

MR
가 가¹

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

: 가 , - 가
 MR 1)
 2)
 가
 : 12 MR
 22 가 5 mL
 (mean transit time; MTT) - 가
 . MTT map 1)
 , 2) , 3)
 (relative cerebral blood volume; rCBV), (relative cerebral blood
 flow; rCBF),
 (ANOVA) 가 receiver
 operating characteristic (ROC) curve
 가
 : rCBV, rCBF MTT map 가
 (ANOVA). 2 3 rCBF rCBV 가 (ANOVA, Bonferroni
 post hoc test) rCBV 2, 3 0.88 1.05 rCBV
 map . rCBF 1, 2, 3 0.40, 0.64, 0.84
 2 3 rCBF 0.75
 가
 : , , rCBF, rCBV
 MTT 가 , 가
 rCBF . 가

가

가

(1 - 3).
(ischemic penumbra)

가
(4).

가 가

1
336). (2003-
2006 6 19 2006 8 13 .

MR 가
MR 가
(5-7). , MR

MR 가 가

MR 가

(perfusion - diffusion mismatch) 가 MR 1)

2)

가

가

(8).

가

2003 1 2003 12 1

22

(9 - 11).

가 (relative cerebral blood flow; rCBF),

(relative cerebral blood volume; rCBV),

(mean transit time; MTT)

MR CT 1)

5mL , 2) MTT map

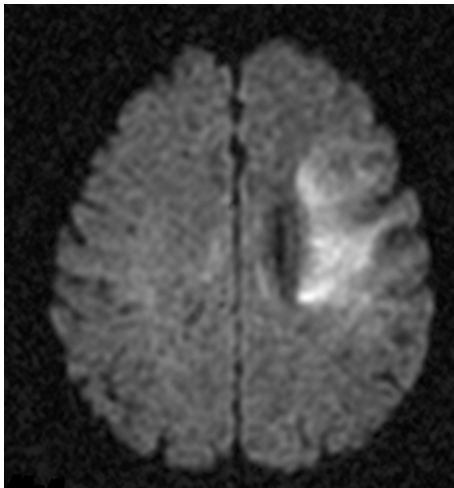
가 3)

64.3 (23 - 88)

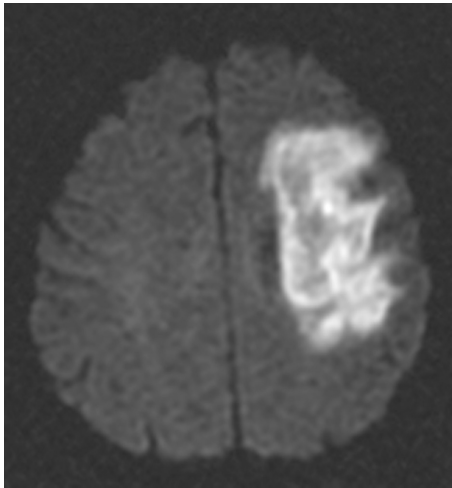
가 가 , 가

(9 - 11).

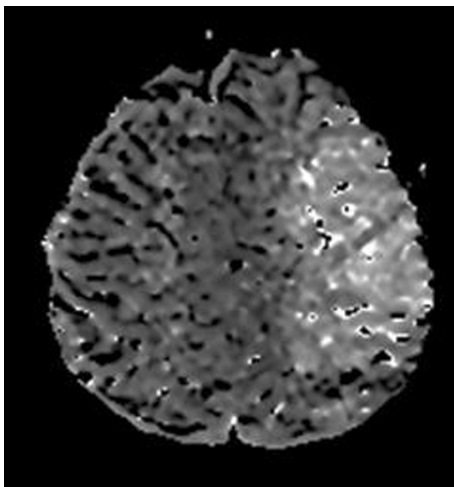
11, 11 .



A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. A 40-year-old man with a right-sided weakness. Initial MR images were obtained at 4.8 hours from the onset of stroke.

