

1

1 1,4,5 4 1 6 2,5 3,5 1 1,4,5

(complex partial seizure)

(fMRI)

14 (: =9:5, 15-50 ; 13 , 1

) (6 , 6 , - 1 ,

1) 47 fMRI . MR 4

, 1 , 4 , 5

. fMRI 1.5T (EPI)

(8 19), (10 16), (10 12) fMRI

.

,

가

Z-score($p<0.05$)

fMRI , fMRI

. fMRI Wada

(lateralizing index) (n=7), fMRI

(n = 3).

: fMRI 79%(37/47) ,

89%(17/19), 83%(10/12), 63%(10/16) . (n=17)

(16/17), (16/17), (15/17),

Wernicke (10/17), Broca (8/17) . (n=20)

(16/20), (15/20), (9/20), (6/20),

(3/20) . fMRI Wada 86%(6/7) . fMRI

67%(2/ 3)

: fMRI 3/4 ,

Wada

가

(functional MR imaging; fMRI) MR , ,

(5-17).

(mapping) (complex partial seizure)

(epileptogenic lesion)

가 , , ,

가 ,

(side) ,

(1-4). fMRI ,

1 2 3 ,

4 5 6 ,

(HMP-96-M-2-1039)

1999 3 8 1999 5 4

Wada (intra-

operative invasive cortical mapping)

fMRI가 ,

fMRI 가 ,

가 (18-22).

paradigm

fMRI , fMRI ,

15-50 (31)

14 (: =9:5) MRI,

(PET; positron emission tomography),

(SPECT; single photon emission

computed tomography), (ictal video

EEG monitoring) 6 , 6

, 1 , 1

MRI 4

, 4 , 1

5

2

3

가

13 1

fMRI 1.5 T (Signa Horizon,

General Electric medical systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

(gradient echo) (EPI)

fMRI TR/TE 3000/60 msec, 90 , 64×64

matrix, / 5mm/0mm, FOV 24cm, 1 NEX

15-20

(oblique axial slice) 3 가

T1

(task)

2 4 3 5

34

(2 on/3 off) 63 (4 on/5 off)

63 4 5

7

20

EPI 140

1260 가 , 63 3

9 , 34(2 3 24 가

14 47

19 (8), 16 (10),

12 (10)

3가 paradigm

paradigm

(silent picture naming)

paradigm (;가, , ,

)

(forceful word generation) , paradigm

(; ,)

3가

(index finger)

(thumb)

(dorsiflexion)

(extension)

가

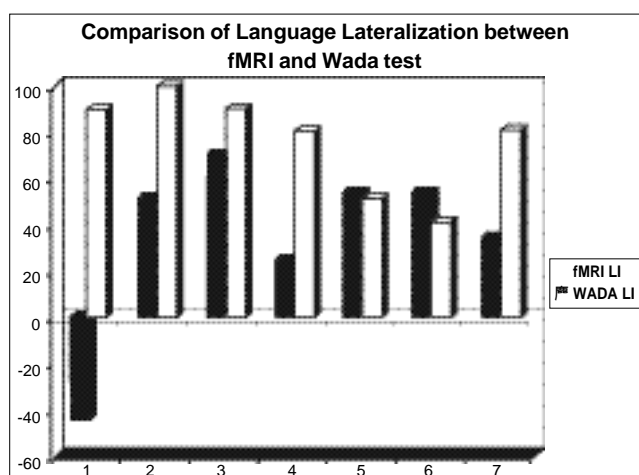


Fig. 1. Comparison of language lateralization using laterality index (LI) between fMRI and Wada test

IDL 5.1(Interactive Data Language 5.1, Research Sys-tems, Inc., U.S.A.)

