

# Bilateral thalamic infarction following cerebral venous thrombosis in a patient with ulcerative colitis

JAYANT YADAV<sup>1</sup>, Gaurav Nepal<sup>2</sup>, Aakar Thapa<sup>3</sup>, Sandip Jaiswal<sup>4</sup>, Shreejana Thapa<sup>5</sup>, and Avinash Chandra<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Annapurna Neurological Institute and Allied Sciences

<sup>2</sup>Tribhuvan University Institute of Medicine

<sup>3</sup>Patan Academy of Health Sciences

<sup>4</sup>annapurna neurological institute and allied sciences

<sup>5</sup>Annapurna Neurological Institute and allied sciences

<sup>6</sup>KIST Medical College

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## Abstract

Although the risk of thromboembolism is increased in patients with ulcerative colitis, cerebral venous thrombosis is a rare complication in a patient with ulcerative colitis. We herein present an unusual case of a young female with Ulcerative Colitis under treatment diagnosed with cerebral venous thrombosis and bilateral thalamic infarction

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### Authors:

Jayant Kumar Yadav<sup>1</sup>, Gaurav Nepal<sup>2</sup>, Aakar Thapa<sup>3</sup>, Sandip Jaiswal<sup>1</sup>, Shreejana Thapa<sup>1</sup>, Avinash Chandra<sup>1</sup>

1= Department of Neurology, Annapurna Neurological Institute and Allied Sciences, Maitighar, Kathmandu 44600, Nepal

2= Department of Internal Medicine, Maharajgunj Medical Campus, Tribhuvan University Institute of Medicine, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu 44600, Nepal

3= Department of Internal Medicine, Patan Academy of Health Sciences, Lagankhel, 44700, Nepal

### Correspondence:

Dr Jayant Kumar Yadav

[jkaydav22@iom.edu.np](mailto:jkaydav22@iom.edu.np)

Department of Neurology, Annapurna Neurological Institute and Allied Sciences, Maitighar, Kathmandu 44600, Nepal

### Abstract:

Although the risk of thromboembolism is increased in patients with ulcerative colitis, cerebral venous thrombosis is a rare complication in a patient with ulcerative colitis. We herein present an unusual case of a young

female with Ulcerative Colitis under treatment who was diagnosed with cerebral venous thrombosis and bilateral thalamic infarction.

### **Keywords:**

Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis, cerebral venous thrombosis, ulcerative colitis, thalamic infarct

### **1. Introduction:**

The estimated prevalence of CVT is 1.3–1.6 cases per 100,000 people and accounts for 0.5 % of all stroke cases. Cerebral venous thrombosis (CVT) is an important cause of stroke in young adults caused by complete or partial occlusion of the major cerebral venous sinuses or the smaller feeding cortical veins(1). Compared with the general population, the incidence of CVT is higher in children and women. CVT can be caused by different conditions such as infectious, structural, hypercoagulable states, hematological, hormonal, collagen, vascular diseases, and oral contraceptive pills among other causes(2). However, in rare cases, inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD), such as Crohn’s disease and Ulcerative colitis (UC) have also been reported to predispose CVT(3). We herein present an unusual case of a young female with UC under treatment presenting with CVT and bilateral thalamic infarction.

### **2. Case presentation:**

A 30-year-old female patient referred from a suburban hospital of western Nepal presented to the emergency department with chief complaint of left-sided weakness which she noticed on waking up. She mentioned that before waking up with weakness, she had experienced a gradual onset debilitating frontal headache for the preceding 4 days but not relieved with over-the-counter medications (Paracetamol and ibuprofen). The headache was continuous, of throbbing nature but not associated with fever, visual or sensory aura, photophobia, photophobia, nausea, or vomiting. There was no diurnal or nocturnal variation in headache, not associated with neck rigidity; however, it was associated with bilateral ocular pain without double vision or vision loss. Her weakness was progressive, gradually involving the right side of the body, and was associated with an inability to speak and bladder/bowel incontinence. There was no history of ear /nasal discharge, dental infection, cough, sinus pain, surgery, or trauma. Further elaboration of history revealed that she had been diagnosed with UC 18 months back and was on immunosuppression under prednisolone and azathioprine. She had no abdominal complaints including diarrhea recently. She had no other comorbidities and was doing fine until this event. She is a non-smoker, non-alcoholic. She was using a levonorgestrel implant as a birth control method for the last 3 years. Her menstrual period was regular. She had a positive family history of stroke in her mother in her 50s.

At presentation, her score on the National Institute of Health Score Scale (NIHSS) was 7 and on the modified Rankin Scale (mRS) was 2. Her vital signs were within normal limits. During the examination, she was disoriented. Power was reduced in bilateral lower limbs (4<sup>+</sup>/5) whereas it was normal in bilateral upper limbs (5/5). The sensation was not assessable, neck rigidity was absent, and reflexes were intact. The plantar response was flexor bilaterally. Thorough cranial nerves and eye examination were unremarkable, and there was no noticeable change in fundoscopy. She had no cognitive deficits. Systemic examinations were within normal limits.

