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This information is current as of August 11, 2025.

AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2020, 41 (5) 836-843

doi: <https://doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A6498>

<http://www.ajnr.org/content/41/5/836>

Signal of Carotid Intraplaque Hemorrhage on MR T1-Weighted Imaging: Association with Acute Cerebral Infarct

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Identifying the mere presence of carotid intraplaque hemorrhage would be insufficient to accurately discriminate the presence of acute cerebral infarct. We aimed to investigate the association between signal intensity ratios of carotid intraplaque hemorrhage on T1-weighted MR imaging and acute cerebral infarct in patients with hemorrhagic carotid plaques using MR vessel wall imaging.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Symptomatic patients with carotid intraplaque hemorrhage were included. The signal intensity ratios of carotid intraplaque hemorrhage against muscle on T1-weighted, TOF, and MPAGE images were measured. The acute cerebral infarct was determined on the hemisphere ipsilateral to the carotid intraplaque hemorrhage. The association between signal intensity ratios of carotid intraplaque hemorrhage and acute cerebral infarct was analyzed.

RESULTS: Of 109 included patients (mean, 66.8 ± 9.9 years of age; 96 men), 40 (36.7%) had acute cerebral infarct. Patients with acute cerebral infarct had significantly higher signal intensity ratios of carotid intraplaque hemorrhage on T1-weighted images than those without (Median, 1.44; 25–75 Percentiles, 1.14–1.82 versus Median, 1.27; 25–75 Percentiles, 1.06–1.55, $P = .022$). Logistic regression analysis revealed that the signal intensity ratio of carotid intraplaque hemorrhage on T1-weighted images was significantly associated with acute cerebral infarct before (OR, 4.08; 95% CI, 1.34–12.40; $P = .013$) and after (OR, 3.34; 95% CI, 1.08–10.31; $P = .036$) adjustment for clinical confounding factors. However, this association was not significant when further adjusted for occlusion of the carotid artery ($P = .058$) and volumes of intraplaque hemorrhage and lipid-rich necrotic core ($P = .458$).

CONCLUSIONS: The signal intensity ratio of carotid intraplaque hemorrhage on T1-weighted images is associated with acute cerebral infarct in symptomatic patients with carotid hemorrhagic plaques. This association is independent of traditional risk factors but not of the size of plaque composition. The possibility of applying T1 signals of carotid intraplaque hemorrhage to predict subsequent cerebrovascular ischemic events needs to be prospectively verified.

ABBREVIATIONS: ACI = acute cerebral infarct; IPH = intraplaque hemorrhage; LRNC = lipid-rich necrotic core; SIR = signal intensity ratio

In China, stroke has become the leading cause of death and disability in recent years.¹ It is well established that carotid atherosclerotic disease is one of the important causes of ischemic stroke.² Previous studies have demonstrated that the presence of

carotid intraplaque hemorrhage (IPH) is one of the features of vulnerable plaques³ and is a strong predictor of cerebrovascular ischemic events.^{4–7} Fryer et al⁸ reported that, in symptomatic plaques, the incidence of a larger amount of hemorrhage (involving $\geq 50\%$ of the plaque thickness) was much more common and IPH may occur at many stages in the evolution of the plaque. Investigators found that the presence of IPH was also observed in asymptomatic carotid atherosclerotic plaques and plaques with 0% stenosis.^{9,10} A prospective study by

Received October 30, 2019; accepted after revision February 29, 2020.

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This study was supported by grants from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (81771825), Beijing Municipal Science and Technology Commission (D171100003017003), and Ministry of Science and Technology of China (2017YFC1307904).

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Table 1: Parameters of carotid MR vessel wall and brain imaging

	Carotid Artery Imaging				Brain Imaging	
	TIWI	T2WI	TOF	MPRAGE	DWI ^a	TIWI
Sequence	TSE	TSE	FFE	FFE	EPI	FFE
TR (ms)	800	4800	20	8.8	2724	308
TE (ms)	10	50	4.9	5.3	86	4.6
Flip angle	90°	90°	20°	15°	90°	90°
FOV (cm ²)	14 × 14	14 × 14	14 × 14	14 × 14	23 × 23	23 × 23
Matrix size	256 × 256	256 × 256	256 × 256	256 × 256	128 × 126	400 × 256
Slice thickness (mm ^b)	2	2	1	1	5.5	5.5

Note:—FFE indicates fast-field echo; TSE, turbo spin echo; EPI, echo planar imaging; TR, repetition time; TE, echo time; FOV, field of view.

