

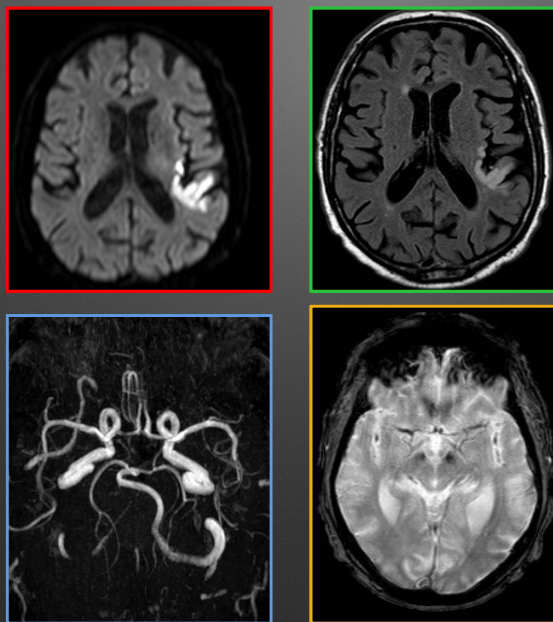
## AVC ischémique : Quizz imagerie

O. Heck, F. Tahon, A. Kastler, K. Boubagra, A. Attie, S. Grand, A. Galloux, A. Krainik

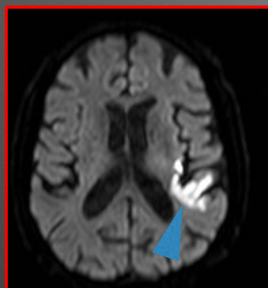
Journée RENA  
2 février 2016

[www.neuroradiologie-grenoble.fr](http://www.neuroradiologie-grenoble.fr)

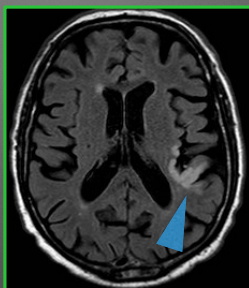
IRM, séquence(s) montrant l'infarctus ?



## IRM, séquence(s) montrant l'infarctus ?

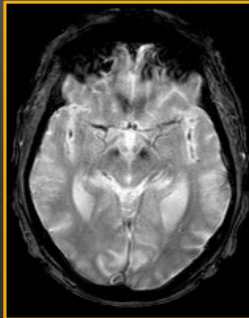
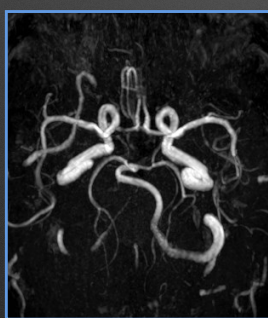
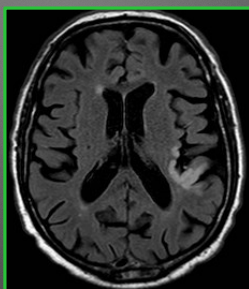
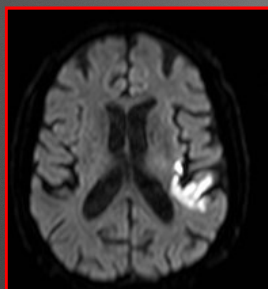


Diffusion

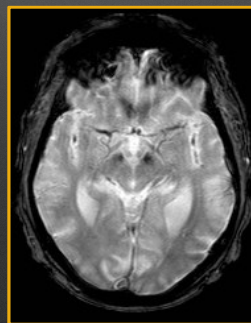


FLAIR

## IRM, sur quelle séquence cherche-t-on du sang ?

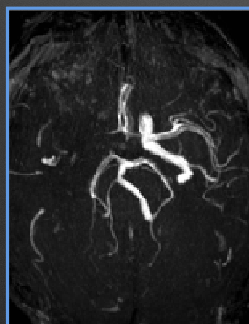
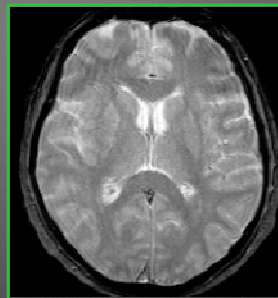
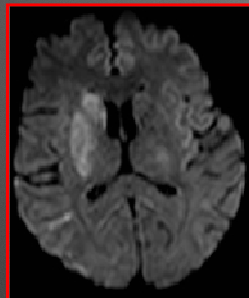


IRM, sur quelle séquence cherche-t-on du sang ?

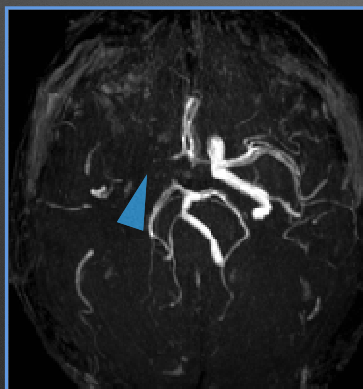


*T2\*, pas de saignement ici*

Déficit hémicorporel gauche, quelle séquence montre le niveau d'occlusion ?

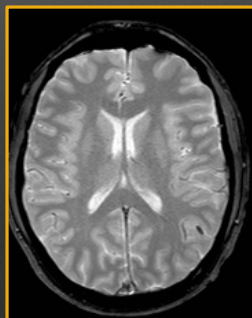
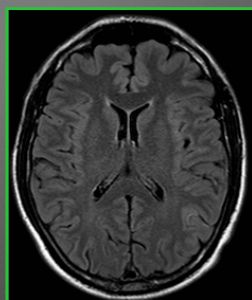
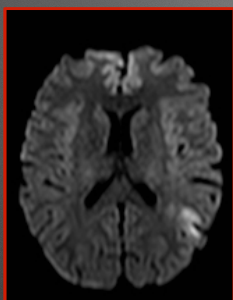


Déficit héli-corporel gauche, quelle séquence montre le niveau d'occlusion ?

