

Reunión Anual SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE **NEURORRADIOLOGÍA**

20 - 22 de octubre de 2022

ZARAGOZA

Sede: Cámara de Comercio



Vessel wall imaging: protocolo de imagen y principales indicaciones

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Sin conflictos que os interesen...



OBJETIVOS DOCENTES

¿Por qué realizar el estudio?

Protocolo de imagen

Principales indicaciones

CONCLUSIONES

¿Por qué realizar el estudio? → Necesidad de estudiar la pared y no solo la luz arterial...

Protocolo de imagen → Protocolo de imagen dirigido a lo que buscamos...

Principales indicaciones

DxDif Vasculopatía (Vasculitis, SVCR, Ateromatosis)

Ictus Criptogénico → Detectar Ateromatosis Intracraneal

Aneurismas ≤ 6 mm → Detección Riesgo Rotura

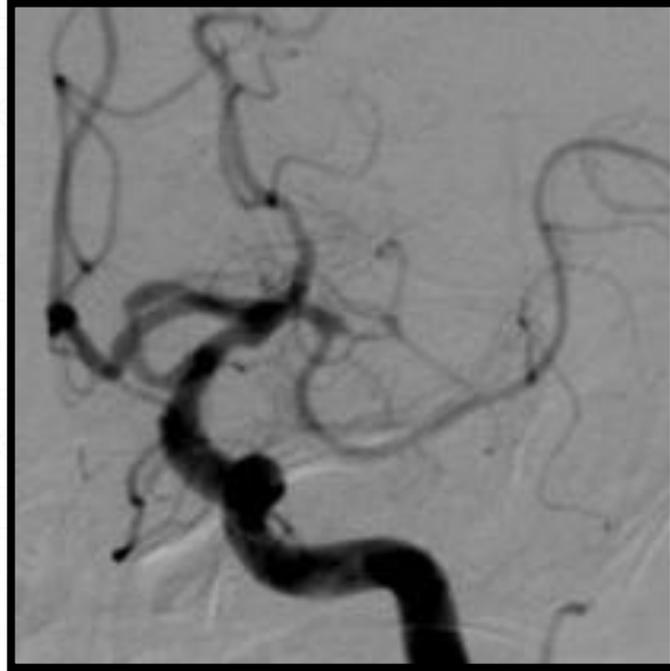
¿POR QUÉ?



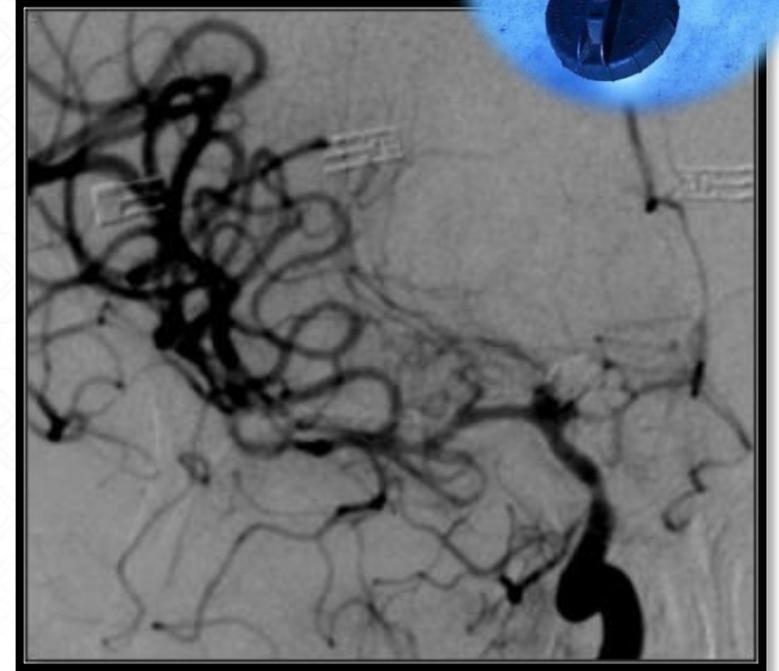
¿POR QUÉ?



Vasculitis



Ateromatosis



Vasospasmo HSA aneurismática

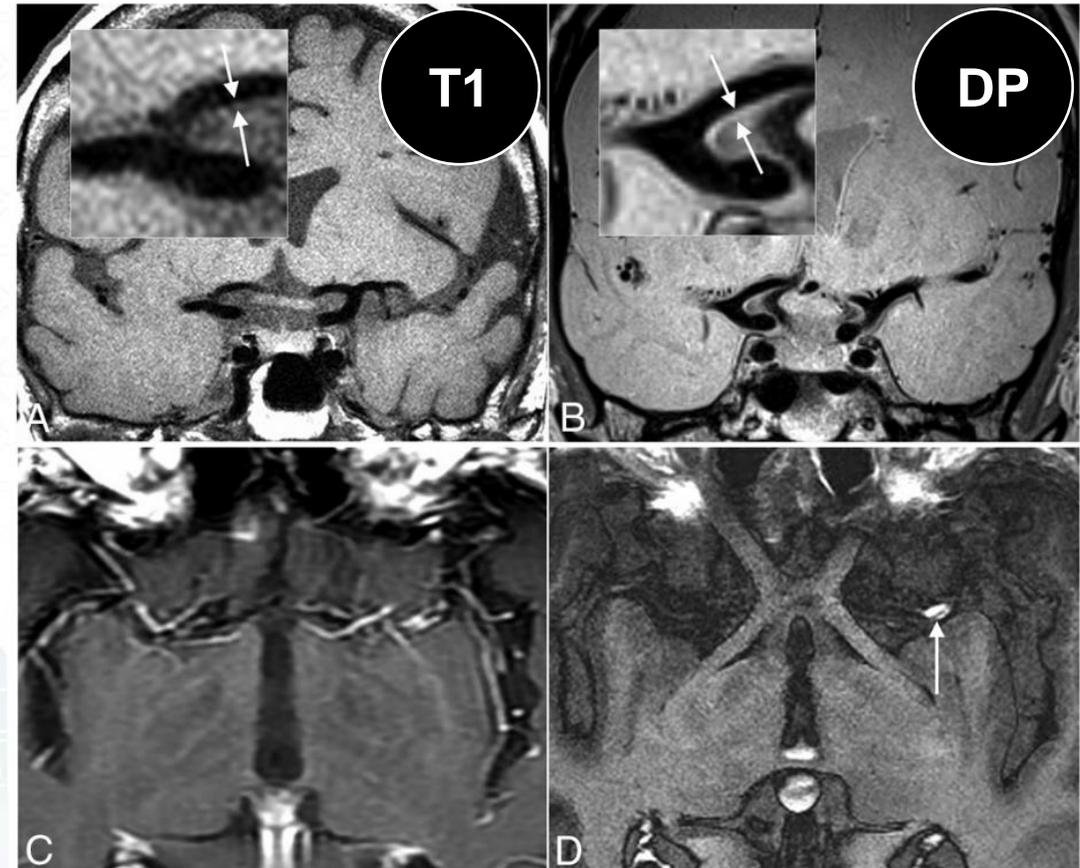


Intracranial Vessel Wall MRI: Principles and Expert Consensus Recommendations of the American Society of Neuroradiology

© D.M. Mandell, © M. Mossa-Basha, © Y. Qiao, © C.P. Hess, © F. Hui, © C. Matouk, © M.H. Johnson, © M.J.A.P. Daemen, © A. Vossough, © M. Edjlali, © D. Saloner, © S.A. Ansari, © B.A. Wasserman, and © D.J. Mikulis, on behalf of the Vessel Wall Imaging Study Group of the American Society of Neuroradiology

PRINCIPALES REQUERIMIENTOS

- Alta resolución espacial (3T)
 - 0,4 x 0,4 x 2 mm (5-7 min)
 - 0,6 x 0,6 x 2 mm (≈5 min)
- Multiplanares 2D o adquisiciones 3D
 - Dependiendo de la indicación clínica
- T1 (sangre) / DP (LCR)
- Supresión sangre y LCR



DxDif Vasculopatía (Vasculitis, SVCR, Ateromatosis)

Ictus Criptogénico → Detectar Ateromatosis Intracraneal

Aneurismas ≤6 mm → Detección Riesgo Rotura

Survey of the American Society of Neuroradiology Membership on the Use and Value of Intracranial Vessel Wall MRI

M. Mossa-Basha, C. Zhu, C. Yuan, L. Saba, D.A. Saloner, M. Edjlali, N.V. Stence, D.M. Mandell, J.M. Romero, Y. Qiao, D.J. Mikulis, and B.A. Wasserman

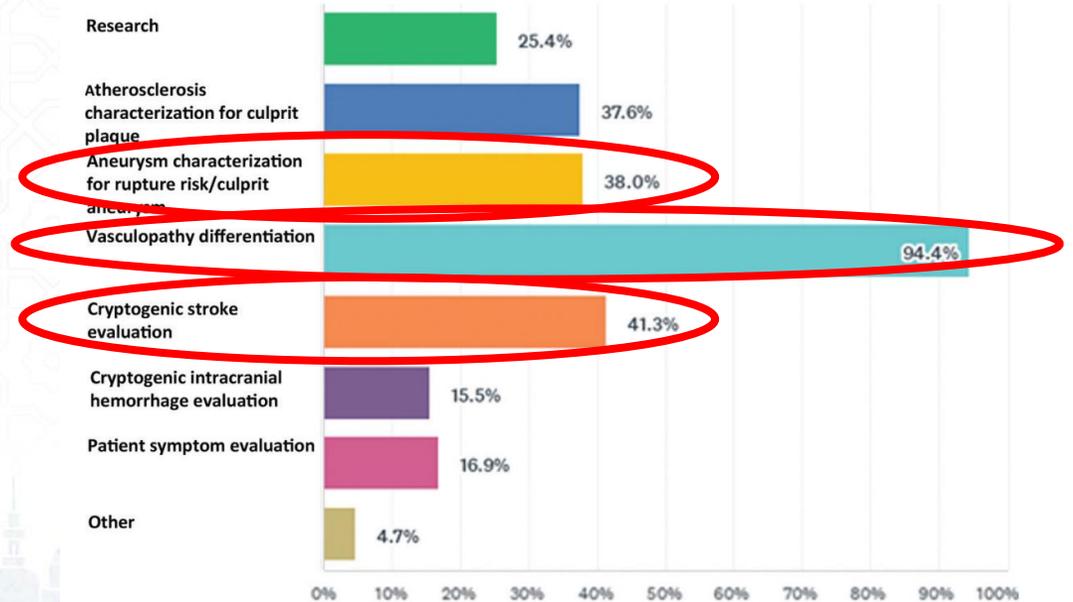


FIG 3. For what primary purpose does your institution perform intracranial vessel wall imaging? (choose all that apply) Respondents = 213.



Vasculitis...

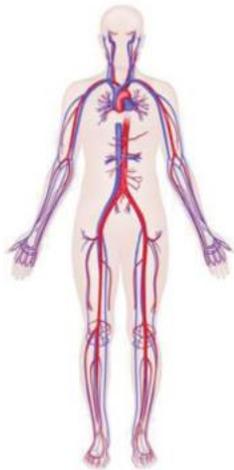
INDICACIONES (DxDif Vasculopatía: Vasculitis)

SPECIAL ARTICLE

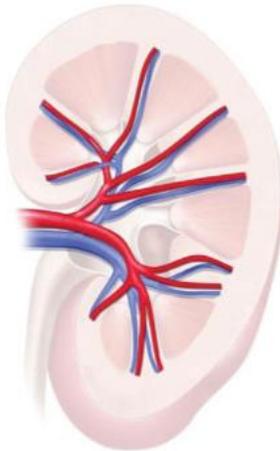
2012 Revised International Chapel Hill Consensus Conference Nomenclature of Vasculitides

J. C. Jennette,¹ R. J. Falk,¹ P. A. Bacon,² N. Basu,³ M. C. Cid,⁴ F. Ferrario,⁵ L. F. Flores-Suarez,⁶ W. L. Gross,⁷ L. Guillevin,⁸ E. C. Hagen,⁹ G. S. Hoffman,¹⁰ D. R. Jayne,¹¹ C. G. M. Kallenberg,¹² P. Lamprecht,¹³ C. A. Langford,¹⁰ R. A. Luqmani,¹⁴ A. D. Mahr,¹⁵ E. L. Matteson,¹⁶ P. A. Merkel,¹⁷ S. Ozen,¹⁸ C. D. Pusey,¹⁹ N. Rasmussen,²⁰ A. J. Rees,²¹ D. G. I. Scott,²² U. Specks,¹⁶ J. H. Stone,²³ K. Takahashi,²⁴ and R. A. Watts²⁵

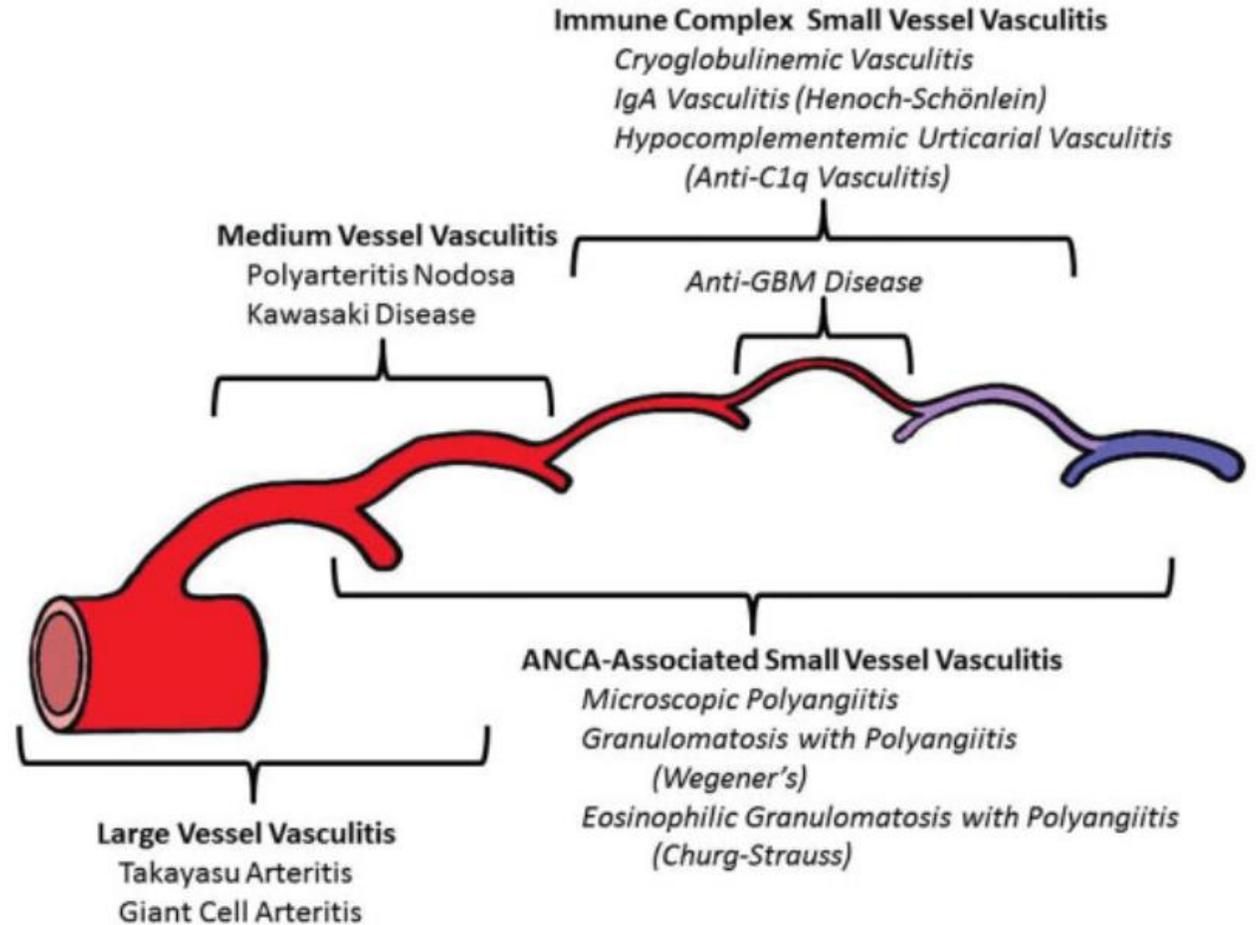
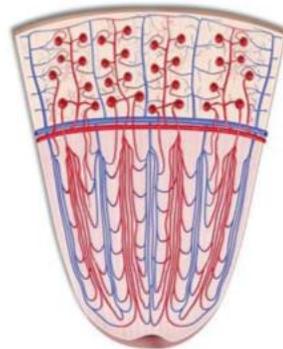
A Large Vessels



B Medium Vessels



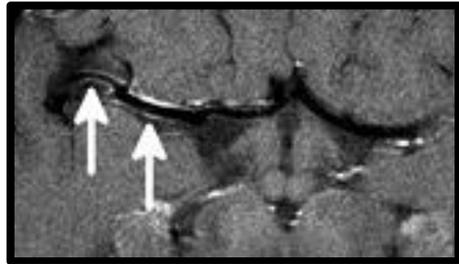
C Small Vessels



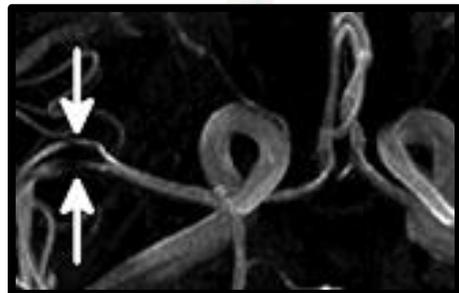


Grupo heterogéneo caracterizado por la **INFLAMACIÓN** y **NECROSIS** de la pared de los vasos

SIGNO DIRECTO → Pared vascular Engrosada e Hipercaptante



SIGNOS INDIRECTOS



Déficit de perfusión cerebral

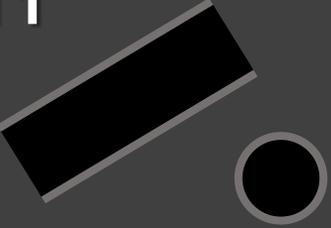
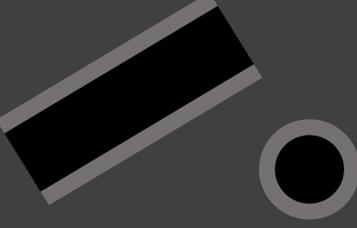
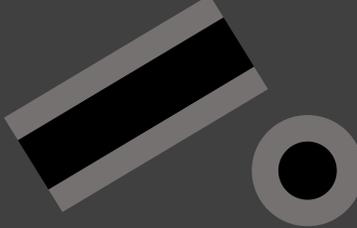
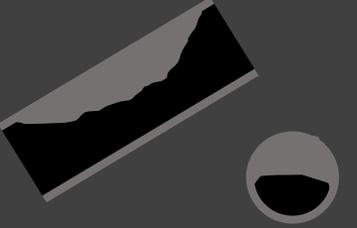
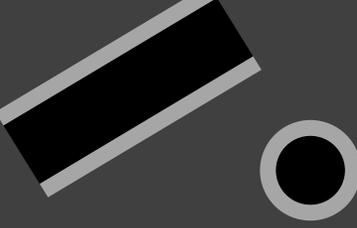
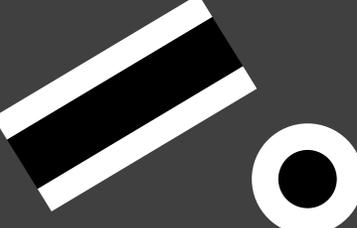
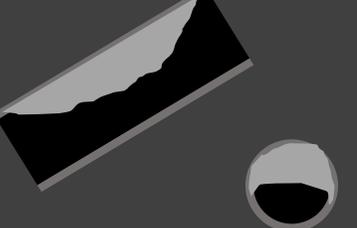
Lesiones isquémicas

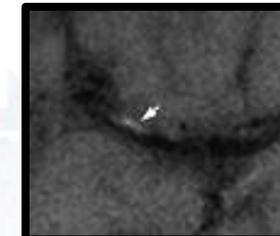
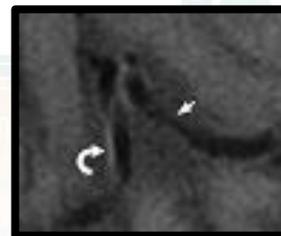
Lesiones hemorrágicas (HIP/HSA)

Estenosis vasculares

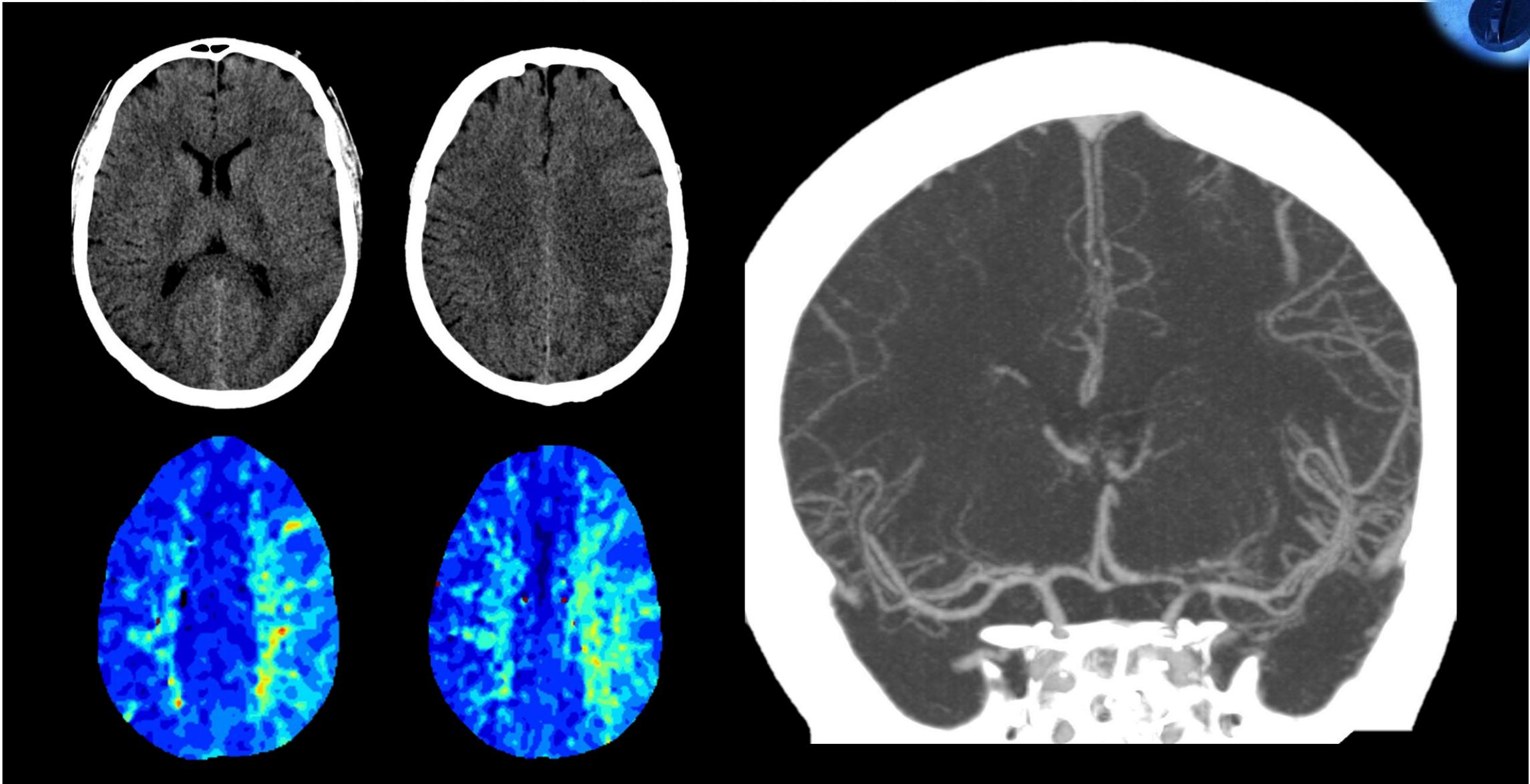
Captación Leptomeningea

INDICACIONES (DxDif Vasculopatía)

