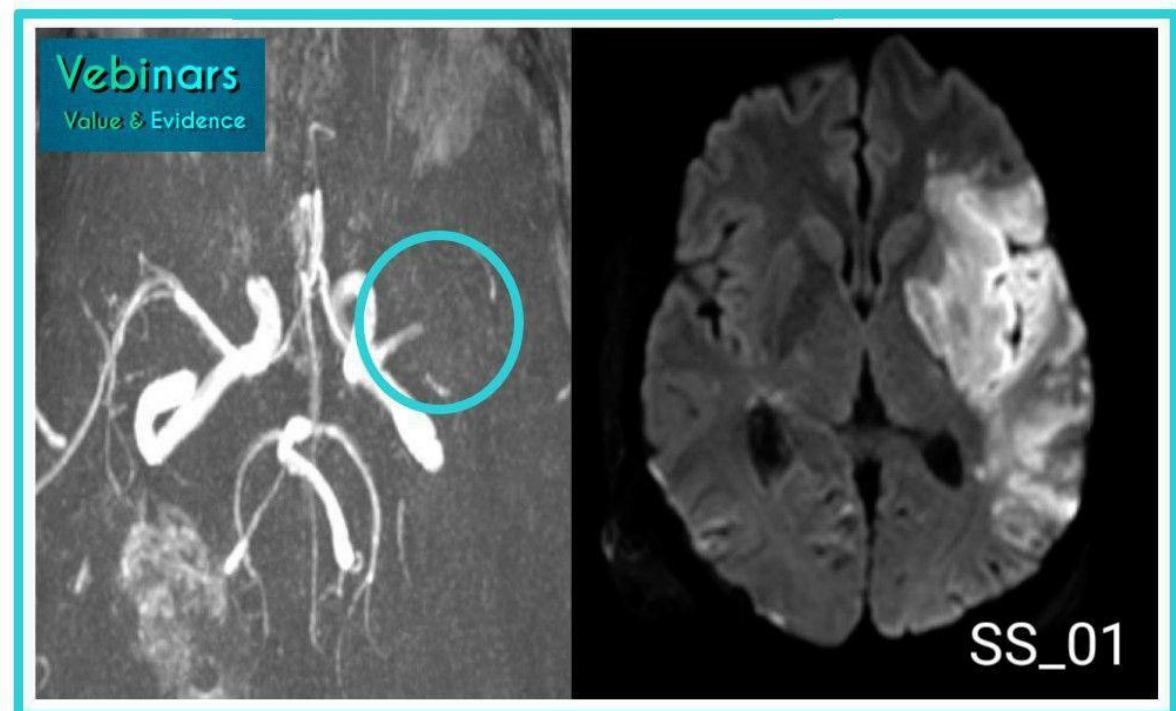
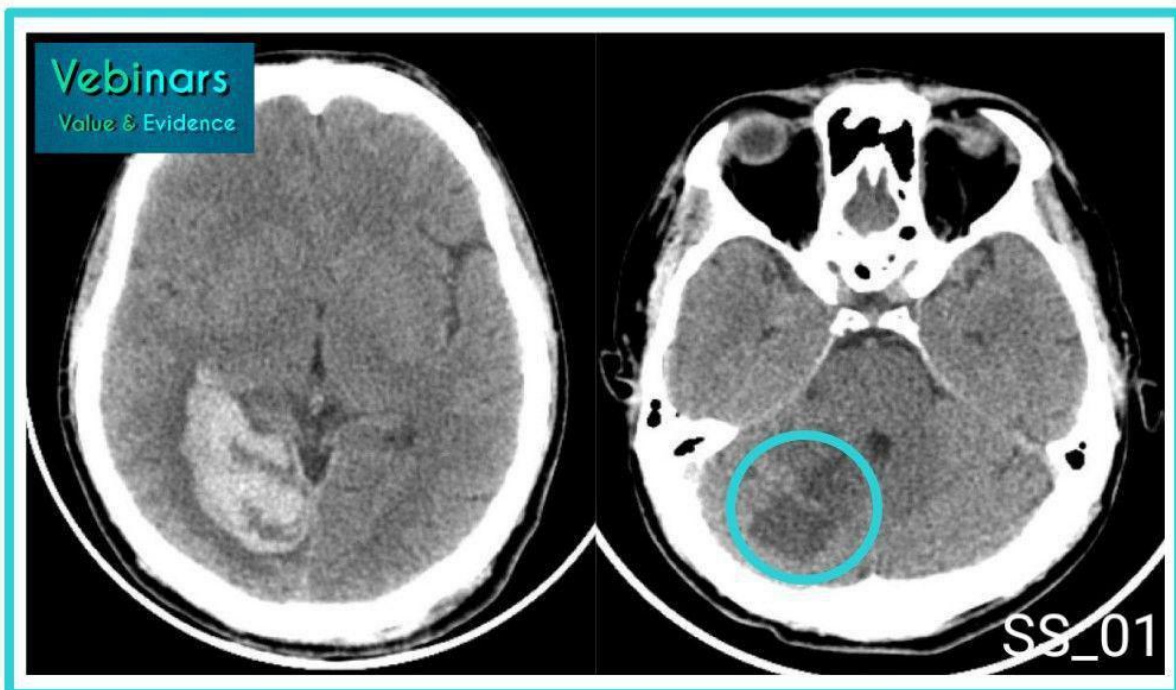


## VEBINARS SS\_01 Hemorrhagic infarct vs ICH



## Hemorrhagic Infarct

- ◇ Arterial territory
- ◇ Look for other infarcts
- ◇ Edema pattern conforming to territory of involvement
- ◇ Vessel occlusion on MRA
- ◇ Perfusion defect extending beyond the involved region of hemorrhage

## Parenchymal ICH

- ◇ Non-arterial territory
- ◇ Absence of other infarcts usually
- ◇ Edema pattern centripetal radiation not conforming to any arterial territory
- ◇ No vessel occlusion
- ◇ Perfusion defect limited to region of hemorrhage

## SS\_01 Teaching points and Clinical pearls

Sunday, 22 March 2020

This patient has other infarcts and thus easy to differentiate hemorrhagic infarct in right occipital region from primary ICH

Edema and pattern of bleed is also confined to right PCA territory

### Treatment

Ischemic stroke ---Antiplatelet-Aspirin, Clopidogrel  
Cardio-embolic stroke---Anticoagulation-Warfarin, Heparin, acting anticoagulants

Imaging criteria for with-holding of antiplatelets  
Only severe forms of HT (PH-2) with mass effect or involving more than 30% of infarcted area

Often patients with hemorrhagic transformation (HT) are not started on antiplatelets due to confusion with ICH with resultant increase in risk of developing subsequent ischemic strokes as seen in this patient on follow up.

Reference:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22550584>

[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov \(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22550584\)](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22550584)  
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