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abtitle: CCSVI,angioplastic treatment:our protocol and preliminary results

presentation: Invited speaker

resfield: Veins

charcounter: -89

abstract: There is a correlation between MS and chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency (CCSVI), a hemodynamic syndrome characterized by cerebrospinal venous drainage anomalies Stenosis of the internal jugular (IJVs) and vertebral veins, of azygous (AZY) venous system and/or of lumbar veins, cause slowed and long-lasting reflux flow, associated with the opening of vicarious collateral veins ; an increased mean cerebral transit time, increased venous pressure can stretch vein walls sufficiently to separate the tight junctions between endothelial cells forming the blood–brain barrier.

We studied CCSVI in MS patients, by means of color-Doppler-US examination and venography. More we report our experience about angioplastic treatment of IJVs and AZY stenosis in patients with CCSVI syndrome. We treated patients with CCSVI US diagnosed using Zamboni criteria for suspicious abnormal extracranial cerebral venous outflow. A relative expanded disability disease score (EDSS) and a value of Fatigue score before the treatment;we performed venography of azygous and internal jugular via the transfemoral route evaluate the degrees of stenosis,the valvular hypertrophy and the entity of reflux and staim.We can measure the pressure in SVC,IJV and AZY before and after angioplasty treatment.We investigated 135 patients (75 F e 55 M with the age range between 22 and 73 years old) with MS defined. We considered a significant stenosis to be any venous lumen reduction greater than 50%. Other pathologic signs were:hypertrophic valvular;reflux and contrast staim.In addition, selective venography allowed us to measure with a manometer the pressure expressed in cm/H₂O in the SVC, in the AZY vein, and in both the IJVs. Patients with stenotic veins underwent to balloon angioplasty.No major complications were registered.

The follow up (1 e 3 months) demonstrated after the treatment a better performance of EDSS and of the Fatigue test in 20% e 23 % (EDSS) and 65% e 76 % of the patients respectively.After three months many patients (about 50%)demonstrated a US restenosis with loss of benefits.

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