

MR

Findings of Perfusion MR Imaging in Acute Middle Cerebral Artery Territory Ischemic Stroke

Nack-Cheon Choi, Jae Hyoung Kim*, Ki-Jong Park, Tae-You Kim, Sung-Chul Jeon, Jun-Hyeok Kwak, Joon-Ky Hong, Oh-Young Kwon, Byeong Hoon Lim

Department of Neurology & Radiology*, Gyeongsang National University College of Medicine
Gyeongsang Institute for Neuroscience, Gyeongsang National University

Background : Although a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is highly sensitive for changes associated with ischemic stroke, the detection of an acute ischemic lesion is usually impossible within 6 hours of the stroke onset on a conventional MRI. The perfusion MRI is a new imaging technique for diagnosing acute ischemic stroke. We evaluate the clinical usefulness of the perfusion MRI in predicting the final infarct extent in 18 patients with acute middle cerebral artery (MCA) territory ischemic stroke. **Methods** : The perfusion MRI was performed within 6 hours after the stroke onset in all patients with a single-section dynamic contrast-enhanced T2*-weighted imaging in conjunction with a conventional routine MRI and MR angiography. Time-concentration curves and cerebral blood volume (CBV) maps were calculated from the dynamic MR imaging data by using numerical integration techniques. We compared findings of CBV maps with infarction on a follow-up CT or MRI. **Results** : In 14 of 18 patients, the CBV in the occluded MCA territory were decreased. In the remaining 4 patients with a reversible ischemic neurologic deficit (RIND) or transient ischemic attack (TIA), the CBV were increased in 3 and normal in 1. Out of 14 patients with a decreased CBV, two had focal regions of increased CBV within the affected territory, indicating reperfusion hyperemia. The regions of increased or decreased CBV were eventually converted to infarction on follow-up images in all 14 patients. Out of 4 patients with RIND or TIA, one showed focal infarction in centrum semiovale on a follow-up image. **Conclusions** : The perfusion MRI was useful for the assessment of hemodynamic change about cerebral perfusion and may predict the extent of final infarction in acute MCA territory ischemic stroke. These results suggest that the perfusion MRI may play an important role in the diagnosis and management of acute ischemic stroke.

J Kor Neurol Ass 17(5):621~630, 1999

Key Words : Perfusion MRI, Cerebral blood volume, Acute ischemic stroke

(computed tomography, CT),
(magnetic resonance imaging & angiography, MRI & MRA)

,
,^{1,2}
Xenon CT,³
(single photon emission
computed tomography),⁴
(positron emission tomography)⁵

Manuscript received March 2, 1999.
Accepted in final form July 16, 1999.

* Address for correspondence

Nack-Cheon Choi, M.D.
Department of Neurology,
Gyeongsang National University Hospital,
Chilam-dong 90, Chinju, 660-702, Korea
Tel : +82-591-750-8077, Fax : +82-591-755-1709
E-mail : neurol@nongae.gsnu.ac.kr

3 6
가,⁶⁻⁹

가 . PI , CT MRI
 가 PI .
 가
 10,11 1995 Hacke 6 1997 von 1. (Table 1)
 Kummer 12 6 rt-PA (recombi- 2
 nant tissue plasminogen activator)
 CT 33% 6 , CT
 가 , MRI 18
 26 81 62
 가 9 , 가 9 . 12
 , 5 urokinase
 2 M1
 MRI (10, 11) 3
 (perfusion) (diffusion) rt-PA
 NIHSS
 (National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale)
 , 24 , 7~10
 13-17 (diffu- 가 가 . 18 11
 sion-weighted imaging, DWI) , 2
 가 (perfusion imaging,
 PI)
 MR
 18-21 2.
 1) CT
 18 17 CT ,
 MR MRI .

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of patients.

