



가  
가  
20  
25, 20, 10  
10  
가  
가  
(intraclass  
correlation coefficient) 가  
95%  
: 10 0.8981, 0.8090 ( 1, 2) 가  
25 10 0.9212 (95% CI: 0.8123 - 0.9681)  
0.9063 (95% CI: 0.7790~0.9618)  
: 10 가

(echo planar imaging, EPI)  
(diffusion - weighted  
imaging, DWI) 가  
DWI (perfusion - weighted imaging, PWI), 가 , DWI  
(MR angiography, MRA), (gradient - echo  
image, GE) 가  
(1). (Magnetic  
Resonance imaging: MRI) DWI  
(Computed tomography: 가 (eye - balling)  
CT) MRI 가  
(2), CT 가  
(3, 4). MRI 가  
가가 DWI MRI 가  
(5). MRI 가  
(semi - quantitative methods)

(picture archiving and communicating system: PACS) (Petavision, Seoul, Korea)

2003 3 2004 3  
6 ' Acute stroke MRI '  
DWI  
20 ( : =15: 5)  
DWI EPI b 1,000  
s/mm<sup>2</sup>, TR/TE=7000/89.9 msec, FOV=250 mm, matrix=  
256 × 256 mm , 20 slice  
thickness=5 mm, interslice gap=2 mm

20  
DWI

가

, DWI

가

(volume percentage) (Gold  
standard)

gold standard

(Table 1).

DWI

T2- (b=0 )