A. Initial diffusion-weighted image, **B.** the 4-day follow-up diffusion-weighted image, **C.** mean transit time(MTT) map, and **D.** diagram showing three regions of interest overlapped on the MTT map. Regions of interest on the left affected side and on the right unaffected side were outlined by a solid line. Region of interest 1 covers the initial lesion on the DWI (the ischemic core). Region of interest 2 covers the area of the final infarct on the follow-up image subtracted from the area of the initial infarct (the mismatch area that progressed to an infarct). Region of interest 3 covers the area of the perfusion abnormality on the MTT map but remained normal on the follow-up diffusion MR images.

MR
MR 1.5 - T MR (Signa CVi, GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI).
MR
, T2 3
time - of - flight (TOF) MR
MR
single - shot, echo - planar imaging(EPI)
b value 2,000 s/mm² 3
가 b value 50 s/mm²
(repetition time, TR/echo time, TE) 7,500/83.4 msec, field of view (FOV) 250 mm, matrix 128 × 128, / 5/2 mm, number of excitation 2
EPI gadopentetate dimeglumine (Magnevist; Schering AG, Berlin, Germany) 0.2 mmol/kg 4 mL/sec
EPI 10 40 series series 10
TR/TE 2,000/60 msec, FOV 250 mm, matrix 128 × 128, / 5/2 mm, number of excitation 2
T2 TR/TE 4,000/118 msec, FOV 250 mm, matrix 256 × 256, / 5/2 mm, single acquisition
TR/TE 500/30 msec, flip angle 20 °; FOV 250 mm, matrix 256 × 256, / 5/2 mm, single acquisition
MR 1 - 5 (2.7)
, T2 - , 3D TOF MR
MR workstation (Ultra 60; Sun Microsystems, Milpitas, CA) workstation software (Voxtool 3.0; GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI)
rCBV, rCBF, MTT map
MTT map

Table 1. Mean(± standard deviation) Perfusion Value in Each Region Compared to Contralateral Normal Region

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	p (ANOVA)
rCBV	0.58 ± 0.18	0.88 ± 0.22	1.05 ± 0.18	p < 0.01
rCBF	0.40 ± 0.13	0.64 ± 0.16	0.84 ± 0.10	p < 0.01
MTT	1.18 ± 0.09	1.12 ± 0.05*	1.08 ± 0.04*	p < 0.01

Region 1: ischemic core; region 2: area that progressed to infarction; and region 3: hypoperfused but survived area

rCBV: relative cerebral blood volume; rCBF: relative cerebral blood flow; and MTT: mean transit time

*: No significant difference between groups (Bonferroni post hoc analysis)

1,
2, MTT map 3
(region of interest, ROI)
(Fig. 1). 가
ROI parameter
가 (ANOVA) 2,
(Bonferroni).
(Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve)
가
3 , 3 - 6 , 6
가
(ANOVA). ,
(Pearson correlation).
MR 5.5 (: 1.8 - 12)
Table 1 .
1, 2, 3 21, 16, 20
1, 2, 3 rCBV, rCBF, MTT
가 2 3 rCBV rCBF
가 rCBV rCBF
1, 2, 3 0.58, 0.88, 1.05 0.40, 0.64, 0.84
rCBV rCBF
2 3
rCBV map . MTT
1, 2, 3 . MTT
2, 3 . Fig. 2
ROC 2, 3
rCBF 0.75 (95% confidence interval, 0.766 - 0.993) 90.0 %, 81.2 %
가
rCBF MTT
가 (Fig. 3) (ANOVA, p > 0.05). rCBV
가
(ANOVA, p > 0.05).

