Vascular malformations of CNS

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Importance

 Stroke is the most frequent manifestation of cerebrovascular disorders (szélütés, Hirnschlag, stroke)



Cerebrovascular diseases (CBVD) are conditions that develop as a result of problems with the blood vessels inside the brain

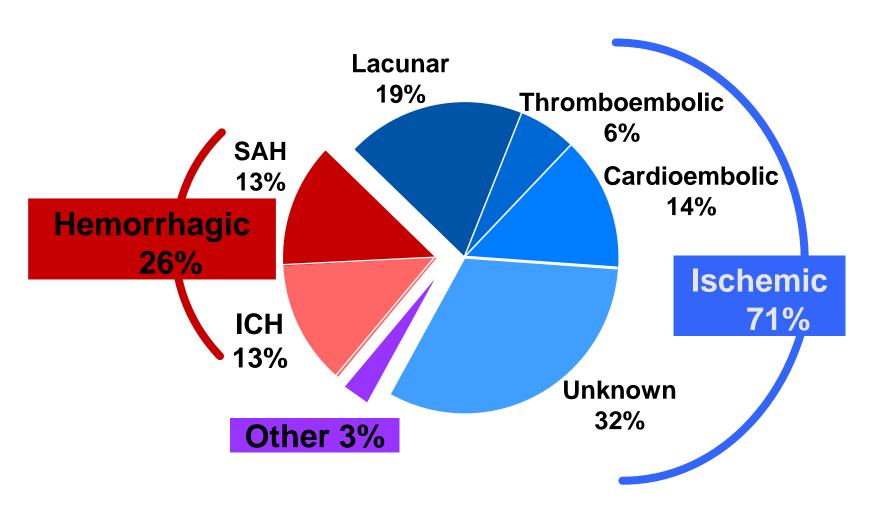
stroke – a serious medical condition where the blood supply to the brain is disturbed

Hans Mielich IV.Wilhelm Duke of Bavaria Dying after suffering a stroke 1550 München, Bavarian National Museum

Clinical manifestations

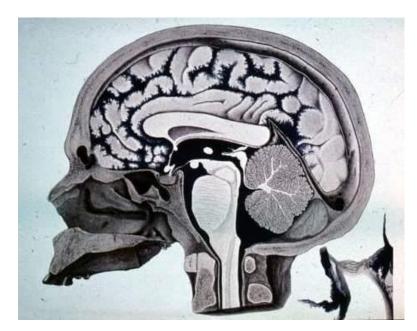
- Ischemic stroke
- Subarachnoidal hemorrhage (aneurysm rupture)
- Arteriovenous malformations
 - Angiomas
 - Cavernomas (cavernous hemangiomas)
 - Dural A-V fistulae
 - Carotideo-cavernous fistulae
- Intracerebral hematomas

Epidemiology – different stroke types



Symptoms of intracranial bleeding

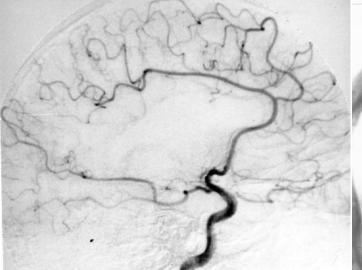
- Subarachnoidal hemorrhage
 - Sudden onset (ictus cerebri)
 - Headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness
 - Loss of consciousness (LOC)
 - Focal signs
- Intracerebral hemorrhage
 - Focal signs
 - Consciousness maintained



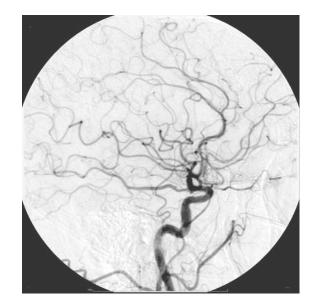
Subarachnoidal spaces from Key and Retzius

