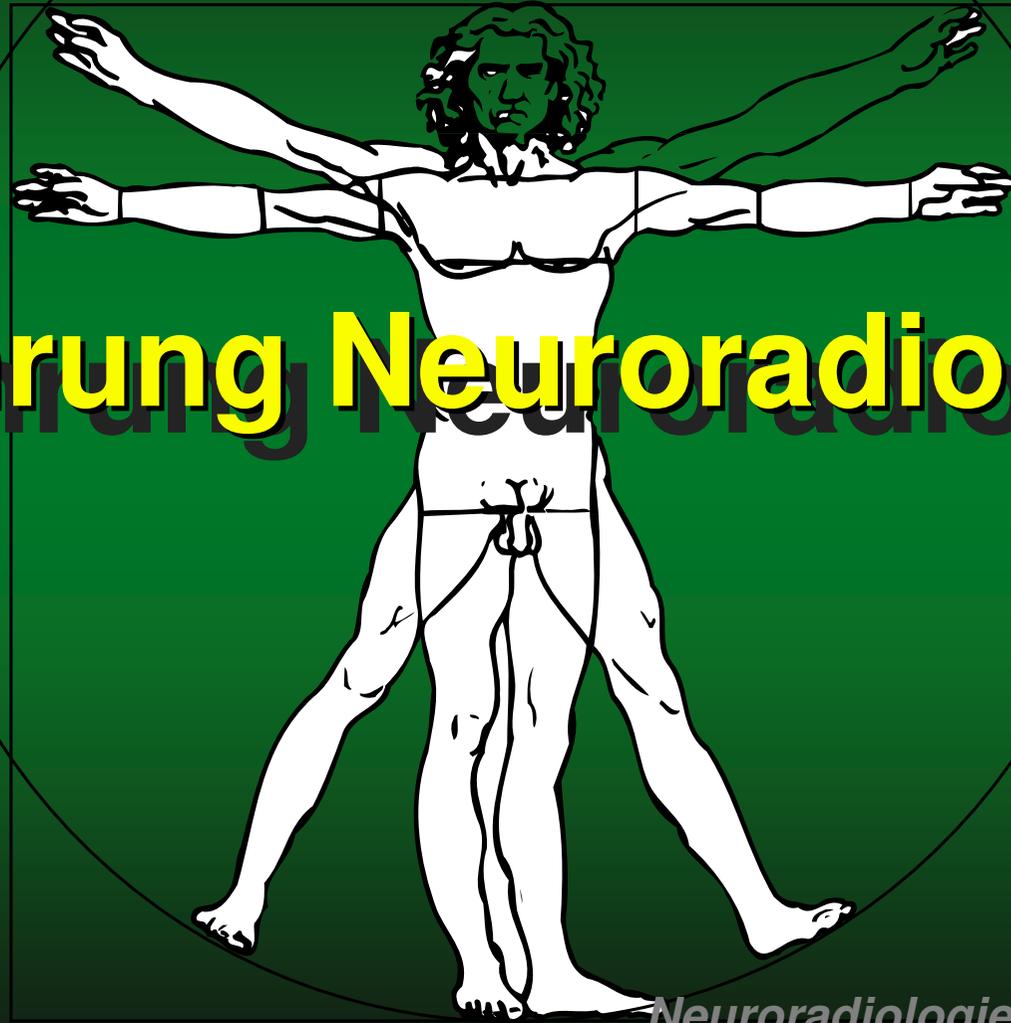


Einführung Neuroradiologie



Neuroradiologie Uni Frankfurt

Was ist Neuroradiologie?

- **Spezialgebiet: Radiologie/klin. Neurofächer**
- **Anwendung bildgebender Verfahren bei ZNS-Erkrankungen**
 - Diagnostik
 - interventionelle Therapie
- **Röntgen, CT, MRT, DSA Schädel + Wirbelsäule**

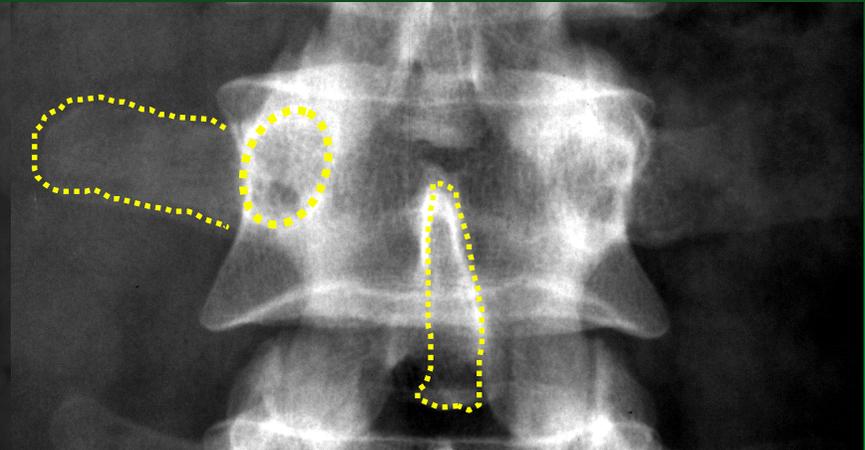
Anfänge der Röntgendiagnostik des ZNS

- 1895** **Entdeckung der Röntgenstrahlen**
- 1896** **erste Schädelaufnahmen**
- 1905** **Rö-Anatomie des Schädels,
Spezialaufnahmen
(Schüller, Stenvers, Mayer, Lysholm)**

