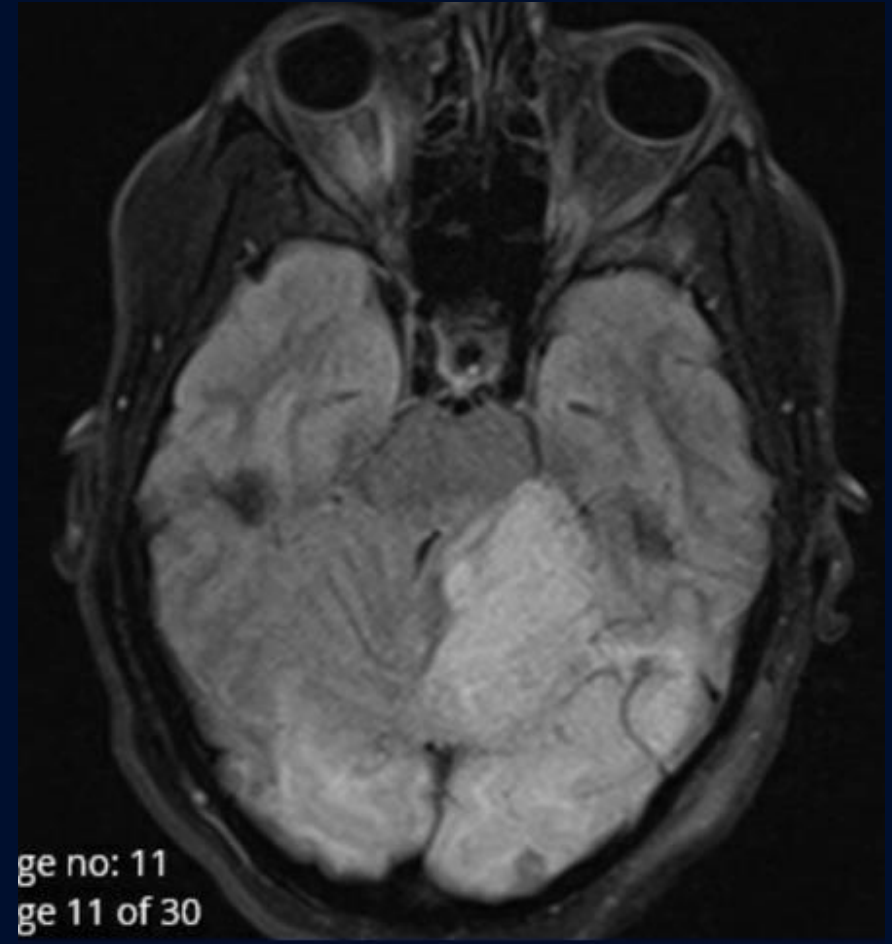
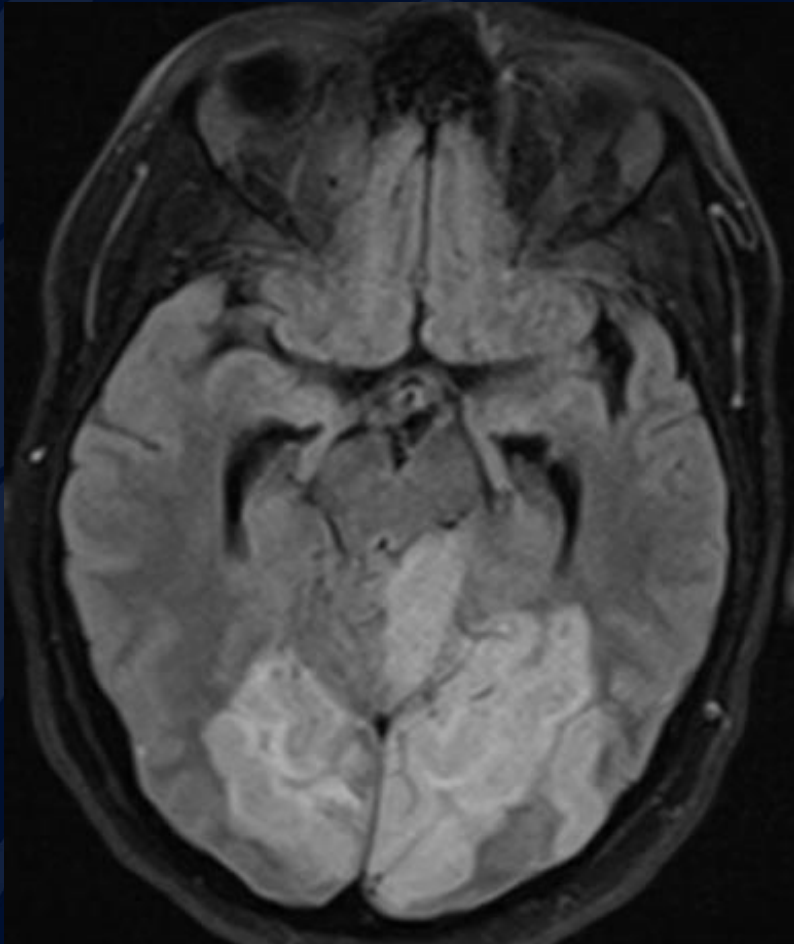


