Eve Gidecek Mesajlar: Neler Önemliydi

•Oturum Başkanları: Aysun Ünal, Aylin Akçalı

Dr.Serkan Özben

Oturum VI- Vaka Temelli Oturumlar II

•**Oturum Başkanları:** Canan Yücesan, Belgin Koçer

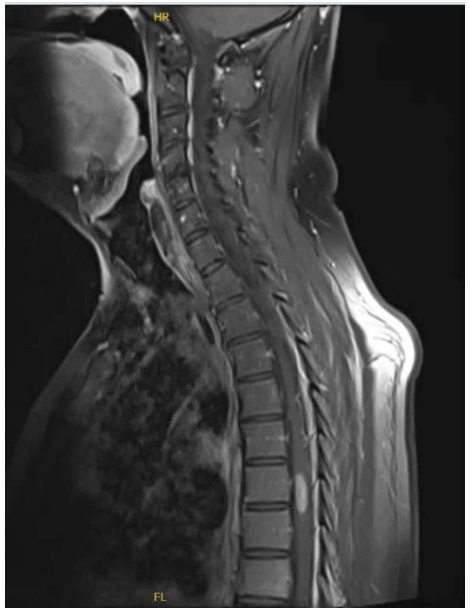
•**Tartışmacılar:** Serpil Bulut, Özlem Ethemoğlu

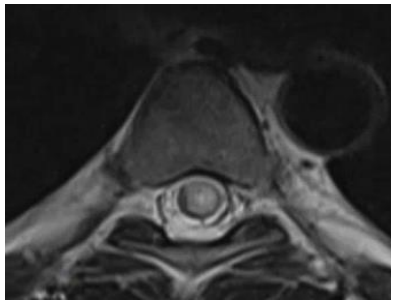
Vakalarla NMO
•**Ezgi Demirel, Melike Çakan**
Vakalarla MOG ve GFAP Aracılı Hastalık
•**Melih Tütüncü, Tuncay Gündüz**
Long Covid SSS'de Demyelinizan Etkilenme Yapıyor mu?
•**Haluk Gümüş**

Vakalarla NMO

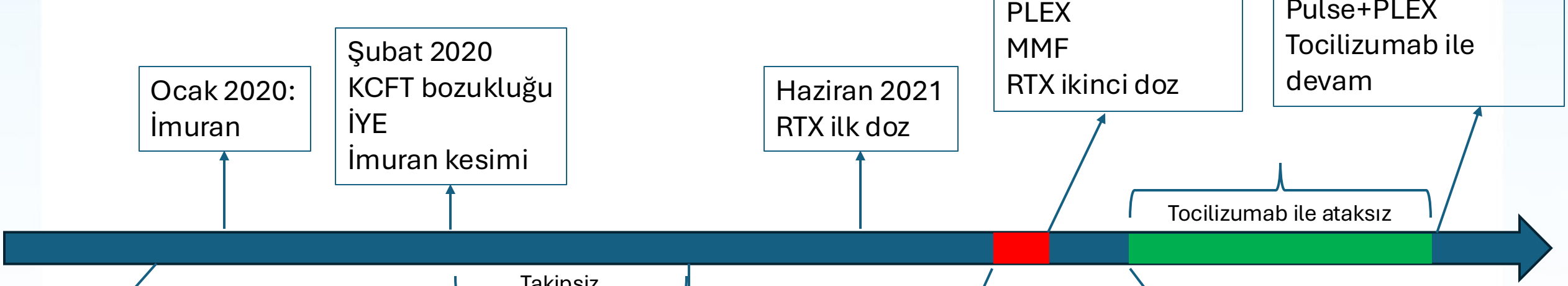
•Ezgi Demirel, Melike Çakan

1. Olgu: 52 y K
Tekrarlayan TM



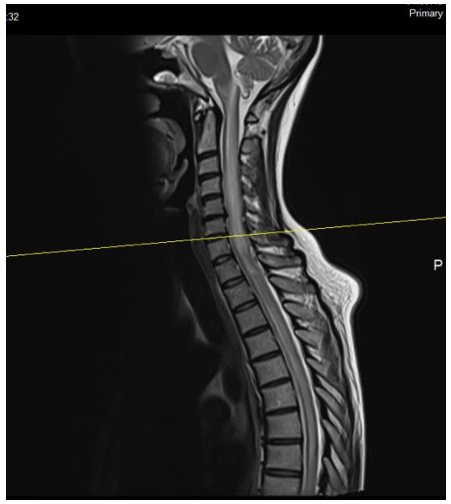


Klinik Özet


Ocak 2020:
İmuran
Şubat 2020
KCFT bozukluğu
İYE
İmuran kesimi
Haziran 2021
RTX ilk doz
Ocak-Nisan 2022
TM
Pulse X2
IVIG x2
PLEX
MMF
RTX ikinci doz
Mayıs 2024
TM- Tocilizumab ile
ilk atak
Pulse+PLEX
Tocilizumab ile
devam
Tocilizumab ile ataksız
Takipsiz
Temmuz 2019 ilk atak
TM
Pulse + PLEX
Mayıs 2021
TM
Pulse+PLEX
Aralık 2021
TM
Pulse+IVIG+PLEX
Ek: Sjögren
Ağustos 2022
TM
Pulse
Tocilizumab

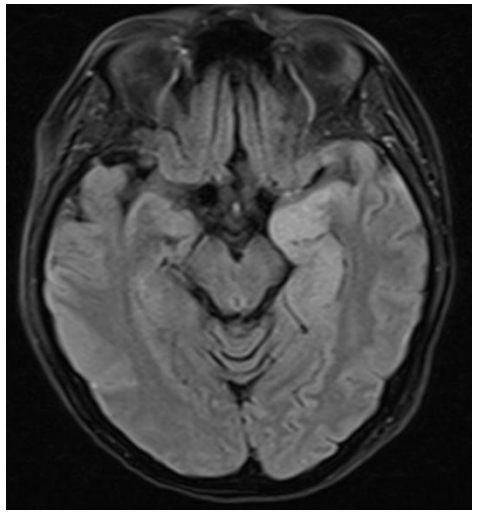
2. Olgu
TM atağı Anti-NMO pozitif
Schirmer testi: 5 mm/8 mm
Tükrük bezi biyopsisi grade 4 +

