

### Radiology of Common Brain Diseases (RAD366)

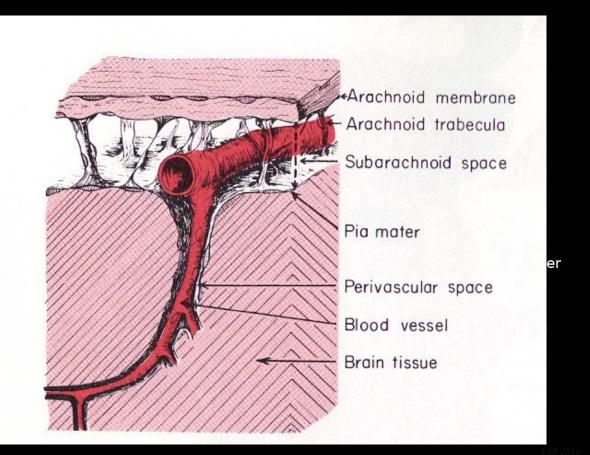


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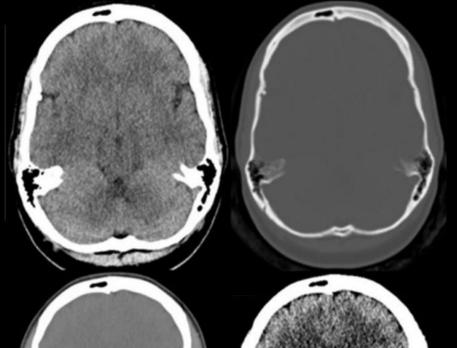
### **Objectives**

- Learn about:
  - Intracranial hemorrhage.
  - Brain ischemia.
  - Intracranial tumors.
  - Intracranial infections.

### **Anatomy:**

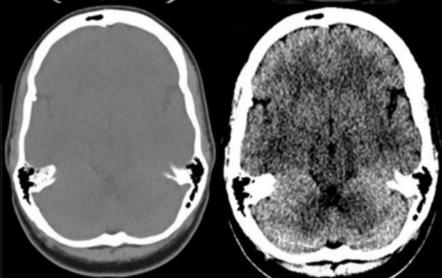


Brain window (W 80, L 40)



**Bone window** (W 3000, L 500)

Subdural / soft tissue window (W 260, L 80)

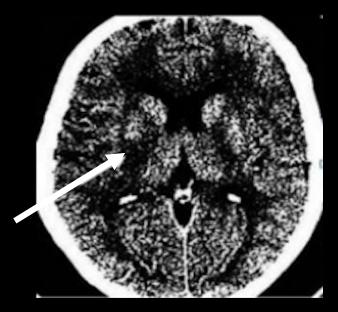


Stroke window (W 40, L 40)



