

A rapid and reliable diagnostic test to distinguish ischemic from hemorrhagic stroke in patients presenting with stroke-like symptoms is essential to optimize management and triage for thrombolytic therapy.

Stroke has been extensively studied in clinical practice and experimental research by means of MR images with ever-emerging new technologies, such as DWI, PWI, and ADC maps. More recently, different PWI-derived parameters, such as the rCBV, the relative cerebral blood flow (rCBF), the relative MTT, and the time to peak (TTP) have been applied to quantify the perfusion deficit and to evaluate the temporal infarct growth in acute stroke either in patients or in small animals with high field strength MR spectrometers ¹⁾.

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Park JW, Kim HJ, Song GS, Han HS. Blood-brain barrier experiments with clinical magnetic resonance imaging and an immunohistochemical study. J Korean Neurosurg Soc. 2010 Mar;47(3):203-9. doi: 10.3340/jkns.2010.47.3.203. Epub 2010 Mar 31. PubMed PMID: 20379473; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC2851093.

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Last update: **2022/06/30 00:41**

