

AJNR

Cerebral Veins—Why Functional MR Imaging is Worth the Trouble

A. Harloff

AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2014, 35 (5) 1007-1008

doi: <https://doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A3811>

<http://www.ajnr.org/content/35/5/1007>

This information is current as
of October 12, 2024.

Cerebral Veins—Why Functional MR Imaging is Worth the Trouble

The incidence of multiple sclerosis in North America is approximately 5/100,000, and the peak of onset is 30 years of age. Hence, MS is one of the most frequent chronic neurologic diseases and the leading cause of disability in young and middle-aged individuals in the developed world.¹ Strategies to prevent, treat, or even cure MS are of the highest interest. Accordingly, the reintroduction of the chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency (CCSVI) hypothesis by Zamboni in 2006² has attracted enormous attention. Successive sonography and conventional angiography studies of intracranial, cervical, and thoracic veins in patients have suggested that there is a strong, previously unconsidered relationship between individual pathologic blood flow of extracranial veins and MS.³ Moreover, consecutive publications have suggested that the so-called “liberation procedure” performed by percutaneous transluminal angioplasty in venous stenosis could, by improving individual hemodynamics, influence disease progression and thus offer a completely new approach for the treatment of multiple sclerosis.⁴

Unfortunately, correlations reported by one research group²⁻⁴ were not reproducible by others by using venous sonography^{5,6} or MR imaging.^{7,8} This discrepancy has created reasonable doubts regarding the methodology used by Zamboni² and regarding the pathophysiologic concept of CCSVI.⁹ 2D high-resolution sonography is ideally suited to study blood flow in extra- and intracranial veins.^{10,11} It is limited due to the 2-dimensionality and operator dependency and requires a high level of experience and an adequate bone window for transcranial Doppler sonography. However, sonography allows a very accurate visualization and quantification of venous blood flow in both a supine or upright position and during free breathing or a Valsalva maneuver. Potential measurement errors can occur due to insufficient visualization of intracranial veins, insufficient angle correction, and compression of the extracranial veins by the sonography probe and are discussed in detail by Valdeuza et al.⁹

MR imaging has the potential to overcome these limitations. However, previous MR venography studies were hampered by their low specificity: Extracranial large veins may collapse with the patient in a supine position and consequently lead to stenosis or occlusions in MR angiography, which is physiologic and only

temporary.^{12,13} In the current issue of the *American Journal of Neuroradiology*, Schrauben et al¹⁴ evaluate the accuracy and reproducibility of blood flow analysis by using MR imaging in both intra- and extracranial veins in 10 healthy volunteers. They used both contrast-enhanced MR angiography and 3D phase-contrast MR imaging with 3D velocity-encoding. The latter technique (phase contrast with vastly undersampled isotropic projection reconstruction [PC-VIPR]) allows a time-resolved measurement of blood flow in vivo and 3D visualization and quantification of blood flow patterns, velocities, and flow. It is similar to another flow-sensitive MR angiography (4D flow MR imaging) that has been successfully applied to study blood flow within intracranial arteries,¹⁵ carotid arteries,¹⁶ and liver veins,¹⁷ but not yet within the veins of the neck and head.

The current study of Schrauben et al¹⁴ convincingly shows the feasibility of this MR imaging technique for the assessment of these vessels. It reveals plausible flow patterns that are familiar from sonographic examinations and accurate quantification of blood flow in the transverse sinus. In addition, tests for the “conservation of mass” at the confluence of the sinuses underscore this plausibility by demonstrating that blood flow in the draining proximal right and left transverse sinuses was very similar to blood flow in the supplying superior sagittal and straight sinuses. However, findings were limited if deep cerebral veins were evaluated in repeat MR imaging examinations; this limitation is probably due to the diameter of only ~2 mm in these vessels. In addition, results of PC-VIPR of the extracranial internal jugular and azygos veins showed strong day-to-day variations. Comparable with a previous MR venography study,¹² the accuracy of contrast-enhanced MR angiography of neck and thoracic veins in the study of Schrauben et al was low. Accordingly, the impact of MR angiography seems to be limited for the assessment of extracranial veins.

However, the strength of flow-sensitive MR angiography is the ability to evaluate blood flow in intracranial large and small veins. MR imaging provides the unique advantage of visualizing and quantifying blood flow in the superior sagittal sinus and in the superficial bridging veins that are hardly or not at all assessable by sonography due to the lack of a sufficient bone window.¹⁰ Ac-

cordingly, little is known about physiologic flow or about pathologic changes at these sites in patients with acute brain edema, traumatic brain injury, sinus thrombosis, or idiopathic intracranial hypertension. A comparison with sonography in reliably accessible vessels such as the transverse sinus¹⁰ or with high-resolution 2D phase-conventional angiography⁸ as the reference method is a prerequisite before this MR imaging technique can be used in trials or in clinical routine. In particular, accurate quantification of blood flow in small cerebral veins (ie, straight sinus, internal cerebral veins, basal veins, and the vein of Galen) is challenging and requires a spatial resolution of <0.25 mm³.