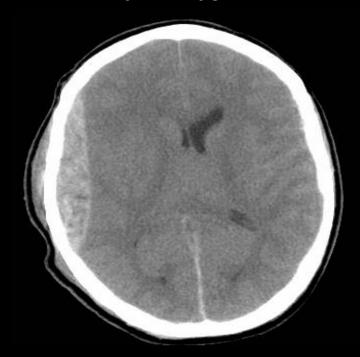
**Brain window** 

**Stroke window** 



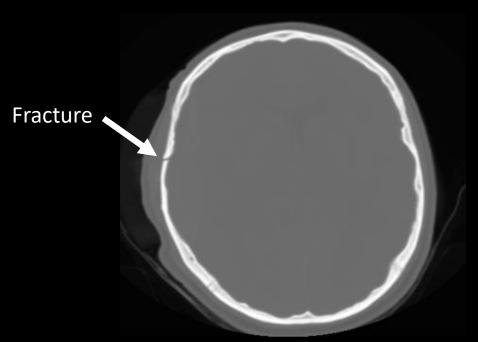
Infarct

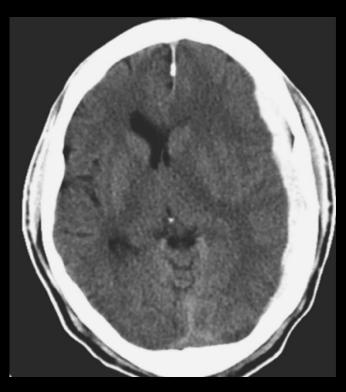
#### **Brain window**



Acute epidural hemorrhage

**Bone window** 





**Brain window** 



Subdural / soft tissue window

# Intracranial Hemorrhage

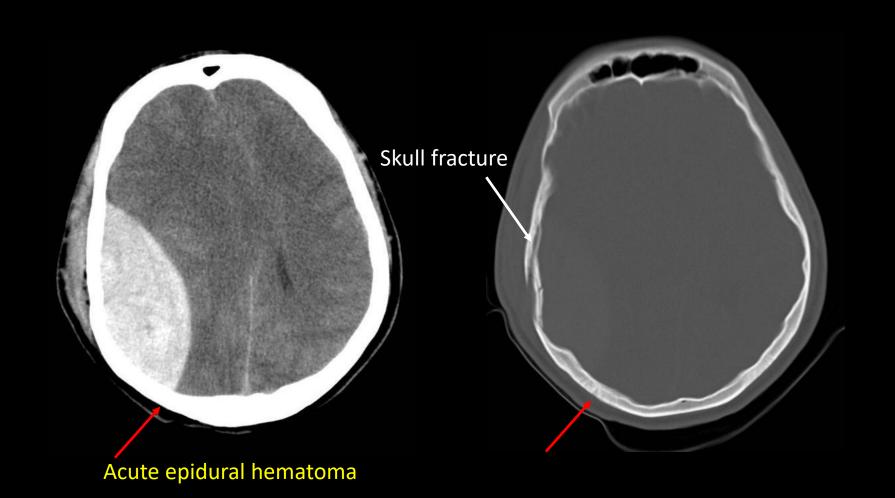
### Intracranial Hemorrhage

#### **Epidural hematoma:**

- Lentiform collection between the dura and skull.
- Almost always traumatic.
- Associated with skull fracture.
- Typically arterial in nature, MMA mostly but could be from venous sinuses.
- It doesn't crosses sutures but crosses midline.



