The Journal of Headache and Pain
a SpringerOpen Journal

MEETING ABSTRACT Open Access

EHMTI-0051. Prevalence of venous sinus stenosis in pseudotumor cereberi (PTC) using digital subtraction angiography (DSA)

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From 4th European Headache and Migraine Trust International Congress: EHMTIC 2014
Copenhagen, Denmark. 18-21 September 2014

Objectives

To study the prevalence of intracranial venous stenosis in Pseudotumor cereberi patients.

Patients and methods

Thirty patients diagnosed as PTC according to Dandy criteria. All underwent general and neurological assessment. Radiological assessment included CT scan brain +/- MRI brain without contrast, MRV. All underwent digital subtraction cerebral Angiography (DSA) (venous phase) to confirm the validity of filing gaps seen at the level of MRV.

Results

MRV brain showed that 24 patients (80%) showed filling gaps. Digital subtraction cerebral angiography (venous phase) showed 9 patients (30%) had stenosis in their dural sinuses. MRV showed to be a good screening tool since it had 100% sensitivity and negative predictive value. However, since it has a moderate specificity (62%) with a positive predictive value (PPV) of only 35%, then lesions detected should be confirmed with digital subtraction cerebral angiography (venous phase) particularly those involving the transverse and sigmoid sinus.

Conclusion

Studying the intracranial venous system in patients with PTC is an important step in understanding the pathophysiology of the disease. Detection of venous sinus stenosis opens the way to a novel therapeutic option for refractory patients like venous sinus stenting.

No conflict of interest.

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Published: 18 September 2014

doi:10.1186/1129-2377-15-S1-C20
Cite this article as: Ibrahim: EHMTI-0051. Prevalence of venous sinus stenosis in pseudotumor cereberi (PTC) using digital subtraction angiography (DSA). *The Journal of Headache and Pain* 2014 **15**(Suppl 1):C20.