Ischemic stroke

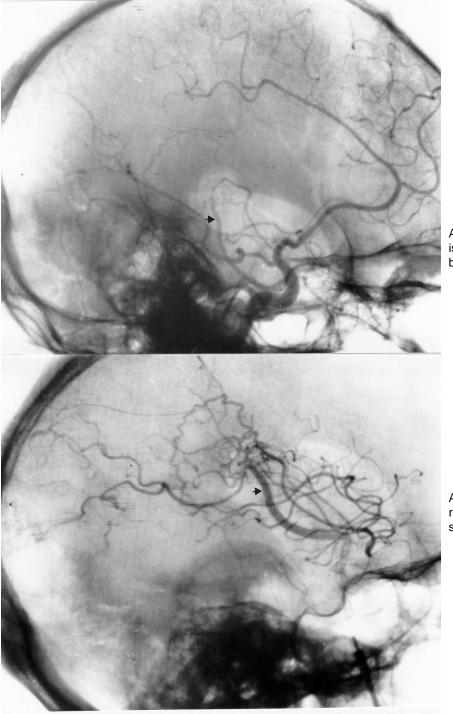
- Manifestation: TIA, PRIND, progressing, completed stroke
- Etiology: thrombosis, embolization
 - Moya-moya
- Surgical treatment revascularisation
 Goal of treatment: prevent further strokes
 - EIAB (STA-MCA anastomosis)
 - EDAS (Enkephalo Duro Arterio Synangiosis)
- EC-IC Bypass Cooperative Study (1987)



Total occlusion of right MCA



Normal AG lateral view

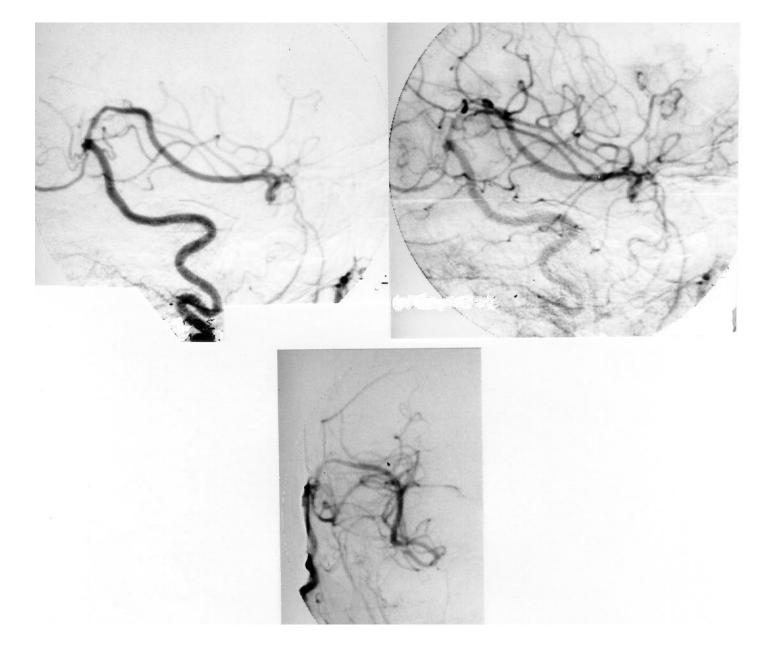


Control AG after EC-IC bypass surgery

Arrow points to the Anastomosing STA branch

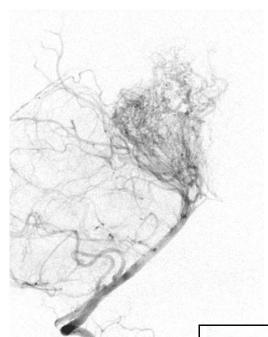
At 3 months the anastomosis is patent, fills only one MCA branch

