



가

가¹

가 : 가

가 : 가 MRI 4Fr 가

가 , 10 , 6 , 6

hemispheric lesion volume (HLV, %) DWI T2 MRI

: 10 (: 7, : 3)

. 8 1 DWI HLV (±) 35.7 ± 14.6% 6 0.80 ± 0.13

. 1 DWI 가 , ADC 가 , T2 가 가

($p < 0.0001$).

가 MRI , MRI

가 (1). 가 (2). 가

(global ischemia model) 가 (rat)

(focal ischemia model)

¹
²

가 : 가 가

(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI) 가 (magnetic resonance imaging) (medical imaging) 가

(4-7), 가 (catheter) 가 8

3.5 kg 가 4Fr

가 (middle cerebral artery) (carotid artery) (common carotid artery) (coaxial) (microcatheter) (cervical internal carotid artery) (particulate embolic material)

(endovascular interventional techniques) (femoral artery) (internal carotid artery) 가

10 3.5-4.5 kg (New Zealand White Rabbit) (ketamine hydrochloride (Ketara,) 0.5 mg/kg xylazine (Rompun,) 0.15 cc/kg

가 가 (rete mirabile) 가

가 가 1 cc lidocaine hydrochloride (Lidocaine,) 2 cm

가 가 21 G (Micropuncture, COOK, Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.) , 4 Fr (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)

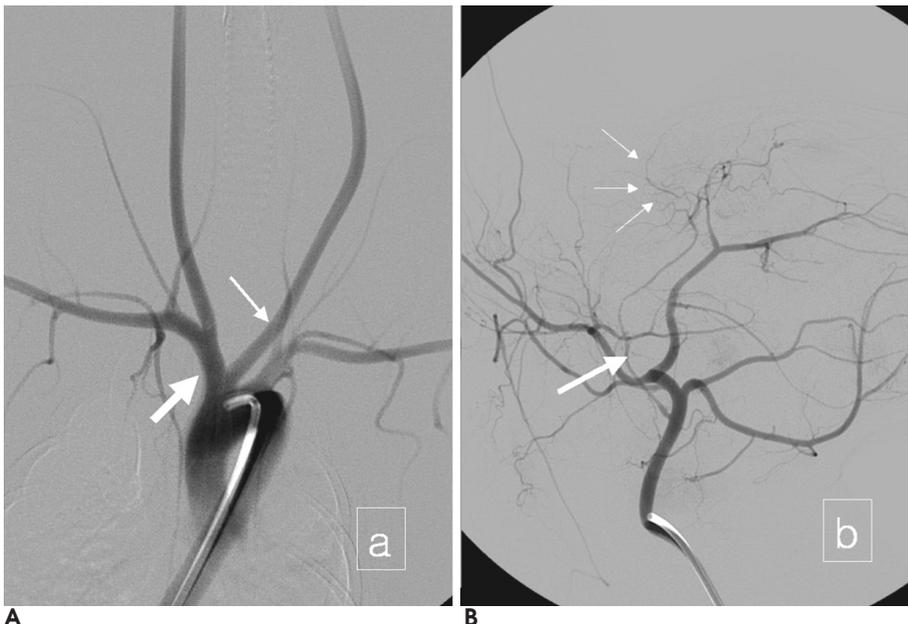


Fig. 1. Angiographic findings of a representative rabbit.

A. Ascending aortogram showing the anatomic relationship of supraaortic major branch vessels. Right brachiocephalic artery (thick arrow), left common carotid artery (small arrow) **(B)** Right common carotid arteriogram of a rabbit. The external carotid system predominates over the internal carotid system (large arrow). Fine middle cerebral artery branches are noted (small arrows).

(Fig. 2B) 가 .

(1000 unit/500 ml saline)

가

500 cc ketamine 50 mg

가

가 150 - 250 (m polyvinyl alcohol
(Contour emboli; Interventional Therapeutics Corporation,
Fremont, CA, U.S.A.)

2:1

가

4Fr

가

(right brachiocephalic artery)
(Fig. 1A).

(guidewire)
common carotid arteriogram)

(right

(Fig. 2C),

가

(Fig. 1B).

. 0.014

(Prowler; Cordis Endovascular, Miami Lakes, FL, U.S.A.)

(microguidewire) (Agility; Cordis

MR

Endovascular, Miami Lakes, FL, U.S.A.)

1.5 T

(GE

(superselection)

(circle of

CVi; GE Medical Systems, Waukesha, WI, U.S.A.)

