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ORIGINAL
RESEARCH

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Serial Changes in CT Cerebral Blood Volume and Flow after 4 Hours of Middle Cerebral Occlusion in an Animal Model of Embolic Cerebral Ischemia

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Neuroimaging techniques have the potential to improve acute stroke treatment by selecting the appropriate patients for thrombolytic therapy. In this study, we examined changes in cerebral blood flow (CBF) and cerebral blood volume (CBV) in an animal model of middle cerebral artery occlusion and used these to identify the parameters that best differentiate between oligemic and infarct regions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Permanent middle cerebral artery occlusion was performed in 17 New Zealand white rabbits. CT perfusion imaging was performed before (baseline), 10, and 30 minutes after the stroke, and then every 30 minutes up to 3 hours. After a final scan at 4 hours, the brain was removed, cut corresponding to CT sections, and stained with 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride (TTC) to identify infarcted tissue. A logistic regression model with the 4-hour post-CBF and -CBV values as independent variables was used to determine the binary tissue outcome variable (oligemia or infarction).

RESULTS: Infarcted regions were characterized by a significant decrease ($P < .005$) in both CBV and CBF, whereas oligemic ($\text{CBF} < 25 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$, not infarcted) regions showed a significant decrease ($P < .005$) in CBF with maintenance of CBV at or near baseline values. From the perfusion parameters at the 4-hour time point, logistic regression by using $\text{CBV} \times \text{CBF}$ resulted in a sensitivity of 90.6% and a specificity of 93.3% for infarction.

CONCLUSION: CBF and CBV values obtained from CT perfusion imaging can be used to distinguish between oligemic and infarct regions. This information could be used to assess the viability of ischemic brain tissue.

Stroke is the third leading cause of death and the leading cause of disability in North America.¹ Ischemic tissue resulting from a stroke can be classified as either infarct, if the tissue cannot be salvaged, or penumbra, if the tissue remains viable.² Studies suggest that penumbral tissue may remain viable in some patients for as long as 12 hours after stroke onset.^{3,4} If the progression to infarction cannot be stopped, the infarct may eventually expand to include penumbral tissue.^{5,6} Tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) is the only approved drug treatment for patients with acute stroke and has shown significant benefits in clinical trials if administered intravenously within 3 hours of stroke onset.⁷ Imaging techniques have the ability to improve patient selection for tPA therapy by selecting patients most likely to benefit from thrombolysis.^{4,7-9} CT perfusion imaging has emerged as one potential tool to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of acute stroke patients.^{10,11} It is easy to perform, cost effective, and, because of the accessibility of CT scanners at most hospitals, readily available to a large portion of the population.

An animal model offers 2 distinct benefits over a clinical study. It allows: 1) multiple CT perfusion studies in the first

few hours of stroke; and 2) accurate identification of the infarct with 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride (TTC) staining immediately after imaging is completed, preventing further progression of penumbra to infarct as would be the case in clinical studies using imaging at 1–3 weeks to identify the infarct. In this study, we assessed the changes in CT perfusion derived cerebral blood flow (CBF) and cerebral blood volume (CBV) over the first 4 hours of middle cerebral artery embolization in a rabbit model of embolic stroke. In addition, we attempted to determine which parameters (CBF, CBV, $\text{CBF} \times \text{CBV}$) provided the best differentiation between infarct and oligemia 4 hours after embolization. We hypothesized that the product of $\text{CBF} \times \text{CBV}$ would result in the best separation between infarct and oligemia data points because of the matched decrease in both parameters (decreased CBF, decreased CBV) for infarction and the mismatch expected for oligemia (decreased CBF, normal/increased CBV).

Materials and Methods

Rabbit Vascular Anatomy and Circulation

The cerebral vascular anatomy of the New Zealand white rabbit is similar to that of humans, with CBF values of approximately $40\text{--}75 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$.¹²⁻¹⁴ The rabbit has a complete Circle of Willis, with anterior and middle cerebral arteries arising from the internal carotid artery. The 2 vertebral arteries fuse to form the basilar artery, which then divides into 2 posterior cerebral arteries, which anastomose with the internal carotid system through the posterior communicating artery.¹⁵ One difference from humans is that the rabbit anterior cerebral arteries merge into a common artery for the rabbit, replacing the need for an anterior communicating artery. Another notable difference in rabbits is that the anterior cerebellar artery arises

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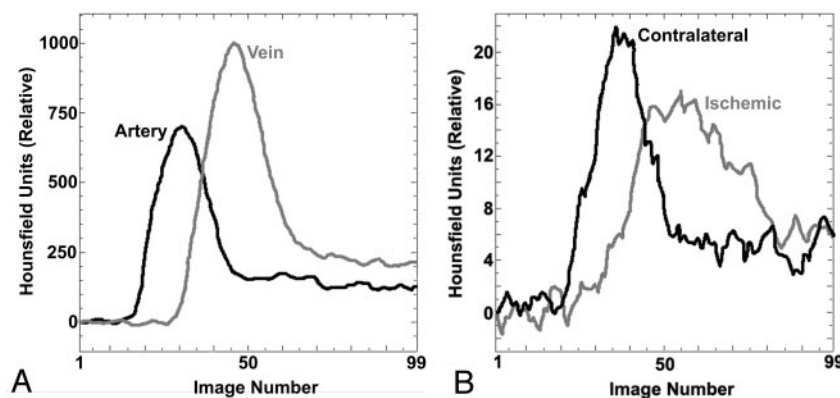


