

Cerebral Atrophy and Micro-Vascular Ischemic Disease

Received: October 12, 2020; **Accepted:** October 28, 2020; **Published:** November 05, 2020

Sameera Sheik*

Radiology Department, Neo Medical Imaging Center, Chittagong, Bangladesh

Corresponding author:

Sheik S, Radiology Department, Neo Medical Imaging Center, Chittagong, Bangladesh, E-mail: sam_sheik@yahoo.com

Introduction

Cerebral atrophy refers to the progressive loss of brain cells over time. Atrophy refers to a decreased size or wasting away of any part of the body. Cerebral atrophy can happen in either the entire brain or in just one part of the brain and can lead to decreased brain mass and loss of neurological function. The symptoms of cerebral atrophy depend on the cause and location of cell death.

Micro-vascular ischemic disease describes conditions that affect the small blood vessels in the brain. These conditions include stroke, cerebral hemorrhage, and dementia.

Case Findings

Computed tomography was performed on 75 years old female patient and axial images were filmed. On examination, the below findings were observed.

Posterior fossa structures appeared normal. Supratentorial ventricular system, cortical sulci and sylvian fissures are prominent suggestive of diffuse cerebral atrophy. Symmetrical hypodensities

are noted in bilateral periventricular and supraventricular deep white matter, likely to represent changes of micro-vascular ischemic disorder.

Small focal ill-defined hypodense lesion seen at left lentiform nucleus – Suggestive of lacunar infarct of variable age. Tiny calcific attenuation lesion of size 3x2 mm seen at left high frontal cortex. No perilesional edema seen. – Suggestive of calcified granuloma.

No extra-axial collection was seen. Mucosal thickening seen at right ethmoidal air cells. Rest of the paranasal sinuses appear normal.

Impression

- Diffuse cerebral with micro-vascular ischemic disorder.
- Lacunar infarct of variable age at left lentiform nucleus.
- Calcified granuloma at left high frontal cortex.

Further clinical correlation has been advised.