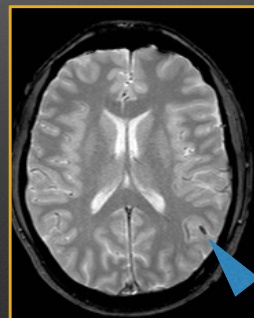


Séquence TOF, occlusion carotidienne droite

Aphasie, quelle séquence montre le caillot ?

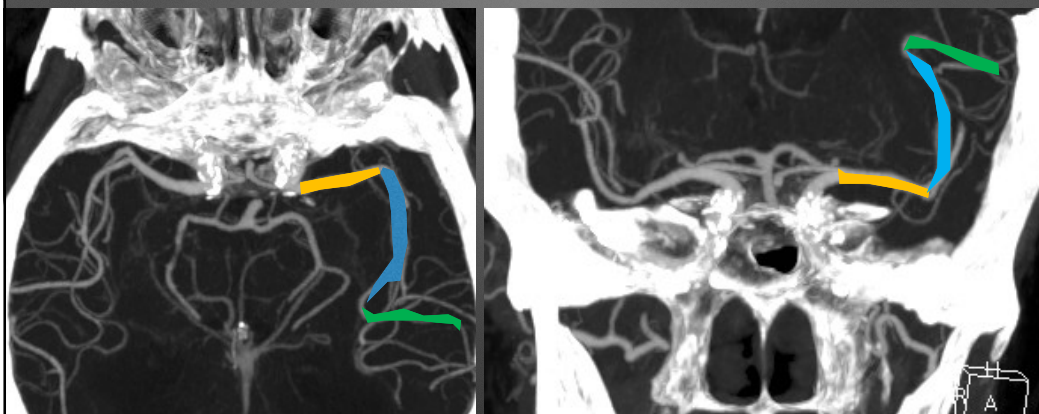


Aphasie, quelle séquence montre le caillot ?

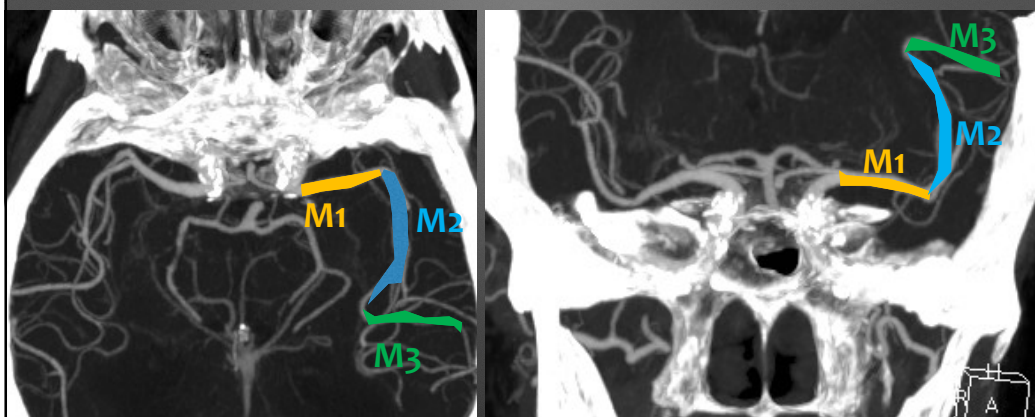


T2\*

Artère cérébrale moyenne  
Où est situé le segment M1 ?

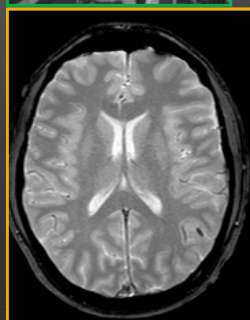
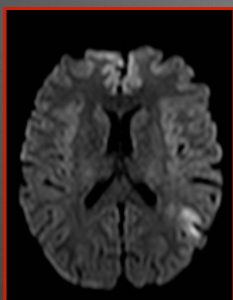


## Artère cérébrale moyenne Où est situé le segment M1 ?



M4 = branches corticales

Aphasie depuis 2h, quelle séquence n'est pas indispensable, et risque de retarder le traitement?

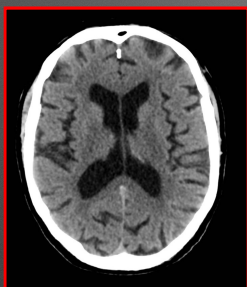


Aphasie depuis 2h, quelle séquence n'est pas indispensable, et risque de retarder le traitement?

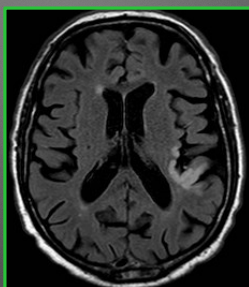


ARM des TSA avec injection de gadolinium

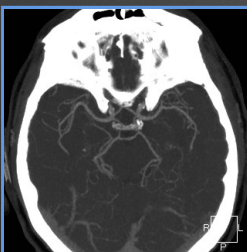
AVC du réveil, examen permet de dater la survenue de l'accident ?



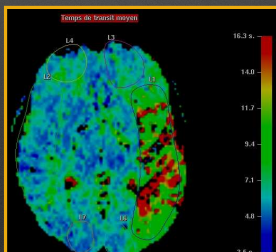
Scanner sans IV



IRM avec séquence FLAIR

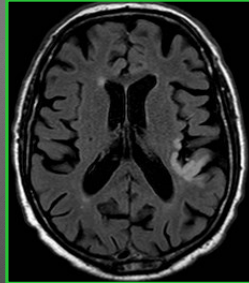


Angio-scanner



Scanner de perfusion

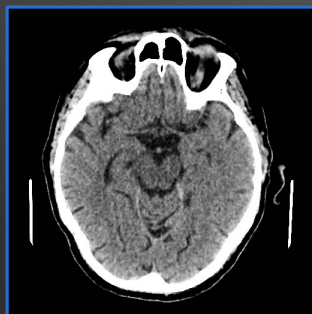
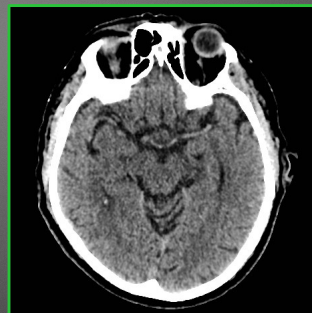
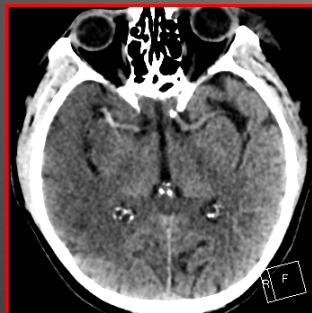
## AVC du réveil, examen permet de dater la survenue de l'accident ?



