Detection of Misery Perfusion With Split-Dose $^{123}$I-Iodoamphetamine Single-Photon Emission Computed Tomography in Patients With Carotid Occlusive Diseases

Masao Imaizumi, MD; Kazuo Kitagawa, MD, PhD; Kazuo Hashikawa, MD, PhD; Naohiko Oku, MD, PhD; Tadamasa Teratani, MD; Masashi Takasawa, MD; Takuya Yoshikawa, MD; Piao Rishu, MD; Toshiho Ohitsuki, MD, PhD; Masatsugu Hori, MD, PhD; Masayasu Matsumoto, MD, PhD; Tsunehiko Nishimura, MD, PhD

**Background and Purpose**—Patients with carotid occlusive disease and stage 2 cerebral hemodynamic failure, characterized by an increased oxygen extraction fraction (OEF) as measured by positron emission tomography (PET) and otherwise known as misery perfusion, have a high risk of cerebral ischemia and subsequent stroke. In clinical practice, the detection of patients with misery perfusion through the use of widely available, noninvasive, and cost-effective modalities such as single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) is extremely important.

**Methods**—We evaluated the relationships between the regional hemodynamic status of cerebral circulation, measured with split-dose $^{123}$I-N-isopropyl-p-iodoamphetamine SPECT ($^{123}$I-IMP SPECT) and an acetazolamide challenge, and hemodynamic parameters, including OEF measured with PET, in 27 patients with both unilateral and bilateral carotid occlusive diseases.

**Results**—A significant negative correlation was found between the SPECT-measured cerebrovascular reserve after acetazolamide administration and both the PET-measured OEF and cerebral blood volume. Neither the cerebrovascular reserve nor the cerebral blood flow index, when expressed as a SPECT-measured cerebrum-to-cerebellum ratio, was useful for detecting lesions with an elevated OEF. However, a combination of the cerebrovascular reserve and cerebral blood flow index showed high sensitivity, specificity, and positive predictive value for the detection of misery perfusion.

**Conclusions**—Our study suggests that split-dose $^{123}$I-IMP SPECT with an acetazolamide challenge could be useful for screening patients with misery perfusion in carotid occlusive diseases. 

**Key Words:** acetazolamide ■ hemodynamics ■ tomography, emission computed
by ACZ injection or CO₂ inhalation with SPECT and an increased OEF measured by PET, it remains unsettled as to whether an ACZ challenge and split-dose ¹²³I-IMP SPECT can be used to detect patients with misery perfusion. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to clarify the relationship between the CVR and CBF index measured by routine split-dose ¹²³I-IMP SPECT and the hemodynamic parameters measured by PET in 27 carotid occlusive diseases.

Subjects and Methods

Enrollment in this study began on February 16, 2000, and ended on July 10, 2001. A total of 43 consecutive patients with chronic cerebrovascular diseases were examined with both SPECT and PET during this period at the Osaka University Medical School Hospital. Before the SPECT and PET examinations, each subject underwent neurological and neuroradiological evaluations, including an evaluation for occlusive cerebrovascular disease by duplex carotid ultrasonography, MRI, MR angiography (MRA), and cerebral angiography. The MRI examination was performed in 5-mm-thick sections along the orbitomeatal plane with a 1.5-T unit. Infarction was defined as a focal area with prolonged T₁ and T₂ relaxation times. The interval between the MRI study and the SPECT and PET studies was <30 days. The SPECT study was performed at least 4 weeks after the patient’s most recent clinical episode, once the neurological condition had stabilized. Two neuroradiologists who were unaware of the patients’ medical histories and diagnoses independently reviewed the MRI, SPECT, and PET images. A cerebral angiography was performed in all patients. The maximum percentage of stenosis and the presence of ulceration were evaluated according to the recommendations of the North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial.²²

The mechanism of stroke was clinically diagnosed in each patient and classified according to the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke classification of cerebrovascular disease.Ⅲ Patients with cardioembolic infarctions were excluded from the study. Finally, we selected 27 consecutive patients (13 men, 14 women; mean ± SD age, 61.5 ± 12.1 years) with occlusion or stenosis of the internal carotid artery or the main trunk of the middle cerebral artery (MCA) to be included in this study. Fifteen patients had a small cerebral infarction (<15 mm in diameter), 7 had transient ischemic attack, and 5 had asymptomatic carotid artery disease. The clinical feature, angiographic findings, and MRI findings are summarized in the Table.