Willis)

(quadrature knee coil)

(selective internal carotid arteriography)

1

(anterior communicating artery)

b fac -

(Fig. 2A)

tor 1000 mm/sec²

(diffusion - weighted



Fig. 2. A selective angiogram of the right internal carotid artery.

A. An azygos anterior cerebral artery or anterior communicating artery (thick arrow) is noted on the frontal view.

B. A posterior communication artery (thick arrow) is noted on the lateral view. Thin branches of right middle cerebral artery (MCA) (thin white arrows) and a large ophthalmic artery (thin black arrows) are noted.

C. Branches of the MCA are not filled after embolization.

image, DWI) T2 (T2 - weighted image, T2WI) (Postprocessing)
 field - of - view (FOV)=150 mm; =4 mm 8 (Advantage Windows ver. 4.0; GE Medical Systems, Waukesha, WI, U.S.A.)
 . DWI (single - shot) EPI .
 matrix=128 × 128; repetition time (TR)/echo time (TE)=7500/78 ms; number of excitation (NEX)=2 DWI 가
 , 1 . T2 6 DWI hemi - spheric lesion volume (HLV, %) (1).
 (fast spin echo, FSE) HLV (%)=lesion volume / hemispheric volume × 100
 TR/TE=4000/120; matrix=256 × 224; NEX=2 [1]
 1 36 가 .
 1 1
 , 6 , (threshold method)
 가 , 6 DWI
 5 mm² 가
 가 가 . 가 region - of - interest (ROI) DWI T2
 가 가 . MR ,
 , , MR MR unit
 , 가 , . DWI
 6 (apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC) (Functool; GE Medical Systems, Waukesha, WI, U.S.A.)
 , 6 MR ADC
 DWI T2 6 MR
 MR MR
 (signal - intensity ratio, SIR)
 가 (8, 9). 2 .

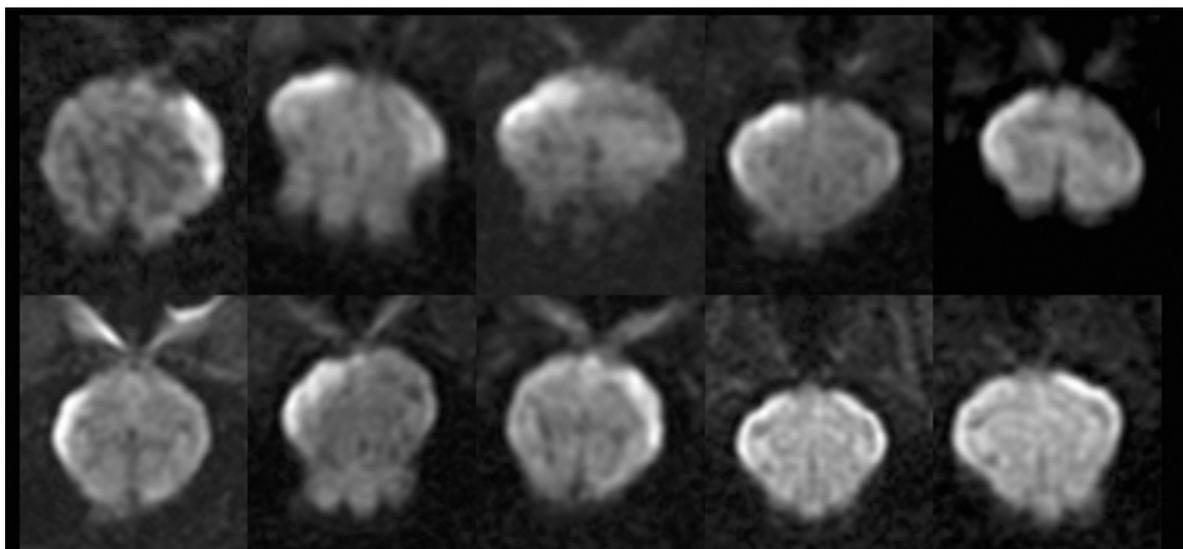


Fig. 3. Finding of diffusion-weighted image (DWI) obtained 1 h after arterial occlusion in all subjects. A wedge-shaped, high-signal lesion is noted in every case except for the last two subjects, which showed DWI high signal lesion in the following imaging.

