



Get Clarity On Generics

Cost-Effective CT & MRI Contrast Agents



FRESENIUS
KABI

WATCH VIDEO

AJNR

Reply:

C. Zhu, X. Tian, A.J. Degnan, J. Lu and Q. Liu

AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2019, 40 (1) E2

doi: <https://doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A5895>

<http://www.ajnr.org/content/40/1/E2>

This information is current as
of August 7, 2025.

REPLY:

We thank Drs Yuan and Sun for their interest in our article¹ and their group's recent work on intraplaque hemorrhage (IPH) in carotid plaque.² While IPH is validated as a high-risk plaque feature in extracranial carotid artery plaque³ due to facile histologic validation from endarterectomy specimens, our current understanding of the role of IPH in intracranial atherosclerotic plaque vulnerability assessment is limited. The characterization of intracranial plaque features by in vivo imaging remains challenging due to the small plaque size and impracticality of histologic validation. The definition of T1-weighted hyperintense signal suggestive of IPH as >150% signal relative to the nearby medial pterygoid muscles on precontrast T1-weighted imaging used in our study was adopted from previous carotid studies and supported by initial studies of IPH within the middle cerebral artery.⁴

Intracranial IPH is increasingly recognized as a harbinger of elevated stroke risk,⁵ and our study adds to the literature concerning basilar artery plaque in showing an association with stroke risk independent of the degree of stenosis. We appreciate Drs Yuan and Sun's suggestions on the discussion of imaging sequences for improving the accuracy of intracranial IPH detection. The use of different TR/TE parameters or inversion pulses can alter image contrast, which may partially explain the heterogeneity of prior study results. Histologic validation is preferred to standardize imaging approaches; however, it has practical challenges in intracranial atherosclerotic plaque, which cannot be obtained in vivo. An alternative practical approach to standardize sequences for clinical detection of IPH could be to use phantoms with different T1 values; this method needs to be explored further. In addition, recent studies have increasingly used 3D high-resolution fast spin-echo sequences (sampling perfection with application-optimized contrasts by using different flip angle evolution [SPACE] sequence, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany; CUBE, GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; or volume isotropic turbo spin-echo acquisition [VISTA], Philips Healthcare, Best, the Netherlands) for intracranial plaque imaging. IPH detection should be used with caution because the long echo-train (>30) induces considerable T2-weighting,⁶ which alters contrast from traditional 2D T1-weighted fast spin-echo or gradient-echo sequences.

In our study, the degree of stenosis was not associated with stroke symptoms, and the prevalence of IPH was comparable in low- and high-grade stenoses. This finding may reflect IPH as an independent risk factor for stroke symptoms in basilar artery plaque, though the limited sample size in a single-center popula-

tion could introduce sampling error. Nonetheless, these data highlight the importance of basilar artery IPH even in low-grade stenosis as potentially leading to stroke. High-risk plaque in intracranial arteries with <50% stenosis⁷ has been recognized as a potential cause of cryptogenic stroke, and identifying these high-risk features, including IPH, may improve the management of these patients. Nonetheless, we agree with Drs Yuan and Sun that both IPH and plaque enhancement should be studied further in a prospective, longitudinal study to better understand potential imaging-related independent risk factors that may predict stroke.

REFERENCES

1. Zhu C, Tian X, Degnan AJ, et al. **Clinical significance of intraplaque hemorrhage in low- and high-grade basilar artery stenosis on high-resolution MRI.** *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2018;39:1286–92 [CrossRef Medline](#)
2. Wang X, Sun J, Zhao X, et al; CARE-II study investigators. **Ipsilateral plaques display higher T1 signals than contralateral plaques in recently symptomatic patients with bilateral carotid intraplaque hemorrhage.** *Atherosclerosis* 2017;257:78–85 [CrossRef Medline](#)
3. Saam T, Hetterich H, Hoffmann V, et al. **Meta-analysis and systematic review of the predictive value of carotid plaque hemorrhage on cerebrovascular events by magnetic resonance imaging.** *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2013;62:1081–91 [CrossRef Medline](#)
4. Turan TN, Bonilha L, Morgan PS, et al. **Intraplaque hemorrhage in symptomatic intracranial atherosclerotic disease.** *J Neuroimaging* 2011;21:e159–61 [CrossRef Medline](#)
5. Yu JH, Kwak HS, Chung GH, et al. **Association of intraplaque hemorrhage and acute infarction in patients with basilar artery plaque.** *Stroke* 2015;46:2768–72 [CrossRef Medline](#)
6. Zhu C, Haraldsson H, Tian B, et al. **High resolution imaging of the intracranial vessel wall at 3 and 7 T using 3D fast spin echo MRI.** *MAGMA* 2016;29:559–70 [CrossRef Medline](#)
7. Cho HJ, Kim KH, Kim EJ, et al. **Clinical implications of basilar artery plaques in the pontine infarction with normal basilar angiogram: a high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging study.** *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2018 Sep 12. [Epub ahead of print] [CrossRef Medline](#)

 **C. Zhu**

Department of Radiology and Biomedical Imaging
University of California, San Francisco
San Francisco, California

 **X. Tian**

Department of Radiology
Changhai Hospital
Shanghai, China

 **A.J. Degnan**

Department of Radiology
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

 **J. Lu**

 **Q. Liu**

Department of Radiology
Changhai Hospital
Shanghai, China

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A5895>