Radiology
Team 438

Radiology of Brain diseases

Lecture 23

Objectives

Reviewed By

Noura Alturki
Jehad Alorainy

Learn about:

- – Intracranial hemorrhage.
- – Brain ischemia.
- – Intracranial tumors.
- – Intracranial infections.

Color Index: Important | Doctor's Notes | Extra | Female slides | male slides

Team Leaders


Omar Aldosari


Leena Alnassar


Shahd Alsalamh

Done by:

Nourah Alharbi

Lama Alzamil

Roaa Aljohani

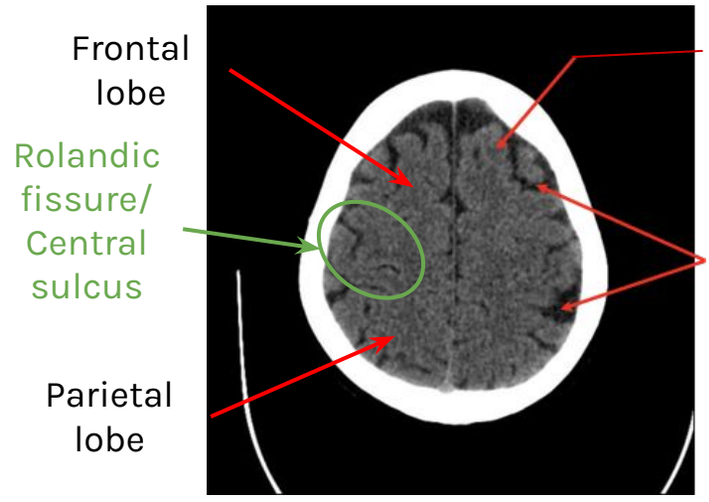
Notes by:

Amirah AlZahrani

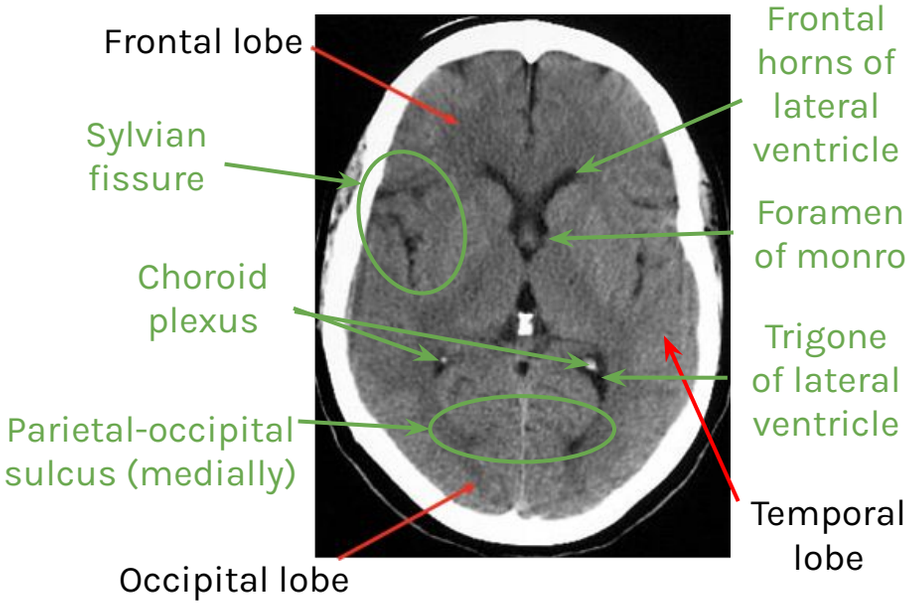
Normal brain imaging

Anatomy

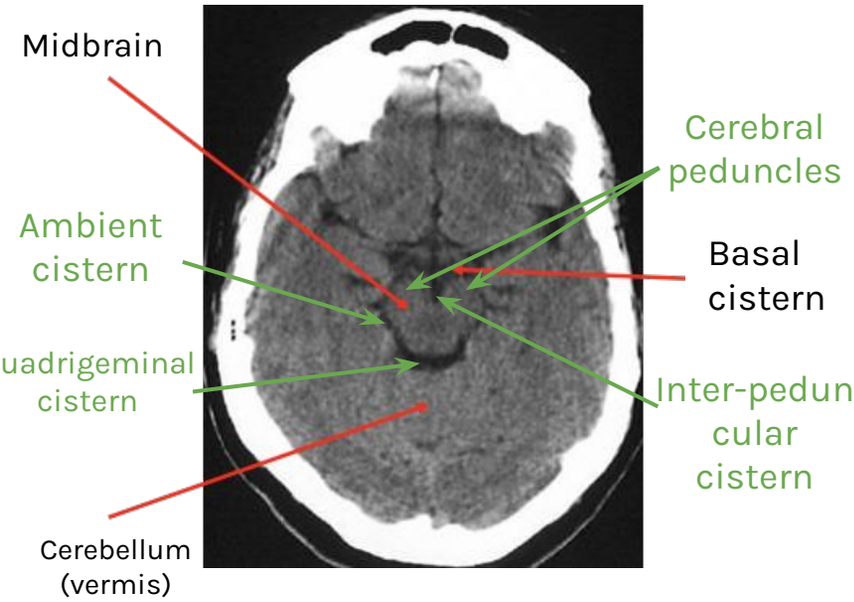
- **Rolandic fissure**: the demarcation between parietal and frontal lobes.
- **Gyrus**: has same density as the brain.
- **Cerebral sulci:** part of the extra-axial spaces and they're filled with CSF appears dark on CT.



- There's no demarcation between **occipital** and **parietal** lobes on the lateral surface of the brain.
- **Sylvian fissure:** separates the temporal, frontal and parietal lobes from each other.
- **Foramen of monro:** connects the frontal horns of lateral ventricle with 3rd ventricle.
- **Choroid plexuses** is frequently calcified.

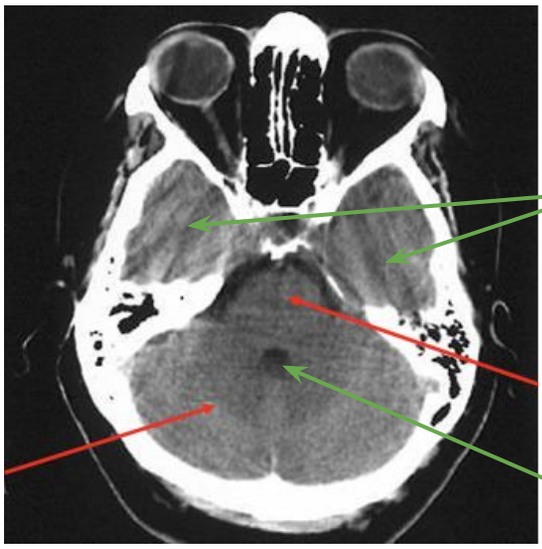


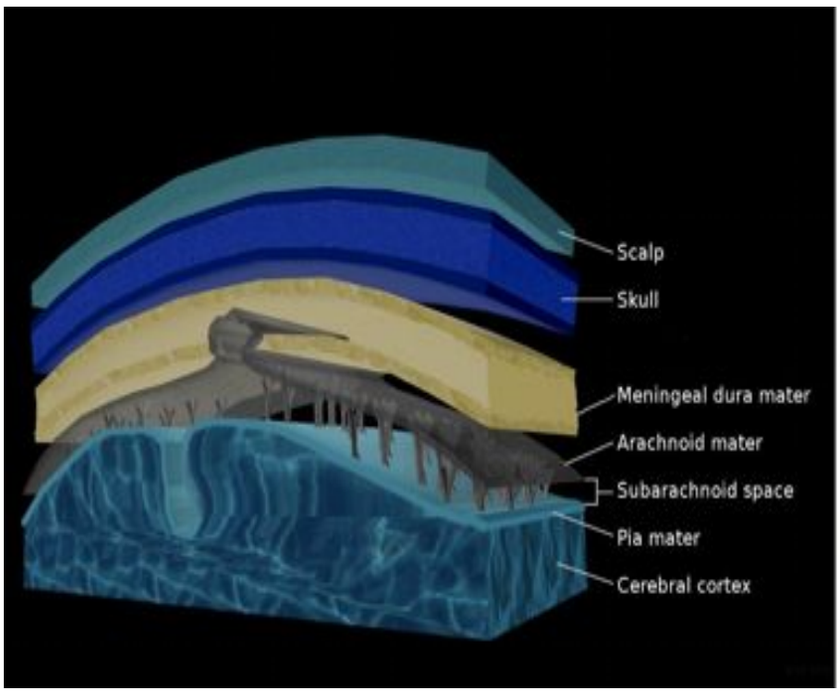
- **Midbrain** is the most superior part of the brain stem.
- **Cerebral peduncles** are the most anterior part of midbrain.
- **Ambient cistern** connect between interpeduncular and quadrigeminal cisterns.
- **Vermis** is the central part of cerebellum.
- **Cisterns** are like ventricles and they're filled with fluid hence they appear black on CT.

