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Longitudinal White Matter Changes following Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: A 9-Month Follow-Up Voxelwise Diffusional Kurtosis Imaging Study

M.-C. Chou, J.-Y. Li, and P.-H. Lai



ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Patients with carbon monoxide (CO) intoxication exhibit progressive WM changes that are not well-understood. The purpose of this study was to detect longitudinal WM changes using voxelwise diffusional kurtosis imaging in patients with CO intoxication from the acute-to-chronic stage after CO intoxication.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Twenty-four patients with CO intoxication and 21 age- and sex-matched healthy controls were enrolled in this study. Diffusional kurtosis imaging was performed on all subjects and was conducted repeatedly in patients at 1 week and 1, 3, and 9 months after CO intoxication. Voxelwise diffusional kurtosis imaging analysis was performed to detect global WM changes in the patients with and without WM lesions. Receiver operating characteristic analysis was performed to compare the performance of diffusional indices in differentiating patients with delayed neuropsychiatric sequelae from patients without them.

RESULTS: In voxelwise analysis, progressive WM changes were detected in patients with WM lesions. In the acute phase, WM injuries were found mainly in the dopaminergic pathways at 1 week, whereas in the chronic stage, WM injuries extended toward subcortical areas from 1 to 9 months. However, no significant WM change was noted in patients without WM lesions during the 9 months after CO intoxication. Moreover, receiver operating characteristic analysis demonstrated that axial kurtosis and mean kurtosis values had better performance than other diffusional indices in differentiating patients with delayed neuropsychiatric sequelae from patients without them at 1 week after CO intoxication.

CONCLUSIONS: Voxelwise diffusional kurtosis imaging analysis was helpful to longitudinally investigate WM changes and predict the prognosis of patients after CO intoxication.

ABBREVIATIONS: AD = axial diffusivity; AK = axial kurtosis; CO = carbon monoxide; CP = cerebral peduncle; DKI = diffusional kurtosis imaging; DNS = delayed neuropsychiatric sequelae; FA = fractional anisotropy; FWM = frontal white matter; GP = globus pallidus; IC = internal capsule; MD = mean diffusivity; MK = mean kurtosis; RD = radial diffusivity; RK = radial kurtosis; WML = white matter lesion

Carbon monoxide (CO) intoxication is an aggravating health issue that can cause coma or death following accidental inhalation or attempted suicide. Survivors of carbon monoxide intoxication may exhibit acute or chronic neurologic or psychological problems that can dramatically impact their daily activities.^{1,2} Hyperbaric oxygen therapy is usually performed at the acute stage

to reduce carboxyhemoglobin concentration in the blood and to mitigate neurologic and psychological symptoms.¹⁻⁴ However, delayed neuropsychiatric sequelae (DNS) were observed even after a series of hyperbaric oxygen therapy treatments in patients with CO intoxication.^{3,5}

Because patients with CO intoxication with neuropsychiatric symptoms commonly exhibit WM abnormalities, many studies performed DTI analysis to demonstrate relationships between WM injuries following CO intoxication and delayed encephalopathy,^{6,7} cognitive functions,⁸⁻¹¹ neuropsychologi-

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From the Departments of Medical Imaging and Radiological Sciences (M.-C.C.), Healthcare Administration and Medical Informatics (M.-C.C.), Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; and Medical Research (M.-C.C.), Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Neurology (J.-Y.L.), E-Da Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; School of Medicine (J.-Y.L.), I-Shou University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Nursing (J.-Y.L.), Yuh-Ing Junior College of Health Care and Management, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Radiology (P.-H.L.), Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; and Faculty of Medicine (P.-H.L.), College of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan.

