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 34 58 (; 24
 ; 10) 12:22 2 52
 MR
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 4 MR
 6
 가 MR
 Mantel - Haenszel 가
 가 ($p < 0.0001$). 가
 ($p < 0.0001$), 가
 ($p > 0.05$). 가
 가 ($p < 0.0001$).
 가
 1 2
 ($p = 0.0007$).
 가
 가
 (supraclinoid) 가 (1, 2). 가
 (collateral vessels)

¹
²가
³

MR (MR) 가 Mantel - Haenszel , MR , MR , MR 34 58 (; 24 , ; 10) 가 12 가 22 2 52 30.3 MR MR 0.5T (Gyrosan T5, Philips, Eindhoven, Netherlands) (FOV) 20 - 22 x 20 - 22 cm , 5 - 6 mm, 0.6 - 1 mm, 256 x 256, 2 T1 (TR/TE=450 - 500/12 - 20 ms) T2 (TR/TE= 1800 - 2300/90 - 120 ms) 6 (Table 1), 4 (Table 2). (Table 3). MR T2 4 6 2 MR

Table 1. Angiographic ICA Staging of Stenoocclusive Lesions in Patients with Moyamoya Disease

Staging	Angiographic Findings
I.	Narrowing of the carotid bifurcation
II.	Dilatation of the ACA and MCA with appearance of ICA moyamoya
III.	Partial disappearance of the ACA and MCA with intensification of ICA moyamoya
IV.	Advanced stenoocclusive changes in the ICA, ACA and MCA with decreased ICA moyamoya
V.	Absence of the ACA and MCA with further reduction of ICA moyamoya
VI.	Blood supply only from the ECA with almost complete disappearance of ICA moyamoya

ICA moyamoya: moyamoya vessels at or around the terminal part of the ICA

ICA: internal carotid artery, ACA: anterior cerebral artery, MCA: middle cerebral artery,

ECA: external carotid artery

MR 가 Mantel - Haenszel , MR , MR , MR 가 가 (Table 4, $p < 0.0001$).

Table 2. Angiographic PCA Staging of Stenoocclusive Lesions in Patients with Moyamoya Disease

Staging	Angiographic Findings
I.	No occlusive changes in the PCA
II.	Stenosis in the PCA with or without slightly developed PCA moyamoya
III.	Severe stenosis or virtually complete occlusion of the PCA with PCA moyamoya
IV.	Occlusion of the PCA with decreased PCA moyamoya

PCA moyamoya: moyamoya vessels from the PCA

PCA: posterior cerebral artery

Table 3. The Leptomeningeal Collateral Circulation from the PCA

Staging	Angiographic Findings
I.	Good Cortical branches in all three frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes
II.	Moderate Cortical branches in two of three lobes opacified
III.	Poor Cortical branches in either parietal or temporal lobe opacified
IV.	None No substantial collateral circulation

Table 4. Relationship between Angiographic ICA Stage and PCA Stage in Patients with Moyamoya Disease

ICA Stage		PCA Stage			
		I	II	III	IV
I.	(n = 0)	0	0	0	0
II.	(n = 5)	4	1	0	0
III.	(n = 10)	10	0	0	0
IV.	(n = 10)	8	2	0	0
V.	(n = 23)	13	2	3	5
VI.	(n = 10)	1	0	4	5
Total	(n = 58)	36	5	7	10

Mantel-Haenszel Chi-Square test for trend, $p < 0.0001$

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 ($p < 0.0001$).
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 가
 (Fig. 1),
 (Table 5).
 (Table 6).
 ($p > 0.05$).

1
 2
 (Fig. 2),
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 4
 (Fig. 3, $p = 0.0007$).
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 ($p < 0.0001$),