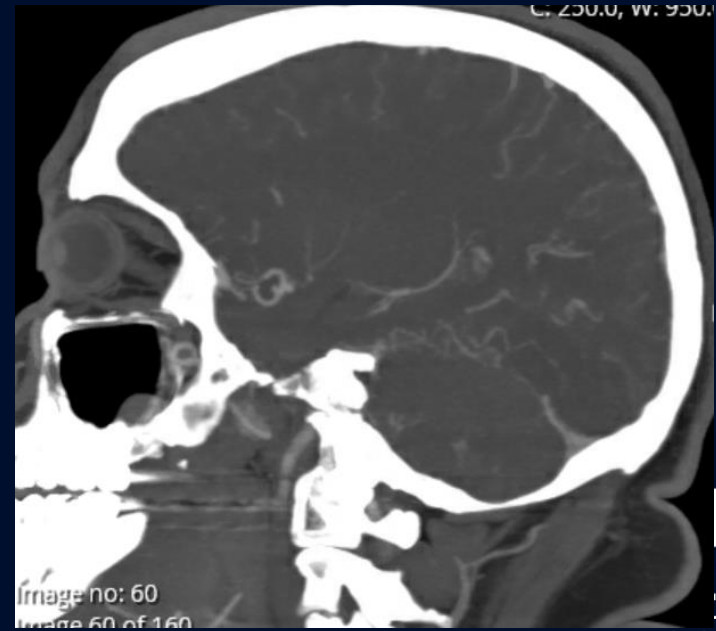
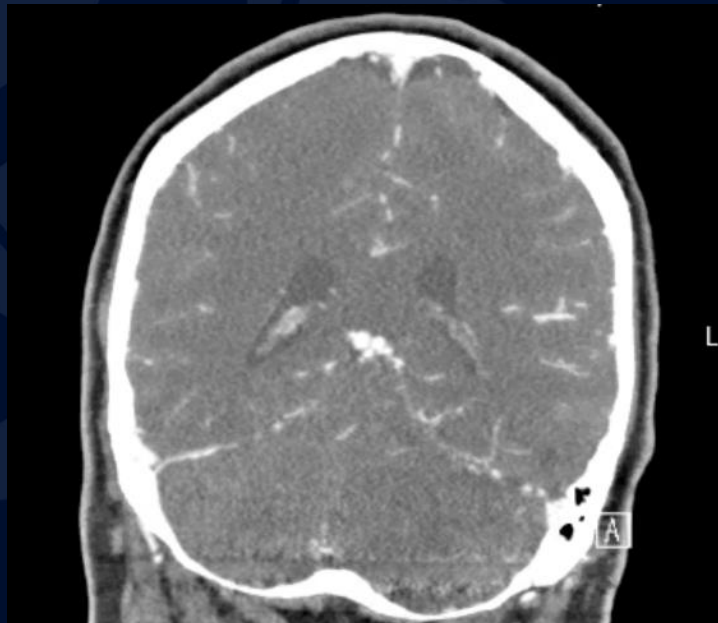
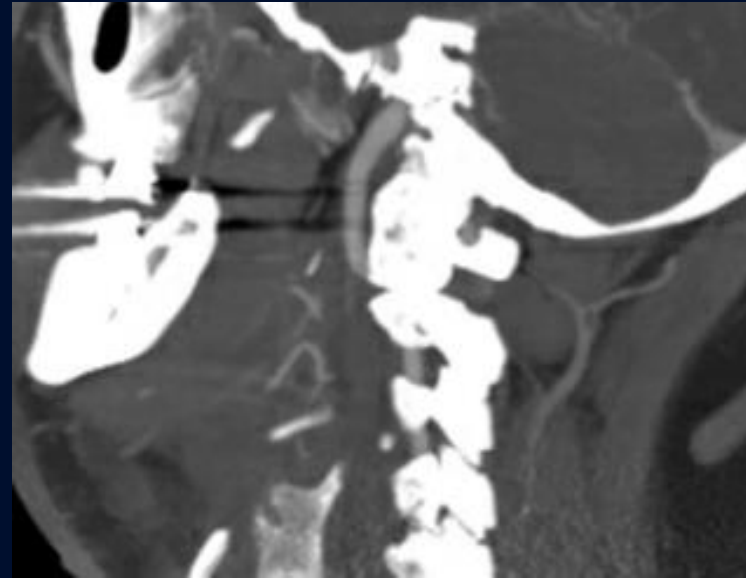
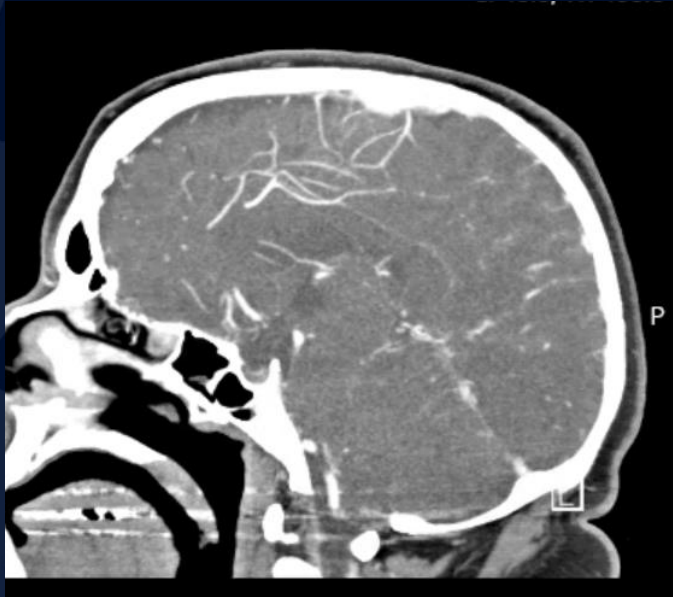
# 35-year-old female presents with neck pain and vision loss