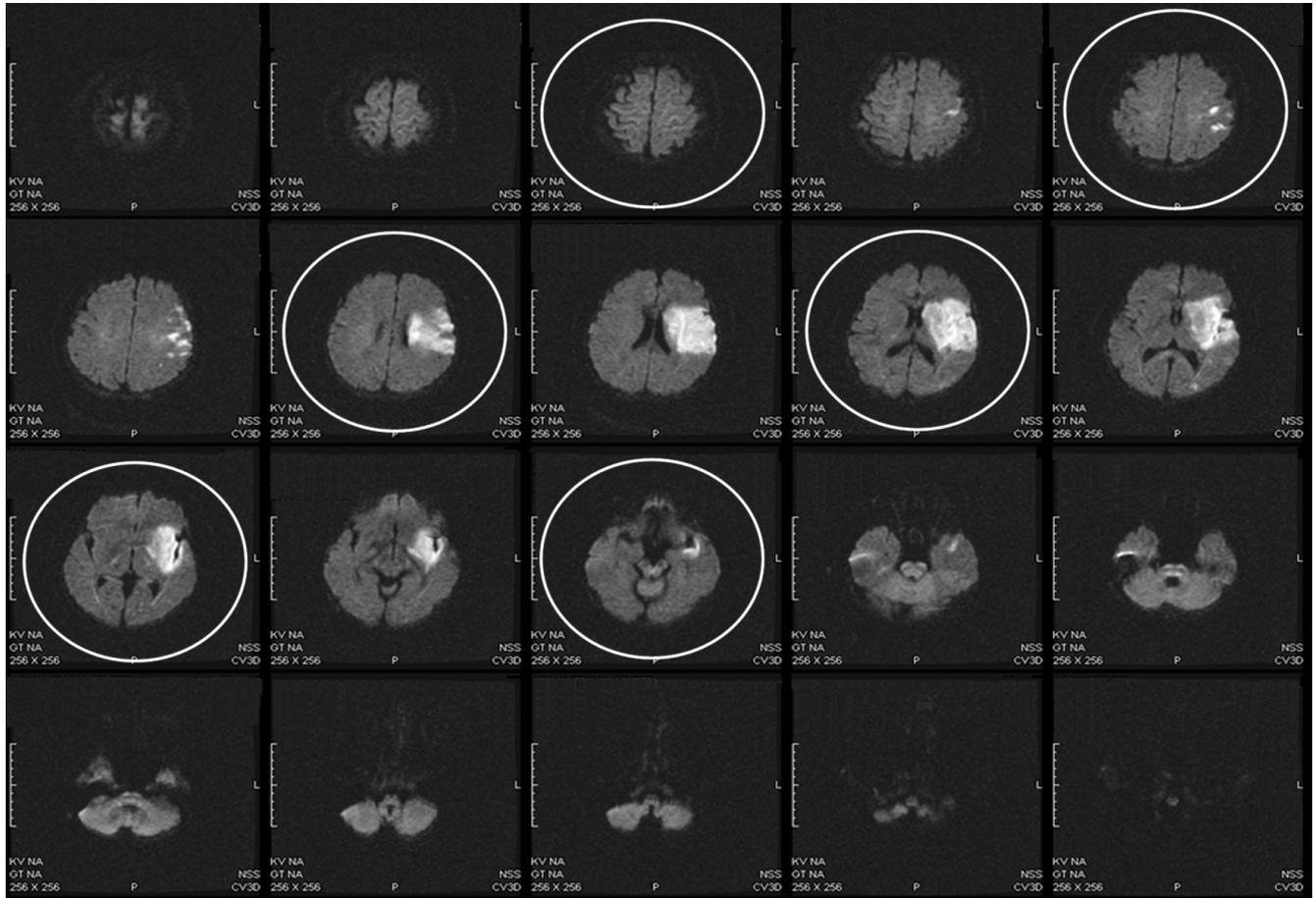


Fig. 1. Two slices at the level of the basal ganglia and the insular ribbon were selected at an interval of one slice. And then, three slices of the upper part and one slice of the lower part at an interval of one slice were added. Total six slices were selected. Two slices of the upper part and one slice of the lower part at an interval of one slice were added. Total six slices were selected.

$$\text{Volume \%} = \left( \frac{\text{Volume}_{\text{DWI high signal}}}{\text{Volume}_{\text{total MCA territory}}} \right) \times 100\%$$

CT (9), 가 , 10-25 , 20 : 25 , 20 (Fig. 1) (basal ganglia) (insular) 1 (cranial) 3 , 1

Table 1. Measured Value

	Reader 1	Reader 2
	Mean ± SD (%)	Mean ± SD (%)
25-Area Method	21.850 ± 11.33	20.050 ± 8.476
20- Area Method	24.400 ± 8.127	30.400 ± 10.410
10- Area Method	35.650 ± 13.800	40.650 ± 10.733
m10- Area Method	30.150 ± 9.505	32.400 ± 11.914

SD: Standard Deviation , m10- Area Method: Modified 10- Area Method

(Fig. 2) 25 , 1 , 6 , 1 , 4 , 6 , 10 : 20 , 20 (Fig. 3), 5 , 10 : 2 , 1 , 2 , 4 , 10 (Fig. 4) 10 , 10 : 10 , 가 10 , 가 50% , 0.5 , 50% , 1 , 10

