

1

: (2 - dimensional phase - contrast MRI)  
(total cerebral blood flow)

: 16  
23 - 31 ( : 26 ) , 58 - 75 kg( : 66 kg )  
2 - 3  
cm  
Wilcoxon and Median score  
16  
16  
233 ml/min 239 ml/min, 250 ml/min 248 ml/min  
62 ml/min 56 ml/min, 83 ml/min 68  
ml/min  
0.48, 0.54, 0.49, 0.62 ,  
628 ± 68 ml/min(517 - 779 ml/min), 612 ± 79 ml/min(482 - 804  
ml/min)  
:  
가

(total cerebral blood flow) N<sub>2</sub>O (2) , <sup>133</sup>Xe 가  
(3) , Xe - CT (4), PET (5)  
가

가

(1),

가 , (phase shift) (flow velocity)  
가 (cerebral blood flow)

가

16 , 23 -  
31 ( 26 ), 58 - 75 kg( 66 kg ) .  
1.5  
tesla (Magnetom Vision,  
Siemens, Erlangen) (rep -  
etition time) 29 msec, (echo time) 7 msec,  
(flip angle) 30 , (field of view) 150 × 150 mm,  
(slice thickness) 6 mm, matrix 192 × 256,  
(velocity encoding) 150 cm/sec ,  
2 - 4 30 .  
(cardiac gating)  
2 - 3 ,  
(Fig. 1).  
(phase encoding) (cardiac cycle) 30  
msec 20 - 34 . (phase  
contrast)

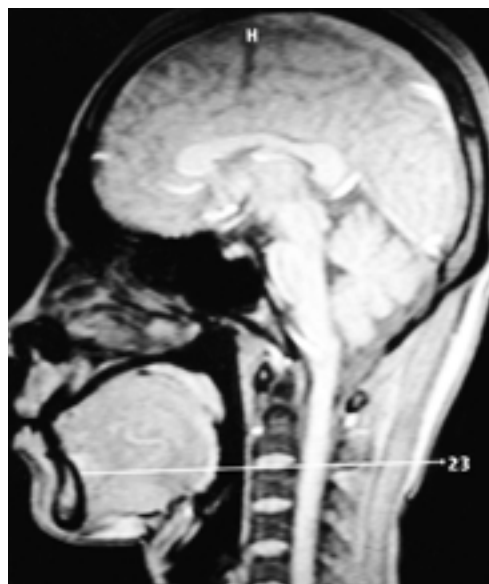
(Fig. 2A, B), 3

7.5 MHz  
(Sonoline Elegra, Siemens, Erlangen)

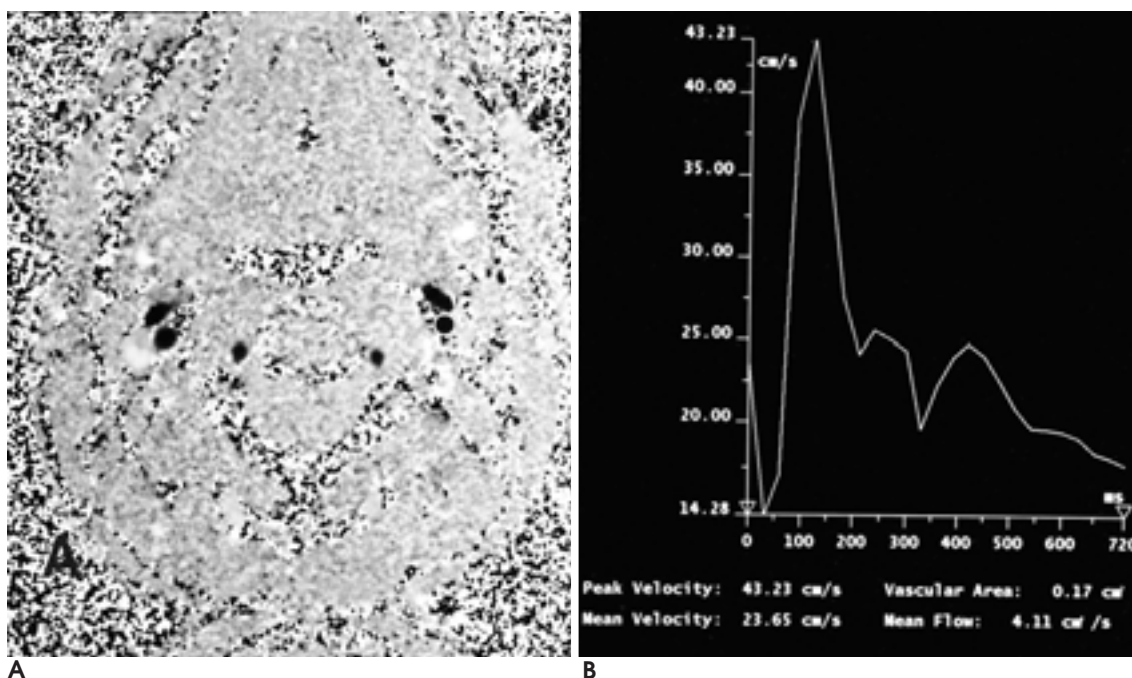
(Aliasing) (wall filter) 50  
Hz , (pulse repetition frequency) 1500 Hz  
( ) 60

