

Prediction of Aphasia Outcome Using Diffusion Tensor Tractography for Arcuate Fasciculus in Stroke

S.H. Kim and S.H. Jang



ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: The AF is an important neural tract in language function. We investigated aphasia outcome according to DTT findings for AF in the early stage of stroke.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Twenty-five consecutive patients with aphasia and stroke and 12 control subjects were recruited. The AQ of K-WAB was used for the assessment of aphasia in the early stage of stroke (10–30 days) and at approximately 6 months after onset. We classified the patients into 3 groups according to the severity of left AF injury: type A, the AF was not reconstructed; type B, the AF was disrupted; and type C, the AF was preserved around the lesion.

RESULTS: When comparing AQ among AF types at early evaluation, the type C score (32.84 ± 18.05) was significantly higher than type A (3.60 ± 2.73) ($P < .05$). However, no significant difference was observed between types A and B (18.02 ± 17.19) or between types B and C ($P > .05$). At late evaluation, the AQ values of types B (52.43 ± 25.75) and C (68.08 ± 15.76) were higher than that of type A (10.98 ± 3.90) ($P < .05$). However, there was no significant difference between types B and C.

CONCLUSIONS: The aphasia outcome of the patients whose left AF could be reconstructed was better than that in patients whose left AF could not be reconstructed, irrespective of its integrity. We believe that evaluation of the left AF by using DTT in the early stage of stroke could be helpful in predicting aphasia outcome in patients with stroke.

ABBREVIATIONS: AF = arcuate fasciculus; AQ = aphasia quotient; DTI = diffusion tensor imaging; DTT = diffusion tensor tractography; FA = fractional anisotropy; K-WAB = Korean-Western Aphasia Battery

Stroke is a leading cause of major adult disability, and aphasia is one of the most common consequences of stroke. It has been reported that 21%–38% of patients with stroke have aphasia in the acute stage.^{1–3} Recovery from aphasia occurs mainly during the first 3 months after stroke; finally, 10%–18% of patients with stroke have aphasia in the chronic stage.^{2,4,5} Therefore, it is important to predict the prognosis of aphasia at an early stage in patients with stroke because it could provide useful information for planning specific rehabilitation strategies and for estimating the duration of rehabilitation.

Previously, many studies have attempted to predict the out-

come of stroke-related aphasia by using brain CT, conventional brain MR imaging, and functional neuroimaging.^{6–8} However, these neuroimaging modalities are limited in that they cannot reconstruct and estimate neural tracts. In contrast, DTT, a 3D visualized version of DTI, allows 3D visualization of the architecture and integrity of neural tracts at the subcortical level.^{9,10} DTT for the neural tract has been used for prediction of outcome for the corresponding function. For example, many studies have demonstrated the predictive value of DTT of the corticospinal tract for evaluating the motor outcome in patients with stroke.^{11–13} However, little is known about the usefulness of DTT for the AF, which is the important neural tract for language, connecting Wernicke and Broca areas, in predicting the aphasia outcome in patients with stroke, though few studies have demonstrated the clinical usefulness of DTT for AF.^{14–16}

In the current study, we investigated aphasia outcome according to DTT findings for AF in early-stage stroke.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

Twenty-five right-handed patients with aphasia (16 men, 9 women; mean age, 57.3 years; range, 33–74 years; cerebral infarct, 12

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From the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, College of Medicine, Yeungnam University, Taegu, Republic of Korea.

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Please address correspondence to Sung Ho Jang, MD, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, College of Medicine, Yeungnam University 317-1, Daemyungdong, Namku, Taegu, 705-717, Republic of Korea; e-mail: storkerehab@hanmail.net

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patients; intracerebral hemorrhage, 13 patients) and 12 age- and sex-matched right-handed healthy control subjects (8 men, 4 women; mean age, 56.3 years; range, 30–76 years) with no history of neurologic or psychiatric disease were recruited for this study. The twenty-five patients were recruited consecutively among 543 patients with stroke admitted to the department of rehabilitation from January 2009 to May 2011, according to the following inclusion criteria: 1) first-ever stroke: no previous history of cerebral ischemia or hemorrhage; 2) age range, 20–75 years; 3) stroke lesion located at the left basal ganglia or/and corona radiata level; 4) aphasia, AQ score on K-WAB below 92.8¹⁷; 5) presence of left AF injury defined when the FA value of the left AF deviated more than 2 SDs from the value of the control group or the integrity of the left AF was disrupted; 6) DTI scanning and early language evaluation performed within 30 days of stroke onset, and late language evaluation performed approximately 6 months after stroke onset; and 7) no history of head trauma or psychiatric disorder. This study was performed retrospectively, and the study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of our hospital.