After 1 y dilated STA branch retrograde fills the entire MCA system

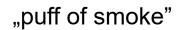


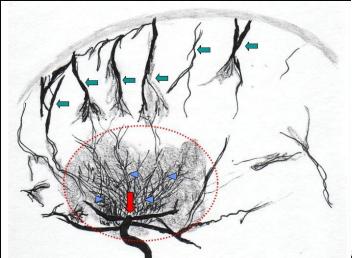
Same as previous on enlarged images

Moya-moya



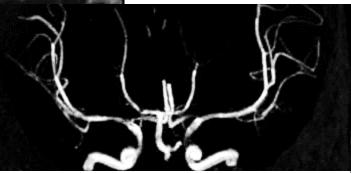
9 y girl, bilateral moyamoya





$14yM - {\sf progressing\ bilateral\ occlusion\ of\ ICA\ bifurcation}$

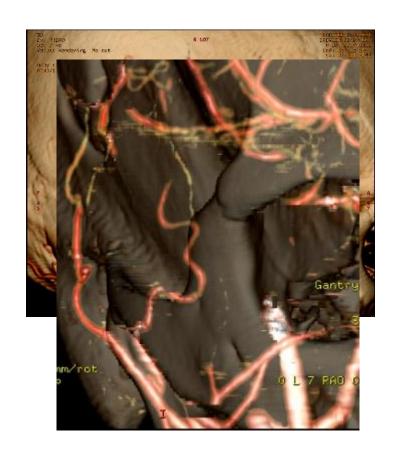


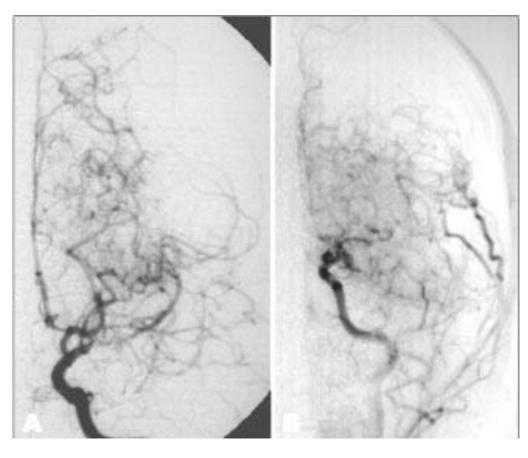


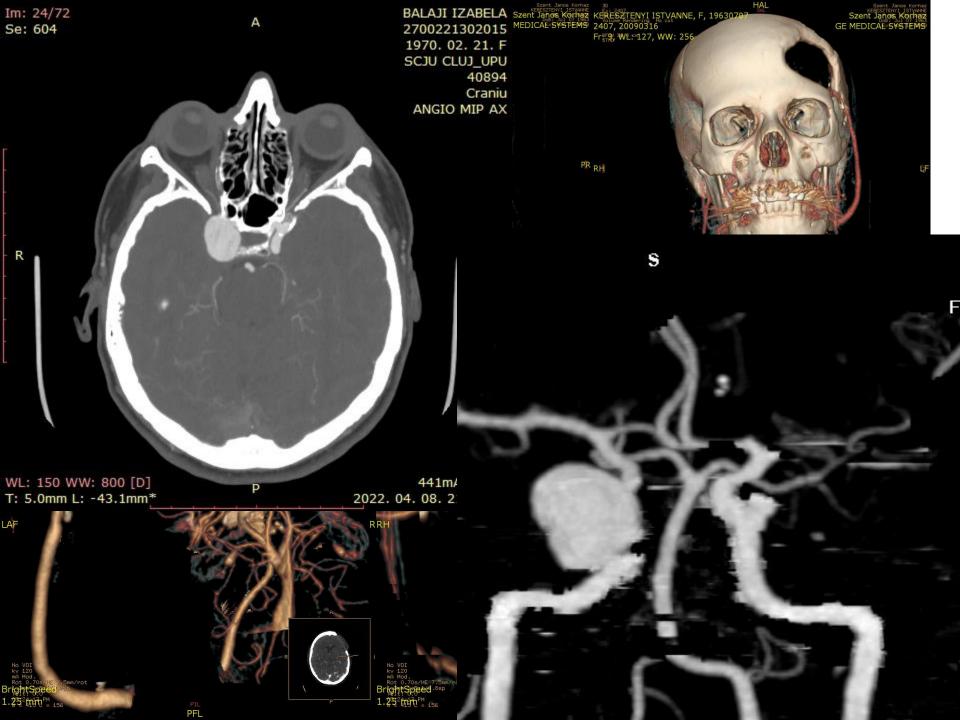


Moya-moya – surgical treatment

Adults: anastomosis Child: EDAS





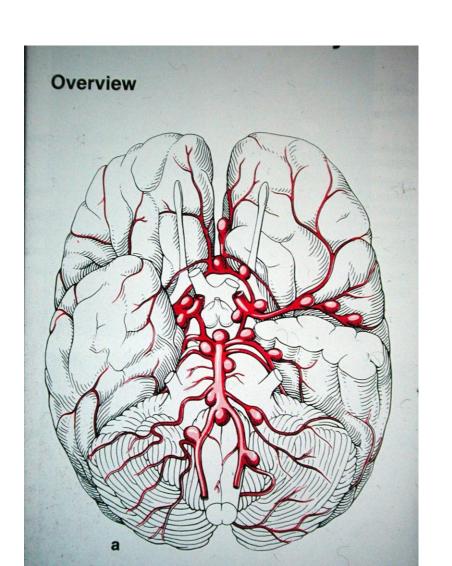


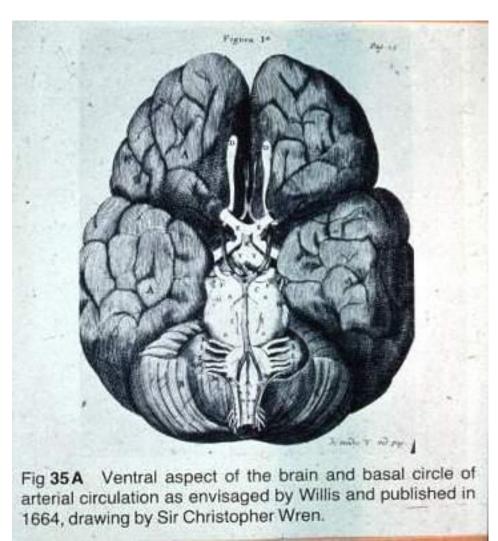
Subarachnoidal hemorrhageaneurysms

- Incidence: 6-16/y/100000 population
 - Risk factors: age, gender, smoking, untreated hypertension

