

Availability of Classification of Lacunar Syndrome and Diffusion-weighted MR Imaging in Lacunar Stroke

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Purpose: This study was performed to evaluate the availability of classification of lacunar syndrome and of diffusion-weighted MRI as initial diagnostic tools for patients with lacunar syndrome.

Methods: From January 1 to October 31, 2001, we prospectively studied patients presenting with lacunar syndrome. All patients were scanned using diffusion-weighted MRI and were then classified into categories based on the diagnosis pure motor stroke and ataxic hemiparesis, sensory motor stroke, pure sensory stroke, dysarthria-clumsy hand syndrome, and others.

Results: The total number of patients was 72 ; 60 cases of lacunar infarcts and 12 cases of lacunar hemorrhage. There were 42 cases of pure motor stroke and ataxic hemiparesis, 17 cases of sensory motor stroke, 8 cases of dysarthria-clumsy hand syndrome, 3 cases of pure sensory stroke, 2 cases of others. Lacunar syndrome can be caused by lesions in a variety of locations, and specific location can cause a variety of lacunar syndromes. With diffusion-weighted MRI, lacunar syndromes were visible in 91.7% of the patients (66/72) and lacunar infarcts were visible in 90% (54/60). The mean size of the lacunar infarcts was 11.90 ± 5.04 mm and the mean volume of lacunar

hemorrhages was 4.70 ± 2.08 ml.

Conclusion: This study showed that the classification of lacunar syndrome was of little benefit in the diagnosis and treatment of a lacunar infarct. Diffusion-weighted MRI, however, was a good initial diagnostic tool in cases of lacunar infarcts. An additional study of the availability of diffusion-weighted MRI for use in cases of hemorrhagic lesions is needed.

Key Words: Diffusion, infarction, Magnetic resonance imaging

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(lacunar stroke)
 가 20 ~ 28%
¹⁻³⁾
 Fisher ⁴⁻⁸⁾ 5가
 pure motor stroke (PMS), sensorimotor stroke (SMS), ataxic hemiparesis (AH), dysarthria-clumsy hand syndrome (DCH), pure sensory stroke (PSS)
 (CT)
 (MRI)
 MRI 가
 가
 (diffusion-weighted
 Imaging : DWI) MRI

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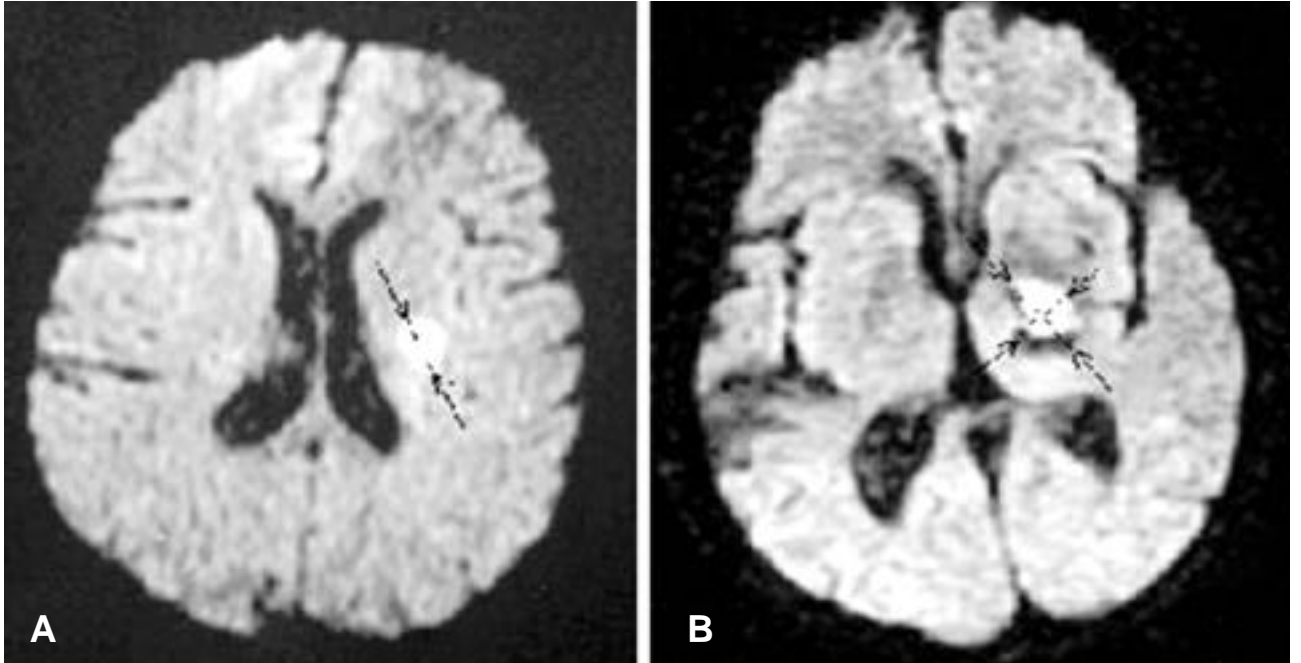


Fig. 1. Measurement of the lacunar infarct and hemorrhage size
 A. Infarct : long axis (arrow)
 B. Hemorrhage : long axis and short axis (arrow)

72

가

DWI

가

가

DWI

가

DWI

PSS

. PSS AH

가

DWI Signa MR/i 1.5T (GE, Milwaukee, WI, USA) echo planar imaging

. DWI

PMS AH, SMS, DCH, DWI

가

가

2001 1 10

$a \times b \times c / 2$ (a: , b: , c:)

(Fig. 1).