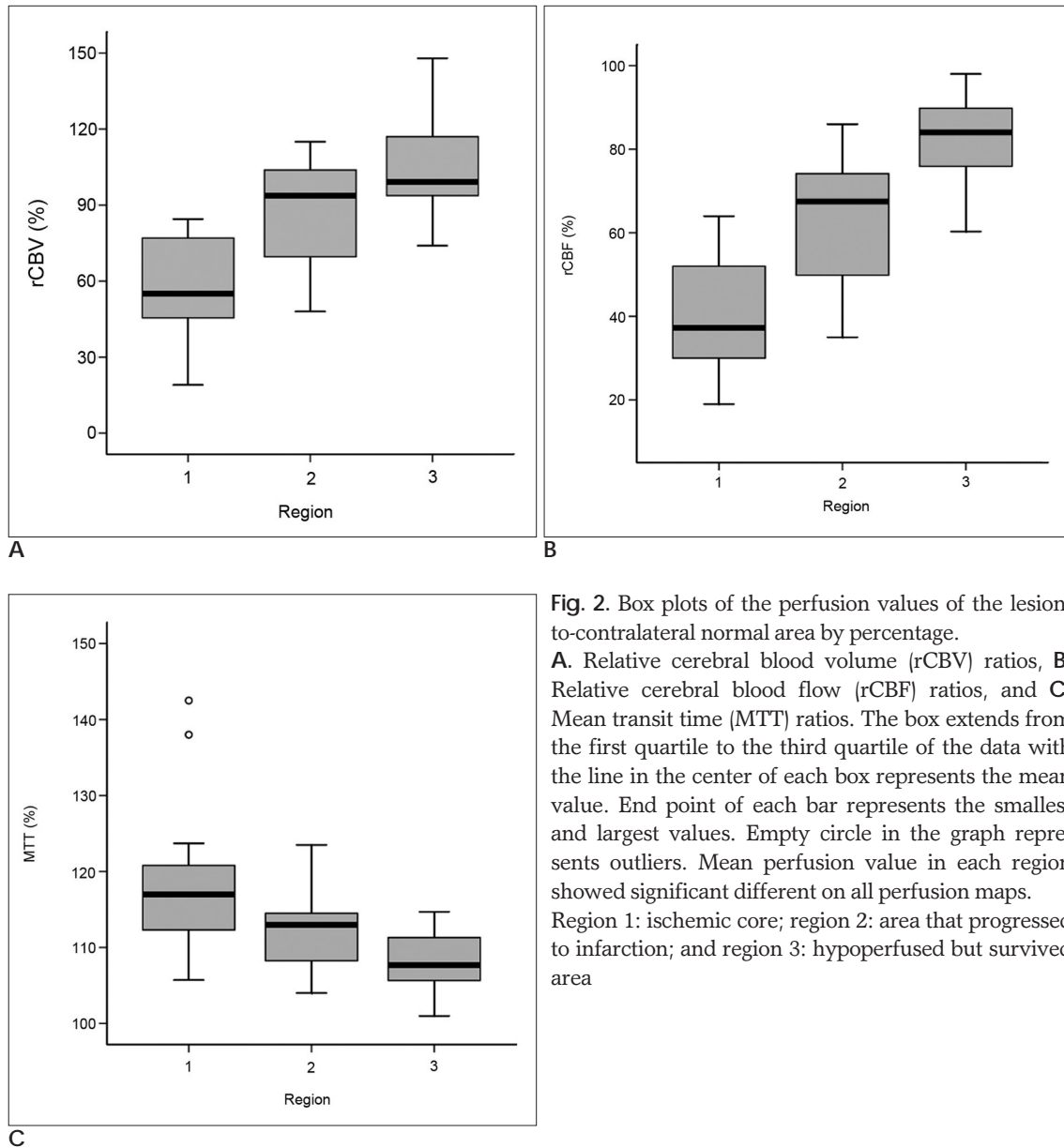


Fig. 2. Box plots of the perfusion values of the lesion-to-contralateral normal area by percentage.

A. Relative cerebral blood volume (rCBV) ratios, **B.** Relative cerebral blood flow (rCBF) ratios, and **C.** Mean transit time (MTT) ratios. The box extends from the first quartile to the third quartile of the data with the line in the center of each box represents the mean value. End point of each bar represents the smallest and largest values. Empty circle in the graph represents outliers. Mean perfusion value in each region showed significant different on all perfusion maps.

Region 1: ischemic core; region 2: area that progressed to infarction; and region 3: hypoperfused but survived area

rCBF 1, 2, 3 0.40, 0.64, 0.84 Grandin
(9) 0.44, 0.57, 0.78

. Rohl, Schaeffer (10, 11)

rCBF . 2-3

0.75 Rohl (10) 0.59 가 .

rCBV rCBF 0.59, 0.88, 1.05

가 2,

가

rCBF map 가

MR

(10-12).

