

경도 두부외상 환자에서 뇌좌상주위 부종영역에서의 자기공명분광법을 이용한 대사변화

가
홍상수 · 손병철 · 최병길 · 김의녕 · 김범수 · 박춘근 · 최보영²⁾ · 김문찬 · 강준기

= Abstract =

Metabolic Changes in Pericontusional Edematous Areas in Mild Head Injury Evaluated by Proton MRS

Sang-Su Hong, M.D., Byung-Chul Son, M.D., Byung Gil Choi, M.D.,*
Euy-Nyeng Kim, M.D.,* Bum-Soo Kim, M.D.,* Chun-Kum Park, M.D.,
Bo-Young Choe, Ph.D.,** Moon-Chan Kim, M.D., Joon-Ki Kang, M.D.

Department of Neurosurgery & Diagnostic Radiology,* and Bio-Medical Engineering,**
Kangnam St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea

Objectives : In order to evaluate the metabolic changes associated with pericontusional edematous area in mild head injury, proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H - MRS) was performed in mild head injury patients (initial GCS score 13 - 15) with focal brain contusion.

Methods : Seven head injury patients with initial GCS 13 - 15 (3 males and 4 females : age range 15 - 65 years, mean age 33 years) have underwent 1H - MRS evaluations. The patients were examined within 7 days after injury (n = 7) and 2 months after injury (n = 5). The region of interest (ROI) was selected in the edematous area adjacent to traumatic brain contusion upon T2 - weighted MR images and a corresponding region of the contralateral hemisphere (ROC, region of contralateral corresponding hemisphere) was examined as well. The metabolic ratios of NAA/Cr and lactate/Cr were compared between ROIs, ROCs and control values.

Results : In initial NAA/Cr ratios, the values of ROIs were significantly lower than those of the controls (p = 0.009), but there was no difference either between ROIs and ROCs (p = 0.410) or between ROCs of patients and the control (p = 0.199). In lactate/Cr ratios, the ROIs in all seven patients and the ROCs in two showed increased lactate signals. The lactate/Cr ratios of the ROIs were significantly elevated as compared to those of the ROCs (p = 0.02) and the control (p = 0.015). In two months follow - up, lactate signals were absent or significantly reduced (p = 0.015). In no patients, clinical or radiological deterioration has been observed.

Conclusion : Our 1H - MRS results demonstrate that there are significant ischemic changes in pericontusional edematous areas as indicated by elevated lactate signals in the patients with mild head injury. But there were no consistent neural loss or dysfunction in these area. These findings suggest that pericontusional edematous areas can be vulnerable to secondary brain insults even in the patients with mild head injury.

KEY WORDS : Mild traumatic brain injury · Proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy · Brain contusion · Pericontusional edema · Lactate signal.

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copy, ¹H - MRS)

2)

(proton magnetic resonance spectros -

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Fig. 1

Table 2

1. NAA/Cr ratios

NAA/Cr ratio

ROI

(p=0.009).

ROI

ROC

Table 2. ¹H MR Spectroscopic data in pericontusional edema zone

Case No.	Time after trauma	Location of cont.*	NAA/Cr ratio		Lactate/Cr ratio	
			ROI**	ROC***	ROI	ROC
Controls			1.92 ± 0.6692		0(5.960E-02)	
1 - 1 [†]	7d	T	0.42	0.52	0.3	0
- 2 [‡]	2m	T	0.50	0.87	0.21	0
- 3 [§]	4m	T	0.58	2.69	0	0
2 - 1	7d	T	1.40	1.12	0.50	0
- 2	2m	T	1.38	1.50	0	0
3 - 1	7d	F	1.36	1.87	0.21	0.13
- 2	2m	F	2.35	2.02	0	0
4 - 1	7d	T	0.98	0.55	0.27	0
- 2	2m	T	1.05	0.94	0.01	0
5	5d	T	1.68	1.68	0.19	0
6	7d	T	1.65	1.58	0.28	0
7 - 1	2d	T	0.67	3.27	0.51	0.28
- 2	2m	T	0.77	1.34	0.12	0.05

*cont. : contusion, **ROI : region of interest, ***ROC : contralateral ROI, - 1[†] : initial values, - 2[‡] : values at 2-month follow-up, - 3[§] : values at 4-month follow-up, d : days after trauma, m : months after trauma

(p=0.410), ROC

(p=0.199).

5

ROI

ROI

(p=0.263).

2. Lactate/Cr ratios

lactate

ROI

ROC 가

ROI

lactate

ROC

lactate

(p=0.02).

(n=5) ROI

lac-

tate 2

3

lactate

lactate

(p=0.015).

3. 임상적인 결과

7

고 찰

ROI

5),

1.3ppm lactate, 2.01ppm

NAA(N - acetylaspartate), 3.00ppm Creatine(Cr),

3.2ppm Choline(Cho) ¹⁶⁾.

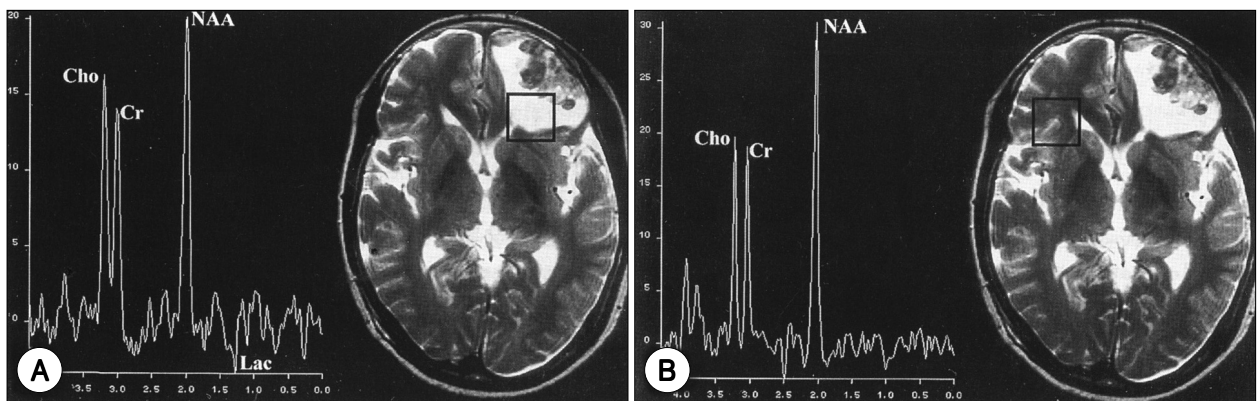


Fig. 1. Typical voxel site for the pericontusional edematous area(ROI, Fig. 1A) and the corresponding area in the contralateral hemisphere(ROC, Fig. 1B). The voxel of ROI was selected in the high signal edematous area adjacent to contusion on T2-weighted image. There is typical lactate signal(Lac) on the spectrum of ¹H MRS in the pericontusional edematous area in figure 1A(ROI).

