

Table 1

Pathological classification of vascular dementia³

Multifocal/diffuse disease

Large vessel dementia

Multiple cortical and subcortical infarcts with perifocal incomplete infarcts, especially in white matter

Small vessel dementia

Subcortical infarct dementia; multiple small lacunar infarcts with perifocal white matter lesions; cortical granular atrophy; lacunar state; Binswanger subcortical encephalopathy; hereditary angiopathies (CADASIL), cortical plus subcortical infarct dementia; multiple small infarcts due to angiopathy (hypertensive and arteriosclerotic or amyloid); collagen or inflammatory disease; hereditary forms

Hypoperfusion, hypoxic-ischaemic dementia

Incomplete white matter infarcts, anti-platelet related ischaemia, diffuse hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy

Venous infarct dementia

Large haemorrhagic, congestive symmetric infarcts due to thrombosis of the sagittal sinus or the great vein of Galen

Haemorrhagic dementia

Subdural, subarachnoid or intracerebral haemorrhage

Focal disease/strategic infarct dementia

- Few infarcts located in functionally important regions
- Mesial temporal infarcts/ ischaemia/sclerosis (including hippocampal)
- Caudate and thalamic infarcts
- Fronto-cingulate infarcts
- Angular gyrus infarcts
- White matter key areas