가

1

rCBF ratio

0.12-0.44,

2

0.35-0.57,

3

0.58-0.78

(Table 2) (4, 9-11, 13, 14).

가

(autoregulation)

Table 2. Comparison of rCBF Value in Each Region with Other Reports

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Threshold*	P-D mismatch
Kim	0.40 ± 0.13	0.64 ± 0.16	0.84 ± 0.10	0.75	MTT
Schaefer(2003)	0.32 ± 0.11	0.46 ± 0.13	0.58 ± 0.12		rCBF
Rohl(2001)	0.26 ± 0.11	0.42 ± 0.14	0.62 ± 0.14	0.59	rCBF
Grandin(2001)	0.44	0.57	0.78		MTT
Liu(2000)	0.13 ± 0.14	0.35 ± 0.12	0.66 ± 0.16	0.48	MTT 24hr
Liu(2000)	0.27 ± 0.14	0.69 ± 0.15	0.87 ± 0.07	0.87	SPECT
Schlaug(1999)	0.12 ± 0.03	0.37 ± 0.07	-		24hr
Simosegawa(1994)	0.48 ± 0.14		0.75 ± 0.10		SPECT 6hr
Hatazawa(1999)	0.39 ± 0.12		0.69 ± 0.15	0.52	6hr

Region 1: ischemic core; region 2: area that progressed to infarction; and region 3: hypoperfused but survived area

rCBV: relative cerebral blood volume; rCBF: relative cerebral blood flow; and MTT: mean transit time

