

# *Idiopathic (Benign) Intracranial Hypertension* (s. *Pseudotumor Cerebri*)

Last updated: May 8, 2019

<b>IIH WITH PAPILLEDEMA</b> .....	<b>1</b>
PATHOPHYSIOLOGY .....	1
ETIOLOGY .....	1
CLINICAL FEATURES .....	2
DIAGNOSIS .....	3
TREATMENT .....	3
<b>IIH WITHOUT PAPILLEDEMA</b> .....	<b>6</b>

## IIH WITH PAPILLEDEMA

**Typical patient** - healthy-looking, fully mentally alert, *obese woman of childbearing age* (15-44 yrs) with chronic daily *headaches*, normal neurological examination (except for *papilledema*), normal laboratory studies, and *empty sella*.

INCIDENCE – 1-2 cases per 100,000 per year (19-21 in obese women aged 20-44).

- female-to-male ratio 8:1 (for mean weight 38% over ideal weight).
- 37% of cases are in children (90% of these are age 5-15 years)

## PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

- unknown!

Postulated mechanisms - **disturbances of CSF hydrodynamics**:

- Decreased CSF absorption** at arachnoid villi.
  - CSF production rate equals reabsorption rate; however, higher than normal pressure is required to achieve absorption at arachnoid granulations.
- Decreased venous outflow** (in superior sagittal and proximal transverse sinuses) – due to:
  - partial venous outflow obstruction (e.g. narrowing of transverse dural venous sinus)
  - elevated central venous pressure (despite absence of signs or symptoms of heart failure).
- Increased CSF production**.

Chronically elevated ICP → papilledema → progressive optic atrophy → blindness.

N.B. despite persistently elevated CSF pressure, patients *do not become hydrocephalic*.

Theories that also explain high prevalence in obese females:

- Mechanical theory**: obesity → ↑ intraabdominal pressure → ↑ central venous pressure → ↓ CSF resorption → ↑ ICP
- Hormonal theory**: adipocytes convert androstenedione → estrone → ↑ CSF production

## ETIOLOGY

- absence of any structural CNS abnormality or CSF flow obstruction.

- 1) *idiopathic*
  - 2) venous sinus occlusion, radical neck dissection
  - 3) severe iron deficiency anemia
  - 4) hypoparathyroidism, vitamin A intoxication
  - 5) SLE, renal disease
  - 6) chronic hypoxic hypercapnia
  - 7) drugs (nalidixic acid, outdated tetracycline, Danocrine, minocycline, steroid withdrawal\*).
- \*e.g. pediatric patient treated for asthma

## CLINICAL FEATURES

1. Symptoms of generalized ICP↑:
  - 1) **headache**
    - occurs in most, but not all, patients.
    - varies in type, location, and frequency (e.g. chronic daily bifrontotemporal, pulsatile retro-orbital exacerbated by eye movements)
    - headache resembles brain tumor and may be extremely severe!
  - 2) **nausea**
2. Visual symptoms
  - **TVO (transient visual obscurations)** (e.g. visual clouding in one or both eyes *lasting ≈ 1 second*); predominantly or uniformly orthostatic
  - horizontal diplopia (false-localizing **CN6 palsy**)
  - progressive **vision loss** can occur.
    - N.B. *visual loss related to optic nerve dysfunction causes major morbidity* (term *benign intracranial hypertension* is improper!)
      - early: usually constriction of fields and loss of color (perimetry is the best test for following vision)
      - blindness may occasionally develop rapidly (i.e. in < 24 hours); risk of blindness is not reliably correlated to duration of symptoms, papilledema, headaches, visual acuity, or number of recurrences; only parameter associated with worsening vision is *recent weight gain*
      - **pathomechanics**: increased ICP is transmitted along optic nerve sheath → circumferential compression of retinal ganglion cell axons at lamina cribrosa level.
3. Other symptoms:
  - pulsatile **tinnitus** (or other intracranial noises) can occur; exacerbated by supine or bending position, reduced by ipsilateral jugular vein compression + ipsilateral head rotation.
  - some report **radicular shoulder & arm pain** (secondary to nerve root dilatation).
  - **menstrual irregularity** or **amenorrhea** is common.

Worsening of any of the above symptoms with **postural changes that increase ICP** (bending over, Valsalva) is characteristic in idiopathic intracranial hypertension.

### COURSE

- high rate of **spontaneous remission** within some months (usually 1 year).
  - ICP may remain asymptotically elevated
  - papilledema persists in 15%.
  - permanent visual loss occurs in 2-24%.
  - persistent HLA may occur in some.