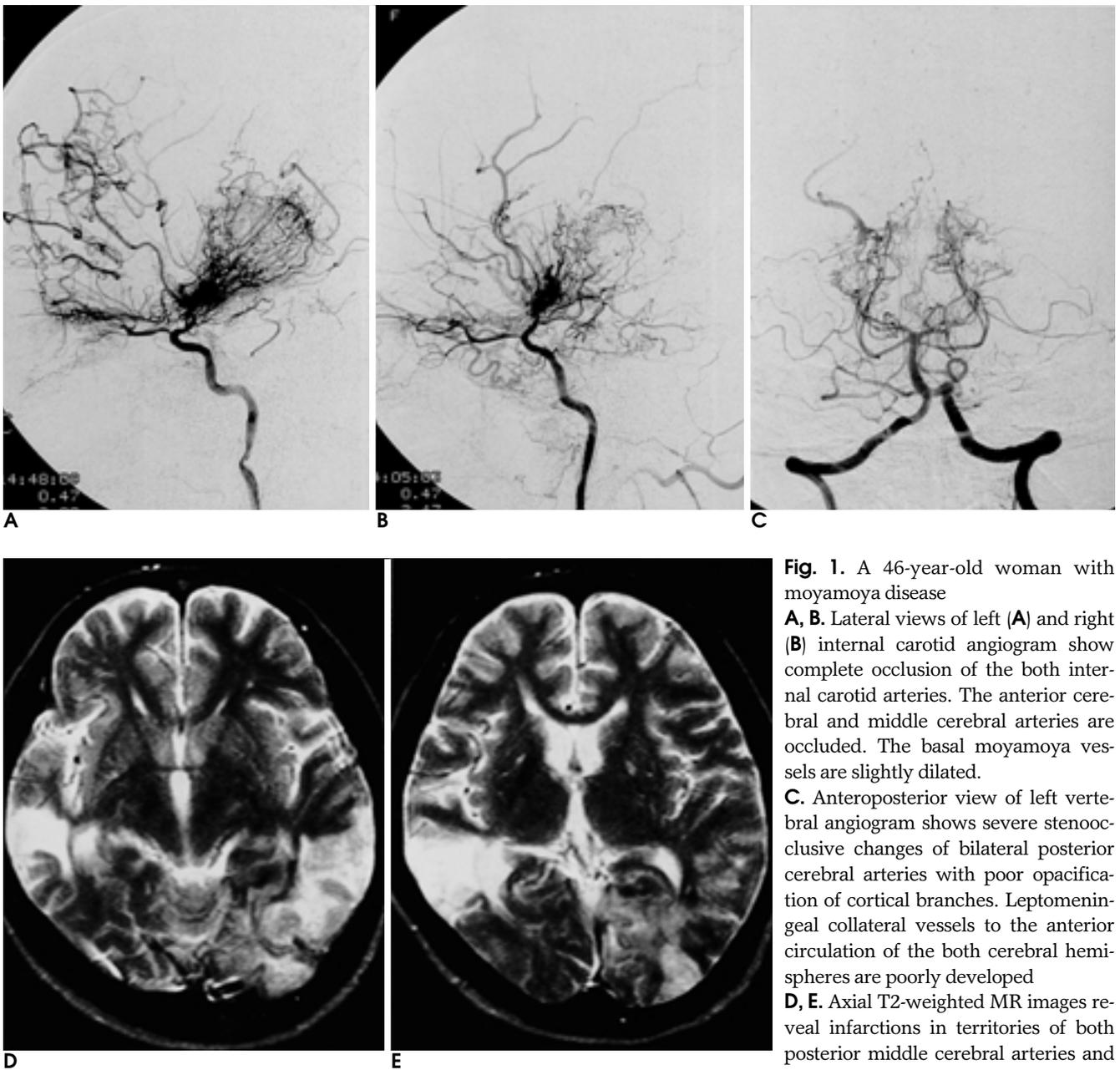


Fig. 1. A 46-year-old woman with moyamoya disease
A, B. Lateral views of left (A) and right (B) internal carotid angiogram show complete occlusion of the both internal carotid arteries. The anterior cerebral and middle cerebral arteries are occluded. The basal moyamoya vessels are slightly dilated.
C. Anteroposterior view of left vertebral angiogram shows severe stenooclusive changes of bilateral posterior cerebral arteries with poor opacification of cortical branches. Leptomeningeal collateral vessels to the anterior circulation of the both cerebral hemispheres are poorly developed
D, E. Axial T2-weighted MR images reveal infarctions in territories of both posterior middle cerebral arteries and left posterior cerebral artery, and left posterior watershed area.