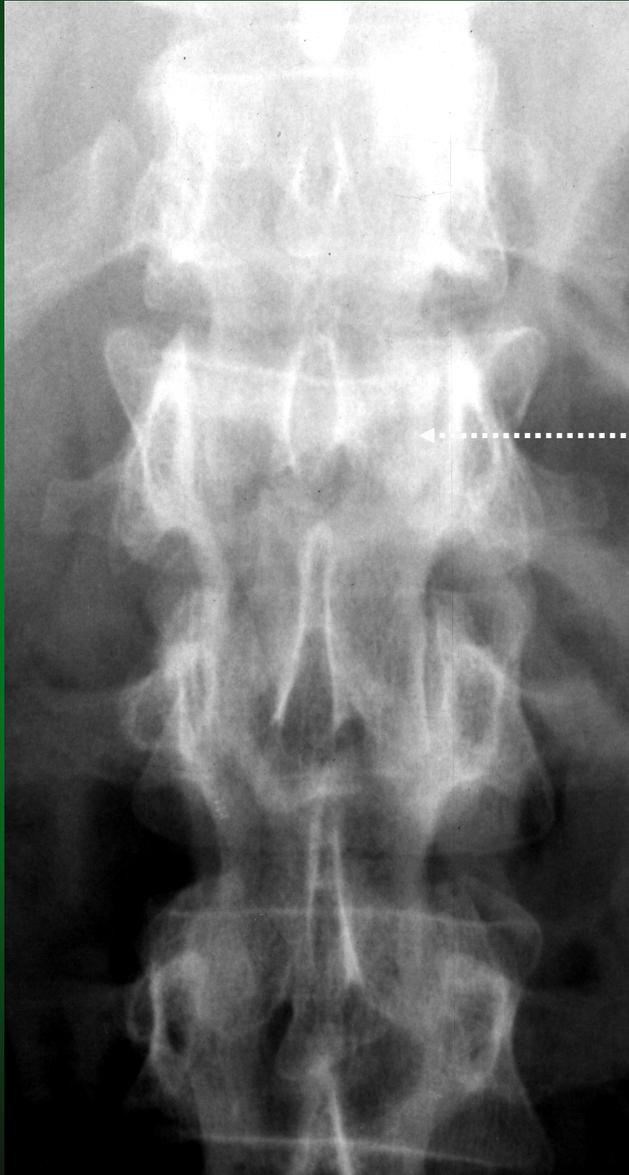
Schädel in 2 Ebenen



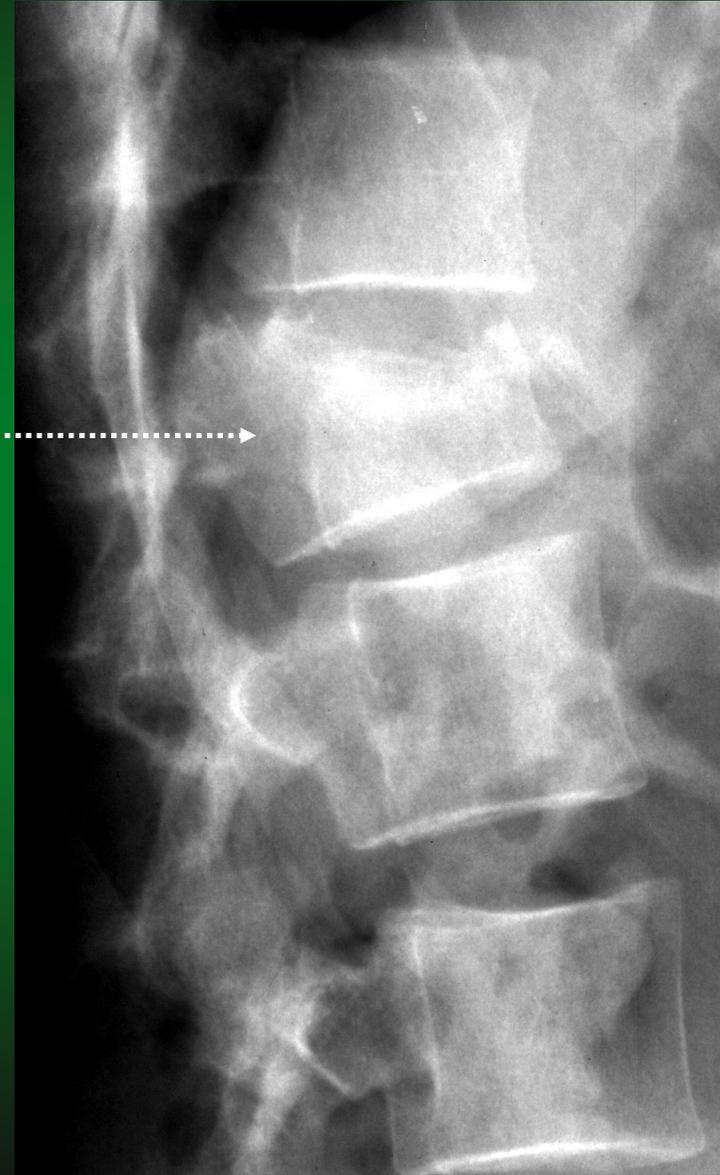
Lendenwirbelsäule in 2 Ebenen



Wirbelsäule: Übersichtsaufnahme



BWK 12



Kontrastmitteluntersuchungen

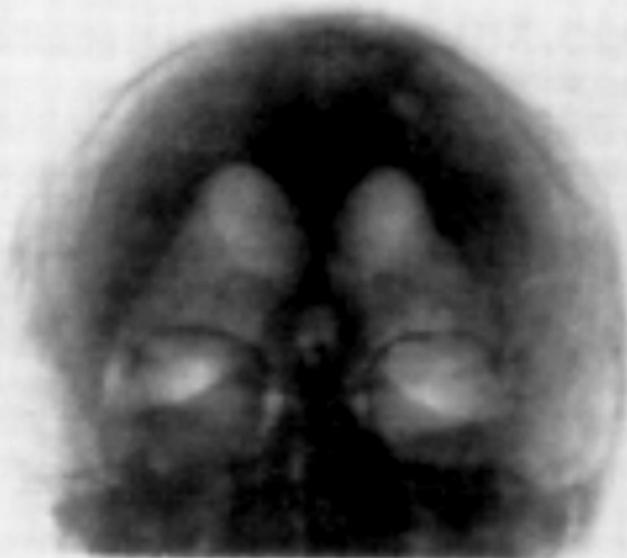
1918 **Luftenzephalographie (Dandy)**

1921 **Myelographie (Sicard & Forestier)**

1927 **zerebrale Angiographie (Moniz)**

1953 **Katheterangiographie (Seldinger)**

1980 **DSA**



Myelographie:

ap:



seitlich:



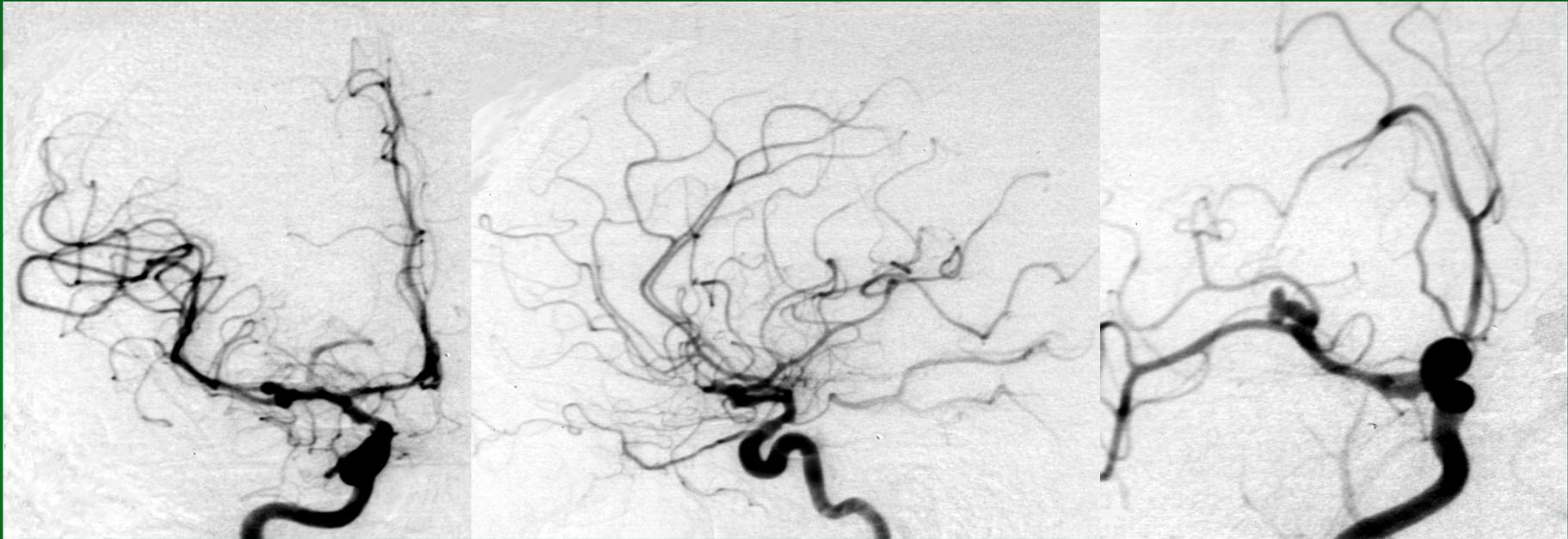
schräg:



Myelo-CT



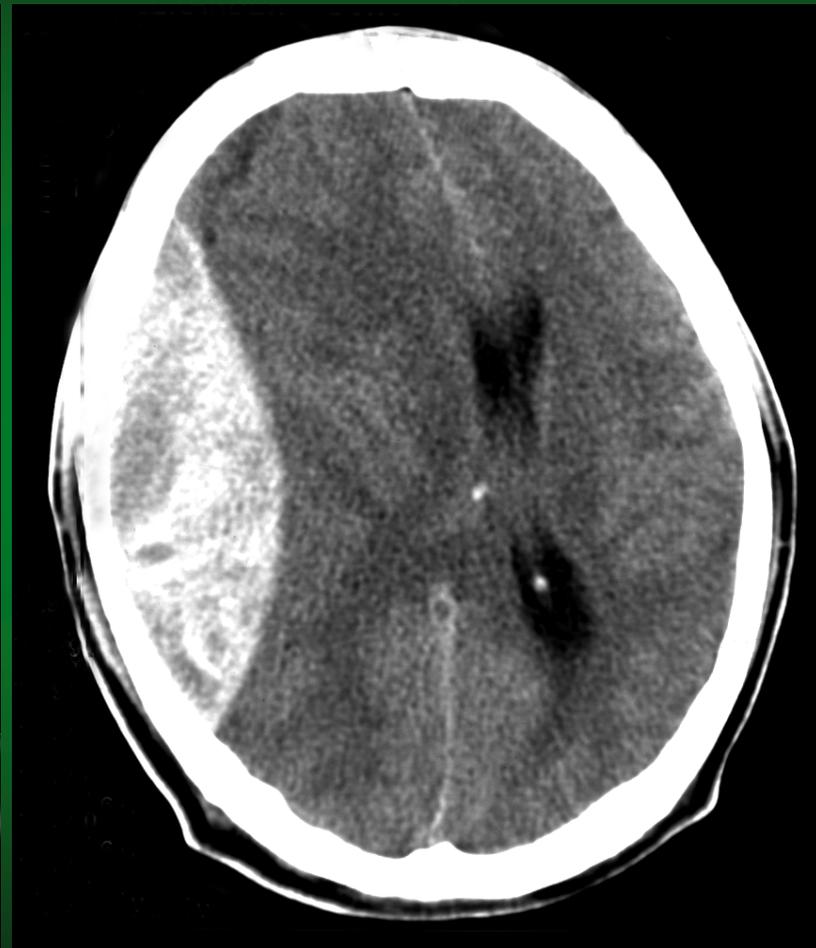
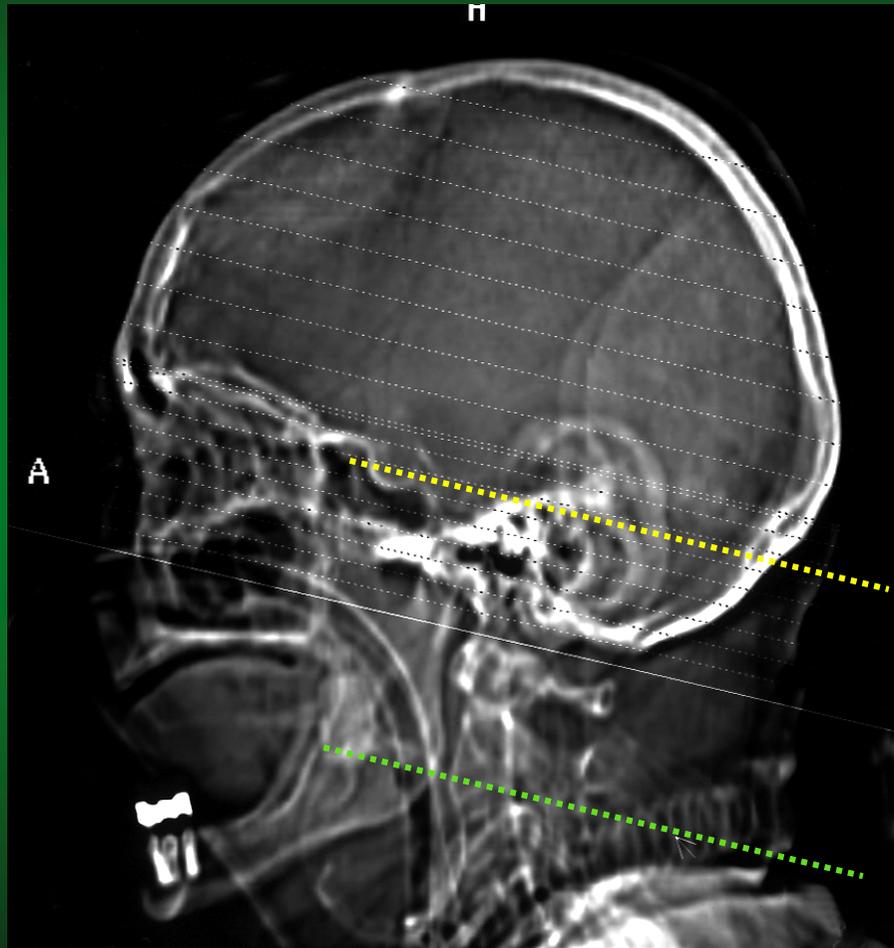
Digitale Subtraktions-Angiographie



