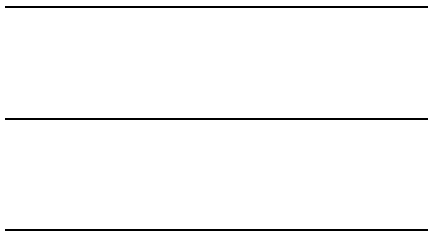




**2000 12**



	.....	1
.	.....	4
.	.....	7
1.	.....	7
2.	.....	7
III.	.....	10
1.	.....	10
2.	.....	10
3.	.....	11
가.	.....	11
.	.....	11
.	.....	12
.	.....	12
.	.....	13
(1)	.....	13

(2)	.....	14
(3)	.....	16
4.	.....	16
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--	----

가



1994 10 2000 3

333

1. 333 가 105 (31.5%) ,

4mm , 가  
59 (17.7%) .

2. 가  
가 (p=0.001), (p=0.043),  
(p=0.014) . 가  
(p=0.02), (p=0.002).

3. (p<0.05),

4.

5.

6. 가

(p<0.05).

7. -

1cm

가 가

가

(p<0.001).

/ /

8.

가

가

가

7.

33.9% .

(44.0% vs 13.8%,  $p < 0.001$ ),

(20.5% vs 2.0%,  $p < 0.001$ ).

(44.0% vs 33.2%,  $p = 0.103$ ).

· , 가  
, , ·  
가 ,

·

---

: , ,

< >

# I.

가

10-20%

.<sup>1</sup>

40%

.<sup>2</sup>

(transesophageal echocardiography, TEE)

(potential cardiac sources of embolism, PCSE)

.<sup>3</sup>

,

,

.

가

.<sup>4</sup>

,<sup>5,6</sup>

.<sup>7</sup>

가

.

,

,

,

,

.

.<sup>8</sup>

4mm

가

,<sup>9</sup>

4mm

가 11.9 /100

,

가

가 2.9

/100

.<sup>10</sup>

(mobility)

(ulceration)

가

.<sup>7,11</sup>

가

,

가

.

,

가

가 .

X ,

가 .

가

.<sup>12</sup>

가

가

<sup>13</sup>

가 .

, 4

.<sup>14</sup>

가

가

## II.

1.

1994 10 2000 3

(Yonsei Stroke Registry)

1472

333

2.

333

가.

1

(total cholesterol 220mg/dl),

(NIH)

modified-NIH stroke(NIHS)

Wityk

improvement ratio (improvement ratio = (NIHS - NIHS) / NIHS).<sup>15</sup>

, Hewlett-Packard

5500

Grade (minimal intimal thickening), Grade (severe intimal thickening), Grade 4mm (protruding plaques <4mm), Grade 4mm (protruding plaques ≥4mm), Grade 가 가 (mobile or ulcerated plaques).<sup>16</sup>

(agitated saline) (microbubbles) 3

valsalva maneuver 3

가 50

(significant patent foramen ovale)

<sup>17</sup>



(278 )

(314 )

(dot lesion)

가 1-

2mm

(conventional cerebral angiography)(231

) (MR angiography, MRA)(151 )

NASCET(North American Symptomatic Carotid  
Endarterectomy Trial) . 20%

가

가

SPSS/PC+

t

Mann-Whitney U test

•

1.

333 .  $59.11 \pm 10.89$   
 227 , 106 .  
 62.5%(208 ) 가 , 43.2%(144 ) ,  
 26.4%(88 ) , 23.7% (79 ) , 22.8%(76  
 ) , 13.2%(44 ) (Table 1).

2. (potential cardiac sources of embolism,  
 PCSE)

15.0%(50 ) .  
 44 , 7 , 3 .  
 18.3%(61 ) .  
 42 가 가 31 , 8  
 (Table 2).

가  
 $35.24 \pm$   
 $32.81$  ( 3 , 125 ) .  
 18 , 50% 가 9 ,  
 8 , 7

가 24 ,  
 $37.29 \pm 32.07$  ,  
 $32.50 \pm 34.51$  가  
 가 t (p=0.645) .  
 42 50  
 19 .

3.

가.

가 105  
 (31.5%) . 105 가 15 ,  
 84 , 45 . 36  
 가 (Table 3).

가 105 Grade 3 , Grade 22 ,  
 Grade 17 , Grade 46 , Grade 17 .  
 Grade  $3.17 \pm 0.59\text{mm}$  , Grade  
 $5.99 \pm 1.98\text{mm}$  . Grade 17  
 7 , 9 ,  
 가 1 .

