

자폐장애 아동의 뇌자기공명영상 소견*

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FINDINGS OF THE BRAIN IN AUTISTIC CHILDREN

박필상** · 정철호** · 최상용***

Pil-Sang Park, M.D.,** Chul-Ho Jung, M.D.,** Sang Yong Choi, M.D.***

요 약 :

1991 4 1996 3 22

17 t - test

4 , ,

GoldStar Spectro 2000

(La/Ra) 가 . 2) (m/j) 가 . 3)

(o/p) 가

중심 단어 :

서 론

Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, Ame-
rican Psychiatric Association 1980)

가 DSM - -
R(1987)

1943 Leo Kanner가 , , DSM - (1994)
가

가 DSM -

가

DSM - (Diagnostic and Statistical

1996 10 25 39
Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Keimyung University, Taegu
Department of Neuropsychiatry, Taegu Fatima Hospital, Taegu

가 3 (MRI 1985 ; 1993)

가 (King 1975) MRI

(Ritvo 1989), (Kuperman 1985)

가 (Campbell 1978),

(Gillberg Forsell 1984)

(Gubbay 1970 ; 1991) 가 1. 대 상

1991 4 1996 3

가 DSM - -

R(1987) MRI가

22

가 3.7

(Computerized Tomography, CT ± 2.2

) 1990 8 1996 3

(reversed left right

asymmetries) MRI 17

(Caparulo 1981 ; 1993)가 3 ,

(Creasy 3 , 3 , 3 , 가

1986) 3 , 1 , 1

(Magnetic Resonance Imaging,

MRI) CT 5.5 ± 3.7

가 (posterior

fossa) MRI

4 (vermis)

(superior posterior vermis)

(Courchesne 1987 ; Gaffney 1987 ; Hashimoto

1989 ; Piven 1992) (Ga-

ffney 1987, 1988 ; Hashimoto 1991)

(Piven 1992), (Hashimoto 1991)

가

가 (a)

(Gaffney 1989 ; Piven 1995)

(Ekman 1991) 가(La x 2/c, Ra x 2/c, La/Ra) 3

CT (c) 3

재료 및 방법

2. 자기공명영상촬영 및 구조물 측정

GoldStar Spectro 20000

가 (slice

thickness) 6mm, (slice gap) 2mm

(spin echo)

(time of repetition) 500msec, (time

of echo) 30msec T1 (Tq weighted

image) (2/5mm

caliper) 2 가

0.90

(a)

(b)

가(La x 2/c, Ra x 2/c, La/Ra)

3

(c)

3

(d) (d/c) (Fig. 1).
 (corpus callosum, genu) 1/3 (e)
 (f)
 (Le/Re, Lf/Rf) 가
 (corpus callosum, ampulla) (g) (Lg/Rg)
 가
 1/3 (h)
 (Lh/Rh) 가 (Fig. 2).
 (i) (Li/Ri) 가 (Fig. 3).
 (midsagittal section)
 (sella turcica)
 (後床狀突起, posterior clinoid process)
 (internal occipital protuberance)
 (j) (底部)
 (p)
 가 j
 (k)
 (m) (k/j, m/j, m/p) 가

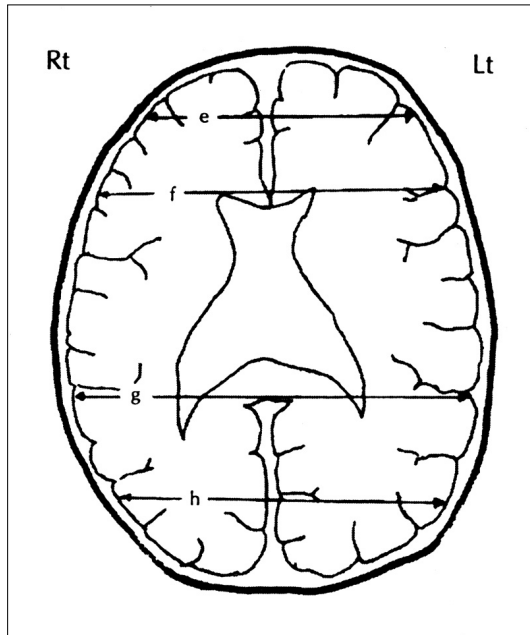


Fig. 2. Method of MRI measurements in axial section. e : width at 1/3 of the distance between the anterior brain pole and corpus callosum(genu), f : width at the corpus callosum(genu) level, g : width at the corpus callosum(ampulla) level, h : width at 1/3 of the distance between the posterior brain pole and corpus callosum(ampulla), Rt : right, Lt : left.

