

## 자기 공명 영상을 이용한 뇌척수액 순환의 역학 분석\*

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= Abstract =

**Assessment of Flow Dynamics of Cerebrospinal Fluid  
with Phase-contrast Cine MR Image****Dong-Seok Kim, M.D., Joong-Uhn Choi, M.D., Pyeung-Ho Yun, M.D.,\*\*  
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Phase contrast magnetic resonance imaging techniques can be used to evaluate the to - and - fro motion of cerebrospinal fluid(CSF) throughout CSF pathways between the ventricles and subarachnoid space of the brain and spine. This CSF motion is due to transmitted cardiac pulsation from systolic expansion of the cerebral hemispheres. To cover the entire cardiac cycle, peripheral cardiac triggering was used. Using this technique, we analyzed quantitative CSF motion over a cardiac cycle to distinguish normal CSF flow from that seen in hydrocephalus.

We tested the reproducibility of the aqueductal CSF signal intensity on a phase contrast cine MR sequence in 28 patients with normal ventricle. Sixteen patients with obstructive hydrocephalus and 11 patients with normal pressure hydrocephalus(NPH) were investigated with the sequence before and after CSF diversion.

The peak CSF flow velocity in aqueduct was significantly increased in patients with NPH and significantly decreased in patients with obstructive hydrocephalus(NPH group : 6.71cm/sec, control group : 2.94cm/sec, obstructive group ; less than 1.0cm/sec). After LP shunting in NPH group, retrograde flow signal curves were anterogradely converted and the peak flow velocities were somewhat decreased(mean : 5.10cm/sec). The clinical diagnosis of NPH was well correlated with the results of cine MRI. After endoscopic third ventriculostomy in obstructive group, we could note increased CSF flow velocity both at prepontine cistern and precordial subarachnoid space with markedly increased flow at prepontine cistern.

Phase contrast cine MRI is useful in evaluating the CSF dynamics in patients with hyperdynamic aqueductal CSF (NPH) or aqueductal obstruction(obstructive hydrocephalus).

**KEY WORDS :** Quantitative measurement · CSF flow dynamic · Phase contrast cine MR · Hydrocephalus · To - and - fro movement.

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1997

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30 90%

Hahn <sup>13)</sup> Grover 11 50.1 20 67

Singer <sup>12)</sup> Phase - sensitive 가 가 3

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3)5)6)8)9)14)18)20)22)23)