Fig 1. Time attenuation curves from CT perfusion study of a rabbit showing enhancement (above baseline value) of various regions over the 99 sequential images acquired. Arterial and venous time-attenuation curves (A) and tissue time-attenuation curves (B) for 9-mm² regions of interest in the ischemic hemisphere and contralateral hemisphere.

CT Imaging Procedures

All imaging was performed with a LightSpeed Plus 4 section CT scanner (GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, Wis). Scanning was performed at 120 kVp, 40 mA, and 1-s rotation speed with a 512 × 512 matrix, 12-cm FOV, and 5-mm section thickness. Tissue section location was determined and standardized in a preliminary

group of animals by using a brain matrix specifically for adult rabbit brains (RBM-7000S; ASI Instruments, Warren, Mich). Head orientation and CT section location were selected to match these standardized tissue sections. Measurements in the x, y, and z directions in the CT images and tissue sections were used to confirm consistency between the 4 sections chosen for imaging and histology. Nine CT perfusion scans were performed for each animal: a baseline scan before the stroke, 10 and 30 minutes after the stroke, and every 30 minutes for 3 hours, with a final scan at 4 hours. All CT perfusion scans consisted of a continuous scan for 25.5 seconds with a bolus injection of 5 mL of iodinated contrast agent (iohexol [Omnipaque], 300 mg/mL; GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ) at a rate of 1 mL/s into the femoral vein (automatic injector [Medrad, Indianola, Pa]) beginning at the same time as the scan. Ninety-nine images at an interval of 0.25 seconds were acquired over 25.5 seconds for each of the 4 sections while the CT couch remained stationary. Mean arterial pressure, heart rate, and end tidal expired CO₂ were monitored throughout the study. Before each of the contrast-enhanced CT scans, an arterial blood sample was drawn to measure arterial O₂, CO₂, and blood glucose levels. Ventilation rate and volume were adjusted to maintain end tidal carbon dioxide levels between 36 and 44 mm Hg.

Surgical Procedures

All surgical and experimental protocols met Canadian Council of Animal Care guidelines and were approved by the animal use subcommittee. Twenty-one male New Zealand white rabbits (2.8–3.5 kg) underwent surgical preparation for the introduction of an embolus into the left middle cerebral artery. Four animals were excluded from analysis for the following reasons: 1 animal died during surgical preparation; CT hardware problems did not allow data acquisition for 1 animal; and 2 animals did not show signs of ischemia on imaging or infarction on tissue sections. Animals were anesthetized with 4% isoflurane gas (Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, Ill) in medical air and oxygen for shaving and cleaning. Catheters were placed in the femoral artery, femoral vein, and ear vein to allow for physiologic monitoring, introduction of contrast agent, and administration of drugs. Autologous arterial blood was used to fill 3 thrombin-coated capillary tubes (Thrombostat; Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, Mo). After tracheotomy, mechanical ventilation was initiated, and a muscle relaxant (vecuronium bromide, 0.2 mg/kg; Organon, Scarborough, Canada) was administered to prevent spontaneous breathing; anesthesia was maintained with isoflurane gas (2.0%–2.5%). Temperature was monitored with a rectal probe thermometer and maintained between 38°C and 39.5°C with a circulating water blanket.

The contralateral internal carotid artery was exposed, and an inflatable vascular occluder (In Vivo Metric, Healdsburg, Calif) was placed around the vessel but not inflated. Occlusion of the contralateral internal carotid artery was performed in 4 5-minute intervals immediately after the embolus was delivered to the middle cerebral artery to improve consistency of infarct. The ipsilateral (left) external carotid artery was exposed, ligated, and transected, and a 22-gauge catheter was inserted retrogradely through the external carotid artery and advanced into the internal carotid artery. After surgical preparation, the animals were placed in a standardized supine position in a custom Plexiglas jig on the CT couch and the baseline CT perfusion imaging was performed. A 10-mm embolus was removed from the capillary tubes and deposited into the left middle cerebral artery with 1.5 mL of saline through the catheter previously placed in the ipsilateral internal carotid artery.

CT perfusion imaging is based on the principle that pixel enhancement (measured in Hounsfield units [HU]), after an injection of an intravascular tracer, will increase linearly with tracer concentration. After injection of a tracer into a peripheral vein, the preselected sections are rapidly scanned while the CT couch remains stationary, capturing the baseline (before contrast arrival), enhancement, and the washout phases of the transit of contrast through the brain. After scanning is complete, time attenuation (enhancement) curves are obtained for an input artery (arterial input function) and a draining vein (venous time attenuation curve), such as the superior sagittal sinus (Fig 1). Arterial and tissue curves are determined relative to the baseline images and therefore sequential CT perfusion imaging should have no effect on the quantitative values that were obtained.