Grade 92 . 92 :  
 Grade Grade ( :  
 significant potential aortic sources of embolism; SPASE) 59  
 (17.7%) (Table 4).

(SPASE)  
 59 가  
 (62.31 ± 7.35 vs 58.42 ± 11.41 , p=0.001). 가  
 , , .  
 SPASE (57.6% vs 40.1%, p=0.014).  
 SPASE (206.53 ± 46.96mg/dl vs 192.03 ± 41.42mg/dl ,  
 p=0.02). SPASE (1.7% vs 15.3%,  
 p=0.002). SPASE (33.9% vs 21.5%,  
 p=0.043)(Table 5).

SPASE (internal carotid artery,  
 ICA) ,  
 (extracranial  
 ICA 25.4% vs 13.9%, p=0.028, intracranial ICA 30.5% vs 10.9%,  
 p<0.001). SPASE 가 -  
 가 (Table 6).

(SPASE only)

(significant potential aortic sources of embolism only, SPASE only), 가 (potential cardiac sources of embolism only, PCSE only), 50%

(Relevant artery atherosclerosis only, RAA only), 가 (Uncertain)

(SPASE only) 31

가 (PCSE only) 68

(RAA only) 59 ,

(Uncertain) 175 .

(1)

가 (76%)

(33.6%), (cortical sign)(30.9%), (19.8%)

(brainstem sign)(8.4%) . SPASE only

9.7%(3 ) PCSE only 42.6%(29 ) ,

RAA only 40.7%(24 ) , Uncertain 26.9%(47 ) (p

<0.05)(Table 7) .

(2)

18 315  
(single vascular territory)  
92.7%(292 ), (multiple vascular territory) 5.4%(17  
) , 1.9%(6 )  
62.2%(194 )  
30.5%(96 ) SPASE only 48.1% 37.0%  
59.4%(187 ) 가  
SPASE only 29.6%(8 ) , PCSE only 19.4%(13 ) ,  
RAA only 19.3%(11 ) , Uncertain 33.5%(55 ) SPASE only  
Uncertain 가 ,  
PCSE only RAA only  
SPASE  
PCSE only  
(22.2% vs 7.5%, p=0.044).  
SPASE only , RAA only -  
PCSE only  
RAA only Uncertain  
, SPASE only PCSE only

(Table 8).

48.6% 가 , (26.7%), (16.8%),  
 (15.6%), (12.4%), (9.2%), (9.2%), (9.2%)  
 . SPASE only / / 가 (48.1%)  
 (22.2%),  
 (Table 9).

47.9%, 45.4%, 6.7%  
 . SPASE only 48.1%, 40.7%, 11.1%  
 . (dot lesion) 11.4%  
 RAA only 17.5% 가 SPASE only 7.4% 가  
 . 9.2% PCSE only  
 19.4% 가 , SPASE only 3.7% 가  
 (Table 10).

1cm  
 가 54.9% 가 , 1cm (27.9%),  
 (14.0%), (3.2%)  
 . SPASE only 1cm 가 (59.3%),  
 1cm (37.0%),  
 (3.7%) ,  
 가 (Mann-Whitney U test, p  
 <0.01)(Table 11).

(3)

NIHS , NIHS 5.87  
 . SPASE only 가  
 4.27 , PCSE only 7.67 가 가 .  
 3.74 , SPASE only 2.50 가  
 가 , RAA only 4.10 가 가 .  
 improvement ratio PCSE only 0.38  
 가 (Table 12).

4.

333  
 (TEE determined potential cardiac sources of embolism, Tee  
 PCSE) 61 , SPASE 가 59 . Tee PCSE SPASE  
 가 가 7 .  
 333 113 33.9% ((61+59-7)/333).

(Clinically determined potential  
 cardiac sources of embolism, Clinical PCSE) 50 (15.0%) .  
 Clinical PCSE 가 50 22 44.0%  
 ((22+1-1)/333). Clinical PCSE 가 283 91  
 32.2% ((39+58-6)/283).

가 , 가



(44.0% vs 32.2%, p=0.103).

Tee PCSE

Clinical PCSE가

(44.0% vs 13.8%, p<0.001).

SPASE Clinical PCSE가

(20.5% vs 2.0%,

p<0.001)(Figure 1).

