

# Generic Contrast Agents

Our portfolio is growing to serve you better. Now you have a *choice*.



[VIEW CATALOG](#)

# AJNR

This information is current as of May 16, 2025.

## **Parenchymal Hypointense Foci Associated with Developmental Venous Anomalies: Evaluation by Phase-Sensitive MR Imaging at 3T**

M. Takasugi, S. Fujii, Y. Shinohara, T. Kaminou, T. Watanabe and T. Ogawa

*AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2013, 34 (10) 1940-1944

doi: <https://doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A3495>

<http://www.ajnr.org/content/34/10/1940>

# Parenchymal Hypointense Foci Associated with Developmental Venous Anomalies: Evaluation by Phase-Sensitive MR Imaging at 3T

M. Takasugi, S. Fujii, Y. Shinohara, T. Kaminou, T. Watanabe, and T. Ogawa



## ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE:** The risk of hemorrhage in the context of developmental venous anomaly is considered to be very low, but it has never been evaluated by susceptibility-weighted MR imaging at 3T. The goal of the present study was to evaluate the prevalence of hypointense foci (ie, microhemorrhage or cavernous malformation) associated with DVA on phase-sensitive MR imaging, on the basis of principles similar to those of susceptibility-weighted MR imaging, and to evaluate the relationship between the hypointense foci and several factors, such as white matter hyperintense lesions adjacent to DVA on T2-weighted imaging, DVA morphology, and clinical symptoms.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** This study retrospectively evaluated 61 lesions in 59 consecutive patients with DVA who underwent MR imaging including phase-sensitive MR imaging. Two neuroradiologists independently assessed for the presence of hypointense foci and other factors such as DVA location, depth, size, direction of draining vein on phase-sensitive MR imaging, and white matter hyperintense lesion on T2-weighted imaging. Clinical symptoms were also assessed.

**RESULTS:** Hypointense foci were observed in 62.3% (38/61) of lesions. White matter hyperintense lesion was more frequently observed in patients with hypointense foci (26/38) than in patients without hypointense foci (7/23) ( $P < .01$ ). There was no significant association between hypointense foci and other factors.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Our results support the hypothesis that microhemorrhage or cavernous malformation can be related to venous congestion caused by abnormal venous drainage. We conclude that phase-sensitive MR imaging is useful for the detection of microhemorrhage or cavernous malformation in patients with DVA, especially when associated with white matter hyperintense lesion.

**ABBREVIATIONS:** CM = cavernous malformation; DVA = developmental venous anomaly; ICH = intracranial hemorrhage; PSI = phase-sensitive MR imaging; WMH = white matter hyperintense lesion

Developmental venous anomaly, also called venous angioma, is the most common type of vascular malformation. The embryogenesis of DVAs is not well understood, but it is hypothesized that they result from a focal arrest of venous development and retention of primitive medullary veins.<sup>1</sup> Mullan et al<sup>2,3</sup> suggested that early occlusion of normal developing veins may lead to absence of normal cortical venous vasculature and compensatory formation of collateral dilated veins. Okudera et al<sup>4</sup> concluded that DVAs arose from aplasia, hypoplasia, or occlusion of the various segments of the su-

perficial or deep drainage medullary veins or distal pial vein immediately before opening into the dural sinus from the evaluation of microangiograms of postmortem-injected brain specimens.

Before the advent of MR imaging, DVAs were thought to be rare lesions that were associated with intracranial hemorrhage. However, the increasing use of MR imaging revealed that DVAs were relatively prevalent and were associated with a low risk of hemorrhage (reported prevalence of hematoma, 2.4–3.0%; ICH annual risk, 0.15–0.68%).<sup>5–8</sup> MR imaging sometimes reveals hypointense foci that can be regarded as microhemorrhage or CM in the territory of the DVA. Several studies have characterized the prevalence of hemorrhage or CM associated with DVA.<sup>5–10</sup> However, this phenomenon has not yet been assessed by susceptibility-weighted MR imaging at 3T. Thus, the first goal of this study was to assess the prevalence of hypointense foci by using phase-sensitive MR imaging on the basis of principles similar to those of susceptibility-weighted MR imaging at 3T.

