

IMAGES IN INTENSIVE MEDICINE

Early brain magnetic resonance imaging findings after an episode of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest



Hallazgos tempranos de resonancia magnética cerebral tras un episodio extrahospitalario de parada cardíaca

A. Jiménez-Ruiz, M. García-Grimshaw^{to}, I. Reyes-Melo

Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición ''Salvador Zubirán'', Mexico City, Mexico

Available online 31 May 2020





A 70-year-old woman with a history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, and heart failure was transferred to our hospital after an episode of witnessed out-of-hospital cardiac arrest, for which she

鼓 Corresponding author. *E-mail address*: miguelgrimshaw@gmail.com (M. García-Grimshaw). received 20 min of cardiopulmonary resuscitation. At admission, she was comatose, requiring intubation. Neurological examination showed an absence of brainstem reflexes without any pharmacological influence. Twelve hours later, a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain (Fig. 1) showed extensive bilateral, cortical-subcortical and basal ganglia hyperintensities on the fluid-attenuated inversion recovery sequence (A) with restricted diffusion (B) and normal arterial blood supply (C); findings consistent with hypoxic-ischemic brain injury (HIBI). The patient died 48 h

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.medin.2020.04.018

0210-5691/© 2020 Elsevier España, S.L.U. and SEMICYUC. All rights reserved.

after admission. The current guidelines for HIBI suggest performing a brain MRI 2–5 days after the event, however recent data shows that the diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) sequence on an MRI can predict neurological outcomes as early as 3 h after this catastrophic event.

Consent statement

Written informed consent was obtained.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.