(carotid bulb)  
2 cm (Fig. 3),

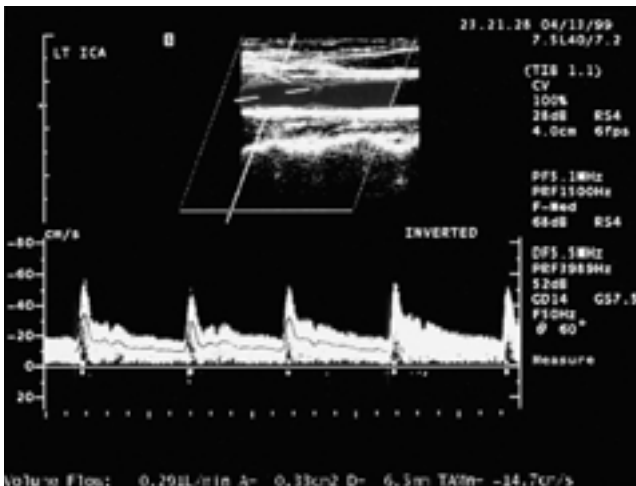
5 cm



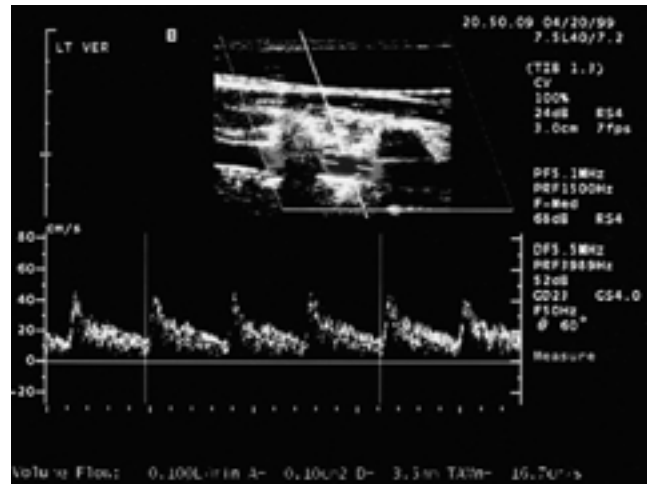
**Fig. 1.** Sagittal scout image shows the level of the scanning of the 2D phase-contrast MR image at the C2 - 3 intervertebral disc space.



**Fig. 2. A.** Phase contrast image shows region of interest (ROI) at the left internal carotid artery for flow measurement.  
**B.** Flow velocity curve shows volume flow as 4.11 cm<sup>3</sup>/sec. Vertical axis is flow velocity and transverse axis is one cardiac cycle.