Language Evaluation

The AQ of K-WAB, which is the Korean version of the Western Aphasia Battery, was used for assessment of language dysfunction (range, 0–100th percentile); a higher score means better function.¹⁷ It was performed at an early stage of stroke (mean, 20.6 days after onset; range, 10–30 days) and approximately 6 months after onset (mean follow-up period, 171.5 days after onset; range, 93–354 days; 93–180 days, 14 patients; 180–270 days, 9 patients; 270–354 days, 2 patients) because most recovery has been known to be achieved during the first 3–6 months after onset.^{18–22} Both the reliability and validity of the K-WAB have been well established previously.^{17,23}

Diffusion Tensor Imaging and Tractography

DTI data were acquired at an average of 19.6 days after onset (range, 9–30 days) by using the 1.5T Gyroscan Intera system (Philips Healthcare, Best, the Netherlands), equipped with a Synergy-L sensitivity encoding (SENSE) head coil (Philips Healthcare) and using a single-shot, spin-echo-planar imaging pulse sequence. Sixty-seven contiguous sections were acquired for each of the 32 noncollinear diffusion-sensitizing gradients. Imaging parameters were as follows: acquisition matrix = 96 × 96, reconstructed to a 128 × 128 matrix; FOV = 221 × 221 mm²; TR = 10,726 ms; TE = 76 ms; parallel imaging reduction factor (SENSE factor) = 2; EPI factor = 49 and $b = 1000$ s/mm²; NEX = 1; and section thickness of 2.3 mm (acquired isotropic voxel size, 2.3 × 2.3 × 2.3 mm³).

Eddy current-induced image distortions were removed by using affine multiscale 2D registration at the Oxford Centre for FMRIB Software Library (FSL; www.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl).²⁴ DTI Studio software (CMRM, Johns Hopkins Medical Institute, Baltimore, Maryland)²⁵ was used for evaluation of the left AF, and it was based on the fiber assignment continuous tracking algorithm and the multiple-ROIs approach. Using the method of Nucifora et al and Vernooij et al,^{26,27} we selected 2 ROIs for tracking of the AF (ie, the seed region of interest in the posterior parietal area of

the superior longitudinal fascicle and the target region of interest in the posterior temporal lobe). Termination criteria used for fiber tracking were FA < 0.2 and angle < 60. We measured the value of the FA and ADC of the left AF for DTI parameters. We classified the patients into 3 groups according to the severity of the left AF injury: type A, the AF not reconstructed due to severe injury. We confirmed the nonreconstruction of the AF by lowering the AF value to 0.1 and giving only 1 region of interest along the AF pathway. In addition, we confirmed severe degeneration of the AF on the color map: In type B, the AF was disrupted between Wernicke and Broca areas; and in type C, the AF was preserved around the stroke lesion (ie, the tract originating from the Wernicke area and passing around the lesion to the Broca area, Fig 1).

Statistical Analysis

All statistical analyses were performed by using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences for Windows (SPSS, Version 12.0K; SPSS, Seoul, Korea). One-way ANOVA analysis was performed for determining significant differences in FA and ADC values of the AF among the 3 types of patient groups and the control group and AQ values at early and late evaluation among the 3 patient groups. In addition, we compared the differences of age, sex, DTI scanning time from onset, and the times to K-WAB evaluations in the 3 types of patient groups by using 1-way ANOVA analysis. The Pearson correlation analysis was used to estimate the significant correlations between FA values of the left AF and the AQ values, repetition scores, time intervals of language assessments, and AQs at late evaluation. Furthermore, linear regression analysis was performed to determine the effect of the initial AQ in the prediction of aphasia recovery. The level of statistical significance was set at $P < .05$.