Arterial contrast concentration curves were obtained by drawing a 2 × 2 pixel region on the internal carotid artery on each of the 4 sections where it was present, as previously described and validated.¹⁷ The potential for increased partial volume averaging of the input function exists because of the smaller vessel size in rabbits compared with humans. Two factors that compensate for this difference are the use of a smaller field of view (12 cm) and obtaining the arterial input function from the internal carotid artery. These factors minimize the differences in partial volume averaging between human and animal studies. The curve with the earliest arrival time was used as the arterial input function for all calculations. Partial volume averaging was corrected by multiplying the arterial input function by the ratio of the area of venous time attenuation curve (where

partial volume averaging effects are minimal) to that of the arterial input function.¹⁸ Without proper correction for partial volume averaging, erroneous values for CBF and CBV can result.^{19,20} The corrected arterial input function is then deconvolved with individual time attenuation curves from each voxel for calculation of CBF, CBV, and the mean transit time (MTT), which are related by the equation: $MTT = CBV/CBF$. The size of each calculated voxel can be selected by the user but was fixed at the size of 2×2 pixels of the original 512×512 pixels in the CT images.

Histology

After the final scan 4 hours after embolization, the animal was euthanized with intravenous potassium chloride, and the brain was immediately removed to minimize infarct expansion. The location of the embolus in the left middle cerebral artery was confirmed by visual inspection. The brain was then cut into 5-mm sections and incubated at 38°C in 5% TTC for 15 minutes for identification of the infarct—viable tissue stained red and infarcted tissue remained pale (white). In viable tissue, succinate dehydrogenase in the mitochondria reduces the TTC salt to form the red formazan product. For infarcted tissue, the salt is not reduced and remains colorless, leaving the tissue a pale white color. TTC-stained tissue sections were fixed in 10% formalin overnight, scanned on a digital scanner (Scanjet 5300C; Hewlett Packard, Palo Alto, Calif), and the images were saved for analysis. TTC staining provides a distinct interface between infarcted tissue (white) and viable tissue (red). Although a small transition zone between infarcted and viable tissue may have existed, this was not examined in detail with additional histologic techniques. No obvious signs of hemorrhage were evident on gross inspection of tissue sections.

Data Analysis

CBF and CBV maps were generated with CT Perfusion 3 (GE Healthcare) using standard techniques as described previously²¹ for each time point (Fig 2). Subsequent analysis using noncontrast images and the CBF and CBV maps was performed with custom software (IDL v5.6; ITT Visual Information Solutions, Boulder, Colo). Infarcted regions were outlined on each TTC-stained tissue section and then transferred to the 4-hour post-CBF and -CBV maps, using the co-registered nonenhanced CT image to guide placement of the regions ($n = 32$ regions). Voxels of tissue outside the infarct region of interest were classified as either ischemic ($CBF < 25 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$) or normal/oligemic (CBF between 25 and $100 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$). Pixels with a CBF of $> 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ or $CBV > 8.0 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$, which are probably pixels within large vessels, were excluded from all subsequent evaluations.²² A region of interest was manually drawn on the 4-hour post CBF map surrounding the ischemic area ($< 25 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$). In this study, oligemia ($n = 45$ regions) was operationally defined as the difference between the infarct and ischemic region of interest 4 hours after embolization. For each animal, the infarct and oligemia regions of interest from the 4-hour time point were superimposed on CBF and CBV images from all previous time points to obtain blood flow and blood volume values at those times.

Statistical Analysis

All analyses were performed with SPSS for Windows (v. 13; SPSS, Chicago, Ill), and significant differences were defined as $P < .05$. For the CT perfusion study performed 4 hours after embolization, logistic regression analysis was performed; tissue type oligemia or infarction, as defined by TTC staining, was the dependent (outcome) variable and average CBF, CBV, and $CBF \times CBV$ values in the 2 tissue types were independent variables. Logistic regression was chosen over lin-

