Transcranial Doppler Sonography and CT Angiography in Patients with Atherothrombotic Middle Cerebral Artery Stroke

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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Atherothrombotic disease of the middle cerebral artery (MCA) frequently occurs in Asian populations. This abnormality can be noninvasively assessed with transcranial Doppler sonography (TCD) and computed tomographic angiography (CTA). To our knowledge, the usefulness of TCD sonography compared with CTA in the diagnosis of nonembolic MCA disease has not been studied.

METHODS: We prospectively examined 70 patients with clinically suspected atherothrombotic MCA stroke by using TCD sonography and CTA. We excluded patients with a known source of cardiac emboli, significant carotid stenosis, or classic lacunar syndrome. TCD sonography was performed within 2 days of admission, followed by CTA within 7 days after stroke onset.

RESULTS: CTA demonstrated MCA stenosis of more than 50% in 57 patients (81%), whereas only 29 patients (41%) had abnormal TCD findings. CTA showed proximal M1 stenosis, distal M1 stenosis, and M2 disease in 29%, 29%, and 24% of the patients, respectively. Stenotic sites differed between patients with normal TCD results and those with abnormal results. TCD findings correlated well with CTA findings in all patients with proximal M1 stenosis. In contrast, TCD sonography correctly depicted distal M1 or M2 disease in only 24% of the patients.

CONCLUSION: In this population, CTA is superior to TCD sonography in the diagnosis of MCA disease. Abnormal TCD results are highly suggestive of MCA stenosis. However, normal TCD findings do not exclude such lesions, especially in patients with distal M1 or M2 disease. Because distal M1 and M2 disease was found in half of our patients, TCD sonography should not be used as a method to screen for MCA stenosis.

Ischemic stroke in the middle cerebral artery (MCA) is commonly caused by embolism. A small percentage of patients have in situ atherosclerotic disease of the MCA. According to Fisher (1), atherosclerotic thrombosis is found in only 7% of patients with MCA occlusion, as assessed with clinical, angiographic, or pathologic criteria. Intracranial stenotic lesions are believed to be much more common in Asians and African Americans than in other populations. In contrast, cerebral embolism usually has a sudden onset that causes a maximal deficit. The clinical findings in patients with MCA atherosclerotic disease include progressive and fluctuating stroke.

Transcranial Doppler (TCD) sonography is a useful technique for measuring blood flow velocities in the intracranial arteries. It is widely used for the early detection of vasospasm after subarachnoid hemorrhage. It also aids in the evaluation of intracranial hemodynamics and the collateral circulation in patients with extracranial carotid stenosis (2). Furthermore, TCD sonography may depict occlusion and stenosis of the basal cerebral arteries around the circle of Willis (3–5). Although TCD sonography is widely available and highly affordable, its use is limited to patients with sufficient acoustic windows. Computed tomographic angiography (CTA) is another alternative noninvasive method that permits visualization the anatomy of the intracranial arteries (6–8). To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of TCD sonography in the assessment of intracranial vascular stenotic lesions, we compared TCD findings with CTA findings in patients with stroke and a presumptive diagnosis of MCA atherosclerosis.

Methods

We examined consecutive patients who presented to the neurology service between August 1999 and June 2000 with the
clinical syndrome of stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA) in the MCA territory (9). Clinically, these included patients who had hemiparesis in which the arm had more severe weakness than the leg and patients with evidence of weakness plus cortical dysfunction in the MCA territory. Patients with infarction in the MCA territory involving the cerebral cortex and giant lacunar infarction (1.5 cm.) in the deep MCA territory on CT scans were also included. Patients who had a known source of emboli (eg, atrial fibrillation, valvular heart disease, recent myocardial infarction, marked carotid stenosis) and those with clinical and CT findings compatible with classic lacunar syndrome were excluded. In addition, patients with renal insufficiency (serum creatinine level 1.5 mg/dL) in whom contrast medium injection for CTA was therefore contraindicated were not enrolled. In every case, TCD sonography was performed within 2 days of admission, followed by CTA within 7 days after the onset of stroke. During the study period, 11 patients in whom TCD examination was limited because of insufficient temporal acoustic windows were excluded.

**TCD Examination**

TCD was performed transtemporally by using the standard procedure (10) with an EME TranScan (Nicolet Vascular Inc., Palm Springs, CA) device and a 2-MHz transducer to record the MCA flow directions and velocities. Patients with insufficient temporal windows for TCD were therefore excluded. Stenosis was diagnosed if the mean velocity was more than 80 cm/s or if the peak systolic velocity exceeded 140 cm/s. To ascertain focal stenosis, the high flow velocity in the MCA must be circumscribed within a 4–10 mm insonation depth.