SIR=SI of lesion / SI of contralateral normal brain [2]

ADC ADC ADC

ADC (relative ADC, rADC)

MR

SIR

(repeated measures of ANOVA)

DWI T2

ADC T2

(Pearson correlation analysis)

Mintrovitch (8) Hoehn - Berlage (10)

10 4 F

2.34 ± 0.42 mm 0.51 ± 0.06 mm

(cervical segment) (Fig. 2A, B).

(Fig. 2C).

8 1 DWI

ADC , 2 1 DWI

2 DWI

(Fig. 3). DWI

(±) 5.82 ± 0.68 cc ,

2.07 ± 0.85 cc , HLV (±)

35.7 ± 14.6% MR ,

6

DWI , ACD T2

1 DWI

(±)

1124.1 ± 204.1 892 ± 185.5 SIR 1.27 ± 0.15

ADC 712 × 10⁻⁸ ± 139.8 × 10⁻⁸ cm²/s 881.8

× 10⁻⁸ ± 66.9 × 10⁻⁸ cm²/s rADC 0.80 ± 0.13

DWI

가 (p<0.0001) (Fig. 4). ADC

(p<0.0001) (Fig. 5)

6 DWI 가

1415.3 ± 293.5 876.9 ± 143.9 , SIR

1.61 ± 0.18 ADC 518.3 × 10⁻⁸ ± 133.4

× 10⁻⁸ cm²/s 881.5 × 10⁻⁸ ± 138.4 × 10⁻⁸ cm²/s , rADC

0.58 ± 0.11 (Fig. 6).

DWI T2

DWI 가 가 T2

가 가 가 0.666

(p<0.0001) (Fig. 7). ADC

T2

ADC T2 가 가

가 0.616

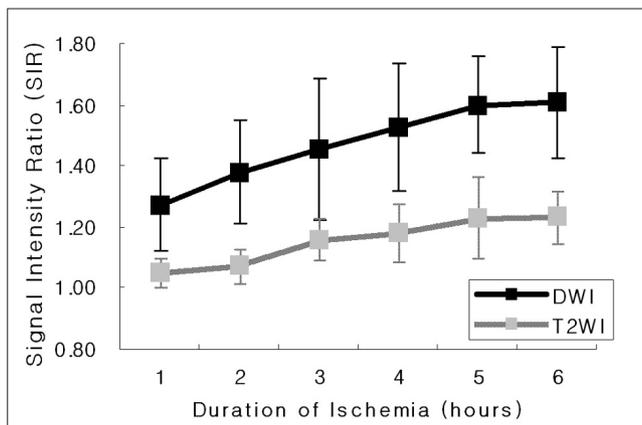


Fig. 4. A graph showing a chronological change of signal-intensity ratio (SIR) on diffusion-weighted images. The SIR increased gradually till the end of the experiment (6h after arterial occlusion). The SIR change of T2WI is demonstrated in a shaded line.

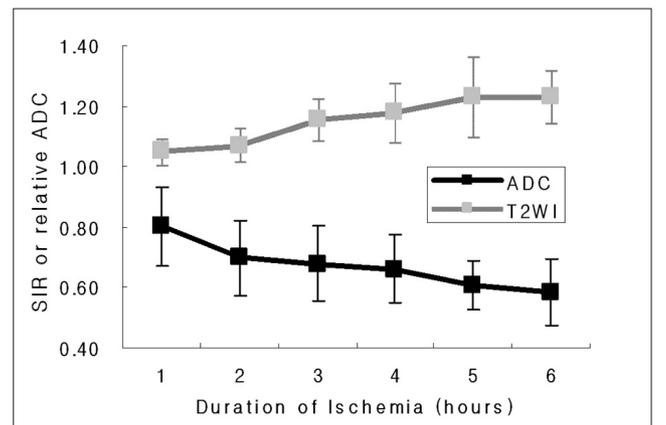


Fig. 5. A graph showing a chronological change of relative apparent diffusion coefficient. The ADC gradually decreased until the end of the experiment (6h after arterial occlusion). The SIR change of T2WI is demonstrated in a shaded line.