Several types of brain parenchymal abnormalities within the

Received September 3, 2012; accepted after revision November 1.

From the Division of Radiology (M.T., S.F., Y.S., T.K., T.O.), Department of Pathophysiological and Therapeutic Science, and Division of Neurosurgery (T.W.), Department of Brain and Neurosciences, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University, Yonago, Tottori, Japan.

Please address correspondence to Dr Marie Takasugi, Division of Radiology, Department of Pathophysiological and Therapeutic Science, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University, 36-1, Nishi-cho, Yonago, Tottori 683-8504, Japan; e-mail: mtakasugi@med.tottori-u.ac.jp

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A3495>

drainage territory of DVA have been identified; these include WMH on T2-weighted imaging and FLAIR imaging, atrophy, and dystrophic calcification.<sup>7,11,12</sup> WMHs sometimes coexist with hypointense foci. Although the pathologic correlation and etiology of WMH in the drainage territory of DVA remains unknown, it has been speculated that WMH reflects leukoaraiosis, which histopathologically includes edema, demyelination, and gliosis resulting from chronic venous hypertension caused by anomalous venous drainage.<sup>7,11</sup> Meanwhile, the relationship between WMH and hypointense foci has not yet been studied. Therefore, the secondary goal of this study was to evaluate the relationship between hypointense foci and other factors, such as WMH.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Patient Population

We searched a computer data base of all radiologic results that were obtained at our hospital from January 2006 to December 2011 for MR imaging reports containing the terms “developmental venous anomaly” “venous angioma,” or “medullary venous malformation.” From these search results, patients who underwent MR imaging including PSI were selected. The criteria used to establish the diagnosis of DVA are based on MR imaging findings, especially on PSI. DVAs are characterized by a cluster of venous radicles that converge into a collecting vein, resulting in the typical caput medusae appearance. If the characteristic morphology is seen on MR imaging, DVA is strongly suspected. One patient was excluded because of susceptibility artifacts caused by postoperative changes around the DVA, and another 5 patients were excluded because the DVA region was not sufficiently included on PSI. One patient had 3 DVAs. Thus, 61 lesions in 59 consecutive patients (age range, 2–83 years; mean age, 54 years) were included in the final analysis.

This study was approved by the ethics committee of our university, and the requirement for written informed consent was waived because of the retrospective nature of this study.

### MR Technique

All brain MR imaging was obtained with a 3T MR system (Signa Excite HD; GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) by means of an 8-channel phased array coil.

Axial T2-weighted fast spin-echo images was obtained with the following imaging parameters: TR/TE, 4000/95 msec; 512 × 320 matrix, 21-cm field of view, and section thickness/intersection gap, 5/1.5 mm. For susceptibility-weighted MR imaging, PSI was performed with a 3D spoiled gradient-recalled acquisition in steady state sequence with flow compensation, by use of the following imaging parameters: TR/TE, 45/30 msec; flip angle, 20°; FOV, 21 cm; matrix, 512 × 192; section thickness, 1.5 mm; acquisition time, 7 minutes, 50 seconds. Phase-sensitive MR images were postprocessed by the use of a high-pass filter, and the images were converted into negative phase masks that were multiplied 4 times into the corresponding magnitude images by use of research software (PSIRecon: GE Yokogawa Medical Systems, Tokyo, Japan). A minimum intensity projection was used to display the processed data as PSI by use of contiguous 10.5-mm-thick sections with 7-mm overlap in the transverse plane (Advantage Workstation Version 4.1; GE HealthCare).

