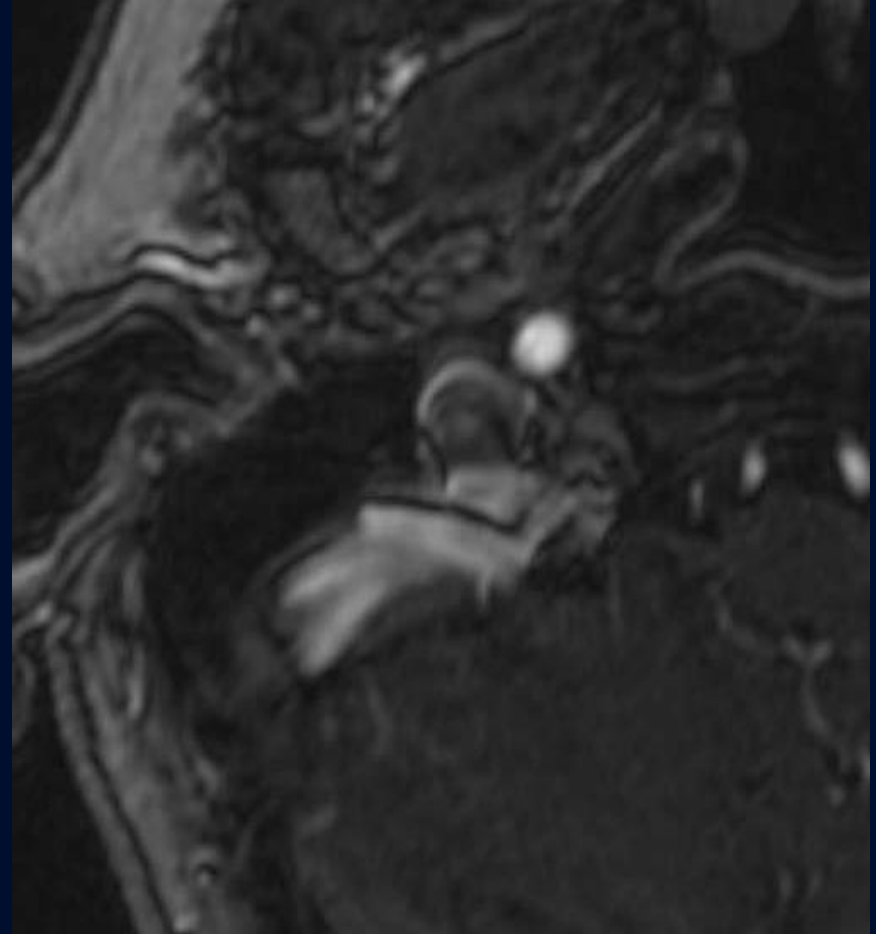
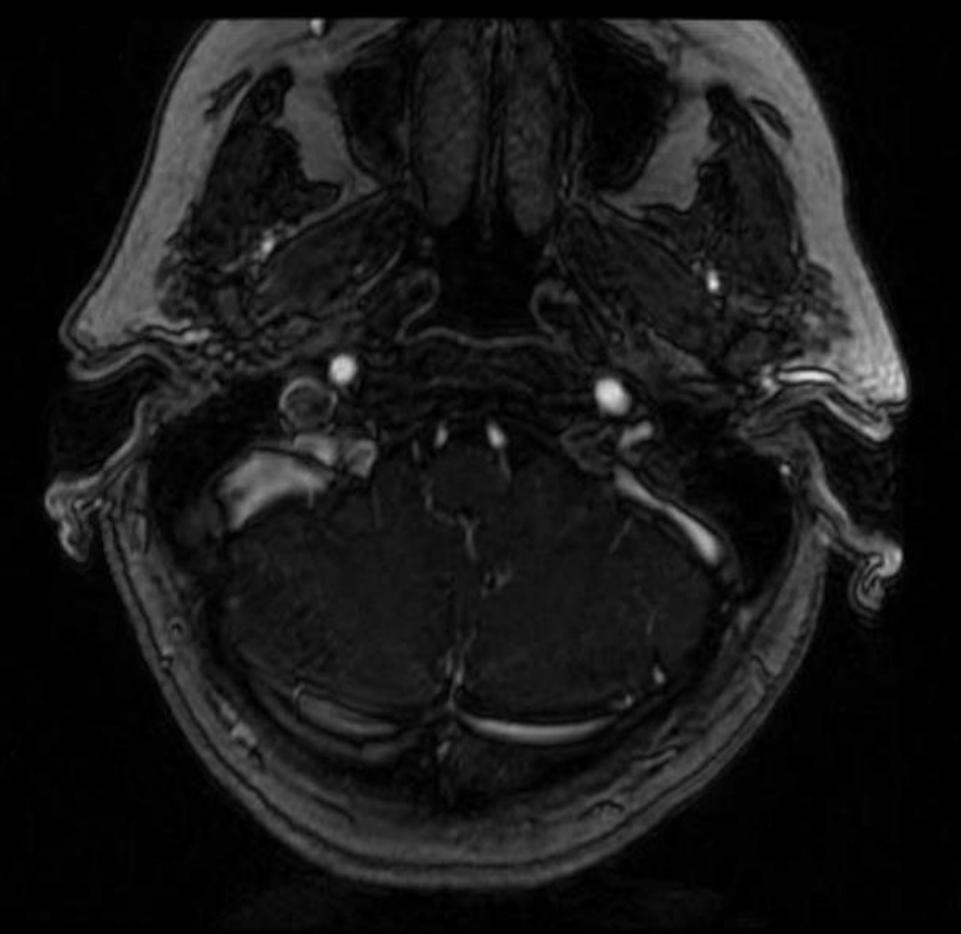


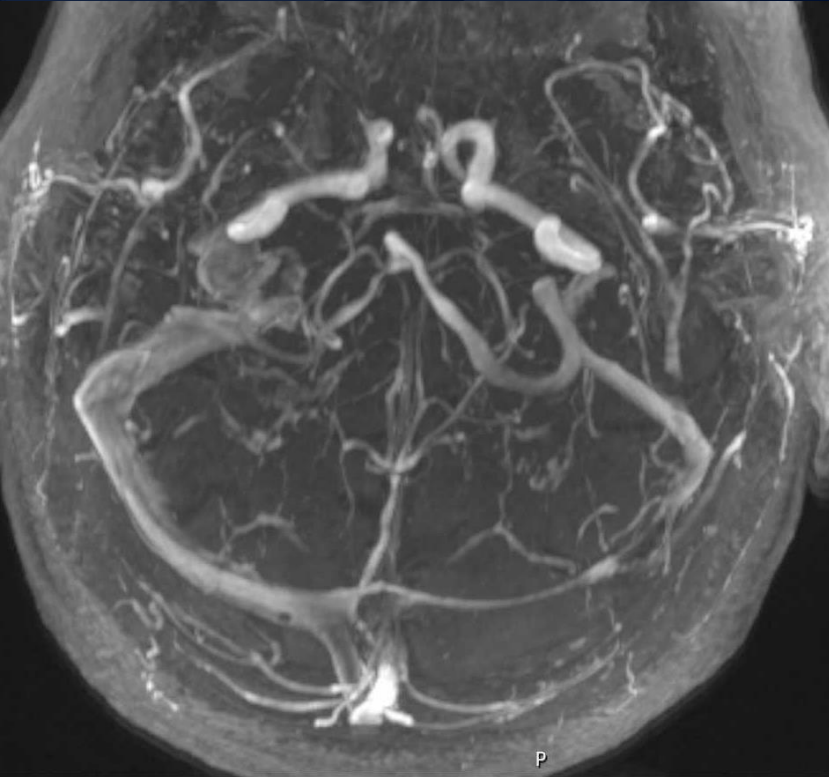
82-year-old female with repeated altered mental status and lethargy

