





Session ABCES SNC Imagerie

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1	Protocole d'Imagerie – TDM - IRM
2	Caractéristiques d'imagerie de l'Abcès Cérébral
3	Diagnostic différentiel Abcès / Tumeur Néoplasique
4	Toxoplasmose
5	Miliaires Cérébrales
6	Empyèmes Sous-Duraux
7	Cas par Cas
8	Non ce n'est pas un Abcès !

IRM 3T et 1.5T

T1 3D Pré-contraste

FLAIR 3D

Diffusion (4 mm 6 directions b 1000) 2D Trans

T2* or SWI 2D Trans

T1 3D Gadolinium

IRM 1.5T Standard

T1 Sag ± Trans 2D Pré-contraste

FLAIR 2D Trans

Diffusion (5 mmm 6 directions b 1000) 2D Trans

T2* or SWI 2D Trans

T1 Gadolinium Trans 2D

± thin contiguous slices trough the skull base if cranial nerve symptoms

Séquences Additionnelles IRM 3T et 1.5T

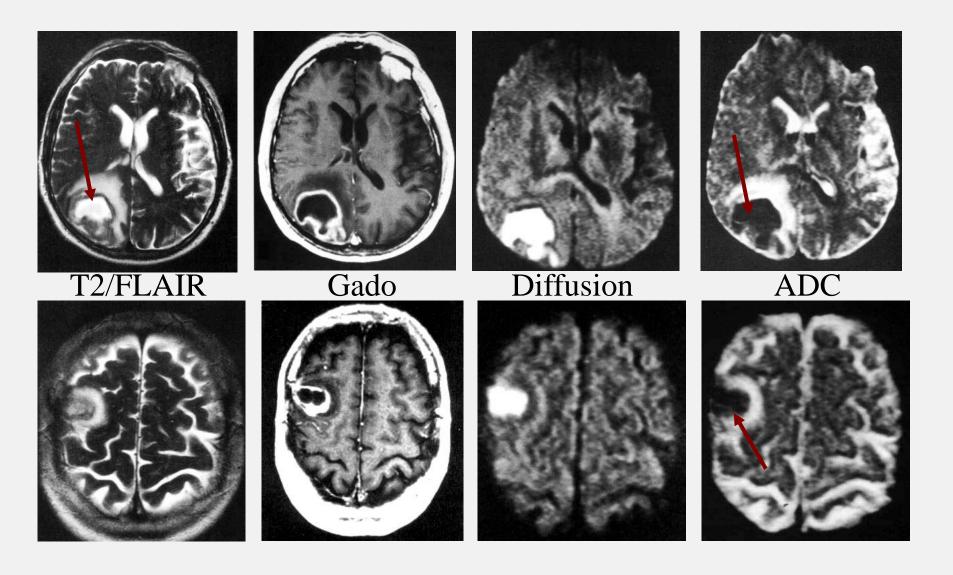
- ± Venogram-MRI (or Veno-CT) pour les Thromboses Veineuses
- ± Angio-MRI pour les Vascularites
- ± Spectroscopy pour rechercher des Acides Aminés (Leu, Ala)

Moelle Epinière 3T and 1.5T

T2 Sagittal 3 mm

T1 Gadolinium Sagittal 3 mm

- ± T2 Transverse 2D
- ± T1 Gadolinium Transverse 2D

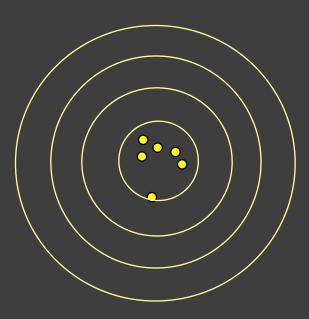


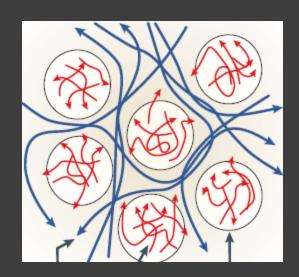
Qu'est ce que la diffusion?



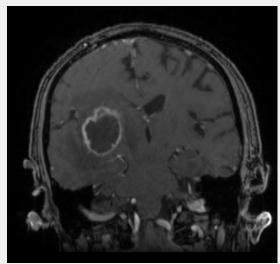
 Etude des déplacements des molécules d'eau



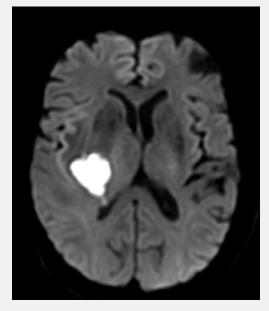




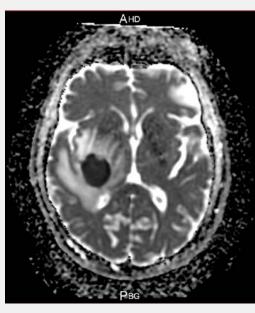
Caractéristiques d'imagerie de l'Abcès Cérébral