### Image Reading

Two neuroradiologists (M.T., S.F.) who were blinded to the patient clinical information independently reviewed images on PSI and T2-weighted imaging. Assessments included the presence of hypointense foci around DVA on PSI and the presence of WMH in the drainage territory of the DVA on T2-weighted images. The drainage territory was defined as the brain parenchyma directly adjacent to the visualized radicles of the DVA. We also assessed the location of hypointense foci on PSI according to a previous study. Location of CM was classified into “central” or “peripheral,” according to whether the main location was a portion of the DVA where abnormal small tributaries of medullary veins gathered.<sup>13</sup> Additionally, we evaluated DVA location, depth, and the size and direction of draining vein. The DVAs were classified by depth as juxtacortical, subcortical, and periventricular, according to previous studies.<sup>11,14</sup> “Juxtacortical” (or superficial) was defined as within the gray matter or at the gray-white junction. “Subcortical” was defined as below the juxtacortical region but not adjacent to the ventricular wall. “Periventricular” (or deep) was defined as adjacent to the lateral, third, or fourth ventricle or within the center of the structure, such as the pons. The terminal or draining vein to which the caput medusae join was classified as either a deep (toward the ventricle) or superficial (toward the brain surface) draining vein. Concerning the distance of draining vein, the draining vein is “long” if the depth is juxtacortical and the direction is deep or if the depth is periventricular and the direction is superficial. The draining vein is “short” if the depth is juxtacortical and the direction is superficial or if the depth is periventricular and the direction is deep. All others are categorized as “median” draining vein.

Discordance between the 2 radiologists was resolved by consensus. To minimize bias, T2-weighted imaging assessments were performed 3 months after PSI assessments.

Furthermore, one neuroradiologist (M.T.) also assessed the presence of calcifications in patients with hypointense foci on CT images, which were performed within 1 year of MR imaging. Among 38 patients with hypointense foci, 14 patients underwent CT within 1 year from MR imaging.

### Clinical and Imaging Finding Correlation

We retrospectively reviewed their clinical records, clinical indications for the examinations, and symptoms. Clinical indications and symptoms were tabulated for each case and assessed for correlation with the presence of hypointense foci.

### Statistical Analysis

The relationship between hypointense foci and WMH, DVA location, depth, size and direction of draining vein, and the presence of symptoms was assessed by  $\chi^2$  testing. A difference with a value of  $P < .05$  was considered statistically significant.

## RESULTS

A total of 61 lesions in 59 patients with DVA were evaluated. Hypointense foci were observed on PSI in 62.3% (38/61 sides); WMH was observed on T2-weighted imaging in 54.1% (33/61 sides).

Table 1 shows the location of hypointense foci. The main location of hypointense foci was the peripheral portion of medullary veins.

Table 2 outlines the presence or absence of WMH, DVA location, depth, and the size and direction of draining vein on the basis of

**Table 1: Location of cavernous malformation**

	<i>n</i>
Peripheral	18
Central	11
Both	6

**Note:**—Total *n* = 35. Three patients were excluded because the hypointense foci were too large to assess.

**Table 2: Associations between hypointense foci and other factors**

		Hypointense Foci (+) ( <i>n</i> = 38)		Hypointense Foci (-) ( <i>n</i> = 23)	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
WMH	Yes	26	68.4	7	30.4
	No	12	31.6	16	69.6
Location	Basal ganglia/ thalamus	6	15.8	0	0
	Lobe	19	50.0	15	65.2
	Cerebellum	10	26.3	5	21.7
	Pons	3	7.9	3	13.0
Depth	Periventricular	16	42.1	13	56.5
	Juxtacortical	8	21.1	5	21.7
	Subcortical	14	36.8	5	21.7
	Long	15	39.5	16	69.6
Draining vein	Medium	14	36.8	5	21.7
	Short	9	23.7	2	8.7
Direction	Deep	11	28.9	4	17.4
	Superficial	27	71.1	19	82.6

**Note:**—Total *n* = 61.

hypointense foci. WMH was more frequently observed in DVAs with hypointense foci (68.4%) than in those without hypointense foci (30.4%) ( $P < .01$ ) (Figs 1–3). There was no significant association between hypointense foci and other factors.

Table 3 outlines clinical indications and symptoms on the basis of hypointense foci. We evaluated the association between the presence of symptoms and hypointense foci. Although patients with hypointensities had higher rates of being symptomatic (71%) than those without (52%), no significant association was identified.

Among 38 patients with hypointense foci, 14 patients underwent CT within 1 year from MR imaging. Apparent calcification within the drainage territory of DVA was observed in 1 patient on CT images, but hypointense foci were also observed in other regions distant to the calcification.