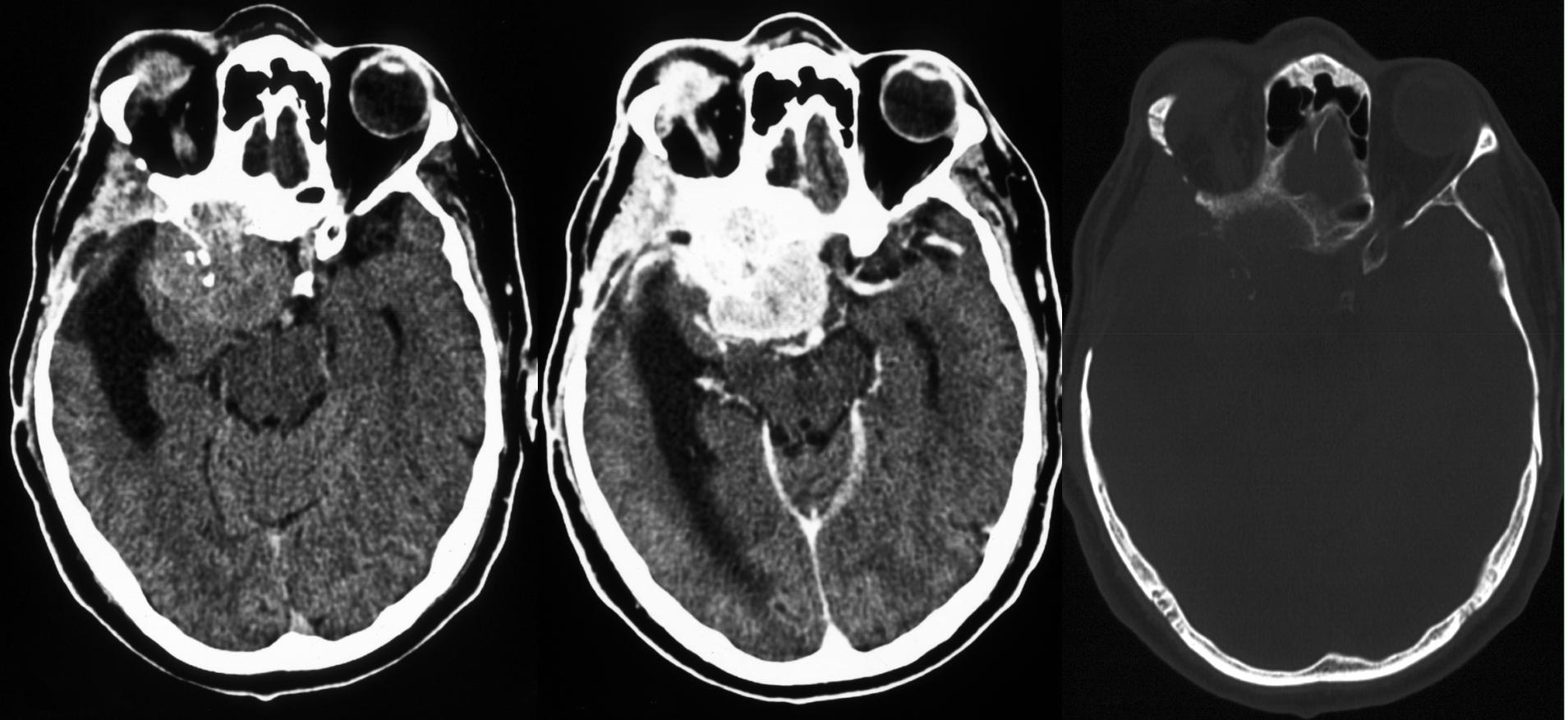
Schnittbilddiagnostik

- 1921** konventionelle Schichtaufnahmen
(Bocage, Ziedses des Plantes)
- 1972** Computertomographie (Hounsfield)
- 1979** Magnetresonanztomographie