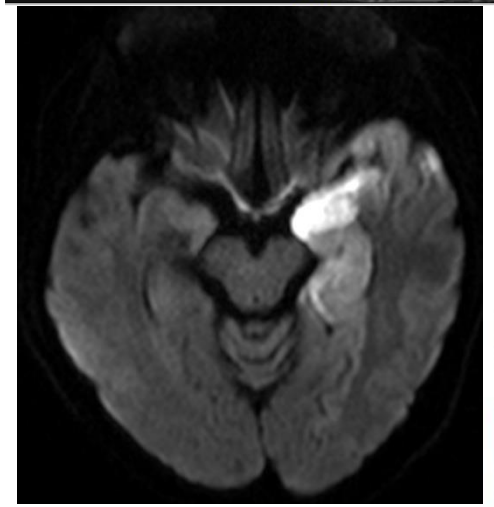
Imuran başlanıyor



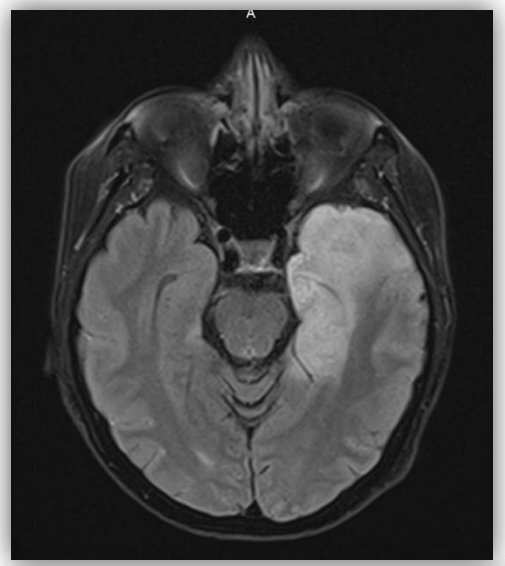
2. Atak bilinç bozukluğu
MRG: Sol mezial temporal bölgede hiperintensite

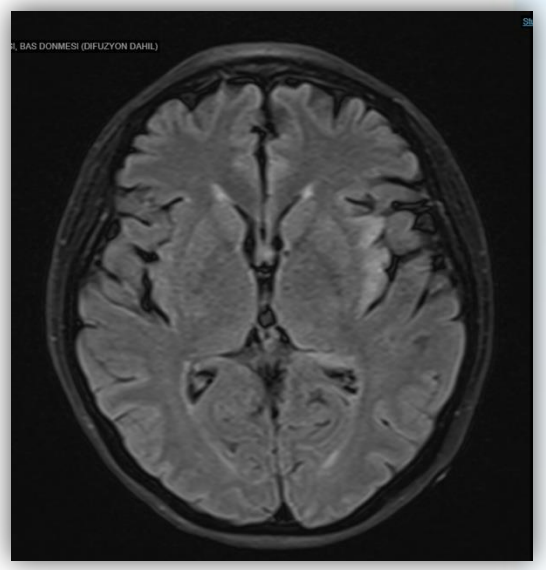
HSV tip 1 PCR +

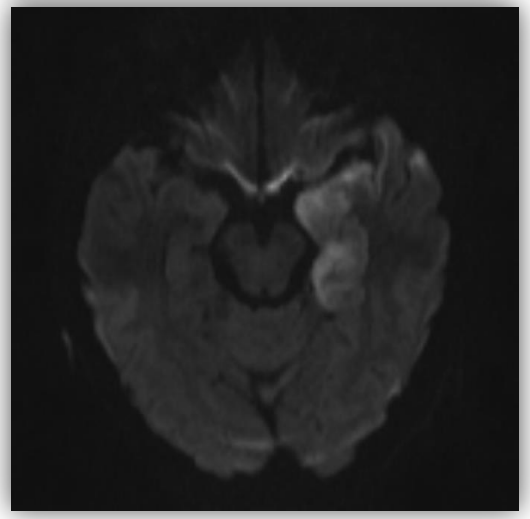




Oryantasyon tam sağlanamıyor



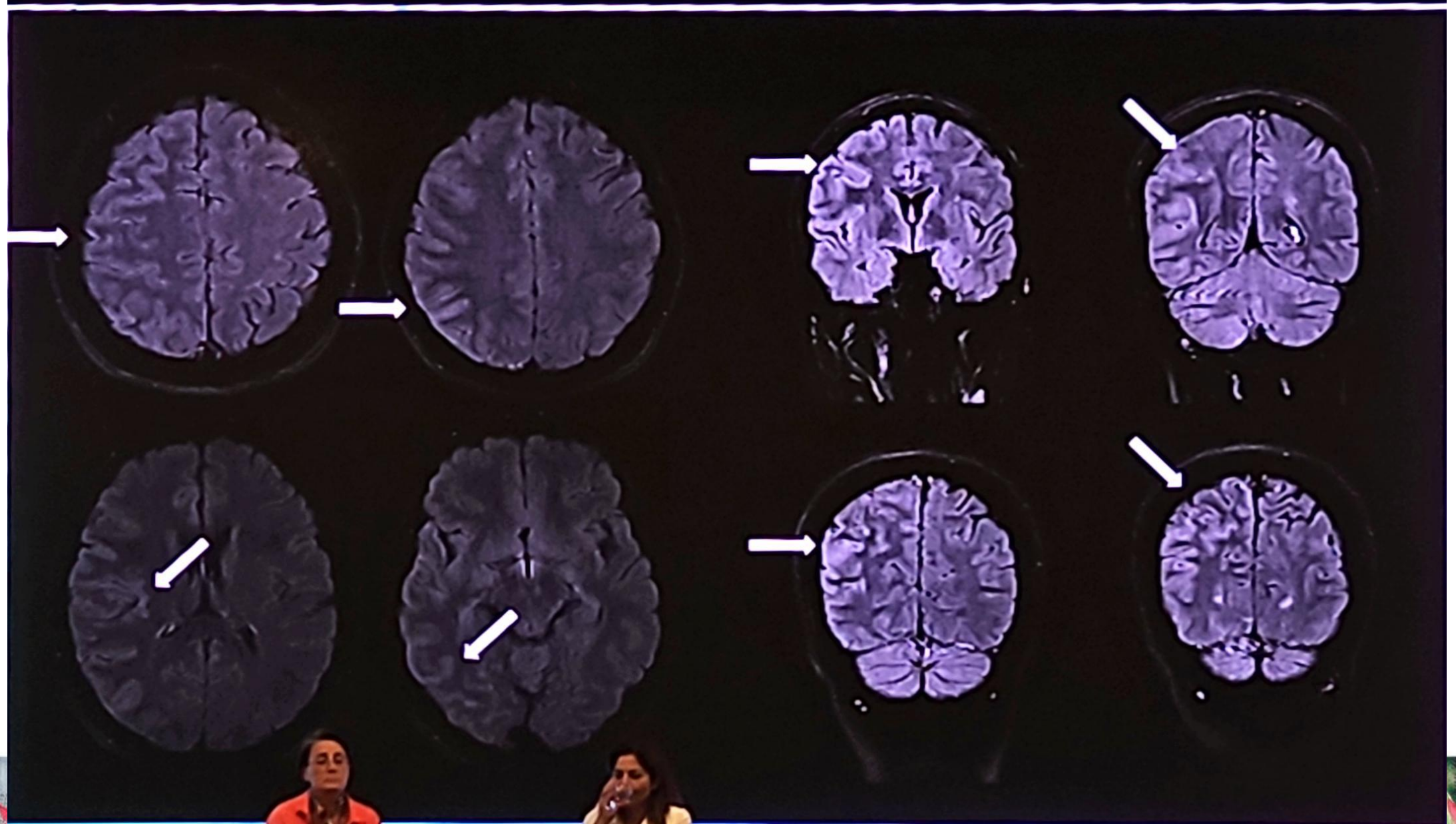




İkinci Limbik panel → **NMDA: +**
IVIG→RTX

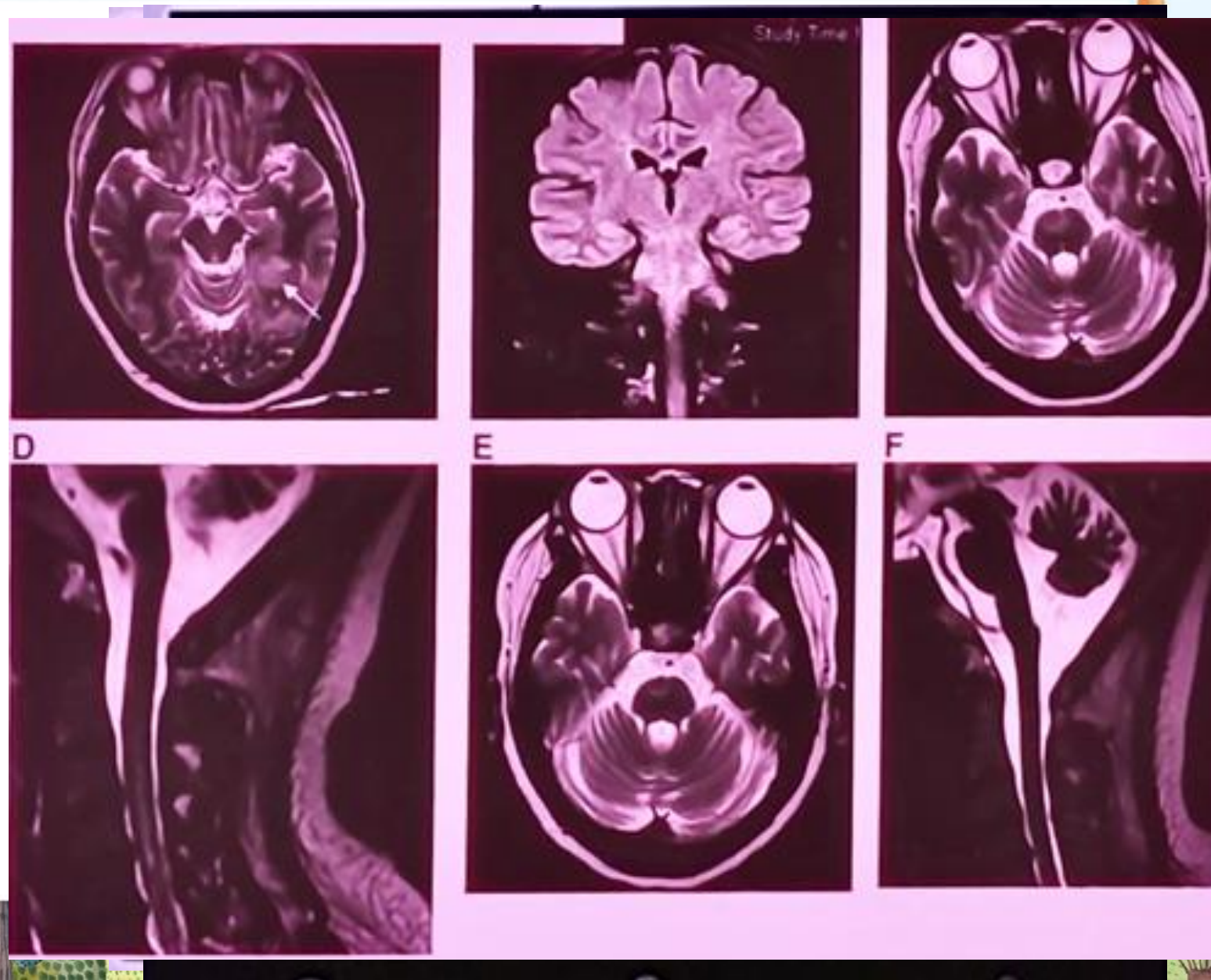
RTX altında Üriner sistem enfeksiyonu ve Covid pnömonisi ile tetiklenen TM

FLAIR-hyperintense lesions in anti-MOG associated encephalitis with seizures (FLAMES)