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Please address correspondence to Ping-Hong Lai, MD, Department of Radiology, Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University, 386, Dazhong 1st Rd, Zuoying District, Kaohsiung, 81362, Taiwan; e-mail: pinghonglai@gmail.com

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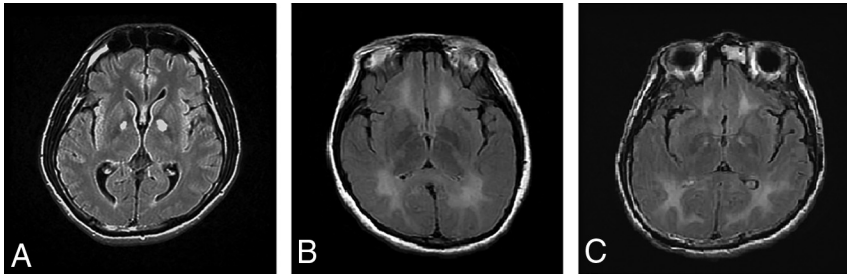


FIG 1. The FLAIR images of 3 patients acquired at 1 month after CO intoxication. A, A male patient (32 years of age) who had only GP lesions did not develop DNS. B, A female patient (37 years of age) who had only diffuse WMLs developed DNS. C, A male patient (49 years of age) who had both diffuse WMLs and GP lesions developed DNS.

cal scores,^{8,9} and myelin basic protein levels.^{12,13} However, DTI assumes a Gaussian distribution for water diffusion and cannot accurately estimate diffusion heterogeneity (non-Gaussian diffusion) of biologic tissues.¹⁴ In contrast, diffusional kurtosis imaging (DKI), which quantifies the non-Gaussianity of water diffusion, was demonstrated to reflect the microstructural complexity of biologic tissues^{15,16} and to be a potential early biomarker of the neurodegenerative process.¹⁷ Recent studies further used DKI to detect early WM injuries in patients with CO intoxication.^{18,19}

However, these patients may exhibit delayed encephalopathy and neuropsychiatric symptoms after a lucid period²⁰; therefore, it is important to understand the longitudinal WM changes that predict the prognosis of patients with CO intoxication. A previous study performed longitudinal DTI analysis and demonstrated progressive WM changes 3–10 months after CO exposure.⁹ Another study performed longitudinal DKI analysis and showed that DKI better characterized brain damage in 1 patient from 6 days to 20 weeks after CO intoxication,²¹ but it remains unclear how WM change progresses from acute-to-chronic stages and whether more accurate DKI indices can help in the early prediction of prognosis. Therefore, the purposes of this study were to investigate the longitudinal WM changes in patients with CO intoxication using voxelwise DKI analysis and predict their prognoses from early WM injuries detected 1 week after CO intoxication using receiver operating characteristic analysis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This prospective study was approved by the local institutional review board of Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital. This study included 24 patients with CO intoxication (M/F ratio = 11:13; mean age = 39.1 ± 13.2 years) and 21 age- and sex-matched healthy controls (M/F ratio = 10:11; mean age = 41.0 ± 11.9 years). The exclusion criteria included a history of major neurologic or psychiatric disorders, pregnancy, a metal implant, and claustrophobia. Because delayed sequelae are commonly associated with WM changes, the patients with CO intoxication were divided into 2 subgroups based on the presence or absence of WM lesions (WMLs) observed within 9 months of follow-up. The WMLs were defined as diffuse, symmetric, or asymmetric hyperintense areas in the deep WM tissues of both cerebral hemispheres on FLAIR images as demonstrated in Fig 1. The patients who exhibited WMLs at any stage of the follow-up were categorized as the WML group and

others as the non-WML group. In addition, all patients with CO intoxication were evaluated by an experienced neurologist regularly at 1 week and 1, 3, and 9 months. This study watched for newly developed neurologic symptoms and signs, including motor deficits, cognitive impairment, dysphagia, dysarthria, gait disturbance, Parkinsonism, seizures, psychosis, and mood disorders. DNS was defined as the appearance of neurologic sequelae after a lucid period of variable duration (usually 2–4 weeks after CO intoxication).²⁰

MR Imaging Acquisition

MR imaging was performed on a 1.5T MR imaging scanner (Signa HDxt, GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) with an 8-channel head coil. After T1WI, T2WI, and FLAIR imaging were acquired, whole-brain DKI data were acquired using a twice-refocused spin-echo diffusion-weighted pulse sequence with TR/TE = 10,000/91 ms, b-values = 1000 and 2000 s/mm², number of b₀ images = 4, acceleration factor = 2, number of diffusion directions = 30, matrix size = 80 × 80, FOV = 240 × 240 mm, slice thickness = 3 mm (isotropic resolution), and number of excitations = 1. The scan time for DKI was about 10 minutes.

