

연세대학교 대학원

의 학 과

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지도교수 황 금

이 논문을 석사 학위논문으로 제출함

2011년 7월 일

연세대학교 대학원

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# 오지웅의 석사 학위논문을 인준함

심사위원\_\_\_\_\_인

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20% ,  
30 -50%  
10 -41%

가

2005 01 01 2010 12 31

41

가 , 가  
58.2 가  
가 , 가  
가 , 가  
가 , 31ml  
가 , 31ml  
가 , , ,  
가 .  
가 가



		가		가	8.36mm	가	
3.3mm		가				4.5mm	
	5.06mm						
		가			95.5%(21/22)		
				4.5mm	가	42.1%(8/19)	
							31ml
		가	24	22	(91.7%)		가
, 31ml			가	17	7	(41.2%)	
가							
							가
		가					

핵심되는 말 : 파열성 증대뇌동맥 동맥류, 뇌실질내 출혈

# I.

20% ,

90%

.(Hun Kim 2001, 699-704)

Norman Dott(NM 1933, 219)가 1993 ,

가 .(Suzuki, Yoshimoto, and

Kayama 1984, 17-23) 30-50%

, 10-41%

.(Graf, and Nibbelink 1974, 557-601, Hun Kim 2001, 699-704, Shimoda et al. 1997, 170-5)

, , 가

.(Shimoda et

al. 1997, 170-5)

가 ,

1.

2005 01 01 ~ 2010 12 31  
 68 27  
 41  
 (CT)  
 41 14  
 27 (Table 1).

Table 1. Demographic statistics of ruptured MCA aneurysm with ICH

	No. of case(%)
Age	
Range	36 -74
Mean	58.2
Sex	
Male	11(26.8%)
Female	30(73.2%)
Aneurysmal size	
Small	11(26.8%)
Large	29(70.7%)
Giant	1(2.4%)
Lateralization	
Left	23(56.0%)
Right	18(43.9%)
GCS score	
Mild	19(46.3%)
Moderate	17(41.5%)
Severe	5(12.1%)
Location	
Frontal	18(43.9%)
Intrasylvian	11(26.8%)
Temporal	12(29.3%)

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

<sup>b</sup> ICH : Intracerebral hemorrhage.

2. 가

가

(GCS score) 가

(Glasgow Outcome Scale)(Jennett, and Bond 1975, 480 -4) 가

4-5 (Favorable outcome group)

, 1-3 (Unfavorable outcome group) (Table 2).

(Sylvian fissure) 37 (Fig.1) abc/2

(Midline shifting),

Table 2. Glasgow outcome scale

Score	Definition	Description
1	Dead	
2	Vegetative state	
3	Severe disability	Able to follow commands; unable to live independently
4	Moderate disability	Able to live independently; unable to return to work or school
5	Good recovery	Able to return to work or school

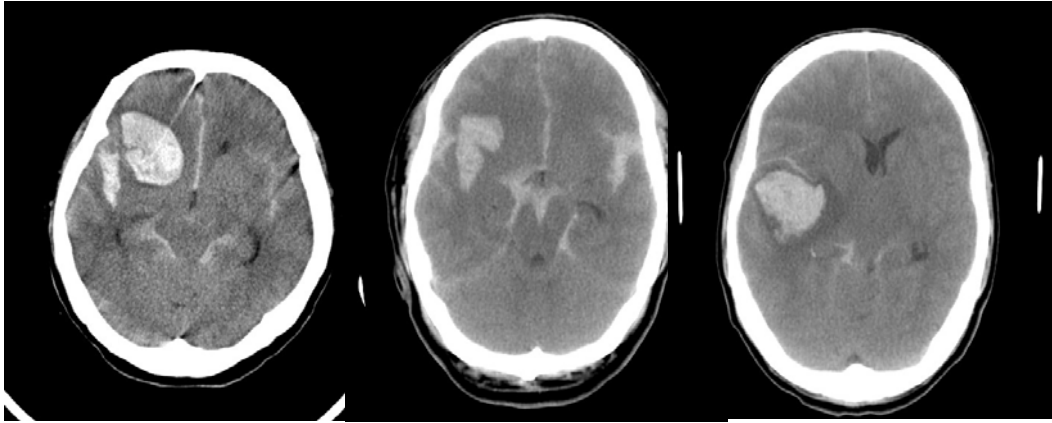


Fig.1. Type of ICH. Axial CT scans of preoperation. A: Temporal type ICH, B: Frontal type ICH, C: Sylvian type ICH(ICH : Intracerebral hemorrhage).

2.

(Pterional approach)

(decompressive craniectomy)

(medial transsylvian approach) ,  
 approach)

(lateral transsylvian

(CT Brain Perfusion)

가 ,

(Osmotherapy),

®

(Calcium Channel Blocker)

3H (hypertension, hypervolemia, hemodilution)

### 3.

(x2test) t- (Independent t-test), (correlation analysis), ROC  
(Nonparametric  $\chi^2$ test, Mann-Whitney, McNemar)  
(Pearson  
correlation) . p 0.05  
PASW statistics 18.0 version

### 1.

58.2 65  
가 , 가 (p<0.05).  
가  
가 가 (Table 3-1).  
, 31ml 가  
가 (p<0.05), 31ml  
가 (Table 3-2).

Table 3-1. Age and clinical outcome according to location

ICH location	Outcome	Age		Total	p -value
		<65	65		
Frontal	Unfavorable	0	1	4	p<0.05
	Favorable	13	1	14	
Intrasyllvian	Unfavorable	0	3	3	p<0.05
	Favorable	8	3	11	
Temporal	Unfavorable	3	2	5	p>0.05
	Favorable	6	1	7	
Total	Unfavorable	3	6	9	p<0.05
	Favorable	27	5	32	

Table 3-2. Age and clinical outcome according to hematoma volume

ICH volume	Outcome	Age		Total	p -value
		<65	65		
Below 31ml	Unfavorable	0	2	2	p<0.05
	Favorable	18	4	22	
Below 31ml	Unfavorable	3	4	7	p>0.05
	Favorable	9	1	10	
Total	Unfavorable	3	6	9	p<0.05
	Favorable	27	5	32	

2.

11 , 30  
, 가  
(p>0.05).  
(p>0.05) (Table 4).

Table 4. Sex and clinical outcome

Outcome	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Unfavorable	1(9%)	8(27%)	9
Favorable	10(91%)	10(91%)	32
Total	11(100%)	30(100%)	41

3.

가 23 , 가 18  
가 ,  
가 (p>0.05)(Table 5).



Table 5. Lateralization and clinical outcome

Outcome	Location of ICH		Total
	Dominant	Non -dominant	
Unfavorable	5(21.7%)	4(22.2%)	9
Favorable	18(78.3%)	14(77.8%)	32
Total	23(100%)	18(100%)	41

<sup>a</sup> ICH : Intracerebral hemorrhage.

#### 4.

(GCS Score) , 3-8  
 (severe), 9-12 (moderate), 13 (mild)  
 41 5 (12.1%), 가 17  
 (41.5%), 가 19 (46.3%) , 가  
 (p<0.05).  
 가 (p<0.05), , 가  
 가 (p>0.05)(Table 6).

Table 6. Initial clinical stage and clinical outcome

ICH location	Outcome	GCS			Total	p -value
		Severe	Moderate	Mild		
Frontal	Unfavorable	0	1	0	1	p<0.05
	Favorable	0	8	6	14	
Intrasylvian	Unfavorable	1	2	0	3	p>0.05
	Favorable	1	3	7	11	
Temporal	Unfavorable	2	3	0	5	p<0.05
	Favorable	1	0	6	7	
Total		5	17	19	41	p<0.05

<sup>a</sup> ICH : Intracerebral hemorrhage.

## 5.

10mm (Small Group) , 10mm -24m (Large Group) , (Giant Group) .  
 10mm -24mm 70.7%(29/41) .  
 (Table 7).  
 가 (small group) 18.64ml 가 (large group) 38.74 .

Table 7. Size of aneurysm and clinical outcome

Outcome	Aneurysmal size			Total
	Small	Large	Giant	
Unfavorable	2(18.2%)	7(24.1%)	0(0%)	9
Favorable	9(81.8%)	22(75.9%)	1(100%)	32
Total	11(100%)	29(100%)	1(100%)	41

6.

43.9%(18/41), 26.8%(11/41), 29.3%(12/41)  
 5 (42.6%) (93.3%), (78.6%)  
 (Table 8).

12

Table 8. Location of intracerebral hemorrhage and clinical outcome

Location of ICH	Outcome		Total
	Favorable	Unfavorable	
Frontal	1(6.7%)	14(93.3%)	15(100%)
Intrasylvian	3(21.4%)	11(78.6%)	14 (100%)
Temporal	5(42.6%)	7(58.3%)	12(100%)

<sup>a</sup> ICH : Intracerebral hemorrhage.

7.

41 24 3mm  
 15mm 가 7.5mm  
 가 8.36mm 가 3.3mm  
 5.06mm (p<0.05)(Fig.2), ROC  
 , 4.5mm 가 89% 69%  
 .(Fig.3) 4.5mm , 가  
 95.5%(21/22) ,  
 , 가 42.1%(8/19) (Table 9).  
 ROC AUC(area under the ROC curve) 0.806

Table 9. Midline shifting and clinical outcome

		Outcome		Total
		Favorable	Unfavorable	
Midline shifting	Below 4.5mm	1(4.5%)	21(95.5%)	22(100%)
	Above 4.5mm	8(42.1%)	11(57.9%)	19(100%)

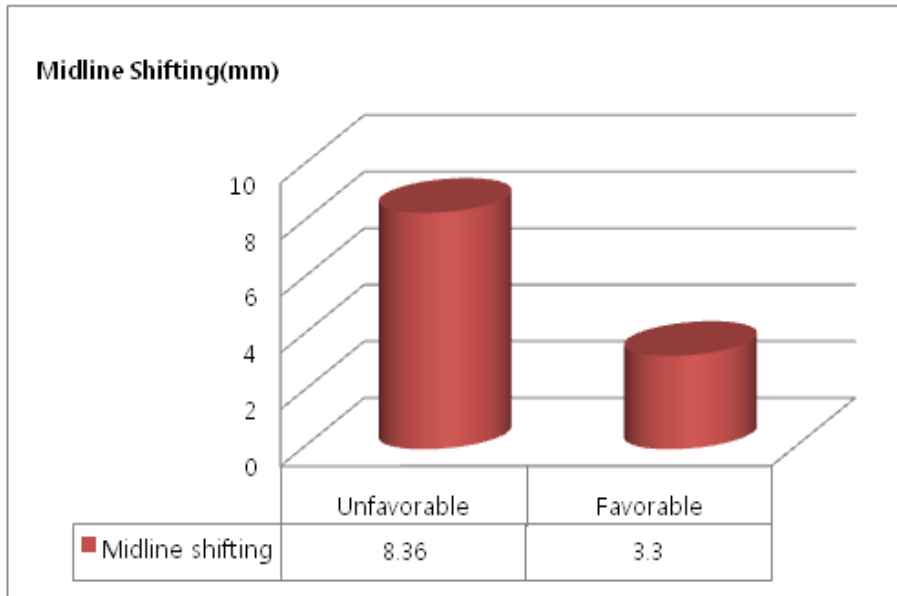


Fig. 2. Midline shifting and clinical outcome. Favorable group have less midline shifting than unfavorable group about 5.06mm( $p < 0.05$ ).

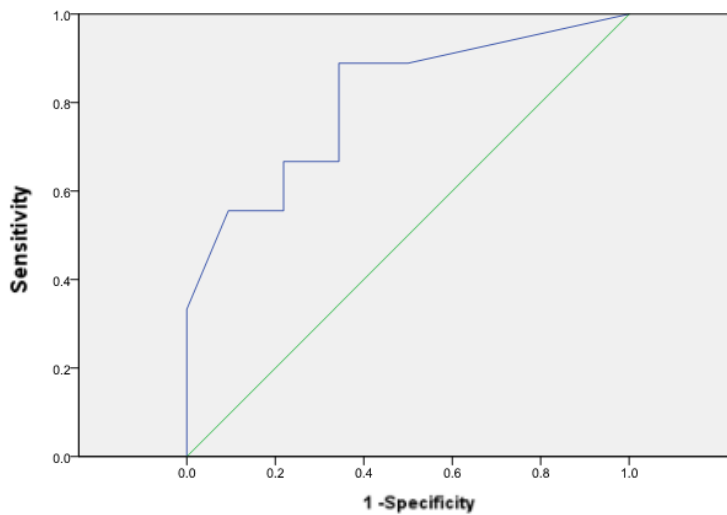


Fig. 3. Receiver operation characteristic(ROC) curve of midline shifting and clinical outcome. High sensitivity and specificity was attained if cut off value is 4.5mm of midline shifting(area under the ROC curve : 0.806).

8.

(p<0.05), ROC  
 , 31ml 78%, 69%  
 .(Fig.4) 31cc , 31cc  
 가 24 22 (91.7%) 가  
 , 31cc 가 17 7 (41.2%)  
 가 (p<0.05)(Table 10). ROC  
 AUC(area under the ROC curve) 0.740 .  
 24 22  
 (p<0.05). 31ml 17  
 6 11 20ml ,  
 가 , 20ml  
 가 (p<0.05).

Table 10. Hematoma volume and clinical outcome

		Outcome		Total
		Favorable	Unfavorable	
Volume	Below 31ml	2(8.3%)	22(91.7%)	24(100%)
	Above 31ml	7(41.2%)	10(58.8%)	17(100%)

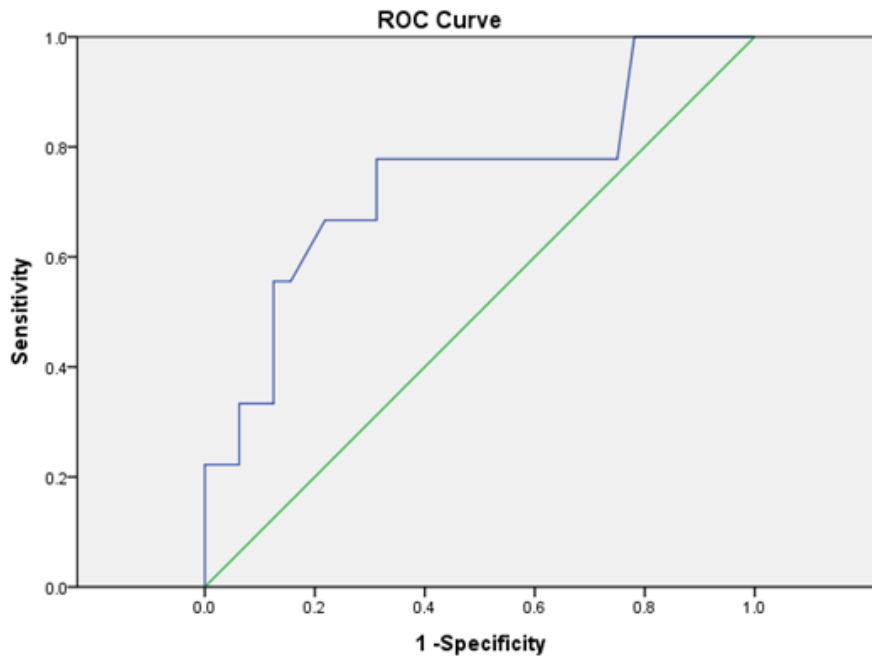


Fig.4. Receiver operation characteristic(ROC) curve of Hematoma volume and clinical outcome. High sensitivity and specificity was attained if cut off value is 31ml of volume(area under the ROC curve : 0.740).

.

가

(Niikawa et al. 1998, 844 -8; discussion 849 -50, Plum, and

Posner 1972, 1 -286, Tapaninaho, Hernesniemi, and Vapalahti 1988, 21 -4)  
.(Hun

Kim 2001, 699 -704)

가 가 , 가

, 가 가

.(Hun Kim 2001, 699 -704)

Niikawa(Niikawa et al. 1998, 844 -8; discussion 849 -50)

36% , Lee(Lee K 1995, 1030 -1036)

51.2%

Nowak(Nowak et al. 1998, 5 -9) 36% ,

2.3~8.3%

.(Won Chang Lee 2001, 591 -598) 가

, 가

, .(Davies 1959,  
9 -13, Plum, and Posner 1972, 1 -286)

가 (Tapaninaho,

Hernesniemi, and Vapalahti 1988, 21 -4),

가 가 , ,

, ,

, .

. Kazumata (Kazumata et al. 2010, 884 -92) , Kim  
(Hun Kim 2001, 699 -704)



가 . , ,  
 , , ,  
 가 , ,  
 가 .  
 , 가  
 , 가 , 가

.(Horiuchi et al. 2004, 384 -8, Morgan et al. 2010, 755 -61; discussion 761)

가 . 가 가  
 가 ,

(Garcia-Ruiz, Garrido Martinez, and Guerrero Sola 1988, 356 -9, Manno, and Meyer 2008, 1170 -1)

가 가 .  
 가 , Lee (Won Chang Lee 2001, 591 -598) , Kim

(Hun Kim 2001, 699 -704)

가

, (cut off value)  
 4.5mm 95.5% 가  
 42.1%

가 가 .

가 31ml 가 가 . 가  
 91.7% 가  
 41.2% 가 가  
 . , .  
 , , ,  
 가 , 1 가 .  
 , 가

## V.

65 , , 31ml  
, 4.5mm .  
가 , 가 ,  
가 . 가  
가 , 가 ,  
, .

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **The Prognostic Factor of Ruptured Middle Cerebral Artery Aneurysm with Intracerebral Hemorrhage**

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The Graduate School

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The incidence of Middle cerebral artery(MCA) aneurysm occupies about 20% of all intracranial aneurysm And the MCA aneurysm patient was discovered mostly to the symptoms from an aneurysm rupture. If MCA aneurysm rupture was developed, it accompanies the intracerebral hemorrhage(ICH) about 30 -50%. The mortality of these ruptured MCA aneurysm with ICH patient is reported about 10 to 41%. But in our clinical institution, we experienced the ruptured MCA aneurysm with intracerebral hemorrhage patients who have unexpected prognosis and variable clinical outcome. So in this study, we analyze the correlation of clinical factor and prognosis in ruptured MCA aneurysm with ICH patient for predicting the prognosis.

We analyze total 41 ruptured MCA aneurysm with ICH patients who were treated with neck clipping. Clinical and radiologic assessment carried retrospectively. The average of patient's age was 58.2years, and younger patients have better prognosis than old age group. According to hematoma location, relationship of age and prognosis is statistical significance in frontal and Sylvian ICH group, except temporal ICH group. According to hematoma

volume, relationship of age and prognosis is statistical significance in below 31ml group but it is not statistical significance in above 31ml group. There are no statistical significance in relationship sex, lateralization of lesion, size of aneurysm and prognosis. There are statistical significance in relationship initial mental state and prognosis. According to ICH location, patients who have initial good mental state, have better prognosis in temporal ICH group. But there are no statistical significance initial mental state and prognosis in frontal and Sylvian ICH group. The midline shifting was 8.36mm in unfavorable clinical outcome group. But favorable clinical outcome group's midline shifting was 3.3mm, 5.06mm less than unfavorable clinical outcome group. If midline shifting was less than 4.5mm, the proportion of favorable clinical outcome was very high about 95.5%(21/22). But if midline shifting was more than 4.5mm, the proportion of unfavorable clinical outcome was relatively low about 42.1%(8/19). There are also statistical significance in relationship of preoperative ICH volume and prognosis. If the ICH volume was less than 31ml, the proportion of favorable clinical outcome was relatively high about 91.7%(22/24). But if ICH volume was more than 31ml, the proportion of unfavorable clinical outcome was relatively low about 41.2%(7/17).

This study suggests that if the ruptured MCA aneurysm with ICH patients have initial catastrophic neurologic findings, we have take a consideration of active surgery according to radiologic findings like ICH volume and location, and clinical factors.

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Key words: Ruptured Middle Cerebral Artery Aneurysm, Intracerebral Hemorrhage,