**Table 1. Demographics and Risk Factors of 333 stroke/TIA patients**

Characteristics and Risk factors	Total (N=333)
Age(years, mean ± SD)	59.11 ± 10.89
Sex (male/female)	2.14
Hypertension	208 (62.5) <sup>1</sup>
Diabetes mellitus	88 (26.4)
Smoking	144 (43.2)
Hypercholesterolemia <sup>2</sup>	76 (22.8)
Previous stroke	79 (23.7)
Atrial fibrillation	43 (12.9)

<sup>1</sup> Numbers in parentheses are column percentages.

<sup>2</sup>Total cholesterol greater than 220mg/dl.

**Table 2. Potential Cardiac Sources of Embolism (PCSE)**

PCSE	Number
<b>Clinical PCSE<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>50 (15.0%)</b>
Atrial flutter	1
Lone atrial fibrillation	7
Atrial fibrillation other than lone atrial fibrillation	22
Mitral stenosis with atrial fibrillation	15
Mitral stenosis without atrial fibrillation	1
Mechanical prosthetic valve	2
Recent myocardial infarction (≤ 4 weeks)	2
Myocardial infarction (> 4weeks, <6 month)	1
Congestive heart failure	7
<b>Tee PCSE<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>61 (18.3%)</b>
Left atrial appendage thrombus	8
Left atrial turbulence	31
Left atrial turbulence	31
Atrial myxoma	1
Atrial myxoma	1
Atrial septal aneurysm	1
Atrial septal aneurysm	1
Patent foramen ovale (overall)	42
Patent foramen ovale (overall)	42
Patent foramen ovale (significant patent foramen ovale)	19
Patent foramen ovale (significant patent foramen ovale)	19
Dilated cardiomyopathy	2
Akinetic left ventricular segment	2
Hypokinetic left ventricular segment	2

<sup>1</sup>Clinical PCSE : Clinically determined potential cardiac sources of embolism.

<sup>2</sup>Tee PCSE : Transesophageal echocardiographically determined potential cardiac sources of embolism.

**Table 3. Distribution of Aortic Atheroma**


Location of atheroma	Number
Ascending aorta only	5 (4.8) <sup>1</sup>
Aortic arch only	51 (48.6)
Descending aorta only	13 (12.4)
Combined	36 (34.8)
Arch+ascending	4 (3.8)
Arch+descending	26 (24.8)
Arch+ascending+descending	3 (2.9)
Ascending+descending	3 (2.9)
Total	105 (100.0)

<sup>1</sup> Numbers in parentheses are column percentages.

**Table 4. Severity Grade of Aortic atheroma**

Grade	Ascending aorta or Aortic arch (N=92)	Descending aorta (N=13)	Total (N=105)
	2 (2.2) <sup>1</sup>	1 (7.7)	3(2.9)
	16 (17.4)	6 (46.2)	22 (21.0)
	15 (16.3)	2 (15.4)	17 (16.2)
	45 (48.9) <sup>2</sup>	1 (7.7)	46 (43.8)
	14 (15.2) <sup>2</sup>	3 (23.1)	17 (16.2)

<sup>1</sup> Numbers in parentheses are column percentages.

<sup>2</sup>  : Fifty-nine cases of significant potential aortic sources of embolism (SPASE).

**Table 5. Clinical Characteristics of SPASE Patients Compared with Control**

Risk Factors	SPASE <sup>1</sup> (N=59)	Control (N=274)	p value
Age(mean ± SD, years )	62.31 ± 7.35	58.42 ± 11.41	0.001
Sex (male/female)	2.01	2.93	NS <sup>2</sup>
Hypertension	41 (69.5) <sup>3</sup>	167 (60.9)	NS
Diabetes mellitus	20 (33.9)	68 (24.8)	NS
Smoking	34 (57.6)	110 (40.1)	0.014
Total Cholesterol (mean ± SD, mg/dl)	206.53 ± 46.96	192.03 ± 41.42	0.02
Atrial fibrillation	1 (1.7)	43 (15.7)	0.002
Previous stroke	20 (33.9)	59 (21.5)	0.043

<sup>1</sup> SPASE: Significant potential aortic sources of embolism.

<sup>2</sup> NS : Not significant.

<sup>3</sup> Numbers in parentheses are column percentages.