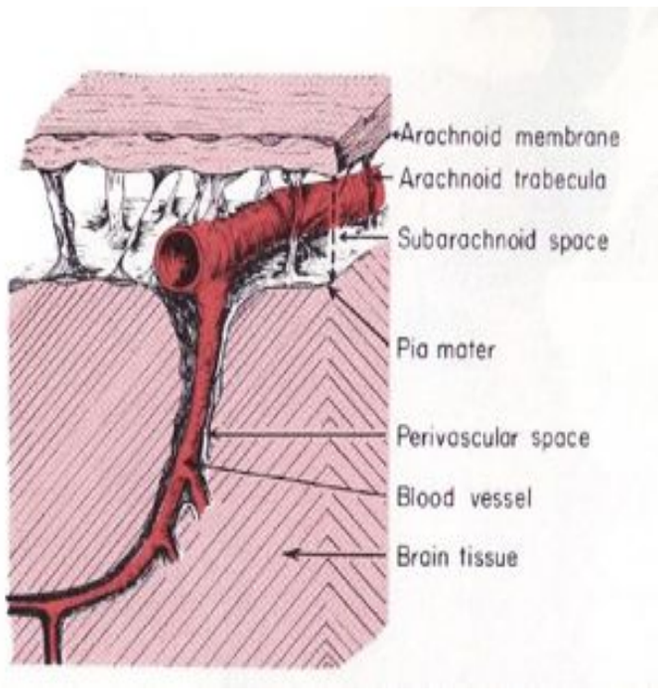


Anatomy

Cerebellum:
- Laterally: cerebellar hemispheres
- Centrally: vermis



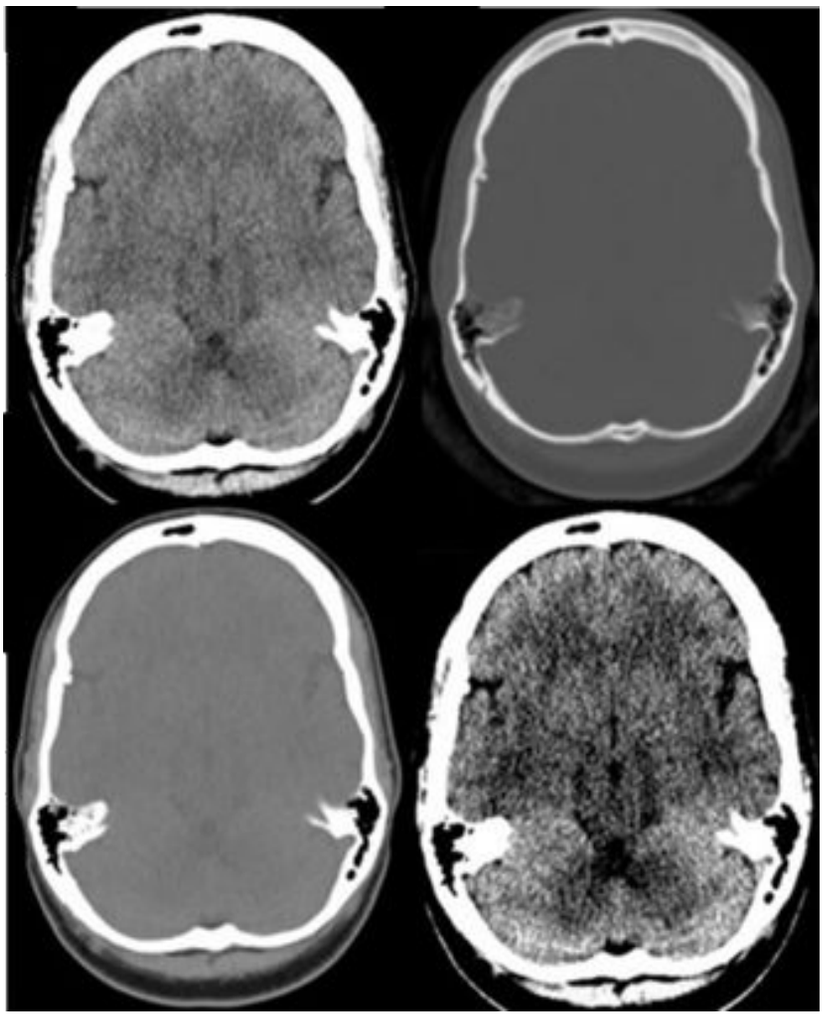




- **EDH:** between the skull and the dura mater
- **SDH:** between the dura and the arachnoid mater
- **SAH:** between the arachnoid mater and pia mater
- **Pia mater** is lined along the gyri that's why if there's SAH it'll take the shape of the brain

Windowing

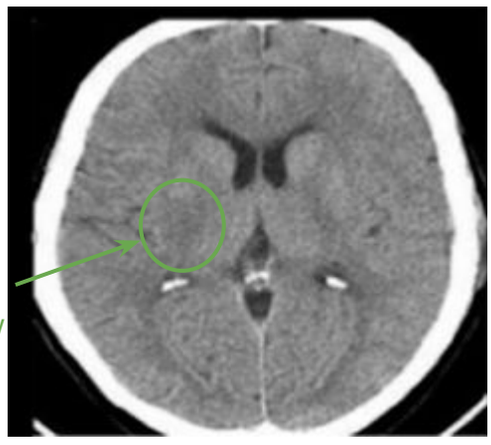
Brain window (W 80, L 40)
Doesn't show details anatomy of the bone



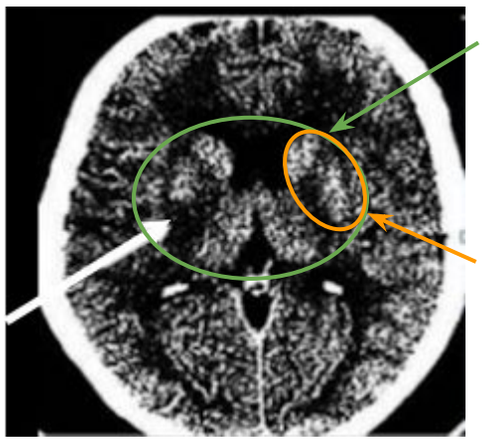
Bone window (W 3000, L 500)
Shows details of the bone anatomy but brain parenchyma won't be clear

Subdural / soft tissue window (W 260, L 80)
Important in case of hemorrhage because hemorrhage in the acute phase is very white and you might not see the difference between the hemorrhage and the bone

Stroke window (W 40, L 40)
Shows dramatic difference between white and grey matter and this helps in identifying areas of hypodensity and lesions



