

Role of Multidetector CT (MDCT) in imaging of acute stroke

ESSAY

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سورة النمل

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

رَبِّ أَوْزَعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي
أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَىٰ وَالِدَيَّ وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ
صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ وَأَدْخِلْنِي بِرَحْمَتِكَ فِي
عِبَادِكَ الصَّالِحِينَ

صدق الله العظيم

Dedication

To the soul of my Father (may Allah have mercy on him).

To my Mother ..

To my Sister ..

To my Brother..

*I would like to dedicate this Essay to you all.
Thank you for your continuous support & help*

.

Acknowledgment

*First and foremost, thanks to **Allah**, to whom I relate any success in achieving any work in my life.*












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Contents

Chapter	Page
 List of Tables _____	i
 List of Figures _____	ii
 List of Abbreviations _____	v
 Introduction and Aim of the Work _____	1
 Anatomy of the cerebral vasculature _____	4
 Pathophysiology of cerebrovascular stroke _____	15
 Technique of MDCT perfusion and cerebral angiography _____	24
 Imaging protocol and interpretation of MDCT in the assessment of acute stroke _____	50
 Summary and Conclusion _____	71
 References _____	74
 Arabic Summary _____	----

List of Tables

Table No.	Table Title	Page No.
1	Non-Contrast CT Brain Protocol using GE 64 MDCT	26
2	CT Perfusion Protocol using GE 64 MDCT	29
3	CTA Protocol (Acute Stroke Workup) using 64 MDCT	46
4	Normal values for perfusion parameters in brain tissue	56
5	Changes in perfusion parameters with increasing severity of circulatory impairment	57
6	Quick assessment of acute ischemic stroke	57
7	Characteristics of Patients With Ischemic Stroke Who Could Be Treated With rtPA	63

List of Figures

Figure No.	Figure title	Page No.
1	ANATOMY OF THE CEREBRAL VASCULATURE	7
2	Vascular supply of the brain. (a) Lateral aspect. (b) Medial aspect	9
3	Vascular supply of the brain (a,b,c,d,e,f,g)	11,12,13
4	Diagram of the arterial circulation at the base of the brain	14
5	Types of Stroke	15
6	A schema of the concentric, four-compartment, brain ischemia model	16
7	Diagrammatic Classification of stroke	17
8	Middle cerebral artery stroke (A) and its outcome (B	20
9	Platelet adhesion as a predisposing factor for ischemic stroke	20
10	Early ischemic CT signs	27
11	Typical time/density curves after injection of a contrast medium bolus in perfusion CT	32
12	Graph illustrates a time-attenuation curves (TAC) plotted from CTP data obtained in normal brain tissue	32
13	Transverse CTP maps in a healthy adult volunteer show normal perfusion	33
14	CTP requires a series of images performed at a single anatomical location following administration of contrast medium	35
15	Toggling table technique	36
16	Minor changes in the positioning of the vascular input function ROIs	39
17	Analysis strategies for the preliminary analysis using an unaffected artery for the arterial input function. MTT map.	41
18	Use of the affected artery in secondary analysis of abnormal tissue.	42
19	A map of microvascular PS acquired from first-pass dynamic contrast-enhanced images over 60 seconds	44
20	A 61-year-old man with symptoms of acute stroke. Dynamic CTP CBF (a) and TTP (b) maps show a perfusion abnormality confined to the MCA territory indicative of proximal MCA occlusion. (c and d) reveals complete occlusion of the left ICA with concomitant embolic MCA trunk occlusion.	47

List of Figures

21	Chart illustrates a protocol for evaluating stroke patients with multisection CT and the average time needed to complete each step	51
22	A case of left MCA occlusion 3.5 hours after the onset. An early conventional CT scan and CTP.	52
23	Subtle low attenuation within the right lentiform nucleus on non contrast CT performed 3 h after sudden-onset left-sided weakness consistent with an acute right middle cerebral artery territory infarct (A); follow-up scan at 24 h (B)	54
24	Hypoattenuation with the left insular ribbon in an acute left middle cerebral artery infarct	54
25	(A) Right basal ganglia infarct at 3 h using standard window width (W) 90 Hounsfield units (Hu) and centre length (L) 40 Hu. (B) Use of variable/narrow window levels accentuates the grey/white interface and makes the acute infarct more conspicuous, W 34 Hu, L 36 Hu. (C) Maturation of the right basal ganglia infarct at 18 h	54
26	Hyperdensity within the lumen of the vessel 'hyperdense middle cerebral artery (MCA) sign' detected as (A) linear hyperdensity within the proximal M1 segment of the MCA or (B) as a hyperdense 'dot' within the sylvian fissure	55
27	A patient with a history of anabolic steroid use and acute presentation with reduced level of consciousness	55
28	CT perfusion CBF (a) and CBV (b) maps of a patient with acute right-sided hemiparesis showing heterogeneous perfusion in the left MCA territory	58
29	Patient with embolic MCA infarction on the right side. CTP maps show CBF/CBV mismatch zone	58
30	Discrepancy between ischemic lesion size as shown on the CBF (a) and TTP (b) maps in a patient with right hemispheric stroke	60
31	Images from a patient with signs of mild left hemispheric stroke (a,b,c,d,e)	61
32	Two cases of acute stroke patients admitted within the first 6 hours of symptomatology onset (5 hours for patient in (a) and 4.5 hours for patient in (b))	64