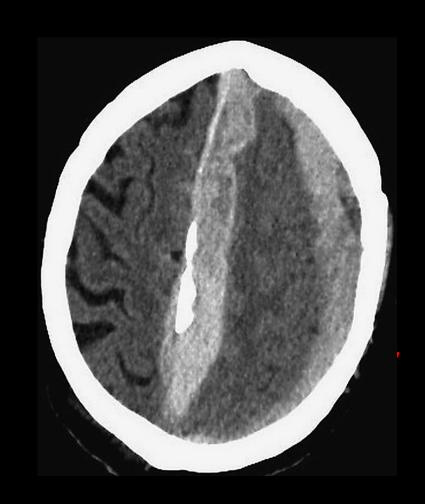
## EDH



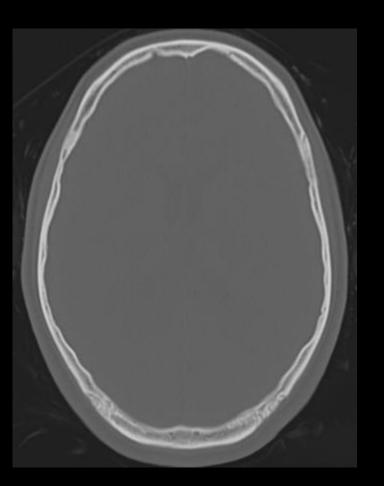
### Intracranial Hemorrhage

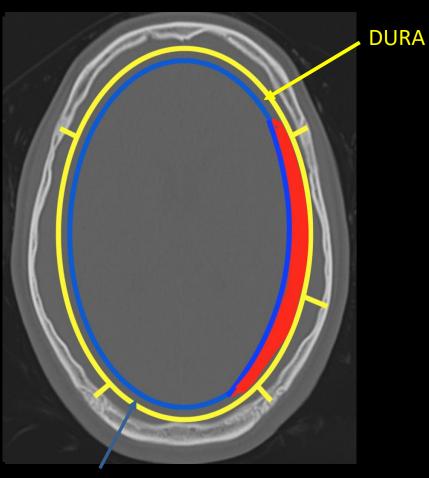
#### **Subdural hematoma:**

- Crescentic collection between the dura and arachnoid.
- Usually caused by trauma.
- Typically venous in nature.
- It does not cross midline.



# SDH vs EDH





**ARACHNOID** 

### Intracranial Hemorrhage

#### **Subarachnoid hemorrhage:**

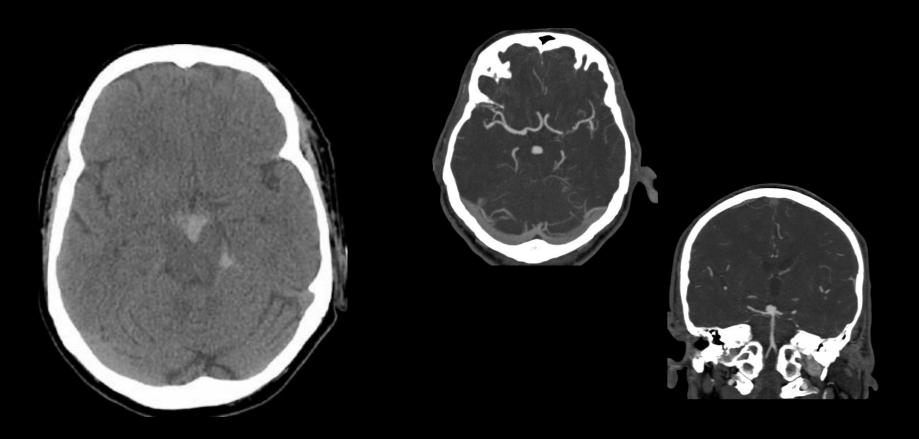
- Collects between the arachnoid and pia.
- Trauma is the most common cause of subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH).
- Aneurysm rupture is the most common cause of non-traumatic SAH.
- No cause of SAH is seen in up to 20% of cases.
- Clinically, non-traumatic SAH presents with thunderclap headache and meningismus.



# SAH

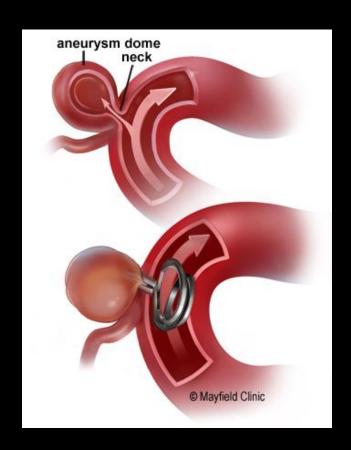


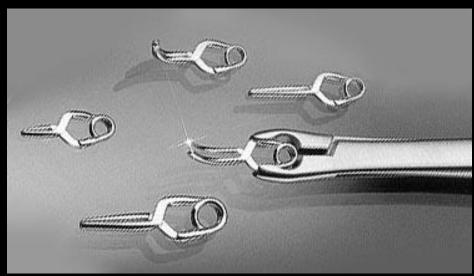




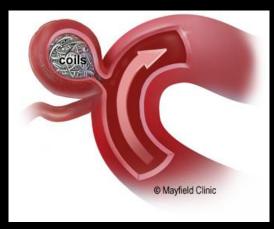
Basilar tip aneurysm (5% of aneurysms)

