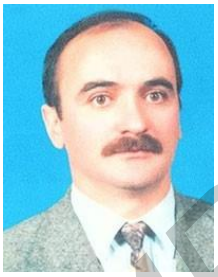
THREE DIMENSIONAL (3D) IMAGING METHODS ON PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIA POINTING OF FUNCTIONAL REGION IN BRAIN BY CLINICAL SIGNS



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Objective: The relationship between neurological findings in patients with ischemic damaged brain regions shown in more postmortem studies. However, 3-dimensional (3D), the case has not been evaluated in vivo. The purpose of this study, magnetic resonance obtained from the patient (MR) and computed tomography (CT) three sectional ischemic damaged brain regions on images dimensional (3D) is by making investigate and to correlate them with the clinical findings.

Methods: 105 patients for this purpose (53 males, 52 females) were examined images in 3D computer-assisted programs and clinical findings were correlated with infarct scale. Level of consciousness, orientation, limb motor activation, the facial motor activity, eye movements, visual fields, limb ataxia, sensory conditions, neglect articulation and language were evaluated.

Results: In the clinical signs of ischemia under the influence of men and women were found to be different. Unlike known, damage was observed in patients with ischemic area of the same lead to different clinical manifestations. Infarct size was found to be an important factor in the emergence of clinical scheme.

Conclusion: A plurality of functional regions of the brain has been identified to date. Present study was performed to correlate the clinical evaluation in 3D for the first time. The results of computer-aided neuroscience (compututional neuroscience) can be the source terms. As a basic and clinic could pave the way for new studies