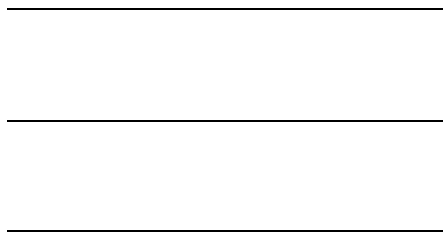


2000 12



가

.

,

,

,

.

가

,

.

1

I. -----3

II. ----- 4

III. -----6

IV. ----- 11

V. -----13

-----14

-----17

Figure 1. ----- 8

Figure 2. ----- 9

Table 1. ----- 10

7
(gradient-
echo sequence) 2D-FLASH(fast low angle shot)

(7 ,
2),

가

5

2

6

1

(7/7),

(5/7)

(6/7)

가

2

1

가

< >

I.

, ,

가

가

가

가

(positron emission

tomography, PET)

1,2,

(blood oxygen

level dependent, BOLD)

3,

4-6,

가

(perfusion)

(vascular reserve)

가

7,

,

가

가

가 가 8.

가

II.

7 5 , 2

29 74

(Humphrey Field Analyzer Primer, ZEISS, USA) central

30-2

1.5T (Magnetom Vision, Siemens AG,

Germany) . T1, T2

3 .

(gradient-echo sequence) 2D-fast low angle shot(2D-FLASH))

TR/TE (90/56msec), (flip angle, 40°),

(field of view, 240×240), (matrix number, 64×128),

(acquisition time. 8.32seconds), (slice thickness, 8mm)

(scout image)

(calcarine sulcus)가 localizer

T1

2, 4, 8

(gogle)

8

(full-field

visual stimulation)

5

5

, 가 40

(cross

correlation)

가

T1

가

가

가

slice interpolation

3D-time of flight(TOF)

7

TR/TE (30ms/6.4ms),
(150×200)

(25°), (160×512),
(maximal intensity projection, MIP)

(collapsed image)

(multiplanar reconstruction, MPR)

2

가

2

III.

Table 1

5

2

6

7

가

(2, 3)

(2)

1) (Fig. 1a) 5 가 1 (T2
(Fig. 1b)

(Fig. 1c)

1 (2) (Fig. 1a). T2
(Fig. 1b) (Fig. 1c)
가 (Fig. 1d)

