Accepted Manuscript

Title: Cerebr<!-<query id="Q1">Check article title</query>->al White Matter Disease and Microbleeds in Acute Ischemic Stroke: Impact on Recanalization Therapies.

A Review of the Literature

Authors: J. Fladt, C. Kronlage, G.M. De Marchis

PII: S0304-3940(18)30601-3

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neulet.2018.09.003

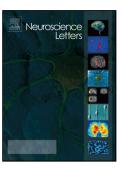
Reference: NSL 33791

To appear in: Neuroscience Letters

Received date: 8-6-2018 Revised date: 31-8-2018 Accepted date: 3-9-2018

Please cite this article as: Fladt J, Kronlage C, De Marchis GM, Cerebral White Matter Disease and Microbleeds in Acute Ischemic Stroke: Impact on Recanalization Therapies. A Review of the Literature, *Neuroscience Letters* (2018), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neulet.2018.09.003

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Cerebral White Matter Disease and Microbleeds in Acute Ischemic Stroke: Impact on Recanalization Therapies. A Review of the Literature.

Fladt J^{1*}, Kronlage C^{1*}, De Marchis GM¹

- 1) Department of Neurology, University Hospital Basel, Switzerland
- * These authors contributed equally to this work

Corresponding author:

PD Dr. Gian Marco De Marchis, MSc (Patient-Oriented Research)

Stroke Center and Neurology (GMDM)

University Hospital Basel

Petersgraben 4

CH-4031 Basel/Switzerland

Email: gian.demarchis@usb.ch

Telephone: +41-61-328-73-02

Highlights

- The most important risk factors for white matter disease are age and hypertension.
- Following recanalization therapies for ischemic stroke, patients with white matter disease suffer more frequently of intracerebral hemorrhage and have worse functional outcome than those without or less severe white matter disease.
- On MRI acquired before recanalization therapies, the presence and number of cerebral microbleeds is associated with the risk of subsequent intracranial hemorrhage, both within and outside the ischemic brain region.
- In the week following an acute ischemic stroke, 1 in 10 patients develop new cerebral microbleeds outside the infarcted brain region, even when not treated with recanalization therapies.
- Despite the risks mentioned above, patients with white matter disease or microbleeds
 can still benefit from recanalization therapies, which shall not be withheld if otherwise indicated.

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/11033445

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/11033445

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>