

auth: Pepe R.

presauth: Pepe R.

institutions: S.Eugenio Hospital, Rome, Italy

abtitle: Cerebral venous thrombosis and outcome

presentation: Invited speaker

resfield: Veins

charcounter: -15

abstract: Thrombosis of the dural sinus and/or cerebral veins (CVT) represent 0.5% to 1% of all stroke. and is more commonly seen in young individuals. Predisposing causes of CVT are multiple but more evidences for strenght and consistency association between protrombotic factors acqired or inherited are demonstrated. Clinical findings in CVT depending on the mechanism of neurological dysfunction: a) those that are related to increased intracranial pressure attributable to impaired venous drainage and b) those related to focal brain injury from venous ischemia/infarction or hemorrhage. Haedache, generally indicative of an increase in intracranial pressure, is the most common symptom present in nearly 90% of patients. A minority of patients refer thunderclap headache, suggestive of subarachnoid hemorrhage, and a migrainous type of headache.Clinical manifestation of CVt may also depend on the localization of thrombosis. The superior sagittal sinus is most commonly involved wich may lead top headache increased intracranial pressure and papilledema. Lateral sinus thrombosis is commonly related to middle ear infection. pain in the ear or mastoid region and headache are typical. Increased intracranial pressure and distention of the scalp veins may be noted. Most patients with rapid neurological deterioration have a thrombosis of the deep cerebral venous system (16%). Computed Tomography (CT) is used as the initial neuroimaging test in patients who present neurological symptoms such as headache, seizure, mental alteration or focal neurological signs. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is more sensitive for the detection of CVT than CT at each stage after thrombosis. Up to 40% of patients with CVT present with isolated intranial hypertension primarily caused by venous outflow obstruction and tissue congestion compounded by CSF malabsorption.Obstructive hydrocephalus is a less common (6.6%) complication and result from hemorrhage into the ventricular system.Seizures are present in 37% of adults.

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