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백서의 좌골신경 절단 후 비복근의 자기공명영상 신호강도 변화와 근전도 소견의 관계*

=Abstract=

Correlation between Magnetic Resonance Image Signal Changes and Electromyographic Findings after Sciatic Nerve Transection in the Rat*

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bjectives : The evaluation of peripheral nerve injuries has traditionally relied on a clinical history, physical examination, and electrodiagnostic studies. The purpose of the present study was to examine serial magnetic resonance image(MRI) changes following acute muscle denervation under experimental conditions and to identify potential advantages and disadvantages of this use of MRI.

Methods : An experimental transection of right sciatic nerve on Spargue - Dawley rats was performed. MRI was performed with T1 - weighted spin - echo and STIR sequences. The imaging findings were compared with EMG in order to determine its sensitivity relative to this standard procedure. A simultaneous histopathological study provided information about the morphological basis of the imaging findings. Signal intensities were expressed as a ratio of abnormal to normal.

Results : The signal intensity ratio of muscles with the STIR sequence was increased significantly at 2 weeks after sciatic nerve transection(p<0.05), although definite signal change was seen as early as 4 days postdenervation in one. EMG revealed significant denervation potential from 3 days after nerve transection. Diffuse cell atrophy was revealed hostologically at 2 weeks after transection, which was at the same time of significant signal change in MRI.

Conclusion : MRI signal changes in denervated muscles secondary to nerve injury correlate with the degree of muscle atrophy on histologic examination. In addition to EMG, MRI can document the course of muscle atrophy and mesenchymal abnormalities in denervation. These results indicate that MRI can play a complementary role in the evaluation of patients with denervation.

KEY WORDS : Nerve transection · STIR(short tau inversion recovery) · EMG(electromyography) · MRI(magnetic res - onance imaging) · Denervation.



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3 가 Medelec 가 MS 20(Vikers Healthcare company, U.S.A.) positive sharp wave, (magnetic resonance imaging; MRI) (fibrillation potential) H & E Trichrome MRI가 sham MRI 가 4 11)20)22) 28) 가 West 4 MRI . 4 MRI 가 one way ANOVA test 17)26) 가 Kruskal - Wallis test 가 가 가 2 - sample Kolmogo -가 가 rov - Smirnov test sham 가 MRI 가 . 곀 과 MRI MRI STIR 3 , 3 1 가 가 재료 및 방법 4 . 가 1 Spargue - Dawley 2 1 250 350gm 36 가 가 6 Pentobarbital(Entobar ;) 30mg/kg 가 1.5cm 4 가 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 1 4 36 MRI 2 , 3 , 4 MRI short tau inversion recovery(STIR) sham 4 2 . MRI 2.0 T MR system(Magnetom Vision, 가 가 가 Siemens, Germany) pulse sequence 가 STIR TR 9000, TE 30, FOV(field of view) 가 73 x 145mm, acquisition number 3, slice thickness (Fig. 1). . STIR 3mm 2 가 3 26) 가 Uetani (signal int -4 ensity ratio)ⁱ⁾ 가 . MRI (Fig. 2). i) : Signal intensity(SI) ratio= 4

SI in denervated muscle - SI of background noise SI in normal muscle - SI of background noise

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Fig. 1. STIR images of the hindlimb after transection of the right sciatic nerve. A : In sham operation, slight increase of signal intensity is showing(arrow), although not significant. B : Moderate increase of signal intensity is shown(arrow) at 4 days after sciatic nerve transection in one rat. C : At 2 weeks after sciatic nerve transection, significant increase of signal intensity(arrow) and muscle atrophy are seen. D : Signal intensity ratio is measured as.
Signal intensity(SI) ratio = SI in denervated muscle(2) - SI of background noise(3)



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Fig. 2. EMG findings after transection of the right sciatic nerve. A : Mild denervation potential is noted at 2 days after sciatic nerve transection. B : Severe denervation potential is seen at 3 days after sciatic nerve transection, which continued until the end of the study at 4 weeks.







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MRI,

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결 론 가 9)27) 가 가 MRI, MRI STIR MRI 2 3 1 가 가 2 MRI 4 2 2 가 MRI 가 9) MRI T1, T2 Τ2 가 . STIR MRI가 가가 MRI MRI Τ1 가 가 STIR STIR Τ1 가 가 _ : 1999 5 27 가 Δ : 1999 7 16 : MRI T1 700 - 712 194 : 053) 250 - 7335, 7356 MRI : 053) 250 - 7356, 252 - 1605 가 E - mail : janglee@dsmc.or.kr 9) 가 가 가 가 References STIR 28) 1) Bydder GM, Young IR: MRI clinical use of the inversion re-MRI가 가 covery sequence. J Comput Assist Tomogr 9: 659-675, 1985 26) Uetani 2) De Smet AA, Fisher DR, Heiner JP, et al : Magnetic resonance imaging of muscle tears. Skeletal Radiol 19: 283-286, 1990 MRI 3) Deutsch AL, Mink JH : Magnetic resonance imaging of mus-MRI culoskeletal injuries. Radiol Clin North Am 27: 983-1002, 1989 4) Dooms GC, Fisher MR, Hricak H, et al : MR imaging of int-16) ramuscular hemorrhage. J Comput Assist Tomogr 9:908-913, 1985 MRI 5) Ehman RL, Berquist TH: Magnetic resonance imaging of musculoskeletal trauma. Radiol Clin North Am 24 : 291-319, 1986 가 6) Fleckenstein JL, Archer BT, Barker BA, et al : Fast short-tau 27) 가 MRI inversion-recovery MR imaging. Radiology 179: 499-504, 1991 7) Fleckenstein JL, Canby RC, Parkey RW, et al : Acute effects MRI 가 of exercise on MR imaging of skeletal muscle in normal vol-.

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