Non-contrast Enhanced MRI in Stroke



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Disclosure

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

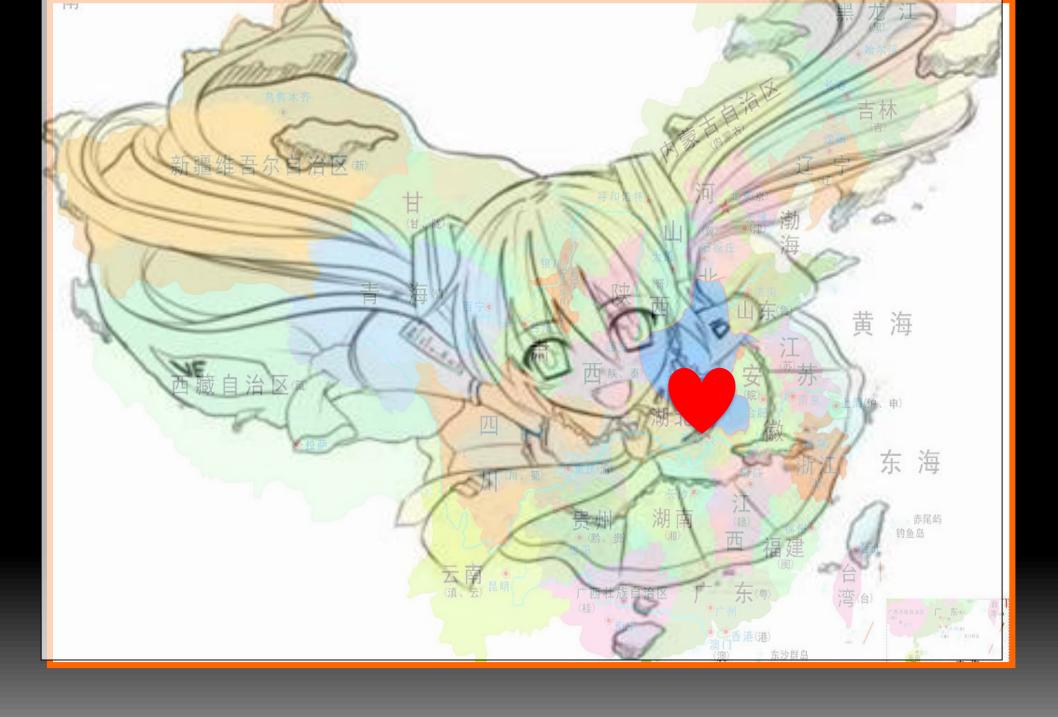
Henan Provincial People's Hospital ≈Henan General Hospital



1 hundred million people in Henan Province

6500 in-patient beds

• Where is it?



How does it look like?

Henan Provincial People's Hospital



The second in-patient building



One of the out-patient buildings





The Research and Training building







河南省人民医院影像科 河南省医学影像中心2018 1 8



- 240 staff
- 14 MR scanners:

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3.0T×10 (Prisma, Skyra, Trio, Verio, MR750...)
1.5T×4 (Sempra, 360, HDe)
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- 16 CTs
- 1 PET-MR, 1 PET-CT
- Intra-operative CT-MR-DSA system
- MR-guided Focused Ultrasound (Neuro+Body)
- 20 DSA.....

- Average workload / Day
 - -700 MRI cases
 - -1300 CT cases
 - **-20--30 PET-CT cases**
 - -1500 X Ray cases
 - -130 DSA cases

• Collaborations: Clinical trials, big data, artificial intelligence(Al)...