(postprocessing)

z-score ($p<0.05$)

(cross correlation analysis) (clustering)

가

T1 EPI

가

가

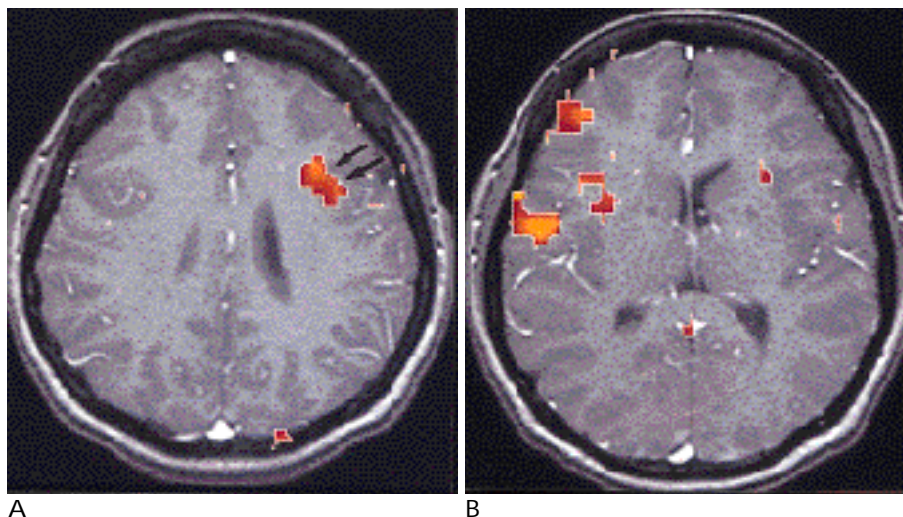
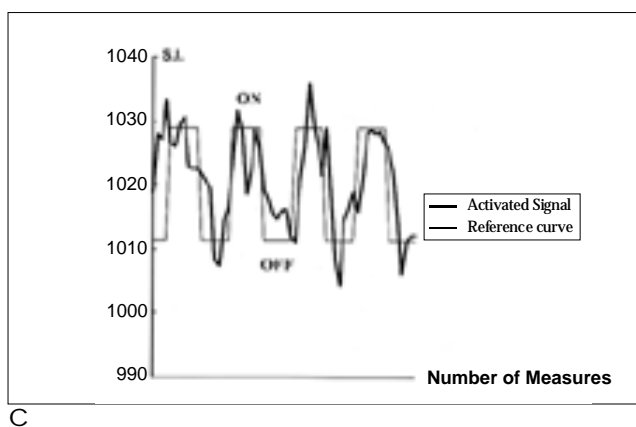


Fig. 2. fMRIs and time series curve of language tasks in a right handed 27-year-old woman with left temporal lobe epilepsy.

A. fMRI of word generation from a single character. Activated area is well visualized in left dorsolateral frontal cortex (arrows). Measured laterality index (LI) was 70, which suggests relatively strong left side hemispheric dominance.

B. fMRI of categorical word generation shows activation of contralateral dorsolateral and inferior frontal cortex. Measured LI was 2, which means equivocal language dominance.

C. Time series curve from fMRI of the language task of generating words from a character (Fig. 2. A) shows well matched activated signal patterns alternating to the resting (off) and activation (on) periods during the tasks.



2 2 2 , 가
1 , 0
(object naming)
0 3 , ,
(repetition) 가 “ 가 ”
“ ” 가 2 ,
“ ” 1 , 0

fMRI (localization) Wada (n = 7), (n = 3), PR)/(PL + PR) × 100. PL = (PL - 가 + 100 - 100. .

(lateralization) fMRI Wada (LI; laterality index) . fMRI (word generation task) (pixel numbers) (ROI; region of interest) (Fig. 1) fMRI = ((VL - VR)/(VL + VR)) × 100 (19, 21). VL 가 + 100 - 100 . Wada (language rating) 47가 10 . Wada (counting) 2 , 3 Wada (perseveration) 1 , 6 (aural comprehension) 가 “ ”

79% (37/47) , 89% (17/19), 63% (10/16), 83% (10/12) . 8 Table 1 (dorsolateral) , (anterior cingulate gyrus) , (posterior parietal lobe) 가 가 (8/8) , Wernicke 88% (7/8), Broca 63% (5/8) . Wada 1 7 Fig. 1 Table 2 . 7 (86%), fMRI가 Wada . 3

(3, 5, 6)

3

70 (categorical word generation)

2 (Fig. 2).

