

Transcranial Doppler (TCD) Case Presentations

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Disclosures

None



TCD Cases

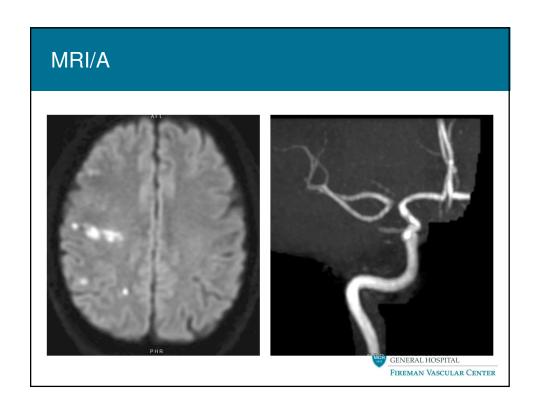
- Intracranial Stenosis
- Collateral evaluation
- HITS (with and without saline injection)
- CVR
- Vertebral artery compression
- Vasospasm in SAH

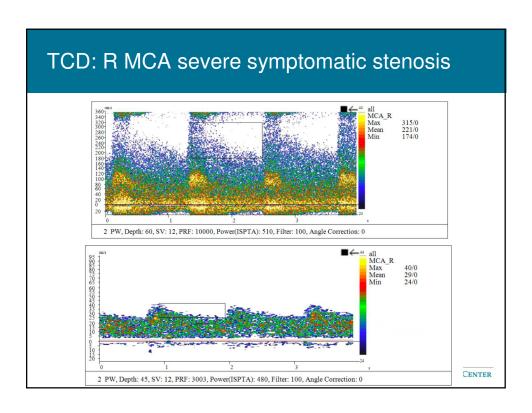


Case #1: Intracranial Atherosclerotic Disease (ICAD)

55 yr old man with HL p/w dysarthria and L facial droop







Case #1: Management

- DAPT x 90 days followed by ASA
- · Risk factor control
- Plans to repeat TCD in few months

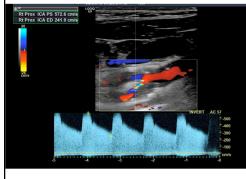


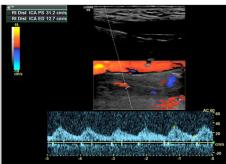
Case #2: Collateral Circulation

67 yr old man with HL, tobacco, prior stroke p/w asymptomatic right ICA stenosis



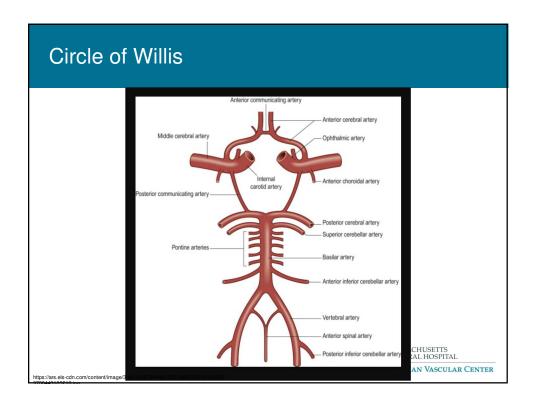


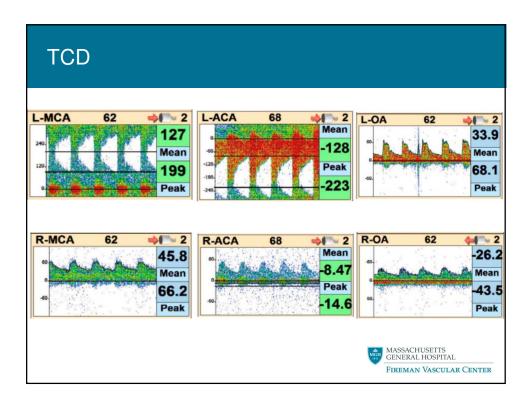




ICA/CCA Ratio: 10.6







Case #2: Management

Enrolled in Crest – 2 trial



The Carotid Revascularization and Medical Management for Asymptomatic Carotid Stenosis Study