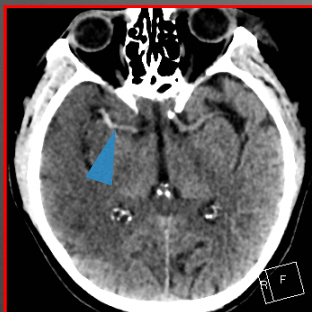
IRM avec séquence FLAIR :

- Visible en FLAIR > 4,5h
- Non visible en FLAIR < 4,5h

## TDM sans injection, occlusion proximale ?

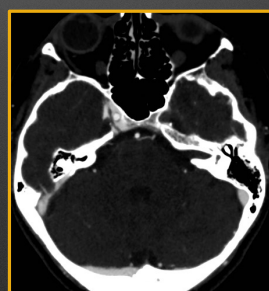
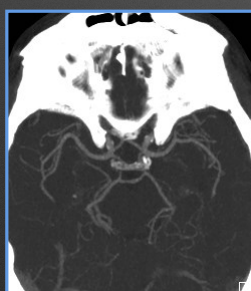
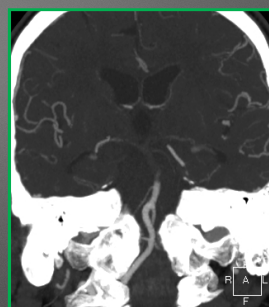


## TDM sans injection, occlusion proximale ?

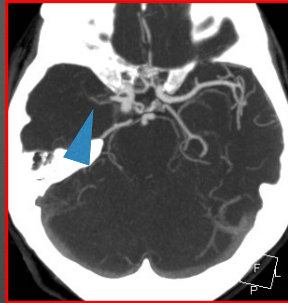


*Thrombus spontanément dense en M1 droit*

## Angioscanners, occlusion proximale ?



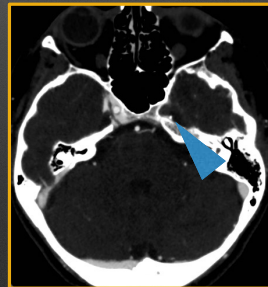
## Angioscanners, occlusion proximale ?



Occlusion M1 droite

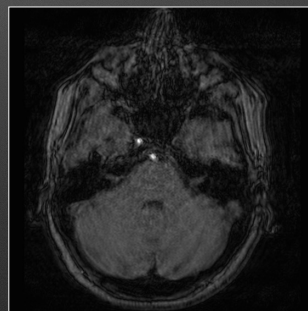
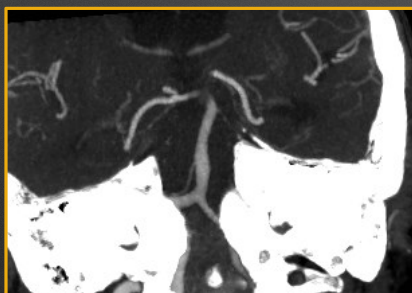


Occlusion tronc basilaire

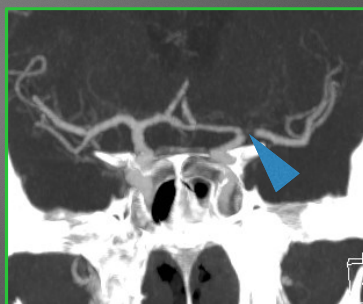


Occlusion carotidienne gauche

## Occlusion proximale ?



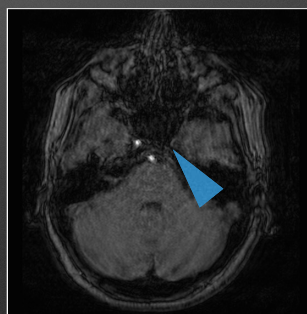
## Occlusion proximale ?