Julianna Lee, MS3

# T2 Flair

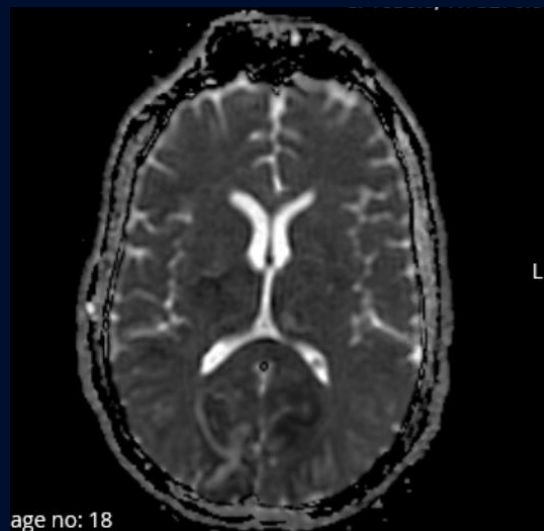
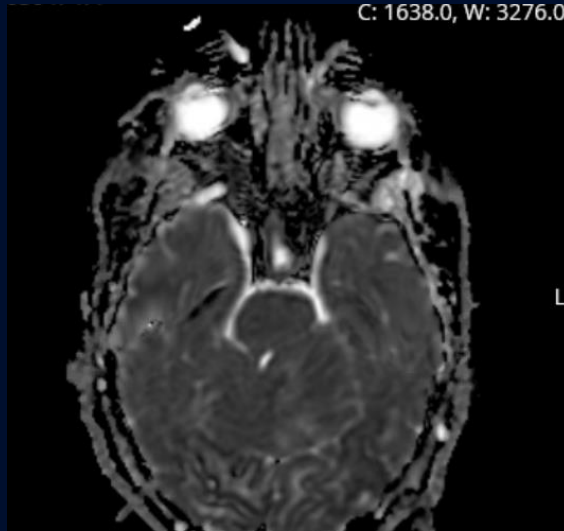
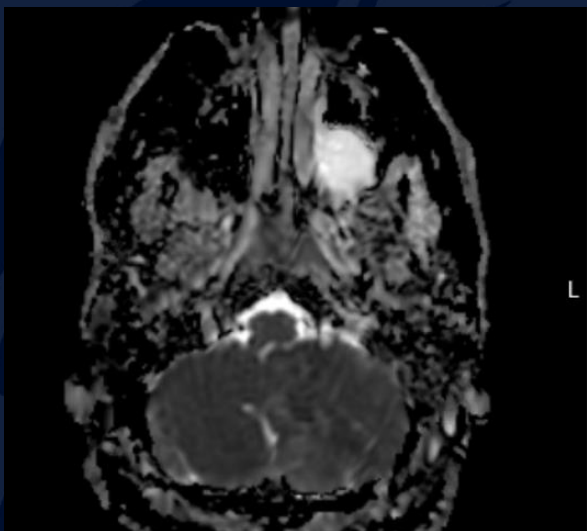
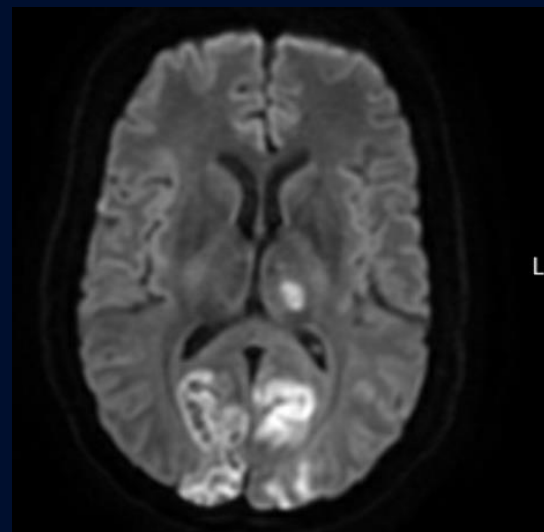
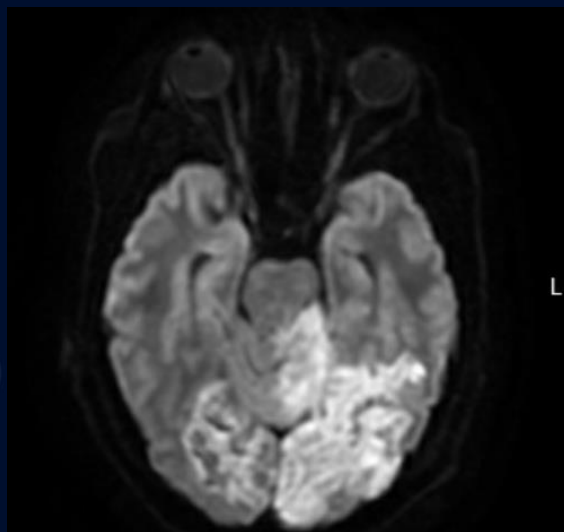
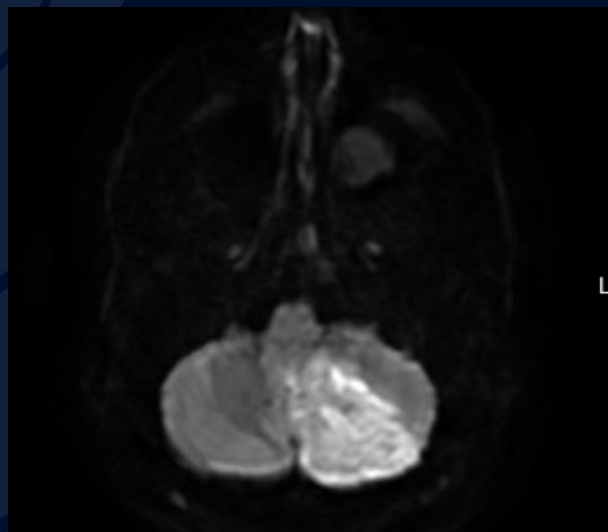