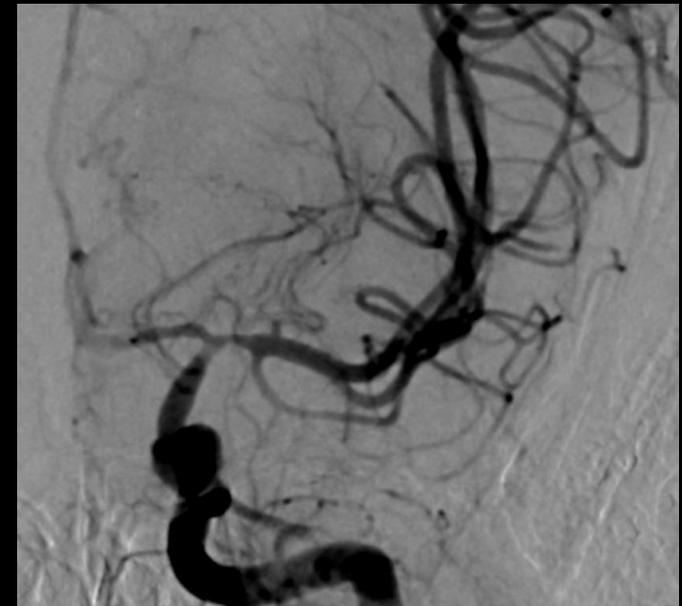
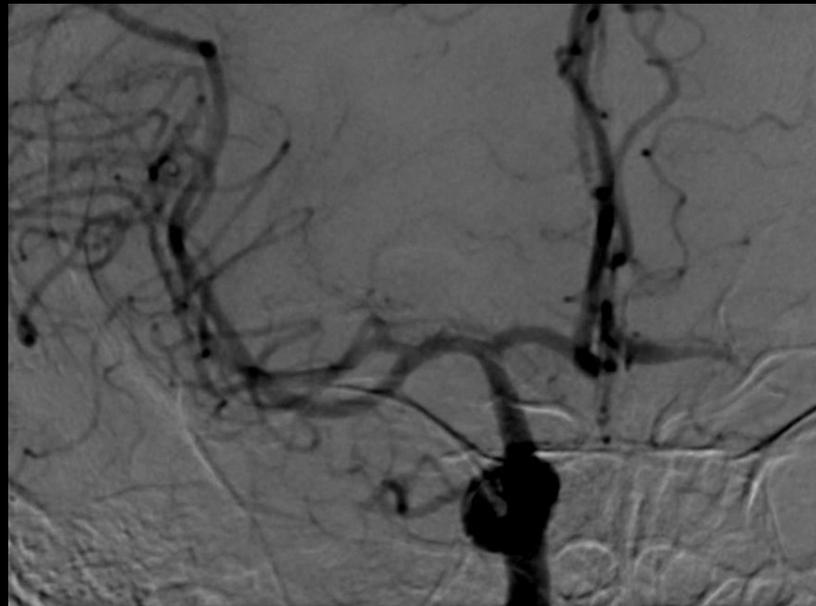
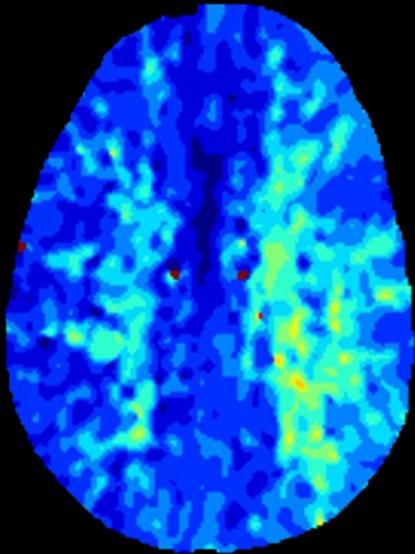
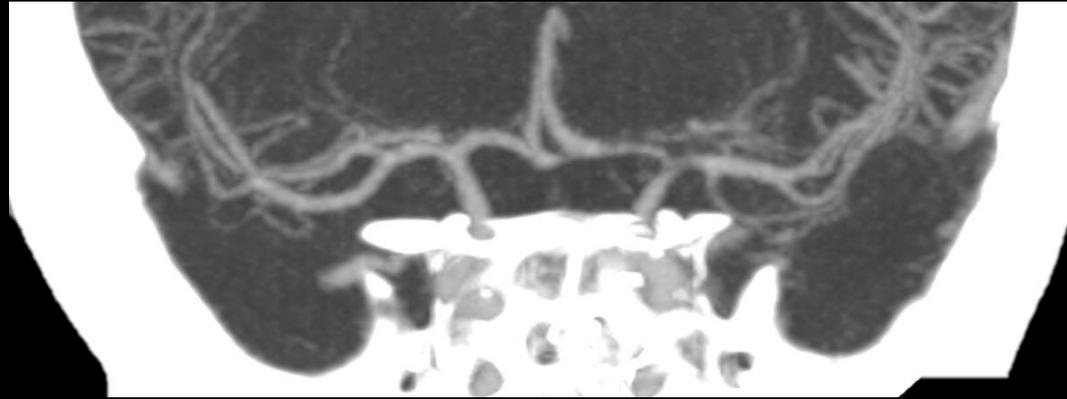
	NORMAL	SVCR	VASCULITIS	ATEROMATOSIS
T1				
T1 Gd				



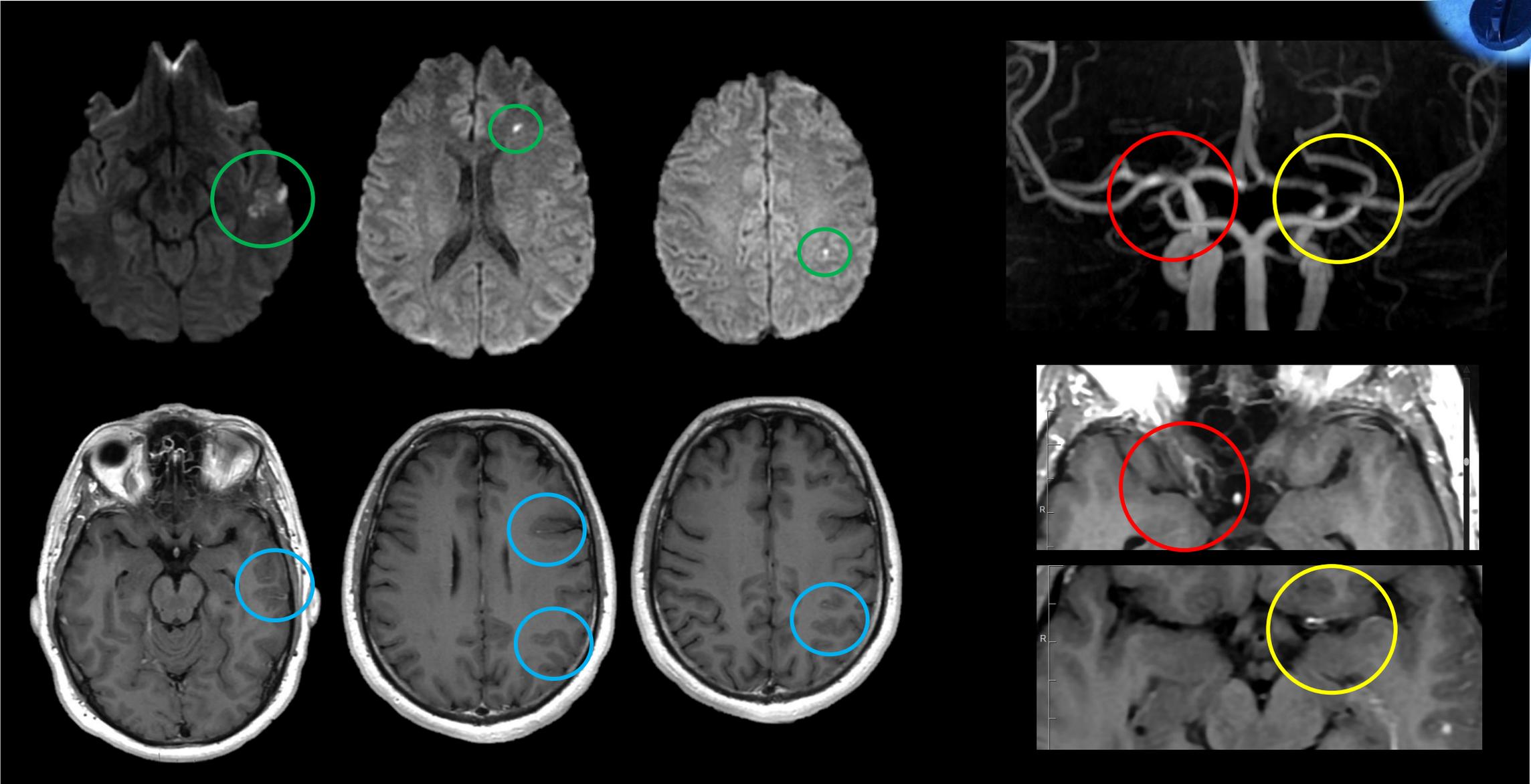
INDICACIONES (DxDif Vasculopatía: Vasculitis)



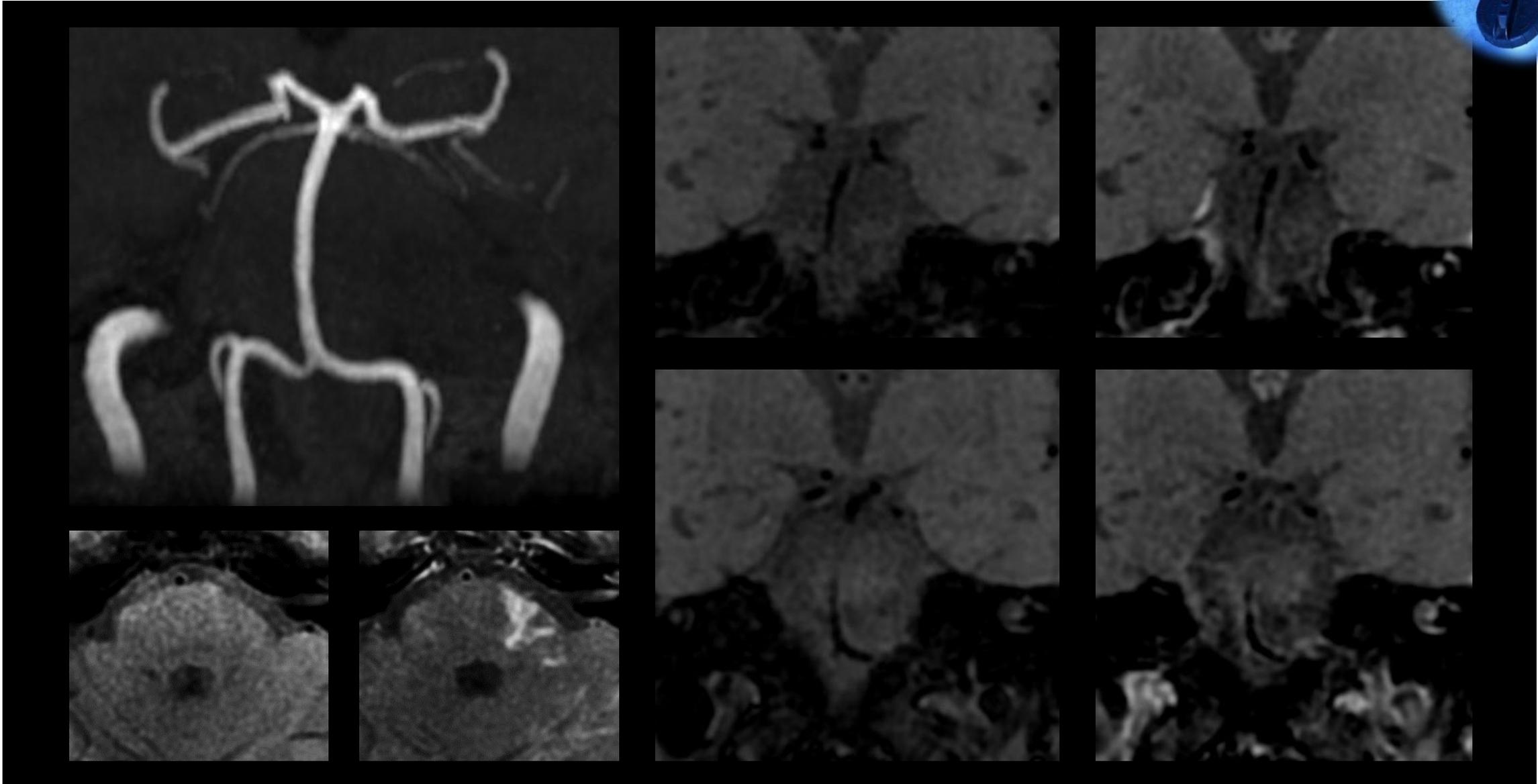
INDICACIONES (DxDif Vasculopatía: Vasculitis)