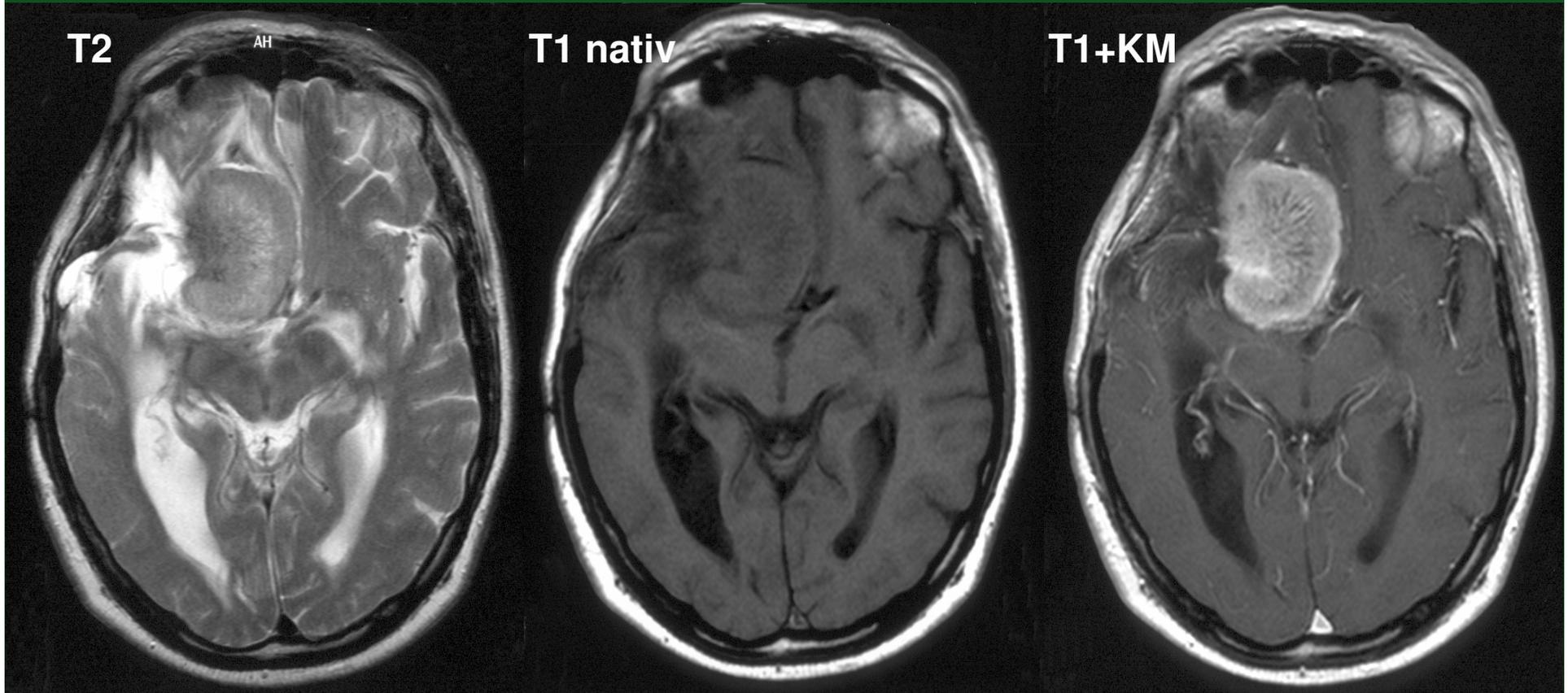
Computertomographie



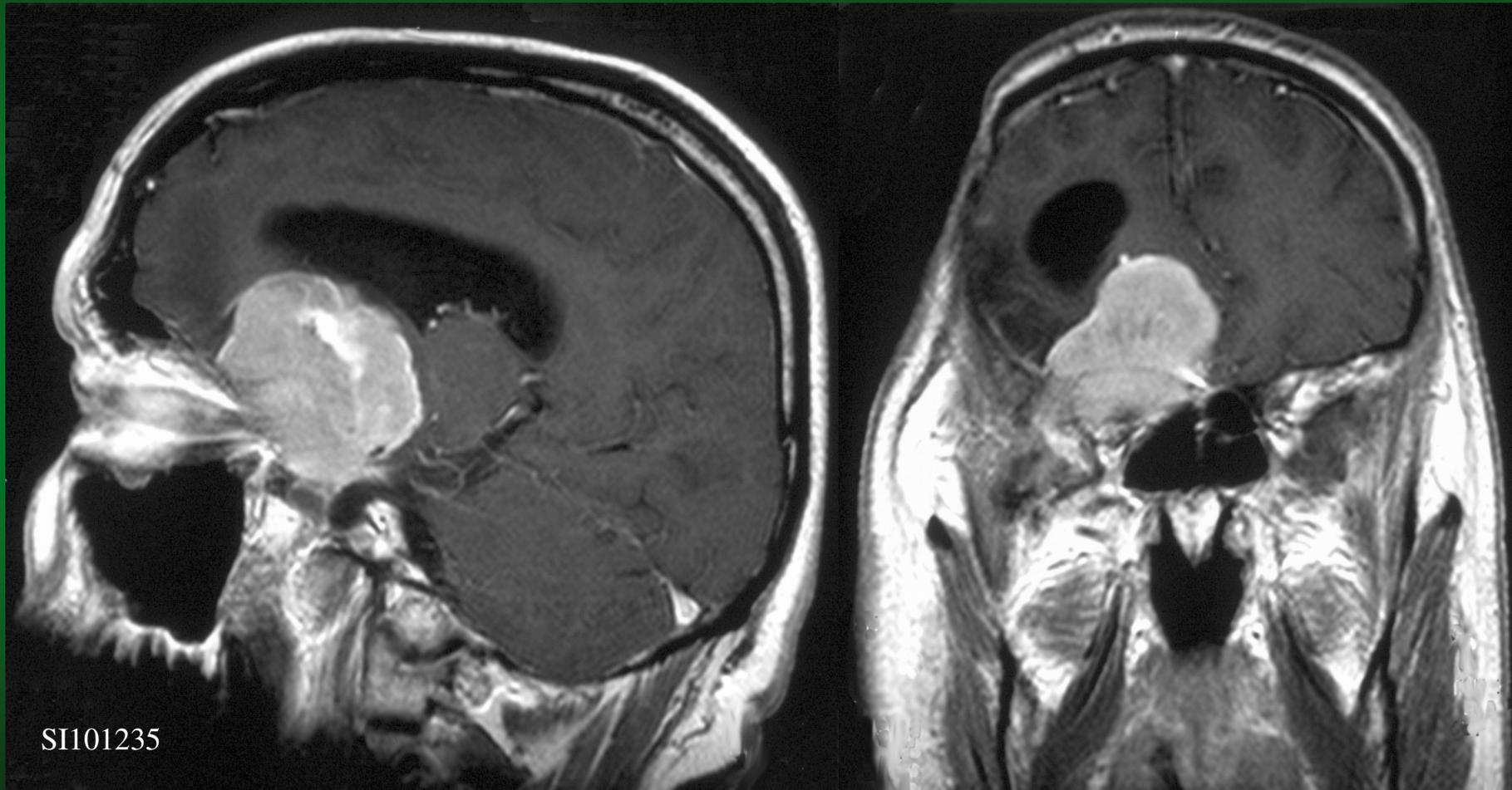
Computertomographie



Magnetresonanztomographie

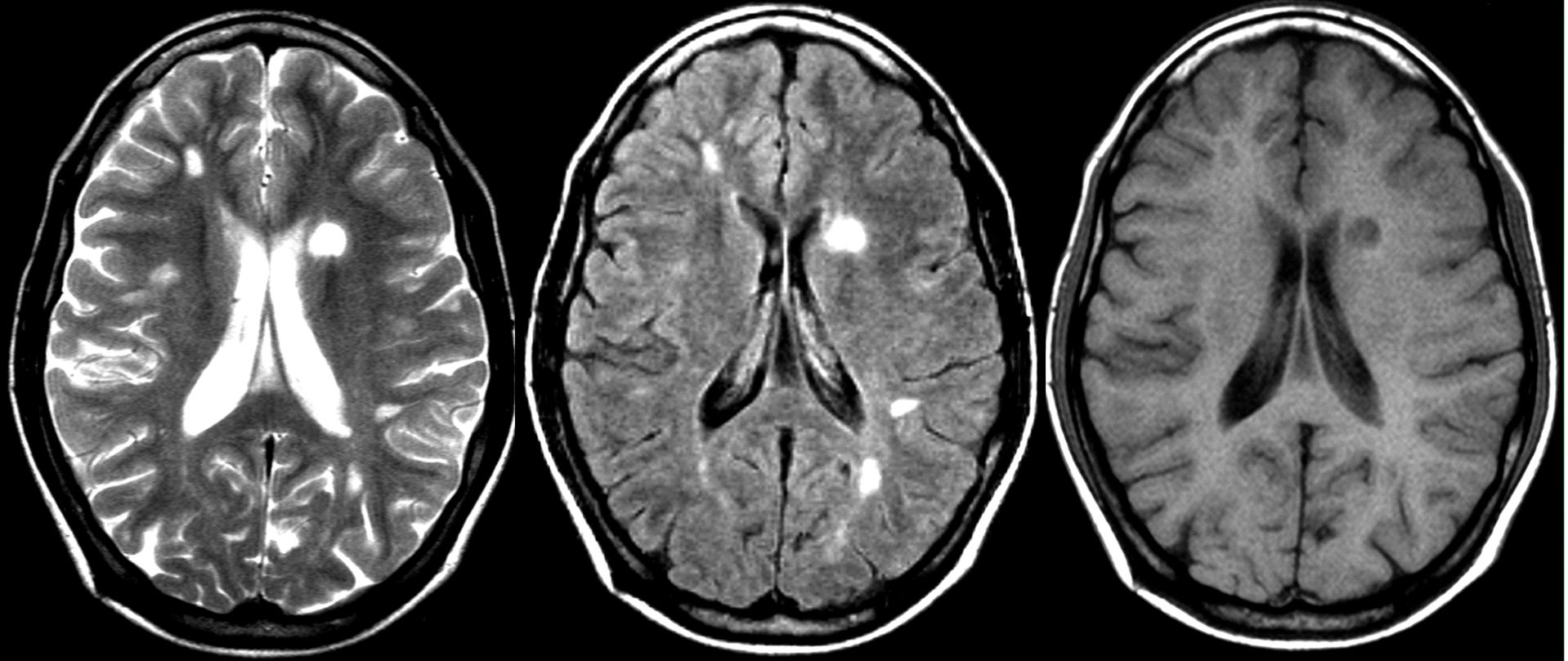


MRT: multiplanare Darstellung



SI101235

MRT: Läsionskontrast



Läsion, typische Lokalisation, Klinik: spezifische Diagnose

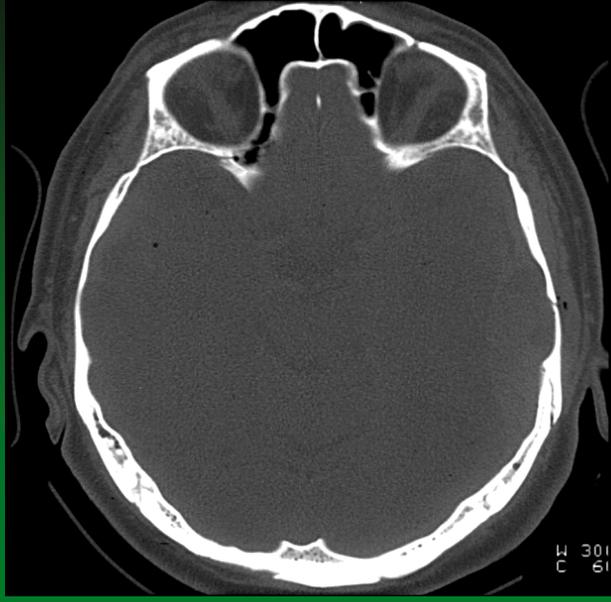


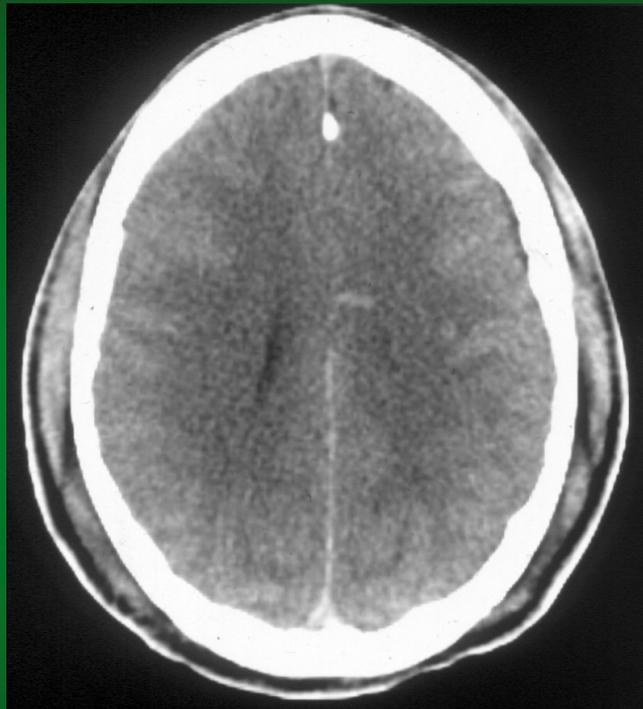
Untersuchungsstrategien

- **Schädel-Hirn-Trauma**
- **Wirbelsäulenerkrankungen**
