



# Neuroradiologie

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**Abteilung für Neuroradiologie**  
**Universitätsklinikum Gießen**

# Was ist Neuroradiologie?

Allgemeine Radiologie (Facharzt diagnostische Radiologie)

Kinderradiologie (Gebietsbezeichnung)

Neuroradiologie (Gebietsbezeichnung)

# Was ist Neuroradiologie?

Allgemeine Radiologie (Facharzt diagnostische Radiologie)

Kinderradiologie (Gebietsbezeichnung)

Neuroradiologie (Gebietsbezeichnung)

## **Voraussetzung für Neuroradiologie:**

Facharzt diagnostische Radiologie

3 Jahre Neuroradiologie an einer neuroradiologischen Fachabteilung (1 Jahr kann im Rahmen des Facharztes Radiologie erworben werden)

# Was ist Neuroradiologie?

## **Bildgebende Darstellung von:**

Gehirn und seiner Hüllen (Meningen, Kalotte, etc.)

Liquorraum

Schädelbasis, NNH

Sinnesorgane: Orbita, Felsenbein



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**Kopf**

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**Wirbelsäule**

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## **Kopf**

## **Wirbelsäule**

Wirbelkörper

Bandscheiben

Myelon und spinale Nerven

# Was ist Neuroradiologie?

## Bildgebende Darstellung von:

- Anlagestörungen
- Angeborene Syndrome
- Tumore
- Vaskuläre Erkrankungen
- Metabolische Erkrankungen
- Trauma
- Infektionen
- Inflammatorische Erkrankungen
- Neurodegenerative Erkrankungen
- ...

# Was ist Neuroradiologie?

## Therapie:

Schmerztherapie an der Wirbelsäule (PRT, Facettenblockaden, ISG Blockaden)

# Was ist Neuroradiologie?

## **Therapie:**

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## **Minimalinvasive, endovaskuläre Neurointerventionen:**

## **Therapie:**

Schmerztherapie an der Wirbelsäule (PRT, Facettenblockaden, ISG Blockaden)

## **Minimalinvasive, endovaskuläre Neurointerventionen:**

Akute, ischämische Schlaganfall

Gefäßrekanalisation (Carotis Stenose)

Embolisation von Aneurysmen

Embolisation von Angiomen (AVM`s)

Embolisation von Fisteln

Embolisation von Tumoren

# Was ist Neuroradiologie?

## Zuweisende Kliniken:

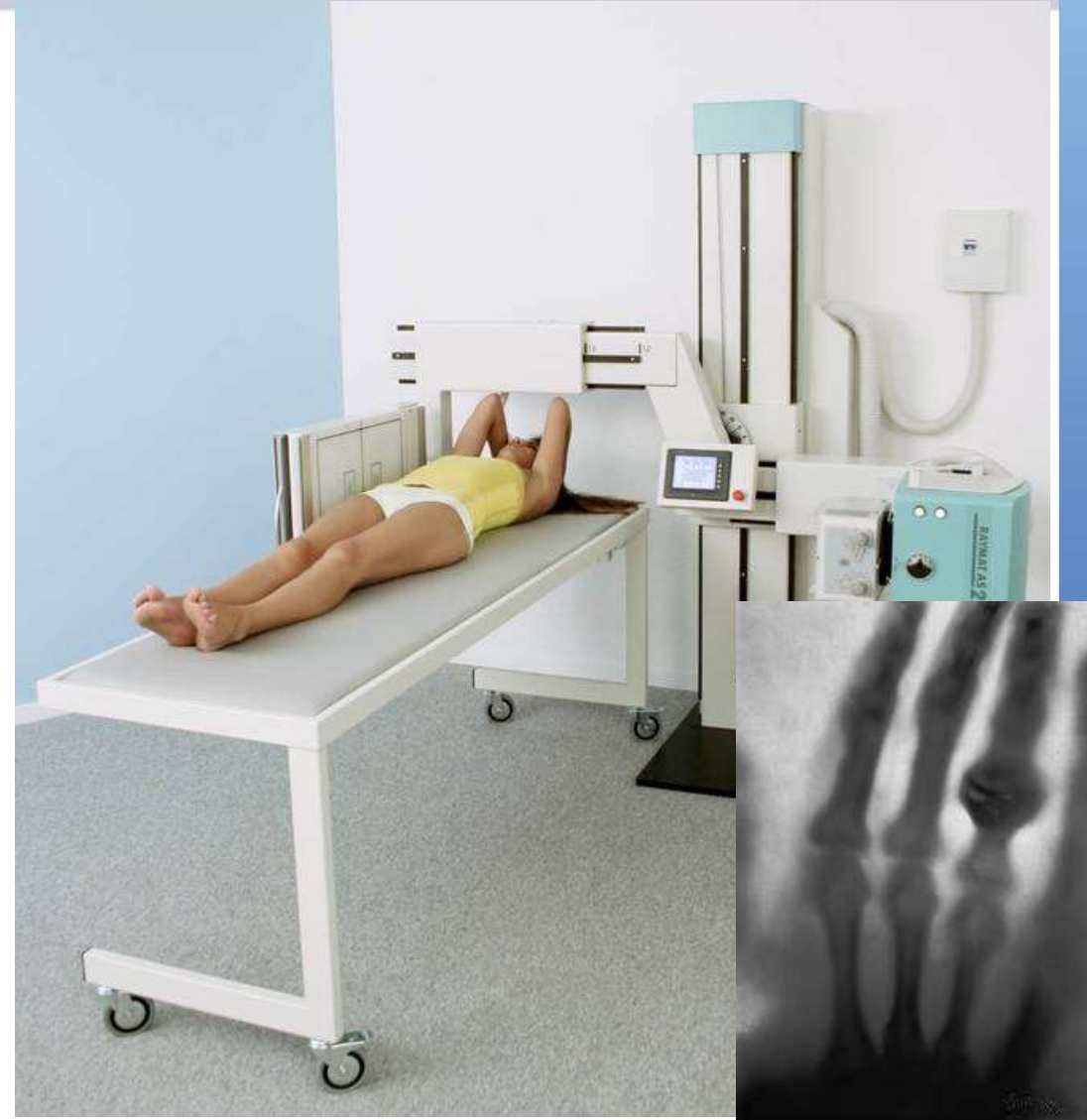
Neurologie  
Neurochirurgie  
Psychiatrie  
Augenheilkunde  
HNO  
ZMKG  
Neuropädiatrie  
Orthopädie  
Gynäkologie  
Neonatologie  
...



## **Bildgebende Methoden:**

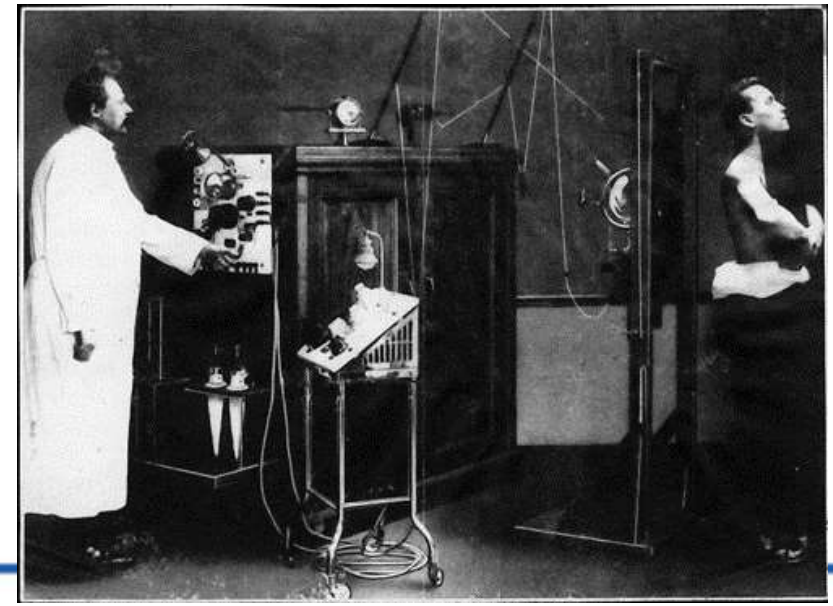
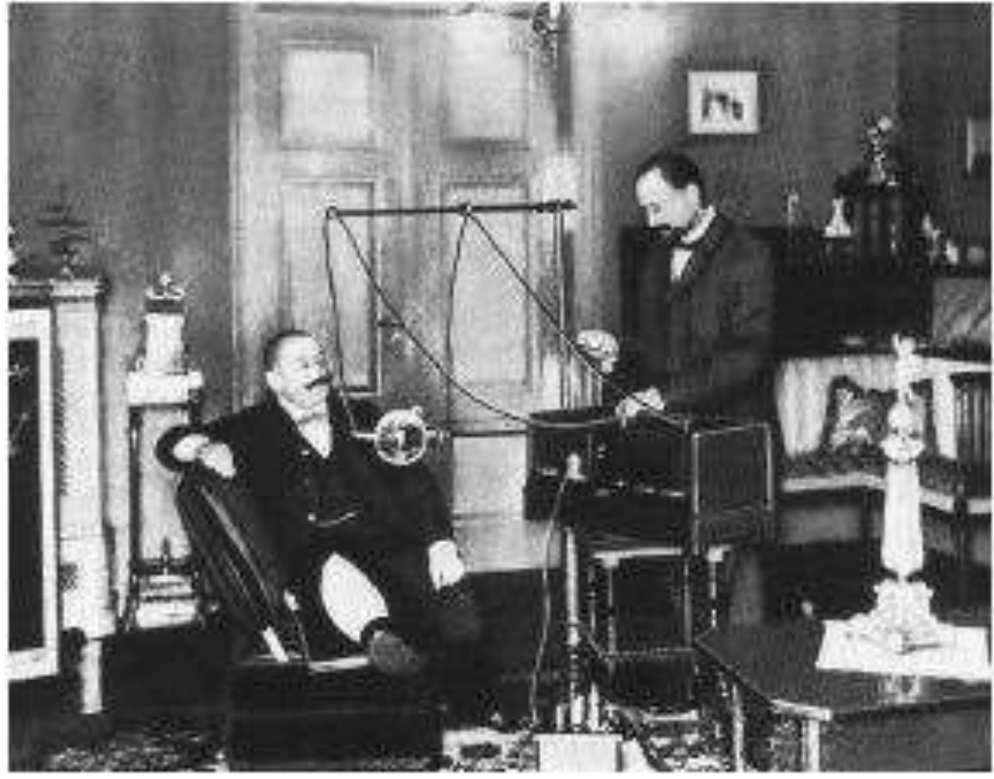
- **konventionelles Röntgen (RX)**
- **Durchleuchtung (DL)**
- **Digitale Subtraktionsangiographie (DSA)**
- **Computertomographie (CT)**
- **Magnetresonanztomographie (MRT)**

# Konventionelles Röntgen/DL



22.12.1895, Berta Röntgens Hand, 20min Expositionszeit

# Konventionelles Röntgen/DL







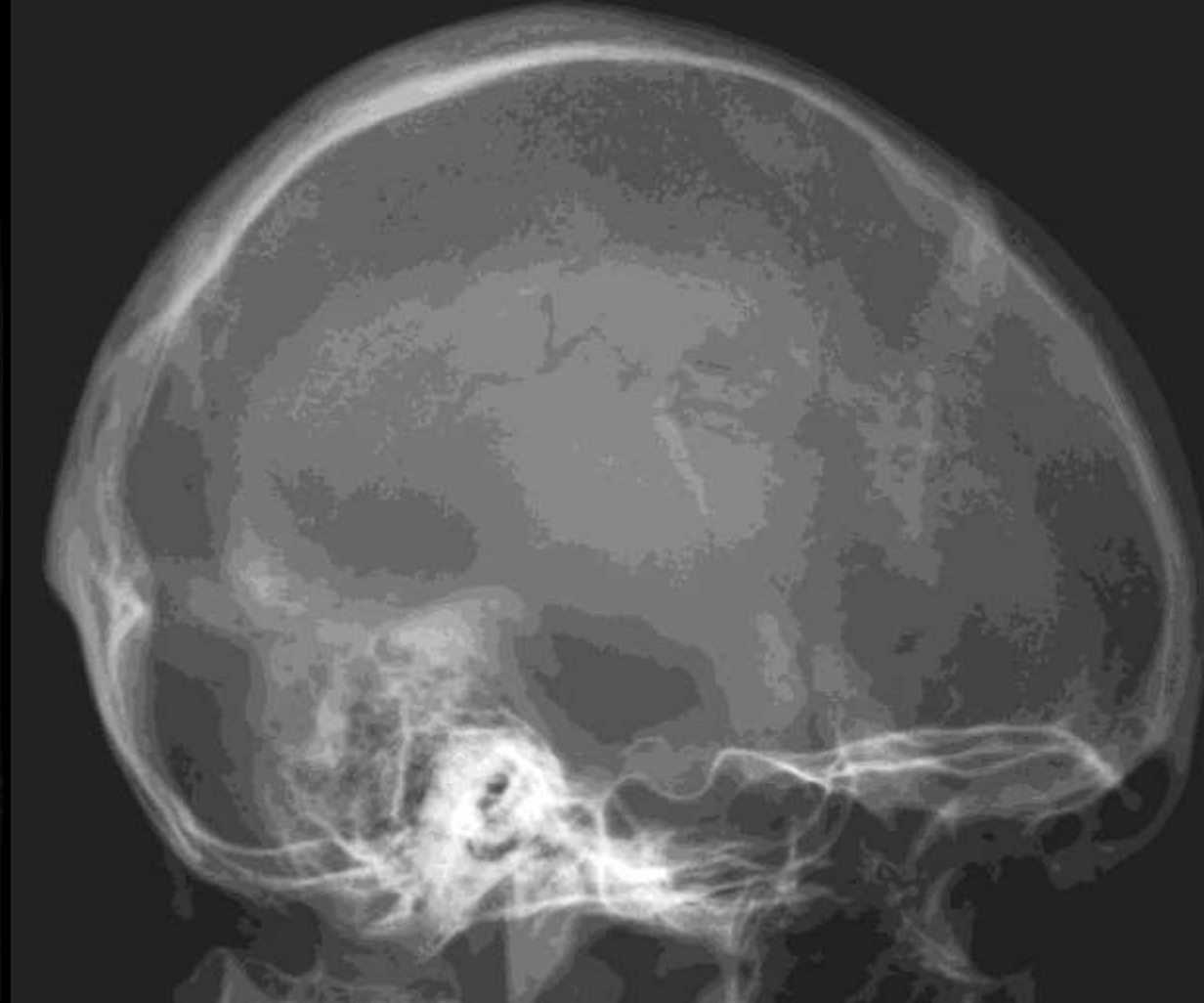
**Schädel ap und lat**



**Osteosarkom**



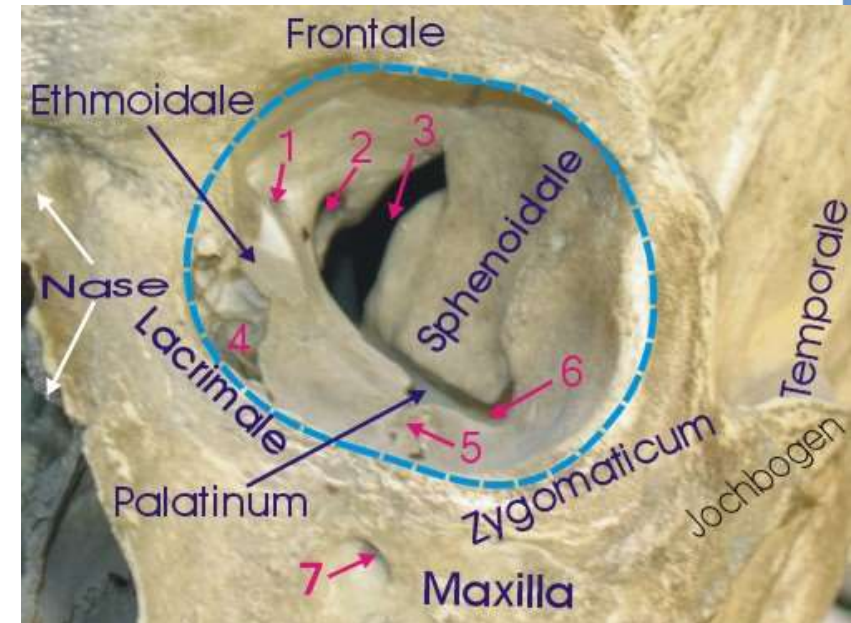
Plasmozytom



**Kalottenfraktur**



# Konventionelles Röntgen/DL



## Orbitabodenfraktur

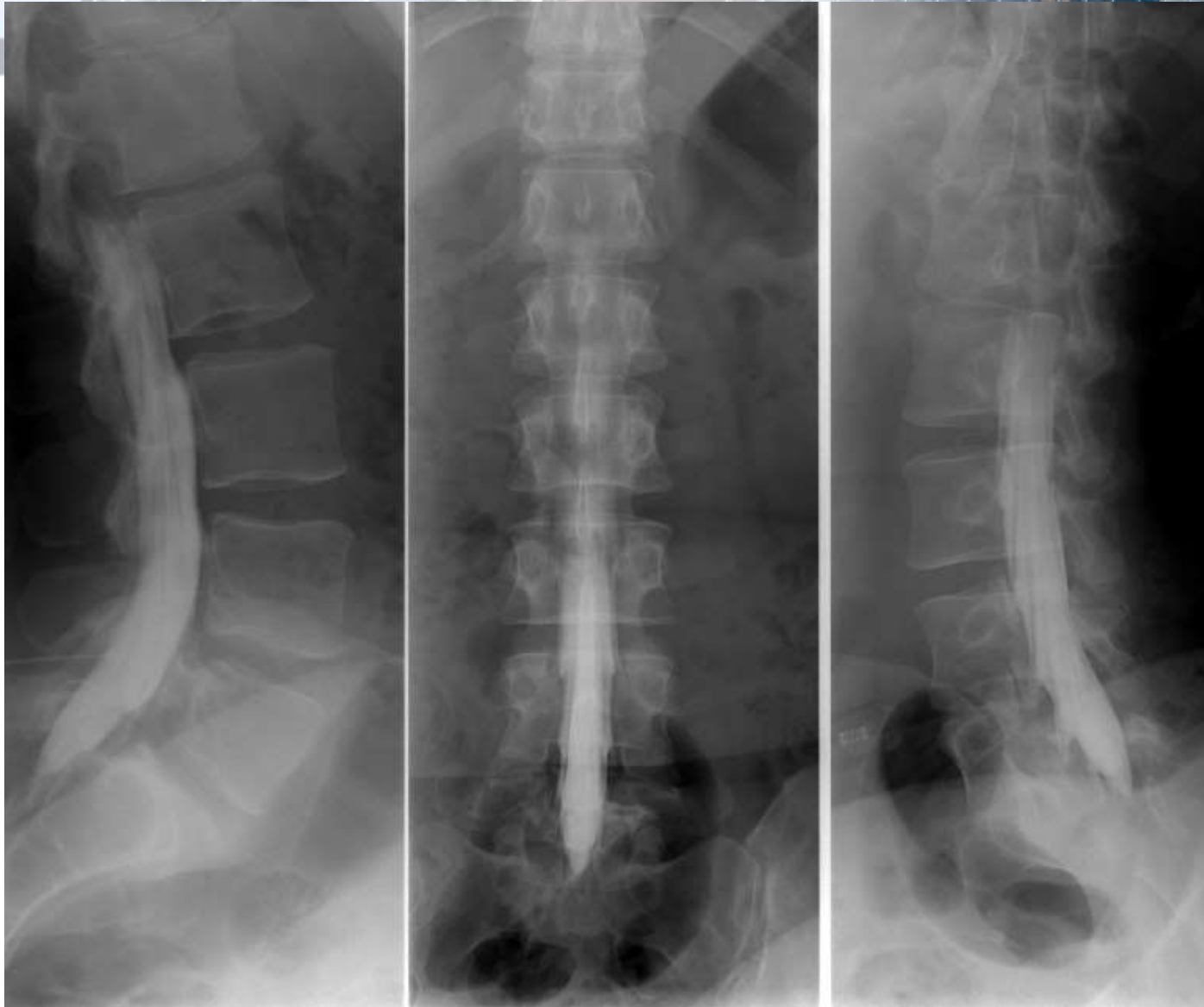




# Konventionelles Röntgen/DL



# Konventionelles Röntgen/DL

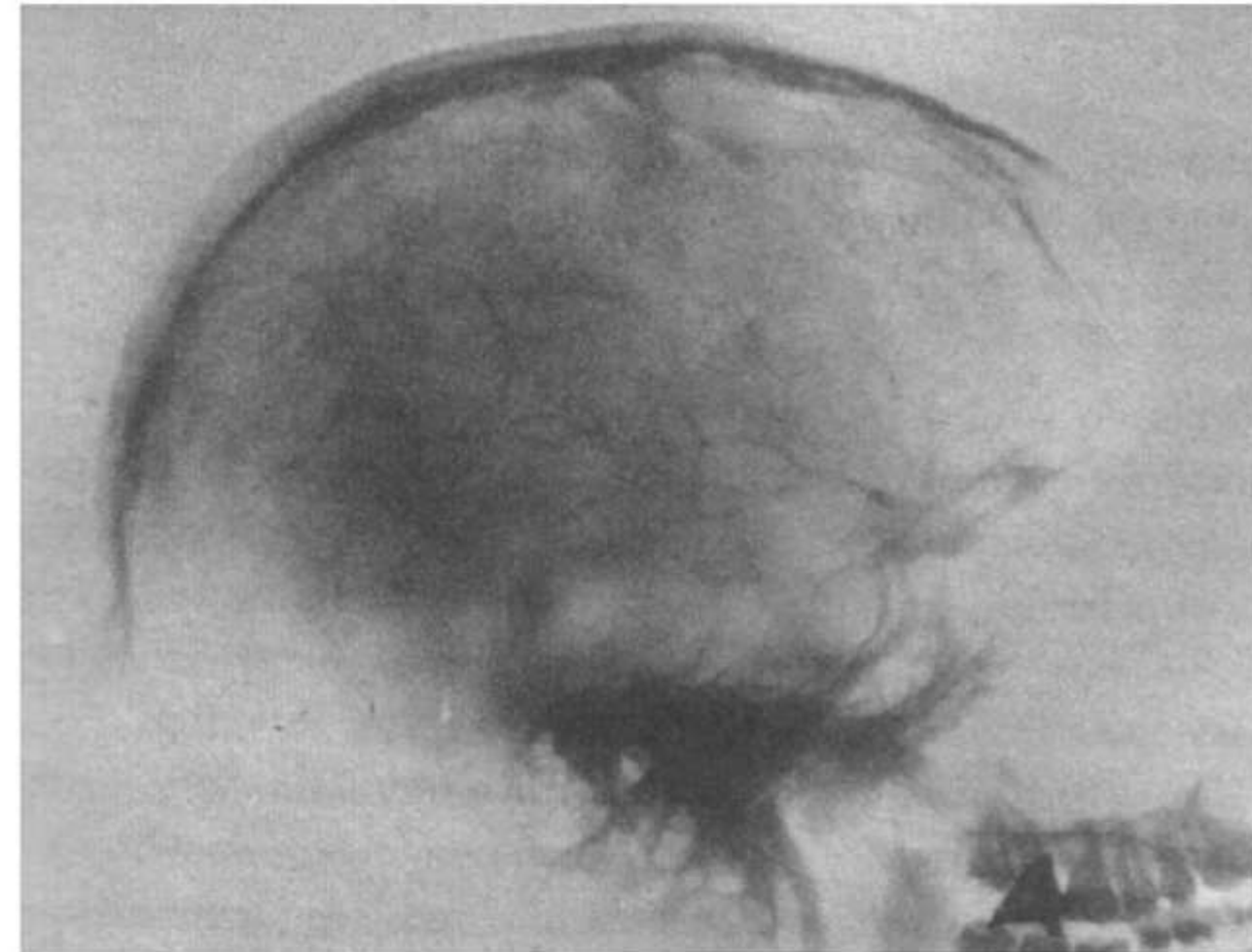


# Digitale Subtraktionsangiographie (DSA)

**DSA: was ist das?**

# Digitale Subtraktionsangiographie (DSA)

DSA: was ist das?



**Egas Moniz**

*Abbildung 11: Die erste Arteriographie am Lebenden vom 28. Juni 1927<sup>177</sup>*

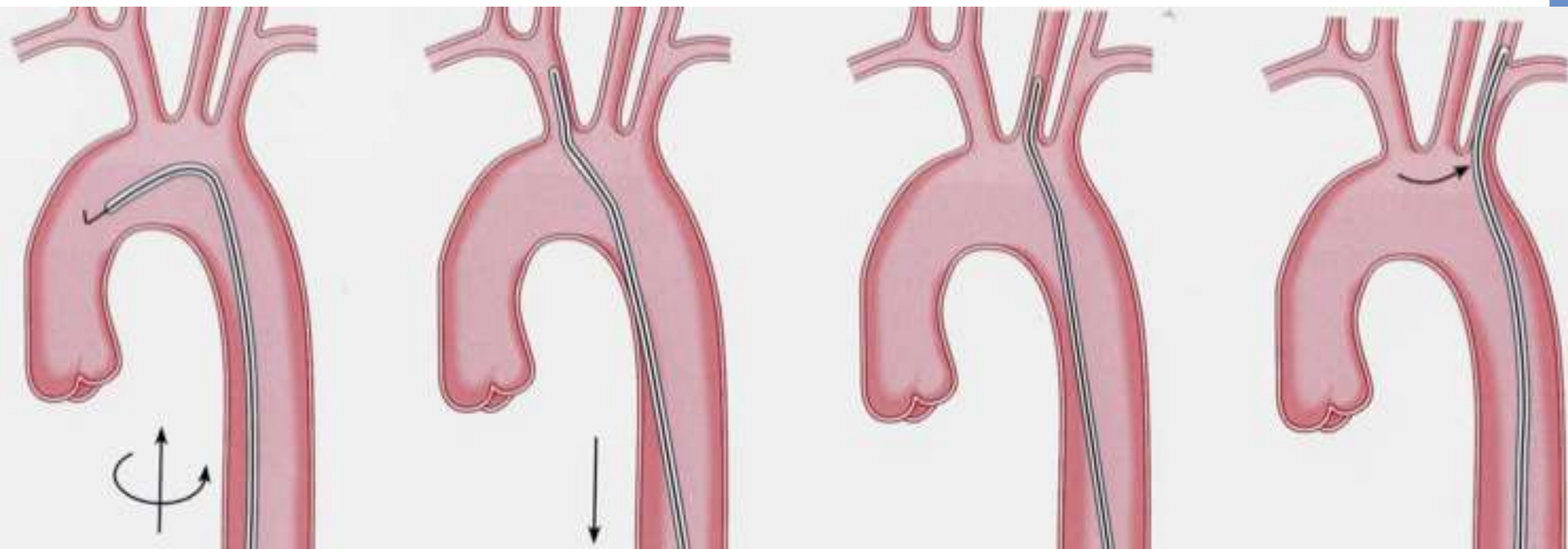


**DSA: was ist das?**

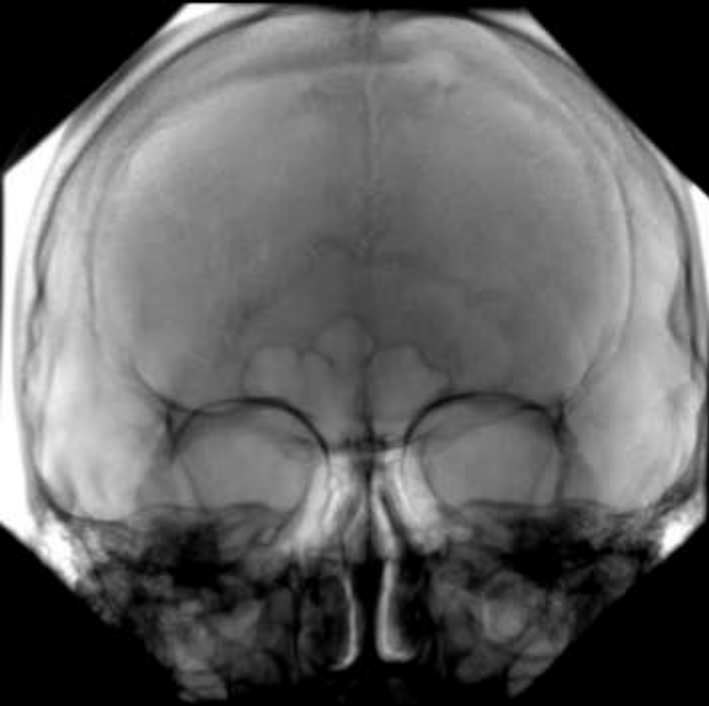
**Ein Röntgenverfahren zur Darstellung der Gefäße mit Kontrastmittel**

**Katheter in Seldinger Technik in die A. fem. com.**

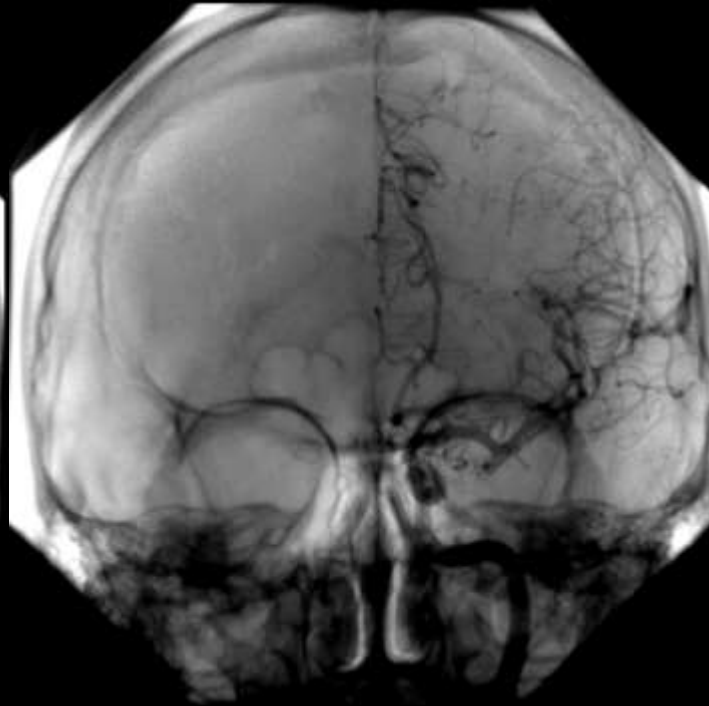
**unterschiedliche Katheter**



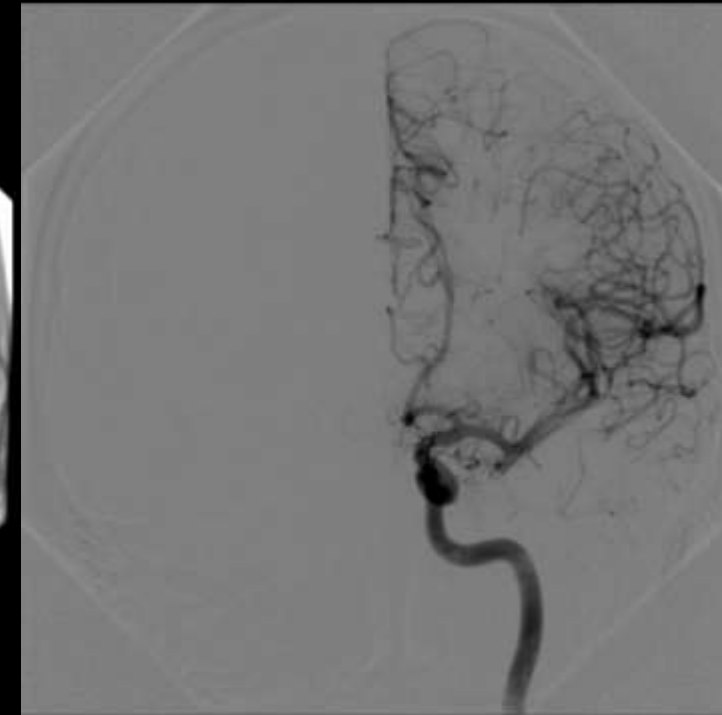




**Maske**



**mit KM**



**Subtraktion**



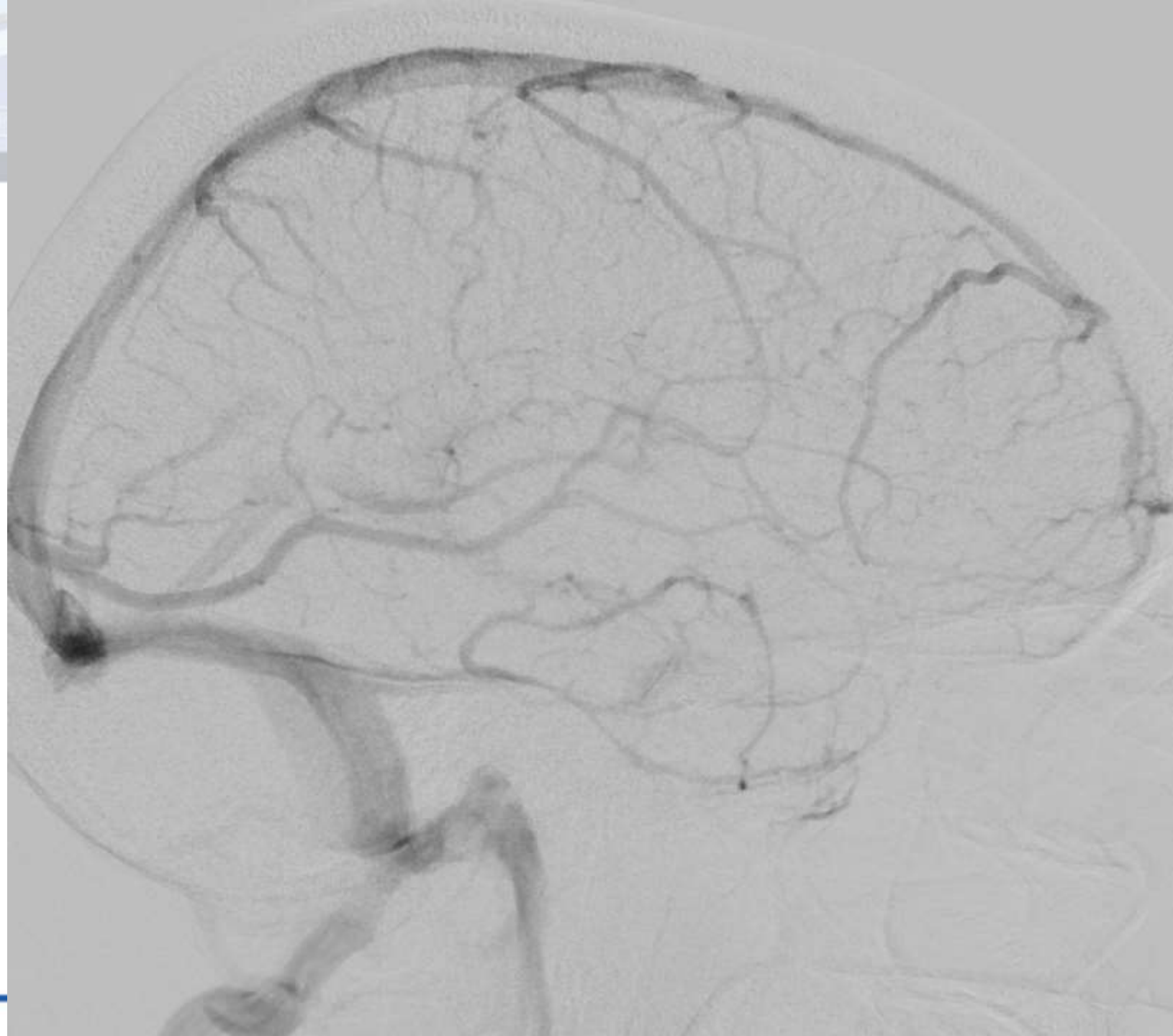
**DSA**

**Wir sehen  
die Hämody-  
namik!**

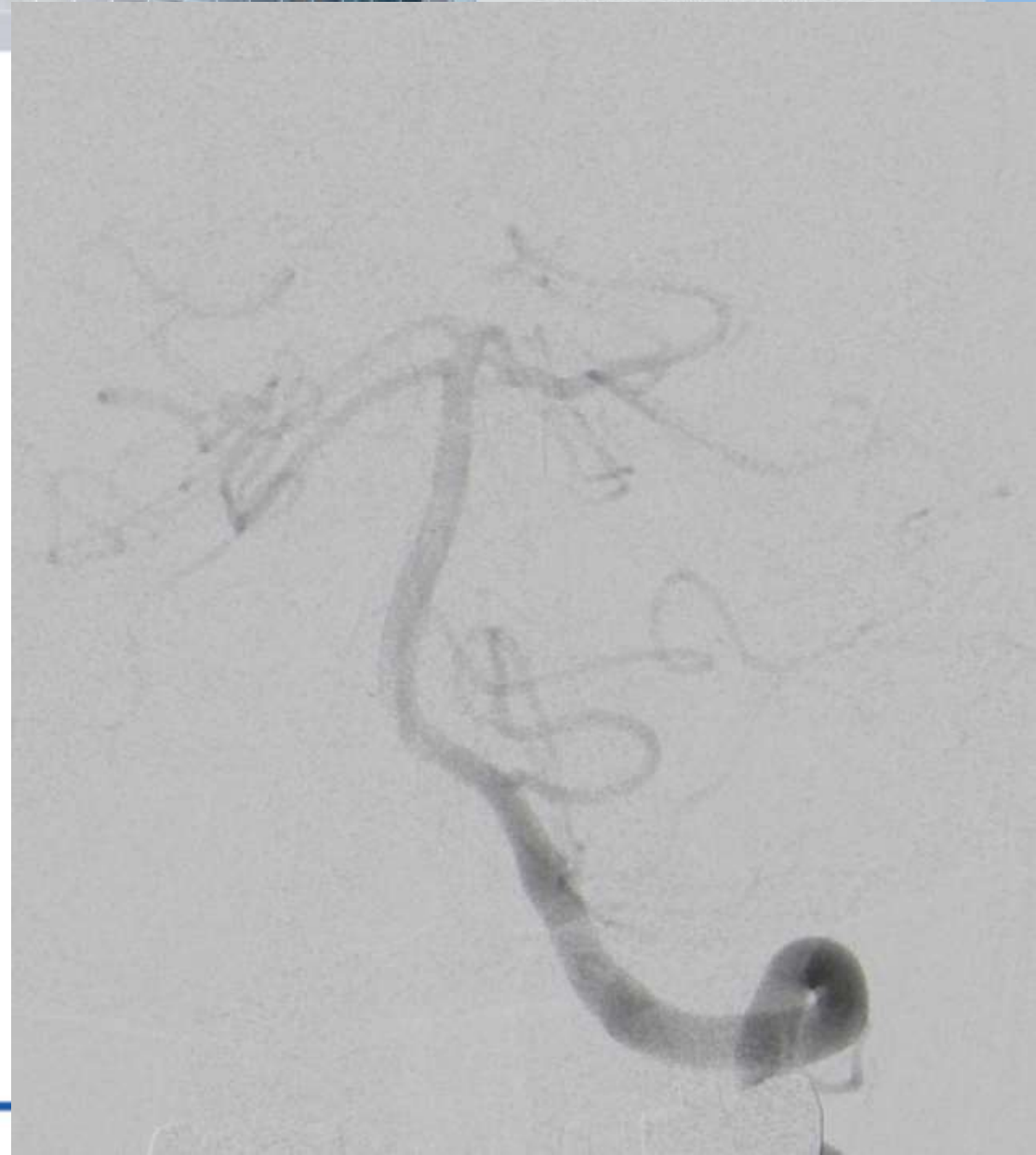
**Wir sehen die**

- 1. arterielle**
- 2. parenchym**
- 3. venöse**

**Phase.**



DSA



## DSA ist eine invasive Methode

- Diagnostik
- Therapie
- Cave Strahlenexposition
- Kontrastmittel!

**CT:**

- **Schnittbildverfahren**
- **Viele Röntgenbilder aus unterschiedlicher Richtung**
- **Vergleich der aus der Röntgenröhre ausgestrahlter und am Detektor gemessener Intensität**
- **Abschwächung (Absorption) der Strahlung**
- **mittels Computer zu einem Volumendatensatz nachverarbeitet**
- **Schnittbilder können dann sekundär in beliebiger Ebene rekonstruiert werden**

**Cave: Strahlenexposition!**

**Was müssen Sie beachten wenn Sie einen Patienten zum CT schicken wollen?**

**„rechtfertigende Indikation“**

**Was müssen Sie beachten wenn Sie einen Patienten zum CT schicken wollen?**

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**Sie müssen klinische Angaben liefern was der Patient hat und was Sie konkret nun wissen wollen!**

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**Kontrastmittel:**

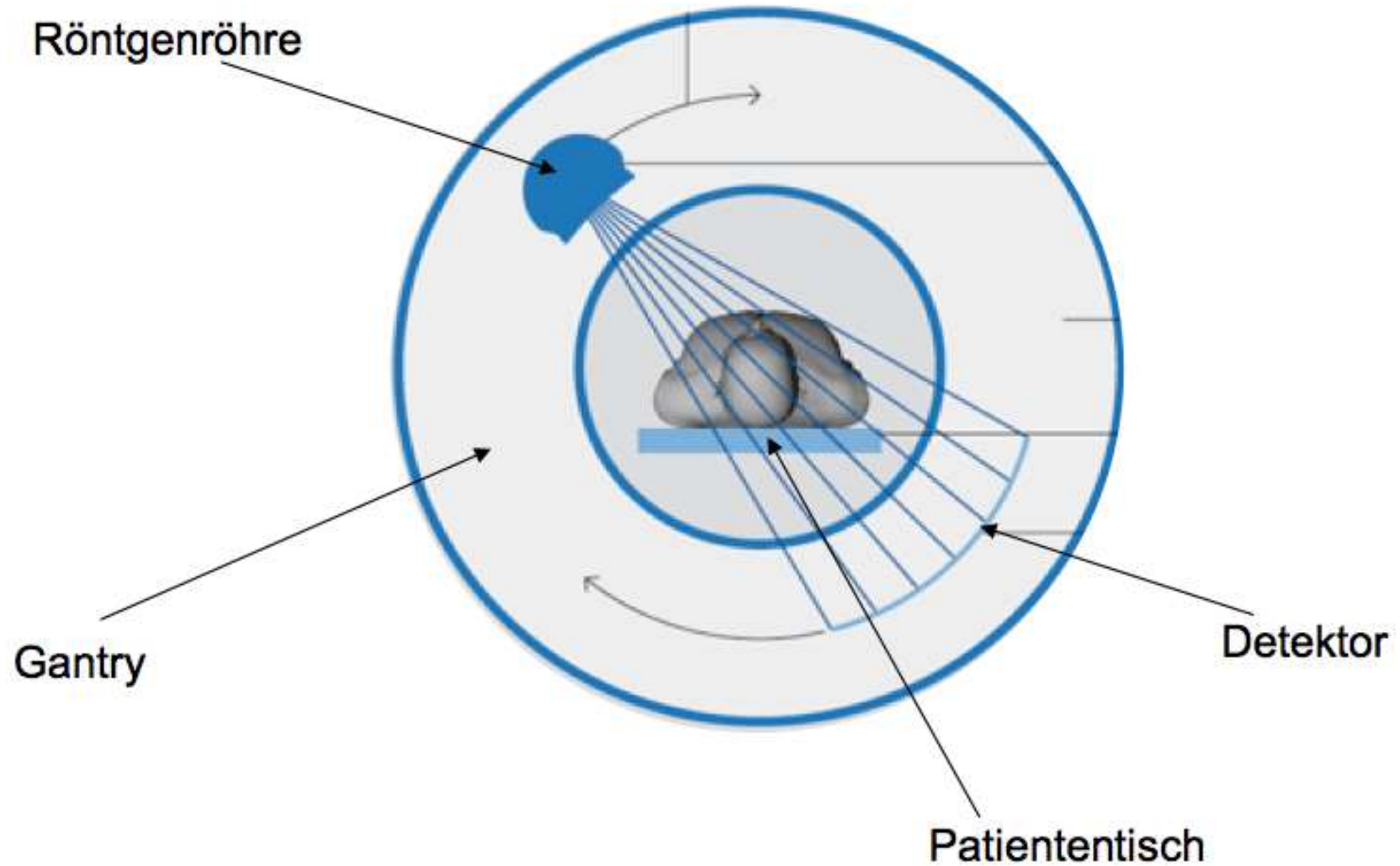
**Niere?**

**Schilddrüse?**

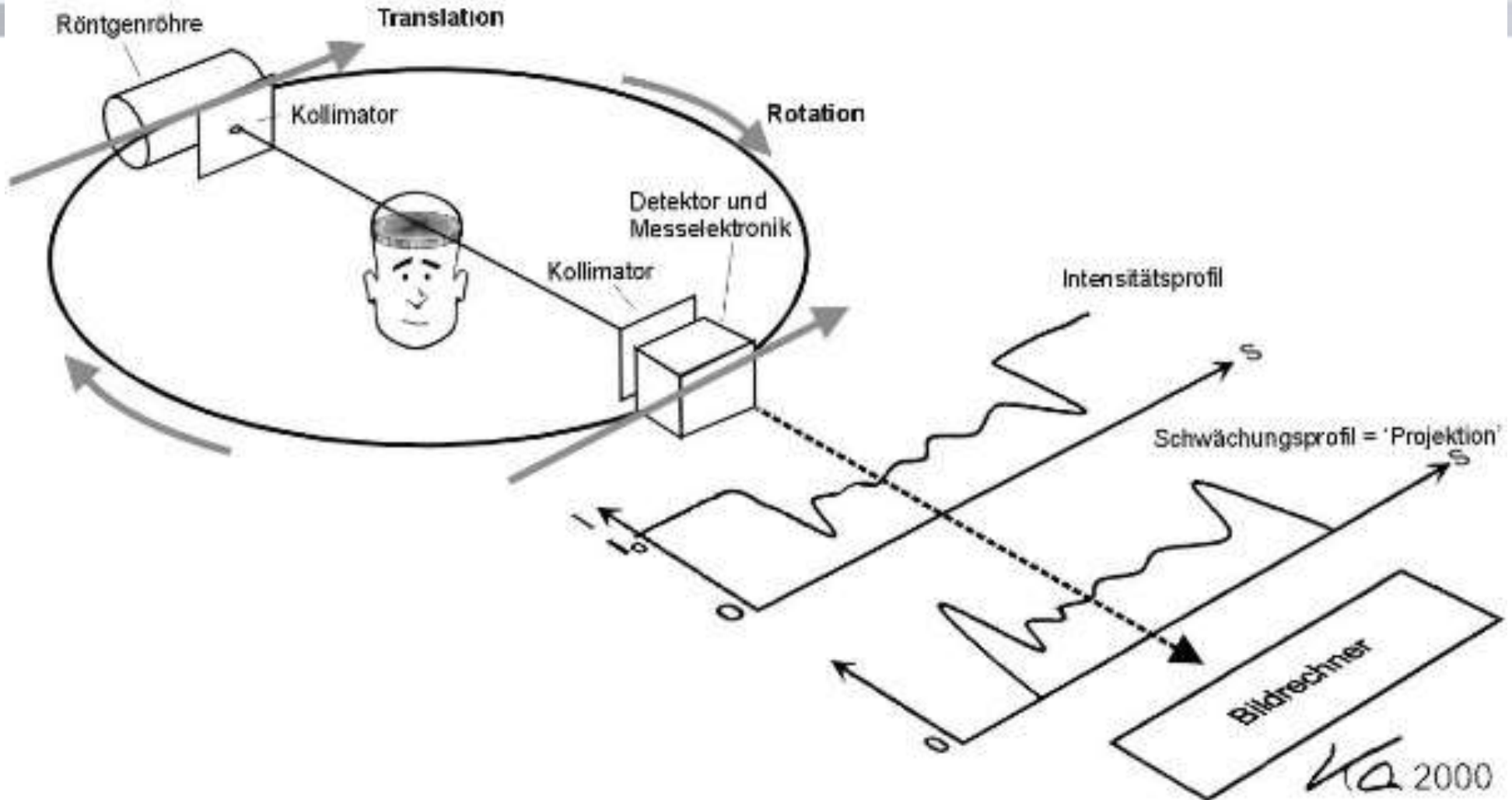
**Allergien (schon bekannt? schon mal KM bekommen?)**

**Diabetes? Metformin?**









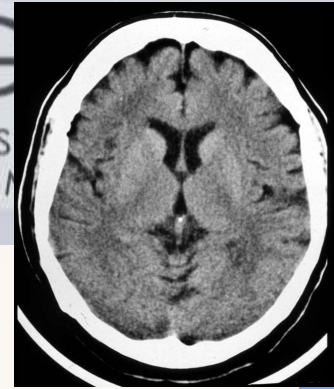
**Prinzip der Messwertaufnahme eines CT-Scanners**

## Spiral CT

der Patient wird mit konstanter Geschwindigkeit durch das Gerät bewegt

Mehrschicht CT, multislice CT



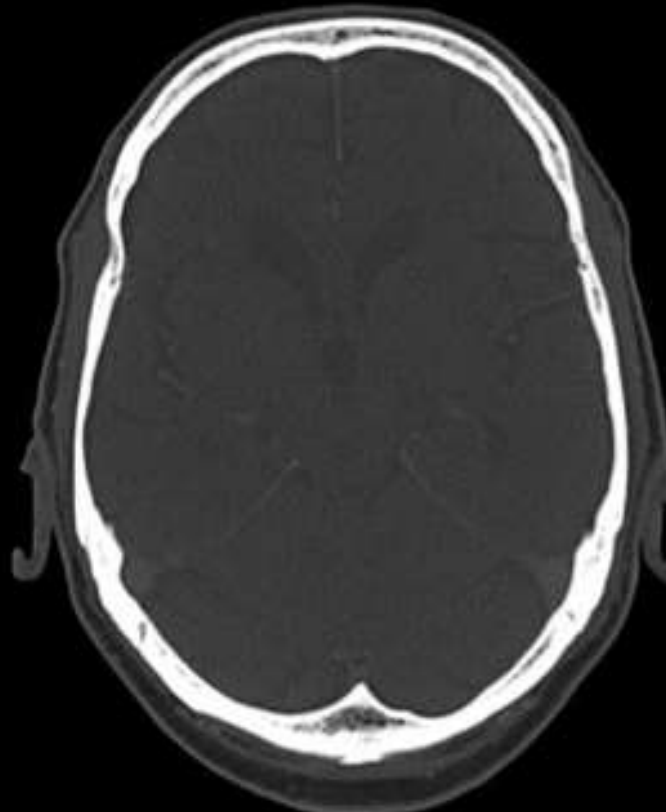


**Modell ´Siretom´, Siemens, 1974**  
**Untersuchungsdauer: ca. 1h**

**Modell ´Somatom´, Siemens, 2008**  
**Untersuchungsdauer: ca. 10s**



**Weichteil**



**Knochenfenster**



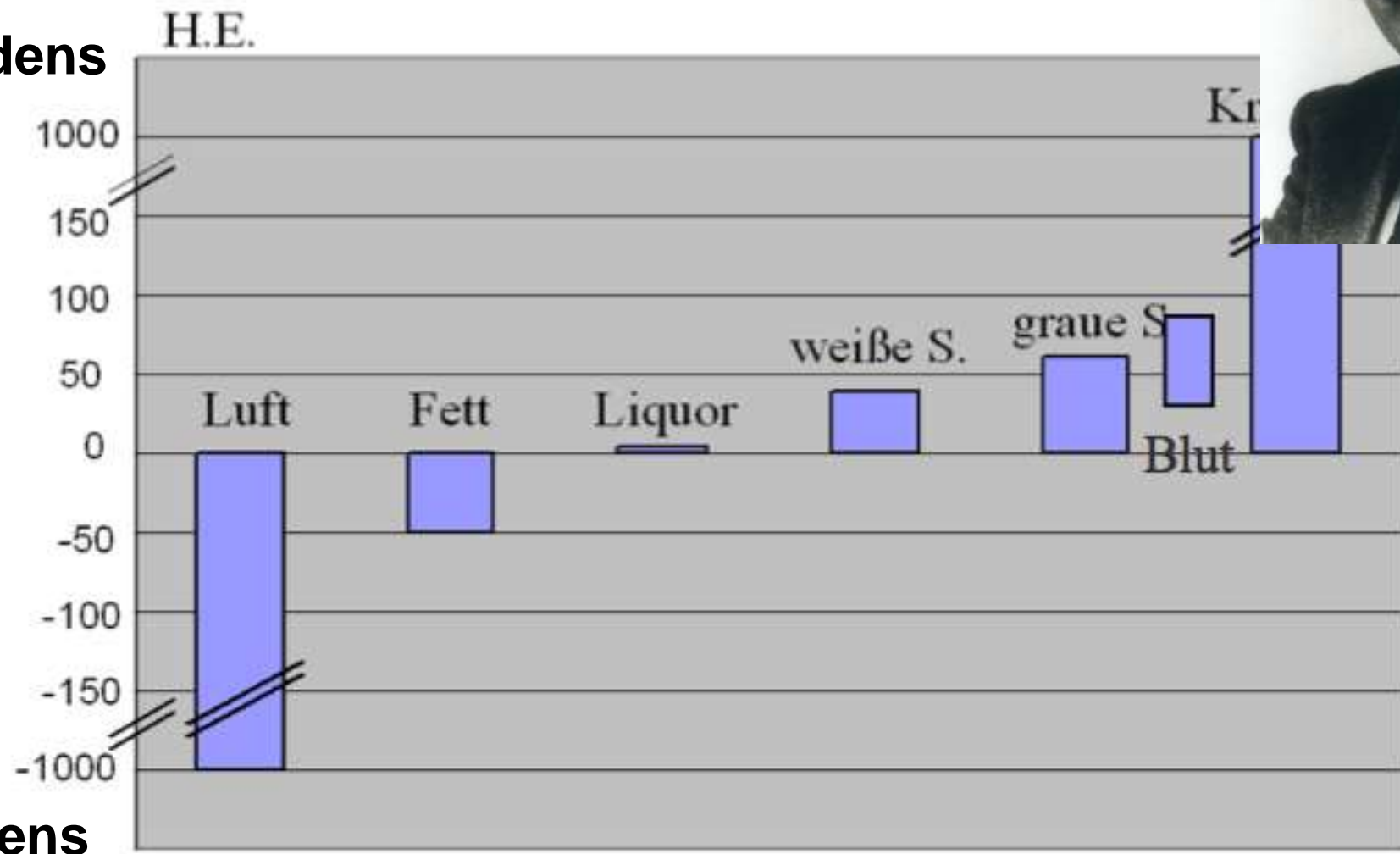
**mit KM**



# Computertomographie (CT)



hyperdens



hypodens



## Normales CT

**Welche Kontraste sind im CT erkennbar?**



## Kontraste im CT: Weichteilfenster

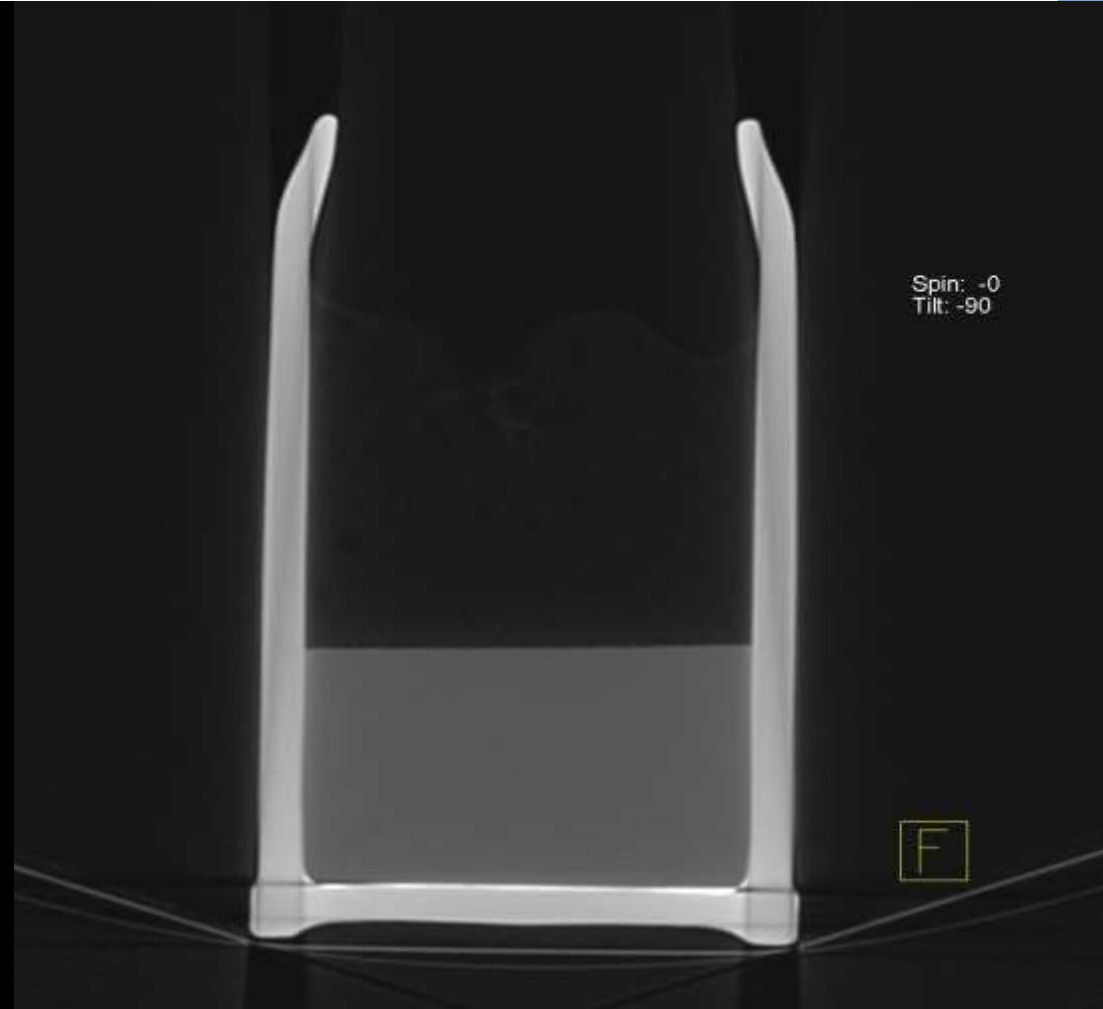
<b>Krug:</b>	<b>hell, hyperdens</b>
<b>Bier:</b>	<b>isodens</b>
<b>Luft:</b>	<b>hypodens</b>



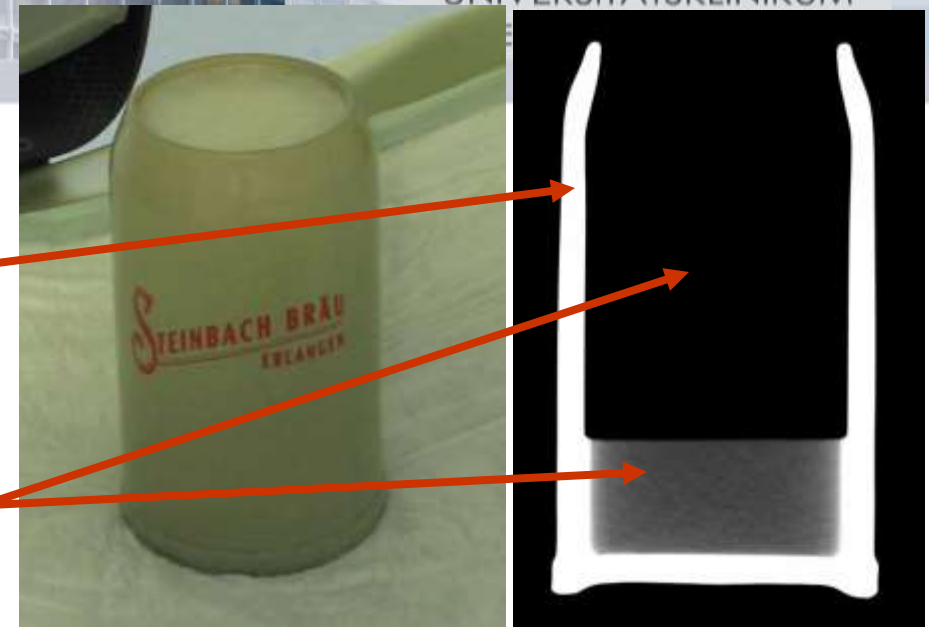
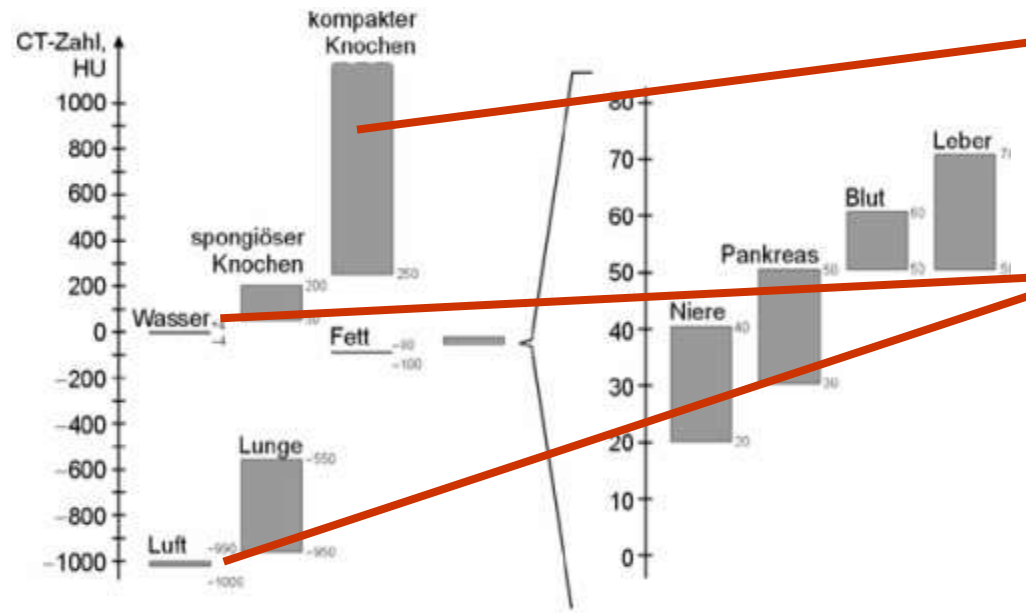