**Table 6. Steno-occlusion of Cerebral Vasculatures in SPASE Patients Compared with Control**

Cerebral arteries	SPASE <sup>1</sup> (N=59)	Control (N=274)	p value
Extracranial ICA <sup>3</sup>	15 (25.4) <sup>2</sup>	38 (13.9)	0.028
Intracranial ICA	18 (30.5)	30 (10.9)	<0.001
ICA branch	15 (25.4)	76 (27.7)	NS
ACA or MCA <sup>4</sup>	14 (23.7)	74 (27.0)	NS
Extracranial VBA <sup>5</sup>	6 (10.2)	18 (6.6)	NS
Intracranial VBA	10 (16.9)	28 (10.2)	NS
VBA branch	11 (18.6)	38 (13.9)	NS
PCA <sup>6</sup>	9 (15.3)	31 (11.3)	NS
Cbll <sup>7</sup>	4 (6.8)	13 (4.7)	NS

<sup>1</sup> SPASE: Significant potential aortic sources of embolism.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers in parentheses are column percentages.

<sup>3</sup> ICA : Internal carotid artery.

<sup>4</sup> ACA or MCA : Anterior cerebral artery or middle cerebral artery.

<sup>5</sup> VBA : Vertebrobasilar artery.

<sup>6</sup> PCA : Posterior cerebral artery.

<sup>7</sup> Cbll: Cerebellar branches.

**Table 7. Clinical Manifestation and Neurological Deficits**

	SPASE <sup>1</sup> only (N=31)	PCSE only <sup>2</sup> (N=68)	RAA only <sup>3</sup> (N=59)	Uncertain <sup>4</sup> (N=175)	Total (N=333)
Motor symptom	24( <b>77.4</b> ) <sup>5</sup>	54( <b>79.4</b> )	40( <b>67.8</b> )	135( <b>77.1</b> )	253( <b>76.0</b> )
Sensory symptom	11( <b>35.5</b> )	25( <b>36.8</b> )	17( <b>28.8</b> )	59( <b>33.7</b> )	112( <b>33.6</b> )
Cortical sign	3( <b>9.7</b> )	29( <b>42.6</b> )*	24( <b>40.7</b> )*	47( <b>26.9</b> )*‡	103( <b>30.9</b> )
Aphasia	1( <b>3.2</b> )	12( <b>17.6</b> )*	11( <b>18.6</b> )	22( <b>12.6</b> )	46( <b>13.8</b> )
Neglect	0( <b>0</b> )	9( <b>13.2</b> )	7( <b>11.9</b> )	9( <b>5.1</b> )†	25( <b>7.5</b> )
Visual field defect	3( <b>9.7</b> )	10( <b>14.7</b> )	11( <b>18.6</b> )	25( <b>14.3</b> )	49( <b>14.7</b> )
Apraxia	0( <b>0</b> )	1( <b>1.5</b> )	0( <b>0</b> )	2( <b>1.1</b> )	3( <b>0.9</b> )
Brainstem sign	3( <b>9.7</b> )	4( <b>5.9</b> )	9( <b>15.3</b> )	12( <b>6.9</b> )	28( <b>8.4</b> )
Vertigo	4( <b>12.9</b> )	4( <b>5.9</b> )	9( <b>15.3</b> )	15( <b>8.6</b> )	32( <b>9.6</b> )
Nystagmus	2( <b>6.5</b> )	1( <b>1.5</b> )	7( <b>11.9</b> )†	11( <b>6.3</b> )	21( <b>6.3</b> )
Ataxia	7( <b>22.6</b> )	9( <b>13.2</b> )	14( <b>23.7</b> )	36( <b>20.6</b> )	66( <b>19.8</b> )

<sup>1</sup> SPASE only: Significant potential aortic sources of embolism alone group.

<sup>2</sup> PCSE only: Potential cardiac sources of embolism alone group.

<sup>3</sup> RAA only: Relevant artery atherosclerosis, more than 50 percent alone group.

<sup>4</sup> Uncertain: None of above causes or more than two causes.

<sup>5</sup> Numbers in parentheses are column percentages.

\* p <0.05 when each group compared with SPASE only group by <sup>2</sup> test.

† p <0.05 when each group compared with PCSE only group by <sup>2</sup> test.

‡ p <0.05 when each group compared with RAA only group by <sup>2</sup> test.