2. Phase contrast cine MR imaging  
 GE signa horizon 1.5 - T MR aqueduct  
 of Sylvius, 4 , ,

repeated time 20 40msec  
 echo time 8 15msec, slice thickness 5mm  
 sagittal

대상 및 방법

1. 대 상

( 28 axial  
 38 peripheral cardiac tri-  
 gger R-R 16

72 57.3

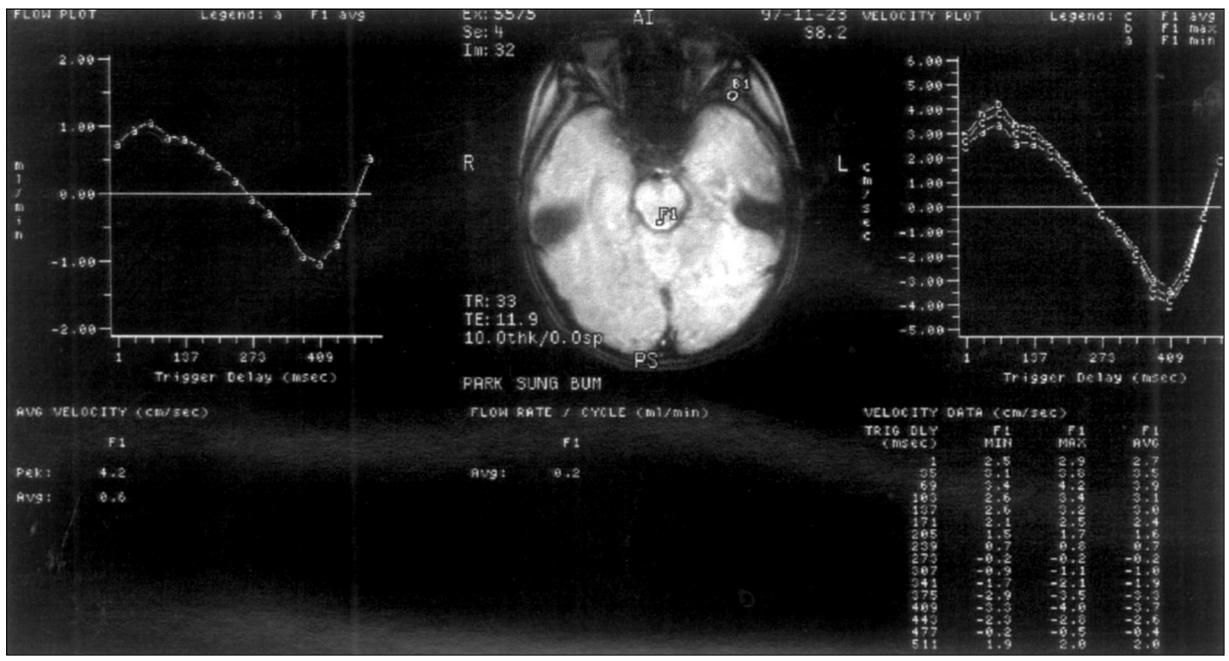


Fig. 1. CSF dynamics during one cardiac cycle. The left graph indicates CSF flow rates and the right graph indicates CSF flow velocities at the level of aqueduct of Sylvius during one cardiac cycle. We can measure CSF velocities(cm/sec), CSF flow rates(ml/sec), and net CSF flows.

flow analysis program (General Electric Medical System, Signa Horizon 1.5T software program) velocity encoding gradient 20cm/sec region of interest (ROI) 가

3. 뇌척수액 순환의 양적 측정

Fig. 1 flow analysis program (Fig. 1).

Fig. 2 (to - and - fro movement) R - R peripheral cardiac trigger (Fig. 2). + (positive) 3 4 - (negative) Vr, Vc, Vmax, Vr, Vc flow rate ROI ml 16 cm Vr - Vc interval Vr (X) Vc (Y) R - R interval (to - and - fro movement), (flow rate/cycle)(ml/min), mean velocity(cm/sec), Vr(cm/sec), Vr(cm/sec), Vmax(cm/sec), Vr - Vc interval

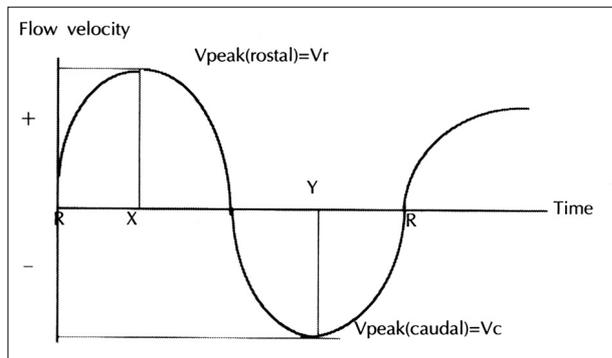


Fig. 2. Schematic drawing of CSF flow dynamics during one cardiac cycle. Vr means maximal velocity of CSF flow from 3rd ventricle to 4th ventricle during the systolic period and Vc means maximal velocity of contralateral flow during the diastolic period. Maximum flow velocity (Vmax) = (|Vr|+|Vc|)/2, Vr-Vc interval(with R-R correction) = (Y-X)/R-R interval.

결 과

1. Aqueduct of Sylvius에서의 뇌척수액 순환 28 to - and - fro movement 21 (75%) Vmax 1.30 5.55cm/sec Vmax 2.94cm/sec 0.94cm/sec -0.03 ± 1.98ml/min 0.94 ± 0.98cm/sec Vr 2.90 ± 1.45cm/sec, Vc 2.99 ± 1.40cm/sec Vr - Vc interval 0.57 ± 0.10 (Table 1).

