

3-D MRI shows early signs of stroke risk in diabetic patients

November 24 2015

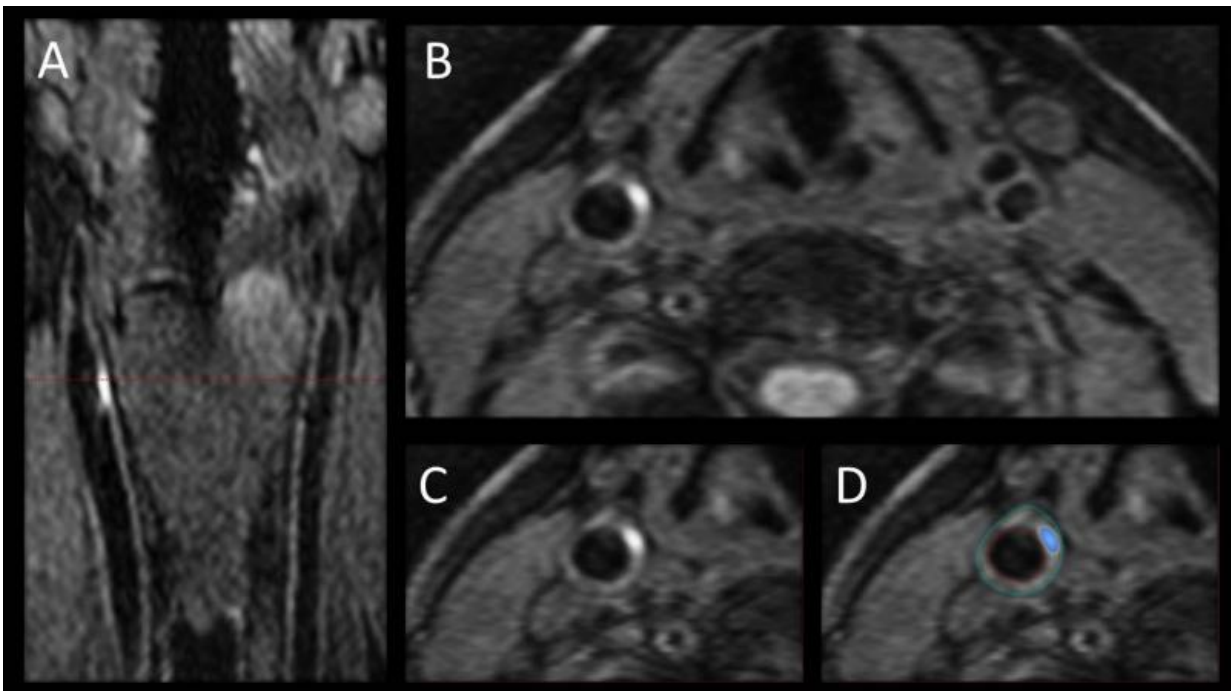


Image A shows the 3-D MRI intraplaque hemorrhage (IPH) sequence as acquired in the coronal plane. The red dotted line indicates the level at which the reformatted axial plane, B, was obtained. C shows the section of the right carotid artery with a region of high signal consistent with IPH. Contours are drawn for the outer wall (green) and lumen (red) with the area of IPH in this segment shaded blue in D. Credit: Radiological Society of North America

People with diabetes may be harboring advanced vascular disease that

could increase their risk of stroke, according to new research being presented next week at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA). The findings suggest that arterial imaging with 3-D MRI could be useful in helping to determine stroke risk among diabetics.

The carotid arteries are vessels on each side of the neck that supply oxygenated blood to the head. Narrowing of the carotid arteries is associated with risk of stroke, but less is known about [stroke risk](#) in people with little or no narrowing of these arteries.

For the new study, researchers used 3-D MRI to study the carotid arteries for evidence of intraplaque hemorrhage (IPH), an indicator of advanced atherosclerotic disease.

"A recent analysis of multiple studies has shown that people with carotid artery narrowing and IPH have a five- to six-times higher risk of stroke in the near future compared to people without," said study author Tishan Maraj, M.B.B.S., imaging analyst at Sunnybrook Research Institute and M.Sc. candidate at the University of Toronto in Toronto, Canada.

Dr. Maraj and colleagues focused their study on people with diabetes, a group already facing a significantly increased risk of strokes with worse outcomes than the non-diabetic population. They used 3-D MRI to investigate the prevalence of carotid IPH in 159 asymptomatic type 2 diabetic patients, average age 63, recruited from a dietary trial between 2010 and 2013.

Of the 159 patients imaged, 37, or 23.3 percent, had IPH in at least one carotid artery. Five of the 37 patients had IPH in both carotid arteries. IPH was found in the absence of [carotid artery stenosis](#), or narrowing, and was associated with an increased carotid artery wall volume as measured by 3-D MRI.

"It was surprising that so many diabetic patients had this feature," Dr. Maraj said. "We already knew that people with diabetes face three to five times the risk of stroke, so perhaps IPH is an early indicator of stroke risk that should be followed up."

While 2-D MRI has been used for more than a decade to identify and characterize carotid artery plaques, the 3-D method brings an extra level of imaging power, Dr. Maraj noted.

"The advantage of 3-D MRI is you can image the entire carotid artery and pinpoint the area of interest over a shorter period of time compared with multiple 2-D sequences," he said.

Dr. Maraj emphasized that the study did not look at outcomes for the patients and did not draw any conclusions on whether people with IPH will develop [carotid artery](#) blockages more quickly than those with no IPH present. However, it is already known that blood is a destabilizing factor of plaque that promotes rupture, setting off a chain of events that can lead to a stroke.

Although there is no treatment for IPH at this time, Dr. Maraj said identification of it may help with risk stratification and could even have applications in the non-diabetic population.

"Even though you can't treat IPH, you can monitor [patients](#) a lot more closely," he said.

Provided by Radiological Society of North America

Citation: 3-D MRI shows early signs of stroke risk in diabetic patients (2015, November 24) retrieved 8 May 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-11-d-mri-early-diabetic-patients.html>

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