INDICACIONES (DxDif Vasculopatía: Vasculitis)



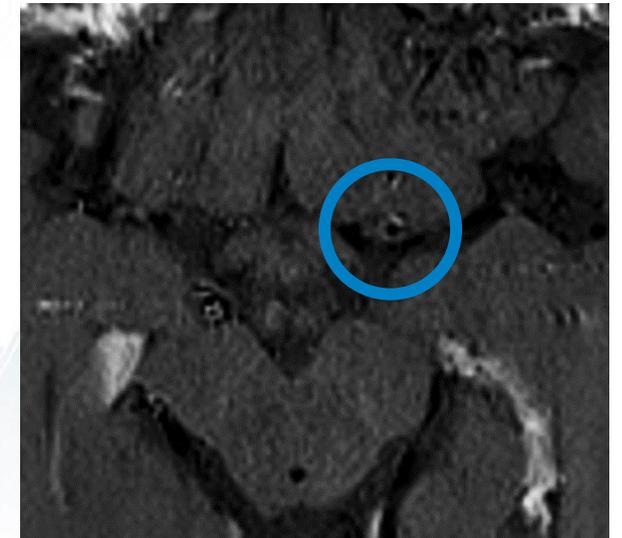
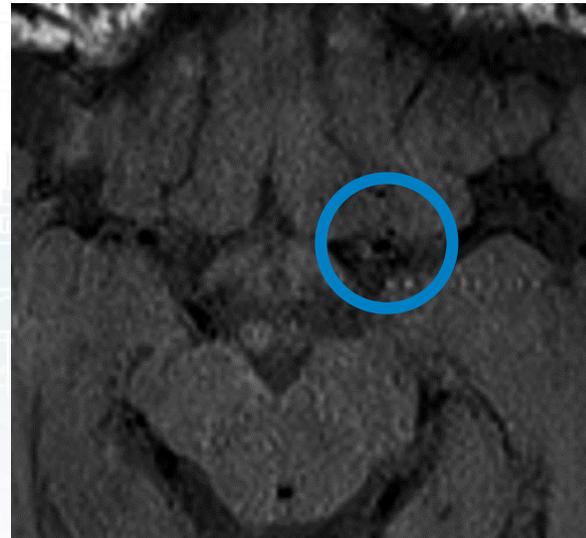
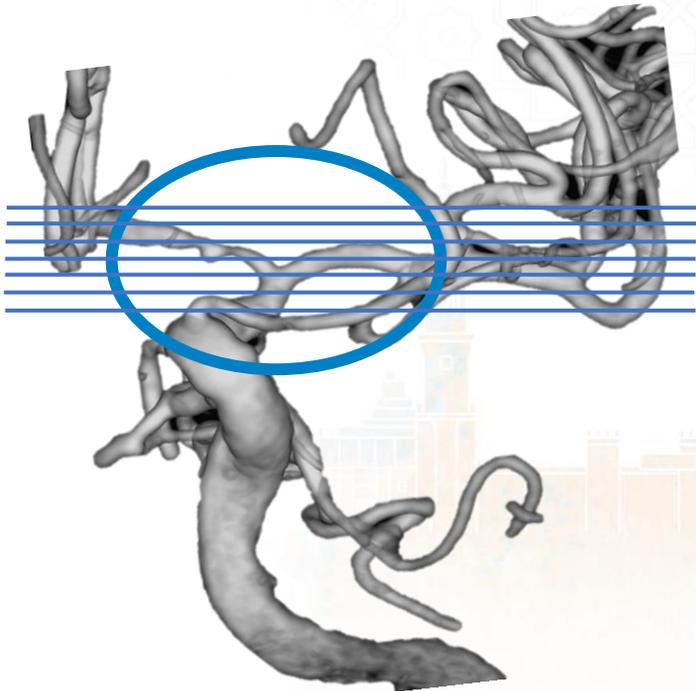
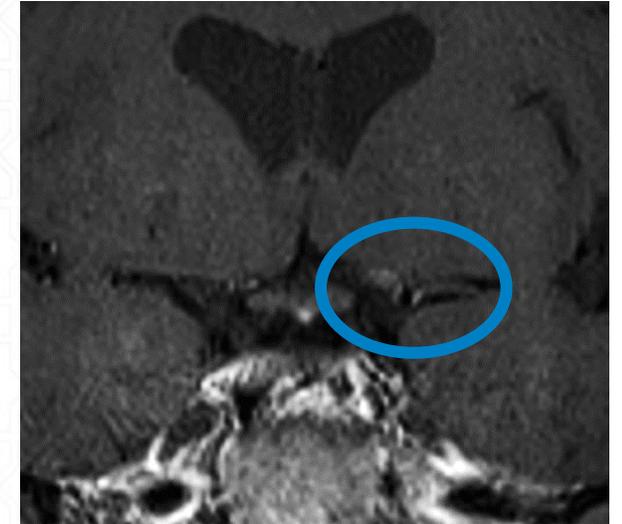
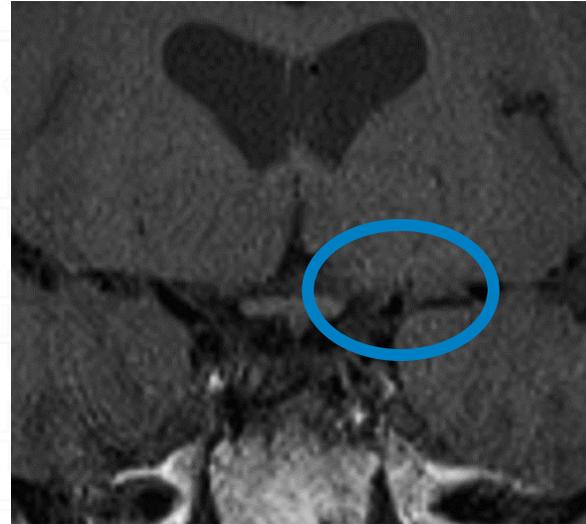
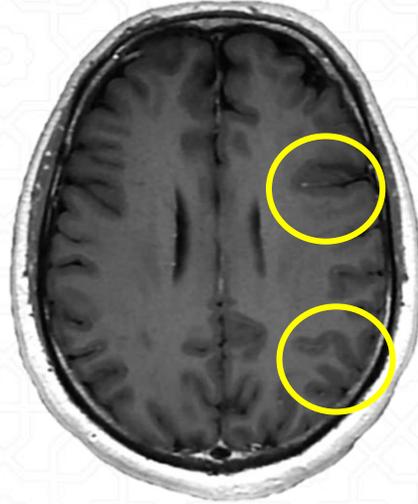
INDICACIONES (DxDif Vasculopatía: Vasculitis)



INDICACIONES (DxDif Vasculopatía)

PROTOCOLO

- Sospecha de vasculitis
- 2D Axial y Coronal
- Sag 3D T1 (Captación Leptomeníngea)





Ateroma...

INDICACIONES (Ictus Criptogénico)

Autopsy Prevalence of Proximal Extracranial Atherosclerosis in Patients With Fatal Stroke

Mikael Mazighi, MD, PhD; Julien Labreuche, BS; Fernando Gongora-Rivera, MD; Charles Duyckaerts, MD, PhD; Jean-Jacques Hauw, MD, PhD; Pierre Amarenco, MD

In the evaluation of 339 autopsy cases with ischemic stroke



40% of ICAD lesions found showed minimal to no stenosis

Remodelado
positivo



Remodelado
negativo



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics

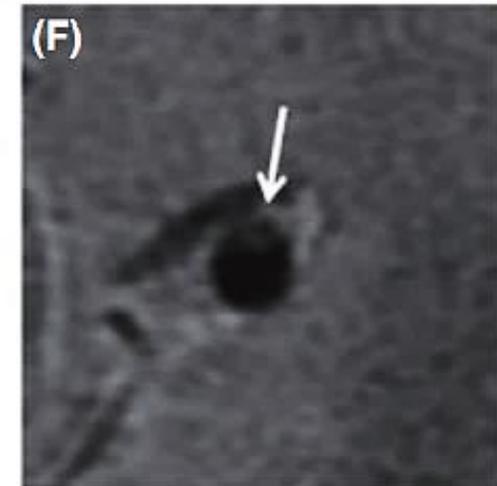
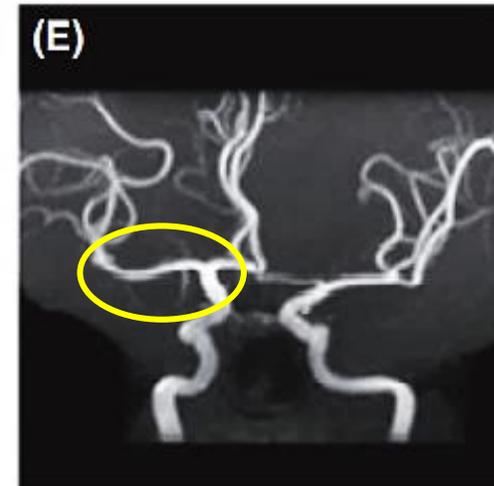
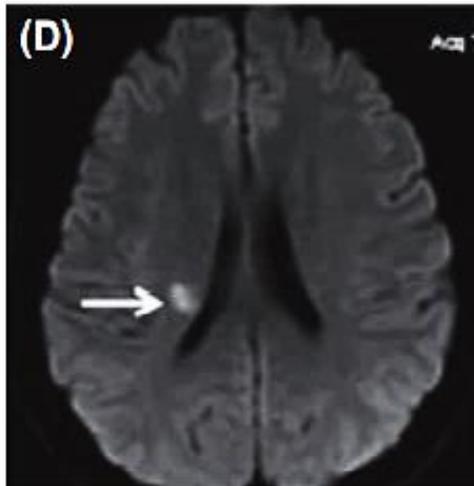
Intracranial Artery Atherosclerosis and Lumen Dilation in Cerebral Small-Vessel Diseases: A High-resolution MRI Study

Wei-Hai Xu,¹ Ming-Li Li,² Jing-Wen Niu,¹ Feng Feng,² Zheng-Yu Jin² & Shan Gao¹

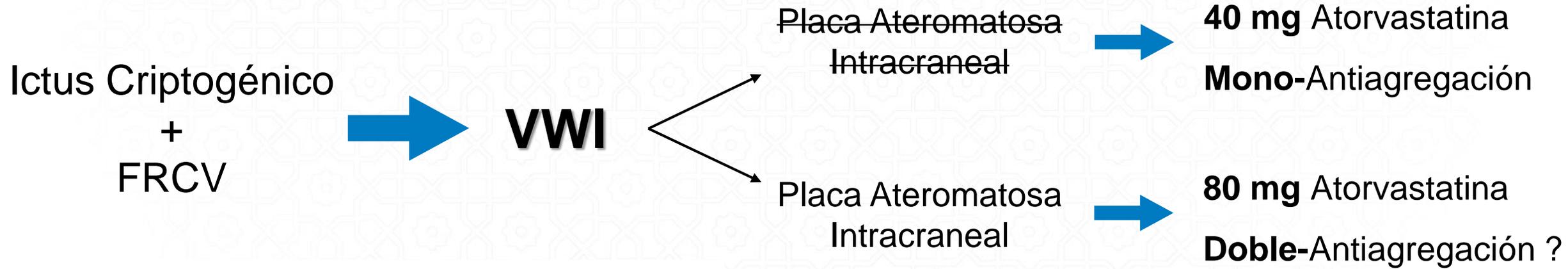
¹ Department of Neurology, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, China

² Department of Radiology, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, China

In this study, the MCA wall abnormalities in patients with DBIs and WMLs were investigated by HR-MRI. An MCA plaque ipsilateral to an acute DBI, often involving superior wall, was seen in as high as **45.6%** patients. MCA wall thickening and widening of outer-wall boundaries were revealed in both DBIs and WMLs, while MCA lumen dilation was prominent in the patients with WMLs.