: 가 가
 ($p < 0.0001$) (Fig. 8).
 ADC , T2 가 가 가

MRI 가

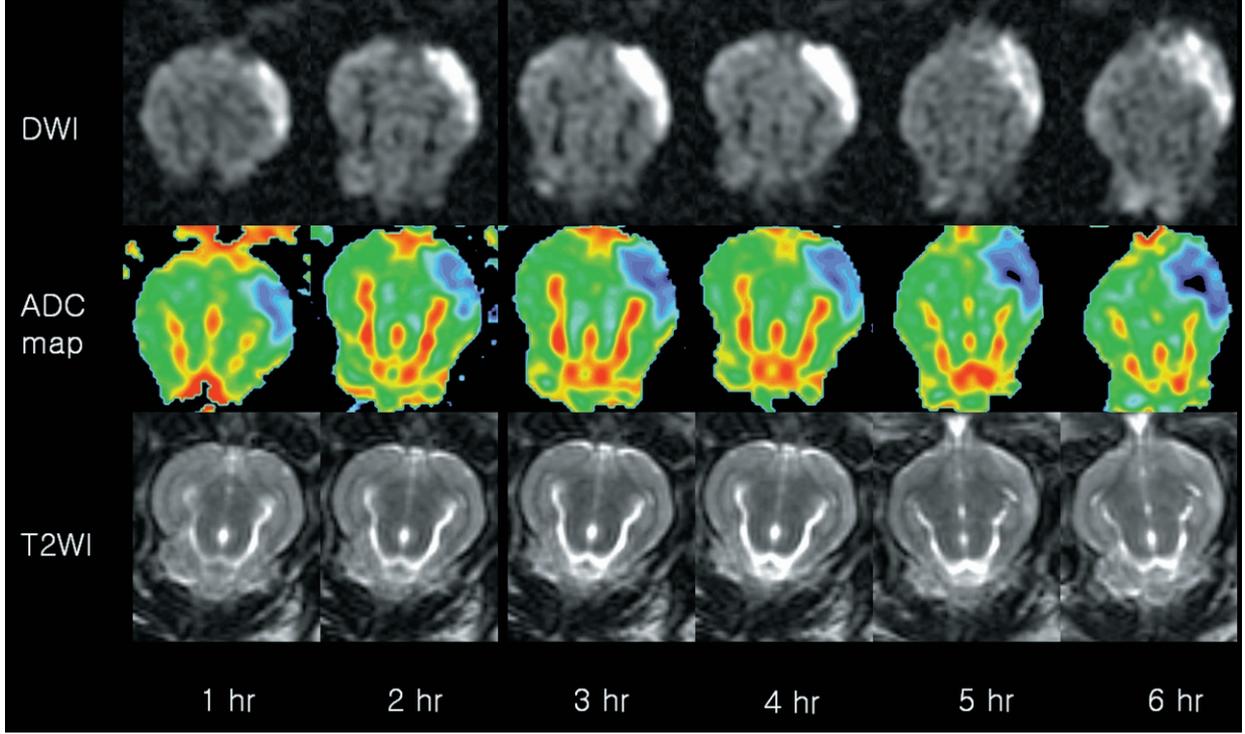


Fig. 6. Findings of chronological signal change of a representative slice. The area of initial ischemic lesion on diffusion-weighted image (DWI) shows gradual increase of its signal intensity with lapse of time (first row), Corresponding apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) change is noted on the serial ADC map (second row), A subtle high signal change is suggested on T2-weighted image (T2WI) at the later phase of the experiment (third row).

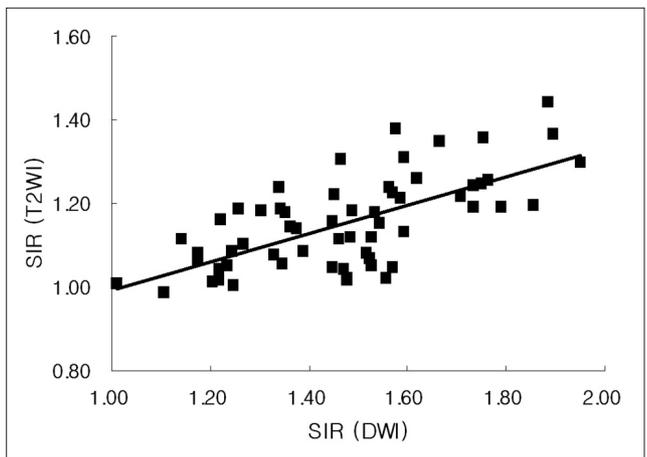


Fig. 7. A scatter gram showing the correlation between the signal intensity ratio (SIR) of the diffusion-weighted image (DWI) and the SIR of T2-weighted image. There is a positive correlation between them.