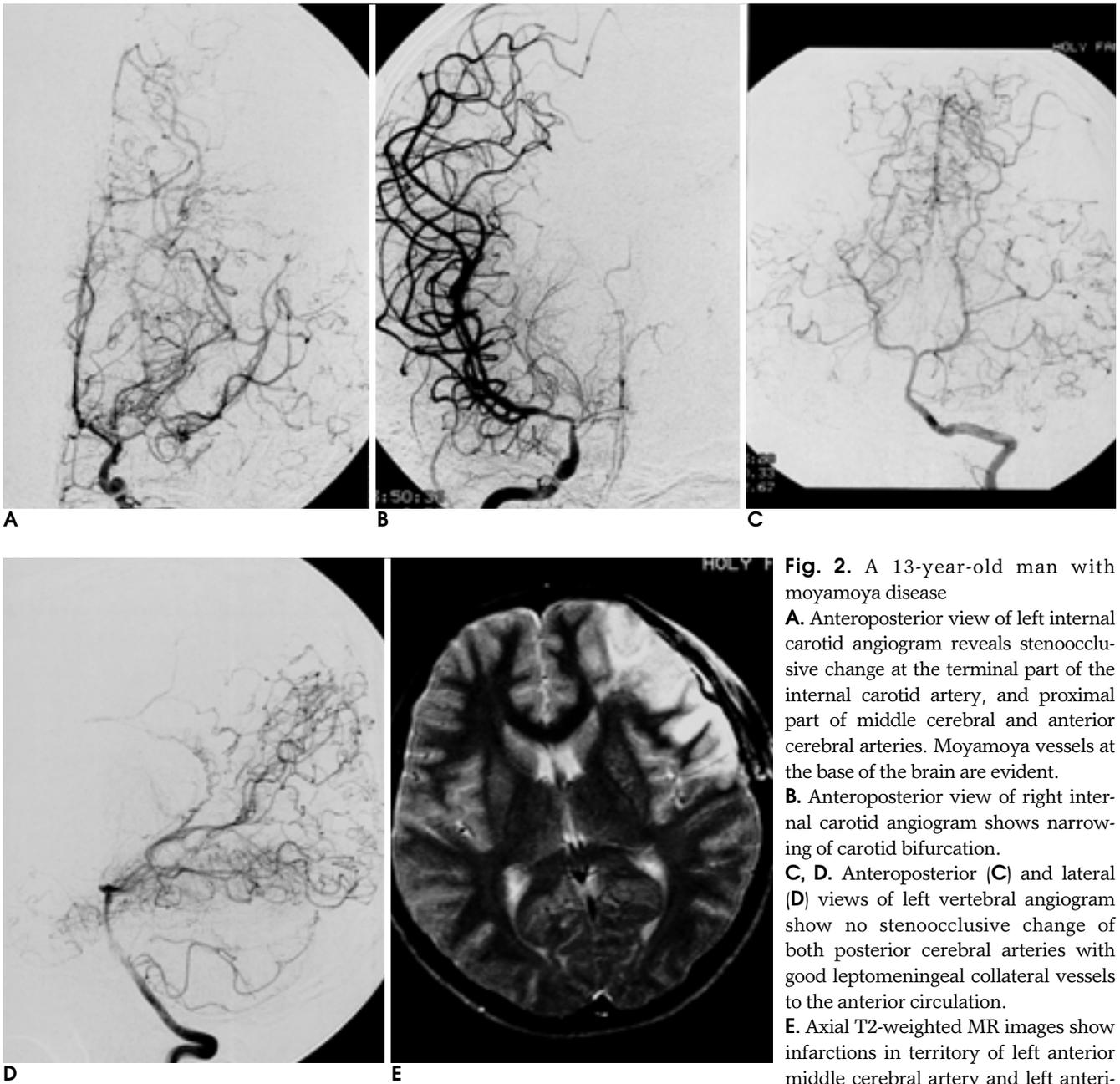


Fig. 2. A 13-year-old man with moyamoya disease
A. Anteroposterior view of left internal carotid angiogram reveals stenocclusive change at the terminal part of the internal carotid artery, and proximal part of middle cerebral and anterior cerebral arteries. Moyamoya vessels at the base of the brain are evident.
B. Anteroposterior view of right internal carotid angiogram shows narrowing of carotid bifurcation.
C, D. Anteroposterior (**C**) and lateral (**D**) views of left vertebral angiogram show no stenocclusive change of both posterior cerebral arteries with good leptomeningeal collateral vessels to the anterior circulation.
E. Axial T2-weighted MR images show infarctions in territory of left anterior middle cerebral artery and left anterior watershed area.