Occlusion M1 gauche

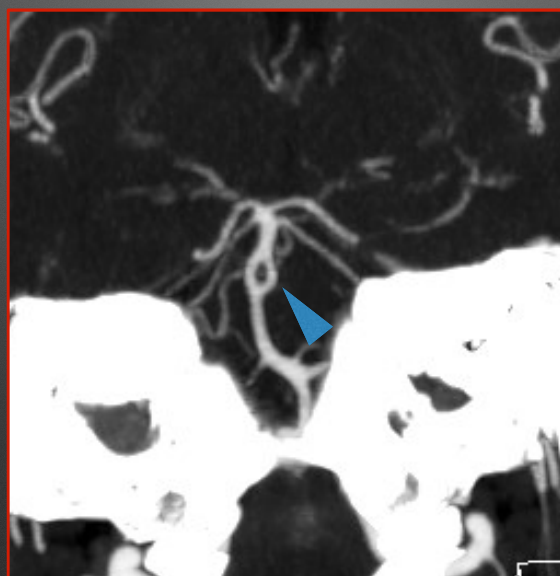


Occlusion terminaison basilaire

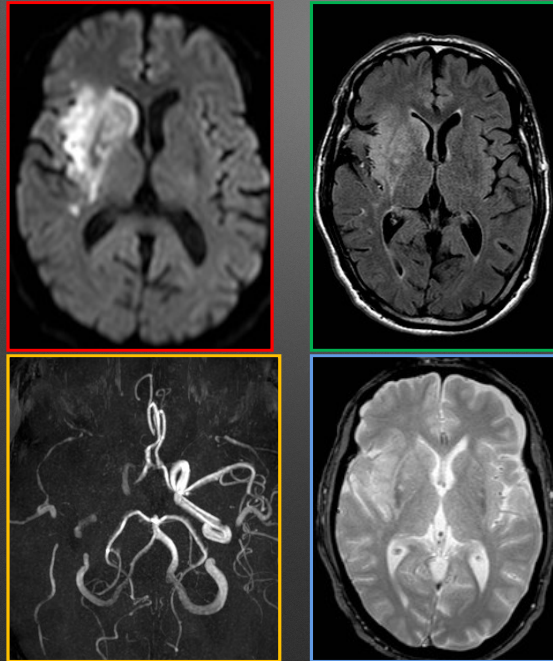


Occlusion carotidienne droite

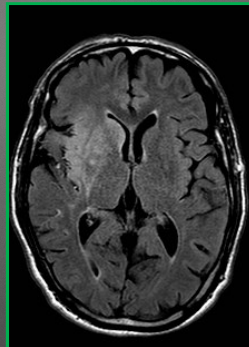
## Fenestration du tronc basilaire



**AVC du réveil, quelle séquence contre indique une revascularisation ?**



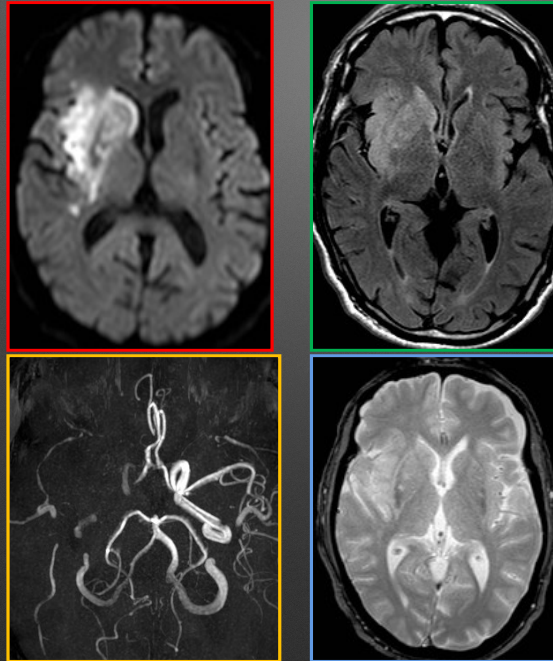
**AVC du réveil, quelle séquence contre indique une revascularisation IV ?**



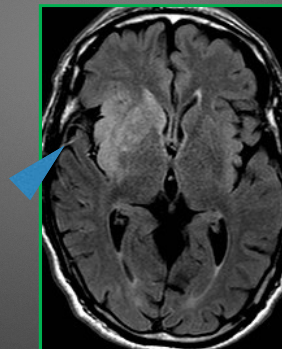
IRM avec séquence FLAIR :

- Visible en FLAIR > 4,5h
- Non visible en FLAIR < 4,5h

**AVC du réveil, quelle séquence montre un ralentissement de la circulation artérielle ?**

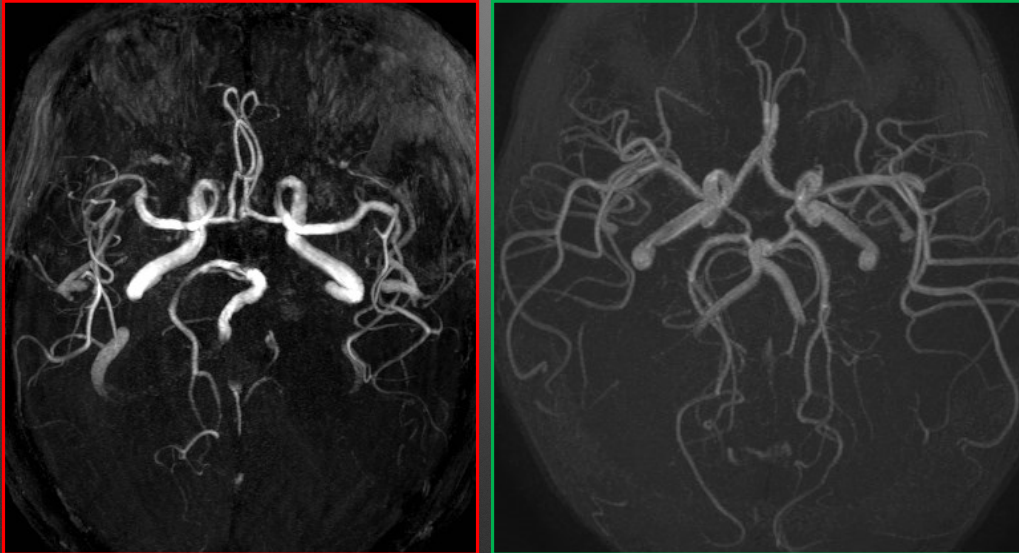


**AVC du réveil, quelle séquence montre un ralentissement de la circulation artérielle ?**



FLAIR  
Hypersignaux artère sylvienne droite

## Occlusion proximale ?



## Occlusion proximale ?

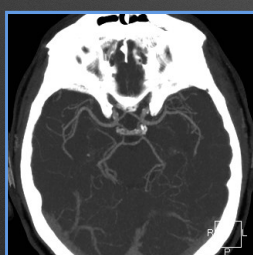


*Occlusion P1 gauche*

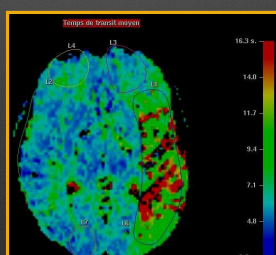
## Alerte thrombolyse, scanner, quelles sont les acquisitions indispensables ?