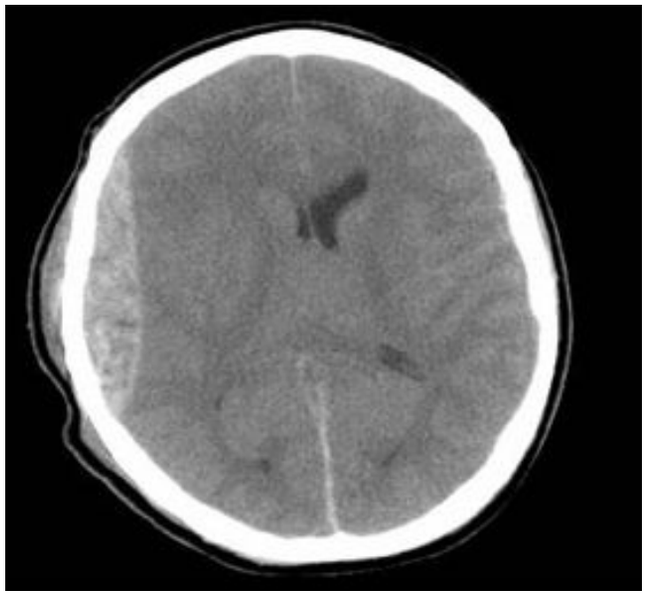
Brain window



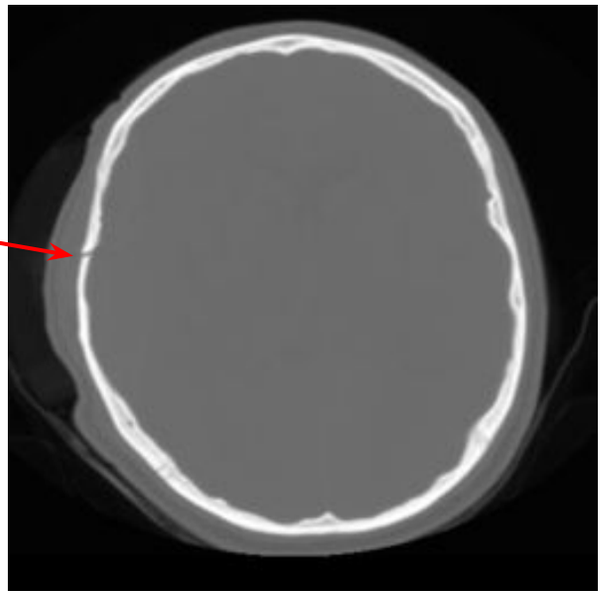
Stroke window

Windowing

Brain window



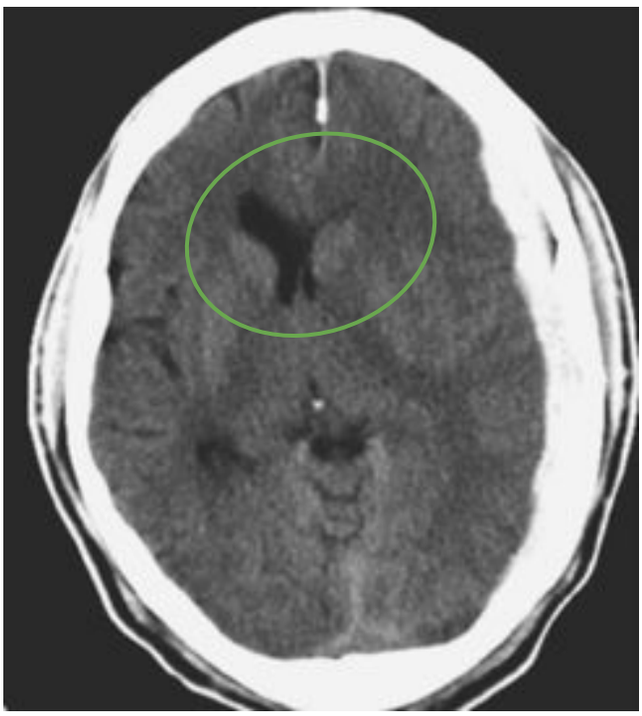
Bone window



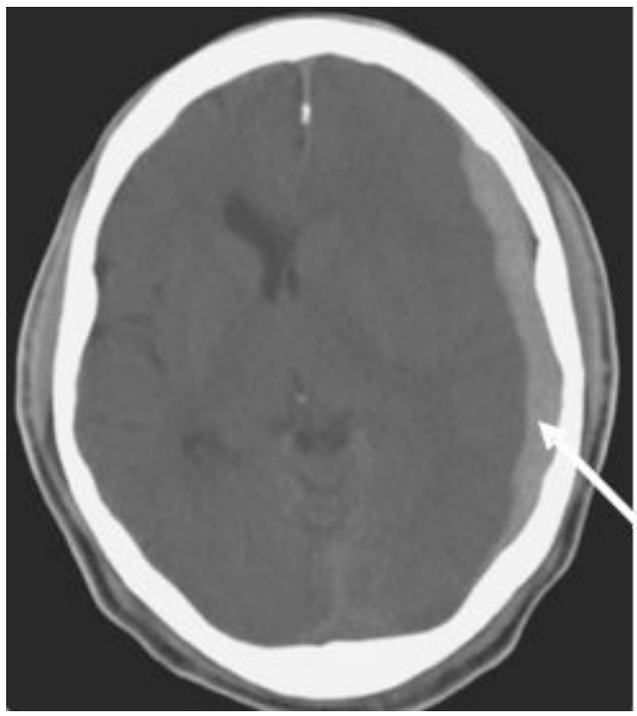
Acute epidural hemorrhage

Patient will have acute history of trauma.
Commonly associated with fracture.

Brain window



Subdural / soft tissue window



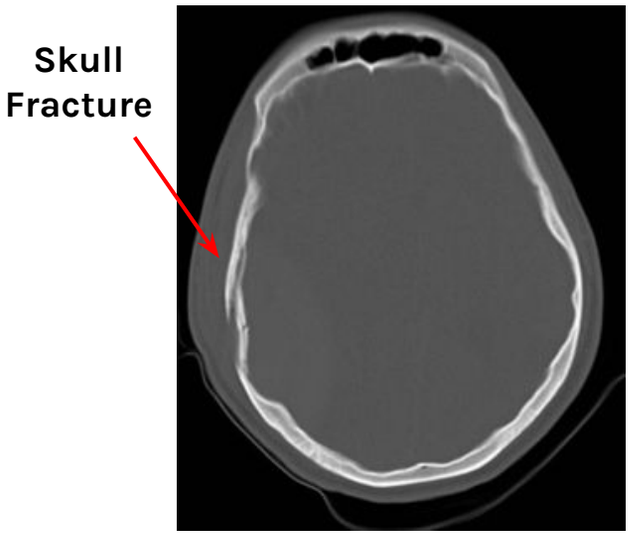
Hemorrhage is not very clear and might appear as part of the bone although there's mass effect on the left lateral ventricle and midline shift

Very clear difference between the bone and the hemorrhage

Epidural hematoma:

- **Lentiform (Biconvex)** (زي العدسة) collection between the dura and skull.
- **Almost always traumatic.**
- Associated with skull fracture It is important to change the window into bone window to see the fracture clearly.
- Typically arterial in nature, **MMA** (middle meningeal artery) **mostly** but could be from venous sinuses.
- ★ It **doesn't crosses sutures** but crosses midline.

Brain window: soft tissue thickening and injury



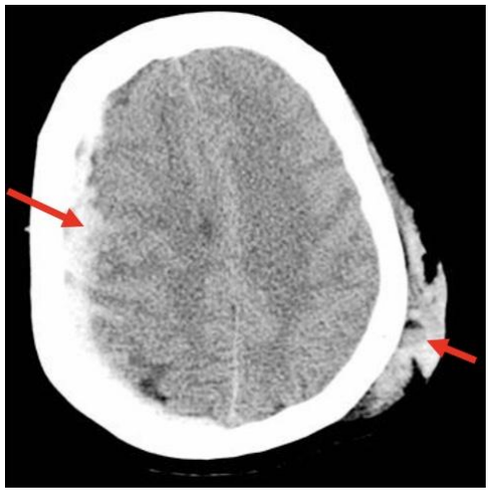
Bone window: comminuted fracture in parietal and temporal bones

Subdural hematoma:

- **Crescentic** (زي الهلال) collection between the dura and arachnoid.
- Usually caused by trauma.
- Can be related to anticoagulation especially in elderly as they have more space and the brain can hit the bone and even minor injuries might lead to bleeding due to the fragile vessels.
- Typically venous in nature.
- **It does not cross midline** but they can go along the dural reflection.