3) 2 가 1 (

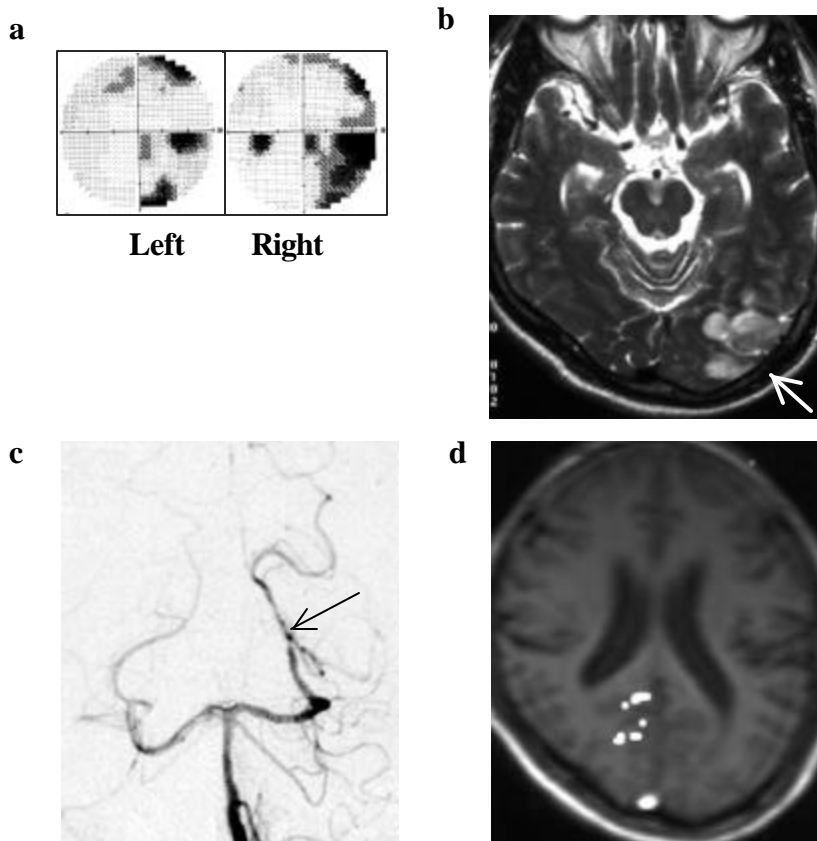


Figure 1. 55 year-old man (case 1) with a symptom of visual field defect. (a) Visual field examination shows the right-side homonymous inferior quadrantanopsia. (b) T2-weighted image shows infarction in the left occipital lobe (arrow). The left-side primary visual cortex and the visual pathway are spared. (c) Digital subtraction angiogram shows focal stenosis at the left posterior cerebral artery (arrow). (d) fMRI shows decreased activity in the left-side visual cortex.

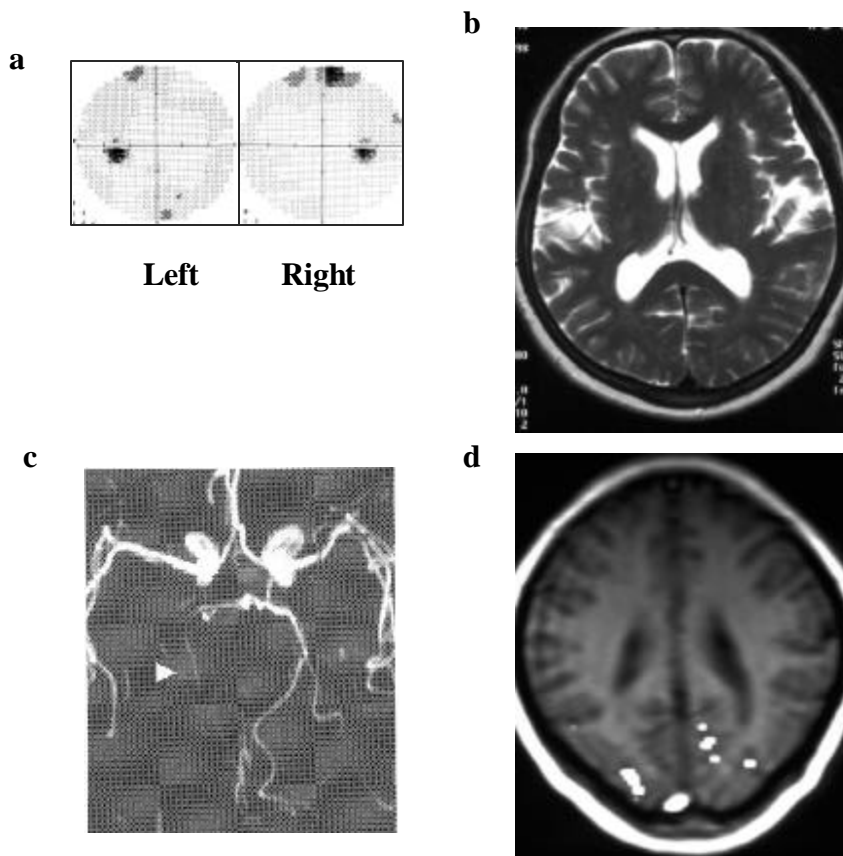


Figure 2. 52-year-old woman (case 2) with several previous episodes of visual disturbance. Visual field examination (a) and T2-weighted image (b) are normal. (c) MR angiogram shows poor blood flow (arrow heads) in the right posterior cerebral artery. (d) fMRI shows decreased activity in the right-side visual cortex.