RESULTS

Four patients (1 man; mean age, 71 years; range, 66–74 years) belonged to type A, 11 patients belonged to type B (6 men; mean age, 57 years; range, 40–73 years); and 10 patients, to type C (7 men; mean age, 53 years; range, 33–66 years). No significant differences were found among the groups in the time to DTI scanning after onset (type A: mean, 22 days; range, 15–30; type B: mean, 20 days; range, 9–30 days; type C: mean, 18 days; range, 11–29 days; type A-B: $P = .582$; type A-C: $P = .392$; type B-C: $P = .667$) and sex (type A-B: $P = .326$; type A-C: $P = .145$; type B-C: $P = .490$). The times to early (type A: mean, 22 days; range, 14–30 days; type B: mean, 21 days; range, 13–30 days; type C: mean, 19 days; range, 10–29 days; type A-B: $P = .893$; type A-C: $P = .483$; type B-C: $P = .441$) and late K-WAB evaluations (type A: mean, 157 days; range, 93–232 days; type B: mean, 156 days; range, 105–249 days; type C: mean, 194 days; range, 105–354 days; type A-B: $P = .981$; type A-C: $P = .334$; type B-C: $P = .185$) were not significantly different among the 3 groups. Moreover, the time interval of early and late language assessments was not significantly associated with AQ at late evaluation ($r = 0.029$, $P = .891$). However, age was increased in type A, compared with the other groups (type A-B: $P = .041$; type A-C: $P = .012$; type B-C: $P = .424$).

In types B and C of the patient groups, the FA and ADC values of the left AF showed differences in comparison with those of