Voxel-Based DKI Analysis

All imaging data were postprocessed using FSL (<http://www.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl>), Diffusion Kurtosis Estimator (Neuro-Imaging Tools and Resources Collaboratory; <https://www.nitrc.org/projects/dke/>), and SPM12 software (<http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/software/spm12>). First, DKI data were corrected for motion and eddy current distortions using rigid-body and affine registrations, respectively. Second, the FSL Brain Extraction Tool (<http://fsl.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl/fslwiki/BET>) was used to remove nonbrain signals. Third, the Diffusion Kurtosis Estimator tool was used to calculate axial diffusivity (AD), radial diffusivity (RD), mean diffusivity (MD), fractional anisotropy (FA), axial kurtosis (AK), radial kurtosis (RK), and mean kurtosis (MK). In DTI-related indices, AD and RD are the diffusivities parallel and perpendicular to axons, respectively, whereas MD is the averaged diffusivity of a diffusion tensor. FA is the diffusion anisotropy that reflects tissue integrity. In DKI-related indices, AK and RK are the diffusional kurtosis values (non-Gaussianity) parallel and perpendicular to axons, respectively, whereas MK is the averaged kurtosis of a diffusion kurtosis tensor. Finally, whole-brain FA maps were spatially normalized to an International Consortium for Brain Mapping FA template,²² which was constructed by normalizing the FA maps of 81 healthy subjects into an International Consortium for Brain Mapping 152-T1 template, using both linear affine and nonlinear demon registrations to minimize global and local differences between individual and template images, respectively. The displacement maps generated from the previous steps were applied to spatially transform the corresponding diffusion maps.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of enrolled subjects

	Patients with CO Intoxication		Controls
	WML	Non-WML	
Sex (M/F)	6:5	5:8	10:11
Age (mean) (yr)	44.5 ± 15.3	35.7 ± 9.3	41.0 ± 11.9
Duration of coma (mean) (hr)	44.7 ± 48.8 ^a	11.7 ± 17.6 ^a	NA
Carboxyhemoglobin (mean) (%)	22.3 ± 20.9	31.37 ± 15.1	NA
Sessions of HBOT (mean)	11.2 ± 10.1	8.9 ± 2.5	NA
DNS (No.) (M/F)	5 (3:2)	0	NA
GP involvement (No.) (M/F)	8 (5:3)	4 (2:2)	NA

Note:—HBOT indicates hyperbaric oxygen therapy; NA, not applicable.

^a $P < .05$.

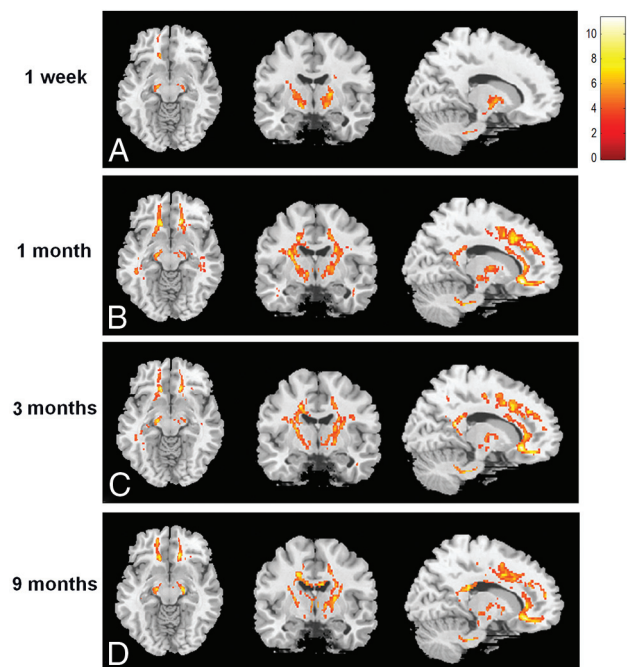


FIG 2. The voxelwise comparison of FA values between patients with WMLs and healthy controls. The yellow-to-red areas indicate regions with values that were significantly decreased in the patients, and the color bar on the right-hand side indicates T values.