### SPECT Imaging

We used a high-performance, 4-head rotating gamma camera equipped with a low-energy, general-purpose, parallel-hole collimator with a spatial resolution of 13.0-mm full width at half-maximum (Gamma View SPECT 2000H, Hitachi Medical Co). Data were acquired in a continuous rotating mode in reciprocal directions at 20 seconds per revolution for 66 minutes from 96 directions in a 64 × 64 matrix. The transaxial images were reconstructed with a Butterworth...
filter. During the dynamic SPECT, 111 MBq 123I-IMP (Nihon Mediphysics) was intravenously injected at the start of imaging, and 1 g ACZ (Diamox, Lederle Ltd) was slowly injected intravenously over a 1-minute period 9 minutes after the initial 123I-IMP injection. An additional 111 MBq 123I-IMP was injected 27 minutes after the start of imaging. Two perfusion images, resting and ACZ challenge, were obtained with the subtraction technique.

PET Imaging

All patients were scanned with a Headtome V/SET 2400W system (Shimadzu Co, Ltd), which acquires 63 slices with an interslice distance of 3.1 mm. All scans were performed at a resolution of 3.7-mm full width at half-maximum in the transaxial direction and at 5 mm in the axial direction. The patient’s head was fixed in place with a head holder and was positioned with light beams to obtain transaxial slices parallel to the orbitomeatal line. Before the PET study, germanium-68–gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 10 minutes for attenuation correction. Images were reconstructed with an ordered-subset expectation maximization algorithm (12 iterations with 4 ordered subsets). For the 15 O-labeled gas steady-state method, C15O2 (550 MBq/min) and 15 O2 (1300 MBq/min) were inhaled through a mask. The scan time was 9 minutes, and arterial blood was manually sampled from the radial artery 4 times during each scan. The concentration of the radiotracer activity in the whole blood and plasma was measured with a well counter; the arterial blood hematocrit, hemoglobin concentration, PaO2, and PacO2 were also measured. Inhalation of 2000 MBq C15O and a 9-minute scanning period were used to measure the CBV. Arterial sampling was manually performed 3 times during the scanning, and the radiotracer activity in whole blood was measured. CBF, CMRO2, and OEF were calculated from the steady-state method, and CMRO2 and OEF were corrected according to the CBV.

PET Imaging

The study protocol was in accordance with the standard ethics guidelines of Osaka University Medical School, and written, informed consent was obtained from all subjects.

Data Analysis

All SPECT and PET data were analyzed with the Dr. View pro5.0 image analysis software system (Asahi Kasei Joho System Co, Ltd) running on a UNIX system and an Indigo 2 station (Silicon Graphics). The region-of-interest (ROI) analysis in this study is illustrated in Figure 2. Circular ROIs, 20 mm in diameter, were placed over the cortex at the levels of the basal ganglia (lower MCA territory), parietal lobe (upper MCA territory), and cerebellar hemispheres in the PET and SPECT images of each patient. To match the slice thickness, the ROIs in each level of the MCA territories were placed over 3 slices (12 mm) on the SPECT images and over 4 slices (12.5 mm) on the PET images. Finally, 108 regions were investigated in 27 patients (4 regions in each patient: right and left, and upper and lower MCA). In the SPECT study, all ROIs generated in the resting image were transferred to the ACZ-challenge image. In the PET study, all of the ROIs generated in the CBF images were transferred to the OEF, CMRO2, and CBV images. The following equation was used to estimate the percentage increase in regional CBF induced by the ACZ challenge in the form of the CVR: CVR equals ACZ challenge SPECT count minus resting SPECT count divided by resting SPECT count. To estimate the resting CBF, the cerebral cortical ROI counts were normalized to those of the cerebellar hemisphere by use of the higher counts, which eliminated any effects of crossed cerebellar diaschisis.