# CTA

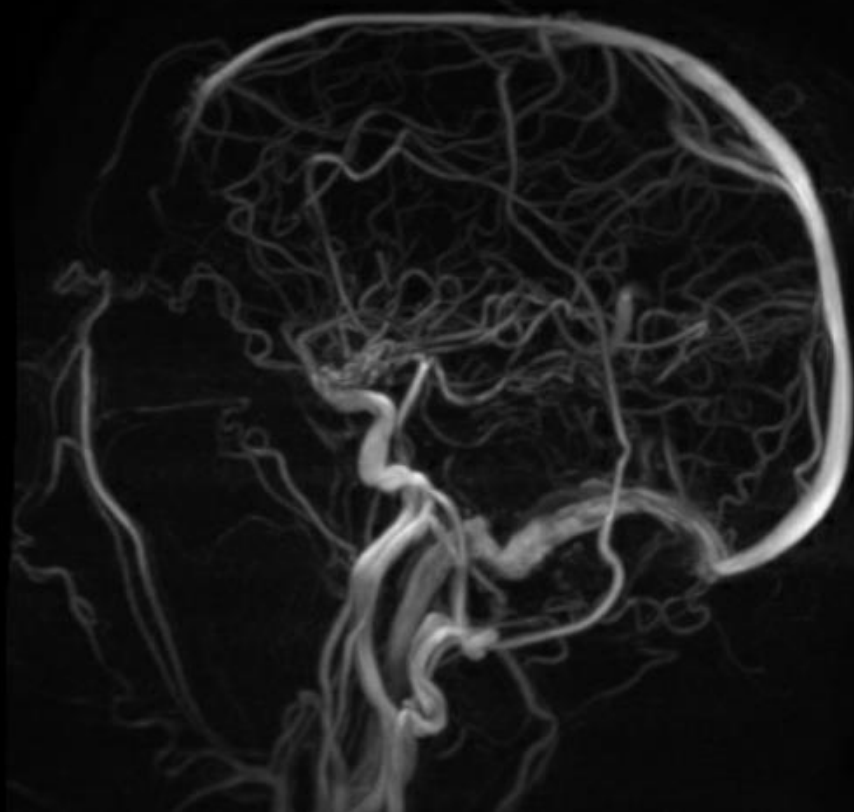


NN  
TH

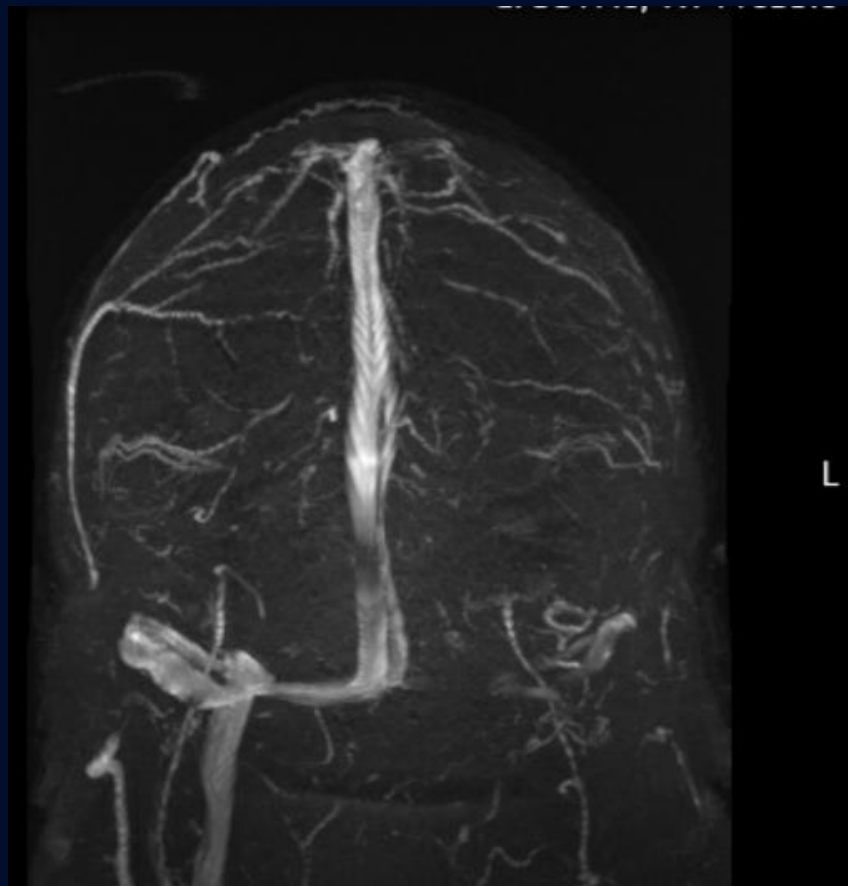
# Follow up MRI (1 day later)



# MRV



P



L

A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. The leaf has a prominent central vein and several smaller veins branching off it. The leaf's edge is serrated.

