

:
 :
 (straight sinus) 6 (15-
 53) . CT, MRI
 , ,
 (falcine sinus) 가
 4 ,
 : CT, MRI
 Galen 1
 , 5
 Galen
 , ,
 (transcerebral vein) 1 5 ,
 5
 :
 (straight sinus)
 Galen
 가 가 (1-4).
 93 5
 가 (2,4,5), 6
 3;3 , 15-53
 CT 2 , MRI
 1 , CT MRI 3
 CT Xpeed(Toshiba,Tokyo,Japan)
 MR 0.5T(Toshiba,Tokyo,Japan)
 T1(TR/TE = 400/15msec), T2
 (TR/TE = 2000/120msec) Gd- DTPA
 (Magnevist, Schering AG, Berlin, Germany, 0.1mmol/ kg iv.)
 T1 . CT MR

(Angiostar, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

6 4

splenium 3 (Fig. 2A). Galen (falcine sinus) (superior sagittal sinus) (Fig. 3) 5

(basal vein of Rosenthal), (internal cerebral vein), (internal occipital vein), (cerebellar hemispheric vein) Galen (Galenic afferents) (inferior sagittal sinus)

CT, MRI 가

(Fig. 1A).

(corpus callosum) splenium 3, (basal ganglia) 2 (medial temporal lobe) 1

(draining veins)

(feeding vessels) Table 1. Galen 4

Table 1. Summary of the Cases

Patient No. sex/age(year)	Location of AVM	Feeders	Drainers
1. F/16	lt. basal ganglia	PCA-ATPAs, PTPAs, PChA, MCA-LSA	BVR-LMV, ICV, ISS, Cbll
2. M/18	rt. perisplenial	MCA-PO,P, P3.	BVR-LMV,SV, ICV,ISS, Cbll, OCV
3. M/15	lt. basal ganglia	MCA-LSA, PChA, PCA-ATPAs, PTAPs.	ISS, IOV, Cbll
4. M/17	rt. medial temporal	AChA	BVR-Falcine sinus
5. F/53	lt. perisplenial	ACA-pericallosal, PCA-PChA	BVR-SV, ICV, OCV
6. F/33	rt. perisplenial	P3, MCA-P	BVR-SV, IOV, ISS, PCV

AVM:arteriovenous malformation, lt:left, rt:right, MCA:middle cerebral artery, PCA:posterior cerebral artery, LSA:lenticulostriate artery, AChA: anterior choroidal artery, P: parietal branches, PO: parietooccipital branches, ATPAs: anterior thalamoperforating artery, PTPAs: posterior thalamoperforating artery, PChA: posterior choroidal artery, P3: PCA P3 segment, SV: vein of Sylvius, ICV: internal cerebral vein, GV: vein of Galen, BVR: basal vein of Rosenthal, IOV: internal occipital vein, SS: straight sinus, ISS: inferior sagittal sinus, LMV: lateral mesencephalic vein, OCV: occipital cortical vein, PCV: parietal cortical vein, Cbll: Cerebellar hemispheric vein

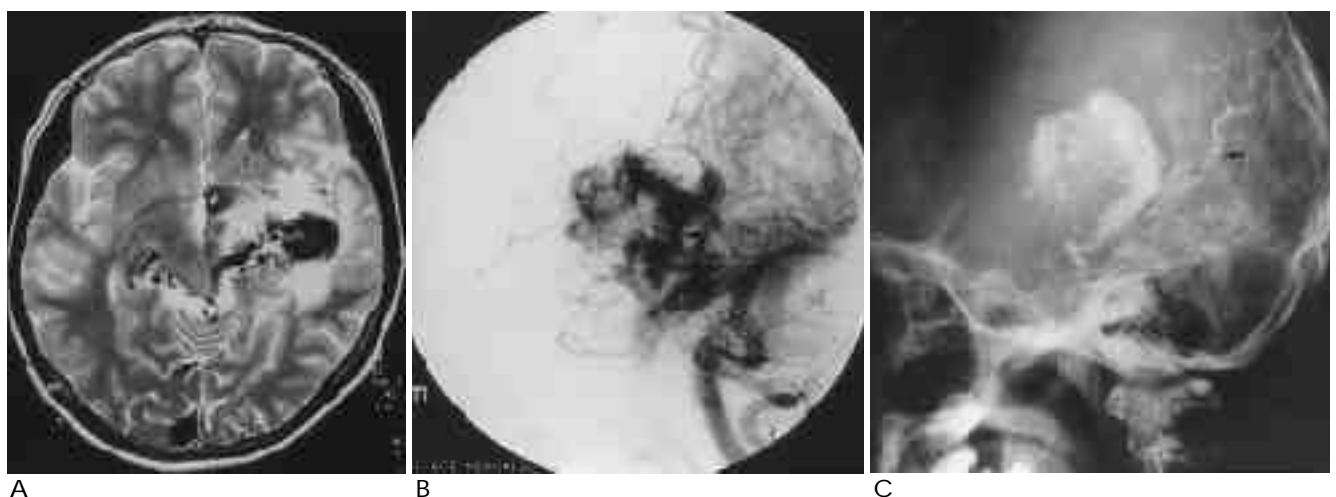


Fig. 1. Basal ganglia arteriovenous malformation

A. MR axial T2 weighted image show neither signal voids nor thrombosis at expected position of straight sinus(arrow).

B. The left lateral vertebral angiogram of late arterial phase shows restriction of venous flow with no evidence of straight sinus. Venous flow is redirected to collateral routes, principally lateral mesencephalic vein(arrow).

C. 5 years ago, the dilated straight sinus(arrow) draining arteriovenous malformation was clearly demonstrated in the left lateral angiogram.

