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Huge Intracranial arteriovenous malformations

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Image in medicine

We report the case of a 27-year-old man presented to the emergency room with a 3-years history of progressive headache and epileptic seizures. His physical examination, was without anomalies. Cranial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) with angiography showed a huge and complex intracranial arteriovenous malformations (AVMs). AVMs are abnormalities of the intracranial vessels that compose tortuous arteries and veins, and lack an intervening capillary bed. AVMs are the most common type of intracranial vascular malformations, and the leading cause of nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhages in young people less than 35 years old. Ideal management of intracranial arteriovenous malformations (AVMs) remains poorly defined. Decisions regarding management of AVMs are based on the

expected natural history of the lesion and risk prediction for peritreatment morbidity. Microsurgical resection, stereotactic radiosurgery, and endovascular embolization alone or in combination are all viable treatment options, each with different risks.

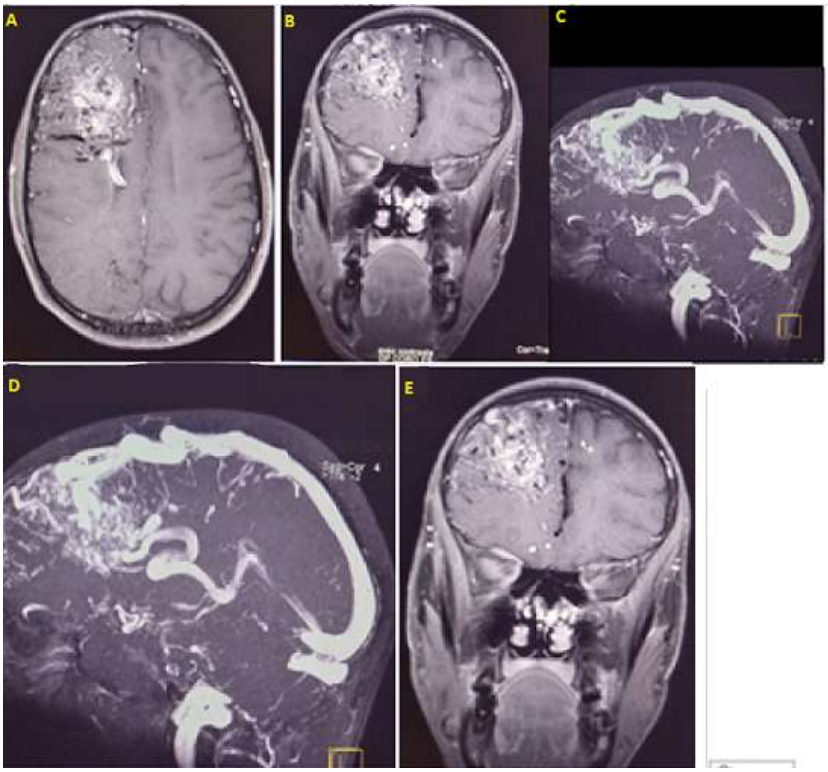

Figure 1: cranial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) with angiography showed a huge and complex intracranial arteriovenous malformations