?

# Bilateral Posterior Ischemic Stroke

# Bilateral occipital lobe involvement



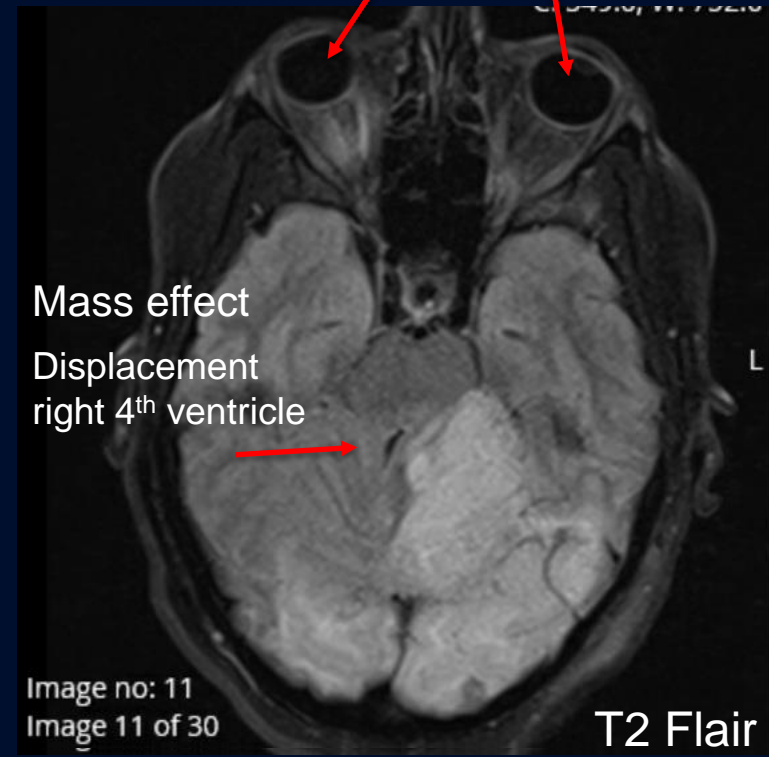
Cortical thickening

Bilateral increased signal on FLAIR

Sulcal effacement

T2 Flair

Normal orbits

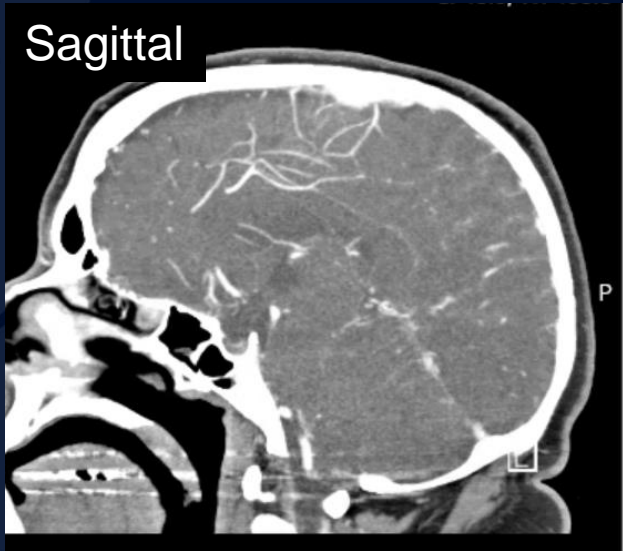


Mass effect  
Displacement  
right 4<sup>th</sup> ventricle

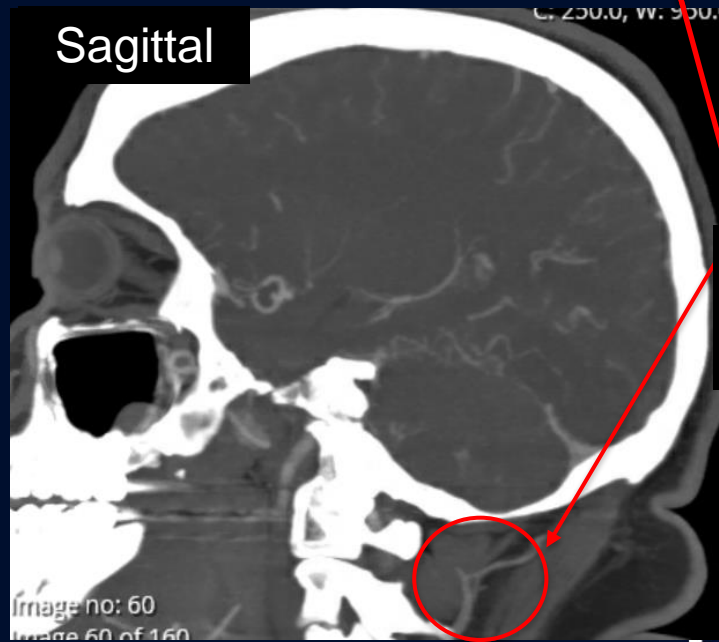
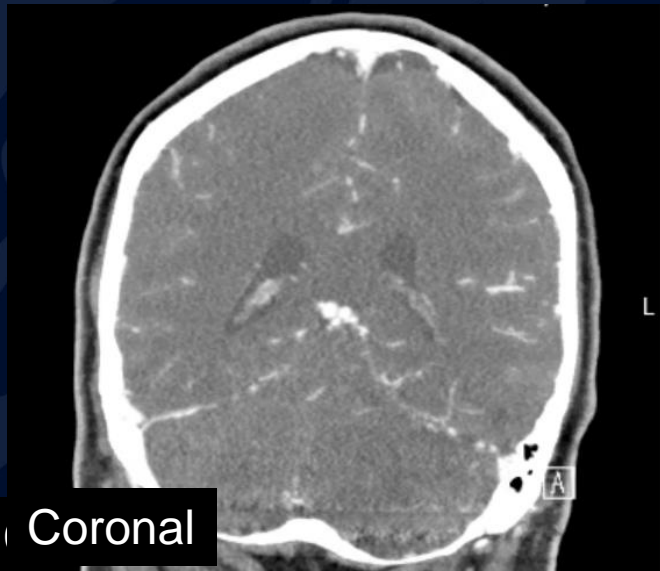
Image no: 11  
Image 11 of 30

