MRI after thoracic epidural blood patch

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A 60-year-old woman presented with a history of trigeminal neuralgia. Results of cranial MRI were normal, but T2-weighted MRI of the cervicothoracic spine revealed an epidural hyperintense signal extending from vertebra C7 to the caudal thoracic spine (figure). After imaging, the patient reported that she had successfully received an epidural blood patch because of postural headache and low CSF pressure 22 months earlier. Assuming spontaneous intracranial hypotension, 30 mL of autologous blood had been injected at level T8.

Epidural blood patch is an effective treatment for spontaneous CSF leaks. Blood spread over five to ten spinal segments after injection of 18 to 20 mL blood has been demonstrated by MRI, but long-term observation is not available. The extent of spread appears to be related to the injection volume and spread of the blood clot is usually in the cephalad direction. Blood patch should therefore be performed below the suspected CSF leak. Typically, blood accumulates mainly in the posterior epidural space after blood patch, but anterior layering of blood has been reported in one of five patients. In these patients, chronic subdural hematoma or hygroma with high protein concentration must be considered, but can be differentiated with MRI.


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