4 Wada

fMRI 24

80 가 1

Wada 90

, fMRI -44

(n = 20)

Table 3

(central sulcus) (16/20), (15/20),

(9/20), (supplementary motor area) (6/20),

(3/20)

7

86% (6/7), 86% (6/7),

71% (5/7), 57% (4/7), 43% (3/7)

5 10

(8/10), (8/10),

(4/10), (4/10), (2/10)

, 5

(5/5), (5/5), (3/5), (2/5),

(1/5) 5 10

(7/10), (7/10),

(5/10), (2/10), (1/10)

가

3 (2 , fMRI

1) 2 가

가 (Fig. 4).

3) , (Fig. 4).

Table 1. Frequency of Visualization of Activated Areas in Language Tasks on fMRI (n= 17 tasks in 8 patients)

Activated areas	Frequency (n= 17 tasks)
Broca 's area	47% (8/17)
Wernicke 's area	58% (10/17)
Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex	94% (16/17)
Anterior cingulate gyrus	94% (16/17)
Posterior parietal area	88% (15/17)
Premotor and somatosensory area	47% (8/17)
Temporal cortex	18% (3/17)

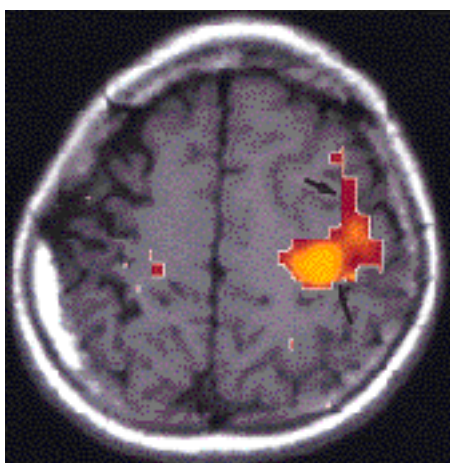
Table 2. Laterality Index of fMRI and Wada Test for Language Lateralization (n= 7)

Patient(Handedness)	Laterality Index	
	fMRI	Wada
1(R)	- 44	90
2(R)	51	100
3(R)	70	90
4(B)	24	80
5(R)	53	50
6(R)	52	40
7(R)	33	80

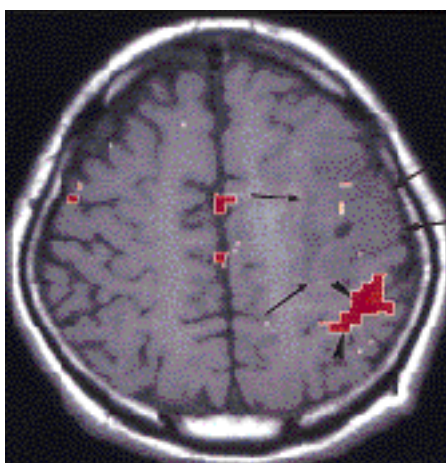
(R; right handedness, B; both handedness)

Table 3. Frequency of Visualization of Activated Areas of Motor and Somatosensory Tasks on fMRI (n = 20 tasks in 7 patients)

Activated Areas	Frequency (n = 20 tasks)
Central sulcus	80% (16/20)
Prefrontal cortex	75% (15/20)
Posterior parietal cortex	45% (9/20)
Supplementary motor area	30% (6/20)
Temporal cortex	15% (3/20)



3



4

Fig. 3. Mapping of the activation secondary to right hand motor task in a patient with right frontal lobe epilepsy. The area of activation (arrows) is localized around the left central sulcus and left frontal cortex. The location of the motor cortex as seen in fMRI well matched with that of intraoperative motor cortex mapping (not shown). Note localized cortical atrophy in right frontal lobe.

Fig. 4. FMRI in 33-year- old man with dysembryoblastic neuroepithelial tumor (DNET) in left frontal lobe.

FMRI obtained with right hand motor task shows that the activated area of the motor cortex (arrowheads) is seen

posterior to the tumor (arrows). The motor cortex appears to slightly displaced backward by the tumor. The location of the motor cortex as seen in fMRI was coincided with that of intraoperative motor cortex mapping (not shown).