Table 1. Summary of the Results of fMRI, Visual Field Examination, Conventional MRI, and Vascular Imaging

Patient	Sex/Age	fMRI	Visual Field Examination	Conventional T2-weighted Image	Diffusioin-weighted Image	Vascular Imaging
1	M/55	decreased left VCA	right inferior HQ	high signal in the left occipital lobe*	high signal in the left occipital lobe*	left PCA stenosis
2	F/52	decreased right VCA	normal	normal	not available	right PCA stenosis
3	F/29	decreased right VCA	intermittent left HH	normal	not available	dissection in the right VA
4	M/71	decreased right VCA	left HH	high signal in the right occipital lobe [†]	not available	right PCA stenosis
5	M/74	decreased left VCA	right HH	high signal in the left occipital lobe [†]	not available	left PCA stenosis
6	M/28	decreased right VCA	left superior HQ	high signal in the right medial temporal lobe	high signal in the right medial temporal lobe	right PCA stenosis
7	M/61	decreased both VCA	left HH	high signal in the both occipital lobe [#]	no significant signal change	segmental stenosis of the BA

abbreviations - fMRI indicates functional MRI; HQ, homonymous quadrantanopsia; HH, homonymous hemianopsia; VCA, visual cortical activation; PCA, posterior cerebral artery; VA, vertebral artery; BA, basilar artery

* : Infarction in the left-side postero-lateral occipital lobe, which was the border zone between the middle and posterior cerebral artery.

The left-side primary visual cortex itself and visual pathway were spared.

† : Infarction involved the primary visual cortex

: Right occipital lobe infarction was larger than that of left side. Left occipital lobe infarction was minimal and spared primary visual cortex

가 7.

가 Tc-hexamethyl-propyleneamine oxime (HMPAO) brain

SPECT (magnetic susceptibility)

가

12-15.

가

,
.

가

가

. Sorensen

16-19 .

echo-planar

(EPI)

(geometric distortion)

-

2D-FLASH

. -

가 1-2

1

가

v.

가

1. Fox PT, Raichle ME. Focal physiological uncoupling of cerebral blood flow and oxidative metabolism during somatosensory stimulation in human subjects. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1986;83:1140-1144
2. Fox PT, Raichle ME, Mintun MA, Dence C. Nonoxidative glucose consumption during focal physiologic neural activity. *Science* 1988;241:462-164
3. Ogawa S, Lee TM, Nayak AS, Glynn P. Oxygenation-sensitive contrast in magnetic resonance imaging of rodent brain at high magnetic fields. *Magn Reson Med* 1990;14:68-78
4. Scheffler K, Seifritz E, Haselhorst R, Bilecen D. Oxygenation changes in the human cerebral cortex during neuronal activation and ferumoxide infusion. *Magn Reson Med* 1999;42:829–836
5. Liu HL, Pu Y, Nickerson LD, Liu Y, Fox PT, Gao JH. Comparison of the temporal response in perfusion and BOLD-based event-related functional MRI. *Magn Reson Med* 2000;43:768–772
6. Scheffler K, Seifritz E, Haselhorst R, Bilecen D. Titration of the BOLD effect: separation and quantitation of blood volume and oxygenation changes in the human cerebral cortex during neuronal activation and ferumoxide infusion. *Magn Reson Med* 1999;42:829–836
7. Hedera P, Lai S, Lewin JS, Haacke EM, Wu D, Lerner AJ, et al. Assessment of cerebral blood flow reserve using functional magnetic resonance imaging. *JMRI J Magn Reson Imaging* 1996;6:718-725

