

THE ROLE AND VALUE OF MRI IN DIFFERENT VARIANTS OF DURA MATER SINUS STRUCTURE

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Introduction

The role of venous circulation disorder in the origin and course of cerebral vascular diseases has long been underestimated. This can be explained by the previous difficulties of intravital assessment of cerebral venous hemodynamics using traditional methods of cerebral venous blood flow registration as well as by insufficient attention of researchers to this section of angiology.

Keywords: MRI examination, cerebral veins, dura mater, dura mater

Purpose of Study

Role and significance of MRI examination in different variants of dura maternal sinus structure

Methods

We studied the MRI study of cerebral veins as well as different variants of the structure of the dura mater of 40 patients; in the period 2021- 2022.

Results

Our own experience is based on the results of neuroimaging studies of cerebral veins (MV) and venous sinuses (VS) in 40 patients (mean age 35 ± 10 years) with tension-type headache. Hypoplasia of the transverse and sigmoid sinuses was detected in (22.4%) cases. In 10 cases (6 men, 4 women) a connection between hypoplasia of the TMO sinuses and thrombosis was established. Hypoplasia of the right transverse and sigmoid sinuses was detected in 4 patients and hypoplasia of the left transverse and sigmoid sinuses in 6 patients. Nine patients developed thrombosis on the hypoplasia side of the sinuses, and 1 patient developed thrombosis on the contralateral side. Early diagnosis of MV and VS thrombosis is crucial, because the use of anticoagulants reduces the risk of adverse outcomes and severe disability without an additional increase in the risk of intracranial hemorrhage. When diagnosing cerebral sinus thrombosis, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the variants of the cerebral venous system to avoid mistaking hypoplasia or aplasia of the sinus for thrombosis.

Conclusion

In summary, the above study data showed a large number of different variants of the dura mater sinus structure (DMC), and they are found so frequently that treating them only as anomalies is unlikely. The exceptions are variants such as sinus aplasia or doubling, which can be attributed to anomalies of the venous system.

Literature

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