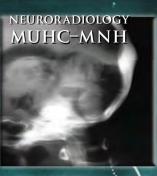
NEUROIMAGE



VOLUME 23, NUMERO 1

MAI 2007









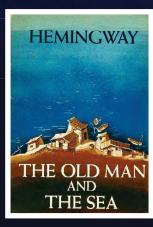
Dr. Denis Melançon back when he started in 1966

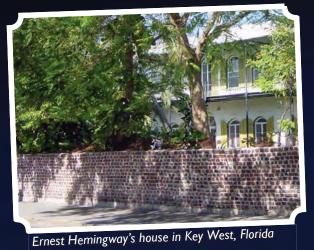




Sunset at Captiva Island, Florida

s I approach the sun setting on my medical career, the next few Neuro Images will be a retrospective that will recall mile stones in my professional life of 40 years at the Neuro. As an introduction, I present this picture of the sun setting at Captiva Island in Florida. While in Florida, I also had the opportunity to visit the former home of Ernest Hemingway. It was an appropriate excursion because nowadays I kind of feel like Santiago from The Old Man and the Sea, if you haven't read it yet, go find a copy ...





"I like to listen. I have learned a great deal from listening carefully. Most people never listen."

Ernest Hemingway

I would like to also invite you to share stories, photos or momentos from the past 40 years, I may need some help with the accuracy of some events. So please keep in touch and visit NeuroImage's website http://www.mni.mcgill.ca/neuroimage/index.html



Queleularen

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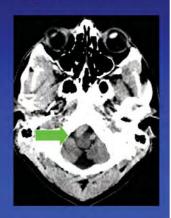
Intradural Vertebral artery dissection PRESENTING WITH SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE

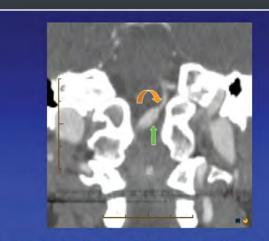
A SLIDE PRESENTATTION BY DR. DONATELLA. TAMPIERI

This a case study in a powerpoint format, that I gave during last April's Study Club. The slides present the case description, the sypmtoms, the CT scans, the angiograms, an illustration of the pathology and the treatment suggested.

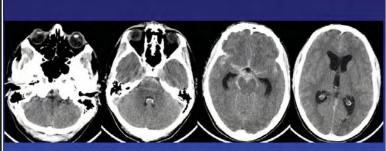
Case description: 33 y.o. male

- · Drug addict
- Severe Headache
- Neck pain
- LP: positive
- CT plain shows focal dilatation of the right vertebral artery





CTA confirms the focal dilatation (1) followed by a focal stenosis ()

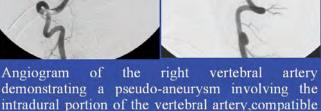


- 24 hours later the patient presented sudden onset of headache and loss of consciousness
- The CT demonstrated subarachnoid, intraventricular hemorrhage and acute hydrocephalus.



of

with intradural vertebral dissection



THE HOSPITAL & INSITUTE DIRECTORS THROUGHOUT THE YEARS



The Montreal Neurological Dr. Rassmussen, Dr. Melançon opens with Dr. Wilder Penfield as it's first director of the Hospital & Institute 1934 - 1960



Director MNI & MNH 1960 - 1972



starts working at the Neuro.



Joy Shannon, MNH Director 1972 - 1975, Dr. Feindel. MNI Director, 1972 - 1984



Alphosine Howlett 1975 - 1980 Director MNH



Angiogram

Dr. Baxter 1984 - 1992 Director

MNI



Director MNH

Joy Shannon 1984 - 1996 returns as

Dr. Murphy 1992 - 2000 Director



Jim Gates 1997 - 2004 Director



Dr. Colman 2002 - present MNI & MNH

1940

1945 1950

1960

1966

1975

1984

1992

1997

2002





- Two Neuroform Stents were placed in the dissecting aneurysm in telescopic fashion.
- The arrows-heads indicate the stents markers.

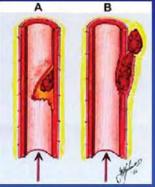
Vertebral artery dissection

- Elevation and separation of the intima from the media or ,less frequently, of the media from the adventitia leading to:
- Reduction of the arterial lumen
- Formation of a blind pouch (pseudoaneurysm)
- False lumen (rare)

Carotid/Vertebral Dissection: Pathophysiology

- Traumatic: penetrating injury, neck trauma rapid neck movement, manipulation, effort.
- Spontaneous: in pts with connective tissue disorders (FMD, cystic medial necrosis, Marfan, Ehlers-Danlos type IV)

- · In case of subintimal hemorrhage: arterial narrowing
- In case of sub adventitial hemorrhage: pseudoaneurysm formation (like the case presented)
- Since the intracranial media is very thin a sub adventitial dissection may cause SAH