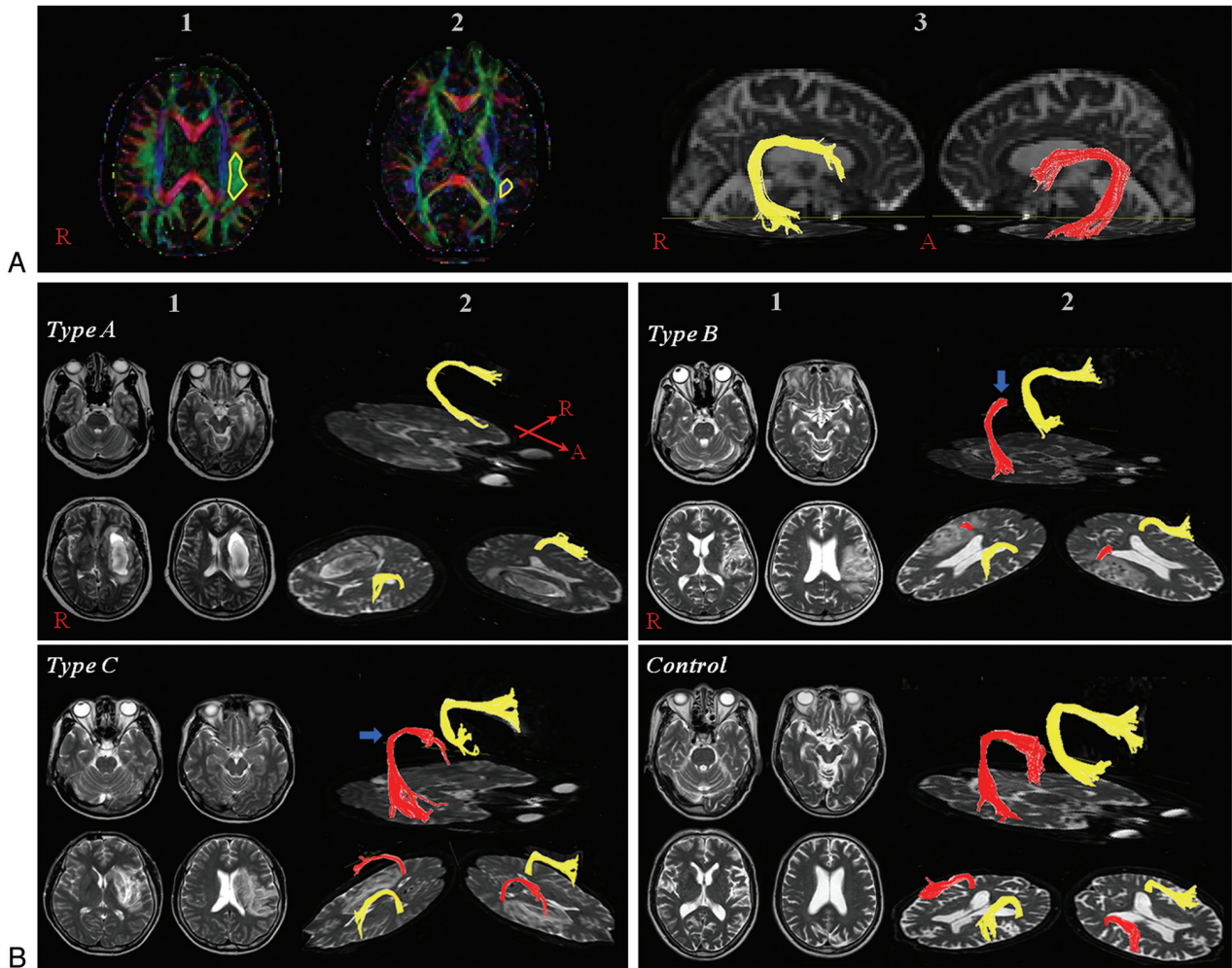


FIG 1. A, 1) Seed region of interest, 2) target region of interest, and 3) reconstructed AF. B, 1) T2-weighted brain MR imaging in subacute stroke shows brain lesions in the left corona radiata and at the basal ganglia level, and 2) DTT for the AF (right AF, yellow; left AF, red). The blue arrow indicates disruption of the left AF around the stroke lesion.

Table 1: Diffusion tensor imaging data of the arcuate fasciculus in the patient and control groups^a

Type	Left		Right	
	FA	ADC	FA	ADC
A	—	—	0.4445 (0.0197)	0.8100 (0.0491)
B	0.3934 (0.0442) ^b	0.8681 (0.0787) ^b	0.4538 (0.0264)	0.7952 (0.0331)
C	0.4103 (0.0324) ^b	0.8344 (0.0998) ^b	0.4801 (0.0336)	0.7775 (0.0347)
Control	0.5054 (0.0189)	0.7392 (0.0296)	0.4754 (0.0269)	0.7748 (0.0220)

^a The values are mean (SD).

^b Statistically different compared with the control group ($P < .05$).

Table 2: AQ of K-WAB at the time of early and late evaluation^a

Evaluation	Type A	Type B	Type C	P Value
Early	3.60 (2.73)	18.02 (17.19)	32.84 (18.05)	
A-B				.146
A-C				.006
B-C				.050
Late	10.98 (3.90)	52.43 (25.75)	68.08 (15.76)	
A-B				.002
A-C				.000
B-C				.089

^a The values are mean (SD).

controls ($P < .05$); however, there was no difference between types B and C (FA: $P > .05$; ADC: $P > .05$) (Table 1). In the right AF, we could not observe any differences in terms of FA and ADC values between each type of patient group and the control group ($P > .05$).

When comparing AQs among AF types at the early evaluation, type C (32.84 ± 18.05) showed a significantly higher mean score than type A (3.60 ± 2.73 ; $P < .05$) (Table 2). However, no significant difference was observed between types A and B (18.02 ± 17.19) or between types B and C. At the late evaluation, the AQ values of types B (52.43 ± 25.75) and C (68.08 ± 15.76) were higher than that of type A (10.98 ± 3.90) ($P < .05$). However, we could not observe significant difference between types B and C, though the AQ of type C was higher than that of type B.

The FA value of the left AF in types B and C showed correlation with the AQ at late evaluation (AQ at late evaluation, $r = 0.605$, $P = .004$) (Fig 2). However, the AQ at early evaluation and the repetition score of the AQ at early and late evaluations did not