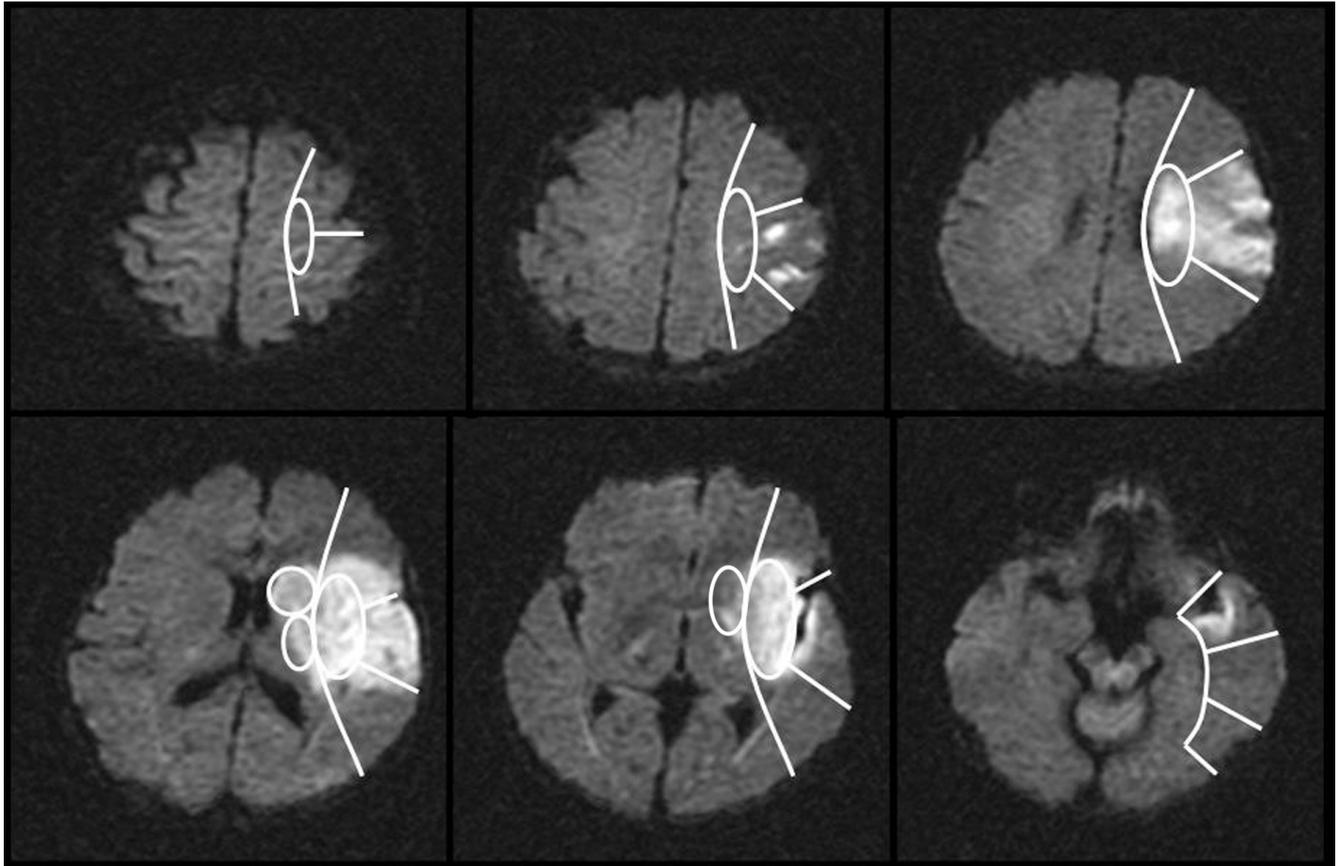


Fig. 2. The MCA territory was subdivided into 25 areas composed of the centrum semiovale, the caudate nucleus, the putamen, the insular ribbon and the MCA cortex.

20

2

3

가

, 1

4

PACS

DWI

(Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC)

(repeated measure analysis of variance: ANOVA)

Bonferroni

, 25

가

:

(Table 1).

1

10

,

2

25

(Table 2).

10

(Table 3).

25

Table 3. Interobserver Agreement

	ICC	95% C.I.
25- Area Method	0.9212	0.8123 - 0.9681
20- Area Method	0.8715	0.7044 - 0.9471
10- Area Method	0.8370	0.6339 - 0.9322
m10- Area Method	0.9063	0.7790 - 0.9618

ICC: IntraClass Correlation Coefficient, C.I.: Confidence Interval, m10- Area Method: Modified 10- Area Method

Table 2. Correlation between the Measured Value and the Reference Value

ICC	25- Area Method	20- Area Method	10- Area Method	m10- Area Method
Reader 1	0.7642	0.8340	0.7040	0.8981
Reader 2	0.8791	0.8393	0.7959	0.8090

ICC: IntraClass Correlation Coefficient, m10- Area Method: Modified 10- Area Method