Vertebro-Basilar Dissection: Clinical Presentation

- · Neck pain
- · Headache
- Sign of Brainstem Ischemia in case of intracranial extension (50%)
- 26-43% of pts present with Wallenberg
- Vertigo
- · Nausea, vomit
- · Spinal Cord Ischemia

Vertebro-Basilar Dissection

- 10% mortality in VA dissection
- 11% recurrence rate in the first 10 years, 1% after

JP Kochan et Al. :Carotid and Vertebral Dissection, eMedecine

THE DIRECTORS OF NEURORADIOLOGY THROUGHOUT THE YEARS



1934, The Neuro opens with Dr. Penfield as it's first director, he assigns Dr. Cone as Head of Radiology



Dr. Childe Radiology's 2nd director



Dr. McRae Radiology's 3rd director



1967, Dr. Ethier becomes the director of Radiology



1995, Dr. Melançon becomes the director of Radiology



Radiology

1940 1945 1950 1955 1960 1967 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 1999 2007

Vertebral Dissection: Treatment

- Conservative
- Occlusion of the parent artery
- · Stenting of the dissection
- Stenting and coiling of pseudoaneurysm

 16 pts with intracranial vertebral pseudoaneurysm were treated with parent artery occlusion

W Halbach et Al: J of Neurosurgery, 199379(2) 183-191

- 29 pts with SAH caused by Vertebro-basilar dissection
- Tx: 14 conservative
 - 13 occlusion of parent artery
 - 2 coils of pseudo-aneurysm

Re-bleed was observed in 9 pts during the first 12 days in the group of patients treated conservatively. No case of re-bleed in cases treated endovascularly

B Ranegren et Al: Neuroradiology 2005 Feb47(2)97-104

Treatment

• Conservative: anticoagulation or antiplatelets

Endovascular: occlusion of the parent artery reconstruction of the arterial wall with stent (use of coils is debated)

We are proposing telescopic insertion of stents (two in this case) to seal the flap and reconstruct the inner arterial lumen with juxtaposition of the intima and media to the adventitia.

MAJOR ADVANCEMENTS IN RADIOLOGY SINCE 1934



934

1942, Austrian, Karl Dussik first applies Ultrasound to medicine

1940



1952, in the U.S.A., physicists, Felix Bloch at Standford & Edward Purcell at Harvard develop Nuclear Magnetice Resonance (NMR) & share the Nobel Prize for Physics

1950



1960



1973, in the U.S.A., Michael E. Phelps & Edward J. Hoffman develop the position emission tomography (PET) scans 1967



1980



1979, Allan Cormack of Tufts University & Godfrey Hounsfield of EMI Labs in England develop computerized tomography and share Nobel Prize in Physiology





2003, American chemist Paul C. Lauterbur & British physicist Peter Mansfield develop Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and share the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine

995 1999 2007

EUROANGIOGRAPHY



rince the beginning, Neuroradiology has always acquired The best for taking X-rays.

In the 60's, angiography was performed with a Schönander Changer, serial six films.

In the 70's, a Franklin roll film changer was used with a Picker stereoscopic tubes system.

In the 80's, a digital angiography unit was introduced by Technicare, which was replaced after a few years by a Siemens angioscope, upgraded over the next 20 years.

We recently acquired the GE unit shown in the picture.

Stereoscopic angiography has remained our golden standard all over the years.

MAJOR EVENTS IN RADIOLOGY AT THE NEURO



1989, The Exhibit for ASNR



installed the Body Scanner,



1984, the propulsion chamber

1975



1987, the Siemens Angiscope





1995, Dr Melançon celebrates X-Ray's



1934, The opens it's doors



installed the Saskatoon Contour Scanner (the grandfather of PET) for gamma detection





1960, Stereoscope



1973. Dr. Feindel installed the CAT Scanner, the first in Canada



1984, The MRI is installed in the Pavillion

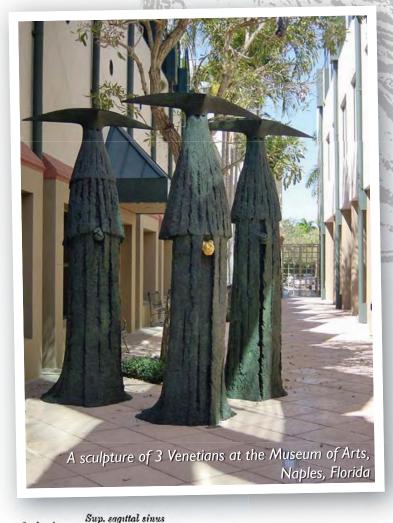


GE scanner?

1945 1950 ANTONIO PACCHIONI

Italian anatomist, born June 13, 1665, Reggio nell'Emilia; died November 5, 1726, Rome.

Pacchioni's most important works particularly concerned the anatomy and function of the dura mater. His first dissertation on this dates from 1701 on, the most important being Dissertatio epistolaris de glandulis ... (1705) in which he described the arachnoidal granulations which are named after him.





ANTONIO PACCHIONI

DAL MEDAGLIONE DELL'HAMERANI