**Fig. 3.** Doppler ultrasound measuring volume flow is shown at the internal carotid artery about 2 cm above of the carotid bifurcation. Volume flow is 0.291 l/min.



**Fig. 4.** Doppler ultrasound measuring volume flow is shown at the vertebral artery of the thyroid gland level. Volume flow is 0.1 l/min.

**Table 1.** Volume Flow measured by 2D Phase-Contrast MR Image and Doppler Ultrasound of Internal Carotid Arteries and Vertebral Arteries in Sixteen Volunteers

Case	(Unit; ml/min)				
	Rt ICA	Lt ICA	Rt VA	Lt VA	Total
	MRI/US	MRI/US	MRI/US	MRI/US	MRI/US
1	254/273	187/152	83/78	108/93	632/596
2	203/236	295/196	92/105	89/97	679/634
3	322/294	313/274	74/75	63/72	772/715
4	124/201	364/248	49/99	71/75	608/623
5	233/247	247/263	65/52	54/29	599/591
6	263/309	194/242	69/59	96/38	622/648
7	282/277	306/337	59/64	132/126	779/804
8	235/218	256/276	32/69	120/123	643/686
9	210/259	240/261	109/76	37/21	596/617
10	223/204	192/206	35/23	102/49	552/482
11	227/205	318/317	34/17	50/30	629/569
12	273/230	220/258	31/15	73/29	597/532
13	198/202	240/212	62/31	98/88	598/533
14	280/227	206/254	41/40	80/62	607/583
15	190/229	170/181	81/59	76/76	517/545
16	210/219	250/296	71/39	80/80	611/634
Mean	233/239 ( $\pm 47/\pm 34$ )	250/248 ( $\pm 56/\pm 49$ )	62/56 ( $\pm 23/\pm 27$ )	83/68 ( $\pm 26/\pm 33$ )	628/612 ( $\pm 68/\pm 79$ )

Rt: right, Lt: left, ICA: internal carotid artery, VA: vertebral artery

(Fig. 4).

가 가

가

(sample volume)

가

3

Wilcoxon and Median score

,

16

Table 1

233 ml/min 239 ml/min, 250  
ml/min 248 ml/min, 62 ml/min  
56 ml/min, 83 ml/min 68 ml/min

:

. Enzmann

(12)

0.48, 0.54, 0.49, 0.62 .

517 ml/min 779 ,

가

ml/min

628 ± 68 ml/min ,

, Alperin (13)

482 ml/min 804 ml/min

가

612 ± 79 ml/min .

(cardiac gating)

(8, 9, 12),

(without cardiac gating)

가

(14, 15). Buijs (16)

가

(precavernous portion)

.

(N<sub>2</sub>O)

(2),

(19 - 29 )

748 ± 143

(<sup>133</sup>Xe) 가

(scintil -

ml/min ,

628 ± 68 ml/min

lation detectors) 가

(3). ,

(Xe - CT)

,

1200 - 1350 gm

가

CT

(17),

100 gm 50 ml/min

(4),

(positron emission tomography)

, <sup>15</sup>O

,

(5),

3%

(16).

Buijs (18)

, 가 ,

가

4.8 ml/min

가

,

,

.

가 (6),

가

(cardiac cycle)가

가

,

가

(7),

.

가

가

(dephasing)

. Caputo (8)

,

,

가

가가 가 ,

가

. Pena (9)

가

가

,

15

, Vanninen (10)

2 - 4 30

(phase contrast)

. Marks (1)