Gadolinium

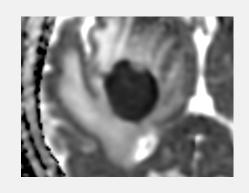


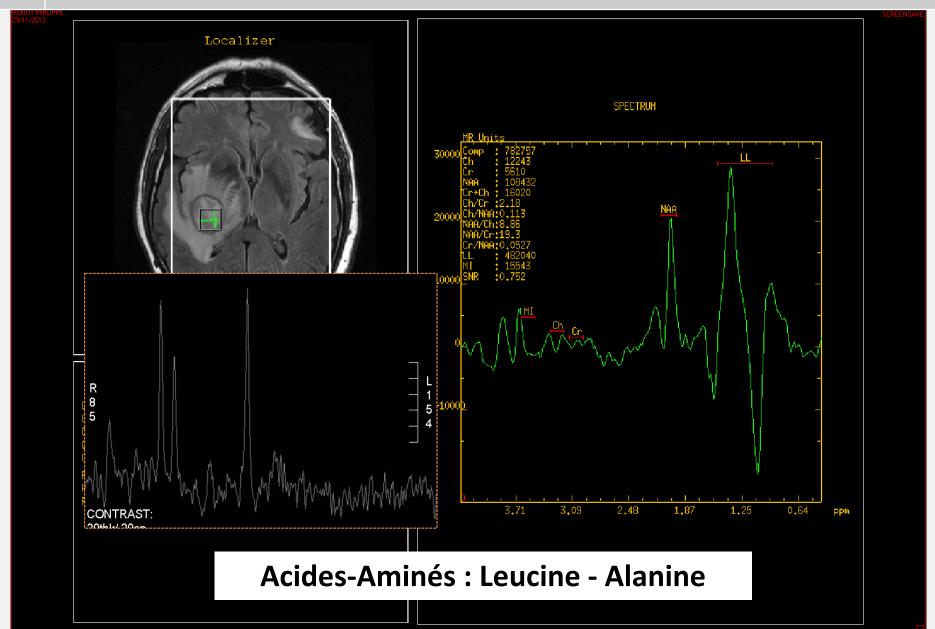
Diffusion

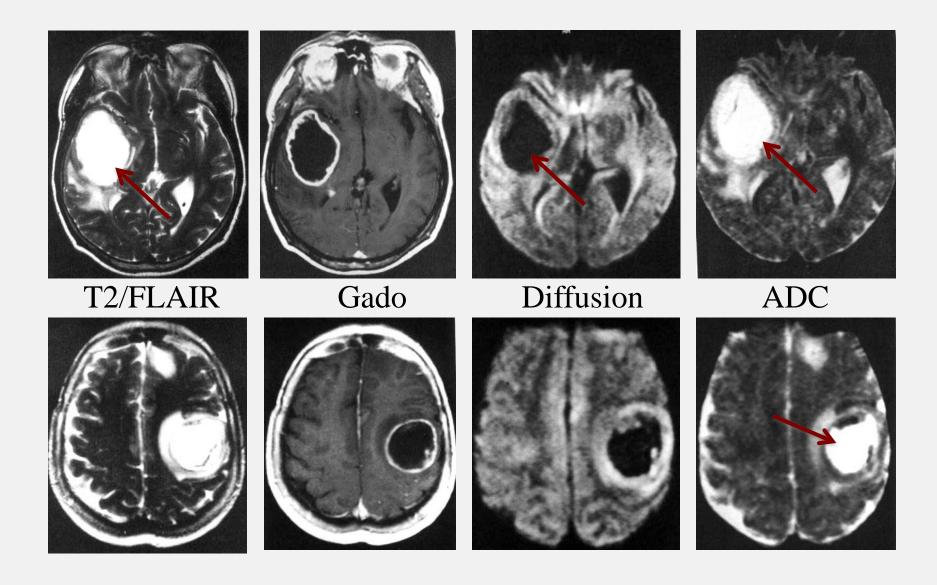


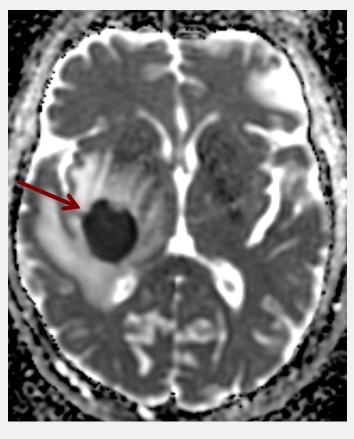
ADC

Restriction de Diffusion





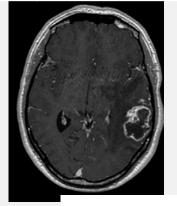


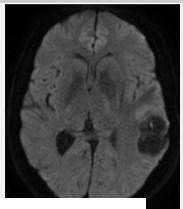




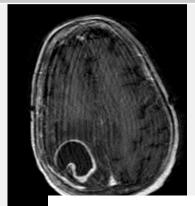
ADC ADC

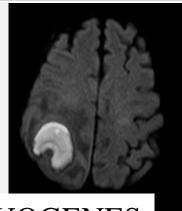






GLIOBLASTOME

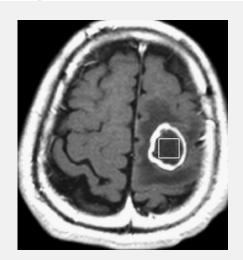


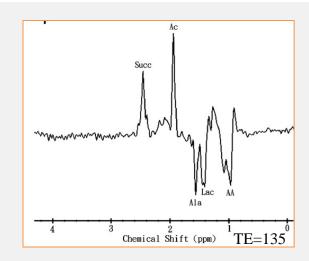


ABCES PYOGENES

Modality	Accuracy (%)	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)		
Conventional MRI	61.4 (45.2-75.6)	61.9 (38.4-81.9)	60.9 (38.5-80.3)	59.1 (36.4-79.3)	63.6 (40.7-82.8)		
DWI	95.5 (85.1-99.4)	95.2 (76.2-99.9)	95.7 (78.1-99.9)	95.2 (76.2-99.9)	95.7 (78.1-99.9)		
MRS	93.2 (81.4-98.6)	85.7 (63.7-97)	100 (85.2-100)	100 (81.5-100)	88.5 (69.8-97.6)		
DWI + MRS	97.7 (88.3-99.9)	95.2 (76.2-99.9)	100 (85.2-100)	100 (83.2-100)	95.8 (78.9-99.9)		

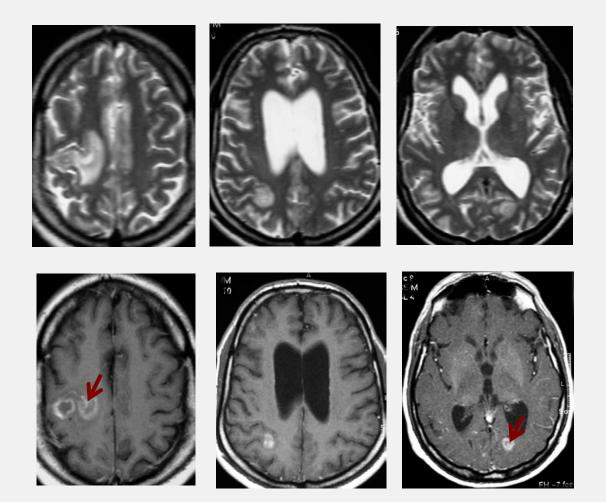
Data in parentheses are 95% CIs.

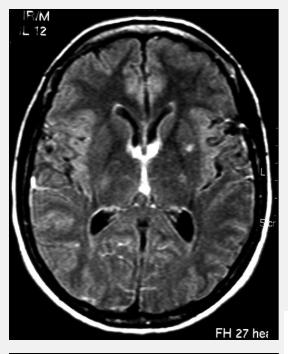


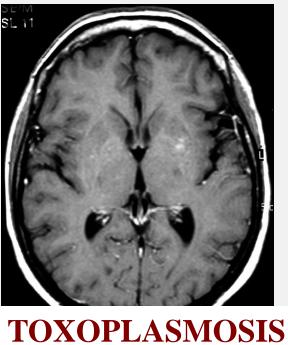


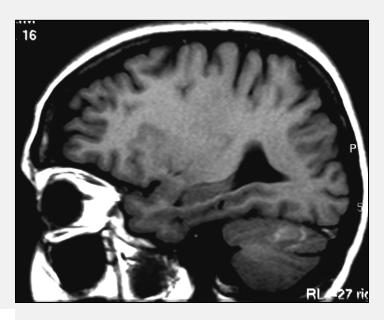
Lai et al. Surg Neurol 07

Diagnostic le plus probable chez un patient séro-positif HIV avec des symptomes neurologiques





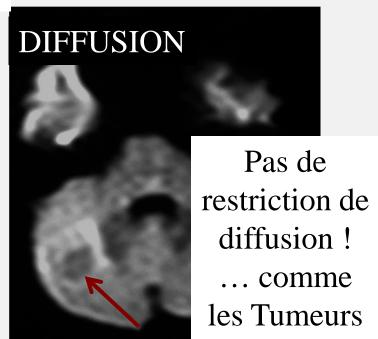


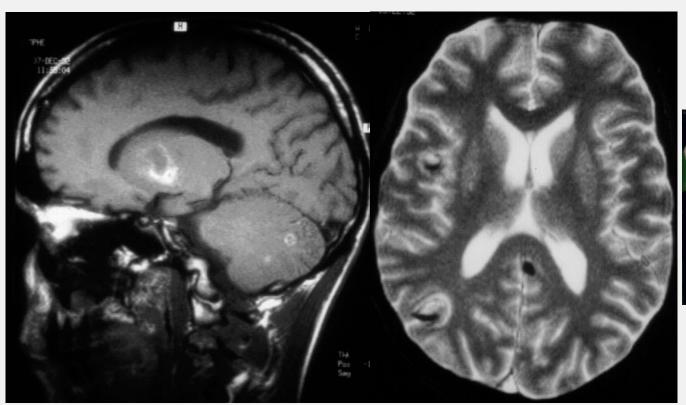




FH -15 ft



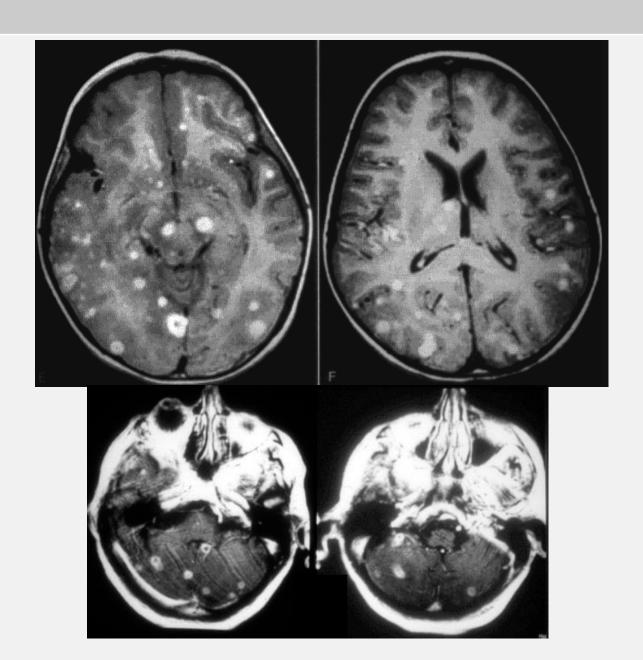






Hemorrhage under treatment

4 Miliaires

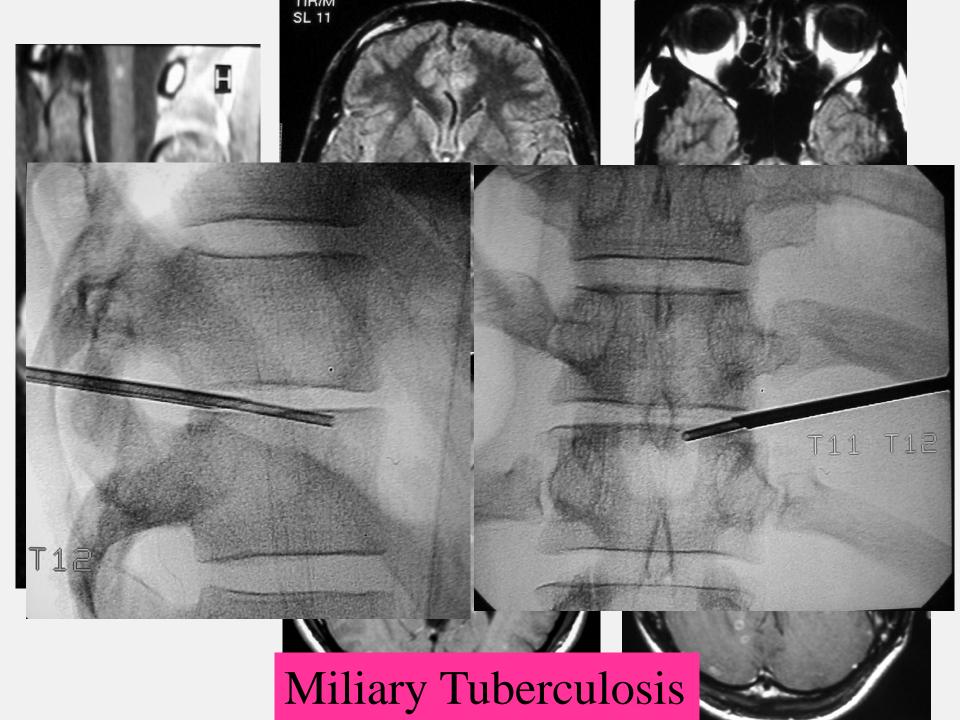


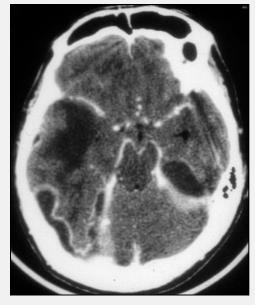
M 19 yo – Lumbar pain - Fever



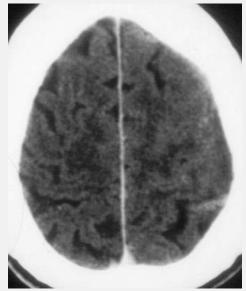


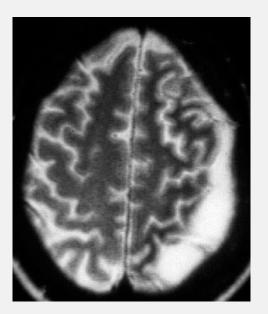






Sub-Dural Empyemas

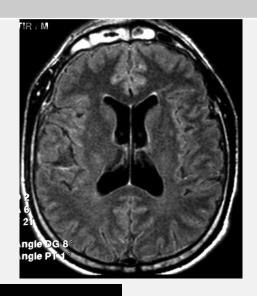




