

# Index

- activity restrictions 73–75, 147  
 acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL) 42, 44  
 age differences, prognosis 11–12  
 AKT1-BAD pathway 34  
 altitude changes 74, 188  
 analgesic drugs 71  
 anatomical location  
   cerebral cavernous malformations  
     10, 55–57, 136  
     eloquent regions 161–162, 163  
     management based on 103–110  
     seizures and 116, 118  
 anesthesia 152  
 angiogenesis 36–38, 42  
 angiography 49, 51, 67, 68  
   pediatric patients 136  
   spinal 60  
 Angioma Alliance  
   activity restrictions 73–75  
   definition of hemorrhage from a  
   cavernous malformation 80–82  
   patient support 76  
 animal models 36–38  
 anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs) 71, 92–93,  
 103, 119  
   pregnancy 73  
   prophylactic use 93, 119  
   reduction or withdrawal 98–99, 120  
 anticoagulants 70, 72, 187–188  
 anticonvulsants *see* anti-epileptic drugs  
 antiplatelet agents 70, 72, 187–188  
 apoptosis 36, 37  
 arteriovenous malformations (AVMs)  
 3, 136–137  
 aspirin 70, 71, 187  
 asymptomatic cavernous  
 malformations 9  
   familial disease 17  
   hemorrhage rates 11  
 asymptomatic family members 181  
 screening 23, 69–70, 139, 182
- basal ganglia 105–107, 168–169  
 bleeding *see* hemorrhage  
 brain tumors  
   differential diagnosis 67  
   radiation therapy 41–42, 44–45  
 brainstem cavernous malformations  
 56, 143–157
- associated venous malformations  
 144–145  
 clinical features 144  
 de novo formation 145, 146  
 growth 145, 146  
 hemorrhage rate 11, 66–67, 107,  
 144, 147  
 management 107–108, 138, 146–157,  
 162  
 multiple lesions with 145–146  
 neuroimaging 150, 151  
 stereotactic radiosurgery 147  
 surgical treatment *see* brainstem  
 surgery
- brainstem surgery 146–157  
 anesthesia and monitoring 152  
 clinical results 156  
 complications 156–157  
 decision-making process 146–147  
 entry zone to brainstem 153, 154,  
 155–156  
 goals 149  
 microsurgical dissection technique 156  
 neuronavigation 150–151  
 patient selection 147  
 positioning of patient 152  
 pregnancy 148–149  
 preoperative planning 149–150, 151  
 procedure 151–156  
 rebleeding after 157  
 review of literature 143–144  
 surgical approaches 152–155,  
 162–164  
 timing 148, 162
- capillary telangiectases (CTs; capillary  
 malformations) 115–116  
 associated 3–4, 57, 116  
 differential diagnosis 67  
 magnetic resonance imaging 53, 55  
 seizures and 121
- cavernous sinus cavernous  
 malformations 56–57  
 CCM *see* cerebral cavernous  
 malformations  
 CCM genes 3, 22, 135  
 additional 26–27  
 biallelic somatic and germline  
 mutations 25–26
- de novo mutations 22  
 discovery 16  
 genotype–phenotype correlations  
 23–24  
 germline mutations 24–25  
 molecular biology 31–38  
 molecular testing 16, 22–23  
 penetrance 21  
 CCM protein complex 31–32, 33  
 CCM1 gene 16, 22, 24  
   animal studies 36–37  
   biallelic somatic and germline  
   mutations 25–26  
   common Hispanic mutation *see*  
   common Hispanic mutation  
   founder effect 16, 25  
   molecular biology 25, 32–35  
   phenotype 18, 23–24  
   product *see* krit1 protein  
 CCM2 gene 16, 22, 24  
   animal studies 36–37  
   molecular pathology 25  
   phenotype 23–24  
   product *see* MGC4607 protein  
 CCM3 gene 16, 22, 24  
   animal studies 37–38  
   linked gene 26  
   molecular pathology 25  
   phenotype 23–24, 26  
   product *see* PDCD10 protein
- cerebellar cavernous malformations  
 108–109  
 cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA) 67  
 cerebral autosomal dominant  
 arteriopathy with subcortical  
 infarcts and leukoencephalopathy  
 (CADASIL) 67  
 cerebral cavernous malformations  
 (CCMs)  