- **Intrakranielle Tumoren**
- **zerebrovaskuläre Erkrankungen**

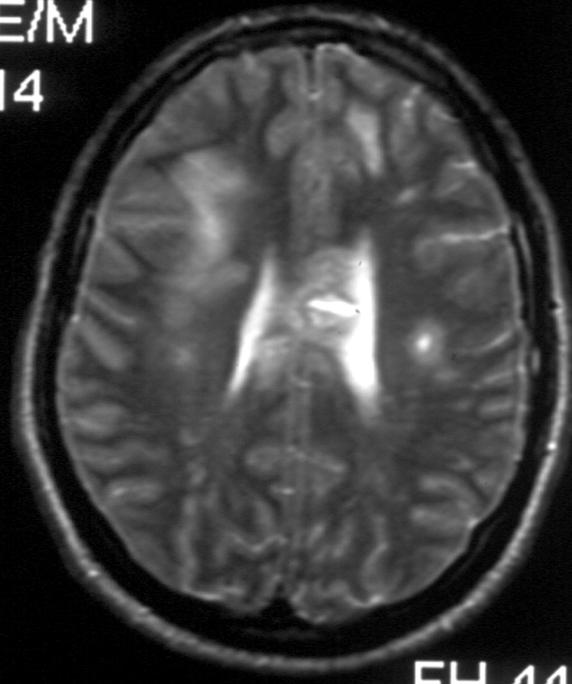
Schädel-Hirn-Trauma

- **CT: schnelle Notfalldiagnostik**
- **sensitiv für frisches Blut**
- **Knochenfenster: Frakturen**
- **MRT: parenchymale Läsionen (DAI)**

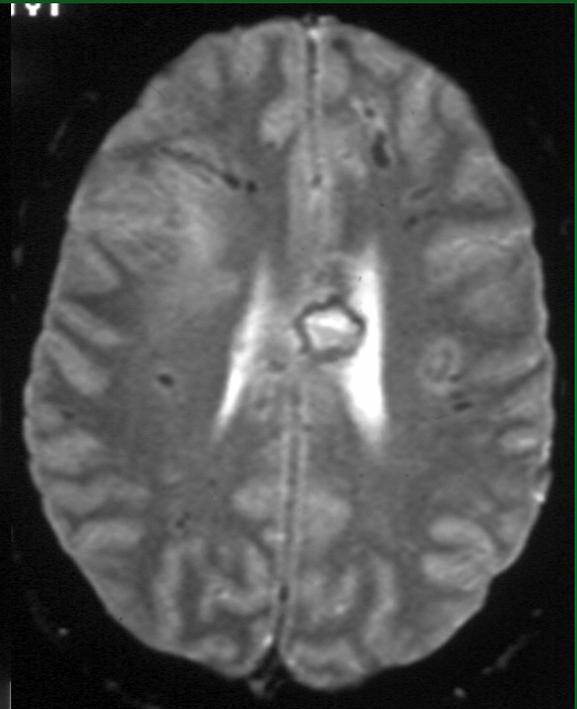




E/M
14

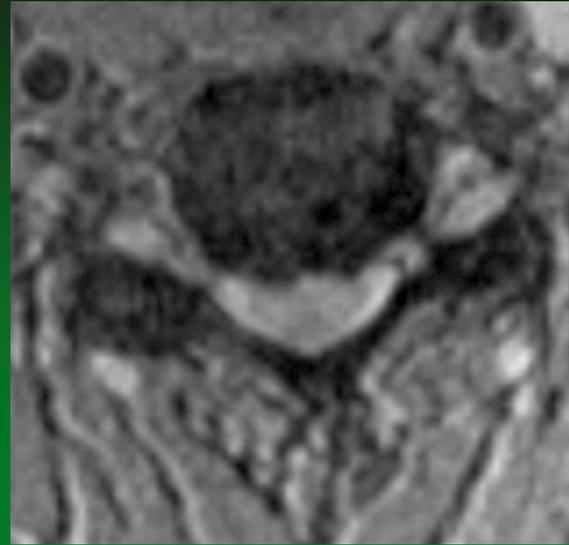
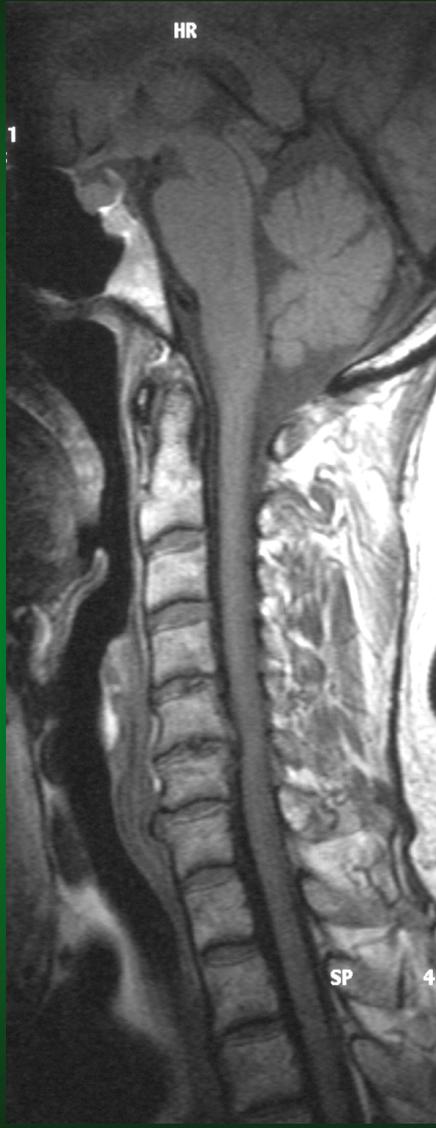


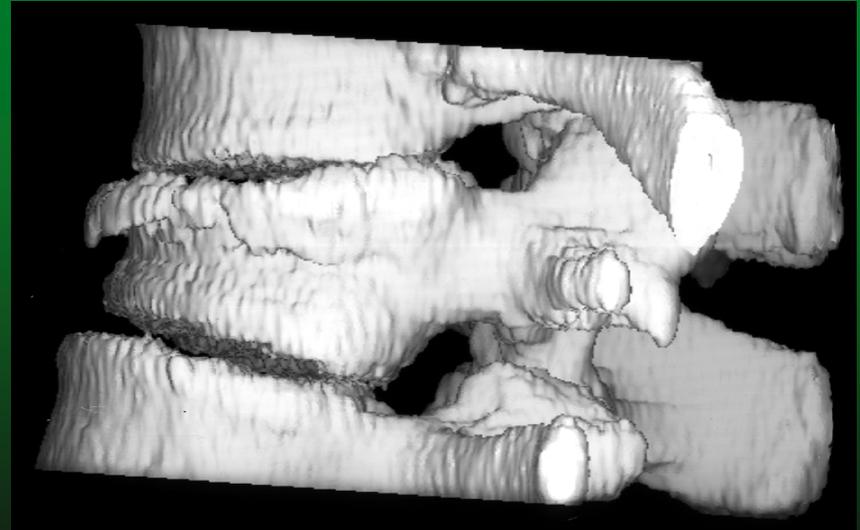
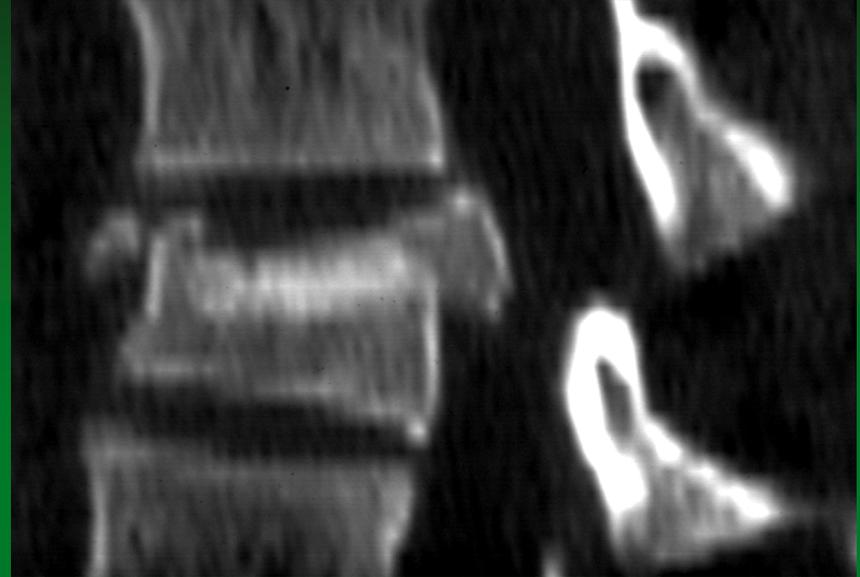
FH 44



