Conclusion Embolization of DAVF of the anterior cranial fossa via retrograde using a transvenous approach with embolic agents is safe, effective, and a good choice for the management of this rare condition.

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Disclosure Boris Pabon: proctorship con MEDTRONIC, Microvention Consultant MIVI

EP24 ROLE OF CONE-BEAM CT IN THE STUDY OF CEREBRAL AND SPINAL DURAL ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULAS: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

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Introduction Dural arteriovenous fistula (DAVF) are a rare vascular pathology with variable symptoms and localizations. Treatment of DAVFs with endovascular treatment and/or microsurgical disconnection requires a precise understanding of the angioarchitecture and anatomic delineation to apply safe and effective treatments.^{1 2}

Aim of the Study This study aims to assess the role of Cone-Beam CT (CBCT) in the endovascular or neurosurgical management of the DAVFs.

Methods In this retrospective study were recruited 20 consecutive patients with DAVFs. All of them underwent 2D digital subtraction angiography (DSA), completed by angio-Cone-Beam-CT (A-CBCT). Data obtained by 2D DSA and A-CBCT were independently and retrospectively reviewed by two expert interventional neuroradiologists.

Results From the comparison between DSA and A-CBCT both the observers assigned higher scores to A-CBCT ($p < 0,001$). A-CBCT demonstrated its superiority especially in identifying the fistula site (observer 1: $p < 0,001$, observer 2: $p = 0,003$) and adjacent anatomic landmarks ($p < 0,0001$). Interobserver agreement between the two readers for the A-CBCTA was good ($\tau = 0,60$, $p = 0,004$), while it was fair for DSA ($\tau = 0,32$, $p = 0,005$). This resulted in fair agreement ($\tau = 0,34$, $p = 0,01$) in the relative A-CBCT efficacy value with no significant difference seen between the two observers ($p = 0,2$).

Conclusions A-CBCTA, in addition to 2D DSA represents a technique that has the potential to improve the anatomic landmarks and localization of DAVFs and therefore treatment planning.

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Disclosure Nothing to disclose

EP25* A RETROSPECTIVE CASE SERIES OF TECTAL ARTERIOVENOUS MALFORMATIONS: CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS, ANGIOARCHITECTURE DESCRIPTION AND THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

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Introduction Tectal arteriovenous malformations (TAVMs) are rare lesions deeply located close to eloquent structures making them challenging to treat.

Aim of Study To present clinical revealing conditions, angio-graphic features and treatment strategies of TAVMs through a single center retrospective case series.

Methods TAVMs were defined as a nidus located in the parenchyma or on the pia mater of the posterior midbrain. Records of consecutive patients admitted with TAVMs over a 21-years' period were retrospectively analyzed.

Results Thirteen patients (1.63% of the complete cohort; 10 males), mean age 48 years, were included. All patients presented with intracranial hemorrhage. Two patients (15%) died after an early recurrent bleeding. Mean size of the TAVMs was 10.1 ± 5 mm. Multiple arterial feeders was noted in every cases. Eleven patients underwent an exclusion treatment; 8 via embolization (6 via arterial access and 2 via venous access) and 4 via stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) (1 patient received both). Overall success treatment rate was 7/11 patients (64% overall; 63% in the embolization group, 25% in the SRS group). Two hemorrhagic events lead to a worsened outcome, one during embolization and one several years after SRS. All other patients remained clinically stable or improved.

Conclusion TAVMs are rare but stereotypic lesions found in a hemorrhagic context. Multiple arterial feeders are always present. Endovascular therapy seems to be an effective technic with relatively low morbidity; SRS had a low success rate but was only use in a limited number of patients.

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Disclosure Nothing to disclose

EP26* RADIONECROSIS AS A CONSEQUENCE OF CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF ENDOVASCULAR AND RADIOSURGICAL TREATMENTS FOR INTRACRANIAL AVMS

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The aim of the study is to investigate the late occurrence of cerebral radiation necrosis after Radiosurgery for intracranial

arteriovenous malformations (AVM) that underwent previous endovascular procedures.

Background Radiosurgery is an effective treatment for brain AVM, nonetheless delayed radiation-induced complications remain a significant problem, especially for late cerebral radiation necrosis, that usually occurs within 3 years after radiosurgical treatment. In the recent past, endovascular treatment by using liquid embolic materials has been extensively used to reduce the size of large AVM prior to Radiosurgery.