No	Age/Sex	Risk Factors	Symptoms	Management	NIHSS
1	M/45	HC, S	Rt. HP, Aphasia	Heparin	17-17-10
2	F/55	Af, CAD, MVP	Lt. HP	Heparin	22-21-22
3	M/55	Af	Rt. HP, Aphasia	IA-UK	25-25-20
4	F/49	Af, LA thrombus, VHD	Lt. HP	IA-UK	17-16-15
5	M/65	Af, CAD, HT, S	Rt. HP, Aphasia	Heparin	27-27-22
6	F/81	Af, HT, S	Lt. HP	Heparin	14-09-03
7	M/49	(-)	Lt. HP	Heparin	12-11-10
8	F/77	HT, S	Lt. HP	IA-UK	17-20-?
9	F/75	Af, HT, DM	Lt. HP	Heparin	24-23-21
10	F/26	HC	Lt. HP	IA-UK	15-13-40
11	F/67	Af, HT	Rt. HP, Aphasia	IA-UK	22-02-02
12	M/78	CAD, HT, S	Lt. HP	IV rtPA	26-26-35
13	M/65	VHD, HT, S	Rt. HP, Aphasia	Heparin	20-17-12
14	M/71	Af, HT	Rt. HP, Aphasia	Heparin	24-23-25
15	M/67	DM	Rt. HP, Aphasia	Heparin	4-0-0
16	M/61	HT, S	Rt. HP	Heparin	5-4-0
17	F/61	CAD	Rt. HP, Aphasia	Heparin	10-0-0
18	F/75	DM, HC, HT	Rt. HP	Heparin	7-0-0

Af: atrial fibrillation, CAD: coronary artery disease, DM: diabetes mellitus, HC: hypercholesterolemia, HT: hypertension, LA: left atrium, MVP: mitral valve prolapse, S: smoking, VHD: valvular heart disease.

Rt. HP: Right hemiplegia, Lt. HP: Left hemiplegia

IA-UK: Intra-arterial urokinase

IV rtPA: Intravenous recombinant plasminogen activator

NIHSS: National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale

CT
 1
 (hyper-
 dense middle cerebral artery sign),
 (attenuation of lentiform nucleus),
 (loss of insular ribbon),
 (hemispheric sulcus effacement)

-
 map
 (regional cerebral blood
 volume ratio, rCBV ratio)

2) MRI & MRA

CT 2 6
 MRI MRA 1.5-tesla
 63SP (Siemens Medical System, Erlangen,
 Germany) MR
 protocol T2-
 (3 53), T1- (1 55),
 MRA (7 49), T1-
 T2*- (1 25) T1-
 (1 55) MR
 17
 (tuning) 25
 T1- 550
 msec, 14msec T2- 3500msec,
 90msec 5~6mm
 192x256 T2- 15
 MRA 3 time-of-flight (38msec,
 7msec, 15, 64mm,
 192x256) (circle of Willis)

4)
 1~28 (6.2)
 . 12 MRI , 6 CT
 map
 Table 1 , Table 2
 CT 17 11
 6 T2-
 14 가
 (centrum ovale)
 , 4 MRA
 8
 M1 , 6
 M1 , 1 M2
 2 가

3) T2*-
 T2*-
 (40msec, 26msec, 10,
 64x128) 17 5
 , CT T2-

map rCBV ratio
 , 가
 rCBV ratio
 Kluytmans ²³ rCBV ratio
 0.99±0.06
 . 12
 rCBV ratio 0.04~0.36
 (mean, 0.19)
 11 (3~11, 13, 14)
 1 (12)

17 3
 gadodiamide (Omniscan; 0.5mmol/ml, Nycomed
 Imaging AS, Norway) 20ml 5
 30ml
 17
 60
 T2*-
 (cerebral blood vol-
 ume) map
 map MRI 가

7
 가
 (rCBV ratio : 0.15)
 (rCBV ratio : 0.71), 11
 가 (rCBV ratio
 : 0.22) (sylvian fissure)
 (rCBV ratio : 0.75).
 가가
 (1, 2)
 ratio : 0.19, 0.03), 가

Table 2. Findings of imagings.

No	Sex/Age	Early CT signs*	Time to MRI	High Singal on T2-WI**	Occlusion on MRI	rCBV ratio	Infarction on F/U image
1	M/45	ALN, HSE	4.8	FTP cortex	M2	1.37(A+) 0.19(P#)	Lt. MCA
2	F/55	ALN, LIR	3.2	BG, FTP cortex	poor quality	1.64(A+) 0.03(P#)	Rt. MCA
3	M/55	ALN, LIR, HMCAS	4	BG, FTP cortex	ICA-MI	0.31	Lt. MCA
4	F/49	ALN	5.5	BG, FT cortex	M1	0.21	Rt. MCA
5	M/65	ALN, HMCAS	4	BG	ICA-MI	0.08	Lt. MCA
6	F/81	ALN, LIR	5	BG	M1	0.36	Rt. MCA
7	M/49	LIR, HMCAS	4	BG, FTP cortex	ICA-MI	0.15	Rt. MCA
8	F/77	normal	5	BG	M1	0.17	Rt. MCA
9	F/75	LIR	5.6	normal	M1	0.29	Rt. MCA
10	F/26	ALR, LIR	3.5	BG, FT cortex	M1	0.19	Lt. MCA
11	F/67	normal	4	BG	M1	0.22	Lt. MCA
12	M/78	ALR, LIR, HSE	3	BG, FTP cortex	ICA-M1	0.13	Lt. MCA
13	M/65	normal	4	FTP cortex	ICA-M1	0.08	Lt. MCA
14	M/71	LIR, HSE	6	FTP cortex	ICA-M1	0.04	Lt. MCA
15	M/67	normal	4	normal	ICA-M1	1.17	normal
16	M/61	normal	6	Centrum ovale	ICA-M1	1.28	Lt. Centrum ovale
17	F/61	ND	1	normal	normal	1.38	normal
18	F/75	normal	5	normal	normal	0.97	normal