Seven age-matched patients who complained of nonfocal neurological symptom (dizziness or headache) and who showed no ischemic lesions after MRI and no stenotic lesions in their major cerebral arteries after MRA underwent SPECT examination to determine their control values. The normal control values for CBF and cerebrum-to-cerebellum ratio (CBF index) for the MCA territories made a normal distribution; they were 0.69 ± 0.23 and 0.83 ± 0.09, respectively. The mean CBF after ACZ challenge in the normal subjects was 0.69 in our study, which agrees with previous reports.14,15 The CBF index and CVR values were judged to be abnormal when they were beyond the range of the mean ± 2 SD range of the normal control subjects. The 108 MCA territories examined were divided into 2 groups according to the angiographic findings. Group A consisted of MCA areas with a severe stenotic lesion (>70%) in the ipsilateral internal carotid artery system, whereas group NA consisted of those with less or no stenotic lesion. All regions were also classified into 2 groups according to their SPECT CBF values: a reduced CBF group with a CBF of <0.23 (mean –2 SD) and a normal CBF group with a CBF of ≥0.23. Because normal values obtained from healthy control subjects were not available, we used PET parameter values obtained from 7 patients with no infarction and no severe stenosis or occlusion (<50%) who were suffering from nonspecific brain symptoms without focal signs (ie, preoccupation for cerebral aneurysm, headache, dizziness, and syncope) as the normal values: CBF, 46.9 ± 11.3 mL · 100 g−1 · min−1 (mean ± SD); OEF, 44.12 ± 4.62%; CMRO2, 3.39 ± 0.82 mL · 100 g−1 · min−1; and CBV, 4.22 ± 0.75%. All regions were classified into 3 groups on the basis of their OEF values: normal group, OEF < 48.7% (mean +1 SD of the mean OEF value); slightly increased OEF group, 48.7% ≤ OEF < 53.3% (mean +2 SD of the mean OEF value); and an increased OEF group, OEF ≥ 53.3%. The increased OEF value was compatible with that beyond the upper 95% confidence limits defined in healthy volunteers.3 We assessed the relationship between the SPECT and PET parameters in the MCA territories using linear

Figure 2. ROI settings. Circular ROIs, 20 mm in diameter, were placed over the cortex at the levels of the basal ganglia (lower MCA territory), parietal lobe (upper MCA territory), and cerebellum in the SPECT and PET images of each patient.
Results

Comparison of SPECT and PET Parameters

Of the 108 ROIs in all MCA territories, 64 ROIs were on an affected side (group A), and 44 ROIs were on a nonaffected side (group NA), because 5 patients with bilateral carotid disease were included. We compared the CVR and PET parameters in group A and found a significant negative correlation between CVR and OEF \((r = -0.549, P < 0.0001; \text{Figure 3})\) and between CVR and CBV \((r = -0.313, P < 0.0117; \text{Figure 3})\). CBF and CMRO\(_2\) were not correlated with the CVR (Figure 3).

Detection of Stage 2 Cerebral Hemodynamic Failure With Semiquantitative SPECT Analysis in Group A

Figure 4 shows the typical MRI, MRA, SPECT, and PET images of a stage 2 patient. The areas of increased OEF and CBV (misery perfusion) on the PET images correspond with those of decreased CVR on the SPECT images. The lesions were classified into 3 groups according to their PET-evaluated OEF values, and each value was plotted according to the CBF index at rest and the CVR values obtained in the SPECT study (Figure 5). When the CVR cutoff value was set at 0.23 (mean ± SD; broken line), the sensitivity of the measurement was 91% (10 of 11), and the specificity was 83% (44 of 53); however, the positive predictive value was only 53% (10 of 19) for detection of lesions with an increased OEF. When the CBF index cutoff value was set at 0.65 (mean ± 2 SD; dotted line), the sensitivity of the measurement was low (5 of 11, 45%). Therefore, neither the CBF index nor CVR value alone was effective in detecting lesions with an increased OEF. However, when a CVR cutoff value of 0.23 (mean ± 2 SD) and a CBF index cutoff value of 0.83 (normal value) (thick line) were used, the sensitivity of this combined measurement was 82% (9 of 11), the specificity was 96% (51 of 53), and the positive predictive value was 82% (9 of 11).