# Normales CT

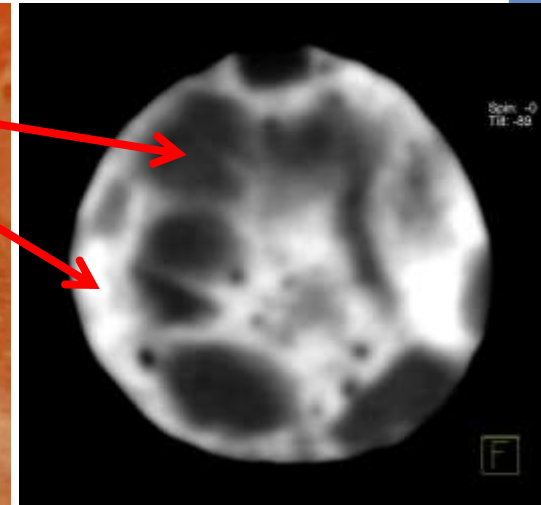
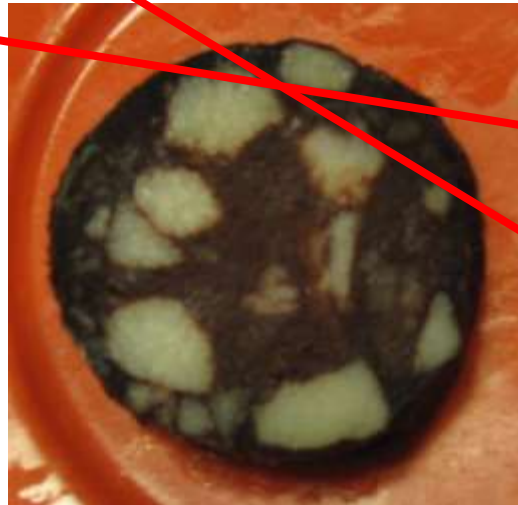
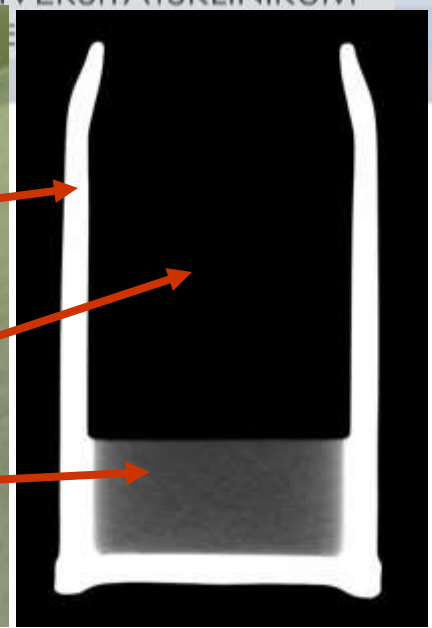
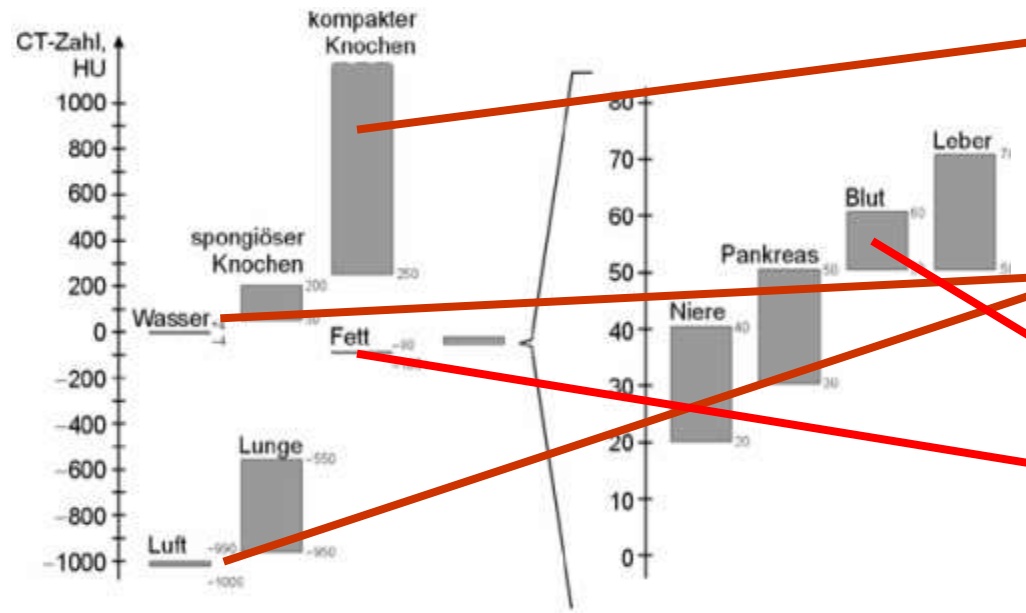
## Kontraste im CT: Knochenfenster



# Computertomographie (CT)



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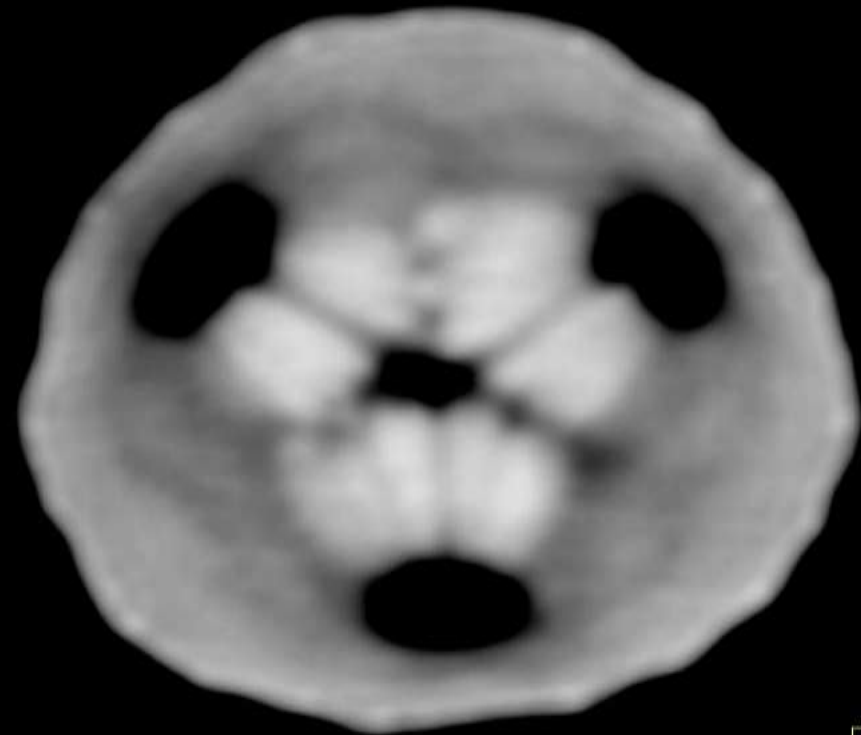


# Normales CT

## Gurke im CT!

**Kontrast je nach  
Dichte:**

**Kerne: hyperdens  
Mark: hypodens**



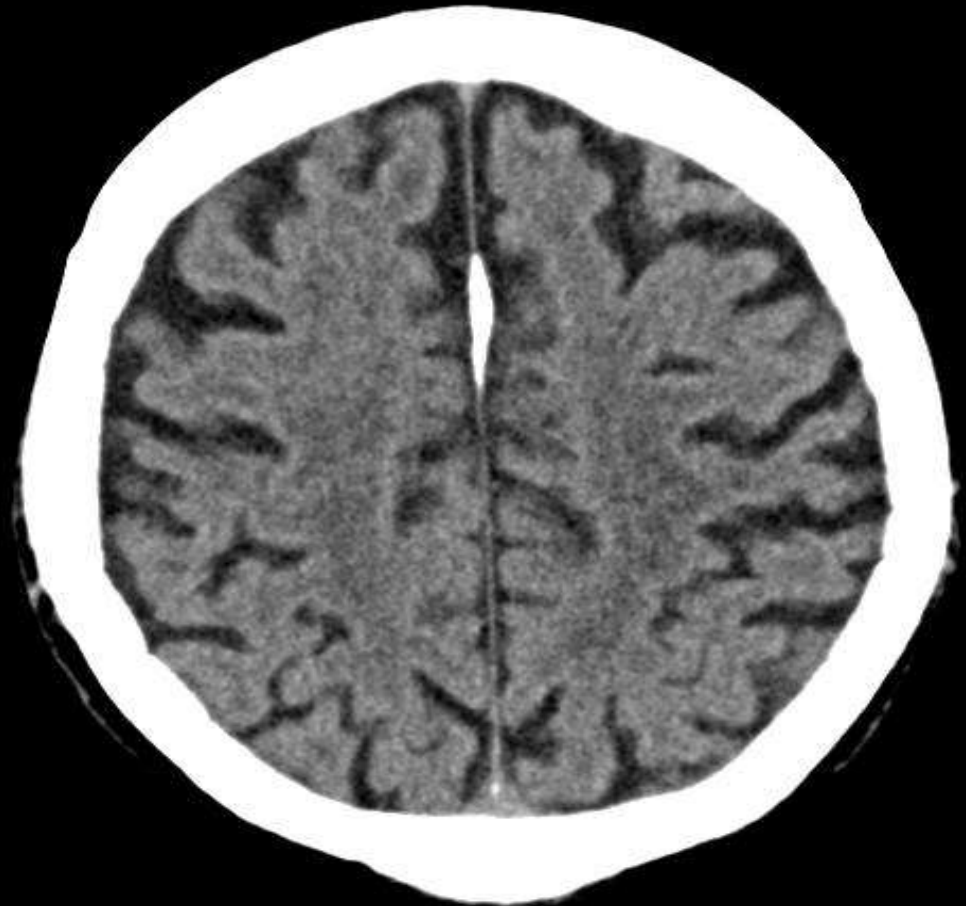
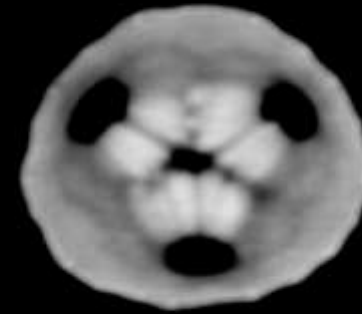
Spin: 0  
Tilt: -90

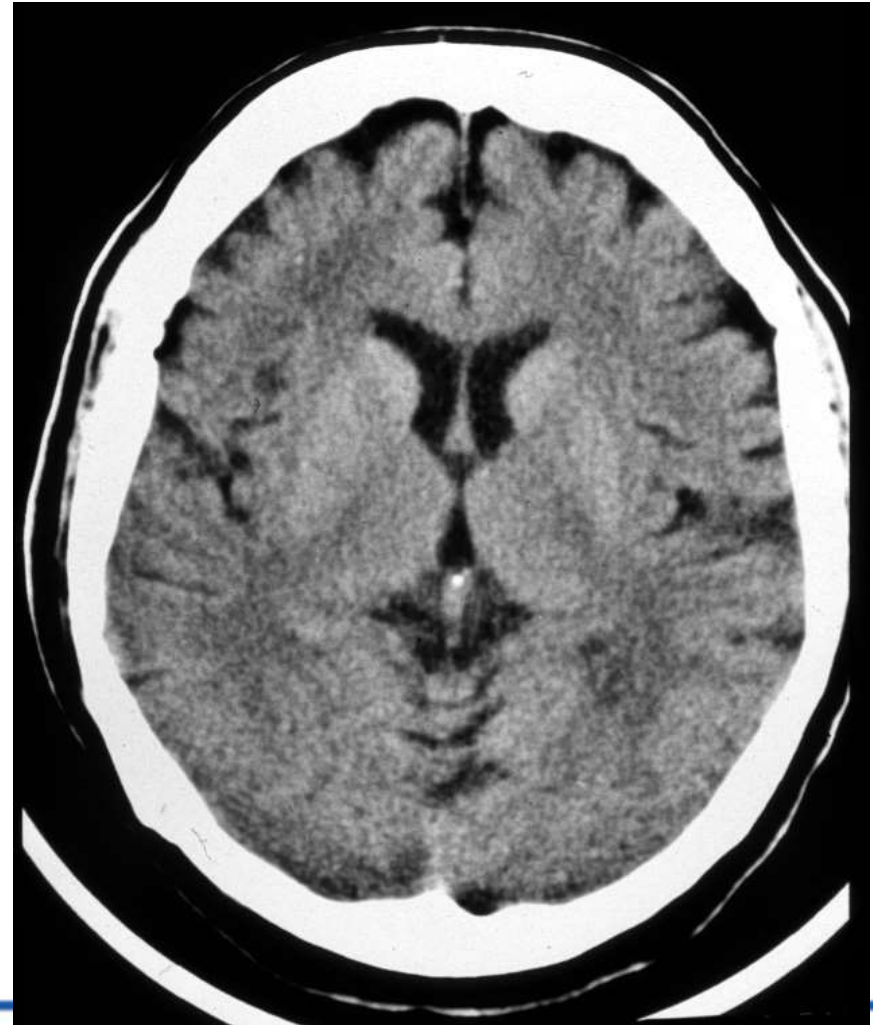




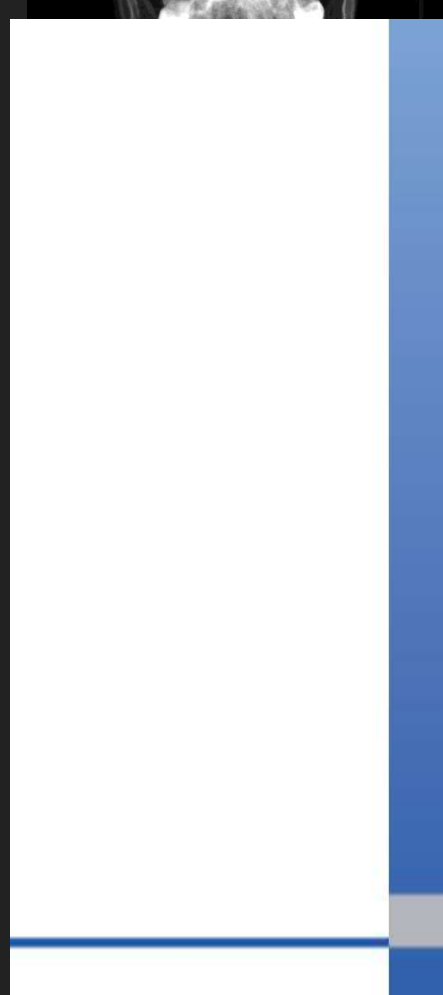
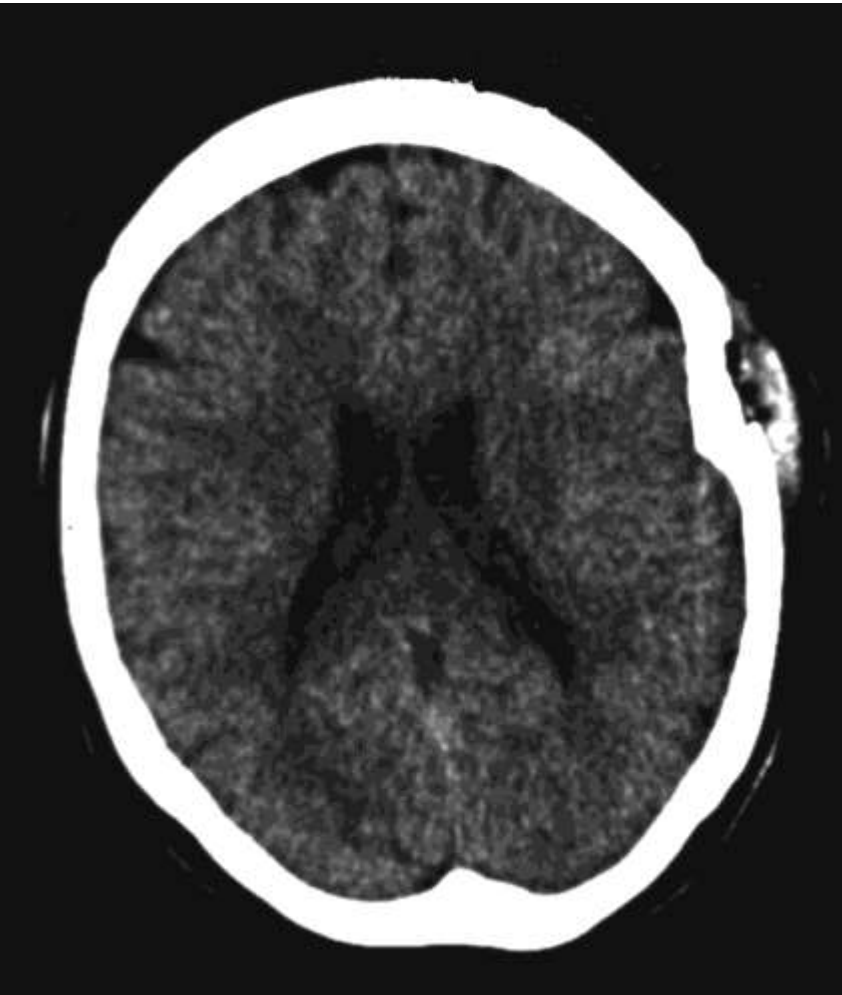
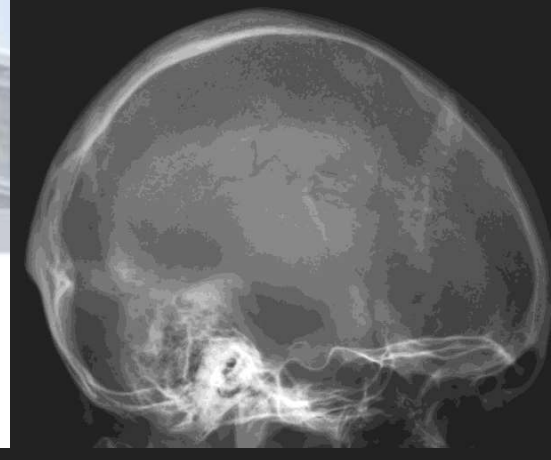
**Normales CT**

**Normalbefund**



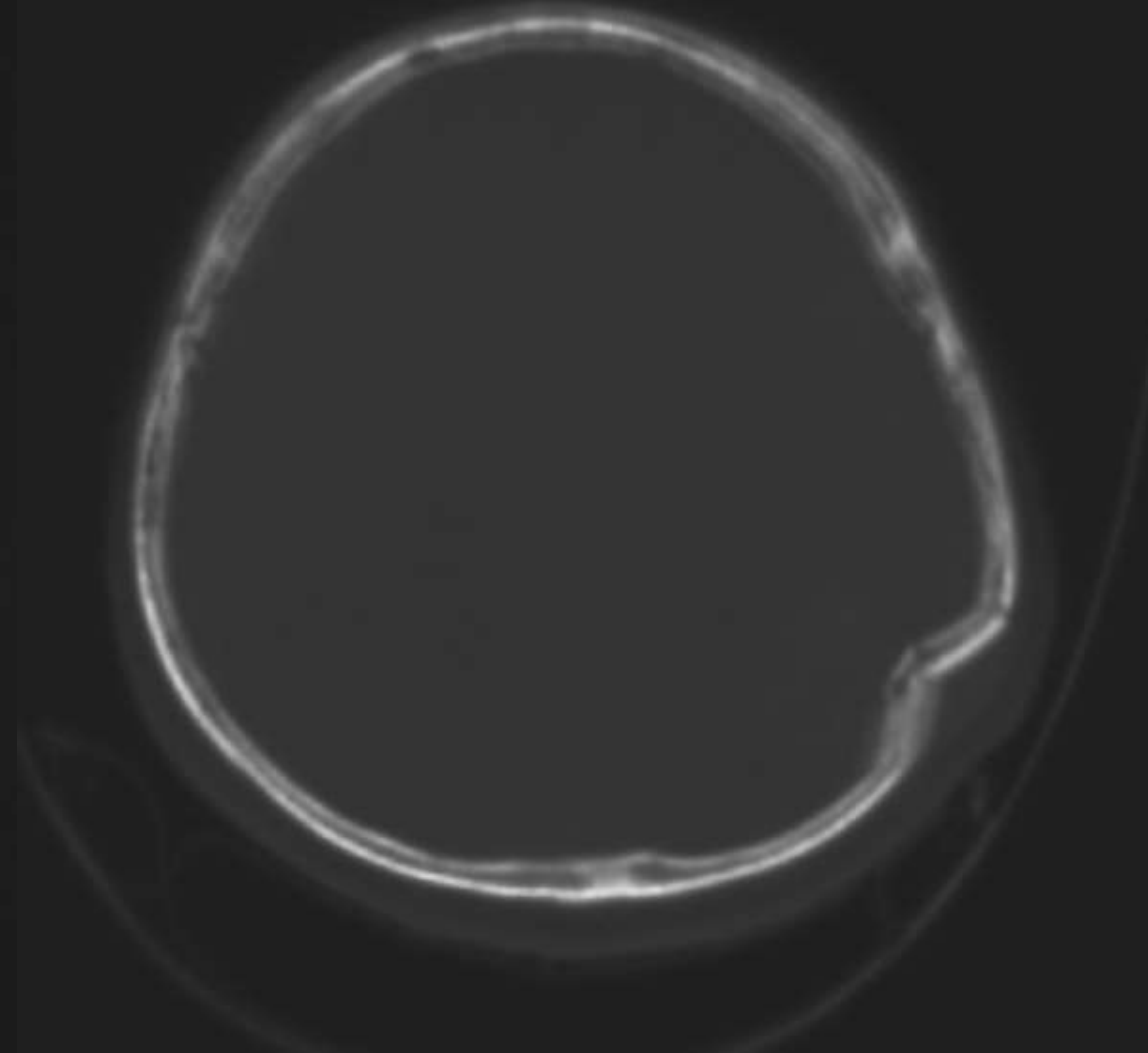
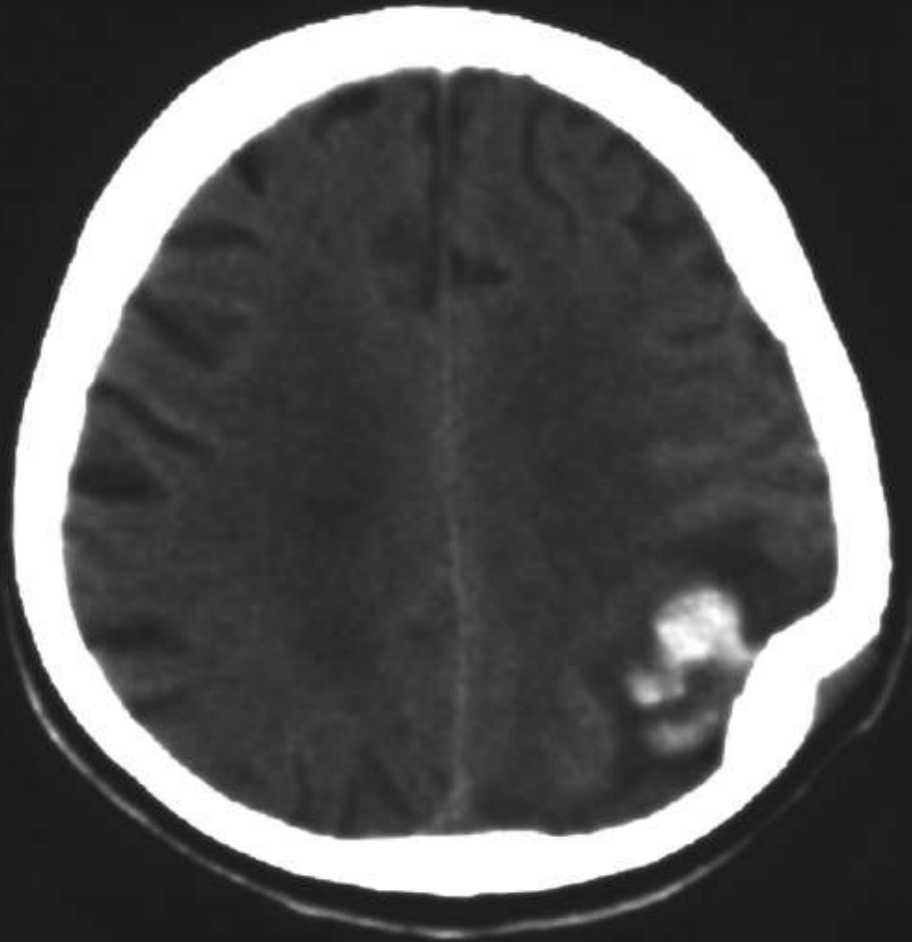


# Computertomographie (CT)

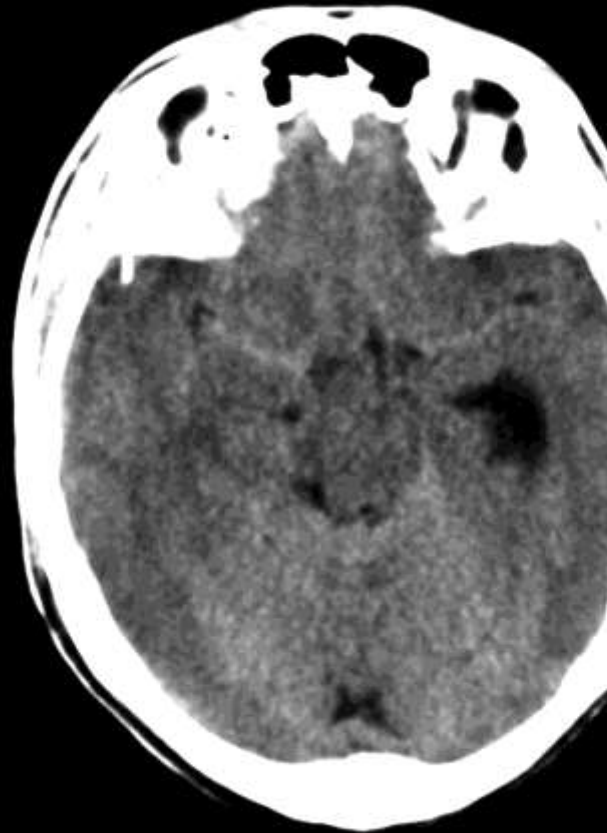
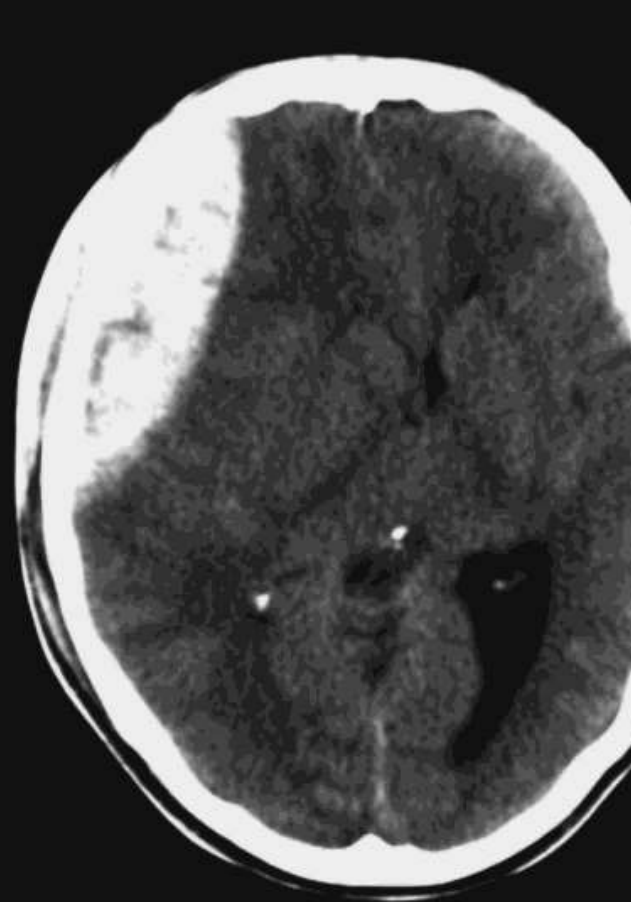




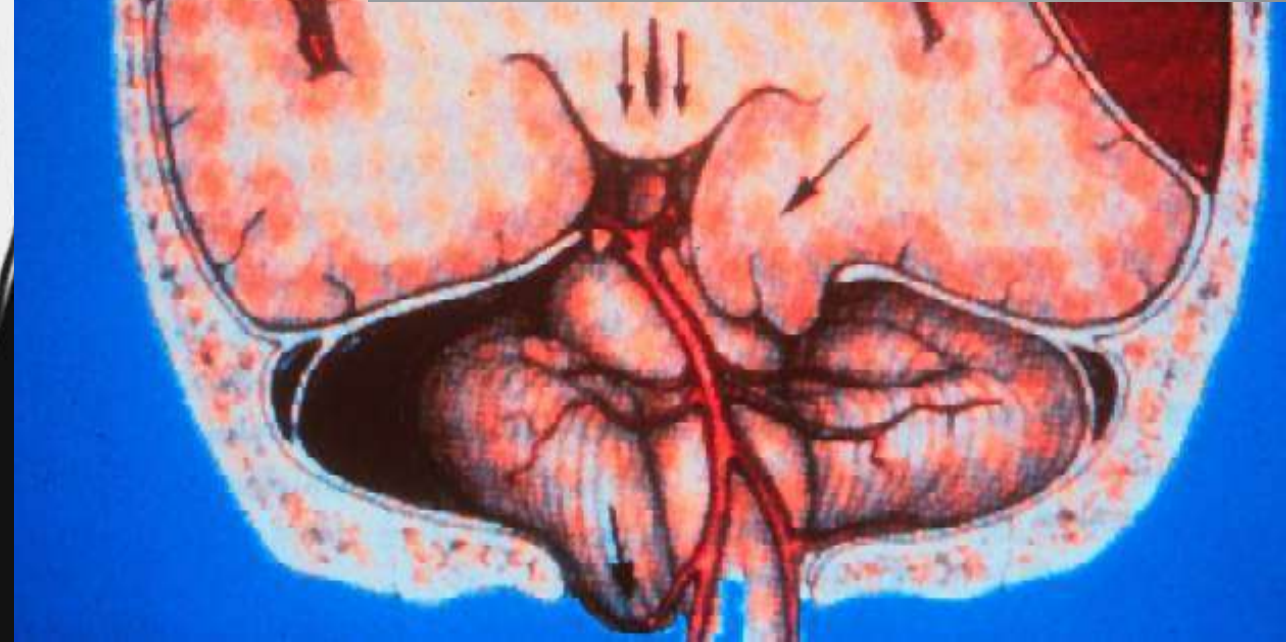
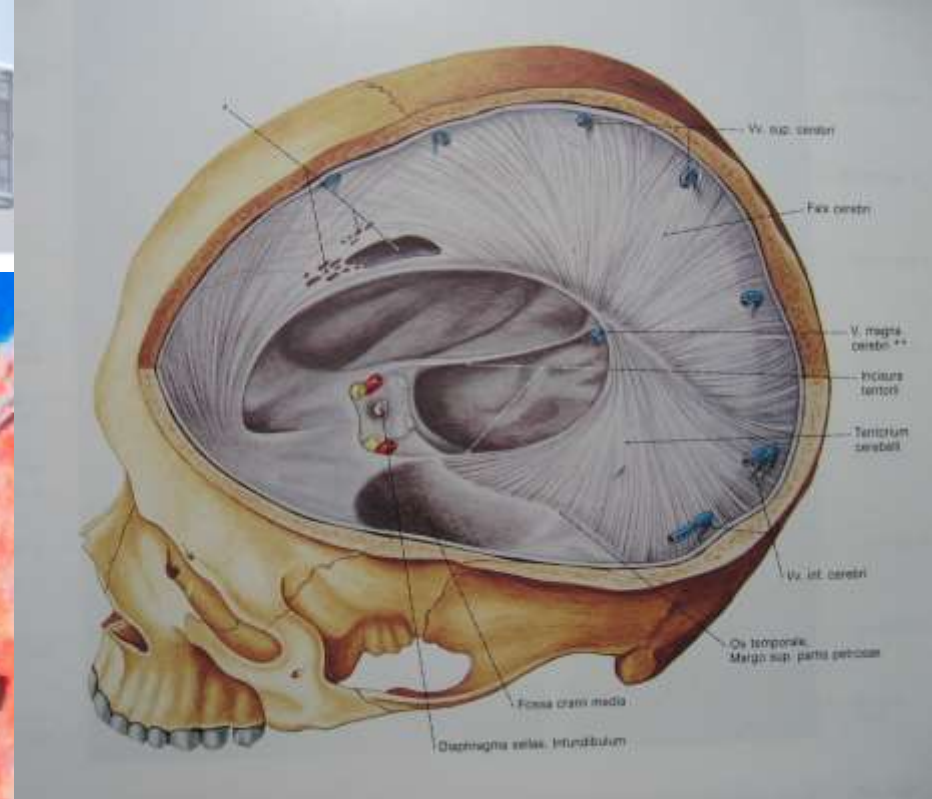
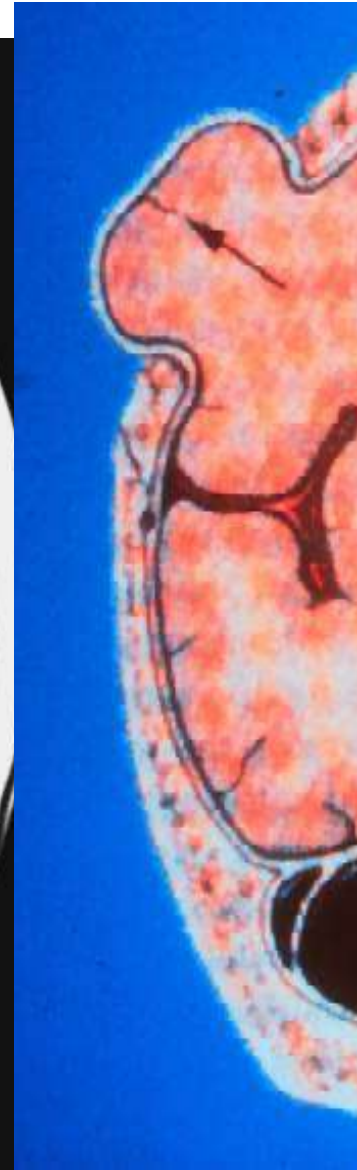
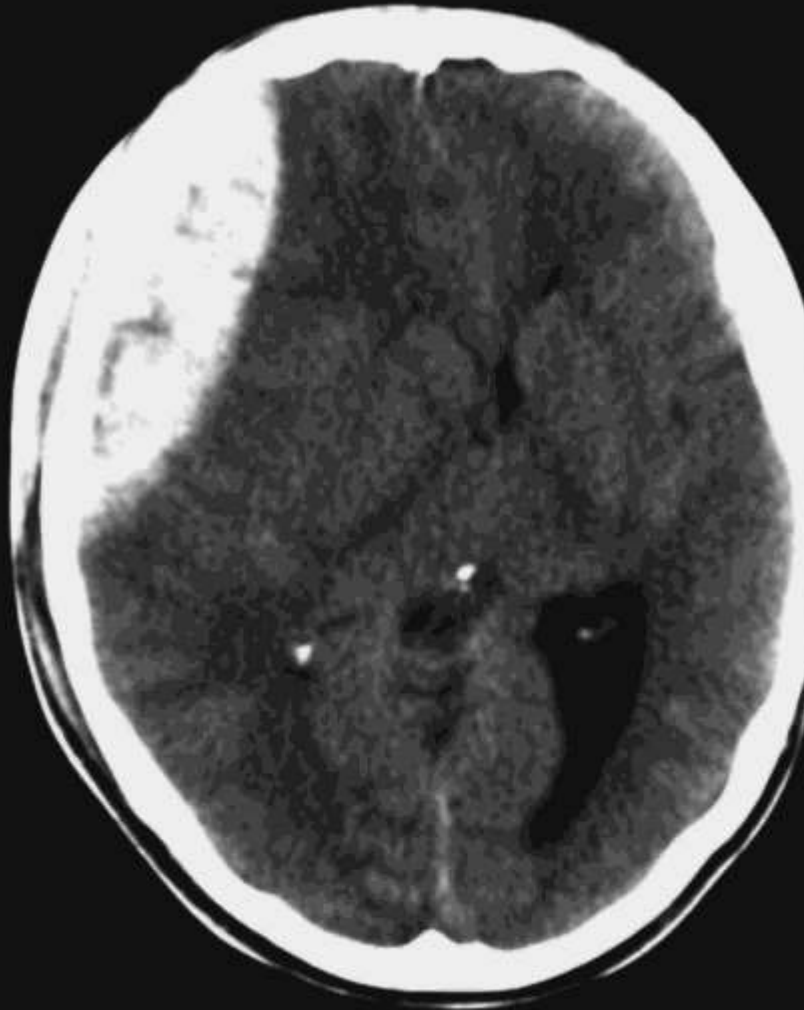
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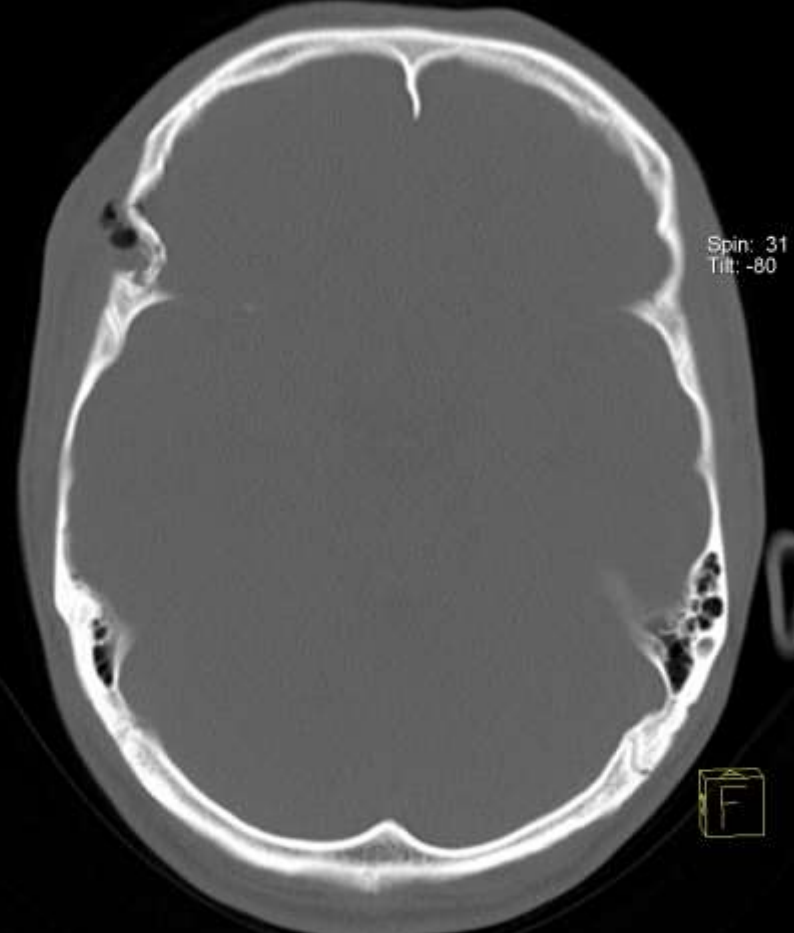
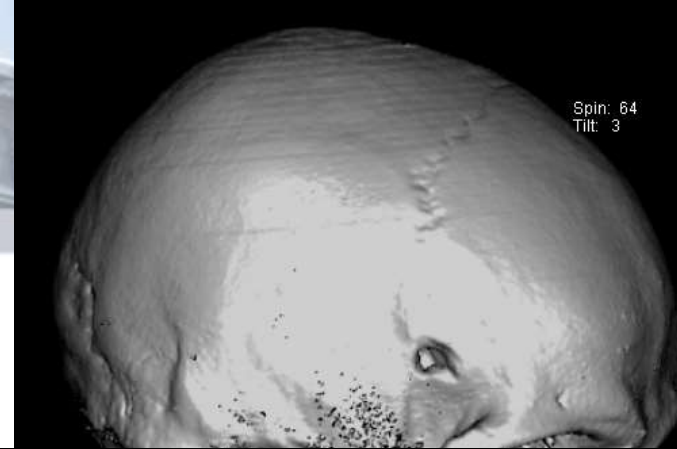


# Computertomographie (CT)





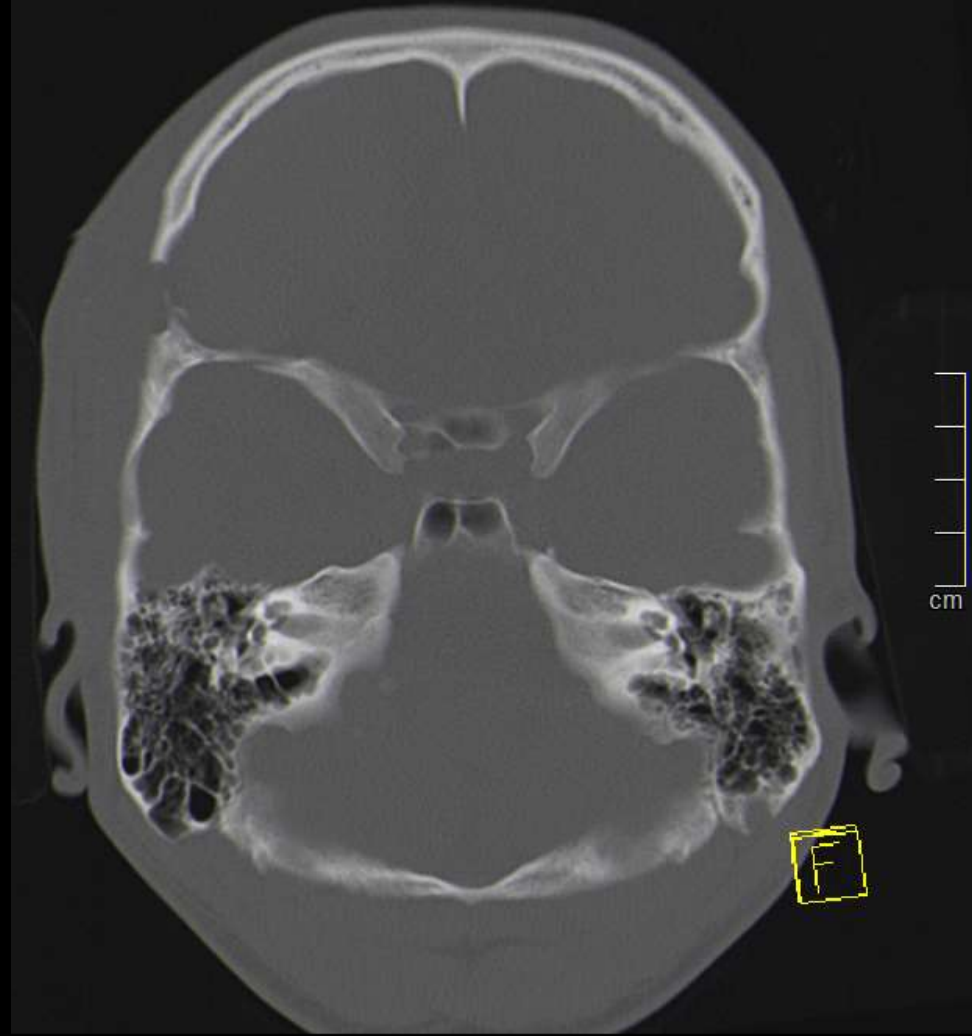
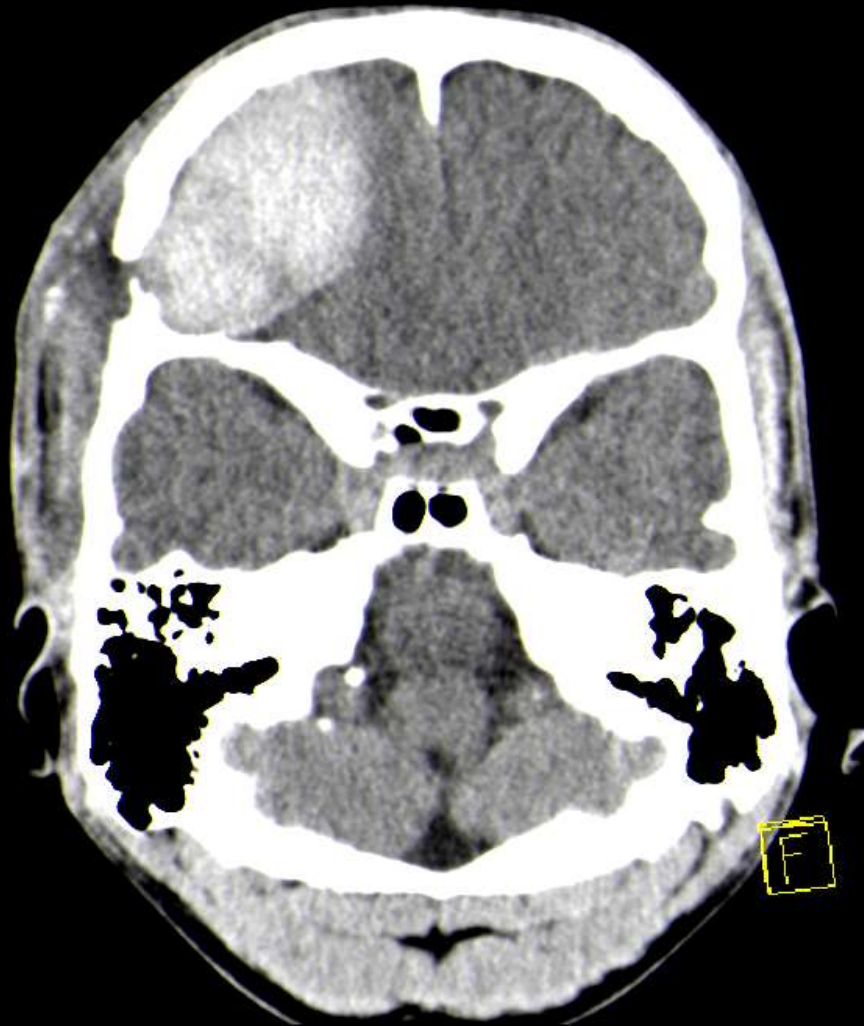
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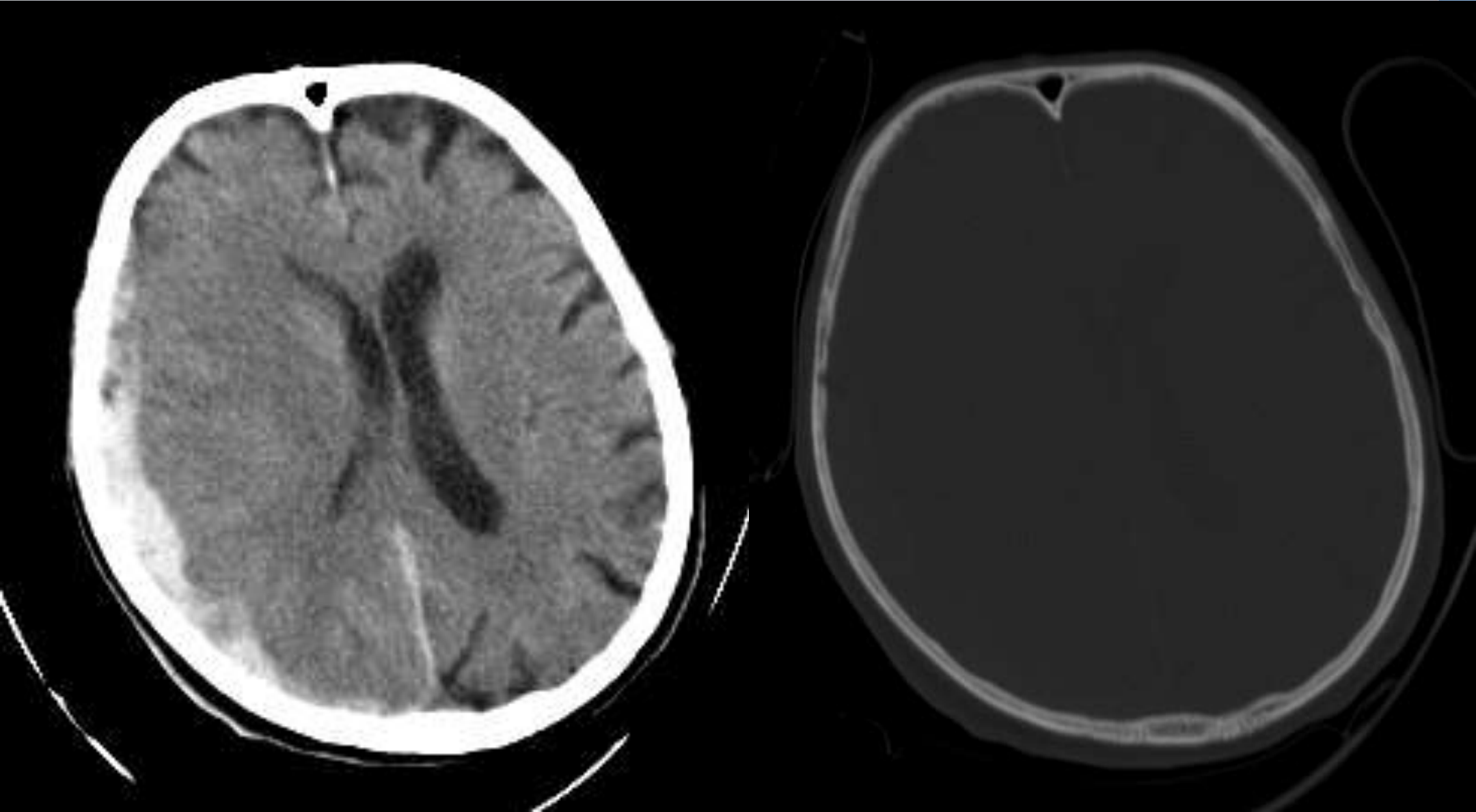
# Computertomographie (CT)







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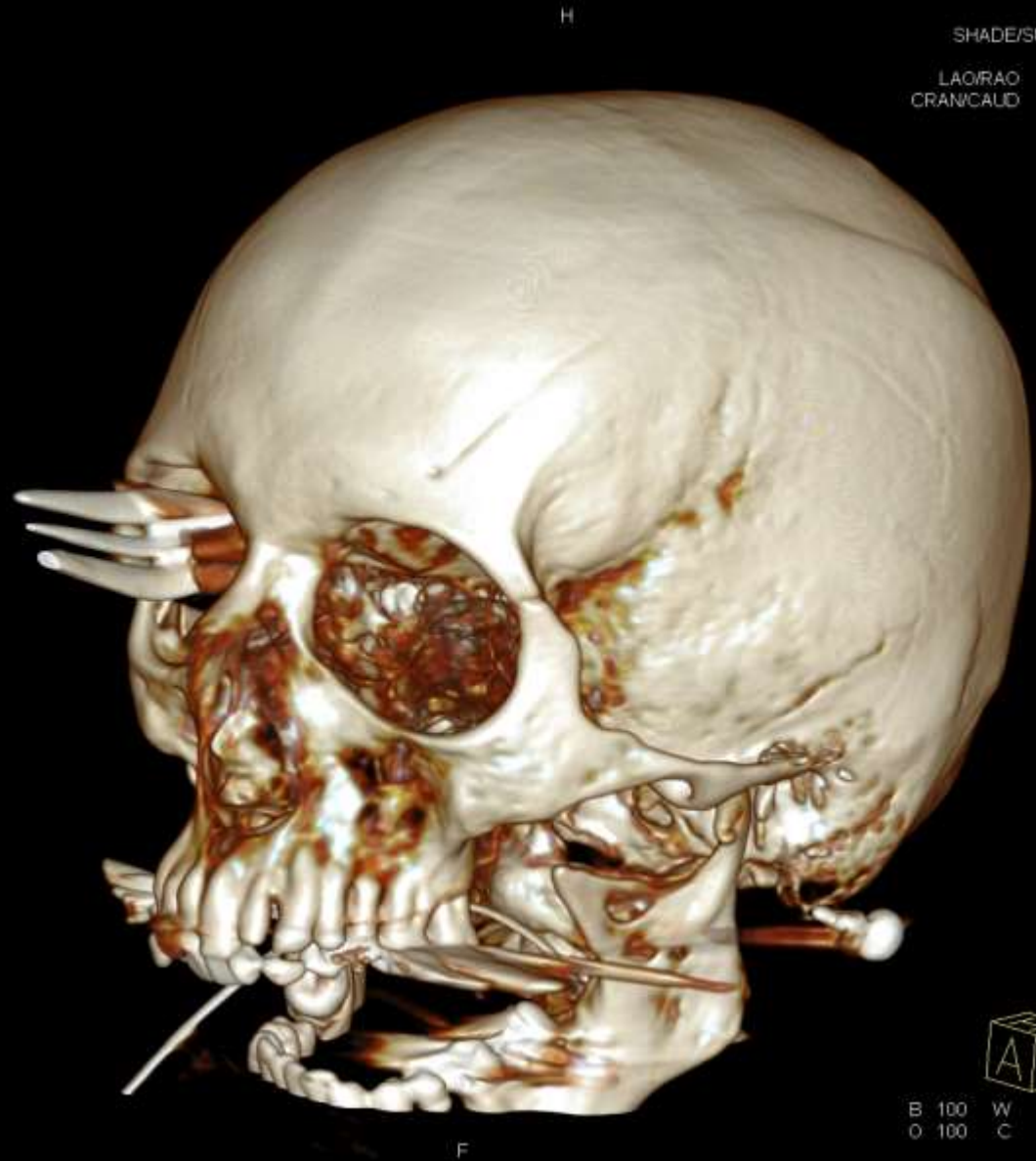
# Computertomographie (CT)



Spin:  
Tilt: -9°

R

F



H

SHADE/SURF  
A  
LAO/RAO 38  
CRAN/CAUD 15

AL

B 100 W 591  
O 100 C 610

F

## Befund



### ----- KLINISCHE ANGABEN -----

Z.n. cerebraler Pfälungsverletzung (in Schwarzwälderkirchtorte senkrecht steckende Kuchengabel bei Sturz ins rechte Auge gerammt)

### ----- FRAGESTELLUNG -----

Infarktdemarkation?

### ----- UNTERSUCHUNG -----

Kopf-CT nativ vom 31.05.2015/13:06 Uhr

### ----- BEFUND -----

Im Vergleich zur Voraufnahme vom 29.05.2015 (CT, Neuroradiologie Erlangen)





## Diagnostik des Schlaganfalls

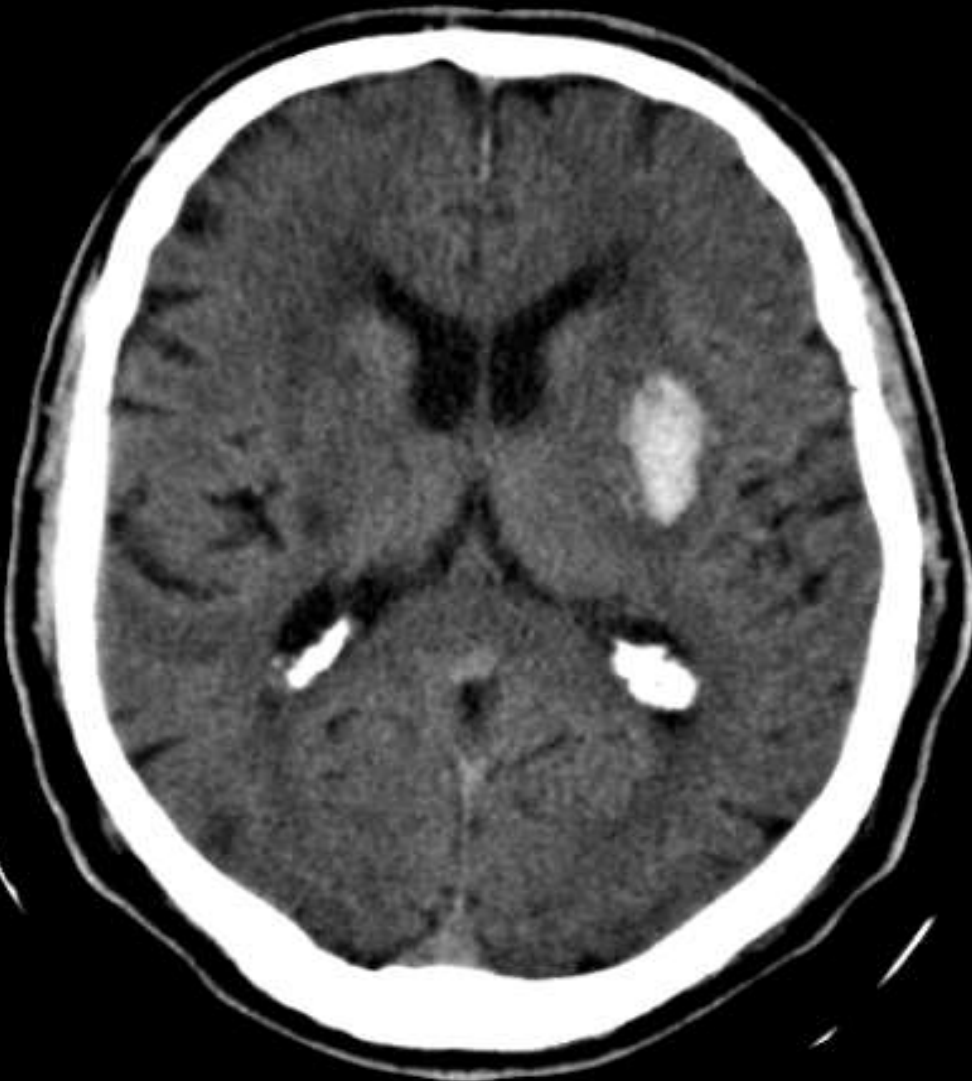
# Computertomographie (CT)

## Diagnostik des Schlaganfalls

- Inzidenz ca. 150/100000
- ca. 50% sind über 75 Jahre
- Todesursache Nr. 3 (HI, Krebs)
- Mortalität in den ersten Monaten 10% im ersten Jahr 20%, höher bei ICB
- 25%-30% der Überlebenden pflegebedürftig
- 40-50% der Überlebenden arbeitsunfähig

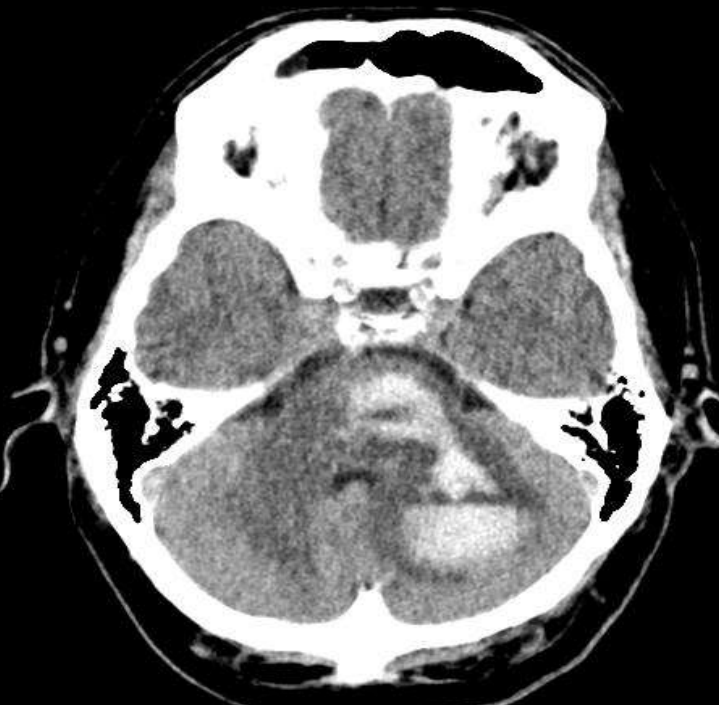


# Computertomographie (CT): Blutung oder Ischämie?



spontane ICB

**Hirnstamm/KH 10%**



**„typische“ 70%**



**„atypische“ 20%**



weitere Diagnostik notwendig?

