Teaching NeuroImages: Magnetic resonance susceptibility effect for acute isolated cortical vein thrombosis

A 38-year-old woman using hormonal contraception presented with right-sided abdominal and arm clonic seizures, right hemiparesis, hypesthesia, and nausea. She denied headache. D-dimers were 350 ng/mL (laboratory reference ≤500 ng/mL). CT showed a small left parietal hemorrhagic infarct with adjacent hyperdense cortical vein (figure 1). MRI 15 hours after onset showed magnetic susceptibility effect on susceptibility-weighted imaging (SWI, figure 2). Isolated cortical vein thrombosis is present in 5% of patients with cerebral venous thrombosis (CVT). Negative D-dimer and absence of headache does not exclude CVT and SWI is useful for confirmation of the diagnosis.

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Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures. Funding information and disclosures deemed relevant by the authors, if any, are provided at the end of the article.
AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
Slaven Pikija: drafting/revising the manuscript, study concept or design, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, contribution of vital reagents/tools/patients, acquisition of data, study supervision. Peter Unterkreuter: drafting/revising the manuscript, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, contribution of vital reagents/tools/patients, acquisition of data. Michael Knoflach: drafting/revising the manuscript, study concept or design, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, study supervision.

STUDY FUNDING
No targeted funding reported.

DISCLOSURE
The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures.

REFERENCES
Teaching NeuroImages: Magnetic resonance susceptibility effect for acute isolated cortical vein thrombosis
Slaven Pikija, Peter Unterkreuter and Michael Knoflach
*Neurology* 2014;83:e178-e179
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000000988

This information is current as of November 10, 2014

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