



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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Role of MRI in Cerebral Venous Thrombosis

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfilment of
M.S.c Degree in Radio-Diagnosis*

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ

سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables.....	5
List of Figures	6
List of Abbreviations.....	9
Introduction	- 1 -
Aim of the Work	13
Review of Literature	14
Anatomy of Cerebral Venous System.....	14
Pathogenesis.....	26
Patients and Methods.....	55
Results.....	61
Case Presentation	69
Discussion	82
Summary and Conclusion	92
References	93
Arabic Summary	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 1:	Causes of and risk factors associated with cerebral venous sinus	28
Table 2:	Comparison of MR Venography Techniques	39
Table 3:	Imaging characteristics of maturing hematoma in MRI.....	49
Table 4:	Summary of CVT imaging pitfalls.....	53
Table 5:	Statistical analysis of age & sex distribution.....	61
Table 6:	Age distribution between patients.....	62
Table 7:	Distribution of clinical symptoms between patients	63
Table 8:	Site of thrombosis	64
Table 9:	MRI parenchymal and signal changes	66

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure 1:	Diagram of Dural venous sinuses	18
Figure 2:	MRI of dural venous sinuses	18
Figure 3:	Superficial cerebral veins	20
Figure 4:	Deep cortical veins	21
Figure 5:	Meningeal veins	23
Figure 6:	Posterior fossa veins	24
Figure 7:	Digital subtraction venous phase of the carotid artery arteriogram in lateral projection.....	32
Figure 8:	An image obtained by CT Venography	34
Figure 9:	TOF MRV axial and sagittal sub volumes of dural sinuses and cerebral veins.....	38
Figure 10:	PC MRV Axial, Sagittal and coronal sub volumes of the dural sinuses and cerebral veins	39
Figure 11:	Gadolinium-enhanced three-dimensional MR venography.....	40
Figure 12:	Axial CT image shows a hypo dense LT temporal lobe venous infarct	42
Figure 13:	Unenhanced CT shows multiple small hemorrhages in a large hypo density hemorrhagic infarction with associated edema and SSS thrombosis	42
Figure 14:	Cord sign, unenhancing axial CT Image of the brain shows linear areas of high density (black arrow) and hyper dense Thrombus in SSS (white arrow).....	42
Figure 15:	T2-weighted MRI showing bilateral hyper intense lesions with susceptibility artefacts compatible with hemorrhagic infarction (a).....	44
Figure 16:	DWI and ADC images showing infarct in left temporo-parietal regions	44

List of Figures cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure 17:	Conventional intra-arterial angiography demonstrating a non-filling of the SSS.....	45
Figure 18:	Dense triangle sign	47
Figure 19:	Empty delta sign.....	47
Figure 20:	CT scan demonstrates a subtle right transverse sinus thrombosis with high attenuation (arrows).....	47
Figure 21:	Multi-slice CT showing the incomplete filling of the SSS and sinus confluence (arrows)	47
Figure 22:	Sagittal reconstructed CT venography image shows irregular filling defects in superior sagittal sinus (arrows)	48
Figure 23:	Unenhanced sagittal spin echo T1W MRI showing hyper intense thrombus inside superior sagittal sinus (SSS).....	50
Figure 24:	Axial MR venogram demonstrates occlusion of the left transverse sinus, sigmoid sinus, and internal jugular vein	50
Figure 25:	Coronal PC MR Venography image shows no flow signal in superior sagittal, right transverse and right sigmoid sinuses	51
Figure 26:	MRV has a main role in differentiating thrombosed sinus from normal variant	51
Figure 27:	(A) FLAIR images show faint Hyperintense signal along the course of the left transverse sinus, (B) SWI show blooming along the sinus course Inaddition to blooming of (C) the sinus, minIP images revealed congested draining veins, sinus (D)thrombosis is confirmed by MRV.	51

List of Figures cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure 28:	Gadolinium enhanced T1-weighted MRI demonstrating a filling defect (arrow) of the thrombosed SSS walls enhancing collaterals due to hyperemia of the dura mater	52
Figure 29:	Sex distribution of patients	61
Figure 30:	Age distribution of patients.....	62
Figure 31:	Distribution of clinical symptoms between patients	63
Figure 32:	Site of thrombosis	65
Figure 33:	Distribution of thrombosed sinuses between patients.....	65
Figure 34:	Distribution of patients according to parenchymal changes	67
Figure 35:	Mode of onset	67
Figure 36:	Distribution of patients according to the MRI appearance of signal changes in Dural sinuses and veins in T1WI.	68
Figure 37:	Distribution of patients according to the MRI appearance of signal changes in Dural sinuses and veins in T2WI.	68
Figure 38:	Case 1	70
Figure 39:	Case 2	71
Figure 40:	Case 3	73
Figure 41:	Case 4	75
Figure 42:	Case 5	78
Figure 43:	Case 6	80
Figure 44:	Case 7	81

