

**Case History** A 79-year-old woman was rushed to emergency room due to left-sided hemiparesis and National-Institutes-of-Health-Stroke-Scale(NIHSS) of 14. Computed-tomography-image showed an occlusion of right posterior communicating artery(PCOM). Intravenous thrombolysis was initiated. Due to relevant clinical deficits an additional mechanical thrombectomy-maneuver was decided (figure 1A+B).

There was a persisting stenosis following the first (figure 1C) and re-occlusion following the second thrombectomy-maneuver (figure 1D). After exclusion of intracranial hemorrhage with a flat-detector-CT, an interdisciplinary decision was made in favor of rescue-stenting of re-occluded PCOM. Considering the fact that the patient was already under medication with Edoxaban (transient ischemic attacks in the past) the pEGASUS-HPC-stent (3.5x15 mm) was chosen. Prior to stenting 300mg of Aspirin were injected intravenously. After angioplasty with NeuroSpeed-balloon-catheter 2x8 mm (Acandis) the stent could be successfully deployed (figure 1E) and complete reperfusion was achieved (figure 1F). Monotherapy with Aspirin 100mg/d was started and during 17 days of hospital stay no new neurological deficits or ischemic events occurred. After follow-up-MRI and CT-Angiography at day 3 showed no extensive infarction and confirmed patency of the stent, dual antiplatelet therapy with Aspirin(100mg/d) and Clopidogrel(75mg/d) was started. The patient was discharged from hospital with an NIHSS of 2.

**Disclosure of Interest** Nothing to disclose

P006/55

#### COMBINATION TREATMENT APPROACH FOR DURAL ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA INVOLVING PURE ISOLATED SINUS: OVERCOMING CHALLENGES WITH SURGICAL AND ENDOVASCULAR MODALITIES

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**Introduction** Dural arteriovenous fistula (DAVF) is rare entity disease accounting approximately 1.5 per 1,000,000 persons per year. Transverse-sigmoid and cavernous sinuses is most involving site along all DAVF. While DAVF involving pure isolated sigmoid sinus which is extreme rare and this type have limited to treat by transfemoral, along opposite transverse sinus, transvenous embolization.

**Case Presentation** A 69-year-old woman with asymptomatic Borden III/ Cognard III DAVF involving the isolated sigmoid sinus underwent staged operation that open surgery using navigation system for exposure sigmoid sinus in operation room and transfer to angiosuite for transvenous embolization.

**Conclusion** Various modalities were introduced for treating DAVF including surgical disconnection, transarterial, transvenous embolization, stereotactic radiosurgery. However isolated sinus has limitation for treatment because of accessible route. Direct sinus cannulation and transvenous embolization can be most effective method for DAVF involving isolated sinus.

**Disclosure of Interest** The authors report no conflict of interest concerning the materials or methods used in this study or the findings specified in this paper

P007/80

#### DURAL ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA PRESENTING AS PARKINSONISM, TREATED WITH TRANSVENOUS EMBOLIZATION ACROSS FROM THE CONTRALATERAL SINUS USING A COIL BASKET AS A WALL: A CASE REPORT

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**Introduction** It is rare for dural arteriovenous fistula (DAVF) appearing only in parkinsonism and cognitive impairment. This is associated with venous reflux/congestion.

**Aim of Study** We report a case with DAVF, presented with gait disturbance and cognitive impairment as the first symptoms, disappeared completely after transvenous embolization.

**Methods** A 78-year-old female admitted with a 3-month-history of gait disturbance, memory impairment, and tinnitus. She showed bradykinesia, narrow shuffling gait, and poor short-term memory, suggested as Parkinson's disease by outpatient doctor.

T2-weighted MR revealed flow void clusters and dilated cortical/medullary veins in supratentorial/infratentorial region. MRA showed multiple high signals adjacent to the left transverse and sigmoid sinus (TS, SS).

Cerebral angiogram demonstrated an extensive DAVF of left TS with multiple feeders. There was a right-left occipital arterial anastomosis, resulting in secondary fistular filling. Left SS was totally occluded with retrograde flow into superior sagittal sinus. There was a marked venous reflux into cerebral/cerebellar hemispheres.

**Results** We decided transvenous embolization of DAVF. The catheterization into left jugular-sigmoid-transverse sinus was failed due to complete obstruction of left SS. We approached to right internal jugular-sigmoid-transverse sinus and crossed torcula to left TS.

To prevent movement of coil by shunt flow, a basket by multiple detachable coils was formed as a wall at the bulbous portion of left TS. DAVF was completely occluded with TOR-NADO coils with normal flow direction of venous drainage. All symptoms were disappeared.

**Conclusion** Parkinsonism and cognitive dysfunction in DAVF is reversible when treated. Therefore, the prompt and exact diagnosis is important.

**Disclosure of Interest** Nothing to disclose

P008/85

#### TRANSARTERIAL EMBOLIZATION (INCLUDING HYPOGLOSSAL ARTERY) OF DURAL ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA WITH MULTIPLE VENOUS VARICES: CASE REPORT

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**Introduction** Aggressive dural arteriovenous fistula (DAVF) can result in venous ectasia forming variceal pouch. Treatment is inevitable because of high risk for hemorrhage. If hypoglossal artery are feeders, special care must be taken during embolization, because of lower cranial nerve(CN) deficit.

**Aim of Study** We report a case of DAVF with multiple venous varices, fed by middle meningeal artery(MMA) and hypoglossal artery.