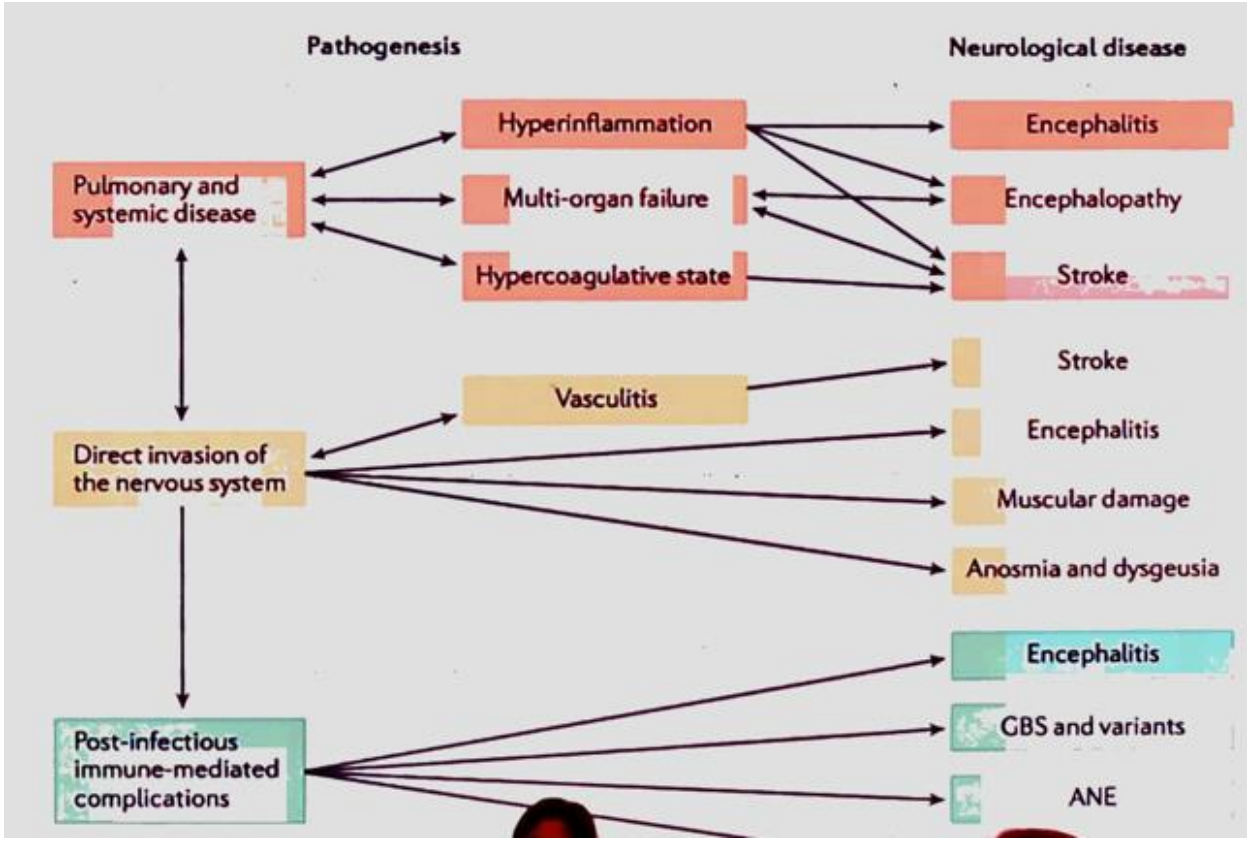
GFAP Aracılı Hastalık
5 VAKA
1 TANESİ 10Ye

1.VAKA
Meningoensefalit ve myelit
2.VAKA
Sağ hemihipoestezi, sol Fasial paralizi, konuşma güçlüğü
3.VAKA
10 y E, Splenial lezyon
4.VAKA
DM +, Konuşma bozukluğu, yorgunluk, baş ağrısı
5.VAKA
Meningoensefalit+bilateral sağırlık



Long Covid SSS'de Demyelinizan Etkilenme Yapıyor mu?

- **Haluk Gümüş**



Alternative definitions of 'long-COVID' syndrome.

Nomenclature	Description
Long COVID[4,7]	Long-term COVID-19 symptoms characterized by cyclical, progressive, or multiphasic course.
Long COVID [2]	Symptoms persisting for >2 months
Long COVID [3]	Signs and symptoms that persist for >4 weeks and can be attributed to COVID-19 infection.
Long-haul COVID [10] Long-tail COVID	Symptoms persisting for >100 days
Long post-COVID symptoms [6]	Symptoms lasting for 12–24 weeks
Post-acute COVID syndrome (PACS) [13]	Persistent symptoms and/or delayed or long-term complications beyond 4 weeks from symptom onset
Post-acute sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 (PASC)[14,17]	Symptoms persisting for >1 month
Post-COVID-19[12]	Symptoms persisting for >2 months
Persistent post-COVID symptoms [6]	Symptoms lasting for >24 weeks
Post-COVID-19 syndrome[8,18]	Signs and symptoms that develop during or after an infection consistent with COVID-19, present for >12 weeks and are not attributable to alternative diagnoses.

- 1) inflamatuar süreçlerin neden olduğu demiyelinizasyon,
- 2) viral demiyelinizasyon,
- 3) edinilmiş metabolik bozuklukların neden olduğu demiyelinizasyon,
- 4) hipoksik-iskemik formlardaki demiyelinizasyon,
- 5) fokal kompresyona bağlı demiyelinizasyon.

Serebrovasküler Beyin Damar Hastalıkları ve MRG

•Oturum Başkanları: Kürşad Kutluk, Ayşe Münife Neyal

Küçük Damar Hastalığı, Değişen Kavramlar ve Güncel Bakış
•Kürşad Kutluk
Santral Sistemi Vaskülitlerinde Yeni Yaklaşımlar Var mı? Tanı ve Ayırıcı Tanıda Görüntüleme
•Civan İşlak
Görüntülemede Vakalarla Vaskülitlerin İpuçları
•Didem Darıcı