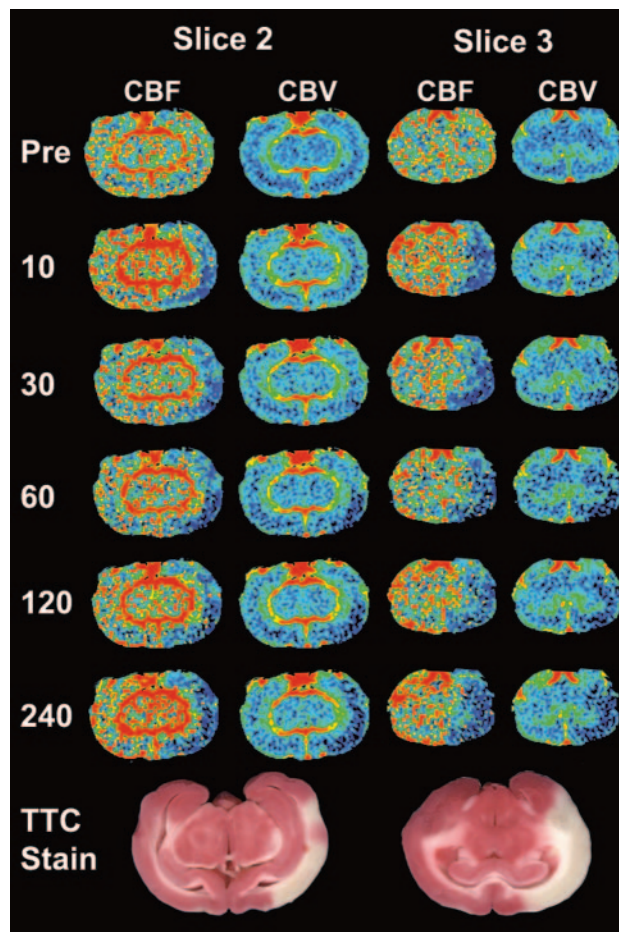


Fig 2. Serial CBF and CBV images from select time points (minutes poststroke on left) for 2 contiguous CT perfusion sections from 1 animal. Corresponding TTC staining shows infarcted tissue (white) corresponding to areas of decreased CBF and CBV, whereas viable tissue is stained red. CBF and CBV images are colored according to a "rainbow" color scale with red and blue representing high and low values, respectively: CBF, $0\text{--}150 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; CBV, $0\text{--}10 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$.

ear regression because of the binary nature of the dependent variable (oligemic or infarct). Using a linear regression analysis with a binary outcome violates the assumption of a normal distribution and can result in indeterminate outcome.²³ Sensitivity and specificity for infarction using CBF, CBV, or $CBF \times CBV$ as independent variables in logistic regression models were calculated and reported. The model with $CBF \times CBV$ as the independent variable, or the $CBF \times CBV$ model, was then applied to voxels contained within the final infarct region, as defined on sections stained with TTC 4 hours after embolization, at all prior time points. The total number of voxels classified by the $CBF \times CBV$ model as infarct at each time point was expressed as a percentage of the final infarct area for each tissue section.

A repeated-measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed as an omnibus test, with tissue type as a between-subjects factor and time after embolization as a within-subject factor. Differences between tissue types at a specific time point were assessed by 1-way ANOVA with post hoc Bonferroni correction. Paired t tests with Bonferroni correction were used to identify significant differences between baseline values and subsequent time points for each tissue type.

Results

Baseline values were not significantly different among contralateral, oligemia, and infarct regions for CBF (44.2 ± 7.29 ,