Acute SDH

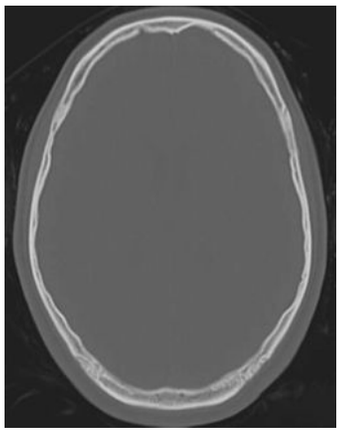
Subdural hematoma

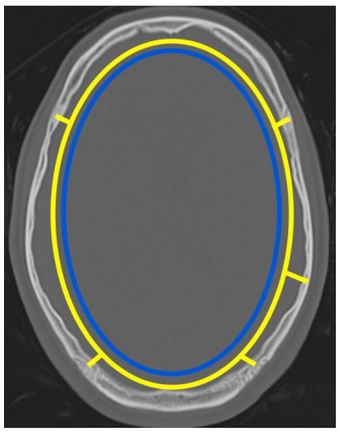


Soft tissue swelling

SDH

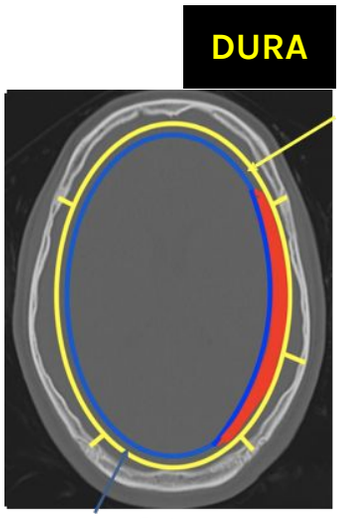
SDH vs EDH





DURA

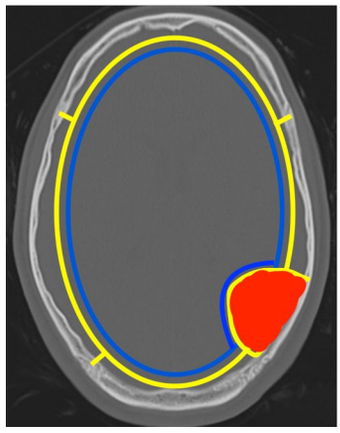
Arachnoid



DURA

SDH

Crescent shape



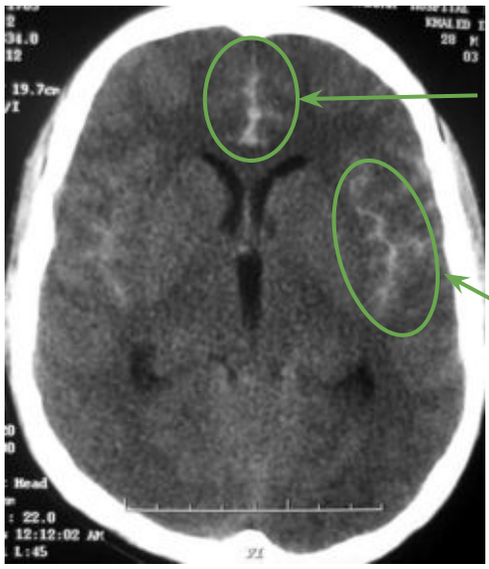
EDH

Lentiform shape. **The dura** is connected with the sutures; that's why we see EDH as Biconvex

Subarachnoid hemorrhage:

- Collects between the arachnoid and pia
- SAH takes the shape of the sulci.
- Trauma is the most common cause of subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH).
- Aneurysm rupture is the most common cause of non-traumatic SAH (The location of the bleeding can give you a host where the aneurysm is).
- No cause of SAH is seen in up to 20% of cases.
- **Clinically**, non-traumatic SAH presents with **thunderclap headache (patient describe it as worst headache of his life)** and **meningismus**.
- Patient presenting with Severe headache and neck stiffness: you should suspect SAH

SAH that fills the basal, ambient and interpeduncular cisterns



SAH filling inter hemispheric fissure

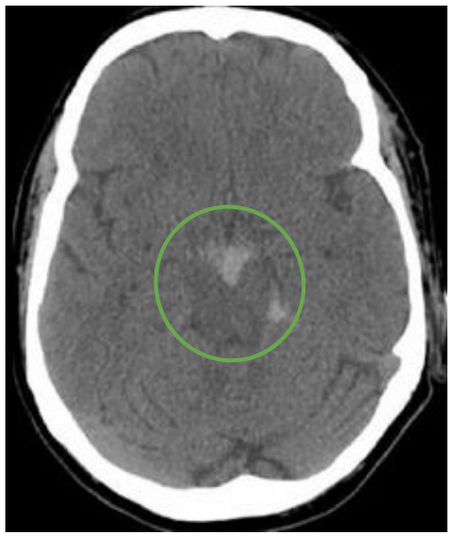
SAH filling sylvian fissure

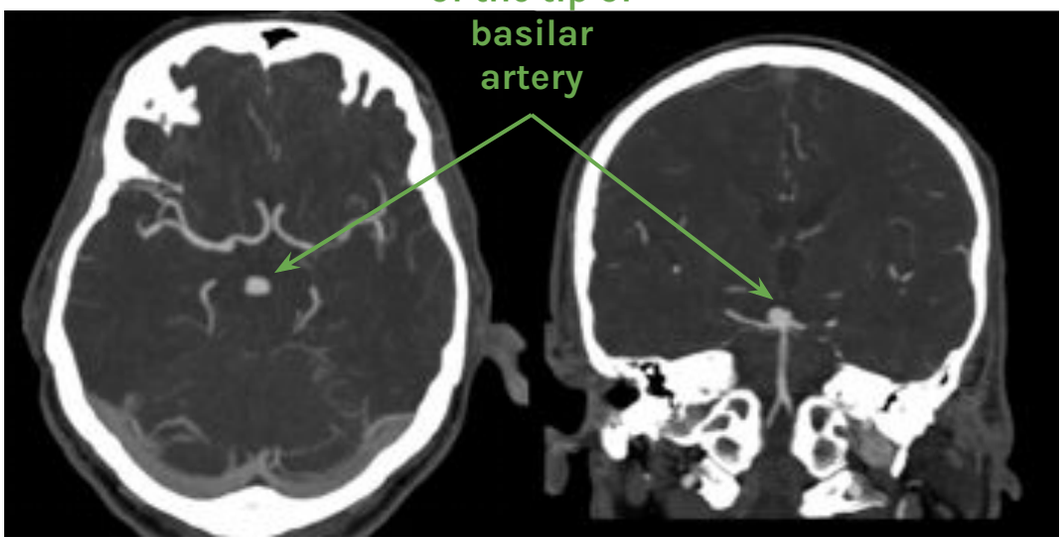
SAH follows the contour of the brain

Aneurysmal SAH

Basilar tip aneurysm (5% of aneurysms)

- Blood collected in interpeduncular cistern extending to ambient cistern on the left side.
- In case of posterior SAH you should suspect basilar artery aneurysm.



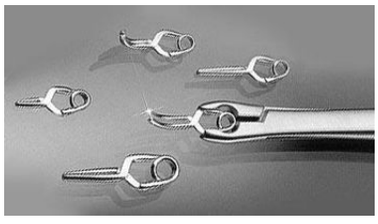


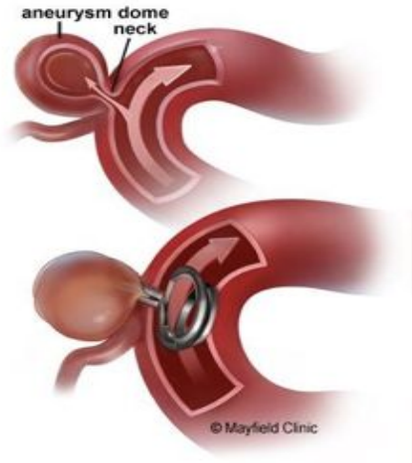
CTA of basilar tip aneurysm

Surgical Treatment of intracranial aneurysms

Surgical Clipping

They do craniotomy and open the skull and clip the neck of the aneurysm and prevent blood flow into the aneurysm which if continued might stretch the aneurysm and increase risk of bleeding.