**Risikofaktoren für eine  
typische ICB:**

1. Hypertonie
2. Amyloid Angiopathie
3. Lebensalter
4. Antikoagulation
5. Mikroangiopathie
6. ....

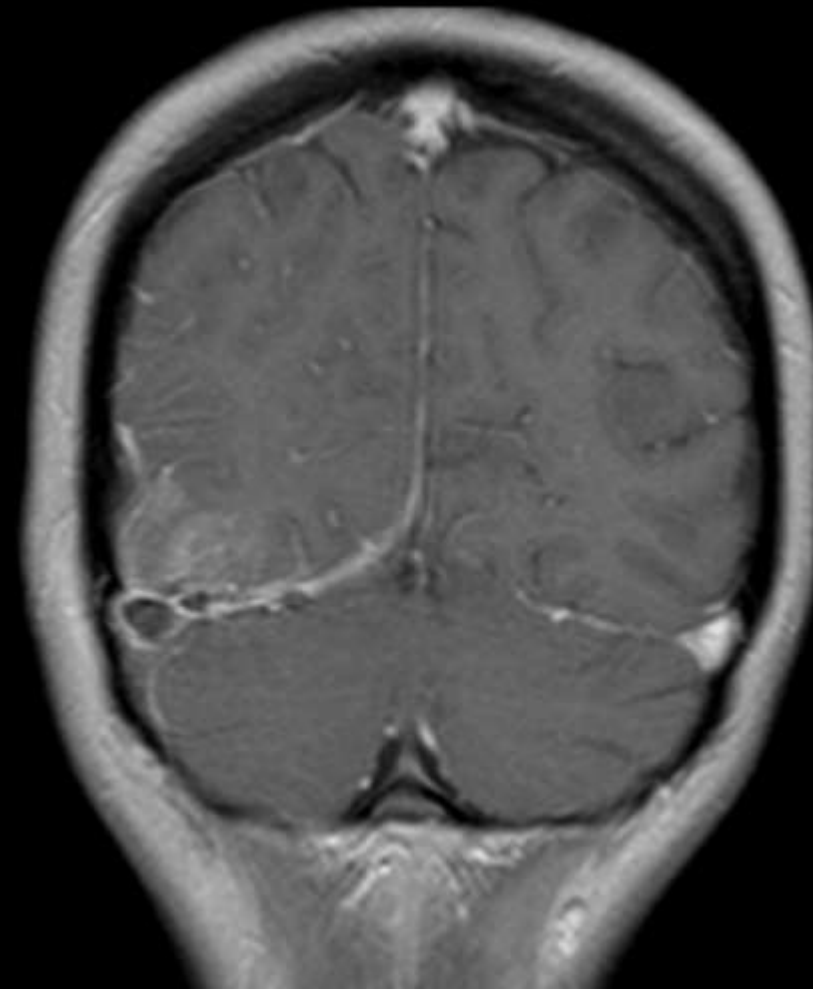
**+**

**Lokalisation:**

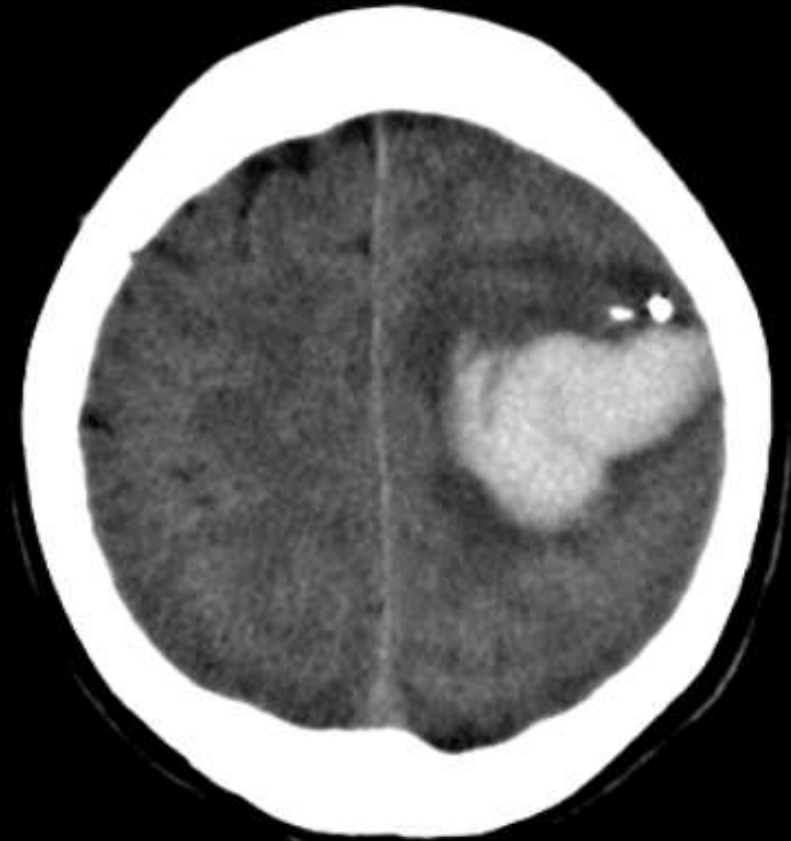
1. Stammganglien
2. Thalamus
3. Kleinhirn
4. Pons



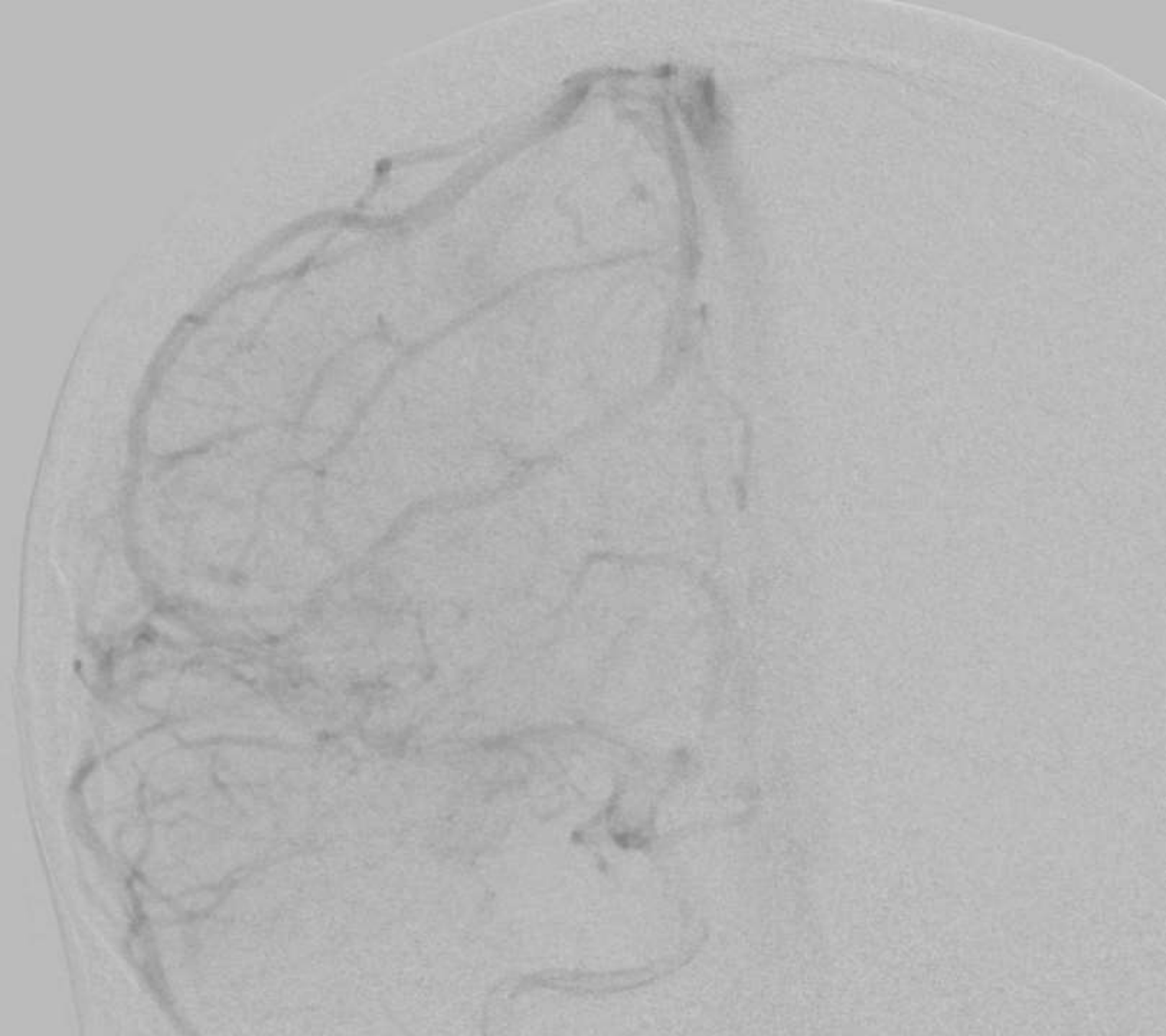
**Je älter der Patient desto geringer die Wahrscheinlichkeit „was“ zu finden!**



**Diese Patienten sind jung! Die Blutungen „atypisch“ gelegen!**

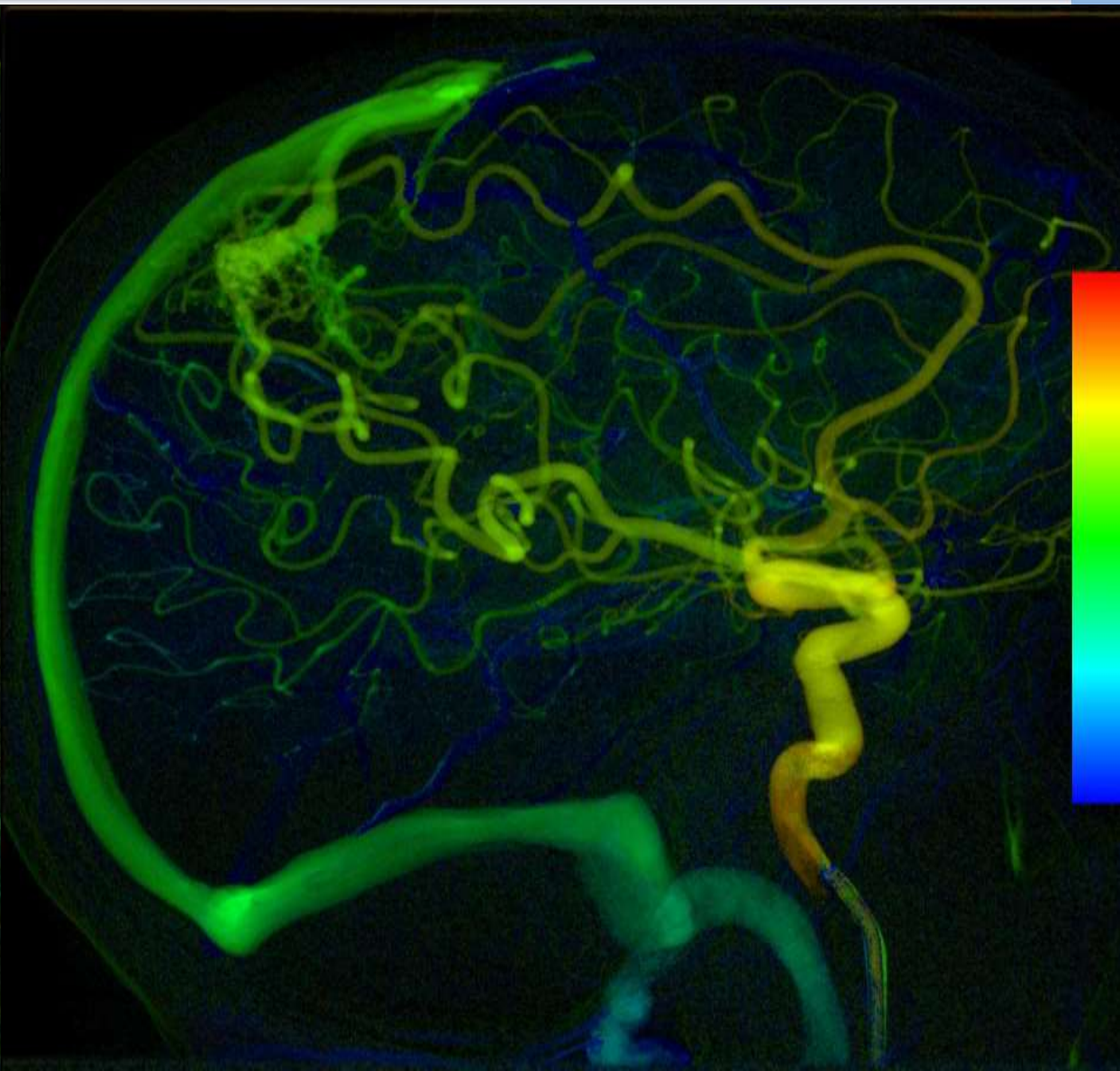
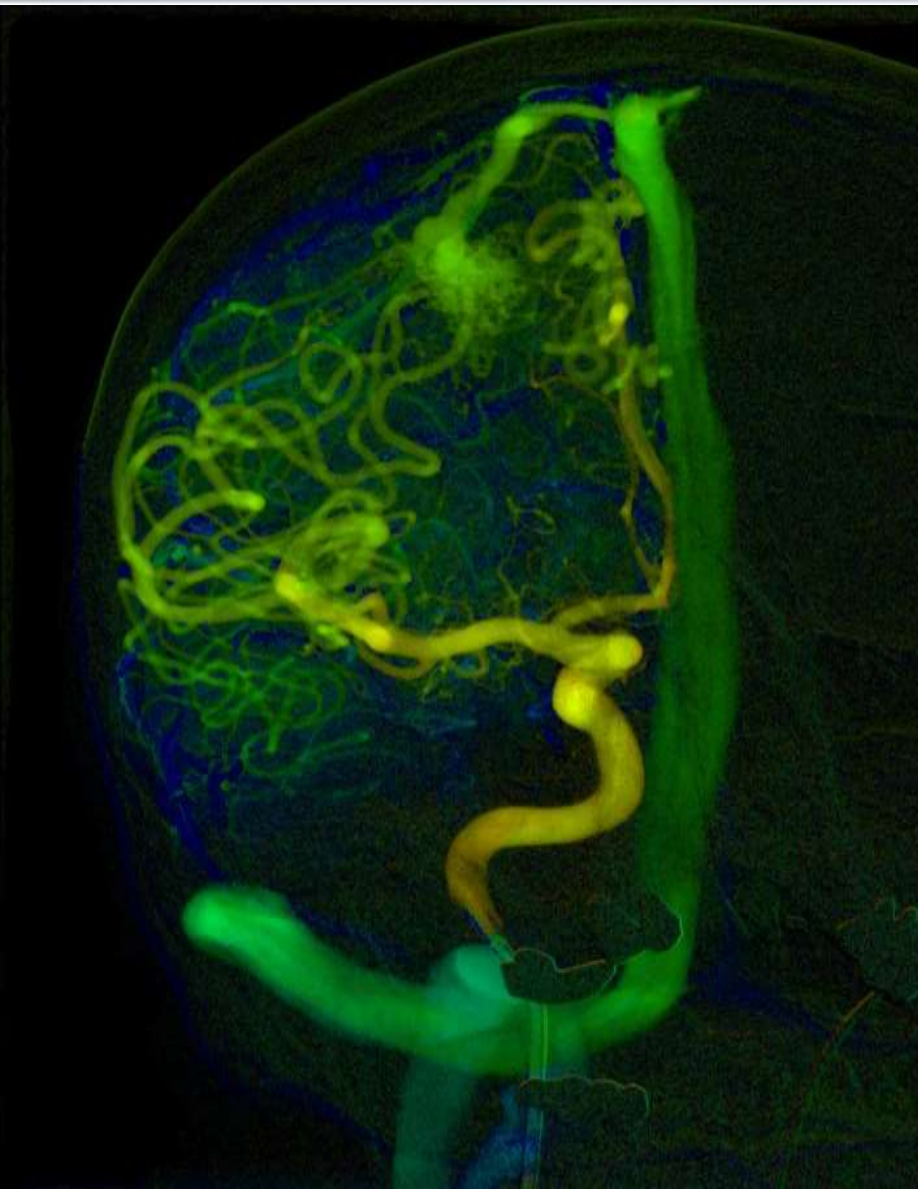


**DSA**





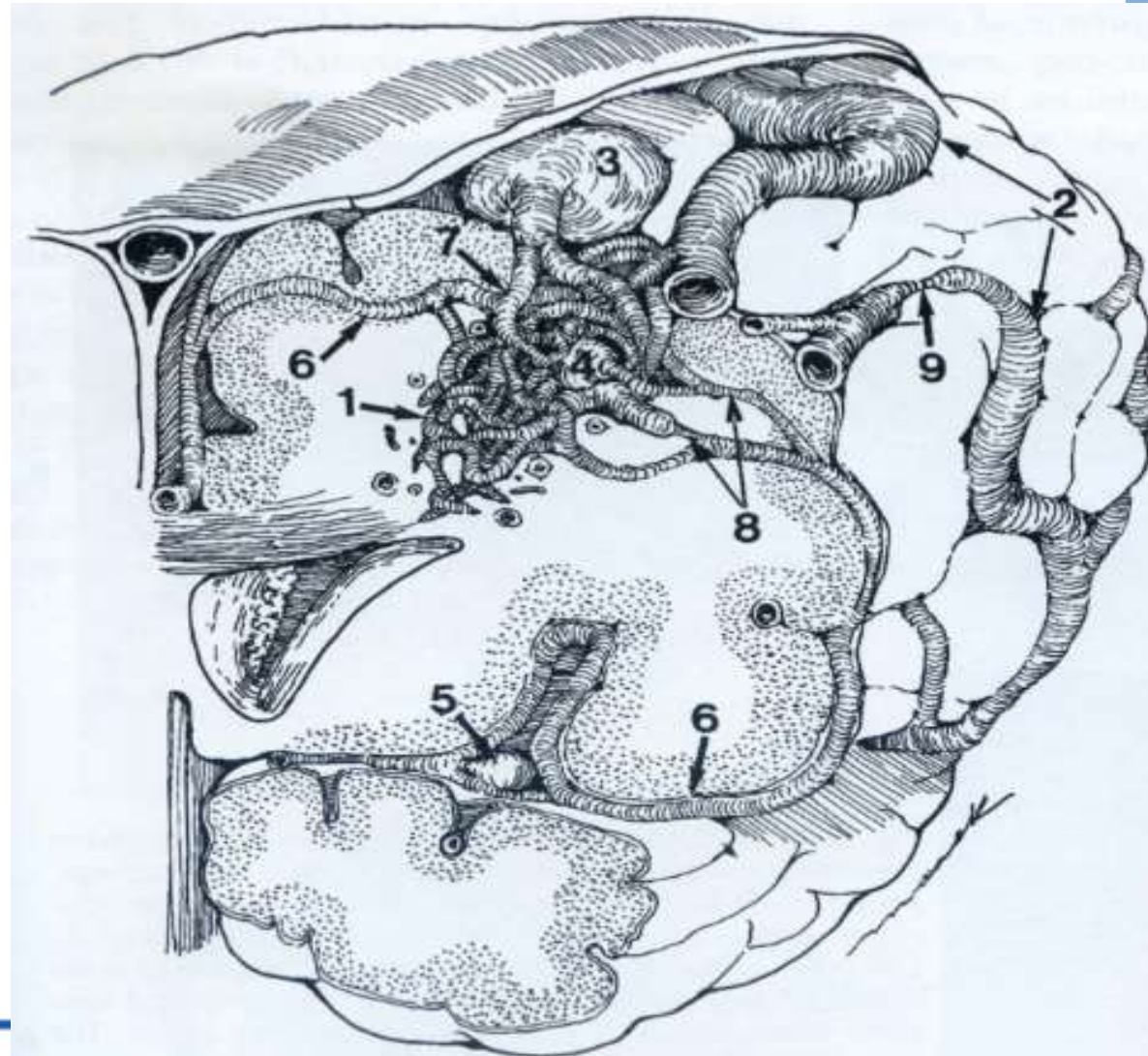
DSA



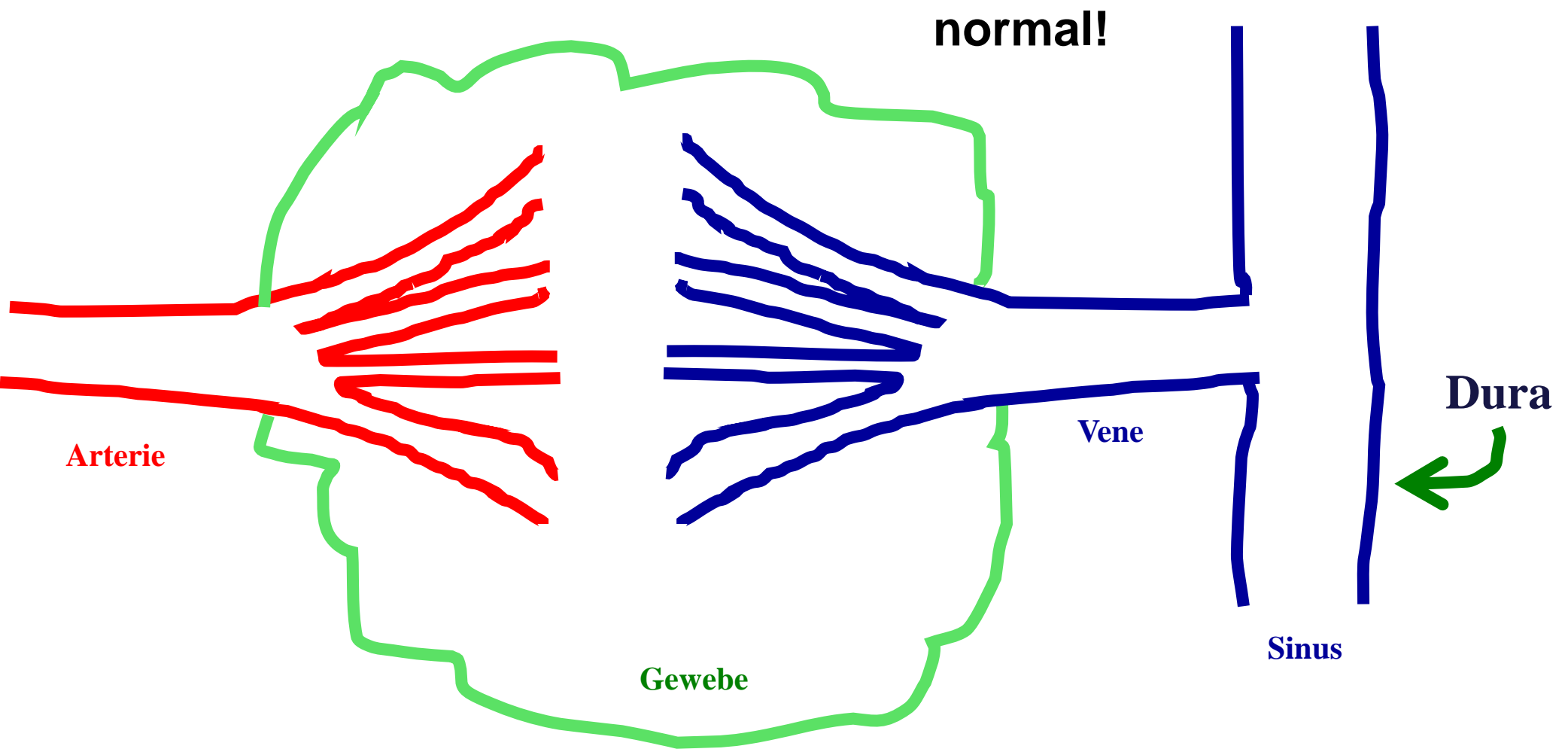


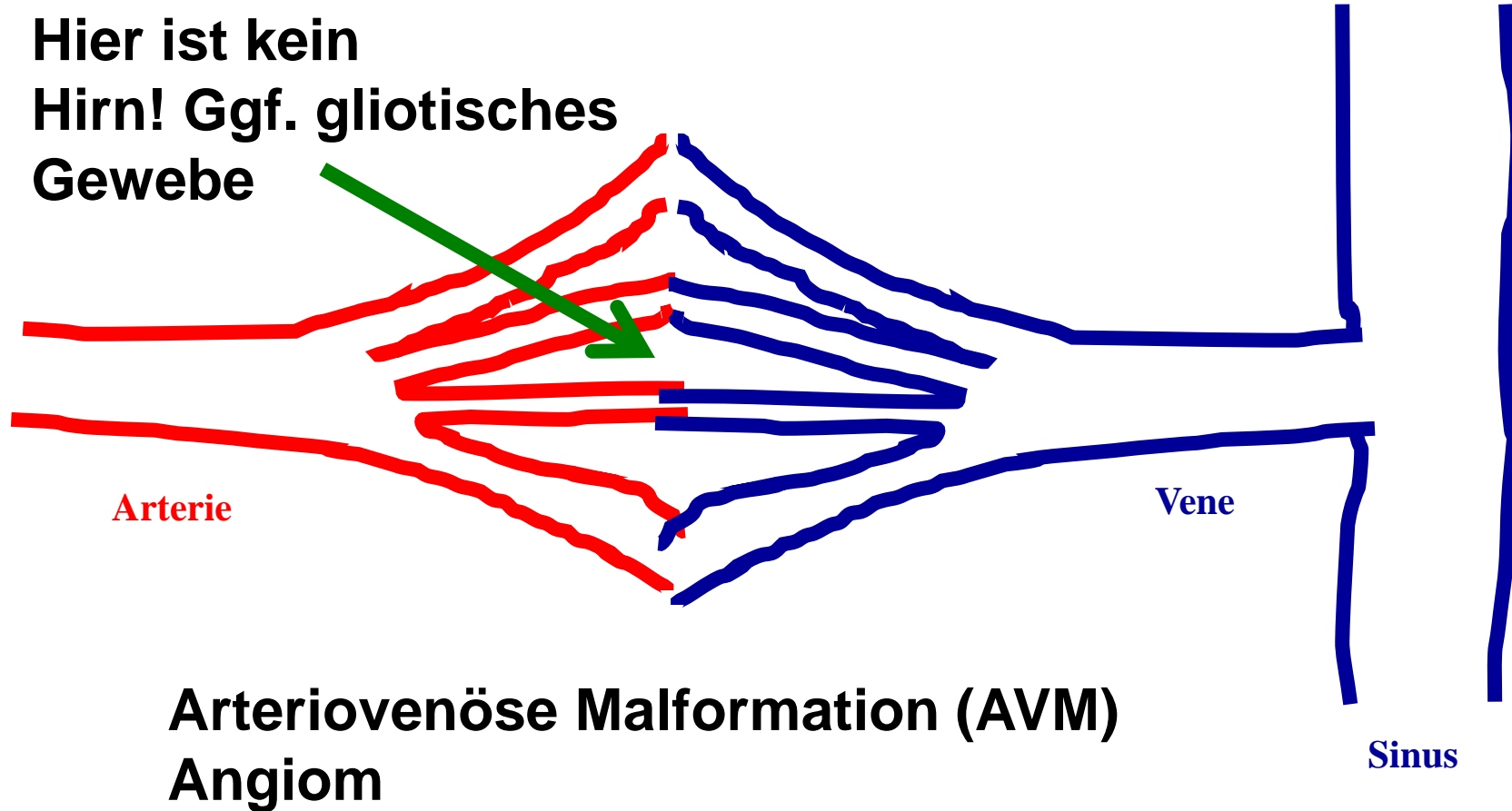
# Arteriovenöse Malformation

ektatische arterielle Feeder die über  
 vaskuläre Kanäle  
 direkt in ektatische  
 venöse Gefäße  
 übergehen, kein  
 kapilläres Netzwerk

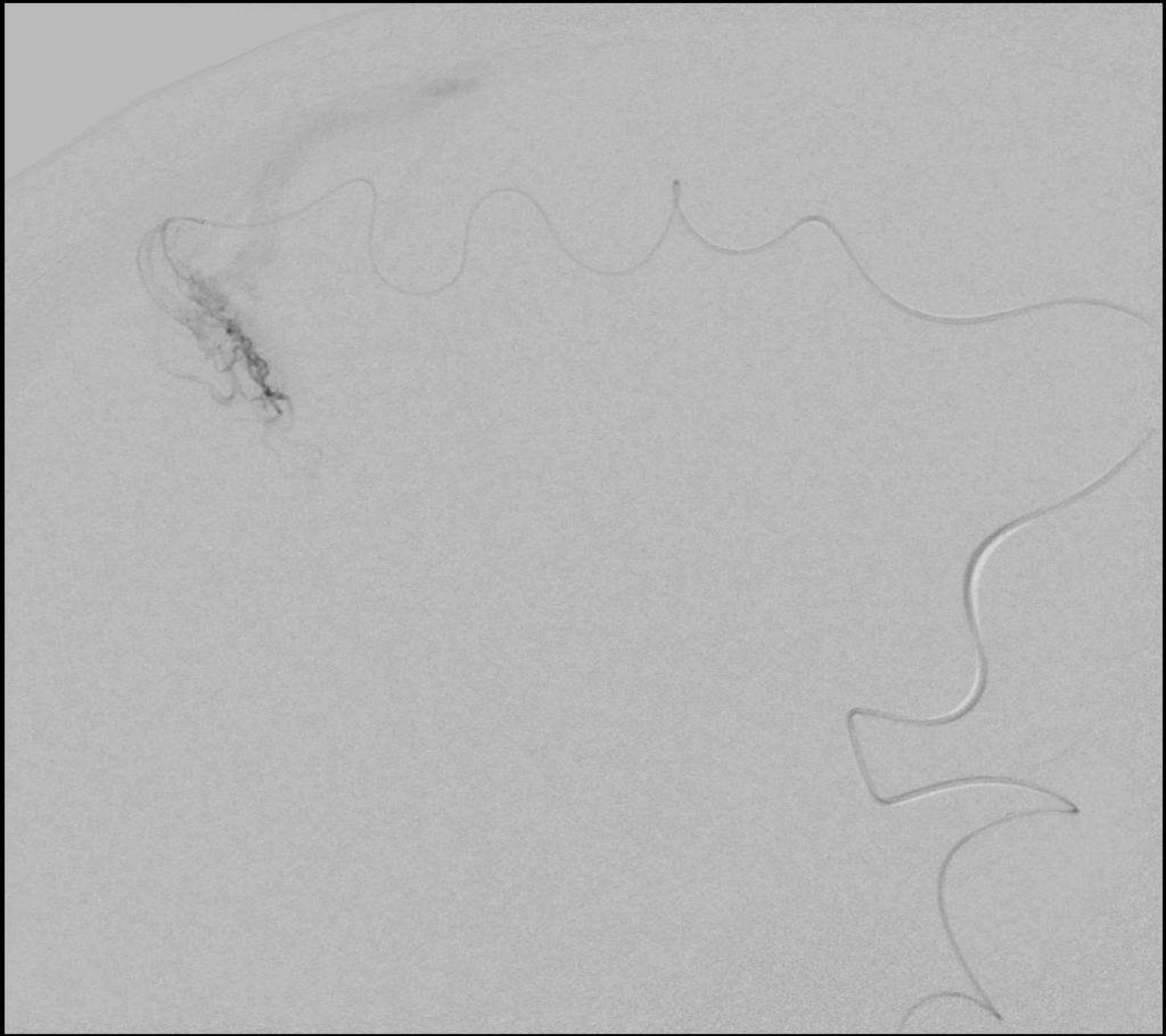


# Arteriovenöse Malformation



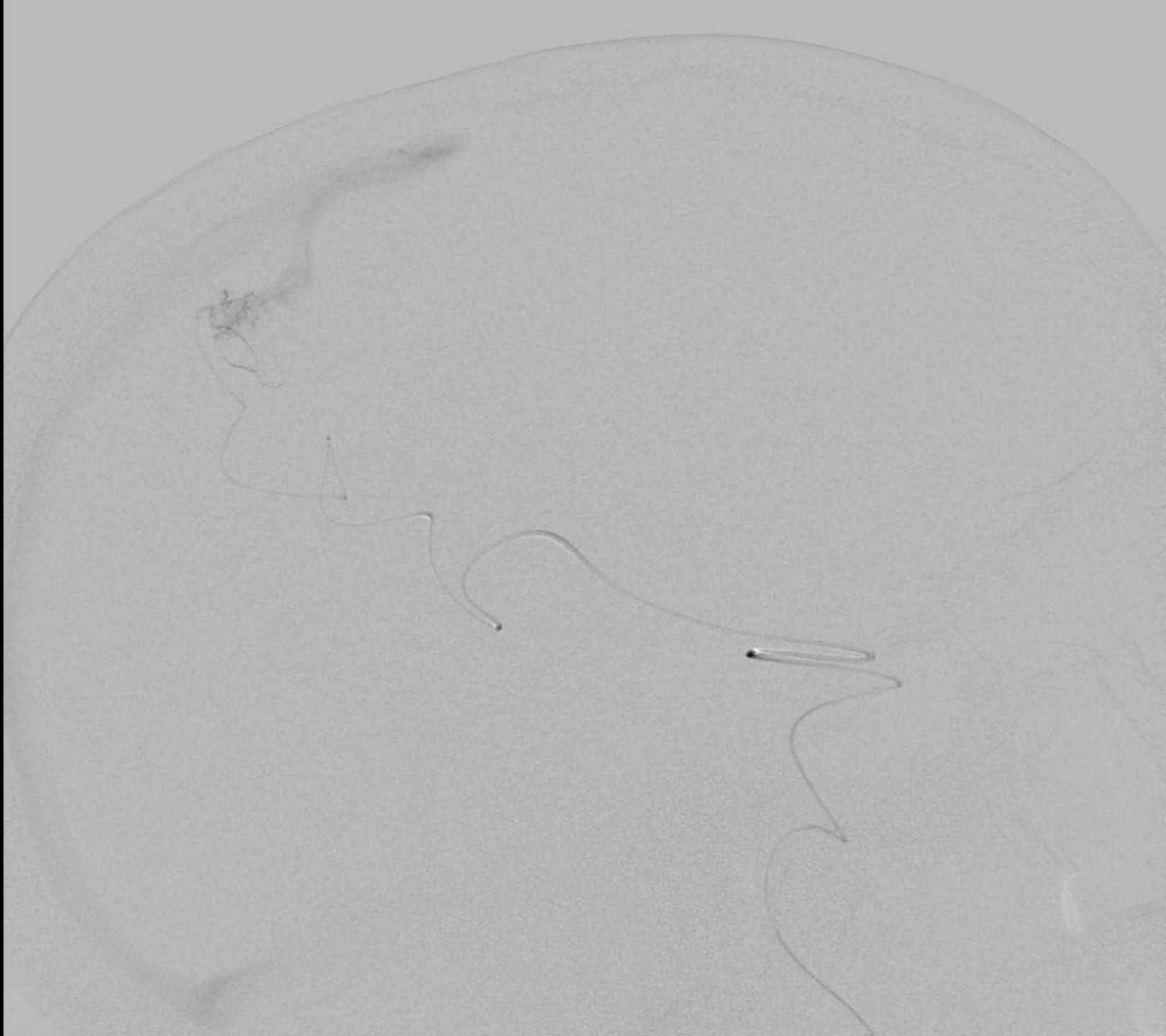


**AVM**

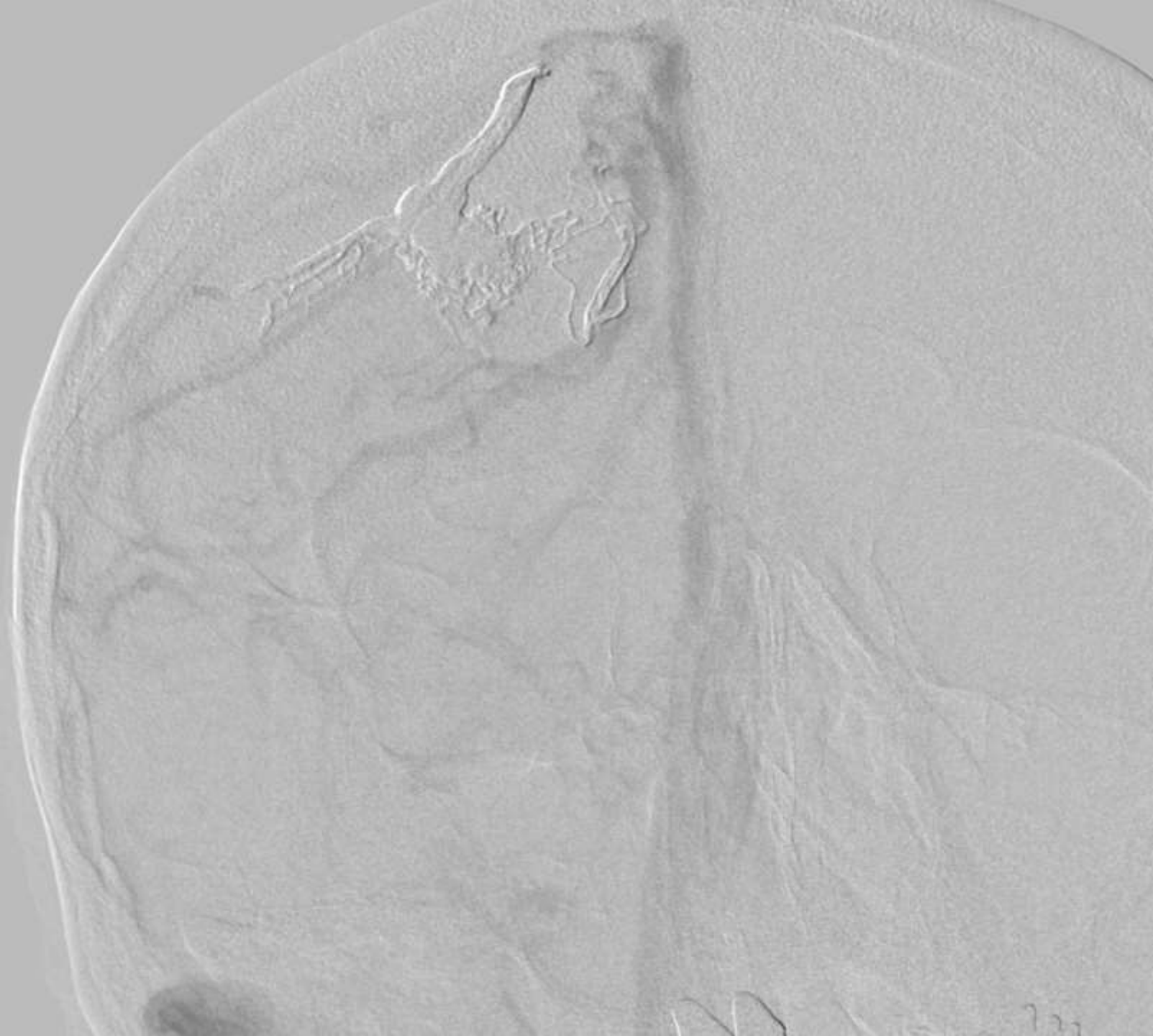




**AVM**

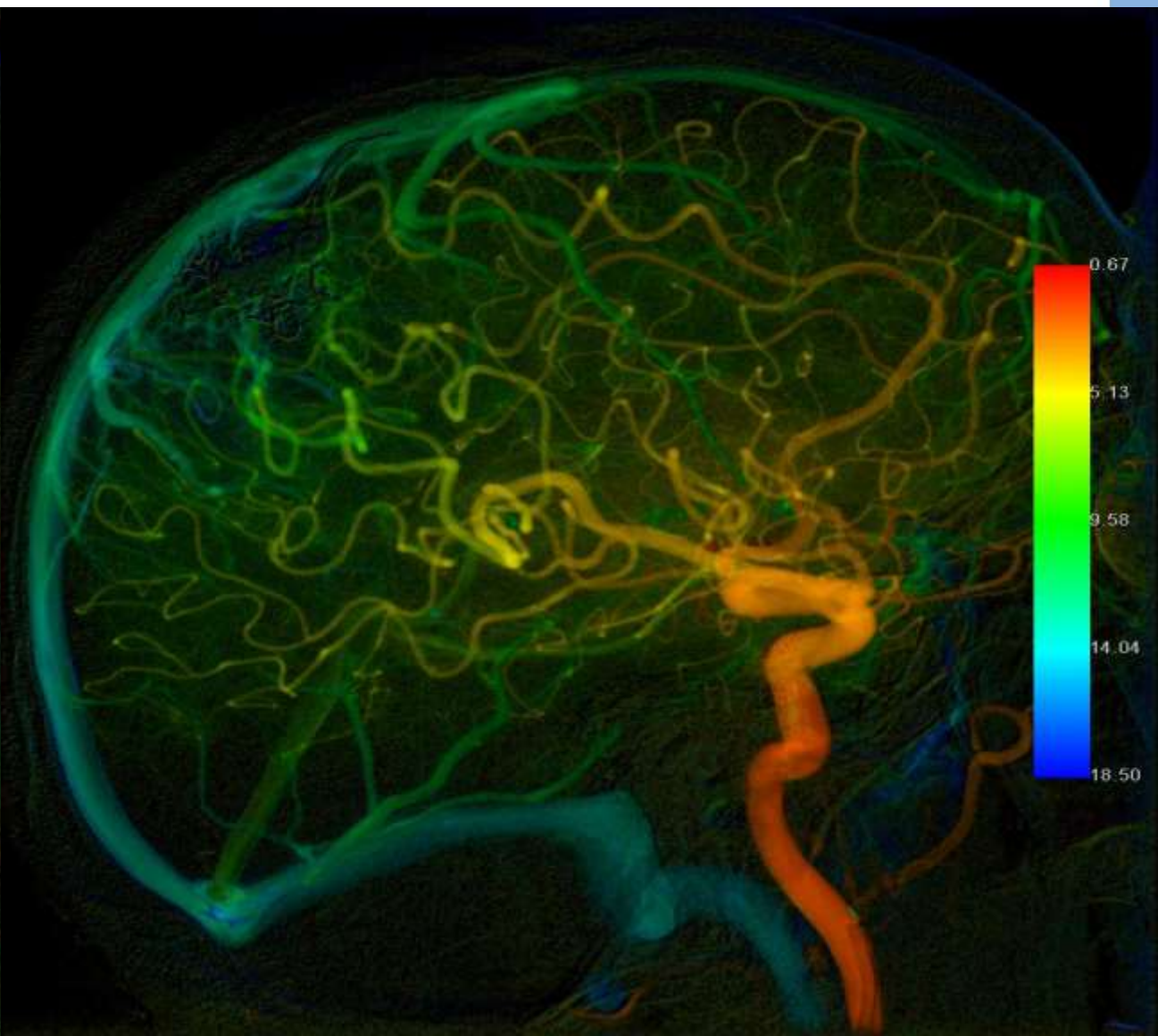
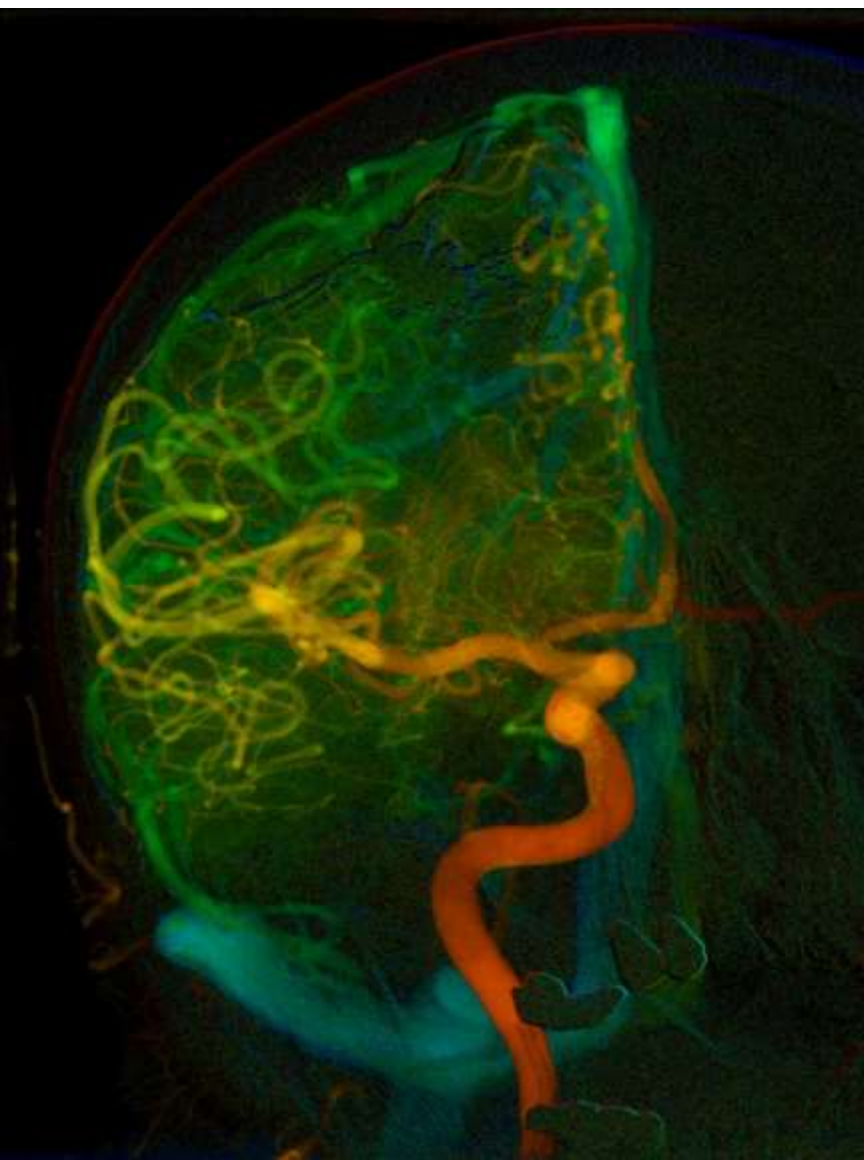


**AVM**





**AVM**



**eher selten**

**oft junge Patient ( 20 – 40 Lebensjahr)**

**Blutung 50%, Krampfanfall 25%, Zufall**

**Einteilung nach Spetzler Martin**

**AVM Größe**

**klein (< 3cm) 1 P  
mittel (3-6cm) 2 P  
groß (> 6 cm) 3 P**

**Lokalisation**

**nicht eloquent 0 P  
eloquent 1 P**

**venöse Drainage**

**oberflächlich 0 P  
tiefe, innere Hirnvenen 1 P**

**Je mehr Punkte desto schlechter ist die Prognose!**



**was ist „eloquent“?**

- **Zentralregion**
- **Sprachzentrum**
- **Sehrinde**
- **Capsula interna**
- **Thalamus/Hypothalamus**
- **Kleinhirnstiele/-kerne**
- **Hirnstamm**

## Therapie?

- **Blutung?**
- **Alter des Patienten**
- **Blutungsrisiko 1 – 3%/Jahr**
- **Therapierisiko?**
- **Wunsch des Patienten?**

**Blutung: kurativ**

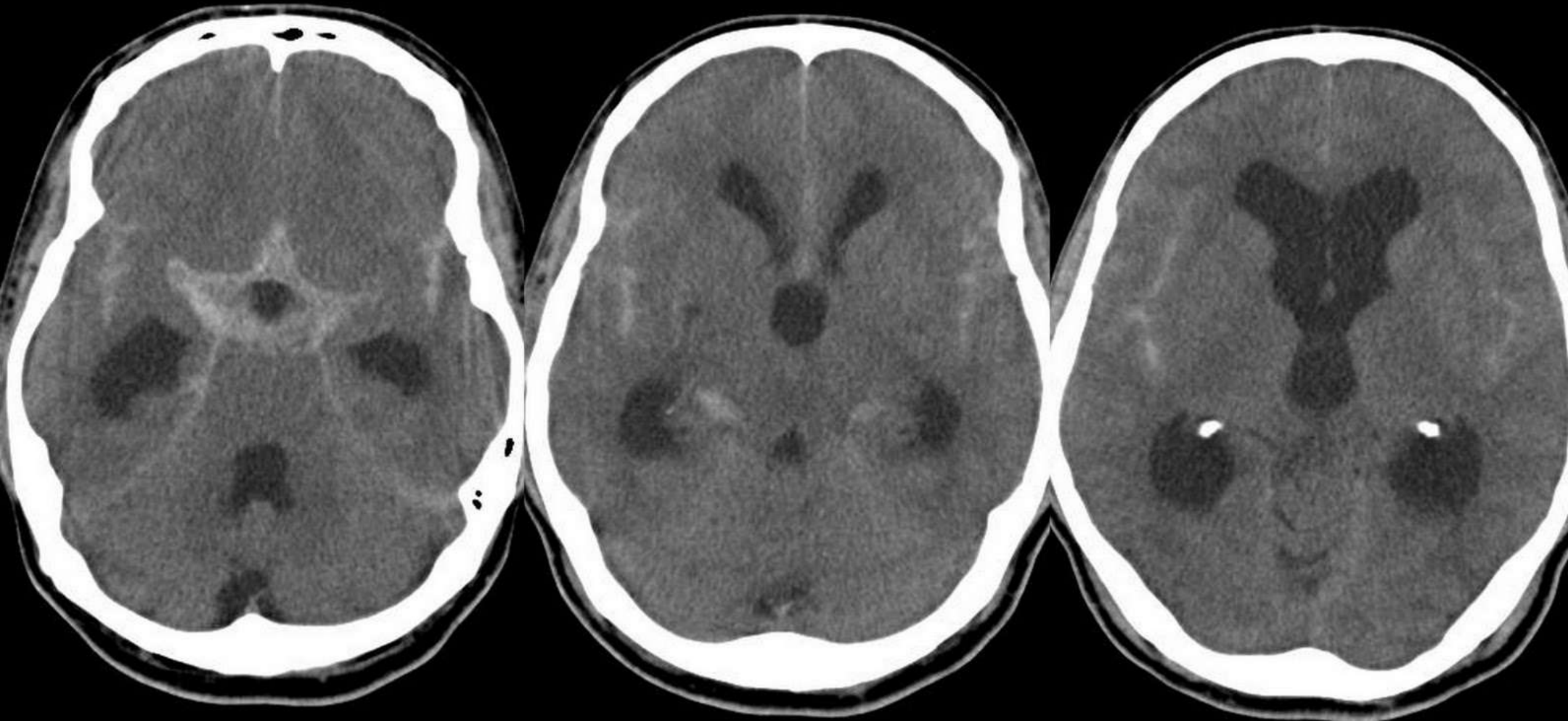
**Krampfanfall: Einzelfallentscheidung**

**Zufall: wait and see? We do not know!**

## Therapie: wie?

- **Neurochirurgie**
- **Bestrahlung**
- **Neuroradiologie, Endovaskuläre Therapie (Embolisation)**
- **Kombination**

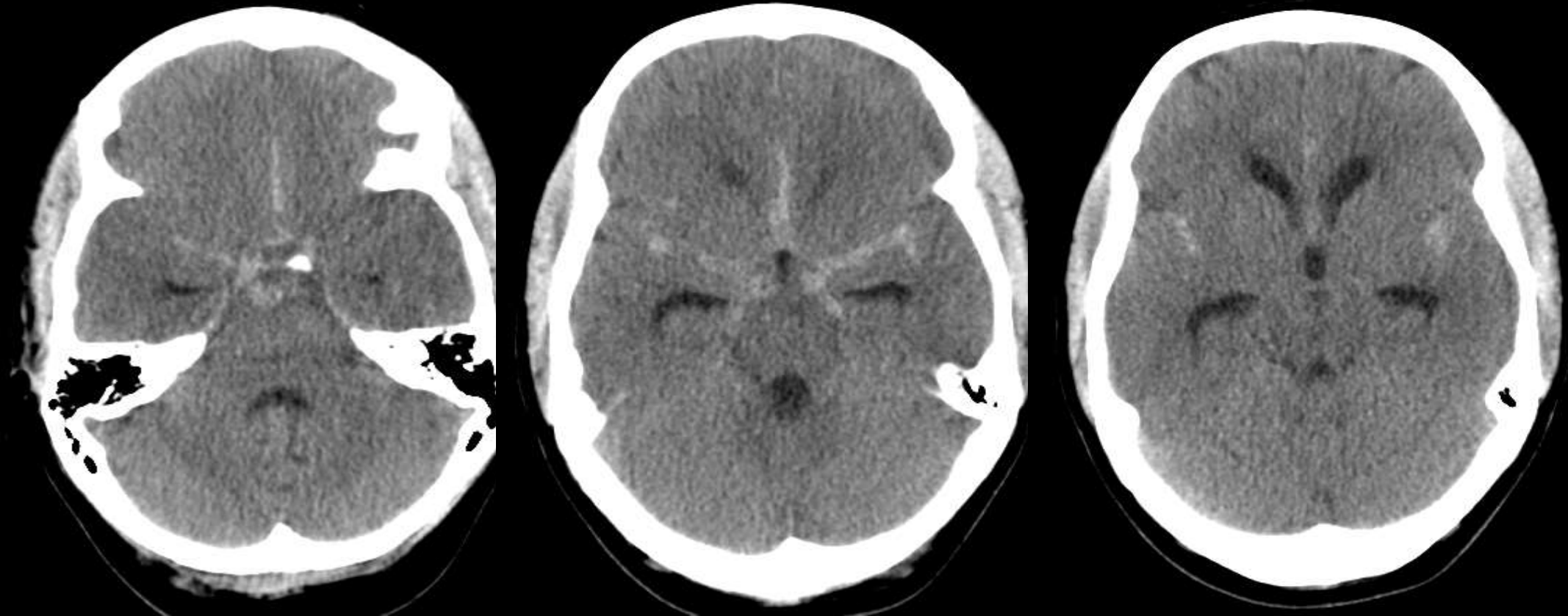
## SAB

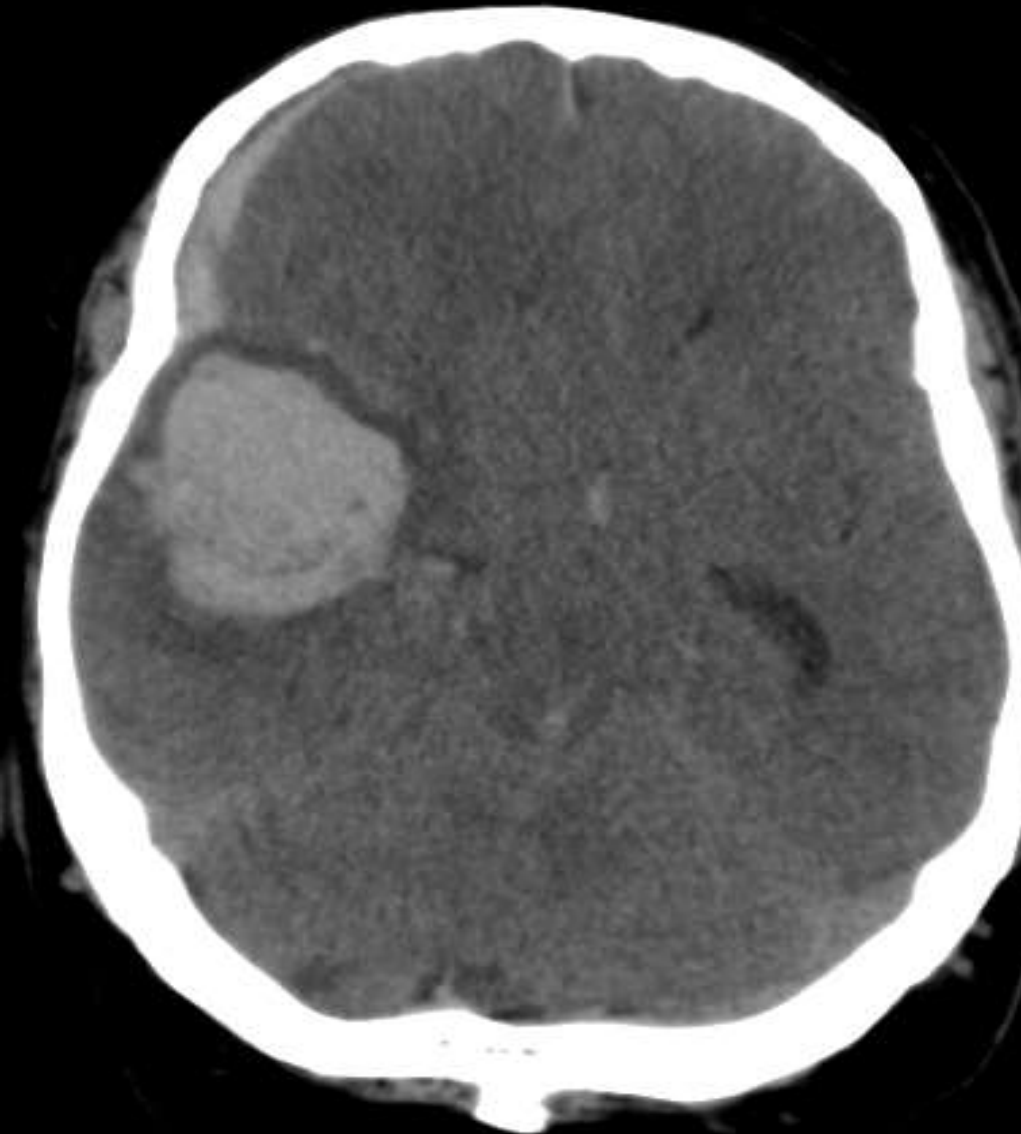




# Computertomographie (CT)









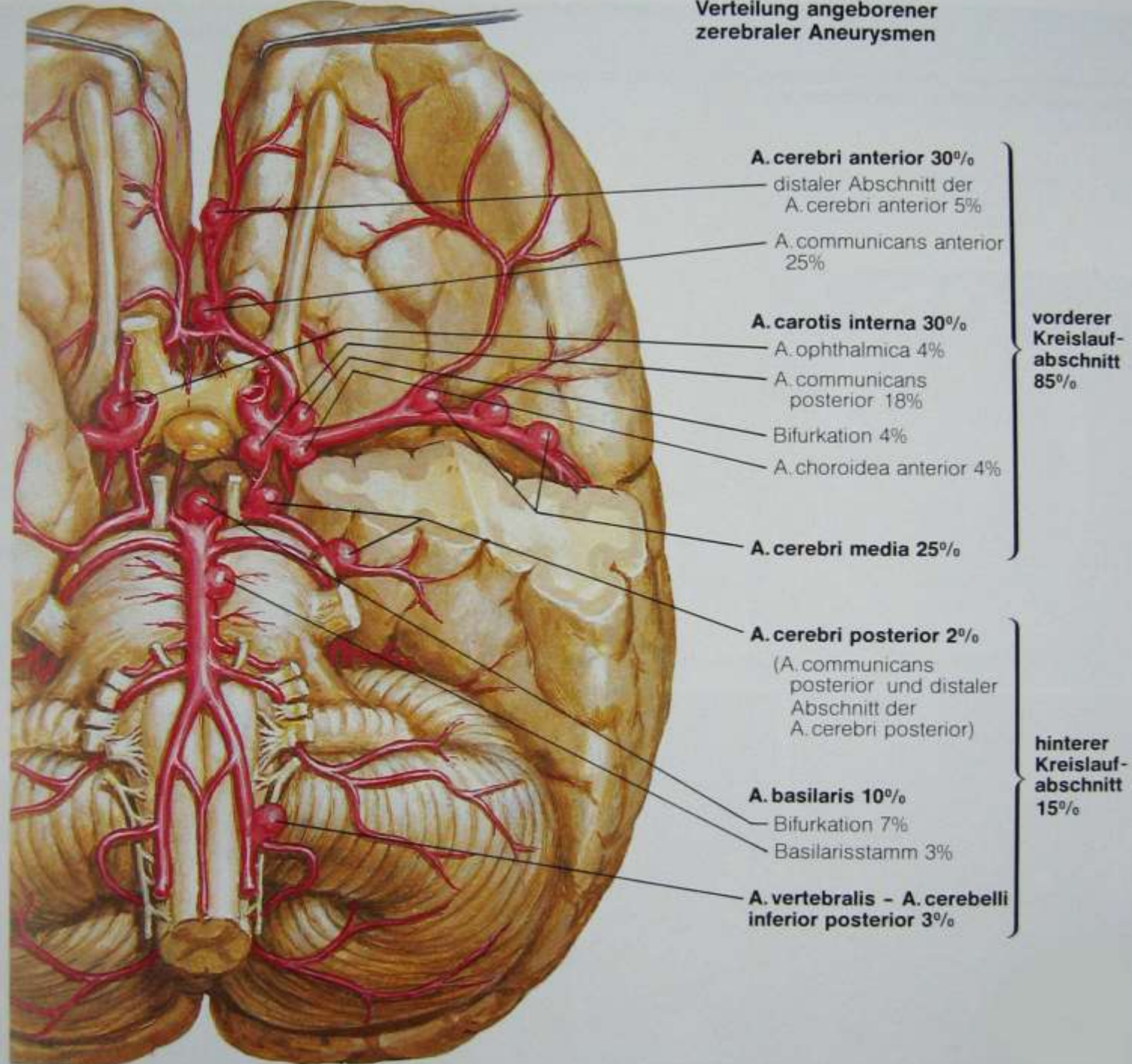
# Computertomograph

## Aneurysmen

ca. 2% (0,4-10%) der Gesa  
in Deutschland ca. 1,5-2 M  
mehr Frauen 1:1,6  
85% vorderer, 15% hinterer  
Risikofaktoren: Hyertonie

## Blutungsrisiko

6-10/100000/Jahr in Deuts  
erhöhtes Risiko im hinteren  
5%/5Jahre





# Computertomographie (CT)

## Hunt and Hess scale

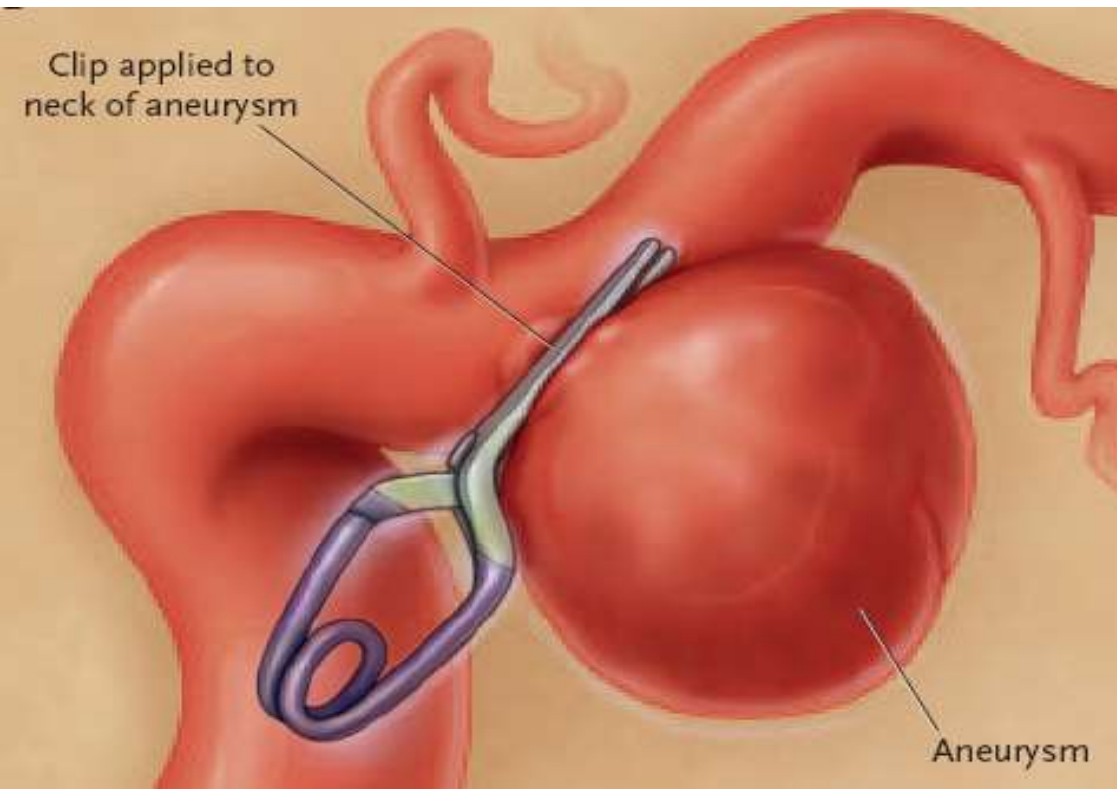
Grade	Criteria
0	unruptured aneurysm
1	Asymptomatic, or minimal headache, nuchal rigidity
2	Moderate to severe headache, no neurologic deficit except for cranial nerve palsy
3	Drowsiness, confusion, mild focal deficit
4	stuporous, moderate to severe hemiparesis, early decerebrate
5	Deep coma, decerebrate posturing, moribound

## Table 1. Fisher Revised Scale.

Grade 0	No SAH or IVH <sup>1</sup>
Grade 1	Minimal/thin SAH, no IVH in either lateral ventricle
Grade 2	Minimal/thin SAH, with IVH in both lateral ventricles
Grade 3	Dense SAH,* no IVH in either lateral ventricle
Grade 4	Dense SAH,* with IVH in both lateral ventricles

<sup>1</sup>Intraventricular hemorrhage; \* Completely filling  $\geq 1$  cistern or fissure.  
 SAH: subarachnoid hemorrhage; IVH: intraventricular hemorrhage.