## DISCUSSION

Our results demonstrated that the prevalence of hypointense foci, indicating microhemorrhage or CM, was higher (62.3%) than previously reported. According to previous studies, CM occurs in up to 18% of patients with DVA,<sup>7,9</sup> whereas DVA is present in 8–33% of patients with CM.<sup>5,8–10</sup> The discrepancy in the prevalence of hemorrhage and CM between this study and previous studies may be related to several factors. First, susceptibility-weighted MR imaging was used in the present study but not in prior studies. Susceptibility-weighted MR imaging is a high-resolution 3D gradient-echo MR imaging technique with phase post-processing that accentuates the paramagnetic properties of blood products, such as deoxyhemoglobin, intracellular methemoglobin, and hemosiderin. As a result, it is quite sensitive to the presence of even small amounts of hemorrhage. Previous studies have reported susceptibility-weighted MR imaging is more sensitive in

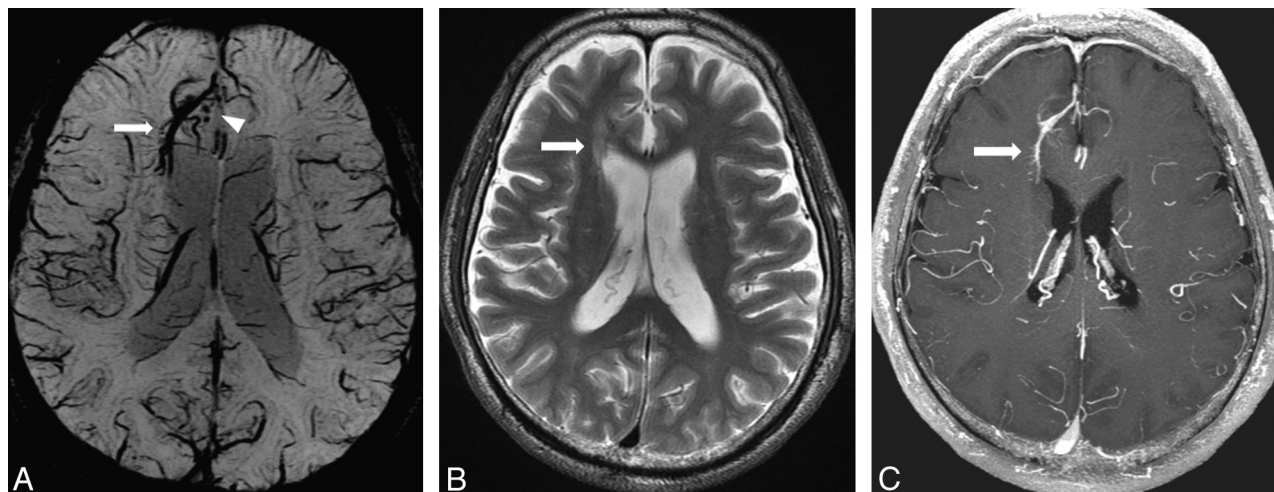
detecting CM than T2\*, which in turn is much better than T1 or T2.<sup>15,16</sup> Susceptibility-weighted MR imaging has also been specifically recommended when imaging DVAs because of their association with CM.<sup>17</sup> Second, 3T MR was used in the present study but not in prior studies, and the susceptibility effect in higher field strength increases the conspicuity of paramagnetic substances. Additionally, we could detect hypointense foci more frequently in the peripheral regions of medullary veins in comparison to a previous study that used T2-weighted imaging and T1-weighted spoiled gradient-recalled acquisition in steady state imaging with gadobutrol enhancement at 3T.<sup>13</sup> This may result from the increased detectability of minute hemorrhage and CM in the peripheral region of medullary veins in response to the increased conspicuity of paramagnetic substances with PSI at 3T.

The incidence of WMH in the drainage territory of DVA in this study was >50%, whereas reported WMH rates on MR imaging were 12.5% and 28.3%.<sup>7,11</sup> Although we have no good explanation for this discrepancy, variations in the imaging parameters and the scanners themselves could produce different results. For example, we used a 3T MR system, whereas both previous studies were mainly investigated by 1.5T MR systems. Moreover, the discrepancy may be due to the differences in the populations and readers among these reports.