At present, to our knowledge, there is no evidence from high-level randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that has proved the value and safety of percutaneous transluminal venous angioplasty for the treatment of multiple sclerosis.¹⁸ Patients with multiple sclerosis are typically young and closely follow new developments in diagnosis and treatment. Many are very open to undergoing experimental therapies to prevent further progression of disability, even if the efficacy has not yet been proved and if they potentially expose themselves to serious adverse effects. Due to the recent experience from several promising trials that have finally failed to show a benefit of interventional compared with medical treatment,¹⁹⁻²¹ patients with multiple sclerosis should not be treated by venous angioplasty unless the 6 ongoing RCTs prove a clear benefit.¹⁸ Until then, they should consistently receive established (eg, interferons, glatiramer acetate) or newer and more potent drugs (eg, natalizumab, fingolimod, fumaric acid) that have already proved their efficacy and safety in large RCTs.

REFERENCES

1. Koch-Henriksen N, Sørensen PS. **The changing demographic pattern of multiple sclerosis epidemiology.** *Lancet Neurol* 2010;9:520–32
2. Zamboni P. **The big idea: iron-dependent inflammation in venous disease and proposed parallels in multiple sclerosis.** *J R Soc Med* 2006;99:589–93
3. Zamboni P, Galeotti R, Menegatti E, et al. **Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency in patients with multiple sclerosis.** *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2009;80:392–99
4. Zamboni P, Galeotti R, Menegatti E, et al. **A prospective open-label study of endovascular treatment of chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency.** *J Vasc Surg* 2009;50:1348–58.e1–3
5. Doepp F, Paul F, Valdueza JM, et al. **No cerebrocervical venous congestion in patients with multiple sclerosis.** *Ann Neurol* 2010;68:173–83
6. Tsvigoulis G, Mantatzis M, Bogiatzi C, et al. **Extracranial venous hemodynamics in multiple sclerosis: a case-control study.** *Neurology* 2011;77:1241–45
7. Sundström P, Wählin A, Ambarki K, et al. **Venous and cerebrospinal fluid flow in multiple sclerosis: a case control study.** *Ann Neurol* 2010;68:255–59

8. Wattjes MP, van Oosten BW, de Graaf WL, et al. **No association of abnormal cranial venous drainage with multiple sclerosis: a magnetic resonance venography and flow-quantification study.** *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2011;82:429–35
9. Valdueza JM, Doepp F, Schreiber SJ, et al. **What went wrong? The flawed concept of cerebrospinal venous insufficiency.** *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 2013;33:657–68
10. Stolz E, Kaps M, Kern A, et al. **Transcranial color-coded duplex sonography of intracranial veins and sinuses in adults: reference data from 130 volunteers.** *Stroke* 1999;30:1070–75
11. Schreiber SJ, Doepp F, Klingebiel R, et al. **Internal jugular vein valve incompetence and intracranial venous anatomy in transient global amnesia.** *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2005;76:509–13
12. Zivadinov R, Galeotti R, Hojnacki D, et al. **Value of MR venography for the detection of jugular vein abnormalities in multiple sclerosis: a pilot longitudinal study.** *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2011;32:938–46
13. Niggemann P, Seifert M, Förg A, et al. **Positional venous MR angiography: an operator-independent tool to evaluate cerebral venous outflow hemodynamics.** *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2012;33:246–51
14. Schrauben EM, Johnson KM, Huston J, et al. **Reproducibility of cerebrospinal venous blood flow and vessel anatomy with the use of phase-contrast–vastly undersampled isotropic projection reconstruction and contrast-enhanced MRA.** *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2014;35:999–1006
15. Wetzel S, Meckel S, Frydrychowicz A, et al. **In vivo assessment and visualization of intracranial arterial hemodynamics with flow-sensitized 4D MR imaging at 3T.** *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2007;28:433–38
16. Harloff A, Zech T, Wegent F, et al. **Comparison of blood flow velocity quantification by 4D flow MR imaging with ultrasound at the carotid bifurcation.** *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2013;34:1407–13
17. Stankovic Z, Csatori Z, Deibert P, et al. **Normal and altered three-dimensional portal venous hemodynamics in patients with liver cirrhosis.** *Radiology* 2012;262:862–73
18. van Zuurten EJ, Fedorowicz Z, Pucci E, et al. **Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty for treatment of chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency in people with multiple sclerosis: a summary of a Cochrane systematic review.** *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2014;85:405–10
19. Chimowitz MI, Lynn MJ, Derdeyn CP, et al, for the SAMMPRIS Trial Investigators. **Stenting versus aggressive medical therapy for intracranial arterial stenosis.** *N Engl J Med* 2011;365:993–1003
20. Broderick JP, Palesch YY, Demchuk AM, et al, for the Interventional Management of Stroke (IMS) III Investigators. **Endovascular therapy after intravenous t-PA versus t-PA alone for stroke.** *N Engl J Med* 2013;368:893–903
21. Meier B, Kalesan B, Mattle HP, et al, for the PC Trial Investigators. **Percutaneous closure of patent foramen ovale in cryptogenic embolism.** *N Engl J Med* 2013;368:1083–91

A. Harloff

Department of Neurology
University Medical Center
Freiburg, Germany

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A3811>