Cerebral Vasoreactivity in Unilateral Carotid Artery Disease
A Comparison of Blood Flow Velocity and Regional Cerebral Blood Flow Measurements

Arve Dahl, MD; David Russell, MD, PhD; Rolf Nyberg-Hansen, MD, PhD; Kjell Rootwelt, MD, PhD; Søren Jacob Bakke, MD

Background and Purpose Hemodynamic information obtained by assessing cerebral vasoreactivity is of clinical interest and may have prognostic significance in patients with occlusive carotid disease. The aim of this study was to compare the results of transcranial Doppler and regional cerebral blood flow studies when used to assess cerebral vasoreactivity.

Methods Blood flow velocities in both middle cerebral arteries and regional cerebral blood flow in their respective perfusion territories were compared in 52 patients with severe unilateral carotid stenosis or occlusion. The studies were first performed under basal conditions and repeated after the intravenous administration of 1 g acetazolamide.

Results Asymmetry (normal compared with pathological side) in middle cerebral artery blood velocity increase was significantly greater than the asymmetry in cerebral blood flow increase in the perfusion territories of the arteries. A significant correlation (ρ=.63, P<.0001) was found between asymmetry in percent velocity increase and asymmetry in absolute cerebral blood flow increase. The two methods agreed in their assessment of either a normal or a reduced vasoreactivity in 38 subjects and disagreed in 14. In six of the latter patients, who had no evidence of cerebral infarction, the asymmetry in velocity increase was abnormal, whereas asymmetry in flow increase was assessed as normal.

Conclusions We found a good correlation between the asymmetry in regional cerebral blood flow increase in the middle cerebral artery perfusion territories and asymmetry in the velocity increase in the middle cerebral arteries after administration of acetazolamide. These results suggest that transcranial Doppler examination combined with the acetazolamide test may be used in clinical situations to assess cerebral vasoreactivity. (Stroke. 1994;25:621-626.)

Key Words • acetazolamide • carotid artery diseases • cerebral blood flow • cerebral vasoreactivity • ultrasonics

Information regarding intracranial hemodynamics is of clinical interest in patients with cerebrovascular disease, especially those who have a stenosis or occlusion of the internal carotid artery (ICA).1,2 This is especially true following recent reports that have documented a significant increased risk of stroke or transient ischemic attacks ipsilateral to a stenotic or occluded ICA if the patients also have an impaired vasoreactivity.3,4 Cerebral vasoreactivity may be assessed by measuring regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) before and after a potent vasodilatory stimulus.5,6 Another possibility is transcranial Doppler ultrasonography (TCD). This is a noninvasive and relatively inexpensive method that enables measurement of blood flow velocities in the main intracranial arteries.7

Blood flow velocity measurements can theoretically provide information regarding changes in volume flow in a supply artery and in its perfusion territory if both the diameter of the artery and the size of the perfusion territory remain constant after a vasodilatory stimulus. This is due to the fact that volume flow (Q) in a vessel is related to blood velocity (V) according to the equation Q=V · πR², where R is the vessel radius.

The TCD method is increasingly being used to assess cerebral vasoreactivity by measuring flow velocity change after a vasodilatory stimulus.8,9 However, before this method can be accepted for this purpose, it is mandatory to compare findings with those obtained using more established methods. We have previously compared TCD and rCBF findings when assessing cerebral vasoreactivity with acetazolamide in an unselected group of patients with cerebrovascular disease.10 The aim of the present study was to examine in detail the relation between velocity and rCBF increase after administration of acetazolamide in a selected group of patients with unilateral ICA occlusion or marked stenosis of the ICA and to describe possible limitations of the TCD method when used to assess intracranial vasoreactivity.

Subjects and Methods Fifty-two patients (48 men and 4 women aged 40 to 77 [mean, 61] years) took part in the study after giving informed consent. rCBF and velocity findings from 7 of these patients were included in a previous publication.10 Thirty-one had unilateral ICA occlusion and 21 severe unilateral ICA stenosis that caused a diameter reduction of more than 75% (pathological side). Patients were included if they had a contralateral ICA or common carotid stenosis of less than 50% (normal side). Patients with cerebral infarction diagnosed by computed tomography (n=20) were included only if the infarct was...
TABLE 1. Clinical Data and Cerebral Computed
Tomographic Findings in 52 Patients With Severe
Unilateral Carotid Stenosis or Occlusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presenting signs and symptoms</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neck bruit</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIA</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIND</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor stroke</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major stroke</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical findings at time of rCBF and TCD assessments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor sequela</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major sequela</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebral CT findings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small infarction</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium infarction</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large infarction</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIA indicates transient ischemic attack; RIND, reversible ischemic neurological deficit; rCBF, regional cerebral blood flow; TCD, transcranial Doppler; and CT, computed tomographic. All infarctions were in the middle cerebral artery perfusion territory. Small infarction indicates cerebral infarction with largest diameter <1 cm; medium infarction, largest diameter 1-3 cm; and large infarction, largest diameter >3 cm.