- 5-43% recurrences

## DIAGNOSIS

Pseudotumor cerebri is **diagnosis of exclusion!**

1. **Neuroimaging** (MRI with & without gadolinium + MRV\*)

- look for *hydrocephalus, tumor, sinus thrombosis*.

N.B. imaging should be normal (allowed exception: slit-like ventricles, empty sella)

MRI intraorbital findings:

1. Flattening of the posterior sclera: occurs in 80%
2. Enhancement of the prelaminar optic nerve: in 50%
3. Distention of the perioptic subarachnoid space: in 45%
4. Vertical tortuosity of the orbital optic nerve: in 40%
5. Intraocular protrusion of the prelaminar optic nerve: in 30%

AHA/ASA Scientific Statement on Cerebral Venous Thrombosis (2011):

In patients with the clinical features of idiopathic intracranial hypertension, imaging of the cerebral venous system is recommended to exclude cerebral venous thrombosis (Class I; Level of Evidence C).

2. **Lumbar puncture** - ICP↑ (> 20-25\* cm H<sub>2</sub>O) + other parameters normal (protein even may be lower than normal).

\*in obesity, normal upper limit of CSF pressure is 25 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

Pressures 40-60 cm H<sub>2</sub>O are not uncommon

Do not miss chronic fungal meningitis!

3. **Ophthalmologic examination:**

- 1) *papilledema* – present in ≈ 100%. see Eye62 p.
- 2) *optic nerve-related visual field defects* (starts with inferior nasal field loss → enlarged blind spots → generalized constriction) – present in > 90%.

**Perimetry** is the best means to detect and follow visual loss!

- visual acuity and color are preserved until late in disease.

Modified DANDY'S criteria:

- 1) signs and symptoms of ICP↑
- 2) **neurological examination:** normal (except **CN6 palsy**).
- 3) **neuroimaging:** normal to small ventricles + no mass lesion or other cause of ICP↑
- 4) **CSF:** normal parameters (except **opening pressure > 25 cm H<sub>2</sub>O**).

## TREATMENT

Asymptomatic cases\* are not treated + careful ophthalmological follow-up (visual field, funduscopy, and ocular motility examination).

\*it is possible to lose vision without headache or papilledema.

Intervention is recommended in *unreliable patients*, or whenever *visual fields deteriorate*.

1. **Weight loss** (if obese) up to gastric stapling or resection.

- weight loss of 6% usually results in complete resolution of papilledema (but usually not headaches).

- symptoms recur if weight is regained.
2. **Standard headache treatment** (as for migraine or TTH).
  3. Drugs aimed at **reducing CSF production**:
    - 1) **fluid and salt restriction**
    - 2) 4-6-week trial of **carbonic anhydrase inhibitor** :
      - a) **ACETAZOLAMIDE** up to 4 g/d. see p. 2518 >>
      - b) **METHAZOLAMIDE**: better tolerated but less effective. see p. 2518 >>
      - c) **TOPIRAMATE** - anticonvulsant with secondary inhibition of CA; dosage 200 mg PO q 12 hrs; side effects: similar to acetazolamide, but can be used in sulfa allergic patients.
    - 3) **loop diuretic (FUROSEMIDE)**.
      - 160 mg/d, adjust per symptoms and eye exam (not to CSF pressure); if ineffective, double (320 mg/d).
      - monitor and supplement K<sup>+</sup> levels.
    - 4) **cardiac glycosides** have similar effect.
    - 5) short course of **high dose corticosteroids** - maximum medical management when rapid lowering of ICP is required, for patients awaiting surgery.
      - options: **DEXAMETHASONE** 12 mg/d, **PREDNISONE** 40-60 mg/d, **METHYLPREDNISOLONE** 250 mg IV q6h.
      - reduction in symptoms should occur by 2 weeks, after which time steroid should be tapered over 2 weeks.
      - headache commonly recurs after withdrawal.
      - long-term use is not recommended due to, among other things, associated weight gain.
  4. **Serial lumbar punctures**

N.B. some intractable headache patients have dissociation between CSF pressure and headache!