Discussion

Because stage 2 cerebral hemodynamic failure, characterized by an elevated OEF and also known as misery perfusion, significantly increases the risks of stroke and ipsilateral ischemic stroke,\(^2,3\) patients with misery perfusion must be detected in clinical practice through the use of widely available modalities such as SPECT. However, a single measurement of CBF alone with SPECT is insufficient to assess the cerebral hemodynamic status in patients with carotid occlusive diseases. Therefore, CVR is usually assessed by paired blood flow measurements, with the initial measurement performed at rest and the second measurement performed after a vasodilatory stimulus such as hypercapnia, an ACZ challenge, or physiological tasks. Although a dissociation between the CBF response to hypercapnia, ACZ, or neural activation has been reported in patients with carotid occlusive disease,\(^1,2\) ACZ increases the arterial-to-capillary blood volume and CBF without changing the CMR O\(_2\) and other physiological parameters.\(^3\) Only a few studies have investigated the relationship between ACZ reactivity and OEF.\(^1,11\) Some investigators have reported no significant relationship between O\(_{15}\) H\(_2\)O PET-measured changes in CBF after an ACZ challenge and quantitative OEF values.\(^1,2\) Conversely, the most consistent results have been published by Hirano et al,\(^1\) who reported that a reduced regional CVR on IMP SPECT was strongly correlated with an elevated OEF and suggested that a significantly reduced regional CVR represents stage 2 hemodynamic failure with an increased OEF on PET. Hirano et al used conventional \(^125\)I-IMP SPECT with arterial sampling and an asymmetry index comparing affected and nonaffected sides after the ACZ test. However, cerebral hemodynamics may be disturbed in the nonaffected hemisphere as a result of collateral circulation, suggesting that the CVR in the contralateral hemisphere cannot be used as an internal control for each patient, even in unilateral
carotid occlusive disease. Furthermore, patients with bilateral carotid disease cannot be evaluated with an asymmetry index for 123I-IMP SPECT after an ACZ challenge.

We have developed a split-dose 123I-IMP SPECT method for evaluating CVR after cerebral vasodilatory stimuli and have modified the procedure so that invasive arterial blood sampling is not required. In contrast to the conventional 123I-IMP SPECT method for measuring CVR, which required arterial sampling and 2 days to perform, our split-dose 123I-IMP SPECT method can be completed in ~1 hour. During the short interval between the baseline and ACZ challenge tests, the physiological parameters (blood pressure, arterial pH, and PaCO₂) should be stable, allowing the absolute CVR values to be calculated without arterial blood sampling for quantitative measurement of CBF.

In contrast to Powers’ theory, a negative correlation was observed between split-dose 123I-IMP SPECT–measured CVR values and the OEF, suggesting that the OEF may be elevated even at the stage when the CVR response to ACZ is maintained. Several factors may contribute to this correlation between CVR and OEF. First, the OEF may begin to increase before the arteries reach maximal dilatation by autoregulation. This is supported by Derdeyn et al. who observed patients with an increased OEF but without an increased CBV. Second, the vascular systems that dilate after a decrease in cerebral perfusion pressure or in response to an ACZ

**Figure 4.** Representative MRI (A), MRA (B), SPECT images (C), and PET images (D) in a patient with misery perfusion (patient 25). This patient is a 69-year-old woman with a right internal carotid occlusion. A, MRI shows no infarction. B, MRA shows occlusion of right internal carotid occlusion. C, SPECT images demonstrate a reduced CBF at rest and a reduced CVR after ACZ challenge in the right cerebral hemisphere (CBF index = 0.62, CVR = 0.07). D, PET images demonstrate an elevated OEF and CBV in the right cerebral hemisphere (OEF = 61%, CBV = 5.8%).