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
<i>3D</i>	<i>Three-dimensional</i>
<i>ADC</i>	<i>Apparent diffusion coefficient</i>
<i>CT</i>	<i>Computed tomography</i>
<i>CTA</i>	<i>CT angiography</i>
<i>CVST</i>	<i>Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis</i>
<i>CVT</i>	<i>Cerebral venous thrombosis</i>
<i>DICOM</i>	<i>Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine</i>
<i>DSA</i>	<i>Digital subtraction angiography</i>
<i>DWI</i>	<i>Diffusion weighted image</i>
<i>GE</i>	<i>Gadolinium enhanced</i>
<i>ICV</i>	<i>Internal cerebral vein</i>
<i>ISS</i>	<i>Inferior sagittal sinus</i>
<i>MIP</i>	<i>Maximum intensity projections</i>
<i>MRI</i>	<i>Magnetic resonance imaging</i>
<i>MRV</i>	<i>Magnetic resonance venograms</i>
<i>NCE-MRV</i>	<i>Non contrast enhanced MRV</i>
<i>NSA</i>	<i>Number of signals averaged</i>
<i>OS</i>	<i>Occipital sinus</i>
<i>PC</i>	<i>Phase contrast</i>
<i>RF</i>	<i>Radiofrequency</i>
<i>RFOV</i>	<i>Rectangular field of view</i>
<i>SPSS</i>	<i>Statistical software statistical package</i>
<i>SS</i>	<i>Straight sinus</i>
<i>SSS</i>	<i>Superior sagittal sinus</i>
<i>TCD</i>	<i>Transcranial Doppler ultrasound</i>
<i>TE</i>	<i>Echo time</i>
<i>TOF</i>	<i>Time-of-flight</i>
<i>TR</i>	<i>Repetition time</i>
<i>TS</i>	<i>Transverse sinus</i>

INTRODUCTION

Cerebral venous thrombosis CVT is a type of stroke where the thrombosis occurs in the venous side of the brain circulation, leading to occlusion of one or more cerebral veins and dural venous sinus (*Ferro et al., 2017*).

CVT is a potentially life-threatening disease, accounting for approximately 0.5 % of stroke cases (*Ozdemir et al., 2014*).

It is an uncommon cause of cerebral infarction relative to arterial disease but is an important consideration because of its potential morbidity and mortality (*Ferro et al., 2002*).

CVT has a highly variable clinical presentation, from asymptomatic to acute or subacute headaches, signs or symptoms of increased intracranial pressure, focal neurologic deficits, or seizures (*Linn et al., 2010*).

Accurate and prompt diagnosis of cerebral venous thrombosis is crucial, as timely and appropriate therapy can reverse the disease process and reduce the risk of acute and long-term sequelae (*Bhagyavathi et al., 2017*).

Since the possible causal factors and clinical manifestations of thrombosis are many and varied requiring a high degree of suspicion, imaging plays a primary role in the diagnosis.

Over the last few years, innovations in radiological techniques have significantly improved the diagnosis and altered the management of this condition.

As the clinical presentation is highly variable, the diagnosis should be considered in young and middle-aged patients with recent unusual headache or with stroke-like symptoms in the absence of the usual vascular risk factors, in patients with intracranial hypertension, and in patients with CT evidence of hemorrhagic infarcts, especially if the infarcts are multiple and not confined to the arterial vascular territories. The average delay from the onset of symptoms to the diagnosis is seven days.

Both CT- and MR venography can confirm a diagnosis of cerebral venous thrombosis, but MR venography is probably more sensitive in the acute phase (*Silvis et al., 2017; Ozsvath et al., 1997*). MR venography also provides superior visualization of the brain parenchyma, venous infarcts and hemorrhages, and is thus the preferred imaging modality (*Ferro et al., 2017*).

Venous infarcts occur in approximately 60 % of patients and differ from arterial infarcts in that they cross arterial boundaries. Almost two thirds of venous infarcts have a hemorrhagic component with significantly greater edema than in cases of arterial infarction (*Silvis et al., 2017*).

The most sensitive examination technique is MRI in combination with magnetic resonance venography (*Khandelwal et al., 2006*). The combination of an abnormal signal in a sinus and a corresponding absence of flow on magnetic resonance venography confirms the diagnosis of thrombosis, but expert radiologic judgment is required to avoid diagnostic and technical pitfalls (*Ayanzen et al., 2000*).

If MRI is not readily available, CT scanning is a useful technique for the initial examination, to rule out other acute cerebral disorders and to show venous infarcts or hemorrhages (*Majoie et al., 2004*).