가 (Table 7, 8).

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14 가 6 가

2 가 4

2 가 2 (lenticulostriate artery)

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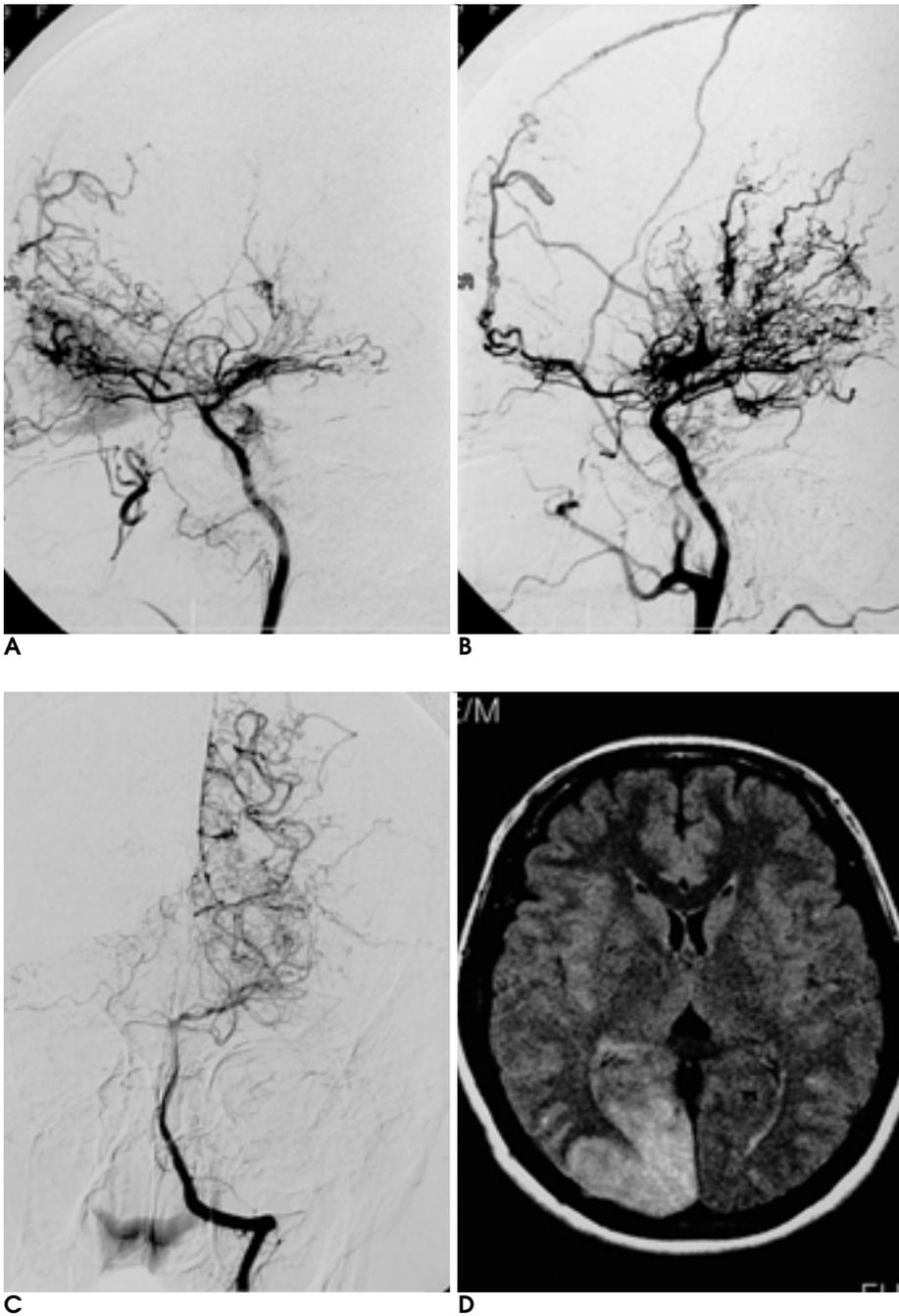