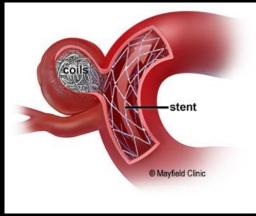
### **Treatment of intracranial aneurysms**

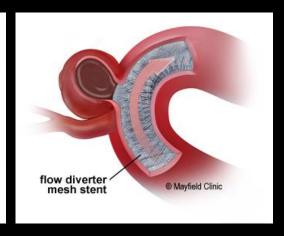




#### **Endovascular treatment of intracranial aneurysms**





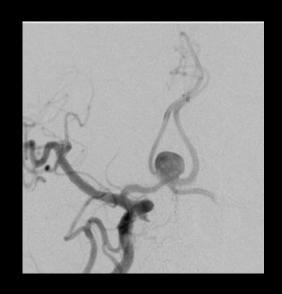


Coiling

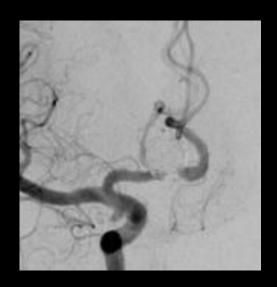
Stent-assisted coiling

Flow diverter stenting

### **Endovascular treatment of intracranial aneurysms**

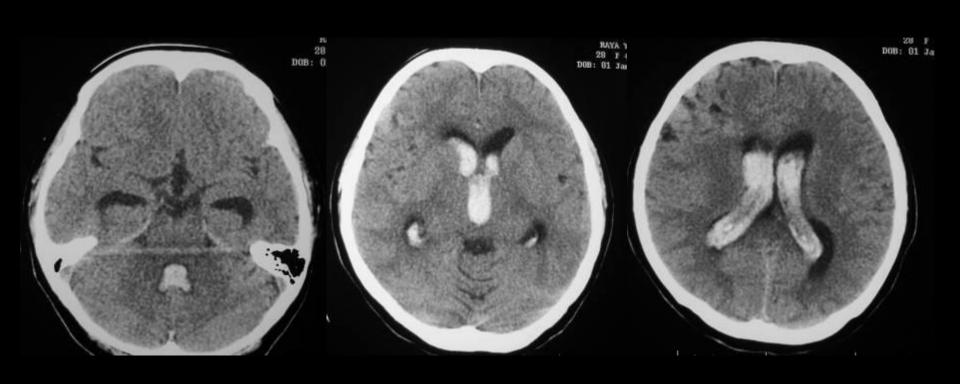






Before During After

## Intraventricular hemorrhage



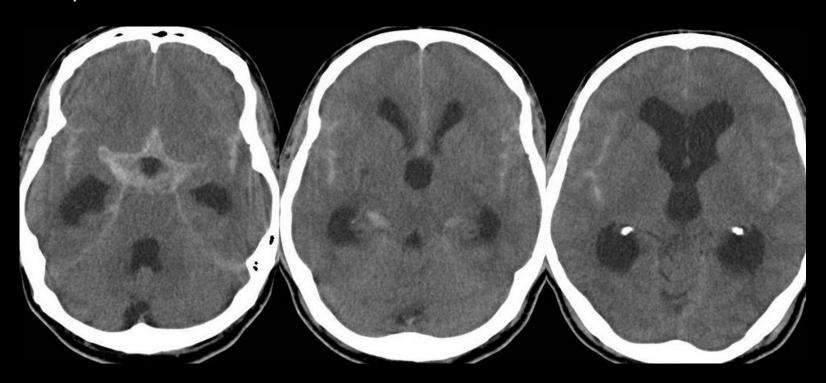
## Parenchymal hemorrhage

- Can be caused by trauma
- Other causes include:
  - Hypertension.
  - AVM malformations.
  - Cerebral amyloid angiopathy.