Rodolfo Valentini, MS3

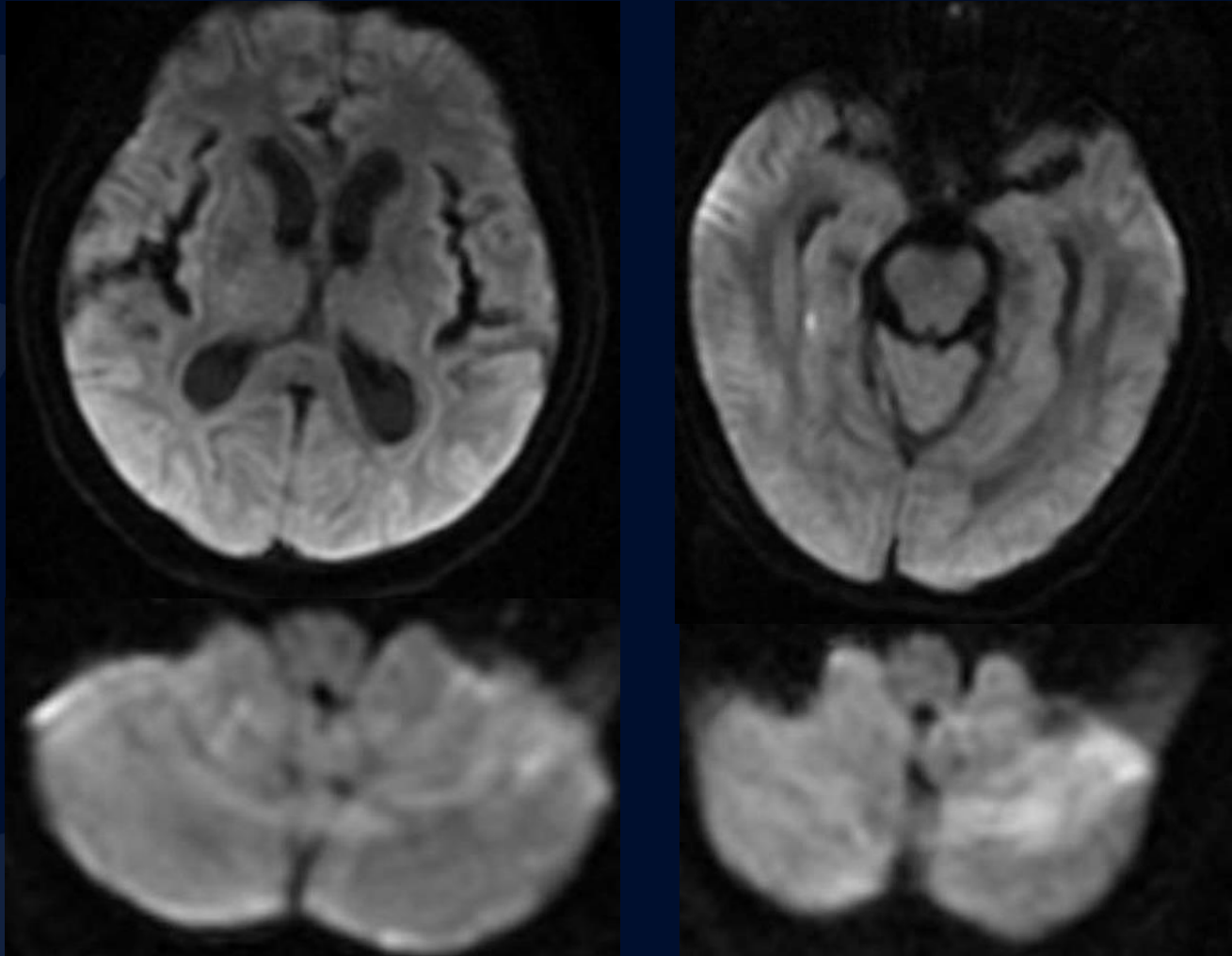
MRA (1st admission)



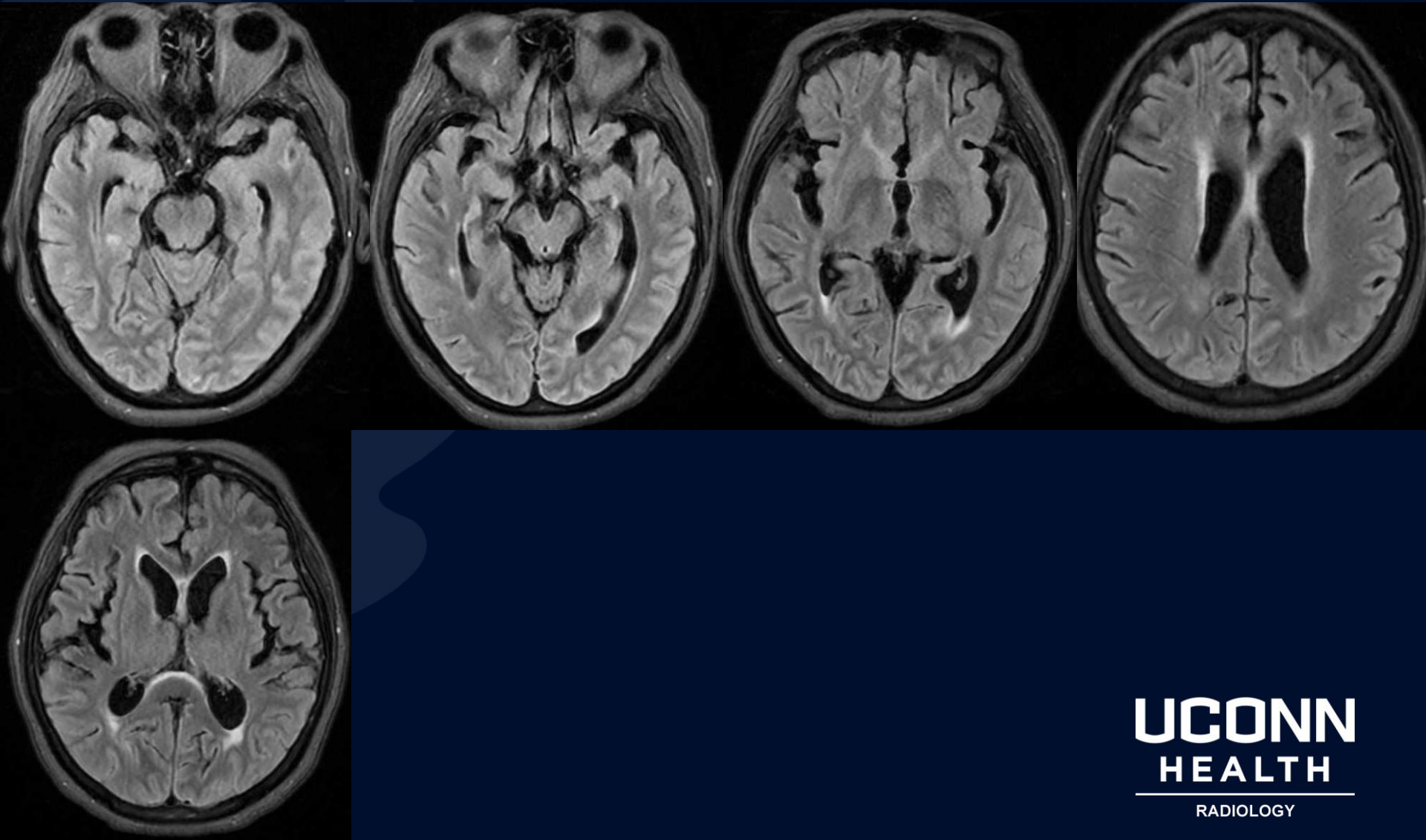
MRA venous phase (1st admission)