Non-contrast Enhanced MRI in Stroke

Advancement of MR in Neuroimaging

- Conventional MRI
 - T2w, T1w, FLAIR, DWI: Structural information
- Advanced MRI
 - Functional MRI
 - -DTI / DKI, Perfusion, BOLD, MRS, SWI...
 - Molecular MRI
 - Exogenous contrast agents
 - Endogenous contrast agents (protein, glucose): No contrast agent, no delivery issue, no toxicity

Today's Agenda

> Strategically Acquired Gradient Echo (STAGE)

> A Length and Offset Varied Saturation (LOVARS)

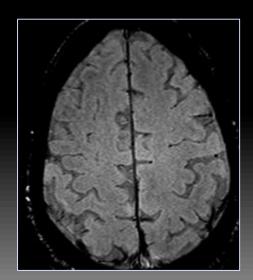
Today's Agenda

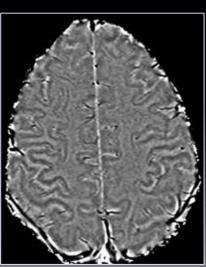
> Strategically Acquired Gradient Echo (STAGE)

> A Length and Offset Varied Saturation (LOVARS)

Susceptibility weighted imaging (SWI)

- SWI demonstrates a unique contrast caused by the difference of tissue susceptibility
- SWI is extremely sensitive in detecting intracranial hemorrhage and microbleeds
- SWI can be used to measure oxygen saturation and iron content



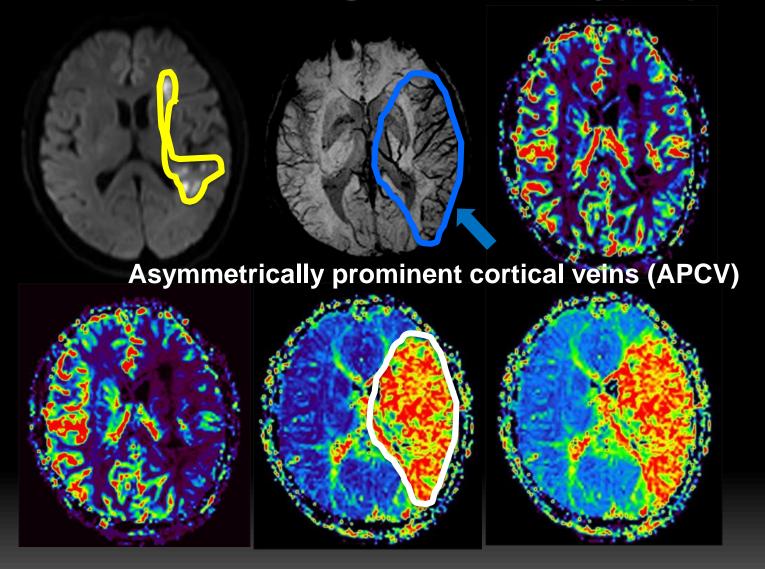




SWI: Early detecting hemorrhage within ischemia

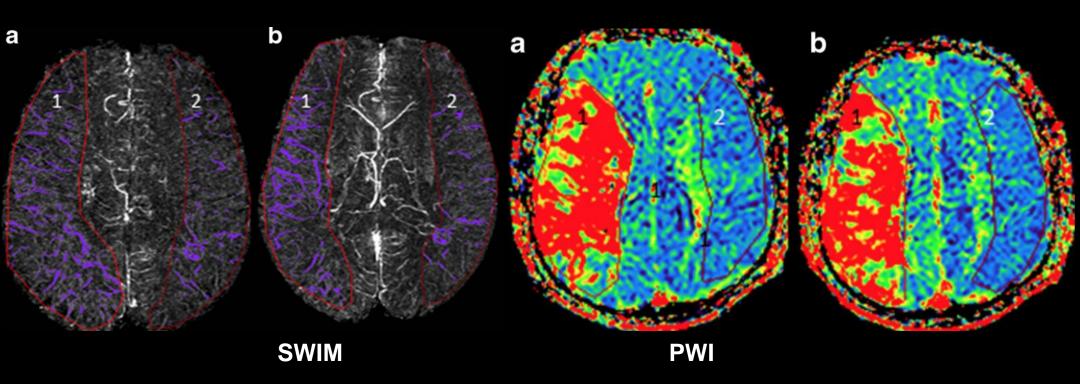


SWI: Demonstrating areas of hypo-perfusion



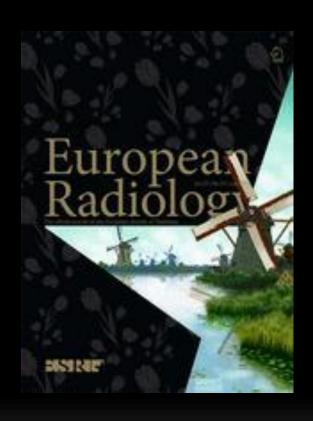
SWI / DWI mismatch: Ischemic penumbra

SWI mapping (SWIM): Predicting early prognosis



Patients with Asymmetrically prominent cortical veins (APCV) tend to have worse outcomes