Methods From 2008 to 2018, 414 AVMs were treated with Gamma Knife in our hospital. 36 out of 414 AVMs underwent at least 2 endovascular treatments in adjunct to the radiosurgical treatment. A follow-up of at least 3 years was available for all these patients.

Results Five patients developed late symptomatic cerebral radionecrosis; in three patients, post-irradiative cystic formation with mass effect and signs of hemorrhage was found and two patients developed edematous solid mass lesions.

Conclusions A relevant percentage (5 out of 36 = 14%) of patients that received at least two endovascular plus radiosurgery treatments developed subsequent radiation necrosis

This series highlights the need for a defined strategy prior to initiation of treatment in brain AVMs and shows how repeated endovascular procedures in addition to radiosurgery can play a cumulative role in the development of late radionecrosis and cystic formations.

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Disclosure Nothing to disclose

EP27

VEIN OF GALEN ANEURYSMAL MALFORMATION (VGAM) – LITERATURE REVIEW OF THE OUTCOME DATA AFTER NEURO-INTERVENTIONAL TREATMENT

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Introduction Vein of Galen Aneurysmal Malformation (VGAM) is a severe congenital intracranial vascular malformation that leads to high neonatal and infant mortality and neurological maldevelopment if not appropriately treated.

Objectives To review and compare the published outcome data after the neuro-interventional treatment of patients with VGAM.

Aims See under ‘Objectives’.

Methods Original studies on the neuro-interventional treatment of patients with VGAM published between 01/1980–01/2021 in PubMed were analyzed. The definition of inclusion (e.g., studies with >10 VGAM patients) and exclusion (e.g., studies including also entities other than VGAM e.g., dural arteriovenous fistula) criteria served to identify representative studies. The included studies were rated applying a semi-quantitative multi-dimensional rating system (e.g., considering the proportion of patients <1-month old or with complex VGAM angioarchitecture [e.g.,

choroidal type]) to better compare between the different studies.

Results Eight studies were included and underwent synthesis: study #1 (14 patients; 1988–1994), study #2 (317 patients; 1981–2002), study #3 (13 patients; 1994–2007), study #4 (26 patients; 1998–2012), study #5 (14 patients; 2001–2010), study #6 (18 patients; 2002–2018), study #7 (33 patients; 2003–2008), and study #8 (45 patients; 2004–2015). Applying the rating system, the best outcome data were observed for study #5 and #6 with 21/26 and 20/26 points, respectively. The worst outcome data were observed for study #1 with 6/24 points.

Conclusions The neuro-interventional treatment represents an essential pillar in the interdisciplinary management of patients with VGAM. The available studies are heterogeneous regarding terminology, patient demographics, the technique of embolization, and technical and clinical results.

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Disclosure Nothing to disclose

EP28

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF SPINAL AVM: 10 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN A SINGLE CENTRE

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Objective Surgical nuances, outcome, complications and of a single centre surgical series of SpinalAVMs (type II) treated at Niguarda Hospital (Milano, Italy) is presented.

Methods A single centre, retrospective case series review of patients that have been surgically treated in the last 10 years is hereby presented. Preoperative and postoperative MRI and angiograms have been reviewed. Patients have been assessed with the Aminoff & Logue scale.

Results 20 patients out of 53 patients harbouring a spinal vascular malformation (type I and II) have been surgically treated for true spinal cord AVMs (type II). 12 (60%) were intramedullary malformations and 8 (40%) were conus medullaris malformations. The most common presentation was progressive paresis/paralysis. The hemorrhagic presentation was reported in 2 patients. In 18 cases the AVM could be dissected from the surface until a complete excision of the nidus, In 2 other cases a trapping with an in-situ Laser coagulation of the nidus was performed.

The overall outcomes were 18 with Aminoff & Logue scale Motor score of 2 or less, 1 grade 5 and 1 dead due to extensive venous thrombosis and subsequent SAH.

Conclusions Pre-operative endovascular reduction, continuous neophysiological monitoring, intraoperative resection or trapping with Laser in-situ coagulation, and postoperative attention to the veins can lead to good surgical outcome also in these very eloquent AVMs. Due to the relative rarity of the pathology and in consideration of a poor natural history,