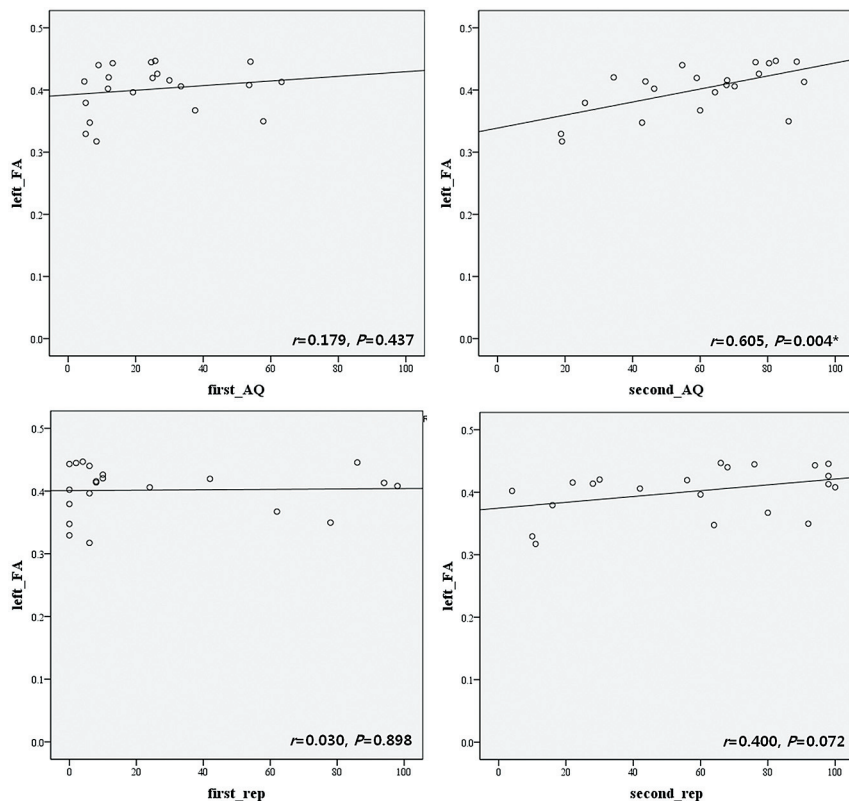


FIG 2. The correlation between the FA of the left AF and the AQ repetition score. rep indicates repetition; the asterisk, $P < .05$.

show correlation with the FA value of the left AF (AQ at early evaluation, $r = 0.179$, $P = .437$; repetition of AQ at early evaluation, $r = 0.030$, $P = .898$; repetition of AQ at late evaluation, $r = 0.400$, $P = .072$). In addition, the score of the AQ at early evaluation was an independent variance in the prediction of the AQ at late evaluation ($P = .000$).

DISCUSSION

In this study, we tried to clarify the aphasia outcome according to the integrity of the left AF in patients with stroke and found the following results: 1) in type B and C patients, the FA values of the left AF were decreased and the ADC values were increased, compared with those of controls; 2) at late K-WAB evaluation, the mean values of AQs in patient groups were 10.98 (type A), 52.43 (type B), and 68.08 (type C); and 3) at late K-WAB evaluation, the AQs of types B and C were better than that of type A, and there was no significant difference between type B and type C.

The FA value represents the degree of directionality of microstructures (eg, axons, myelin, and microtubules),^{9,28} and the ADC value indicates the magnitude of water diffusion,^{9,28} which can increase with some forms of pathology, particularly vasogenic edema or accumulation of cellular debris from axonal damage. Therefore, decrease of FA values and an increase of ADC values may indicate injury of the neural tract. Disruption of the DTT integrity for a neural tract also appears to indicate injury of the neural tract. Taken together, our results showing decreased FA values and increased ADC values of types B and C, disruption of the left AF in type B, and nonreconstruction of the left AF in type A appeared to indicate neural injury of the left AF. It seemed that

the nonreconstruction of the left AF could be ascribed to the severe injury of the AF and/or Wallerian degeneration following severe injury of the left AF.²⁹ Furthermore, we found a positive correlation between the FA value of the left AF and the AQ scores and repetition of the AQ. These results seem to support the previous studies about the role of AF in language function: Injury of the AF showed various language dysfunction as well as conduction aphasia.²⁹⁻³²

The early AQ score was found to be correlated with the late AQ in regression analysis. These results coincided with the results of previous studies finding that the severity of aphasia at the acute stage is a significant predictor of aphasia outcome.^{2,21,33-35} Besides, at late AQ evaluation, the AQs of types B and C were better than that of type A, and there was no significant difference between types B and type C. These results indicated that patients with stroke in whom the left AF could not be reconstructed due to its severe injury showed worse prognosis; in contrast, patients with stroke whose left AF could be reconstructed revealed better prognosis, irrespective of the integrity of the left AF.