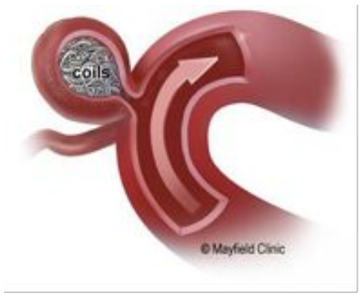




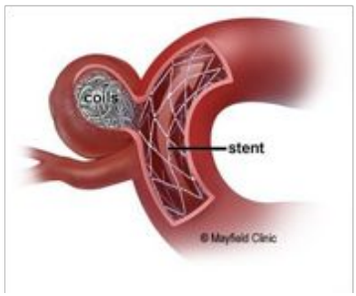
Endovascular Treatment of intracranial aneurysms

- ACA is the most common site for aneurysm
- We use Stent-assisted coiling if the neck of the aneurysm is wide, so the coils doesn't move

Done by catheter/cerebral angiogram as it can be used for both treatment and diagnosis



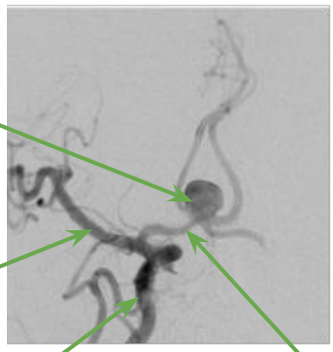
Coiling



Stent-assisted coiling

Flow diverter stenting

Anterior communicating artery aneurysm if it ruptures it will cause bleeding in the interhemispheric fissure

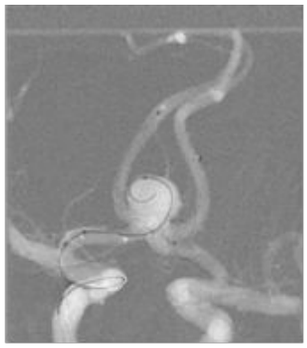


MCA

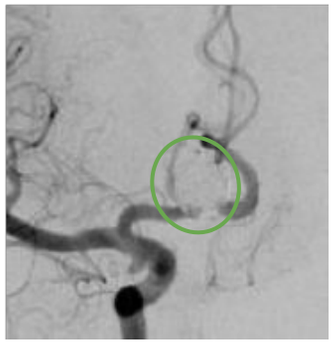
Internal carotid artery

ACA

Before



During coiling



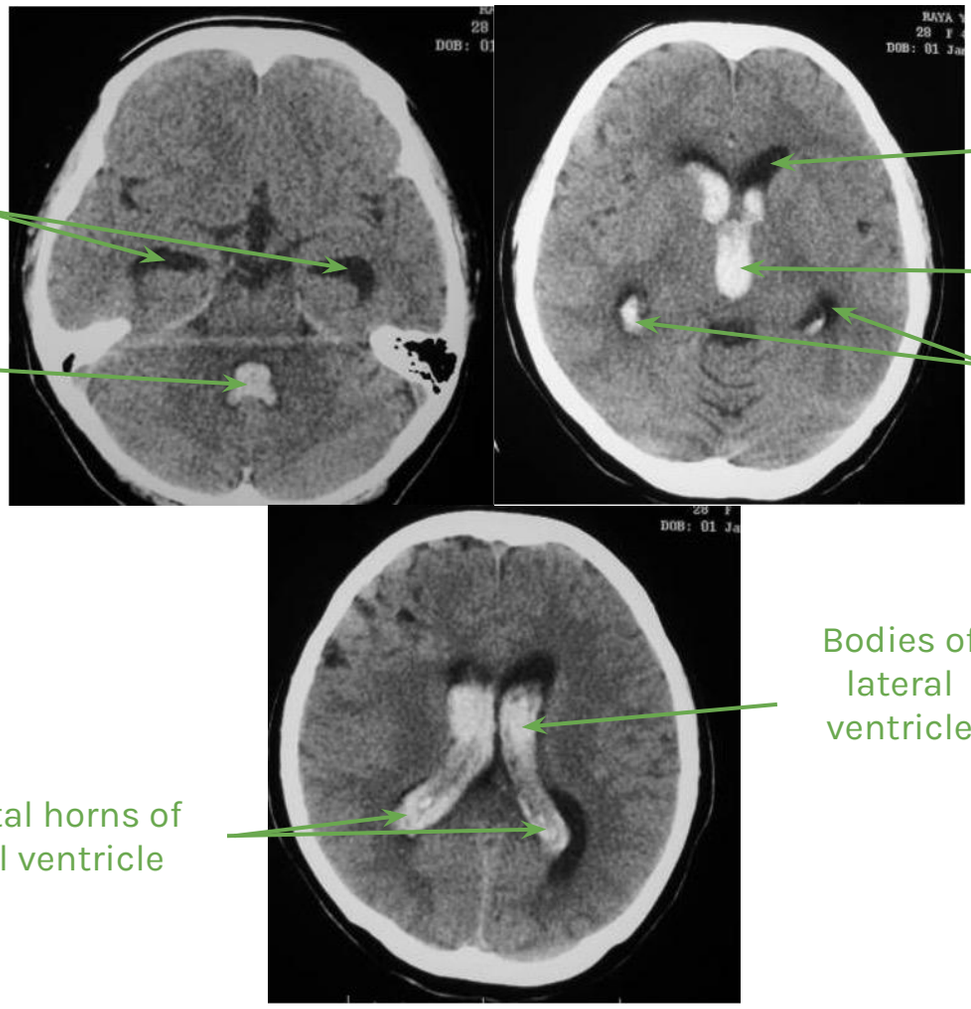
After
Aneurysm lumen is completely occluded and not opacified anymore

Intraventricular hemorrhage

- Can be Primary:
  - Hypertension.
  - AV malformations, If it is adjacent to the ventricle.
  - Anticoagulation.
  - Intraventricular tumor.
- Or Secondary:
  - Intraparenchymal.
  - SAH.

Secondary large intraparenchymal hemorrhage that dissected into the ventricle

Intraventricular hemorrhage

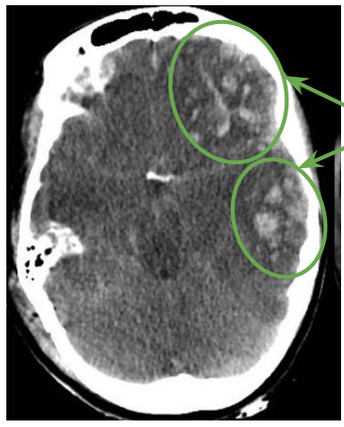


Parenchymal hemorrhage

- Can be caused by trauma, usually hemorrhagic contusions and associated with EDH, SDH also skull fractures.
- Other causes include:
  - Hypertension, most commonly causes hemorrhage in the basal ganglia specifically lentiform nucleus, could also affect the thalamus and cerebellum.
  - AV malformations, depends on its location and could be anywhere .
  - Cerebral amyloid angiopathy, usually the patient is 60+ and have cerebral hemispheric/peripheral bleeding mostly micro bleeds which cannot be detected on CT. So if a patient presents with large hemispheric bleed and you suspect amyloid angiopathy you need to do MRI with susceptibility weighted image.

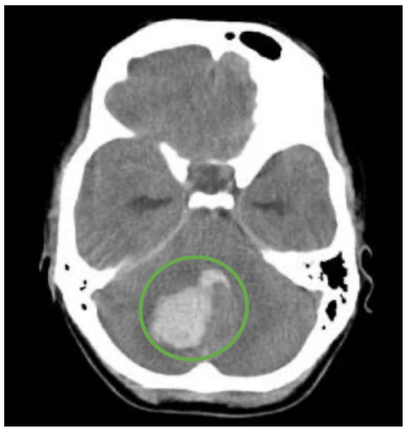
Parenchymal hemorrhage

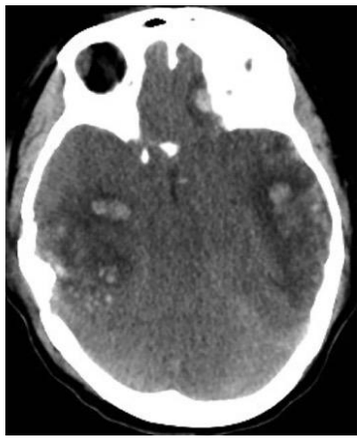
Hemispheric bleeding, example of cerebral amyloid angiopathy