Statistical Analysis

For clinical data, a nonparametric Mann-Whitney U test was performed to examine the difference between WML and non-WML groups, and the results were considered significant with $P < .05$. For DKI data, the voxelwise comparisons between patients and healthy subjects were performed using a 2-sample t test with age and sex as covariates to null the aging and sex effects. The difference was considered significant with cluster-level-corrected $P < .05$ (uncorrected $P < .001$ and cluster > 100 voxels). Moreover, receiver operating characteristic analysis was performed for all patients with CO intoxication to compare the performance of diffusion indices in differentiating patients with and without DNS at 1 week after CO intoxication.

RESULTS

Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics of the patients with CO intoxication and control subjects are listed in Table 1. There were no significant differences in age, sex, hyperbaric oxygen therapy ses-

sions, or carboxyhemoglobin levels between the WML and non-WML groups. However, the WML group underwent a significantly longer duration of coma than the non-WML group. Of the 24 patients with CO intoxication, 11 developed visible WMLs within 9 months of follow-up. Most patients with WMLs developed them at 1 month, but 3 patients developed them at only 1 week after CO intoxication. None of the non-WML group had DNS, but 5 of the 11 patients with WMLs had DNS after a lucid period of 3–6 weeks (mean, 30.2 ± 7.33 days). Moreover, 12 patients had lesions of the globus pallidus (GP); only 3 had DNS, and 8 developed visible WMLs. However, 5 patients with WMLs and 1 without them did not undergo MR imaging at 1 week due to severe coma; 1 patient with WMLs and 1 without them did not undergo MR imaging at 3 months due to loss of contact; and 4 patients with WMLs and 3 without them did not undergo MR imaging at 9 months due to loss of contact or drop-out.

Longitudinal Changes of DTI and DKI Indices

In patients with WMLs, the DTI indices were significantly altered in the pons, bilateral cerebral peduncle (CP) anterior to the substantia nigra, bilateral internal capsule (IC) next to the thalamus and striatum, bilateral forceps minor, left superior corona radiata, and genu of corpus callosum at 1 week after CO intoxication, as shown in Figs 2 and On-line Figs 1–3. At 1 month after CO regions with significantly altered, the regions with significantly altered DTI and DKI indices had extended to the splenium of the corpus callosum, bilateral anterior and posterior limbs of the IC, bilateral anterior corona radiata, superior corona radiata, posterior corona radiata, and bilateral inferior longitudinal fasciculus. At 3 months after CO intoxication, the regions with significantly altered DTI and DKI indices had extended farther toward the subcortical areas and involved the bilateral forceps major; however, the RD, RK, and MK in the bilateral IC were partially normalized. At 9 months after CO intoxication, the regions with significantly altered DTI and DKI indices further involved the body of the corpus callosum and had extended farther into the subcortical areas; however, the FA, RK, and MK of the bilateral IC had normalized further, as shown in Figs 2 and 3 and On-line Figs 1–5. In patients without WMLs, the voxelwise comparison did not reveal significant change of DTI and DKI indices within 9 months after CO intoxication.

Receiver Operating Characteristic Analysis

The receiver operating characteristic analysis for all patients at 1 week after CO intoxication showed that areas under the curve of > 0.7 were observed for FA in the left CP; AD and AK in the bilateral IC; AD and AK in the right frontal WM (FWM); and RD, MD, and MK in the left FWM. Notably, the area under the curve for MK in the left FWM was > 0.8 , and the areas under the curve for AK in the right IC and right FWM were > 0.9 (Table 2). In addition, the longitudinal comparisons of DTI and DKI indices in these regions between patients with and without DNS are shown in On-line Figs 6–12.