가

가 MRI

24

가

SPSSWIN (ver 10.0)

(basal ganglia) 17 , (internal capsule) 3 , (corona radiata) 11 , 2 , 2 가 5 , 가 2 . PMS AH 12 , 10 , 6 , 6 , 3 , 가 3 , SMS 5 , 5 , 3 , 2 , 1 , 1 , PSS 2 , , DCH 5 , . PSS가 2 , 1 . PSS가 (Table 3). DWI 66 PMS AH가 95.2% (40) , SMS가 82.4% (14) , DCH가 100% (8) , PSS가 100% (3) , 1 91.7% (66/72) . PMS가 8 , SMS가 4 (Table 4).

72 60 83% . 60 6 (10%) DWI . 6 2 7 T2 MRI MRI , 가 가 DWI . T2 (Table 5).

	72
Age (Mean ±SD)	64.9±10.3 (mean ±SD) 60
Sex	21 , 60 51 .
	가 44 (61.1%), 가 28 (38.9%)
Risk factor (n=72)	
Hypertension	46 (63.9%), 25 (34.7%), 22 (29.2%),
Diabetes	8 (11.1%), 2 (2.8%),
Smoking	2 (2.8%)
Cerebrovascular disorder	가 34 (Table 1).
Heart disease	60 , 12 ,
Hyperlipidemia	PMS AH가 42 (58.3%), SMS가 17 (23.6%), DCH가 8 (11.1%), PSS가 3 (4.2%), 2 (2.8%) PMS AH, SMS가 82% (Table 2).
	(pons) 19 , (thalamus) 13

Table 1. Basic characteristics of the study subjects

Variables	Results (%)
Age (Mean ±SD)	64.9±10.3
Sex	
Male	44 (61.1)
Female	28 (38.9)
Risk factor (n=72)	
Hypertension	46 (63.9)
Diabetes	25 (34.7)
Smoking	21 (29.2)
Cerebrovascular disorder	8 (11.1)
Heart disease	2 (2.8)
Hyperlipidemia	2 (2.8)

SD : Standard deviation

Table 2. Relationship between clinical diagnosis and lacunar syndrome

Syndrome	Infarction	Hemorrhage	Total (%)
PMS/AH [†]	34	8	42 (58.3)
SMS [‡]	13	4	17 (23.6)
PSS [§]	3	0	3 (4.2)
DCH	8	0	8 (11.1)
Other	2	0	2 (2.8)
Total	60	12	72 (100.0)

PMS^ˆ : Pure motor stroke,
SMS[‡] : Sensory motor stroke,
DCH : Dysarthria-clumsy hand syndrome

AH[†] : Ataxic hemiparesis
PSS[§] : Pure motor stroke

Table 3. Relationship between the location of the lesion and lacunar syndrome

Location	Syndrome					Total
	PMS+ AH	SMS	PSS	DCH	Other	
BG [†]	10	2		5		17
BG+CR [†]				1		1
CR	6	3		2		11
IB [‡]	1	1				2
PLIC [§]	3					3
PLIC+BG	1					1
PLIC+TH	1					1
PO	12	5			2	19
PO+CR	1					1
TH [¶]	6	5	2			13
TH+CR			1			1
Unknown	1	1				2
Total	42	17	3	8	2	72

BG[†] : Basal ganglia, CR[†] : Corona radiata, IB[‡] : Internal border,
PLIC[§] : Posterior limb of internal capsule, PO : Pons, TH[¶] : Thalamus

Table 4. Result of diffusion-weighted MRI

DWI	Syndrome					Total
	PMS+ AH	SMS	PSS	DCH	Other	
Negative	2	3	0	0	1	6
Positive						
High [†] SI	32	10	3	8	1	54
Mixed SI	8	4	0	0	0	12
Sum	40	14	3	8	1	66
(%)	(95.2)	(82.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(91.7)
Total	42	17	3	8	2	72

SI[†] : Signal intensity

DWI 54
11.90±5.04 mm 42 15 mm ECASS I
12 . CT
4.70±2.08 ml . 가
11-13)

Schonewille⁹⁾ Lindgren¹⁰⁾ DWI 가 가 . Lai¹⁴⁾
DWI ADC map 가 95%
PSS 94% MRI
SMS 가 PMS 가 , T2WI

Table 5. Undetected infarcts in the initial DWI

No.	Syndrome	Location	Interval*	Confirm
1	SMS	TH	20 days	T2WI
2	SMS	CR	5 hours	F/U MRI
3	SMS		6 hours	x [†]
4	PMS		6 hours	x
5	PMS	CR	7 days	T2WI
6	Other	PO	8 hours	Clinical

T2WI : T2 weighted MRI

F/U MRI : Follow up MRI

* Interval : Interval from the symptom onset to DWI

† x : Cannot find the lesion, neurologist confirm

15) .
 60
 가 54
 90% DWI
 DWI 가 가 19)
 6 2 7 20 가 가 가 가
 T2 MRI CT DWI 가
 MRI 가 가 DWI 80%가
 가 가 가 2 T2WI DWI가
 DWI T2 DWI 2
 Wiesmann 16) deoxyheme CT 가 MRI DWI
 globin T2WI DWI
 17) DWI 가 72 12
 가 가
 18) DWI 6 가 가 CT
 가 DWI 가 DWI
 CT CT 가

DWI

가

가

DWI가

가

가

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