T2 Flair



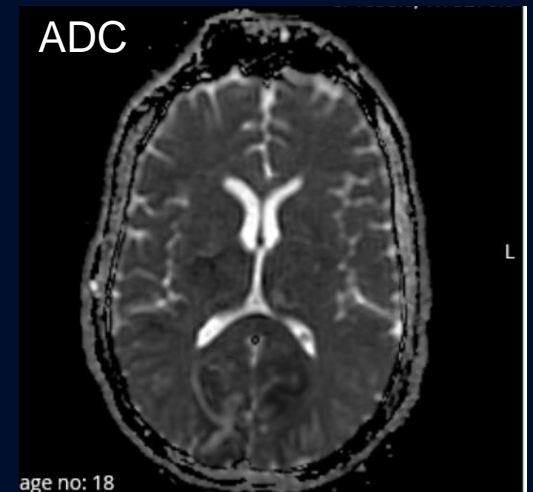
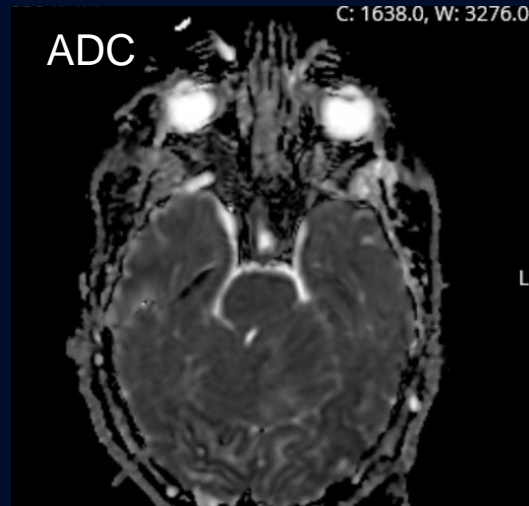
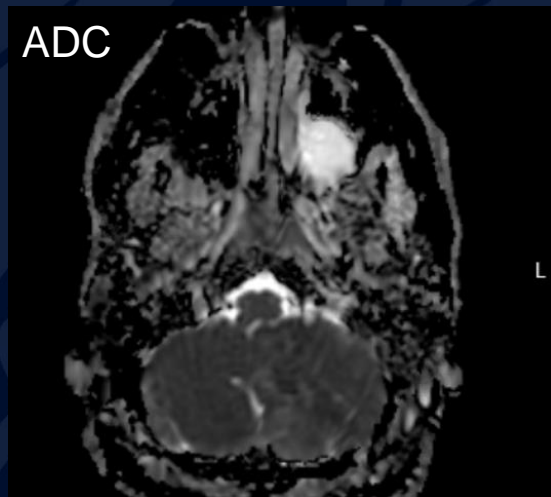
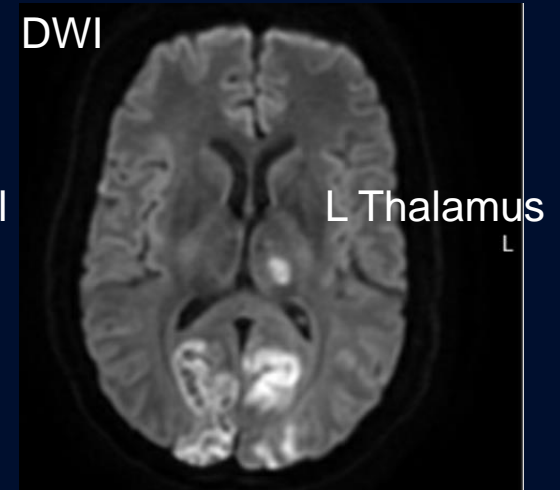
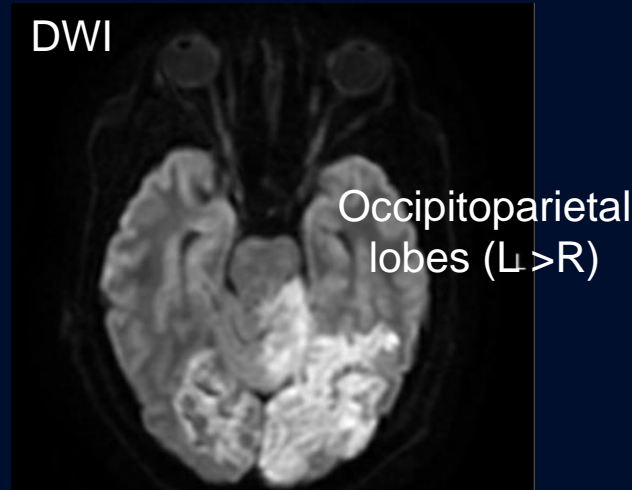
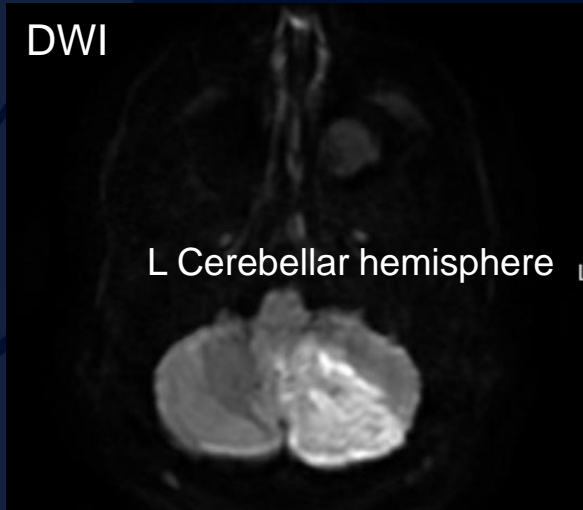