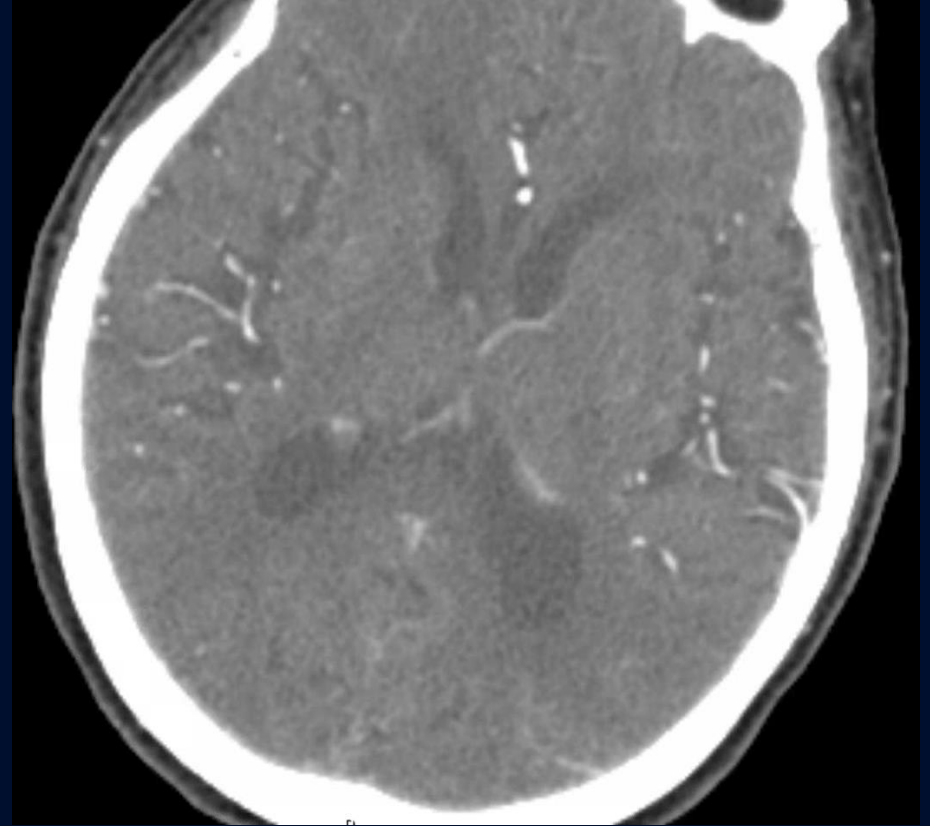
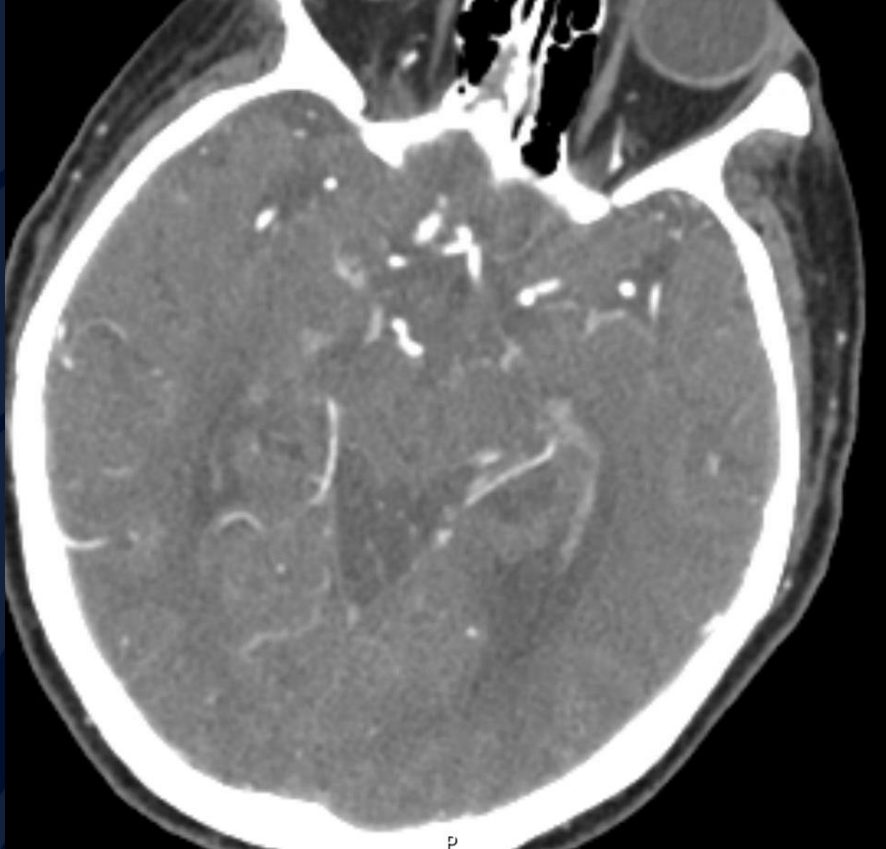
DWI (2nd admission)