^a DWI: $b = 0, 1000 \text{ s/mm}^2$.

^b Values represent the acquired slice thickness.

Sun et al¹¹ suggested that carotid IPH could persist for years with no clinical symptoms. However, the presence of IPH could accelerate the progression of atherosclerotic plaque and increase the risk of plaque rupture.¹² Therefore, identifying the mere presence of IPH would be insufficient to precisely predict the presence of cerebrovascular ischemic events.

T1-weighted MR images have commonly been used to detect IPH due to the degradation of hemorrhage into methemoglobin, which leads to T1-shortening¹³ and correspondingly causes high signal intensity on T1-weighted MR images. Previous studies have indicated the importance of the signal intensity ratios (SIRs) of carotid plaques on different MR images, which could be taken into account for factors beyond the presence of IPH.^{14,15} A recent study by Wang et al¹⁶ indicated that the SIRs of carotid IPH on heavily T1-weighted images on the symptomatic side were higher than those on the asymptomatic side in symptomatic patients with bilateral carotid IPHs. However, this study targeted only the patients with bilateral carotid IPHs with small sample sizes and measured SIRs of carotid IPH on one T1 sequence of MPRAGE. In addition, the acute cerebral infarct (ACI) lesions in that study on the symptomatic side were not distinct.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the association between the SIRs of carotid IPH on different T1-weighted MR images and the presence of ipsilateral ACI lesions in patients with hemorrhagic carotid plaques using multicontrast MR vessel wall imaging.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

All patients were enrolled from a cross-sectional, multicenter study of Chinese Atherosclerosis Risk Evaluation (CARE-II), which aimed to assess the prevalence and characteristics of carotid high-risk atherosclerotic plaques in Chinese patients with recent ischemic stroke or transient ischemic attack using multicontrast MR vessel wall imaging. The study protocol of the CARE-II study has been reported previously.¹⁷ The inclusion criteria are as follows: 1) 18–80 years of age, 2) a recent stroke or transient ischemic attack (<2 weeks after the onset of symptoms), 3) atherosclerotic plaques in at least one carotid artery determined by B-mode sonography, and 4) carotid plaques with IPH confirmed by MR vessel wall imaging. Patients with the following conditions were excluded from this study: 1) cardioembolic or hemorrhagic stroke, 2) a history of radiation therapy to the neck, or 3) contraindications to MR imaging. All patients underwent

carotid multicontrast MR vessel wall imaging and clinically routine brain MR imaging. The demographics and clinical characteristics of all patients including age, sex, body mass index, history of smoking, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, statin use, antihypertension medication use, coronary heart disease, and lipid levels were acquired from the medical records. The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of Tsinghua University and local institutions, and a written consent form was obtained from each subject.

Carotid and Brain MR Imaging

All patients underwent carotid and brain MR imaging on 3T MR scanners (Achieva TX; Philips Healthcare, Best, the Netherlands) with 8-channel phased array carotid coils and head coils. A standardized multisequence protocol was performed for the carotid artery by acquiring TOF, T1-weighted, and MPRAGE sequences. Carotid artery imaging was centered on the carotid artery bifurcation on the symptomatic side. Standard brain MR images were acquired using T1-weighted and DWI sequences. The imaging parameters are detailed in Table 1.

MR Image Analysis

All the carotid images were reviewed in consensus by 2 experienced radiologists who had >3 years of experience in neurovascular imaging, blinded to clinical information using custom-designed software (CASCADE; University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).¹⁸ All carotid images were registered with the landmark of carotid bifurcation. The lumen and outer wall boundaries were manually traced. The lumen, wall, total vessel areas, and the mean wall thickness on each axial image were measured. Normalized wall index, defined as wall area divided by the total vessel area, was calculated. The presence or absence of calcification, lipid-rich necrotic core (LRNC), IPH, and fibrous cap rupture at each axial location was identified according to the published criteria, which were validated by histology.¹⁹ In particular, the identification of carotid IPH was mainly based on a pattern of hyperintense signal intensity on MPRAGE images (1.5 times the signal intensity compared with adjacent muscle).²⁰ The volume of each plaque component, including calcification, LRNC, and IPH, and the corresponding percentage volume (volume of each carotid plaque component divided by plaque volume) were calculated. The volume of carotid plaque was calculated as the sum of the plaque area within slices multiplied by slice thickness. The length of carotid IPH was defined as the