   clinical and molecular genetics 21–27  
   differential diagnosis 54–55, 67  
   familial *see* familial cavernous  
   malformations  
   management options 105–109  
   mixed lesions 117  
   molecular biology 31–38  
   neuroimaging 49–57, 115  
   size and location 10, 55–57  
   sporadic *see* sporadic cases

## Index

- cerebral venous malformations *see*  
 developmental venous anomalies
- cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analysis 81
- children 135–139  
 clinical presentation 136  
 natural history 137, 138  
 neuroimaging 136–137, 138  
 postoperative follow-up 138–139  
 presymptomatic testing 182  
 radiation-induced cavernomas 41–42  
 radiosurgery 137–138  
 selection of treatment 137–138  
 surgical treatment 137, 138
- cingulate gyrus 166–167
- clinical genetics 21–24
- clinical presentation 9, 65–67, 161  
 brainstem cavernomas 144  
 children 136  
 with intracerebral hemorrhage 85  
 management based on 103–105  
 spinal cavernomas 58–59, 66, 128–129  
*see also* symptomatic cavernous malformations
- clinical problems, common 185–188
- common Hispanic mutation (CHM) 16, 18  
 DNA testing 181, 182  
 founder effect 16, 25, 182
- computed tomography (CT) 49, 50, 51, 68  
 historical aspects 15–16  
 intracerebral hemorrhage 49, 50, 80  
 pediatric patients 136  
 spinal cavernomas 60
- conservative management *see* medical management
- contusions 67
- corpus callosum 120–121
- cortical dysplasia 97, 121
- corticospinal tract 150, 151
- CT *see* computed tomography
- cutaneous vascular malformations 17, 24, 68, 117, 181–182
- de novo mutations 22
- deep brain stimulation 121
- deep central brain nuclei 105–107, 168–169
- developmental venous anomalies (DVAs) 116  
 angiographic evaluation 49  
 associated 3, 4–5, 10, 57, 116, 136  
 brainstem surgery 144–145  
 differential diagnosis 67  
 epilepsy and 97, 121  
 neuroimaging 51, 53, 55  
 radiation effects 42  
 spinal surgery 131, 132  
 diagnosis 67–70, 79–80
- see also* neuroimaging
- differential diagnosis 54–55, 67
- disconnection surgery 120–121
- drugs  
 to avoid 70, 71, 72, 187–188  
 potentially beneficial 71–73
- dual pathology, intractable epilepsy 97
- EEG-monitoring 95–96
- electrocorticography, intraoperative 97–98, 120
- eloquent locations 161–170  
 management options 105–107, 162–170  
 neuronavigation 164  
 preoperative mapping 96–97  
 rationale for surgery 162–164  
 surgical treatment 119–120, 138, 162–170  
 terminology and anatomy 161–162, 163
- endothelial cells  
 CCM gene function 32–35, 36–38  
 histopathology 1, 4
- endovascular procedures 43–44
- epidemiology 9–12, 135
- epilepsy 65–66, 91–99, 115–122  
 activity restrictions 75  
 management 70–71, 92–99, 103–105, 121–122  
 medical management 70–71, 92–93, 103, 119  
 medically intractable 93–98, 122  
 pathogenesis 91, 92, 117–119, 121  
 pregnancy and 73  
 stereotactic radiosurgery 98, 110, 175  
*see also* seizures
- epilepsy surgery 71, 103–105, 119–121  
 anti-epileptic drug therapy after 98–99, 120  
 disconnection surgery 120–121  
 eloquent locations 119–120, 162  
 extent of resection 104–105, 119  
 indications 121–122  
 lesion excision 116, 118, 119–120  
 lesionectomy with corticectomy 120  
 multiple lesions 95, 118–119  
 neuroaugmentative surgery 121  
 presurgical evaluation 93–98, 122  
 staged 118  
 timing 104, 118  
 vs. stereotactic radiosurgery 98
- ERK-MAP kinase pathway 33–34
- etiology 3, 9, 57, 135–136
- exercise, strenuous 75
- expectant management 70
- facial colliculus 153, 155
- familial cavernous malformations 3, 9, 15–18, 22, 67–68, 115, 135
- bleeding rates 11  
 clinical variability 17–18  
 genetic basis 16, 21–27, 57, 135–136  
 genetic counseling 22–23, 181–182  
 genetic testing *see* genetic testing  