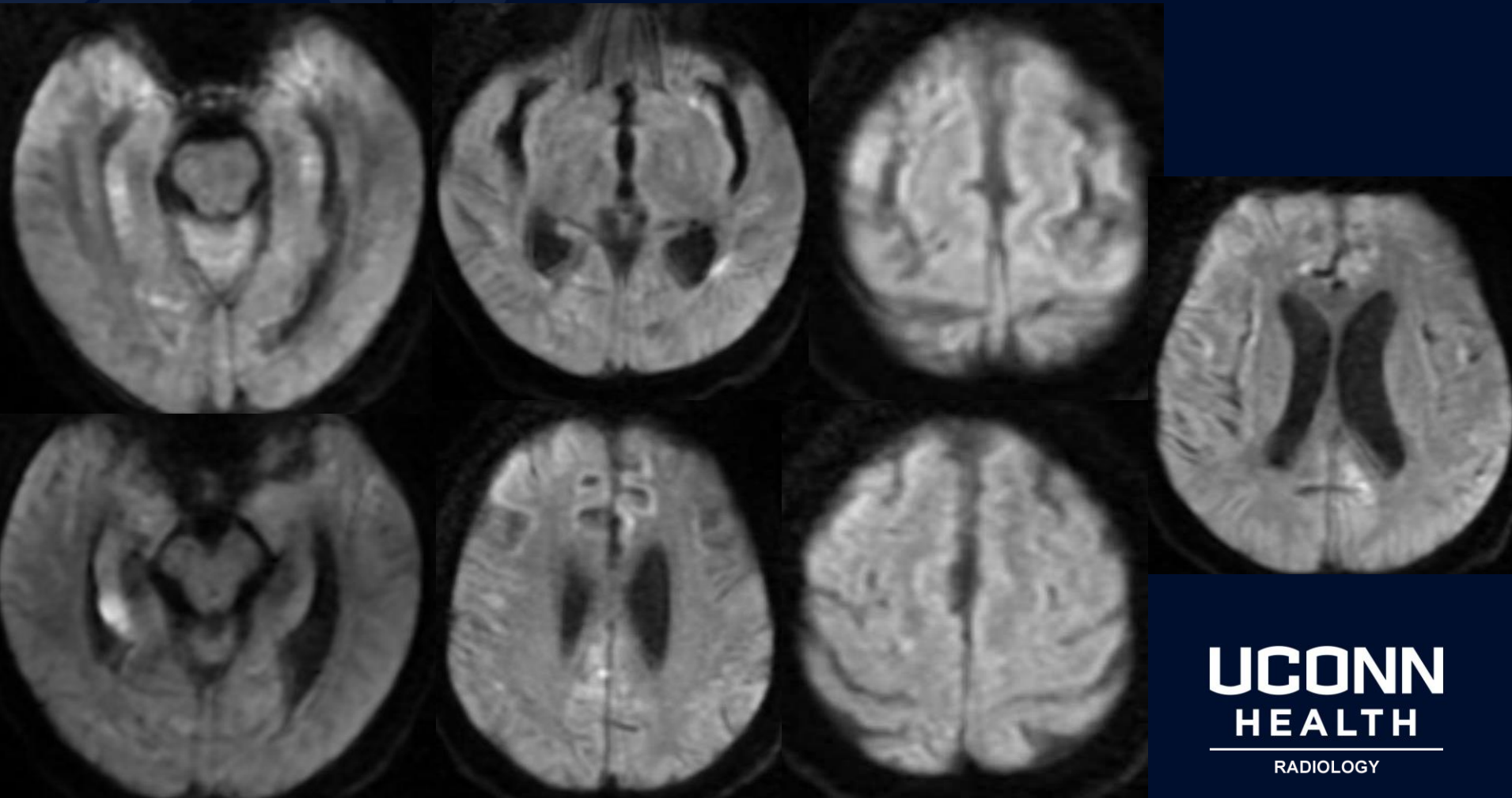
FLAIR (2nd admission)



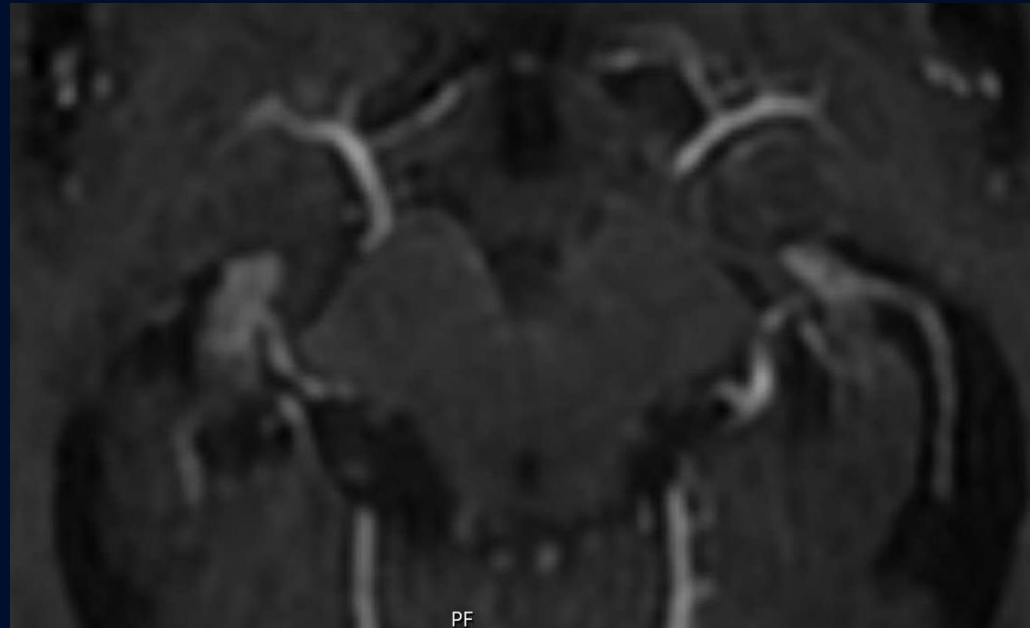
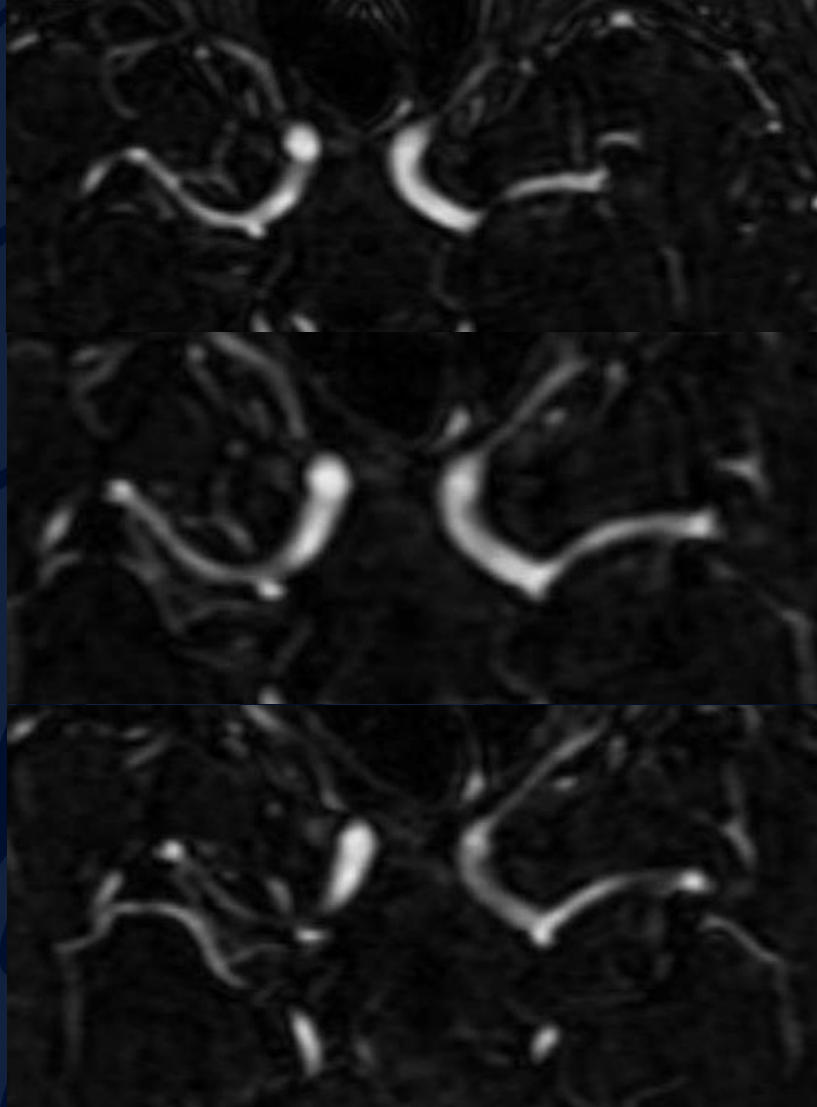
CTA