,

,

가

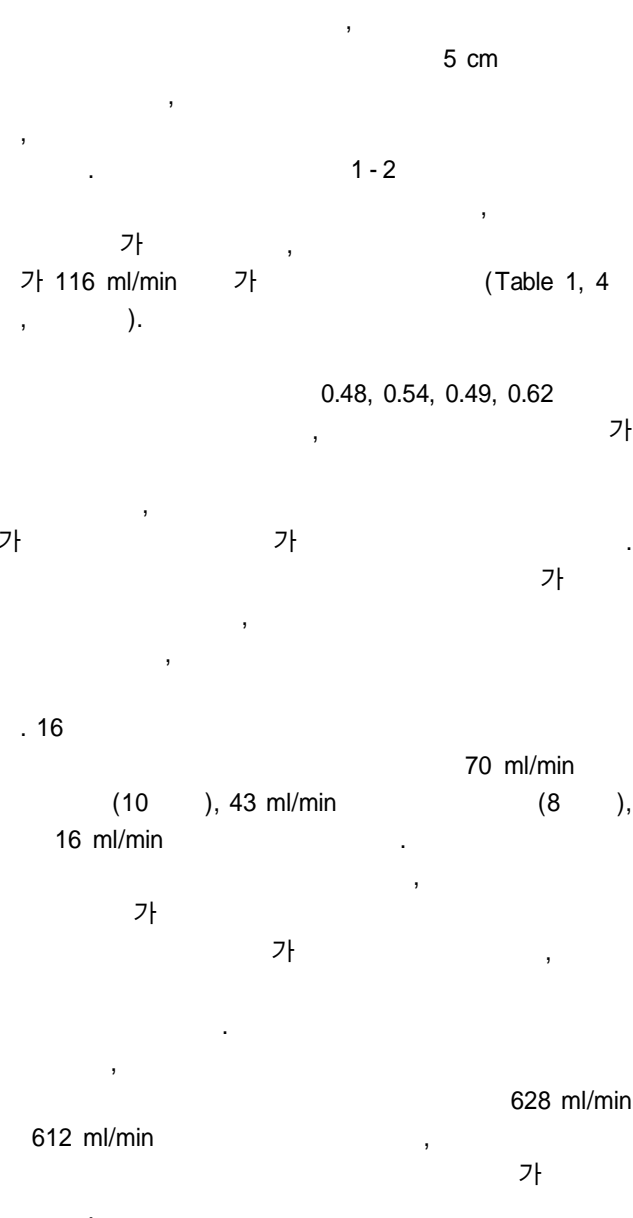
,

, Levine (11)

가

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2



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## Quantitative Measurement of Total Cerebral Blood Flow Using 2D Phase-Contrast MRI and Doppler Ultrasound<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To compare of quantitative measurement of the total cerebral blood flow using two-dimensional phase-contrast MR imaging and Doppler ultrasound.

**Materials and Methods:** In 16 volunteers (mean age, 26 years; mean body weight, 66 kg) without abnormal medical histories, two-dimensional phase-contrast MR imaging was performed at the level of the C2 - 3 intervertebral disc for flow measurement of the internal carotid arteries and the vertebral arteries. Volume flow measurements using Doppler ultrasound were also performed at the internal carotid arteries 2 cm above the carotid bifurcation, and at the vertebral arteries at the level of the upper pole of the thyroid gland. Flows in the four vessels measured by the two methods were compared using Wilcoxon's correlation analysis and the median score. Total cerebral blood flows were calculated by summing these four vessel flows, and mean values for the 16 volunteers were calculated.

**Results:** Cerebral blood flows measured by 2-D phase-contrast MR imaging and Doppler ultrasounds were 233 and 239 ml/min in the right internal carotid artery, 250 and 248 ml/min in the left internal carotid artery, 62 and 56 ml/min in the right vertebral artery, and 83 and 68 ml/min in the left vertebral artery. Correlation coefficients of the blood flows determined by the two methods were 0.48, 0.54, 0.49, and 0.62 in each vessel, while total cerebral blood flows were  $628 \pm 68$  (range, 517 to 779) ml/min and  $612 \pm 79$  (range, 482 to 804) ml/min, respectively.

**Conclusion:** Total cerebral blood flow was easily measured using 2-D phase-contrast MR imaging and Doppler ultrasound, and the two noninvasive methods can therefore be used clinically for the measurement of total cerebral blood flow.

**Index words :** Brain, blood flow

Magnetic resonance (MR), vascular studies

Carotid arteries, US

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