Health and Hope for Patients at Risk for Stroke



TCD HITS (High Intensity Transient Signals)

- HITS = platelet-rich microemboli
- Marker of asymptomatic embolization
- Increased risk stroke in symptomatic^{1,2} and asymptomatic³ carotid stenosis
- Simultaneous recording of both MCAs with 2 MHz transducers on TCD helmet
- Recording time 1 hour

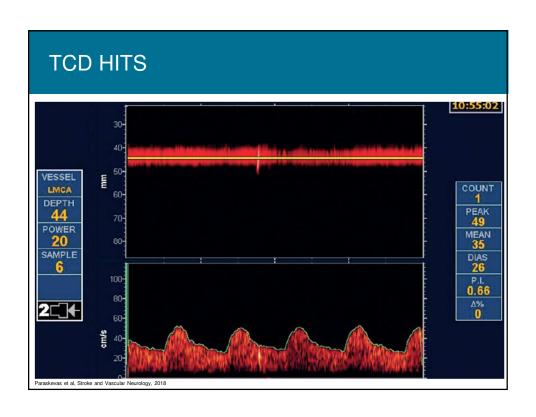


- 1. Markus, Stroke, 2005
- 2. King, Stroke, 2009
- 3. Markus et al, Lancet Neurol. 2010

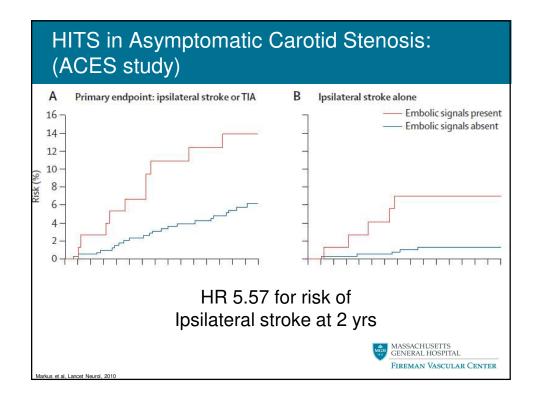
Case #3: HITS

65 yr old man with HTN, HL, DM, Tobacco abuse with severe left ICA stenosis



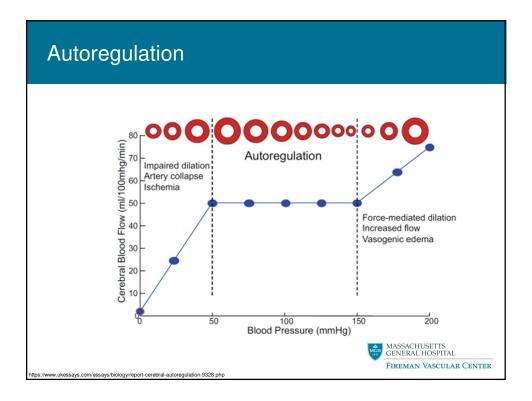


HITS in Symptomatic Carotid				
CARESS (2005)	107 pts, >50% sx ICA, +HITS RCT	ASA vs ASA/Plavix	DAPT 40% RRR HITS d7	
CLAIR (2010)	100 pts, ≥50% sx intra- or extra- cranial large artery stenosis, +HITS RCT	ASA vs ASA/Plavix	DAPT 42% RRR HITS d2	
Batchelder (2015)	100 pts, >50% sx ICA Observational	ASA + Plavix (12 hrs pre-CEA) vs ASA + Plavix (48- 72hrs pre-CEA)	5x reduction recurrent events pre-CEA (3% vs 13%, OR 4.9)	
			4x reduction in HITS (5% vs 21%, OR 4.1)	
Adapted from: Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg. 2018;55:3-81			No sig diff bleeding	



TCD Cerebral Vascular Reserve (CVR)