European Radiology, 2016



Eur Radiol DOI 10.1007/s00330-016-4593-y

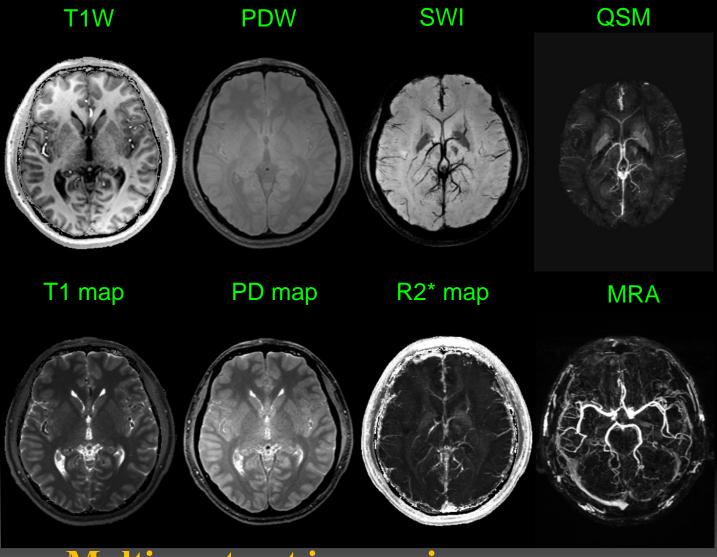


MAGNETIC RESONANCE

Increased susceptibility of asymmetrically prominent cortical veins correlates with misery perfusion in patients with occlusion of the middle cerebral artery

Yu Luo¹ • Zhongying Gong² • Yongming Zhou¹ • Binge Chang³ • Chao Chai⁴ • Taiyuan Liu⁵ • Yanhong Han⁵ • Meiyun Wang⁵ • Tianyi Qian⁶ • E Mark Haacke⁷ • Shuang Xia⁴

Strategically Acquired Gradient Echo (STAGE)

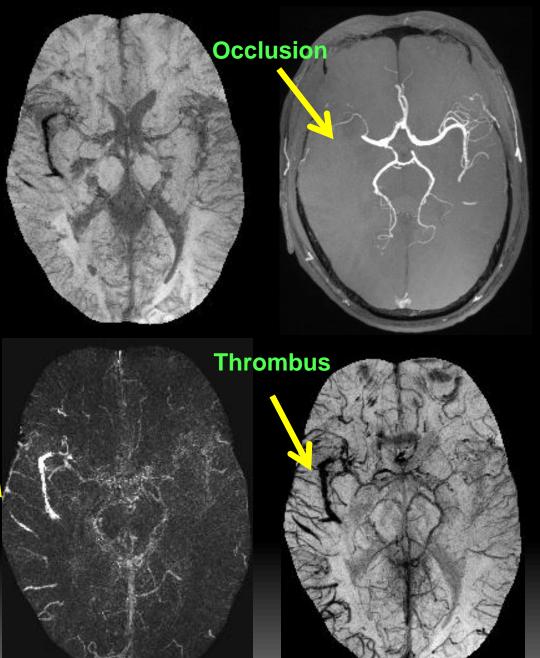


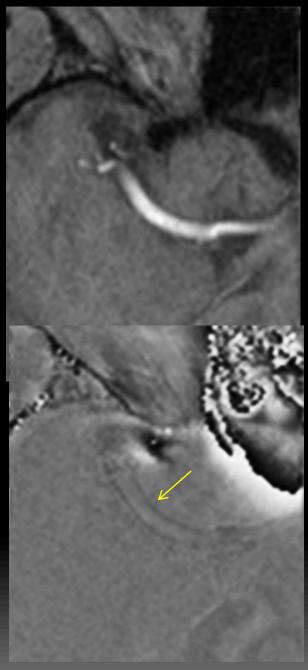
Multi-contrast images in one scan

c/o Dr. E. Mark Haacke

STAGE

APCV sign





Today's Agenda

> Strategically Acquired Gradient Echo (STAGE)

