

가

1

2 2

3 4 5 2

ADC
 : 3-3.5 kg 7 1
 1, 3, 6, 24 1.5T MR
 , ADC rCBV . 24
 triphenyl tetrazolium chloride(TTC)
 DWI . 가 1 DWI
 DWI 가 , TTC
 1 ADC 가
 60 ROI ADC . TTC
 ROI ROC
 : 7 5 가 가 . 1 DWI
 가 . 가
 ADC 0.71 - 0.81 ,
 0.79 - 0.93 . ADC 0.80 가
 93%, 90% . 가 1
 ADC 0.82 ± 0.03 , 0.74 ± 0.03 . 가
 ADC ADC
 : 0.80 . 가 ADC

(hyperacute ischemic stroke) (5-
 3 (urokinase recombinant tis- Berlage (8) ADC가 86 - 94% , Hoehn -
 sue plasminogen activator, rtPA) , Roberts (9) 가
 (1-3). , 3 6
 가 (4), ADC 10-20% .
 Muller (10) 120
 24.4% 29.1%
 가 45 DWI
 (apparent diffusion coefficient map: ADC map) 24.2% 9.9% ,
 1 가

1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 2001 3 15 2001 11 21 .
 ADC
 ADC .
 가

: 가

$$S(TE,b)=S_0e^{-TE/T_2}e^{-bD} \quad [1]$$

$$\ln S(TE, b)=\ln S_0 - \frac{TE}{T_2} - bD$$

$$D = -\ln\left[\frac{S(TE, b)}{S(TE, 0)}\right] \cdot \frac{1}{b}$$

3-3.5 kg

7

Stejskal Tanner

ADC D b gradient attenu -
ation factor b - factor [2]

DWI

, ADC

1

, 3

, 6

24

triphenyl tetrazolium chlo -
ride(TTC)

$$B=(G_D)^2(\Delta t)^2 \quad [2]$$

gyromagnetic ratio, G_D ,
180 °

Ketamine HCL(Ketara ,) 1 mg/kg

, - /3 diffusion time .

DWI

ADC

bital approach

transor -

ADC

. X , Y , Z

ADC

IDL SUN

, venous clip

trace

ADC

. 1 venous clip

ADC (Dxx, Dyy, Dzz) [3]

acryl

trace Trace{D}

holder

trace

, trace

ketamine HCL

pulse oximeter

$$\text{Trace}\{D\}=(D_{xx}+D_{yy}+D_{zz}) \quad [3]$$

PaO₂

PaO₂가 92%

Trace NIH , / trace ADC

, trace

ADC

EPI(echo planar imaging)가 1.5T MR
(Horizon, GE medical system, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.)

DWI

DWI . DWI single shot spin - echo EPI

24

180 °

2% TTC

b - factor 0, 500, 1000

37 - 42 °C

s/mm² 3

15

, 15

TR 2000 ms, TE ,

TTC

(10). ,

/ 5 mm/1 mm, 1, 12 x 12 cm,

10% formalin

2

128 x 128 . ADC DWI

IDL(interactive data

language) (Research System Inc., Boulder, CA, U.S.A.)

SUN (SUN Microsystem, Palo Alto, CA,

MRI

U.S.A.) . B - factor

DWI

가

가

DWI

1, 3, 6, 24

(S)

DWI

Stejskal Tanner [1] (11) ADC (D)

가

24

DWI

가 1 DWI 가 24
 24 DWI 가 ADC (n=5) (n=7)
 TTC ADC 가 ROI 20 pixels
 ROC 가 가 5 DWI ADC ROI 3
 가 24 DWI TTC ADC ROI ±
 가 1 Mann-Whitney Test , p < 0.05
 pixel 가
 (region of interest: ROI) 가
 1), 5 6 , 12 (Fig. ROI 10 pixels
 60 ROI . ROI 10 pixels
 3 ADC (Fig. 2). 7 5 가 가 1
 24 / ADC ROC 24 1 DWI TTC , 3, 6
 ADC 1 DWI

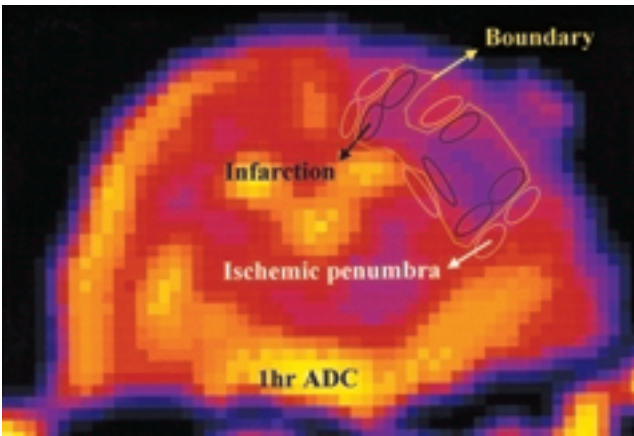


Fig. 1. ROI to obtain the threshold ADC ratio for tissue recovery.

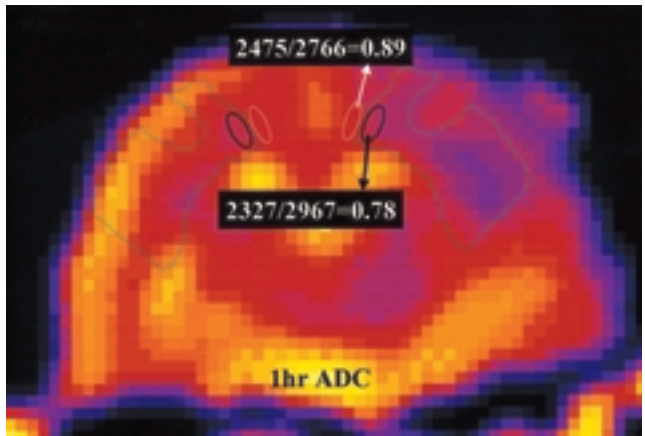


Fig. 2. Calculation of ADC ratio in the reversible ischemia and infarct core.

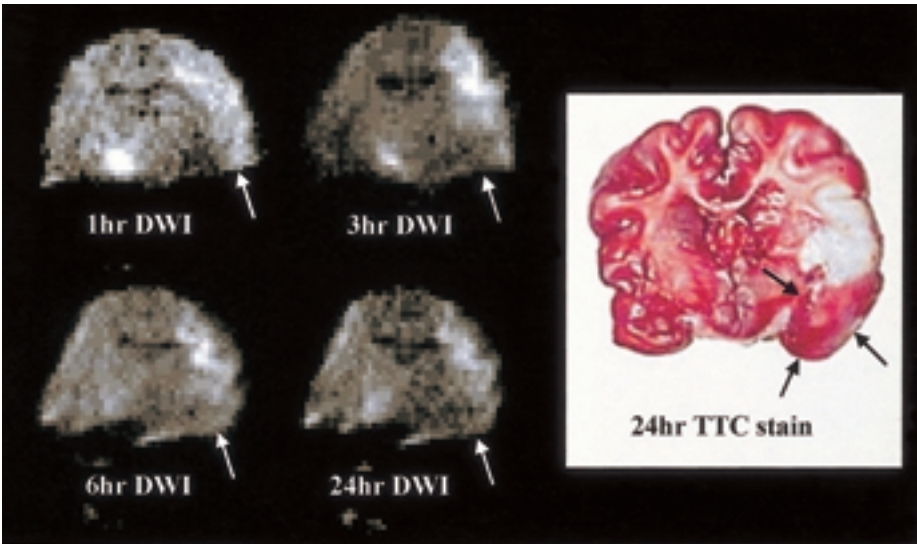


Fig. 3. DWI obtained at 1, 3, 6 and 24 hr after reperfusion and brain slice of TTC stain. DWI taken at 1hr after reperfusion shows high signal intensity in the left MCA territory. Left temporal lobe (arrows) shows improvement of high signal intensity on follow-up DWI and shows normal TTC stain except swelling.

(Fig. 3).