Hemorrhagic contusions

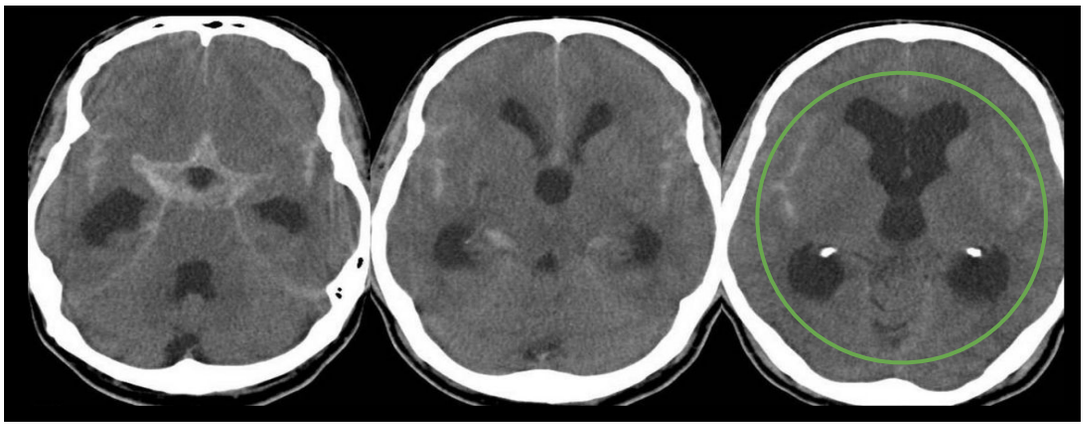
Patient with history of HTN, cerebellar hemorrhage dissecting into the ventricle causing secondary intraventricular hemorrhage





Intracranial hemorrhage

- Complication:
  - Acute hydrocephalus due to the limitations of the resorption of CSF.
  - The most sensitive part to assess acute hydrocephalus are the temporal horns of lateral ventricle as they're the first to be affected.



If the ventricles are surrounded by low density or dark areas you should raise the possibility of acute hydrocephalus

Ischemic stroke

- What will you see on head CT **immediately** after an ischemic stroke?
    - Normal head CT That's why we need to do multiple diffusion weighted MRI to see if there's stroke or not.

- What will you see on head CT in the **HYPERACUTE** phase?
    - Hyperdense sign indicates the clot within the vessel and it's one of the earliest signs.

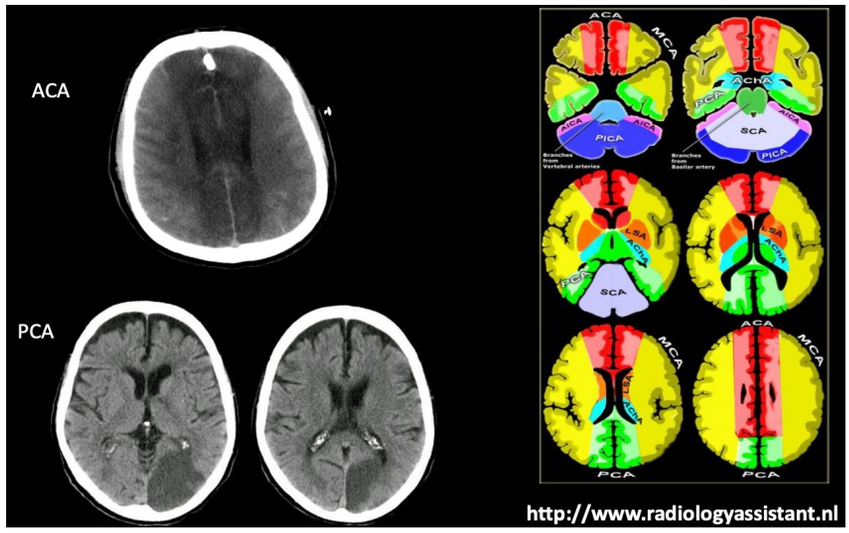
After several hours

- Middle cerebral artery infarct
- Hazy dark area with ill definition of white and grey matter
- Early infarct along the distribution of MCA

Brain ischemia

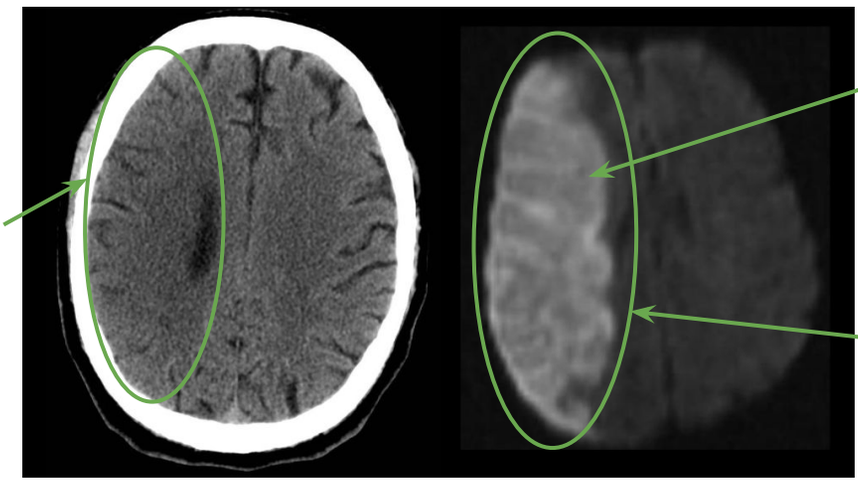
Ischemia

- **ACA infarct**: usually para-Sagittal midline hypodensity.
- **PCA infarct:** usually affect occipital lobe.
- **ACA:** supply medial, para-Sagittal part of frontal and parietal lobes.
- **MCA:** supply lateral part of frontal and temporal lobes.
- **PCA:** supply posterior temporal, parietal and occipital lobes as well as posterior thalami.



Where is the stroke?

There's some hypodensity but locating the stroke is difficult on CT



This patient had right MCA infarct

Large area of diffusion restriction in the right cerebral hemisphere

CT

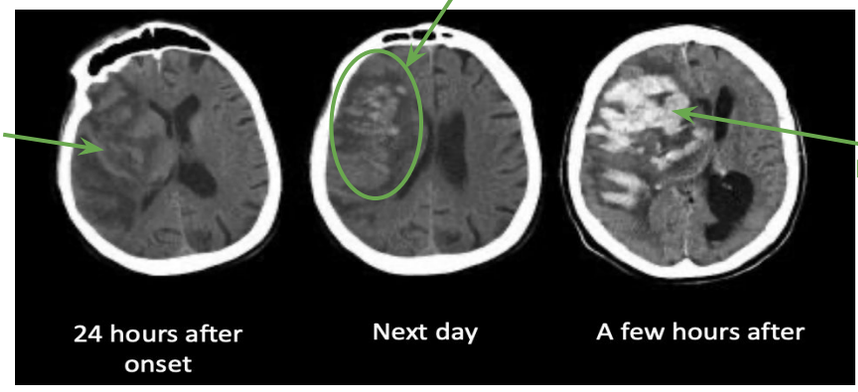
MRI (Diffusion weighted image)

Complications

- Hemorrhagic transformation

Some hyperdense dots indicating hemorrhagic transformation

Patient had massive infarct in right MCA and there's hypodensity in the MCA territory on the right side
There's edema and midline shift
Also mass effect on the lateral ventricle

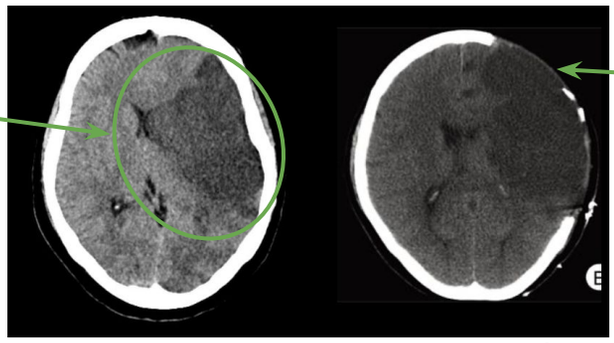


Massive bleeding with midline shift and herniation

Complications cont..