> A Length and Offset Varied Saturation (LOVARS)

Advancement of CEST

Chemical Exchange- dependent
 Saturation Transfer (CEST):

A molecular MRI method to detect lowconcentration chemicals indirectly using the water signal

Advancement of CEST

- paraCEST (paramagnetic CEST, Zhang & Sherry, JACS 2001; Aime et al. MRM 2002)
- gagCEST (glycosaminoglycans, Ling et al. PNAS 2008)
- GluCEST (glutamates, Cai et al. Nat. Med. 2012)
- ➢ GlucoCEST (glucoses, Chan et al. MRM 2012; Walker-Samuel et al. Nat. Med. 2013)

Advancement of CEST

- Amide Proton Transfer (APT): Detecting endogenous mobile proteins and peptides in tissue (Zhou et al. Nat. Med. 2003)
- Length and Offset Varied Saturation
 (LOVARS): Detecting endogenous
 macromolecules and metabolites in tissue

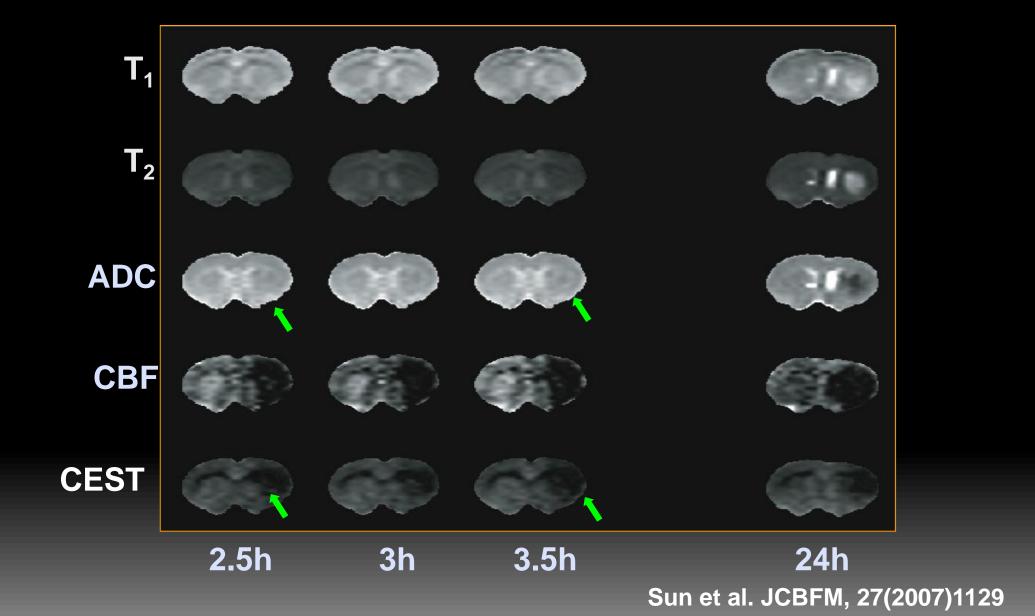
(Song, et al. Nat. Comm. 2015)