Fig. 3. A 38-year-old woman with moyamoya disease
A, B. Lateral views of left (**A**) and right (**B**) internal carotid angiogram show complete occlusion of the both internal carotid arteries. The anterior cerebral and middle cerebral arteries are occluded. The ophthalmic artery is markedly enlarged and provides collateral circulation mainly to the anterior cerebral artery distribution. The basal perforators are slightly dilated.
C. Anteroposterior view of left vertebral angiogram shows mild stenosis of left posterior cerebral artery, but its cortical branches are enlarged with numerous leptomeningeal collateral vessels. Right posterior cerebral artery is completely occluded with no leptomeningeal collaterals to the anterior circulation.
D. Axial FLAIR image shows infarctions in the territories of right posterior middle cerebral and posterior cerebral arteries, and posterior watershed area.

가 (2, 5). 가 가 , 가 가 (1, 3). 가 (1). Mugikura (5) (leptomengeal anas - 가 2 3 가 1 526

3 가 (7, 12, 13). MR 가 가 (1, 3). 가 가 가 가 가 4 가 22 가 MR 가 가 가 (1, 2, 4). 6가 가 가 가 (stage) 가 가 가 가 Yamada (1) (3). 가 centrum semiovale (per - forating arteries)

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The Relationship between Cerebral Infarction on MR and Angiographic Findings in Moyamoya Disease: Significance of the Posterior Circulation¹

Eun Ja Lee, M.D., Won Jong Yu, M.D.², So Lyung Jung, M.D.², Bong Gak Chung, M.D.², Soon-Young Song, M.D., Man Deuk Kim, M.D.³, Si Won Kang, M.D.²

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Kwandong University College of Medicine, Myongji Hospital

²Department of Diagnostic Radiology, The Catholic University of Korea

³Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Pundang CHA General Hospital, College of Medicine, Pochon CHA University

Purpose: To investigate the relationship between changes in the posterior and anterior circulation, as seen at angiography, and the frequency and extent of cerebral infarction revealed by MR imaging in moyamoya disease.

Materials and Methods: This study involved 34 patients (22 females and 12 males, aged 2 - 52years) in whom cerebral angiography revealed the presence of moyamoya disease (bilateral: unilateral=24:10; total hemispheres=58) and who also underwent brain MR imaging. To evaluate the angiographic findings, we applied each angiographic staging system to the anterior and posterior circulation. Leptomeningeal collateral circulation from the cortical branches of the posterior cerebral artery (PCA) was also assigned one of four grades. At MR imaging, areas of cerebral cortical or subcortical infarction in the hemisphere were divided into six zones. White matter and basal ganglionic infarction, ventricular dilatation, cortical atrophy, and hemorrhagic lesions were also evaluated. To demonstrate the statistical significance of the relationship between the angiographic and the MR findings, both the Mantel-Haenszel chi-square test for trend and the chi-square test were used.

Results: The degree of steno-occlusive PCA change correlated significantly with the internal carotid artery (ICA) stage ($p < 0.0001$). As PCA stages advanced, the degree of leptomeningeal collaterals from the PCA decreased significantly ($p < 0.0001$), but ICA stages were not significant ($p > 0.05$). The prevalence of infarction showed significant correlation with the degree of steno-occlusive change in both the ICA and PCA. The degree of cerebral ischemia in moyamoya patients increased proportionally with the severity of PCA stenosis rather than with that of steno-occlusive lesions of the anterior circulation. Infarctions tended to be distributed in the anterior part of the hemisphere at PCA stage I or II, while in more advanced PCA lesions, they were also found posteriorly, especially in the territories of the posterior middle cerebral artery (MCA), the posterior border zone, and the PCA ($p < 0.0001$). The frequency of infarctions in the territories of the anterior cerebral artery (ACA) and the anterior MCA was unrelated to the degree of steno-occlusive ICA and PCA lesions ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The degree of steno-occlusive lesions of the PCA correlated with the ICA stage. Progressive changes in steno-occlusive lesions of the ICA and PCA are associated with the extent and distribution of cerebral infarction. The degree of cerebral ischemia in moyamoya patients increased proportionally with the severity of PCA stenosis rather than with that of steno-occlusive lesions of the anterior circulation. In these patients, the presence of stenotic or occlusive PCA lesions appears to be significantly related to the occurrence of cerebral infarction.

Index words : Moyamoya disease
Brain, MR
Cerebral angiography