DISCUSSION

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study in which voxelwise DKI analysis was applied to a longitudinal investigation of WM injuries in patients from 1 week to 9 months after CO intoxication. Unlike in previous studies, we divided the patients into 2 subgroups according to WML development after CO intoxication. The results demonstrated different progressions of WM injuries in the 2 subgroups, and all patients without WMLs did not have DNS, whereas 5 of the 11 (45%) patients with WMLs developed DNS after CO intoxication. This finding suggests that DNS may be associated with WMLs. In addition, a previous study reported that dysfunctions of the GP and dopamine transporter may be associated with poor cognitive function and the presence of Parkinsonian features.⁸ In another study, a patient with GP involvement did not have Parkinsonism, though a patient with only WMLs did.²³ In the present study, only 3 of the 12 patients (25%) with GP lesions were found to have

DNS, indicating a stronger relationship between DNS and WMLs alone than between DNS and a GP lesion alone.

In patients with WMLs, significant WM injuries were initially detected (at 1 week after CO intoxication) in the pons, bilateral CP (anterior to the substantia nigra), bilateral IC, genu of the corpus callosum, and bilateral anterior prefrontal WMs. Consistent with a previous study,¹⁹ the WM injuries broadly reflected the alterations of dopaminergic pathways that may be responsible for Parkinsonian symptoms in patients with WMLs. In addition, the WM injuries gradually progressed to the subcortical and periventricular WM areas at 1 month and consistently deteriorated from 3 to 9 months. These results further suggest that the WM injuries in the subcortical brain regions may be associated with neuropsychiatric symptoms observed in patients with WMLs at the chronic stage. Similar to a previous study,⁹ the present study found that the changes in the DKI indices of the bilateral IC had normalized somewhat between 3 and 9 months after CO intoxication. The slight normalization of DKI indices suggests that the WM integrity of the bilateral IC was partially recovered between 3 and 9 months after CO intoxication.

In general, early WM injuries detected in this study were consistent with those reported in previous studies,^{18,19} though the discrepancy may likely result from the grouping strategy used in this study, in which patients were separated into WML and non-WML subgroups. This study further revealed that diffusional kurtosis–related indices outperformed diffusion tensor–related indices in differentiating patients with DNS from those without them and that the patients with DNS had significantly higher diffusional kurtosis values than those without them at 1 week after CO exposure. These findings suggest that early WM changes in the dopaminergic pathways were different between patients with and without DNS and that patients with DNS had a greater restriction of water diffusion in the WM tissues than the patients without DNS, likely due to more cytotoxic edema (hypoxia) at the early stage of CO intoxication.

Moreover, the results of this study may reflect the pathophysiologic mechanism of CO-induced WM injuries. First, inhalation of CO is known to cause hypoxia or oxidative stress in tissues that may

lead to cytotoxic edema as a result of influx of calcium ions into the cells.¹ As mentioned above, this study significantly demonstrated higher kurtosis values of WM tissues in patients with DNS than in those without DNS at 1 week, suggesting that patients with DNS may have undergone worse hypoxia than those without them. Second, free CO in plasma would gradually lead to subsequent inflammation in the tissues.^{24,25} This study shows that patients with WMLs exhibit significantly increased RD and unchanged AD in many WM regions between 1 week and 3 months, suggestive of WM demyelination due to the production of reactive oxygen species and lipid peroxidation at the subacute stage.²⁶ Third, ongoing inflammation and hypoxia would eventually lead to apoptosis and necrosis of tissues.^{24,25} This study demonstrates a significant increase

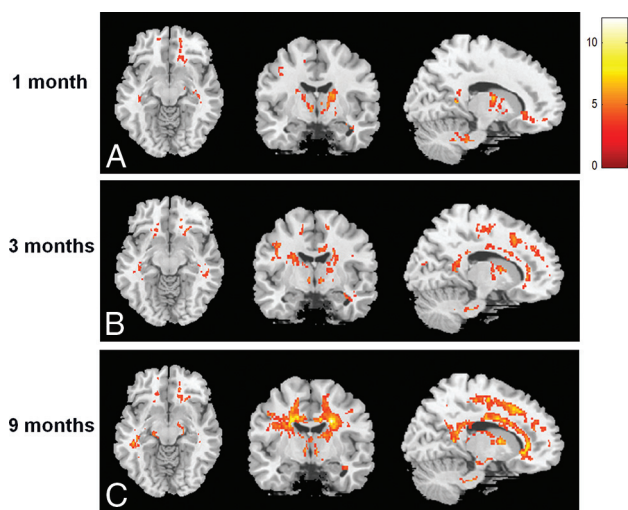


FIG 3. The voxelwise comparison of MK values between patients with WMLs and healthy controls. The yellow-to-red areas indicate regions with values that were significantly decreased in the patients, and the color bar on the right-hand side indicates *T* values.