**Table 8. Topographic Distribution of Cerebral Infarctions**

	SPASE <sup>1</sup> only (N=27)	PCSE <sup>2</sup> only (N=67)	RAA only <sup>3</sup> (N=57)	Uncertain <sup>4</sup> (N=164)	Total (N=315)
. Single vascular territory	23( <b>85.2</b> ) <sup>5</sup>	60( <b>89.6</b> )	49( <b>86.0</b> )	155( <b>94.5</b> )	287( <b>91.1</b> )
a. Carotid	13( <b>48.1</b> )	46( <b>68.7</b> )	33( <b>57.9</b> )	104( <b>63.4</b> )	196( <b>62.2</b> )
AchA <sup>6</sup>	1( <b>3.7</b> )	0( <b>0</b> )	0( <b>0</b> )	2( <b>1.2</b> )	3( <b>1.0</b> )
ACA <sup>7</sup>	0( <b>0</b> )	1( <b>1.5</b> )	0( <b>0</b> )	3( <b>1.8</b> )	4( <b>1.3</b> )
MCA <sup>8</sup>	12( <b>44.4</b> )	44( <b>65.7</b> )	33( <b>57.9</b> )	98( <b>59.8</b> )	187( <b>59.4</b> )
Superficial	2( <b>7.4</b> )	17( <b>25.4</b> )	10( <b>17.5</b> )	14( <b>8.5</b> )†	43( <b>13.7</b> )
Deep	8( <b>29.6</b> )	13( <b>19.4</b> )	11( <b>19.3</b> )	55( <b>33.5</b> )††	87( <b>27.6</b> )
Superficial and Deep	2( <b>7.4</b> )	14( <b>20.9</b> )	12( <b>21.1</b> )	29( <b>17.7</b> )	57( <b>18.1</b> )
Multiple anterior	0( <b>0</b> )	1( <b>1.5</b> )	0( <b>0</b> )	1( <b>0.6</b> )	2( <b>0.6</b> )
b. Vertebrobasilar	10( <b>37.0</b> )	16( <b>23.9</b> )	19( <b>33.3</b> )	51( <b>31.1</b> )	96( <b>30.5</b> )
PCA <sup>9</sup>	6( <b>22.2</b> )	5( <b>7.5</b> )*	5( <b>8.8</b> )	16( <b>9.8</b> )	32( <b>10.2</b> )
Basilar	3( <b>11.1</b> )	7( <b>10.4</b> )	3( <b>5.3</b> )	14( <b>8.5</b> )	27( <b>8.6</b> )
VA/PICA <sup>10</sup>	1( <b>3.7</b> )	1( <b>1.5</b> )	5( <b>8.8</b> )	14( <b>8.5</b> )	21( <b>6.7</b> )
Multiple posterior	0( <b>0</b> )	3( <b>4.5</b> )	6( <b>10.5</b> )	7( <b>4.3</b> )	16( <b>5.1</b> )
. Multiple vascular territory	4( <b>14.8</b> )	5( <b>7.5</b> )	2( <b>3.5</b> )	6( <b>3.7</b> )*	17( <b>5.4</b> )
Bilateral anterior	2( <b>7.4</b> )	2( <b>3.0</b> )	0( <b>0</b> )	4( <b>2.4</b> )	8( <b>2.5</b> )
Bilateral PICA <sup>11</sup>	0( <b>0</b> )	0( <b>0</b> )	2( <b>3.5</b> )	0( <b>0</b> )	2( <b>0.6</b> )
Bilateral anterior and posterior	1( <b>3.7</b> )	2( <b>3.0</b> )	0( <b>0</b> )	1( <b>0.6</b> )	4( <b>1.3</b> )
Unilateral anterior and posterior	1( <b>3.7</b> )	1( <b>1.5</b> )	0( <b>0</b> )	1( <b>0.6</b> )	3( <b>1.0</b> )
. Borderzone	0( <b>0</b> )	0( <b>0</b> )	3( <b>5.3</b> )	3( <b>1.8</b> )	6( <b>1.9</b> )

1,2,3,4 Abbreviations are same as table 7.

<sup>5</sup> Numbers in parentheses are column percentages.

<sup>6</sup> AchA : Anterior choroidal artery.

<sup>7</sup> ACA : Anterior cerebral artery.

<sup>8</sup> MCA : Middle cerebral artery.

<sup>9</sup> PCA : Posterior cerebral artery.

<sup>10</sup> VA/PICA: Vertebral artery or posterior inferior cerebellar artery.

<sup>11</sup> Bilateral PICA: Bilateral involvement of posterior inferior cerebellar artery.

\* p <0.05 when each group compared with SPASE only group by <sup>2</sup> test.

† p <0.05 when each group compared with PCSE only group by <sup>2</sup> test.

