

Advances in evaluation of collaterals circulation



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Intracranial atherosclerotic disease (ICAD) is one of the most common causes of ischemic stroke worldwide. The risk of recurrent ipsilateral stroke was higher in patients with high-grade stenosis ($\geq 70\%$) than those with less severity stenosis ($< 70\%$). Hemodynamic impairment and thromboembolism caused by ICAD may lead to recruitment of collaterals, which can improve perfusion state of ischemic brain. Collaterals circulation become an important factor not only in predicting prognosis in acute ischemic stroke, but also identifying patients at high risk of stroke in chronic severe ICAD. Advances in evaluation of collaterals circulation were reviewed in this