## OP vs Endovaskulär



**Guido Guglielmi**





# 1. „Coil“ am Draht: Kontrolle/Ablösesystem

# 2. Form passend zur Anatomie: bessere „Füllung“

# 3. Elektrolytische Ablösung: „Elektrothrombose“

**Target Therapeutics**

**Guglielmi Electrolytic MicroCoil ( GEM )**

Part Number: 350001  
 Lot Number: R0366

Coil Shape: 4 mm J  
 Coil Length: 10 cm  
 Shaft Length: 175 cm  
 Max. shaft Diameter: 0.010"

Contents: One Unit  
 and One Torque Device

This device is intended for one (1) use only  
 Read the accompanying directions prior to use

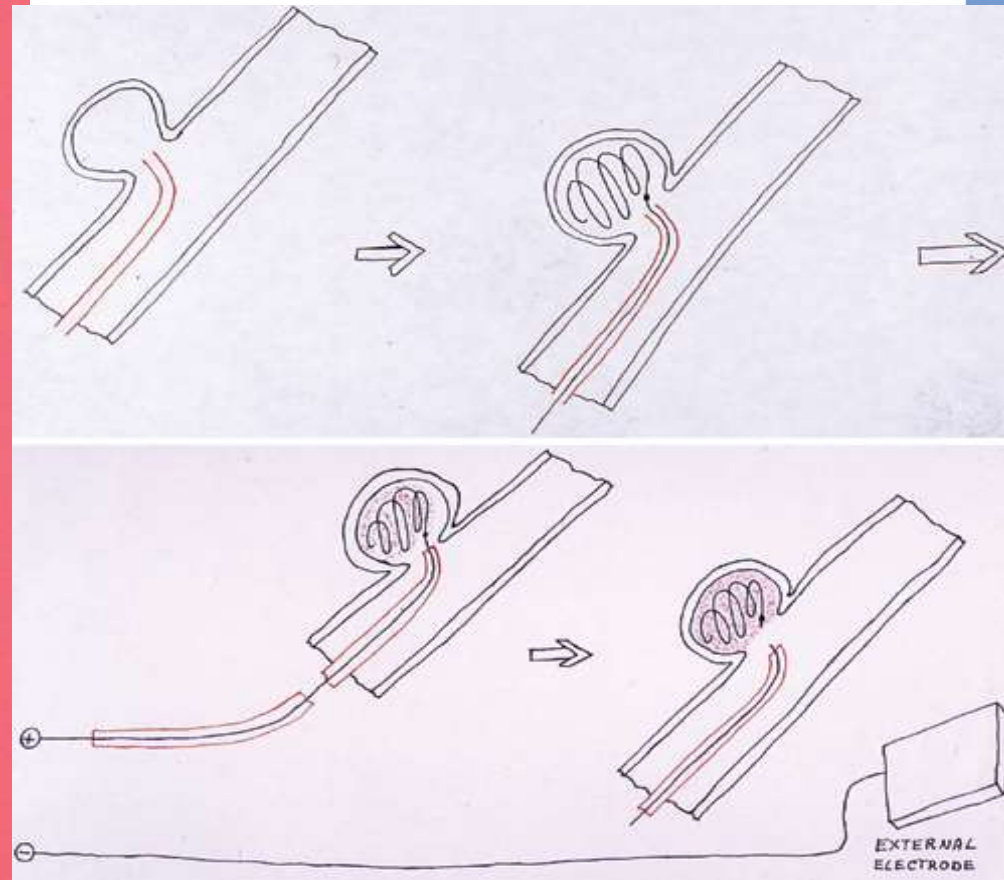
(rev A) Patent Pending 01226

**CAUTION:**  
 Federal (U.S.A.) Law restricts this device to  
 use by or under the direction of a physician.

**Read directions prior to use.**

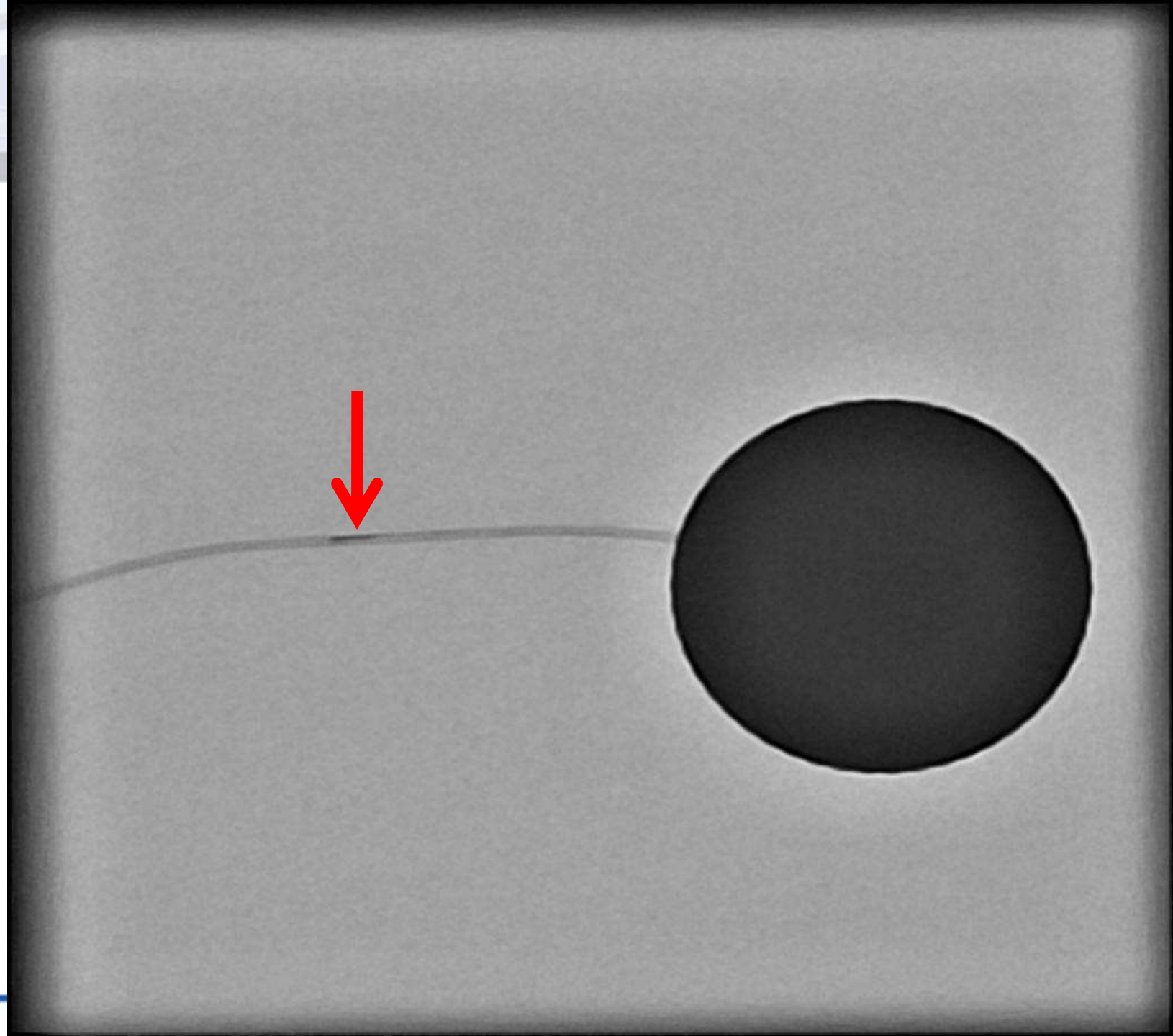
Intended for ONE (1) use only. Store in a cool dry place.

**Target Therapeutics, Inc.**  
 San Jose, California 95134 USA  
 (800) 345-2498

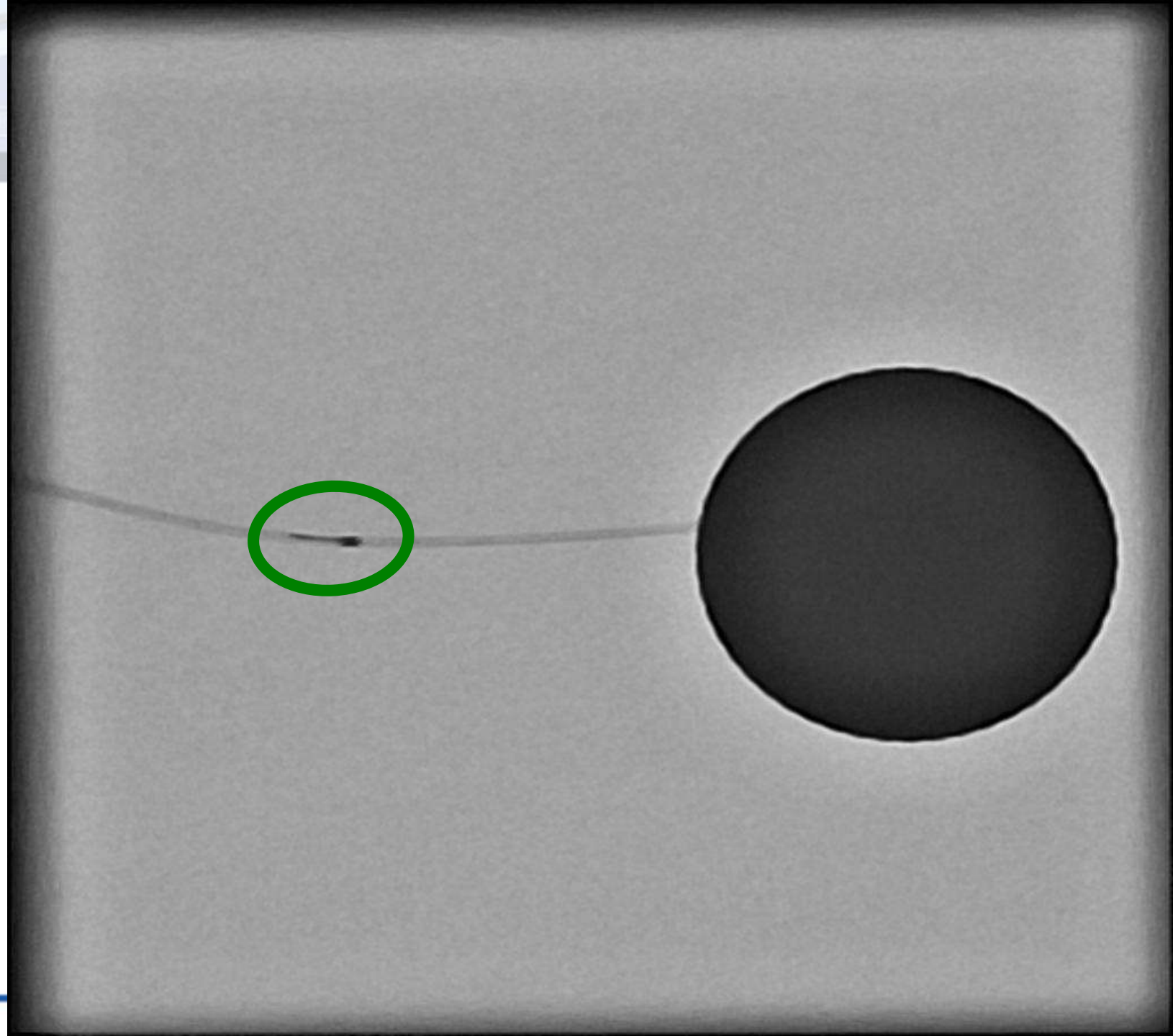




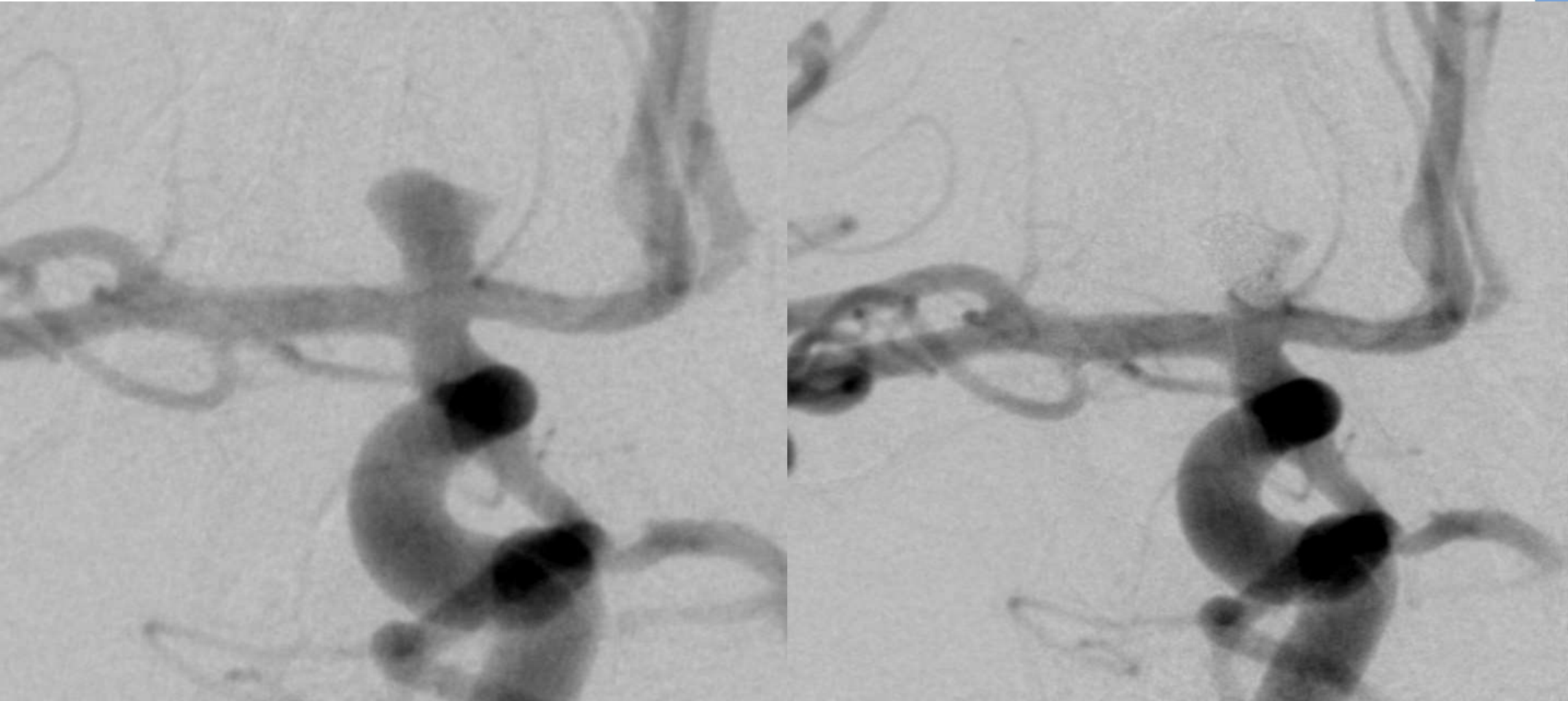
**Coils wie  
geht das?**



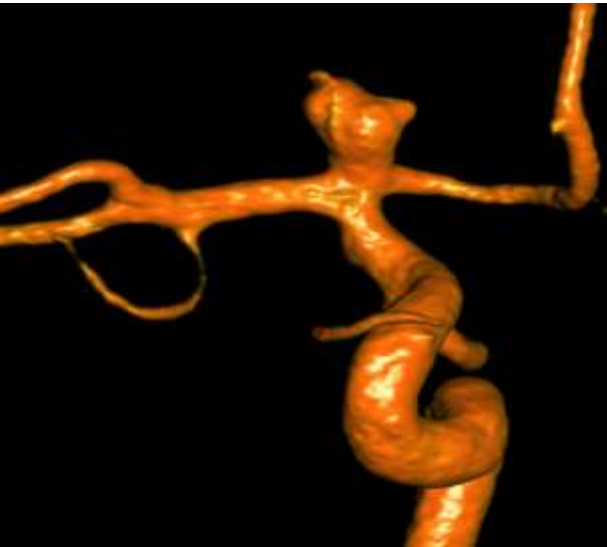
**Coils wie  
geht das?**



# Coils wie geht das?

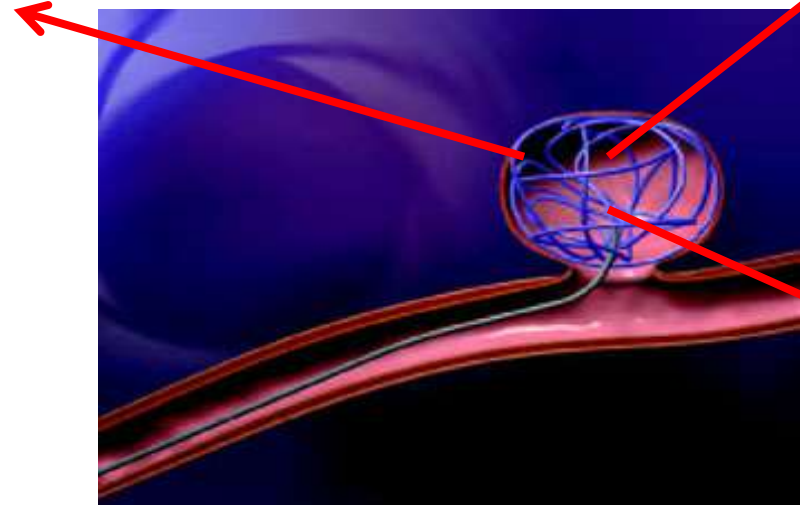
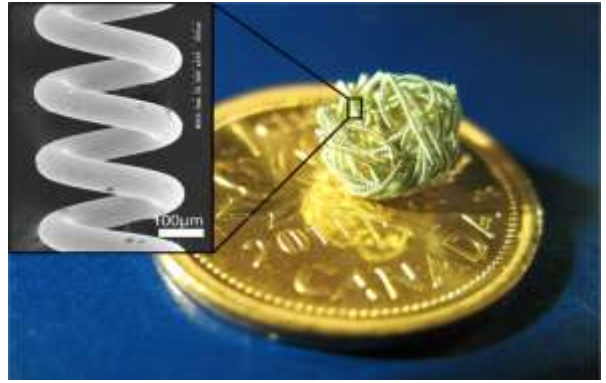


# Coils wie geht das?



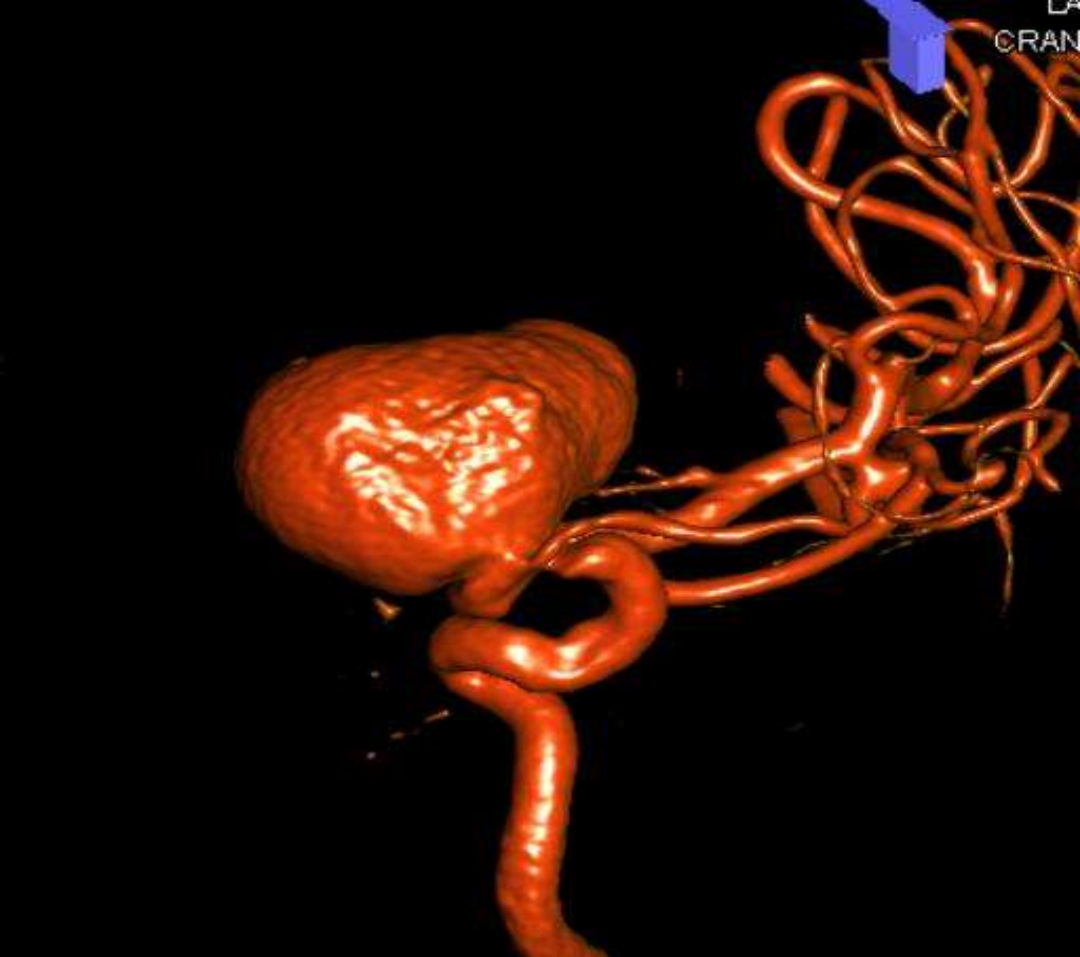


# Coils für Aneurysmen: von „außen“ nach „innen“

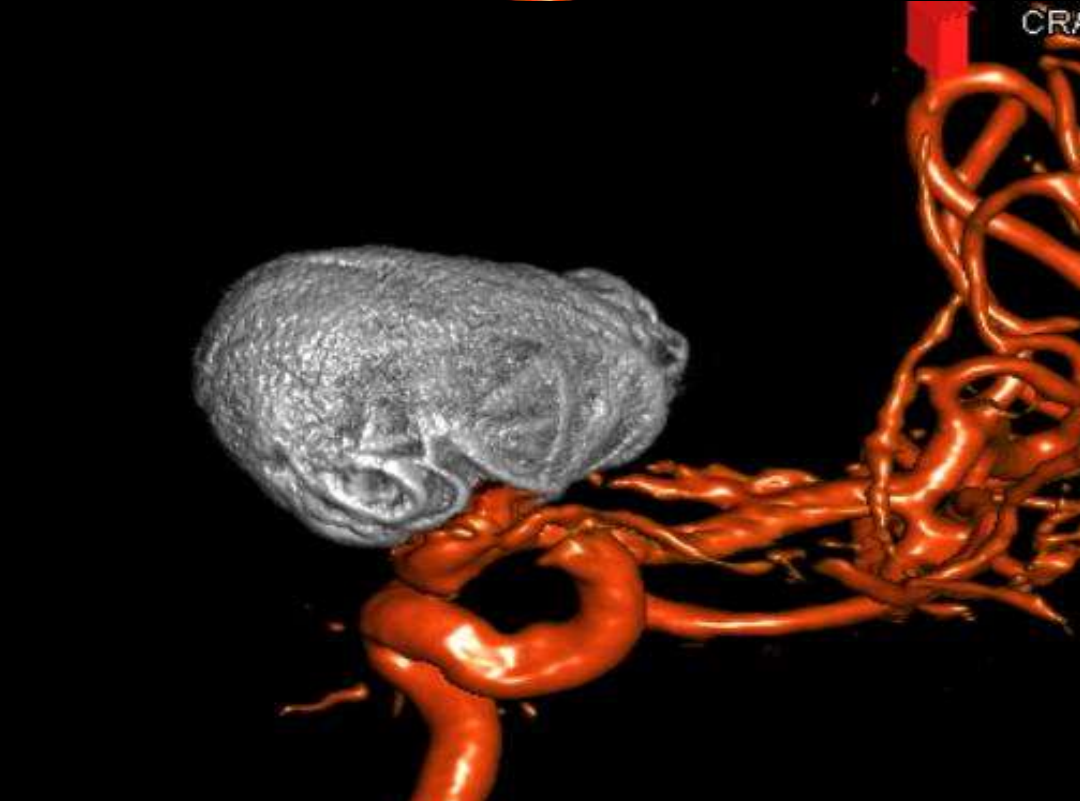
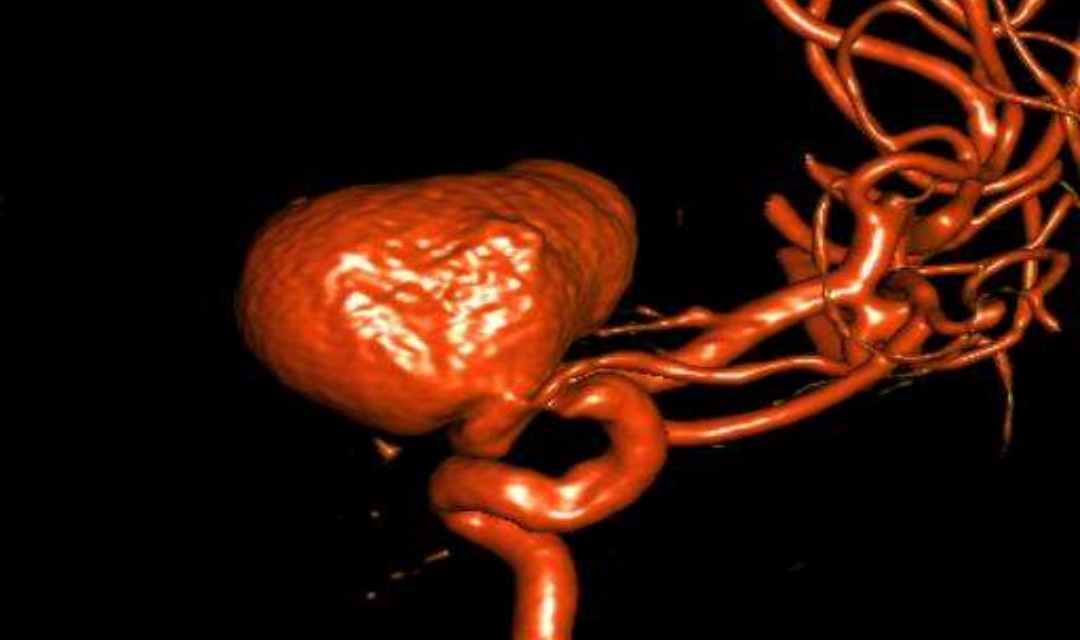
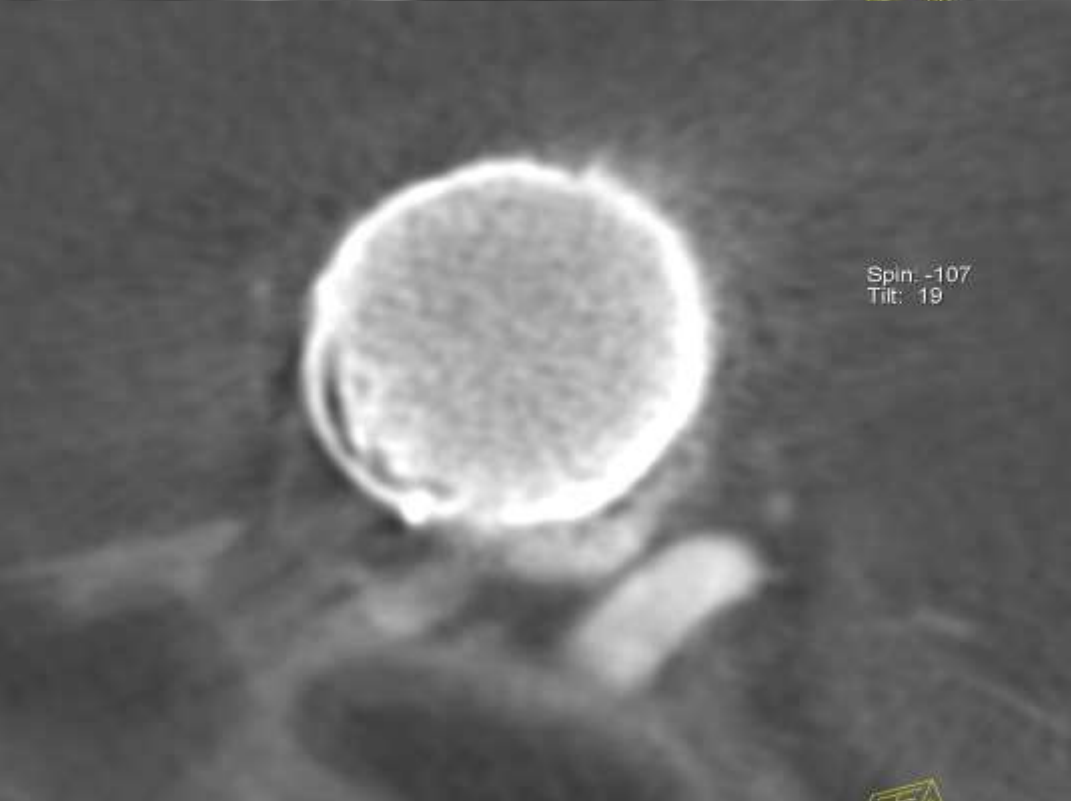
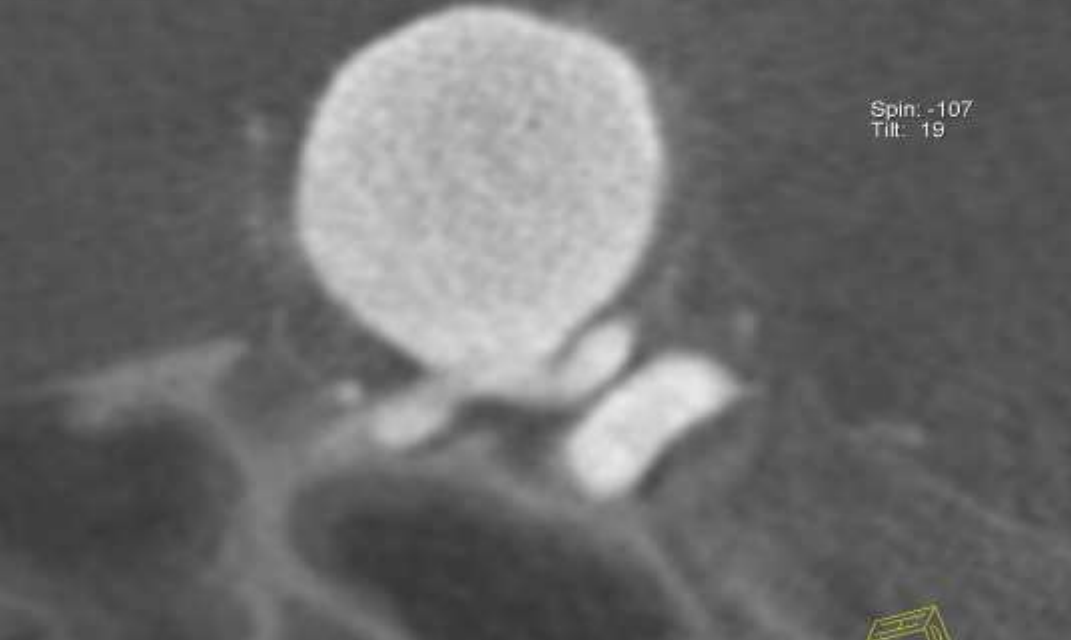


**Framing-Coil - 3D**

**Finishing-Coil – Soft**

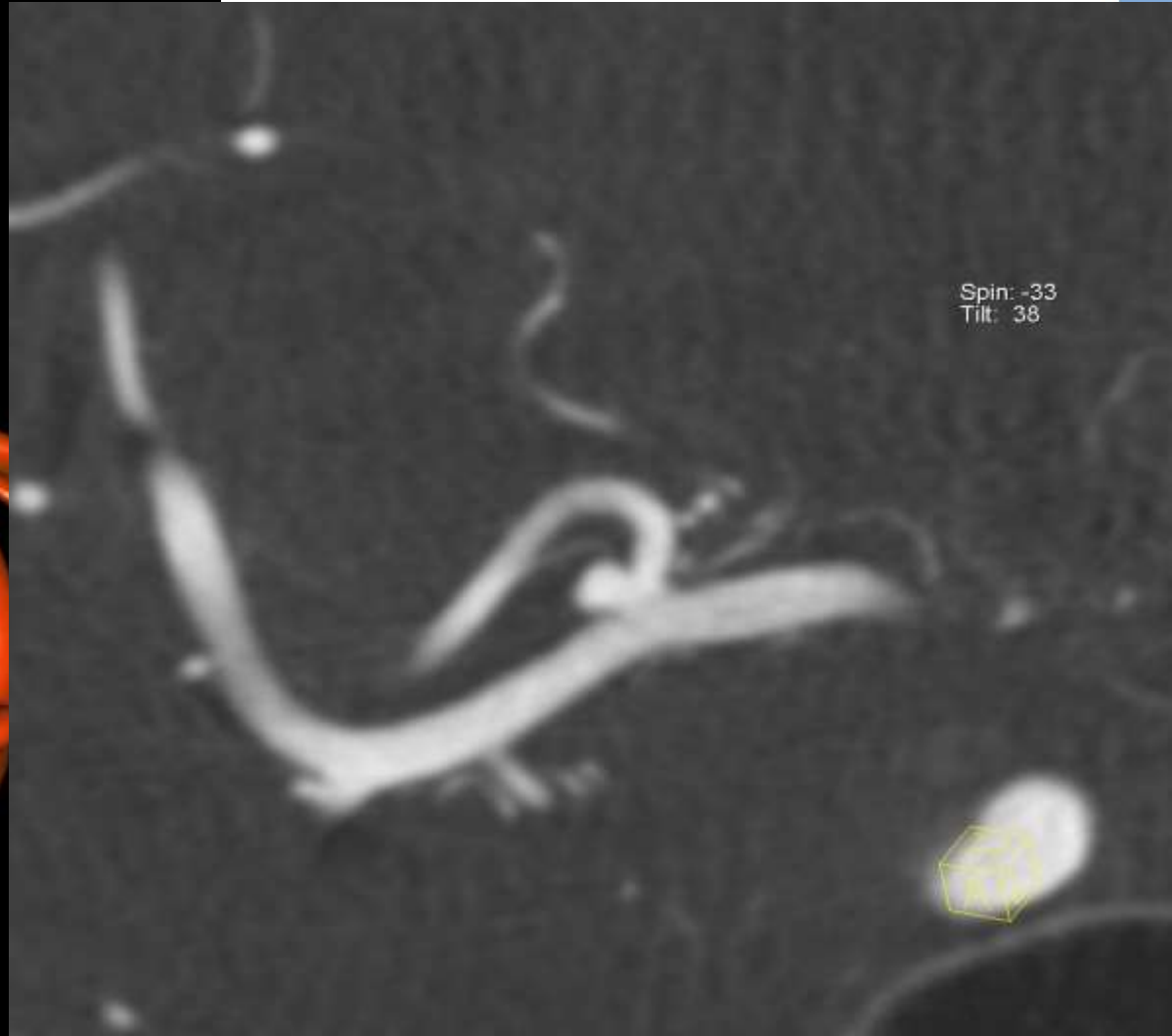
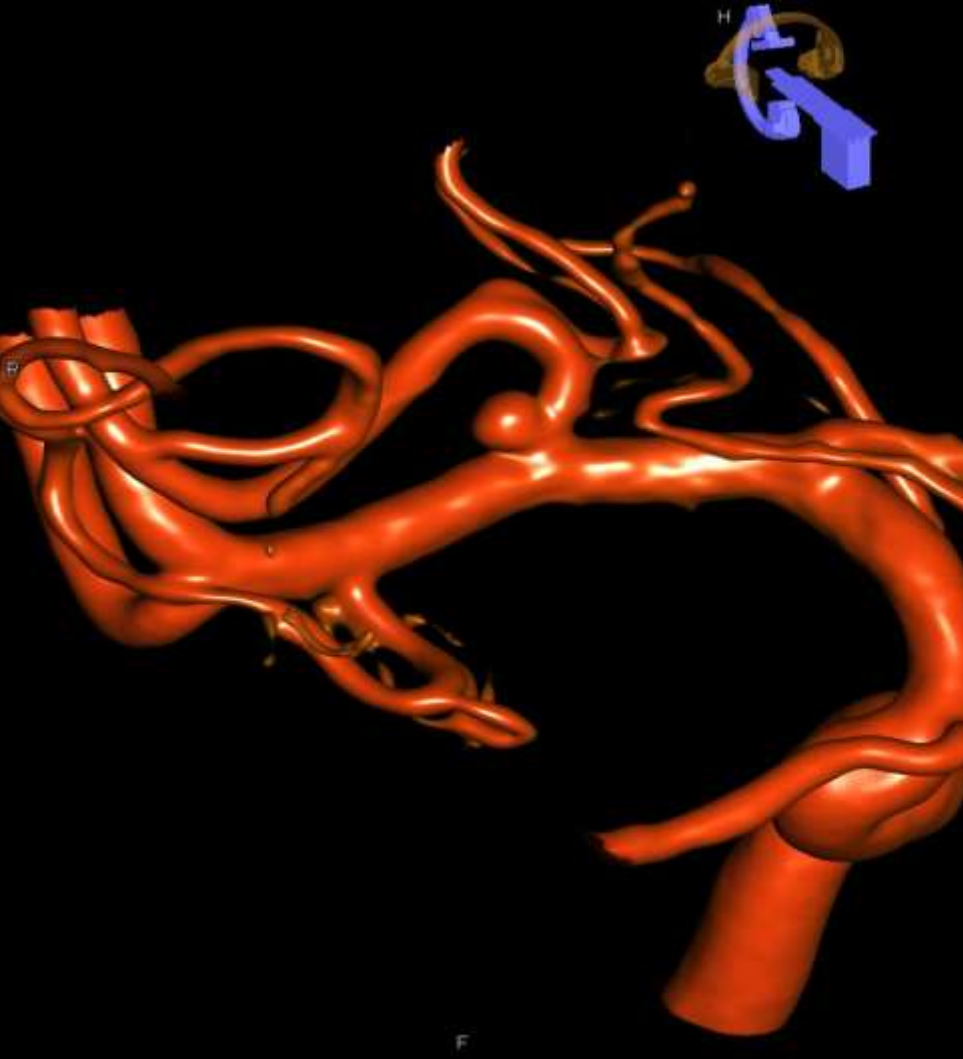


**SAB H&H III, 2,5 cm**



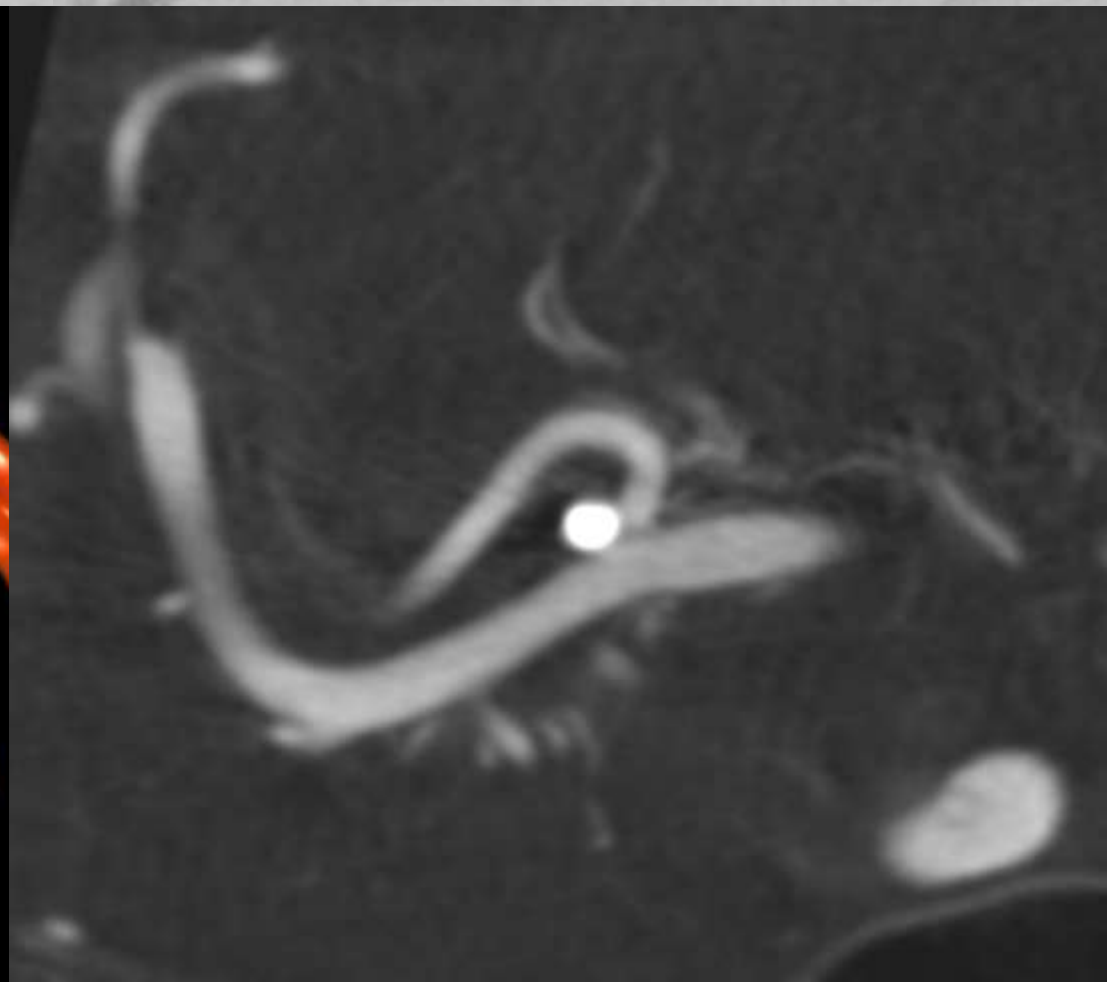
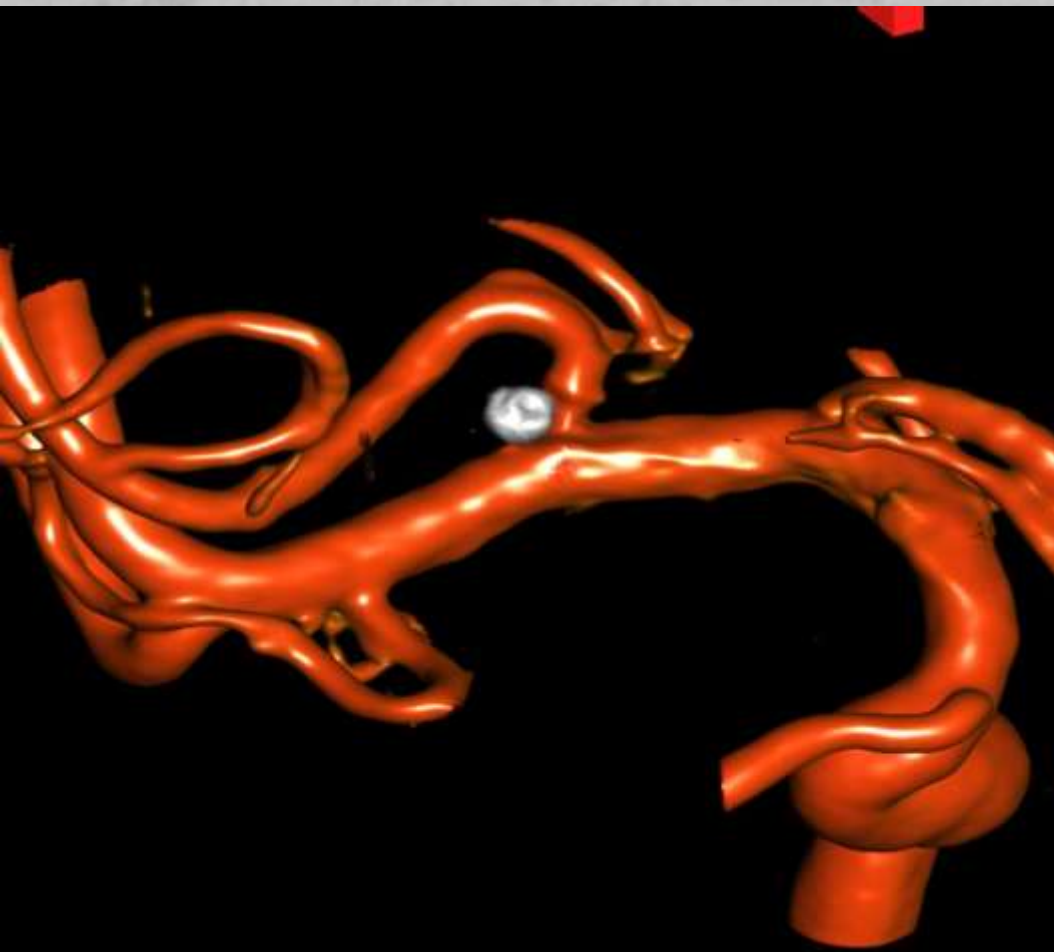


# Coils für Aneurysmen: sind Standard!





# Coils für Aneurysmen: sind Standard!



# Coils: Risiken?

**Embolien**

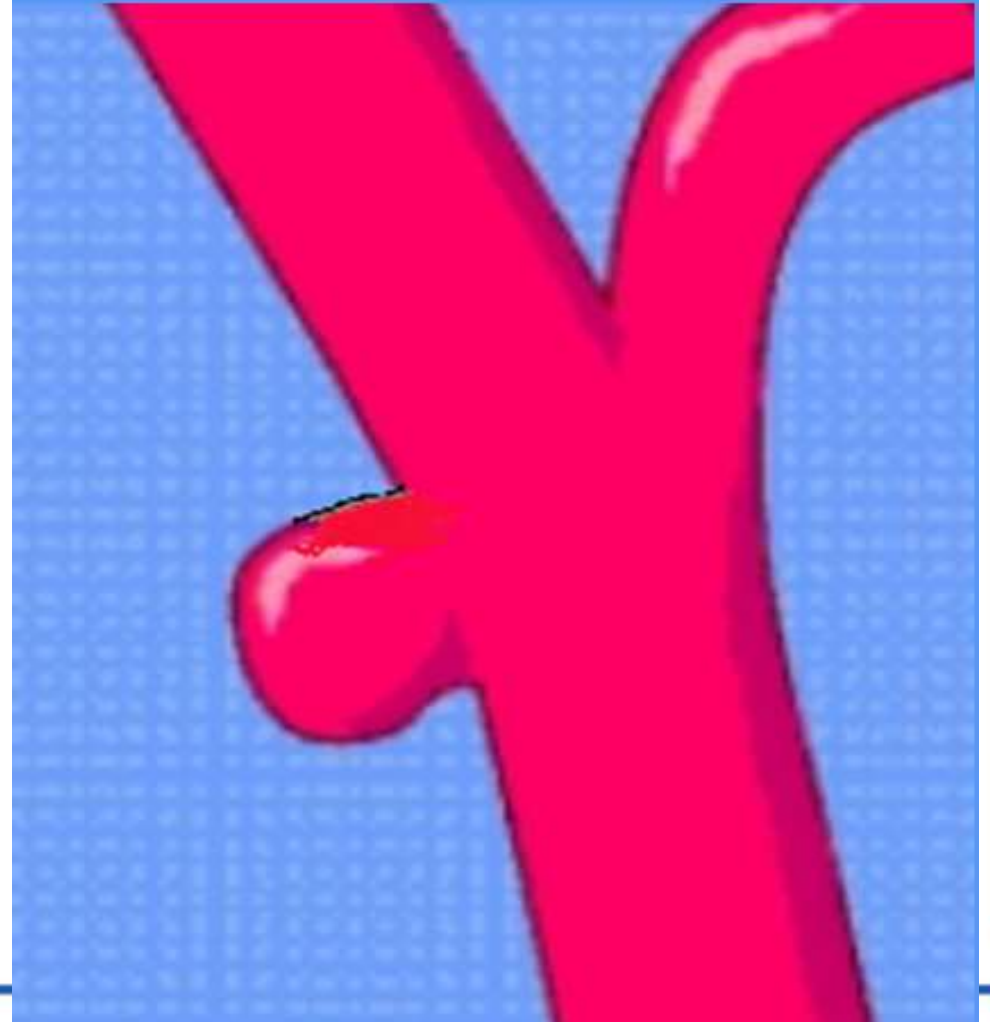
**Schlaganfall < 2%**

**Blutung während der Intervention <1%**

**Rezidive: 5-10%**

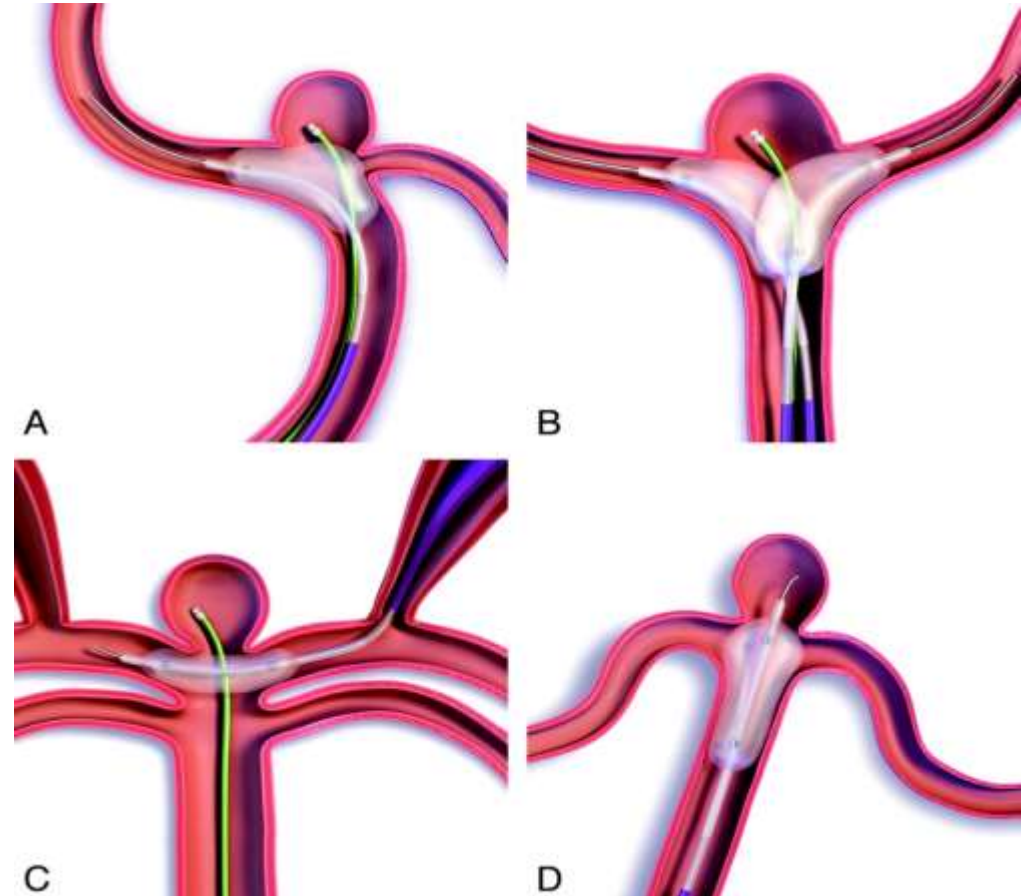
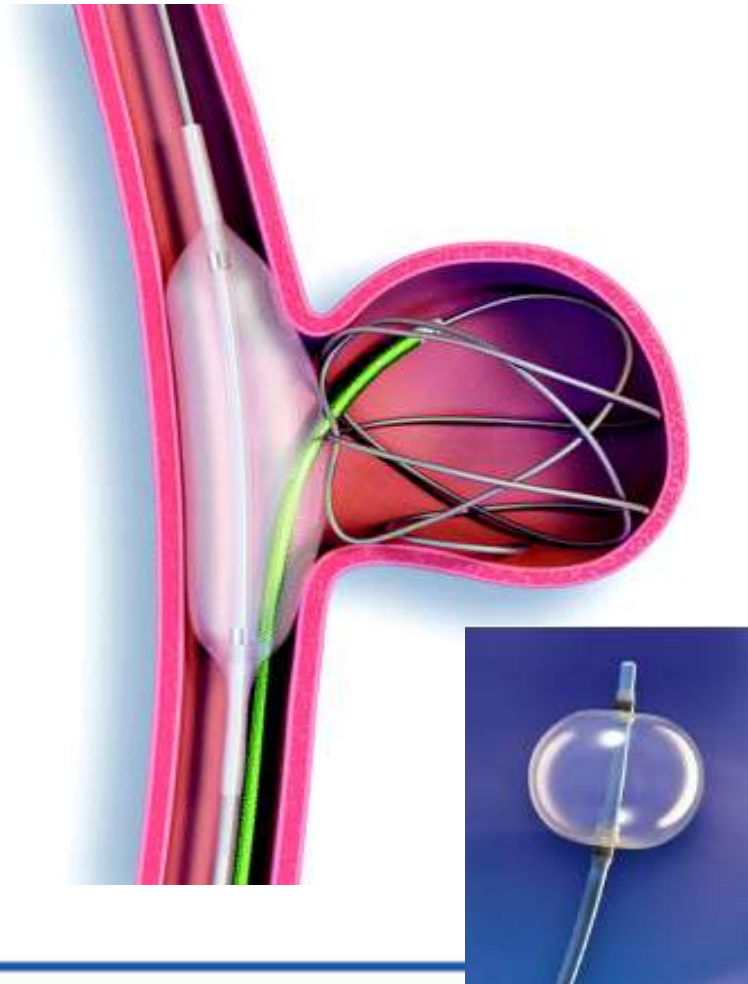
**Coils für Aneurysmen: sind Standard!**

**„PROBLEM“**

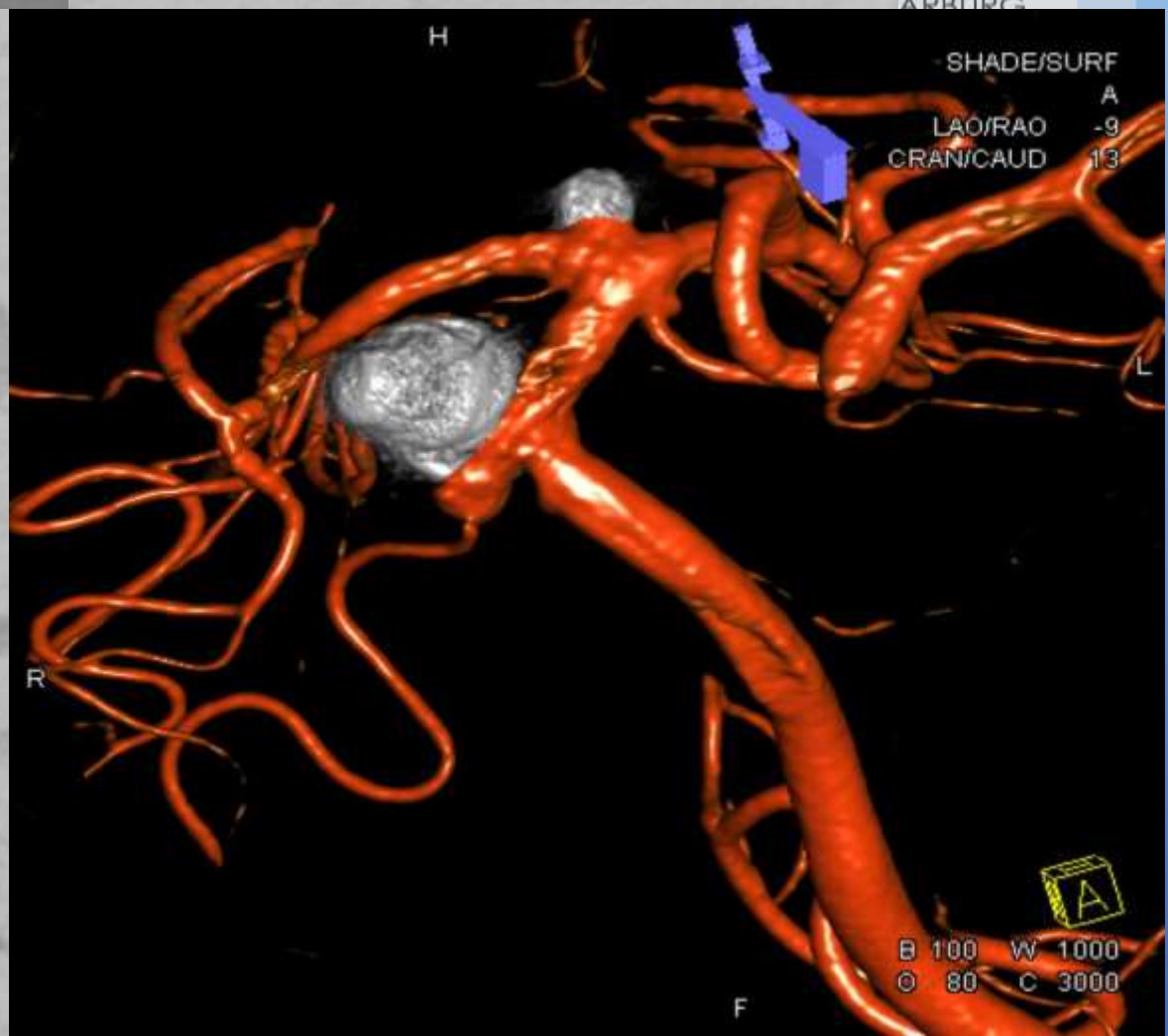


# Coils für Aneurysmen: was tun bei „Problemen“?

„Abdichten“ am Aneurysmahals, „Anformen“ des  
Coils, Sicherheit bei Ruptur „Balloon Remodeling“