 genotype–phenotype correlations 23–24  
 historical survey 15–16  
 index cases 181–182  
 inheritance pattern 21–22  
 molecular biology 31–38  
 multisystemic involvement 17, 68  
 natural history and prognosis 18  
 neuroimaging 15–16, 50, 182  
 with no known mutations 26–27  
 presymptomatic screening 23, 69–70, 139, 182  
 prevalence 9–10  
 spinal lesions 128  
 types 16–17
- FAP1 32, 36
- flying 73–74, 188
- focal neurological deficits 66  
 diagnosis 81, 82
- follow-up examinations 70, 138–139, 174
- founder effect 16, 25, 182
- fourth ventricle, floor of, surgical approach via 152, 153–155
- functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) 96
- gender differences 186–187  
 bleeding risks 12, 85–86, 186–187  
*see also* pregnancy
- genetic counseling 22–23, 181–182
- Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act 2008 69
- genetic testing 16, 22–23, 181  
 algorithm 23  
 asymptomatic family members 23, 69–70  
 children 182  
 index cases 181, 182  
 preimplantation 73, 182  
 prenatal 182
- genetics 16, 21–27, 57, 135–136  
 genotype–phenotype correlations 23–24
- germline mutations 24–26
- growth, lesion 145, 146, 162
- hanging upside-down 75
- head injury, sport-related 75
- headache 66, 71, 186
- hearing loss 66
- hematomyelia 59, 66, 128–129
- hemorrhage 9, 10–12, 66–67, 79–87  
 after brainstem surgery 157

- after radiosurgery 110, 111, 174–176  
 age-related risks 11–12  
 brainstem lesions 11, 66–67, 107, 144, 147  
 challenges of understanding 79–80  
 definition 80–82, 83, 87  
 differential diagnosis 55  
 drug-related risks 187–188  
 epileptogenicity 91  
 familial lesions 11  
 first presentation with 85  
 gender differences 12, 85–86, 186–187  
 management options 107  
 neuroimaging 49, 54, 56, 80–81  
 pediatric patients 137–138  
 radiation-induced lesions 42–43, 44  
 recurrence risk 11, 66, 86  
 risk factor avoidance 70  
 risk factors 11, 85–86  
 risk of first-ever 85–86  
 risk/rates 10–11, 66, 83–86  
 spinal cavernomas 59, 128–129  
 standards of research 86  
 variations in reported rates 10
- hemosiderin deposits  
 differential diagnosis 55  
 histology 1, 2  
 magnetic resonance imaging 50, 51–52, 53  
 surgical resection 95, 97, 104
- hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT) 42, 72, 116
- hippocampus 161, 166
- Hispanic families 15–17, 182  
*see also* common Hispanic mutation
- histopathology 1, 2, 128, 135  
 MRI correlation 51–52  
 radiation-induced cavernous malformations 43
- history, clinical 67–68
- hormone replacement therapy 187
- hyperkeratotic cutaneous capillary venous malformations (HCCVM) 24, 68
- hypertension, chronic 67
- imaging *see* neuroimaging
- immunohistochemistry 2–3
- index cases 181–182
- individual patient data (IPD)  
 meta-analysis 87
- infratentorial cavernous malformations 56
- inheritance, pattern of 21–22
- insula 167–168
- integrin  $\beta 1$  signaling 32–35
- integrin cytoplasmic domain-associated protein-1 $\alpha$  (icap1 $\alpha$ ) 31–35
- integrin-linked kinase (ILK) 34
- internal capsule 168–169
- intracarotid amobarbital procedure (IAP) 96
- intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) 67, 79–87  
*see also* hemorrhage
- intracranial monitoring, prior to epilepsy surgery 97–98
- intracranial neoplasms *see* brain tumors
- intraoperative monitoring  
 brainstem surgery 152  
 spinal surgery 130, 131
- intraventricular cavernous malformations 56, 66, 169–170
- ischemic cerebrovascular disease 67
- KRIT1* gene *see* *CCM1* gene
- krit1 protein 24, 79  
 animal studies 36–37  
 interaction with cellular partners 31–32  
 MGC4607 interaction 31, 33  
 molecular biology 32–35, 37
- lacosamide 92, 93
- laminoplasty and laminectomy, osteoplastic 130, 131
- lamotrigine 73, 92, 93