*: ALN, attenuation of lentiform nucleus; HMCAS, hyperdense middle cerebral artery sign; HSE, hemispheric sulcus effacement; LIR, loss of insular ribbon; ND, not done

** : BG, basal ganglia; FP, frontoparietal; FT, frontotemporal; FTP, frontotemporoparietal

M1: Stem of middle cerebral artery, M2: Insular segment of middle cerebral artery, ICA: Internal carotid artery

A+ : anterior territory of middle cerebral artery

P# : posterior territory of middle cerebral artery

(rCBV ratio : 1.37, 1.64). 1

MRA M2 map

가 (15~17) 12 (3~14)

rCBV ratio 1.17~1.38)

(mean, 1.28) (Fig. 1). 7 11

가 (18)

rCBV ratio 0.97 (Fig. 2). (10, 11)

M1

가

map . 1) 가가 2

가 (Fig. 1D). 2) 가 (1, 2)

가 (7, 11) 가 (Fig. 3). 가

가 (Fig. 2D). 3) 가 (15, 17)

가 (Fig. 3C). 4) (transient ischemic attack, TIA)

가 (16)

가 NIHSS 5

가 3 NIHSS 0 가

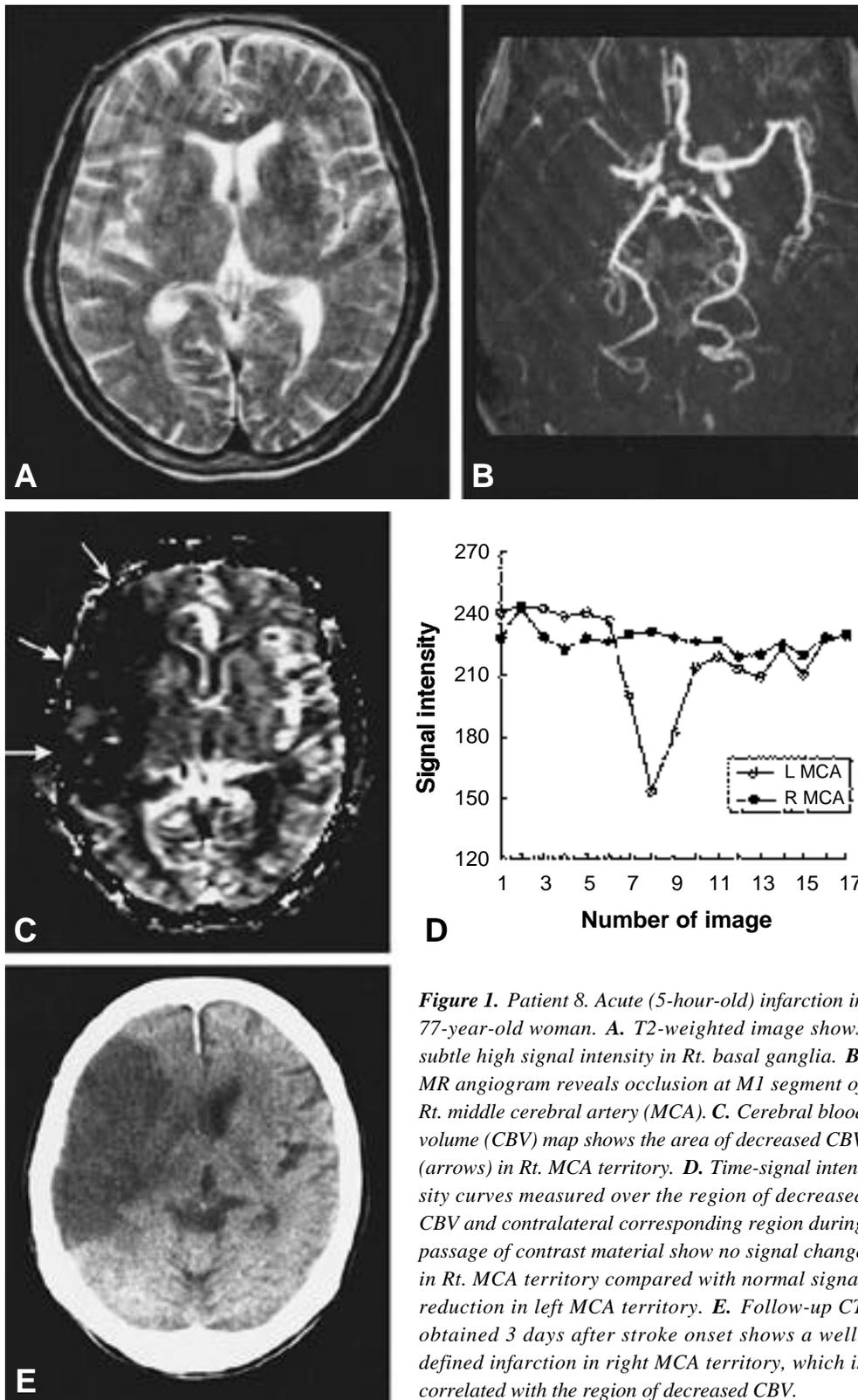


Figure 1. Patient 8. Acute (5-hour-old) infarction in 77-year-old woman. **A.** T2-weighted image shows subtle high signal intensity in Rt. basal ganglia. **B.** MR angiogram reveals occlusion at M1 segment of Rt. middle cerebral artery (MCA). **C.** Cerebral blood volume (CBV) map shows the area of decreased CBV (arrows) in Rt. MCA territory. **D.** Time-signal intensity curves measured over the region of decreased CBV and contralateral corresponding region during passage of contrast material show no signal change in Rt. MCA territory compared with normal signal reduction in left MCA territory. **E.** Follow-up CT obtained 3 days after stroke onset shows a well-defined infarction in right MCA territory, which is correlated with the region of decreased CBV.

(reversible ischemic neurologic deficit, RIND) 가 1 (18)) TIA .