DWI



MRA Arterial Phase

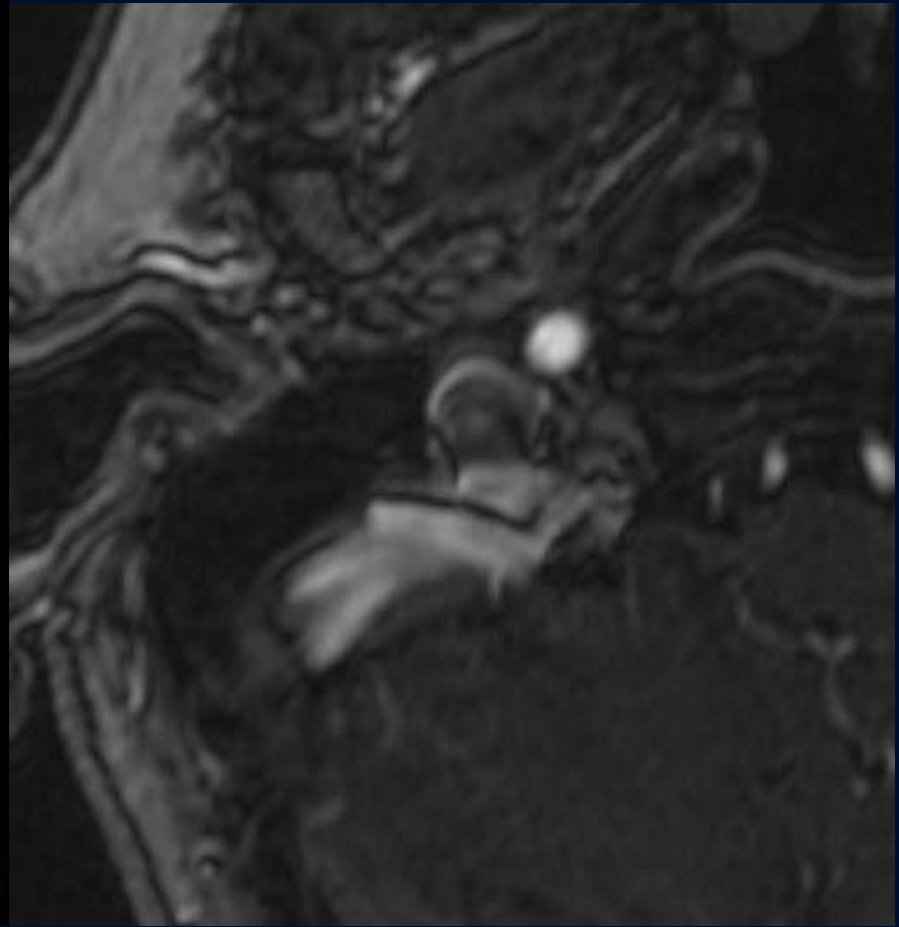
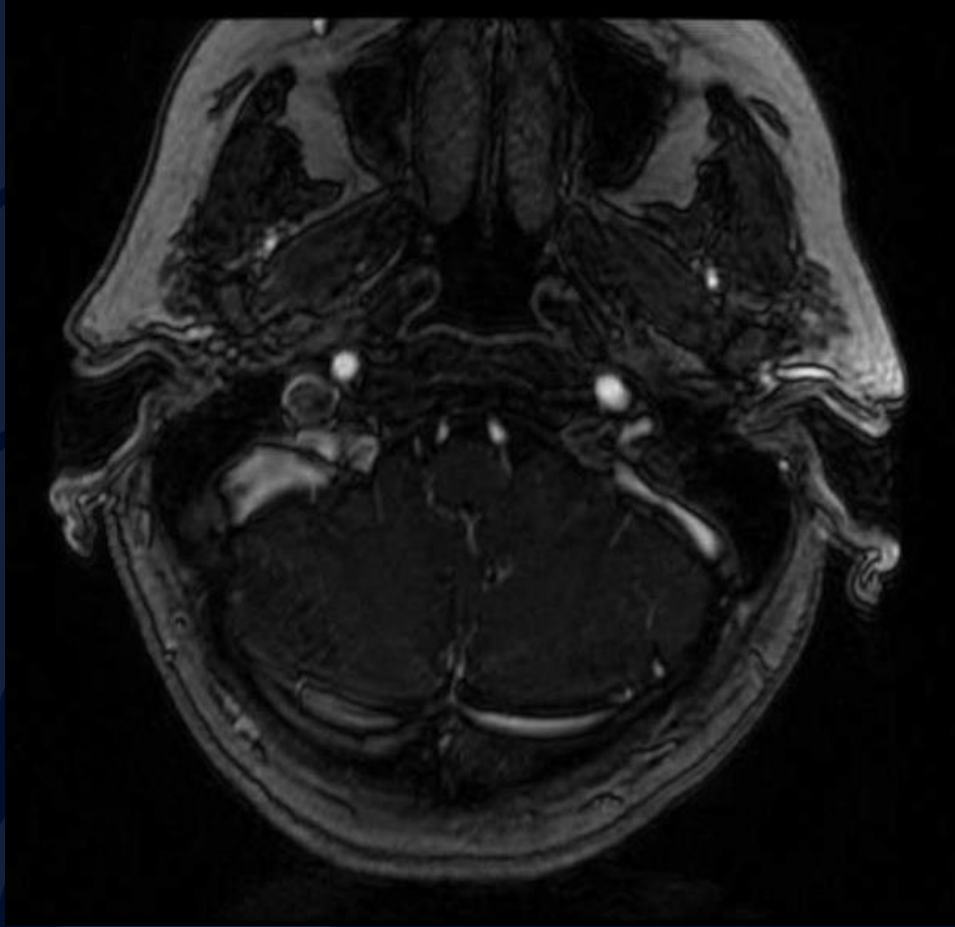


A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. It features detailed vein patterns and a lobed edge.