TABLE 2. Cerebral Blood Flow and Transcranial Doppler Ultrasound Findings in 20 Control Subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rCBF, mL·100 g⁻¹·min⁻¹</th>
<th>Basal</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>5% Fractile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rCBF&lt;sub&gt;max&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>4.8 to 22</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;max&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>4.8 to 22</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basal V&lt;sub&gt;max&lt;/sub&gt;, cm/s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase, %</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range, %</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Fractile, %</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Asymmetry in increase (right to left side) | 0.03 (1.9) | 0.15 (7.1) | 14 |

Basal values, Increase, and the 5% fractile of the increase in regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) in the middle cerebral artery perfusion territory (rCBF<sub>max</sub>) and in middle cerebral artery flow velocity (V<sub>max</sub>) before and after 1 g acetazolamide. Values are the mean of the right and left side and (SD). *95% fractile; this value is used as control value when assessing asymmetry in rCBF increase.
Results

The velocity and rCBF findings are shown in Table 3. The results were calculated for the group as a whole and after dividing the patients into two groups depending on whether they had unilateral ICA occlusion or stenosis.

The side-to-side difference (comparing normal side with pathological side) in mean $V_{\text{max}}$ and in $rCBF_{\text{max}}$ under basal conditions was significant for the occlusion group but not for the group of patients with stenosis. The side-to-side asymmetry in percent velocity increase and in rCBF increase (measured in milliliters per 100 g per minute or percent) after acetazolamide administration was highly significant for both patient groups. The side-to-side asymmetry in percent velocity increase (20.2%) was significantly ($P<0.001$) larger when compared with the asymmetry in percent rCBF increase (10.7%). A similar significant difference was also found for the two subgroups of patients.

In the total group we found a significant positive correlation between basal velocity values in centimeters per second and the absolute velocity increases after administration of acetazolamide on both the normal side ($r=0.42$, $P<0.02$) and on the stenotic/occluded side ($r=0.57$, $P<0.01$). These correlations also reached statistical significance for the occlusion group (ipsilateral to the occlusion, $r=0.56$, $P<0.01$; normal side, $r=0.43$, $P<0.02$) but not for the stenotic group (ipsilateral to the stenosis, $r=0.39$, $P=0.09$; contralateral side, $r=0.43$, $P=0.06$).

The increase in rCBF did not correlate significantly with basal rCBF values (normal side, $r=0.20$, $P=\text{NS}$; ipsilateral to the pathological vessel, $r=0.06$, $P=\text{NS}$). When assessing hemispheres ipsilateral to the pathological vessel separately, we found a relatively poor but significant relation between the percent increase in velocity and the absolute increase in rCBF ($r=0.32$, $P<0.05$) (Fig 1). The correlation coefficients had similar values for the two subgroups but did not reach statistical significance, probably due to the relatively small number of subjects in each group.

Normal limits for vasoreactivity regarding velocities and rCBF that were obtained from the control group are shown in Figs 1 and 2 by broken lines. Fig 1 shows that 18 cerebral hemispheres with a reduced vasoreactivity assessed by TCD had a normal rCBF increase. However, when side-to-side asymmetry in rCBF increase was assessed, 13 of these territories were also diagnosed as having a reduced vasoreactivity by this method, and in one asymmetry was just below the limits for abnormal asymmetry (3.0 mL/100 g per minute).

![Fig 1. Scatterplot shows vasoreactivity in the hemisphere ipsilateral to the occlusion (n=31) or stenosis (n=21). Regional cerebral blood flow increase (ΔrCBF) is plotted on the x axis and percent velocity increase (ΔV%) on the y axis. Broken lines indicate normal limits for vasoreactivity.](http://stroke.ahajournals.org/doi/abs/10.1161/01.STR.82.4.623?journalCode=stROKE)
The correlation between the increase in rCBF and velocity on the contralateral (normal) side was not significant \((r=0.20, P<0.15)\), as shown in Fig 2. Correlation coefficients were similar when assessing the occlusion and stenotic subgroups. Fig 2 shows that almost all subjects with a normal rCBF increase also had a normal or close to normal percent velocity increase.

A comparison of the side-to-side difference in percent velocity increase and in absolute rCBF increase is shown in Fig 3. The Pearson correlation coefficient was \(r=0.63\) \((P<0.0001)\) for the group as a whole \((0.54 [P<0.05] \text{ for the stenotic group and } 0.64 [P<0.01] \text{ for the occlusion group})\). When findings were compared with normal limits (shown by broken lines in Fig 3), the two methods agreed in 38 subjects regarding the assessment of either a normal or a reduced vasoreactivity. The methods disagreed in 14 patients who were subsequently studied in more detail. In 6 of these patients, the percent velocity increase was outside normal limits, but the side-to-side difference in rCBF increase was normal. In 2 additional subjects who also had abnormal velocity findings, the rCBF findings were just outside normal limits. One of these 8 subjects had a large posterior watershed cerebral infarction rostral to the slice used to assess rCBF findings. The remaining 7 subjects had normal cerebral computed tomographic scan findings.

In the 8 remaining subjects with disagreeing results, the asymmetry in velocity increase was within normal limits, but the asymmetry in rCBF increase was abnormal. In 6 of these patients the rCBF values were just outside our normal limits for asymmetry. In 1 patient with a side-to-side rCBF asymmetry of 15 ml/100 g per minute, the percent velocity increase in the normal hemisphere was only 16% increase and in the pathological hemisphere 6%, which gave an asymmetry within normal limits.

**Discussion**

The main purpose of the present study was to compare TCD and rCBF measurements in the assessment of cerebral vasoreactivity. Both of these methods are more sensitive when used for this purpose if attention is paid to asymmetry rather than changes in absolute values (Dahl A, Russell D. 1993. Unpublished data). Therefore we studied a selected group of patients with predominantly unilateral severe carotid occlusive disease. Furthermore, because the studies were not performed at exactly the same time, possible differences in PCO\(_2\) between the SPECT and the TCD study situation would probably have less effect on the results when asymmetry is assessed.

We have previously observed poor correlation between velocity and rCBF increases when assessing each side independently in healthy individuals (Dahl A, Russell D. 1993. Unpublished data). Explanations for this observation may include inaccuracy in the measurements and possible effects of acetazolamide on the diameter of the large intracranial arteries or on the magnitude of their perfusion territories. In the present study possible differences in PCO\(_2\) levels during the rCBF and TCD studies may also be of importance, and the vasoreactive effect of acetazolamide may have decreased in some subjects between the second rCBF and TCD measurements. The lack of a good correlation suggests that care should be taken when attempting to predict volume flow changes in a cerebral hemisphere on the basis of arterial velocity values alone. This is especially true when assessing values on one side independently from those on the contralateral side. The use of a lower limit for normal vasoreactivity when assessing findings in only one hemisphere also seems to be of limited value. A reduced vasoreactivity may be detected despite flow increase above the lower normal limit when values are compared with those on the contralateral
It is also important to remember that the use of velocity measurements to predict perfusion changes in the brain assumes no change in vessel diameter or change in the magnitude of the perfusion territory of the artery after the vasodilatory stimulus. A slight change of MCA diameter after administration of acetazolamide cannot be excluded and may partly explain the discrepancies between the rCBF and the velocity increase.

Cerebral infarction in the MCA perfusion territory may make the comparison of difference in absolute rCBF increase and difference in relative velocity increase inappropriate in several ways. This may depend on the topography of the infarct with respect to the brain slice in which rCBF was measured and which was assumed to be representative of the whole MCA perfusion territory. An infarction located unilaterally in the brain slice under study may cause overestimation of the rCBF difference without affecting the percent velocity difference to the same degree, and a large infarction outside the slice may possibly lead to an underestimation of changes in the whole MCA perfusion territory. The TCD and rCBF methods are supplementary to each other when assessing vasoreactivity. By measuring velocities in the vessels related to the circle of Willis, the TCD method gives information about the pattern of collateral supply to the brain regions thought to be affected by the pathological supply vessel. In contrast, rCBF measurements provide information regarding perfusion in regions of interest.

In conclusion, the present study shows a relatively good correlation between asymmetries in rCBF and MCA velocities when assessing vasoreactivity using the acetazolamide test. The TCD method detected reduced vasoreactivity in most subjects, with a marked asymmetry in rCBF increase. This strongly suggests that the TCD may be used for this purpose in the clinical situation. However, there are some limitations for the TCD method when vasoreactivity is assessed only in the MCA because this may fail to take into account potential collateral blood supply to the MCA perfusion territory in some subjects.

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