**CTA Examination**

Spiral CTA was performed with a Somatom Plus 4 (Siemens Medical Systems, Erlangen, Germany) helical scanner. A preliminary test bolus of 10 mL nonionic contrast medium (Ultra- vist 300 (ipromide); Schering, Berlin, Germany) was administered by means of a power injector at a rate of 3 mL/s via the antecubital vein. Scanning was initiated after an 8-second delay to generate a time-attenuation curve. The spiral CTA protocol was set according to the peak enhancement of the test bolus. A total volume of 90 mL of contrast medium injected at a rate of 3–3.5 mL/s by using the power injector. Scanning was performed caudocranially, starting at the floor of the sella turcica for a length of 40–50 mm. A 1-mm collimation and a pitch of 1.5 were used. The total scanning time was 29–35 seconds, and the increment of reconstruction was 0.5 mm. After scanning, 100 serial images were transferred to a Prominence workstation (Siemens) to produce maximum intensity projections and surface-shaded display images. Significant MCA stenosis was diagnosed when the diameter of the residual lumen was less than 50%.

**Results**

During the study period, 70 patients with a history of stroke or TIA in the MCA territory fulfilled the selection criteria. The patients included 37 men and 33 women aged 45–87 years with a mean age of 61 years. Their clinical histories included 69 strokes and one TIA. In 47 patients (67%), the onset of stroke was either acute with progression of the deficit over 2–4 days or fluctuating in the same MCA territory, which suggested an atherothrombotic nature. Twelve patients (17%) woke up after the episode with a deficit, and the remaining 11 had a sudden onset of the illness. Ischemic symptoms in the left cerebral hemisphere were found in 28 patients. Forty-two pa-

tients had ischemic symptoms attributed to the right hemisphere.

TCD sonography was able to demonstrate the MCAs at depths of 44–64 mm in all patients examined. Focal, high flow velocities that suggested MCA stenosis were found in 29 patients (41%).

Abnormal CTA findings indicated an MCA stenosis of more than 50% in 57 patients (81%). All had a corresponding stroke, which was identified on the basis of the clinical data or an infarction on a CT scan. In four patients, CTA demonstrated bilateral MCA stenosis; in these patients, only the stenotic side, which matched the clinical findings, was analyzed. Twenty patients (29%) had stenosis in the proximal part of the M1 segment. In this group, two patients had stenosis involving the entire M1 segment (proximal and distal). Another 20 patients (29%) had distal M1 stenosis just proximal to the MCA bifurcation (trifurcation). Fifteen patients had an MCA branch (M2) stenosis, and two patients had M2 occlusion. Thirteen patients had normal CTA findings.

Twenty-nine patients with abnormal TCD findings were found to have a corresponding lesion at CTA. The stenoses were detected at the proximal M1 segment in 20 patients and in the distal M1 segment in nine. Among those patients with normal TCD findings, 17 had stenosis or occlusion of the M2 segment and 11 had distal M1 stenosis. None of these patients had proximal M1 stenosis.

**Discussion**

Most MCA strokes are believed to be embolic in nature. Atherothrombotic disease of the MCA is rather uncommon, especially among Caucasians (11). However, many findings have suggested that intracranial stenosis, especially that of the MCA, is more prevalent in African American, Hispanic, and Asian persons (11–12). Our study excluded patients with a known source of cerebral embolism and lacunar infarction to focus on in situ atherothrombotic disease of the MCA. Moreover, 77% of our patients had progressive or fluctuating symptoms and another 17% were found to have deficit upon awakening; this observation suggests the presence of thrombus (13).

Various noninvasive diagnostic tools have been used to identify intracranial vascular lesions. TCD sonography is one of the most commonly used examinations because of its simplicity and affordability. It also provides additional information about the hemodynamic status of the intracranial circulation. Nonetheless, TCD sonography has some limitations. For example, during our study we found that 11 patients had insufficient temporal acoustic windows that resulted in a limited insonation signature. Moreover, stenosis of the distal part of the MCA (M1) or the M2 segment may not be detected at TCD sonography because of technical difficulties.

