

Study of prevalence, demographic, etiologic and clinical characteristics and laboratory findings in patients admitted with cerebral venous sinus thrombosis in Alavi hospital of Ardabil city since 2012 to 2017

Abstract

Background and objective: Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis (CVST) is less common than most other types of stroke but can be more challenging to diagnose. Due to the widespread use of MRI and rising clinical awareness, CVST is recognized with increasing frequency. In addition, it is now known to have a more varied clinical spectrum than previously realized. Because of its myriad causes and presentations, CVST is a disease that may be encountered not only by neurologists and neurosurgeons, but also by emergency clinicians, internists, oncologists, hematologists, obstetricians, pediatricians, and general practitioners.

Methods: In this descriptive study, the statistical population included all patients diagnosed with cerebral venous sinus thrombosis in Alavi hospital of Ardabil city during 5 years from 2012 to 2017. Patients' records were examined and data of clinical and para-clinical findings were collected in relevant questionnaires.

Results: The mean age of the patients in this study was 36.6 ± 8.7 years and 53.6% of patients were female. The most prevalent symptoms and signs among the study population were headache, dizziness, vomiting, visual impairment, seizure, motor disorders, papilledema, sensory disorders, loss of consciousness and speech disorders. The present study showed that the superior sagittal sinus is the most common vein involved in CVST disease. The most common reasons were taking oral contraceptive pills (OCP), Smoking and drug addiction. Thrombotic occlusion often affected the sagittal and then transverse sinuses. 10 cases had findings based on ischemia and 4 had intracranial hemorrhage.

Conclusion: The results of previous studies regarding the high incidence of CVST in females were confirmed. Most of the patients were under the age of 40 years. Headache and dizziness were the main clinical symptoms, and thrombotic occlusion often affected the sagittal and then transverse sinuses. OCP usage in women and smoking in men were identified as the main risk factors for CVST in each sex.

Keywords: Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis, Sign, Symptom