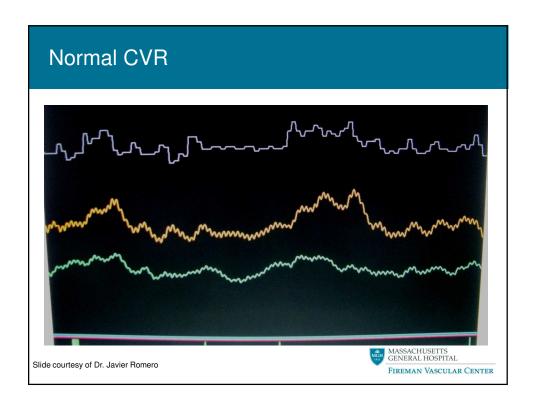
- Vasomotor reactivity = measure of the cerebral circulation's response to vasomotor stimuli
- Stimuli C02, acetazolamide, breath holding
- Inc C02 -> vasodilates arterioles -> increased CBF reflected as increased MFV
- Simultaneous recording of both MCAs with 2 MHz transducers on TCD helmet

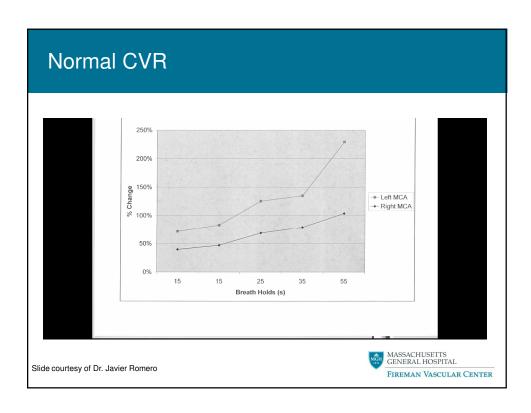


Breath Holding Index

- BHI = % change Vmca during BH divided by time of BH
- BHI = $\frac{MFV_{bh} MFV_{rest}}{MFV_{rest}} \times \frac{100}{Bh_{sec}}$
- Normal ≥ 0.69

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CVR in Asymptomatic Carotid Stenosis

Study (year)	Number of patients	Patients with impaired CVR	Mean follow-up (months)	OR (95% CI)
Gur et al ⁴² (1996)	44	21/44	24	22.50 (1.44 to 1054.40)
Silvestrini <i>et al</i> ⁴³ (2000)	94	40/94	28.5	3.72 (1.05 to 14.85)
Markus and Cullinane ⁴⁴ (2001)	107	NM	21.7	14.4 (2.63 to 78.74)
Kimiagar et al ⁴⁵ (2010)	35	21/35	48	6.50 (0.65 to 315.02)
King et al ⁴⁶ (2011)	106	32/106	22.7	3.62 (0.61 to 21.74)