Scanner sans IV

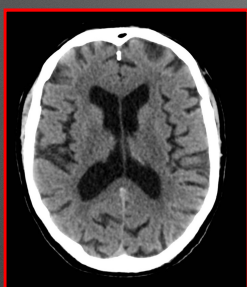


Angio-scanner



Scanner de perfusion

## Alerte thrombolyse, scanner, quelles sont les acquisitions indispensables ?



Scanner sans IV

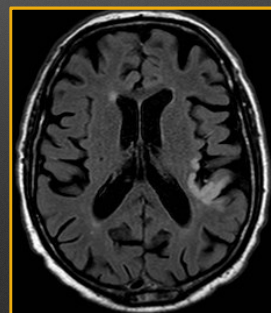
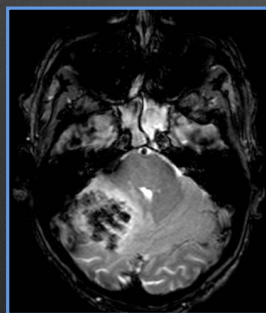
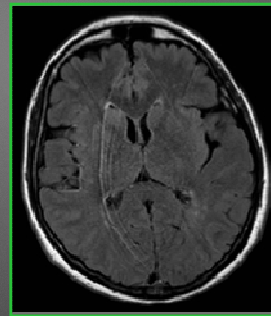
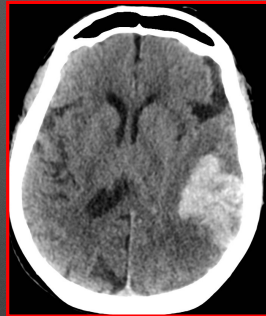
=> Sang ?



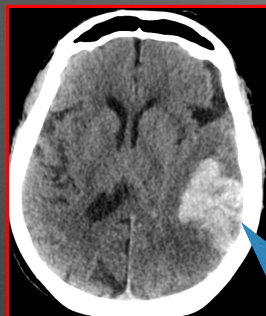
Angio-scanner

=> Niveau d'occlusion ?

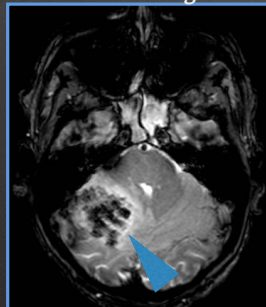
## Contre indication à la thrombolyse IV ?



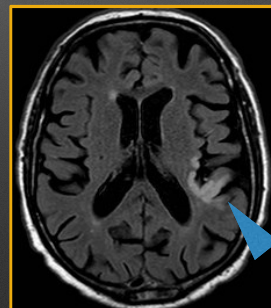
## Contre indication à la thrombolyse IV ?



Scanner : hémorragie récente

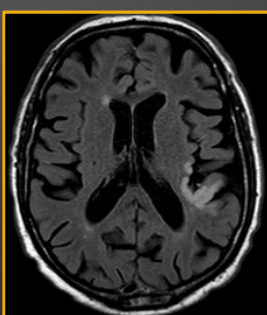
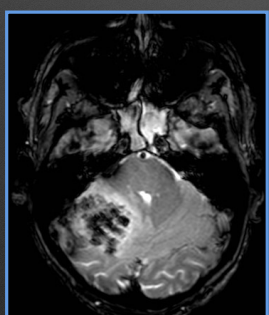
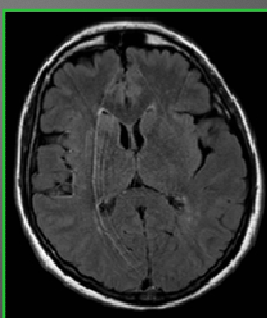


T2\* : infarctus hémorragique

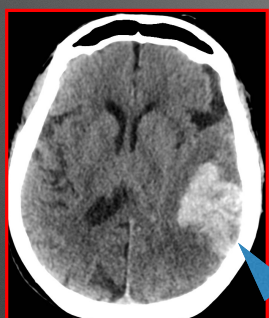


Lésion visible en FLAIR  
(si heure de début non connue)

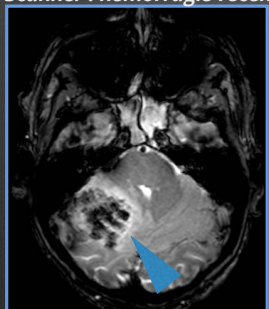
## Contre indication à la thrombectomie ?



## Contre indication à la thrombectomie ?

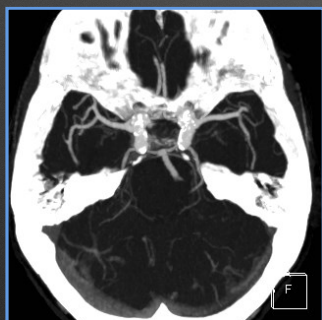


Scanner : hémorragie récente



T2\* : infarctus hémorragique

## Occlusion M1 ?



## Occlusion M1 ?

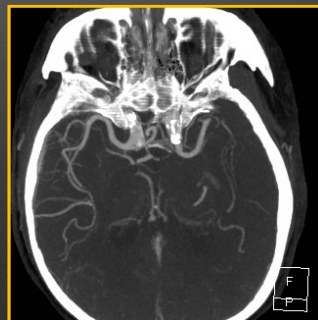
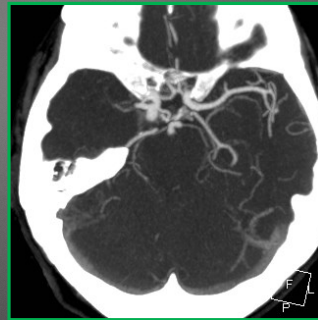
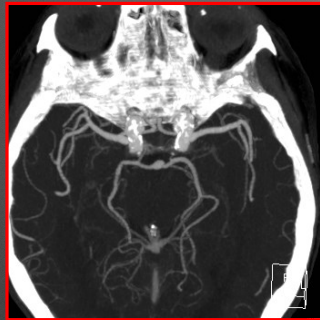


