Primary Angiitis of the Central Nervous System and Silent Cortical Hemorrhages

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Summary: Primary angiitis of the CNS is histopathologically characterized by ischemic lesions and small petechial hemorrhages. Unlike CT or conventional MR imaging, gradient-echo MR imaging depicts these chronic petechial hemorrhages. We herein report the case of biopsy-proved primary angiitis of the CNS in a 42-year-old man; whom gradient-echo MR imaging revealed multiple petechial hemorrhages in the cortical-subcortical brain regions. The identification of petechial hemorrhages by gradient-echo MR imaging promises to be a valuable surrogate marker supporting the diagnosis of primary angiitis of the CNS.

Primary angiitis of the CNS is a rare form of vasculitis restricted to the CNS with no apparent systemic involvement. The neuropathologic findings consist of granulomatous inflammation or fibrinoid necrosis with disruption of leptomeningeal and parenchymal arteries and veins, leading to discrete foci of hemorrhages (1, 2). Because the involved blood vessels are approximately 200 to 300 μm in diameter, the hemorrhages tend to be small (2). CT and conventional MR imaging may reveal large lobar hemorrhages in primary angiitis of the CNS but cannot capture these petechial hemorrhages.

Gradient-echo MR imaging depicts chronic blood products (hemosiderin deposits) as regions with marked signal intensity loss (3). It has proved efficacious in showing cortical-subcortical petechial hemorrhages not visible on conventional MR images and in monitoring the disease progression in patients with cerebral amyloid angiopathy (4, 5). Moreover, gradient-echo MR imaging, but not conventional MR imaging, reveals coexisting chronic micro-hemorrhages in patients with hypertensive small vessel disease (6). We herein report the case of a patient with primary angiitis of the CNS for whom gradient-echo MR imaging revealed cerebral amyloid angiopathy-like multiple petechial hemorrhages scattered throughout the cortical-subcortical brain regions.

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Primary angiitis of the CNS currently is a diagnosis of exclusion. There is no readily available noninvasive diagnostic test. The neurologic signs and symptoms are typically nonspecific. There are a number of conditions that may share the same clinical, imaging, and angiographic characteristics with primary angiitis of the CNS, such as vasospasm, fibromuscular dysplasia, diffuse cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, and multiple embolisms. The cardinal feature of primary angiitis of the CNS is the occurrence of ischemic lesions throughout the CNS (7). However, unlike other conditions, in primary angiitis of the CNS, discrete foci of hemorrhages may accompany the ischemic lesions (2, 8). In a report of 108 patients, presented by Calabrese et al (7), frank intracerebral hemorrhages were observed in 4%. A recent review by Schmidley (2) reported 14 patients with biopsy-proved hemorrhages. In these patients, the hemorrhages often involved cortical and subcortical regions and no risk factors predisposing to hemorrhages were identified. The current report is the first to show that gradient-echo MR imaging can successfully capture widespread petechial hemorrhages in primary angiitis of the CNS. This gradient-echo MR imaging finding, when combined with the evidence of coexisting ischemic lesions on other MR imaging sequences, may be a powerful aid to diagnosis in a subset of patients with clinical suspicion of primary angiitis of the CNS.

The histologic proof of vascular inflammation is currently the reference standard for diagnosis. However, biopsy in cases of primary angiitis of the CNS may still be falsely negative in ≤50% of patients because of inappropriate sampling as a result of patchy involvement and the multifocal nature of the disease (9). The identification by gradient-echo MR imaging of petechial hemorrhages does not, per se, eliminate the need for biopsy, because several neurologic conditions, such as cerebral amyloid angiopathy, multiple cavernous angiomas, and hypertensive small vessel disease, are also associated with widespread petechial hemorrhages revealed by gradient-echo MR imaging (4, 6). The finding of widespread and predominantly cortical-subcortical location of hemorrhages is consistent with evidence of inflammation of the leptomeninges. The histology may now be used to confirm the clinical diagnosis of primary angiitis of the CNS.

**Discussion**

Primary angiitis of the CNS currently is a diagnosis of exclusion. There is no readily available noninvasive diagnostic test. The neurologic signs and symptoms are typically nonspecific. There are a number of conditions that may share the same clinical, imaging, and angiographic characteristics with primary angiitis of the CNS, such as vasospasm, fibromuscular dysplasia, diffuse cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, and multiple embolisms. The cardinal feature of primary angiitis of the CNS is the occurrence of ischemic lesions throughout the CNS (7). However, unlike other conditions, in primary angiitis of the CNS, discrete foci of hemorrhages may accompany the ischemic lesions (2, 8). In a report of 108 patients, presented by Calabrese et al (7), frank intracerebral hemorrhages were observed in 4%. A recent review by Schmidley (2) reported 14 patients with biopsy-proved hemorrhages. In these patients, the hemorrhages often involved cortical and subcortical regions and no risk factors predisposing to hemorrhages were identified. The current report is the first to show that gradient-echo MR imaging can successfully capture widespread petechial hemorrhages in primary angiitis of the CNS. This gradient-echo MR imaging finding, when combined with the evidence of coexisting ischemic lesions on other MR imaging sequences, may be a powerful aid to diagnosis in a subset of patients with clinical suspicion of primary angiitis of the CNS.
rhages, however, may have a distinctive diagnostic value, because it overlaps with the distribution of histopathologic findings of vascular inflammation in primary angiitis of the CNS.

Patients with primary angiitis of the CNS may occasionally present with transient neurologic symptoms. Transient spells of tingling spreading to the contagious body parts and one episode of transient aphasia were notable in our patient with hemorrhages. Greenberg et al (10) emphasized that patients with small cortical hemorrhages due to cerebral amyloid angiopathy may present with spreading neurologic dysfunction mimicking transient ischemic attacks. A spreading depression-like mechanism elicited by the cortical bleed has been suspected to cause these transient spells. Although one should always be cautious in interpreting intermittent neurologic symptoms that recur over time as transient ischemic attacks, the recurrent nature of these stereotypic spells in a patient with a known vasculitis may sometimes justify the use of risky treatments such as anticoagulants or anti-aggregants. The gradient-echo MR imaging evidence of cortical hemorrhages in our patient emphasizes that recurrent transient neurologic spells in a patient with vasculitis are not synonymous with ischemic attacks.

Conclusion

Chronic, silent, petechial hemorrhages along with multifocal ischemic lesions raise a suspicion of primary angiitis of the CNS. In this respect, gradient-echo MR imaging seems to be a useful addition to the evaluation of patients with primary angiitis of the CNS. Whether the number and extent of these hemorrhages correlate with the disease activity remains to be elucidated.

References

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