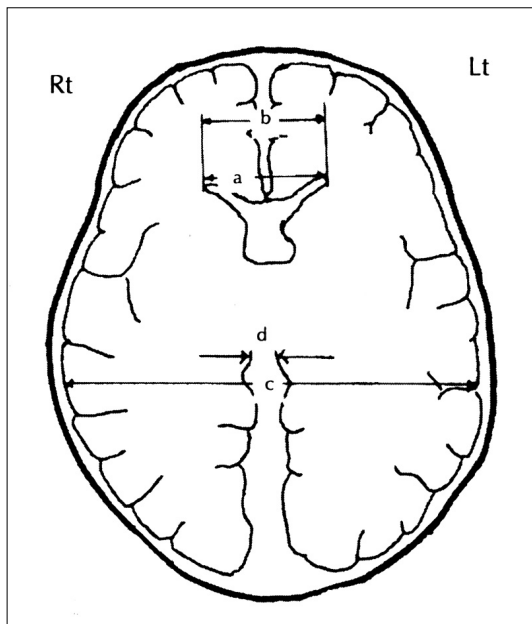


Fig. 1. Method of MRI measurements in axial section. a : width of one body of the lateral ventricle, b : distance of both bodies of the lateral ventricle, c : maximum width of the brain, d : width of the 3rd ventricle, RT : right, LT : left.

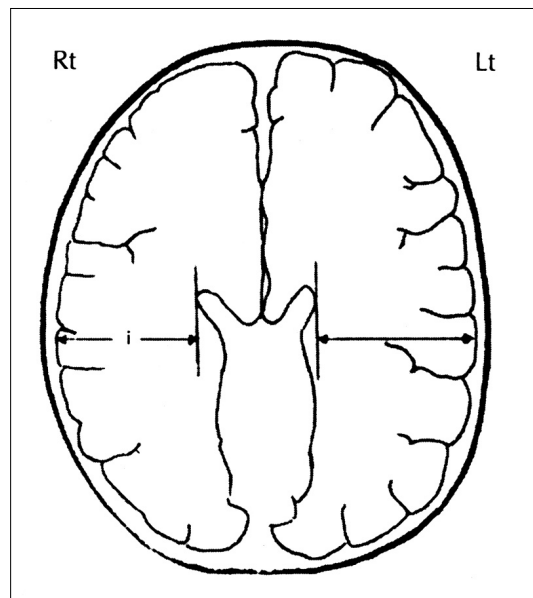


Fig. 3. Method of MRI measurements in axial section. i : width of the temporal lobe, RT : right, LT : left.

(蓋, tectum)
 (l)
 (l/p) 가 4 4
 (n) 4 (n/j, n/p)
 가 4
 (o)
 (o/j, o/p) 가 (Fig. 4, 5).
 3. 통계 방법
 SPSS/PC⁺
 t p<0.05
 (Pearson's co-

relation coefficient)
 결과
 (Pearson's correlation
 coefficient) 0.90
 (La/Ra)
 가
 (Ra × 2/c)
 3

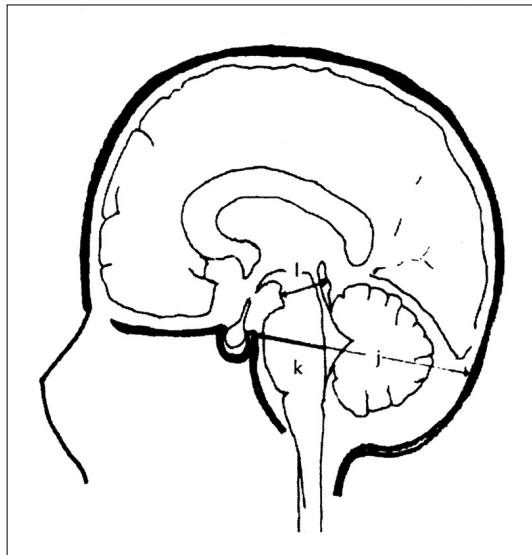


Fig. 4. Method of MRI measurements in midsagittal section. j : distance between the posterior clinoid process the sella turcica and the internal occipital protuberance, k : width of the pons of the line 'j', l : maximum width on the line through the midportion of the tectum.

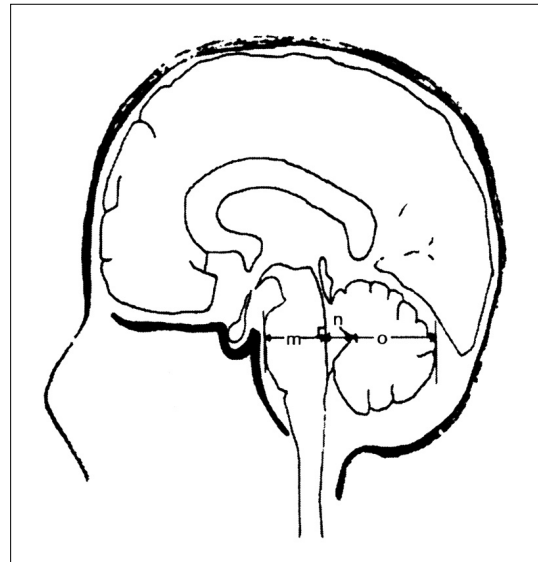


Fig. 5. Method of MRI measurements in midsagittal section. m : maximum antero-posterior distance of the pons, n : maximum antero-posterior distance of the 4th ventricle, o : maximum distance between apex of the 4th ventricle and posterior surface of cerebellar vermis.

Table 1. Ventricle measurements and distribution of ventricular asymmetry in autistic disorder and control

	Autistic disorder (n = 22)			Control (n = 17)			p
La × 2 / c	0.272 ± 0.033			0.277 ± 0.034			0.673
Ra × 2 / c	0.255 ± 0.030			0.277 ± 0.034			0.055*
b / c	0.264 ± 0.030			0.276 ± 0.034			0.236
d / c	0.039 ± 0.009			0.044 ± 0.048			0.687
La / Ra	1.067 ± 0.073			1.001 ± 0.046			0.001**
	L > R	L = R	L < R	L > R	L = R	L < R	
La / Ra	15 / 22	6 / 22	1 / 22	5 / 17	9 / 17	3 / 17	

L > R : left predominance L < R : right predominance L = R : equal

* 0.1 > p > 0.05 ** p < 0.05

Table 2. Frontal lobe measurements and distribution of frontal asymmetry in autistic disorder and control

	Autistic disorder (n = 22)			Control (n = 17)			p
Le / Re	0.968 ± 0.061			0.991 ± 0.025			0.130
Lf / Rf	1.001 ± 0.047			1.009 ± 0.027			0.514
	L > R	L = R	L < R	L > R	L = R	L < R	
Le / Re	4 / 22	2 / 22	16 / 22	2 / 17	9 / 17	6 / 17	
Lf / Rf	5 / 22	4 / 22	13 / 22	5 / 17	7 / 17	5 / 17	

L > R : left predominance L < R : right predominance L = R : equal

Table 3. Parietal lobe measurements and distribution of parietal asymmetry in autistic disorder and control

	Autistic disorder (n = 22)			Control (n = 17)			p
Lg / Rg	1.005 ± 0.037			1.002 ± 0.042			0.814
	L > R	L = R	L < R	L > R	L = R	L < R	
Lg / Rg	9 / 22	4 / 22	9 / 22	9 / 17	4 / 17	4 / 17	

L > R : left predominance L < R : right predominance L = R : equal

Table 4. Occipital lobe measurements and distribution of occipital asymmetry in autistic disorder and control

	Autistic disorder (n = 22)			Control (n = 17)			p
Lh / Rh	1.037 ± 0.097			1.025 ± 0.059			0.645
	L > R	L = R	L < R	L > R	L = R	L < R	
Lh / Rh	11 / 22	4 / 22	7 / 22	12 / 17	1 / 17	4 / 17	

L > R : left predominance L < R : right predominance L = R : equal

Table 5. Temporal lobe measurements and distribution of temporal asymmetry in autistic disorder and control

	Autistic disorder (n = 22)			Control (n = 17)			p
Li / Ri	0.993 ± 0.078			1.007 ± 0.028			0.467
	L > R	L = R	L < R	L > R	L = R	L < R	
Li / Ri	10 / 22	5 / 22	7 / 22	4 / 17	8 / 17	5 / 17	

L > R : left predominance L < R : right predominance L = R : equal

(Table 1).