Wirbelsäulenerkrankungen

- **Übersichtsaufnahmen**
- **MRT: Wirbelsäule + Myelon, multiplanar**
- **CT: Vorteil der Knochendarstellung, leichter verfügbar, billiger**



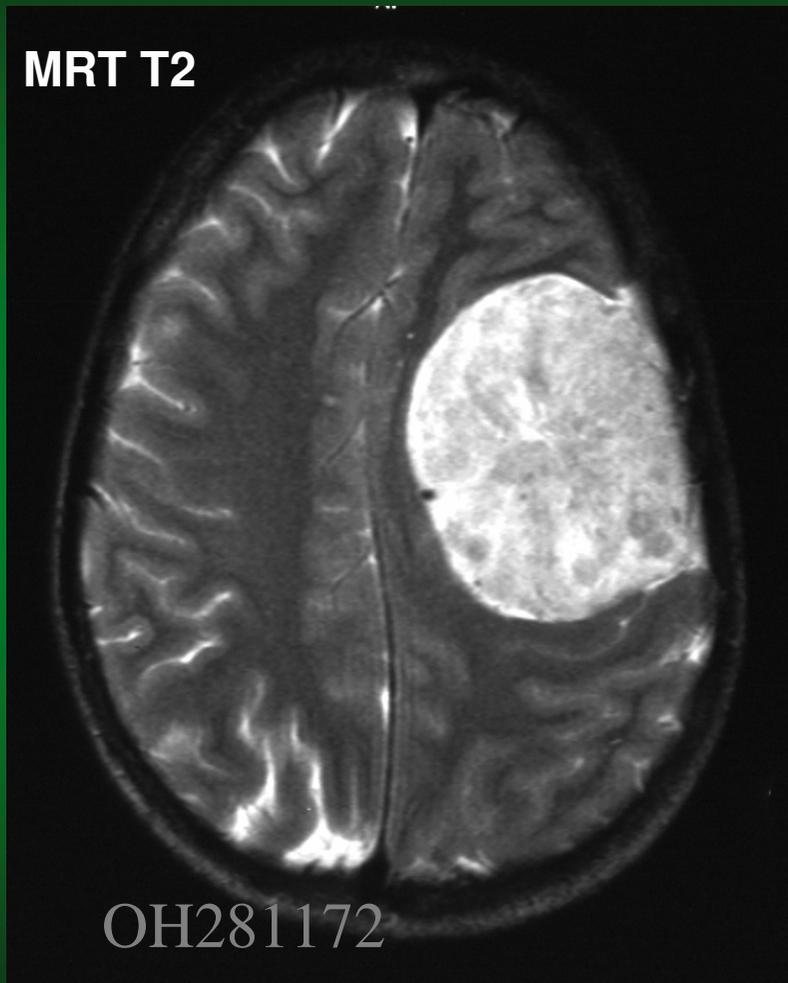


Intrakranielle Tumoren

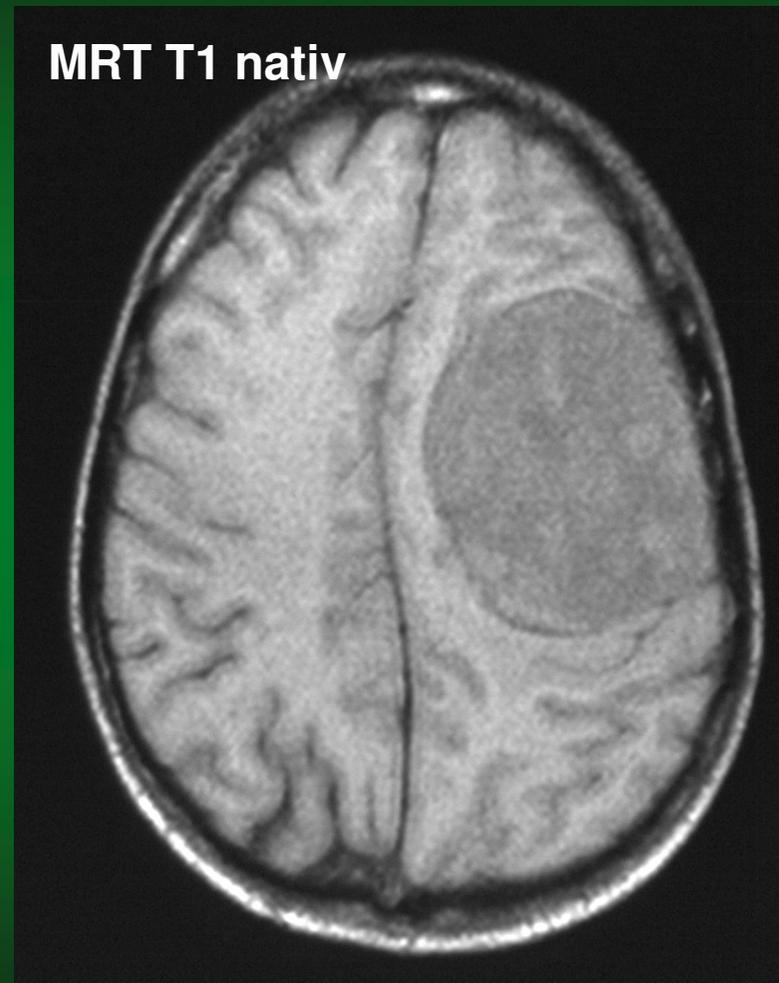
- **MRT >> CT**
- **Sensitivität, multiplanare Darstellung**
- **spezifische Diagnose, Malignitätsgrad**

- **extrazerebral – intrazerebral**
- **Lokalisation**
- **Kontrastmittelaufnahme**
- **Erkrankungsalter**