- Unraptured aneurysm
 - Probabilty of rupture 1-2%/year
 - Depends on the size of aneurysm

Incidence of aneurysms –according to localization



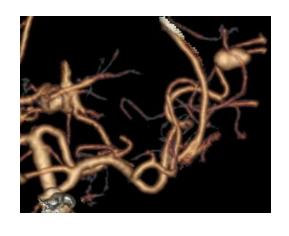


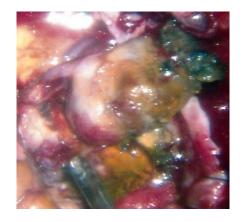
Unique case of distal (M4) saccular aneurysm

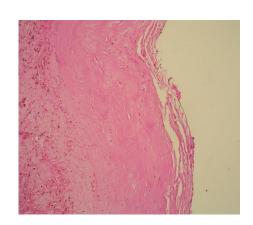












Treatment of aneurysms

- Rule of thumb: the aneurysm must be excluded from the circulation
 - Evolution of the concept
- Direct clipping
 - Safely prevents re-bleeding (long-term experience)
 - Higher treatment risk
- Endovascular obliteration (coiling)
 - Long-term experience is less
 - Low treatment risk
- Vasospasm

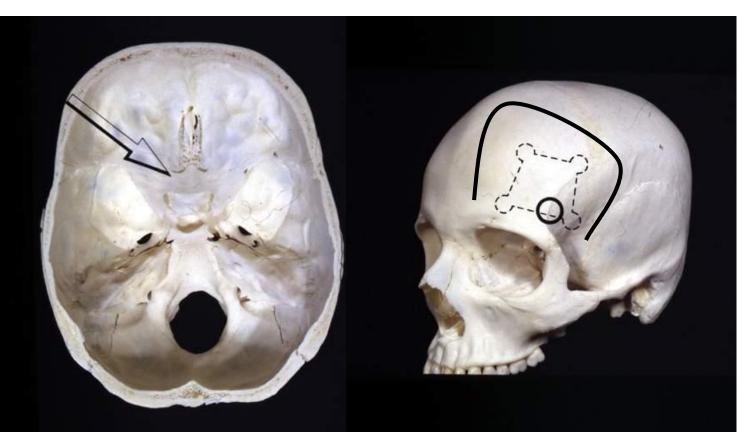
Surgical treatment of aneurysms - microsurgery

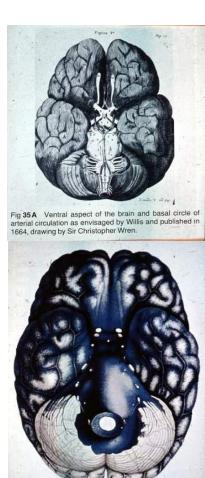
- Surgery by using the microscope
 - Specialized operating microscopes

- Concept of minimally invasive surgery
 - Surgical anatomy
 - Microtechniques
 - Development of hingly specialized tools

State of the art neuranesthesia

Surgical treatment of aneurysms Microsurgical exploration

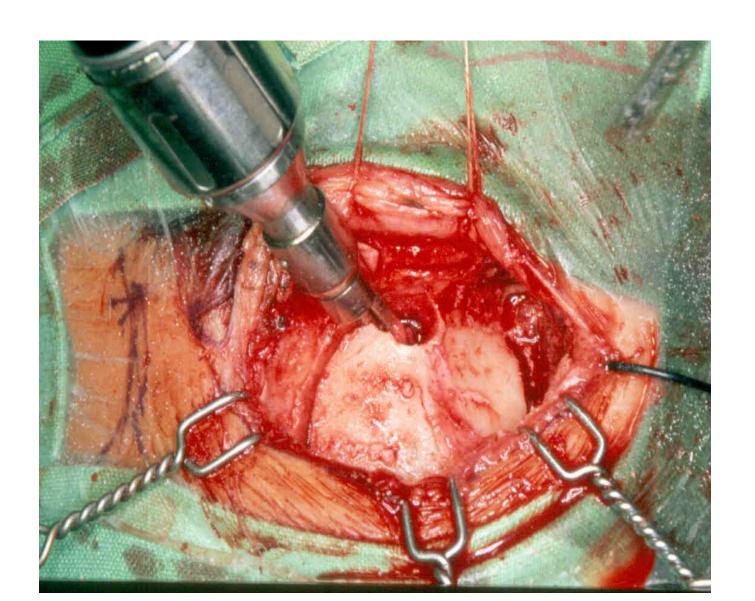




Supraorbital (superciliar) skin-incision



Small (keyhole) craniotomy



Dural exposure



3 months after surgery

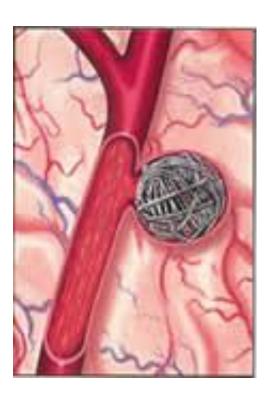


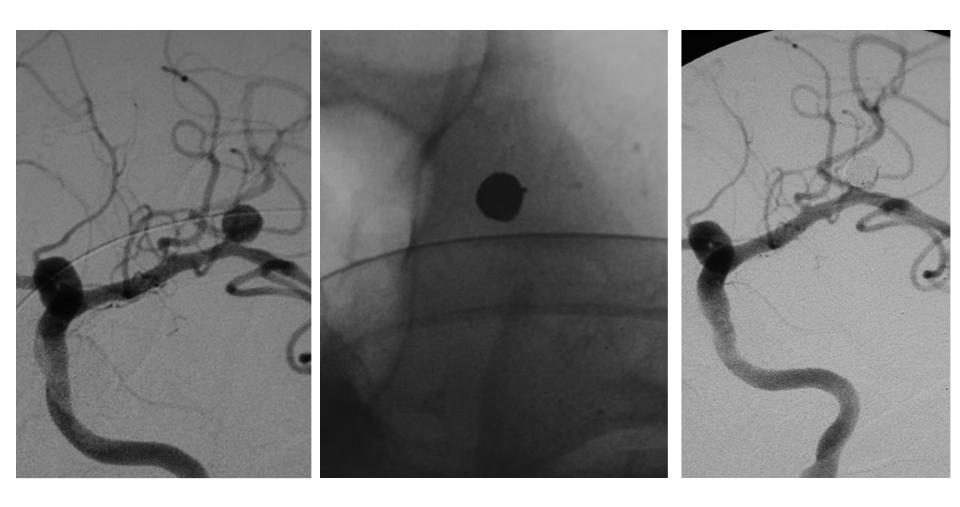


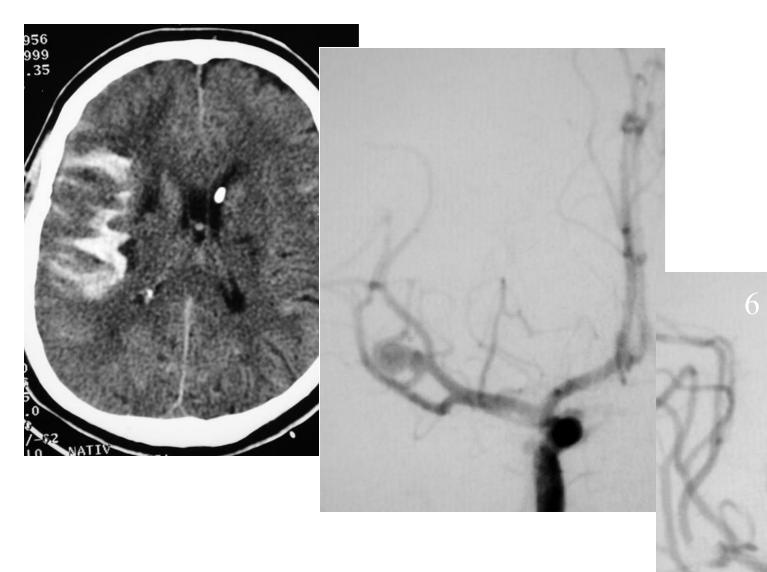
Aneurysm obliteration with microcoils



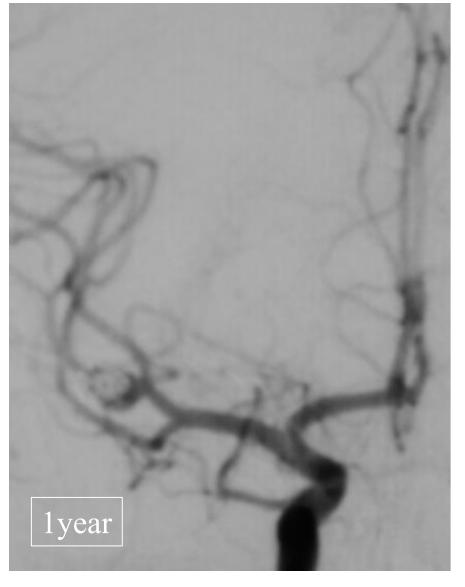








Case #6 43F HH3







Angiomas

high flow A-V malformations

- Treatment: combined, multimodal
 - 1. Endovascular embolisation
 - Resection of residuals either by surgery or
 - 1. radiosurgery (small, compact, non-bled angiomas)

Results are excellent, low mortality and morbidity – as compared to previous results

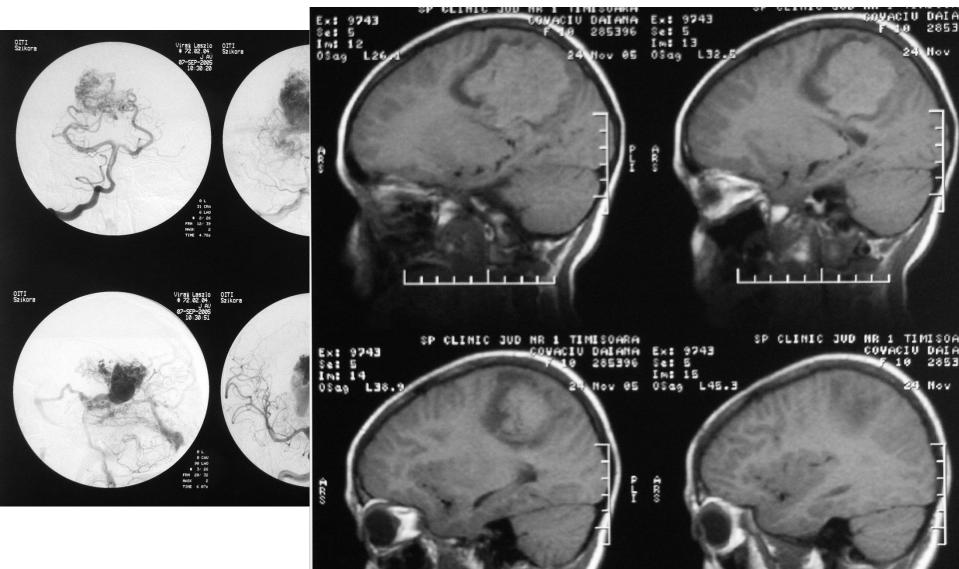
Angiomas

COVACIU DALA

2853

24 Hov

29 Hov



Cavernomas

low flow A-V malformations

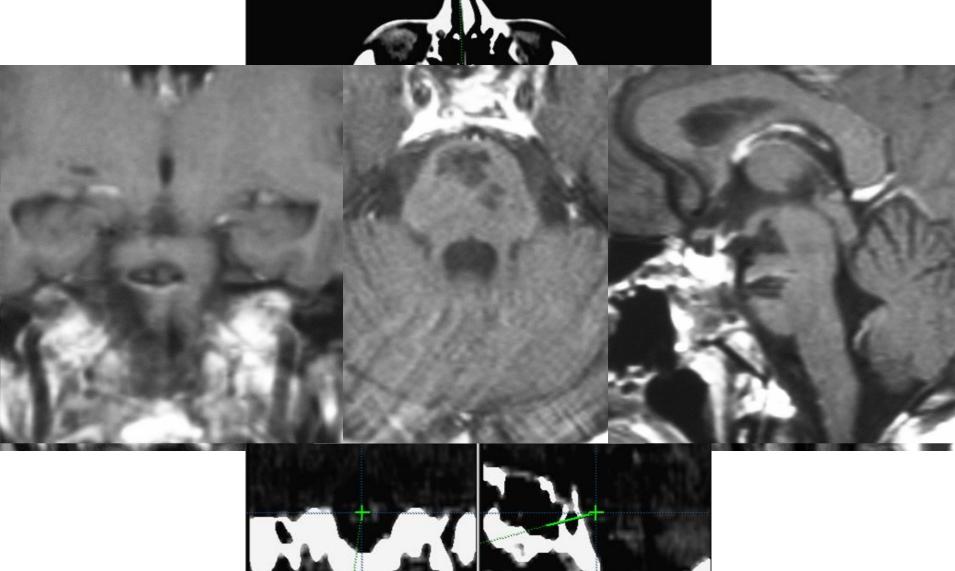
- Anywhere may occur in the CNS even multiple
- Its more prone to bleeding
 - Bernoulli's law
- Cavernomas causing bleeding need surgical resection
 - Localization can be a challenge

21y F



Cavernoma in the pons

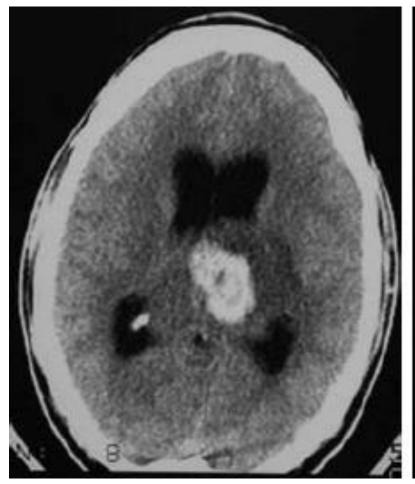
Slice no. 55 AXIAL 31F

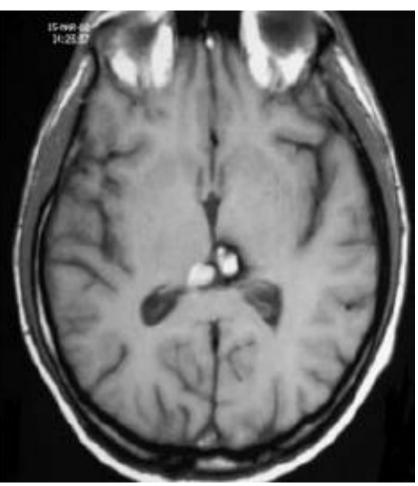


Interesting case

(cavernoma considered and treated as tumor)