Downloaded from http://stroke.ahajournals.org/ by guest on December 23, 2015
challenge may be different. Third, the ischemic brain tissue within the ROI may be heterogeneous, creating the possibility that regions of stage 1 and 2 hemodynamic failure may be mixed within the same ROI.

On the basis of the correlation between the split-dose 123I-IMP SPECT–measured CVR values and the PET-measured OEF values, we attempted to clarify whether the CVR value alone could predict the existence of misery perfusion. Although the CVR cutoff value showed a high sensitivity (10 of 11, 91%) for the detection of misery perfusion (Figure 5), the positive predictive value was rather low (10 of 19, 53%). Because a significant correlation between CVR and CBF was not found in the PET study (Figure 3), the positive predictive value was rather low (10 of 19, 53%). Because a significant correlation between CVR and CBF was not found in the PET study (Figure 3), the positive predictive value of CVR for detecting misery perfusion was 91% (51 of 53), and a positive predictive value of 82% (9 of 11) was obtained. However, when a CVR cutoff value of 0.23 (mean \( \pm 2 \text{SD} \); broken line) and a CBF index cutoff value of 0.83 (normal value; thick line) were combined, a sensitivity of 82% (9 of 11), specificity of 96% (51 of 53), and a positive predictive value of 82% (9 of 11) were obtained.

**Figure 5.** Detection of stage 2 cerebral hemodynamic failure by semiquantitative SPECT analysis on the affected side (group A). The lesions were classified into 3 groups according to their OEF values determined by PET, and each value was plotted on the basis of the CBF index at rest and CVR measured in the SPECT study. Neither the CBF index nor CVR alone was effective in detecting lesions with an elevated OEF. However, when a CVR cutoff value of 0.23 (mean \( \pm 2 \text{SD} \); broken line) and a CBF index cutoff value of 0.83 (normal value; thick line) were combined, a sensitivity of 82% (9 of 11), specificity of 96% (51 of 53), and a positive predictive value of 82% (9 of 11) were obtained.

In conclusion, split-dose 123I-IMP SPECT can be potentially useful as a cost-effective, noninvasive tool to detect patients with misery perfusion. The combination of the CVR and CBF index can be a reliable index for accurately detecting the existence of increased OEF in both unilateral and bilateral carotid occlusive diseases.

**Acknowledgments**

We would like to thank the staff of the Department of Nuclear Medicine and the cyclotron staff of Osaka University Medical School Hospital for their technical support in performing the studies.

**References**

Detection of Misery Perfusion With Split-Dose $^{123}$I-Iodoamphetamine Single-Photon Emission Computed Tomography in Patients With Carotid Occlusive Diseases

Masao Imaizumi, Kazuo Kitagawa, Kazuo Hashikawa, Naohiko Oku, Tadamasu Teratani, Masashi Takasawa, Takuya Yoshikawa, Piao Rishu, Toshiho Ohtsuki, Masatsugu Hori, Masayasu Matsumoto and Tsunehiko Nishimura

Stroke. 2002;33:2217-2223
doi: 10.1161/01.STR.0000027638.19392.7E

Stroke is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
Copyright © 2002 American Heart Association, Inc. All rights reserved.
Print ISSN: 0039-2499. Online ISSN: 1524-4628

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
http://stroke.ahajournals.org/content/33/9/2217

Permissions: Requests for permissions to reproduce figures, tables, or portions of articles originally published in Stroke can be obtained via RightsLink, a service of the Copyright Clearance Center, not the Editorial Office. Once the online version of the published article for which permission is being requested is located, click Request Permissions in the middle column of the Web page under Services. Further information about this process is available in the Permissions and Rights Question and Answer document.

Reprints: Information about reprints can be found online at:
http://www.lww.com/reprints

Subscriptions: Information about subscribing to Stroke is online at:
http://stroke.ahajournals.org//subscriptions/