APT / LOVARS in

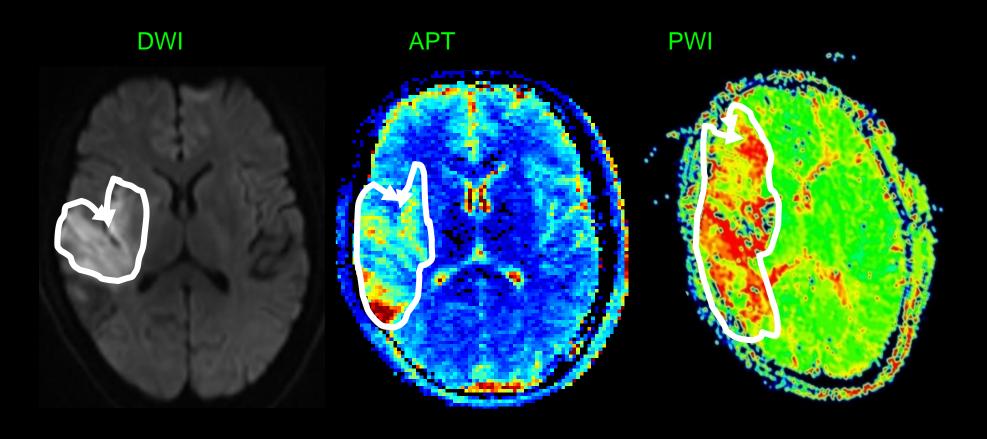
Stroke

- > Early detection of cerebral ischemia
- Early separation of cerebral ischemia and intracranial hemorrhage (ICH)

MRI of acute ischemia: predict infarction



Male, 26 ys. Wake-up Stroke



APT / DWI mismatch: Ischemic penumbra?

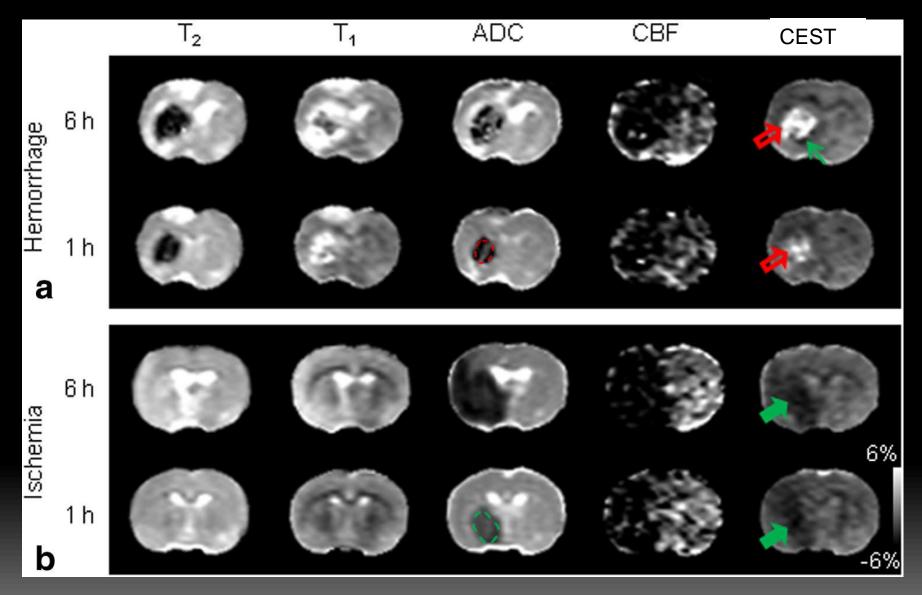
PWI / APT mismatch: Benign oligemia?

Diagnostic process for stroke

- > CT: Excluding intracranial hemorrhage
- Further MRI: Early detection and evaluation of cerebral ischemia

Time is brain

Hyperacute ICH and cerebral ischemia



Meiyun Wang, et al. MRM, 2015

Meiyun Wang, Jinyuan Zhou, et al.

Simultaneous detection and separation of hyperacute intracerebral hemorrhage and cerebral ischemia using amide proton transfer MRI. Magn Reson Med. 2015