Küçük Damar Hastalığı, Değişen Kavramlar ve Güncel Bakış

•**Kürşad Kutluk**

Sınıflamadaki Yeri ve Tanımı

TOAST Classification of Subtypes of Acute Ischemic Stroke

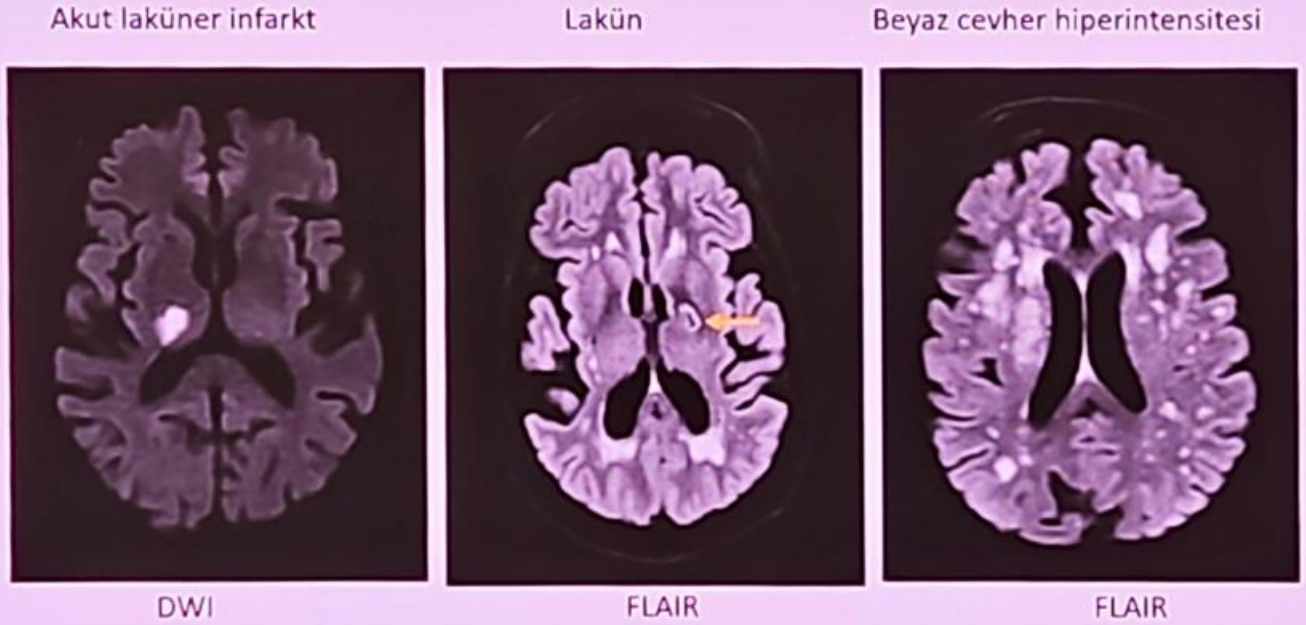
- Large-artery atherosclerosis (embolus/thrombosis)•
- Cardioembolism (high-risk/medium-risk)•
- ⇒ Small-vessel occlusion (lacune)•
- Stroke of other determined etiology•
- Stroke of undetermined etiology
  - a. Two or more causes identified
  - b. Negative evaluation
  - c. Incomplete evaluation

Lezyon Odaklı Anlayış

Features	Subtype: Large-artery atherosclerosis	Cardioembolism	Small-artery occlusion (lacune)	Other cause
Clinical				
Cortical or cerebellar dysfunction	+	+	–	+/–
Lacunar syndrome	–	–	+	+/–
Imaging				
Cortical, cerebellar, brain stem, or subcortical infarct >1.5 cm	+	+	–	+/–
⇒ Subcortical or brain stem infarct <1.5 cm	–	–	+/–	+/–
Tests				
Stenosis of extracranial internal carotid artery	+	–	–	–
Cardiac source of emboli	–	+	–	–
Other abnormality on tests	–	–	–	+

Küçük Damar Hastalığı

Arterioskleroz



Risk Faktörleri

Meta-analiz

Hipertansiyon

Diyabet

Sigara

Hiperlipidemi

Lakün

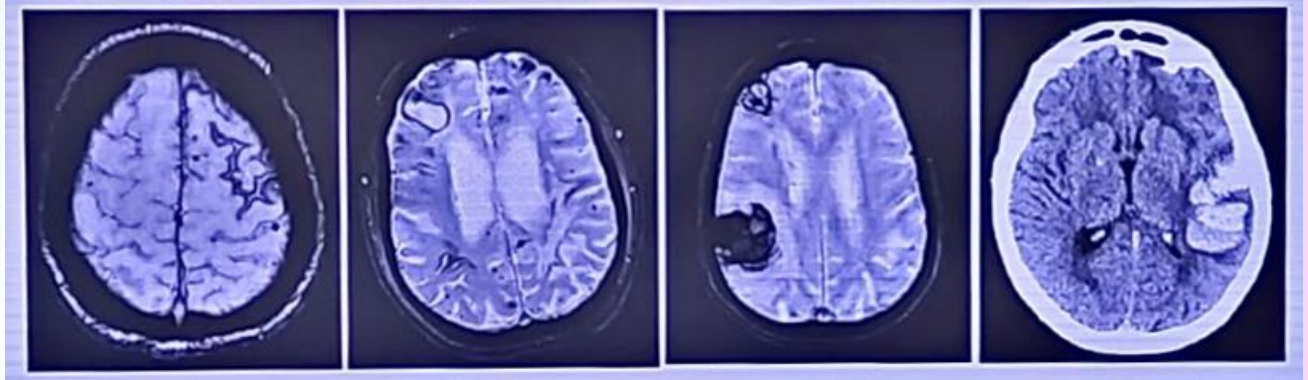
Beyaz cevher hiperintensitesi

Kardiyovasküler risk faktörleriyle aynı.