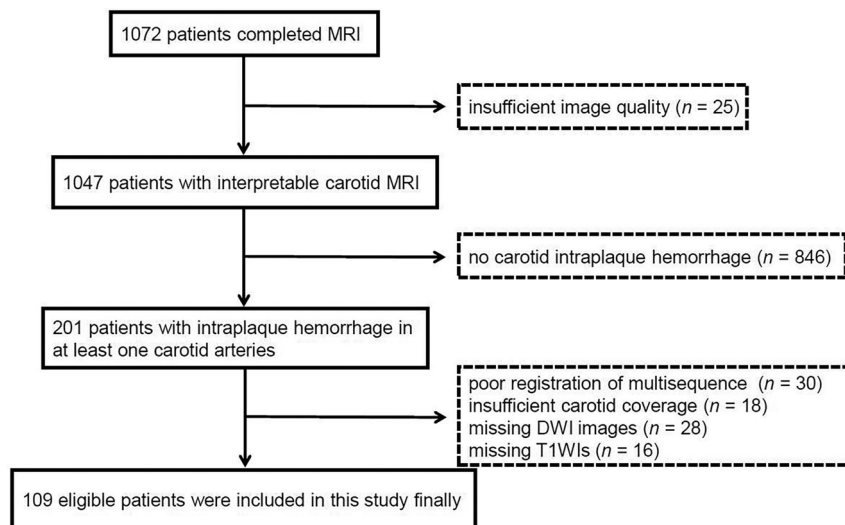


FIG 1. Flow chart of the study sample.

Table 2: Clinical characteristics of study population

	Mean \pm SD or (No.) (%)		P Value ^a
	Patients with ACI (n = 40)	Patients without ACI (n = 69)	
Age (yr)	64.2 \pm 10.2	68.3 \pm 9.5	.035
Sex, male	37 (92.5)	59 (85.5)	.366
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	25.1 \pm 3.6	24.0 \pm 2.7	.117
History of smoking	30 (75.0)	38 (55.1)	.038
History of hypertension	33 (82.5)	58 (84.1)	.833
Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg)	144.2 \pm 20.9	143.9 \pm 21.3	.840
Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)	85.2 \pm 9.2	85.8 \pm 14.1	.720
History of hyperlipidemia	21 (52.5)	39 (56.5)	.684
LDL (mmol/L)	2.7 \pm 1.0	3.0 \pm 1.0	.182
HDL (mmol/L)	1.1 \pm 0.2	1.1 \pm 0.2	.780
TC (mmol/L)	4.3 \pm 1.2	4.7 \pm 1.1	.161
TG (mmol/L)	1.9 \pm 1.2	2.0 \pm 1.1	.519
History of diabetes mellitus	15 (37.5)	25 (36.2)	.895
History of coronary heart disease	11 (27.5)	14 (20.3)	.388
Statin use	15 (37.5)	25 (36.2)	.895
Antihypertension medication use	28 (70.0)	49 (71.0)	.911
TIA	12 (30.0)	32 (46.4)	.108
Recent stroke	28 (70.0)	37 (53.6)	.108

Note:—LDL indicates low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; TIA, transient ischemia attack.

^aP values were calculated by the Mann-Whitney U test or Fisher exact test.

number of slices with carotid IPH on MPRAGE images multiplied by slice thickness. The ROIs were drawn to enclose the IPH region and the adjacent muscle, respectively, on each axial MPRAGE image with IPH and were automatically mapped to other MR imaging sequences (On-line Figure). The maximum signal intensity of carotid IPH and the mean signal intensity of the adjacent sternocleidomastoid muscle on T1-weighted, TOF, and MPRAGE images were recorded.

The SIR of carotid IPH against muscle on different imaging sequences was calculated by dividing the maximum signal intensity of the IPH by the mean signal intensity of the sternocleidomastoid muscle on each axial image.²¹ Luminal stenosis was measured by radiologists on TOF MR angiography using the NASCET criteria.²² In the present study, we included some

subjects with total luminal occlusion. In analyzing these subjects, we usually reviewed only the slices without luminal occlusion. Brain MR images were evaluated by 2 experienced radiologists who had >3 years of experience in neurovascular imaging with consensus, blinded to clinical information and carotid MR images. The presence or absence of ACI lesions in the internal carotid artery territory was determined on the hemisphere ipsilateral to carotid IPH. ACI was defined as lesions that showed hyperintensity on DWI ($b = 1000 \text{ s/mm}^2$), but iso- or hypointensity on T1-weighted images.