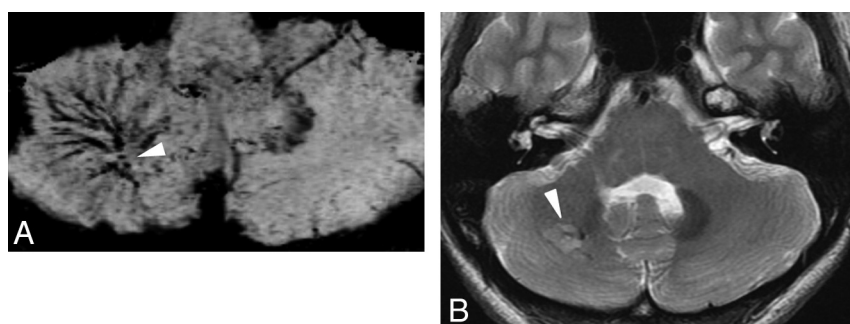
This study also demonstrated a significant relationship between hypointense foci and WMH, which may reflect leukoaraiosis that histopathologically includes edema, demyelination, and gliosis resulting from chronic venous hypertension caused by anomalous venous drainage. That supposition is based on several reports of stenosis of the draining vein, which leads to chronic venous congestion,<sup>7,18,19</sup> and on a report of reduced cerebral blood flow in the drainage territory of the DVA, which suggests the presence of altered hemodynamics.<sup>20–22</sup> Alternatively, some case reports have described de novo formation of CM in the drainage territory of DVA.<sup>23–25</sup> Although the exact events leading to de novo formation of CM in patients with DVA is unclear, some investigators have speculated that development of venous hypertension and resultant microhemorrhages from the fragile vessel wall of the DVA may induce reactive angiogenesis.<sup>26,27</sup> Relative ischemia can result in production of angiogenic factors and stimulation of growth of new vessels.<sup>28</sup> However, the neovasculature lacks vasoregulatory capacity, and its fragility makes it susceptible to bleeding. This leads to repeated hemorrhage and formation of abnormal vessels, which eventually results in CM formation.<sup>13,29</sup> Hong et al<sup>13</sup> reported that the angioarchitectural factors of DVA cause disturbances in blood flow and may lead to CM within the territory of DVA by increasing venous pressure. Taken together, these data suggest that venous congestion caused by angioarchitectural or other factors leads to WMH and subsequent CM formation. Hence, these 2 phenomena are likely to occur simultaneously.

In the present study, there was no significant association between the presence of hypointense foci and the presence of clinical symptoms. However, CM is generally considered to be an active lesion characterized by dynamic behaviors, including enlargement, regression, and de novo formation. Furthermore, several studies have reported that clinical presentation of patients with both DVA and CM is nearly always related to CM, reflecting its potential for epileptogenesis and symptomatic hemorrhage.<sup>5,9,29,30</sup> Although no associ-

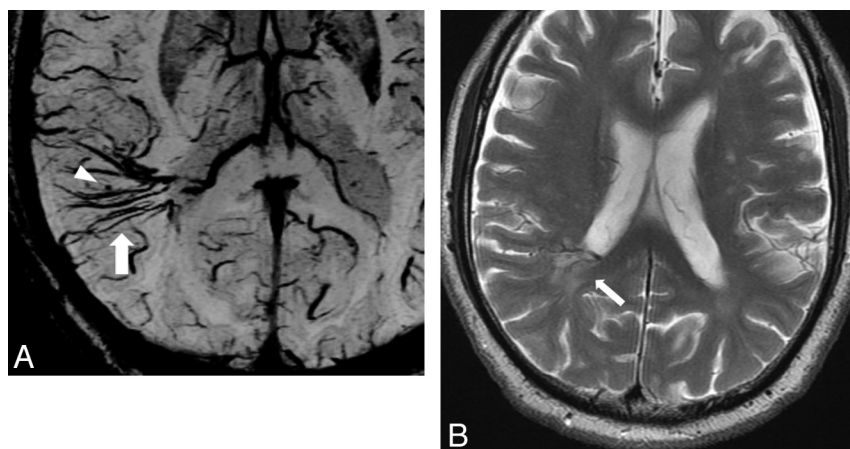




**FIG 1.** A 64-year-old man with DVA in the right frontal lobe. A, PSI shows DVA in the right frontal lobe (arrow) and hypointense foci around the DVA (arrowhead). B, T2-weighted image shows WMH around the DVA (arrow). C, DVA is enhanced by contrast agent administration, whereas hypointense foci are not enhanced on T1-weighted image.