Patogenez farklı

Küçük Damar Hastalığı

Amiloid Anjiopati



Küçük Damar Hastalığı

Arteriyoskleroz

Serebral Mikroinfarktlar

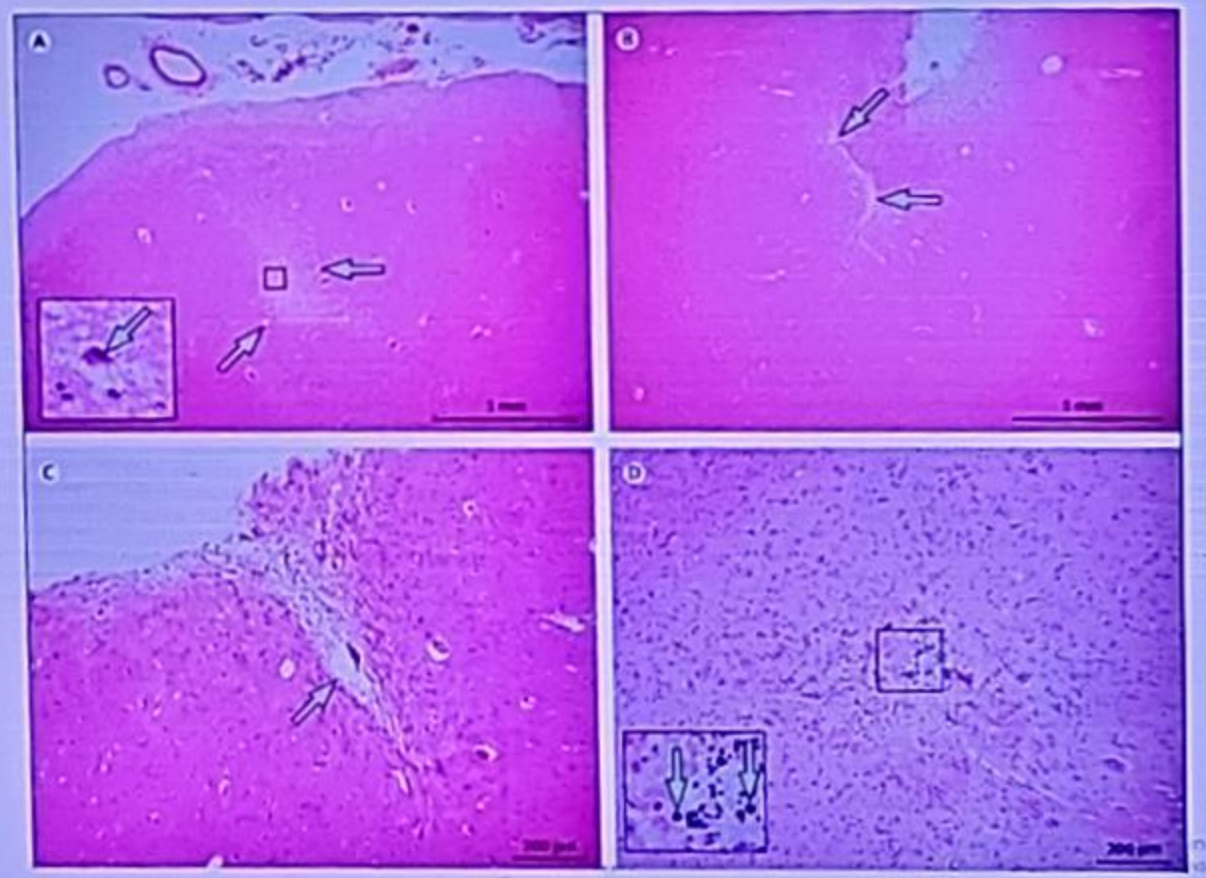
Nöropatolojik Çalışmalar:

≥ 75 y sağlıklı bireylerde: %24

Alzheimer hastalarında: %43

Vasküler demans hastalarında %62

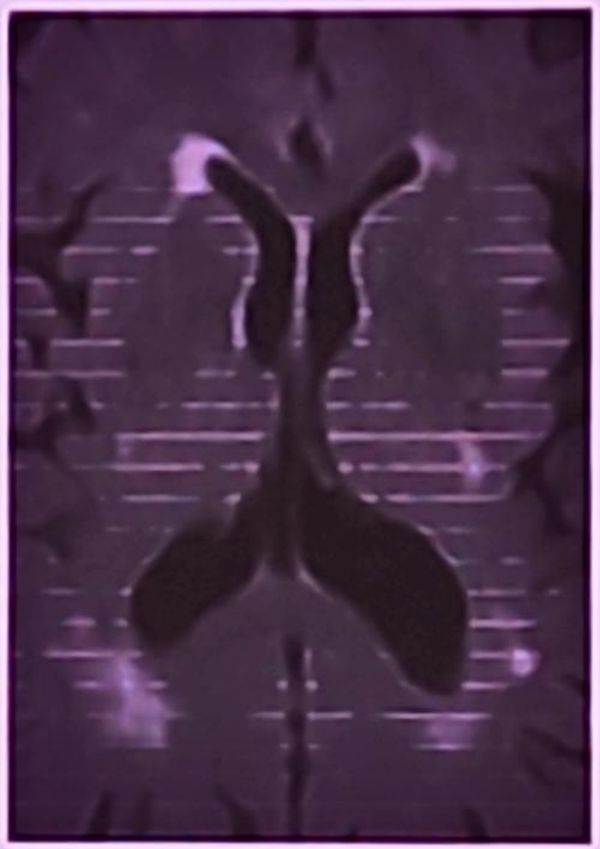
J Cereb Blood Flow Metab 2012; 32:425–36.



Lancet Neurol. 2017;16(9): 730-740

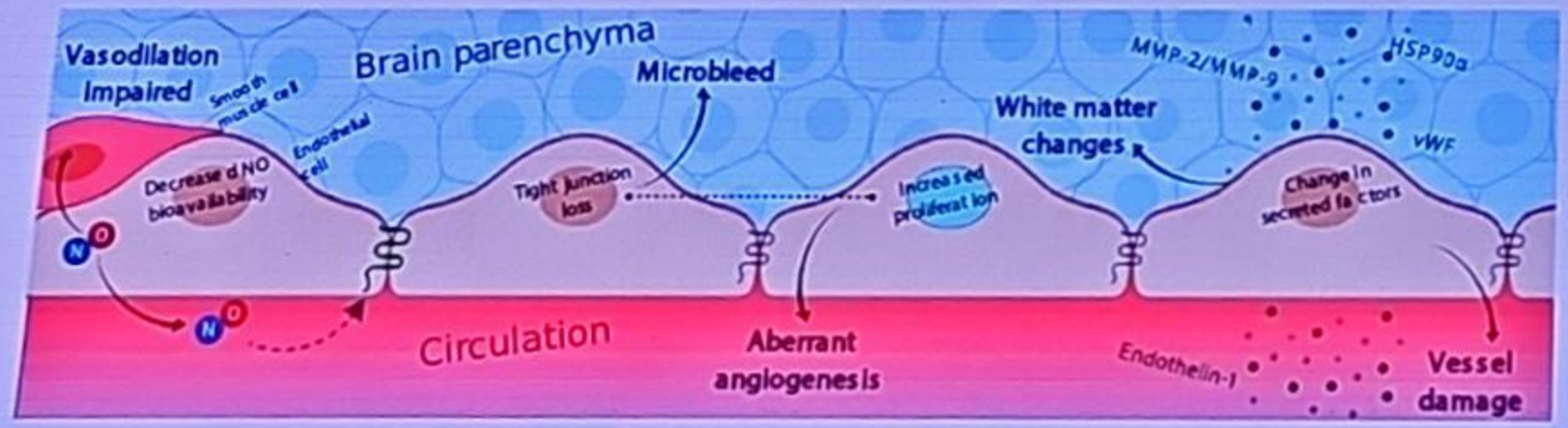
Regresyon

Büyüme



Lancet Neurol 2019; 18: 684–96

Endotel – Kan Beyin Bariyeri Disfonksiyonu



Düşük NO - Düz kasta yetersiz NO - Yetersiz vazodilatasyon - Patolojik konstriksiyon - İskemi

Sıkı bağlantıların kaybı - Mikrokanama

Trends in Neurosciences. 2021;44 (4):289-305

12. NÖRORADYOLOJİ OKULU

Nörovaskülom

Nörovasküler ünitelerden oluşur.