MR 20-22

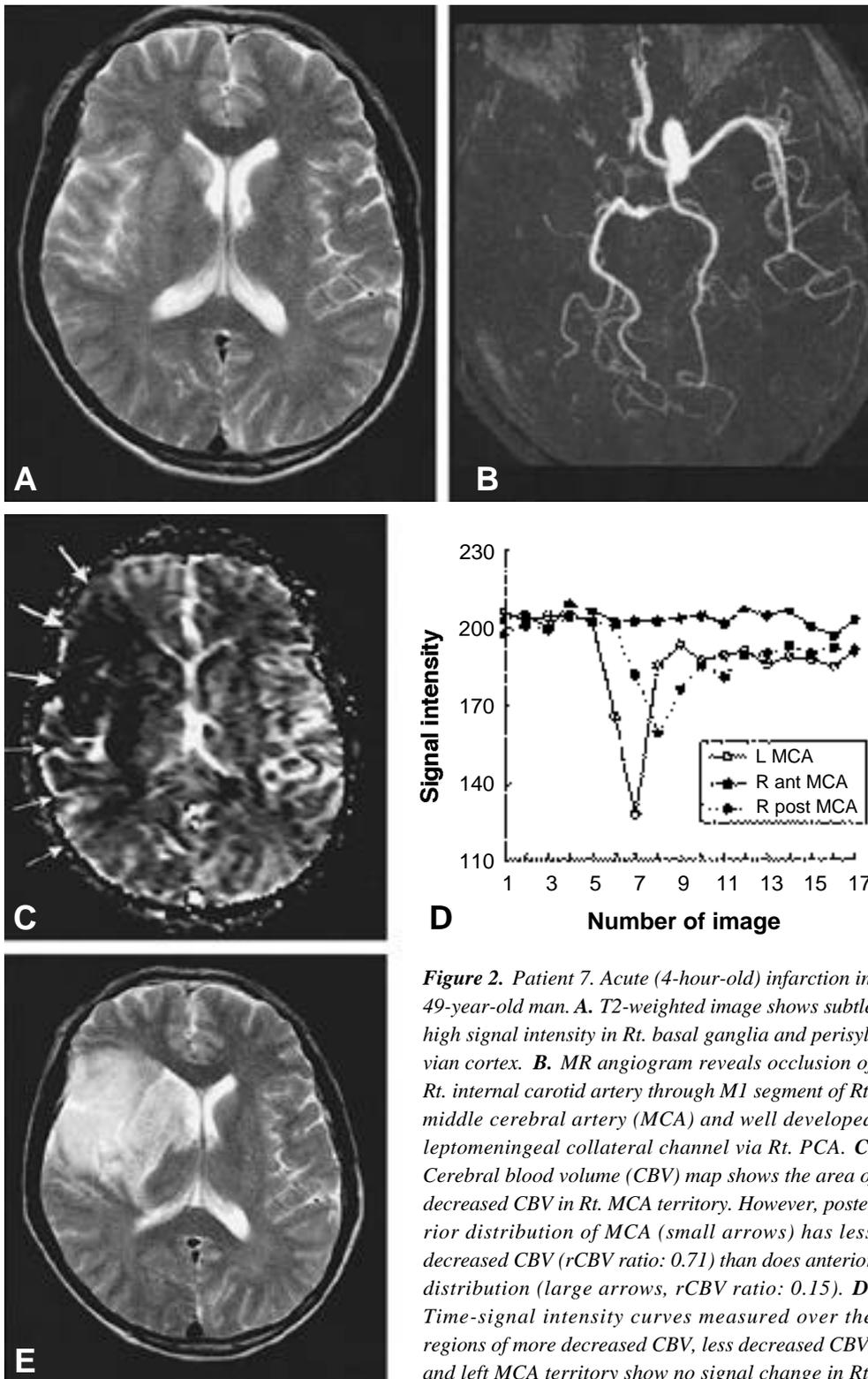


Figure 2. Patient 7. Acute (4-hour-old) infarction in 49-year-old man. **A.** T2-weighted image shows subtle high signal intensity in Rt. basal ganglia and perisylvian cortex. **B.** MR angiogram reveals occlusion of Rt. internal carotid artery through M1 segment of Rt. middle cerebral artery (MCA) and well developed leptomeningeal collateral channel via Rt. PCA. **C.** Cerebral blood volume (CBV) map shows the area of decreased CBV in Rt. MCA territory. However, posterior distribution of MCA (small arrows) has less decreased CBV (rCBV ratio: 0.71) than does anterior distribution (large arrows, rCBV ratio: 0.15). **D.** Time-signal intensity curves measured over the regions of more decreased CBV, less decreased CBV, and left MCA territory show no signal change in Rt.