**FIG 2.** A 25-year-old woman with DVA in the right cerebellum. A, PSI shows DVA in the right cerebellum and hypointense foci around the medullary veins (arrowhead). B, T2-weighted image shows WMH around the DVA (arrowhead).



**FIG 3.** A 75-year-old man with DVA in the right parieto-temporal lobe. A, PSI shows DVA in the right parieto-temporal lobe (arrow) and minute hypointense foci around the DVA (arrowhead). B, T2-weighted image shows WMH around the DVA (arrow).

ation was found between hypointensities and presence of clinical symptoms or indications, patients with hypointensities had higher rates of being symptomatic than those without (71% versus 52%) in the present study. This result shows a tendency that supports previous assumptions of CM being a dynamic lesion with the potential to

cause bleeding and other symptoms. If analyzed with a larger population, there may be a significant association. Therefore, careful follow-up examination with the use of susceptibility-weighted MR imaging should be performed to assess whether there is a change in size of the hypointense foci, and further follow-up survey is needed to predict symptomatic ICH.

This study has several limitations. First, the study population was relatively small, and further studies in a large population are required to validate the present results. Second, hypointense foci may have represented dystrophic calcification or thrombosis rather than microhemorrhage and CM. However, only 1 among 14 patients with hypointense foci on PSI showed calcification on CT. Therefore, it is unlikely that calcification around the DVA plays a major role in the hypointensity on PSI, though minute calcification can coexist with hemorrhage.

## CONCLUSIONS

The prevalence of hypointense foci, indicating microhemorrhage or CM, is higher than previously reported in patients with DVA. These hypointense foci may be related to WMH. PSI is useful for the detection of these hypointense foci in patients with DVA, especially when associated with WMH.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Eijirou Yamashita, PhD; Takuro Tanaka, BS; Nobuo Hashimoto, BS; and Shota Sakimoto, BS, for technical support in obtaining the high-quality MR images used in this study.

**Table 3: Patient symptoms and indications for examinations in the 2 groups based on hypointense foci**

		Hypointense Foci (+) (n = 38)		Hypointense Foci (-) (n = 21)		n
		n	%	n	%	
Symptoms or clinical indications for examinations	No/follow-up of primary disease	11	52.4	10	47.6	21
	Seizures	5	83.3	1	16.7	6
	Transient ischemic attack/stroke	5	83.3	1	16.7	6
	Dizziness, vertigo	1	25	3	75	4
	Headache	4	100	0	0	4
	Sensory disturbance	2	66.7	1	33.3	3
	Double vision	2	100	0	0	2
	Dysarthria	2	100	0	0	2
	Nerve palsy	1	50	1	50	2
	SDH	1	50	1	50	2
	Consciousness disturbance	1	100	0	0	1
	ICH	1	100	0	0	1
	Visual field disturbance	1	100	0	0	1
	SAH	0	0	1	100	1
	Syncope	0	0	1	100	1
	Trauma	0	0	1	100	1
	Unknown	1		0		1