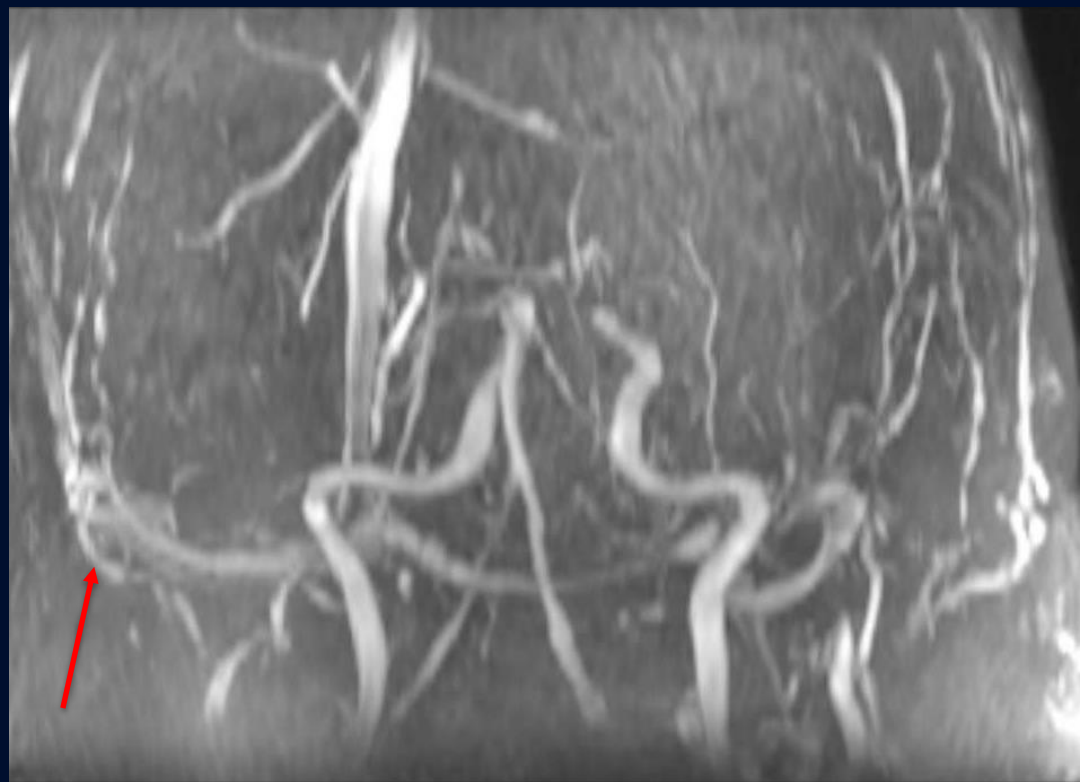
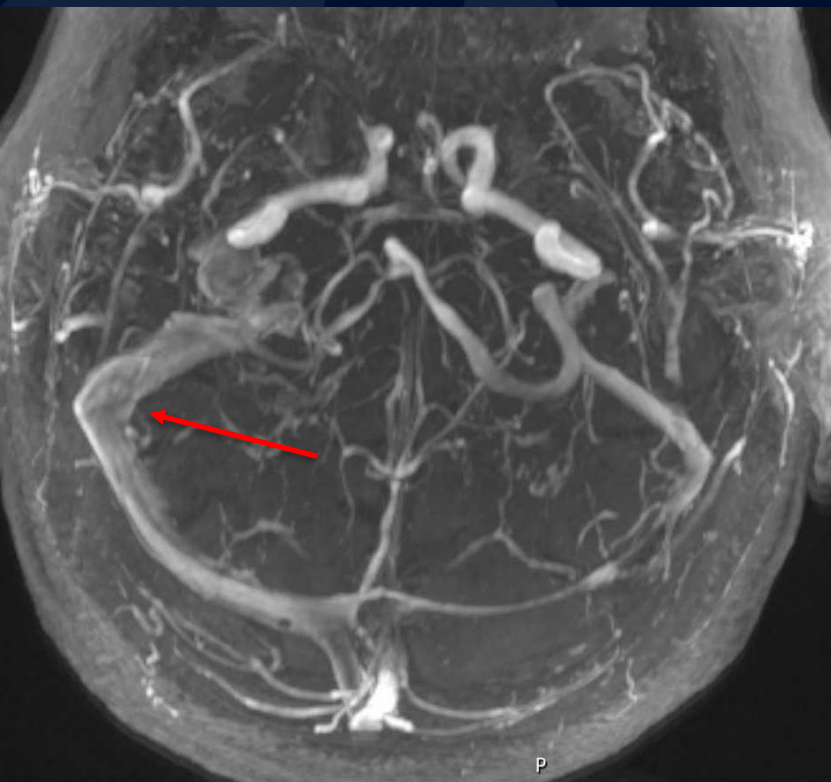
?

Cryptococcal Vasculitis

MRA (1st admission)

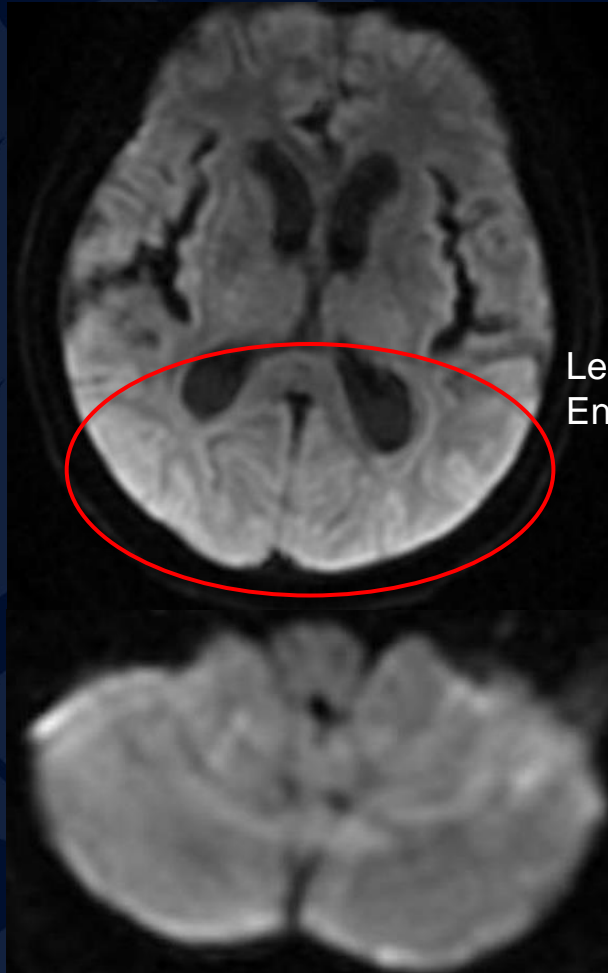


MRA venous phase (1st admission)

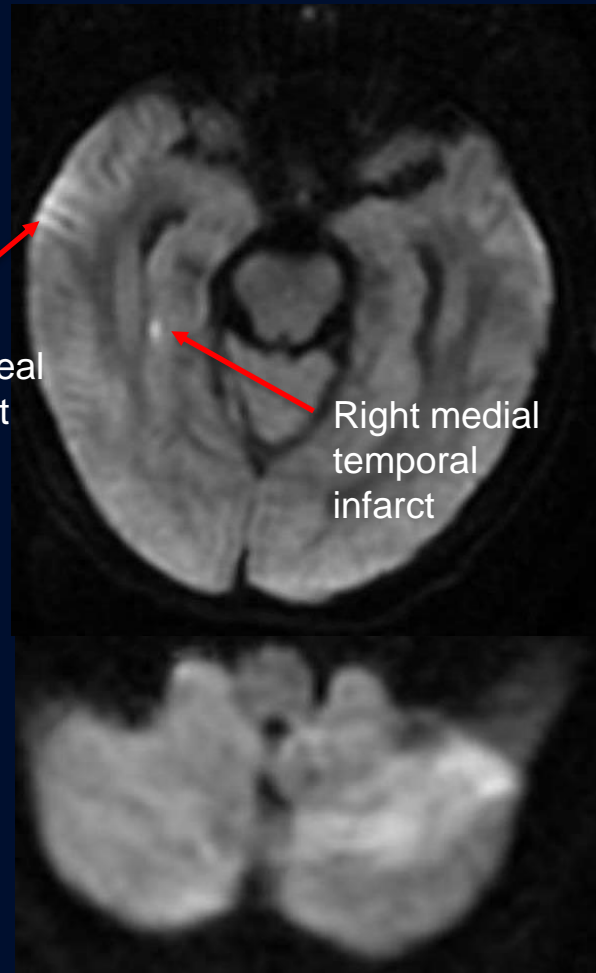


Abnormal venous enhancement

DWI (2nd admission)