Beyin hücreleri
Meninksler
Hematik sistem
Lenfatik sistem

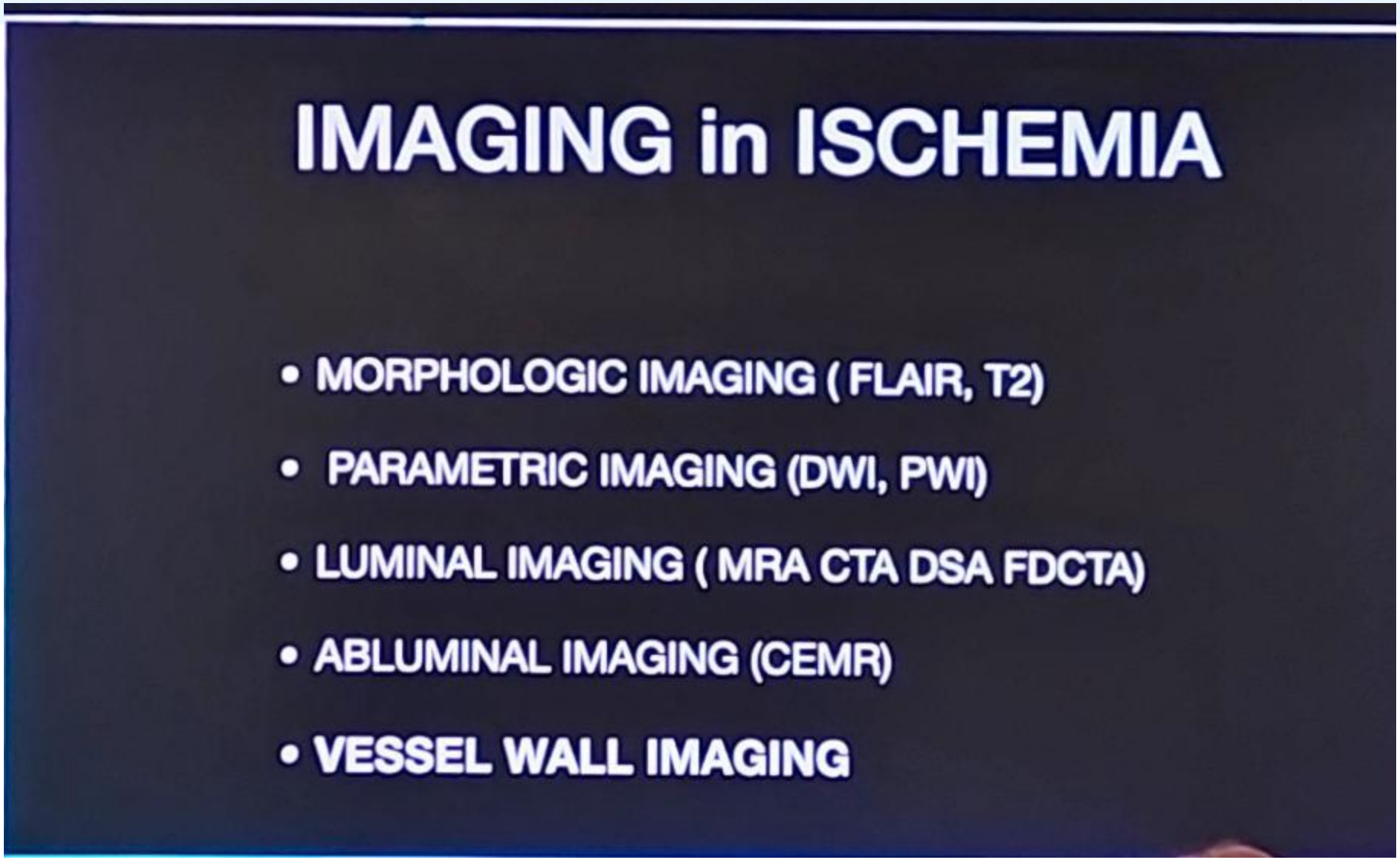
Tedavi Hedefleri	Tamamlanmış ve Süren Çalışmalar
Endotel disfonksiyonu	Endotelin antagonistleri
Nitrik oksit sentezi	Nörotrofinler
Kan-beyin bariyeri bütünlüğü	Prostasiklin
Ekstrasellüler matriksin onarımı	Silostazol
Oksidatif stres	Tadalafil
İnflamasyon	Sildenafil
	Minosiklin
	Exenatid
	Allopurinol

Santral Sistemi Vaskülitlerinde Yeni Yaklaşımlar Var mı? Tanı ve Ayırıcı Tanıda Görüntüleme