Paraskevas et al, Stroke and Vascular Neurology, 2018

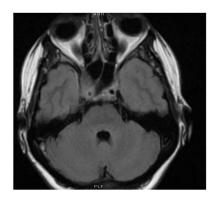


Case #4: Impaired CVR

55 yr old woman with R cavernous sinus meningioma, s/p XRT



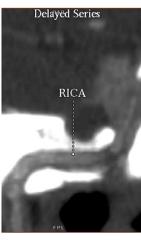
MRI

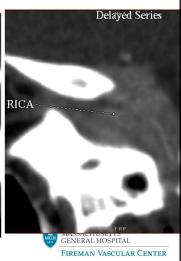




CTA





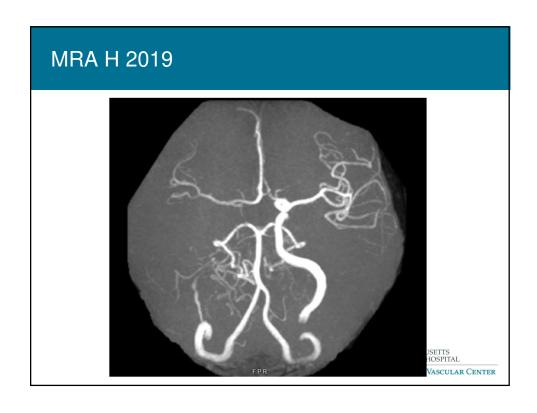


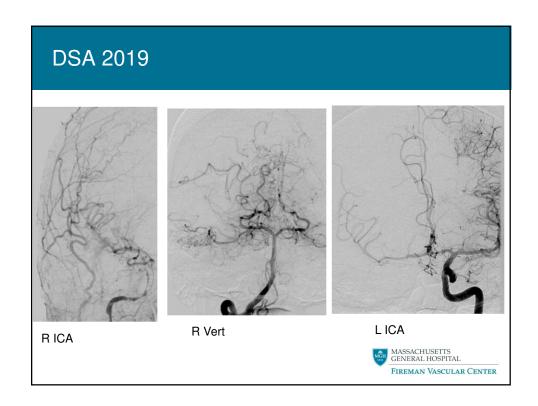
Case #4 (cont):

Fall 2019: multiple, recurrent, transient episodes of LUE numbness



MRI 2019 ATTR DESCRING BROWNES ATTR DESCRING BROWNES ATTR DESCRING BROWNES THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL FIREMAN VASCULAR CENTER





Case #4 (cont)

- Spring 2020: several transient episodes of L hand numbness
- Fall 2020: transient L hand weakness/numbness after vomiting and feeling dizzy

MRA 2020 v MRA 2019





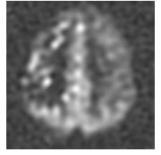
MRA 2019

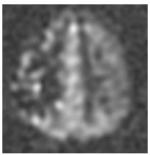
MRA 2020

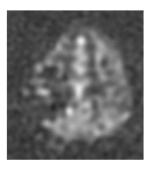
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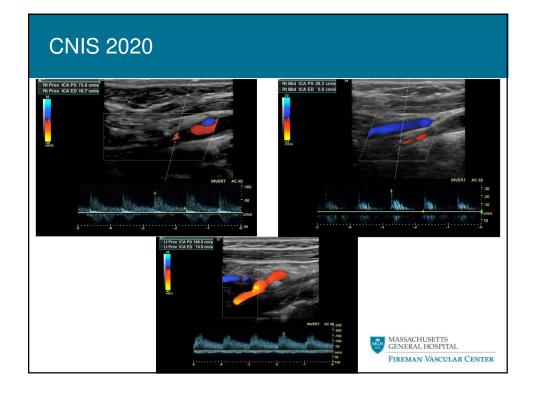
MRI 2020: decreased perfusion R MCA