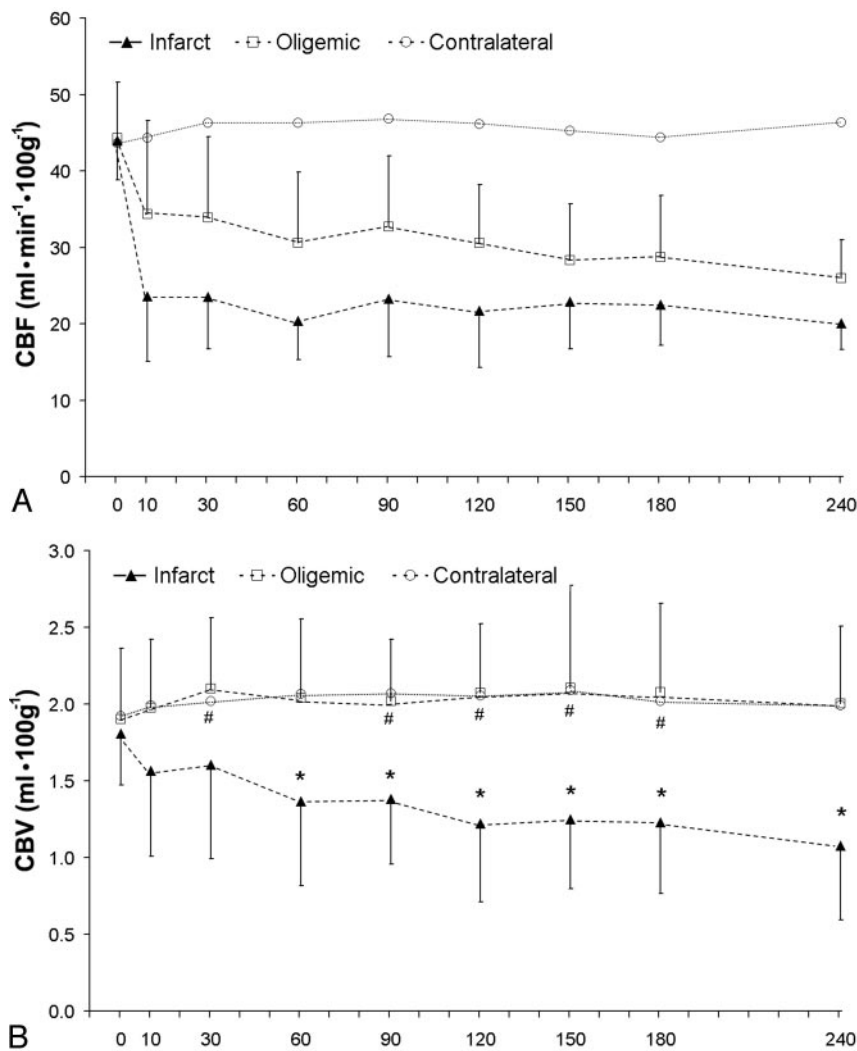


Fig 3. Average values of CBF (A) and CBV (B) in infarcted ($n = 32$) and oligemic ($n = 45$) regions of interest at different times after embolization; error bars show SD. For comparison, CBF and CBV of contralateral tissue are also shown (error bars not shown for clarity).

A, CBF is significantly lower than baseline at every time point after embolization in both oligemic and infarct regions. Contralateral CBF is not significantly different from baseline at any time point.

B, CBV in infarcted regions is significantly lower ($P < .05$) than baseline at 60 minutes after embolization and at every subsequent time point (*). CBV for oligemic regions was significantly higher than baseline values at 30, 90, 120, 150, and 180 minutes after embolization (#). No significant differences in CBV between oligemic and contralateral regions were found at any time point.

44.0 ± 5.13, 43.6 ± 7.03 mL · 100 g⁻¹ · min⁻¹) or CBV (1.80 ± 0.36, 1.86 ± 0.43, 1.92 ± 0.33 mL · 100 g⁻¹, respectively). Contralateral CBF values remained relatively stable over the entire 4 hours and were not significantly different from baseline at any time point (Fig 3A), whereas contralateral CBV values were significantly higher than baseline at 60, 90, and 120 minutes after embolization (Fig 3B).

Oligemic regions experienced a significant reduction in CBF after embolization, but ischemia was not as severe as that for infarct regions. Blood volume in oligemic regions was significantly higher than baseline at 30, 90, 120, 150, and 180 minutes after embolization but was not significantly different from baseline at the remaining time points. Infarcted regions were characterized by an immediate and sustained reduction in CBF, with blood flow values significantly lower than baseline for all times after embolization (Fig 3A). Cerebral blood volume for infarcted regions was reduced below baseline at 10 and 30 minutes after the stroke but did not reach statistical significance. At 60 minutes and every subsequent time point, CBV for infarcted regions was significantly lower than baseline (Fig 3B).

Thus, oligemic regions were characterized by mismatch in CBF and CBV, whereas infarcted tissue by a matched decrease in CBF and CBV. Logistic regression was performed with either CBF, CBV, or CBF×CBV as the independent variable to determine the sensitivity and specificity for determining tissue

type (infarction versus oligemia) by using each parameter (Table). Figure 4 plots CBF and CBV values for all regions of interest 4 hours after embolization. The Table shows that logistic regression with the product (interaction) term, CBF×CBV, as the independent variable provided the best classification of tissue type, with a threshold of CBF×CBV = 31.1 (dotted line in Fig 4). This model suggests that infarction is dependent on both blood flow and blood volume, with a lower blood volume for larger blood flow values and vice versa. The CBF×CBV model had a sensitivity of 90.6% (29/32 regions) and a specificity of 93.3% (42/45 regions) for detecting infarction 4 hours after embolization, with an overall accuracy of 92.2% (71/77 regions). Figure 5 illustrates the mismatch between CBF and

CBV found in oligemic regions; Fig 6 illustrates the matched decrease in CBF and CBV found in infarct.

Infarcted tissue had CBV values that decreased, on average, throughout the period after embolization, probably because of the progression of oligemia into infarction with time. This is supported by data that show an increasing proportion of voxels being classified as infarct with increasing time from embolization (Fig 7). The total number of voxels classified as infarct increased from 8% at baseline to approximately 85% of the final infarct size 4 hours after embolization.

Discussion

This study used CT perfusion imaging to define the mean CBF and CBV for infarcted and oligemic regions in an animal model of embolic stroke and characterized the change in these parameters with sequential imaging over the first 4 hours after embolization. By applying the CBF×CBV threshold to the final (4-hour post) infarcted region at multiple time points in the study, we showed an increasing proportion of the final infarct being classified as infarct over time. Infarcted regions showed a matched significant decrease in both CBF and CBV values, whereas oligemic regions showed a significantly reduced CBF but elevated CBV versus baseline values throughout the study.

The matched decrease in CBF and CBV for infarcted tissue can be partially explained by the failure of autoregulation in

| Logistic regression classification using CBF, CBV, or CBF×CBV | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| | Threshold | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy |
| CBF ($\text{mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$) | 21.4 | .688 | .778 | .740 |
| CBV ($\text{mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$) | 1.36 | .844 | .867 | .857 |
| CBF×CBV | 31.1 | .906 | .933 | .922 |

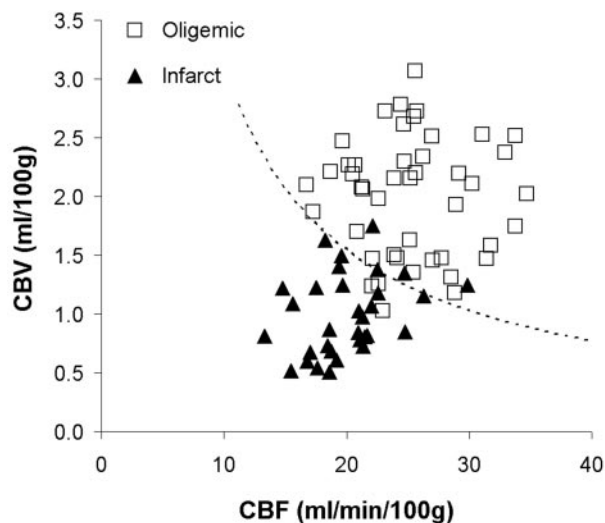


Fig 4. Scatter plot of cerebral blood volume (CBV) versus cerebral blood flow (CBF) in oligemic and infarcted tissue. Dashed line, $\text{CBF} \times \text{CBV} = 31.1$, defines the threshold of infarction for the $\text{CBF} \times \text{CBV}$ model. Data points above the line are classified as oligemic, and points below the line are classified as infarct. When the predicted group membership is compared with the true group membership (defined on the TTC-stained tissue sections), the specificity and sensitivity of the model for infarction are 93.3% and 90.6%, respectively.

response to severe or prolonged hypoperfusion.^{24,25} Proximal vascular occlusion causes a decrease in the local cerebral perfusion pressure, resulting in 3 tissue types: oligemic, penumbra, and infarct. As described by Baron,²⁶ oligemic and penumbral tissue are characterized by a dilation of distal cerebral vessels and therefore an increase in MTT and blood volume to allow maximal oxygen extraction in an attempt to maintain cerebral metabolic rate of oxygen (CMRO_2). At first, this increase in oxygen extraction fraction is adequate to compensate for the decreased CBF, but as perfusion pressure continues to decrease, CMRO_2 also begins to fall, which is a characteristic of functionally impaired ischemic tissue.²⁷ As CBF continues to decrease, or remains depressed for extended periods, autoregulation begins to fail; CBV then begins to decrease to accompany the already reduced CBF. Data from this study therefore support the hypothesis that a matched decrease in CBF and CBV defines infarcted tissue.^{28–30}

The reduction in CBV for infarcted tissue could also be due to the release of vasoactive substances that counter the efforts of autoregulatory mechanisms to maximally dilate cerebral vessels.²⁴ Evidence suggests that small increases in the concentration of extracellular K^+ have vasodilatory effects, but as tissue progresses to infarction and neuronal death occurs, the local concentration of K^+ increases substantially and may cause severe vasoconstriction instead.³¹ Capillary obstruction resulting from endothelial swelling, platelet aggregation, compression of capillaries due to edema, or leukocyte adhesion in the capillaries may also lead to a reduction in CBV during ischemia.³²

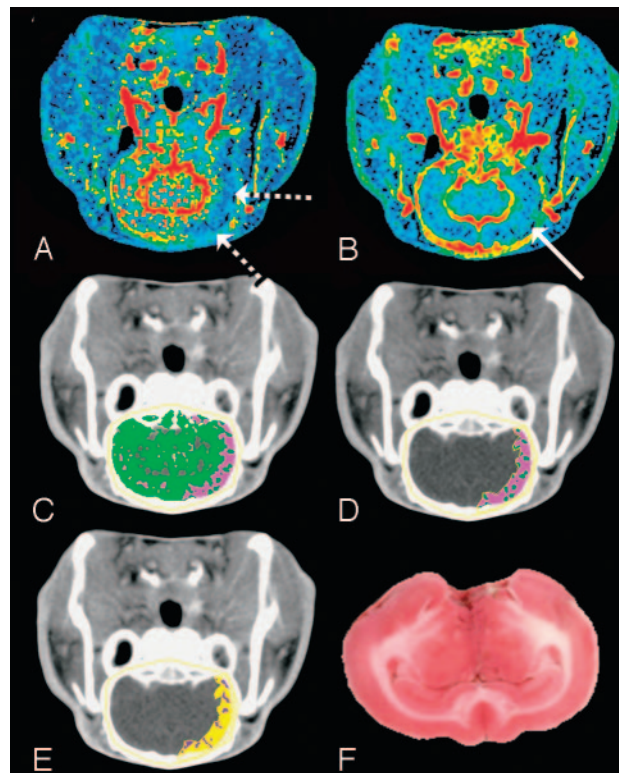


Fig 5. Mismatch between CBF and CBV at 4 hours after embolization. The CBF and CBV maps display the corresponding functional values according to a "rainbow" color scale with red and blue representing high and low values, respectively (CBF, $0\text{--}150 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; CBV, $0\text{--}10 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$). CBF map (A) shows ischemic areas (dashed arrows) and CBV map (B) shows normal to increased blood volume in ischemic area (solid arrow) relative to contralateral hemisphere.

C, Brain tissue segmented from skull in the nonenhanced CT image by a CT number threshold of 340 HU and further classified according to CBF: $0 < \text{pink pixels} \leq 25 > \text{green pixels} < 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$.

D, A manually drawn region of interest around the ischemic area.

E, The ischemic region shown in D classified according to the logistic regression model (purple pixels = infarct; yellow pixels = oligemic). Most of the ischemic region in D is classified as penumbra, which agrees with the TTC-stained section (F).

In this study, we observed modest increases in CBV over the duration of the experiment for surviving ischemic tissue (maximal 14% increase over baseline at 150 minutes after stroke), similar to previous studies.³³ Our data from oligemic regions is consistent with previous work suggesting that CBV values are elevated in moderately ischemic tissue with CBF values greater than 65%–70% of baseline values.^{34–36} However, at later times, when there are more severe perfusion deficits and presumably more ischemic damage, CBV was not significantly different from baseline values, which is consistent with previous work (Fig 3B).³⁴

Mean cerebral blood volume for infarcted regions in this study was lower than the thresholds for infarction used by Wintermark and colleagues in human subjects.¹¹ This difference could be the result of interspecies differences and methods of calculation and analysis. In this study, ischemic regions were defined by using an absolute measure of blood flow ($<25 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$), and an attempt was made to exclude large cerebral vessels in the measurement of CBV and CBF. Pixels with a CBF greater than $100 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ or a CBV greater than $8 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ were excluded in all analyses and could be responsible for the different values. Altering the

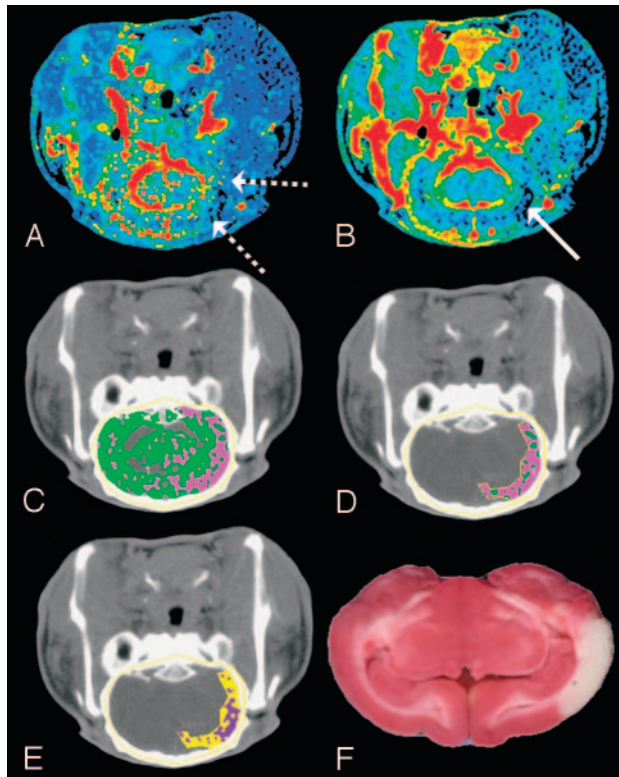


Fig 6. Matched decrease in CBF and CBV at 4 hours after embolization. The CBF and CBV maps display the corresponding functional values according to a "rainbow" color scale with red and blue representing high and low values, respectively (CBF, $0\text{--}150\text{ mL} \cdot 100\text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; CBV, $0\text{--}10\text{ mL} \cdot 100\text{ g}^{-1}$). CBF map (A) shows ischemic areas (dashed arrows) and CBV map (B) shows decreased blood volume in ischemic area (solid arrow) relative to contralateral hemisphere (C) brain tissue segmented from skull in the nonenhanced CT image by a CT number threshold of 340 HU and further classified according to CBF: $0 < \text{pink pixels} \leq 25 > \text{green pixels} < 100\text{ mL} \cdot 100\text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$. D, A manually drawn region of interest around the ischemic area. E, The ischemic region shown in D classified according to the logistic regression model (purple pixels = infarct; yellow pixels = oligemic). F, The corresponding TTC-stained tissue section shows an area of infarction that corresponds with pixels classified as infarct in E.

thresholds for vascular pixel elimination resulted in different absolute values for each tissue type, but the same relationship between CBF and CBV remained for infarcted (matched decrease) and oligemia (mismatch with decreased CBF and increased/maintained CBV) regions. In our study, it was the

product $\text{CBF} \times \text{CBV}$ that provided the greatest degree of separation between infarct and oligemic tissue. The increased sensitivity and specificity achieved using the product of $\text{CBF} \times \text{CBV}$ is due to the matched decrease in both CBF and CBV for infarcted tissue and the mismatch between these measurements in the oligemic regions. As a result of the lower CBF and CBV values for infarcted regions, the product of these 2 measurements results in less overlap between the values for oligemia and infarct than CBF or CBV alone.