*M1 proximal droit*

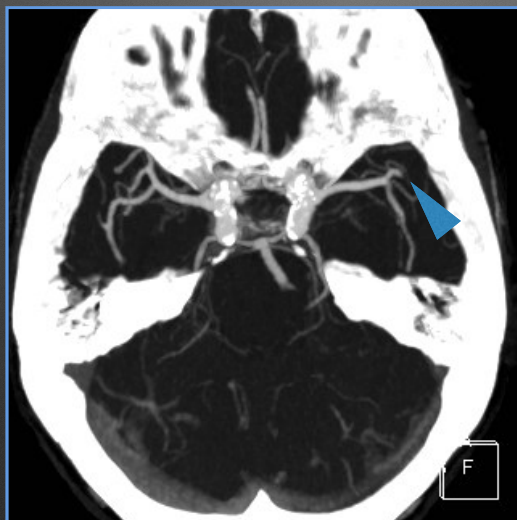


*M1 distal gauche*

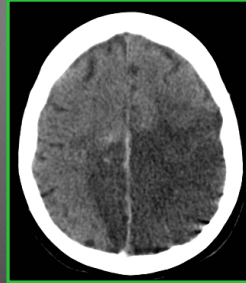
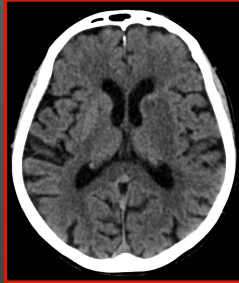
## Occlusion M2 ?



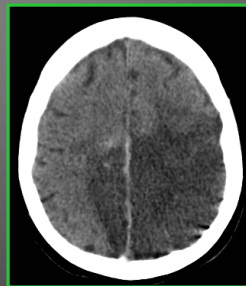
## Occlusion M2 ?



Scanners sans injection, lequel n'est pas évocateur d'infarctus artériel ?

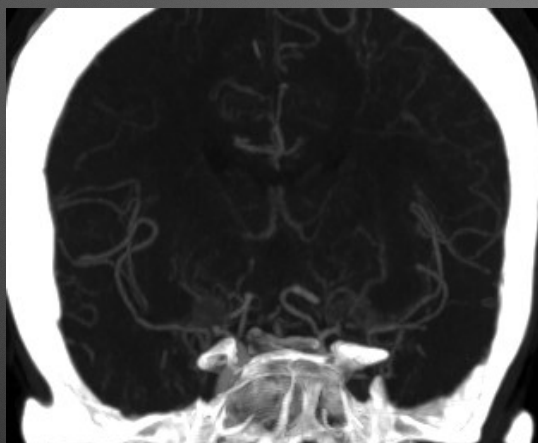


Scanners sans injection, lequel n'est pas évocateur d'infarctus artériel ?

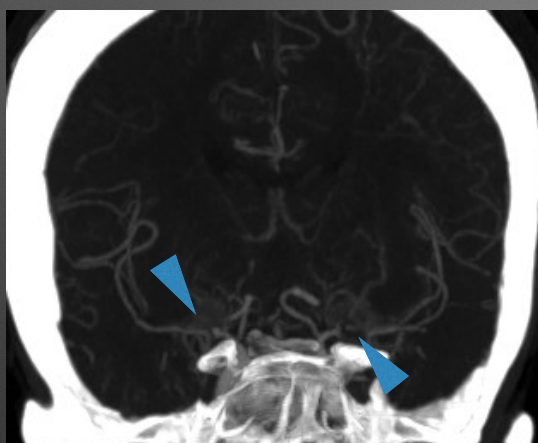


*Infarctus veineux, pas de systématisation artérielle*

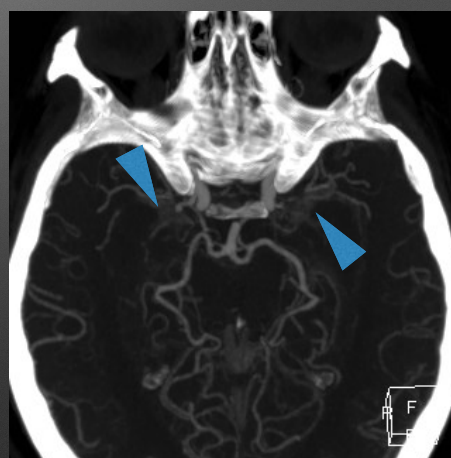
## Occlusion M1 bilatérale ?

☐ Oui☒ Non

## Occlusion M1 bilatérale ?

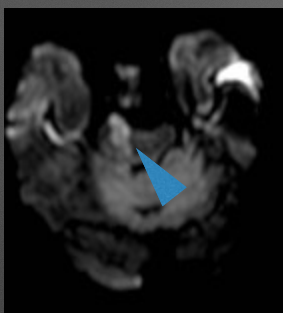


*Maladie de Moya Moya*  
*Sténoses bilatérales proximales des artères sylviennes*  
*Réseau de suppléance*