(Fig. 2B). 1 5 ,
5

5 (10),
(Fig. 1B,C).

(2).

Minakawa(4), Quisling (1)

(falcine sinus),

(du-

plicated transverse sinus)

MRI

(occlusion), (stenosis) (duplication)

tion)

(septal formation)

가

(duplica-

5.7%

가

, Galen

가

(1-4).

Galen

(Galenic system)

Mickle JP(4)

가

Vinuela (2)

10

(6-9),

Galen



A



B

Fig. 2. Pericallosal(splenium) arteriovenous malformation showing main draining routes in absence of straight sinus.

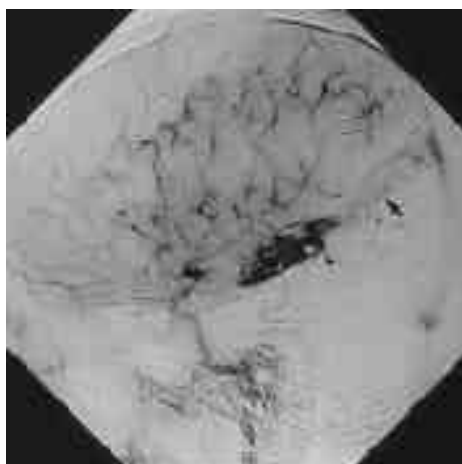
A. Left lateral vertebral angiogram of late arterial phase shows dominant participation of Galenic afferents including basal vein of Rosenthal, lateral mesencephalic, internal cerebral, cerebellar hemispheric, and also directly occipital cortical veins. Subependymal (arrowhead) and medullary veins (arrows) are prominent and drained in a retrograde fashion into cortical veins.

B. On postembolization left lateral angiogram, venous flow from normal

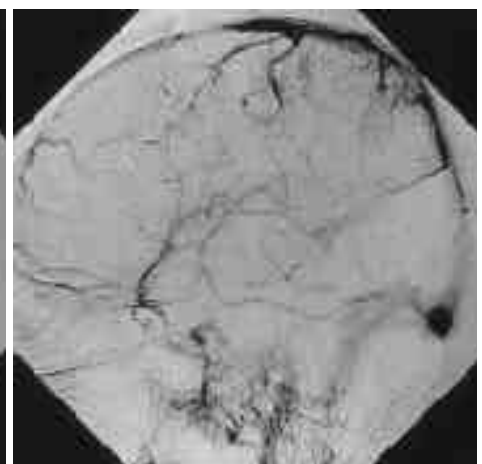
deep parenchyme is diverted through transcerebral veins toward superficial venous system. Note transcerebral veins (arrows) which communicate deep medullary veins with superficial medullary veins.



A



B



C

Fig. 3. Medial temporal lobe arteriovenous malformation with falcine sinus

A. Contrast enhanced CT shows intensely enhancing areas, which is supplied by anterior choroidal artery (not shown) in the right medial temporal lobe.

B,C. Right lateral internal carotid angiograms of late arterial (B) and venous (C) phases show arteriovenous malformation draining into persistent falcine sinus (arrow) via basal vein of Rosenthal (arrowhead). No significant constraints of venous drainage is observed.

CT, MRI

가 6

5 , 5

가

CT, MRI

, Vinuela (2)

Galen

가

(nidus)

(capillary bed)

Albert(11)

3

가 가

(12-14).

Hammock (9)

(16 , 6) Galen

6

가 10 Vin

uela (2)

Galen

(deep venous system)

, Galen

(basal cistern)

(10,15).

(10,16,17).

가

가 (subependymal vein)

(deep medullary vein)

Galen

(falcine sinus)

(8).

(Fig. 3).

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Radiologic Findings of Deep Seated Cerebral Arteriovenous Malformation with Nonvisualization of Straight Sinus : Focused on Angiogram¹

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Purpose : To analyze the radiologic-especially angiographic-findings of deep seated cerebral arteriovenous malformation(AVM) involving nonvisualized straight sinus.

Materials and Methods : In six patients aged between 15 and 53 years with deep seated cerebral AVM, CT and MR images were retrospectively analyzed with regard to the following features : the presence of straight sinus, the location of AVM, and the occurrence of hemorrhage. Angiograms were analyzed for venous drainage routes of AVM, the appearance of veins, the presence of falcine sinus and venous drainage from normal deep brain parenchyme. In four patients who had undergone intravascular embolization therapy, pre- and post- embolization angiograms were compared.

Results: CT and MR images showed neither straight sinus nor thrombosis. AVMs were deeply seated in the brain, and in all cases there was cerebral hemorrhage. Angiograms disclosed that venous drainage of all AVMs occurred via the veins of Galen. In one case, venous flow via the falcine sinus to the superior sagittal sinus was noted, but in others, retrograde flow in the deep venous system was observed. Marked collateral routes followed in response to the obstruction of straight sinus included the basal vein of Rosenthal, the internal occipital, internal cerebral, and cerebellar hemispheric veins (which are Galenic afferents), and the inferior sagittal sinus. In all patients, contralateral routes were partially involved. Venous drainage from normal deep parenchyme through the transcerebral veins to the superficial venous system was noted, and in one case, straight sinus which had been observed on an angiogram five years earlier was no longer present.

Conclusion : Angiography offers effective evaluation of the dynamic aspect of venous flow in cases involving deep-seated AVM, and of normal deep parenchyme in cases in which AVM involves nonvisualized straight sinus. Before intravascular treatment of AVM, venous flow must be carefully analyzed.

Index words : Arteriovenous malformation, cerebral
Cerebral angiography
Brain, CT
Brain, MR

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