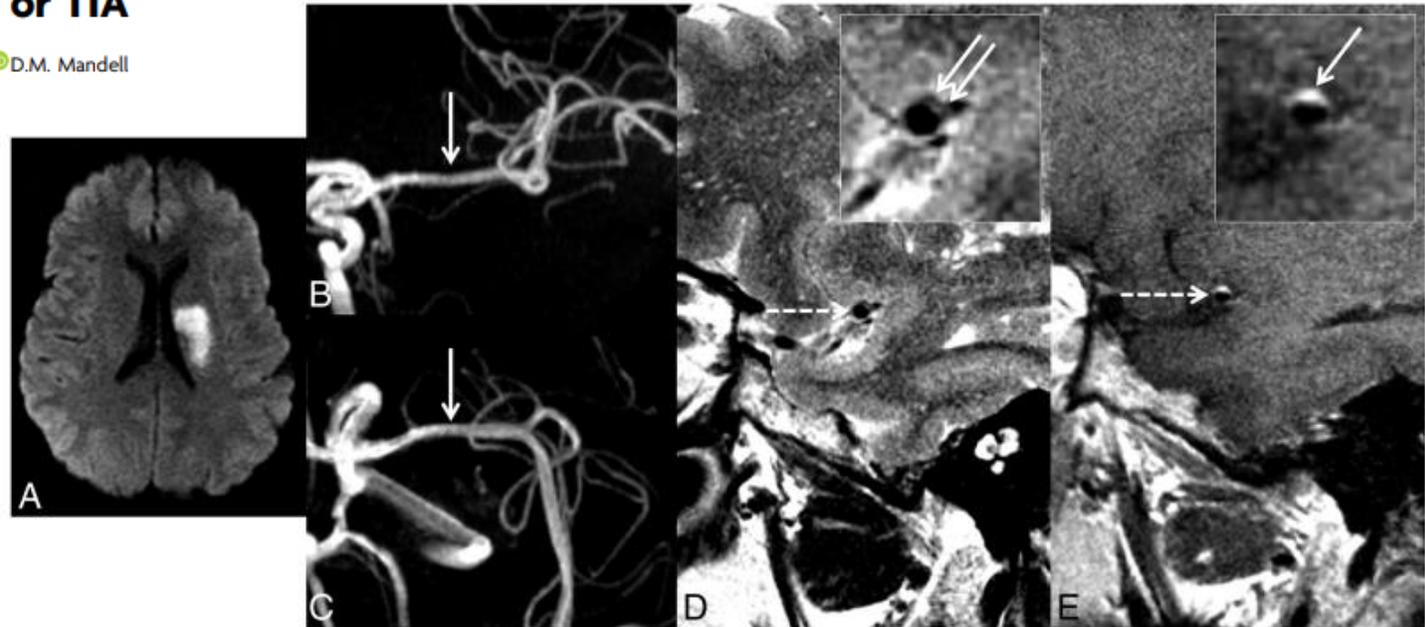
INDICACIONES (Ictus Criptogénico)



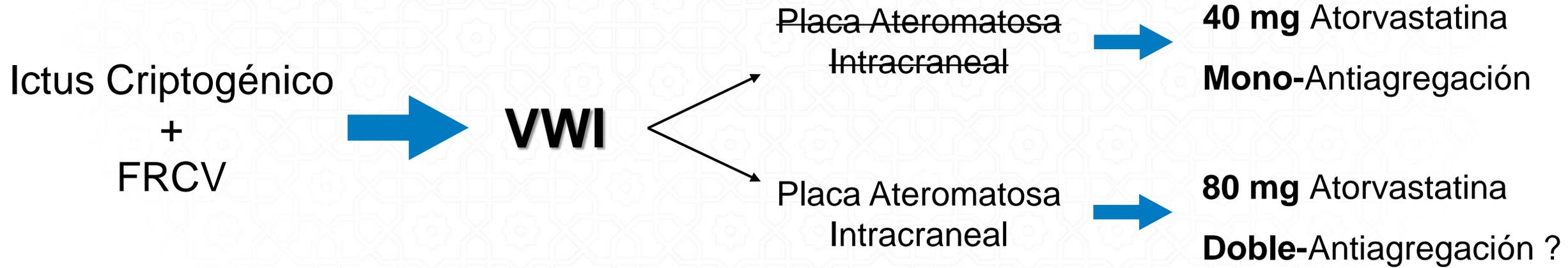
Diagnostic Impact of Intracranial Vessel Wall MRI in 205 Patients with Ischemic Stroke or TIA

J.D. Schaafsma, S. Rawal, J.M. Coutinho, J. Rasheedi, D.J. Mikulis, C. Jaigobin, F.L. Silver, and D.M. Mandell

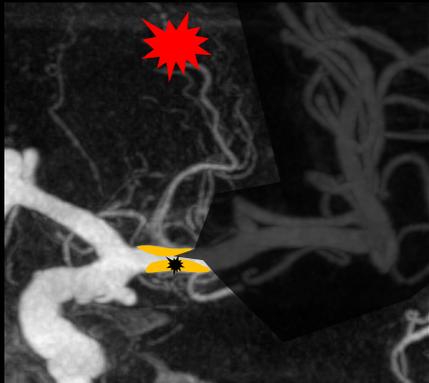
The etiologic classification
was altered by intracranial VWI
in 55% (112/205) of patients



INDICACIONES (Ictus Criptogénico)



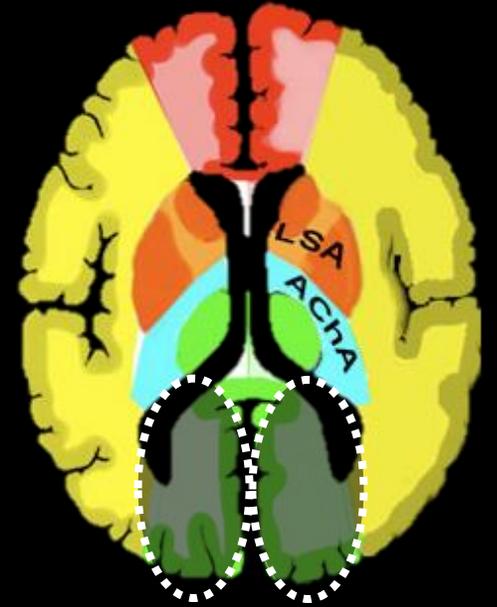
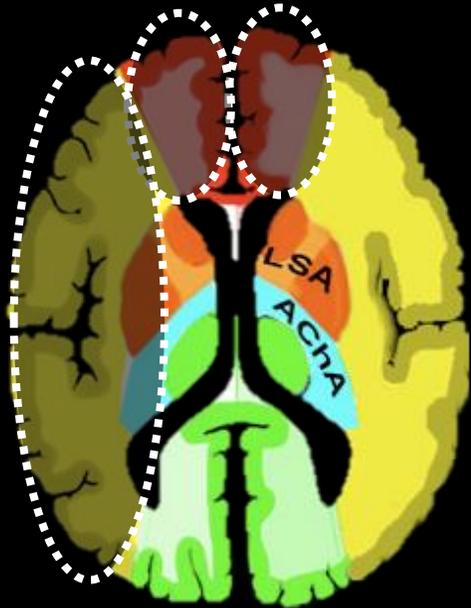
¿Ictus con FA + Placa Ateromatosa Intracraneal? ¿Anticoagulación o Antiagregación?



¿ MULTITERRITORIAL ?



¿ MULTITERRITORIAL ?

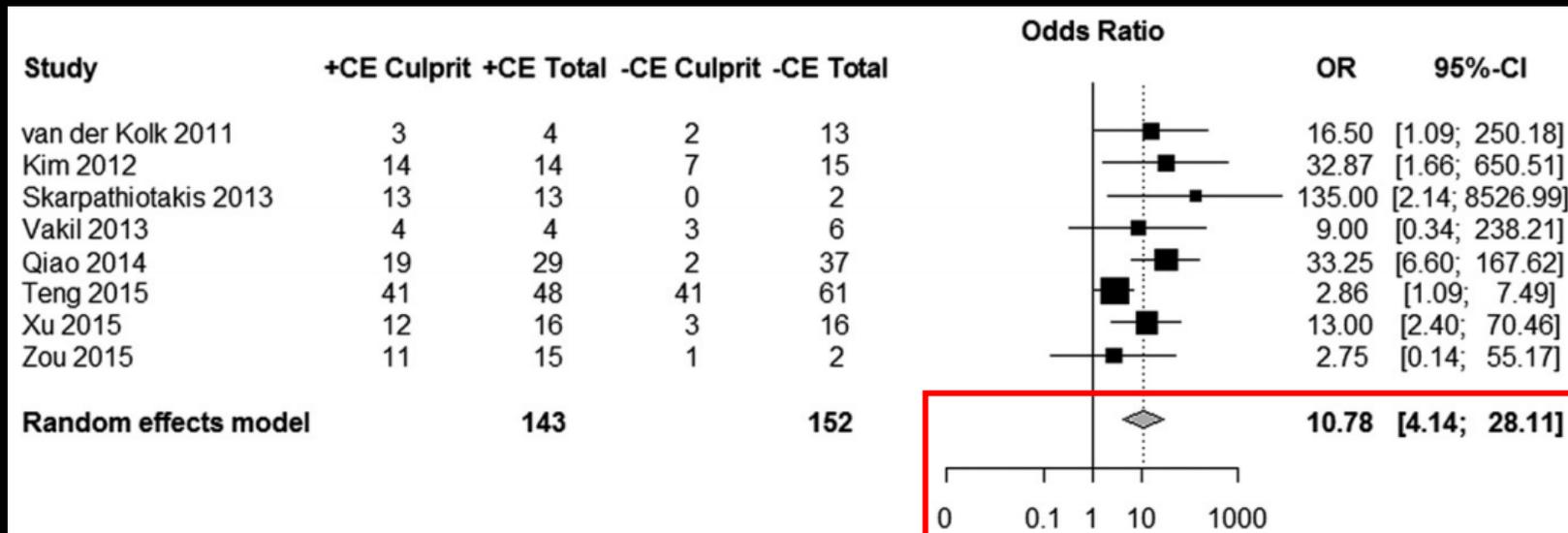


INDICACIONES (Ictus Criptogénico)

Gadolinium Enhancement in Intracranial Atherosclerotic Plaque and Ischemic Stroke: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Ajay Gupta, MD; Hediye Baradaran, MD; Khalid Al-Dasuqi; Ashley Knight-Greenfield, MD; Ashley E. Giambone, PhD; Diana Delgado, MLS; Drew Wright, MS, MLS; Zhongzhao Teng, PhD; James K. Min, MD; Babak B. Navi, MD, MS; Costantino Iadecola, MD; Hooman Kamel, MD

J Am Heart Assoc. 2016;5:e003816

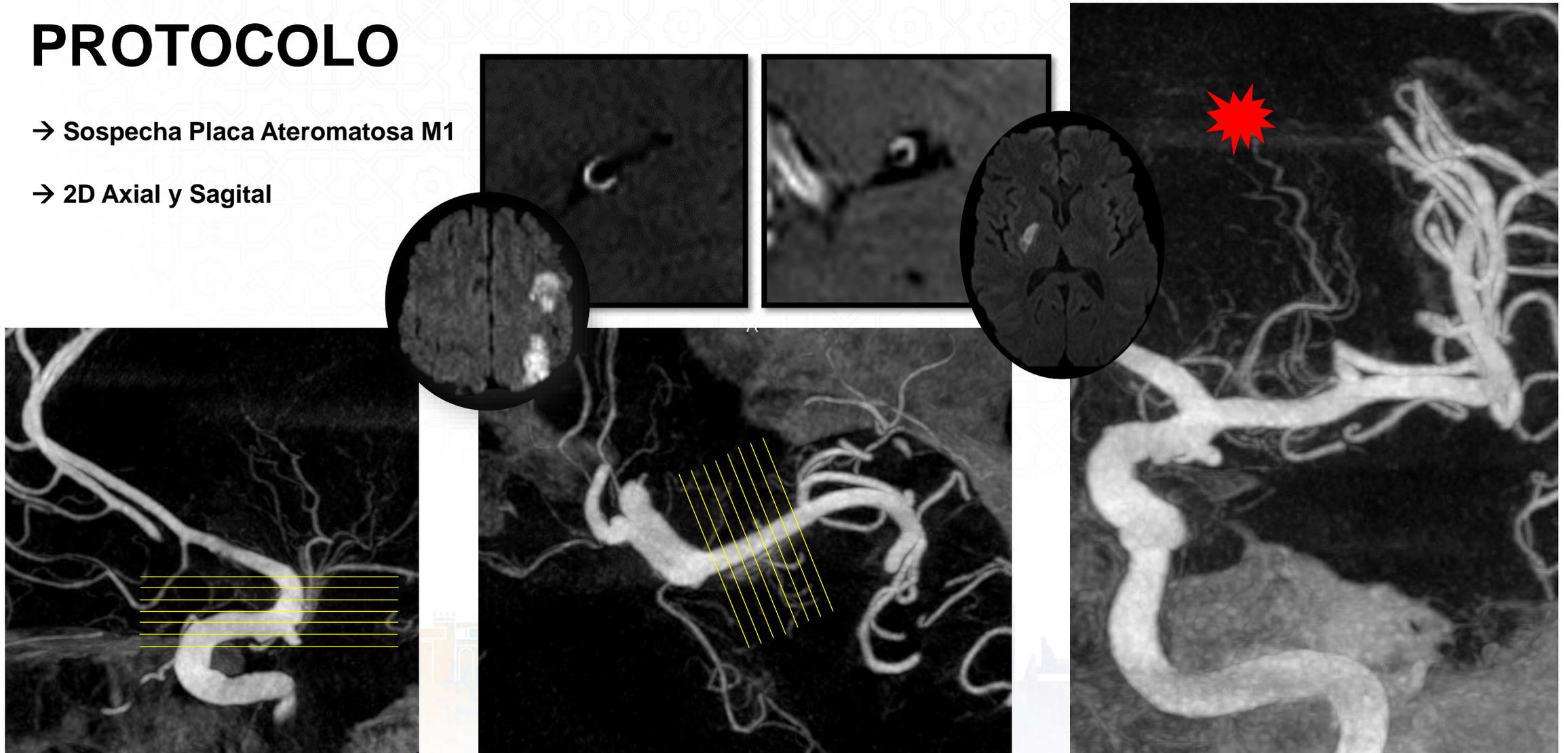


INDICACIONES (Ictus Criptogénico)

PROTOCOLO

→ Sospecha Placa Ateromatosa M1

→ 2D Axial y Sagital

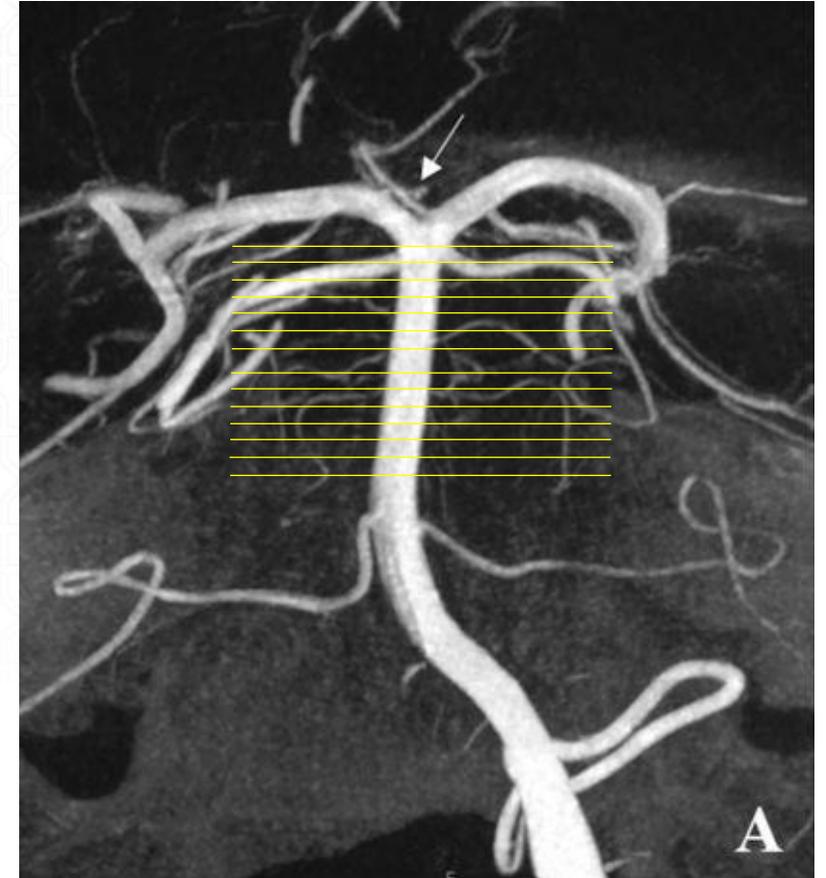
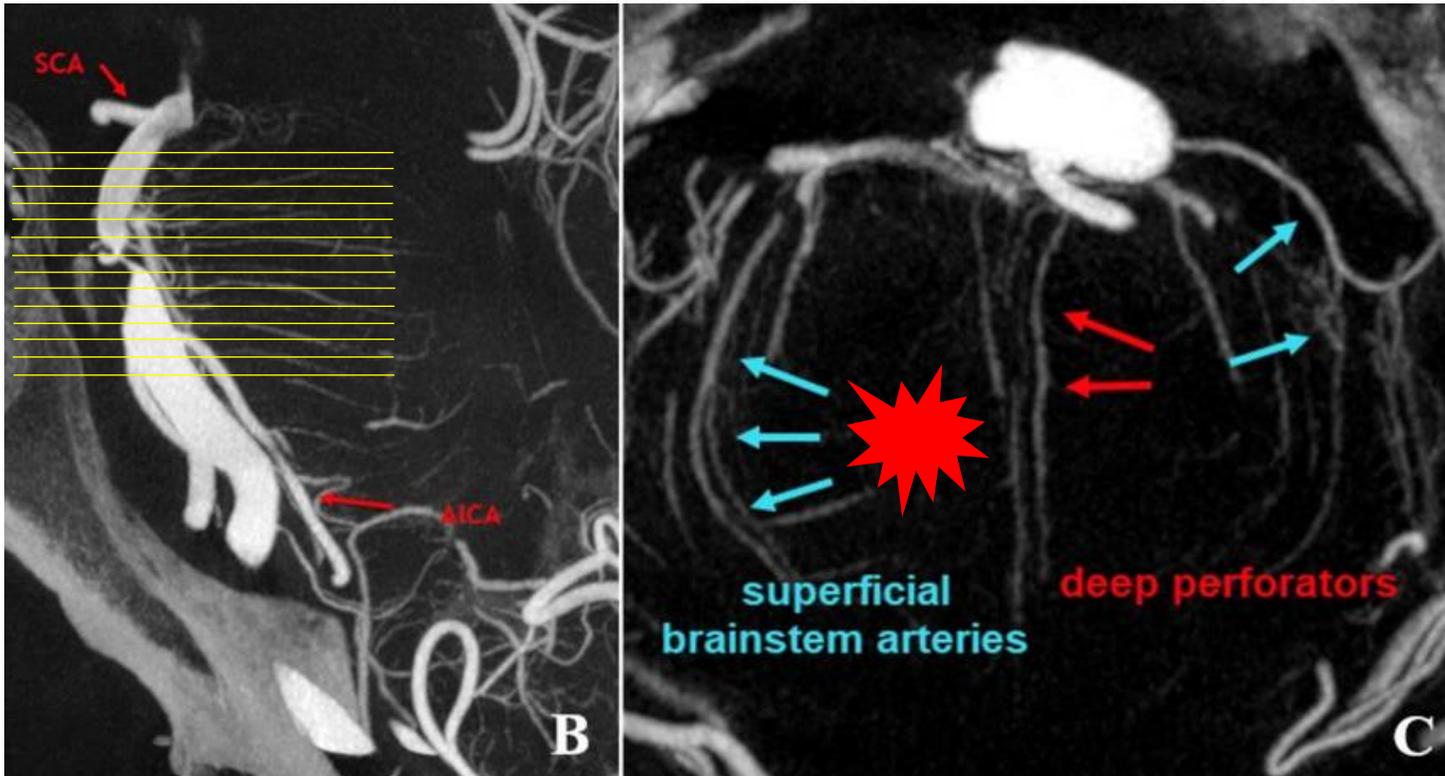


INDICACIONES (Ictus Criptogénico)