## Intracranial Hemorrhage

#### Complication:



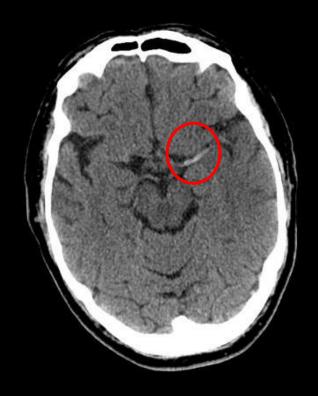
Acute hydrocephalus

# Brain Ischemia

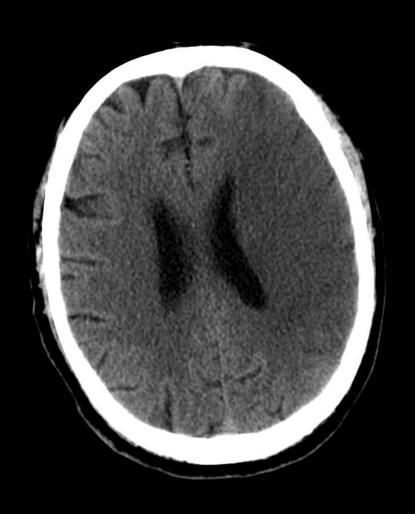
What will you see on head CT immediately after and ischemic stroke?



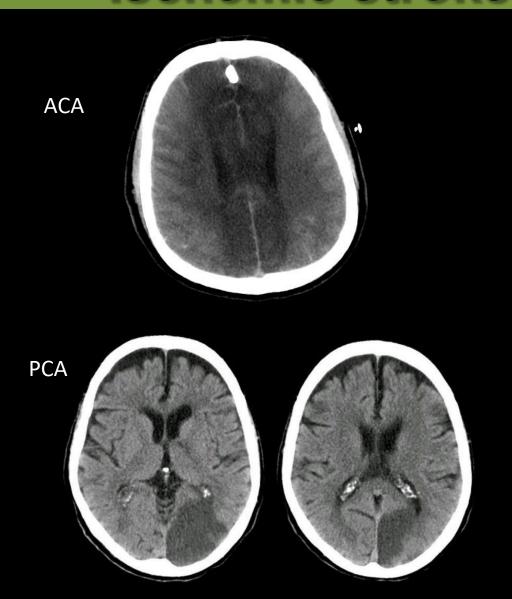
What will you see on head CT in the HYPERACUTE phase?