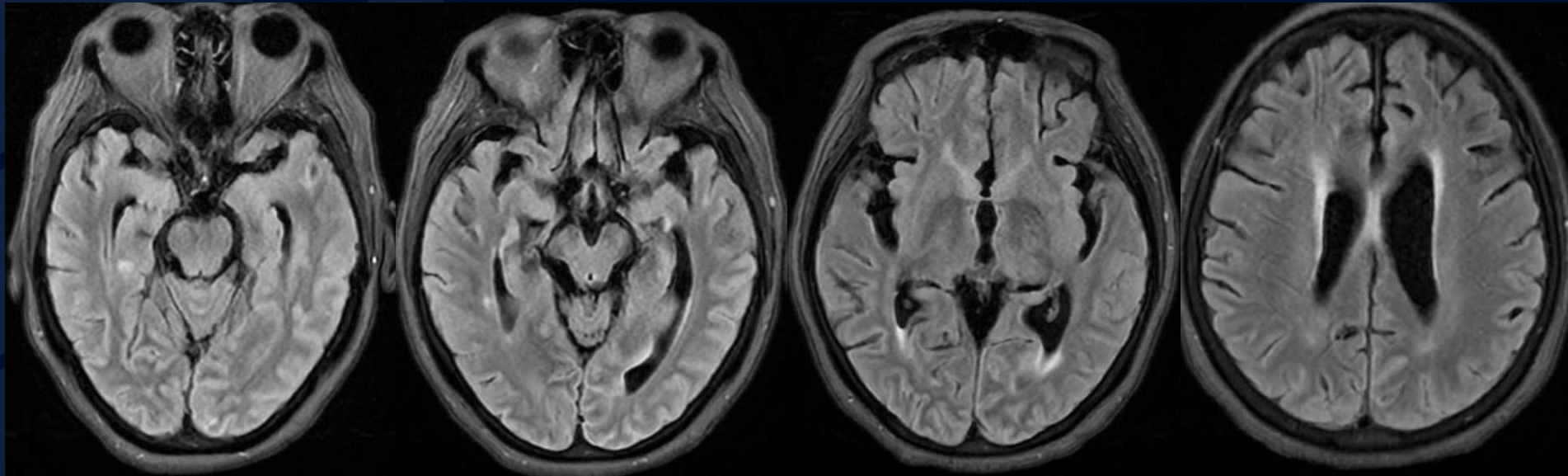


Leptomeningeal
Enhancement



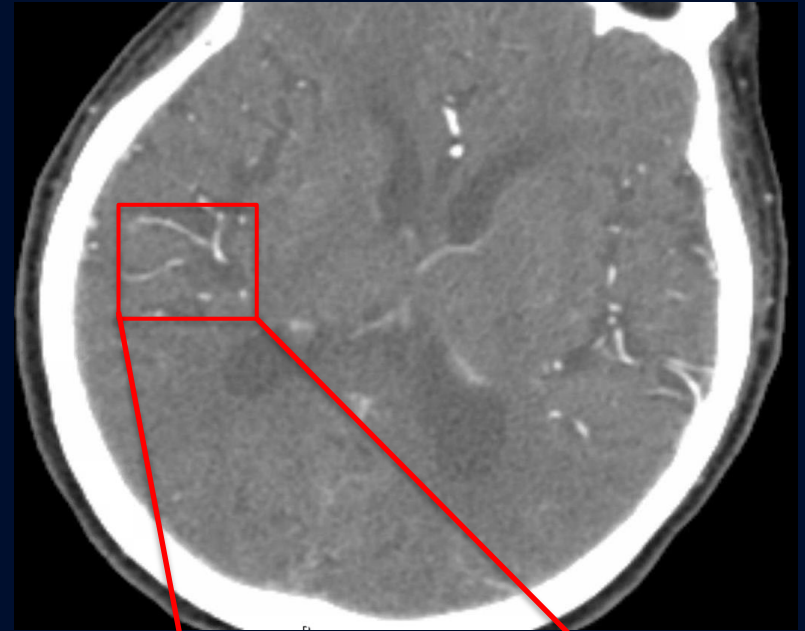
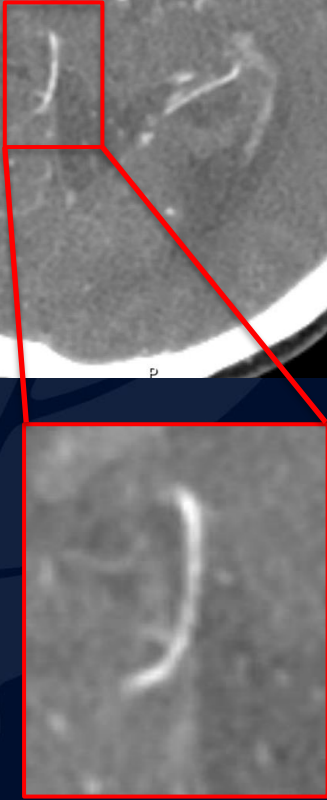
Right medial
temporal
infarct

FLAIR (2nd admission)



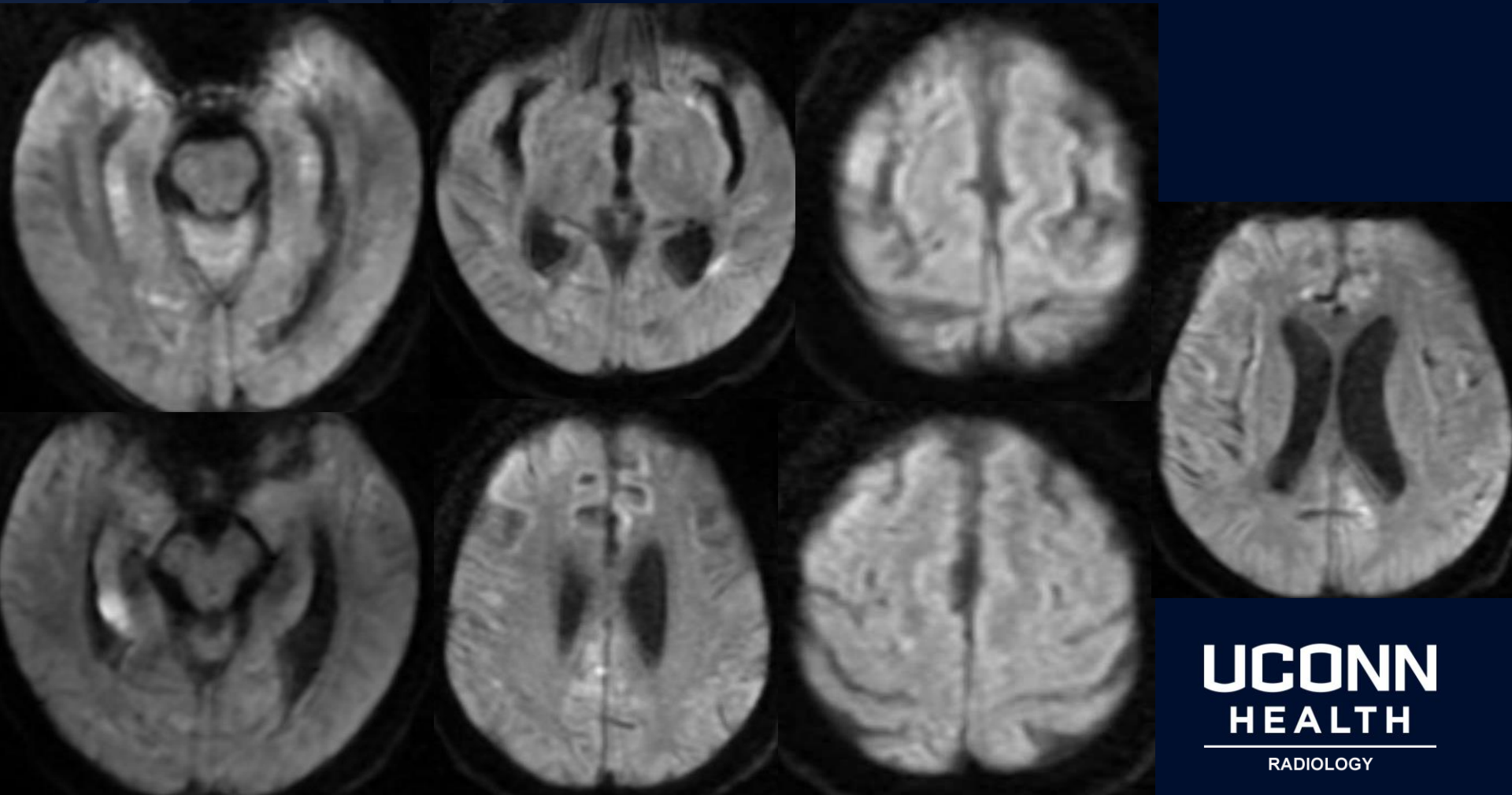
Failure of CSF suppression
surrounding ventricles and
meninges