anterior distribution of MCA, a delayed bolus passage, reduced peak, and increased width (means delayed arrival and delayed washout of contrast material) in Rt. posterior distribution of MCA compared with normal signal reduction in left MCA territory. **E.** Follow-up T2-weighted image obtained 3 days later stroke onset shows an infarction with well-defined high signal intensity in Rt. anterior distribution of MCA, which is well correlated with the region of more decreased CBV on CBV map.

11 T2*- 3 (1, 2, 17)
 1, 2
 11 6
 가
 7
 4 M1
 Schwamm 17 PI 가
 Tong 14 가
 DWI PI 가
 T2- 1 NIHSS 17 7 10
 DWI 32% , 2
 , PI 23% 7 2
 Barber 15 (. 17
 4.7) DWI PI 가 1 가 , 2
 T2 PI 46±44% , DWI MR
 41±114% . NIHSS 10 3
 DWI PI TIA DWI , 30,35-37 Reith 35
 PI , PI DWI Maeda³⁶
 PI DWI map (mean transit time)
 가 map 가
 map (autoregulation)
 (1~14 가 .
) 가
 7 11 가 , 15, 16 가 ,
 (rCBV ratio : 0.71)
 (rCBV ratio : 0.75) TIA, RIND
 가 (15~17 Hatazawa 37 6
) (18) 9 6
 RIND TIA , 16 가 . 2 가
 가
 가
 30,31 map 가가
 32- 가
 34 Schwamm 17 map map 가 가
 60% 5 가
 , 15 map
 2 map
 39 2 map
 가 Rother 19 가
 map 가