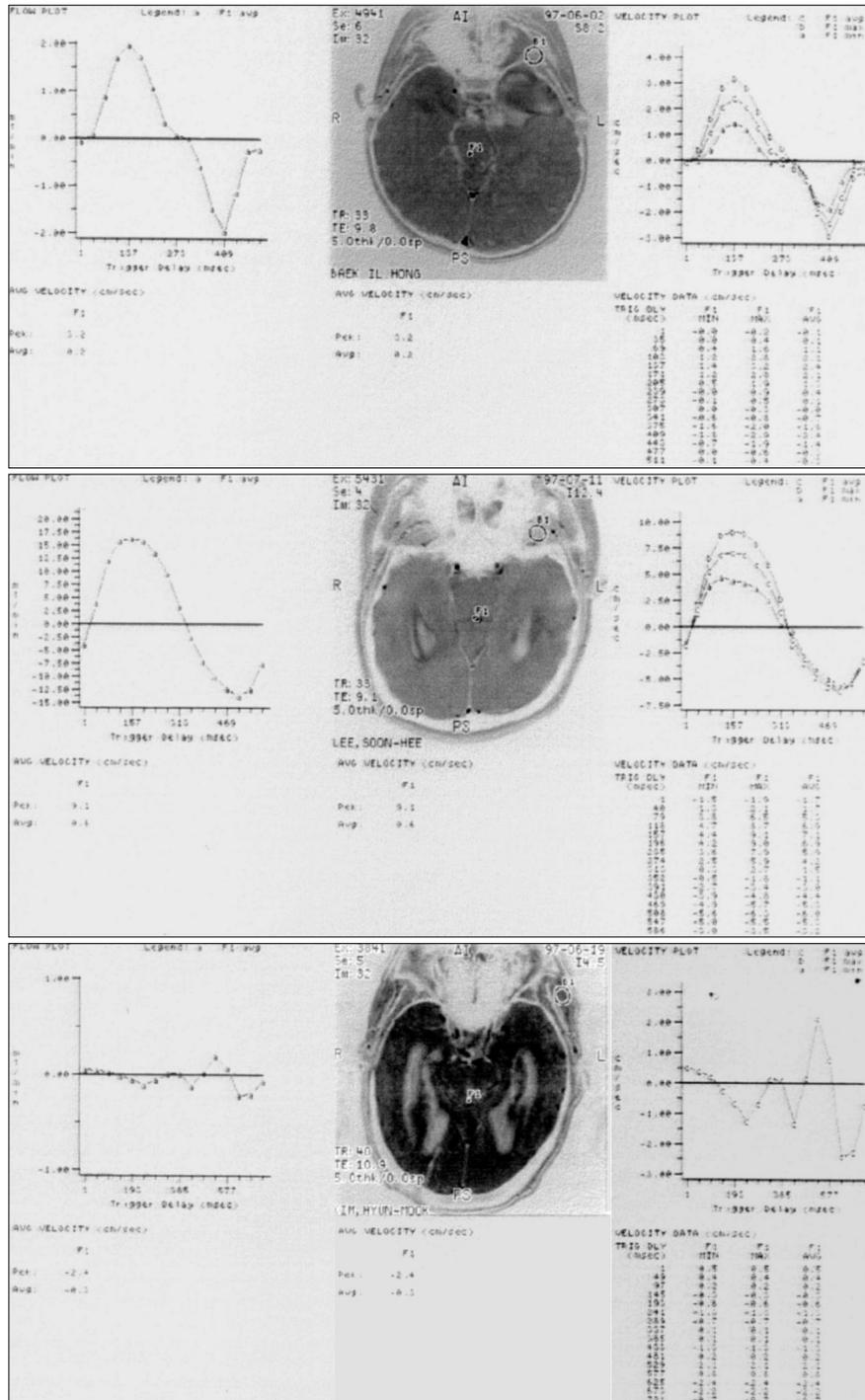
11 to - and - fro movement 9 (82%) Vmax 6.71 ± 2.84cm/sec 가 -0.63 ± 4.90ml/min negative 4 3 가 1.26 ± 1.20cm/sec, Vr 7.55 ± 4.56cm/sec, Vc 5.87 ± 3.29cm/sec 가 Vr - Vc interval 0.59 ± 0.04 가 10 11 2 Vmax 5.16 ± 3.84cm/sec