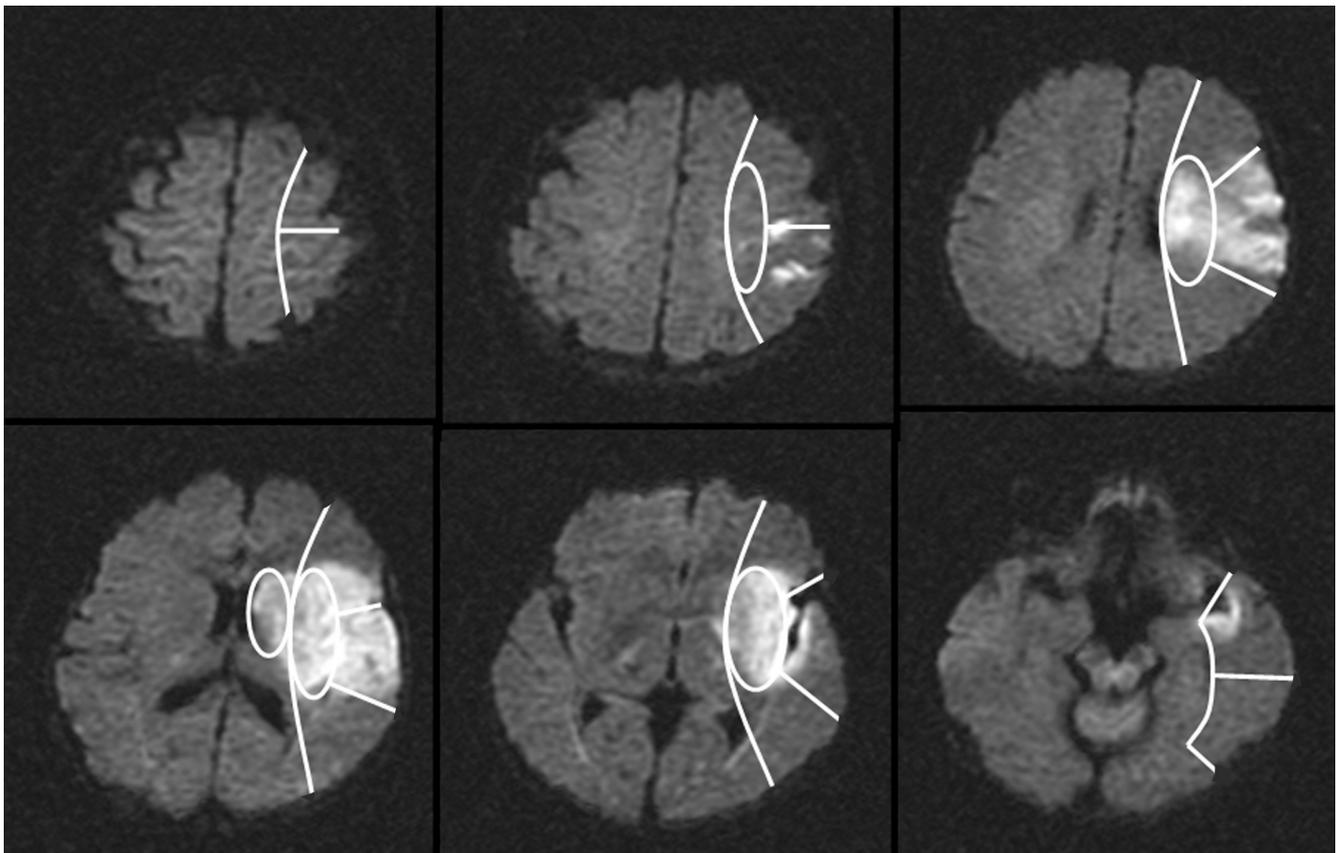


Fig. 3. The MCA territory was subdivided into 20 areas composed of the centrum semiovale, the basal ganglia (a combination of the caudate nucleus and the putamen), the insular ribbon and the MCA cortex.