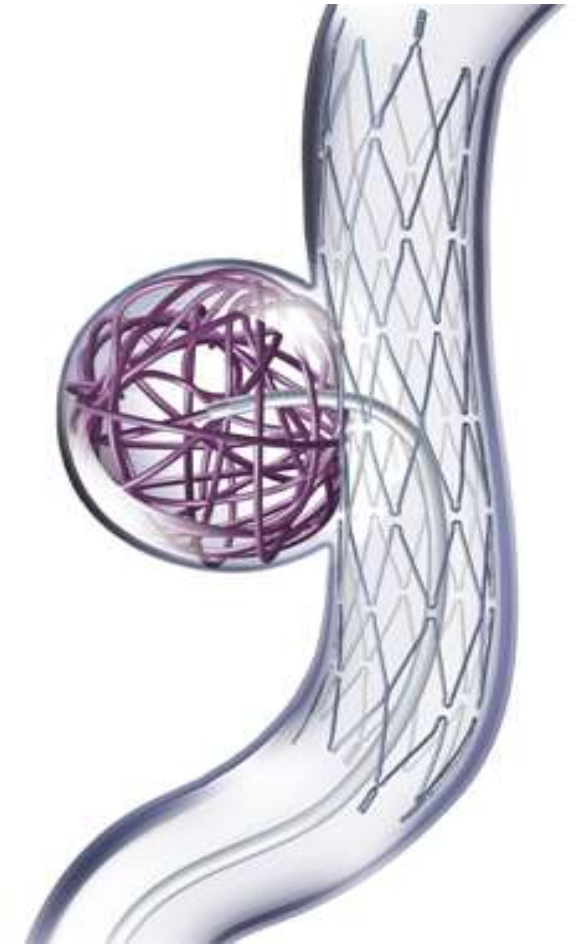
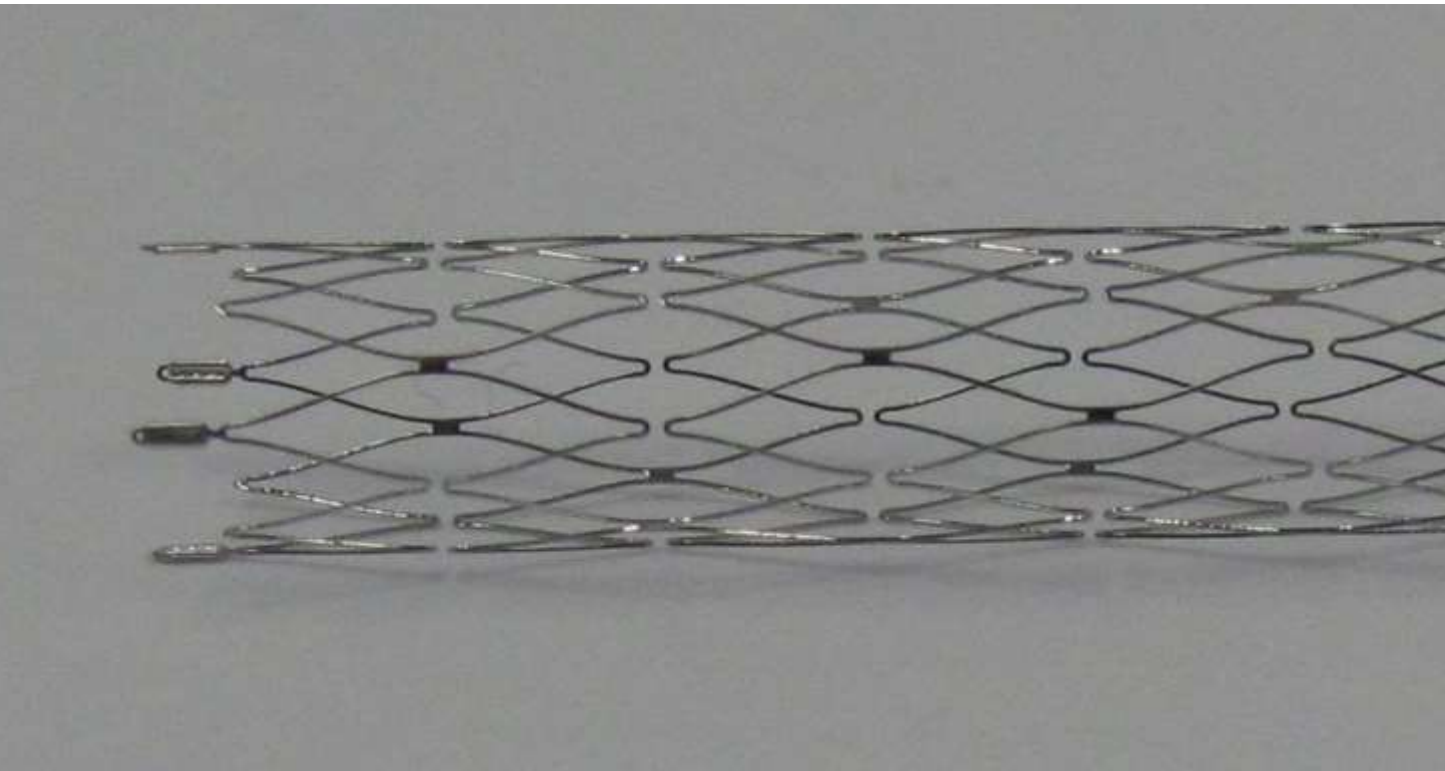


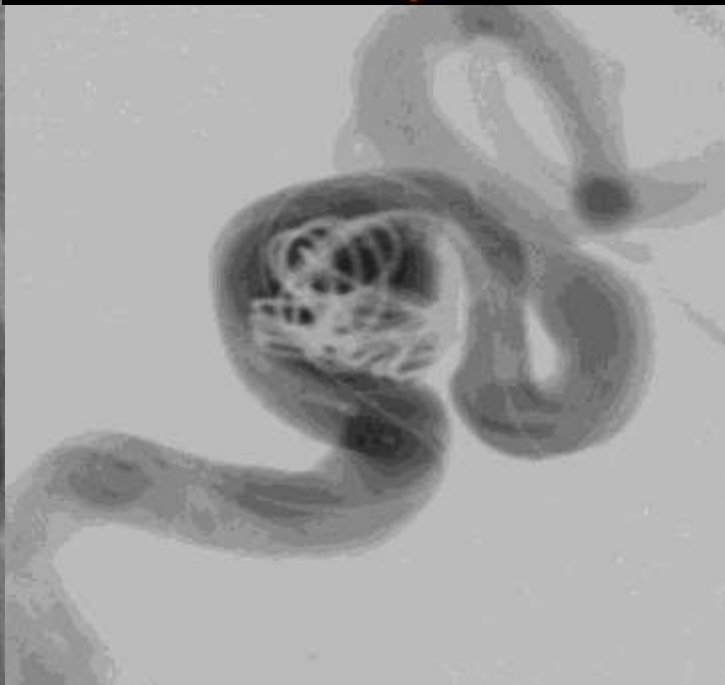
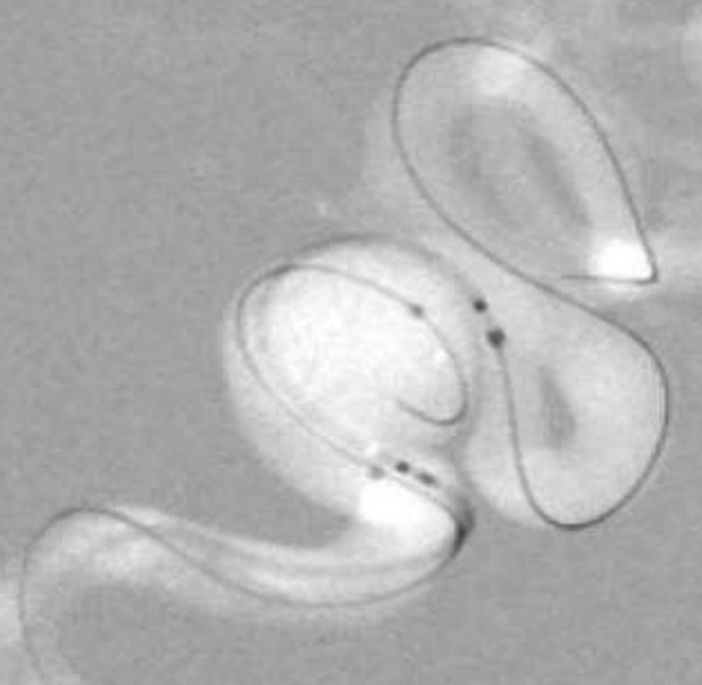
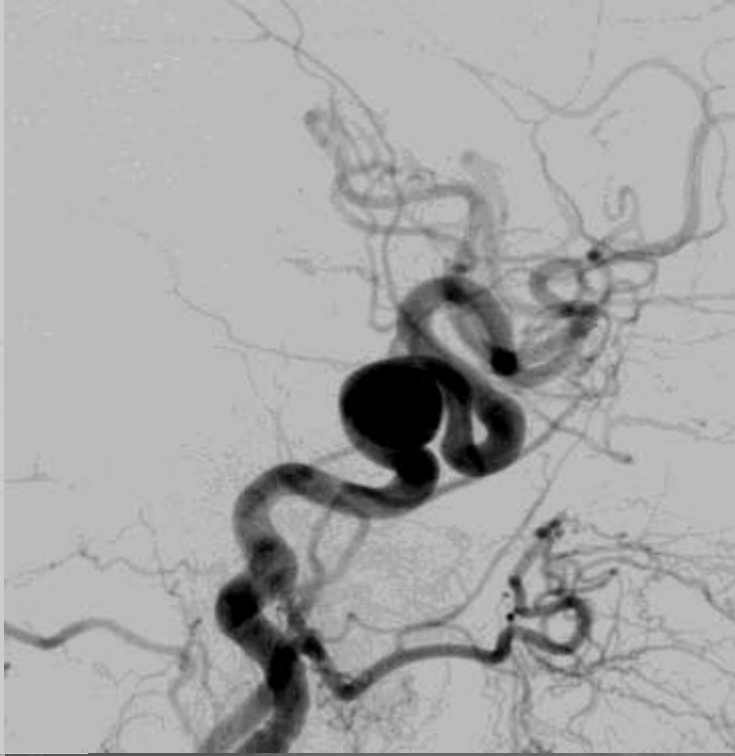
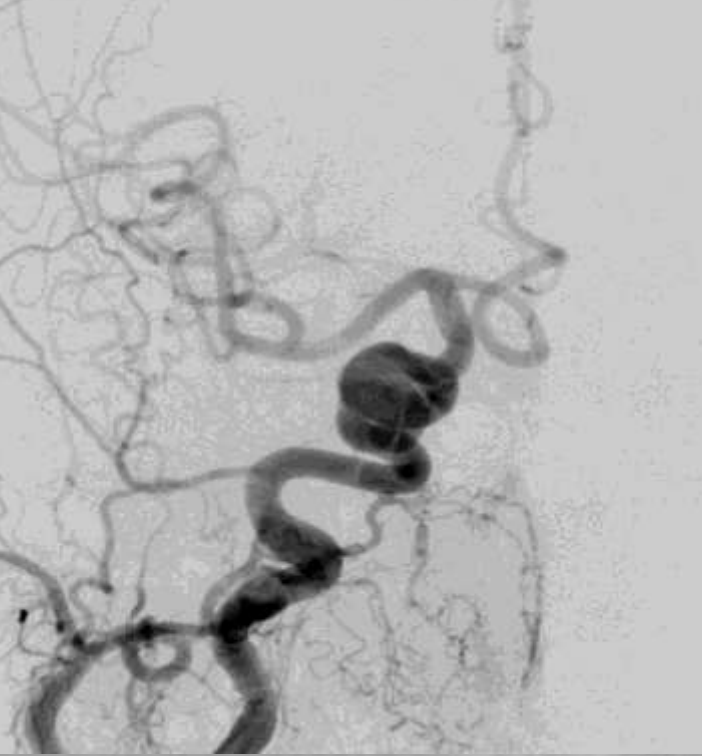


# Coils für Aneurysmen: was tun bei „Problemen“?

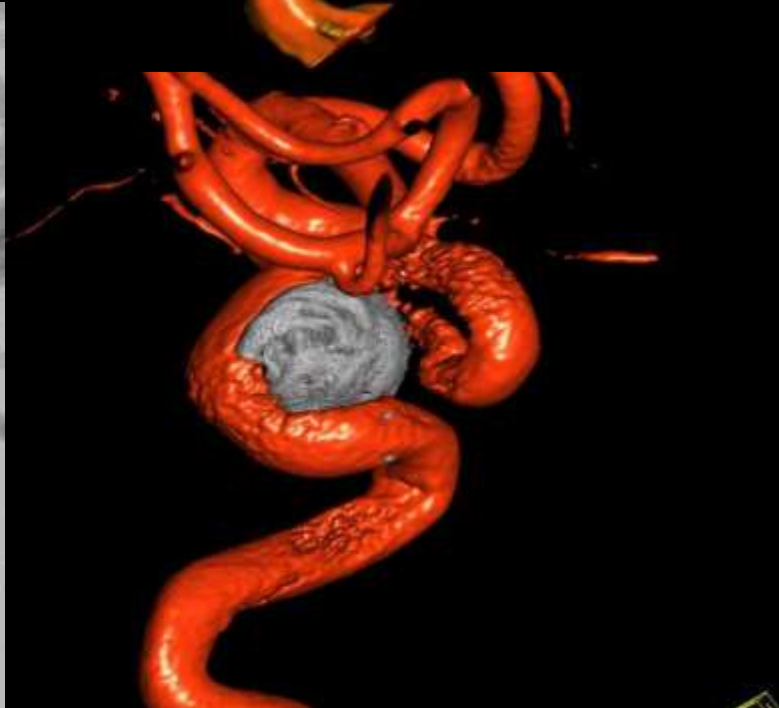
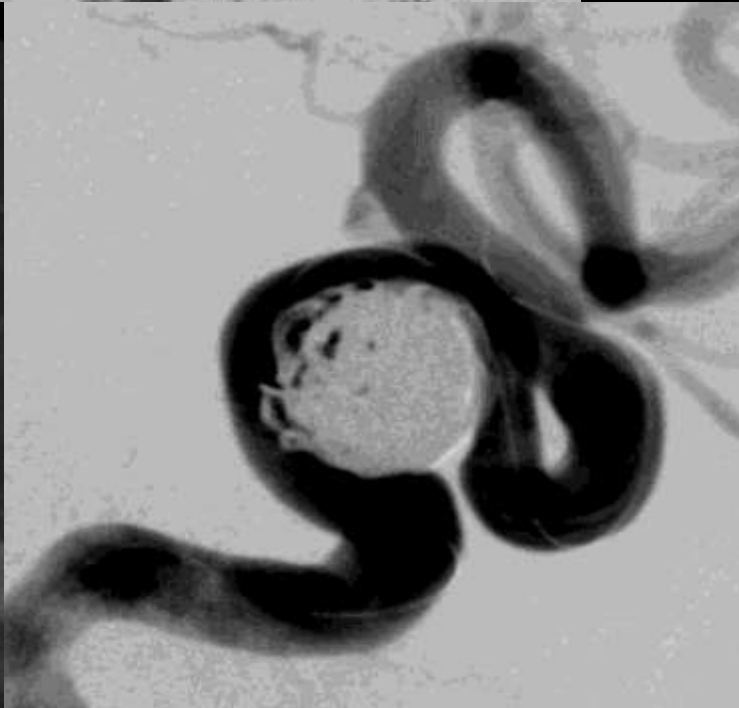
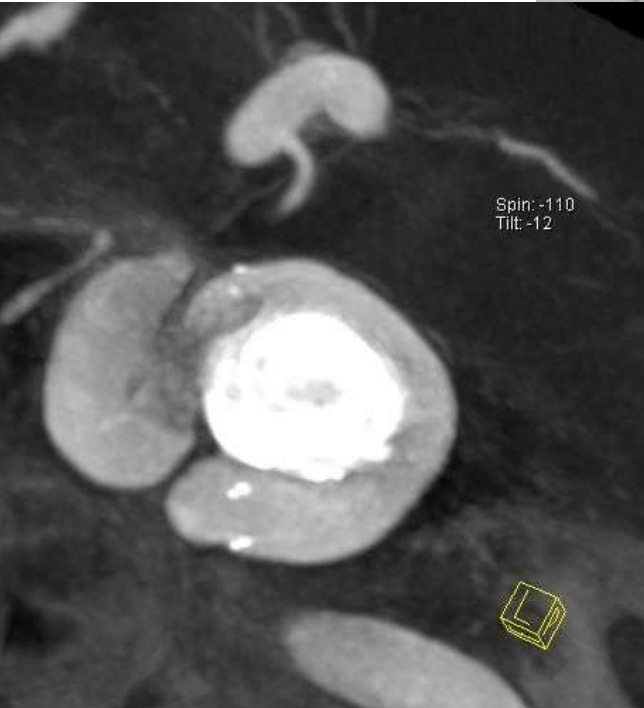
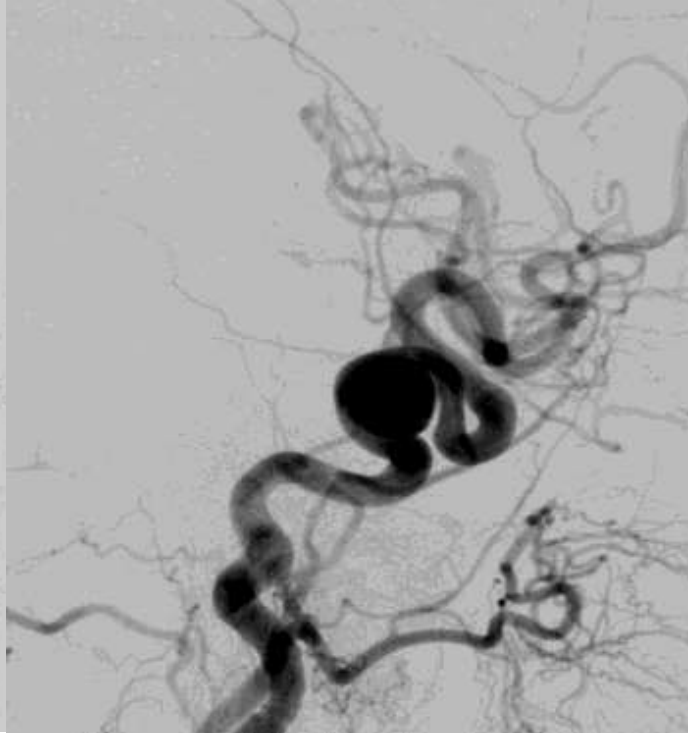
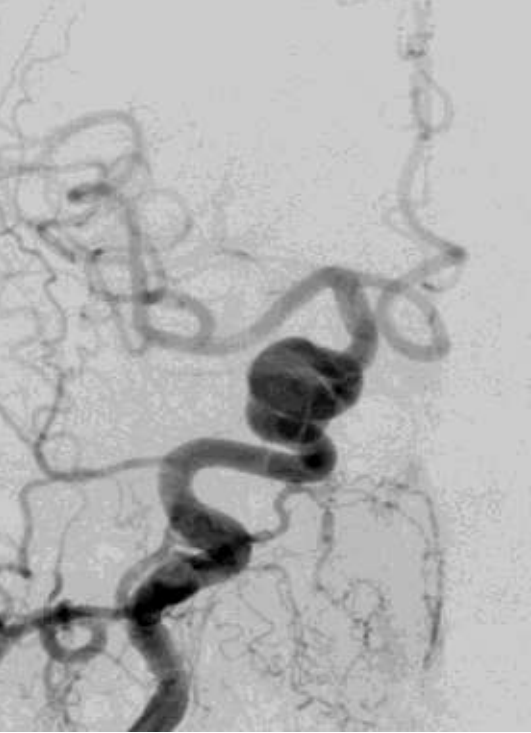
## Stents

Neuroform war der erste, nun gibt es jede Menge...











**Stents: Nachteile?**

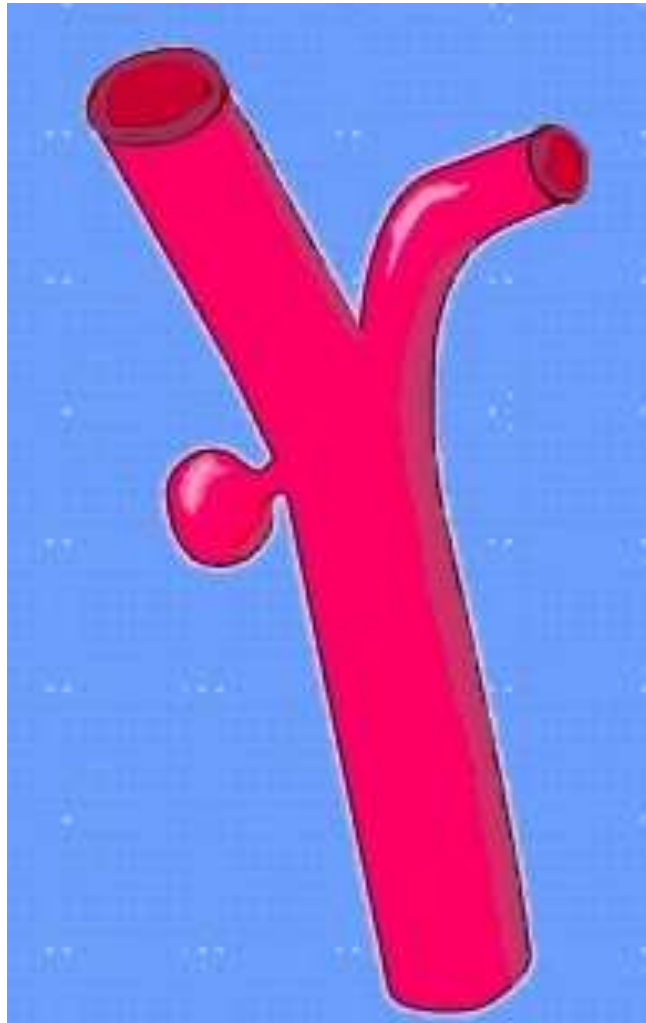
**Medikation: ASS und Plavix**

**NON Responder**

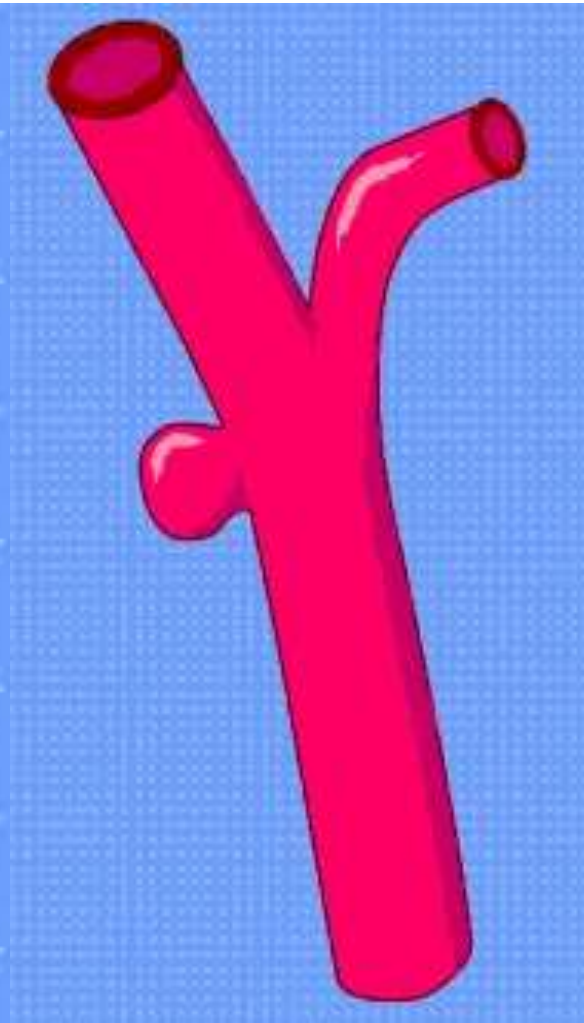
**mögliche Intimahyperplasie (1-3%)**

# Coils für Aneurysmen: geht es auch „ohne“?

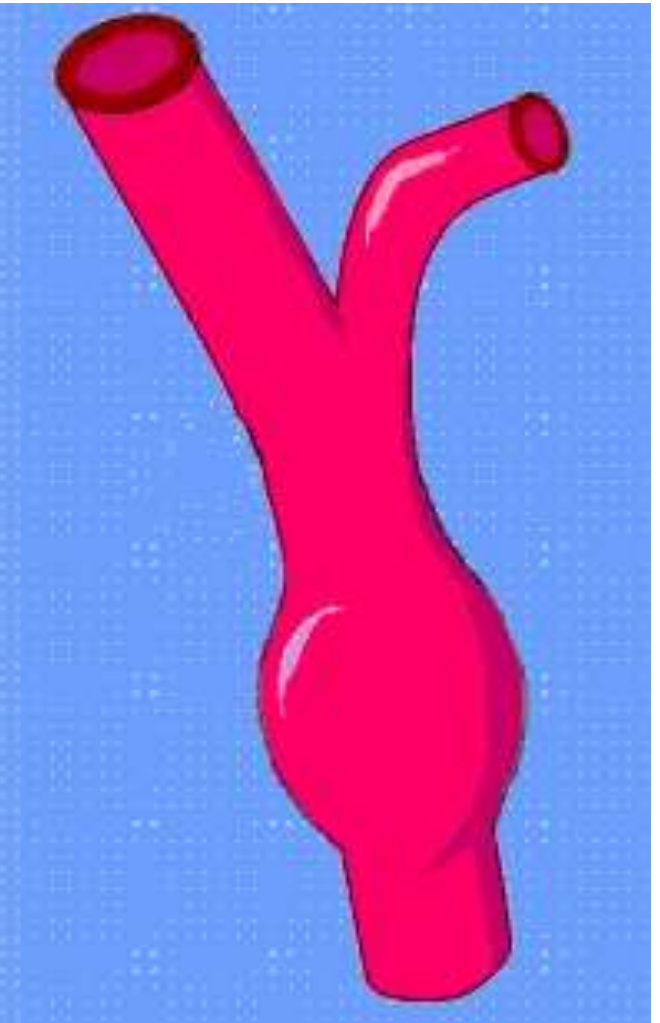
Enger Hals



Weiter Hals

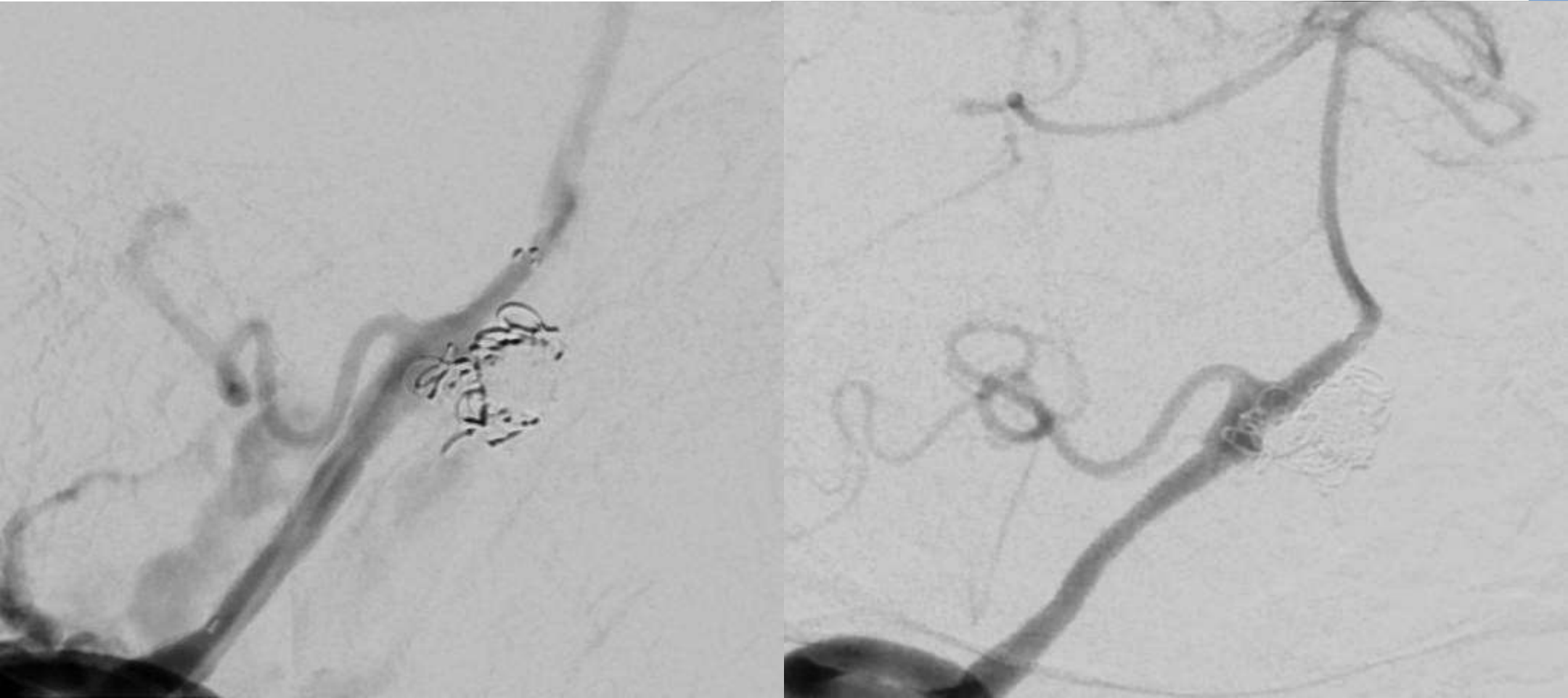


Fusiform



# Fusiforme Aneurysmen

## SAB aus V4 Aneurysma

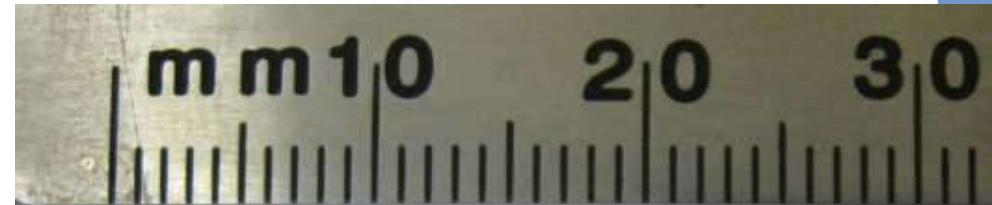




# Fusiforme Aneurysmen

Flow Diverter: „Pipeline“  
für fusiforme und  
Giant Aneurysms

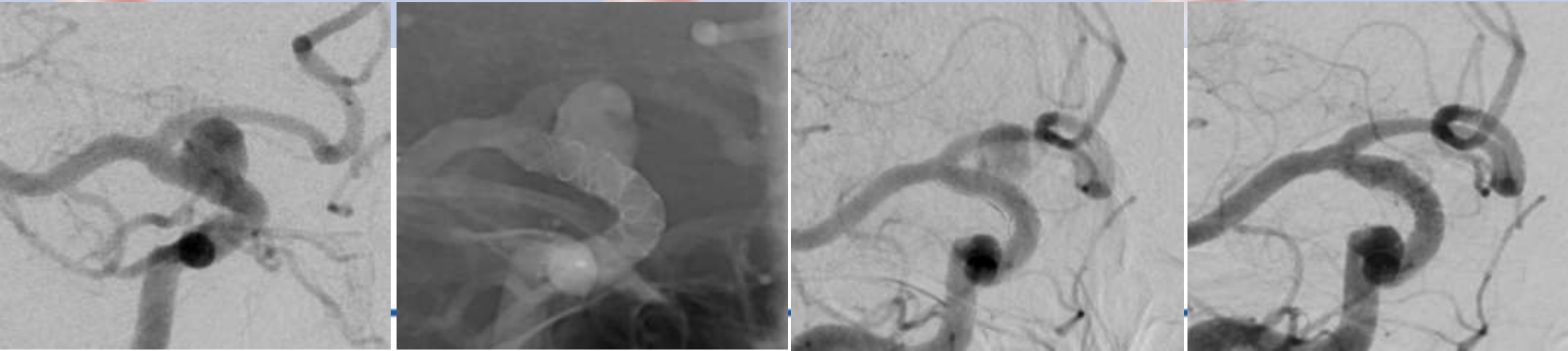
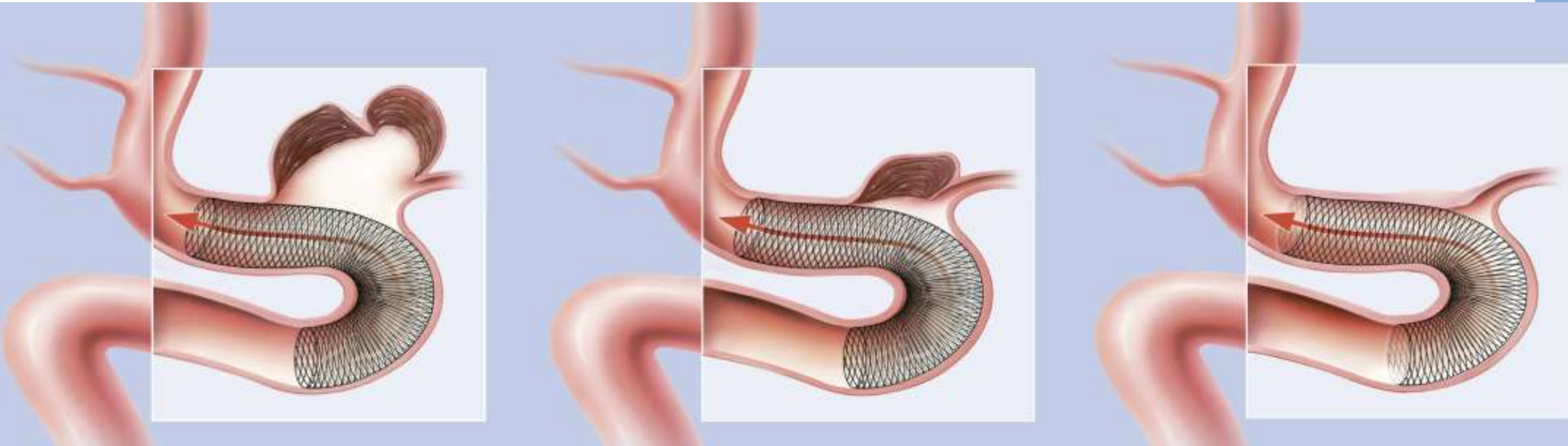
Idee: den Flow am Aneurysma vorbei lenken und  
zudem „abdichten“





# Flow Diverter

## „Remodellierung“ der Gefäßwand



# Aneurysmen: wann therapieren?

# **Aneurysmen: wann therapieren?**

- 1. Blutung**
- 2. anderweitig symptomatisches Aneurysma**

# Aneurysmen: wie?



# Aneurysmen: wie?

**Ein Patient mit einem Aneurysma das einer endovaskulären Therapie zugänglich sollte auch endovaskulär und nicht operativ behandelt werden.**

**Immer in einem Zentrum**

**Immer mit NCH besprechen!**

## Articles

## International Subarachnoid Aneurysm Trial (ISAT) of neurosurgical clipping versus endovascular coiling in 2143 patients with ruptured intracranial aneurysms: a randomised trial

International Subarachnoid Aneurysm Trial (ISAT) Collaborative Group\*

### Summary

**Background** Endovascular detachable coil treatment is being increasingly used as an alternative to craniotomy and clipping for some ruptured intracranial aneurysms, although the relative benefits of these two approaches have yet to be established. We undertook a randomised, multicentre trial to compare the safety of standard neurosurgical clipping with endovascular treatment. We hypothesised that endovascular treatment would be suitable for both

**Methods** We enrolled 2143 patients with ruptured intracranial aneurysms who were randomised to neurosurgical clipping or endovascular treatment. The primary outcome was the proportion of patients who were assessed at 2 months and had a modified Rankin scale score of 0-2 (dependence-free). Recruitment was stopped at the planned interim analysis.

### Introduction

Rupture of an intracranial aneurysm causing subarachnoid haemorrhage (SAH) occurs with a frequency of between six and eight per 100 000 in most western populations.<sup>1</sup> Neurosurgical intervention to clip the aneurysm and prevent further bleeding carries both risks and benefits. In the 1960s, McKissock and

	Endovascular treatment (n=959)	Neurosurgery (n=947)
<b>Modified Rankin scale</b>		
0 No symptoms	192 (20.0%)	138 (14.6%)
1 Minor symptoms	275 (28.7%)	245 (25.9%)
2 Some restriction in lifestyle (0-2 inclusive)	248 (25.9%)	219 (23.1%)
3 Significant restriction in lifestyle	715 (74.6%)	602 (63.6%)
4 Partly dependent	95 (9.9%)	172 (18.2%)
5 Fully dependent	29 (3.0%)	39 (4.1%)
6 Dead	48 (5.0%)	55 (5.8%)
(3-6 inclusive)	72 (7.5%)	79 (8.3%)
	244 (25.4%)	345 (36.4%)

Data in italics are primary outcome.

Table 5: Outcome at 2 months in 1906 patients

Die Studie wurde aus ethischen Gründen abgebrochen!

**Aneurysmen: wann therapieren?**

**Was machen wir mit den inzidentellen Aneurysmen?**

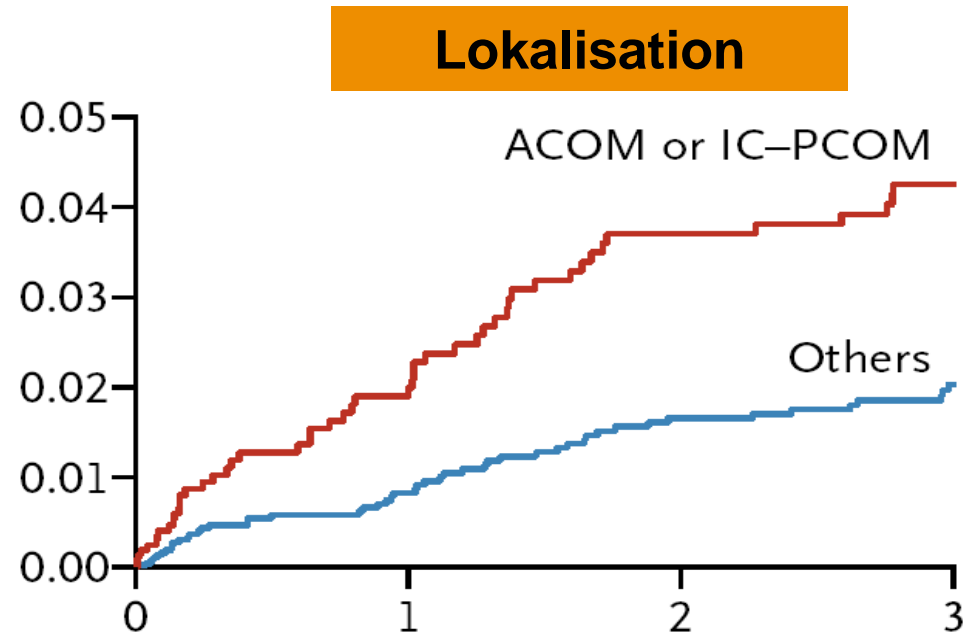
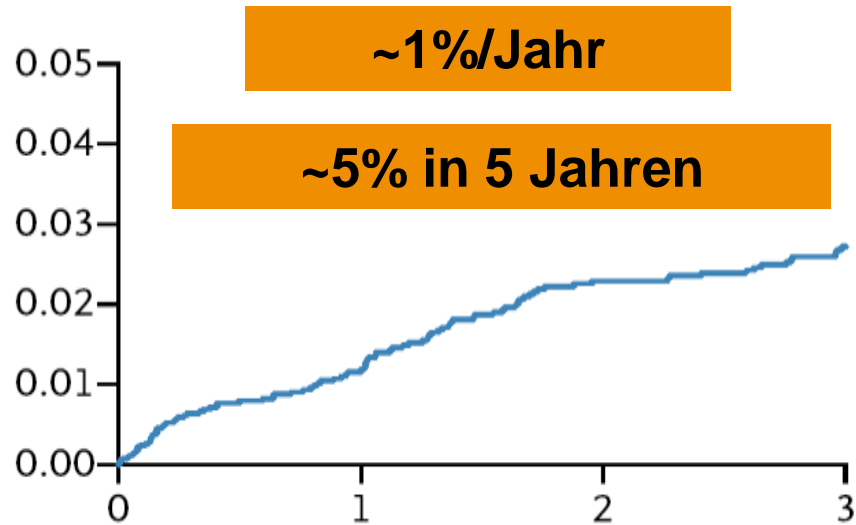
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

n = 5720 Pat.

Aneurysma  
>3mm

# The Natural Course of Unruptured Cerebral Aneurysms in a Japanese Cohort

The UCAS Japan Investigators\*

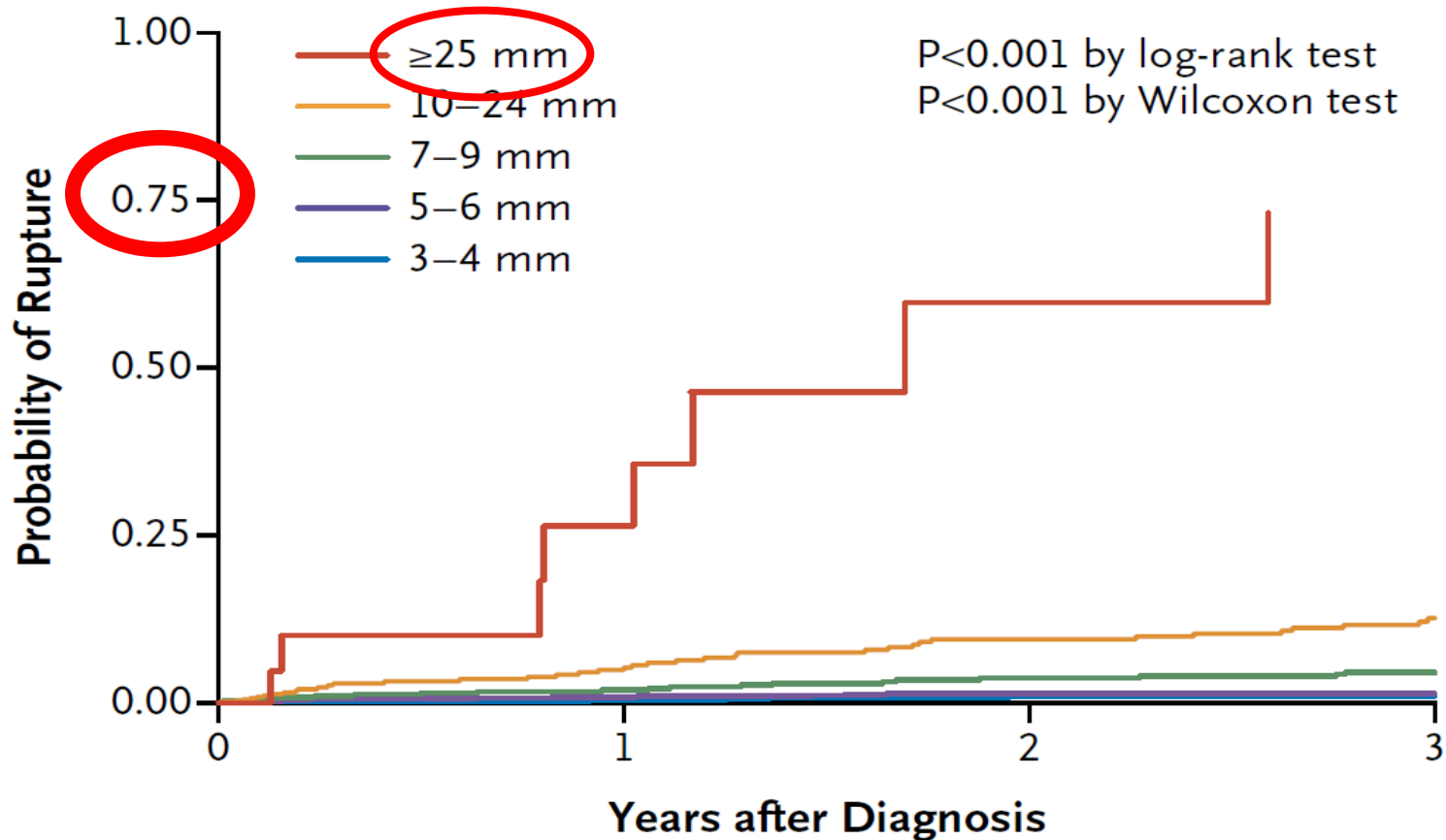




ORIGINAL ARTICLE


# The Natural Course of Unruptured Cerebral Aneurysms in a Japanese Cohort

The UCAS Japan Investigators\*



**Table 2. Risk Factors Associated with Rupture of Cerebral Aneurysms.\***

Risk Factor	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
Female sex	1.54 (0.99–2.42)	0.05
Age ≥70 yr	1.21 (0.81–1.78)	0.34
Hypertension	1.41 (0.96–2.07)	0.08
Hyperlipidemia	0.54 (0.28–1.03)	0.06
Daughter sac	1.63 (1.08–2.48)	0.02
Largest dimension of aneurysm		
3–4 mm	Reference	
5–6 mm	1.13 (0.58–2.22)	0.71
7–9 mm	3.35 (1.87–6.00)	<0.001
10–24 mm	9.09 (5.25–15.74)	<0.001
≥25 mm	76.26 (32.76–177.54)	<0.001
Location of aneurysm		
Middle cerebral artery	Reference	
Anterior communicating artery	2.02 (1.13–3.58)	0.02
Internal carotid artery	0.43 (0.18–1.01)	0.05
Internal carotid–posterior communicating artery	1.90 (1.12–3.21)	0.02
Basilar tip and basilar–superior cerebellar artery	1.49 (0.78–2.83)	0.24
Vertebral artery–posterior inferior cerebellar artery and vertebrobasilar junction	0.68 (0.16–2.87)	0.60
Other	1.48 (0.61–3.60)	0.39



**Größe, Lokalisation  
und Form  
des Aneurysmas**

# Improved Cognitive Outcomes With Endovascular Coiling of Ruptured Intracranial Aneurysms

## Neuropsychological Outcomes From the International Subarachnoid Aneurysm Trial (ISAT)

Richard B. Scott, PhD; Fiona Eccles, DPhil; Andrew J. Molyneux, MBBChir; Richard S.C. Kerr, MS; Peter M. Rothwell, FMedSci; Katherine Carpenter, Dip Psych

**Background and Purpose**—The International Subarachnoid Aneurysm Trial (ISAT) reported lower rates of death and disability with endovascular versus neurosurgical treatment of ruptured intracranial aneurysms. However, assessment of functional outcome was limited to the modified Rankin Scale, which is known to be insensitive to cognitive function. A neuropsychological substudy (N-ISAT) was therefore done in all recruits from 8 ISAT centers in the United Kingdom.

**Methods**—Detailed neuropsychological assessment was performed at a 12-month follow-up visit. Impairment was defined as performance below the 5th percentile on tests in  $\geq 2$  major cognitive domains. Analysis was restricted to patients who were not otherwise disabled according to the modified Rankin Scale (ie, modified Rankin Scale 0 to 2).

**Results**—Of 836 patients randomized (425 allocated endovascular treatment versus 425 allocated neurosurgery), 224 were dead or disabled according to the modified Rankin Scale (ie, modified Rankin Scale  $\geq 3$ ) at 12 months (107 allocated endovascular treatment versus 135 allocated neurosurgery). Of the remaining 612 patients who were not otherwise disabled (315 allocated endovascular treatment versus 72 neurosurgery) did not attend. Of the 474 nondisabled patients who were assessed, 152 (32.1%) had cognitive impairment. Patients with cognitive impairment had reduced self-reported health-related quality of life ( $P < 0.001$ ) in both treatment groups, but cognitive impairment was less common in those allocated endovascular treatment (70 of 262 versus 82 of 212 allocated neurosurgery, OR=0.58, 95% CI 0.38 to 0.87,  $P = 0.0055$ ). The incidence of epilepsy was also lower in the N-ISAT endovascular group (7 versus 18, OR=0.30, 0.11 to 0.77,  $P = 0.005$ ) but was independent of the effect on cognitive function.

**Conclusions**—Cognitive impairment occurred in approximately one third of patients who were not otherwise disabled according to the modified Rankin Scale in N-ISAT and was more frequent in the neurosurgery group. These results have implications for management of ruptured intracranial aneurysms and more generally for interpretation of the outcomes of clinical trials that use the modified Rankin Scale. (*Stroke*. 2010;41:1743-1747.)

When the air hit's your brain, you will never be the same!



# Epilepsy after subarachnoid hemorrhage: the frequency of seizures after clip occlusion or coil embolization of a ruptured cerebral aneurysm

## Results from the International Subarachnoid Aneurysm Trial

### Clinical article

**YVONNE HART, F.R.C.P.,<sup>1</sup> MARY SNEADE, B.A.,<sup>2</sup> JACQUELINE BIRKS, M.Sc.,<sup>3</sup>  
 JOAN RISCHMILLER, R.G.N.,<sup>2</sup> RICHARD KERR, F.R.C.S.,<sup>2</sup> AND ANDREW MOLYNEUX, F.R.C.R.<sup>2</sup>**

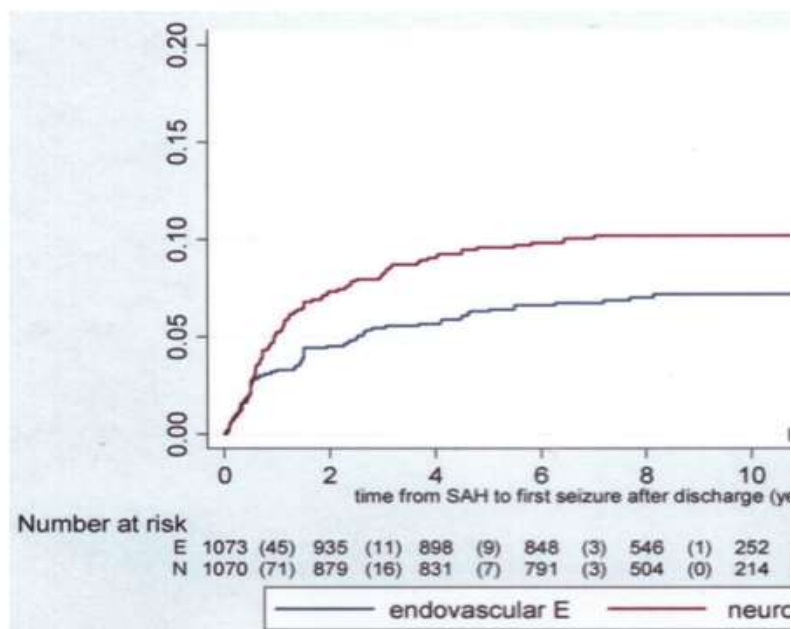


FIG. 2. Kaplan-Meier graph of cumulative risk of seizure after discharge for patients followed for a maximum of 14 years after SAH, by treatment group.

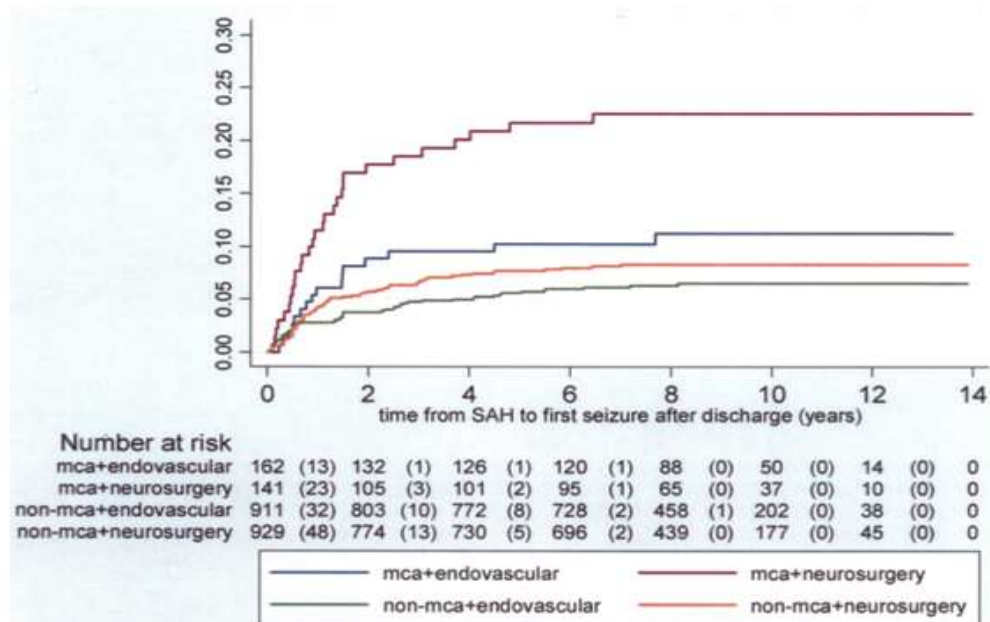


FIG. 3. Kaplan-Meier graph of cumulative risk of seizure after discharge for patients followed for a minimum of 6 years and a maximum of 14 years, by treatment group and the site of the aneurysm (MCA or other location).



# Risk of Aneurysm Recurrence in Patients With Clipped Cerebral Aneurysms

## Results of Long-Term Follow-Up Angiography

K. Tsutsumi, MD; Keisuke Ueki, MD; Akio Morita, MD; Masaaki Usui, MD; Takaaki Kirino, MD

**Background**—The long-term results of clipping is becoming important. **2.9% Rezidive bei geklippten Aneurysmen**

**Methods**—Of 412 patients who underwent clipping of ruptured or unruptured cerebral aneurysms at our institution between 1976 and 1999, 112 patients (27.2%) younger than 80 years of age and 32 patients (35.6%) agreed to undergo angiography. In addition, 32 patients underwent angiography for new medical indications other than SAH. Therefore, 112 patients underwent angiography, representing a total of 140 clipped aneurysms. **De novo aneurysms were detected in 9 of 112 (8.0%) patients.**

**Results**—The mean interval from surgery was 9.3 years for all patients and 9.0 years for the clipped aneurysms (range 3 to 21 years). Four patients (3.6%) presenting 3 of 125 completely clipped aneurysms were not studied with postoperative angiography. The annual rate of de novo aneurysm formation was 0.89%. **Pi mal Daumen 10% haben nach 10 Jahren komplett neue Aneurysmen!**

**Conclusions**—This study shows that the annual rate of de novo aneurysm formation is relatively high (0.89%) and that the cumulative risk becomes significant after 9 years. In consideration of the fatality rate of SAH, follow-up angiography may be indicated for patients with clipped aneurysms 9 to 10 years after surgery. (*Stroke*. 2001;32:1191-1194.)

INVITED REVIEW

# Systematic review of reviews of risk factors for intracranial aneurysms

Mike Clarke

**hohes Risiko:**

**Frauen**

**Höheres Alter**

**Hinterer Kreislauf**

**Größere Aneurysmen**

**Symptome**

**„Nicht-Weiße“**

**Familiäre Aneurysmen**

**Bluthochdruck**

**Niedriger BMI**

**Rauchen (OR: 4,0↓1,3)**

**Alkohol (>150 g pro Woche)**



INVITED REVIEW

# Systematic review of reviews of risk factors for intracranial aneurysms

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Alkohol (>150 g pro Woche)

## niedriges Risiko:



Hohes Cholesterin

Diabetes

**Alle  
behandeln**

**Alle nicht  
behandeln**



# Aneurysmen: wann therapieren?

## Was machen wir mit den inzidentellen Aneurysmen?

**Individuelle Therapieentscheidung, Pat. sollte in einem Zentrum beraten werden!**

**Es gibt keine Studie die an Patienten mit inzidentellen Aneurysmen die die Über/Unterlegenheit OP vs Endovaskulär geprüft hätte.**



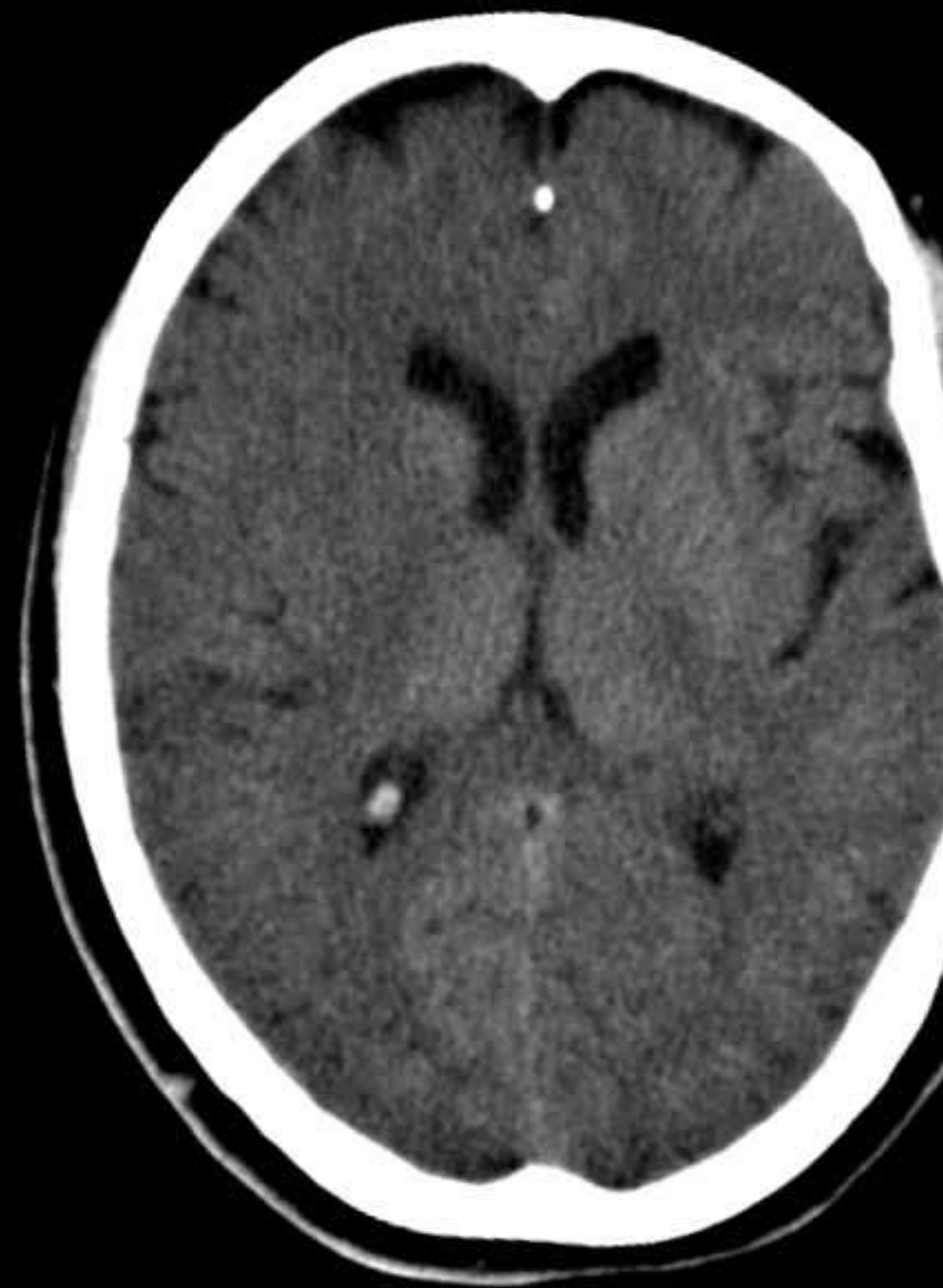
# Computertomographie (CT): Blutung oder Ischämie?