Table 1. CSF flow analysis at the level of aqueduct of Sylvius

	Control group (N = 28)	Normal pressure hydrocephalus (N = 11)	Obstructive hydrocephalus (N = 16)
To-and-fro movement	75%	82%	25%*
Flow rate/cycle (ml/min)	-0.03 ± 1.98	-0.63 ± 4.90	Not available
Average velocity (cm/sec)	0.94 ± 0.98	1.26 ± 1.20	Not available
Vmax(cm/sec)	2.94 ± 0.94	6.71 ± 2.84	Not available
Vr(cm/sec)	2.90 ± 1.45	7.55 ± 4.56	Not available
Vc(cm/sec)	2.99 ± 1.40	5.87 ± 3.29	Not available
Vr-Vc interval	0.56 ± 0.10	0.59 ± 0.04	Not available

\* : aqueduct 가 aqueduct 5 4 to-and-fro movement + (positive) : 3 4 - (negative) : 4 3 Vr : Vmax : Vr Vc flow rate/cycle : ml Vr-Vc interval : R (X) Vc (Y) R-R interval

(Fig. 4). to - and - fro movement  
 9 가 . 가 .  
 1.63 ± 5.24ml/min positive congenital aqueduct ste-  
 4 3 nosis 6 , Tectal tumor 2 , pineal germinoma 1 , su-



**Fig. 3.** Comparison of CSF flow dynamics during one cardiac cycle in between normal person(upper) and patients with abnormal CSF circulation(middle ; normal pressure hydrocephalus, lower ; obstructive hydrocephalus). The peak CSF flow velocity in aqueduct was significantly increased in patients with NPH and significantly decreased in patients with obstructive hydrocephalus.