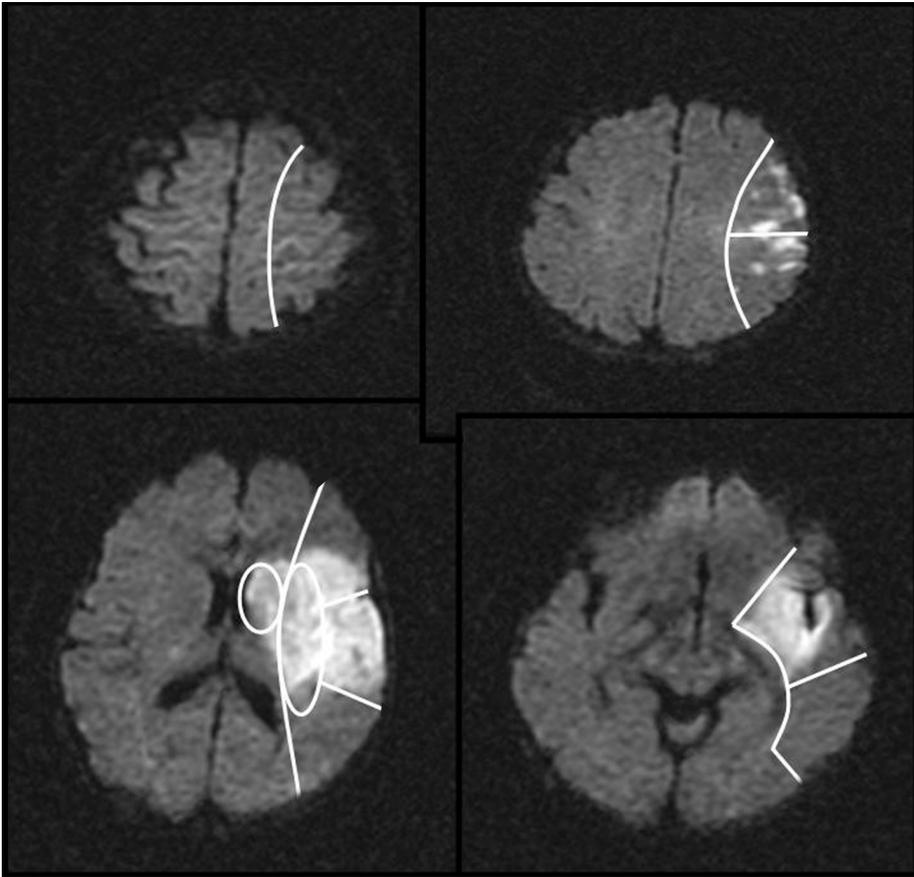


Fig. 4. The MCA territory was subdivided into 10 areas composed of the basal ganglia (a combination of the caudate nucleus and the putamen), the insular ribbon and the MCA cortex.

가 가 가 , .  
 가 (multimodal MR imaging) ,  
 , 가 (4 - 6). MRI 가 ,  
 가 GE ,  
 DWI, T2 DWI PWI 가 가 가  
 ( fluid attenuated inversion recovery: FLAIR .  
 ) , 가  
 PWI MRA  
 (1, 5).  
 , 20 , 3  
 (3). CT 가 window) 6 (10). (treatment time  
 , 가 가 (11).  
 가 'one - third'  
 . MRI  
 DWI PWI (12, 13),  
 , 가 ASPECT (Alberta Stroke Program Early  
 CT) (9), one - third  
 가 가



1. . . . . 2004;50:1-17
2. Chalela JA, Kidwell CS, Nentwich LM, Luby M, Butman JA, Demchuk AM, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging and computed tomography in emergency assessment of patients with suspected acute stroke: a prospective comparison. *Lancet* 2007;369:293-298
3. Kang DW, Chalela JA, Dunn W, Warach S, NIH-Suburban Stroke Center Investigators. MRI screening before standard tissue plasminogen activator therapy is feasible and safe. *Stroke* 2005;36:1939-1943
4. Lee DH, Na DG, Ihn YK, Kim DJ, Kim EY, Kim YS, et al. Review of the Current Status of Intra-Arterial Thrombolysis for Treating Acute Cerebral Infarction: a retrospective analysis of the data from multiple centers in Korea. *Korean J Radiol* 2007;In Press
5. Hjort N, Butcher K, Davis SM, Kidwell CS, Koroshetz WJ, Rother J, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging criteria for thrombolysis in acute cerebral infarct. *Stroke* 2005;36:388-397
6. Schellinger PD, Jansen O, Fiebich JB, Pohlers O, Ryssel H, Heiland S, et al. Feasibility and practicality of MR imaging of stroke in the management of hyperacute cerebral ischemia. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2000;21:1184-1189
7. Hacke W, Albers G, Al-Rawi Y, Bogousslavsky J, Davalos A, Eliasziw M, et al. The Desmoteplase in Acute Ischemic Stroke Trial (DIAS): a phase II MRI-based 9-hour window acute stroke thrombolysis trial with intravenous desmoteplase. *Stroke* 2005;36:66-73
8. Albers GW, Thijs VN, Wechsler L, Kemp S, Schlaug G, Skalabrin E, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging profiles predict clinical response to early reperfusion: the diffusion and perfusion imaging evaluation for understanding stroke evolution (DEFUSE) study. *Ann Neurol* 2006;60:508-517
9. Pexman JH, Barber PA, Hill MD, Sevick RJ, Demchuk AM, Hudon ME, et al. Use of the Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score (ASPECTS) for assessing CT scans in patients with acute stroke. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2001;22:1534-1542
10. Tissue plasminogen activator for acute ischemic stroke. The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke rt-PA Stroke Study Group. *N Engl J Med* 1995;333:1581-1587
11. Hacke W, Kaste M, Fieschi C, von Kummer R, Davalos A, Meier D, et al. Randomised double-blind placebo-controlled trial of thrombolytic therapy with intravenous alteplase in acute ischaemic stroke (ECASS II). Second European-Australasian Acute Stroke Study Investigators. *Lancet* 1998;352:1245-1251
12. von Kummer R, Allen KL, Holle R, Bozzao L, Bastianello S, Manelfe C, et al. Acute stroke: usefulness of early CT findings before thrombolytic therapy. *Radiology* 1997;205:327-333
13. von Kummer R, Bourquain H, Bastianello S, Bozzao L, Manelfe C, Meier D, et al. Early prediction of irreversible brain damage after ischemic stroke at CT. *Radiology* 2001;219:95-100
14. Hamann GF. Early ischemic signs should not be used as exclusion criteria in thrombolysis trials. *Stroke* 2004;35:e3-4
15. Butcher KS, Parsons M, MacGregor L, Barber PA, Chalk J, Bladin C, et al. Refining the perfusion-diffusion mismatch hypothesis. *Stroke* 2005;36:1153-1159
16. Furlan AJ, Eyding D, Albers GW, Al-Rawi Y, Lees KR, Rowley HA, et al. Dose Escalation of Desmoteplase for Acute Ischemic Stroke (DEDAS): evidence of safety and efficacy 3 to 9 hours after stroke onset. *Stroke* 2006;37:1227-1231
17. Schellinger PD, Fiebich JB, Hacke W. Imaging-based decision making in thrombolytic therapy for ischemic stroke: present status. *Stroke* 2003;34:575-583
18. Rother J, Schellinger PD, Gass A, Siebler M, Villringer A, Fiebich JB, et al. Effect of intravenous thrombolysis on MRI parameters and functional outcome in acute stroke <6 hours. *Stroke* 2002;33:2438-2445
19. Kalafut MA, Schriger DL, Saver JL, Starkman S. Detection of early CT signs of > 1/3 middle cerebral artery infarctions: interrater reliability and sensitivity of CT interpretation by physicians involved in acute stroke care. *Stroke* 2000;31:1667-1671
20. Clark WM, Wissman S, Albers GW, Jhamandas JH, Madden KP, Hamilton S. Recombinant tissue-type plasminogen activator (Alteplase) for ischemic stroke 3 to 5 hours after symptom onset. The ATLANTIS Study: a randomized controlled trial. Alteplase Thrombolysis for Acute Noninterventional Therapy in Ischemic Stroke. *JAMA* 1999;282:2019-2026