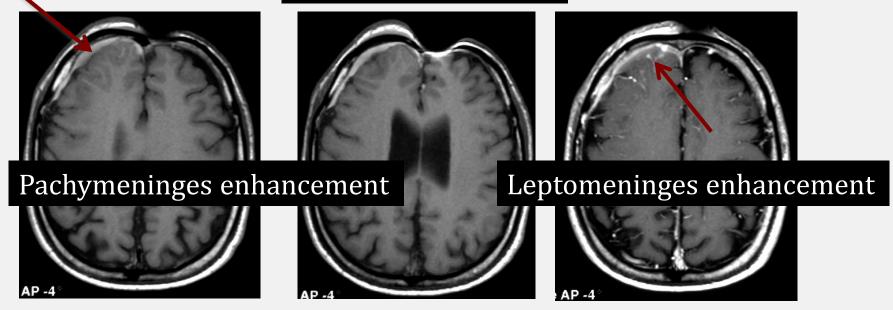


24 y.o, Chronic **Sinusitis** - Epilepsia

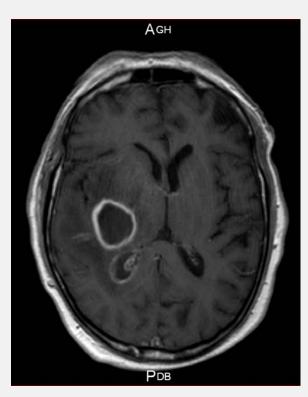


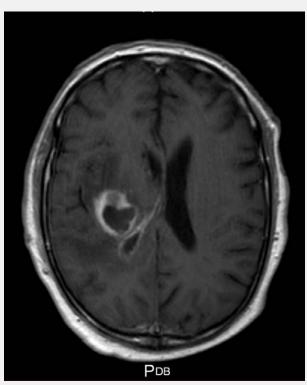


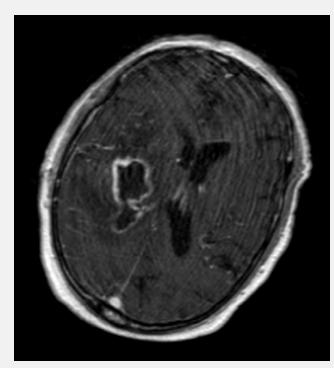
Sub-dural Empyema



Cas par Cas





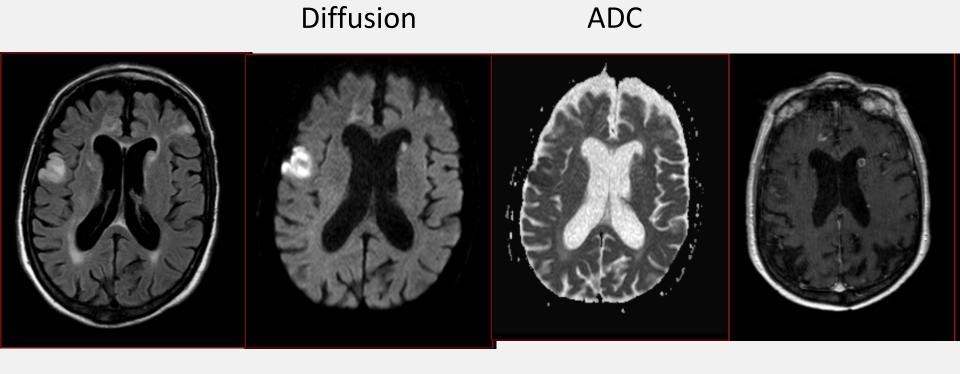


Cas par Cas

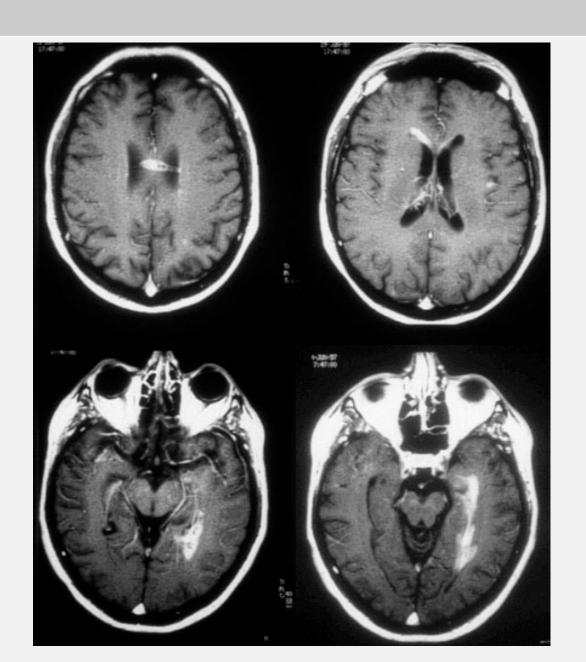
- Patient de 63 ans
- Hospitalisé pour érysipèle du MI gauche
- Puis déficit moteur hémicorporel droit



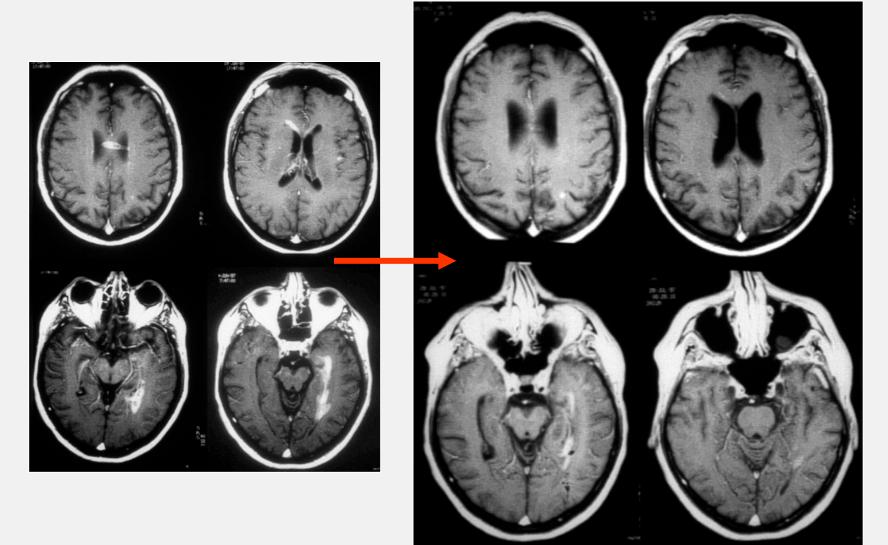
• IRM :



Endocardite Infectieuse



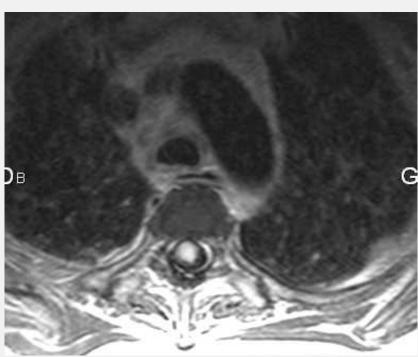
Après 4 semaines d'antibiothérapie anti-toxoplasmique



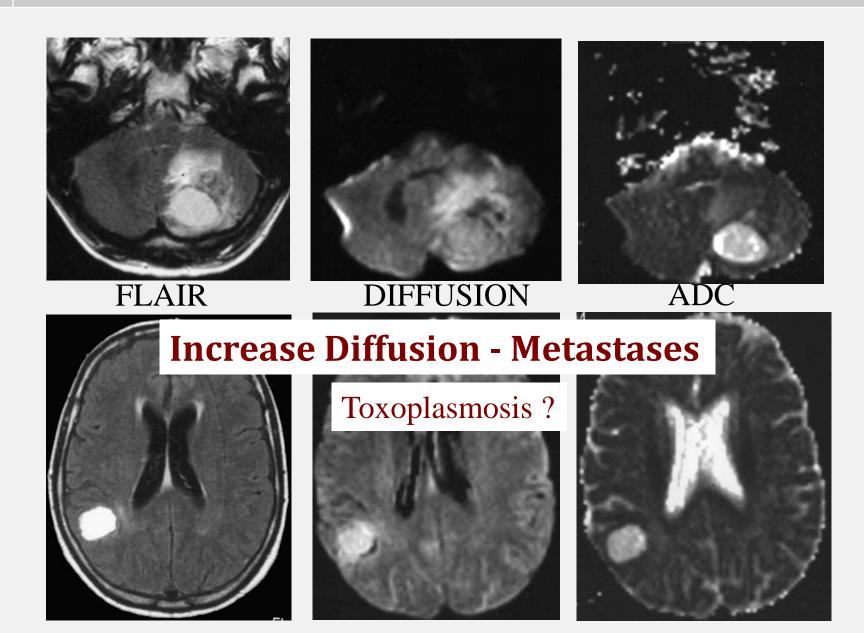
Imaging is an emergency to rule out cord compression