In addition, we suggest several reasons for the lack of significant difference between types B and C at late AQ evaluation. First, the disrupted AF at the early stage of stroke could show recovery until the late AQ evaluation. However, we could not confirm this because we did not obtain the follow-up DTI. According to the previous studies on the recovery mechanism of aphasia, we can assume several other ways of recovery: recovery via other neural tracts such as the superior longitudinal fasciculus, contribution of the unaffected (right) hemisphere, or interhemispheric dissociated lateralization of the Broca and Wernicke areas (Broca and Wernicke areas are located in different hemispheres).^{7,30,36-38} Second, it has been reported that the typical type of the AF injury was conduction aphasia, and the prognosis of conduction aphasia was usually good. Kertesz and McCabe³⁹ reported that 5 (62.5%) of 8 patients with conduction aphasia were completely recovered.^{30,40} Moreover, several studies suggested that the AF was not necessary for speech repetition.^{31,32,36-41} Third, another possibility might be the small number of subjects. Therefore, we believe further DTI follow-up studies involving a large number of subjects are necessary to clarify this issue.

Several studies have reported on the usefulness of DTT for the AF in patients with stroke.^{14-16,32} In 2008, Breier et al¹⁶ compared the Western Aphasia Battery AQ (repetition, naming, and comprehension) with FA values of the AF and superior longitudinal fasciculus in 20 patients with stroke with left hemispheric lesions and found that the FA value of the left AF on DTT, which was scanned at the chronic stage (1-72 months), was correlated with repetition AQ.¹⁶ Subsequently, Schlaug et al in 2009¹⁵ demon-

strated that the number of fibers and volume of the right AF were increased after 75–80 intonation-based speech therapy sessions in 6 patients with chronic stroke with Broca aphasia.¹⁵ Recently, Kim et al in 2011³² reported that DTT for the AF could provide useful information on the presence or severity of injury of the AF, which could not be detected on conventional brain MR imaging in 5 patients with stroke.

On the other hand, to the best of our knowledge, only 1 previous study used DTI for predicting the outcome of aphasia in patients with stroke. In 2009, Hosomi et al¹⁴ measured and compared the asymmetry of FA and the number of fibers between the right and left AF on DTT obtained within 2 days after onset in 13 patients with left middle cerebral artery infarcts; loss of leftward asymmetry in fiber numbers of AF predicted aphasia at discharge (13–52 days after onset). In contrast, in the current study, we performed DTI in the early stage of stroke because DTI parameters could be unstable at acute and subacute stages (onset, 5 days) of stroke,^{42,43} and we tried to get outcome data approximately 6 months after stroke onset because the recovery of aphasia occurs mainly during the first 3–6 months after stroke.^{22,24,35} Recently, Marchina et al in 2011⁸ estimated the volume of 3 language-related neural tracts (the AF, extreme capsule, and uncinate fasciculus, which were affected by a stroke lesion). They found that lesion loads of the AF were predictive of language function in terms of rate, level of information provided, efficacy of speech, and naming ability in 23 patients with chronic aphasia. This lesion-load method for the AF can be applied at the early stage of stroke for prognosis prediction as in the current study.

The main limitation of our study was the small number of patients. Further studies involving larger numbers of subjects are warranted. In addition, we believe that follow-up DTI studies are also needed. With regard to the fiber-tracking method in DTI, the deterministic method has lower sensitivity in the clarification of crossing fibers than the probabilistic method.⁴⁴ However, the deterministic method is highly beneficial for reproducible reconstruction of prominent white matter tracts.⁴⁵

CONCLUSIONS

In the current study, we tried to predict the aphasia outcome according to the DTT finding of the left AF in patients with stroke. We found that after approximately 6 months from stroke onset, the average AQ values were 10.98 (in patients whose left AF could not be reconstructed), 52.43 (in patients who showed disruptions of the left AF), and 68.08 (in patients who showed intact integrity of the left AF). The aphasia outcome of the patients whose left AF could be reconstructed was better than that in patients whose left AF could not be reconstructed, irrespective of the left AF integrity. Consequently, we believe that evaluation of the left AF by using DTT at the early stage of stroke would be helpful in predicting aphasia outcome in patients with stroke.

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