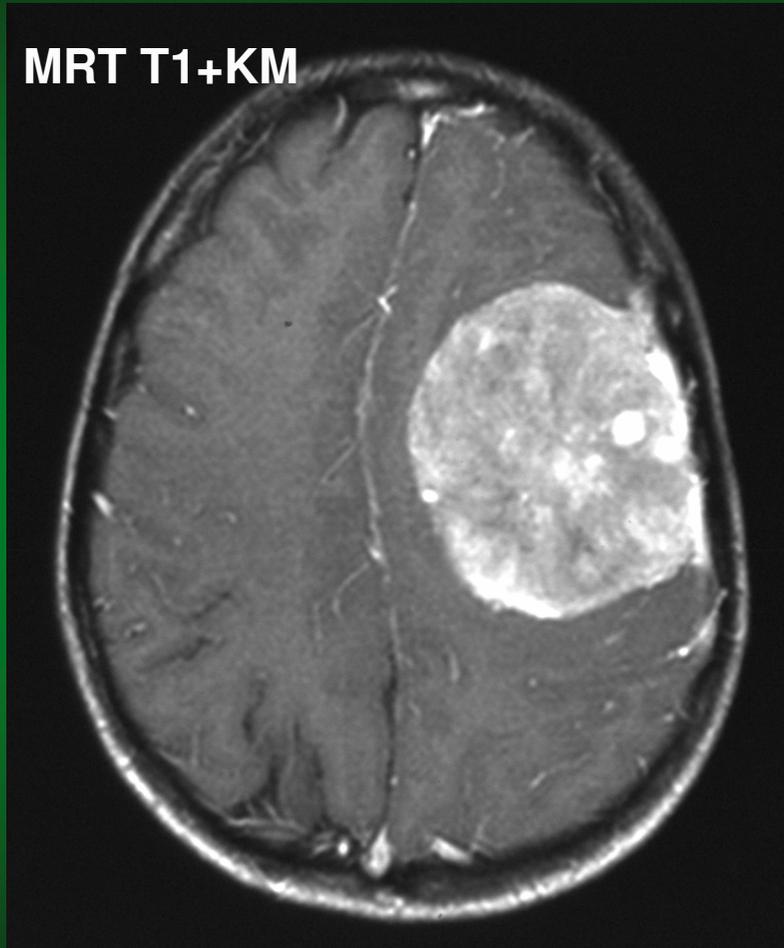
MRT T2



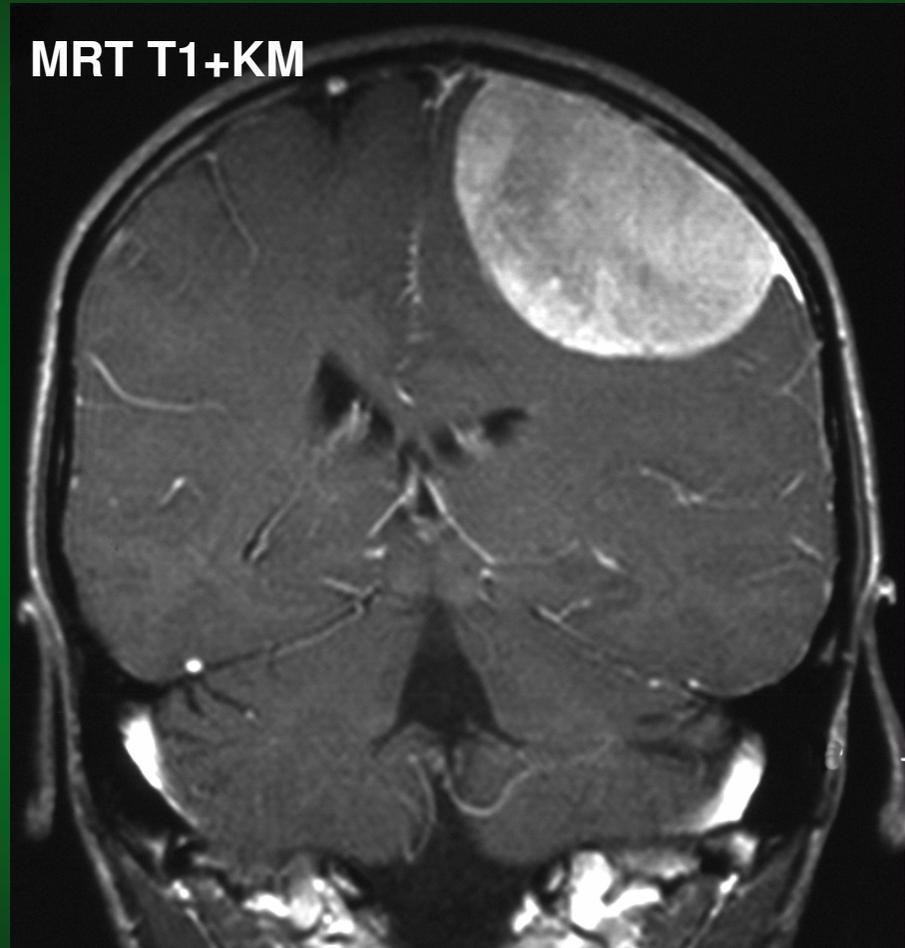
MRT T1 nativ

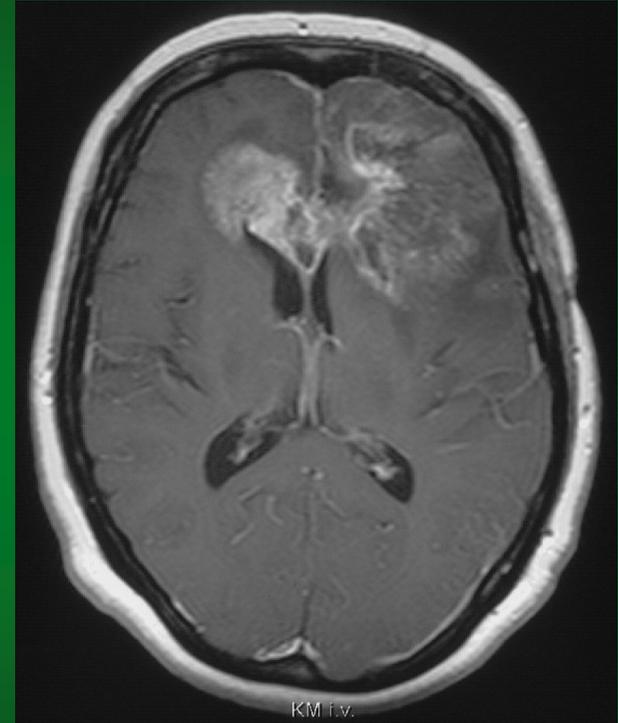
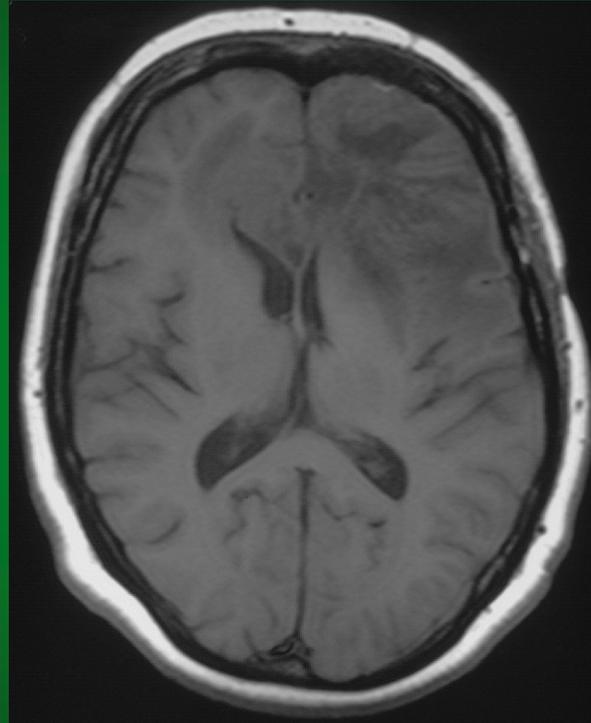
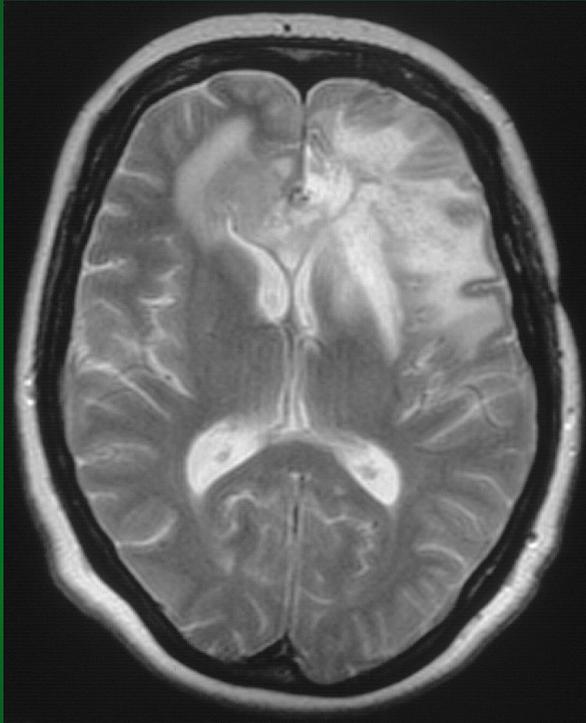