**Note:**—SDH indicates subdural hematoma.

## REFERENCES

- Saito Y, Kobayashi N. Cerebral venous angiomas: clinical evaluation and possible etiology. *Radiology* 1981;139:87–94
- Mullan S, Mojtahedi S, Johnson DL, et al. Cerebral venous malformation-arteriovenous malformation transition forms. *J Neurosurg* 1996;85:9–13
- Mullan S, Mojtahedi S, Johnson DL, et al. Embryological basis of some aspects of cerebral vascular fistulas and malformations. *J Neurosurg* 1996;85:1–84
- Okudera T, Huang YP, Fukuoka A, et al. Micro-angiographical studies of the medullary venous system of the cerebral hemisphere. *Neuropathology* 1999;19:93–111
- McLaughlin MR, Kondziolka D, Flickinger JC, et al. The prospective natural history of cerebral venous malformations. *Neurosurgery* 1998;43:195–200
- Naff NJ, Wemmer J, Hoenig-Rigamonti K, et al. A longitudinal study of patients with venous malformations: documentation of a negligible hemorrhage risk and benign natural history. *Neurology* 1998;50:1709–14
- San Millán Ruiz D, Delavelle J, Yilmaz H, et al. Parenchymal abnormalities associated with developmental venous anomalies. *Neuroradiology* 2007;49:987–95
- Buhl R, Hempelmann RG, Stark AM, et al. Therapeutical considerations in patients with intracranial venous angiomas. *Eur J Neurol* 2002;9:165–69
- Töpper R, Jürgens E, Ruel J, et al. Clinical significance of intracranial developmental venous anomalies. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1999;67:234–38
- Rabinov JD. Diagnostic imaging of angiographically occult vascular malformations. *Neurosurg Clin North Am* 1999;10:419–32
- Santucci GM, Leach JL, Ying J, et al. Brain parenchymal signal abnormalities associated with developmental venous anomalies: detailed MR imaging assessment. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2008;29:1317–23
- Augustyn GT, Scott JA, Olson E, et al. Cerebral venous angiomas: MR imaging. *Radiology* 1985;156:391–95
- Hong YJ, Chung TS, Suh SH, et al. The angioarchitectural factors of the cerebral developmental venous anomaly: can they be the causes of concurrent sporadic cavernous malformation? *Neuroradiology* 2010;52:883–91
- Lee C, Pennington MA, Kenney CM III. MR evaluation of DVAs: medullary venous anatomy of venous angiomas. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1996;17:61–70
- De Champfleury NM, Langlois C, Ankenbrandt WJ, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging evaluation of cerebral cavernous malformations with susceptibility-weighted imaging. *Neurosurgery* 2011;68:641–48
- De Souza JM, Dominiques RC, Cruz LC Jr, et al. Susceptibility-weighted imaging for the evaluation of patients with familial cerebral cavernous malformations: a comparison with T2-weighted fast spin-echo and gradient-echo sequences. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2008;29:154–58
- Ruiz DS, Yilmaz H, Gailloud P. Cerebral developmental venous anomalies: current concepts. *Ann Neurol* 2009;66:271–83
- Truwit CL. Venous angioma of the brain: history, significance, and imaging findings. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1992;159:1299–307
- Dillon WP. Cryptic vascular malformations: controversies in terminology, diagnosis, pathophysiology, and treatment. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1997;18:1839–46
- Uchida K, Tamura K, Takayama H, et al. Xenon-enhanced CT CBF measurements in intracranial vascular malformations. *No Shinkei Geka* 1989;17:239–46
- Matsuda H, Terada T, Katoh M, et al. Brain perfusion SPECT in a patient with a subtle venous angioma. *Clin Nucl Med* 1994;19:785–88
- Tomura N, Inagumi A, Uemura K, et al. Multiple medullary venous malformations decreasing cerebral blood flow: case report. *Surg Neurol* 1991;35:131–35
- Maeder P, Gudinchet F, Meuli R, et al. Development of a cavernous malformation of the brain. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1998;19:1141–45
- Cakirer S. De novo formation of a cavernous malformation of the brain in the presence of a developmental venous anomaly. *Clin Radiol* 2003;58:251–56
- Campeau N, Lane J. De novo development of a lesion with the appearance of a cavernous malformation adjacent to an existing developmental venous anomaly. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2005;26:156–59
- Perrini P, Lanzino G. The association of venous developmental anomalies and cavernous malformations: pathophysiological, diagnostic, and surgical considerations. *Neurosurg Focus* 2006;21:e5
- Awad IA, Robinson JR Jr, Mohanty S, et al. Mixed vascular malformations of the brain: clinical and pathogenetic considerations. *Neurosurgery* 1993;33:179–88
- Ciricillo SF, Dillon WP, Fink ME, et al. Progression of multiple cryptic vascular malformations associated with anomalous venous drainage: case report. *J Neurosurg* 1994;81:477–81
- Rammos SK, Maina R, Lanzino G. Developmental venous anomalies: current concepts and implications for management. *Neurosurgery* 2009;65:20–30
- Rigamonti D, Spetzler RF, Medina M, et al. Cerebral venous malformations. *J Neurosurg* 1990;73:560–64