Perivascular and Subarachnoid Fluid-Attenuated Inversion Recovery Hyperintensities Related to Delayed Gadolinium Leakage After Stroke

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Neurology® 2021;97:1000-1001. doi:10.1212/WNL.00000000000012854

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Figure Imaging Results

Initial MRI (gadolinium-injected for magnetic resonance angiography) shows right-sided infarction (A, diffusion-weighted imaging) and perivascular spaces (PVS) (B, T1-weighted imaging; C, fluid-attenuated inversion recovery [FLAIR]). (D–F) Four hours later, MRI shows ipsilateral subarachnoid (arrows) and deep and subcortical PVS (arrowheads) gadolinium leakage seen as FLAIR hyperintensities. (G–I) Complete resolution of subarachnoid/perivascular FLAIR abnormalities was observed 10 days later.

A 74-year-old man presented with right watershed infarction (initial gadolinium-injected MRI, Figure). Renal function was normal. MRI 4 hours later showed ipsilateral perivascular spaces (PVS) and subarachnoid fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) hyperintensities,

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probably related to stroke-associated delayed gadolinium leakage (Figure). MRI after 10 days showed complete resolution of subarachnoid/perivascular abnormalities (Figure).

Stroke-related subarachnoid and ocular gadolinium leakage on FLAIR probably represents blood–brain/ocular barrier disruption.^{1,2,e1} An earlier report described PVS gadolinium leakage on MRI performed >1 month after stroke.^{e1} The glymphatic system (playing a role in CSF–interstitial fluid interchange) may be involved in stroke-related blood–brain barrier leakage observed in the subarachnoid space and PVS.

Study Funding

The authors report no targeted funding.

Disclosure

The authors do not have any financial or other contributions to disclose. Go to [Neurology.org/N](https://www.neurology.org/N) for full disclosures.

Appendix Authors

Name	Location	Contribution
Larisa Nistorec, MD	Department of Neurology, Nîmes University Hospital, France	Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content
Dimitri Renard, MD	Department of Neurology, Nîmes University Hospital, France	Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content
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Neurology 2021;97;1000-1001 Published Online before print September 23, 2021

DOI 10.1212/WNL.00000000000012854

This information is current as of September 23, 2021

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