

가

가 가

(1 -

(7, 8),

가

4).

가

3

.

3

가

.

147

$\Delta = 46.2^\circ$)
 3 , 3 , 2 , 2 1000) (x, y, z, xy, yz, xz), b - value (0, 7 가
 1.5 T MR (Isotropic ADC: mm²/sec)
 (Gyrosan Intera T15, Philips Medical System, Best, Netherlands) T1 6 가
 T2 가 eigen value x^2, y^2, z^2
 Quadrature head coil single shot spin echo EPI
 ; TR/TE= 4024/94 msec, 128 acquisition/256 reconstruction, 23 cm FOV, 5 mm thickness, 2 mm interslice gap, 20 slices, NSA=4. 6
 Isotropic ADC = $\left\{ \frac{\ln \left(\frac{S_{low, b-value}}{S_{high, b-value}} \right)}{(b_{high} - b_{low})} \right\}$
 /numbers of high b value

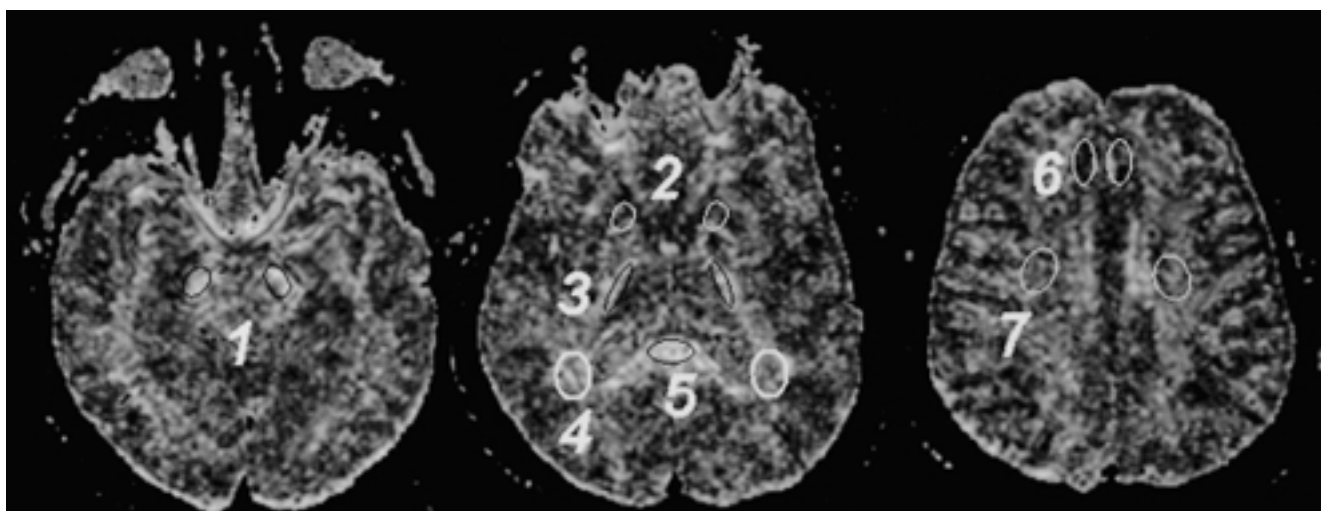


Fig. 1. Regions of interest (ROI) drawn on diffusion tensor maps. Symmetric ROI circles are drawn on the corticospinal tract in cerebral peduncle (1), caudate nucleus (2), internal capsule (3), periventricular white matter (4), corpus callosum (5), frontal gray matter (6) and frontal white matter (7).