Statistical Analysis

For patients with bilateral carotid IPHs, the MR imaging features of the carotid artery associated with symptoms were selected for final statistical analysis. The continuous variables were presented as mean \pm SD or median and interquartile range, and the binary variables were expressed as count and percentage. The plaque features on carotid MR imaging were compared between patients with and without ACI using the independent *t* test, Mann-Whitney U test, χ^2 test, or Fisher exact test. Univariate and multivariate logistic regressions were performed to calculate the OR and corresponding 95% CI of the carotid SIR of carotid IPH against muscle features on different sequences in discriminating the presence of ipsilateral ACI lesions before and after adjustment for confounding factors. $P < .05$ was considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 16.0 (IBM, Armonk, New York).

RESULTS

The flow chart of patient recruitment in this study is shown in Fig 1. In total, 201 patients with carotid IPH in at least one carotid artery were recruited in this study. Of the 201 patients, 92 patients were excluded due to the following reasons: 1) poor registration of multisequences ($n = 30$); 2) insufficient coverage for carotid images ($n = 18$); 3) missing DWI images ($n = 28$); and 4) missing carotid T1-weighted images ($n = 16$). Finally, 109 patients with carotid IPH were qualified for the final analysis.

Clinical Characteristics

Of the 109 patients, 40 (36.7%) had ACI lesions in the ipsilateral hemispheres of carotid IPH, of which 28 (70%) had a recent stroke and 12 (30%) had a transient ischemic attack. The clinical

characteristics between patients with and without ipsilateral ACI lesions are presented in Table 2. Patients with ipsilateral ACI lesions were younger (mean, 64.2 ± 10.2 versus 68.3 ± 9.5 years of age, $P = .035$) and had a higher prevalence of smoking (75.0% versus 55.1%, $P = .038$) compared with those without. No significant differences were found in other clinical characteristics between patients with and without ipsilateral ACI.

Plaque Morphology and Component Characteristics

The comparison results on the carotid plaque morphological and compositional characteristics between patients with and without ipsilateral ACI lesions are shown in Table 3. Patients with ipsilateral ACI lesions had significantly greater mean wall area ($48.3 \pm$

14.9 versus 41.5 ± 11.1 mm², $P = .028$), mean wall thickness (1.9 ± 0.6 versus 1.6 ± 0.4 mm, $P = .010$), and a higher prevalence of total luminal occlusion of the carotid artery (52.5% versus 15.9%, $P < .001$) than those without. There were no statistically significant differences in other carotid plaque burden measurements, including lumen area, total vessel area, mean normalized wall index and carotid plaque volume between the two groups (all $P > .05$). Of all 109 patients, 93 (85.3%) had carotid calcification and 37 (33.9%) had carotid fibrous cap rupture. There were no significant differences in the prevalence of calcification ($P = .526$) and fibrous cap rupture ($P = .859$) between patients with and without ipsilateral ACI lesions. Patients with ipsilateral ACI lesions had a significantly larger volume of LRNC (312.7 [174.1–625.3] versus 227.7 [122.1–351.4] mm³, $P = .038$), a larger percentage LRNC volume (29.4% versus 23.6%, $P = .039$), and a larger IPH volume (93.2 [31.4–201.2] versus 56.4 [21.9–104.9] mm³, $P = .016$) than those without. No significant differences were found in the percentage of IPH volume, volume of calcification, percentage of calcification volume, and carotid plaque length between the two groups (all, $P > .05$).

IPH Signal Characteristics

Patients with ipsilateral ACI lesions were found to have significantly higher SIRs of carotid IPH (1.44 [1.14–1.82] versus 1.27 [1.06–1.55], $P = .022$) on T1-weighted images than those without (Fig 2). No significant differences were found in the SIRs of carotid IPH on TOF (1.36 [1.11–1.72] versus 1.19 [0.92–1.58], $P = .096$) and

Table 3: Comparison of carotid plaque morphologic and compositional characteristics between patients with and without ipsilateral ACI lesions

	Mean \pm SD. (No.) (%) or Median (25–75 Percentiles)		P Value ^a
	Patients with ACI (n = 40)	Patients without ACI (n = 69)	
Mean lumen area (mm ²)	35.5 \pm 13.5	36.5 \pm 12.4	.555
Mean wall area (mm ²)	48.3 \pm 14.9	41.5 \pm 11.1	.028
Mean total vessel area (mm ²)	83.8 \pm 20.6	78.0 \pm 18.6	.172
Mean wall thickness (mm)	1.9 \pm 0.6	1.6 \pm 0.4	.010
Mean normalized wall index (%)	57.9 \pm 11.3	53.6 \pm 9.1	.087
Total luminal occlusion	21 (52.5%)	11 (15.9%)	<.001
Plaque volume (mm ³)	1240.7 \pm 535.2	1064.4 \pm 414.1	.159
Presence of calcification	33 (82.5)	60 (87.0)	.526
Presence of FCR	14 (35.0)	23 (33.3)	.859
Volume of calcification (mm ³) ^b	35.8 (12.4–87.3)	36.2 (15.8–79.6)	.794
Percentage calcification volume (%) ^b	3.1 (1.3–6.4)	3.5 (1.9–7.7)	.312
Volume of LRNC (mm ³) ^b	312.7 (174.1–625.3)	227.7 (122.1–351.4)	.038
Percentage LRNC volume (%) ^b	29.4 (17.9–42.1)	23.6 (14.0–34.0)	.039
Volume of IPH (mm ³) ^b	93.2 (31.4–201.2)	56.4 (21.9–104.9)	.016
Percentage IPH volume (%) ^b	7.9 (3.0–17.0)	5.4 (2.5–10.1)	.074
IPH length (mm)	12.0 (4.5–17.5)	10.0 (4.0–14.0)	.101

Note:—FCR indicates fibrous cap rupture.

^a P values are based on the Mann-Whitney U test or Fisher exact test between patients with and without ipsilateral ACI lesions.

^b Only patients with the corresponding component present were included in the comparison.

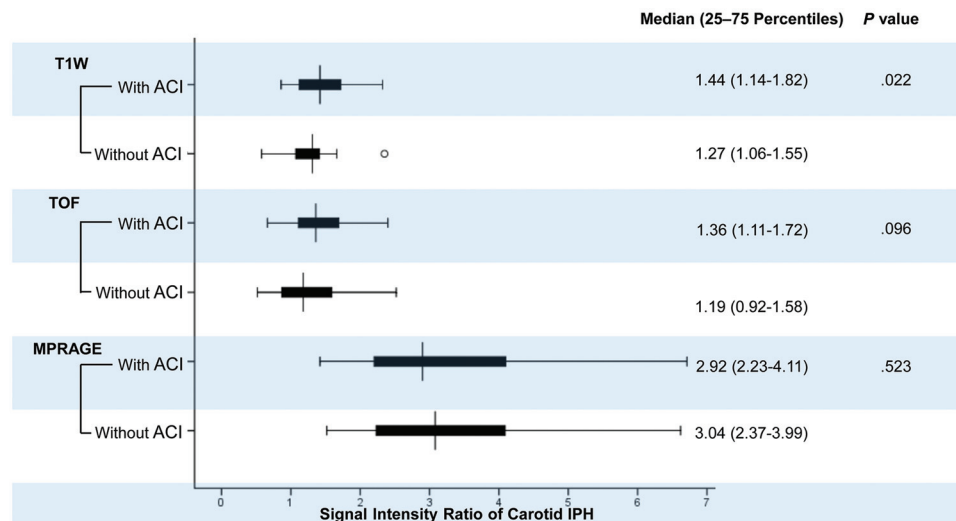


FIG 2. Boxplots of the SIR of carotid IPH on different T1-weighted MR imaging sequences in patients with and without ACI. Patients with ipsilateral ACI lesions had significantly higher SIRs of carotid IPH on T1-weighted images than those without.

Table 4: Association between signal intensity ratio of carotid IPH and the presence of ipsilateral ACI lesions

SIR _{IPH-to-muscle} on MR Image	Presence of ACI											
	Univariate Regression			Multivariate Model 1 ^a			Multivariate Model 2 ^a			Multivariate Model 3 ^a		
	OR	95% CI	P ^b	OR	95% CI	P ^b	OR	95% CI	P ^b	OR	95% CI	P ^b
T1-weighted	4.08	1.34–12.40	.013	3.34	1.08–10.31	.036	3.12	0.96–10.11	.058	1.57	0.48–5.20	.458
TOF	1.98	0.80–4.93	.141	2.54	0.94–6.82	.065	2.70	0.90–8.13	.077	1.21	0.37–3.93	.756
MPRAGE	0.86	0.51–1.45	.561	0.85	0.48–1.48	.557	0.98	0.53–1.79	.941	0.56	0.28–1.12	.101

Note:—SIR_{IPH-to-muscle} indicates the maximum signal intensity of carotid IPH/the mean signal intensity of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

^a Multivariate model 1 was adjusted for age, sex, and history of smoking; model 2 was further adjusted using model 1 and total luminal occlusion of the carotid artery. Model 3 was further adjusted using model 1 and the volume of carotid IPH and LRNC.