MRT T1+KM



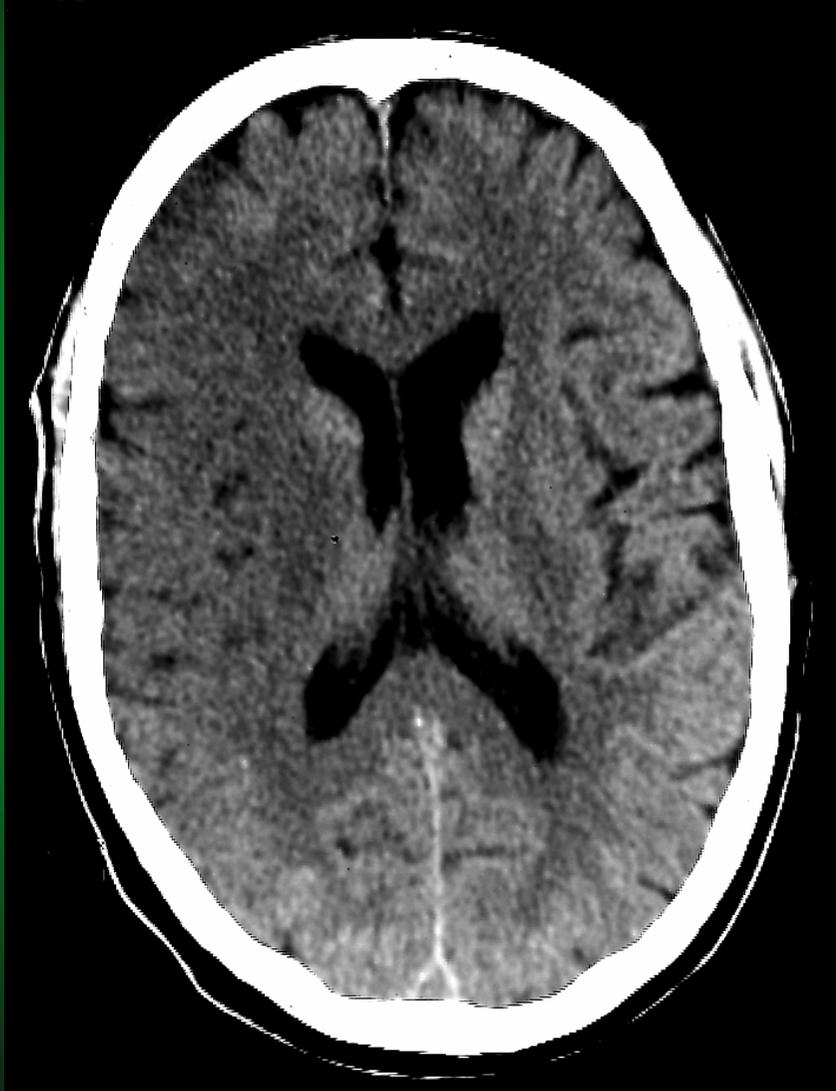
MRT T1+KM

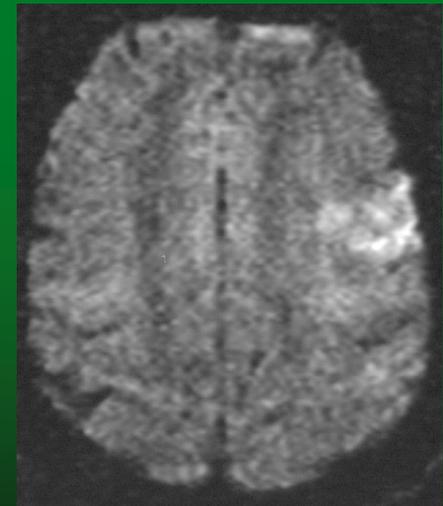
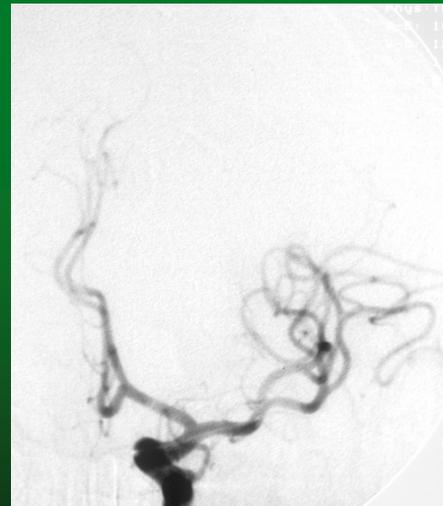
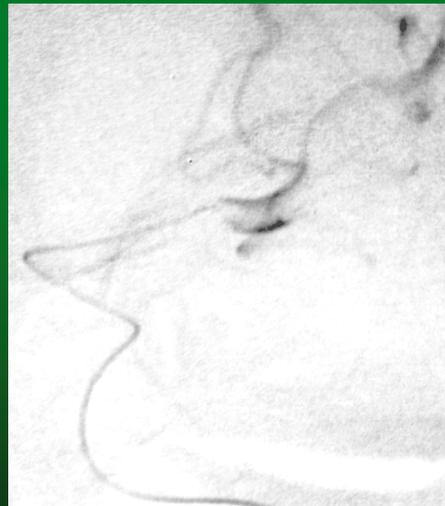
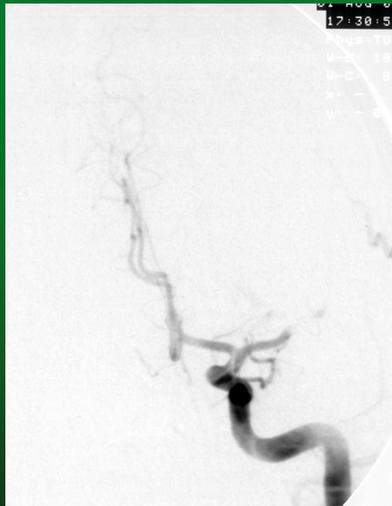
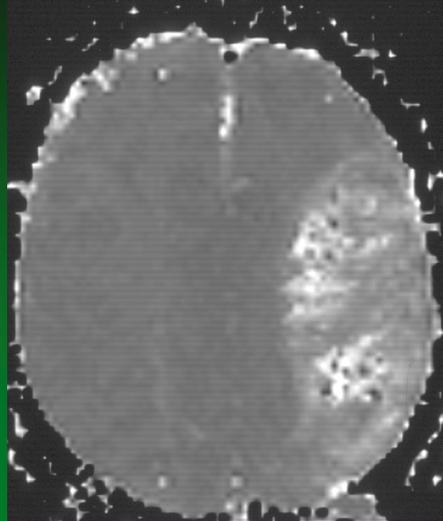
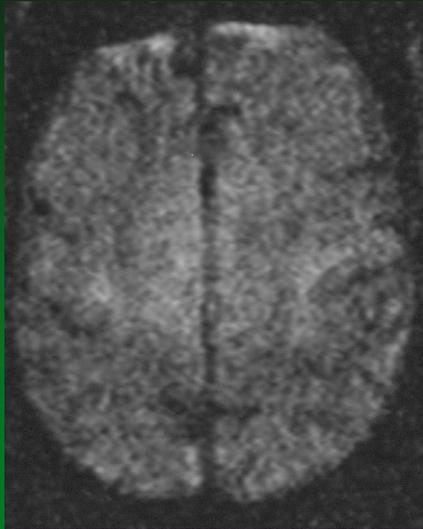




Vaskuläre Erkrankungen

- Schlaganfall, intrakranielle Blutung
- frische Blutung CT > MRT
- Ischämie, ältere Blutung: MRT
- Angiographie: Interventionsplanung



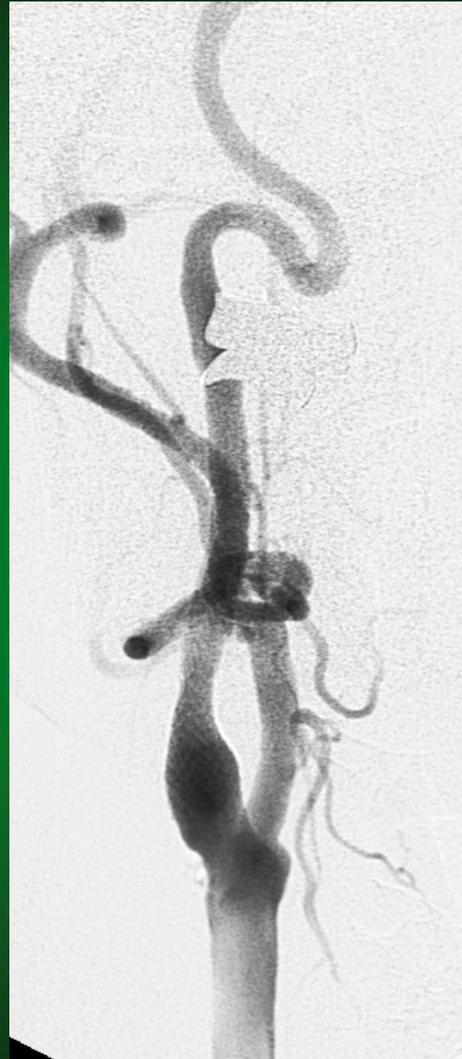


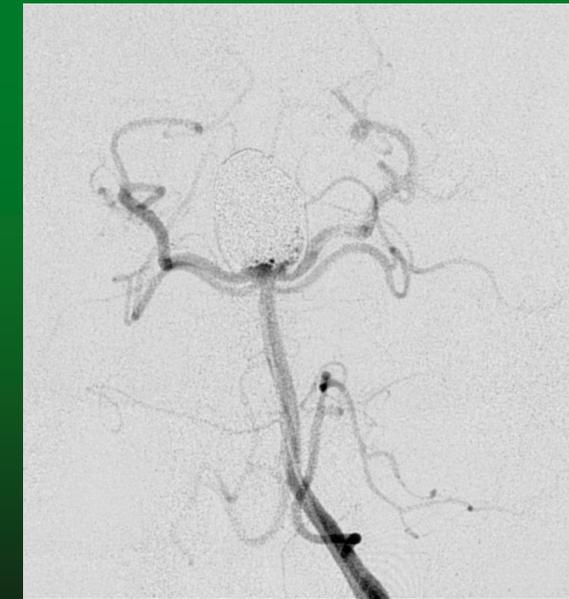
lokale Fibrinolyse

1 Mio U. UK

DWI 24 h

Neuroradiologie Uni Frankfurt





Zusammenfassung

- **Diagnostik: Schnittbildverfahren MRT und CT**
- **gezielter Einsatz im klinischen Kontext erforderlich: spezifische Diagnose**
- **invasive Diagnostik rückläufig**
- **Zunahme interventioneller Therapien**