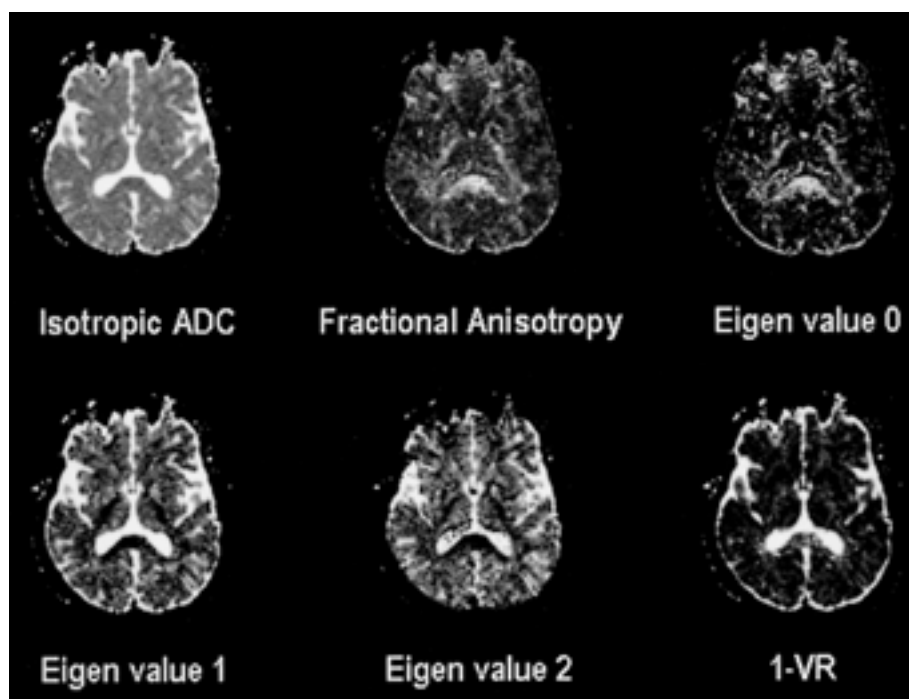


Fig. 2. Calculated diffusion tensor maps. Similar isotropic ADC is seen in each regions of brain on isotropic ADC map, while higher anisotropy is demonstrated in internal capsule and corpus callosum on FA map. FA is calculated from three eigen values and their maps are also shown. Volume ratio (VR) is also an indicator of anisotropy, which can be calculated from eigen value 0 and 2.

(fractional anisotropy, FA)

ROI

$$FA = \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1,2,3} (E_i - \overline{ADC})^2} \right) / \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1,2,3} E_i^2} \right)$$

PacMan Tool (Philips

Medical Systems, Best, Netherlands) MR

가 7

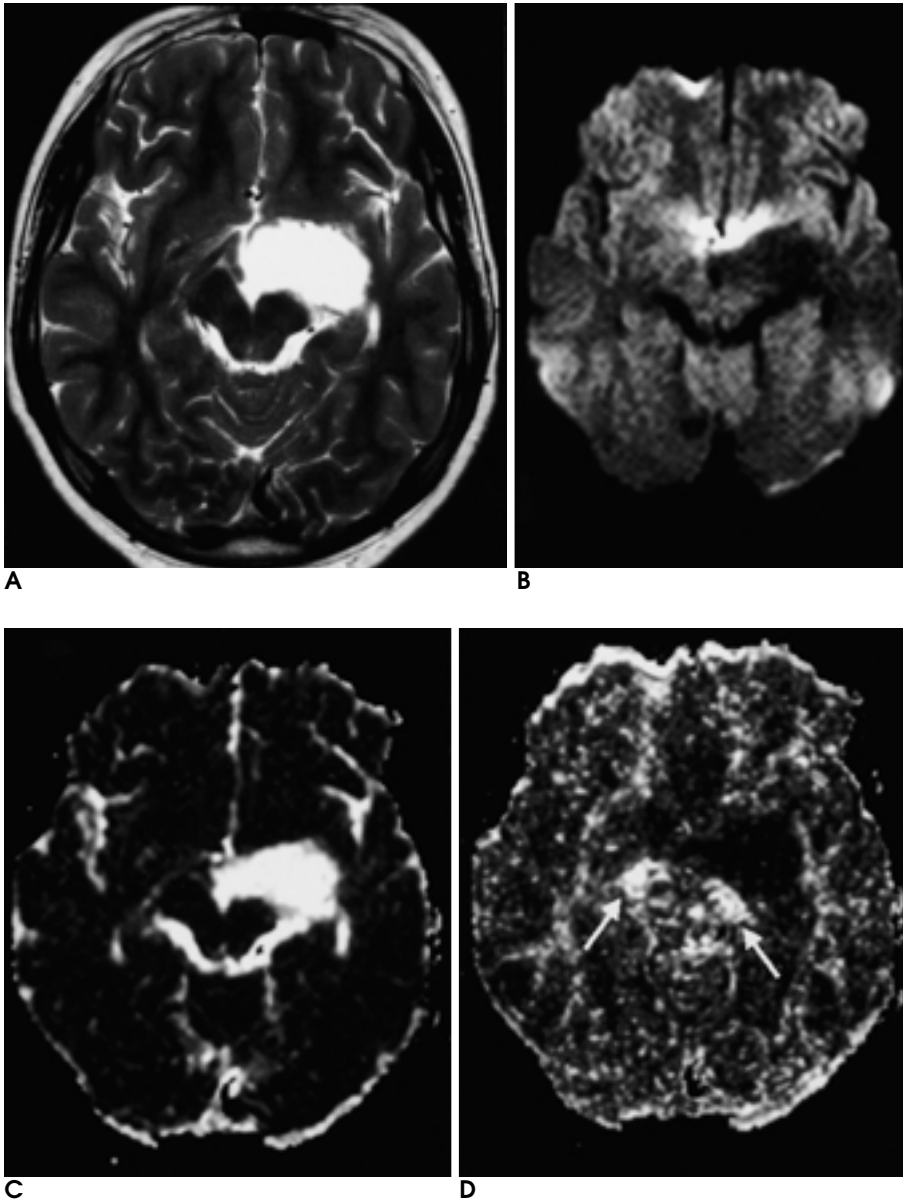
ADC FA

Easyvision (Philips Medical Systems, Best, Netherlands)

ROI (Fig. 1)

Table 1. Isotropic ADC and Fractional Anisotropy of Normal Brain

	Isotropic ADC (mm ² /sec)	Fractional Anisotropy
Frontal Gray Matter	0.81 ± 0.06	0.32 ± 0.03
Frontal White Matter	0.79 ± 0.04	0.56 ± 0.09
Corpus Callosum	0.79 ± 0.07	0.82 ± 0.07
Internal Capsule	0.73 ± 0.04	0.77 ± 0.05
Caudate Nucleus	0.76 ± 0.05	0.36 ± 0.05
Pyramidal Tract	0.79 ± 0.11	0.78 ± 0.06
CSF	3.83 ± 0.35	0.19 ± 0.07

**Fig. 3.** A 13-year-old boy with the complaint of frequent seizure attack. There is a high signal intensity mass in the left medial temporal lobe on T2 weighted image (A). Low signal intensity on DWI (B), high isotropic ADC (C) and low fractional anisotropy are clearly demonstrated. Note high anisotropy of cerebral peduncle around the lesion (D, white arrows). Low grade glioma was confirmed after operation.

가 가
mm²/sec, 가
mm²/sec
(Table 1).

(Table 1).

가
(Fig. 2).

(Table 2).

Table 2. Isotropic ADC and Fractional Anisotropy of Brain Tumors

	Isotropic ADC (mm ² /sec)	Fractional Anisotropy
GM (n = 3)	1.05 ± 0.16	0.23 ± 0.08
Low grade astrocytoma (n = 2)	2.07 ± 0.17	0.24 ± 0.10
Gliomatosis cerebri (n = 1)	1.15 ± 0.27	0.25 ± 0.09
Pontine glioma (n = 2)	0.99 ± 0.13	0.27 ± 0.12
Meningioma (n = 2)	0.79 ± 0.08	0.56 ± 0.15
Normal gray matter	0.81 ± 0.06	0.32 ± 0.03
Normal white matter	0.79 ± 0.04	0.56 ± 0.09