## Thrombose du tronc basilaire ?

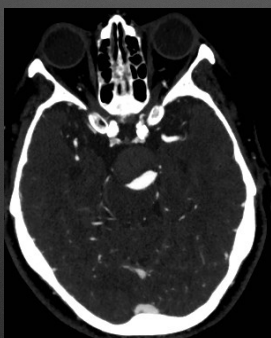
☐ Oui

☒ Non


Diffusion, AVC ischémique récent du pont, latéralisé à droite



Sans IV

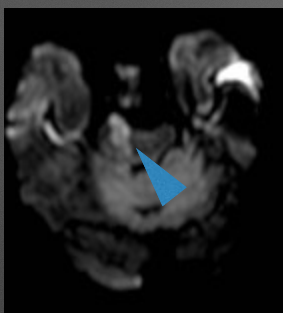


Angio scanner



Angio scanner

## Méga-dolicho tronc basilaire thrombosé (thrombose pariétale)



Diffusion, AVC ischémique récent du pont, latéralisé à droite



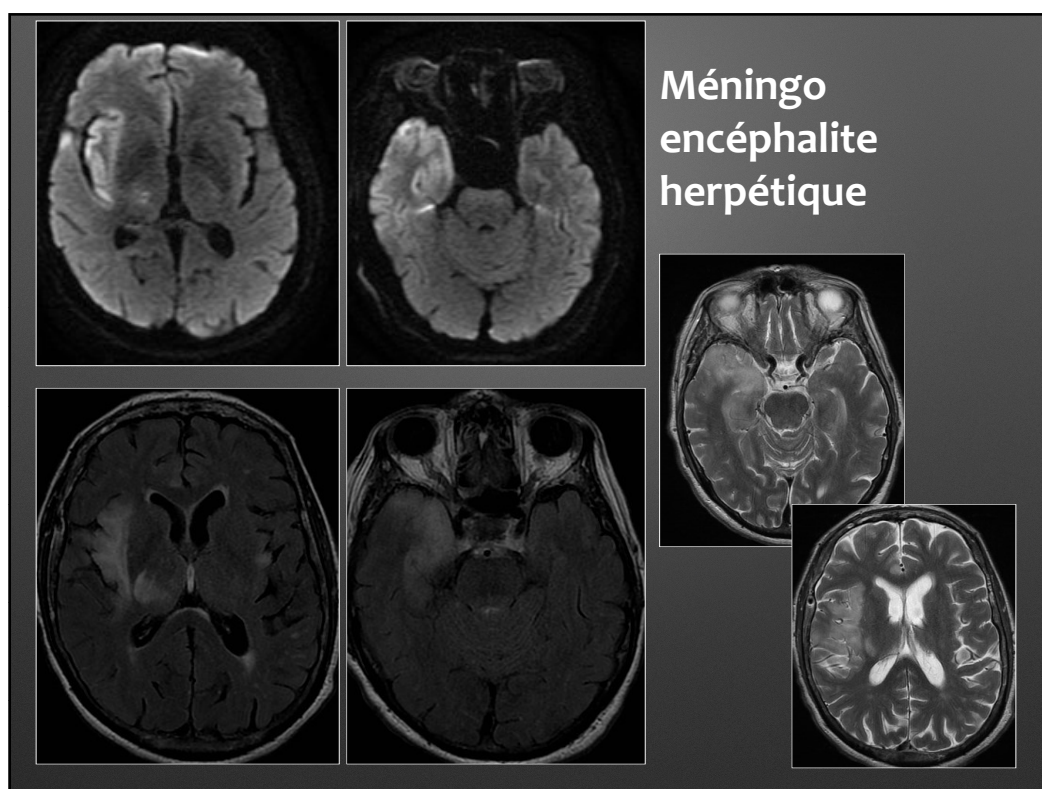
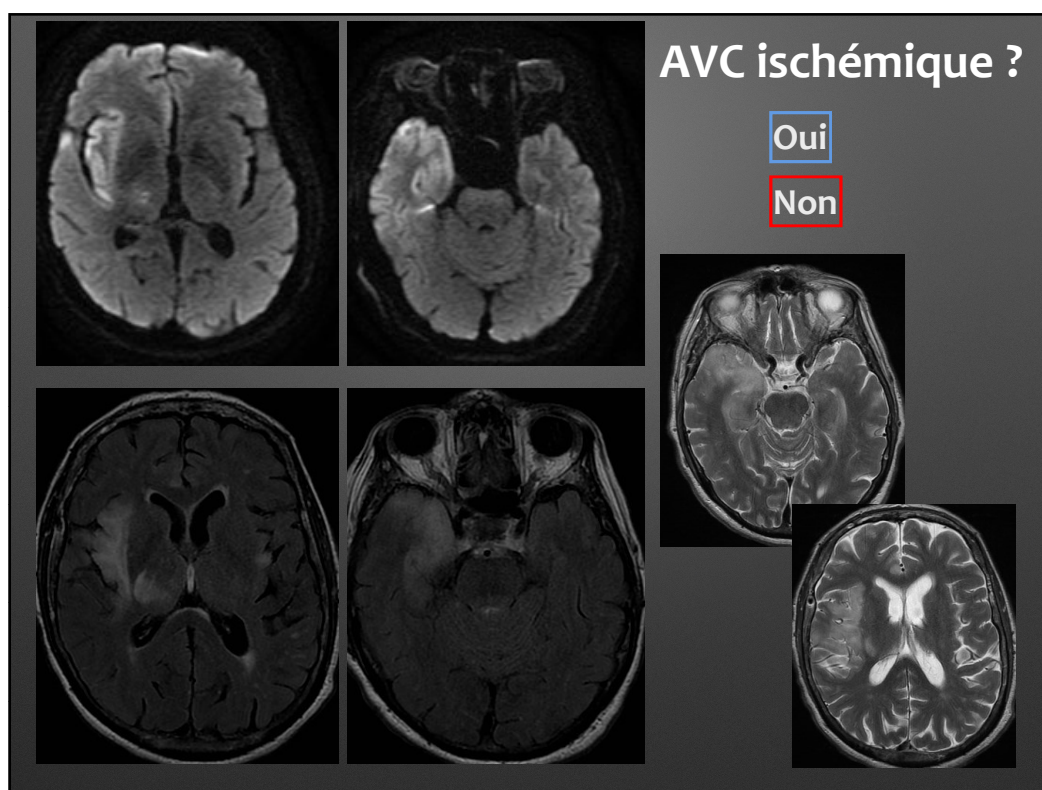
Sans IV