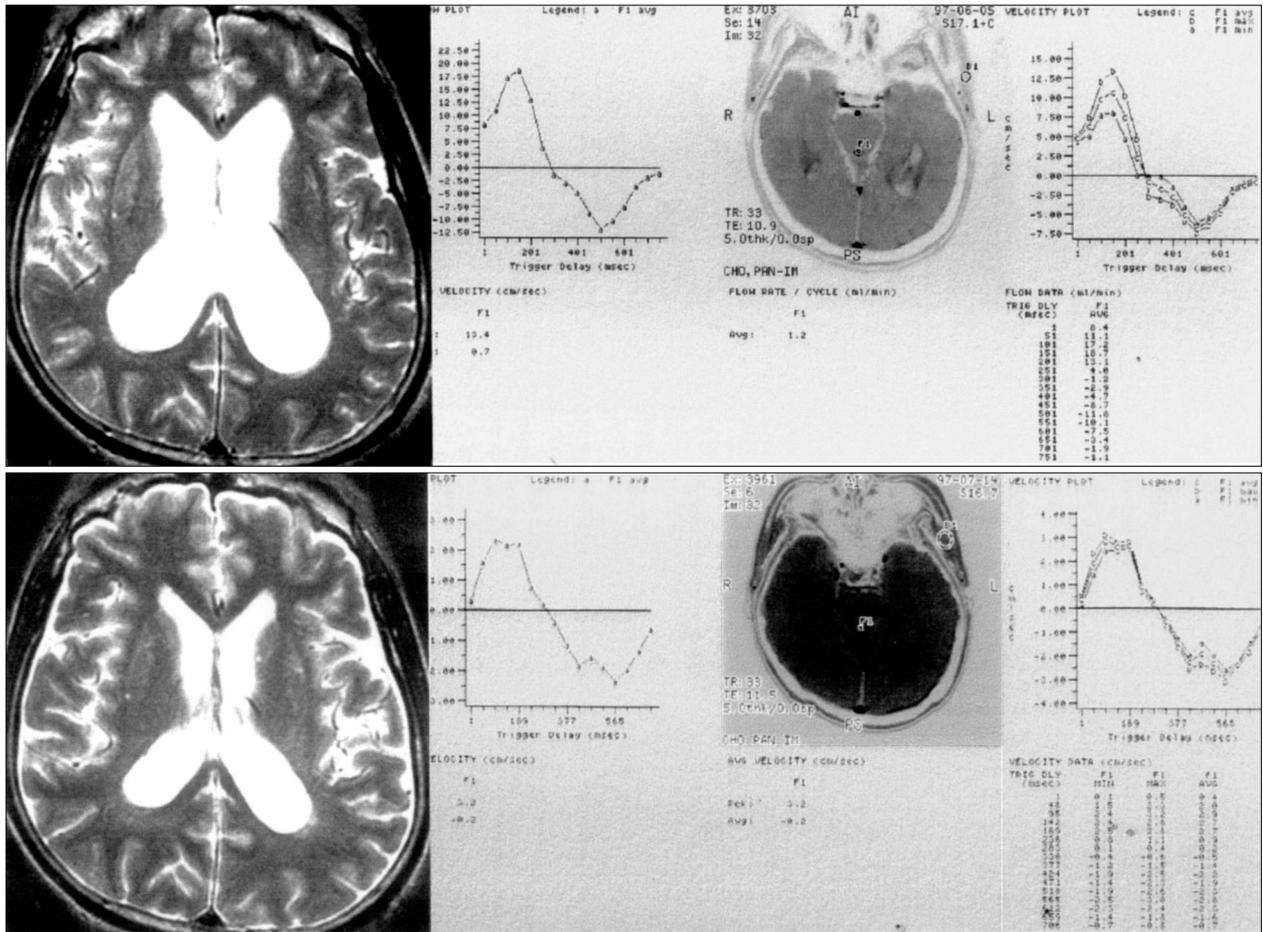


Fig. 4. Comparison of CSF flow dynamics before and after LP shunt in NPH. Post-operative T2 image showed that dilated ventricle size was some decreased. After LP shunting in NPH group, preoperative retrograde flow signal curves were antero-gradely converted and the peak flow velocities were definitely decreased.

prasellar arachnoid cyst 2  
movement  
Vr, Vc, Vr - Vc interval

aqueduct  
11 to - and - fro  
Vmax, , ,

2. 제4뇌실에서의 뇌척수액 순환

28 to - and - fro movement  
12 (43%) Vmax 1.16 ± 0.46  
cm/sec, - 1.49 ± 1.85ml/min, 0.71 ±  
0.65cm/sec . Vr 0.60 ± 0.37cm/sec, Vc 1.72 ±  
0.81cm/sec . Vr - Vc interval 0.63 ± 0.09

aqueduct

2cm/sec

(Fig. 3).

가 5 4 to -  
and - fro movement  
0.50 8.45cm/sec  
가  
- 4.83 ± 9.23ml/min

4  
4 to -  
Vmax  
Vmax 2.79 ± 2.21  
가  
가 aqueduct  
4 3

(91%) to - and - fro movement  
가  
Vmax, Vr, Vc, 가  
- 2.71 ± 8.35ml/min negative  
, 4 3  
가  
Vr - Vc interval 가 .  
16 7 4  
5 (71%) to -  
and - fro movement . Vmax, Vr, Vc,

**Table 2.** CSF flow analysis at the level of the fourth ventricle

	Control group	Normal pressure hydrocephalus	Obstructive hydrocephalus
To-and-fro movement	44%	91%	71%
Flow rate/cycle (ml/min)	-1.49 ± 1.85	-2.71 ± 8.35	-1.26 ± 1.96
Average velocity (cm/sec)	0.71 ± 0.65	1.03 ± 0.73	1.49 ± 1.51
Vmax(cm/sec)	1.16 ± 0.46	4.19 ± 3.25	2.46 ± 1.73
Vr(cm/sec)	0.60 ± 0.37	5.13 ± 5.40	2.48 ± 3.80
Vc(cm/sec)	1.72 ± 0.81	3.24 ± 1.50	2.45 ± 1.99
Vr-Vc interval	0.63 ± 0.09	0.58 ± 0.11	4.19 ± 3.25

**Table 3.** CSF flow analysis at the prepontine level

	Control group	Normal pressure hydrocephalus	Obstructive hydrocephalus
To-and-fro movement	80%	50%	50%
Flow rate/cycle (ml/min)	0.12 ± 1.11	-2.25 ± 1.91	-0.58 ± 2.63
Average velocity (cm/sec)	0.80 ± 0.48	0.85 ± 0.07	0.85 ± 0.47
Vmax(cm/sec)	2.99 ± 1.82	1.88 ± 1.10	3.36 ± 2.70
Vr(cm/sec)	3.18 ± 2.33	0.95 ± 1.06	3.38 ± 3.82
Vc(cm/sec)	2.80 ± 1.98	2.80 ± 1.13	3.35 ± 1.73
Vr-Vc interval	0.59 ± 0.09	0.50 ± 0.10	0.63 ± 0.06

가

3. 뇌교 앞 부위에서의 뇌척수액 순환

28 20 (71%) to - and - fro movement 1940  
0.12 ± 1.11ml/min

-2.25 ± 1.91ml/min -0.58 ± 2.63ml/min  
positive ,  
, Vmax, Vc, Vr - Vc interval

Vr 0.95 ± 1.06cm/sec

(Table 3).