Note: GM = Glioblastoma multiforme

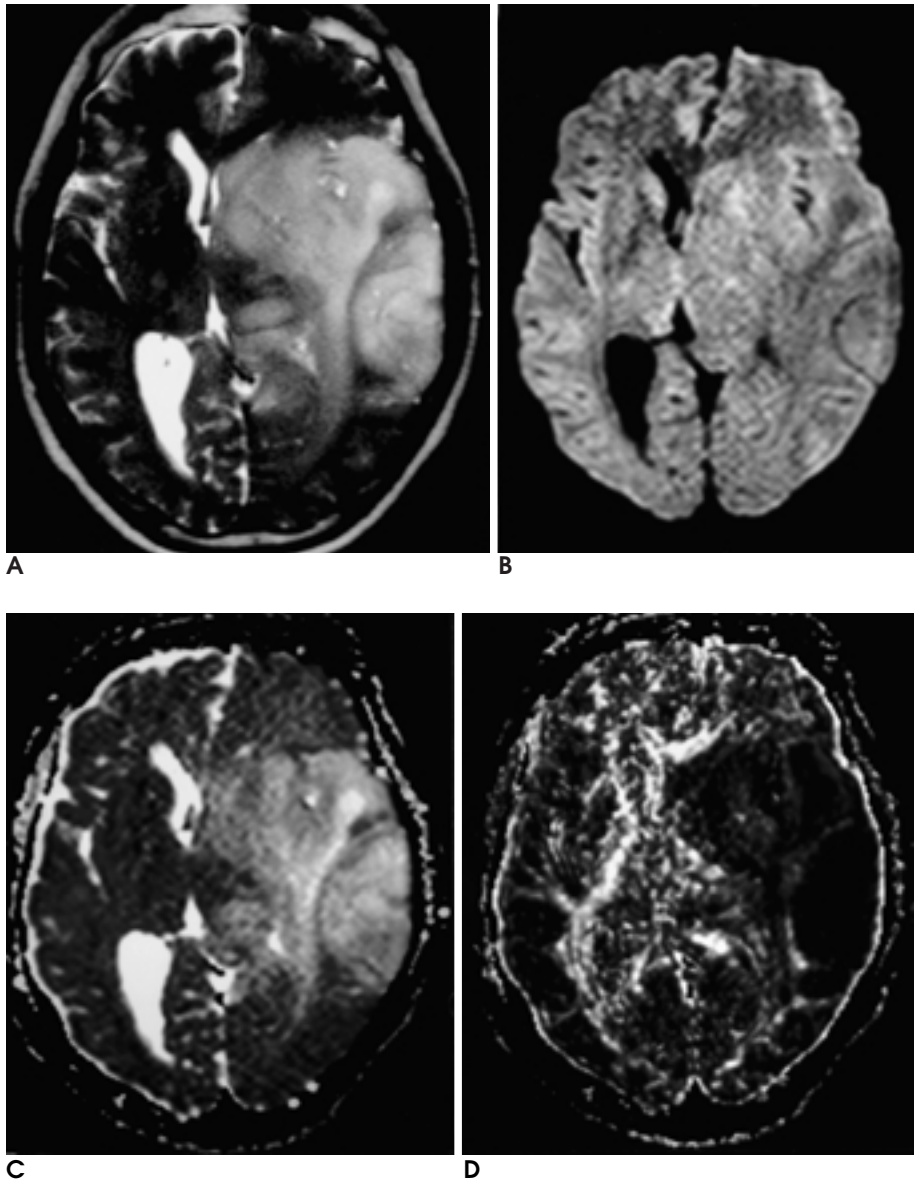


Fig. 4. 62-year-old male with gliomatosis cerebri. Diffusely infiltrating mass is seen in left temporal and frontal lobes on T2WI (A). The mass shows similar signal intensity as normal parenchyma on DWI (B). High degree isotropic ADC (C) and low fractional anisotropy (D) are demonstrated on diffusion tensor maps.

(Fig. 3, 4).

(Fig. 5).

3

가

(2),

가

(9, 10).

(11, 12),

(6, 14),

가

가

가

가

(15).

가

1.5T

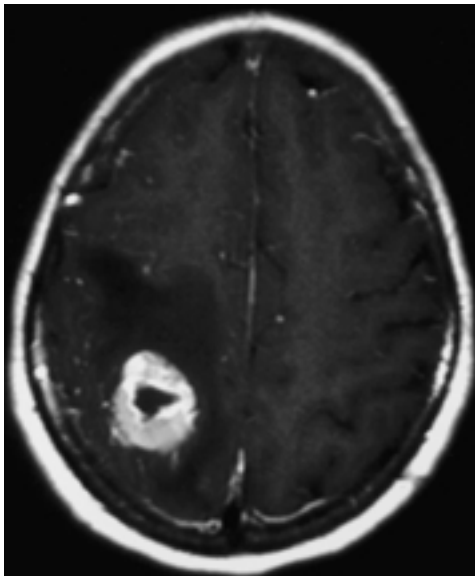
가

6

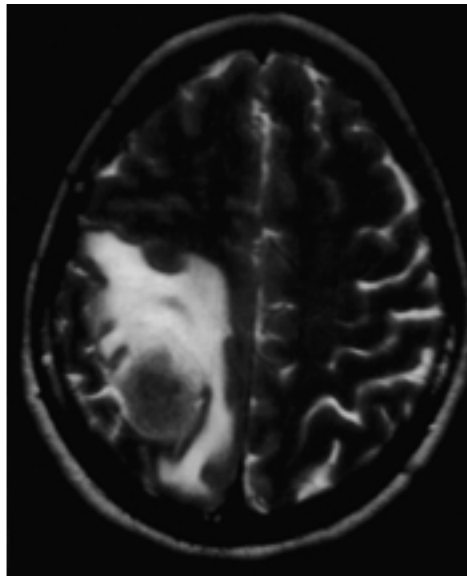
(13).

b - value = 0

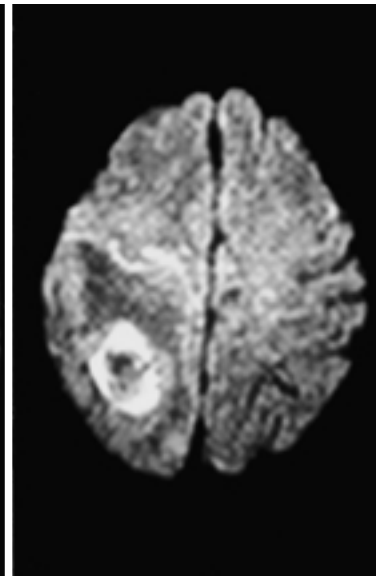
7



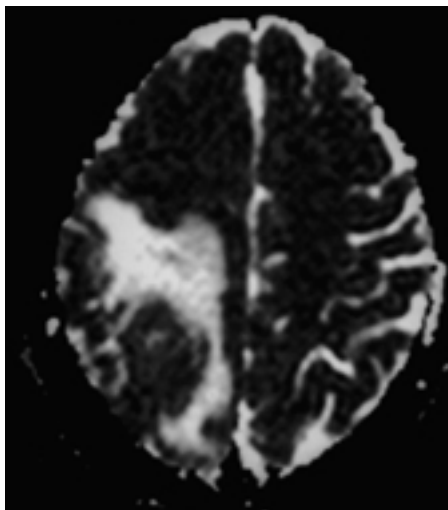
A



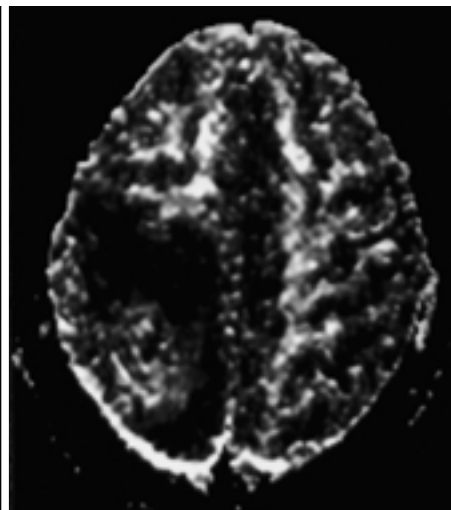
B



C



D



E

Fig. 5. 48-year-old female with vertex meningioma. Well enhancing mass is demonstrated in right parietal area on post-Gd T1WI (**A**). T2 signal is slightly low and there is a profound white matter edema adjacent to the lesion (**B**). The mass shows high signal intensity on DWI (**C**), low isotropic ADC (**D**) and high degree fractional anisotropy (**E**).

(16), (17),
 가 (18),
 가 Weishmann (19)
 가 ,
 가 (20).
 ,
 2
 . Gauvain (20)
 가 가
 ,
 가
 Gauvain
 b value
 . b value 0
 b value
 (21). b value 1000
 b value
 가
 b value
 (21).
 가 가
 가
 ,
 가
 ,
 가
 ,
 1.5T
 , 가

1. Le Bihan D, Breton E, Lallermann D, et al. MR imaging of intravoxel incoherent motions: application to diffusion and perfusion

in neurologic disorders. *Radiology* 1986;161:401-407
 2. Moseley ME, Cohen Y, Kucharczyk J, et al. Diffusion-weighted MR imaging of anisotropic water diffusion in cat central nervous system. *Radiology* 1990;176:439-445
 3. Warach S, Chien D, Li W, Ronthal MM, Delman RR. Fast magnetic resonance diffusion-weighted imaging of acute human stroke. *Neurology* 1992;42:1717-1723
 4. . Single shot EPI
 1998;39:7-13
 5. Cleveland GG, Chang DC, Hazelwood CF. Nuclear magnetic resonance measurements of skeletal muscle. Anisotropy of the diffusion coefficient of the intracellular water. *Biophys J* 1976;16:1043-1053
 6. Chenevert TL, Brunberg JA, Pipe JG. Anisotropic diffusion within human white matter: demonstration with NMR techniques in vivo. *Radiology* 1990;177:401-405
 7. Bassar PJ, Mattiello J, Le Bihan D. Estimation of the effective self-diffusion tensor from the NMR spin echo. *J Magn Reson Imaging* 1994;103: 247-254
 8. Bassar PJ, Mattiello J, Le Bihan D. MR diffusion tensor spectroscopy and imaging. *Biophys J* 1994;66:259-267
 9. Beauchamp NJ, Ulug AM, Passe TJ, van Zijl PC. MR diffusion imaging in stroke: review and controversies. *RadioGraphics* 1998; 18:1269-1283
 10. Gray L, MacFall J. Overview of diffusion imaging. *Magn Reson Imaging Clin N Am* 1998;6:125-128
 11. Kim YJ, Chang KH, Song IC, et al. Brain abscess and necrotic or cystic brain tumor: discrimination with signal intensity on diffusion-weighted MR imaging. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1998;171:1487-1490
 12. Ebisu T, Tanaka C, Umeda M, et al. Discrimination of brain abscess from necrotic or cystic tumors by diffusion-weighted echo planar imaging. *Magn Reson Imaging* 1996;14:1113-1116
 13. Shimony JS, McKinstry RC, akbudak E, et al. Quantitative diffusion-tensor anisotropy brain MR imaging: normative human data and anatomic analysis. *Radiology* 1999;212:770-784
 14. Chenevert TL, Brunberg JA, Pipe JG. Anisotropic diffusion within human white matter: demonstration with NMR techniques in vivo. *Radiology* 1990;177:401-405
 15. Turner R, Le Bihan D, Maler J, et al. Echo-planar imaging of intravoxel incoherent motions. *Radiology* 1990;177:407-414
 16. Horsfield MA, Larsson HB, Jones DK, Gass A. Diffusion magnetic resonance imaging in multiple sclerosis. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1998;64(S1):S80-84
 17. Ono J, Harada K, Mano T, Sakurai K, Okada S. Differentiation of dys- and demyelination using diffusional anisotropy. *Pediatr Neurol* 1997;16-63-66
 18. Hanyu H, Shindo H, Kakizaki D, et al. Increased water diffusion in cerebral white matter in Alzheimer's disease. *Gerontology* 1997;43: 343-351
 19. Wiesmann UC, Symms MR, Parker GJ, et al. Diffusion tensor imaging demonstrates deviation of fibers in normal appearing white matter adjacent to a brain tumor. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2000;68:501-503
 20. Gauvain KM, McKinstry RC, Mukherjee P, et al. Evaluating pediatric brain tumor cellularity with diffusion-tensor imaging. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2001;177:449-454
 21. Melhem ER, Itoh R, Jones L, Barker PB. Diffusion tensor MR imaging of the brain: effect of diffusion weighting on trace and anisotropy measurements. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2000;21:1813-1820

