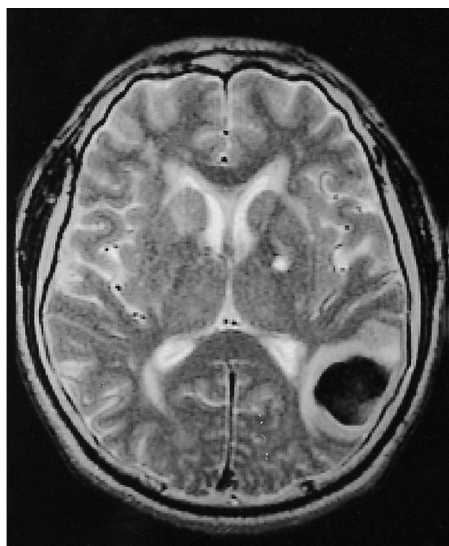
Table 1. The Causes of Neoplastic and Non-neoplastic Intracerebral Hematoma

Neoplastic vs. Non-neoplastic causes	Numbers
Neoplastic	23
Metastasis	17
High grade astrocytoma	5
Hemangioblastoma	1
Non-neoplastic	31
Hypertensive ICH	23
A-V malformation	4
Cavernous angioma	3
Moya-moya disease	1

Note. ICH: Intracerebral hematoma, A-V: arteriovenous



A

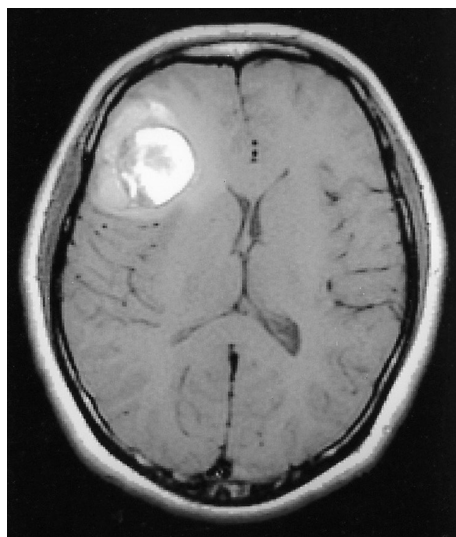


B

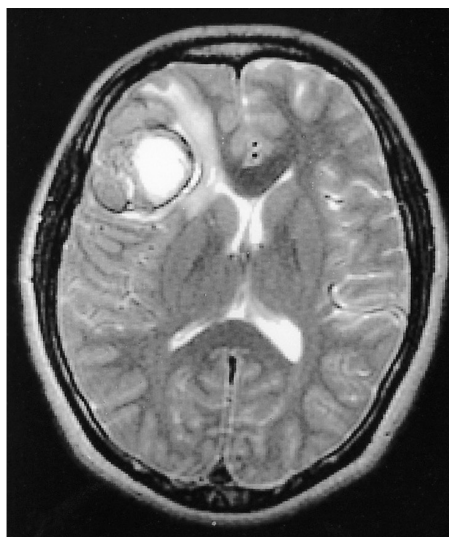
Fig. 3. 64-years-old male with spontaneous intracerebral hematoma, underlying hypertension.

A. Axial T1 weighted image shows about 2 cm hemorrhagic high signal intensity lesion in left temporooccipital lobe.

B. Axial T2 weighted image delineates early subacute hemorrhagic lesion with relative small edema ratio (about 33%). After 1 month, follow-up CT scan (not demonstrated) shows that the lesion was shrunken.



A



B

Fig. 4. 38-years-old female with cavernous angioma.

A. Axial T1 weighted image reveals about 3cm sized hemorrhagic mass in right frontal lobe.

B. Axial T2 weighted image shows hemorrhagic mass with late subacute stage and small edema size. The calculated edema ratio was about 42%.

Table 2. Summary of Calculated Mean Lesion Size, Edema Size and Edema Ratio in Neoplastic and Non-neoplastic Diseases

	Neoplastic disease	Non-neoplastic disease
Mean lesion size (mm)	28.3	23.7
Mean edema size (mm)	31.1	9.3
Mean edema ratio (%)	123	42

Table 3. Sensitivity and Specificity of Edema Ratio in Diagnosing Neoplastic Hematoma When Edema Ratio Based on 72% and 100%

	Edema ratio = 72%	Edema ratio = 100%
Sensitivity (%)	90	100
Specificity (%)	85	79

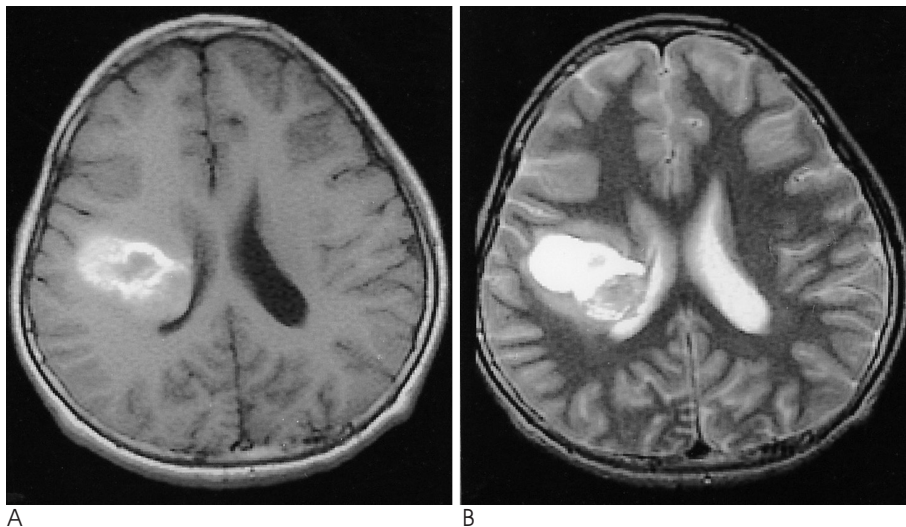


Fig. 5. 14-years-old boy with persistent epilepsy and arterio-venous malformation.
A. Axial T1 weighted image shows focal intracerebral hemorrhage in right periventricular white matter.
B. Axial T2 weighted image shows hematoma with relative small amount of edema. Calculated edema ratio was about 26%.

(11, 12).

Mayer (13) SPECT

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가
가

(VEGF)

가

가 가

(4, 14, 15).

가 (16).

(17),

23

28.3 mm

31.1 mm ,
3

123%

가 , T2

가

T2

(2, 4).

17

3

20

가

Tung (4)

68

T2

가

100%

72%

100%, 90%

79%, 85%

(4).

가

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Diagnostic Usefulness of Perilesional Edema around Intracerebral Hemorrhage in Predicting Underlying Causes¹

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Purpose: We attempted to evaluate the diagnostic usefulness of the degree of perilesional edema around intracerebral hematoma in predicting the underlying cause.

Materials and Methods: This study included 54 patients with intracerebral hematoma for whom the underlying cause was confirmed by biopsy, radiological or clinical methods. Cases of subarachnoid hemorrhage, hemorrhagic transformation of cerebral infarction and intraventricular hemorrhage were excluded. The lesion size was defined as the average value of the longest axis and the axis perpendicular to this. The size of the perilesional edema was defined as the longest width of the edema. In all cases, the sizes of the lesion and edema were measured on the T2 weighted image. We defined the edema ratio as the edema size divided by the lesion size.

Results: 23 cases were diagnosed as intracerebral hemorrhage due to neoplastic conditions, such as metastasis ($n=17$), glioblastoma ($n=5$), hemangioblastoma ($n=1$). 31 cases were caused by non-neoplastic conditions, such as spontaneous hypertensive hemorrhage ($n=23$), arteriovenous malformation ($n=4$), cavernous angioma ($n=3$), and moya-moya disease ($n=1$). In fourteen cases, which were confirmed as malignant intracerebral hemorrhage, the edema ratio was more than 100%. Of the other cases, only 8 were confirmed as malignant intracerebral hemorrhage. It was found that the larger the edema ratio, the more malignant the intracerebral hemorrhage, and this result was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Measurement of perilesional edema and the intracerebral hematoma ratio may be useful in predicting the underlying causes.

Index words : Brain, hemorrhage
Brain, edema
Brain, MR
Brain neoplasms, diagnosis

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