## Diffusion-Weighted MR Images for Hyperacute Cerebral Infarction: Design of a Quick Volume Estimation Method for Hyperintensities<sup>1</sup>

Myung Su Ko, M.D., Deok Hee Lee, M.D., Seong Ho Park, M.D., Hae Wook Pyun, M.D.,  
Jeong Hyun Lee, M.D., Choong Gon Choi, M.D., Sang Joon Kim, M.D., Dae Chul Suh, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology and Research Institute of Radiology, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center

**Purpose:** To design a reliable and quick lesion volume estimation method for hyperintensities on diffusion-weighted images (DWI) for the evaluation of hyperacute stroke.

**Materials and Methods:** Twenty patients with obvious high signal lesions seen on DWI in the middle cerebral artery territory due to acute ischemia were enrolled to evaluate the performance of four tentatively designed semi-quantitative methods: the 25-area method, the 20-area method, the 10-area method, and the modified 10-area method. Two radiologists performed the volume analyses using these methods. Intraclass correlation coefficients were calculated to compare the correlation between the reference values and the measured values and to evaluate the interobserver agreement of each method.

**Results:** For the correlation between the measured value and the reference value, the performance of the modified 10-area method was the most powerful, with a value of 0.8981 and 0.8090 for observer 1 and 2, respectively. The interobserver agreement was satisfactory for both the 25-area method and the modified 10-area method, with a value of 0.9212 (95% CI: 0.8123 - 0.9681) and 0.9063 (95% CI: 0.7790 - 0.9618), respectively.

**Conclusion:** The performance of the modified 10-area method was satisfactory for both lesion volume estimation and interobserver correlation in the evaluation of an acute cerebral infarction by the use of DWI.

**Index words :** Brain, ischemia  
Magnetic resonance (MR), diffusion study  
Brain, infarction

Address reprint requests to : Deok Hee Lee, M.D., Department of Radiology and Research Institute of Radiology Asan Medical Center,  
388-1 Poongnap-2dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-736, Korea  
Tel. 82-2-3010-4352 Fax. 82-2-476-0090 E-mail: dhlee@amc.seoul.kr