List of Figures

33	A 53-year-old man with complaint of acute left hemiparesis, presented within 3 hours of symptom onset	65
34	A 68-year-old woman with acute mental status changes, presented within 3 hours of symptom onset, on NCCT, CTP and PS color map.	66
35	Modern CT survey in a 57-year-old male patient, with a left hemisynndrome, including a NCCT (first line), a CTP (lines 2–5) and a CTA	69
36	Chart illustrates a stroke report	70

List of Abbreviations

ACA	anterior cerebral artery
AICA	anterior inferior cerebellar artery
BA	basilar artery
BBB	blood-brain barrier
CBF	cerebral blood flow
CBV	cerebral blood volume
CTA	CT-angiography
CTP	CT perfusion
DWI- MR	diffusion weighted magnetic resonance
ECA	external carotid artery
HT	hemorrhagic transformation
ICA	internal carotid artery
IP	ischemic penumbra
MCA	middle cerebral artery
MDCT	multi-detector CT
MTT	mean transit time
NCCT	Non contrast CT
PAO	parent artery occlusion
PCA	posterior cerebral artery
PET	positron emission tomography
PICA	posterior inferior cerebellar artery
PMN	polymorphonuclear
PS	microvascular permeability (expressed as the surface area product)
PWI-MR	perfusion-weighted magnetic resonance
ROI	region of interest

List of Abbreviations

SCA	superior cerebellar artery
SPECT	single photon emission CT
TAC	time-attenuation curves
TTP	time to peak
XeCT	xenon-enhanced CT



Introduction and Aim of the Work

INTRODUCTION

Stroke is the second leading cause of death in the world , with approximately 6.2 million deaths per year from stroke or another form of cerebrovascular disease (***WHO., 2011***).

Stroke is a syndrome caused by disruption of the blood flow to part of the brain due to either (a) occlusion of a blood vessel (ischemic stroke, seen in approximately 80% of cases); or (b) rupture of a blood vessel, resulting in injury to cells and causing sudden loss of focal brain functions. (**de Lucas et al., 2008**).

Imaging in patients with acute stroke should be targeted toward assessment of the four *Ps*—parenchyma, pipes, perfusion, and penumbra (**Rowley , 2001**). This approach enables the detection of intracranial hemorrhage, differentiation of infarcted tissue from salvageable tissue, identification of intravascular thrombi, selection of the appropriate therapy, and prediction of the clinical outcome.(**Srinivasan et al., 2006**).

The only therapy for acute stroke currently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the European Union is intravenous thrombolysis with a recombinant tissue-type plasminogen activator called alteplase . However, the benefit of intravenous thrombolysis decreases steadily over time from symptom onset , so that the time window for intervention can be as narrow as 3 hours. Thus, patients must be selected accurately and in a timely manner, since many patients with conditions other than brain ischemia may present with similar clinical findings . Imaging plays a key role by helping exclude hemorrhage or other mimicking lesions. (**de Lucas et al., 2008**).

While acute infarcts may be seen early on conventional MR images, diffusion-weighted MR imaging is more sensitive for detection of hyperacute ischemia. Gradient-echo MR sequences can be helpful for detecting a hemorrhage. The status of neck and intracranial vessels can be evaluated with MR angiography, and a mismatch between findings on diffusion and perfusion MR images may be used to predict the presence of

a penumbra. The information obtained by combining various imaging techniques may help differentiate patients who do not need intravenous or intraarterial therapy from those who do, and may alter clinical outcomes **(Srinivasan et al., 2006)**.

The use of computed tomography (CT) for stroke evaluation has progressively increased, since magnetic resonance (MR) imaging is less widely available than CT, and its usage in the acute stroke setting can be hampered by contraindications (such as cardiac prostheses) or confused patient status **(Warren , et al. 2010)** .In addition, CT is fast and is easily performed in severely ill patients who are dependent on support and monitoring devices **(de Lucas et al., 2008)**.

Modern CT survey, consisting of three elements: non-contrast CT (NCT), CT-angiography (CTA) and perfusion-CT (PCT). NCT is still the primary imaging modality following acute stroke due to its wide availability. CTA can define the occlusion site, illustrate arterial dissection, grade collateral blood flow, and characterize atherosclerotic disease **(Wintermark, 2005)**.

CT perfusion is critical in determining the extent of irreversibly infarcted brain tissue and potentially reversible penumbra. This is of great importance for patient selection before thrombolytic therapy. CT perfusion also can predict the clinical outcome of patients with acute stroke . **(Meuli, 2004)**.

Aim Of Work

The aim of this study is to illustrate the role of different C.T. modalities in the assessment of the acute cerebral stroke in short time helping the clinicians toward early detection, accurate assessment and better management leading to marked decrease in morbidity and mortality rates of stroke.