Table 2: The ROC analysis of diffusional indices for CP, IC, and FWM in differentiating patients with DNS from those without DNS at 1 week after CO intoxication^a

Brain Regions (MNI Coordinates) (mm)	DNS	Non-DNS	Controls	AUC (DNS vs non-DNS)
Lt. CP (−14, −14, −12)				
FA (mean)	0.52 ± 0.03	0.56 ± 0.06	0.60 ± 0.05	.7394
Rt. IC (17, −10, 0)				
AD (mean)	1.38 ± 0.08	1.49 ± 0.14	1.49 ± 0.08	.7394
AK (mean)	0.87 ± 0.05	0.74 ± 0.08	0.80 ± 0.03	.9156 ^b
Lt. IC (−17, −10, 0)				
AD (mean)	1.38 ± 0.06	1.49 ± 0.13	1.48 ± 0.11	.7762
AK (mean)	0.89 ± 0.06	0.80 ± 0.08	0.81 ± 0.08	.7113
Rt. FWM (14, 31, −12)				
AD (mean)	1.30 ± 0.03	1.18 ± 0.14	1.19 ± 0.14	.7436
AK (mean)	1.03 ± 0.04	0.86 ± 0.12	0.83 ± 0.09	.9057 ^b
Lt. FWM (−14, 31, −12)				
RD (mean)	0.78 ± 0.04	0.74 ± 0.07	0.62 ± 0.07	.7436
MD (mean)	0.94 ± 0.03	0.94 ± 0.05	0.90 ± 0.06	.7299
MK (mean)	0.98 ± 0.06	0.86 ± 0.07	0.89 ± 0.12	.8627 ^b

Note:—AUC indicates area under the curve; ROC, receiver operating characteristic; Lt., left; Rt., right; MNI, Montreal Neurological Institute.

^a The unit for AD, RD, and MD is 10^{−3} mm²/s.

^b *P* < .05.

in diffusivity and significant decreases in diffusion anisotropy and kurtosis in widespread WM tissues at 9 months after CO intoxication. These findings suggest that the ongoing inflammation eventually leads to axonal loss and increased microstructural complexity in WM tissues at the chronic stage. Nevertheless, in patients without WMLs, no significant change of diffusion indices was noted during the 9 months following CO intoxication, though some of these patients had GP lesions. We speculate that the WM may remain intact with relatively slight CO intoxication and that DNS was more closely related to WM changes than to GP lesions in patients with CO intoxication.

We acknowledge that this study has some limitations. First, the small sample size may have introduced statistical errors in the results. Second, the DKI data were acquired with only 2 high b-values; therefore, the results may have been affected by the choice of b-values.²⁷ Third, some patients did not undergo all DKI acquisitions because of severe coma, loss of contact, or drop-out, and the incomplete datasets may have affected the statistical results. Finally, the control group underwent only 1 MR imaging without follow-up; therefore, the WM injuries found within 9 months of CO intoxication may have been affected by aging.

CONCLUSIONS

Voxelwise DKI analysis revealed longitudinal WM changes in patients after CO intoxication. DNS developed in 45% of patients with WMLs but in none of the patients without WMLs. The voxelwise comparisons also showed that patients without WMLs did not exhibit progressive WM changes after CO intoxication, whereas patients with WMLs had early WM injuries to the dopaminergic pathways at 1 week after CO intoxication, with WM injuries progressing toward the subcortical and periventricular regions from 1 to 9 months. The values of AK and MK in the IC and FWM performed better than other diffusion indices in differentiating patients with DNS from those without them. We conclude that voxelwise DKI analysis was helpful for assessing longitudinal WM injuries and in predicting the prognosis of patients after CO intoxication.

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