- Malignant stroke

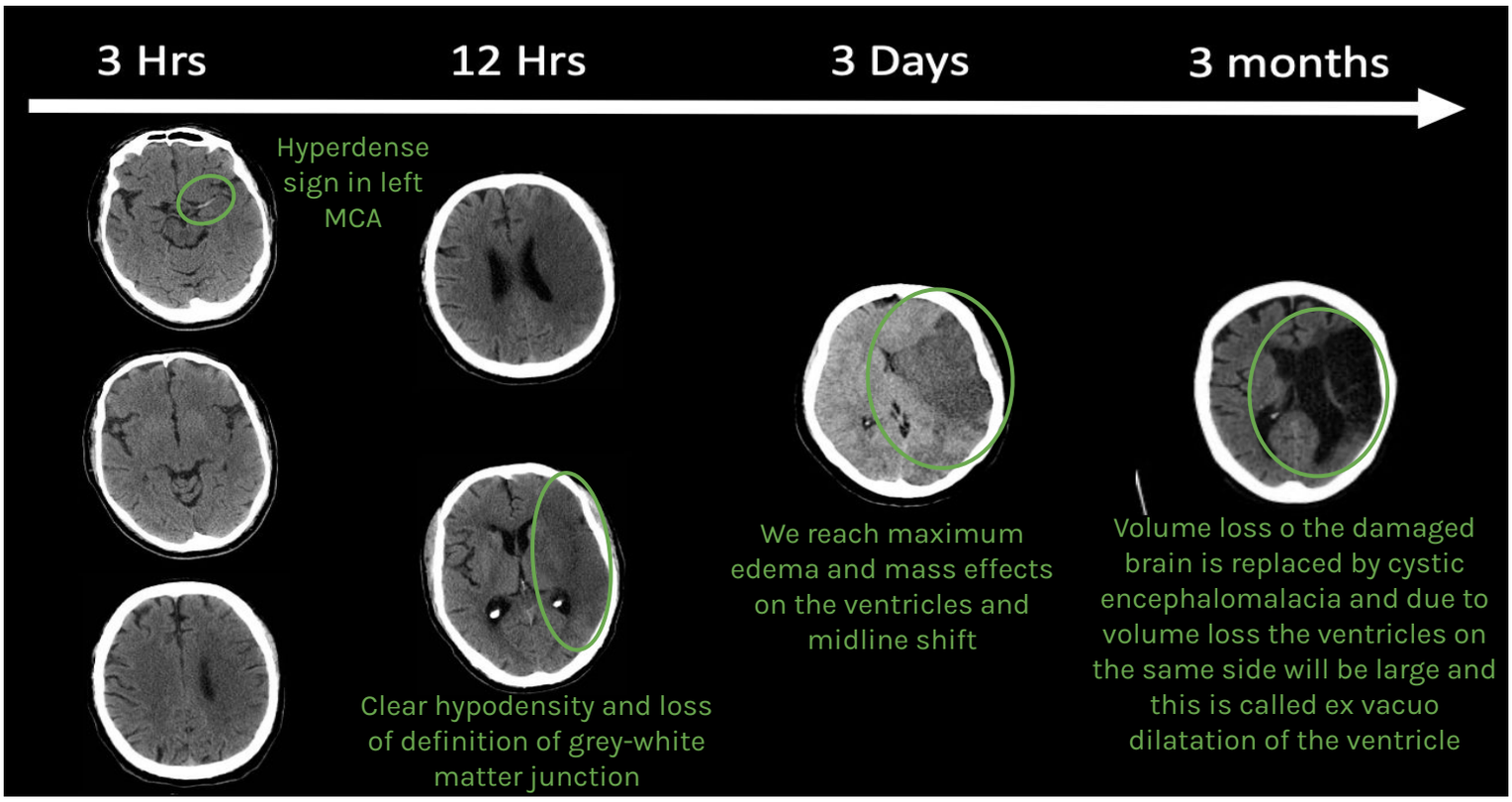
Hypodensity in MCA territory and loss of grey-white matter junction
There's mass effect and midline shift



This patient underwent surgery because he has mass effect and midline shift indicating risk of increased ICP
During surgery the bone was removed to create some space and the brain came out of the confinement of the skull

MCA infarct

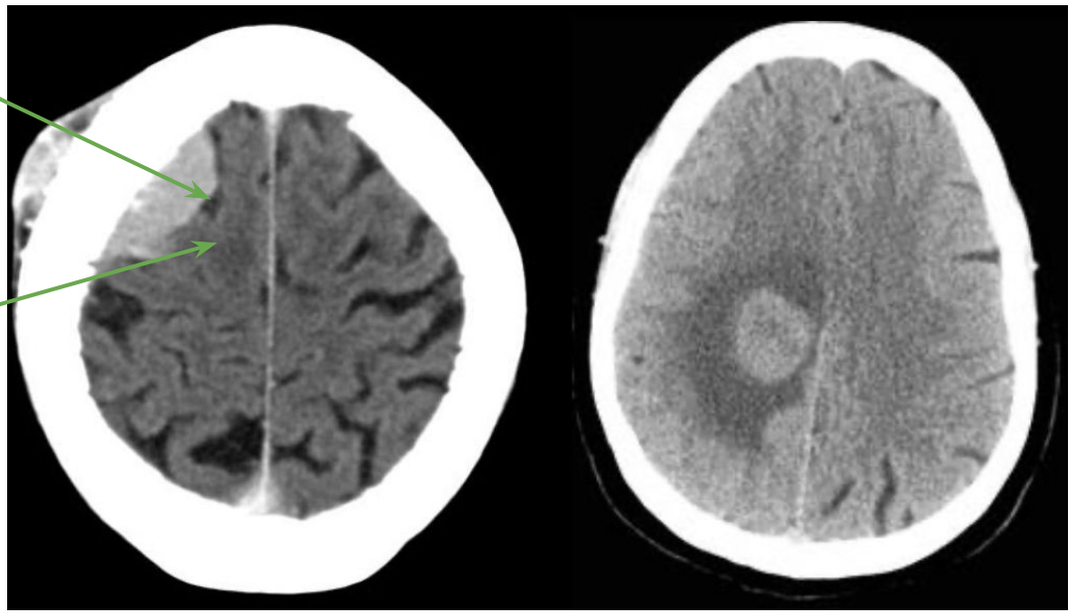
Decompressive craniectomy



Intracranial tumors

Cleft of CSF

Buckling of grey-white matter junction as it become shifted inward because the lesion is located outside the brain parenchyma



Extra-axial: outside the brain parenchyma, underneath the bone immediately and there's a cleft of CSF between the lesion and the brain parenchyma

Intra -axial: within the brain parenchyma and we don't see any cleft of CSF

Extra-axial masses

VS

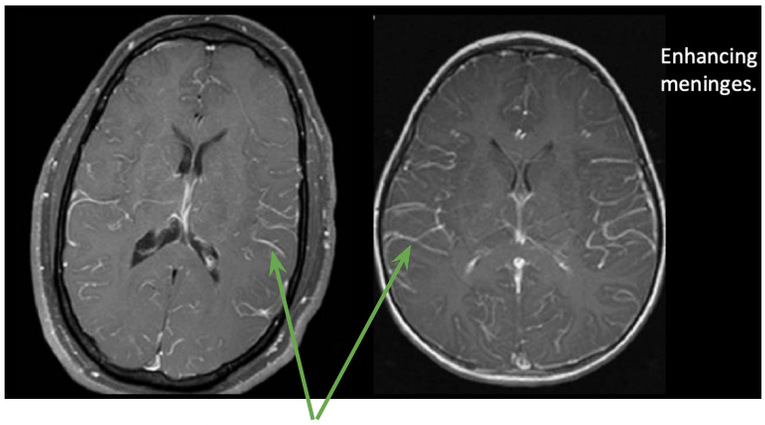
Intra-axial masses

- Meningioma, most common tumor.
- Cranial nerve schwannoma, commonly occurring in the posterior fossa, vestibular Schwannoma of the 8th cranial nerve is located in internal auditory canal.
- Metastasis.

- Metastasis, most commonly in the grey-white matter junction and if they're multiple you should suspect metastasis.
  Characteristics: lesions are small with massive surrounding edema, edema is out of proportion to the size of the lesion, enhancement pattern is variable (can be solid enhancement or complete peripheral enhancement)
- Glioblastoma, WHO grade 4 brain tumor
- Astrocytoma, can be grade 1,2 or 3

Bacterial meningitis

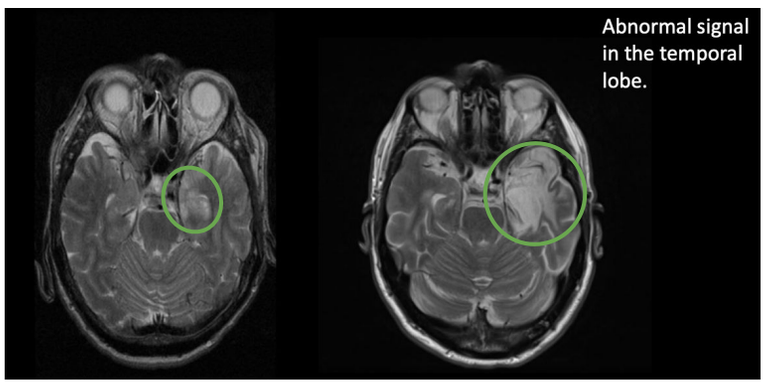
- Headache, fever and neck stiffness.
- In case of tumor and infection we need to give contrast because we usually see enhancement in these cases.
- No parenchymal abnormality.
- Many times MRI can be normal in meningitis OR you can see edema, leptomeningeal enhancement and hydrocephalus.



