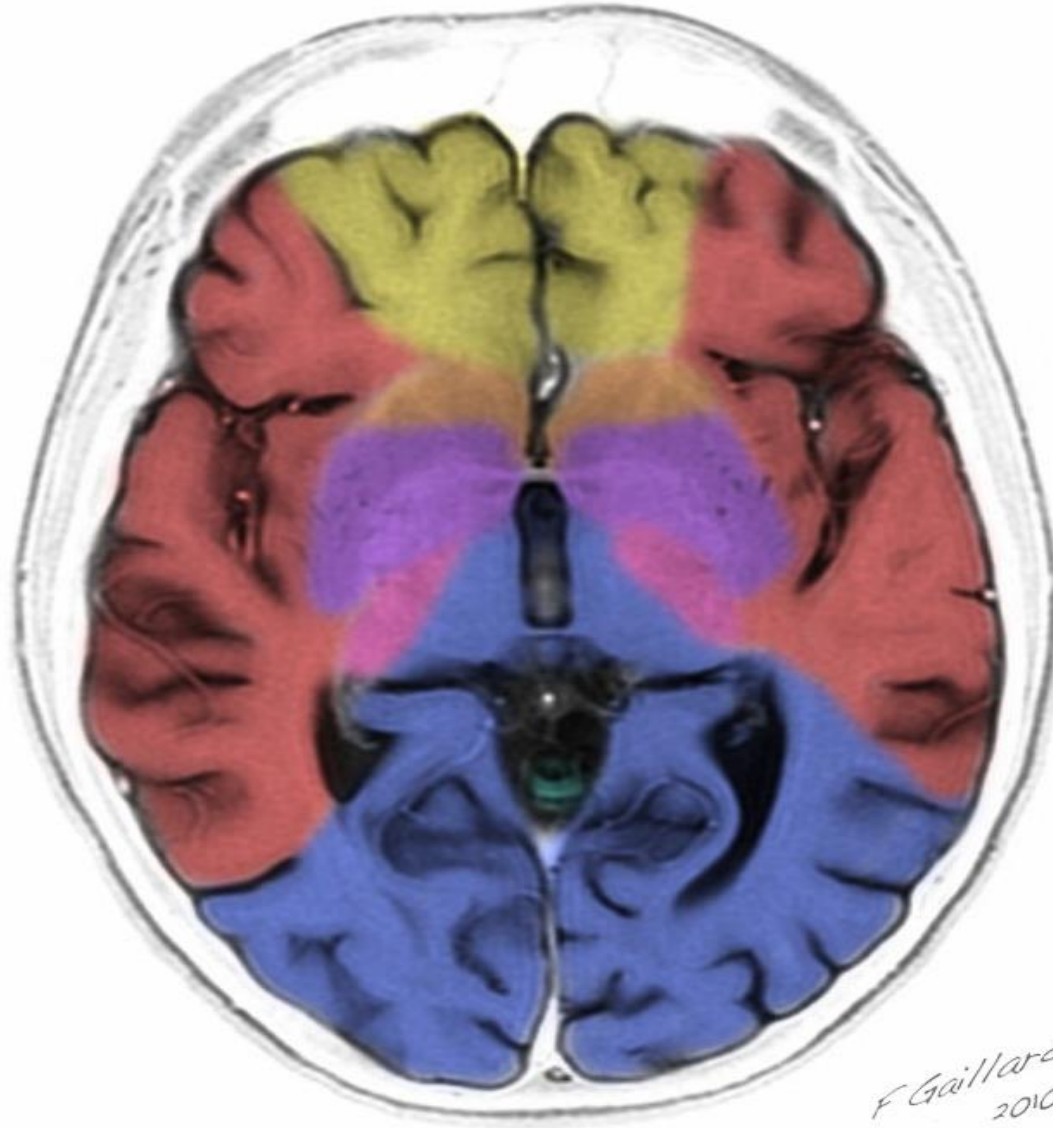


Stroke Resources

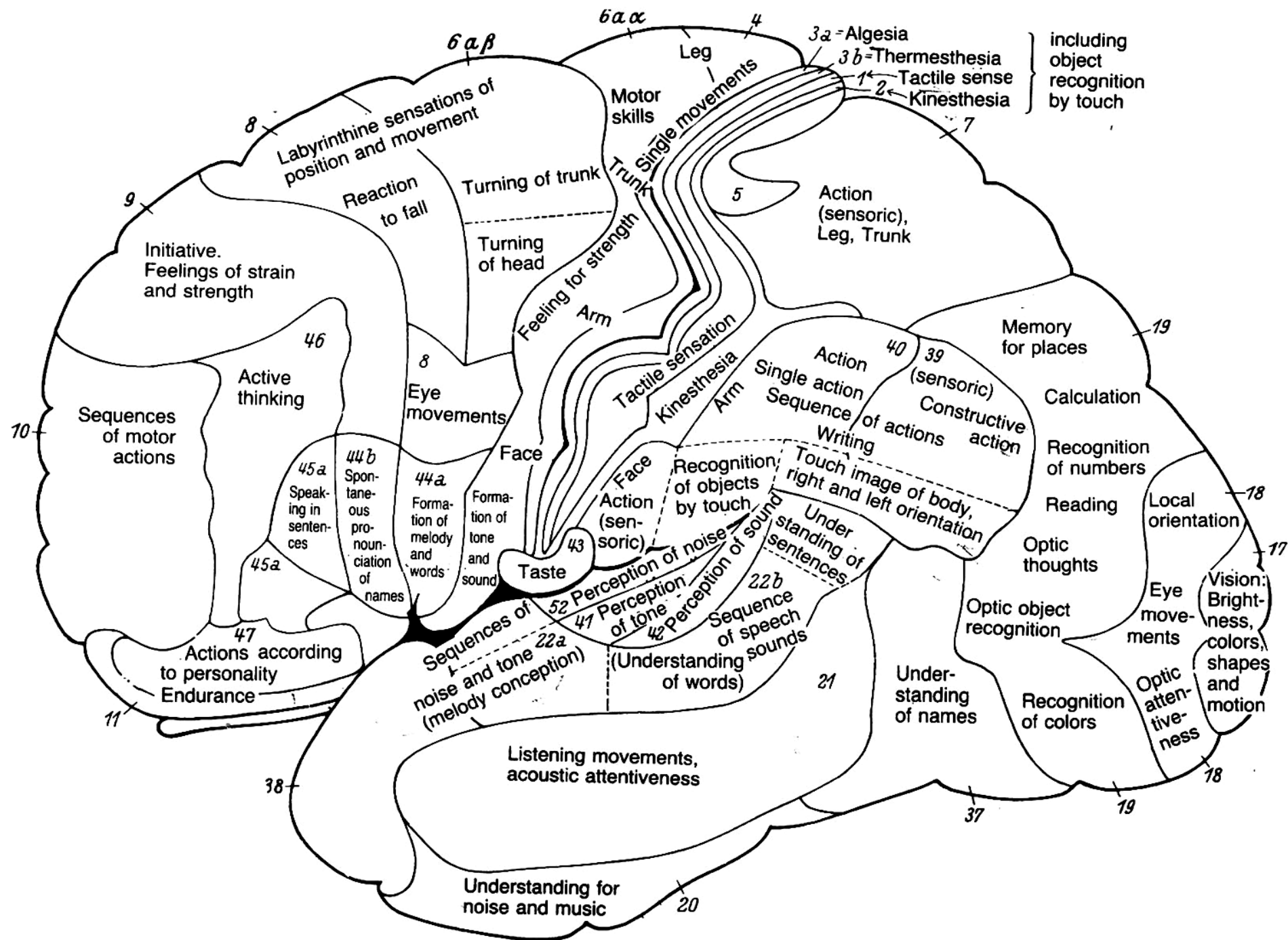
Diagnostic Test	Good for	Not great for	Benefits or limitations
CT: plain	acute blood , trauma, edema, acute stroke evaluation worsening of neurology	parenchyma definition, limited ability in <i>early</i> ischemia	B: available, rapid, cheap, tolerated, can be used to determine treatment options, high reliability L: poor visualization of Bst and post fossa
CTA/MRA	vascular imaging MRA better for large vessels (carotids)		Can be used to guide treatment
MRI	parenchyma , previous infarction micro-hemorrhage (GRE) worsening of neurology (ICP)	acute blood (can be confusing)	B: can determine age of hemorrhage L: less tolerated, less available, may exclude some patients (pacemaker)
Diffusion-weight image (DWI)	ischemic changes visual within minutes of stroke onset (can separate out acute and chronic stroke)	can be falsely positive	>90% reliability L: may be positive in non-stroke (migraine, seizures, acute MS, TIA)
Cerebral angiography	vascular requiring finite image can be used singularly or in conjunction with other treatments (clot retrieval, embolization)		L: small risk of stroke, side effects, invasive, inconvenient for patient

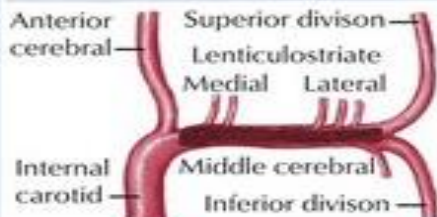






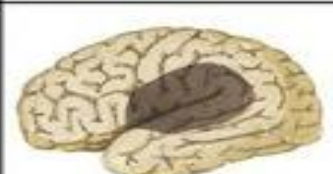

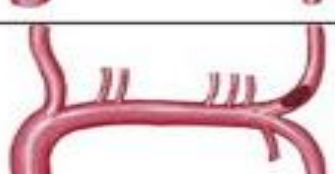


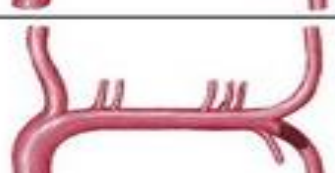








Cerebral Vascular Territories

- Anterior cerebral artery (ACA)
- Medial lenticulostriate arteries
- Anterior choroidal artery
- Middle cerebral artery (MCA)
- Lateral lenticulostriate arteries
- Posterior cerebral artery (PCA)
- Superior cerebellar artery (SCA)



F Gaillard
2010



Lesion		Artery occluded	Infarct, surface	Infarct, coronal section	Clinical manifestations
Middle cerebral artery	Entire territory	 <p>Anterior cerebral Internal carotid Superior division Lenticulostriate Medial Lateral Middle cerebral Inferior division</p>			Contralateral gaze palsy, hemiplegia, hemisensory loss, spatial neglect, hemianopsia Global aphasia (if on left side) May lead to coma secondary to edema
	Deep				Contralateral hemiplegia, hemisensory loss Transcortical motor and/or sensory aphasia (if on left side)
	Parasylvian				Contralateral weakness and sensory loss of face and hand Conduction aphasia, apraxia, and Gerstmann syndrome (if on left side) Constructional dyspraxia (if on right side)
	Superior division				Contralateral hemiplegia, hemisensory loss, gaze palsy, spatial neglect Broca aphasia (if on left side)
	Inferior division				Contralateral hemianopsia or upper quadrant anopsia Wernicke aphasia (if on left side) Constructional dyspraxia (if on right side)
Anterior cerebral artery	Entire territory				Incontinence Contralateral hemiplegia Abulia Transcortical motor aphasia or motor and sensory aphasia Left limb dyspraxia
	Distal				Contralateral weakness of leg, hip, foot, and shoulder Sensory loss in foot Transcortical motor aphasia or motor and sensory aphasia Left limb dyspraxia

F. Netter M.D.