PROTOCOLO

→ Sospecha Placa Ateromatosa Arteria Basilar

→ 2D Axial y Sagital

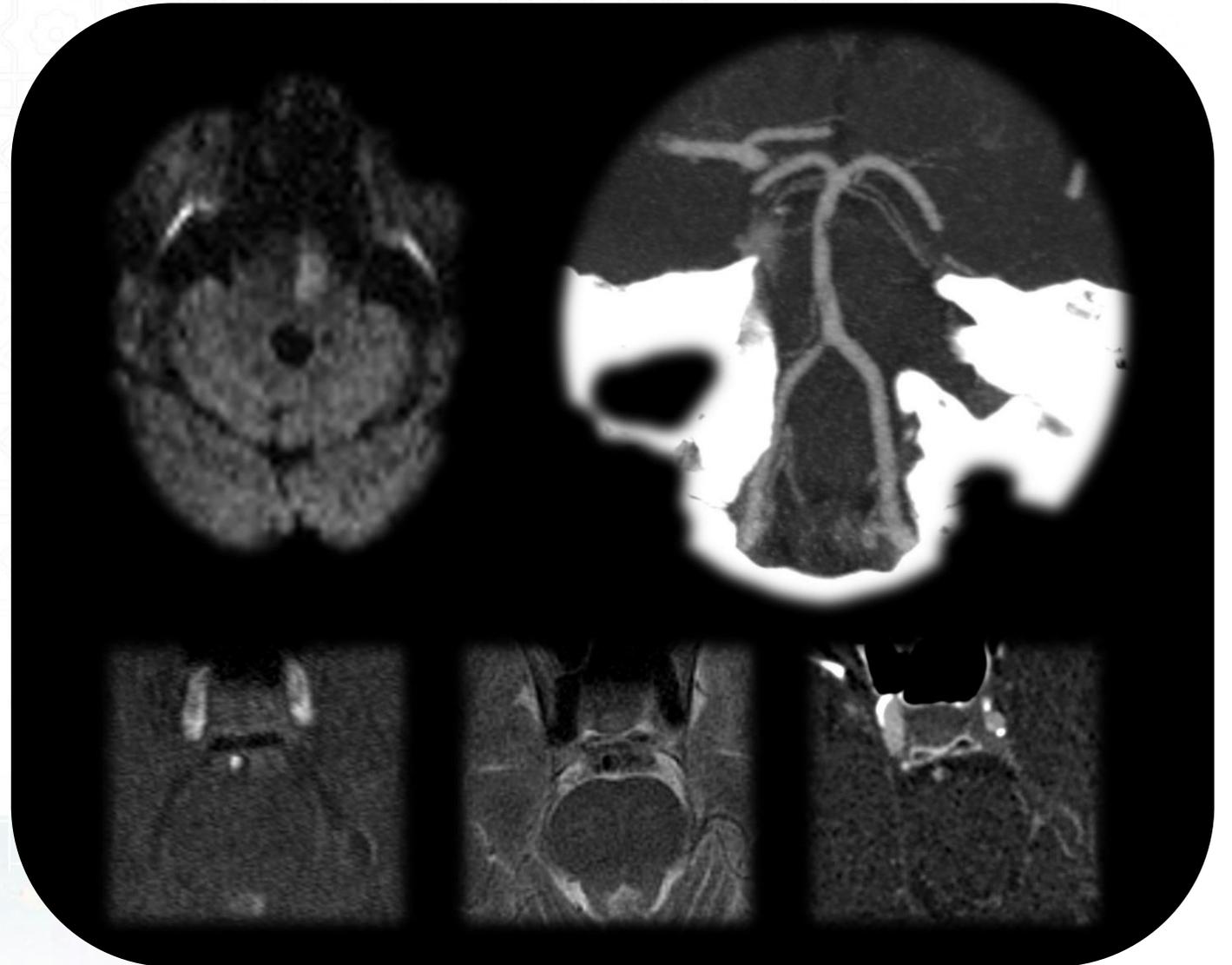
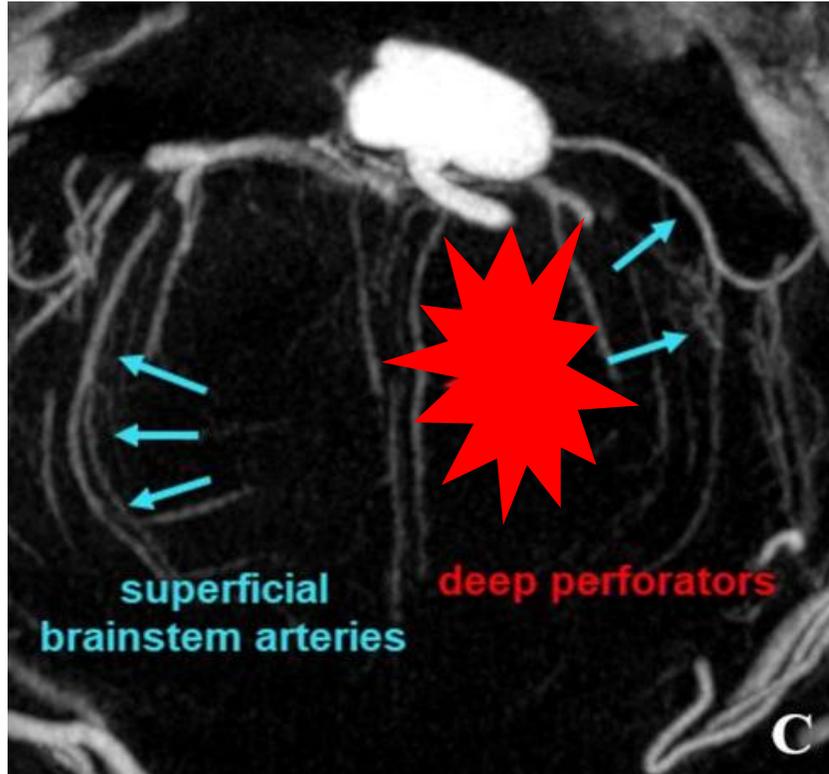


INDICACIONES (Ictus Criptogénico)

PROTOCOLO

→ Sospecha Placa Ateromatosa Arteria Basilar

→ 2D Axial y Sagital

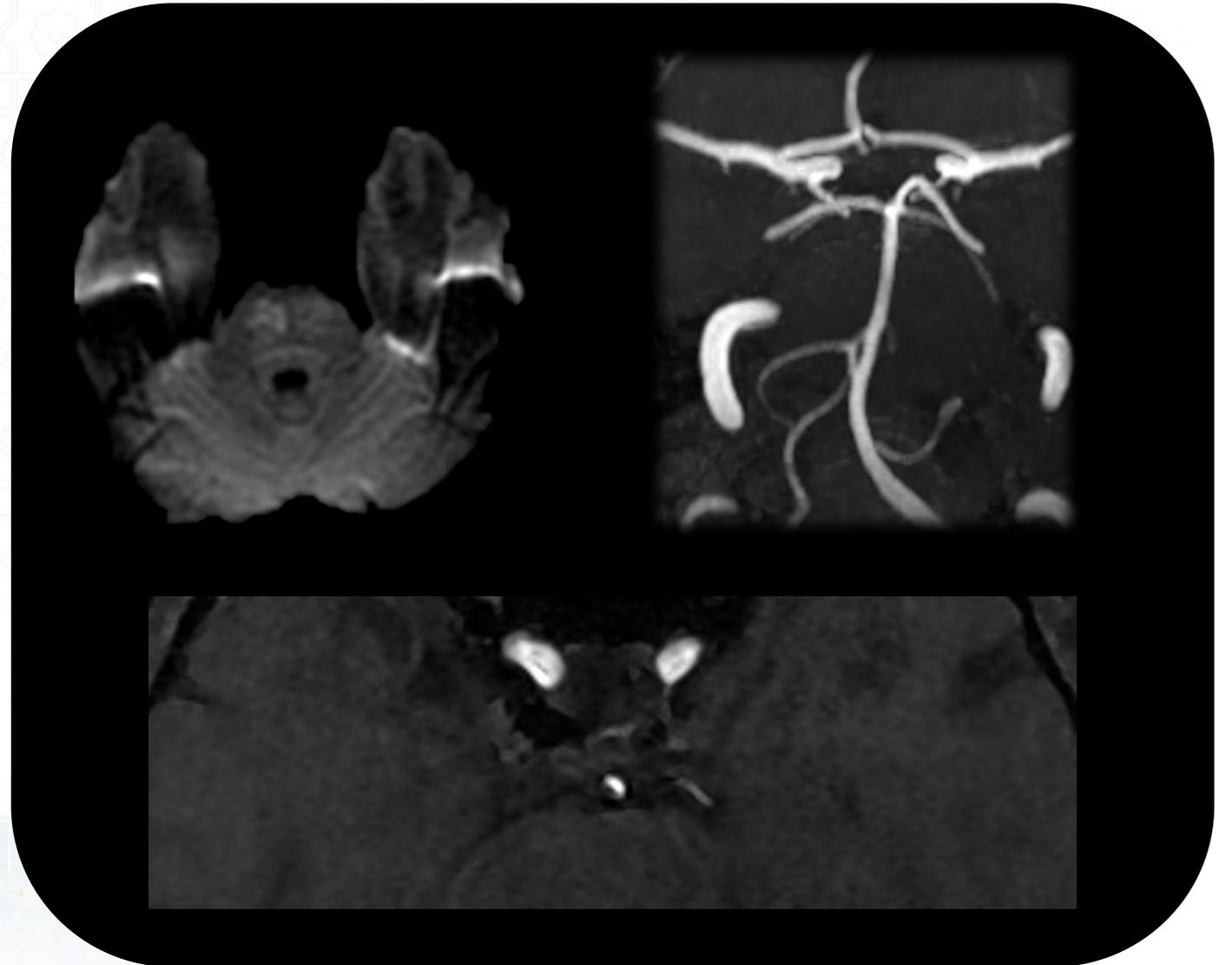
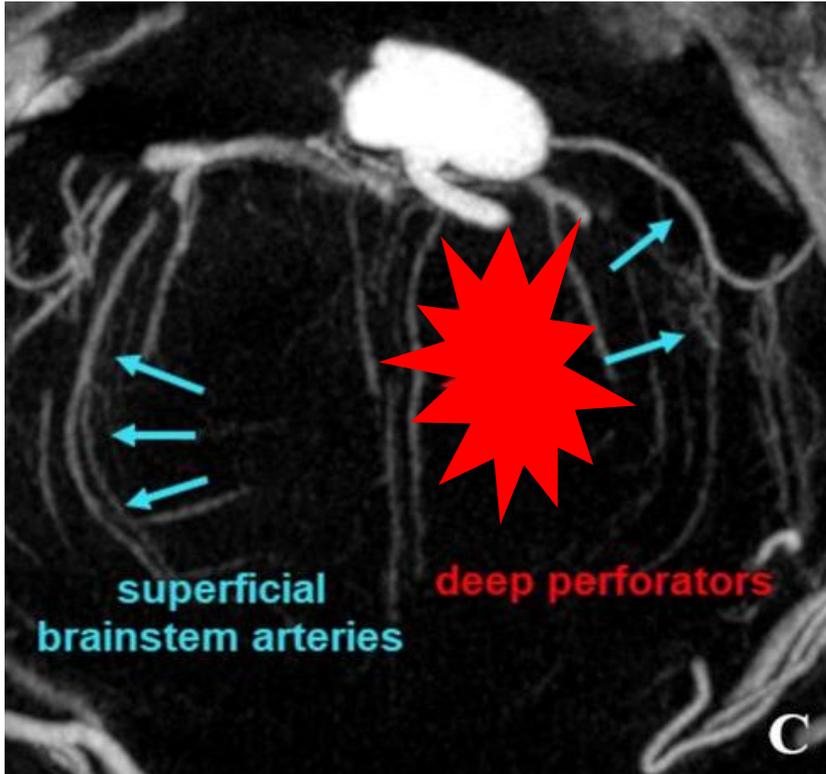


INDICACIONES (Ictus Criptogénico)