    - large-volume (remove up to 30 ml to halve OP), alternate-day until OP < 20 cm H<sub>2</sub>O, then decrease to q 1 wk until remission.
    - 25% remit after 1<sup>st</sup> LP.
    - use large gauge needle (e.g. 18 G) which may help promote post-LP CSF leak into subcutaneous tissues.
  5. **Surgical treatment** (preventing visual loss ± headache):
    - 1) **shunt** (lumboperitoneal!!!, lumbopleural); may need horizontal-vertical valve to prevent low-pressure headaches; if arachnoiditis precludes use of lumbar subarachnoid space - ventriculoperitoneal, ventriculoatrial.
    - 2) **optic nerve sheath fenestration (ONSF)** - cutting slits or rectangular patches in dura surrounding optic nerve immediately behind globe;
      - performed via medial or less commonly lateral orbitotomy or transconjunctival medial approach.
      - allows egress of CSF into orbital fat where it is absorbed into veins.
      - papilledema in both eyes may regress after fenestration of one optic nerve; if not, contralateral ONSF must be performed.
      - **sometimes (but not always) lowers ICP**; headache is not relieved!; i.e. ONFS is best for protection of vision and reversal of papilledema.
      - has succeeded in cases where visual loss progressed after LP shunting, possibly due to poor communication between orbital and intracranial subarachnoid spaces.
      - repeat fenestration is needed in 0.6%

- side effects: pupillary dysfunction, peripapillary hemorrhage, chemosis, chorioretinal scarring, diplopia (usually self-limited) from medial rectus disruption.
- 3) **dural venous sinus angioplasty and stenting** – results not too encouraging.  
*Hasan Asif et al. Idiopathic intracranial hypertension: 120-day clinical, radiological, and manometric outcomes after stent insertion into the dural venous sinus. Journal of Neurosurgery 2017 October 6, : 1-9*
- 4) **obsolete treatment** - **subtemporal** (advocated by Dandy) or **suboccipital decompression**.
  - usually bilateral silver-dollar size craniectomies under temporalis muscle to floor of middle fossa, open dura, cover brain with absorbable sponge, close fascia and muscle watertight, anticonvulsants were started due to risk of post-op seizures.
- indications: cases refractory to medical treatment, progressive visual loss (or severe initially), unreliable patient.
- if patient is losing visual field and steroids do not arrest or reverse process promptly within 48 hours → surgery is done in emergency (lumbar CSF drainage may “buy some time”; max. 2-3 days).  
Major medicolegal pitfall - poor outcome coupled with perception of delayed treatment!
- patients should be followed at least two years (with repeat imaging, e.g. MRI) to rule out occult tumor.

### SPECIFIC SITUATIONS

Weight loss should be attempted in all!

1. **IIH with headache and no visual loss**: medical therapy to control ICP and H/A. ONSF not recommended. Shunting is an option if medical management fails.
2. **IIH with visual loss without H/A**:
  - A. **mild visual loss**: **ACETAZOLAMIDE** 500-1500 mg/d, follow-up q 2 weeks
  - B. **moderate visual loss**: **ACETAZOLAMIDE** 2000-3000 mg/d, follow-up q 1 week
  - C. **severe visual loss, moderate visual loss that doesn't respond to acetazolamide, or optic disc at risk**:
    - **METHYLPREDNISOLONE** 250 mg IV q 6 hrs + **ACETAZOLAMIDE** 1000 mg PO BID
    - if no improvement: ONSF; consider shunt if ICP > 30 cm H<sub>2</sub>O
3. **IIH with visual loss AND headache**: for patients with surgical indications, either surgical procedure is appropriate.
  - shunting may relieve both problems simultaneously.
  - ONSF may be more reliable to relieve visual problems (failure rate may be lower than shunt malfunction rate) but is not as good for H/A.
4. **IIH in children and adolescents**: **ACETAZOLAMIDE** has been used with success.  
Search for and correction of underlying etiology (offending drugs, hypercalcemia, cancer, steroid withdrawal)
5. **IIH in pregnancy**:
  - A. women who **first present during pregnancy**: resolution of IIH following delivery is common
  - B. women who **become pregnant during therapy**:
    - 1<sup>st</sup> trimester: observation, limitation of weight gain, serial LPs.
    - N.B. **ACETAZOLAMIDE** should be avoided because of teratogenicity!
    - 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester: **ACETAZOLAMIDE** has been used safely, but involvement of high-risk obstetrician specialist is advised.

## IIH WITHOUT PAPILLEDEMA

- identical to IIH with papilledema, except for:

- 1) possible association with prior head trauma or meningitis.
- 2) no transient visual obscurations, no visual loss!!!
- 3) delay in diagnosis (requires lumbar puncture in absence of papilledema)

BIBLIOGRAPHY see p. S50 >>