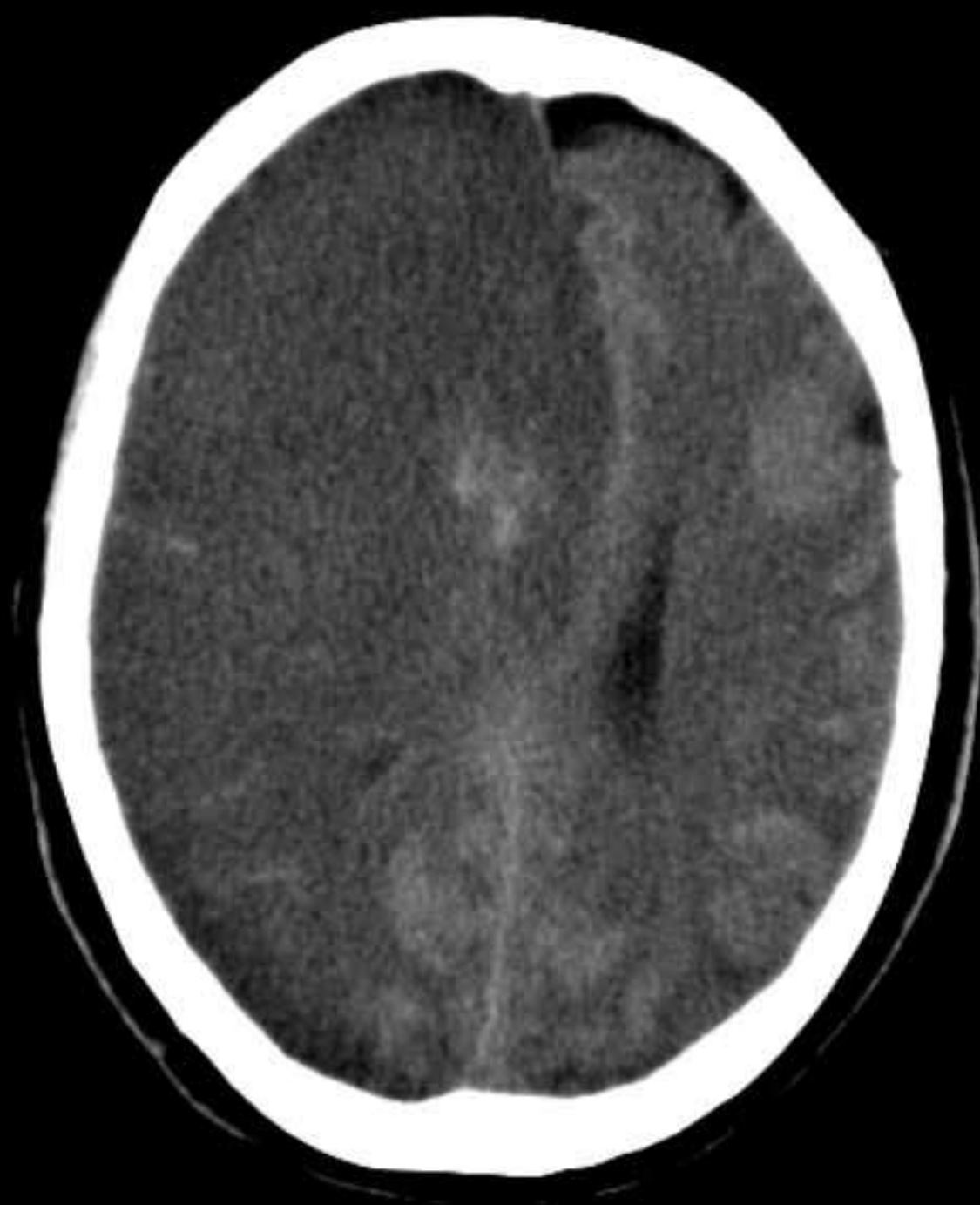
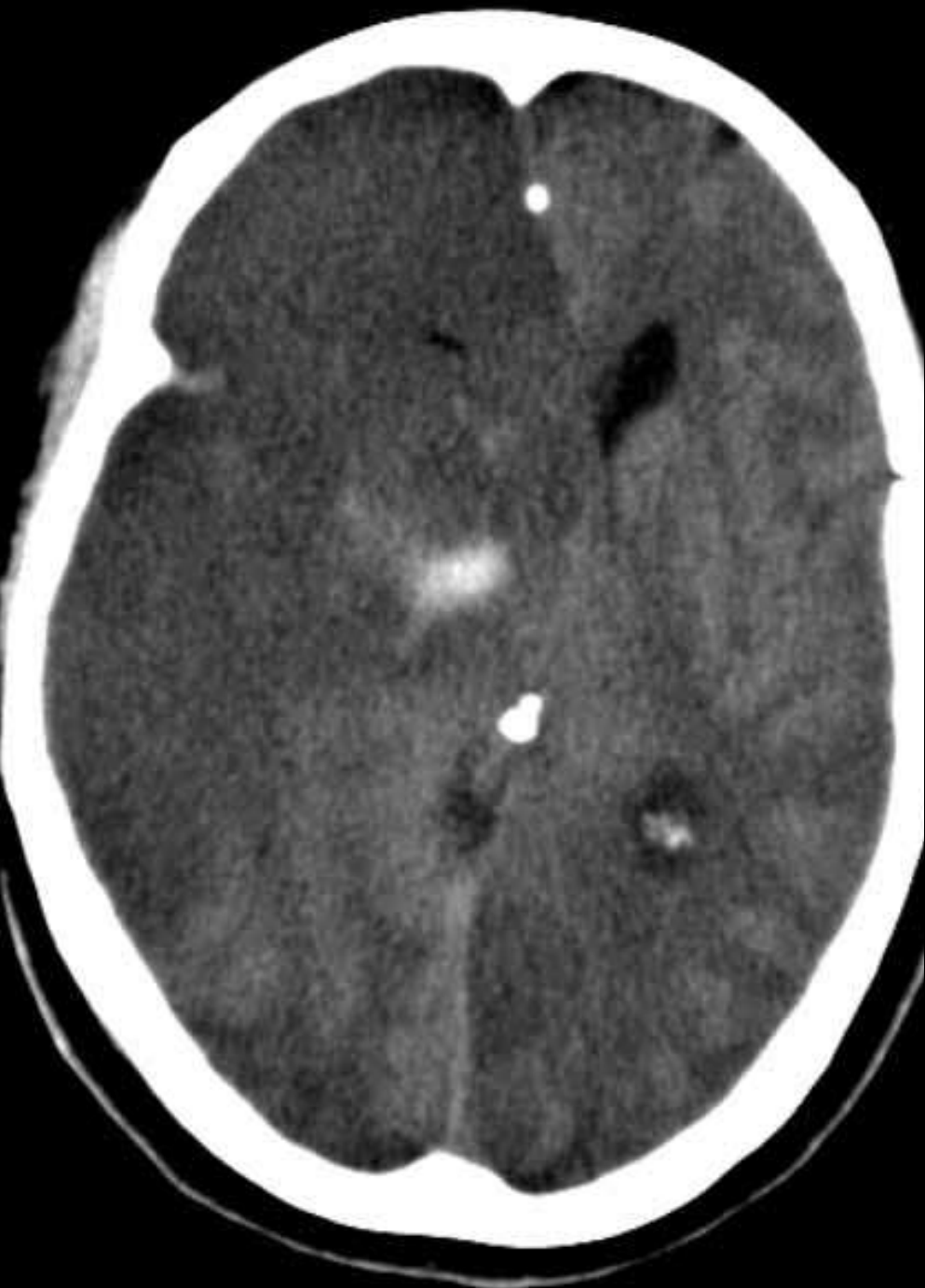
# Computertomographie (CT): Blutung oder Ischämie?

## Frühzeichen:

- hyperdense Media Zeichen
- lokale Schwellung
- Abblassen des Cortex/verstriche Mark-Rinden-Differenzierung

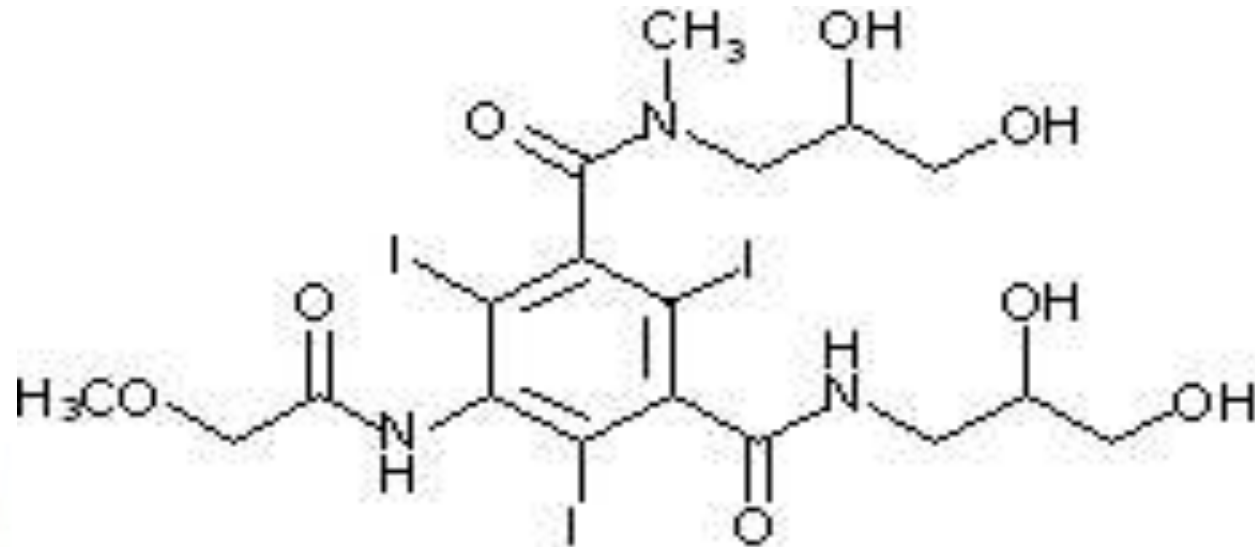






# Schlaganfall

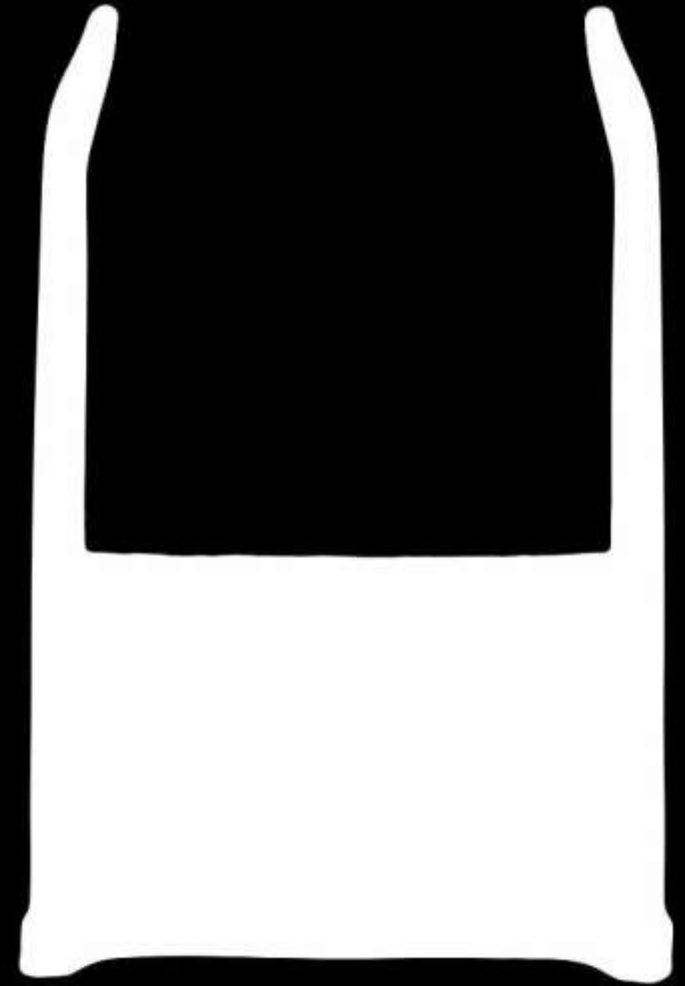
## Nachweis Infarkt: Frühzeichen sind diskret! Hilft Kontrastmittel weiter?



## Nachweis Infarkt: Hilft Kontrastmittel weiter?



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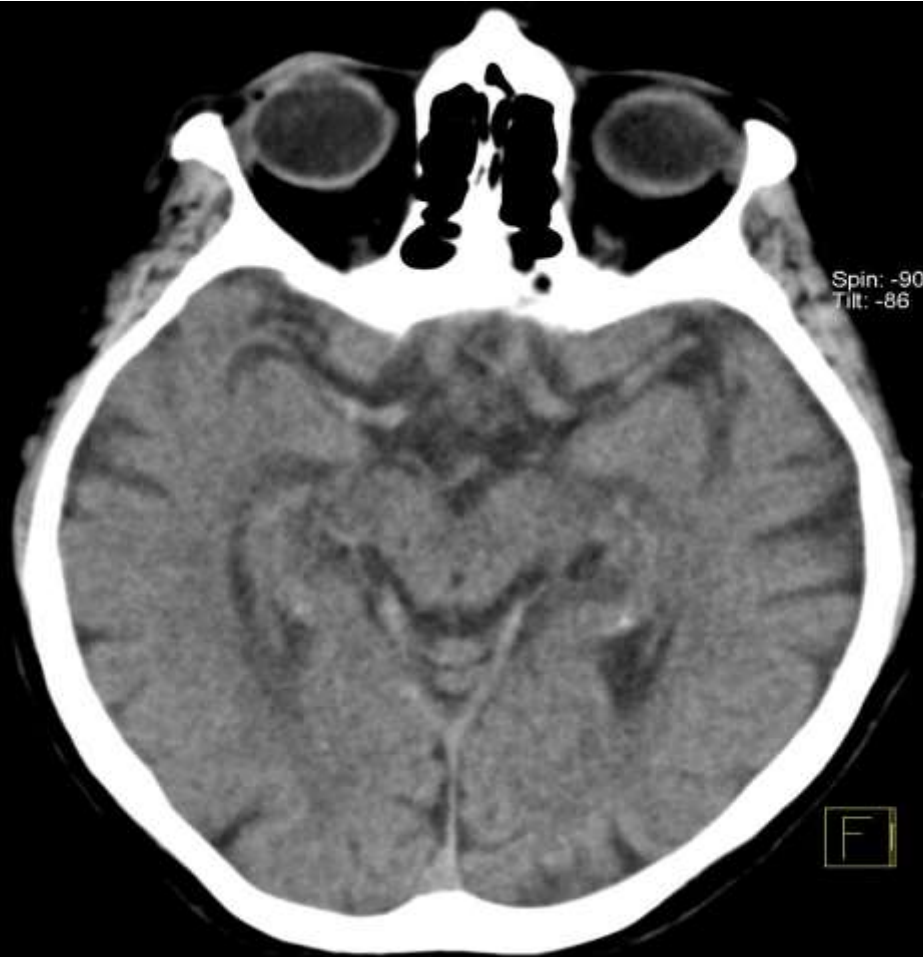




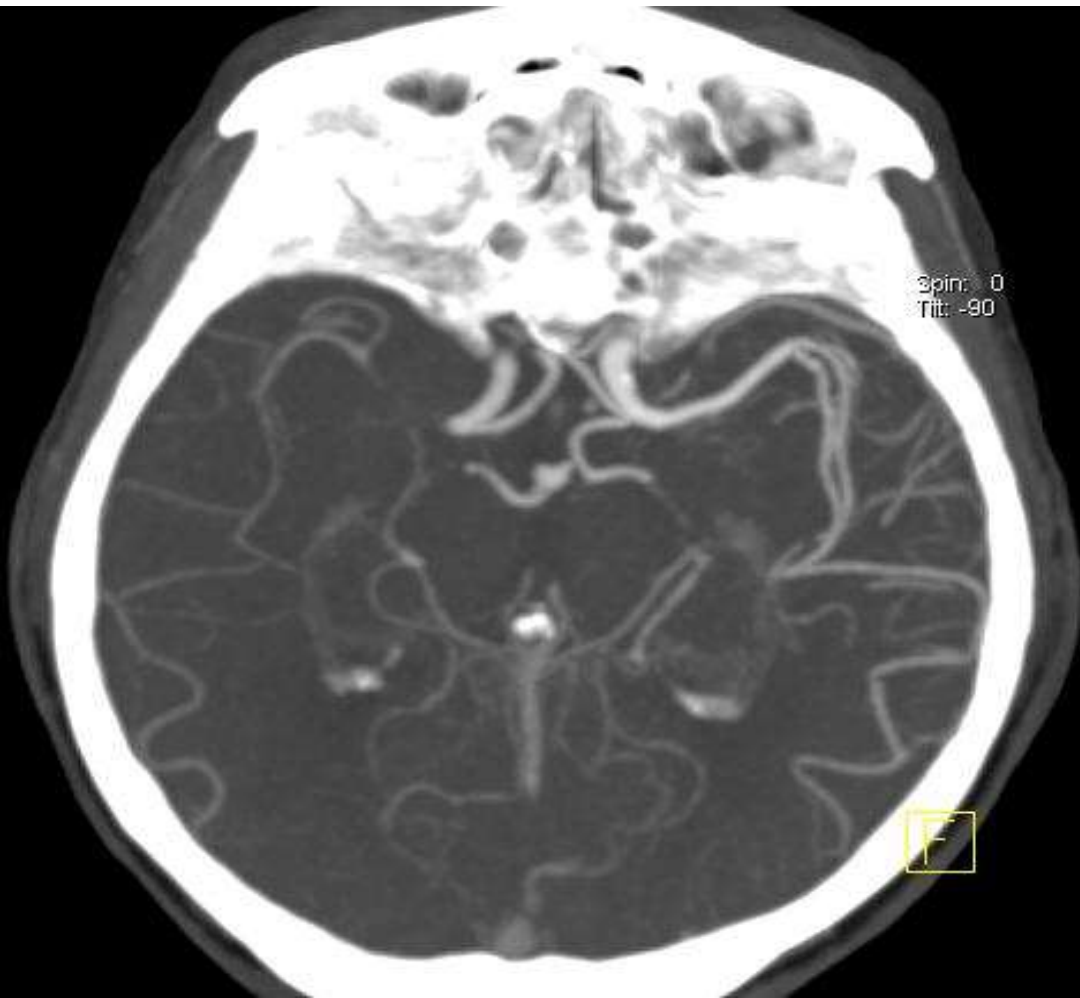
## Nachweis Infarkt: und im Gefäßsystem?



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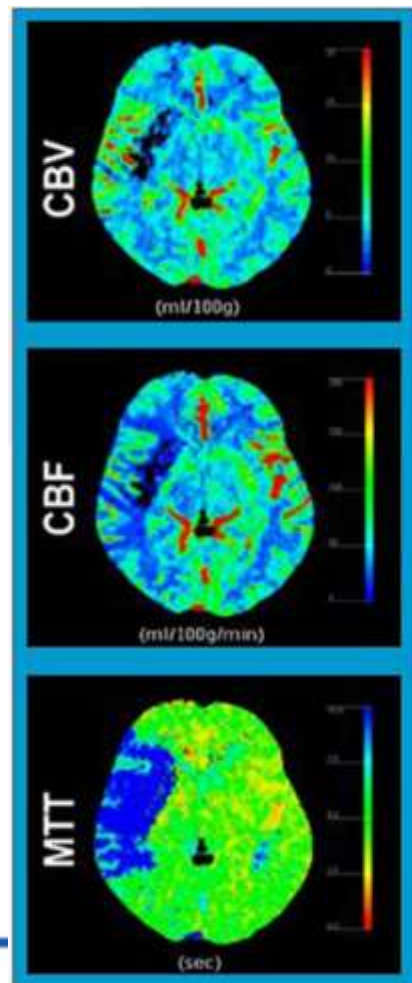
## Nachweis Infarkt: CTA als MIP





# Schlaganfall

## Nachweis Infarkt: was geht sonst noch mit KM? Perfusion!



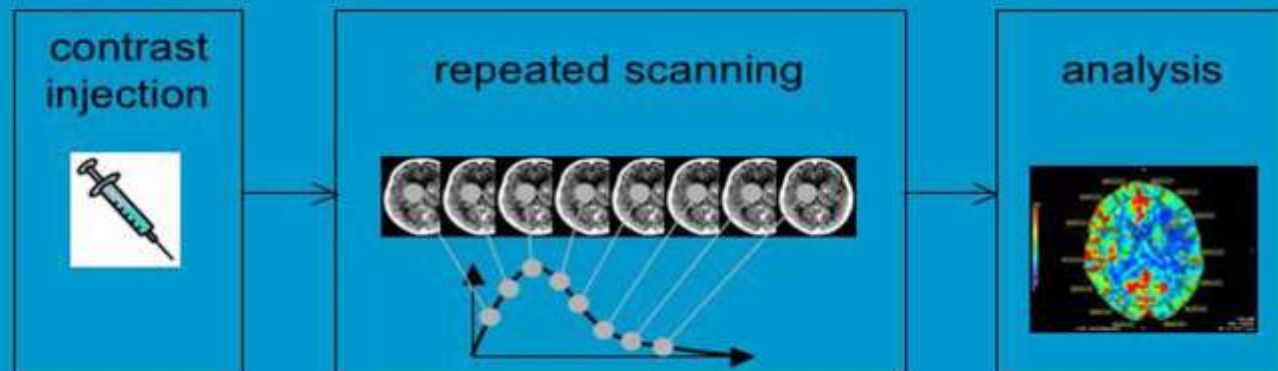
### Perfusion Measurement

#### ■ Perfusion Parameters:

- **CBV** = Cerebral Blood Volume
- **CBF** = Cerebral Blood Flow
- **MTT** = Mean Transit Time

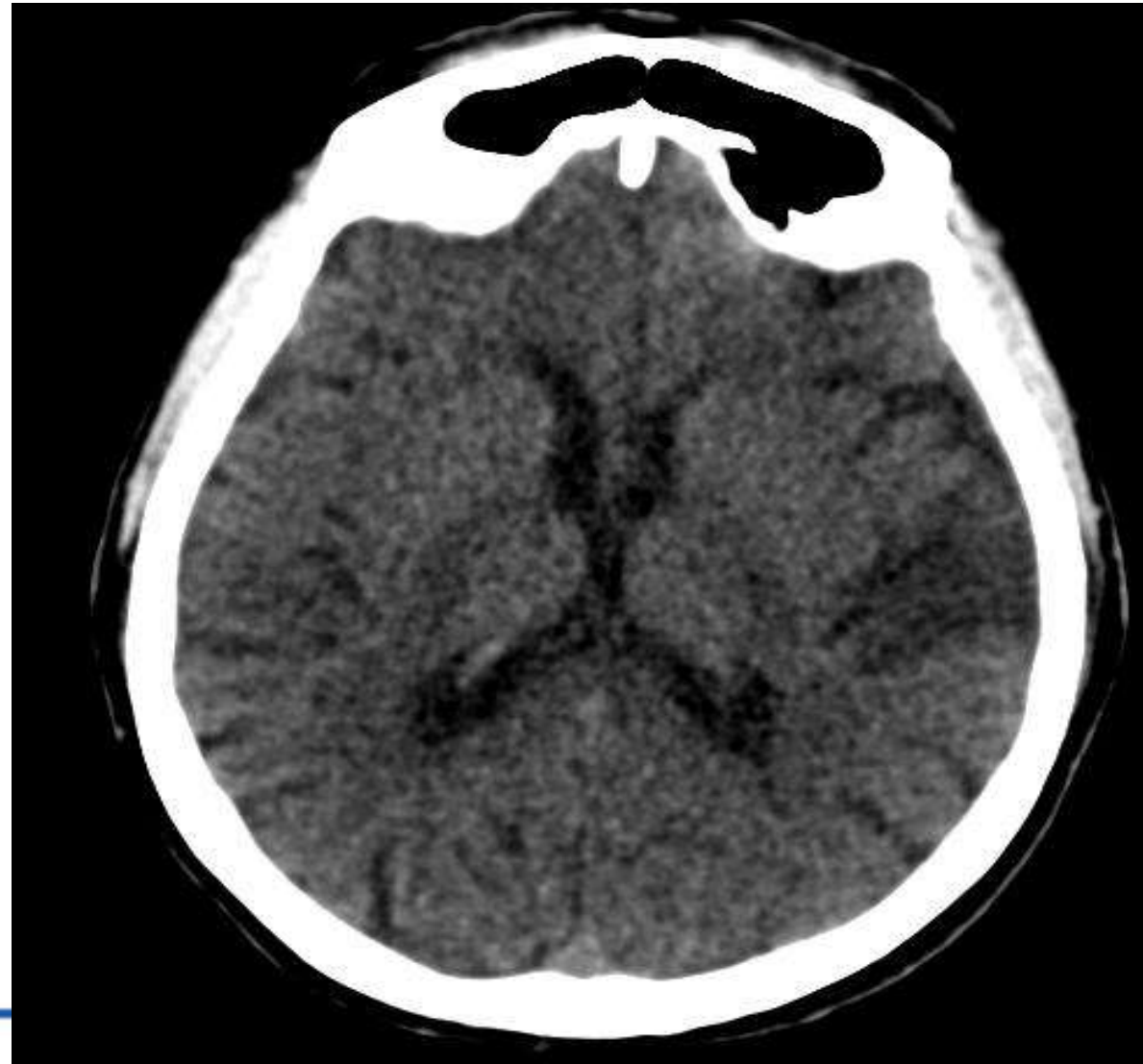
$$\text{MTT} = \frac{\text{CBV}}{\text{CBF}}$$

central volume principle





**Nachweis Infarkt: was geht sonst noch mit KM?**



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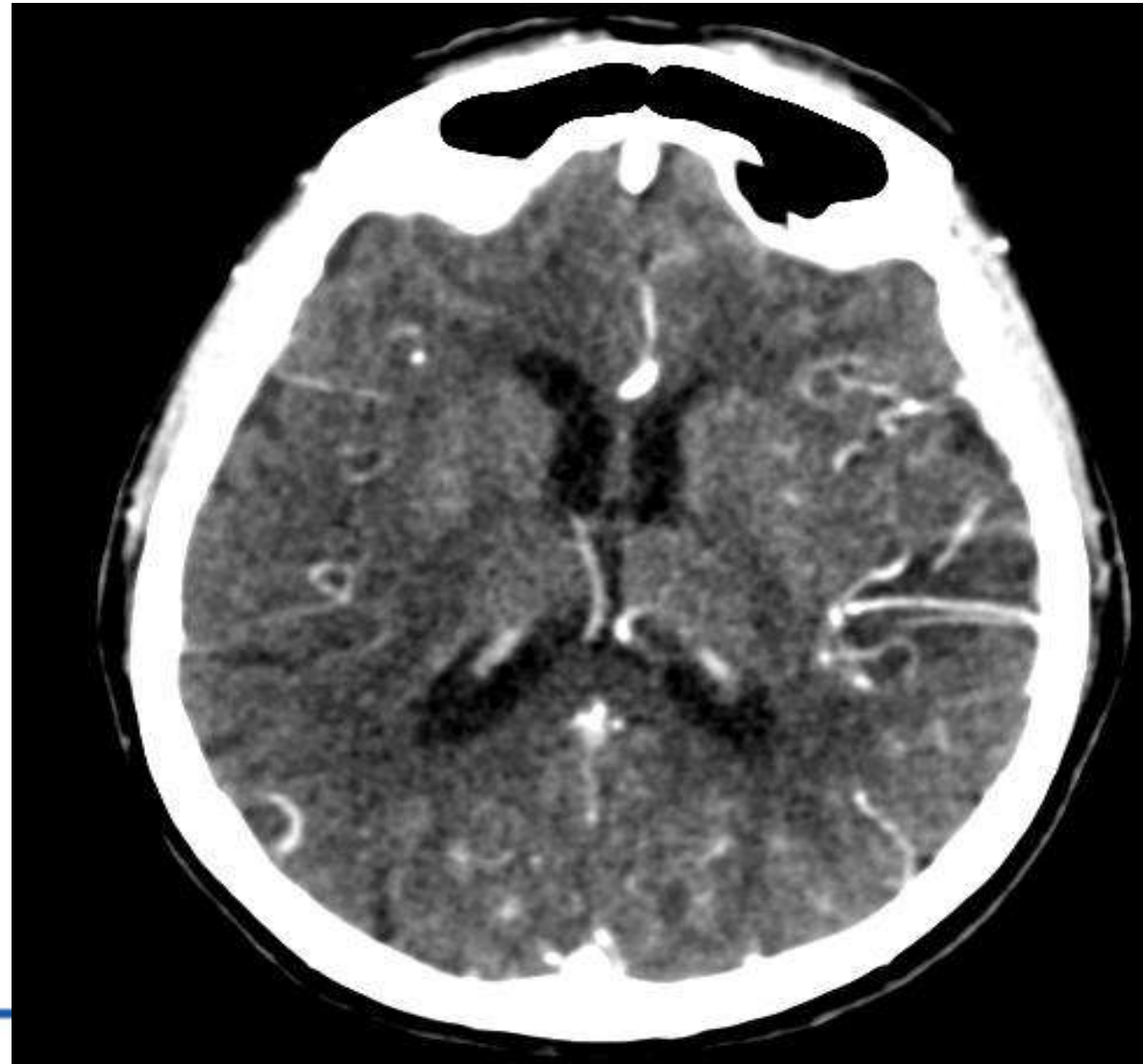


**Nachweis Infarkt: was geht sonst noch mit KM?**





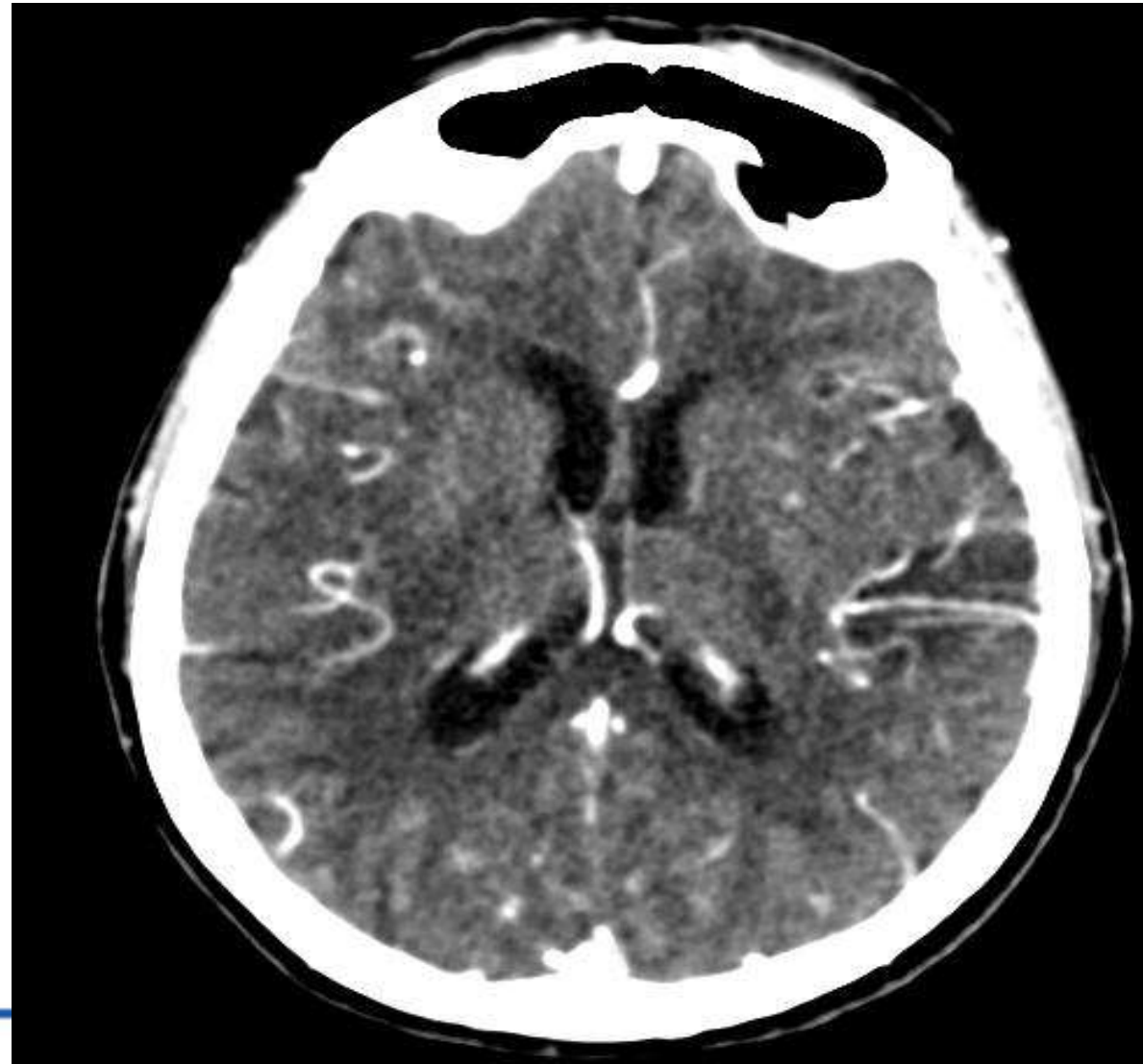
**Nachweis Infarkt: was geht sonst noch mit KM?**



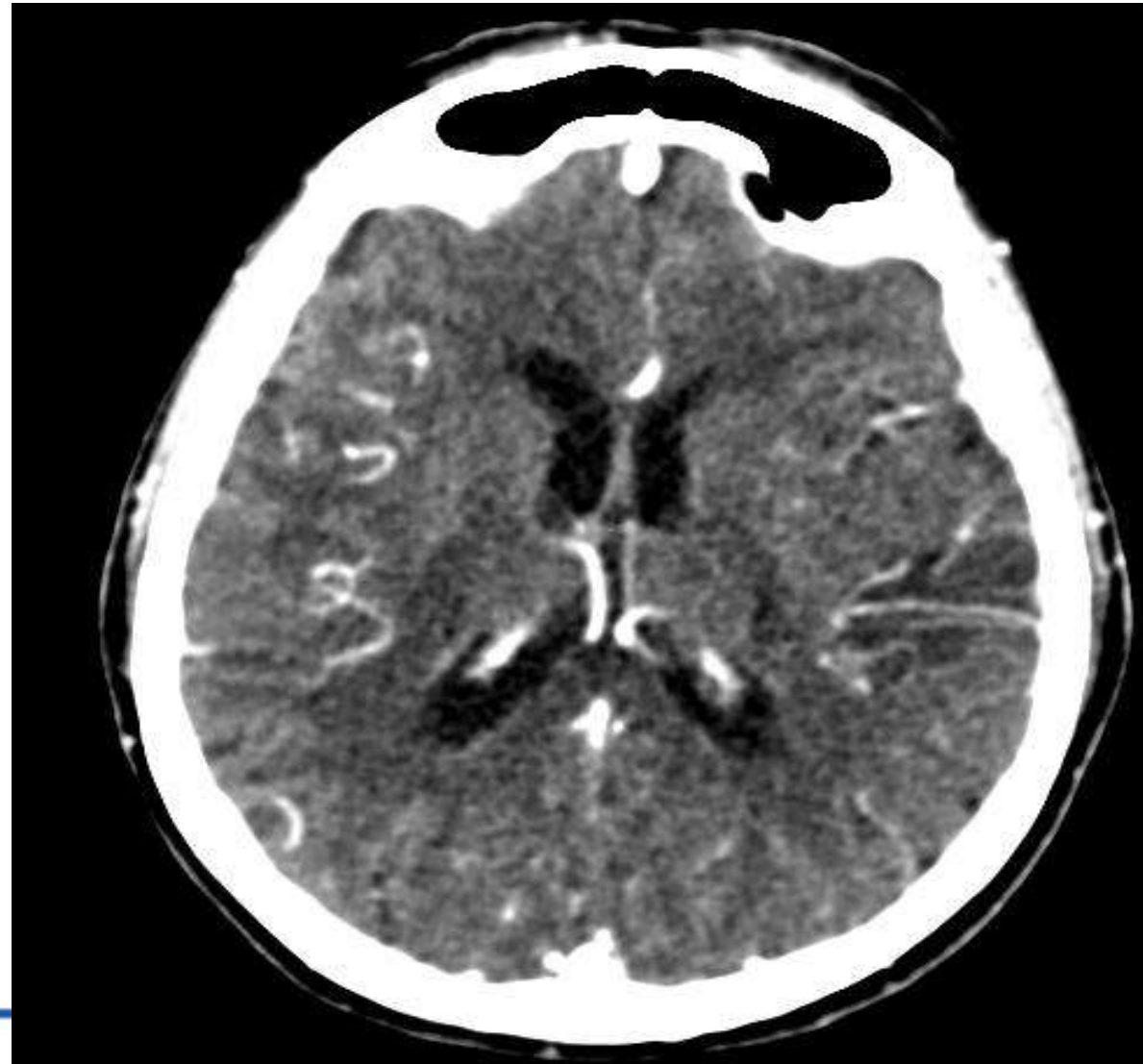
**Nachweis Infarkt: was geht sonst noch mit KM?**



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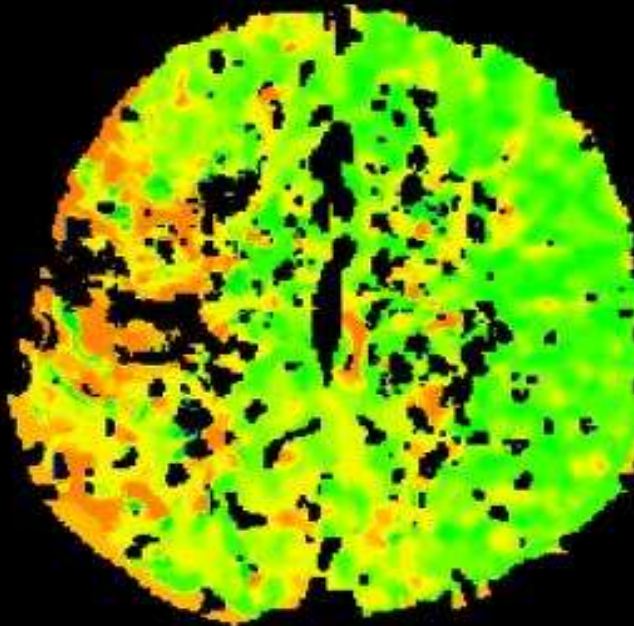
**Nachweis Infarkt: was geht sonst noch mit KM?**



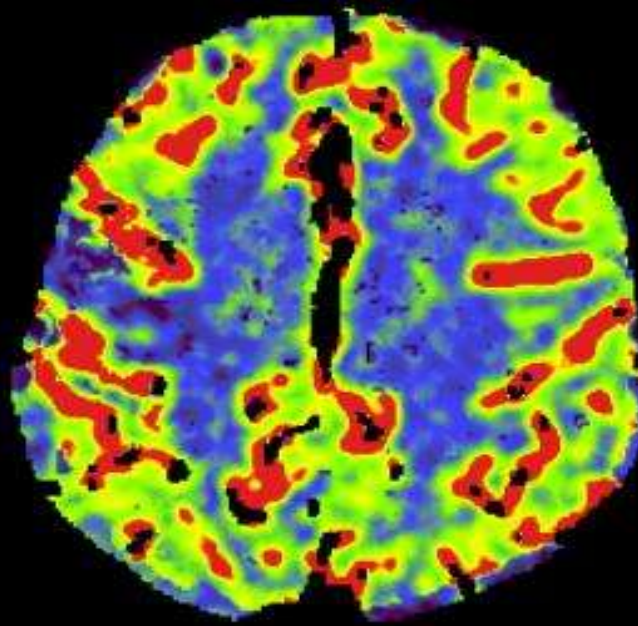


## Nachweis Infarkt: Perfusions Parameter Bilder

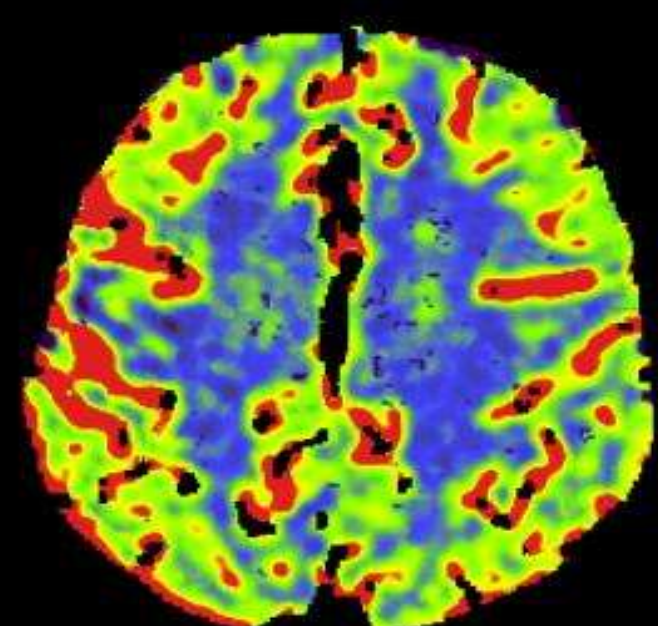
**MTT**



**CBF**

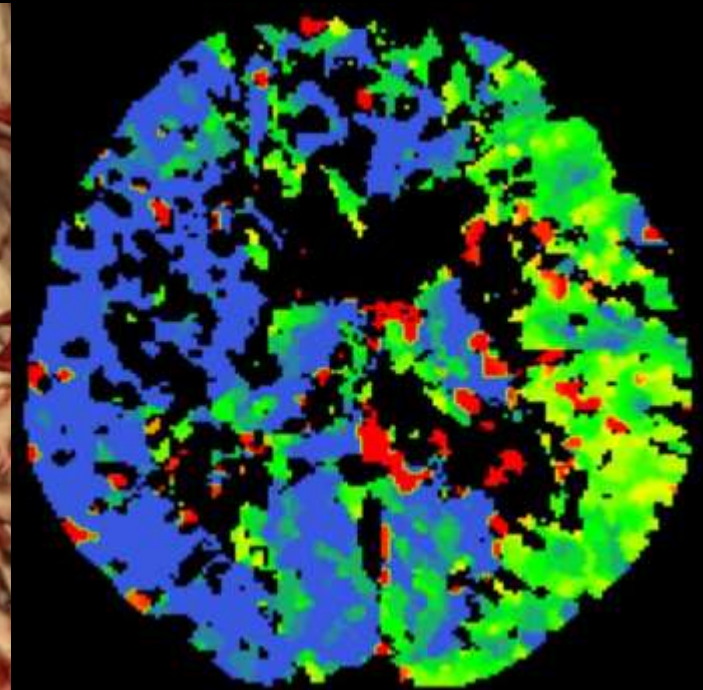
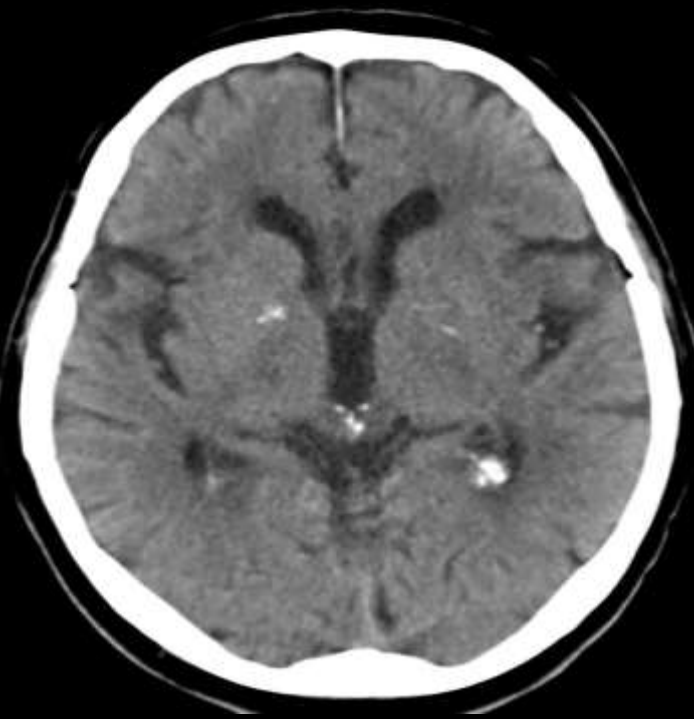


**CBV**



Scherf et al. JCAT 2006;30:105-110; Kloska et al. Eur Radiol 2007;17:2491-2498, Gasparotti et al. AJNR 2009;32:722-727

→ Sensitivität mmCT > 90%



# Schlaganfall

**CT oder MRT?**

## CT oder MRT?

- eine Frage der Philosophie und Verfügbarkeit
- CT und CTA reichen aus, CTP macht es noch besser
- CT dauert 5 Minuten, in > 95% der Fälle ist eine Therapieentscheidung möglich
- ideal: KEINE Demarkation im CT und Gefäßverschluss in der CTA



## CT oder MRT?

- **DWI nach 20 Minuten positiv**
- **MRT Angio: Gefäßverschluss**
- **Perfusion**
- **20 Minuten, Lagerung des Patienten aufwendig**
- **Kontraindikationen für MRT**
- **unklares Zeitfenster**
- **stotternde Symptomatik**

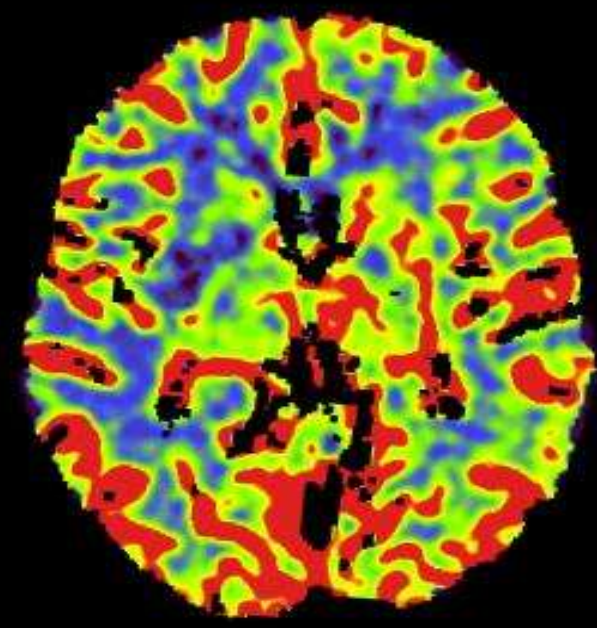
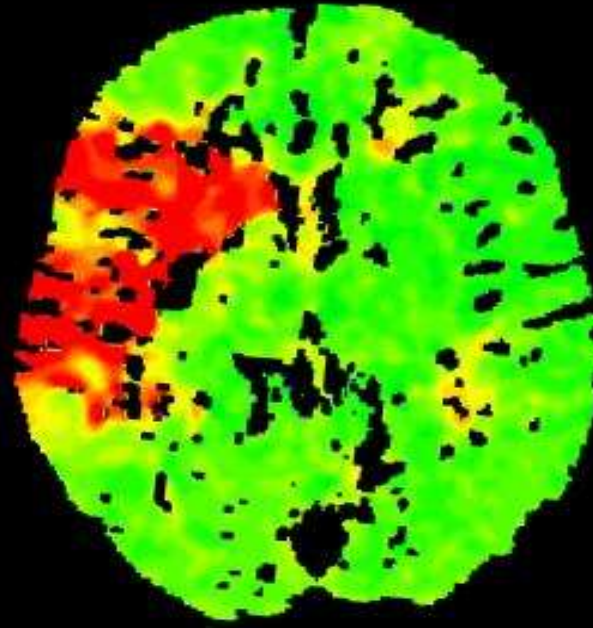
## Nachweis Infarkt: Perfusions Parameter Bilder

und nun?

**MTT**

**CBF**

**CBV**



## Und nun??

- **Systemische iv Lyse**
- **rtPA bis 4,5 Stunden**
- **Cave „Large Vessel Occlusion“**

## Und nun??

- **Systemische iv Lyse**
- **rtPA bis 4,5 Stunden**
- **Cave „Large Vessel Occlusion“**

**distale Carotis interna, A. cerebri media (M1), A. basilaris**



# The Importance of Size

## Successful Recanalization by Intravenous Thrombolysis in Acute Anterior Stroke Depends on Thrombus Length

Christian H. Riedel, MD; Philip Zimmermann, MD; Ulf Jensen-Kondering, MD; Robert Stingele, MD; Günther Deuschl, MD; Olav Jansen, MD

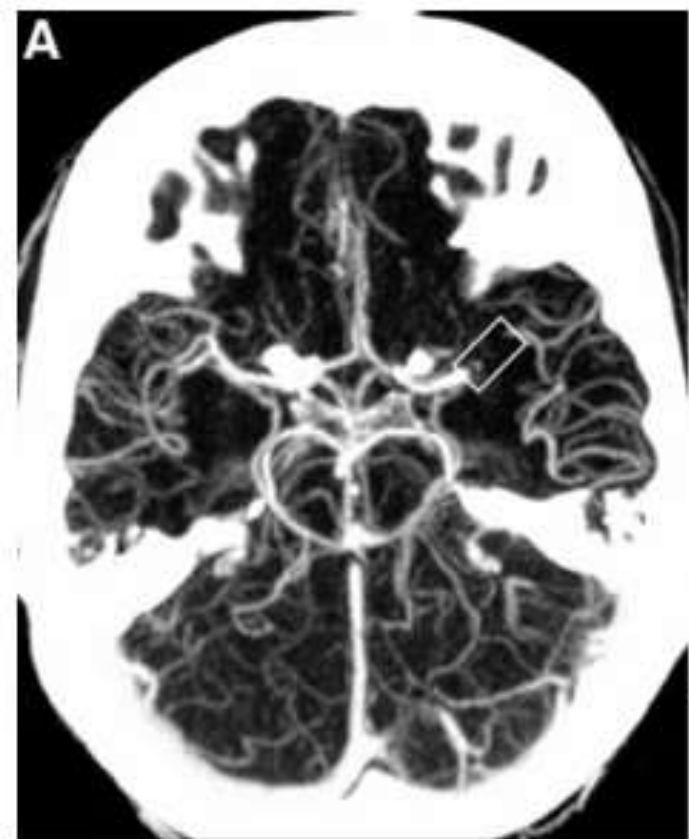
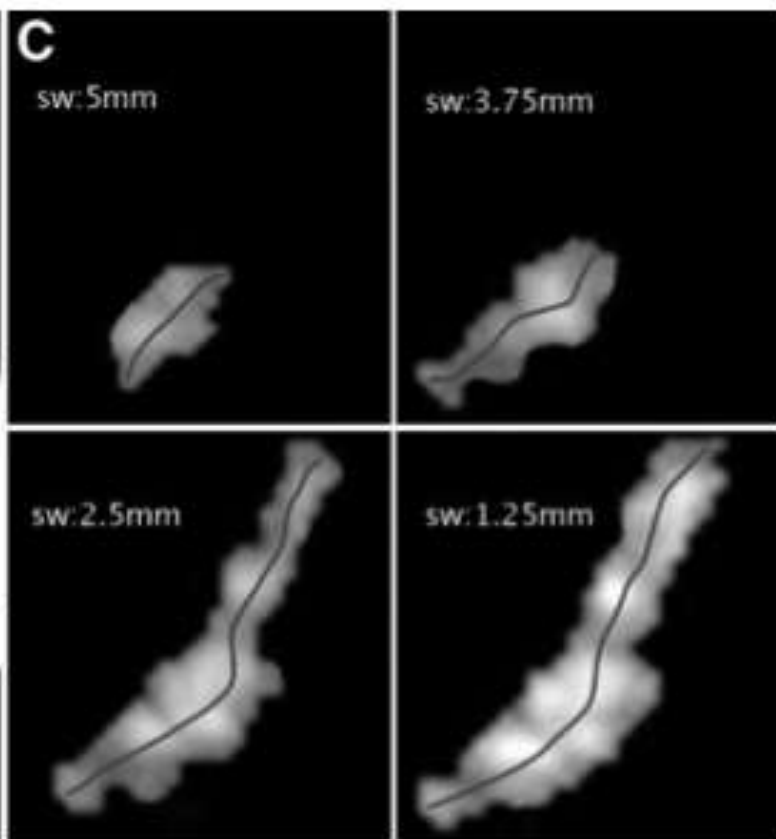
**Background and Purpose**—We hypothesize that in acute middle cerebral artery stroke, thrombus lengths measured in thin-slice nonenhanced CT images define a limit beyond which systemic thrombolysis will fail to recanalize occluded arteries.

**Methods**—In 138 patients who presented with acute middle cerebral artery stroke and who were treated with intravenous thrombolysis (IVT), we measured lengths of thrombotic clots depicted as arterial hyperdensities in admission nonenhanced CT images with 2.5-mm slice width. Vascular recanalization was investigated after thrombolysis and recanalization results were related to thrombus lengths by logistic regression.

**Results**—In 62 patients, IVT resulted in recanalization; among these patients, no thrombus length exceeded 8 mm. The median modified Rankin scale score at hospital discharge was 2. In the remaining 76 patients, thrombus lengths mostly exceeded 8 mm and IVT failed in recanalization. These patients were discharged with a median modified Rankin scale score of 5.

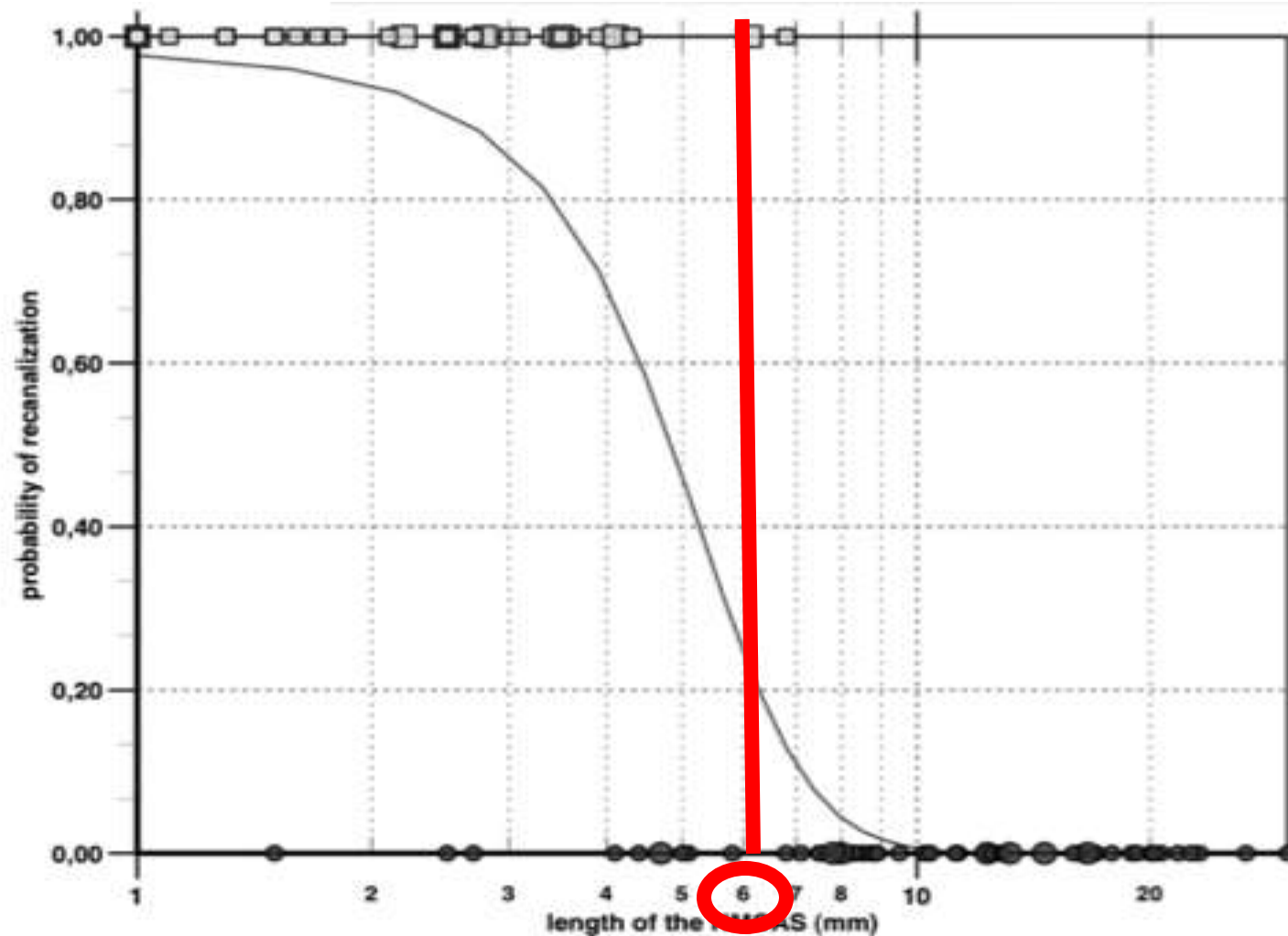
**Conclusions**—This study shows that in acute middle cerebral artery stroke, IVT has nearly no potential to recanalize occluded vessels if thrombus length exceeds 8 mm. (*Stroke*. 2011;42:00-00.)