Measurement of Fractional Anisotropy in Normal Cerebral White Matter and Brain Tumors with Diffusion Tensor Imaging¹

Seung-Koo Lee, M.D., Dong Ik Kim, M.D., Si-Yeon Kim, M.D.
Yon Kwon Ihn, M.D., Sang Heum Kim, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to measure the apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) and fractional anisotropy (FA) of normal adult brain tissue and tumors, and to compare the differences.

Materials and Methods: Eight normal adults and ten patients in whom intracranial tumors had been diagnosed were included. Imaging was performed using a 1.5 T MR unit and a single-shot spin-echo EPI pulse sequence (TR/TE = 4024/94 msec, 128 acquisition/256 reconstruction, 23 cm FOV, 5 mm thickness, 2 mm interslice gap, 4 NSA), six different direction gradients (x, y, z, xy, yz, xz), and 2 b-values (0, 1000). Isotropic ADC (D) was obtained from seven images per slice, and fractional anisotropy (FA) was calculated from the isotropic ADC and eigenvalues of three directions. A region of interest was drawn at frontal gray and white matter, periventricular white matter, the corpus callosum, internal capsule, caudate nucleus and center of the tumor mass, and for each region, fractional anisotropy readings were obtained.

Results: In normal adults, the findings were as follows: frontal gray matter: $D = 0.81 \pm 0.06$, $FA = 0.32 \pm 0.03$; frontal white matter: $D = 0.79 \pm 0.04$, $FA = 0.56 \pm 0.09$, periventricular white matter: $D = 0.77 \pm 0.02$, $FA = 0.51 \pm 0.04$; corpus callosum: $D = 0.79 \pm 0.07$, $FA = 0.82 \pm 0.07$; internal capsule: $D = 0.73 \pm 0.04$, $FA = 0.77 \pm 0.05$; caudate nucleus: $D = 0.76 \pm 0.05$, $FA = 0.35 \pm 0.05$. High anisotropy was demonstrated in white matter, especially in the corpus callosum and internal capsule, and the degree of anisotropy was similar in gray and deep gray matter. For most brain tumors, isotropic ADC was similar to that of white matter, but fractional anisotropy was lower. A low-grade astrocytoma showed higher isotropic ADC and lower fractional anisotropy than normal white matter, and at the center of a meningioma, fractional anisotropy was high.

Conclusion: For the classification of brain tumors and determination of the extent of disease, comparison between the apparent diffusion coefficient and fractional anisotropy is useful.

Index words : Brain, MR

Brain, diffusion

Brain, neoplasms

Address reprint requests to : Seung-Koo Lee, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine,
134 Shinchon-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 120-752, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-361-6374 Fax. 82-2-393-3035 E-mail: slee@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr