

가
 : 15 (24 : 5 , 24
 : 10 , M:F=9:6, 28 - 75 , 61)
 , 2
 2-5 T2
 National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) 가 . NIHSS가
 가 Fisher's exact
 test 0.05
 : 6 (40%) . 4 (67%)
 . NIHSS가
 24-72 72
 가 가 3
 가 (p <
 0.05). , 24 , 24
 가 (p < 0.05).
 :

(evolving stroke) “
 ” “progressive stroke” “deteriorating (1). MRI 가 CT
 ischemic stroke” (1). (apparent diffusion coefficient: ADC) 가
 , (diffusion - perfusion mismatching) , (ischemic penumbra)
 , 가 가 (2, 6 - 9).
 26% 43% 가 (post - image processing)
 가 (diffusion - weighted image: DWI)
 8 CT 7 CT
 가

1
 2
 3
 2000 4 3 2000 7 12 15 (24

5, 24 : 10)
 9, 6 61
 (28-75) 10,
 5 Trial of ORG 10172 in Acute Stroke
 Treatment (TOAST) criteria (10)
 (cardioembolism)
 MRI
 가
 (initial DWI)
 (follow -
 up DWI)
 2-5 T2
 National
 Institute of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) 2,
 3, 7 2 NIHSS가
 가
 3 (Table 1).
 1.5T MR (Horizon, GE medical
 system, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.) single - shot Echo
 Planar Imaging (EPI) 180°

5000/100/1 (TR, msec/ TEeff, msec/), 128 x 128
 , 24 x 24 cm , 4/1 mm / 90°
 , 50 140 (14
 10 single - shot EPI)
 EPI
 b - factor 0, 333, 666, 1000 s/mm² 4
 (X : , Y :
 , Z :)
 . b - factor 1000 s/mm², Z
 가
 T2 1.5 - T MR system (Horizon, General Elec -
 tric, Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.) (fast spin -
 echo) 4000/100/2 (TR, msec/ TEeff,
 msec/), 256 x 256 , 20 x 20 cm
 5/2 mm / , 20 3
 12
 . Fisher's exact test
 0.05

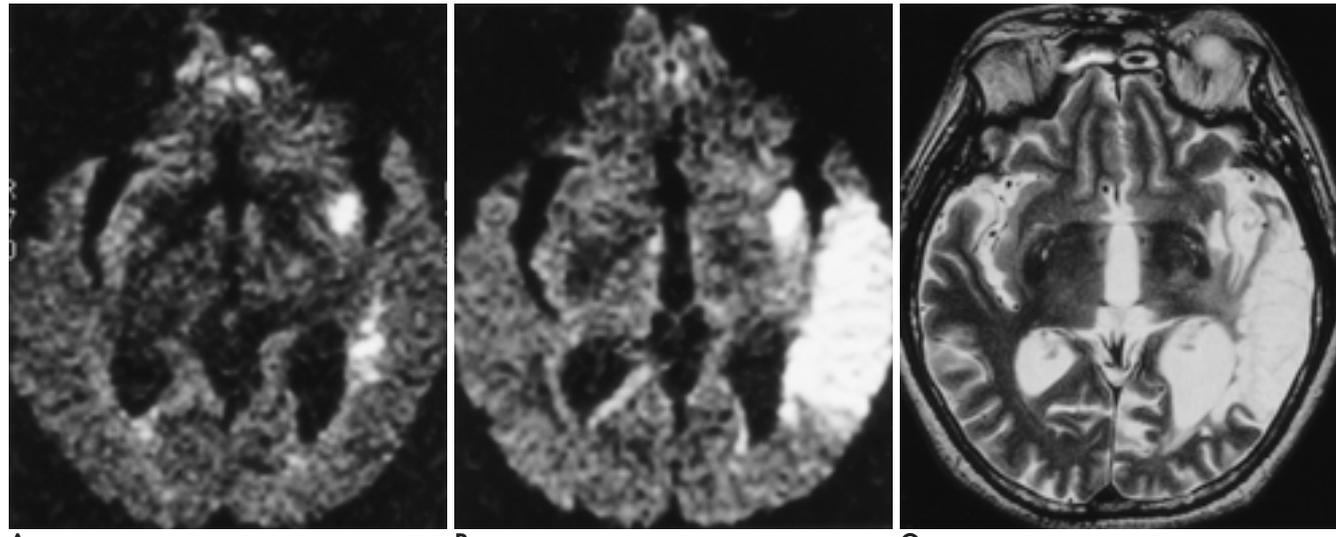


Fig. 1. A 67-year-old man with right hemiplegia and dysarthria.
A. Initial diffusion-weighted image taken 59 hours after ictus shows signal intensity in the left insular cortex and in the periventricular white matter of left temporal lobe.
B. Follow-up diffusion-weighted image taken 72 hours after ictus shows progression of high signal intensity area to involve entire left temporal lobe .
C. T2-weighted image taken 5 months later shows encephalomalacia in the left temporal lobe and insular cortex.

6 (40%) . . . 4 (67%) 가
 (Table 2, Fig. 1). NIHSS가 24-72 , 4 NIHSS가 가 5
 1 1 가 24
 4 . . . NIHSS 23 . . . 2 , 3 , 7 2
 NIHSS 21, 17, 14, 12
 (Table 1).
 (pseudonormalization) ,
 가 (Fig. 3) .
 가 10 8

Table 1. Summary of Patient's Clinical Data

No.	Age/Sex	Physical Examination	Time*(hr)	NIHSS at (HD)					Mechanism of Stroke
				1d	2d	3d	7d	2wk	
1	67/M	hemiplegia, dysarthria	59	9	17	17	15	13	undetermined
2	50/M	hemiplegia, dysarthria	24	7	9	14	14	7	atherosclerosis
3	68/M	hemiplegia, dysarthria	24	13	17	14	5	5	cardioembolism
4	56/M	hemiplegia, dysarthria	23	19	21	18	12	10	cardioembolism
5 [†]	60/F	hemiplegia, dysarthria	70	17	25	25	11	10	cardioembolism
6 [‡]	61/M	hemiplegia	32	13	15	15	13	11	cardioembolism
7	45/M	hemiplegia, dysarthria	24	23	21	17	14	12	cardioembolism
8	75/M	hemiplegia, dysarthria	46	14	12	12	5	5	atherosclerosis
9	28/M	hemiplegia	56	16	14	13	12	9	undetermined
10	66/F	hemiplegia, dysarthria	46	11	11	11	10	10	undetermined
11	63/F	hemiplegia, dysarthria	120	11	9	9	7	7	cardioembolism
12	65/F	hemiplegia, dysarthria	144	17	12	11	9	9	cardioembolism
13	70/M	hemiplegia	22	20	19	18	16	15	undetermined
14	75/F	hemiplegia	27	19	17	13	11	11	cardioembolism
15	60/F	hemiplegia, dysarthria	144	18	15	13	13	12	undetermined

*, time delay from ischemic attack to initial DWI
 †, decompressive craniectomy for severe brain swelling
 ‡, aggravation of NIHSS and expired due to cardiac arrest

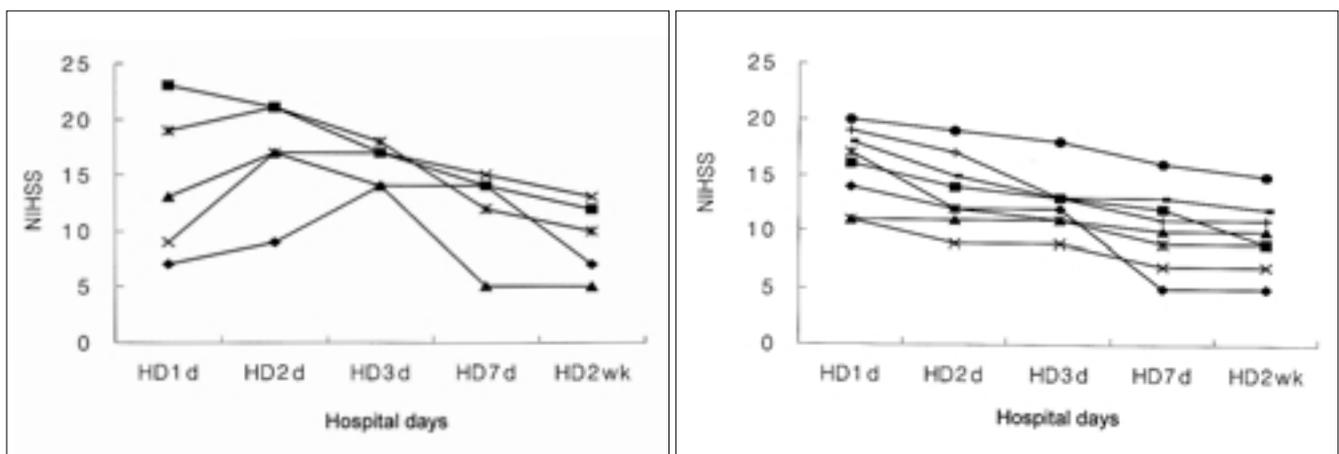


Fig. 2. Change of NIHSS after Admission in the Acute Ischemic Stroke Patients.
A. The patient group with enlargement of infarct on follow-up DWI (n = 5).
B. The patient group with no change of infarct on follow-up DWI (n = 8).

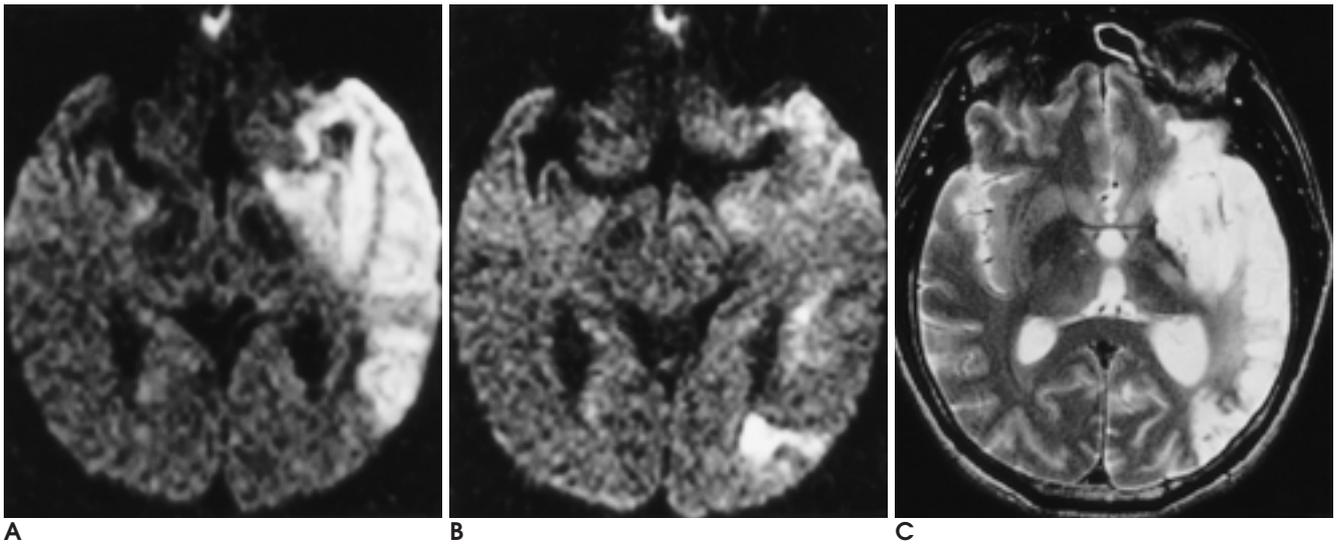


Fig. 3. A 45-year-old man with right hemiplegia and dysarthria.

A. Initial diffusion-weighted image taken 24 hours after ictus shows confluent high signal intensity in the left temporal lobe, lateral aspect of basal ganglia and left insular cortex.

B. Follow-up diffusion-weighted image taken 10 days after ictus shows pseudonormalization in the initial high signal intensity area and newly developed high signal intensity in the left temporooccipital area posterior to initial lesion.

C. T2-weighted image taken 4 months later shows cystic encephalomalacia in high signal intensity lesion on initial and follow-up diffusion-weighted images.

Table 2. Relationship of Change of Lesion Territory on Follow-up DWI and Evolving Stroke (n = 15)

	F/U DWI	
	Aggravation	No aggravation
Evolving stroke	4	2
Non-evolving stroke	1	8

$p < 0.05$

Table 3. Relationship of Time of Initial DWI after Symptom Onset and Change of Lesion Territory on follow-up DWI (n = 15)

F/U DWI	Time of Initial DWI	
	Before 24hr	24hr later
Aggravation	4	1
No aggravation	1	9

$p < 0.05$

NIHSS가 2
 , 1
 , 1 2 가 NIHSS
 가 13 15 , 12
 가 14
 402 43%
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 24
 , 24

가
 $(p < 0.05)$, (Table 3). 24
 5 4
 1 가 . 24
 10 9
 가 . 10 1
 가 59
 (insular cortex)
 가 NIHSS 9 .
 2 , 3 , 7 2 NIHSS 17, 17, 15, 13
 가
 2
 가
 (Fig. 1).

Britton Reden (1985)
 50% 24
 . Davalos (1990)
 260 40.8% 48
 , Toni (1995) 5
 152 26% 4
 26 - 43%
 4

(1-4). 40% 4 가 . Du C (1996) 가 가 (15). 56 가 (1), (2, 3). heparin 72 가 heparin (2). (very delayed infarction) apoptosis necrosis가 Du C (1996) heparin 24 가 (11-13). Fig.3 가 NIHSS가 23 10-20% 24 가 (6, 7, 14). Fig.1 가 Fisher Garcia (1996) 12-24 가 NIHSS가 7 NIHSS 14 (2). 가 Brownian 가 24 가 (16-18). 1 (14, 16, 18), 가 가 가 59 가 가 24 가 (6, 7). MR . Baird , 3 1 40 mm³, 14 160 mm³ 20% 가 apoptosis 가 , 90 (19). 가 (15). console (perfusion MR) 가

software

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Usefulness of Diffusion-Weighted Images in the Evolving Stroke: Correlation with Clinical Findings¹

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Purpose: To determine the usefulness of repeat diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) during the acute ischemic stroke stage for the prediction of evolving stroke and clinical course.

Materials and Methods: Fifteen patients with acute ischemic stroke in MCA territory [< 24 hours, 5 patients; > 24 hours, 10 patients; M:F = 9:6; age 28 - 75 (mean, 61) years] were involved in this prospective study. All patients underwent initial DWI, follow-up DWI (within two weeks of the first attack) and T2WI (2 - 5 months later to assess final infarction territory). The National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) was used for clinical evaluation. 'Evolving stroke' was defined as progression of NIHSS after admission. For statistical analysis, Fisher's exact test was used and a p value < 0.05 was considered significant.

Results: In six patients (40%), the diagnosis was evolving stroke. In four of these (67%), follow-up DWI showed that the infarction territory was more extensive. Evolving stroke occurred 24 - 72 hours after the onset of symptoms. DWI obtained 72 hours after onset showed that one patient had developed new infarction. Patients in whom enlarged infarction territory was seen on follow-up DWI showed progression of NIHSS within three days of onset, while those in whom follow-up DWI demonstrated no change showed an improved NIHSS ($p < 0.05$). Those who underwent initial DWI within 24 hours of onset showed larger infarction territory on follow-up DWI than those who underwent initial DWI later than this ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Repeat DWI during the acute ischemic stroke stage might be useful for the evaluation of evolving stroke.

Index words : Brain, ischemia

Magnetic resonance (MR), diffusion study

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