가 2 1 DWI
24 DWI
가 1
가 TTC
24 DWI

가 ADC
1 ADC TTC
가
ADC 0.71 - 0.81 가 가
ADC 0.79 - 0.93
(Fig. 4). ADC 0.80 가
93%, 90% (Table 1, Fig. 5).

가 24 ADC
가 ADC ADC
ADC 가 1-3
ADC 가

Table 1. Sensitivity and Specificity of Each ADC Ratio for the Prediction of Tissue Recovery (n = 60)

| ADC ratio | Sensitivity | Specificity |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 0.73 | 1 (30/30) | 0.13 (4/30) |
| 0.79 | 1 (30/30) | 0.20 (6/30) |
| 0.80 | 0.93 (28/30) | 0.90 (27/30) |
| 0.81 | 0.90 (27/30) | 0.93 (28/30) |
| 0.90 | 0.20 (6/30) | 1 (30/30) |

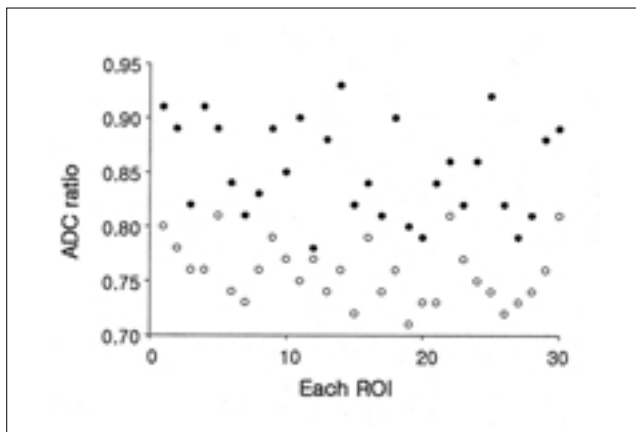


Fig. 4. The distribution of ADC ratio in the peri-infarct area. ADC ratio was calculated in the 60 ROIs from 10cats. The distribution of ADC ratio in the most lateral aspect of the infarct core(o) was 0.71 - 0.81. The distribution of ADC ratio in the most medial aspect of the reversible ischemia() was 0.79 - 0.93.

가

1 ADC 0.82 ± 0.03
24 0.93 ± 0.04 가
1-6 ADC
1 ADC
0.74 ± 0.03 24 0.64 ± 0.04
(Fig. 6, 7).

1 ADC
ADC '0.80' ADC

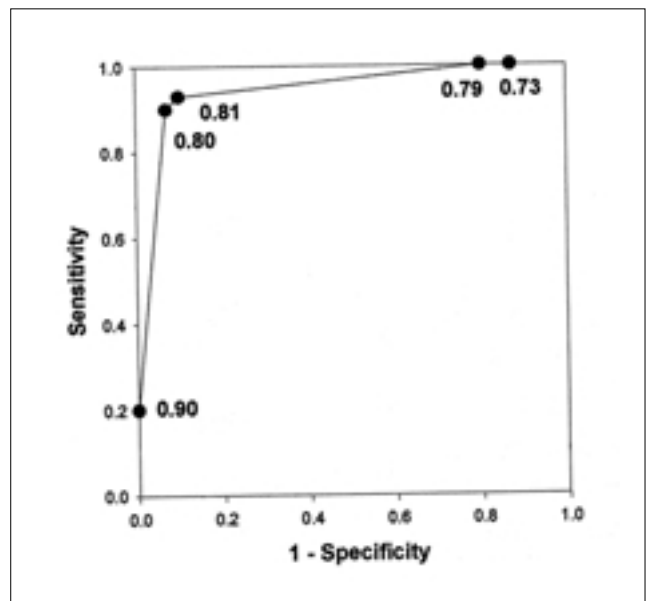


Fig. 5. ROC curve for the threshold ADC ratio for the tissue recovery from ischemia. The ADC ratio 0.80 predicted tissue recovery with 93% of sensitivity and 90% of specificity.

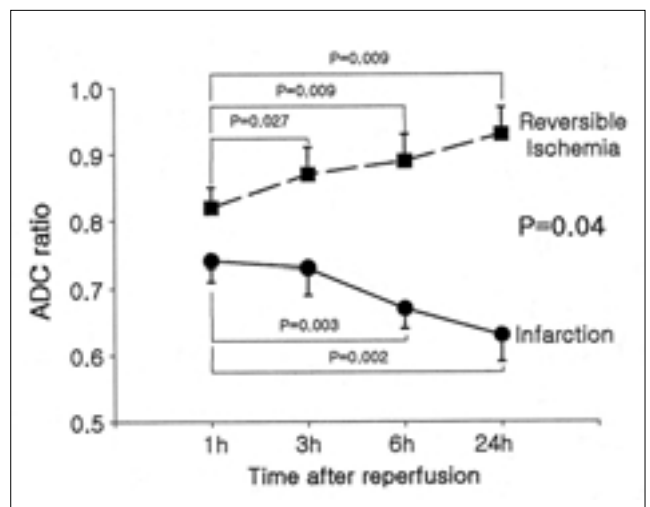


Fig. 6. The temporal evolution of ADC ratio in the reversible ischemia () and infarct core () after reperfusion.

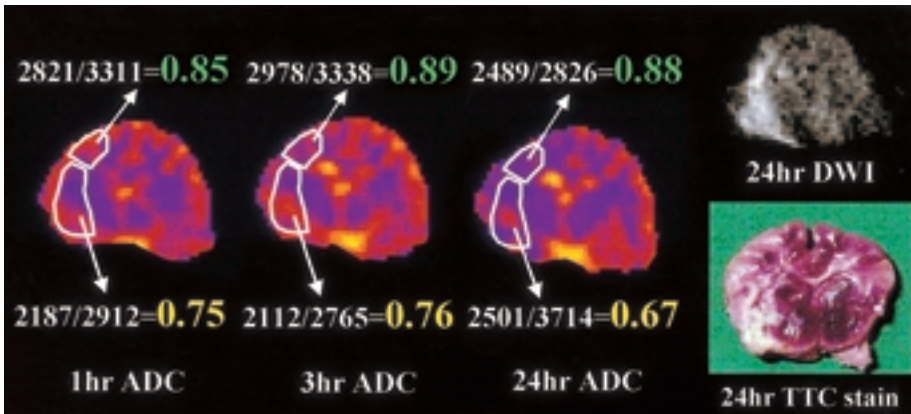


Fig. 7. The temporal evolution of ADC ratio in the reversible ischemia (green) and infarct core (yellow) after reperfusion. The ADC ratio of the reversible ischemia gradually improved over time. The reversible ischemia showed less prominent high signal intensity compared with infarct core in the DWI obtained 24hrs after reperfusion. The reversible ischemia was moderately stained on TTC stain unlike the infarct core, which was not stained at all.

0.80 가
 가 ,
 , ADC 0.80 가 90%
 가 90% 가
 ADC 0.80
 (hemorrhagic transformation) 가
 가 ADC 0.81
 가 ADC 0.80
 , ADC
 , , , 가 ,
 , , , 가 ,
 (12, 13). ADC 0.81 ADC
 가 가
 0.80 가
 ACD ,
 1 pixel 0.94 mm 가
 mm . Co - registration H & E 2.82
 가 ,
 1 pixel ROI (boundary)
 ROI 10 pixels , ROC
 , ADC 가
 , 가 golden time

ADC
 , 가
 24 ADC
 가
 ROI 20pixels
 ROC
 ADC
 ,
 ADC Mancuso (14)
 가
 ADC 가
 ADC가 45% , 30
 , ADC가 가 72
 , 30
 ADC
 가 , 1
 가 , (cerebral cortex) 30
 가 ,
 (basal ganglia)
 , Mancuso
 ADC
 (14). Hoehn - Berlage (8)
 2 rCBF가 31
 가
 ± 11 ml/100 g/min
 ACD 86 - 94%
 , Roberts (9) 가
 6
 ADC 10 - 20%
 ADC 0.80
 ADC

1 가
 1 가 (reversibil -
 ity) 1 DWI ADC
 TTC
 ADC ,
 'spontaneous electrical activity' ,
 (15, 16). ADC
 ,
 (17). TTC
 , 가
 가 Roberts
 TTC 1 ADC
 가 TTC
 ADC가 $97.8 \pm 7.9\%$
 ADC가 $87.5 \pm 10.7\%$
 (9). ' (selective
 neuronal damage) (apoptosis)가
 ,
 가 (18).
 Ketamine
 (19, 20). Ketamine N - methyl - D -
 aspartate receptor(NMDA)
 , (cerebral metabolic rate
 for oxygen: CMRO2) 가 . Ketamine
 가
 CMRO2가 가 가
 (neuroprotective agent) 가
 , Ca++ channel
 Ca++ Mg++
 가
 (21 - 23). ketamine
 HCL 가 , ketamine
 HCL
 , , ,
 (17, 18, 24, 25).
 DWI, ADC PWI
 , PET TUNEL
 ,
 (25, 26).
 MRI
 ,
 , 가
 ADC 0.80 .

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Reversal of Apparent Diffusion Coefficient (ADC) Following Transient Focal Cerebral Ischemia in Cats¹

Hyun-Sook Kim, M.D., Dong-Ik Kim, M.D., Seung-Koo Lee, M.D., Jong Doo Lee, M.D., Eun-Kee Jeong, Ph.D., Pyeong-Ho Yoon, M.D., Seung-Ik Lee, M.D., Eun-Ju Kim, M.S.³, Jae-Hwan Lee, M.D.⁴, Byung-In Lee, M.D.⁵, Yong Kyu Yoon, M.D.²

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Yonsei University Medical College

²Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Eulji University, School of Medicine

³Department of Medicine, Yonsei University Medical College

⁴Department of Neurosurgery, Yonsei University Medical College

⁵Department of Neurology, Yonsei University Medical College

Purpose: To determine the minimal threshold ADC ratio suggesting reversible ischemia in a temporary model of MCAO.

Materials and Methods: Seven Korean cats weighing 3 - 3.5 kg were used as a temporary model of MCAO. The MCA was occluded for 1 hour, and diffusion-weighted images (DWI), and ADC and regional cerebral blood volume (rCBV) maps, were obtained at 1, 3, 6 and 24 hours after reperfusion using a 1.5T MR unit. The Cats were sacrificed 24 hours after imaging. Triphenyl tetrazolium chloride (TTC) staining of brain slices was performed, and DWI images and TTC-stained brain slices were compared with the naked eye. Reversible ischemia was defined as the area of high signal intensity at 1-hour DWI that normalized at follow-up DWI and in which TTC staining was normal. Using the ADC image obtained at 1 hour after reperfusion, 60 ADC ratios were obtained in the periphery of the infarct and reversible ischemia. Tissue survival showing normal TTC staining was used for final determination. The sensitivity and specificity of each ADC ratio was obtained and an ROC curve was plotted.

Results: Five of seven cats showed the reversible ischemia. An area of high signal intensity was seen on DWI images obtained 1 hour after reperfusion, and this improved at follow-up imaging. The distribution of the ADC ratio in the periphery of the infarct core was 0.71 - 0.81, and in the periphery of reversible ischemia it was 0.79 - 0.93. The ADC ratio of 0.80 obtained 1 hr after reperfusion predicted the survival of the ischemic tissue with 93% sensitivity and 90% specificity. The ADC ratio of the reversible ischemia was 0.82 ± 0.03 at 1 hour after reperfusion, and this was higher than that of the infarct, which was 0.74 ± 0.03 .

Conclusion: The minimal threshold ADC ratio suggesting reversible ischemia in this temporary model of MCAO was 0.80.

Index words : Brain, infarction

Magnetic resonance (MR), experimental

Magnetic resonance (MR), diffusion study

Address reprint requests to : Dong-Ik Kim, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, 134 Shinchon-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 120-752, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-361-5837 Fax. 82-2-393-3035 E-mail: dikim@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr