

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

يَا أَيُّهَا الْإِنْسَانُ مَا غَرَّبَكَ بِرَبِّكَ الْكَرِيمِ *
الَّذِي خَلَقَكَ فَسَوَّاكَ فَعَدَلَكَ *
فِي أَيِّ صُورَةٍ مَا شَاءَ رَكَّبَكَ)

صدق الله العظيم ،،،

الانفطار 6-8

Dedication

To my parent

To my sisters

My husband

My friends

To everyone whom

Gave me a bit of

Wise advice

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I wish to thank all those who helped me. Without them, I could not have completed this project.

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Abstract

The study assessed the role of MR imaging in predicting stroke using general MRI protocols.

Fifteen patients with stroke with different age and gender underwent brain MRI. The study was done in Radiological department of modern medical center in the period from august 2011 to January 2012

The common involved age were age Groups ranged from f 61-80 years. common involved gender is the male group with specific percent of 68% relative to female with 32% incidence, the most of patient was examined T1 T2 and FLAIR 94% and some of them was examined T1 T2 FLAIR and only 6% examed by MRA , (in the time that taken by patient to do the exam there are two group have the same result 15-25 min and 26-35 min have 42%).

Most MRI finding is infarction 88% and the other finding percentages are Hemorrhage 6% and hematoma 6%. and the most affected side left side 47.3%., the most affected area is the thalamus with 29.1%. the result was 10% of patient was refer to CTA or MRA and 90% of the patient was enough with MRI.

Out of the previous enumeration for the results related to evaluate stroke by MRI the findings of the study could be summarized as MR imaging may be helpful adjunct to predict the outcome and severity in acute stroke patients

ملخص البحث

قيمت الدراسة دور التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي في التنبؤ بالسكتة الدماغية من بين المرضى الذين يعانون من السكتة الدماغية باستخدام البروتوكولات العامة في التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي.

واشتملت على خمسين مريضا من مختلف الأعمار والأجناس يعانون من مرض السكتة الدماغية حيث خضعوا للتصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي و تم إجراء الدراسة في قسم الأشعة في المركز الطبي الحديث في الفترة من اغسطس 2011 الى يناير 2012

هذه البيانات تكشف عن أن سن الفئة العمرية الأكثر إصابة تراوحت بين 61-80 عاما و. والجنس الأكثر إصابة بالمرض هم الرجال بنسبة 68% مقارنة مع النساء بنسبة 32%، تم فحص أكثر من المريض باستخدام T1 و T2 و FLAIR بنسبة 94% وتمت دراسة بعض منهم باستخدام FLAIR T2 T1 و MRA بنسبة 6% ، بالنسبة للوقت الذي استهلكه المريض للقيام بالفحص قد توصلت الدراسة لنفس النتائج في الفئتين 15-25 و 26-35 بنسبة 42%

التشخيص الأكثر تكرارا تم الحصول عليه هو الاحتشاء بنسبة 88 % و النزيف الدموي 6 .% الجانب الأكثر إصابة الجانب الأيسر بنسبة 47.3 %، والمنطقة الأكثر إصابة هي المهاد بنسبة 29.1 %

. 10 % من المرضى احتاجوا إلى أنواع أخرى من الفحوصات بينما 90% اكتفوا بصور الرنين المغناطيسي

خلصت الدراسة الى ان التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي مفيدا للتنبؤ بمرض السكتة الدماغية.