CTA

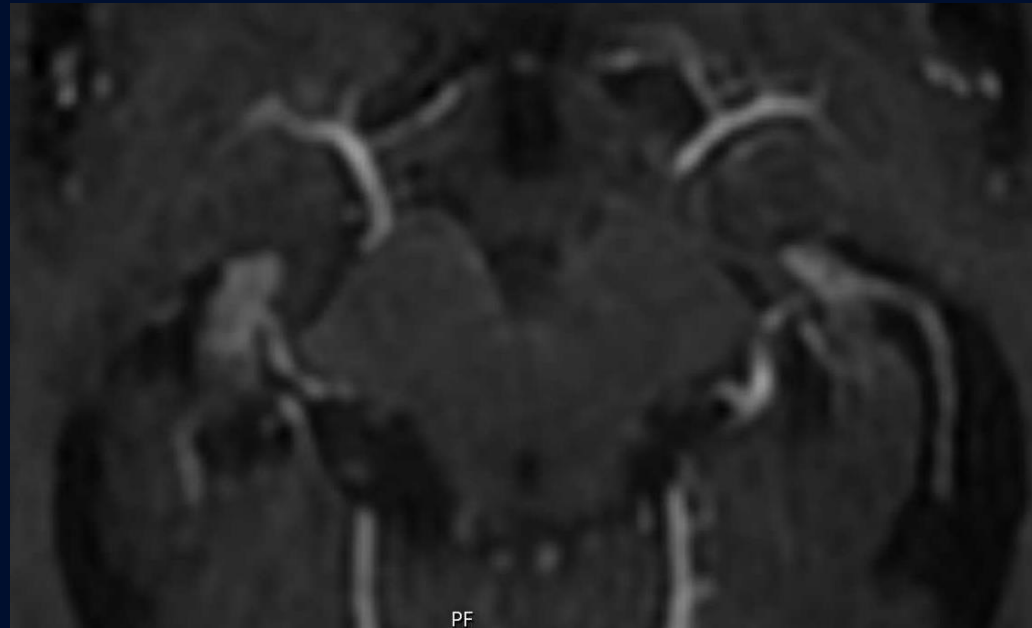
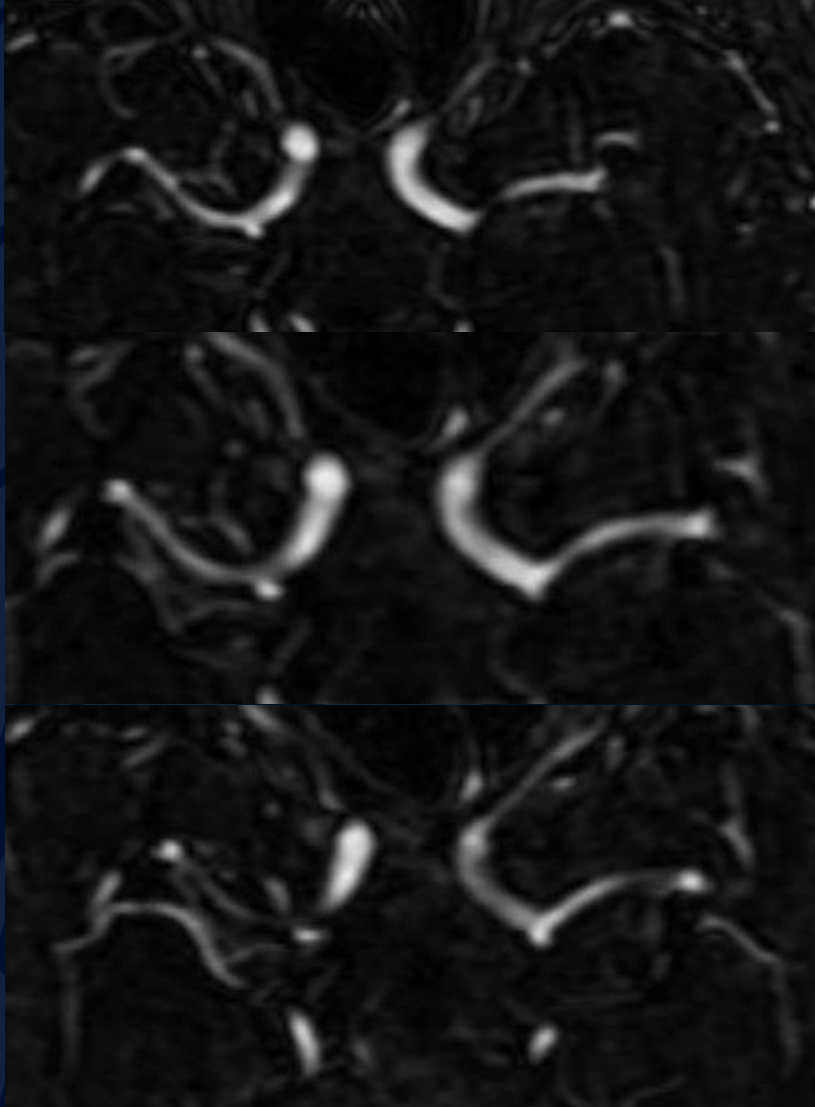


Vascular
bleeding

DWI - Broad Diffusion Restriction



MRA Arterial Phase



MCA narrowing at M1 division

Cryptococcal Vasculitis (CV)

- Small to medium vessel vasculitis
 - Can cause multiple cerebral infarcts along multiple vascular territories
- Clinical presentation of CV
 - Extremely rare in immunocompetent patients
 - Nonspecific presentation, including headache, nuchal rigidity, AMS, lethargy, nausea, vomiting, seizure, stroke-like symptoms
 - Leptomeningeal enhancement common in cryptococcal infections
- ***Any CNS infection can cause hyponatremia***
- Delirium is common and can take time to resolve but persistence of AMS for one month should be concerning

Imaging Findings

- Variable and nonspecific findings
- Ischemic infarctions are most common
 - Occur in 53% of vasculitis cases
 - Bilateral and affect multiple territories
 - Most common in basal ganglia territory – supplied by lenticulostriate arteries from M1 division of MCA
 - MRI more specific
 - FLAIR common in primary angiitis but nonspecific
- Vascular beading
 - Alternating areas of constriction in arteries, giving appearance of beads strung together
 - Indicative of inflammation causing periodic vessel narrowing along affected area
 - Not easy to see unless you're looking for it
 - Can be misconstrued as artifact
- Failure of CSF suppression most prominent in leptomeninges
 - Leptomeningeal enhancement will be diffuse

References

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