Subtle diffuse low attenuation in the bilateral occipital lobes and left cerebellum; no hemorrhage



Intraluminal defect in proximal L vertebral artery

# Follow up MRI (1 day later)

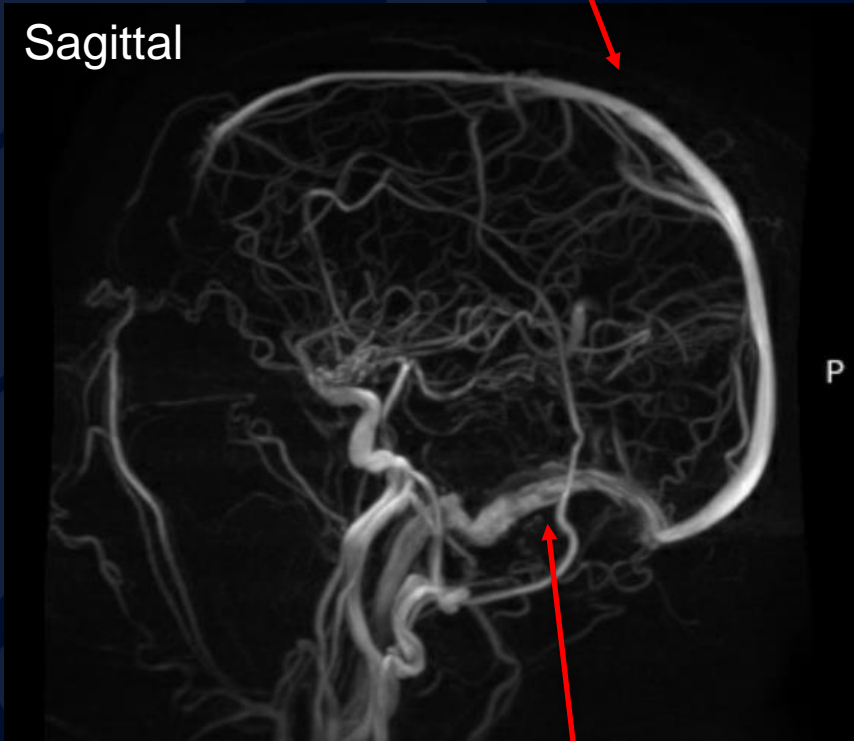


Hyperintensity on DWI corresponding to low ADC values indicative for restriction; evolution of early cytotoxic edema

# MRV

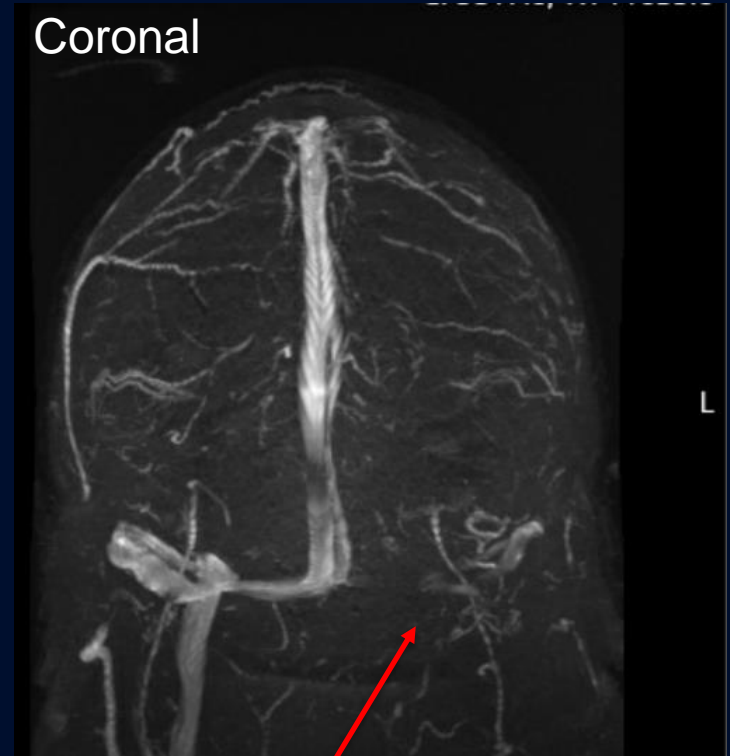
Normal flow signal in superior sagittal sinus

