

Figure 1 [A-D] Case one with Left ICA stenosis and contralateral cSAH

[A-B] Non-enhanced CT head: There is minimal subarachnoid hemorrhage along the right frontal sulci. CTA head and neck: There is severe short segment stenosis of the left proximal internal carotid artery. Extensive atheromatous calcification of the cavernous segments of the internal carotid arteries bilaterally.

[C-D] MRI, Diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) and Apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) Multiple areas of watershed acute infarcts in the left hemisphere, with contralateral right frontal minimal subarachnoid hemorrhage.

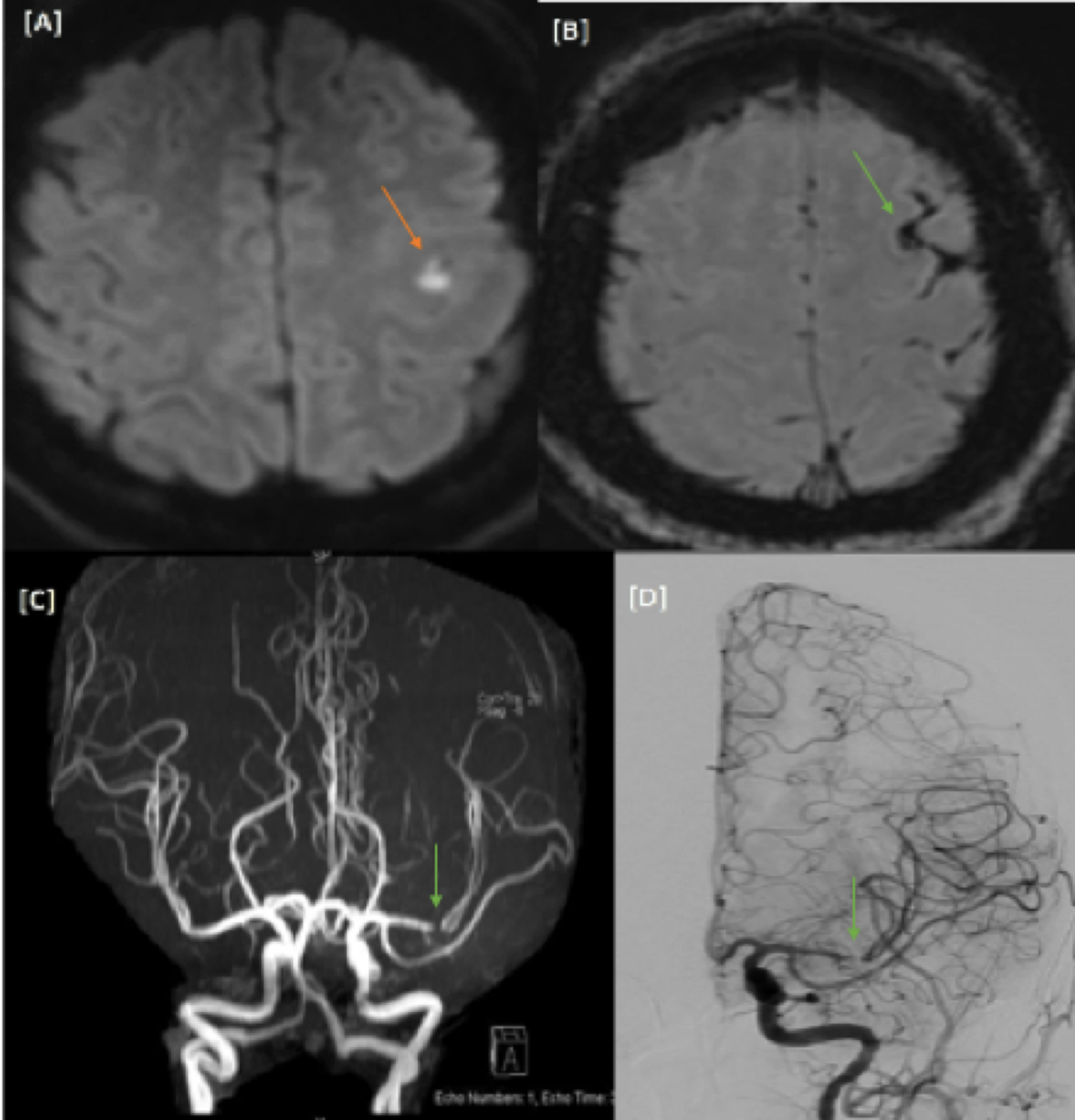
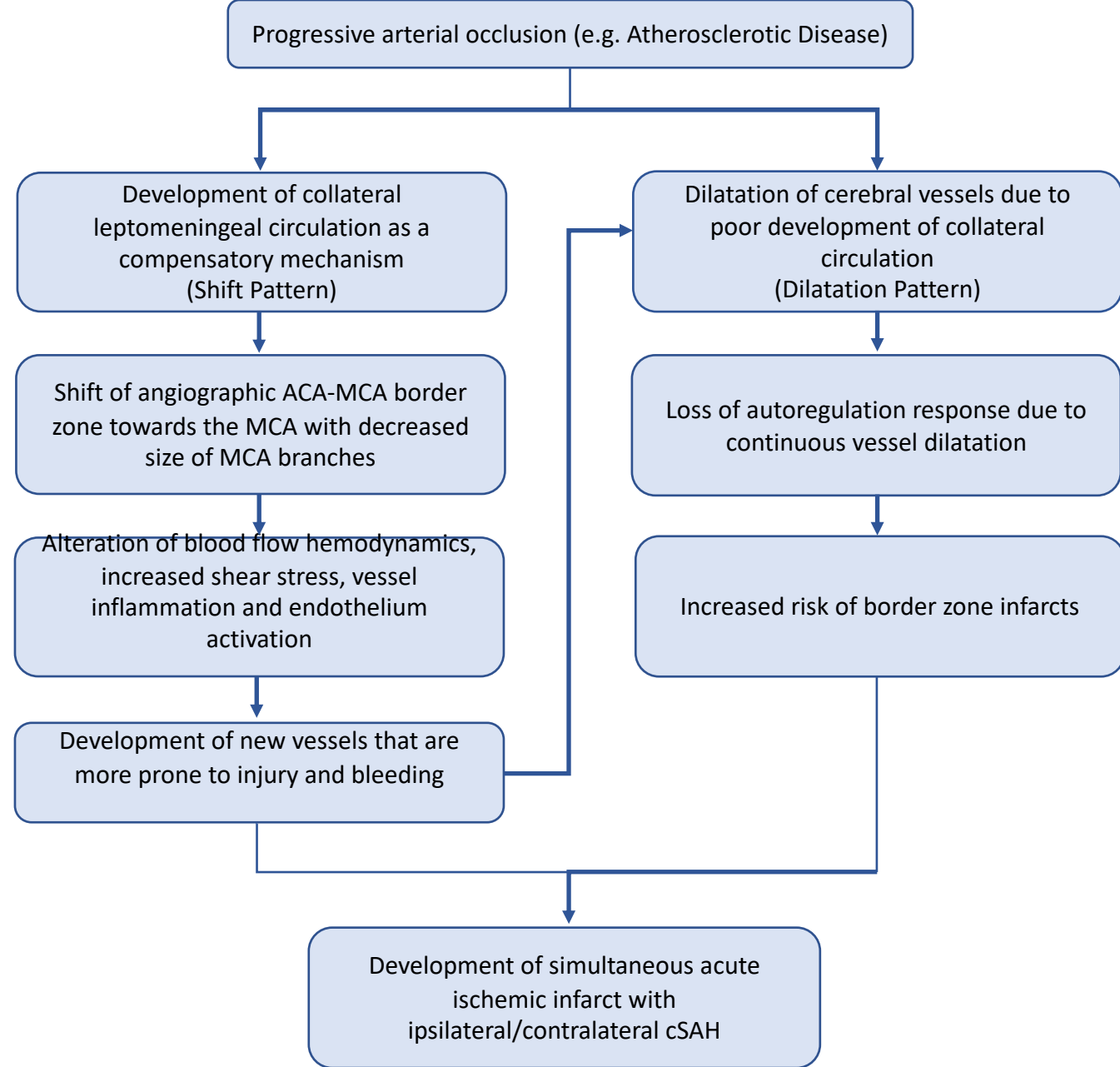


Figure 2 [A-D] Case two with left M1 stenosis and ipsilateral cSAH

[A-B] There are effaced sulci on T1, with sulcal high FLAIR signal intensity, and blooming artefact seen within the left frontal sulci corresponding to the high density representing subarachnoid hemorrhage.

[C] Cranial MRA: There is focal segment of severe stenosis seen at the M1/M2 of the left MCA, with faint visualization of the proximal M2 branches and paucity of distal M3 branches

[D] Cerebral angiography: Tight stenosis of the distal Lt M1 segment. Sluggish flow in the Lt MCA branches, Lt transverse and Lt sigmoid sinuses.



Schematic representation of the compensatory mechanisms including collateral circulation formation and arterial dilatation in the setting of progressive arterial occlusion in atherosclerotic disease. ACA = Anterior Cerebral Artery. MCA = Middle Cerebral Artery. cSAH = Convexal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage.