Microcirculatory changes

The techniques used for identification of microcirculatory changes are xenon CT scanning, positron emission tomography, single-photon emission computed tomography, MRI perfusion imaging, and CT perfusion (CTP) with CTP being in advantage because of its low cost, rapid imaging, high spatial resolution, and ease of performance [1)]

Apart from imaging techniques, the clinical symptoms and the neurological examination of the patient play a cru- cial role. The disadvantage is that by the time cerebral vasospasm cause clinical symptoms, the ischemic event may have progressed too far, and the chance of a therapeutic intervention may have been missed.

1)
Zhang H, Zhang B, Li S, Liang C, Xu K, Li S. Whole brain CT perfusion combined with CT angiography in patients with sub- arachnoid haemorrhage and cerebral vasospasm. Clin Neurol Neurosurg. 2013;115:2496–501.