^b Associations between patients with and without ipsilateral ACI lesions were assessed using the OR values.

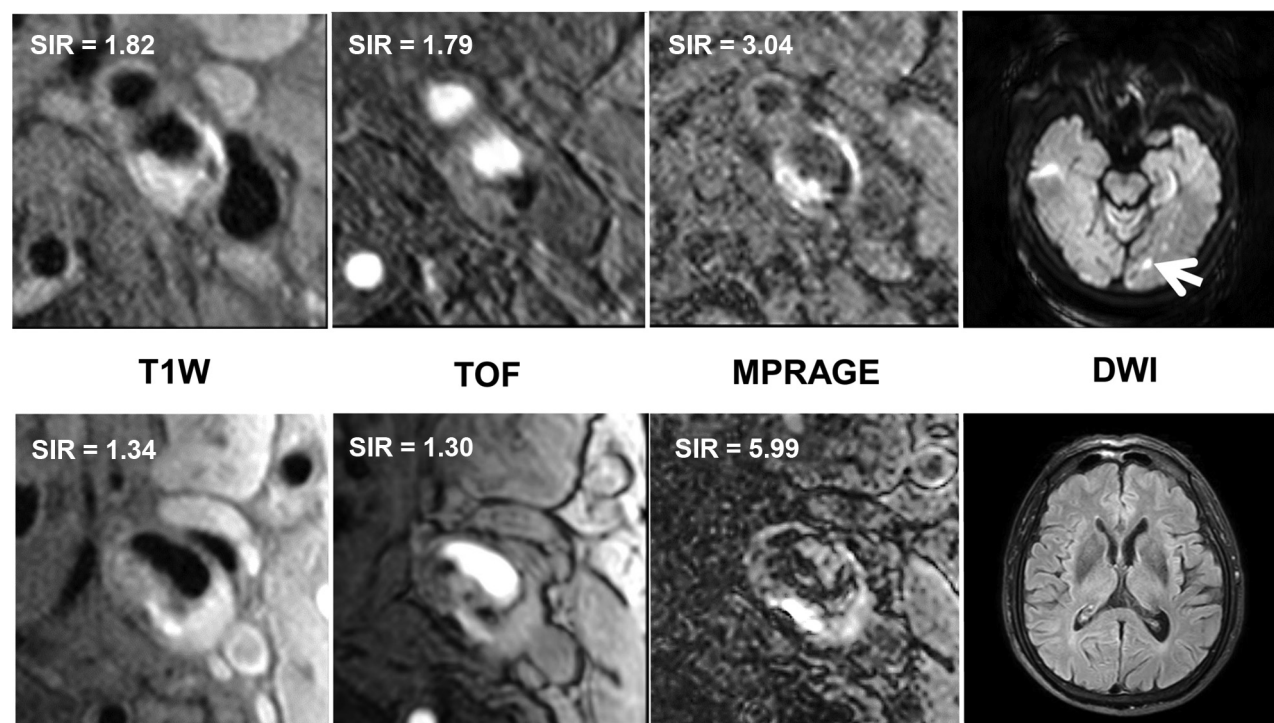


FIG 3. Comparison of the SIR of carotid IPH on T1-weighted MR imaging sequences, including T1-weighted, TOF, and MPRAGE, between patients with ACI (4 images above, hyperintense on DWI as the arrow indicates) and without ACI (4 images below, no abnormality on DWI). It shows that the patient with the higher SIR on T1-weighted images had ACI lesions in the ipsilateral hemisphere.

MPRAGE (2.92 [2.23–4.11] versus 3.04 [2.37–3.99], $P = .523$) images between patients with and without ipsilateral ACI lesions (Fig 2).