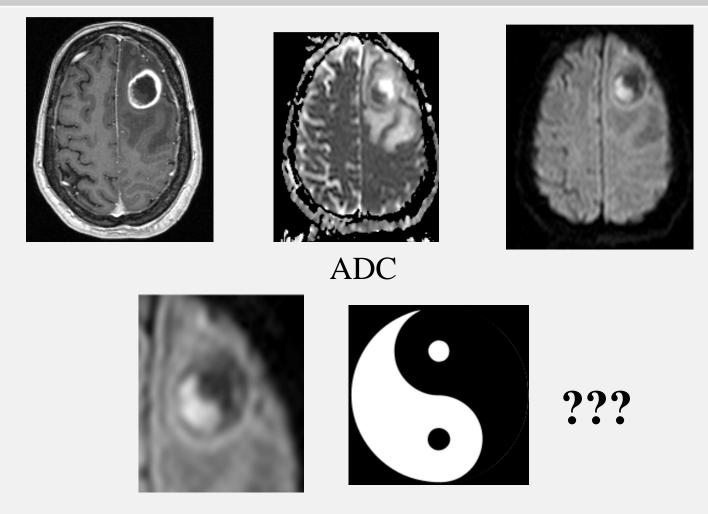






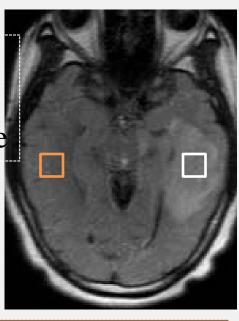
Spinal Cord Abscess

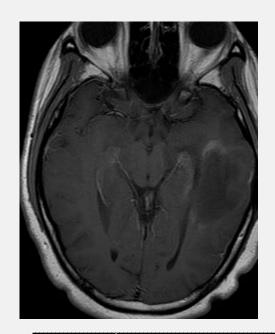


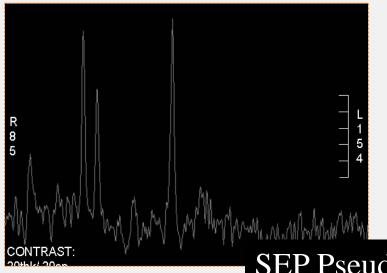


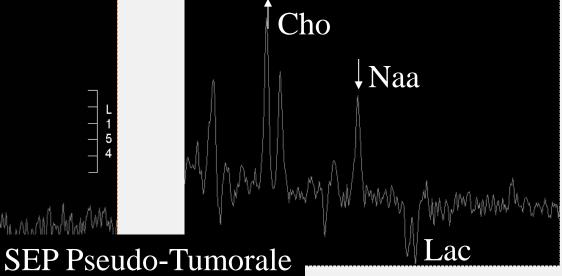
Métastase, contenu hétérogène hémorragique