Sagittal



Decreased flow in left sigmoid/transverse sinus

Coronal



Loss of normal flow in left internal jugular vein

# Bilateral Posterior Ischemic Stroke

- Bilateral Posterior Ischemic Stroke
  - A decrease in blood flow (infarct) to the brain due to either a thrombotic or embolic event involving the posterior circulation
    - Vertebral arteries, posterior inferior cerebellar arteries, basilar arteries, anterior inferior cerebellar arteries, posterior cerebral artery (PCA), and/or posterior communicating arteries
- Clinical presentation
  - Based on the region supplied by posterior circulation infarcted
    - Superficial PCA supplies the occipital lobe and inferior portion of the temporal lobe → visual and somatosensory deficits such as homonymous hemianopsia
    - Deep PCA supplies the thalamus, posterior limb of the internal capsule and deep brain structures → hemisensory loss and hemiparesis
  - *Bilateral infarction of the occipital lobes can cause cortical blindness*
- Epidemiology
  - Incidence of PCA strokes between 5-10% with pure PCA strokes accounting for 6.1% of stroke cases

# Posterior Ischemic Stroke

## Causes:

- Thrombotic event
  - Blood flow to brain is obstructed *within* the blood vessel secondary to vessel dysfunction
    - Atherosclerotic disease, arterial dissection, fibromuscular dysplasia, or underlying inflammatory disease
- Embolic event
  - Blood flow is blocked due to clot from elsewhere in the body
    - PCA infarction is most often from cardiac source, vertebrobasilar atheromatous disease, or unknown source

# Imaging Findings in Ischemic Stroke

Imaging in acute strokes used for diagnosis and treatment planning including non-contrast CT +/- CT perfusion and CT angiography

Imaging after (CT and MRI) demonstrate the regions of brain affected and timing of the stroke as features evolve in a predictable manner

- CT- done first to rule out intracranial hemorrhage or other intracranial pathologies +/- identification of early signs of ischemia
  - Acute: loss of grey-white matter differentiation, cortical hypodensity and parenchymal swelling → mass effect
  - Chronic: gliosis replaces swelling, low hypodensity without mass effect
- MRI- more time consuming but higher sensitivity for acute ischemic infarct
  - DWI – increased signal and reduced ADC values within minutes of occlusion → over time ADC values increase
  - T1 – low signal → contrast enhancement seen after day 5
  - T2 – progressively increasing signal → can persist for 2-4 months

# Differential Diagnosis

- Hemorrhagic Stroke
- Ischemic stroke of different origin (anterior/middle circulation)

## Other stroke mimics:

- Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES)\*
  - Clinical syndrome of *reversible* subcortical vasogenic edema predominantly of the bilateral parieto-occipital regions
- Reversible Cerebral Vasoconstrictive Syndrome (RCVS)
  - Reversible segmental and multifocal constriction of the cerebral arteries presenting with severe headaches +/- focal neurological deficits
- Seizures
- Toxic/Metabolic Disturbances
  - Hypoglycemia (< 45 mg/dL)
  - Acute hyperglycemia
    - Hyperglycemia hyperosmolar syndrome and diabetes ketoacidosis
  - Hyper/hyponatremia
  - Hyperammonemia
- Brain tumors
- Infection
- Migraine
- Conversion/functional (psychiatric) disorder

# References

- Fischer, M., & Schmutzhard, E. (2017). **Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome**. *Journal of neurology*, 264(8), 1608–1616. <https://doi-org.online.uchc.edu/10.1007/s00415-016-8377-8>
- Hui C, Tadi P, Patti L. **Ischemic Stroke**. [Updated 2021 Sep 29]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2022 Jan-. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK499997/>
- Kuybu O, Tadi P, Dossani RH. **Posterior Cerebral Artery Stroke**. [Updated 2021 Sep 29]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2022 Jan-. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK532296/>
- Pessin, M. S., Lathi, E. S., Cohen, M. B., Kwan, E. S., Hedges, T. R., 3rd, & Caplan, L. R. (1987). **Clinical features and mechanism of occipital infarction**. *Annals of neurology*, 21(3), 290–299. <https://doi-org.online.uchc.edu/10.1002/ana.410210311>
- Saionz, E. L., Busza, A., & Huxlin, K. R. (2022). **Rehabilitation of visual perception in cortical blindness**. *Handbook of clinical neurology*, 184, 357–373. <https://doi-org.online.uchc.edu/10.1016/B978-0-12-819410-2.00030-8>
- Tetsuka S, Ogawa T. (2019). **Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome: A review with emphasis on neuroimaging characteristics**. *J Neurol Sci*. 404:72-79. doi: 10.1016/j.jns.2019.07.018. Epub 2019 Jul 17. PMID: 31349066.
- Vilela P. (2017). **Acute stroke differential diagnosis: Stroke mimics**. *European journal of radiology*, 96, 133–144. <https://doi-org.online.uchc.edu/10.1016/j.ejrad.2017.05.008>
- <https://radiopaedia.org/articles/ischaemic-stroke?lang=us>
- <https://radiopaedia.org/articles/posterior-reversible-encephalopathy-syndrome-1?lang=us>