**Key Words:** cerebral ischemia ■ computed tomography ■ ischemic stroke

**A****B****C**

# Wie lang ist der Clot?

## Clot Length – Size does matter!



**über 6-7 mm:  
i.v. Thrombo-  
lyse wirkt  
nicht!**



## Und nun??

### lokale intra-arterielle Therapie bei „Large Vessel Occlusion“

- **Thrombusaspiration**
- **Thrombektomie**
- **lokale Thrombolyse (rtPA)**





**Schlaganfall**

**Kontraindikationen?**

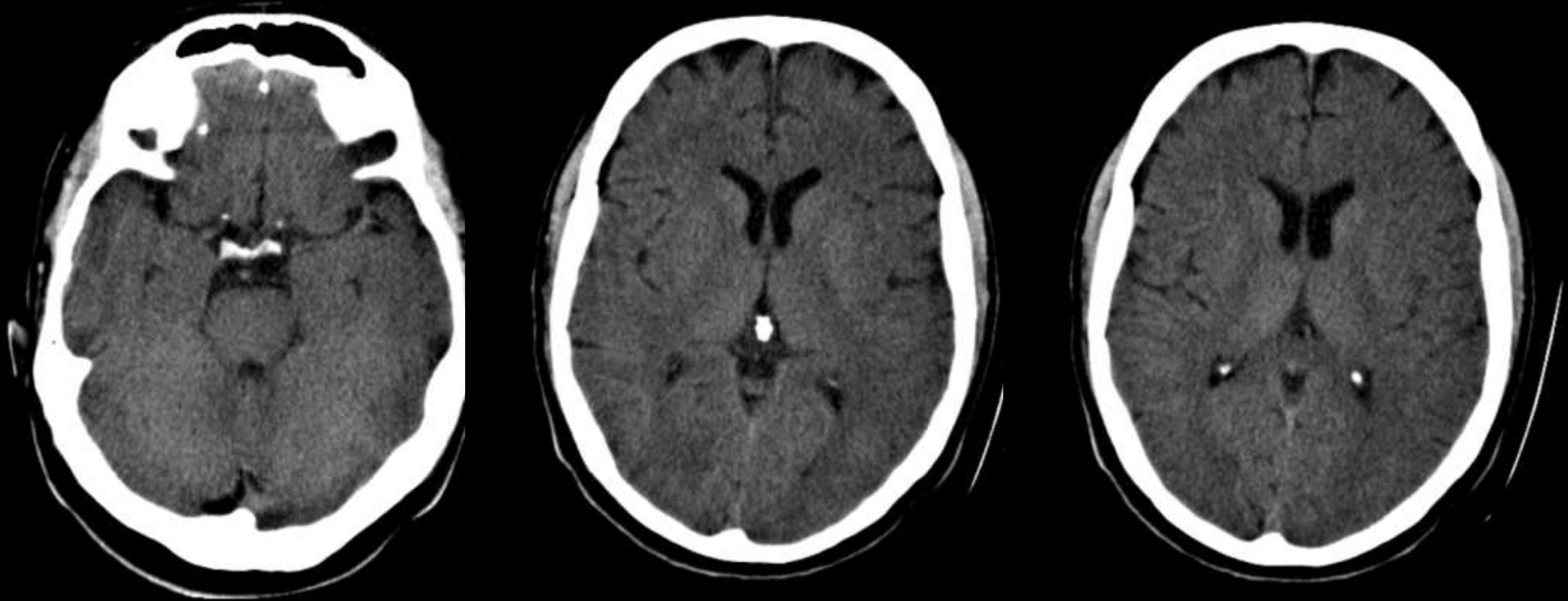
**im CT bereits demarkierte Ischämie**

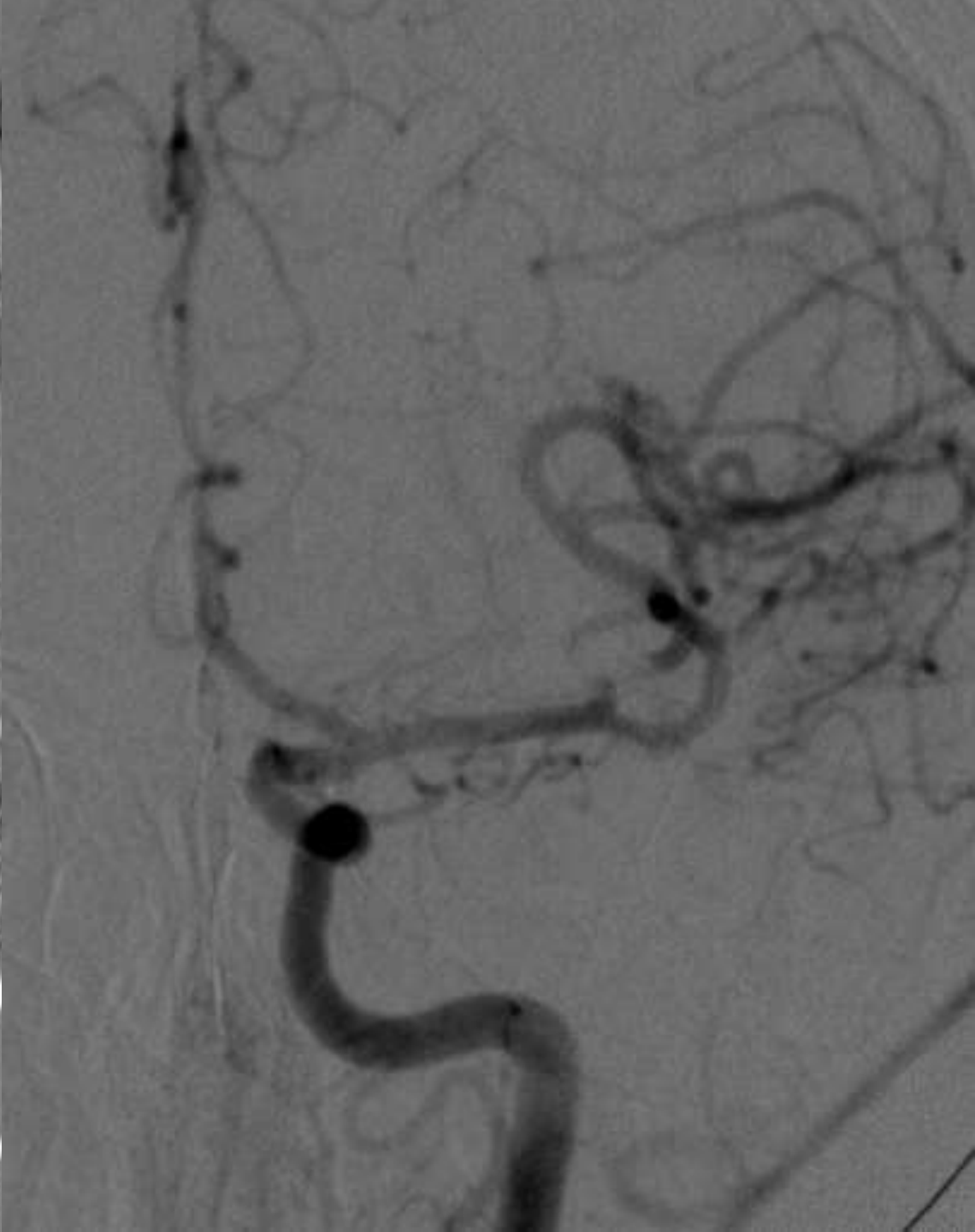
**Grunderkrankungen?**

**Zeitfenster?**

# Schlaganfall

41 Jahre alt



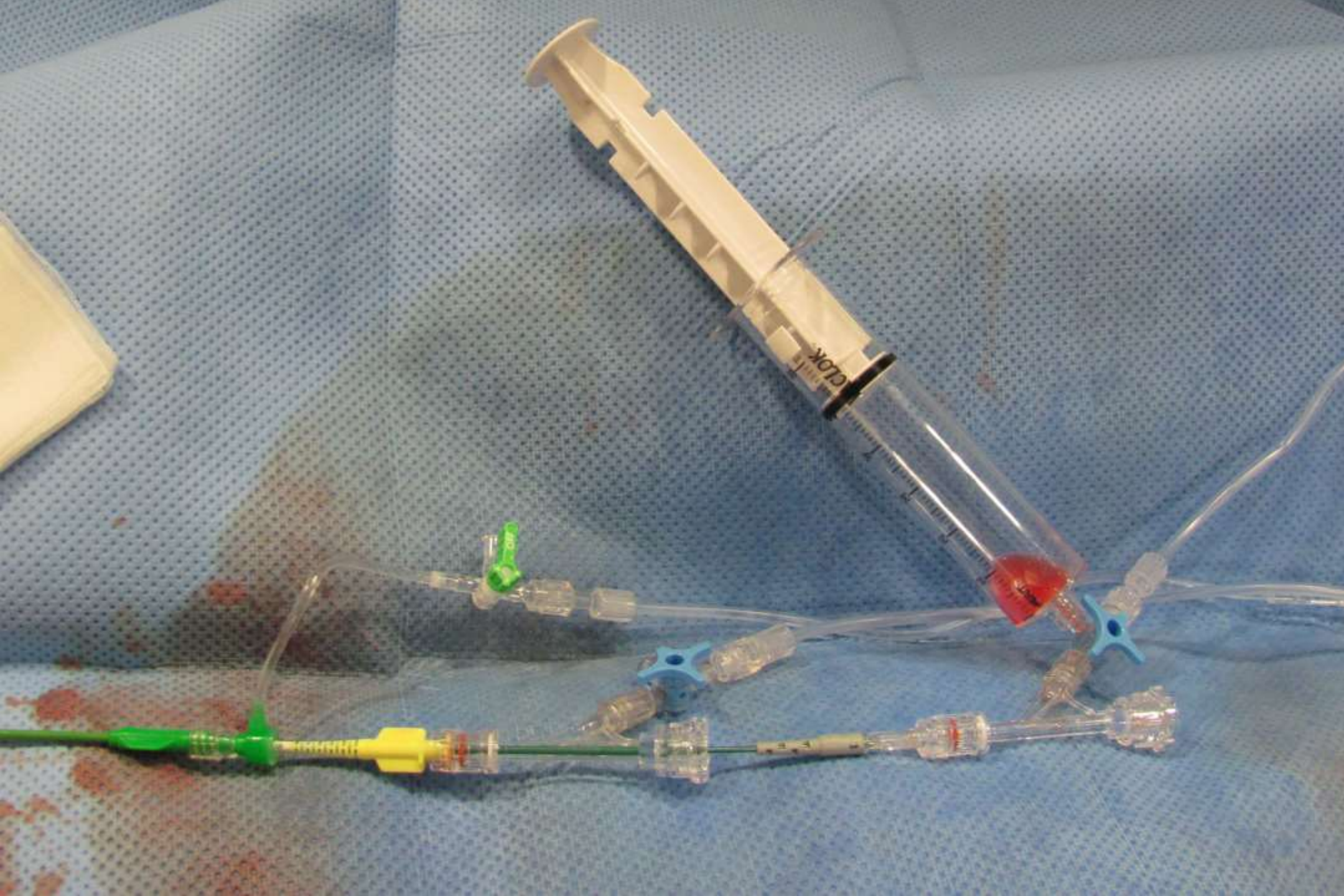


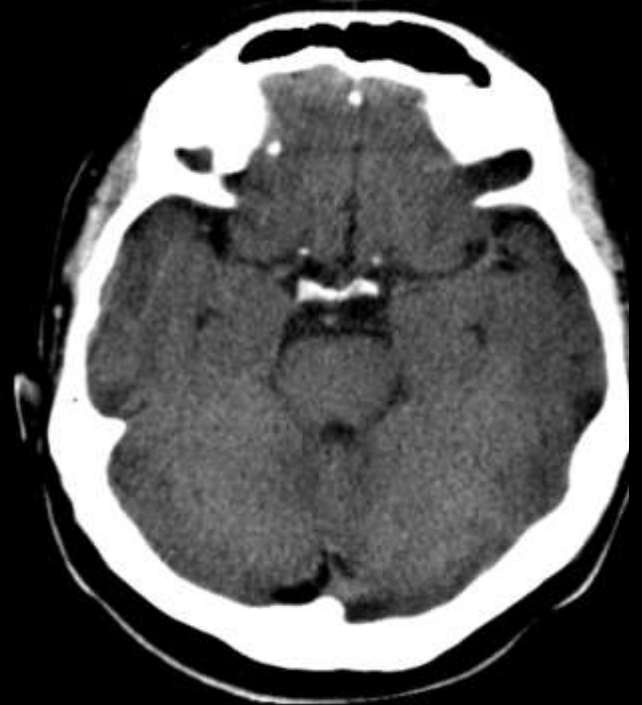
# Schlaganfall

## „große“ Katheter zum Aspirieren

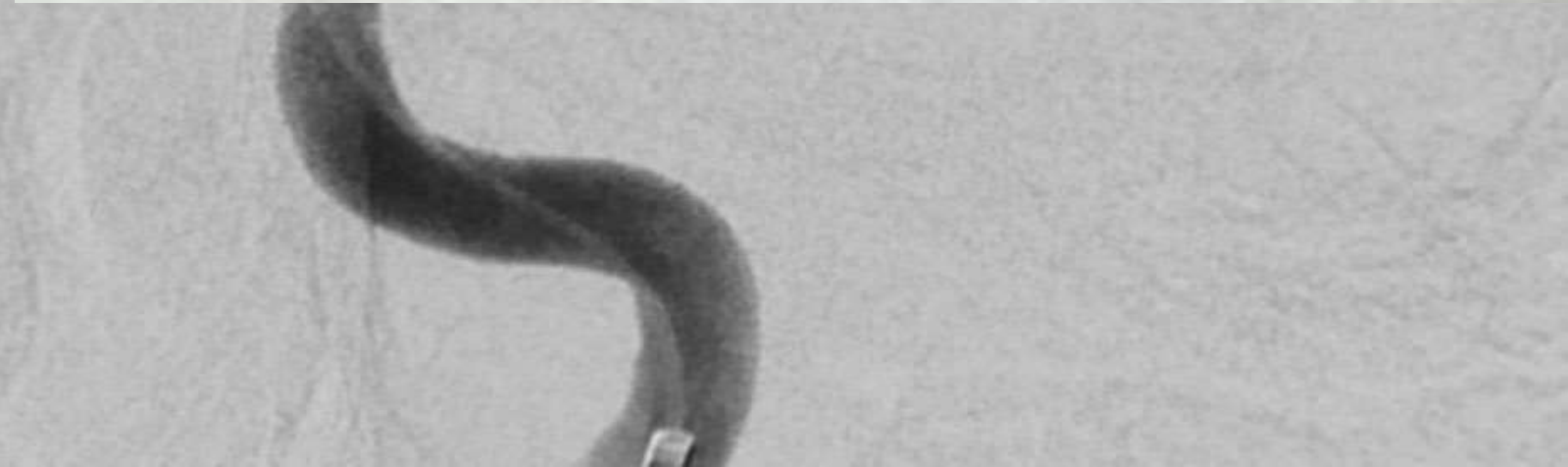
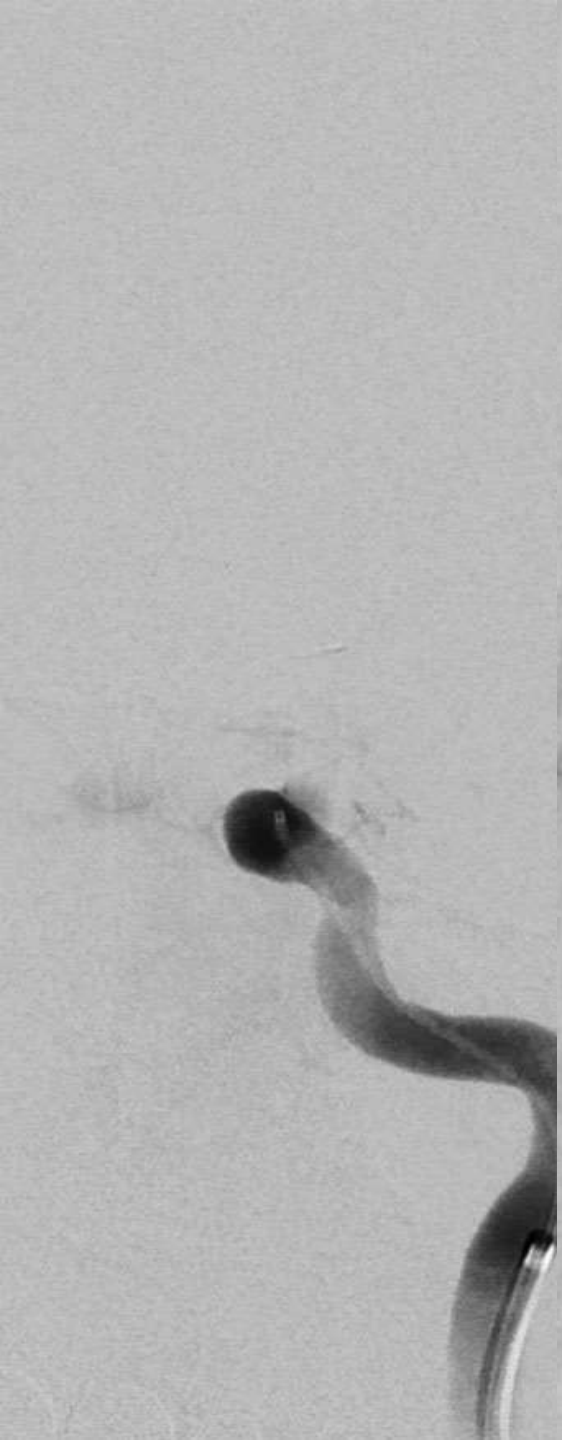












**1. Bypass**

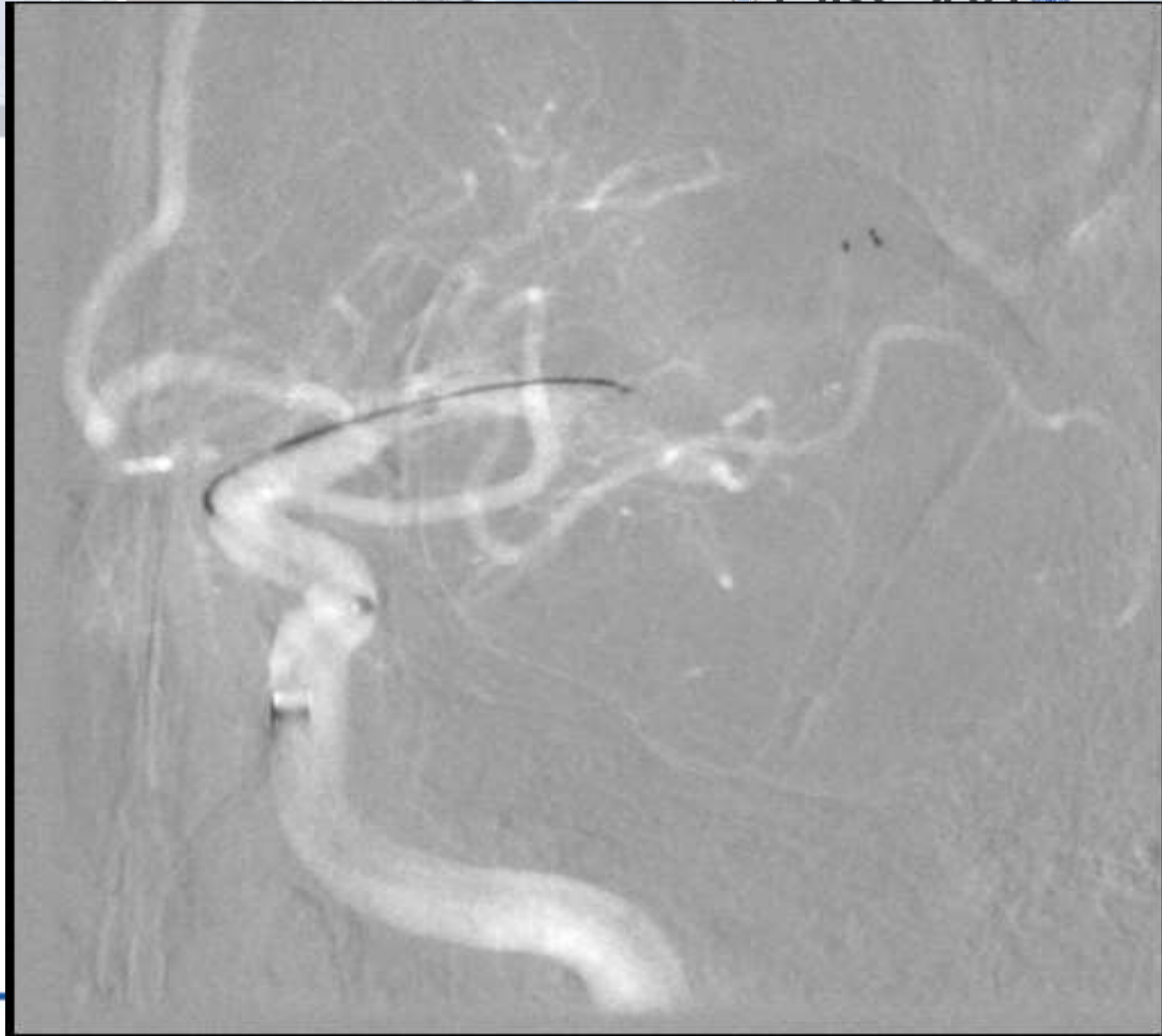
**2. Thrombectomy**

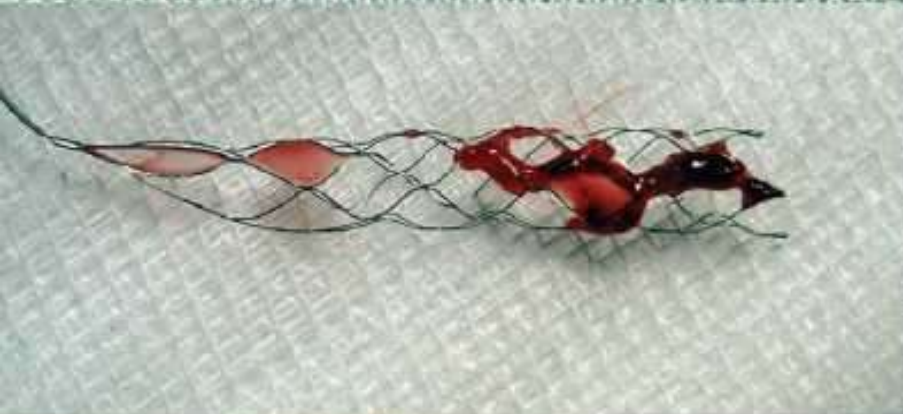
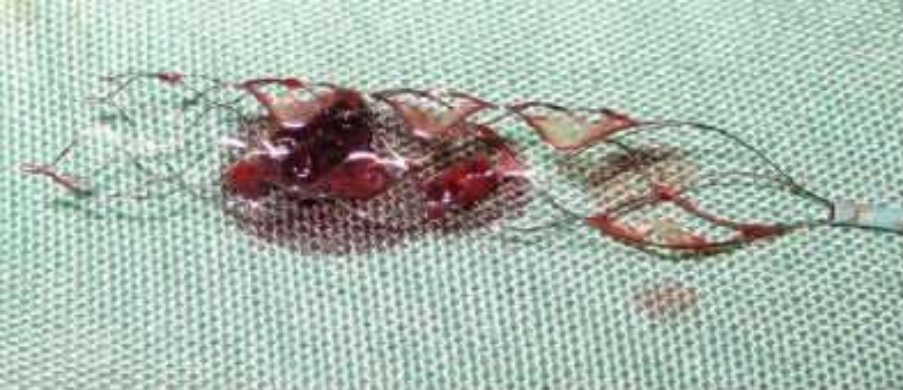




# Schlaganfall

**Stents um den  
Thrombus zu  
fassen**



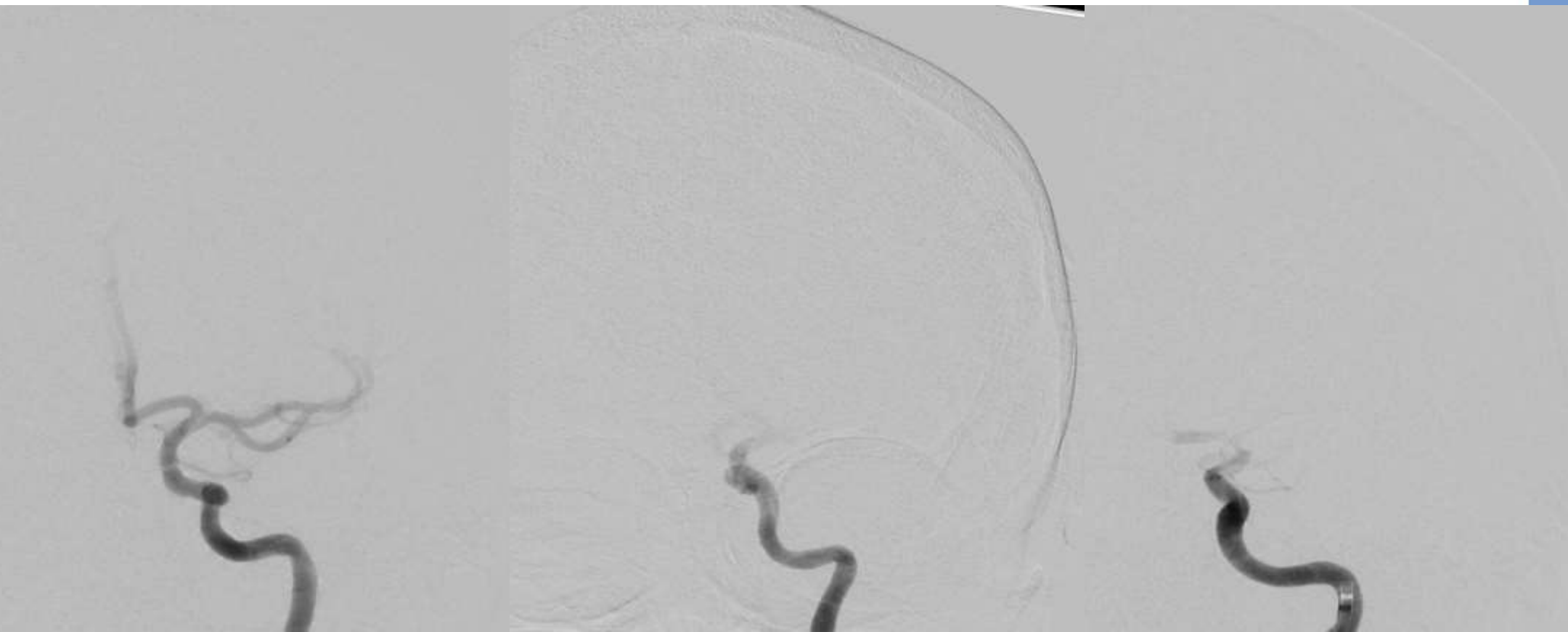


## Der Weg in die Angio....

- zügige Verlegung von auswärts?
- **SCHNELL**: Notaufnahme, Bildgebung, dann in die Angio
- Anästhesie Team
- zügige, schnelle Angio, erfahrenes Angio Team
- Intensiv Station/Stroke Unit
- Reha



## Können wir die Prognose abschätzen?

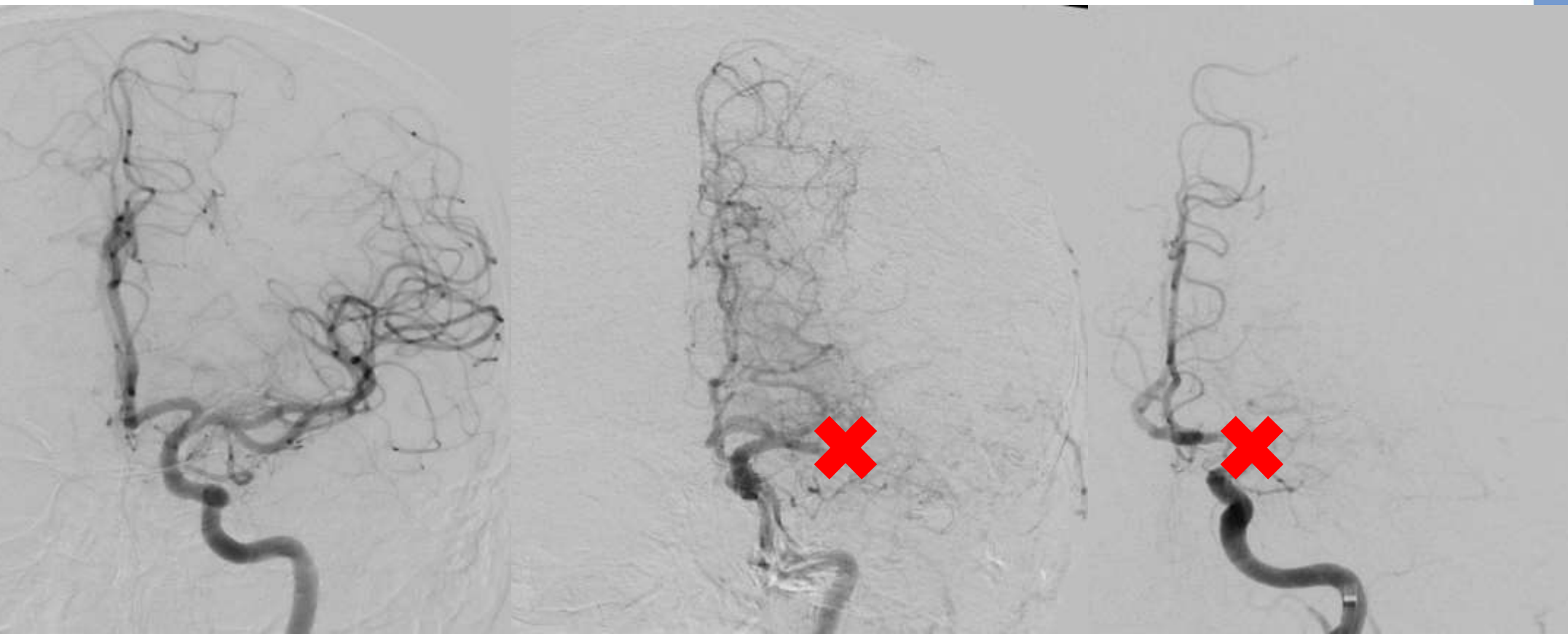




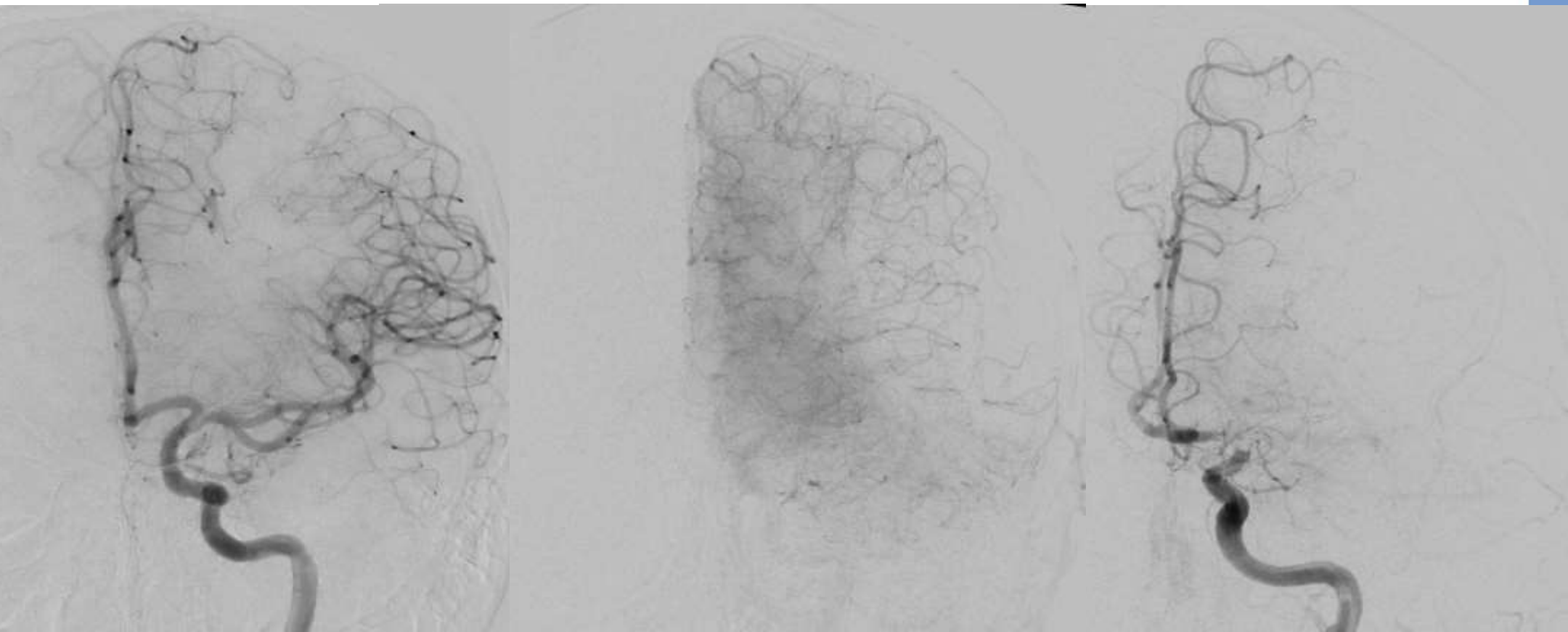
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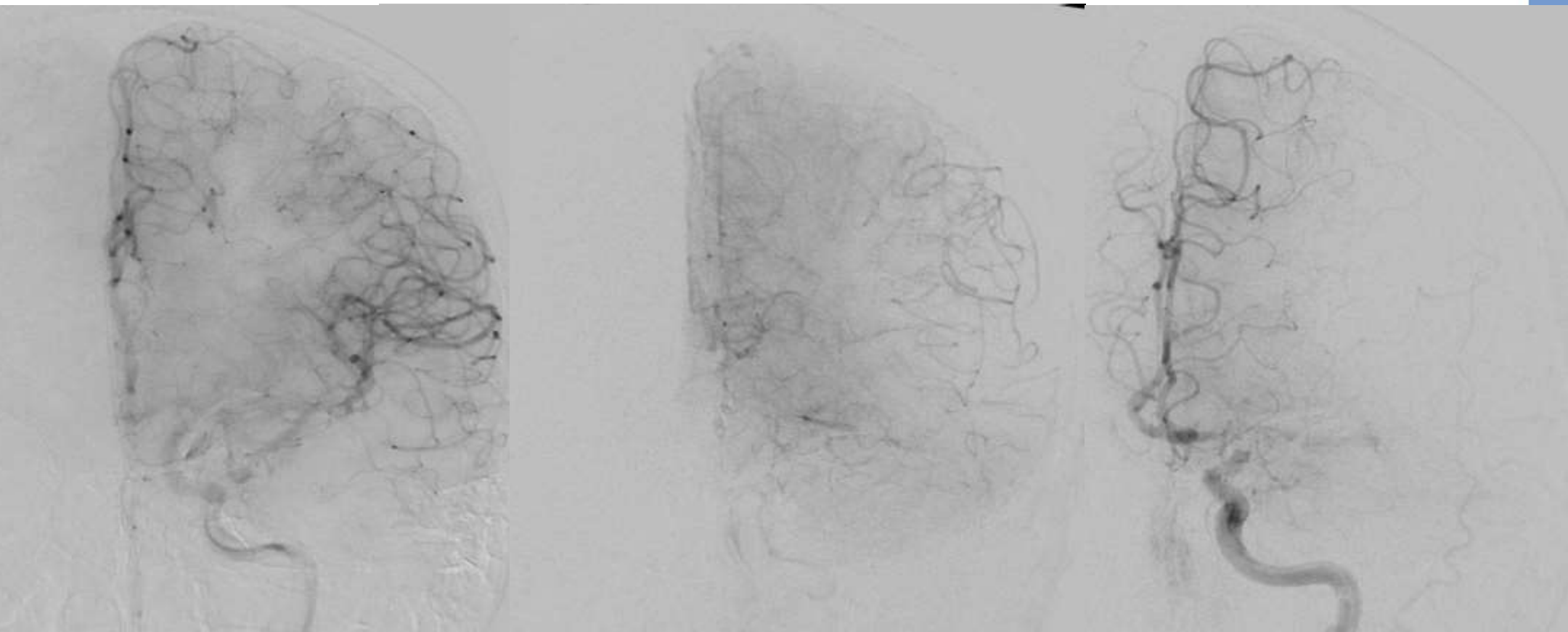
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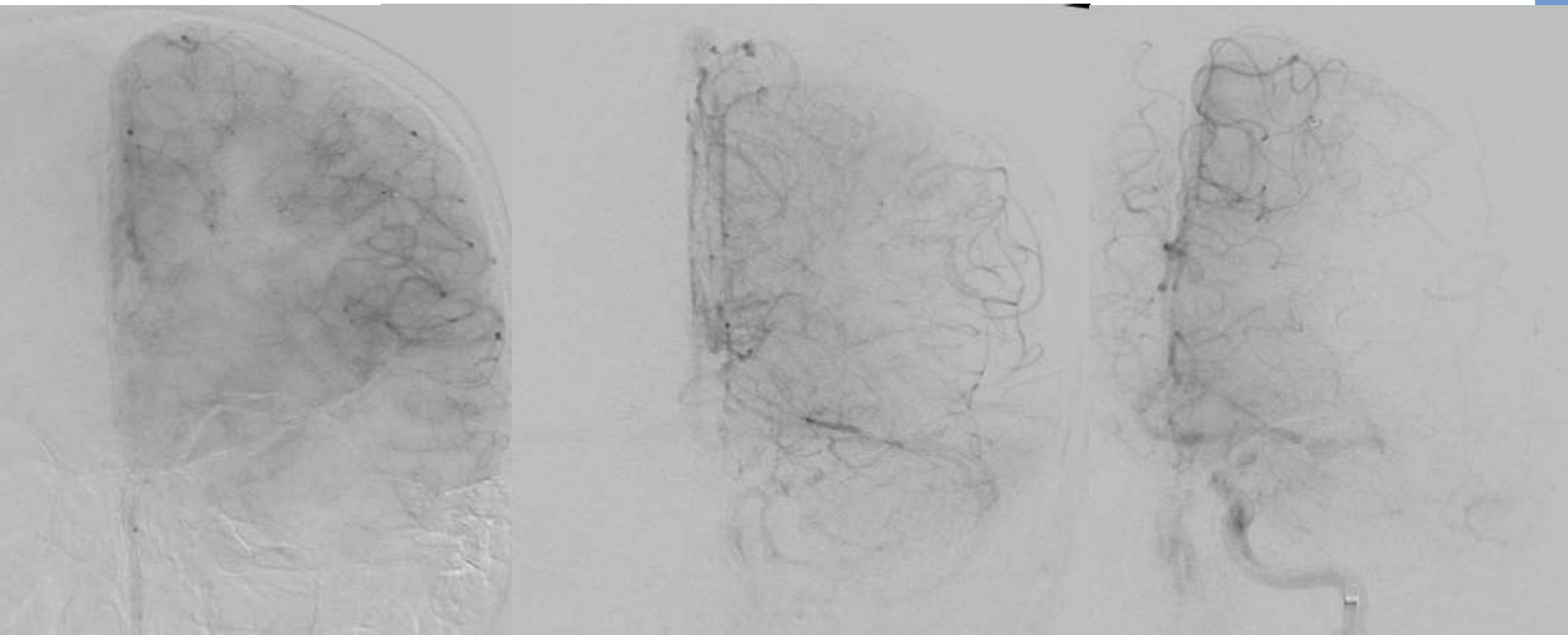


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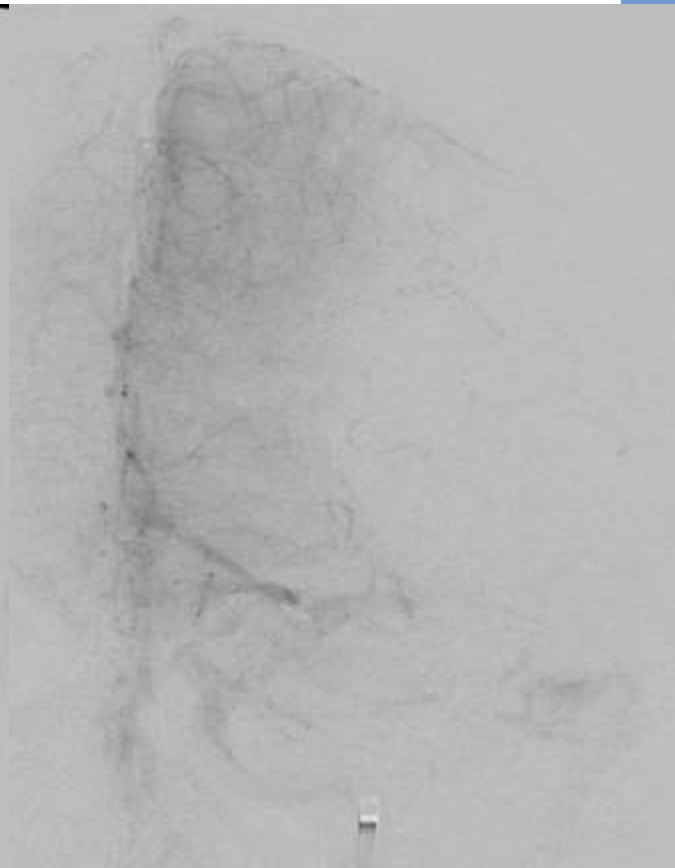
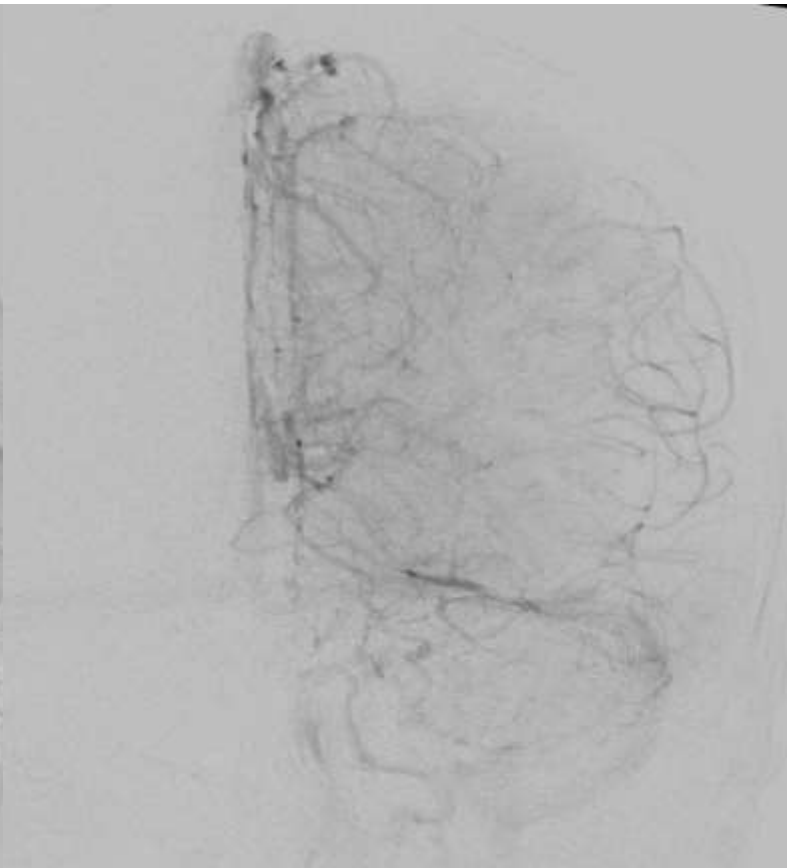
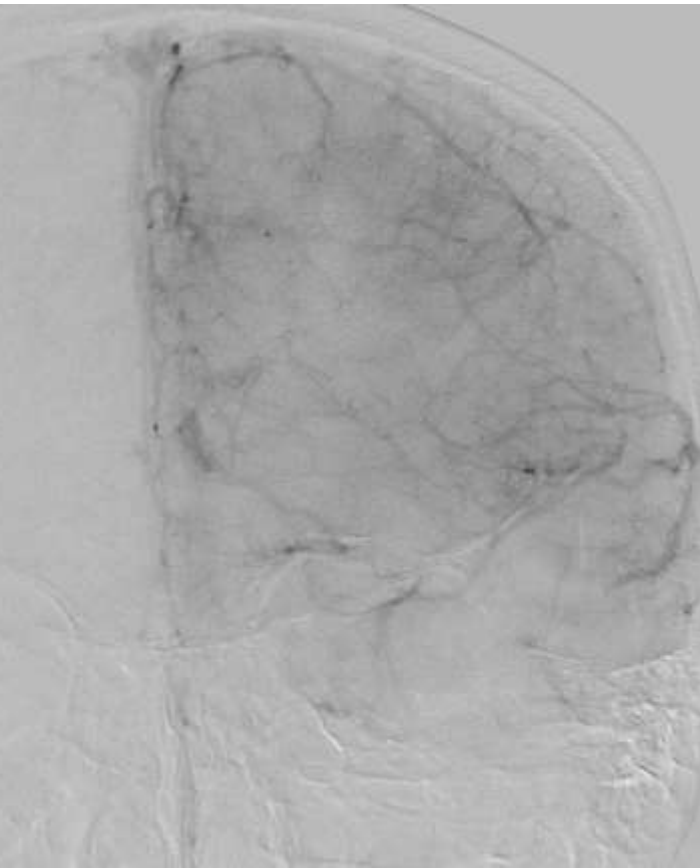




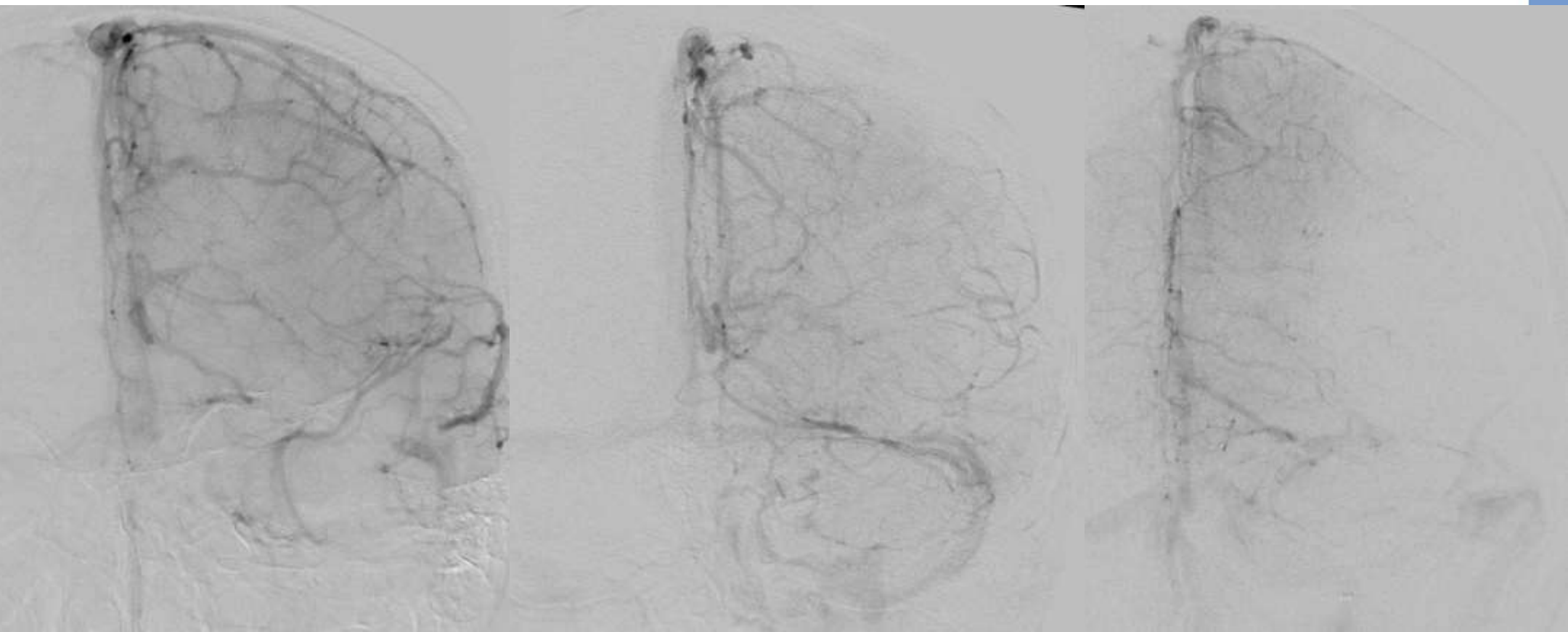
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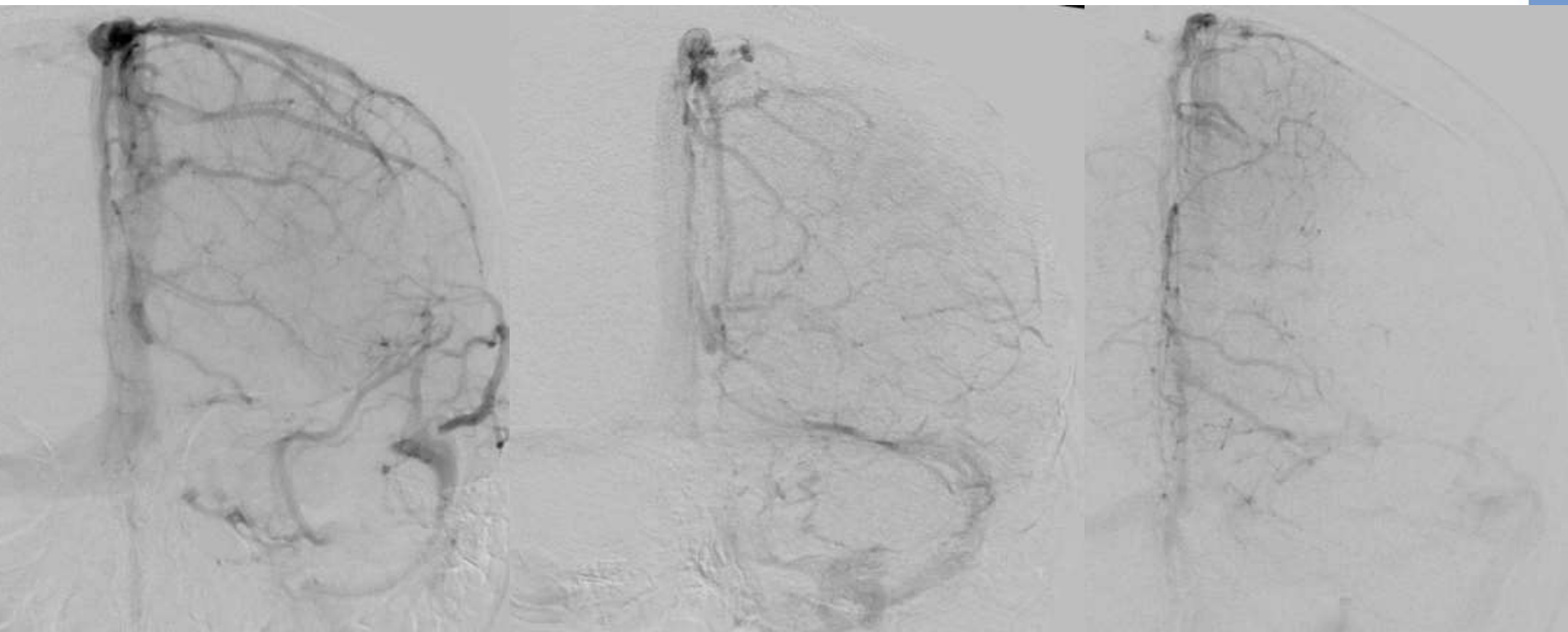
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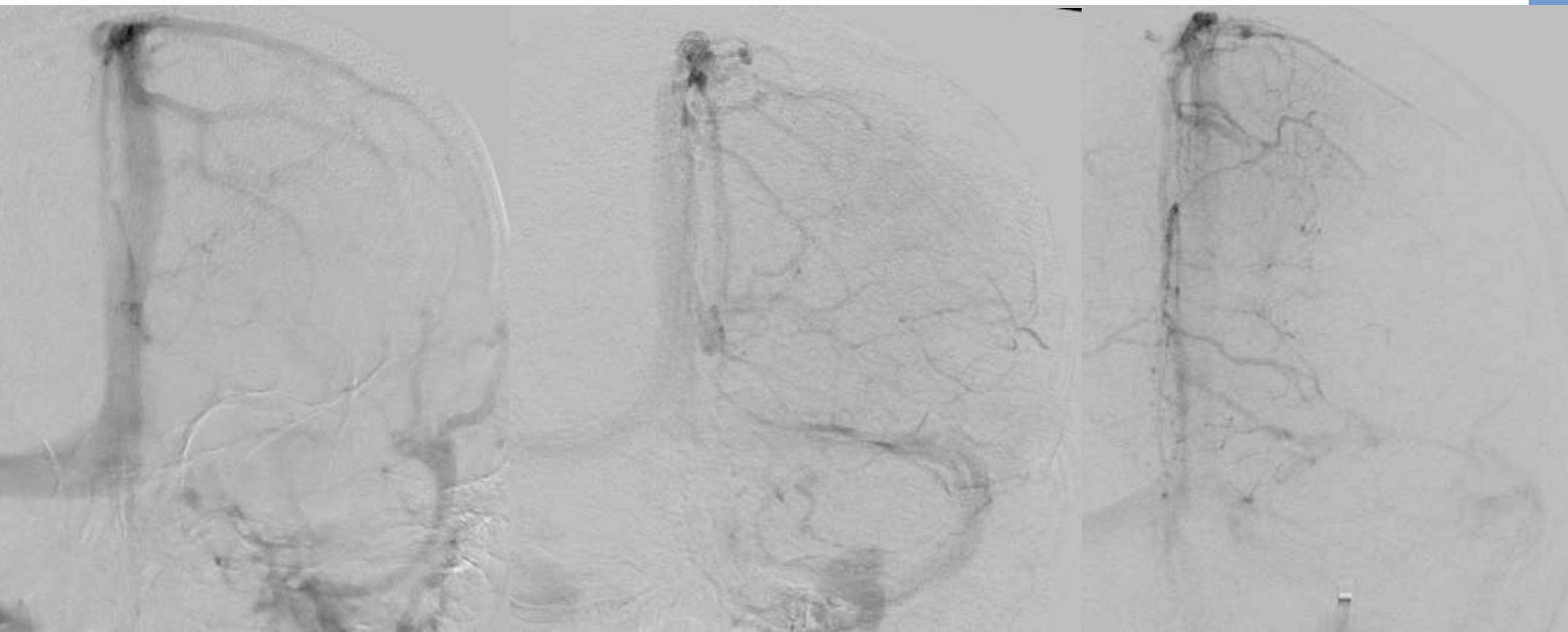


## Können wir die Prognose abschätzen?

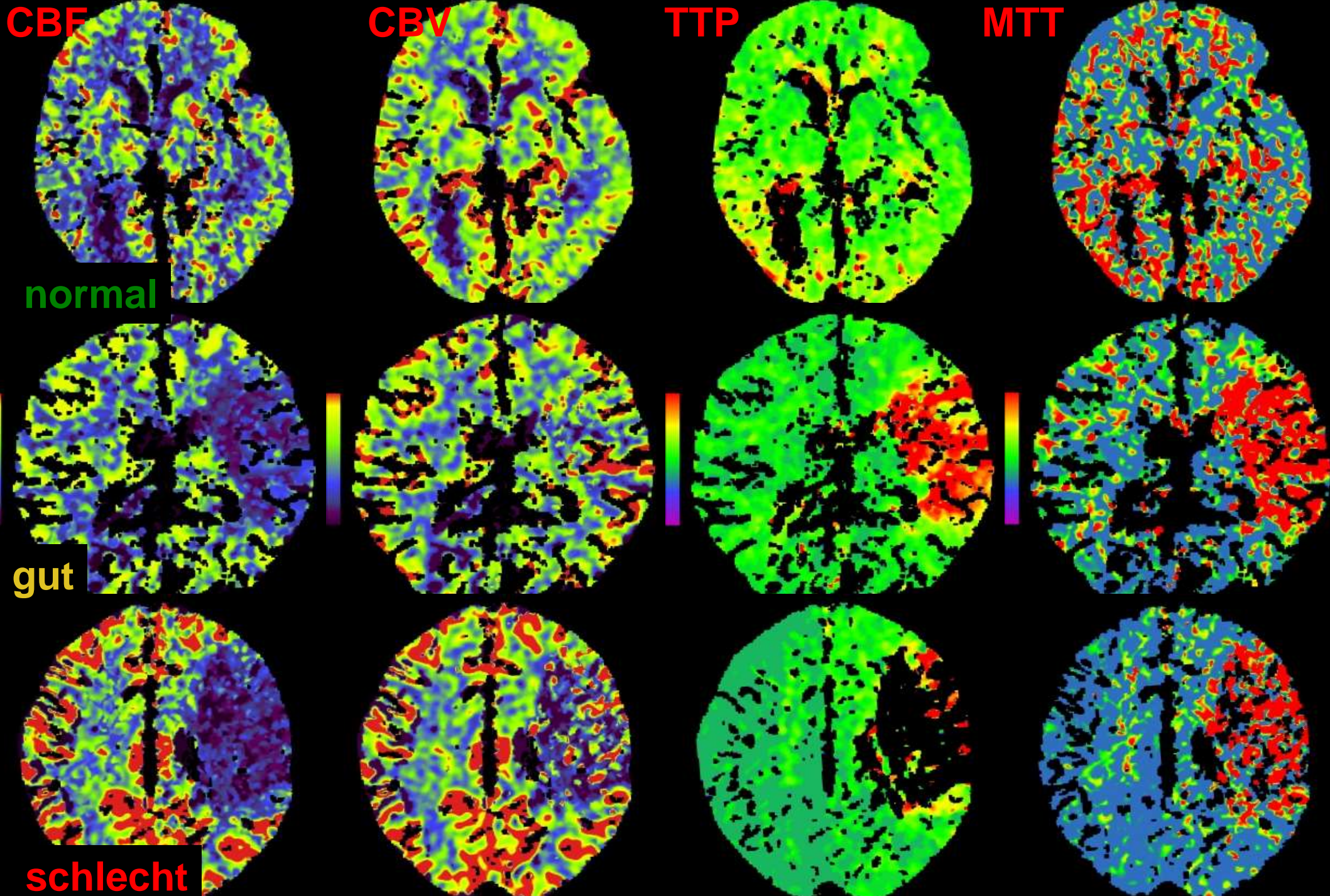




## Können wir die Prognose abschätzen?







CBF

CBV

TTP

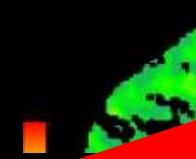
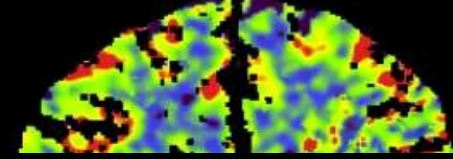
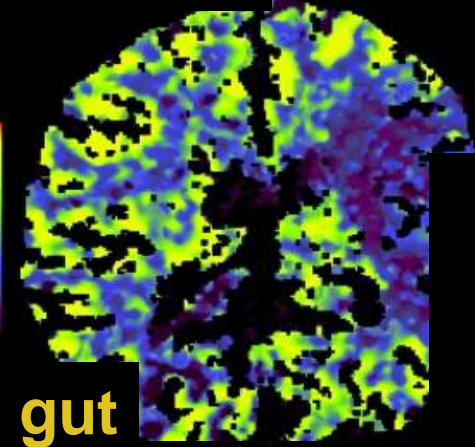
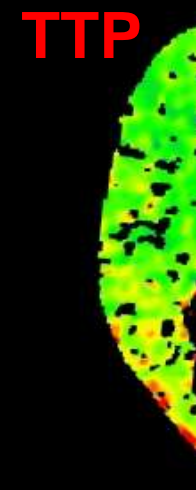
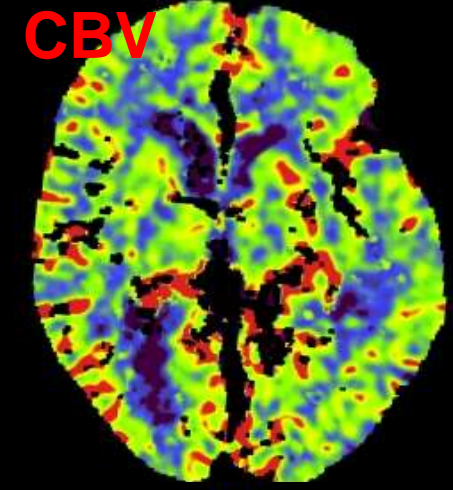
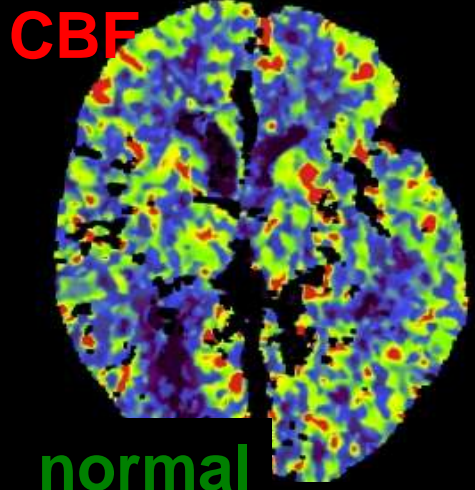
MTT

normal

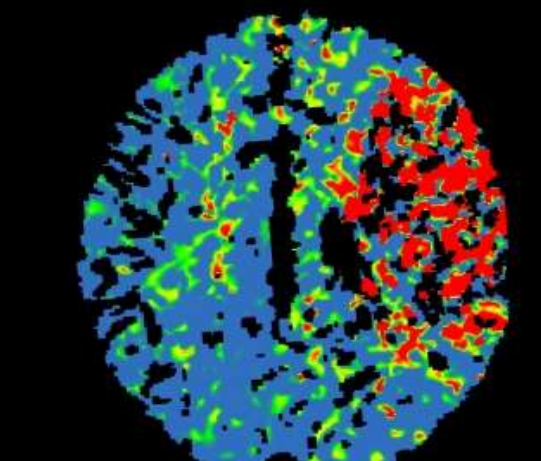
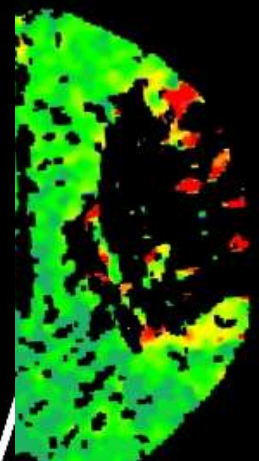
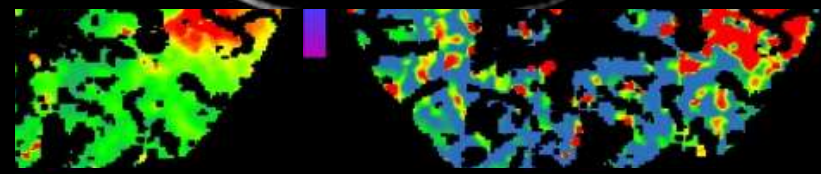
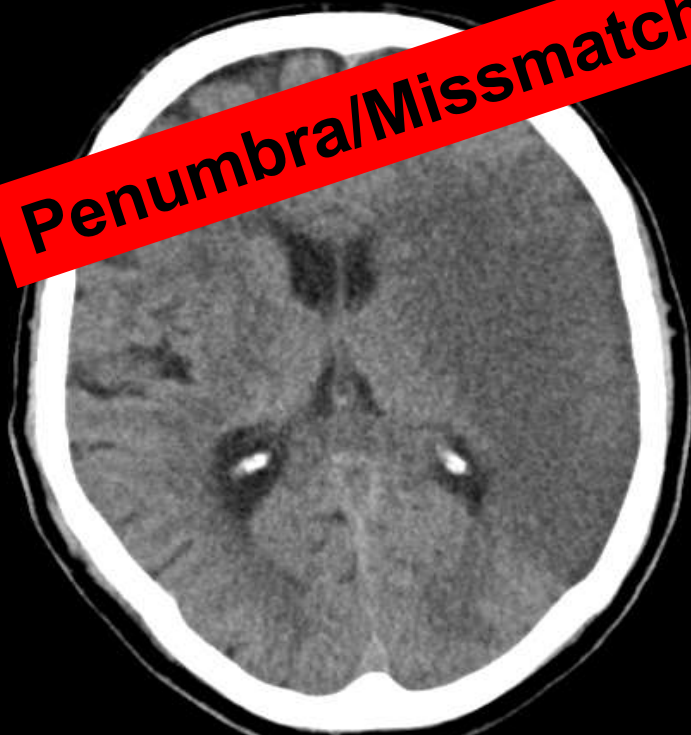
gut

schlecht





**Penumbra/Missmatch Konzept**



## MRT:

- Schnittbildverfahren
- Bild wird mit einem Magnetfeld erzeugt
- Signal hängt vom Gewebe, Feldstärke, Sequenz ab

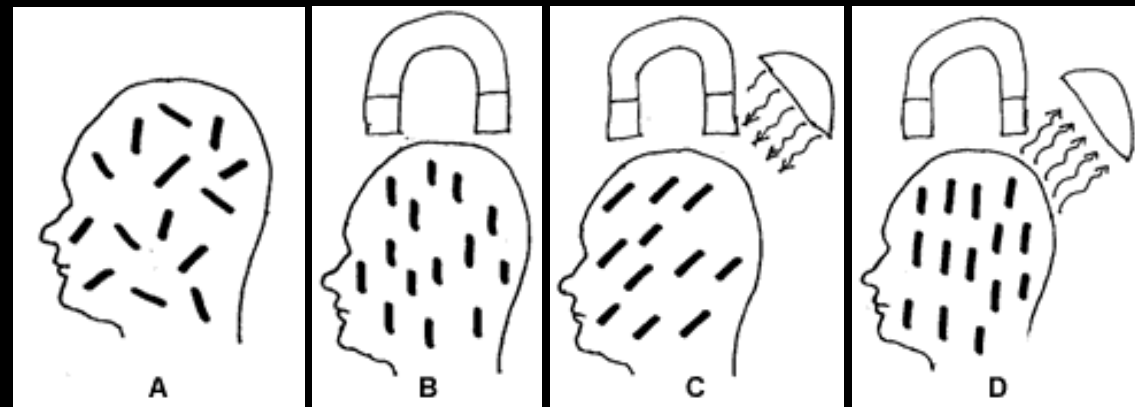
**Cave: keine Strahlenexposition!**



Die MRT (Magnetresonanztomographie) wurde ab 1973 von Paul C. LAUTERBUR und von Sir Peter MANSFIELD entwickelt. Sie erhielten dafür 2003 gemeinsam den Nobelpreis

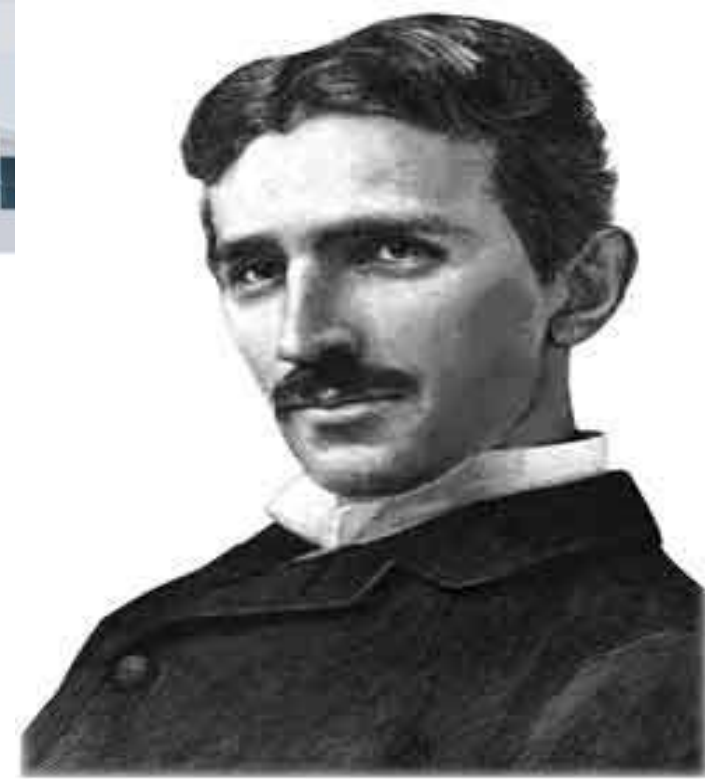
Das Verfahren beruht darauf, dass die **Atomkerne** im untersuchten Gewebe gezielt elektromagnetisch durch einen **HF-Impuls** angeregt werden und dann bis zur Rückkehr in ihren Grundzustand ein **Signal** abgeben. Verwendet werden Wasserstoff-Atome.