P-D : Perfusion-Diffusion

SPECT: single photon emission computed tomography; hr:hour

* between regions 2 and 3

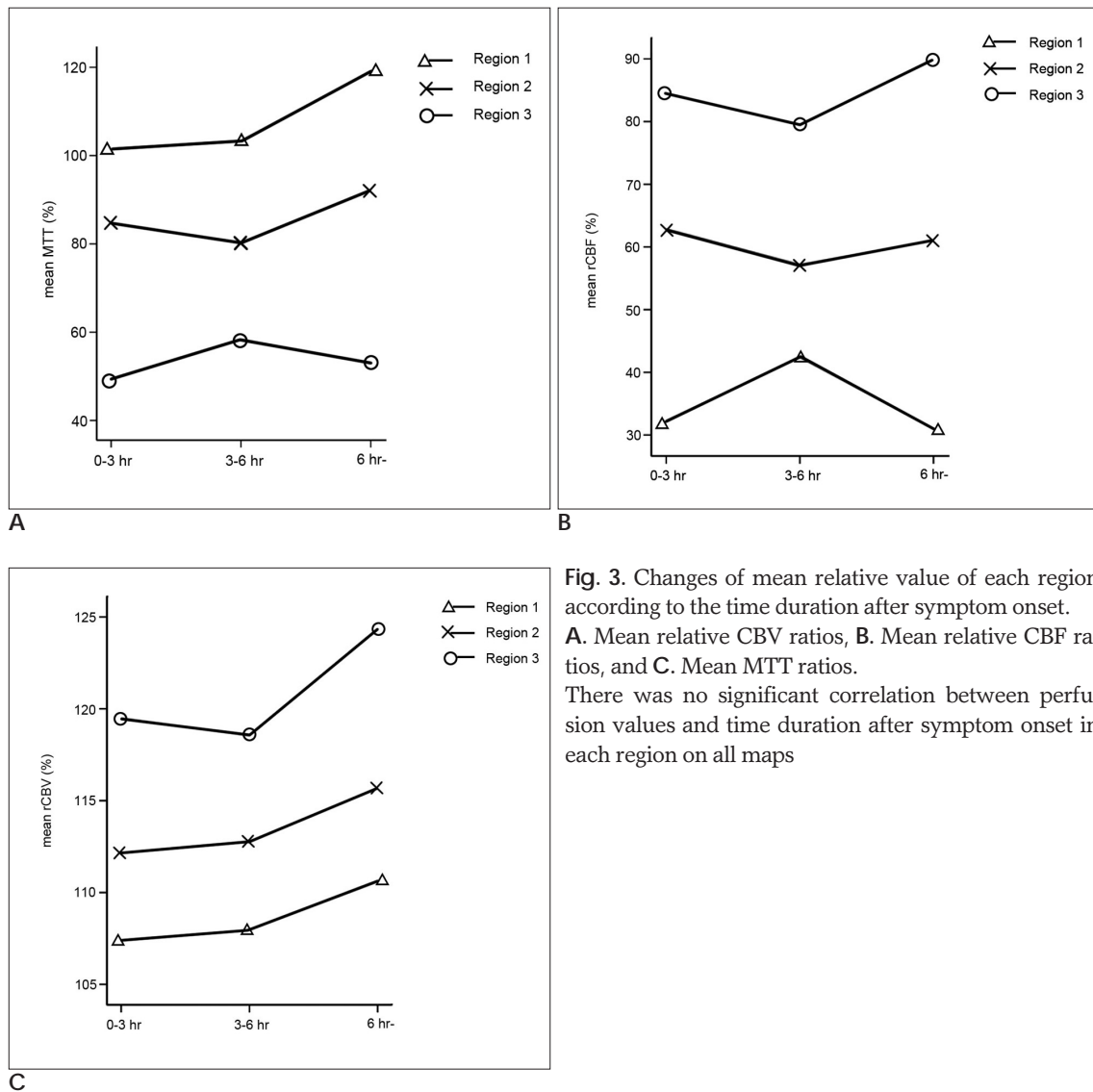


Fig. 3. Changes of mean relative value of each region according to the time duration after symptom onset.

A. Mean relative CBV ratios, **B.** Mean relative CBF ratios, and **C.** Mean MTT ratios.

There was no significant correlation between perfusion values and time duration after symptom onset in each region on all maps

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Assessment of Tissue Viability in Hyperacute Infarction with Using the Diffusion- and Perfusion-weighted Images¹

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Purpose: The presence of a perfusion-diffusion mismatch is a useful indicator for predicting the progression of acute cerebral infarction. However, not all the area of the perfusion-diffusion mismatch progresses to infarction and a large proportion survives with hypoperfusion. The purpose of this study was to assess 1) whether tissue viability can be predicted using quantitative perfusion values and 2) whether there is correlation between the perfusion value and the time that elapsed after the onset of symptoms.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-two patients with acute infarction in the middle cerebral artery territory within 12 hours after symptom onset were included in this study. We excluded those patients in whom thrombolysis was attempted or the lesion volume was less than 5 mL. Patients without perfusion-diffusion mismatch on the mean transit time (MTT) map were also excluded. We categorized the ischemic lesions into 3 areas: 1) the initial infarction, 2) the area that progressed to infarction, and 3) the hypoperfused but surviving area, based on the initial and follow up diffusion-weighted images and initial mean transit time (MTT) map. We obtained the relative cerebral blood volume (rCBV), the cerebral blood flow (rCBF) and the MTT in each area by comparing to the contralateral normal area. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA to test whether there was a difference in perfusion values between each area. The threshold value was calculated between areas 2 and 3 using the receiver operating characteristics curve. We analyzed the correlation between the perfusion values of each area and the time that elapsed after the onset of symptoms.

Results: The perfusion values among each region were significantly different on the rCBV, rCBF and MTT maps. Between regions 2 and 3, the rCBV and rCBF maps showed a significant difference (Bonferroni post hoc analysis), but in case of rCBV, the mean perfusion values in each region approached to the normal level and it was difficult to differentiate between the two regions on the rCBV map. The rCBF in the regions 1, 2 and 3 was 0.40, 0.64, and 0.84, respectively. The difference of the threshold values of the rCBF between regions 2 and 3 was 0.75. There was no significant correlation between the time that elapsed after symptom onset and the perfusion values of each region on the rCBV, rCBF and MTT map.

Conclusion: The perfusion values between the area of the initial infarction, the area that progressed to infarction and the hypoperfused but surviving area showed significant differences. The rCBF was the most useful parameter in differentiating between areas that progressed to infarction and the surviving areas. Quantitative measurement of the perfusion values may have a role in selecting the candidates for thrombolysis after they have suffered hyperacute stroke.

Index words : Brain, diffusion
Brain, Infarction
Magnetic resonance (MR), diffusion study
Magnetic resonance (MR), perfusion study