- **Civan İşlak**

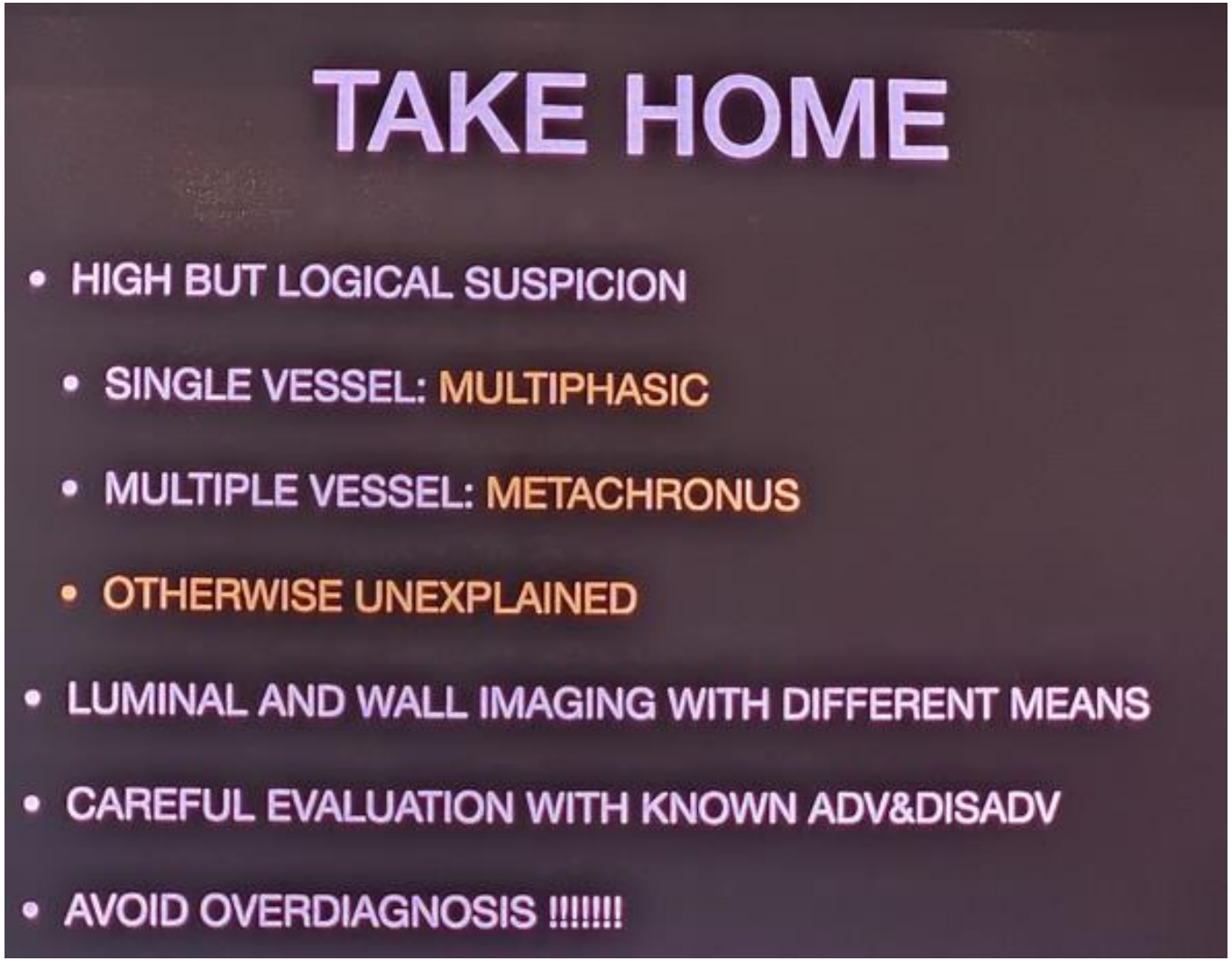
Görüntülemede Vakalarla Vaskülitlerin İpuçları

- **Didem Darıcı**


IMAGING in ISCHEMIA
• MORPHOLOGIC IMAGING (FLAIR, T2)
• PARAMETRIC IMAGING (DWI, PWI)
• LUMINAL IMAGING (MRA CTA DSA FDCTA)
• ABLUMINAL IMAGING (CEMR)
• VESSEL WALL IMAGING

PRIMARY/SYSTEMIC CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM VASCULITIS (CNSV) DIAGNOSIS

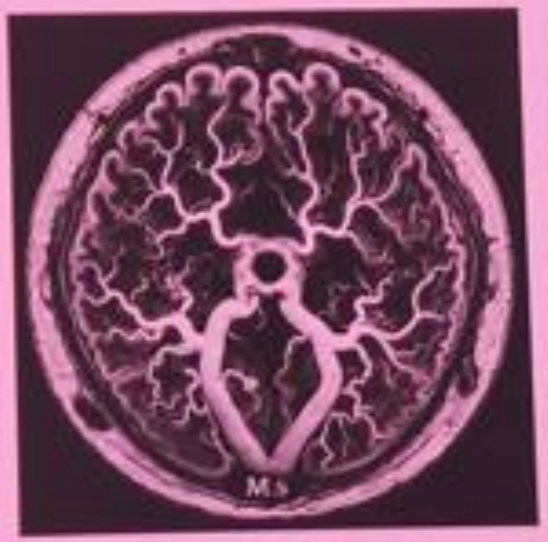
- LUMINAL IMAGING
  - CTA, MRA, 2D&3D&4D DSA, FDCTA
    - ICONA'S OF VASCULITIS (cut-off, tapering, network, aneurysm formation)
- VESSEL WALL IMAGING
  - HR-MRI
    - Circumferential enhancement over short or long arterial segment
    - Thickening either local or diffuse


TAKE HOME
• HIGH BUT LOGICAL SUSPICION
• SINGLE VESSEL: MULTIPHASIC
• MULTIPLE VESSEL: METACHRONUS
• OTHERWISE UNEXPLAINED
• LUMINAL AND WALL IMAGING WITH DIFFERENT MEANS
• CAREFUL EVALUATION WITH KNOWN ADV&DISADV
• AVOID OVERDIAGNOSIS !!!!!!!

Vessel wall MR imaging for the detection of intracranial inflammatory vasculopathies

Damar Duvarı MRI(VW-MRI)

- Vaskülitler
- İntrakraniyal ateroskleroz
- İntrakraniyal diseksiyonların
- Reversibl serebral vazokonstriksiyon (RCVS)
- Moyamoya hastalığı ve intrakraniyal anevrizmalar



Akut SVO'larda Vaka Örnekleri

- **Tartışmacılar: Nihal Işık, Didem Darıcı**
- **Konuşmacılar: Bahar Kaymakamzade, Ali Özhan Sıvacı**

1 TAKAYASU ARTERİTLİ HASTA, erken trombektomi?, Pulse steroid başlama zamanı?
1 VERTEBRAL ARTER DİSSEKSİYONU, ince vertebral arterde trombektomi?
1 ARTERDEN ARTERE EMBOLİ, antikoagülasyon tercih edilmemeli,
antiagregan minör cerrahilerde kesilmemeli

Teşekkürler, tekrar görüşmek dileğiyle…