These white lines are called leptomeningeal enhancement

Herpes encephalitis

- Headache, fever and decreased level of consciousness.
- If you see signal abnormality with or without associated enhancement in the temporal lobe you should raise the possibility of herpes encephalitis.
- Herpes encephalitis usually involves the temporal lobes bilaterally but the abnormality seen is usually asymmetric.



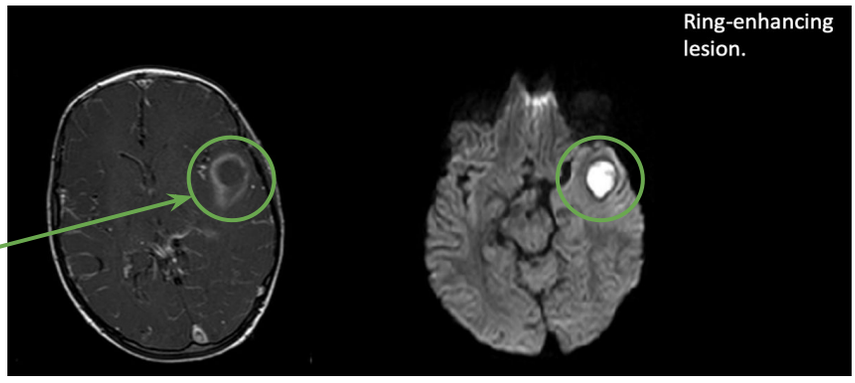
High signal intensity in the left temporal lobe mainly cortical

End stage of herpes encephalitis after resolution of symptoms and patient took treatment and improved now he has cystic encephalomalacia in the left temporal lobe and dilatation of temporal lobe

Brain abscess

- Headache and fever
- This history and this image indicates brain abscess

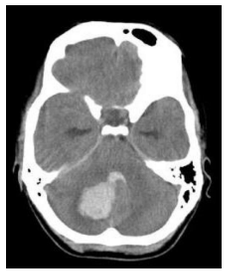
Space occupying lesion that demonstrate peripheral enhancement post contrast administration



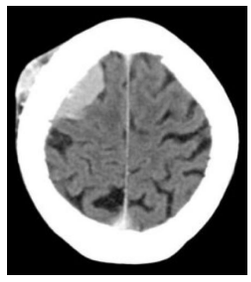
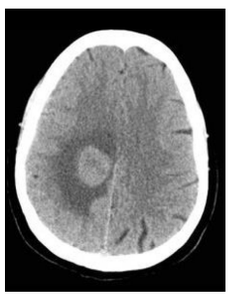
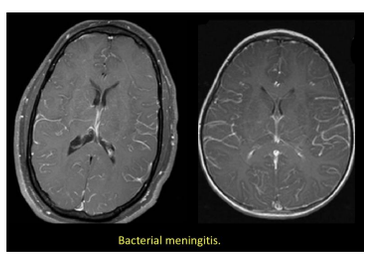
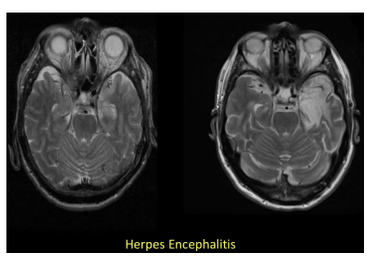
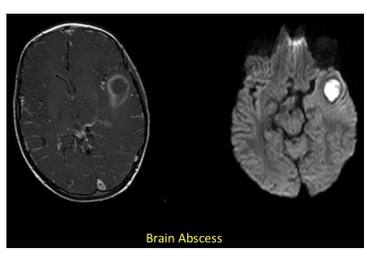
Post-contrast MRI

Diffusion weighted MRI: diffusion restriction

Summary

Intracranial Hemorrhage	Findings	Picture
Epidural Hematoma	●Lentiform collection between the dura and skull. ● traumatic. ● Associated with skull fracture ● Typically arterial in nature. MMA (middle meningeal artery) but could be from venous sinuses.	
Subdural Hematoma	● Crescentic collection between the dura and arachnoid. ● Usually caused by trauma. ● Typically venous in nature.	
Subarachnoid Hemorrhage	●Collects between the arachnoid and pia ● Clinically, non-traumatic SAH presents with thunderclap headache and meningismus	
Intraventricular Hemorrhage	**Primary**: • Hypertension. • AV malformations. • Anticoagulation. • Intraventricular tumor. **Secondary**: • Intraparenchymal. • SAH.	
Parenchymal Hemorrhage	• Can be caused by trauma • Other causes include: • Hypertension. • AV malformations. • Cerebral amyloid angiopathy.	

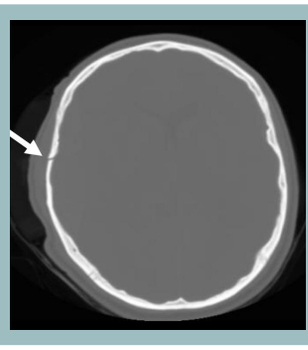
Summary

	Findings	Picture
Brain Ischemia	Ischemic Stroke: Hyperdense sign is what we will see on head CT in the HYPERACUTE phase.	
Intracranial Tumors	A-Extra-Axial masses ● Meningioma ● Cranial nerve schwannoma ● Metastasis	
	B-Intra-Axial masses ● Metastasis ● Glioblastoma ● Astrocytoma	
Intracranial Infections	**Bacterial meningitis** - **Clinically**: Headache, Fever, Neck stiffness - **Radiologically**: Enhancing meninges	
	Herpes Encephalitis - **Clinically**: Headache, Fever, Decreased level of consciousness - **Radiologically**: Abnormal signal in the temporal lobe	
	Brain Abscess - **Clinically:** Headache, Fever. - **Radiologically**: Ring-enhancing lesion.	

Quiz

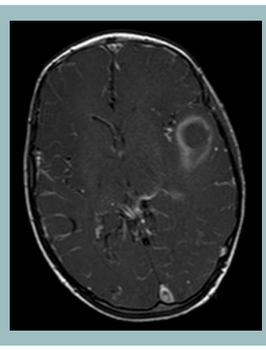
1-Regarding this Brain CT, which statement is correct?

a. Stroke window shows infarction.
b. Brain window shows fracture.
c. Bone window shows fracture.
d. Brain window shows infarction.



2- What is your diagnosis?

a. Astrocytoma
b. Glioblastoma
c. Brain Abscess
d. Parenchymal Hemorrhage



3- Which one has Crescentic collection between the dura and arachnoid?

a. Acute SDH
b. Acute EDH
c. Acute SAH
d. Acute IVH

4- Non-traumatic that presents with thunderclap headache and meningismus

a. Acute SDH
b. Acute EDH
c. Acute SAH
d. Acute IVH

5- In Ischemic Stroke what you will see on head CT in the hyperacute phase?

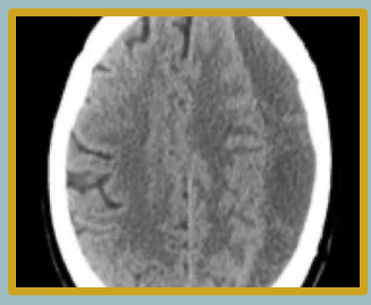
a. Hummingbird sign
b. Hyperdense sign
c. Pulvinar sign
d. cystic encephalomalacia

6- what Complication you will see in Ischemic Stroke?

a. Enhancing meninges
b. Hemorrhagic transformation
c. Ring-enhancing lesion
d. All

7) Q30: A 50-year-old man was found unconscious in a street and was brought to the ED. A head CT was done. What does it show?

a. Subdural hematoma
b. Epidural hematoma
c. Brain edema
d. Subarachnoid hemorrhage



Answers
1) c
2) c
3) a
4) c
5) b
6) b
7)A