Dieses Signal kann über die in einer Spule (Empfängerstromkreis) induzierte Spannung gemessen werden und dient als Grundlage zur Bildberechnung.



# Magnetresonanztomographie (MRT)

Was ist Tesla?



# Magnetresonanztomographie (MRT)

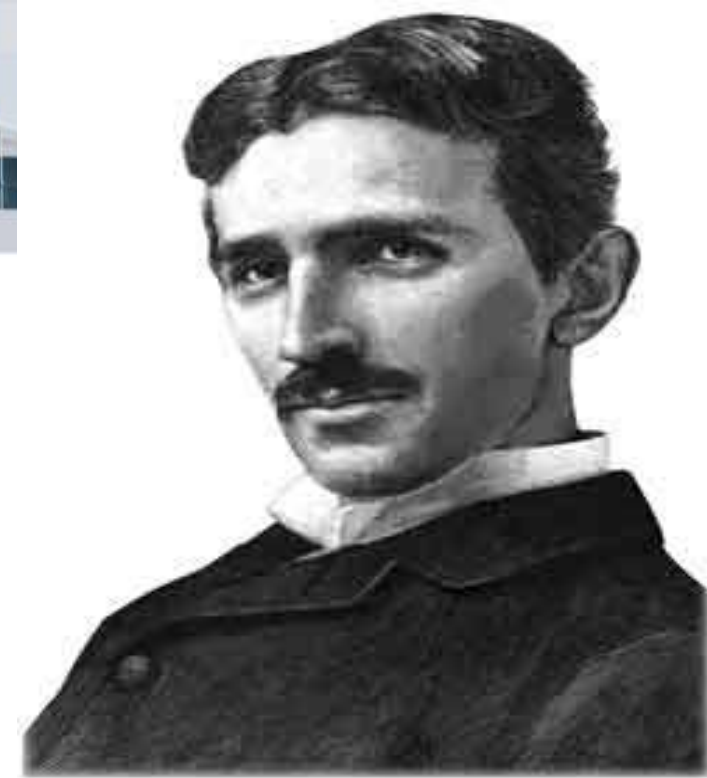
**Tesla: Einheit für die Feldstärke**

**Erdmagnetfeld: 0,000031 T**

**Hufeisenmagnet: 0,001 T**

**MRT: 0,5 bis 3 T (üblich 1,5T)**

**Forschung: bis 20 T**



**Was müssen Sie beachten?**



**Was müssen Sie beachten?**

**Implantate (Platten, Schrauben etc.)**

**Hörgeräte**

**Herzschrittmacher**

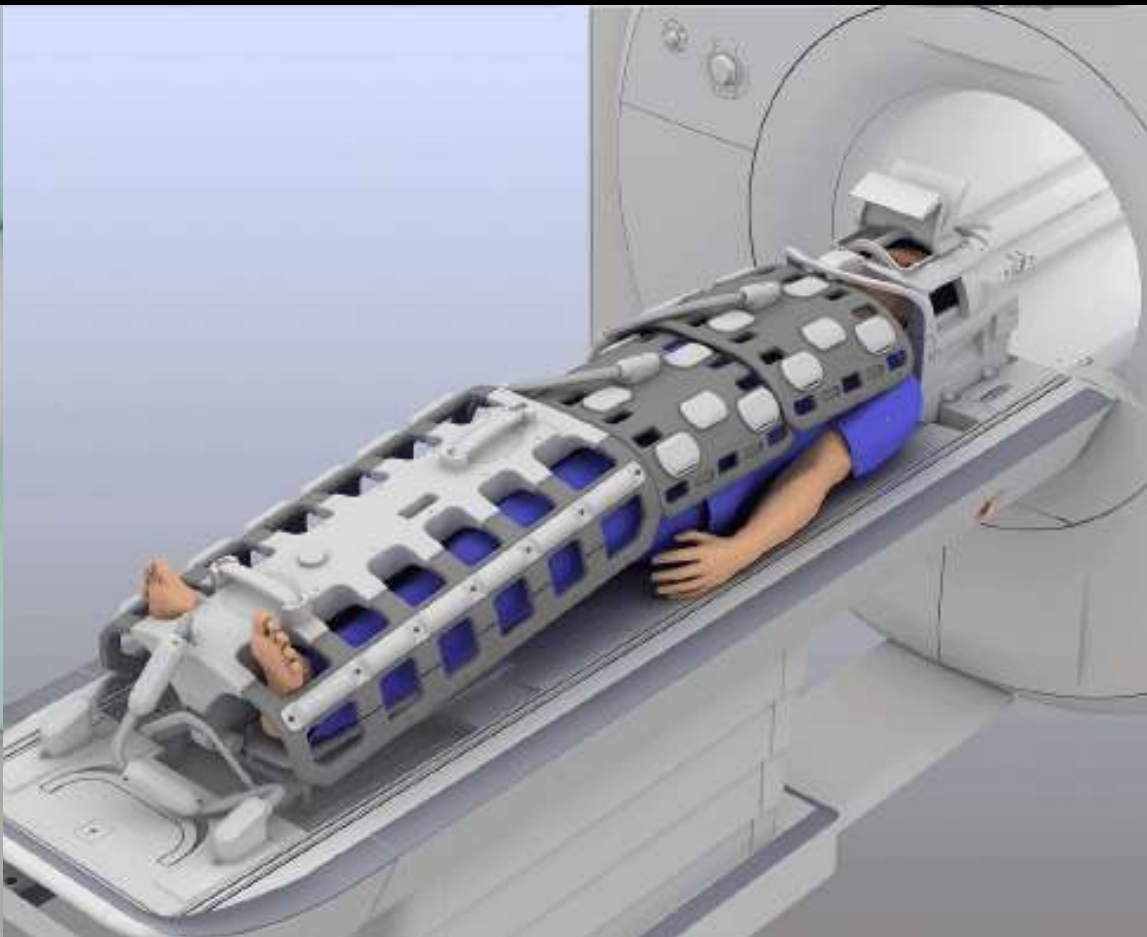
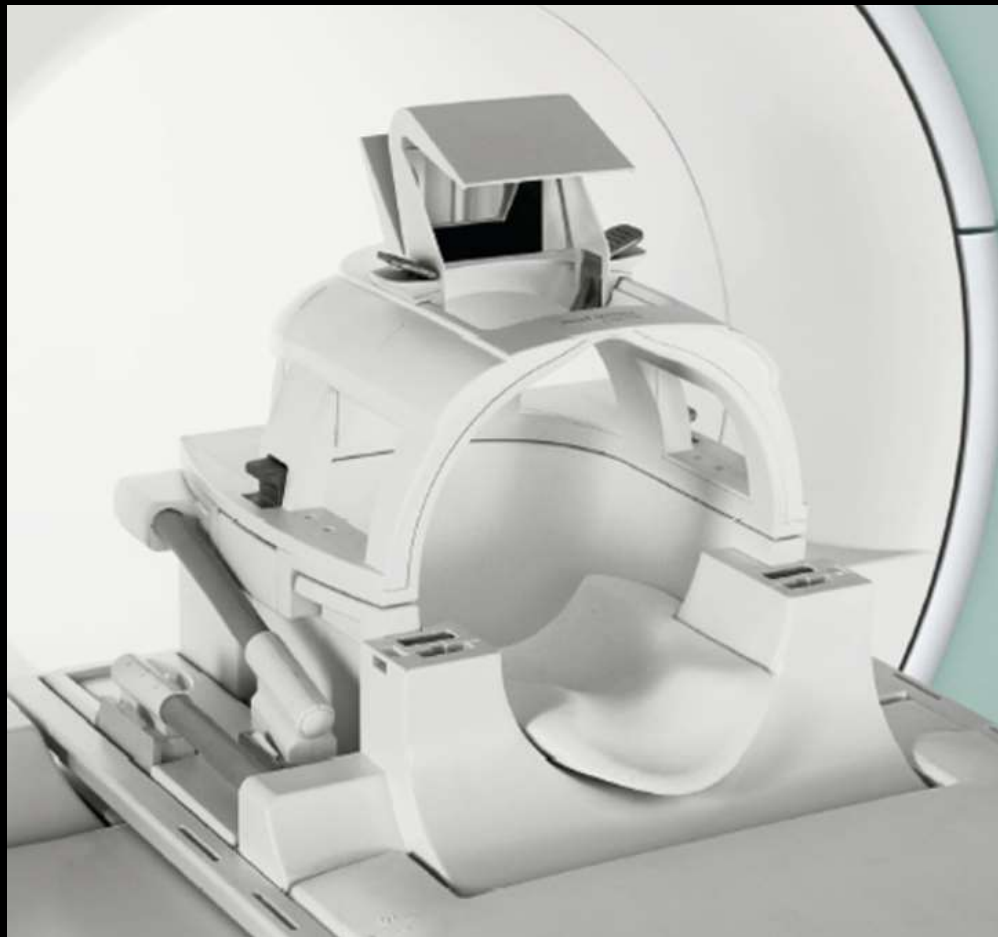
**Event Recorder**

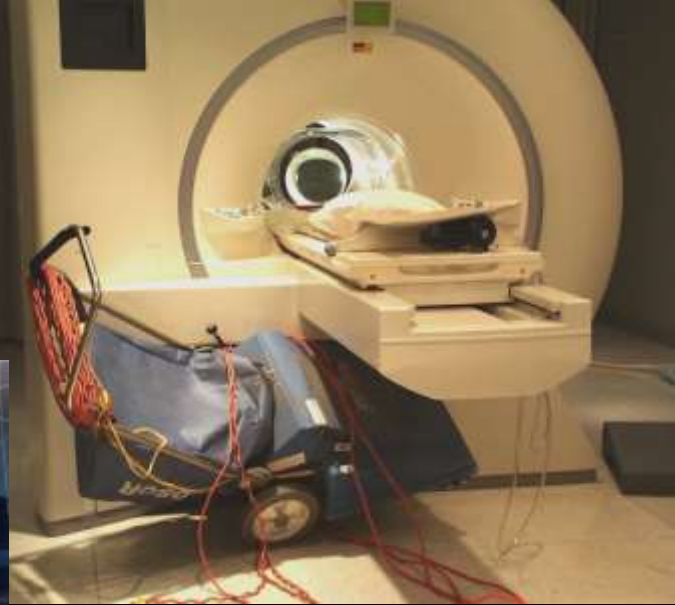
**Shunt Systeme**

**Kontrastmittel**

**Tätowierungen**

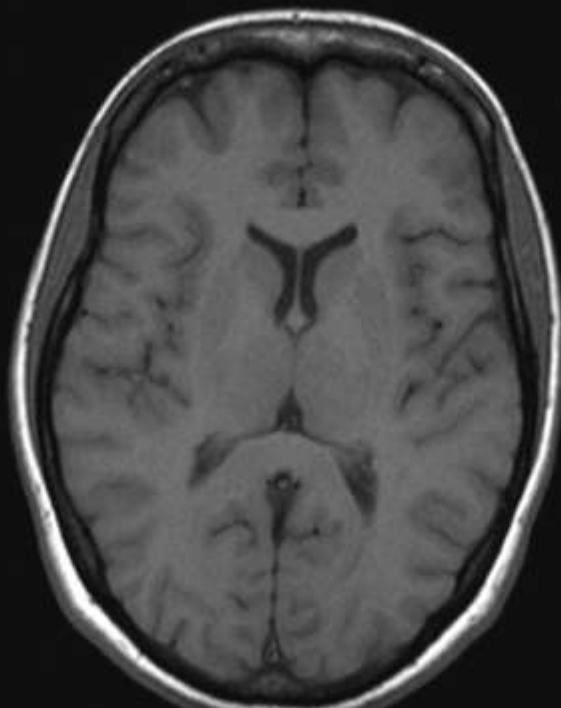
**Es ist eng! Patient kooperativ????**



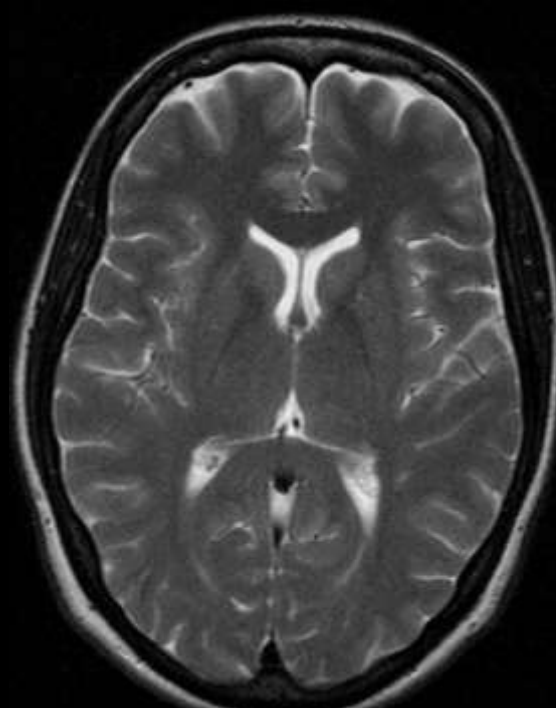


**Permanentes Magnetfeld !!!**

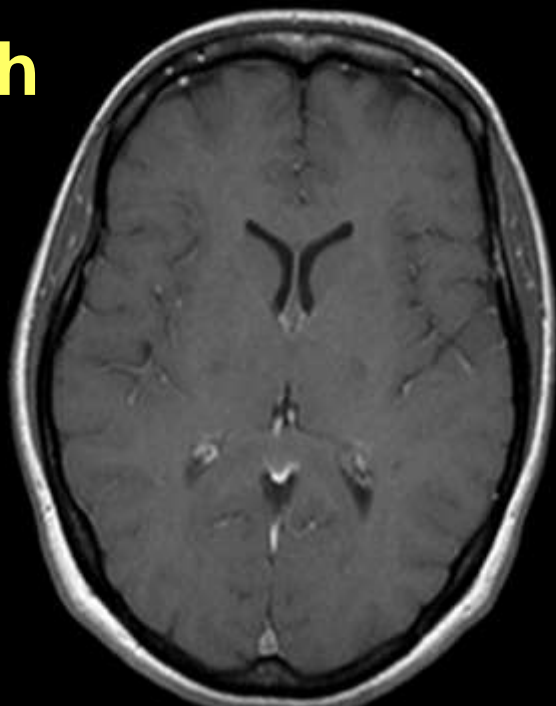
**T1**



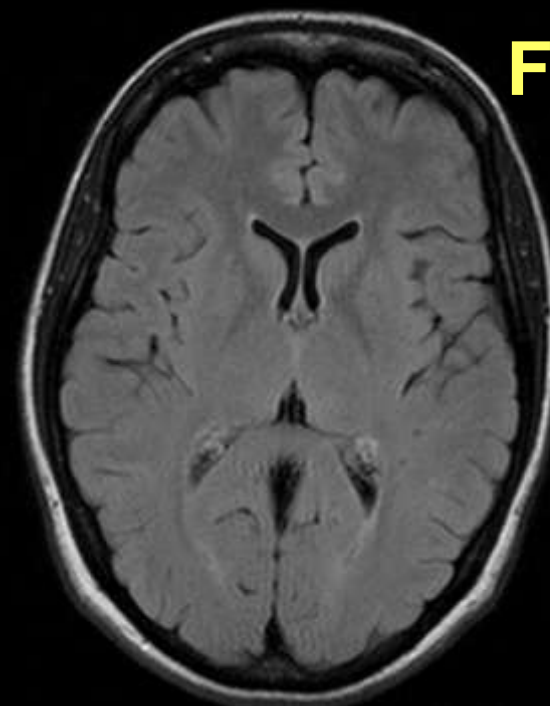
**T2**



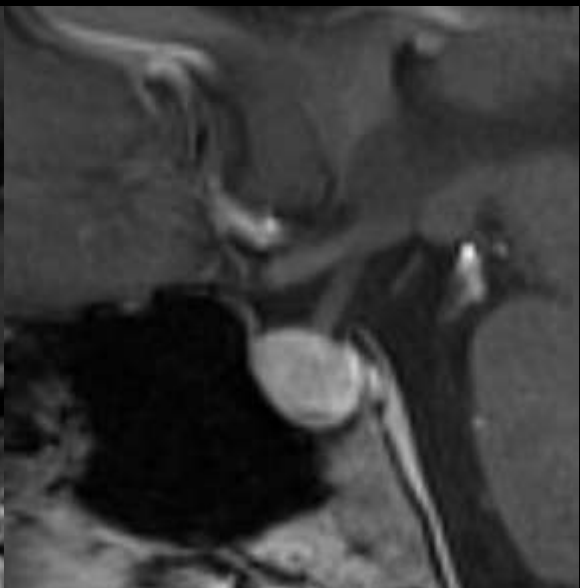
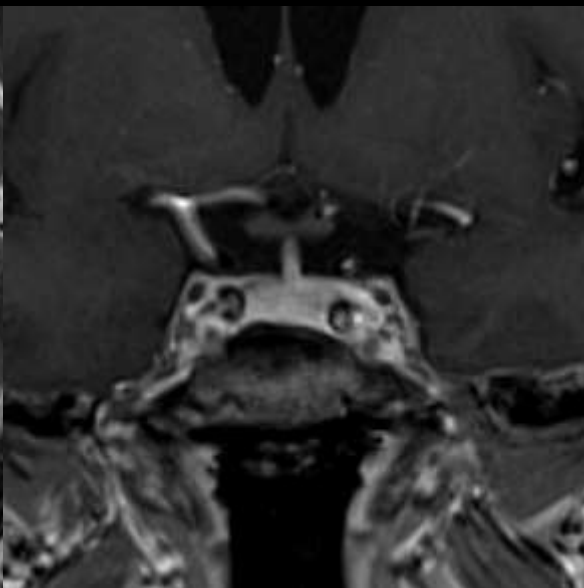
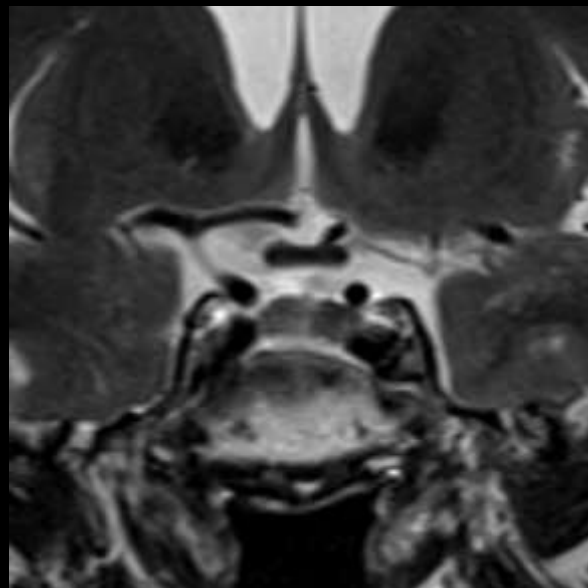
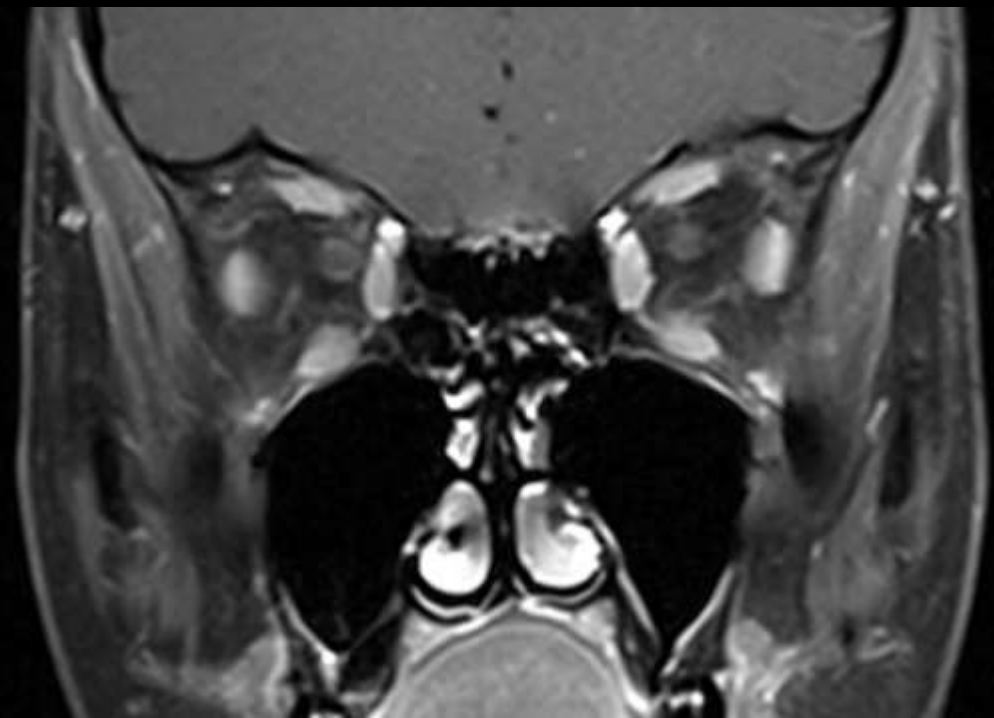
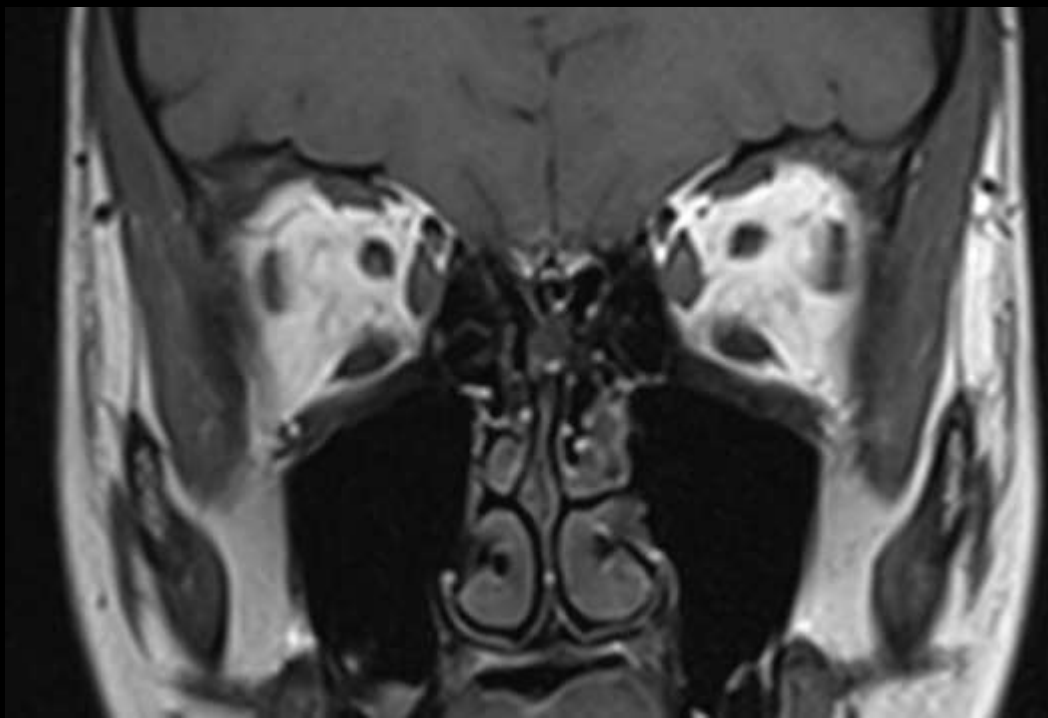
**T1 nach  
KM**

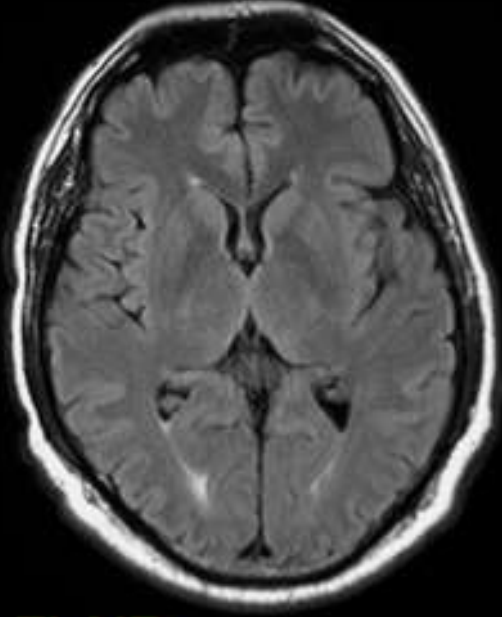


**FLAIR**

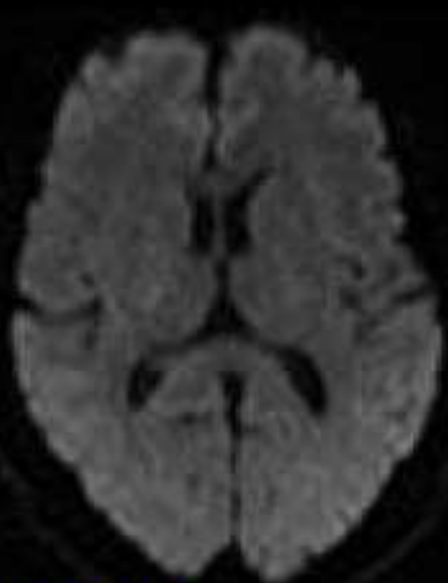




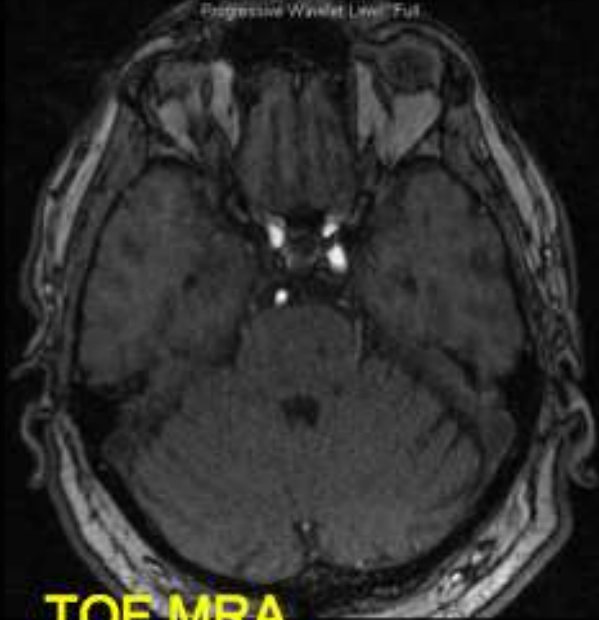




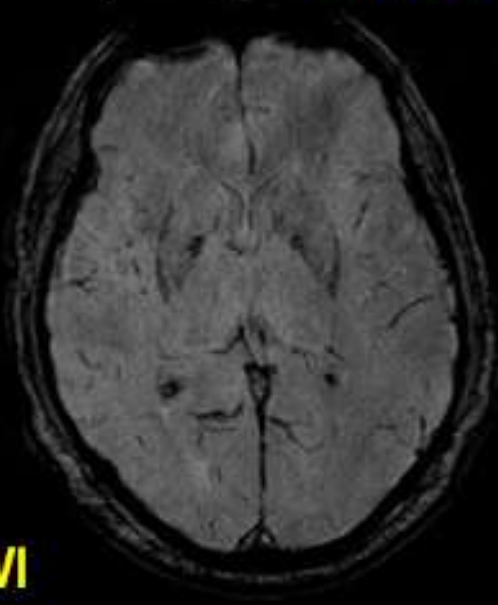
FLAIR



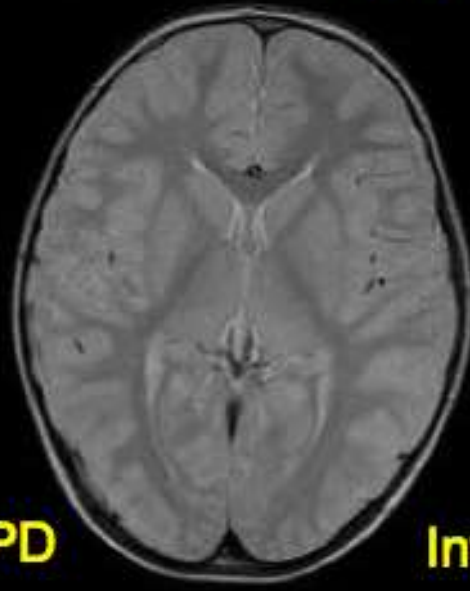
Diffusion



TOF MRA



SWI



PD



Inversion Recovery

**Kontraste:**

**T1: Flüssigkeit dunkel, Fett hell, Blut hell/dunkel**

**T2: Flüssigkeit hell, Fett hell, Blut hell/dunkel**

**Flair: freie Flüssigkeit dunkel, Ödem hell**

**DWI: zellreiches Material ist hell, akute Ischämie ist hell**

**SWI: Blut ist dunkel, Kalk ist dunkel**

**Kontraste:**

**T1: Flüssigkeit dunkel, Fett hell, Blut hell/dunkel**

**T2: Flüssigkeit hell, Fett hell, Blut hell/dunkel**

**Flair: freie Flüssigkeit dunkel, Ödem hell**

**DWI: zellreiches Material ist hell, akute Ischämie ist hell**

**SWI: Blut ist dunkel, Kalk ist dunkel**

<b>„hell“</b>	<b>„mittel“</b>	<b>„dunkel“</b>	<b>relativ zu Hirngewebe</b>
<b>hyperintens</b>	<b>isointens</b>	<b>hypointens</b>	



## MR Techniken:

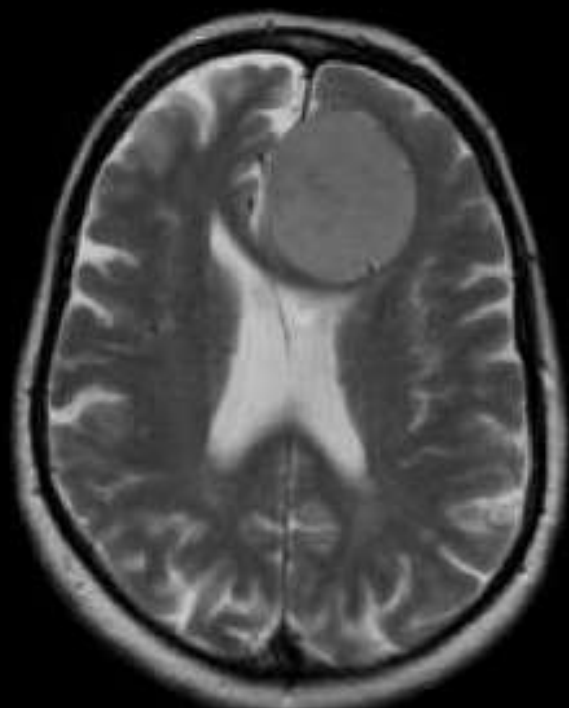
einfache Parenchymbilder (T1/T2, Flair, SWI)

Gefäßdarstellung (KM Angio, time of flight Angio (ToF))

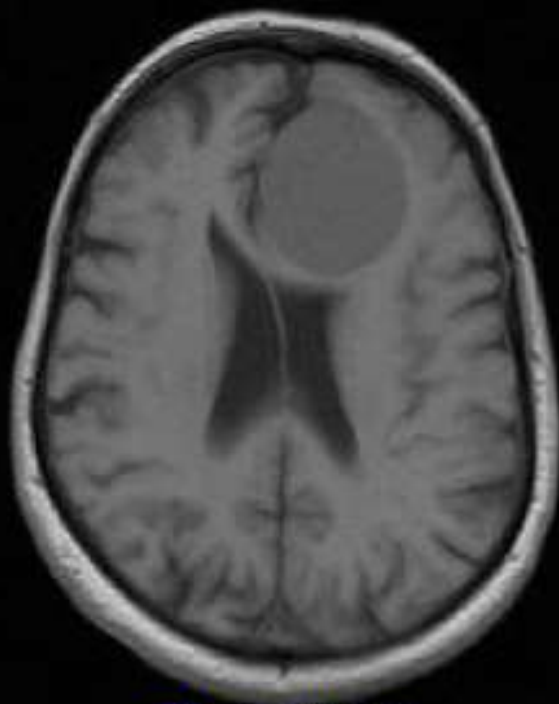
Diffusionsbildgebung (Schlaganfall, DTI)

Perfusionsbildgebung

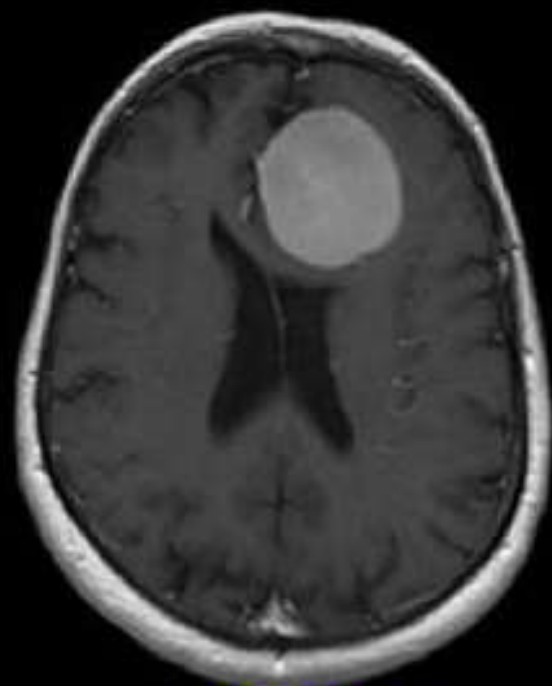
MR Spektroskopie



**T2 ax**



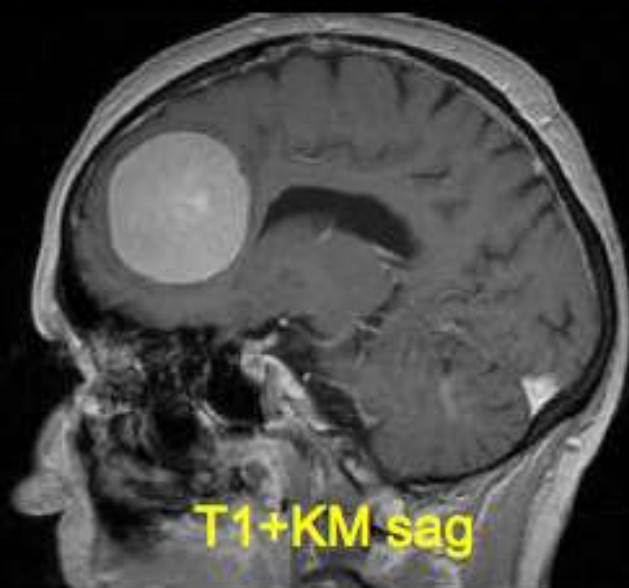
**T1 nativ ax**



**T1+KM ax**

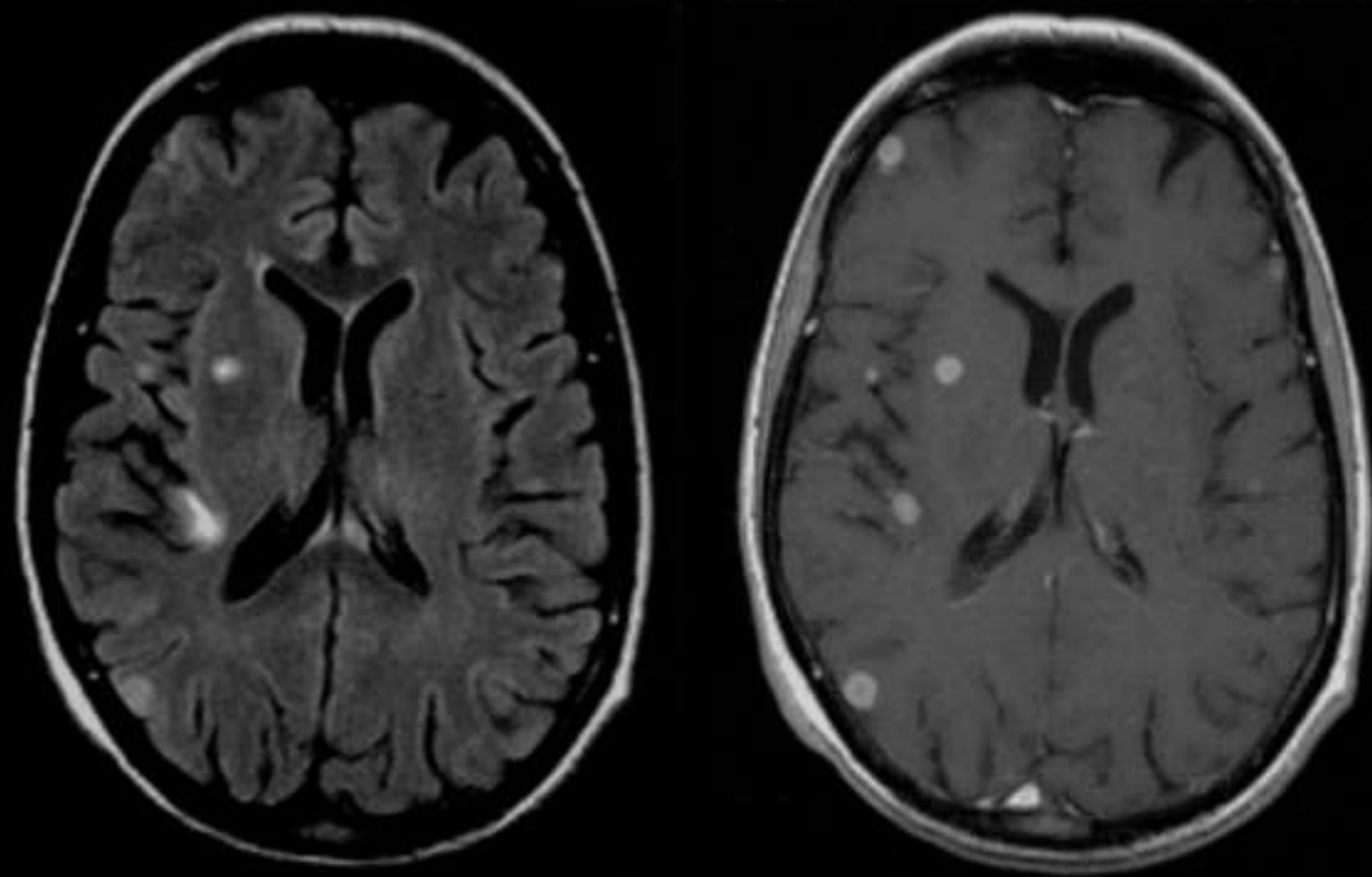


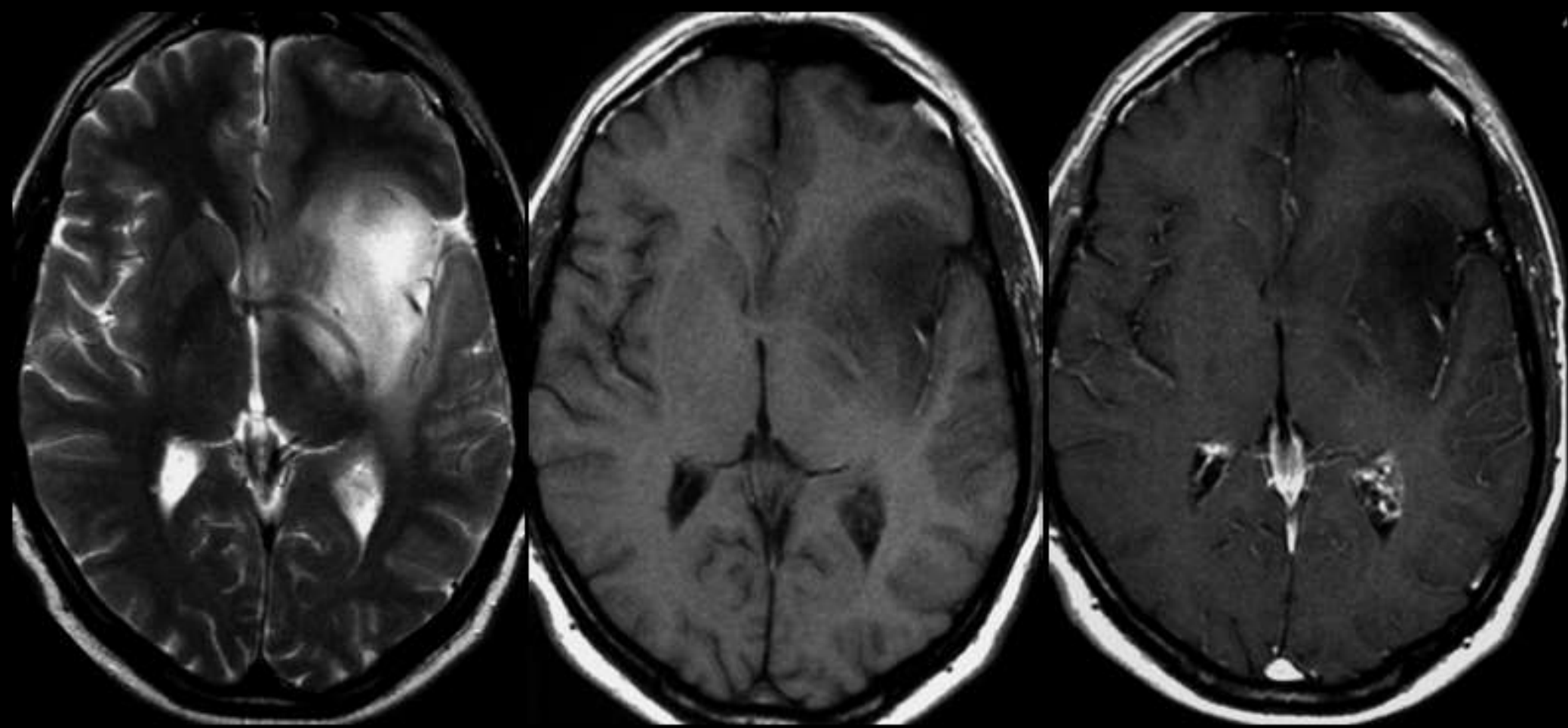
**T1+KM cor**



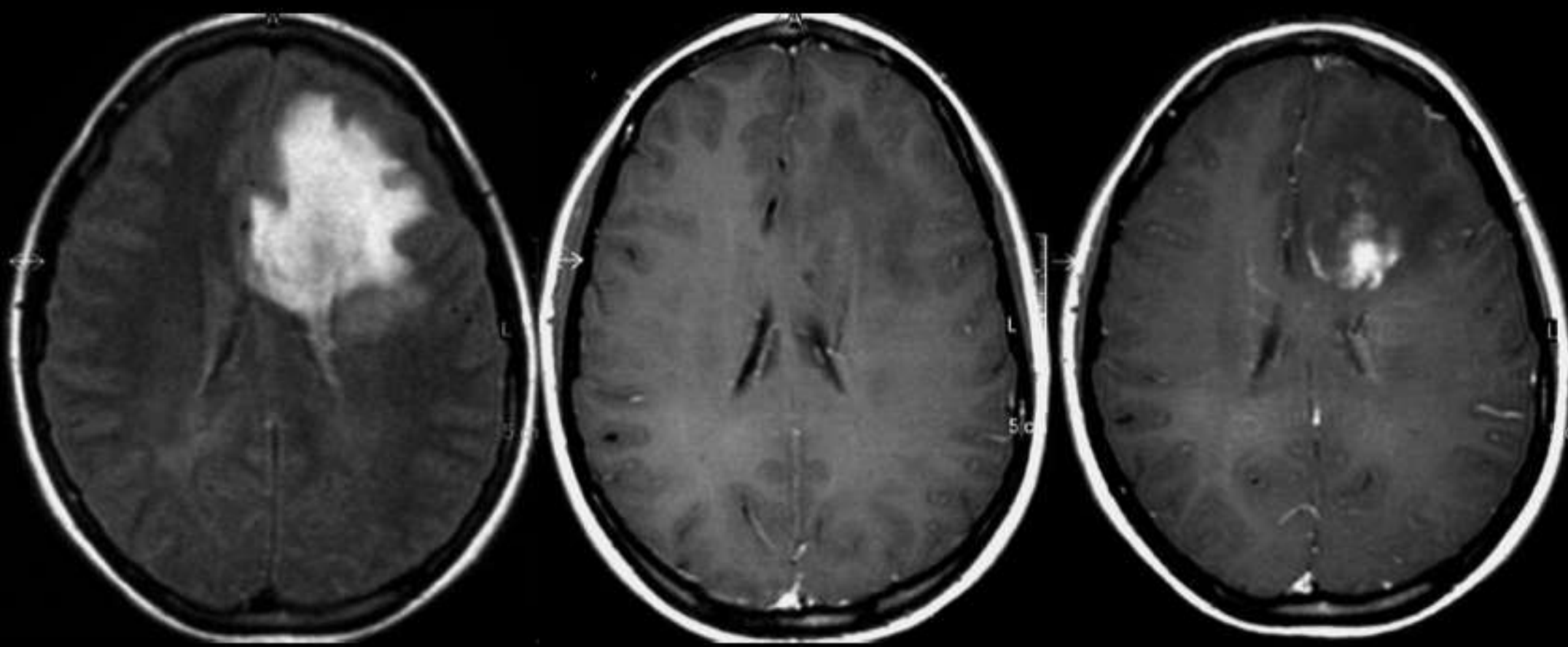
**T1+KM sag**

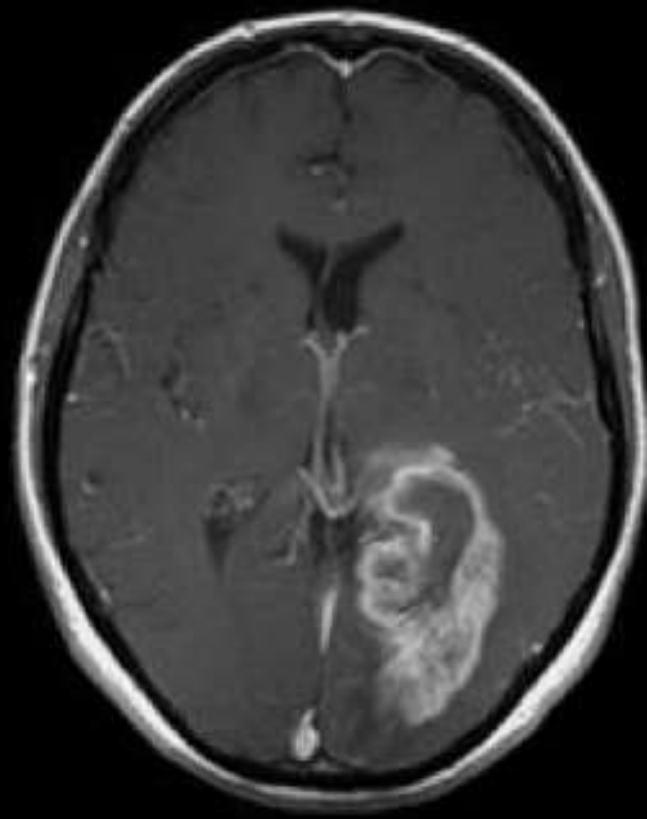
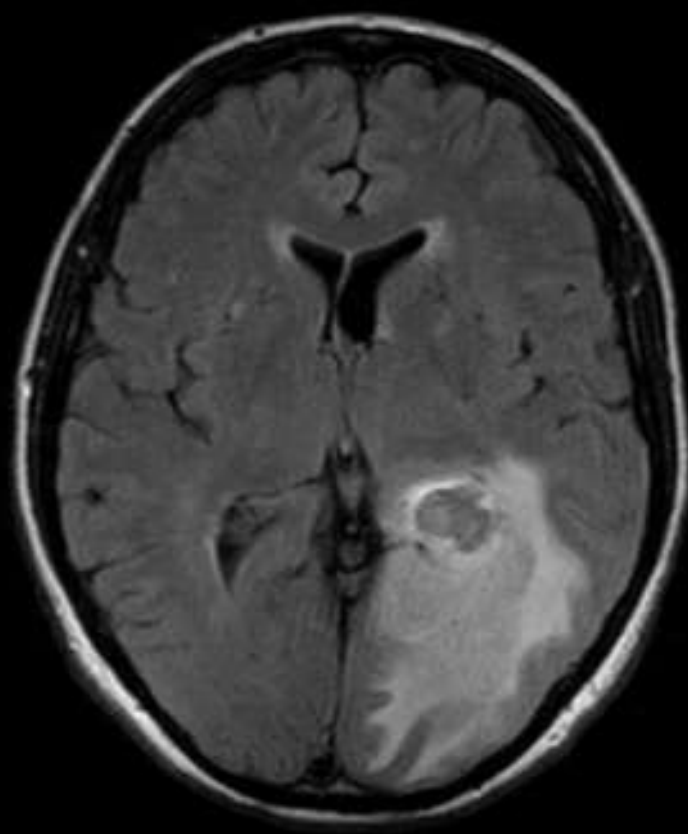
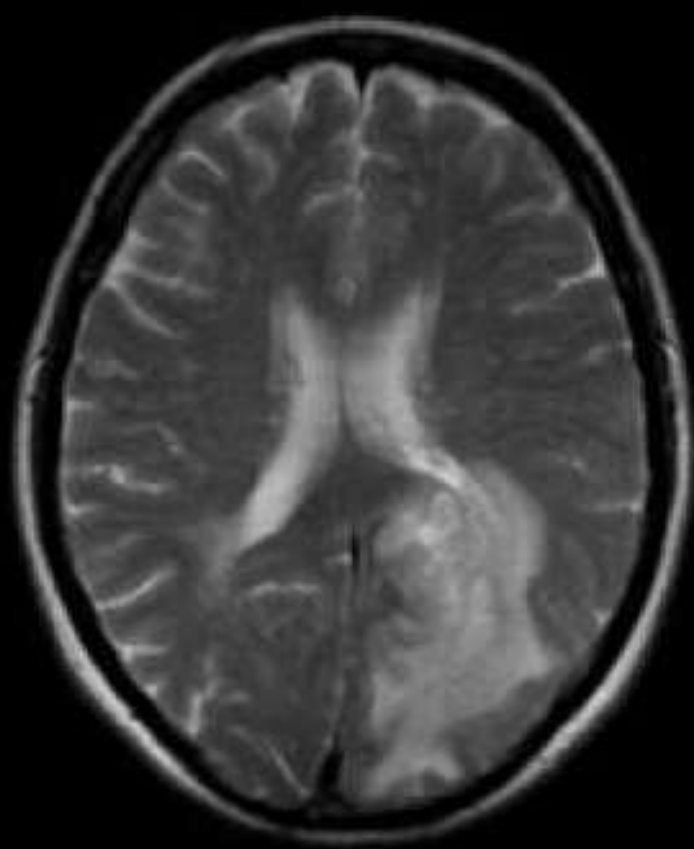
- 25% aller Hirntumoren
- v.a. Lungen-, Brust-, Nierenzell-Karzinom, Melanom











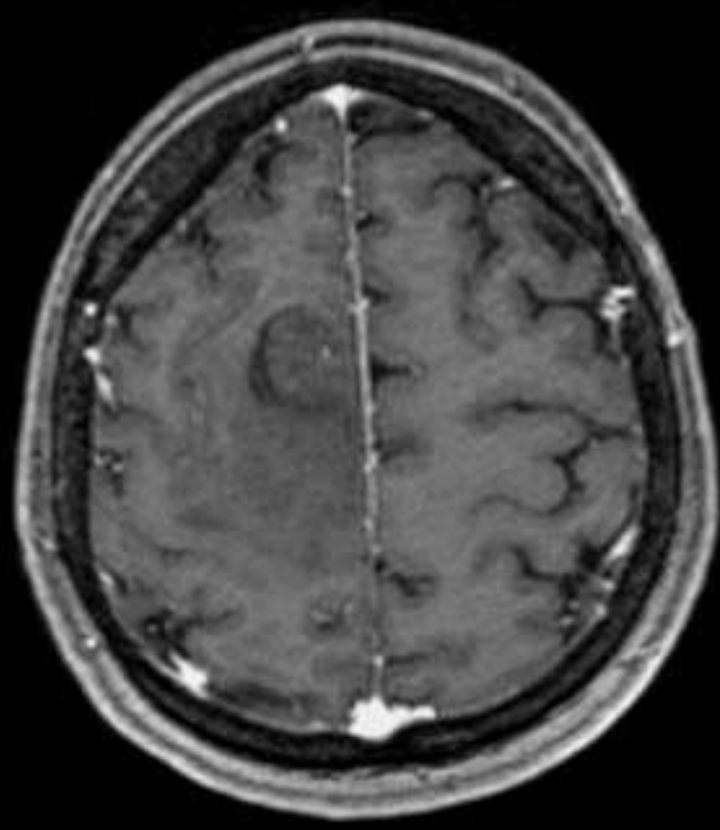
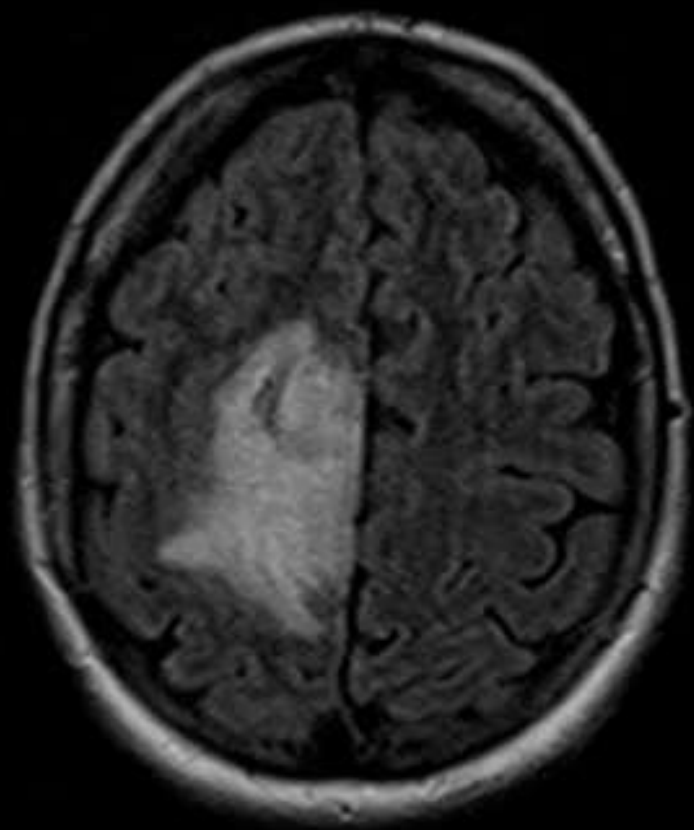
## Funktionelle MRT (fMRT)

**oxygeniertes und desoxygeniertes Blut haben unterschiedliche magnetische Eigenschaften**

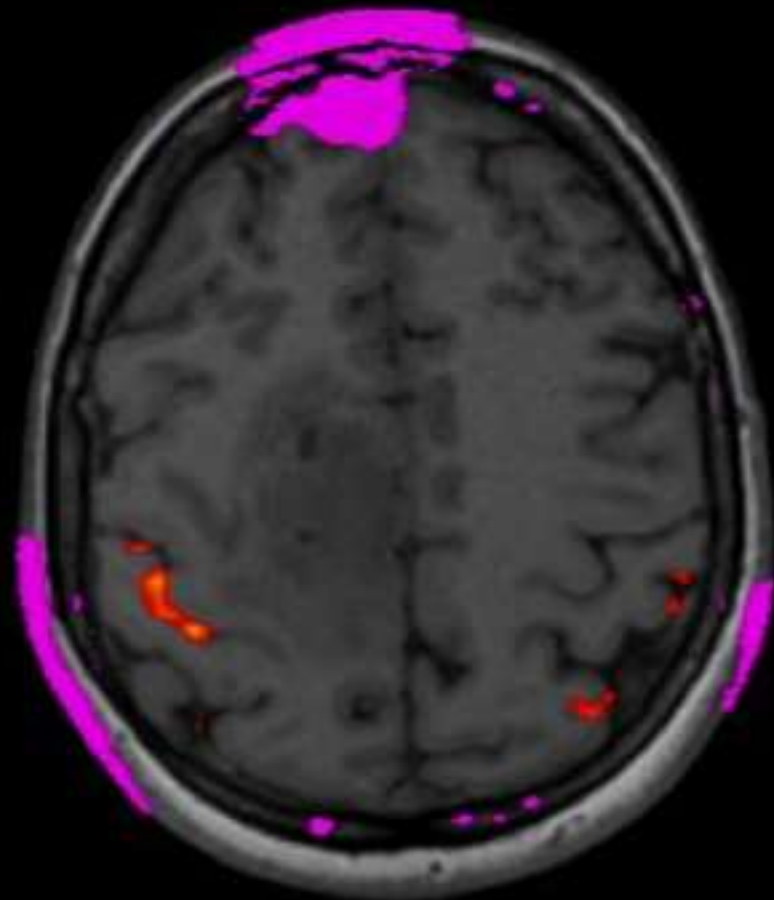
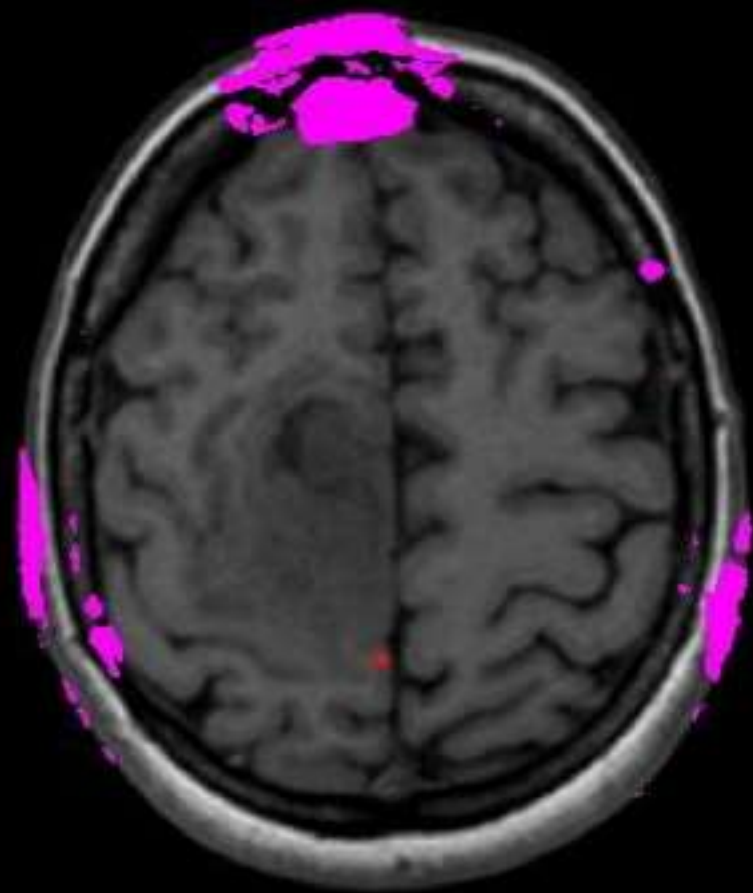
**dort, wo Hirn aktiv ist, wird mehr O<sub>2</sub> verbraucht, dem Blut entnommen**

**diese Differenz kann man messen**

**BOLD Imaging: Blood Oxygenation Level Dependent Imaging**







**Vielen Dank für die Aufmerksamkeit!**

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# Funktionelle MRT