- language (or speech) areas 96–97, 165
- lateral lenticulostriate arteries (LLA) 167
- leukemia, acute lymphocytic (ALL) 42, 44
- levetiracetam 92, 93
- limbic areas 165–168
- lobar, non-eloquent lesions, management 105
- magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)  
 50–57, 68–69  
 brainstem cavernomas 149–150, 151  
 cerebral cavernomas 50, 51, 52–57, 115, 116, 117  
 children 136, 137, 138, 182  
 classification of lesions 52–53, 68–69  
 correlation with histopathology 51–52  
 familial disease 15–16, 50, 52, 182  
 functional (fMRI) 96  
 historical aspects 15–16  
 intracerebral hemorrhage 56, 79–81, 83  
 intraoperative 150–151  
 postoperative follow-up 138–139  
 presymptomatic screening 23, 69  
 prior to epilepsy surgery 94–95  
 sequences and hardware 50  
 spinal cavernomas 58, 59, 60, 129
- magnetoencephalography (MEG) 96, 97
- malcavernin *see* MGC4607 protein
- management 103–111  
 based on anatomical location 103–110  
 based on presentation 103–105  
 pediatric patients 137–138  
*see also* medical management;  
 radiosurgery; surgical treatment
- MAP kinase pathway 33–34
- medical management  
 cavernous malformations 70–76  
 epilepsy 70–71, 92–93, 103, 119  
 pros and cons 103–111
- medialbasal temporal region (MTR) 165–166
- medullary cavernomas 155
- medulloblastoma 41–42, 44, 117
- mesial temporal epileptogenesis 97
- meta-analysis 87
- MGC4607 protein (malcavernin; OSM) 24, 79  
 animal studies 36–37  
 interactions with cellular factors 32  
 krit1 interaction 31, 33  
 molecular biology 35, 37
- microsurgical dissection 131, 156
- midbrain, surgical approaches 153, 154
- middle cerebral artery 167
- migraine 66, 71, 186
- molecular biology 31–38
- molecular genetics 24–27
- mosaicism, somatic 22, 26
- motor cortex lesions 96–97, 164–165
- motor evoked potentials (MEPs) 130, 131, 152
- mountain climbing, extreme 74
- mouse models 36
- MRI *see* magnetic resonance imaging
- MST4 32, 36, 37–38
- mulberry-like appearance 135, 136
- multiple cavernous malformations 10, 127, 135  
 brainstem lesions 145–146  
 EEG monitoring 96  
 epilepsy surgery 95, 117, 118–119  
 genetic screening 23  
 imaging methods 15  
 management 70, 137, 138, 139
- multiple subpial transections 120
- myelography 60
- myelopathy 58, 66, 128–129
- natural history 10–12, 137, 138  
 brainstem cavernomas 144  
*see also* hemorrhage
- neuroaugmentative surgery 121

## Index

- neuroimaging 49–60, 68–69  
 brainstem cavernomas 150, 151  
 cerebral cavernomas 49–57, 115  
 in clinical practice 79–80  
 familial cavernous malformations 15–16, 50, 182  
 follow-up examinations 70, 174  
 intracerebral hemorrhage 49, 54, 56, 80–81  
 modalities 49–50  
 pediatric patients 136–137, 138  
 prior to epilepsy surgery 94–95  
 spinal cavernous malformations 58, 59–60, 129, 138  
*see also specific modalities*
- neuronavigation 150–151, 164  
 New Mexico 16–17, 182  
 non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) 70, 71, 187–188
- ocular lesions 17, 24, 68  
 oligodendrogliomas 44–45  
 Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome *see* hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia  
 OSM protein *see* MGC4607 protein  
 osteoplastic laminoplasty and laminectomy 130, 131  
 oxcarbazepine 92, 93
- p38 MAPK 35  
 pain management 71  
 paralimbic areas 165–168  
 pathology 1–5  
 pathophysiology 5  
 PDCD10 protein 24, 79  
 animal studies 37–38  
 interactions with cellular factors 32  
 molecular biology 36, 37  
 pediatric patients *see* children  
 penetrance, incomplete 21–22  
 physical examination 67–68  
 pontine cavernomas, surgical approaches 153–155, 162, 164  
 precursor lesions *see* type IV lesions  
 pregnancy 73, 186–187  
 bleeding risk 12, 186–187  