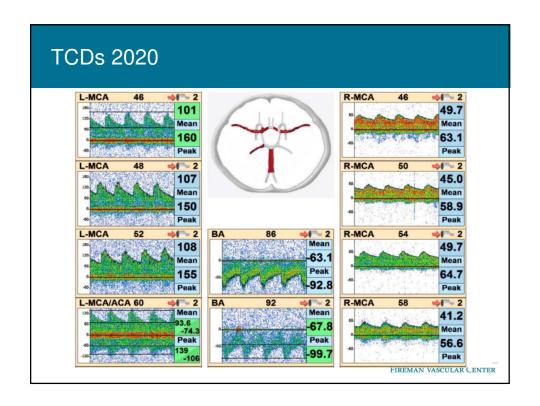










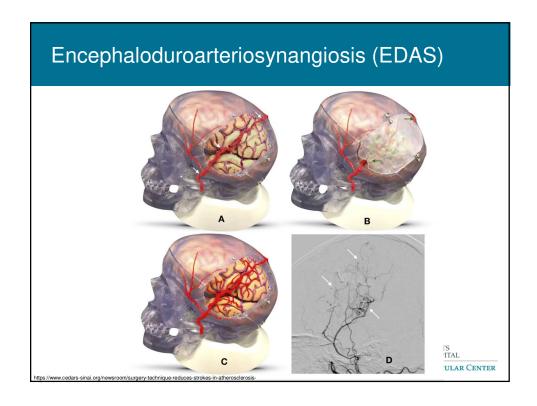


TCD CVR 2020

	R MCA	L MCA
BHI	29% at 55	45% at 50
	sec	sec

 $\underset{\text{lab})}{Normal} > 40\% \text{ (MGH Neuroradiology}$

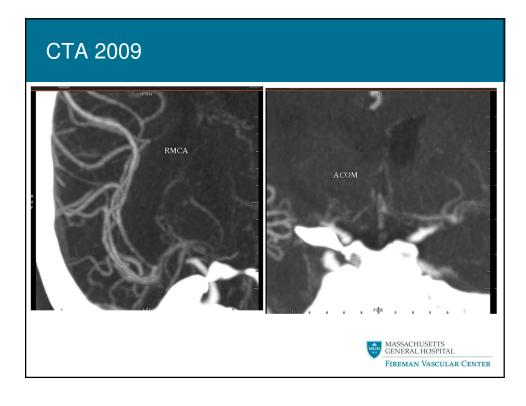


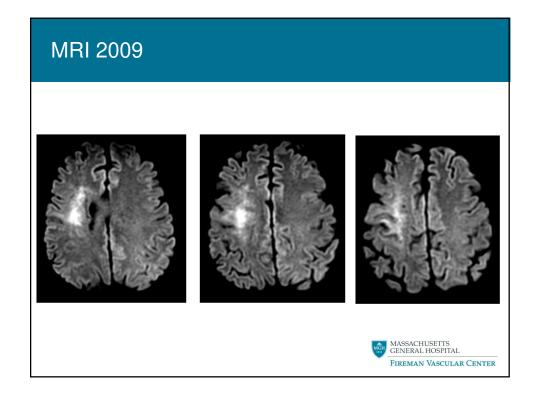


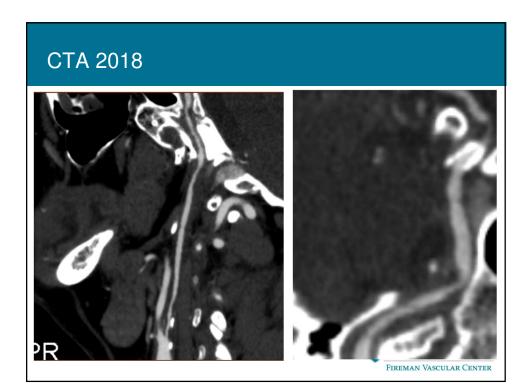
Case #5: Impaired CVR

60 yr old man with HTN/HL/DM/Obesity/
Tobacco abuse with R MCA/ACA borderzone stroke 2009









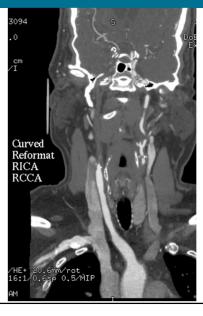
TCD CVR 2018

	R MCA	L MCA
BHI	25% at 15	25% at 20
	sec	sec

Normal > 40% (MGH Neuroradiology lab)



2020: Carotid duplex \rightarrow occlusion of R ICA \rightarrow CTA



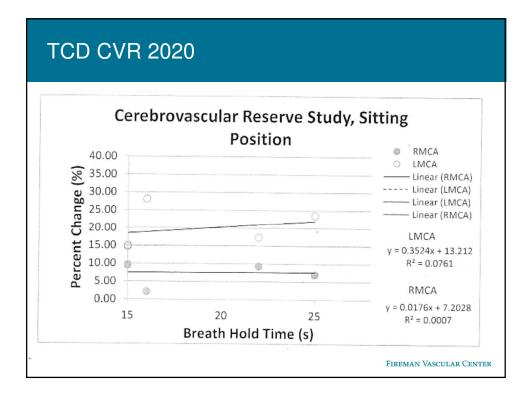


TCD CVR 2020

	R MCA	L MCA
BHI	9.7% at 15	28% at 16
	sec	sec

 $\underset{\text{lab})}{Normal} > 40\% \text{ (MGH Neuroradiology}$





Case #5 (cont):

2021: Transient L arm/leg weakness



MRI 2021 — large perfusion deficit in R MCA SSACHUSETTS NERAL HOSPITAL EMAN VASCULAR CENTER

