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Case Report

Management of Spinal Arteriovenous Fistulae with Intraarterial Indocyanine Green Angiography: A Case Report

Y.Sukru CAGLAR¹, Mevci OZDEMIR², Gokmen KAHİLOGULLARI¹, Melih BOZKURT¹, Ayhan ATTAR¹

¹Ankara University, School of Medicine, Department of Neurosurgery, Ankara, Turkey

²Pamukkale University, School of Medicine, Department of Neurosurgery, Denizli, Turkey

ABSTRACT

We describe herein intraoperative effectiveness of indocyanine green (ICG) video angiography to confirm dural arteriovenous fistulae. A 62-year-old man with a residual symptomatic dural arteriovenous fistula that was previously embolized at another institution is presented. On neurological examination, the motor strength in his both lower extremities was documented as grade 4 and the patella reflex was slightly increased. After verifying the presence of abnormal early venous drainage and retrograde flow with indocyanine green video angiography, the fistula was repaired. Postoperatively there was no additional neurologic deficit. Five days after the operation, the patient was discharged. Intraoperative ICG video angiography provides non-invasive and real-time information, reduction of spinal cord ischemic damage, rapid identification of feeding artery and confirmation of its complete disconnection during surgery, reduction of operative time, and improved outcome with no radiation hazard.

KEYWORDS: Videoangiography, Intraoperative angiography, Intraoperative imaging, Spinal dural arteriovenous fistula

■ INTRODUCTION

Spinal dural arteriovenous fistulae (SDAVFs) are the most common vascular lesions in the spinal cord (8,13,14). They can have good prognosis when treated sufficiently but treatment of these lesions is not easy every time. Intraoperative vascular imaging is a useful technique that can provide precise vascular anatomy. Various intraoperative imaging modalities have been proposed, such as color-coded Doppler sonography, spectral Doppler sonography, navigation, and intraoperative digital subtraction angiography (DSA) (1). Recently, microscope-integrated intravenous indocyanine green (ICG) angiography has been introduced as an adjunct for intracranial and spinal vascular lesions.

Here, we describe the efficacy of intra-arterial spinal ICG angiography in a spinal AVM and discuss its clinical implications.

■ CASE REPORT

A 62-year-old man presented with a one-month history of sudden onset difficulty in walking and progressive bilateral lower extremity weakness. The neurological examination demonstrated a decrease in motor strength in his both lower extremities as grade 4 and the patella reflex was slightly increased. The patient had endovascular embolization in an outpatient clinic by the department of radiology. Approximately 9 months postoperatively, progressive worsening of his presenting symptoms was demonstrated. He was examined with a follow-up spinal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which showed spinal SDAVF at the level of Th11-12. Selective spinal catheter angiography revealed a right residual Th11–Th12 spinal SDAVF. Th11 and Th12 laminectomies were performed. After midline incision of the dura, abnormal arterialized veins were identified on the right side (Figure 1A). An operation microscope, adapted with an integrated fluorescence module (Carl Zeiss Co. Ltd, Oberkochen, Germany), was used. An attached video camera continuously



Corresponding author: Mevci OZDEMIR

E-mail: drmevci@hotmail.com

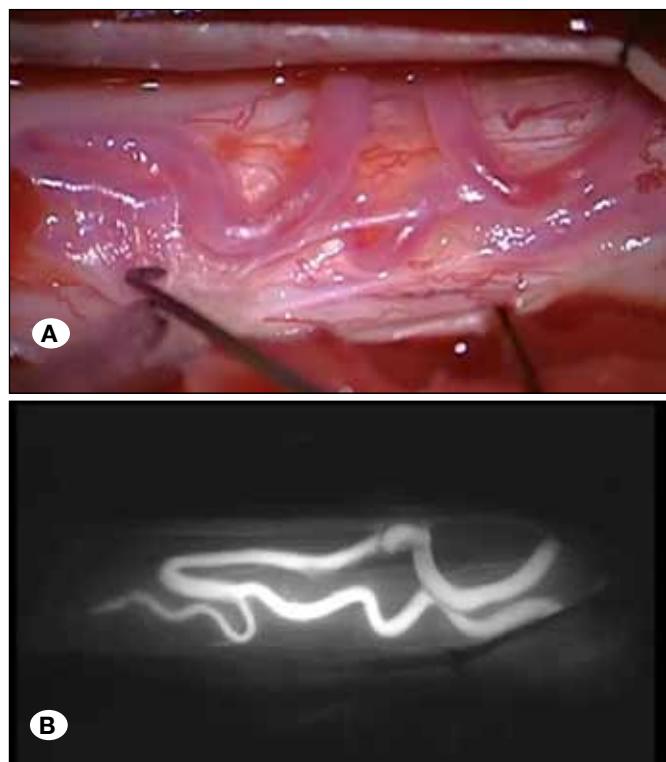


Figure 1: Magnified intraoperative (A) and ICG angiographic view (B) showing arterialized medullary veins.