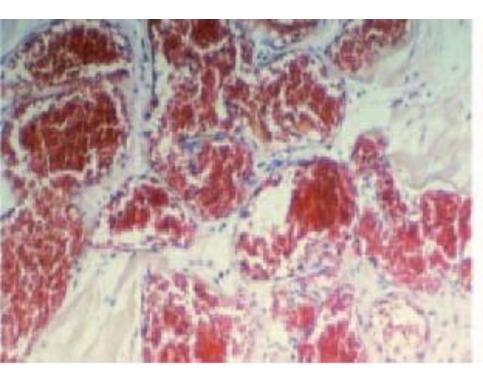
26M

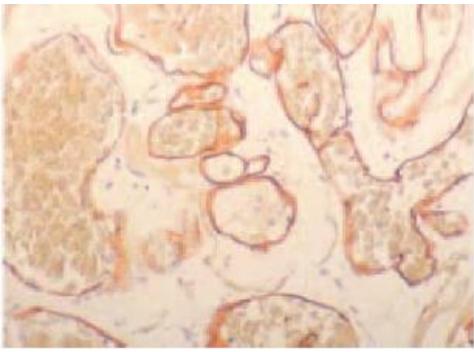




Histology

Histology of a normal cavernoma



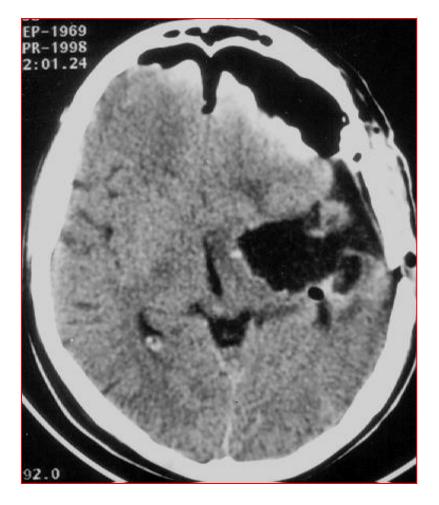


HE x 200

CD34 x 200

Temporo-medial cavernoma; F29y





preop postop

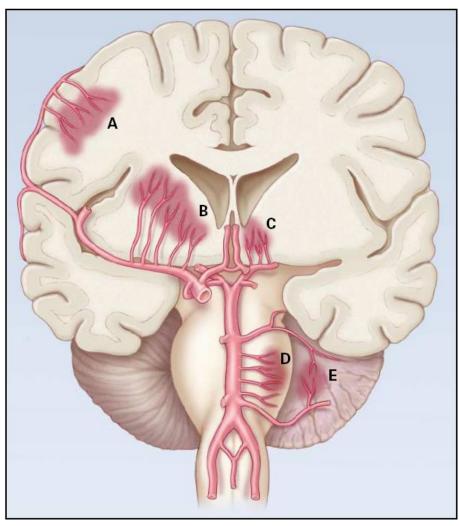
Intracerebral hematoma

- Treatment strategy is still not clarified
 - It is not a surgical-technical problem!
 - There is no unequivocal answer: what to do and when

Intracerebral haematoma

(not caused by malformation)





Surgery of intracerebral haematoma



"Nurse, get on the internet, go to SURGERY.COM, scroll down and click on the 'Are you totally lost?' icon."

Surgery of IC haematoma

- Rationale:
 - Remove space occupying mass of hematoma
 - Diminish toxic effect of degrading hematoma

Final goal: supporting restitution of brain tissue affected by hemorrhage

Strategic guidelines for surgical treatment of ICH

- Age (socio-economic background)
- Localization of the hemorrhage (deep, eloquent, posterior fossa)
- Volume of the clot as measured on CT

Neurological state and follow-up (LOC)

