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Intracranial Cavernous Hemangiomas: Neuroradiologic Review of 36 Operated Cases

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Neuroradiologic studies in 36 cases of hemangiomas were reviewed. Radionuc examinations. Angiography, performed in with absent or moderate mass effect. Cap mentioned in single case reports, were tomography (18 cases) usually demonstra without significant mass effect and alw combination of a long clinical history of fo angiographic findings should suggest the cases of so-called spontaneous hemato mography should be repeated after a l cavernous hemangioma or other cryptic v

Cavernous hemangiomas of the brai mations composed of thin-walled sinus have no elastic membrane, no musc parenchyma.

Their frequency seemed to be quit undiagnosed during life; however, th Cormick et al. [1] in 1968 demonstrate cerebral vascular malformation after a thermore, the possibility of diagnosing (CT) has increased their recognition du logic studies performed in a series of operated on at the Istituto Neurologico and surgical aspects of the first part of this series (14 patients) were reported by Giombini and Morello [2], and preliminary neuroradiologic review has also been reported [3].

Materials and Methods

Thirty-six cases of hist reviewed. There were 20 m cavernous hemangiomas w cases), being almost equal The most common clin cases). Focal neurologic s sometimes acute, caused b (six cases); however, in th history of focal epilepsy. I removal of an intracerebra later during the second h symptoms was 4.3 years,

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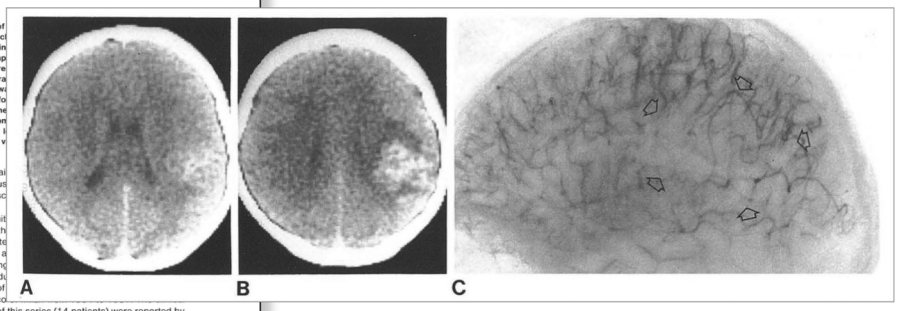

Comparative Advantages of Small- and Large-Dose Metrizamide Myelography

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A series of myelographies performed with a smaller than cust metrizamide was compared with a series using the larger custo decrease in the incidence of headache and vomiting resulted fro there was a heartening drop in the incidence of psychoneurolo difference in diagnostic quality between the two series result agent was injected close to the site of main interest, but total spi performed with the low dose is often inadequate.

Metrizamide has become the contrast agent of choice for because it is simple to use, provides superior anatomic de in conjunction with computed tomography (CT), and does no [1–5]. However, many are reluctant to use metrizamide myelography because of justifiable concern over acute to headache, vomiting, mental and neurologic disorders, ar correlation between complications and the total dose of m established [1, 6], we have been interested in determining metrizamide myelography can be significantly reduced by those customarily employed without sacrificing diagnostic i

Subjects, Methods, and Results

Metrizamide, as distributed in North America, is packaged in t package, hereafter called the *large dose*, is intended to be use contains 6.75 g metrizamide (3.26 g I). When reconstituted, this yi l/ml) to 19.2 ml (at 170 mg I/ml) of contrast medium. The smaller call the *small dose*, is intended to be used primarily for metrizami contains 3.75 g metrizamide (1.81 g I). The volume of contrast reconstitution of this small dose varies from 6 ml (300 mg I/ml) to In this study, myelography was performed using either the small was generally used, or the large dose, in which case at least th available dose was used. Of the 290 cervical and/or lumbar myel study, 137 were obtained with the large dose and 153 with the sm

Assignment of patients to the two groups was not arbitrary, si compromise the quality of studies. The large dose was generally were large, obese, and had unfavorable spinal curvatures or suspe and when total spinal myelography was needed. The small dose patients, children, and for those in whom only one region of the spi interest. As the study progressed, it became apparent that the smal most patients other than large persons needing total spinal myelo use of the two dosages shifted. All myelographies termed *lumbar* we injection, and the contrast material was not run above the thoracic cervical studies performed by lateral Cl–C2 punctures, while ove cervical studies were performed by a lumbar injection of the metriz trations and volumes of metrizamide used for the low-dose studies

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