

Abstract

Background: Thrombosis of the venous channels in the brain is an uncommon cause of cerebral infarction relative to arterial disease but is an important consideration because of its potential mortality. In this article we reviewed the records of 20 patients with CVT evaluated at our department between 1381-1384.

Material and methods: In this case-series article we reviewed, Clinical, radiological, Laboratory, treatment and outcome data.

Results: From 20 patients, 17 women and 3 were reported. The most cases were in 20-30 years old (50%). In 16 patients headache was found that usually accompanied with other symptoms such as nausea and vomiting. Predisposing factors include, pregnancy, infection, OCP, trauma, cerebral mass, nephrotic Syndrome. The use of Magnetic resonance imaging (MRT) and Magnetic resonance angiography (MRV) have led to accurate, rapid and noninvasive diagnosis of this condition.

Conclusions: High prevalence of CVT among women indicate the correlation of this condition with risk factors such as pregnancy and postpartum period. The most patients were young and therefore early diagnosis and treatment can lead to decrease the mortality and morbidity and finally with control of risk factors can decrease the incidence of this disease.

key words: CVT, Risk factors, Clinical features.