

ANATOMICO-TOPOGRAFICO

- Caja Inextensible →**
Comunicación: agujero occipital, fontanelas.
- Tabiques Tej C.denso →**
Hoz Cerebro y Tienda cerebelo
- Lipídico →** es blando y necrosis colicuación
- Sin tej.conectivo sostén →**
reacción inflamatoria particular

TEORIA TOPOGRAFICA

- ORIGEN FILOGENETICO**
 - NUCLEAR
 - MEDULAR
 - C.Oval
 - CORTICAL
- LOCALIZACION ANATOMICA**
- SISTEMA IRRIGACION**

Kernicterus Toxicidad anestesia CO Toxicidad Metabolica

2. LOCALIZACION ANATOMICA

3. IRRIGACION

Sistema Anastomosis Compensadoras

- Grandes Troncos
 - Extracraneal
 - Carotida interna y externa
 - oftalmica-angular
 - maxilar interna
 - Intracraneal
POLIGONO WILLIS
- Ramas Perifericas

IRRIGACION I → Polígono Willis

IRRIGACION-P.Willis

C.Posterior
C.Media

IRRIGACION II → Ramas Perifericas

- Anast.Menígeas Huebner
- Ramas perforantes corticales

IRRIGACION - Perforantes

Talamo 3%
Putamen 80%
MICROANEURISMA LV CHARCOT
CN IC GP P

Ramas Perforantes

Cerebelosas 6%

Tronco-Pontinas 11%

EVOLUCION: Hematomas o H. masivas intraparenquimatosas

HEMORRAGIA SUBARACNOIDEA

DD Hemorragia Subaracnoidea

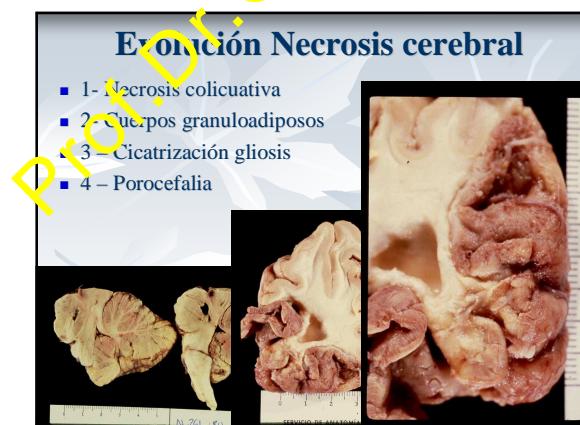
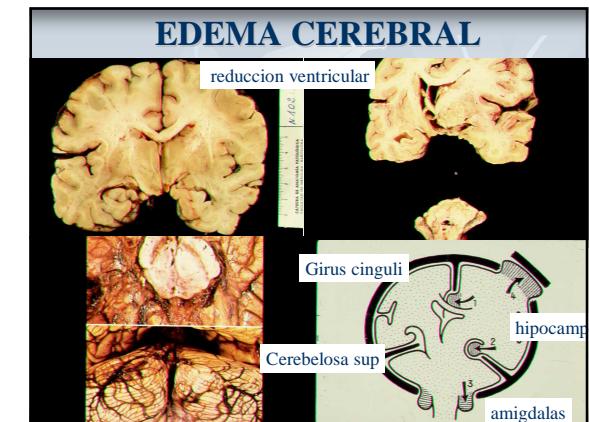
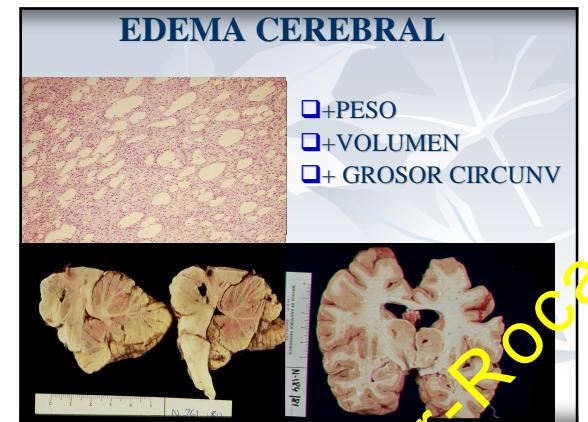
1. Mayores (+50a): Hemorragia Hipertensiva
2. Jóvenes: Rotura Berry Aneurisma (1-2%)