Association between SIRs of Carotid IPH and the Ipsilateral ACI

Univariate regression analysis (Table 4) revealed that the SIRs of carotid IPH on T1-weighted images were significantly associated with the presence of ipsilateral ACI lesions (OR, 4.08; 95% CI, 1.34–12.40; $P = .013$). After adjustment for clinical confounding factors of age, sex, and history of smoking (model 1), this association remained statistically significant (OR, 3.34; 95% CI, 1.08–10.31; $P = .036$). After further adjustment for total luminal occlusion of the carotid artery (model 2), this association appeared marginally significant (OR, 3.12; 95% CI, 0.96–10.11; $P = .058$). However, after further adjustment for the volume of carotid IPH and LRNC (model 3), this association was not significant (OR, 1.57; 95% CI, 0.48–5.20; $P = .458$). Figure 3 shows

that a patient with higher SIRs of carotid IPH against muscle on T1-weighted images had ACI lesions in the ipsilateral hemisphere on DWI. There were no significant associations between SIRs of carotid IPH on TOF and MPRAGE images and the presence of ACI lesions before and after adjustment for clinical confounding factors, total luminal occlusion of the carotid artery, and the size of carotid IPH and LRNC (all, $P > .05$; Table 4).

DISCUSSION

The present study investigated the association between the SIRs of carotid IPH on different T1-weighted MR imaging sequences and ipsilateral ACI lesions in patients with carotid hemorrhagic plaques using multicontrast MR vessel wall imaging. Although we found that patients with ipsilateral ACI lesions had significantly higher SIRs of carotid IPH on T1-weighted images than those without statistically, there was still an overlap in the SIRs of carotid IPH on T1-weighted images between the

two groups. Only extremely low (range, 1.06–1.14) or high (range, 1.55–1.82) SIR values will allow a fairly accurate prediction of whether an ACI is present. Further studies are warranted combining SIRs of IPH with other metrics for predicting ACI, particularly for those IPHs with SIRs within this overlap. Furthermore, there was a significant association between the SIR of carotid IPH on T1-weighted images and the presence of ipsilateral ACI lesions, which was independent of traditional risk factors. After further adjustment for total luminal occlusion of the carotid artery, this association appeared marginally significant. This finding implies that the association between the SIRs of IPH on T1-weighted images and ACI might be influenced by the luminal occlusion. However, this association was not significant after further adjustment for the volume of carotid IPH and LRNC, suggesting that the differences of carotid SIRs on T1-weighted images between the two groups might be, in part, attributed to the different sizes of carotid IPH and LRNC. Our findings might provide additional imaging information in predicting the presence of cerebrovascular ischemic events beyond the mere presence of IPH.

In the present study, patients with ACI lesions were found to be younger than those without, which was consistent with the study by Turin et al,²³ in which a lifetime risk of stroke was higher in younger age than in older age. Another recent study by Feigin et al²⁴ indicated that the global lifetime risk of stroke declined with age in patients older than 70 years, due to age-related competing risks from other diseases.²⁵ In addition, the present study also demonstrated that patients with ipsilateral ACI lesions were more likely to smoke than those without, which was in line with previous studies. Wolf et al²⁶ and Donnan et al²⁷ have reported that cigarette smoking was an independent risk factor for cerebral infarct. Nicotine has been considered a key component that contributes to the influence of cigarette smoking on the cerebral infarct. Li et al²⁸ demonstrated that mitochondrial oxidative stress induced by nicotine may have important implications for the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of ischemic stroke.

In this study, we assessed the association between the SIRs of carotid IPH on different MR images and ipsilateral ACI lesions in symptomatic patients with carotid hemorrhagic plaques. We found that the SIRs of carotid IPH on T1-weighted images were associated with the presence of ipsilateral ACI lesions in symptomatic patients regardless of clinical confounding factors, including age, sex, and a history of smoking. However, this association was not significant after further adjustment for total luminal occlusion of the carotid artery and the volume of carotid IPH and LRNC. In contrast, previous studies that included patients both with and without carotid IPH also demonstrated the association between the T1-weighted signal of carotid plaque and cerebral ischemic lesions. Takemoto et al²⁹ reported that a higher T1-weighted signal intensity of carotid plaque was present more often in symptomatic patients with lesions positive for cerebral ischemia on DWI. In a study of patients with carotid artery stenosis scheduled for carotid endarterectomy or carotid artery stenting, Kurosaki et al³⁰ documented that plaques with higher signal intensity on T1-weighted images were at higher risk of

causing ischemic events. However, the mechanism for the association between the SIRs of carotid IPH on T1-weighted images and the presence of ACI remained unclear.

Previous studies have demonstrated that the signal intensity of IPH was associated with the age of hemorrhage within plaques, and high signal intensity of IPH on T1-weighted images may indicate a recent hemorrhage.³¹ In addition, the increasing size of IPH, which means a higher concentration of methemoglobin locally within the plaque, may also play a role in the occurrence of stronger SIRs of IPH on T1-weighted images. A study by Leung and Moody³² revealed that erythrocyte degradation caused intraplaque deposition of methemoglobin, which had a strong T1-shortening effect. In the present study, no significant association was found between SIRs of carotid IPH on T1-weighted images and the presence of ACI when adjusted for clinical confounding factors and carotid IPH and LRNC volume, suggesting that the difference in carotid SIRs on T1-weighted images between the two patient groups might be, in part, attributed to the different sizes of IPH and LRNC.

In addition, we found that patients with ACI lesions had significantly larger carotid IPH and LRNC, respectively, than those without. Takaya et al⁵ reported that carotid plaques with a larger area of IPH (hazard ratio for a 10-mm² increase, 2.6; 95% CI, 1.4–4.6; $P = .006$) were significantly associated with subsequent ipsilateral carotid cerebrovascular events. However, the mechanism for this phenomenon remained uncertain. Previous studies indicated that the volume of IPH was significantly independently associated with minor fibrous cap disruption in carotid arteries (OR, 2.152; 95% CI, 1.241–3.730; $P = .006$).³³ Another study by Zhao et al³⁴ indicated that patients with larger LRNC plaques might have larger cerebral infarcts. This phenomenon might be because that the large LRNC volume would accompany a larger fibrous cap area and increase the risk of rupture. Therefore, the size of carotid IPH and LRNC may influence, in part, the association between SIRs of carotid IPH and ACI. In this study, it is possible that carotid SIRs on T1-weighted imaging may combine both IPH and LRNC. Histologically, it is hypothesized that IPH occurs within the large lipid-rich necrotic core. Although the IPH was outlined on MPRAGE images, it is possible to include the LRNC in the ROI of IPH when the IPH is inhomogeneous. Our findings suggest that the SIR of IPH might be a surrogate for the size of the IPH or LRNC in predicting ACI.

An interesting issue we observed is that the SIRs of carotid IPH on MPRAGE images in patients with ipsilateral ACI lesions tended to be similar to those without (Median, 2.92; 25–75 Percentiles, 2.23–4.11 versus Median, 3.04; 25–75 Percentiles, 2.37–3.99, $P = .523$), a finding that was inconsistent with those in previous studies. A recent study by Wang et al¹⁶ indicated that carotid IPH signals on MPRAGE images on the symptomatic side were significantly higher (mean, 5.8 ± 2.4 versus 4.7 ± 1.8 , $P = .004$) than those on the asymptomatic side in symptomatic patients with bilateral carotid IPHs. There were a number of methodologic differences, including different sampling techniques and sample sizes, between the study by Wang et al¹⁶ and the present study. For example, in our study, patients included were divided into two groups due to the presence or absence of ACI lesions on DWI, while in the study by Wang et

al, carotid plaques with IPH were divided into symptomatic and asymptomatic sides according to the recent symptoms, and the ACI lesions in that study on the symptomatic side were not distinct. More studies need to be performed to investigate the differences in this issue.

There are some limitations to this study. First, it only investigated the association between the SIRs of carotid IPH and ischemic stroke but did not analyze the difference in the age of IPH between patients with and without ACI lesions. The age of IPH may influence the association between the SIRs of IPH and ipsilateral ACI lesions. Future studies are warranted. Second, the current in-plane spatial resolution used in this study was 0.55 mm, which is limited to accurately quantifying small IPHs. Third, in this study, approximately one-fourth of the 201 patients were excluded due to “poor registration of multisequences,” suggesting that the method, at least in a certain number of subjects, is just not feasible. Future studies with larger samples and more improved technical methods are needed. Finally, although patients were recruited from a multicenter study, carotid IPH signal measurements on different sequences were performed on a single platform using a unified MR imaging protocol. Future studies using similar but not identical techniques are needed.

CONCLUSIONS

The signal intensity ratio of carotid IPH on T1-weighted images is associated with ACI in symptomatic patients with carotid hemorrhagic plaques. This association is independent of traditional risk factors but not of the size of plaque compositions. The possibility of applying T1 signals of carotid IPH to predict subsequent cerebrovascular ischemic events needs to be prospectively verified.

Disclosures: Chun Yuan—RELATED: Grant: Philips Healthcare; UNRELATED: Grants/Grants Pending: National Institutes of Health, Philips Healthcare.*
*Money paid to the institution.

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