The percentage of the final infarct volume classified as infarct by the $\text{CBF} \times \text{CBV}$ model increased from 8% at baseline to 85% at the 4-hour time point (Fig 7). The 8% of voxels classified as infarct by the regression equation at baseline can be explained by the presence of white matter or CSF in the 4-hour postinfarct regions. Classification of pixels by the $\text{CBF} \times \text{CBV}$ model at the 4-hour time point resulted in 85% of voxels in the final infarct being classified as infarct. This value did not reach 100% as expected and was probably caused by noise or partial volume-averaging effects resulting from pixels containing arteries or veins traveling through the section or on the periphery of the final infarct volume. This is illustrated in Fig 6, where pixels are contained within the final infarct volume but are classified as ischemic at the 4-hour time point. Although we showed an increasing volume of infarcted tissue with time, the thresholds for infarction are probably time-dependent. However, these data could not be obtained without sacrifice of the animal at earlier time points and was not investigated in this study.

Despite the advantages of CT perfusion imaging, certain limitations of this technique warrant discussion. The limited anatomic coverage of CT, 2–4 cm in the axial direction, potential adverse effects of iodinated contrast agent, and radiation exposure are important considerations. Advances in CT hardware and imaging techniques have resulted in increased anatomic coverage and possible reductions in the radiation dose.^{37,38} Studies have shown very good tolerance to iodinated contrast agent,³⁹ and the radiation dose from a CT perfusion study is approximately double that of a whole-head noncontrast CT scan (unpublished data by T.-Y.L.). Another limitation of this study is that segmentation of the gray and white matter was not performed. However, the contribution of white matter was probably very small because it comprises less than 15% of lissencephalic rabbit brain.⁴⁰ Another important difference between this animal study and the clinical

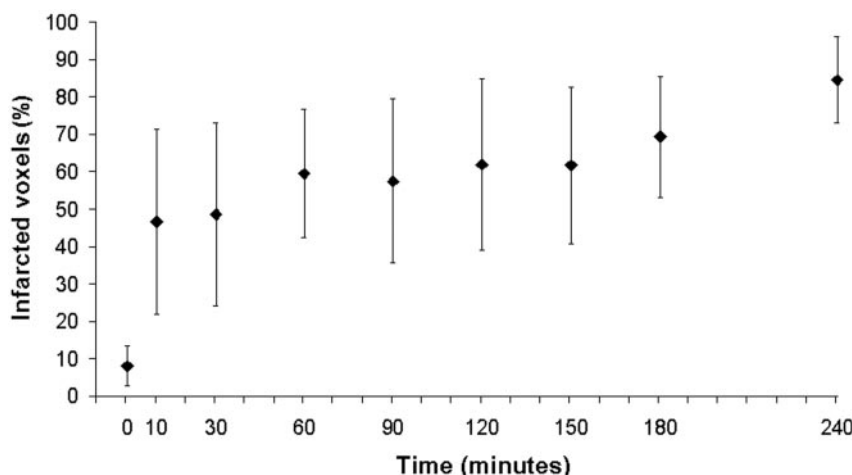


Fig 7. Total volume of tissue classified as infarct by the $\text{CBF} \times \text{CBV}$ model with a threshold of $\text{CBF} \times \text{CBV} = 31.1$ at multiple time points in the study and expressed as a percentage of final infarct volume on TTC-stained sections. Error bars show SD of the mean for each time point. Thresholds for infarction are probably time-dependent and are expected to increase with time from baseline. The assumed threshold at 4 hours after embolization applied at earlier time points is expected to overestimate the fraction of voxels destined to infarction. However, the extent of this overestimation at early time points was not investigated in this study.

situation is the fact that animals were maintained on isoflurane anesthetic throughout the study. Although anesthetics may alter the cerebral metabolic rate of oxygen and cerebral blood flow, we have no reason to expect that the relationship between CBF and CBV would be altered under these conditions.

Conclusion

This study describes the changes in CBF and CBV that occur during the acute stage after embolization in an animal model of embolic stroke. Our data suggest that surviving oligemic tissue has reduced CBF and elevated CBV. In contrast, infarcted tissue was characterized by a more severe ischemia and declining CBV values, resulting in a matched decrease in CBF and CBV 4 hours after embolization. Logistic regression analysis showed that the product of blood volume and blood flow provided the most reliable parameter for differentiating between infarct and oligemic regions in terms of sensitivity and specificity. Although the absolute thresholds for infarction may differ from human studies, the design used in this animal study allowed us to characterize the changes in CBF and CBV over the acute stage of embolization, data that cannot easily be obtained in clinical studies. The threshold of $\text{CBF} \times \text{CBV}$ derived using the 4-hour data was applied to earlier time points and showed an increasing percentage of the final infarct region being classified as infarct over sequential imaging time points. This suggests that the product of CBF and CBV may be applicable at earlier time points for differentiating between infarct and oligemic regions. $\text{CBF} \times \text{CBV}$ provided the most sensitive and specific parameter, and a similar approach could be applied in the clinical setting using CT perfusion at a single time point to help select candidates for thrombolytic therapy.

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