Figure. MRI T2. (A) Case 1: loss of signal consistent with a thrombosed cortical vein (white arrow). (B) Case 2: right occipital venous hemorrhagic infarction (black arrow), and thrombosed superficial vein (white arrow).*

T2*-weighted MRI in cortical venous thrombosis

S. Cakmak, MD; M. Hermier, MD; A. Montavont, MD; L. Derex, MD; F. Mauguière, MD; P. Trouillas, MD; and N. Nighoghossian, MD, Bron Cedex, France

T2*/susceptibility-weighted (T2*SW) MRI enables diagnosis of cerebral venous thrombosis (CVT) by clot visualization as an area

of hypointensity.¹ This sequence also contributes to the diagnosis of isolated cortical CVT.

A 78-year-old man suffered a first episode of generalized seizure, right-sided hemiparesis, and confusion (figure, A). A 38-year-old woman complained of headache and left hemianopsia (figure, B). MRI was performed on a 1.5 T scanner 10 days after symptom onset in Case 1 and 3 days in Case 2, including diffusion weighted imaging, conventional T1 and T2, proton density, gadolinium enhanced 2D-TOF venography, and T2* SW imaging.

Address correspondence and reprint requests to Prof. N. Nighoghossian, Neurovascular Unit, Hôpital Neurologique et Neurochirurgical P. Wertheimer, 59, Bd Pinel 69677, Bron Cedex, France; e-mail: norbert.nighoghossian@chu-lyon.fr

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