 brainstem cavernomas 148–149  
 preimplantation genetic testing 73, 182  
 prenatal testing 182  
 presymptomatic screening 23, 69–70, 139  
 children 182  
 prevalence 9–10  
 psychosocial issues 69, 75–76, 188
- Rac1-GTP 34  
 radiation-induced cavernous malformations 41–45, 57  
 case series 44–45  
 hemorrhage 42–43, 44  
 histopathology 43  
 pathogenesis 42  
 radiographs, plain skull 15, 50  
 spine 59–60  
 radiological evaluation *see* neuroimaging  
 radiosurgery, stereotactic (SRS) 110–111, 173–178  
 biological effects 176–177  
 brainstem lesions 147  
 clinical patient population 173, 174  
 complications 43, 110–111, 175  
 eloquent locations 164  
 follow-up 174  
 hemorrhage risk reduction 110, 111, 174–176  
 pediatric patients 137–138  
 Pittsburgh experience 173–178  
 role in management 175–176  
 seizure control 98, 110, 175  
 technique 173–174  
 vs. resective surgery 98, 111
- Rap1 31, 32, 35  
 retinal lesions 17, 24, 68  
 Rho-kinase inhibitors 72  
 rhomboid fossa 145, 152, 153–155
- scuba diving 75  
 seizures 9, 65–66, 91–99, 103–105  
 first, management 121  
 medical management 70–71, 92–93, 103, 119  
*see also* epilepsy  
 serine/threonine kinases (STK24 and STK25) 32, 36, 37–38  
 sex differences *see* gender differences  
 single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) 69  
 skull radiographs, plain 15, 50  
 smoking, tobacco 74–75  
 SNX17 32, 35  
 somatic mosaicism 22, 26  
 somatic mutations 25–26  
 somatosensory evoked potentials (SSEPs) 130, 131, 152  
 special problems 185–188  
 speech (or language) areas 96–97, 165  
 spinal cavernous malformations 57–60, 127–132  
 clinical features 58–59, 66, 128–129  
 incidence 127  
 management 109–110  
 natural history 11
- neuroimaging 58, 59–60, 129, 138  
 pathogenesis 127–128  
 radiation-induced 42  
 surgical treatment 129, 130–132  
 spinal cord compression 58, 66, 128–129  
 spinal cord tethering 132  
 sporadic cases 21, 67, 115, 135  
 familial disease presenting as 21–22  
 genetic screening 23  
 molecular genetics 24–25  
 sports activities 75  
 statins 72  
 stereotactic radiosurgery *see* radiosurgery, stereotactic  
 stress, psychological 188  
 striatin-interacting phosphatase and kinase (STRIPAK) complex 32  
 subtemporal approach, midbrain cavernomas 153, 154  
 supracerebellar paraculminar approach, midbrain cavernomas 153  
 supratentorial cavernous malformations 10, 55–56  
 management 105–107  
 surgical treatment  
 anti-epileptic drug prophylaxis 93  
 brainstem lesions *see* brainstem surgery  
 cavernomas in eloquent locations 119–120, 138, 162–170  
 epilepsy *see* epilepsy surgery  
 indications 70  
 pediatric patients 137, 138  
 pros and cons 103–111  
 spinal cavernomas 129, 130–132  
 symptomatic cavernous malformations 9  
 familial disease 17, 181–182  
 genetic screening 23  
 hemorrhage rates 11, 85  
*see also* clinical presentation
- temporal lobe surgery 96–98, 116, 119–120  
 thalamus 105–107, 168, 169  
 tractography, fiber 150, 151, 169, 170  
 transpetrosal approach 152  
 triptans 71  
 TrkA 35  
 tubulin 32  
 two-hit hypothesis 25–26  
 type I lesions 52, 54, 68  
 type II lesions 52, 53, 68  
 type III lesions 52, 54, 68  
 type IV lesions 52–53, 55, 67, 69

- ultrasound, intraoperative 130–131,  
138, 151  
ultrastructure 4, 5  
upside-down position 75  
vagus nerve stimulation 121  
Valsalva maneuver,  
extreme 75  
vascular endothelial growth factor  
(VEGF) 2, 42, 44–45  
vasculogenesis 36–38  
venous malformations *see*  
developmental venous anomalies  
video-EEG monitoring 95–96  
visual cortex 165  
visual deficits 66  
Wada test 96  
water activities 75  
weight lifting 75  
X-rays, plain *see* radiographs, plain  
zebrafish models 36–38  
*ZPLD1* gene 26