- ischemic stroke. *Neurology* 1998;50:864-870.
15. Barber PA, Darby DG, Desmond PM, et al. Prediction of stroke outcome with echoplanar perfusion- and diffusion-weighted MRI. *Neurology* 1998;51:418-426.
 16. Rordorf G, Koroshetz WJ, Copen WA, et al. Regional ischemia and ischemic injury in patients with acute middle cerebral artery stroke as defined by early diffusion-weighted and perfusion-weighted MRI. *Stroke* 1998;29:939-943.
 17. Schwamm LH, Koroshetz WJ, Sorensen AG, et al. Time course of lesion development in patients with acute stroke: serial diffusion- and hemodynamic-weighted magnetic resonance imaging. *Stroke* 1998;29:2268-2276.
 18. Warach S, Li W, Ronthal M, Edelman RR. Acute cerebral ischemia: evaluation with dynamic contrast-enhanced MR imaging and MR angiography. *Radiology* 1992;182:41-47.
 19. Rother J, Gsckel F, Neff W, Schwartz A, Hennerici M. Assessment of regional cerebral blood volume in acute human stroke by use of single-slice dynamic susceptibility contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging. *Stroke* 1996;27:1088-1093.
 20. , , , , .
가. 1997;15:505-516.
 21. Kim JH, Shin T, Chung JD, et al. Temporal pattern of blood volume change in cerebral infarction: evaluation with dynamic contrast-enhanced T2*-weighted MR imaging. *Am J Roentgenol* 1998;170(3):765-770.
 22. Belliveau JW, Rosen BR, Kantor HL, et al. Functional cerebral imaging by susceptibility-contrast NMR. *Magn Reson Med* 1990;14:538-546.
 23. Kluytmans M, van der Grond J, Folkers PJM, et al. Differentiation of gray matter and white matter perfusion in patients with unilateral carotid artery occlusion. *J Magn Reson Imaging* 1998;8:767-774.
 24. Leenders KL, Perani D, Lammertsma AA, et al. Cerebral blood flow, blood volume and oxygen utilization. Normal values and effect of age. *Brain* 1990;113:27-47.
 25. Todd NV, Picozzi P, Crockard HA. Quantitative measurement of cerebral blood flow and cerebral blood volume after cerebral ischaemia. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 1986;6:338-341.
 26. Hamberg LM, Macfarlane R, Tasdemiroglu E, et al. Measurement of cerebrovascular changes in cats after transient ischemia using dynamic magnetic resonance imaging. *Stroke* 1993;24:444-451.
 27. Warach S, Dashe JF, Edelman R. Clinical outcome in ischemic stroke predicted by early diffusion-weighted and perfusion magnetic resonance imaging: a preliminary analysis. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 1996;16:53-59.
 28. Baird AE, Benfield A, Schlaug G, et al. Enlargement of human cerebral ischemic lesion volumes measured by diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging. *Ann Neurol* 1997;41:581-589.
 29. Lovblad K-O, Baird AE, Schlaug G, et al. Ischemic lesion volumes in acute stroke by diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging correlate with clinical outcome. *Ann Neurol* 1997;42:164-170.
 30. Marchal G, Young AR, Baron JC. Early postischemic hyperperfusion: pathophysiological insights from positron emission tomography. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 1999;19:467-482.
 31. Marchal G, Furlan M, Beaudouin V, et al. Early spontaneous hyperperfusion after stroke: a marker of favourable tissue outcome? *Brain* 1996;119:409-419.
 32. Minematsu K, Yamaguchi T, Omae T. 'Spectacular shrinking deficit': Rapid recovery from a major hemispheric syndrome by migration of an embolus. *Neurology* 1992;42:157-162.
 33. Ringelstein EB, Biniek R, Weiller C, Ammeling B, Nolte PN, Thron A. Type and extent of hemispheric brain infarctions and clinical outcome in early and delayed middle cerebral artery recanalization. *Neurology* 1992;42:289-298.
 34. Barber PA, Davis SM, Infeld B, et al. Spontaneous reperfusion after ischemic stroke is associated with improved outcome. *Stroke* 1998;29:2522-2528.
 35. Reith W, Heiland S, Erb G, Benner T, Forsting M, Sartor K. Dynamic contrast-enhanced T2*-weighted MRI in patients with cerebrovascular disease. *Neuroradiology* 1997;39:250-257.
 36. Maeda M, Yuh WTC, Ueda T, et al. Severe occlusive carotid artery disease: hemodynamic assessment by MR perfusion imaging in symptomatic patients. *Am J Neuroradiol* 1999;20:43-51.
 37. Hatazawa J, Shimosegawa E, Toyoshima H, et al. Cerebral blood volume in acute brain infarction: a combined study with dynamic susceptibility contrast MRI and 99mTc-HMPAO-SPECT. *Stroke* 1999;30:800-806.