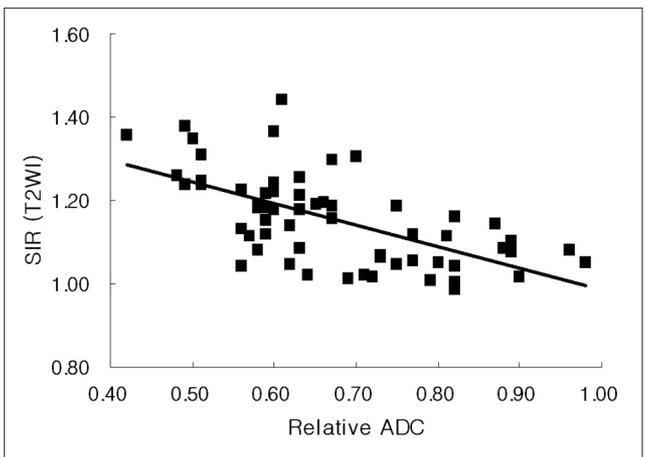


Fig. 8. A scatter gram showing the correlation between the relative apparent diffusion coefficient and the signal intensity ratio of T2-weighted image. There is a negative correlation between them.

(28, 29). Lew
가

(3),

(29)

(autologous blood clot)

가

(rat)

Koizumi (11)

(silicone - coated suture)

가

(12 - 14),

가

(6, 15, 16),

(photochemically - induced thrombosis)

(photochemically - induced thrombosis)

(6, 15, 16).

(infarct size)가

xenon arc

rose bengal

(photo -

sensitivity)

(photo - illumination)

(17 - 19).

(gerbil)

(circle of Willis)

(20),

(21).

가

가

가

(23).

가
(30).

(orbit)

가 가

(22).

MRI

(30).

가

(23).

가

가

가

가

. Lee (24)

가

가

가

0.5 mm

(24).

0.57 mm

(25),

(26).

가

(bony part)
canal)

(petrous bone)

(carotid

가

가

monofilament

가

가

가

(31, 32).

가

가

(27),

0.25 - 0.46 mm

(PE90)

가

가

가

가

DWI (magnetic susceptibility artifact)

EPI MRI 가

(platinum) (core) ADC가 (cytotoxic edema) DWI가 (surrogate marker)가 (35).

(occlusion - reperfusion) 가

가 polyvinyl alcohol 0.15 - 0.25 mm MRI , MRI

ing) 가 (clump - (33). 가

0.25 - 0.50 mm 가 , histacryl 가

(34), 가 0.5 mm 가

(squeezing)

100% DWI MRI DWI 가 , 1 가

ADC 3 가

T2 가 (8, 9).

가

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A Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion Model in Rabbits: Development with Endovascular Interventional Techniques and Evaluation by Magnetic Resonance Imaging¹

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to develop a new middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) model in rabbits using a less invasive, endovascular interventional technique. The new animal model's technical feasibility and its success in producing lesions was evaluated using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Materials and Methods: Ten rabbits were used to develop the MCAO models using a transfemoral catheter-based technique. After catheterization of the common carotid artery, a microcatheter was introduced coaxially through the catheter to cannulate the internal carotid artery and to embolize the MCA with polyvinyl alcohol particles. We evaluated how successful we were in selecting the vessels, catheterization, embolization, and also evaluated how many of the animals survived until the end of experiment. Diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) and T2-weighted imaging (T2WI) were performed in one-hour intervals to monitor the ischemic lesion for a total of six hours following successful occlusion of the target artery. The relative volume of the lesion was calculated as a hemispheric lesion volume (HLV, %). The signals of the lesion and contralateral normal brain (control) were measured in each image at every time point. Lesion-to-control signal-intensity ratio (SIR) of DWI, and T2WI were obtained together with relative apparent diffusion coefficient (rADC).

Results: Catheterization and embolization of the internal carotid artery were successful in all 10 rabbits, which showed relevant lesions on MRI. All rabbits survived until the end of the experiment. The HLV (mean \pm standard deviation) was $35.7 \pm 14.6\%$. The relative ADC was 0.80 ± 0.13 . The lesion signals on DWI and T2WI showed a gradual increase as time passed, while the ADC value of the lesion gradually decreased ($p < 0.0001$).

Conclusion: The rabbit MCAO model using an endovascular interventional technique is technically feasible, and provides a reproducible lesion in the target arterial territory. MRI successfully revealed a typical finding of acute cerebral infarction. This model is also believed to be suitable for the MRI investigation of acute cerebral ischemia.

Index words : Brain ischemia
Brain infarction
Animal model
Ischemia model
Endovascular technique
Magnetic resonance imaging
Diffusion-weighted image

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