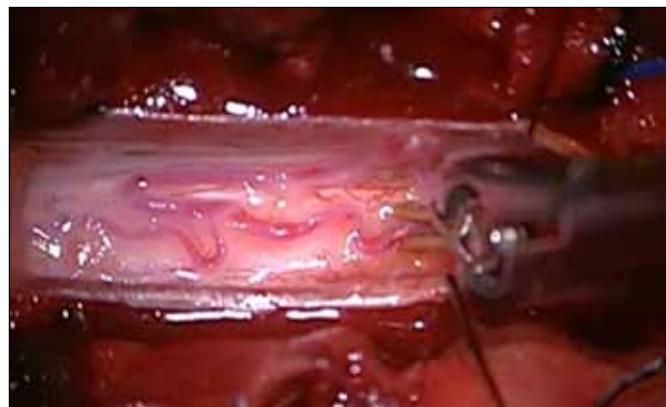


Figure 2: Intraoperative view of after clipping the feeding artery.

recorded high-resolution video angiograms. 25 mg ICG dye administrated via intravenously through a peripheral venous line (Akorn, Buffalo Grove, Illinois, USA) and suspected vessels were confirmed using ICG video angiography (Figure 1B). After verifying the presence of abnormal early venous drainage and retrograde flow, a temporary clip was applied (Figure 2) and ICG video angiography was repeated to confirm repair of the fistula (Figure 3A, B). Postoperatively there was no additional neurologic deficit. The patient was discharged five day postoperatively.

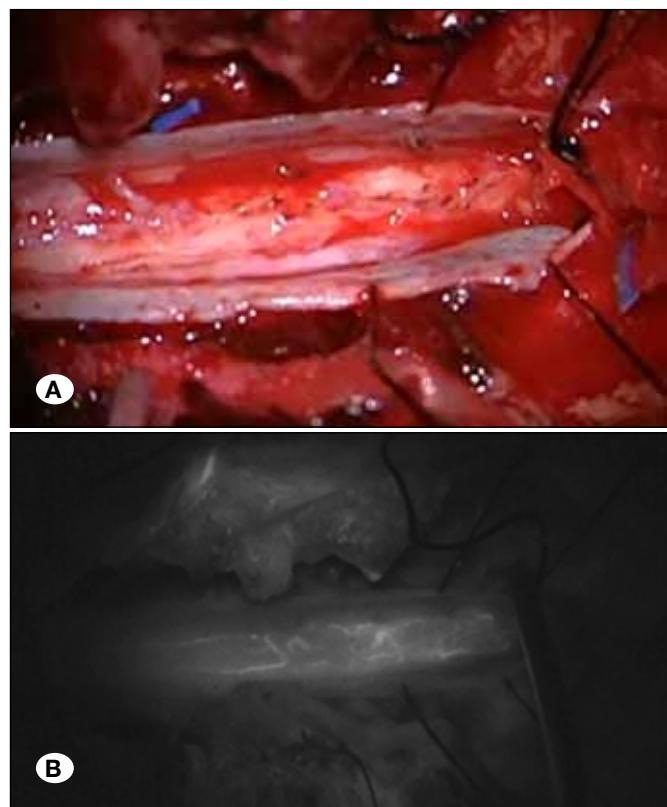


Figure 3: Complete obliteration of the fistula, intraoperative (A) and ICG angiographic view (B).

■ DISCUSSION

Spinal DAVFs are common spinal vascular lesions that can lead to myelopathy if left untreated. If spinal DAVF is suspected because of clinical presentation, the MRI, magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) or computed tomography (CT) angiography findings can confirm the pathology, but, catheter-based digital subtraction angiography remains the gold standard (7). The primary goal of the treatment of spinal DAVFs is permanent and complete obliteration of the dilated dorsal spinal veins.

ICG angiography can be used to determine the dilated dorsal spinal veins correctly. ICG is a tricarbocyanine dye and in 1956, when the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved ICG, a near infrared fluorescent dye, for the diagnosis of cardio-circulatory and liver function (2,5). The use of ICG video angiography for neurosurgical applications was introduced by Raabe et al. (9,10) using the fluorescent dye ICG to visualize blood flow through basal cerebral arteries and to confirm aneurysm clipping. ICG is administrated intravenously through a peripheral or a central venous line. It is given at a standard dose of 0.2 to 0.5 mg/kg. ICG transforms into a near-infrared dye with a characteristic absorption and emission peak, and in the darkened operating room, the intravascular dye can then be visualized with the use of an operating microscope or with an external camcorder, each equipped with an additional fluorescent light source (wave length 700–850 nm) (11). The surgeon can then assess flow patterns in all vessels exposed

to the microscope light simply and rapidly. The technique has proved useful during routine aneurysm and bypass surgery as an independent form of angiography or as an adjunct to intra- or postoperative DSA.

Intraoperative ICG video angiography provides non-invasive and real-time information, reduces the chances of spinal cord ischemic damage, offers rapid identification of feeding artery and confirms complete disconnection during surgery, reduces operative time, and finally there is no radiation hazard, while it improves the patient's outcome (3). However this technique has its limitations. Limited area of observation, 10-20 minutes waiting till dissipation of ICG fluorescence, and repeat studies that are somewhat tedious and time-consuming, are the main disadvantages (6,11,12). Takami et al. summarized the utility of ICG video angiography into three categories: a) localization of normal spinal arteries and veins, b) assessment of posterior spinal venous circulation, and c) differentiation of feeding arteries, tumor, and draining veins. As well as giving such detailed information, the other important disadvantage of intraoperative ICG video angiography is that only exposes the surface vessels of spinal cord (15). ICG is excreted exclusively by the liver and is not reabsorbed from the intestine. Some adverse reactions have been reported after using ICG. The main side effects are nausea, pruritus, hypotension and arrhythmia (4).

■ CONCLUSION

Correct identification of arterialized veins during surgery is important. ICG video angiography enables us to evaluate the arterialized vein and confirm its disconnection so this technique can offer surgeons more confidence when treating these lesions during surgery.

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