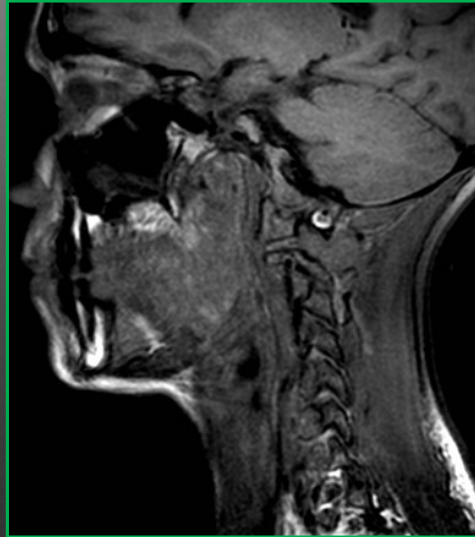
Angio scanner



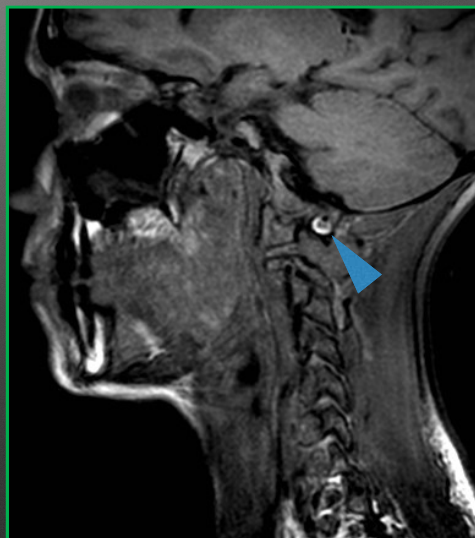
Angio scanner



## IRM, coupes sagittales, T1 saturé en graisse Dissection ?

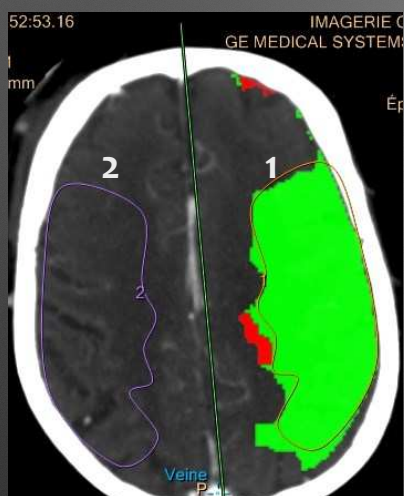


## IRM, coupes sagittales, T1 saturé en graisse Dissection ?



*Thrombus pariétal  
Artère vertébrale*

## Scanner de perfusion



Quelles sont les réponses justes ?

Nécrose étendue

Hypoperfusion étendue

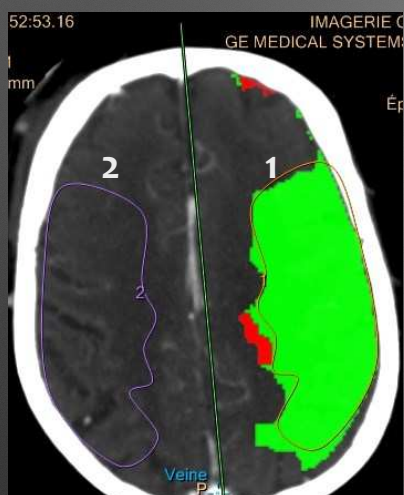
Tissu à risque de nécrose étendu

Aspect normal

Statistiques de ROI de la coupe 11

| ROI n° | CBV  | CBF   | MTT  | TTP   |
|--------|------|-------|------|-------|
| 1      | 3.90 | 31.07 | 9.98 | 25.36 |
| 2      | 3.62 | 73.47 | 4.99 | 22.78 |

## Scanner de perfusion



Quelles sont les réponses justes ?

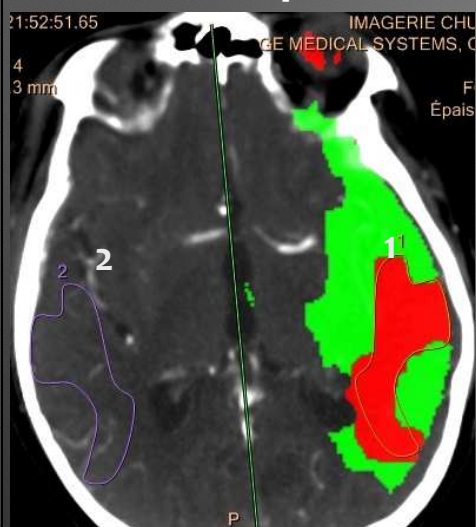
Hypoperfusion étendue

Tissu à risque de nécrose étendu

Statistiques de ROI de la coupe 11

| ROI n° | CBV  | CBF   | MTT  | TTP   |
|--------|------|-------|------|-------|
| 1      | 3.90 | 31.07 | 9.98 | 25.36 |
| 2      | 3.62 | 73.47 | 4.99 | 22.78 |

## Scanner de perfusion, zone rouge



Quelles sont les réponses justes ?

Nécrose

Hypoperfusion

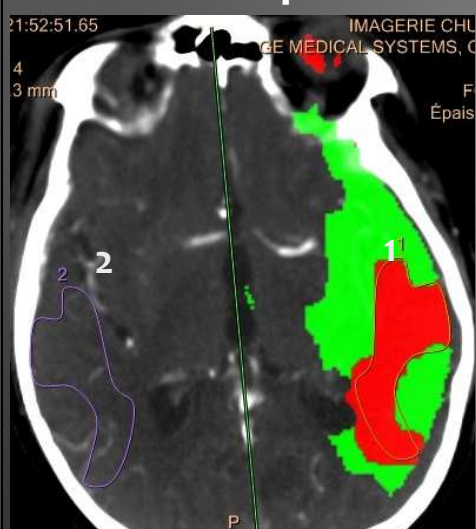
Tissu à risque de nécrose étendu

Aspect normal

Statistiques de ROI de la coupe 4

| ROI n° | CBV  | CBF   | MTT   | TTP   |
|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1      | 1.68 | 10.40 | 17.68 | 32.60 |
| 2      | 4.26 | 86.14 | 3.59  | 22.07 |

## Scanner de perfusion, zone rouge



Quelles sont les réponses justes ?

Nécrose

Statistiques de ROI de la coupe 4

| ROI n° | CBV  | CBF   | MTT   | TTP   |
|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1      | 1.68 | 10.40 | 17.68 | 32.60 |
| 2      | 4.26 | 86.14 | 3.59  | 22.07 |

**Merci de votre attention**

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