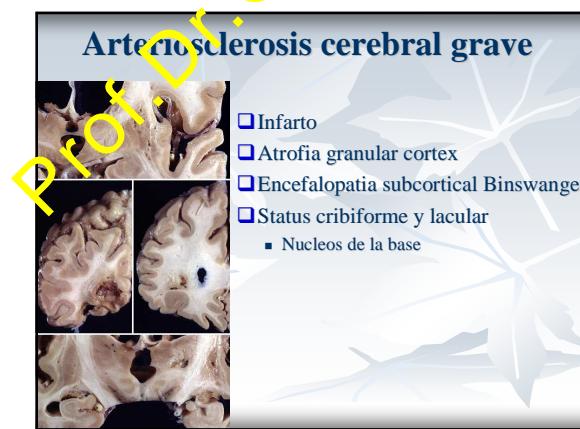
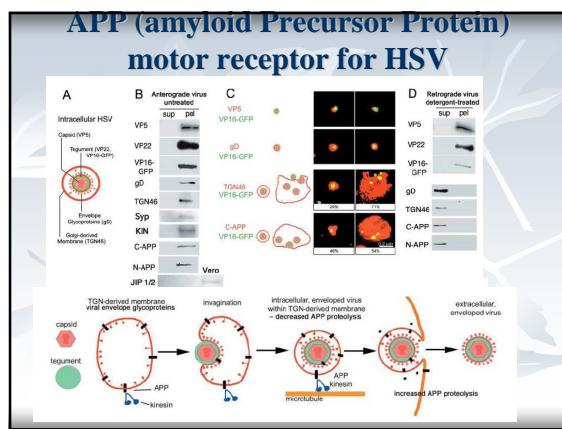
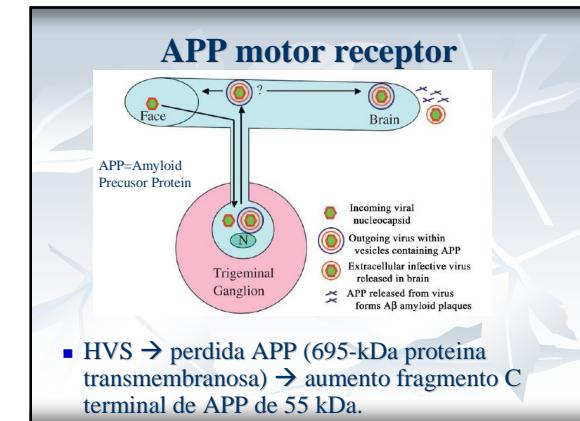
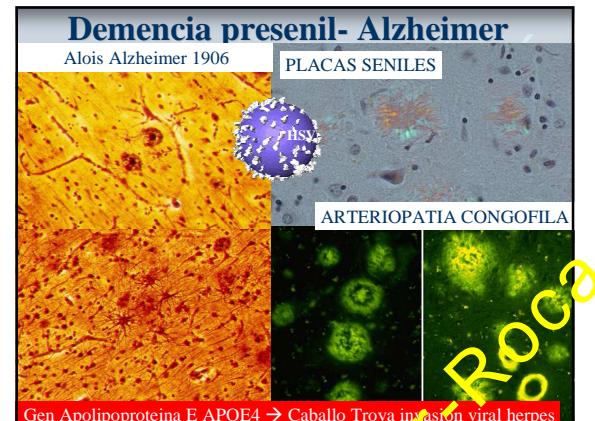
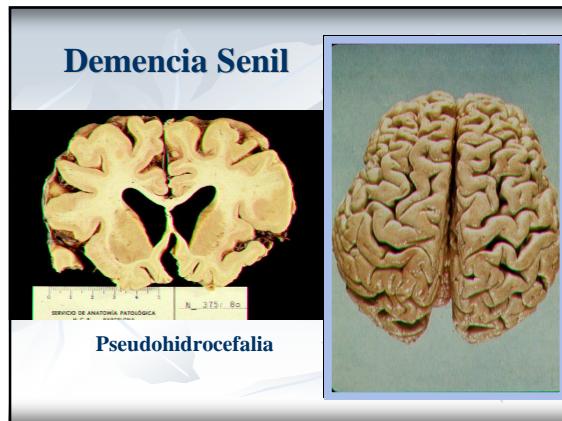
15% 20% 50% 20% multiples

Infartos Zona Limite

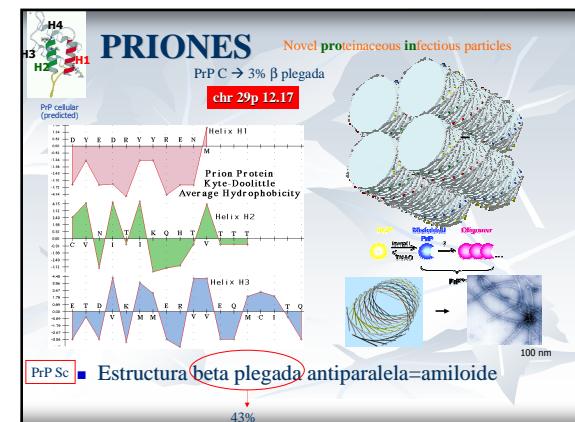
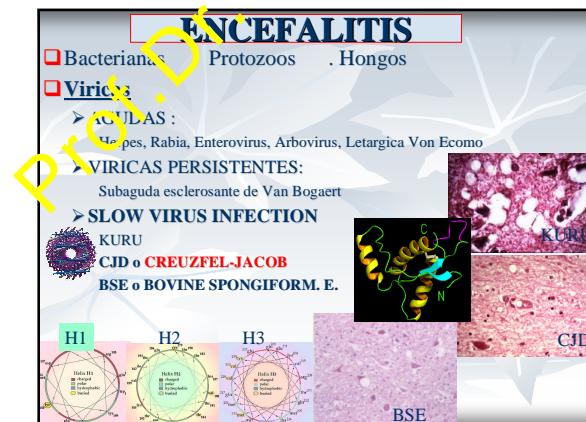
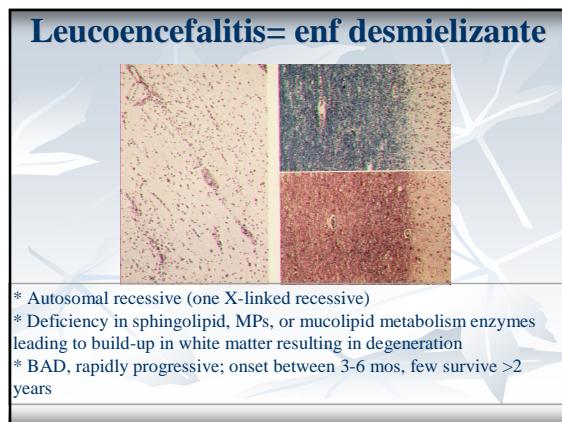
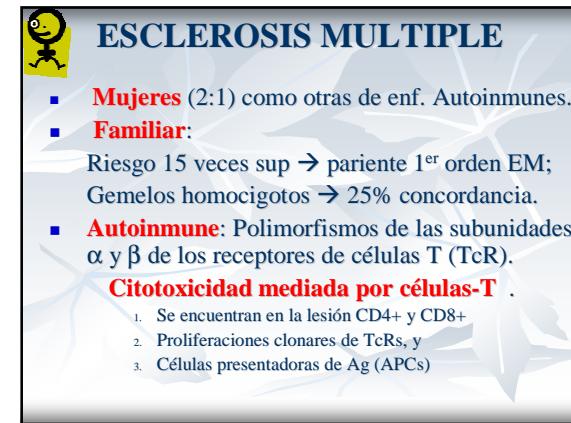
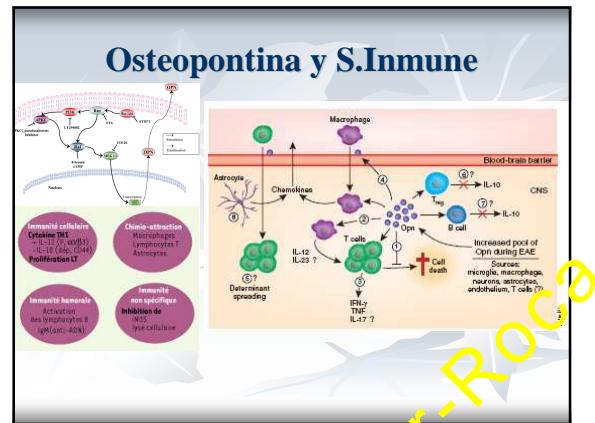
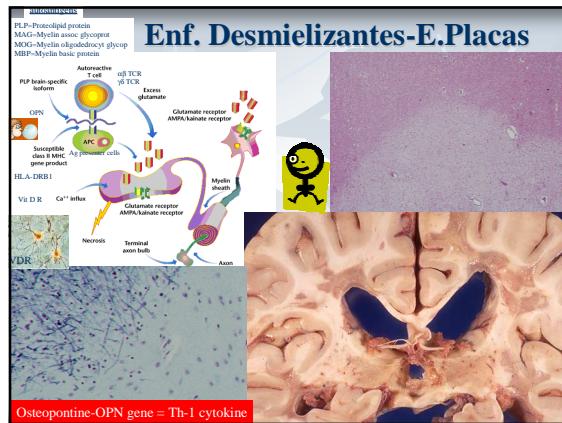
Límite sistemas ANT-MEDIO y POST
Límite sistemas Cortical-Profundo C.Media

Caudado y c semiovale





- Enfermedades desmielizantes**
- I. ENCEFALITIS AG. DESMIELIZANTES
 - Causa Conocida: Postinfecciosas
 - Causa desconocida:
 - II.- ESCLEROSIS CEREBRALES DIFUSAS
 - No familiar
 - Leucodistrofias Familiares
 - III.- OTRAS
 - Esclerosis Placas (autoinmune) →
 - Enf Devic



ENCEFALITIS ESPONGIFORME

- ❑ **Creutzfeld-Jacob** (CJD): esporadico; nv (new variant)
 - OMS- diagnostic criteria for nv-CJD,
 - "**Spongiform encephalopathy with abundant PrP deposition**, in particular multiple **fibrillary PrP plaques** surrounded by a halo of spongiform vacuoles ("florid" plaques, "daisy-like" plaques) and other PrP plaques, **AND amorphous** pericellular and perivascular **PrP deposits** especially prominent in the cerebellar molecular layer".
 - spongiform change and PrP 27-30 plaques
 - kuru-type plaques of dense eosinophilic centre and pale periphery
 - The **prion gene** resides at chr 29p 12.17
- ❑ **Encefalopatia espongiforme Bovina** (BSE)
- ❑ **KURU**