‡ p <0.05 when each group compared with RAA only group by <sup>2</sup> test.

**Table 9. Anatomical Distribution of Cerebral Infarctions**

	SPASE only <sup>1</sup> (N=27)	PCSE only <sup>2</sup> (N=67)	RAA only <sup>3</sup> (N=57)	Uncertain <sup>4</sup> (N=164)	Total (N=315)
Frontal	3(11.1) <sup>5</sup>	30(44.8)*	15(26.3)†	36(22.0)†	84(26.7)
Parietal	3(11.1)	12(17.9)	11(19.3)	27(16.5)	53(16.8)
Temporal	0(0)	15(22.4)	9(15.8)	15(9.1)†	39(12.4)
Occipital	2(7.4)	6(9.0)	9(15.8)	12(7.3)	29(9.2)
BG/corona radiata/ IC <sup>6</sup>	13(48.1)	31(46.3)	24(42.1)	85(51.8)	153(48.6)
Thalamus	6(22.2)	6(9.0)	7(12.3)	10(6.1)*	29(9.2)
Brainstem	5(18.5)	8(11.9)	11(19.3)	25(15.2)	49(15.6)
Cerebellum	0(0)	5(7.5)	8(14.0)	16(9.8)	29(9.2)

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Abbreviations are same as table 7.

<sup>5</sup> Numbers in parentheses are column percentages.

<sup>6</sup> BG/corona radiata/IC : Basal ganglia, corona radiata or internal capsule.

\* p <0.05 when each group compared with SPASE only group by <sup>2</sup> test.

† p <0.05 when each group compared with PCSE only group by <sup>2</sup> test.



**Table 10. Neuroimaging characteristics of cerebral infarctions**

	SPASE only <sup>1</sup> (N=27)	PCSE only <sup>2</sup> (N=67)	RAA only <sup>3</sup> (N=57)	Uncertain <sup>4</sup> (N=164)	Total (N=315)
Left	13( <b>48.1</b> ) <sup>5</sup>	30( <b>44.8</b> )	27( <b>47.4</b> )	81( <b>49.4</b> )	151( <b>47.9</b> )
Right	11( <b>40.7</b> )	31( <b>46.3</b> )	24( <b>42.1</b> )	77( <b>47.0</b> )	143( <b>45.4</b> )
Bilateral	3( <b>11.1</b> )	6( <b>9.0</b> )	6( <b>10.5</b> )	6( <b>3.7</b> )	21( <b>6.7</b> )
Dot lesions	2( <b>7.4</b> )	9( <b>13.4</b> )	10( <b>17.5</b> )	15( <b>9.1</b> )	36( <b>11.4</b> )
Hemorrhagic transformation	1( <b>3.7</b> )	13( <b>19.4</b> )	5( <b>8.8</b> )	10( <b>6.1</b> )†	29( <b>9.2</b> )

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Abbreviations are same as table 7.

<sup>5</sup> Numbers in parentheses are column percentages.

† p <0.05 when each group compared with PCSE only group by <sup>2</sup> test.

**Table 11. Lesion Size of Cerebral Infarctions**

	SPASE only <sup>1</sup> (N=27)	PCSE only <sup>2*</sup> (N=67)	RAA only <sup>3*†</sup> (N=57)	Uncertain <sup>4*†</sup> (N=164)	Total (N=315)
<1 cm	16( <b>59.3</b> ) <sup>5</sup>	13( <b>19.4</b> )	17( <b>29.8</b> )	42( <b>25.6</b> )	88( <b>27.9</b> )
1cm to 1/2 lobe	10( <b>37.0</b> )	30( <b>44.8</b> )	29( <b>50.9</b> )	104( <b>63.4</b> )	173( <b>54.9</b> )
1/2 lobe to 1 lobe	1( <b>3.7</b> )	19( <b>28.4</b> )	9( <b>15.8</b> )	15( <b>9.1</b> )	44( <b>14.0</b> )
More than 1 lobe	0( <b>0</b> )	5( <b>7.5</b> )	2( <b>3.5</b> )	3( <b>1.8</b> )	10( <b>3.2</b> )

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Abbreviations are same as table 7.

<sup>5</sup> Numbers in parentheses are column percentages.

\* p <0.01 when each group compared with SPASE only group by Mann-Whitney U test.

† p <0.01 when each group compared with PCSE only group by Mann-Whitney U test.