8. Cillessen JP, Kappell LJ, van Swieten JC, Algra A, van Gijn J. Does cerebral infarction after a previous warning occur in the same vascular territory? *Stroke* 1993;24:351-354
9. Wang PY, Barker PB, Wityk RJ, Ulug AM, van Zijl PC, Beauchamp NJ Jr. Diffusion-negative stroke: a report of two cases. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1999;20:1876-1880
10. Lefkowitz D, LaBenz M, Nudo SR, Steg RE, Bertoni JM. Hyperacute ischemic stroke missed by diffusion-weighted imaging. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1999;20:1871-1875
11. Belliveau JW, Kennedy DN, McKinstry RC, Buchbinder BR, Weisskoff RM, Cohen MS, et al. Functional mapping of the human visual cortex by magnetic resonance imaging. *Science* 1991;254:716-719
12. Silverman IE, Galetta SL, Gray LG, Moster M, Atlas SW, Maurer AH, et al. SPECT in patients with cortical visual loss. *J Nucl Med* 1993;34:1447-1451
13. Rempp KA, Brix G, Wenz F, Becker CR, Guckel F, Lorenz WJ, et al. Quantification of regional cerebral blood flow and volume with dynamic susceptibility contrast enhanced MR imaging. *Radiology* 1994;193:637-641
14. Hwang TL, Saenz A, Farrell JJ, Brannon WL. Brain SPECT with dipyridamole stress to evaluate cerebral blood flow reserve in carotid artery disease. *J Nucl Med* 1998;39:408-410
15. Nighoghossian N, Berthezene Y, Meyer R, Cinotti L, Adeleine P, Philippon B, et al. Assessment of cerebrovascular reactivity by dynamic susceptibility contrast-enhanced MR imaging. *J Neurol Sci* 1997;149:171-176

16. Sorensen AG, Wray SH, Weisskoff RM, Boxerman JL, Davis TL, Caramia F, et al. Functional MR on Brain activity and perfusion in patients with chronic cortical stroke. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1995;16:1753-1762
17. Sereno MI, Dale AM, Reppas JB, Kwong KK, Belliveau JW, Brady TJ, et al. Borders of multiple visual areas in humans revealed by functional magnetic resonance imaging. *Science* 1995;268:889-893.
18. Deyoe EA, Carman GJ, Bandettini P, Glickman S, Wieser J, Cox R, et al. Mapping striate and extrastriate visual areas in human cerebral cortex. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1996;93:2382–2386
19. Tootell RB, Reppas JB, Kwong KK, Ledden PJ, Liu AK, Reppas JB, et al. Functional analysis of human MT and related visual cortical areas using magnetic resonance imaging. *J Neurosci* 1995;15:3215-3230

Abstract

Visual functional MRI(fMRI) in patients with ischemia in the visual cortex

Young-Jun Lee

Brain Korea 21 Project for Medical Sciences

The Graduate School, Yonsei University

(Directed by Professor Tae-Sub Chung)

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the sensitivity of functional MRI (fMRI) of the visual cortex for the detection of vascular compromised status in the occipital lobe.

Seven patients with the symptoms and signs of visual cortical ischemia and/or infarct were included. fMRI was performed by a gradient echo sequence which was 2D-FLASH (fast low angle shot). An axial slice including both visual cortices was selected and alternative stimulation and resting of the visual cortex was performed using a red-color photostimulator. All patients undertook visual field examination and vascular imaging (MR angiography in 7 patients, conventional catheter angiography in 2 patients). fMRI results were compared with the results of a visual field test, conventional MRI and vascular imaging.

Vascular abnormalities in the posterior circulation were found in all of 7 patients.

In conventional MRI, 5 patients were found to have infarction in the occipital lobe and the remaining 2 patients were normal. In visual field examination, 6 of 7 patients showed homonymous hemi- or quadrantanopsia suggesting postchiasmic abnormalities. fMRIs showed decreased activity in the visual cortices where the vascular abnormalities (7/7), infarction (5/7) or visual field defect (6/7) were found. Two patients with normal conventional MRI had vascular lesions in the posterior circulation, and fMRI showed decreased activity in the corresponding visual cortices. One patient with normal visual field test had multi-focal stenosis in the posterior cerebral artery without infarction, and fMRI showed decreased activity in the corresponding visual cortex.

In conclusion, fMRI may be a sensitive method for detection of the status of decreased blood flow or vascular reserve.

Index terms : Magnetic resonance (MR), functional ; Magnetic resonance (MR), Angiography ; Magnetic resonance (MR) imaging, brain