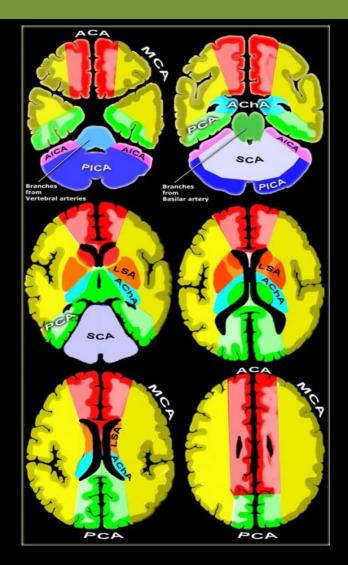


Hyperdense sign



Middle cerebral artery

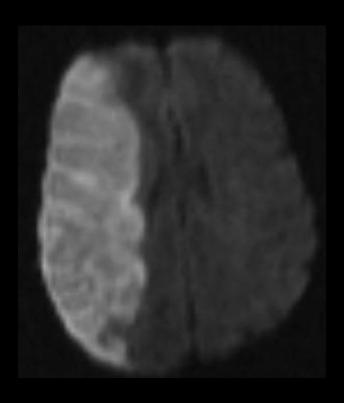




http://www.radiologyassistant.nl

#### Where is the stroke?

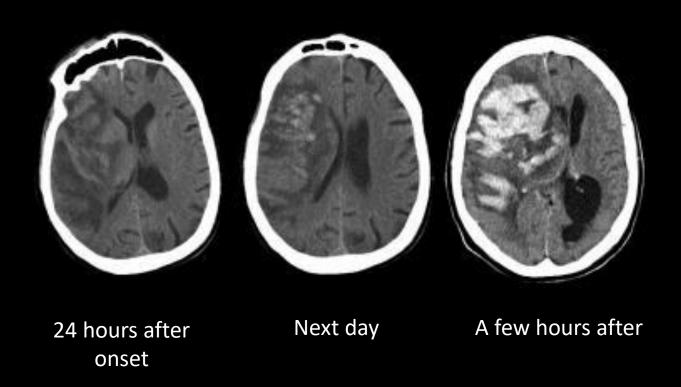




CT MRI

### **Complications:**

Hemorrhagic transformation



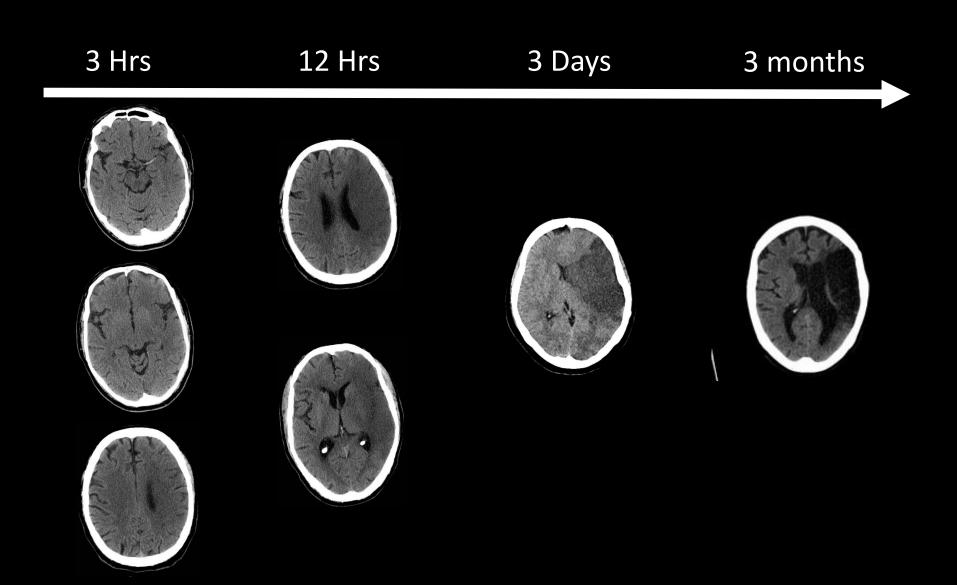
### Complications:

Malignant stroke



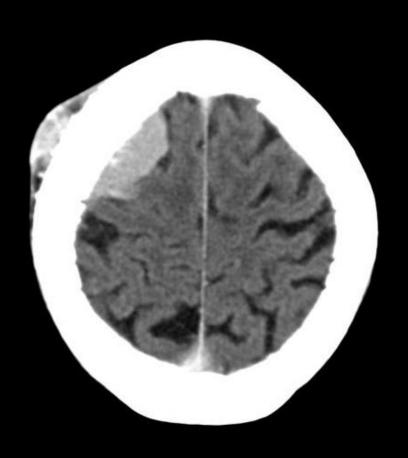


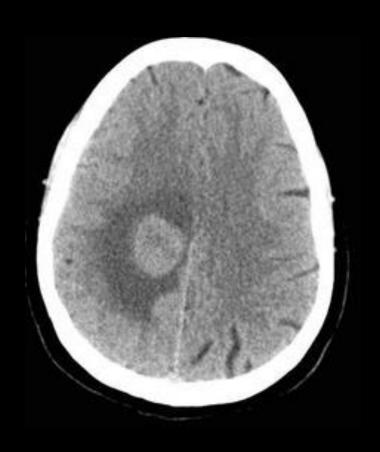
**Decompressive craniectomy** 



# Intracranial Tumors

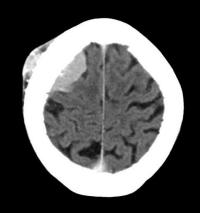
### **Intracranial Tumors**

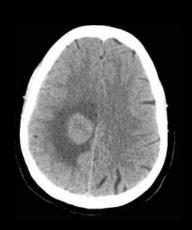




Extra-axial Intra-axial

### **Intracranial Tumors**





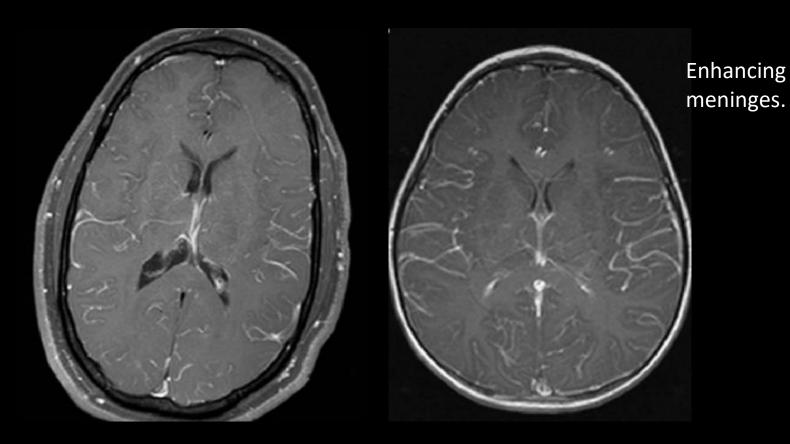
#### **Extra-axial masses:**

- Meningioma.
- Cranial nerve schwannoma.
- Metastasis.

#### **Intra-axial masses:**

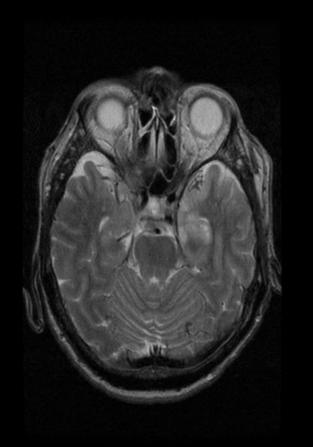
- Metastasis.
- Glioblastoma.
- Astrocytoma.

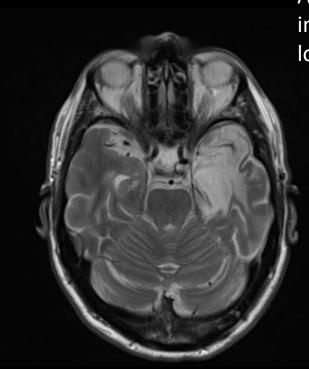
Headache, fever and neck stiffness.



Bacterial meningitis.

Headache, fever and decreased level of consciousness.

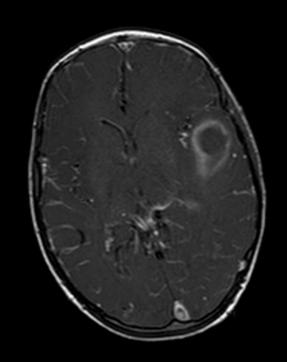


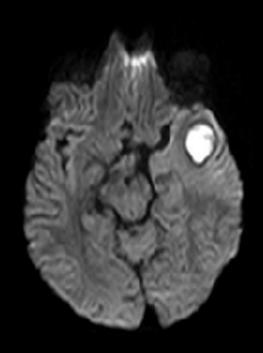


Abnormal signal in the temporal lobe.

**Herpes Encephalitis** 

Headache and fever.





Ring-enhancing lesion.

**Brain Abscess** 

# Questions?

# Thank you!