**Table 12. Mean NIH Stroke Scores**

	SPASE only <sup>1</sup>	PCSE only <sup>2</sup>	RAA only <sup>3</sup>	Uncertain <sup>4</sup>	Total
NIH 0 <sup>5</sup>	4.27 ± 3.44 <sup>8</sup>	7.67 ± 6.98	6.00 ± 6.49	5.61 ± 5.08	5.87 ± 5.58
NIH 1	4.05 ± 2.85	6.18 ± 5.86	5.58 ± 6.39	5.12 ± 4.73	5.26 ± 5.07
NIH 3	3.77 ± 3.80	5.42 ± 5.76	4.90 ± 5.89	4.45 ± 4.57	4.61 ± 4.93
NIH 7	3.00 ± 3.25	4.61 ± 5.11	3.90 ± 5.44	3.81 ± 5.01	3.87 ± 4.91
NIH D <sup>6</sup>	2.50 ± 2.63	4.00 ± 4.26	4.10 ± 5.58	3.81 ± 4.71	3.74 ± 4.59
Improvement ratio <sup>7</sup>	0.30 ± 0.46	0.38 ± 0.48	0.29 ± 0.31	0.19 ± 0.99	0.25 ± 0.79
Improvement ratio <sup>7</sup>	0.30 ± 0.46	0.38 ± 0.48	0.29 ± 0.31	0.19 ± 0.99	0.25 ± 0.79

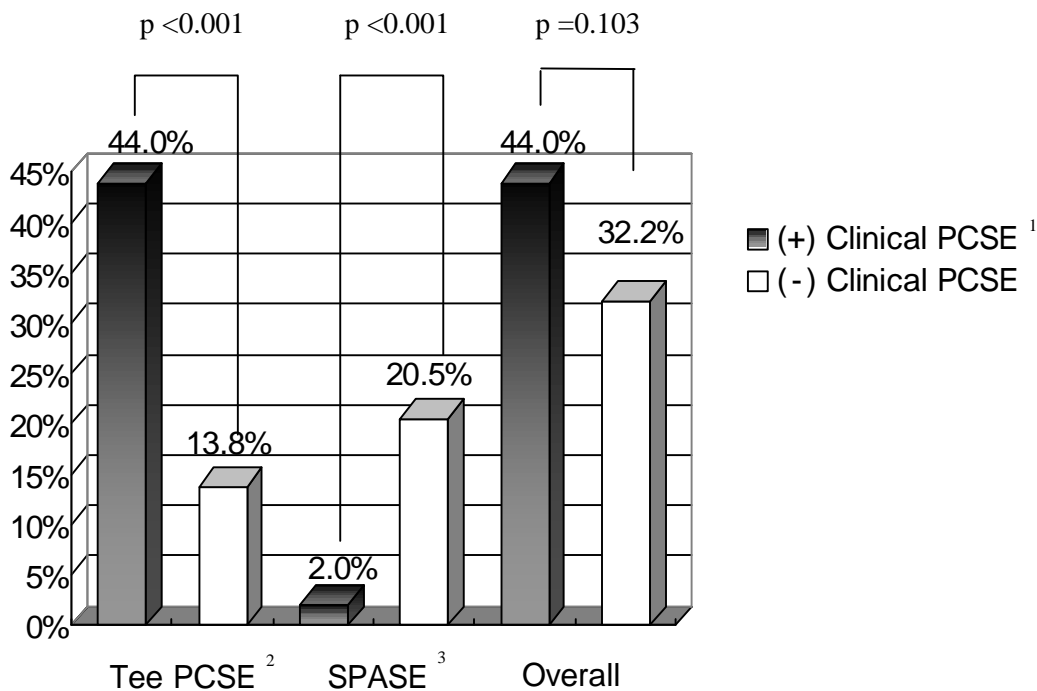
<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Abbreviations are same as table 7.

<sup>5</sup> NIH 0 : Mean NIH stroke scores at admission day.

<sup>6</sup> NIH D : Mean NIH stroke scores at discharge day.

<sup>7</sup> Improvement ratio = (NIH0 – NIH D) /NIH 0.

<sup>8</sup> Data in this table are presented as mean ± SD.



**Figure 1. Detection Rate of Transesophageal Echocardiography.** The incidence of TEE PCSE was higher in patients with positive clinically determined PCSE. However, the detection rate of potential embolic source was not different between the two groups with or without clinically determined PCSE, primarily due to the higher incidence of SPASE in patients with negative clinically determined PCSE.