3

Vmax 1.25 5.26cm/sec Vmax 3.78  
cm/sec, 2.56cm/sec Vmax  
5.66 8.59cm/sec Vmax 5.29cm/sec,  
1.56cm/sec 가 0.85 ± 0.47  
cm/sec 1.69 ± 0.97cm/sec 가

aqueductal stenosis, tectal tumor, posterior  
fossa tumor 3

3

3

prepontine cistern

Vr - Vc interval 0.56 ± 0.079 0.56 ± 0.079  
(Fig. 5).

4. 경수 앞과 뒤 부위에서의 뇌척수액 순환

to - and - fro movement

(Table 4, 5).

0.03 ± 0.98ml/min positive  
- 0.07 ± 0.34ml/min negative

4

(Table 4, 5).

고 찰

Hahn  
Gr -

13)

over Singer 12) phasesensitive

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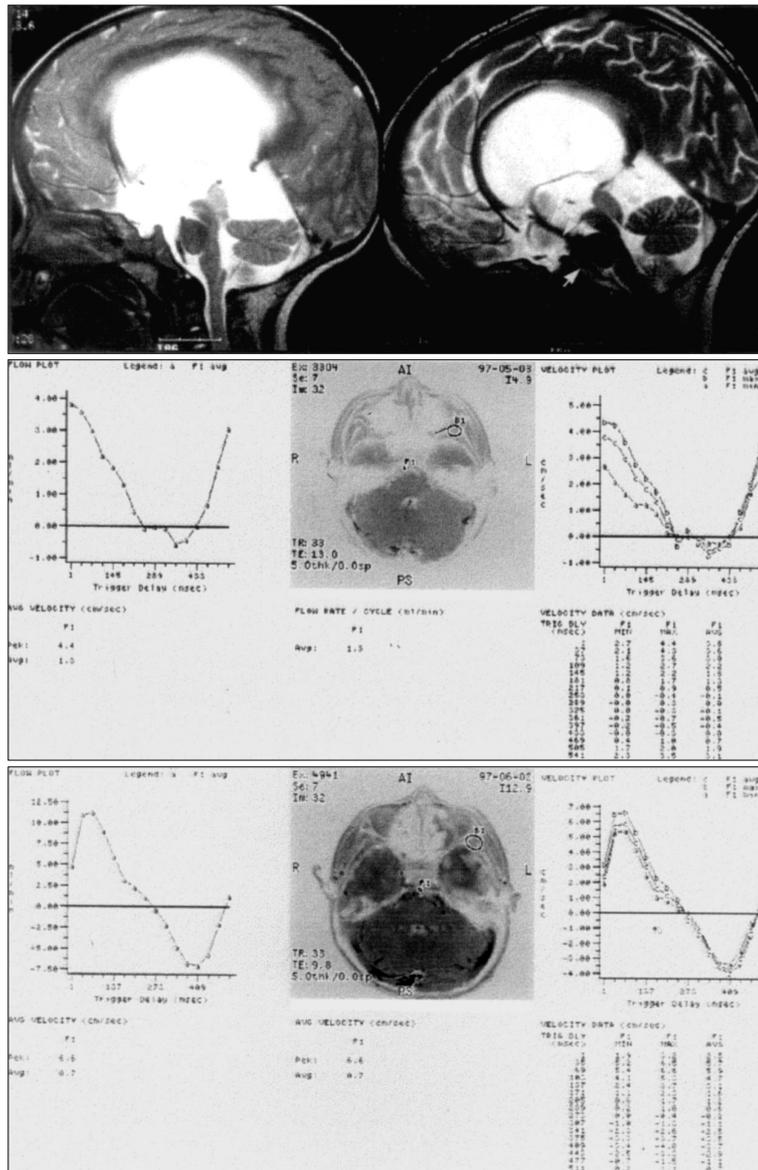
. Bering 1)2)