CTA is a relatively noninvasive method that enables visualization of the intracranial vascular system. With its superior digital and three-dimensional images, it has become widely used to evaluate the intra-
cranial circulation (14). A recent study has shown that high-resolution CTA is almost as good as digital subtrac-
tion angiography for the detection of intracranial steno-occlusive disease, with a 100% sensitivity and
93.4% predictive value (15). Unlike MR angiography
(MRA), which measures the physiology of blood flow
in the arteries, CTA depicts the anatomy of blood
vessels. Hence, CTA is superior to MRA in the eval-
uation of vascular stenosis, especially stenosis at the
bifurcation where turbulent flow is usually present.
Moreover, CTA can be performed simultaneously
with routine CT of the brain in patients with acute
stroke. Thus, CTA can immediately provide informa-
tion about the vascular disease underlying the stroke
(14). In this study, we used a 50% reduction in vas-
cular diameter as the criterion for significant stenosis.
Because CTA depicts the inner surface anatomy of
the blood vessels, the measurement of the diameter
reduction with CTA should be an accurate method
determining the percentage of stenosis. According
to the findings of previous flow studies, a diameter
reduction of more than 50% can cause a hemody-
namic change. Therefore, we believe that a reduction
of more than 50% in the major intracranial arteries
might be responsible for low-flow stroke in the same
vascular territory. In addition, significant stenosis may
also lead to thromboembolic events.

In this prospective study, TCD sonography was
performed before CTA to exclude the possibility of a
thrombus dislodging before the examination and re-
sulting in normal velocities at TCD sonography. All
TCD and CTA examinations were performed during
the acute phase of stroke (within 7 days). At trans-
temporal TCD imaging, abnormal findings in the
MCA at a depth of 44–64 mm that suggested MCA
stenosis were present in only 29 patients (41%). In
contrast, CTA demonstrated a stenotic lesion in the
MCA in 81% of the patients. The CTA findings can
be categorized into three groups: proximal M1 steno-
sis, distal M1 stenosis, and M2 stenosis.

We previously reported the results of a pilot study
in which we compared TCD sonography and CTA in
10 patients (16). At that time, we did not use a 50%
criterion for significant stenosis. However, we found
that CTA was notably superior to TCD imaging with
respect to the detection of focal MCA stenosis, espe-
cially in the distal M1 and M2 segments. A report of
CTA compared with TCD sonography in 19 patients
with acute basilar artery ischemia was recently pub-
lished (17). CTA was found to be superior to TCD in
the assessment of basilar patency. Findings from an-
other study in which MCA TCD and CTA results
were correlated in 10 patients have been reported (8).
In that study, CTD was used as a screening test for
MCA stenosis, and CTA was performed only in pa-
tients with abnormal TCD results. The authors estab-
lished a good correlation between the results with
both methods. Our findings confirm that patients with
abnormal TCD results always have corresponding le-
sions at CTA. Focusing on the stenotic site, we found
a 100% correlation between abnormal TCD findings
and CTA findings in patients with proximal M1 dis-
ease. On the other hand, 69% of those with abnormal
TCD results had proximal M1 disease. Therefore, we
conclude that abnormal TCD findings are highly sug-
gestive of stenosis, particularly stenosis in the prox-
imal M1 segment of the MCA.

Studies in Caucasians have shown that most MCA
stenoses are located in the proximal M1 segment (12).
In contrast, reports from Asia have demonstrated a
higher prevalence of distal MCA stenosis. Distal M1
or M2 disease is found in 40–60% of Asian patients
with MCA atherosclerosis (18–19). On the basis of
our observations, CTA is definitely superior to TCD
sonography in the diagnosis of distal MCA disease.
TCD failed to depict distal M1 and M2 stenosis (as
shown at CTA) in 28 (76%) of 37 patients. Because
those with distal M1 or M2 stenosis accounted for
approximately half of our patients, TCD sonography
is not recommended as a screening test for intracra-
nial atherothrombotic disease.

Conclusion

In our patients with atherothrombotic stroke in the
MCA territory, CTA was superior to TCD sonogra-
phy in the diagnosis of MCA stenosis. In 14% of the
patients, no useful information was obtained from
TCD sonography because of limited acoustic win-
dows. Among the patients examined, CTA dem-
strated an MCA stenosis of more than 50% in 57
patients (81%), whereas TCD sonography revealed
stenosis in only 29 patients (41%). According to the
site of stenosis, as depicted at CTA, TCD findings
were abnormal in all patients with M1 segment stenosis,
whereas TCD sonography depicted stenosis in only 24%
of the patients with distal M1 or M2 disease. We con-
clude that abnormal TCD findings are highly sug-
gestive of MCA stenosis. Normal TCD results, however, do
not exclude such a lesion, especially in patients with distal
M1 or M2 disease. Because distal M1 and M2 disease
was found in approximately half of our patients, we do
not recommend the use of TCD sonography as a screen-
ting test for MCA stenosis.

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