PROTOCOLO

→ Sospecha Placa Ateromatosa Arteria Basilar

→ 2D Axial y Sagital

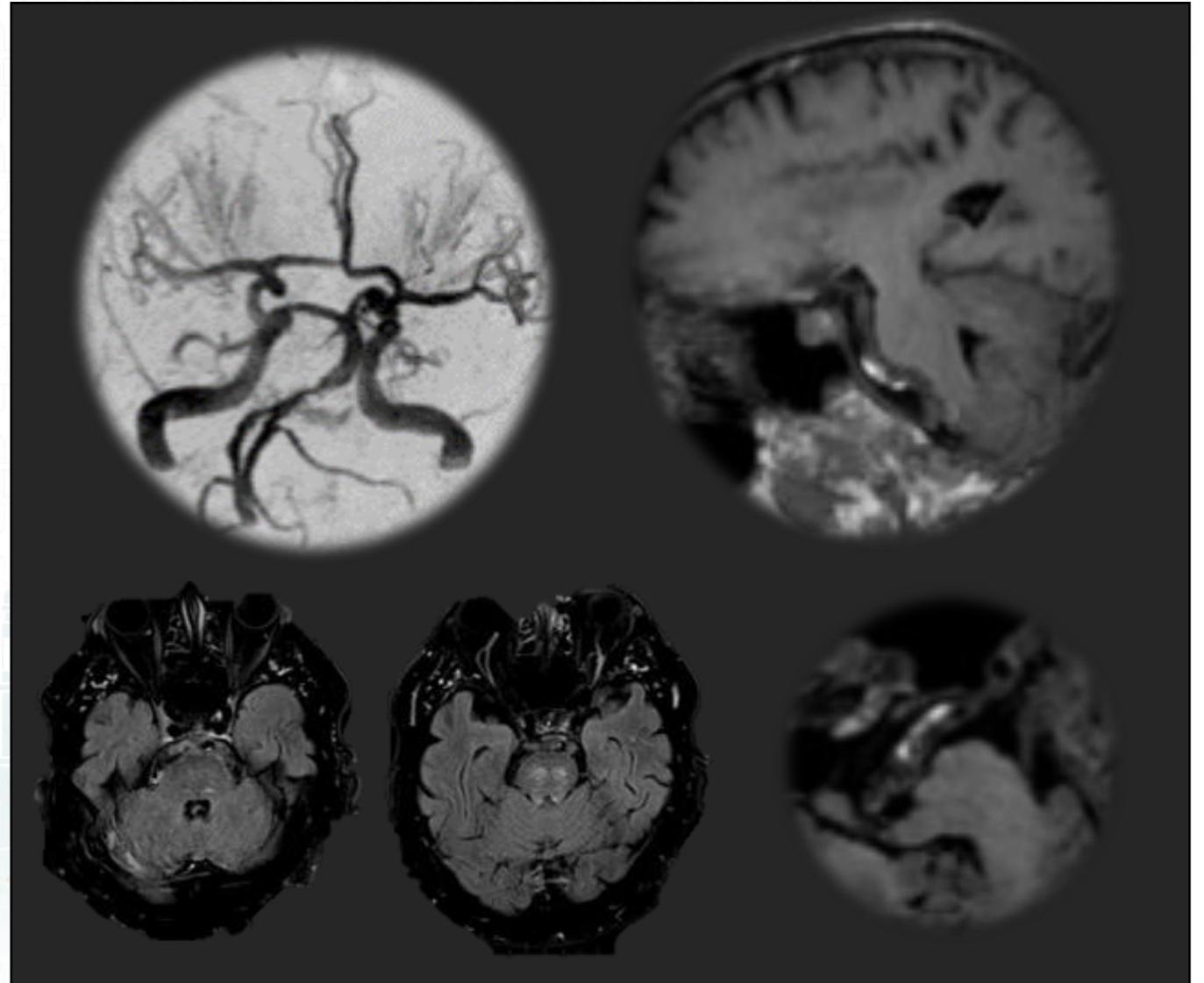


INDICACIONES (Ictus Criptogénico)

PROTOCOLO

→ Sospecha Placa Ateromatosa Arteria Basilar

→ 2D Axial y Sagital



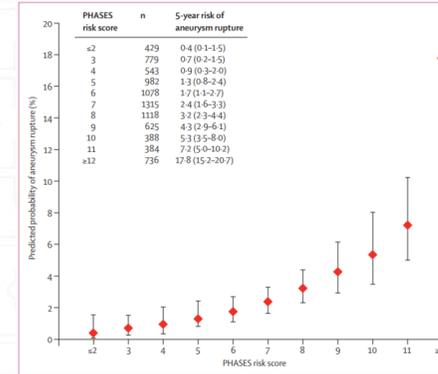


Aneurismas...

INDICACIONES (Aneurismas ≤ 6 mm)

Development of the PHASES score for prediction of risk of rupture of intracranial aneurysms: a pooled analysis of six prospective cohort studies

Jacoba P Greving, Marieke J H Wermer, Robert D Brown Jr, Akio Morita, Seppo Juvela, Masahiro Yonekura, Toshihiro Ishibashi, James C Torner, Takeo Nakayama, Gabriël J E Rinkel, Ale Algra



Edad (70 años)
HTA
HSA previa
Tamaño Aneu
Localización Aneu

A Populations from North America and European countries other than Finland

Size	No hypertension, no history of SAH				Age	Hypertension, no history of SAH				Age	Both hypertension and history of SAH			
	Aneurysm location					Aneurysm location					Aneurysm location			
	ICA	MCA	ACA	Pcom/posterior		ICA	MCA	ACA	Pcom/posterior		ICA	MCA	ACA	Pcom/posterior
≥ 20 mm	7	13	>15	>15	≥ 70 years	10	>15	>15	>15	≥ 70 years	14	>15	>15	>15
10.0-19.9 mm	2	4	6	7		3	5	8	9		4	7	11	13
7.0-9.9 mm	1	1	3	3		1	2	3	4		2	3	5	6
<7 mm	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	3		
≥ 20 mm	5	9	15	>15	<70 years	7	12	>15	>15	<70 years	10	>15	>15	>15
10.0-19.9 mm	1	2	4	5		2	3	6	7		3	5	8	9
7.0-9.9 mm	1	1	2	2		1	1	2	3		1	2	3	4
<7 mm	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	2		

Aneurismas ≤ 6 mm
< 2% Riesgo de rotura
en 5 años



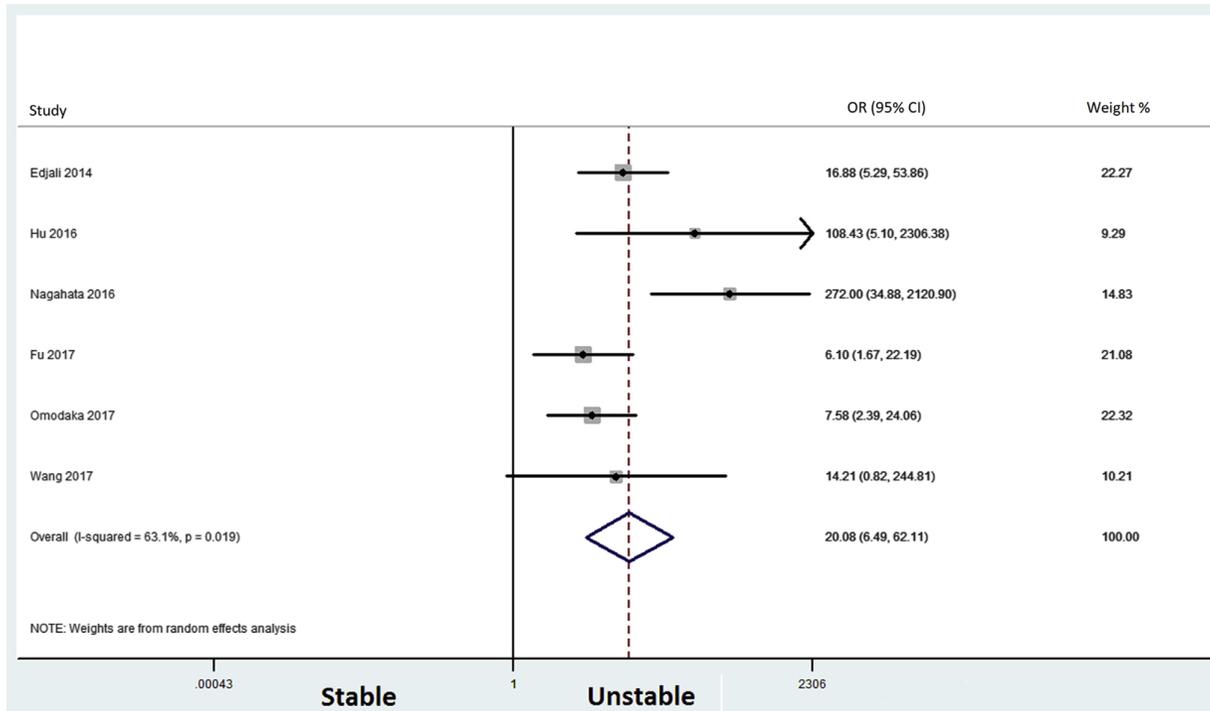
INDICACIONES (Aneurismas ≤ 6 mm)



Vessel Wall Imaging of Intracranial Aneurysms: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Pavlos Texakalidis^{1,2}, Christopher Alan Hilditch³, Vance Lehman⁴, Giuseppe Lanzino¹, Vitor Mendes Pereira³, Waleed Brinjikji^{1,3,4}

**Aneurismas ≤ 6 mm
< 2% Riesgo de rotura
en 5 años**



CAPTACIÓN → INESTABILIDAD (VPP 55%)

CAPTACIÓN → ESTABILIDAD (VPN 96%)

**Detección de la Inestabilidad
Seguimiento de la Estabilidad**

INDICACIONES (Aneurismas ≤ 6 mm)

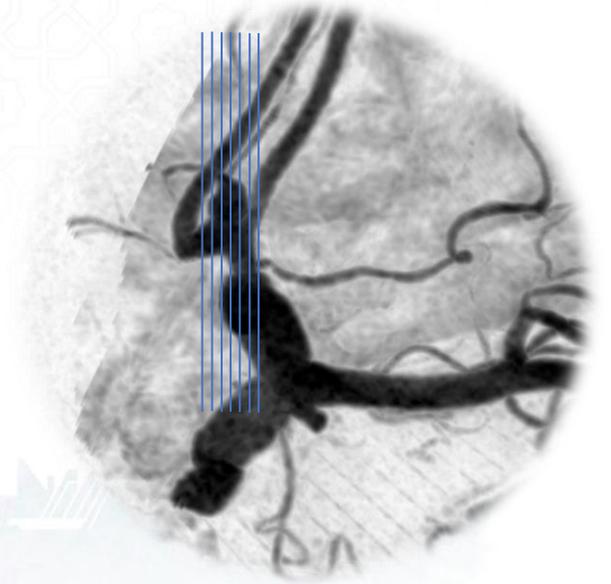


PROTOCOLO

- Sospecha Aneurisma “Inestable”
- Volumétrico 3D...
- 2D Coronal y Sagital eje Aneurisma

Detección de la Inestabilidad
Seguimiento de la Estabilidad

Aneurismas ≤ 6 mm
< 2% Riesgo de rotura
en 5 años



CONCLUSIONES

¿Por qué realizar el estudio? → Necesidad de estudiar la pared y no solo la luz arterial...

Protocolo de imagen → Protocolo de imagen dirigido a lo que buscamos...

Principales indicaciones

DxDif Vasculopatía (Vasculitis, SVCR, Ateromatosis)

Ictus Criptogénico → Detectar Ateromatosis Intracraneal

Aneurismas ≤ 6 mm → Detección Riesgo Rotura

1º Detectar Ateromatosis Intracraneal

2º Dx Dif Vasculopatía

PRACTICE GUIDELINE

Intracranial Vessel Wall MRI: Principles and Expert Consensus Recommendations of the American Society of Neuroradiology

D.M. Mandell, M. Mossa-Basha, Y. Qiao, C.P. Hess, F. Hui, C. Matouk, M.H. Johnson, M.J.A.P. Daemen, A. Vossough, M. Edjlali, D. Saloner, S.A. Ansari, B.A. Wasserman, and D.J. Mikulis, on behalf of the Vessel Wall Imaging Study Group of the American Society of Neuroradiology

ABSTRACT

SUMMARY: Intracranial vessel wall MR imaging is an adjunct to conventional angiographic imaging with CTA, MRA, or DSA. The technique has multiple potential uses in the context of ischemic stroke and intracranial hemorrhage. There remain gaps in our understanding of intracranial vessel wall MR imaging findings and research is ongoing, but the technique is already used on a clinical basis at many centers. This article, on behalf of the Vessel Wall Imaging Study Group of the American Society of Neuroradiology, provides expert consensus recommendations for current clinical practice.

ABBREVIATIONS: RCVS = reversible cerebral vasoconstriction syndrome; VW-MR imaging = vessel wall MR imaging

High-Resolution Magnetic Resonance Vessel Wall Imaging for the Evaluation of Intracranial Vascular Pathology



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KEYWORDS

• Vessel-wall imaging • Intracranial vasculopathy • Atherosclerosis • Aneurysm

KEY POINTS

- High-resolution magnetic resonance intracranial vessel wall imaging (IVWI) provides valuable insights into specific pathologic processes affecting the walls of intracranial blood vessels.
- IVWI allows for differentiation of intracranial vasculopathies that would not otherwise be possible using conventional luminal imaging techniques.
- When used appropriately, IVWI boosts diagnostic confidence and may aid in patient prognostication.



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Review

Intracranial vessel wall imaging: applications, interpretation, and pitfalls

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