가
 . Fletcher (28, 29) Shallice (30)
 (episodic memory) (retrieval)
 (prefrontal cortex)
 , BA 10 가
 , 가
 fMRI 1990 Ogawa (23)
 (blood oxygenation level dependent, BOLD)
 가
 paradigm
 , BOLD (inflow , paradigm
 effect) (attention)
 (intrinsic hemodynamic changes) (modulation)
 (signal to noise ratio), (occipitotemporal pathway)
 (3, 24, 25). (occipitoparietal pathway)
 , EPI
 (susceptibility artifact)
 (misregistration) 가가 (spatial relationship) (31).
 가
 가
 가 paradigm
 가 (19).
 가
 가
 (asymmetric spin echo) EPI
 BOLD 가
 (picture-encoding)
 가
 (19,26,27).
 , Wada
 , paradigm
 paradigm
 가
 Wada fMRI
 (20-22). Binder (20) 22
 Wada fMRI
 가 0.96 (20).
 7 6 가
 fMRI가
 Wada
 fMRI가 Wada
 fMRI가 Wada
 paradigm 가
 fMRI
 on-line , , fMRI
 가
 paradigm , 가
 , Broca
 , Wernicke
 (11-15).
 가
 fMRI

(Fig. 1).

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Functional MR Imaging in the Patients with Complex Partial Seizures¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the clinical usefulness of functional MR imaging (fMRI) for localization of the cerebral motor and sensory cortices and the language center in patients with complex partial seizure.

Materials and Methods: A total of 47 fMRIs were obtained in 14 patients (M:F= 9:5; age 15-50 years; 13 right handed and 1 ambidextrous) with complex partial seizure (6 temporal lobe epilepsy, 6 frontal lobe epilepsy, 1 occipitotemporal lobe epilepsy, 1 hemispheric epilepsy). Conventional MR imaging revealed no abnormality in four patients, localized cerebral atrophy in one, hippocampal sclerosis in four, and benign neoplasm in the remaining five. fMRI was performed on a 1.5 T MR scanner (GE Signa Horizon) using gradient-echo single-shot EPI. Nineteen fMRIs were obtained in eight patients who performed the language task, 16 fMRIs in ten who performed the motor task and 12 fMRIs in ten who performed the somatosensory task. The activation task consisted of three language tasks (silent picture naming, word generation from a character, categorical word generation), motor tasks (opposition of thumb and index finger for hand/dorsiflexion or extension for foot), and sensory tasks (passive tactile stimulation of hand or foot using a toothbrush). The data were analyzed using z-score ($p < 0.05$), clustering, and cross-correlation analysis based upon homemade software, IDL 5.1. The success rate for obtaining meaningful fMRI was evaluated and activated regions were assessed on the basis of each fMRI obtained during language, motor, and somatosensory tasks. fMRI findings were compared with those of the Wada test ($n = 7$) for language lateralization and with invasive cortical mapping ($n = 3$) for the localization of eloquent cerebral cortex, especially around the central sulcus.

Results: The overall success rate of fMRI was 79 % (37/47); success rates of fMRI with language, sensory, and motor tasks were 89 % (17/19), 83 % (10/12), and 63 % (10/16), respectively. Areas activated during language tasks ($n = 17$) included the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (16/17), anterior cingulate gyrus (16/17), posterior parietal area (15/17), Wernicke's area (10/17), and Broca's area (8/17). Regions activated by motor and somatosensory tasks ($n = 20$) included the central sulcus (16/20), prefrontal cortex (15/20), posterior parietal cortex (9/20), supplementary motor area (6/20), and temporal cortex (3/20). The results of fMRI were concordant with the Wada test in six of seven subjects (86 %) for language lateralization of left hemispheric dominance and with invasive cortical mapping in two of three patients (67 %) for localization of the motor and sensory cortices.

Conclusion: fMRI was successful in approximately three-quarters of patients with complex partial seizure, but at present appears to be an inadequate alternative to current invasive studies. Further clinical investigation is needed.

Index words : Brain, MR

Magnetic resonance (MR), functional
Seizures