Stroke: Role of CT Imaging

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1. Hyperacute infarction
2. Acute infarction
3. Subacute infarction
4. Chronic infarction

CT scan (2-3, 4-6, 7-11)

1. ?????? stroke ???? hemorrhage ????? hemorrhage? managemen
2. ?????? Stroke ??? aneurysm, vascular malformation ?? Tumor ?????? stroke

Scan: A, B, C

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Stroke: Role of CT Imaging

A= HT hemorrhage, B= hemorrhagic transformation, C= MCA infarction, D= Subarachnoid hemorrhage, E= AVM ruptured, F= bleed, coagulopathy

???? cerebral infarction CT scan onset Stroke

(12 – 24 ?.) subacute (24 ??, 6 ?????), chronic (6 – 8 ????? ???????), hypodensity hyperacute hyperdense artery hyperdense lesion white matter hypodense lesion gray – white matter density “loss gray – white matter interface” hypodense lesion white matter hypodense lesion white matter hypodense lesion white matter hypodense lesion white matter hypodense lesion white matter heterogenous enhancement gyriform enhancement subacute stage volume loss

???????? CT ?? ?? cerebral infarction

CT FINDINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypodense area</th>
<th>Hypodense artery</th>
<th>Subcortical</th>
<th>Mass effect</th>
<th>Enhancement</th>
<th>Volume loss</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Hypoacute</td>
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<td>Chronic</td>
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Fig. 1A-F ??????? CT brain intracranial hemorrhage

Fig. 2A-B ??? CT brain cerebral sulci

Fig. 2C ??? CT brain mass effect

Fig. 2D-F ??? CT brain hemorrhagic transformation
Stroke: Role of CT Imaging

CT scan time

2. Runge VM. Clinical MRI: Brain ischemic (and atrophic) disease, pp.48-77, W.B. Saunders Company, 2002