Table 6. Cerebellum measurements in autistic disorder and control

	Autistic disorder (n = 22)	Control (n = 13)	p
o / j	0.349 ± 0.037	0.374 ± 0.066	0.154
o / p	0.464 ± 0.035	0.494 ± 0.041	0.030**

** p<0.05

(Le/Re)

(Table 2).

가 (Table 3, 4, 5).

(o/p)

(o/j)

(Table 6).

고 찰

(Table 7).

가(m/j)
(Table 8). 4

가 (k/j, m/p)

(Table 9).

Purkinje

Table 7. Midbrain measurements in autistic disorder and control

	Autistic disorder (n = 22)	Control (n = 13)	P
l / j	0.218 ± 0.024	0.226 ± 0.017	0.314
l / j	0.291 ± 0.027	0.302 ± 0.030	0.280

Table 8. Pons measurements in autistic disorder and control

	Autistic disorder (n = 22)	Control (n = 13)	P
k / j	0.280 ± 0.022	0.267 ± 0.017	0.078*
m / j	0.271 ± 0.020	0.256 ± 0.016	0.022**
m / p	0.362 ± 0.024	0.342 ± 0.034	0.051*

* 0.1 > p > 0.05 **p < 0.05

Table 9. 4th ventricle measurements in autistic disorder and control

	Autistic disorder (n = 22)	Control (n = 13)	p
n / j	0.131 ± 0.032	0.124 ± 0.024	0.494
n / p	0.175 ± 0.039	0.165 ± 0.031	0.451

(Bauman Ke-
mper 1985)

가 가
(Ritvo 1988).
가

1976).
MRI

가

가 . Gaffney (1989)
(1989)
가
(1995)
가 가

(Gaffney Tsai 1987 ; Piven
1990) 가 (Saitoh
1995) 가

가

가
Hashimoto (1989) 18

4
(o/p)
MRI Gaffney
(1987) 15 35

4
4
(Garver Ritvo 1989).
(lobule ,) (新小腦, neocerebellum)
(Courchesne 1987,
1988 ; Piven 1992)가 , Courchesne
(1988)

4
(La/Ra) (o)

가
가 . Piven
Hashimoto (1992)
가 가
Gaffney (1987, 1988)
Hashimoto (1989)
가

가 가 .

20 (Courchesne (Weinberger

1994)가 . 1982)가 가

가 . Hashimoto (1991) . 가 , 가 .

가 가 가 . 가 가 .

MRI 가 가 가 . 가 가 가 .

가 가 가 MRI .

가 가 가 가 가 가 가 .

가 , 3 .

(Garber Ritvo 1992 ; Piven 1992). MRI 가 MRI

가 Gaffney 가

(1987a, 1987b) MRI 10mm .

mm MRI 1.5

(Piven 1995). MRI 6mm (陽電子放出斷層撮影術, Positron Emission Tomography, PET)

가 가 가 MRI

가 .

(subgroup) .

Gaffney (1987a, 1987b) 14 .

2 2 .

DSM - - R

22 .

, MRI 가 .

가 . 1) (La/Ra)

가 . 2) (m/j) 가 .

3) (o/p) .

3.7 ± 2.2 , 5.5 ± 3.7 4) (Le/Re, Lf/Rf), (Li/Ri), (Lg/

Rg), (Lh/Rh)
 5) 4 (N/J, N/P) (L/J, L/P)

가
 가
 가
 가

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**MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FINDINGS OF THE BRAIN
IN AUTISTIC CHILDREN****Pil-Sang Park, M.D., Chul-Ho Jung, M.D., Young-Rok Suh, M.D.***Department of Psychiatry, Keimyung University, School of Medicine, Taegu*

The purpose of this study was to examine brain structural abnormalities in autistic children. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings in 22 male children with a DSM-IV-R diagnosis of autistic disorder and 17 non-autistic male control children were investigated. The ratio measures by lineometry was used to examine the cerebrum, midbrain, cerebellum, brain stem and ventricular system. The left to right ratio of the lateral ventricle was larger in autistic children than in controls. The pons was significantly larger in autistic children than in controls, and the cerebellum was smaller in autistic children. There were no significant differences between autistic children and controls in the symmetry of the frontal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe and temporal lobe, and in the size of the midbrain and 4th ventricle.

These findings suggest that autistic disorder may be related to structural impairment of the brain.

KEY WORDS : Autistic disorder · MRI · Frontal lobe · Pons · Cerebellum.