Case #5 (cont): Management

- Plans for DSA
- Possible EDAS



Bow Hunter's Syndrome

- Vertebro-basilar insufficiency due to rotation of the head
- First described in 1978, in 39 man who developed posterior circ stroke while practicing archery before hunting season



Sorensen, Neurosurgery, 1978

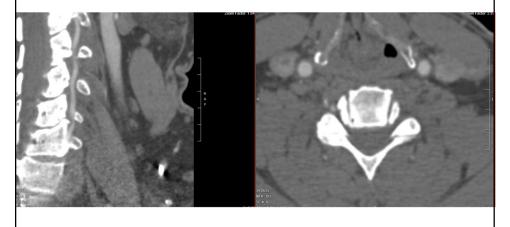
Case #6: Bow Hunter's Syndrome

67 yr old man with HL, obesity, OSA, TIA p/w dizziness turning head to right



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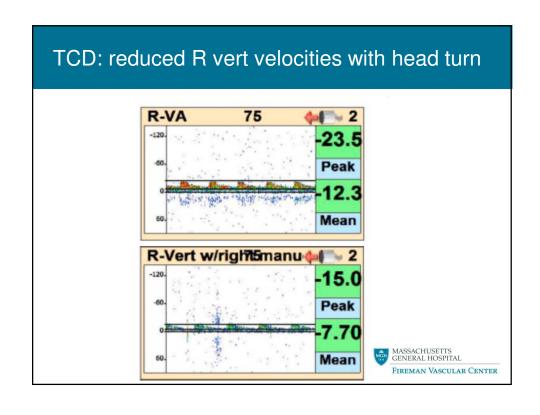
CTA H/N: external compression of R vertebral artery at C5-C6 from osteophyte

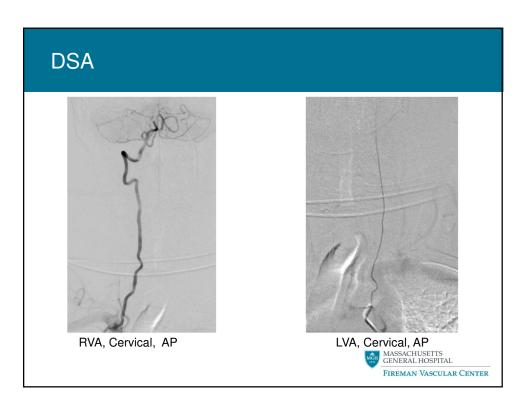


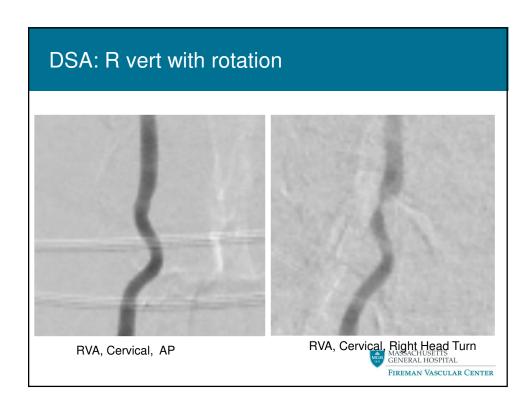


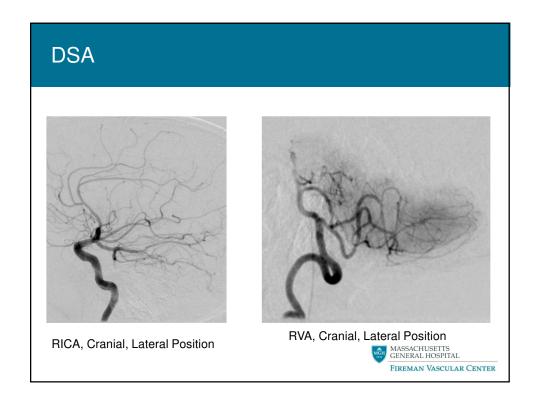
Duplex: Symptomatic with head turn to R











Case #6 (cont): Management

Observation





Thank you!

Scott Silverman, MD

