

**Neuroimaging Features of the Chronic Cerebral Ischemia of Hypertonic and Atherosclerotic Genesis**

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**Background.** The great number of subjective and descriptive characteristics of the chronic cerebral ischemia (CCI) arise a question of development of magnetic-resonance tomographic (MRT) criteria for CCI in relation to its genesis (hypertonic and atherosclerotic).

**Purpose.** Concretization of MRT features of CCI in relation to its genesis.

**Material and methods.** MRI investigation was performed in 77 patients with CCI of average age  $58,2 \pm 0,6$  years. Patients were divided into 2 groups. Group 1 included 31 patients with CCI of hypertonic genesis, group 2 consisted of 46 patients with CCI of atherosclerotic genesis. M

**Results.** Ischemic focuses were found subcortically in 22 (71,0%), periventricullary – in 9(29,0%) patients of group 1, in group 2 – in 18(39,1%) and 28(60,9%)  $P < 0,01$ , respectively. In group 1 the single focuses were in 2(6,5%) patients, few – in 10(32,3%) and multiple – in 19(61,3%) patients. In patients of group 2: single – in 14(30,4%), few – in 21 (45,7%) and multiple – in 11(23,9%). The small sites were diagnosed in 13(41,9%) patients of group 1 and in 34(73,9%) in group 2 ( $P < 0,01$ ). The large sites were found in 18(58,1%) and 12 (26,1%)  $P < 0,01$ , respectively. The total area of of leusoareosis in regimen T2 was  $8,6 \pm 1,2 \text{ cm}^2$  in group 1, and  $3,5 \pm 0,5 \text{ cm}^2$  in group 2.

**Conclusion.** MRT picture of CCI of hypertonic genesis was characterized by multiple, large focuses, predominantly cubcortically distributed, by diffusive-confluent leucoareosis. MRT findings of atherosclerotic genesis were differed by small periventricular areas and local leucoareosis.