Symptomatic internal carotid artery occlusion that indicated development of FMZ binding with development of cognitive impairment after superficial temporal artery - middle cerebral artery bypass surgery. Two case report.

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Abstract

$^{11}$C-Flumazenil (FMZ) is a specific marker of the Benzodiazepine receptor. And permanently and irreversibly damaged cortex can be detected by reduced FMZ binding early after stroke. But in the present report, we describe two case of symptomatic internal carotid artery occlusion that indicated development of FMZ binding with development of cognitive impairment and cerebral metabolic rate for oxygen(CMRO$_2$) after superficial temporal artery - middle cerebral artery bypass.

Key words: Flumazenil, internal carotid artery occlusion, bypass