DuBoulay 7)

3

Monro - Kellie - Burrows  
가

11)15)



**Fig. 5.** Upper left : Preoperative brain MR image shows aqueductal stenosis due to tectal tumor and dilated lateral ventricle. Upper right : After endoscopic third ventriculostomy, flow void is clearly seen between the third ventricle and interpeduncular cistern (arrow). Middle : Preoperative CSF flow dynamics. Lower : Postoperative CSF flow study revealed definitely increased Vmax and flow rate/cycle at the prepontine cistern than those of preoperative study.

**Table 4.** CSF flow analysis at the precordial level

	Control group	Normal pressure hydrocephalus	Obstructive hydrocephalus
To-and-fro movement	75%	33%	44%
Flow rate/cycle (ml/min)	0.03 ± 0.98	-0.50 ± 0.77	-0.96 ± 2.87
Average velocity (cm/sec)	0.64 ± 0.78	0.37 ± 0.14	0.97 ± 1.80
Vmax(cm/sec)	3.42 ± 1.46	2.84 ± 1.44	3.01 ± 1.78
Vr(cm/sec)	3.35 ± 2.12	2.60 ± 1.80	2.79 ± 1.54
Vc(cm/sec)	3.49 ± 1.64	3.08 ± 1.82	3.23 ± 3.15
Vr-Vc interval	0.64 ± 0.05	0.65 ± 0.14	0.57 ± 0.07

**Table 5.** CSF flow analysis at the postcordal level

	Control group	Normal pressure hydrocephalus	Obstructive hydrocephalus
To-and-fro movement	60%	33%	38%
Flow rate/cycle (ml/min)	-0.07 ± 0.34	-1.50 ± 2.18	-0.08 ± 1.10
Average velocity (cm/sec)	0.54 ± 0.60	0.93 ± 0.52	0.74 ± 1.03
Vmax(cm/sec)	2.02 ± 1.12	2.87 ± 2.02	3.43 ± 3.44
Vr(cm/sec)	1.88 ± 1.55	2.42 ± 1.66	3.70 ± 5.03
Vc(cm/sec)	2.16 ± 1.02	3.32 ± 2.53	3.16 ± 2.25
Vr-Vc interval	0.62 ± 0.10	0.58 ± 0.15	0.63 ± 0.06

14) thickness slice  
 aqueduct educt of Sylvius 5cm/sec aqu -  
 4 3 aequeduct of Sylvius  
 4)10) 가 12  
 1993 Katayama 16) 20 phase contrast cine MR  
 compliance가 elas - 2 3 4.66 ± 0.13cm/sec  
 tance가 가  
 3 aqueduct 9.0cm/sec 가  
 가 6) (hyperdynamic flow)  
 hyperdynamic flow Katayama 가  
 compliance elastance 가 가  
 5)6) compliance  
 precordial post - cordal  
 (spinal infusion test), aqueduct of Sylvius  
 (radioisotope cisternogram) 가 to - and - fro movement 가  
 50  
 90% compliance, elastance to - and - fro  
 Sherman movement to -  
 24)25) pulsatile and - fro movement가  
 Phasesensitive  
 가 8)9)18)20)22)23) T2 - wei -  
 ghted sagittal image proton - density - weighted MR to - and - fro movement  
 image aqueduct of Sylvius signal void  
 signal void가 가 가 ve -  
 가 가 3)6)14) locity encoding 가 velocity en -  
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 Nitz 19) phase contrast velocity MR 가 가 , 가  
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 aqueduct of Sylvius 2.15 가 . 가  
 cm/sec 5.2cm/sec velocity  
 encoding 5cm/sec, 20 30

cm/sec, 2 3cm/sec

(eddy current) 가  
가 positive, negative

가

ROI

결 론

ROI

가

precordial post - cordal  
가 ROI 가

to - and - fro movement가

4

5).

aqueduct

4).

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• : 1998 2 20

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120 - 752

134

ROI 가

net flow rate

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: 02) 393 - 9979

ROI

References

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(net flow rate/cycle)

positive,

3

4

negative

4

3

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aqueduct of Sylvius

4

3

to - and - fro movement

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