-Jeune femmede 25 ans-Crise comitiale

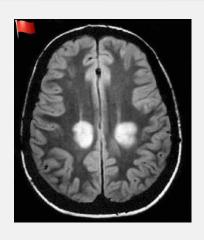


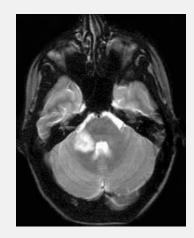


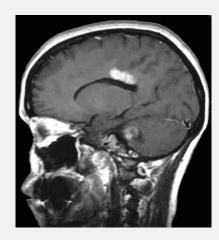


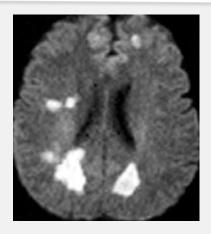


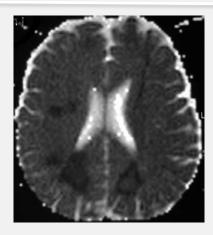
ADEM





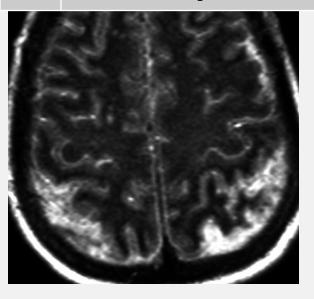


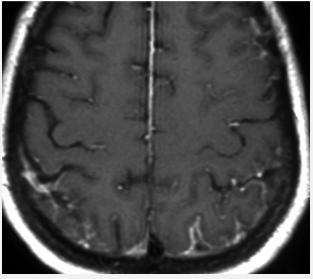


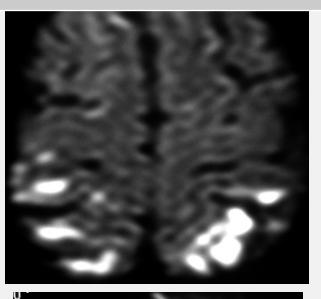


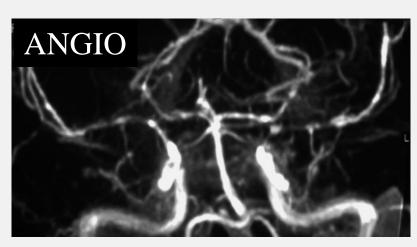
ADC

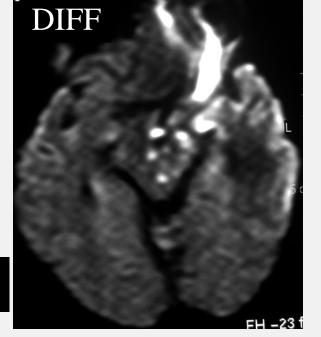
8



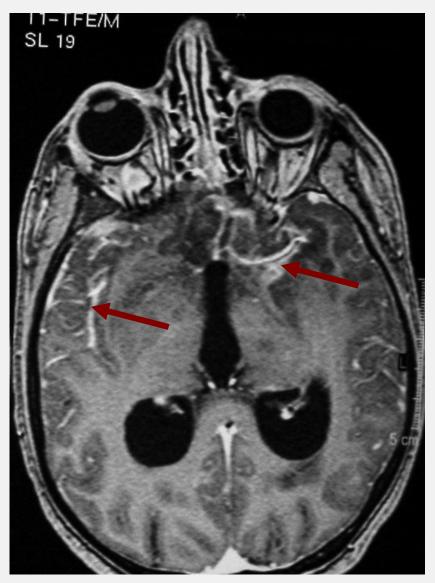


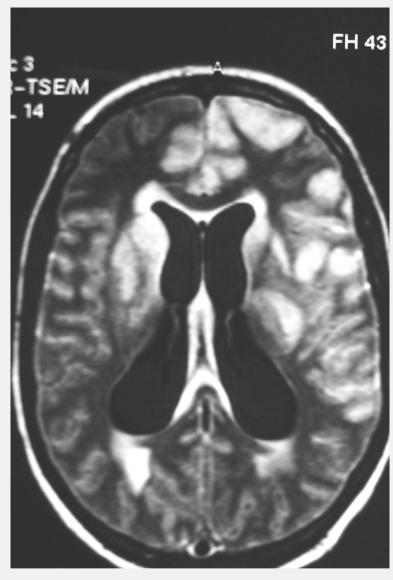


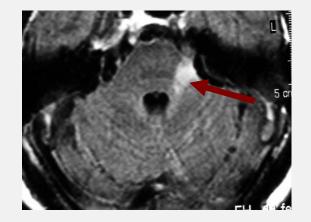




Complications d'une Méningite Pneumo

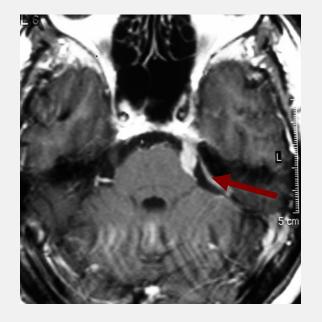




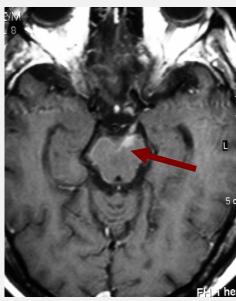


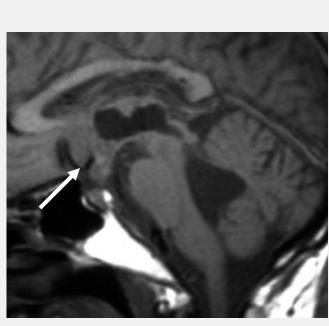


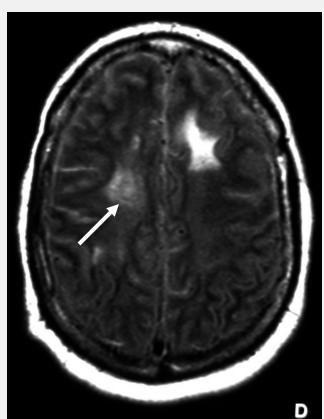




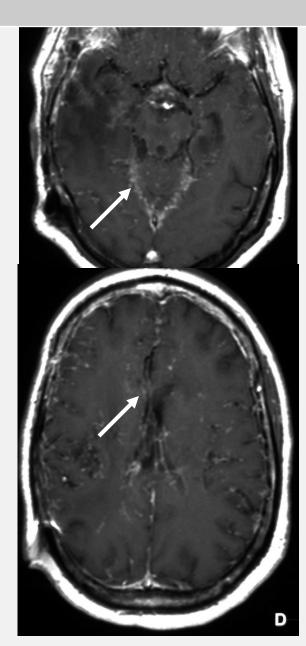








Sarcoidose



Parasites (Cysticercosis, Multilocularis, ...)

Mycotic agents (Aspergilus, Cryptococcus, ...)

Bacteria (Lyme, Listeria, ...)

Virus (HIV, CMV, EBV, ...)



TRAIL

Translational Research and Advanced Imaging Laboratory http://trail.labex-univ-bordeaux.fr/