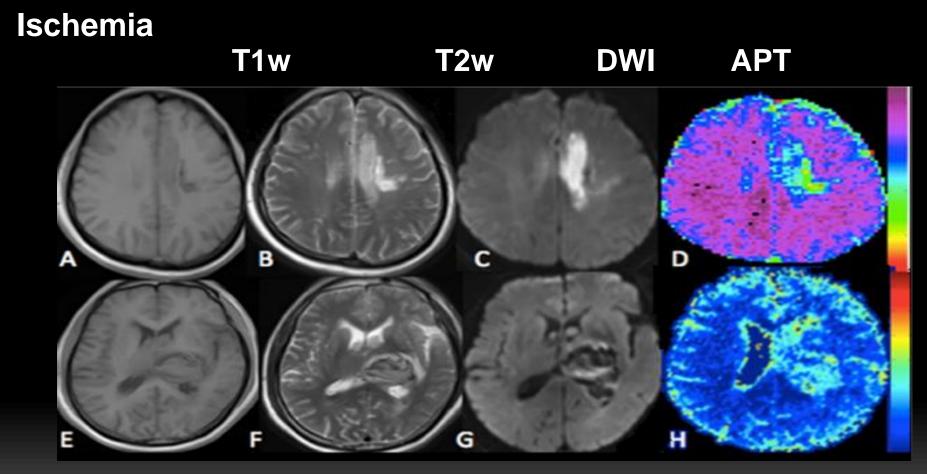


Magnetic Resonance in Medicine 00:00-00 (2015)

Simultaneous Detection and Separation of Hyperacute Intracerebral Hemorrhage and Cerebral Ischemia Using Amide Proton Transfer MRI

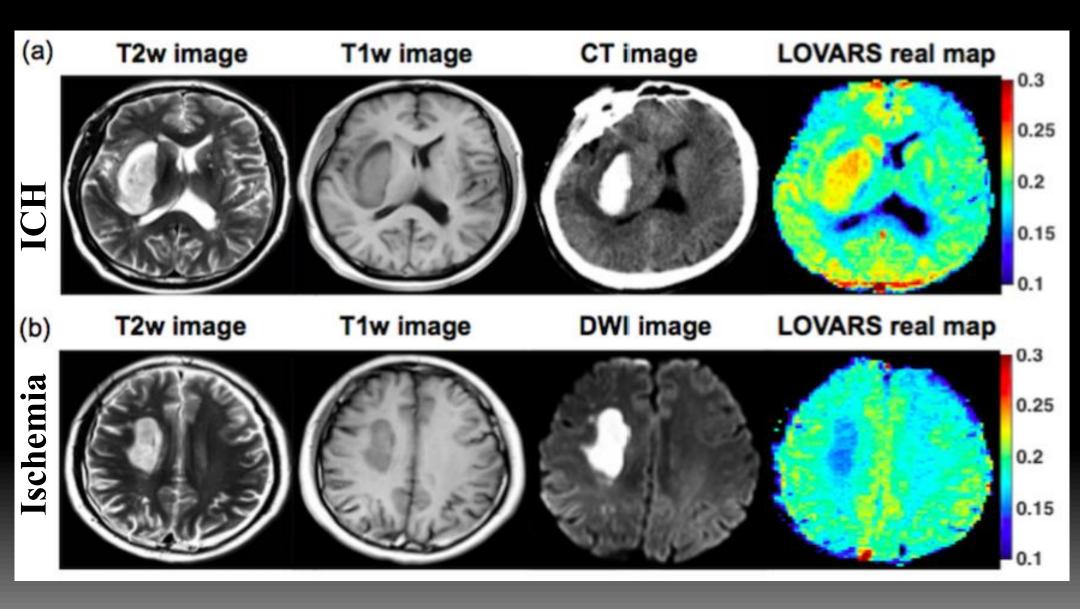
Meiyun Wang,^{1†} Xiaohua Hong,^{1†} Che-Feng Chang,^{2†} Qiang Li,^{2†} Bo Ma,¹ Hong Zhang,¹ Sinan Xiang,¹ Hye-Young Heo,¹ Yi Zhang,¹ Dong-Hoon Lee,¹ Shanshan Jiang,¹ Richard Leigh,³ Raymond C. Koehler,² Peter C. M. van Zijl,^{1,4} Jian Wang,^{2*} and Jinyuan Zhou^{1,4*}

APT in Hyperacute ICH and cerebral ischemia



Hemorrhage

LOVARS



Time is brain



Henan Aviation Rescue Base

Image is brain





Mobile Stroke Unit (MSU)

Future: One stop MRI?

 With APT / LOVARS, one stop MRI may help to simplify the diagnostic process of stroke and improve the prognosis of stroke patients with lower cost

Summary

- STAGE / APT / LOVARS are non-contrast enhanced MRI techniques
 - Detection of hemorrhage within ischemia
 - Evaluation of Penumbra
 - Early detection and separation of ischemia and intracranial hemorrhage...

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 - Xiaolei Song



Thanks for your attention!

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