

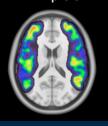


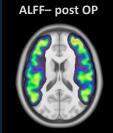
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Treatment efficacy of asymptomatic carotid artery stenosis patients evaluated by clinically applicable hemodynamic MRI and cognitive testing

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ALFF - pre OP





Session: MRI in Diagnosis & Treatment of CVD

Q&A: Thursday Parallel 2
Neurovascular imaging
Thursday, August 13, 2020

14:20 - 15:05 (UTC)



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ONE COMMUNITY

Virtual Conference & Exhibition
08-14 August 2020



Declaration of Financial Interests or Relationships

Speaker Name: Stephan Kaczmarz

I have no financial interests or relationships to disclose with regard to the subject matter of this presentation.



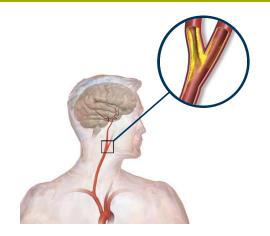
Motivation

Background

Internal carotid artery stenosis (ICAS) accounts for 10-20% of strokes¹

Effective² treatment by stenting (CAS) or endartherectomy (CEA) with substantial risks³

Hemodynamic biomarkers promising to improve treatment decisions⁴



Issue

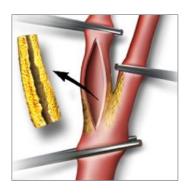
Hemodynamics currently unconsidered⁵ due to clinical applicable methods lacking

Hypothesis

Relative cerebral blood volume (rCBV)⁶, capillary transit-time heterogeneity (CTH)⁷, and amplitude of low-frequency fluctuations (ALFF)⁸

Sensitivity to hemodynamic recovery after ICAS treatment

Investigate effects on cognition and lesions





Material & Methods

2x: Pre & post treatment



- 3T Philips Ingenia
- Software release 5.1.8
- Custom patches

- C-DAS
- 32ch head coil
- 16ch head-neck coil



71.4 ± 5.8 y





- No strokes or injuries
- Asymptomatic
- Unilateral
- NASCET > 70%
- CAS & CEA treatment

70.8 ± 5.3 y



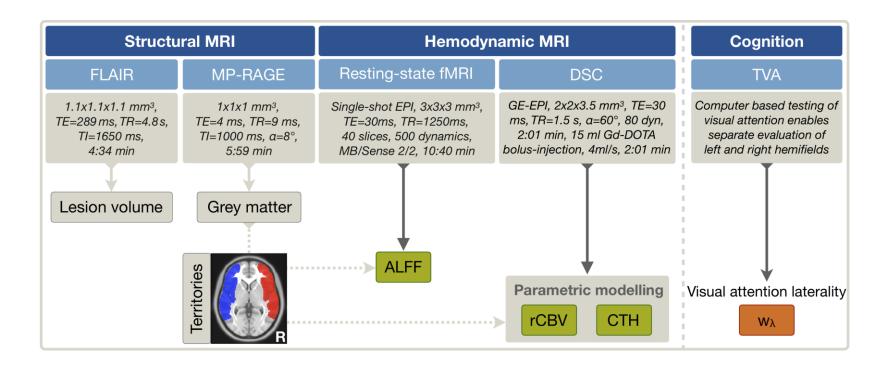


No strokes or injuries



Material & Methods

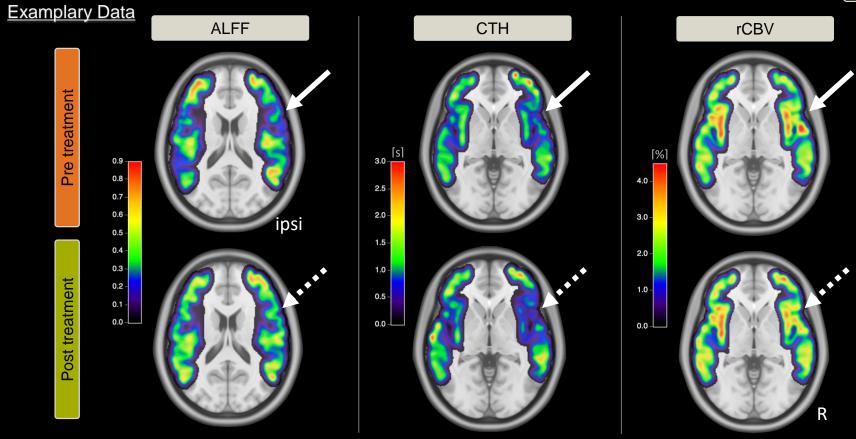
MR imaging protocol





Results

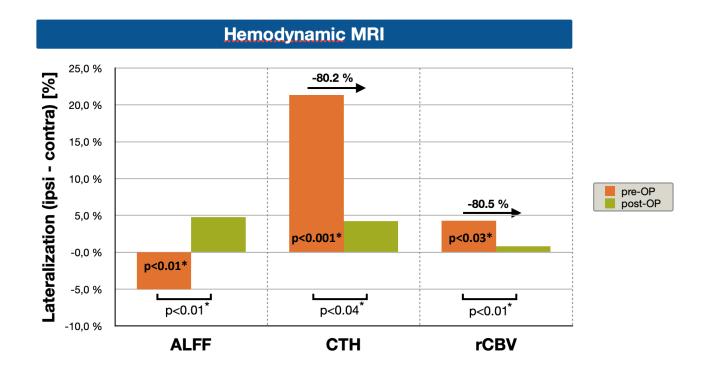
Right sided ICAS-patient







Results





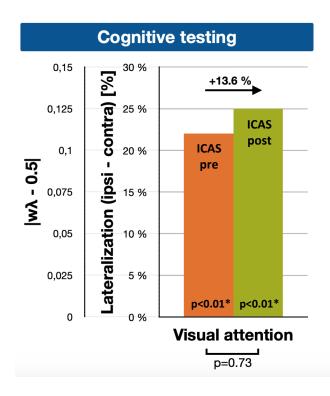
Strong initial hemodynamic impairments

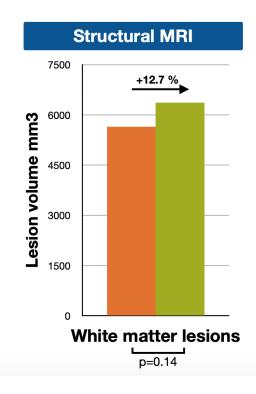
Post treatment recovery by ≈80%





Results







Remaining visual attention impairment

Slightly increased lesion load



Discussion

Revascularization effects in ICAS

Hemodynamics ALFF, rCBV & CTH sensitive to hemodynamic ICAS impairments Chronic vasodilation indicated^{1,2} with additional capillary dysfunction³ Improved hemodynamic status after treatment - in accordance with literature³⁻⁶ Persisting cognitive impairments after treatment⁷ Cognition Cognitive impairments might be irreversible Postoperative damage⁸ by micro emboly⁹ compensates ΔCTH recovery¹⁰



WMH Formation in ICAS
Kaczmarz et al.
Poster #1449

O_{Xygen} Diffusivity Talk #1108

Clinically applicable hemodynamic imaging MR protocol

CTH easily applicable & very sensitive

No cognitive improvements

Hemodynamic imaging promising to improve ICAS treatment decisions, future investivations of individual stroke predictions of high interest

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