<sup>1</sup> Clinical PCSE : Clinically determined potential cardiac sources of embolism.

<sup>2</sup> Tee PCSE : Transesophageal echocardiographically determined potential cardiac sources of embolism.

<sup>3</sup> SPASE : Significant potential aortic sources of embolism.

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1950

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.<sup>18</sup>

가

.<sup>19</sup>

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, 가

, , 가

(hemodynamic

cerebral ischemia),

, 가

가

.<sup>20</sup>

59 (17.7%)

4mm

가 45

가

14

가

가

가 .

,

가

가

.<sup>20</sup>,

<sup>21</sup>

가

.<sup>10</sup>

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가 . ,  
가 ,  
가 ,  
가 ,  
. NIHS 가  
. , / / ,  
가 ,  
- .  
가 -  
가 가  
(artery to artery  
embolism)가  
, 가 가 .

가 가

- 가 가

가 .<sup>22</sup> Beal

가 .<sup>23</sup>

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가

가

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가

가

가

.<sup>16</sup>

,

.<sup>24</sup>

가

.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>26</sup>

가<sup>12</sup>

.

가

가

,<sup>21</sup>

가

가

.<sup>27</sup>

33.9%

가

가

가

가 ,  
가 ,  
가 ,



,<sup>8</sup>

가

가

.

•

1994 10 2000 3

333

1. 333 가 105 (31.5%) ,

4mm , 가

59 (17.7%) .

2. 가

가 (p=0.001) (p=0.043),

(p=0.014) . 가

(p=0.02), (p=0.002).

3. (p<0.05),

4.

가 (p<0.05).

5.

1cm

가 가

가

( $p < 0.001$ ).

/ /

6.

가

가

가

7.

33.9%

(44.0% vs 13.8%,  $p < 0.001$ ),

(20.5% vs 2.0%,  $p < 0.001$ ).

(44.0% vs 33.2%,  $p = 0.103$ ).

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Abstract

## **Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Aortic Atheroma in Acute Ischemic Stroke**

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Transesophageal echocardiography(TEE) is a useful tool for evaluating thoracic aorta atherosclerosis. Several investigators have reported on atherosclerosis of aortic arch as a potential source of systemic emboli and an independent risk factor for ischemic stroke. But the natural history, neuroimaging and association with cerebral vasculature of aortic atheroma have not been fully documented. In this study, we analyzed TEE data, neuroimaging findings and angiographic findings of patients who admitted Yonsei University Severance Hospital from 1994 Oct. to 2000 Mar. The results are presented as below.

1. Among the 333 patients, we found aortic atheroma in 105 patients(31.5%). The significant aortic atheromas which were located in the ascending aorta or aortic arch and greater than 4mm, mobile or ulcerated plaques were found in 59 patients(17.7%).



2. The patients who had significant aortic atheroma were older and were more likely to be cigarette smokers and to have history of previous ischemic stroke. Total cholesterol level was also higher.
3. In the angiographic findings, the aortic atherosclerosis was significantly associated with internal carotid artery atherosclerosis. We cannot find any statistical association with other cerebral vasculatures atherosclerosis.
4. The patients who had significant aortic atheroma alone were less likely to be cortical dysfunctions.
5. The patients who had significant aortic atheroma alone were more likely to be posterior circulation infarction than other groups. Both anterior and posterior circulation involvements were frequently seen in significant aortic atheroma alone group. The most common lesion size was less than 1cm. The basal ganglia, corona radiata, internal capsule and thalamus were frequent involved site.
6. Neurological status of patients was better in significant aortic atheroma alone group at admission as well as at discharge day. The improvement rate was greater in potential cardiac sources of embolism(PCSE) alone group than other groups.
7. The overall detection rate of TEE was 33.9%. We found the incidence of intracardiac embolic source was higher in patients with positive clinically determined PCSE. However, the detection rate of potential embolic source was

not different between the two groups with or without clinically determined PCSE(44.0% vs 33.2%,  $p=0.103$ ), primarily due to the higher incidence of atherosclerotic plaques in patients with negative clinically determined PCSE.

These results suggest that TEE is a valuable clinical tool, not only with clinically determined PCSE cases but also without clinically determined PCSE cases. Aortic atherosclerosis should be an embolic source of acute ischemic stroke and further investigation is needed for preventing recurrence in these patients.

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**Key Words :** aortic atheroma, transesophageal echocardiography, acute ischemic stroke