The hemogram, baseline coagulation profile were normal, however, D-dimer (2.16 ug/ml), ESR (50 mm/hour), and CRP (25 mg/dl) were raised. The coagulation parameters including factor level, homocysteine, and antithrombin III levels could not be measured due to financial constraints. Her cardiac enzymes, renal function test, liver function test, lipid profile, and thyroid function tests were within normal limits. The nasopharyngeal swab Polymerase Chain reaction (PCR) for the SARS CoV-2 virus was negative. With the suspicion of CVT, plain and contrast-enhanced Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of the brain with Magnetic Resonance Venography (MRV) was sent. Infarction involving the bilateral thalamus (Right > Left) was seen in ADC MAP (figure 1) and 2.3 x 2.6 x 1.5 cm hematoma in the left parieto-occipital region with thin extension to the adjacent area of the left temporal lobe and perilesional edema with some mass effect (figure 2). Thrombosis of the dural venous sinus thrombosis involving sigmoid dural venous sinus (figure

3A), left transverse sinus (figure 3B) as well as the straight sinus (figure 3C) was evident.

She was admitted to the Neurology ward with the diagnosis of bilateral thalamic infarction with dural venous thrombosis due to a hypercoagulable state secondary to UC. She was treated with subcutaneous Heparin 40 U and monitored with APTT, intravenous Levetiracetam, intravenous Dexamethasone, intravenous Mannitol, and intravenous pantoprazole. Regular Azathioprine and steroids were continued for UC. Once her condition stabilized, regular physiotherapy and acupuncture therapy was done. Her hospital stay was uneventful. At discharge, the patient was stable with an NIHSS score of 2 and a score mRS score of 1; a motor power of 5/5 in the right upper/lower limbs and left upper limb whereas it was 4/5 in the left lower limb. She was sent home on oral Dabigatran and oral levetiracetam. All her regular medications were continued at this time. A week following discharge, she developed nausea, vomiting, and multiple episodes of diarrhea and was advised to visit her gastroenterologist. Colonoscopic examination with biopsy revealed severely active pancolitis. She underwent laparoscopic total proctocolectomy with ileal pouch anal anastomosis with diverting ileostomy. She was recovering well during follow-up.

### 3. Discussion:

UC is a type of inflammatory bowel disease that causes inflammation and ulcers in the colon and rectum. It is associated with several extra-intestinal manifestations including arthritis, uveitis, erythema nodosum, pyoderma gangrenosum, primary sclerosing cholangitis among several other conditions(4). Patients with inflammatory bowel disease are at an increased risk for both venous and arterial thromboembolism. This risk appears to be increased in patients with pan-colonic disease and those with ulcerative colitis. Hypercoagulable states associated with UC, are often serious, recurrent, tend to occur at unusual sites (e.g., cerebral vein), are associated with active disease, and occur in younger individuals. CVT is a rare but severe complication of UC. Most commonly, the superior sagittal and lateral sinuses are involved(2). Furthermore, it has been associated with the use of steroids, possibly indicating an active underlying disease. Our patient was a young female (in her 30s), who had ulcerative colitis flare despite steroids and azathioprine therapy.

What increases the chances of hypercoagulation in UC is not known. Data suggests that it is multifactorial and includes elevated levels of factors V, VIII, fibrinogen, total homocysteine, and decreased levels of antithrombin III as well as platelet disorders. Thrombocytosis and leukocytosis are common(5). Assessment of coagulation factors, homocysteine, and antithrombin III could not be done in our patient due to unaffordability and was unlikely to alter our treatment plan.

She was started on early anticoagulation with heparin. The European guidelines recommend treating acute CVT with heparin at a therapeutic dosage even in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage at baseline followed by oral anticoagulants for 3-12 months(6). With bridging anticoagulation, our patient recovered fully or her symptom was improved. She was commenced on oral dabigatran on discharge. This is the standard practice unless there is a contraindication to anticoagulation such as active bleeding. Her risk factors for coagulopathy included her positive family history of stroke in her mother and her diagnosis of UC. Her flare of ulcerative colitis increased the risk of thromboembolism. For patients with acute severe UC who fail to respond to steroids and immunosuppressant, surgery is indicated(7). Total proctocolectomy often cures the patient of Ulcerative colitis. However, case has been reported in a patient who developed CVT 10 years after total proctocolectomy(8). This case also highlights the importance of regular follow-up in such a patient to monitor the disease activity. Our patient had missed several appointments due to COVID pandemic.

Furthermore, thalamic infarction following CVT is rare and is sparsely reported in the literature. It may be either arterial or venous in origin. Occlusion of the artery of Percheron is responsible for arterial ischemia whereas venous infarction may be caused by thrombosis of the straight sinus, where the posterior group of thalamic veins drains. This is due to upstream venous pressure. Our patient had thrombosis of the straight sinus and was responsible for bilateral thalamic infarction. It is important to differentiate between these two as arterial occlusion requires immediate thrombolysis, whereas venous occlusion requires anticoagulation(9).

### 4. Conclusion:

Cerebral sinus vein thrombosis is a rare but often fatal complication of ulcerative colitis if undiagnosed. Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis may rarely cause bilateral thalamic infarction. Patients with ulcerative colitis should follow up with their regular physician to track activity of the disease.

### Abbreviations:

**ADC** = Attenuation Diffusion Coefficient

**CVST** = Cerebral Venous Sinus Thrombosis

**DSA** = Digital Subtraction Angiography

**IBD** = Inflammatory Bowel Disease

**mRS** = Modified Rankin Scale

**MRI** = Magnetic Resonance Imaging

**MRV** = Magnetic Resonance Venography

**NIHSS** = National Institute of Health Score Scale

**UC** = Ulcerative Colitis

### Declarations:

**Consent for publication:** The patient provided written informed consent for publication of this case report and accompanying images.

**Competing interests :** None of the authors has any conflict of interest to disclose

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