

Double trouble: Bilateral cerebral involvement in Sturge-Weber syndrome

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Sturge-Weber syndrome, also known as encephalotrigeminal angiomasia or meningofacial angiomasia, is characterised in its classical form by a congenital, usually unilateral, 'port-wine stain' (capillary naevus) on the face, convulsions, typical intracranial calcification and some degree of mental retardation and hemiparesis. The clinical correlation of intractable seizures with the presence of bilateral intracranial disease has management and prognostic implications, thus making the presence of bilateral disease an important factor to all those involved in the management of the child with Sturge-Weber syndrome.

Introduction

Sturge-Weber syndrome (SWS), an uncommon condition that forms part of the group of phakomatoses, is also known as encephalotrigeminal angiomasia or meningofacial angiomasia. It is characterised by a congenital, usually unilateral, 'port-wine stain' (capillary naevus) affecting the face, convulsions, typical intracranial gyral calcification and tram tracking (Figure 1), some degree of mental retardation and hemiparesis.^{1,2} It is a progressive disorder, ultimately associated with profound neurological decline, the mechanism of which is incompletely understood.

Bilateral disease may occur in up to 15% of patients diagnosed with SWS; however, this probability is not mentioned in any of the widely used radiology, neurology or paediatrics textbooks.²

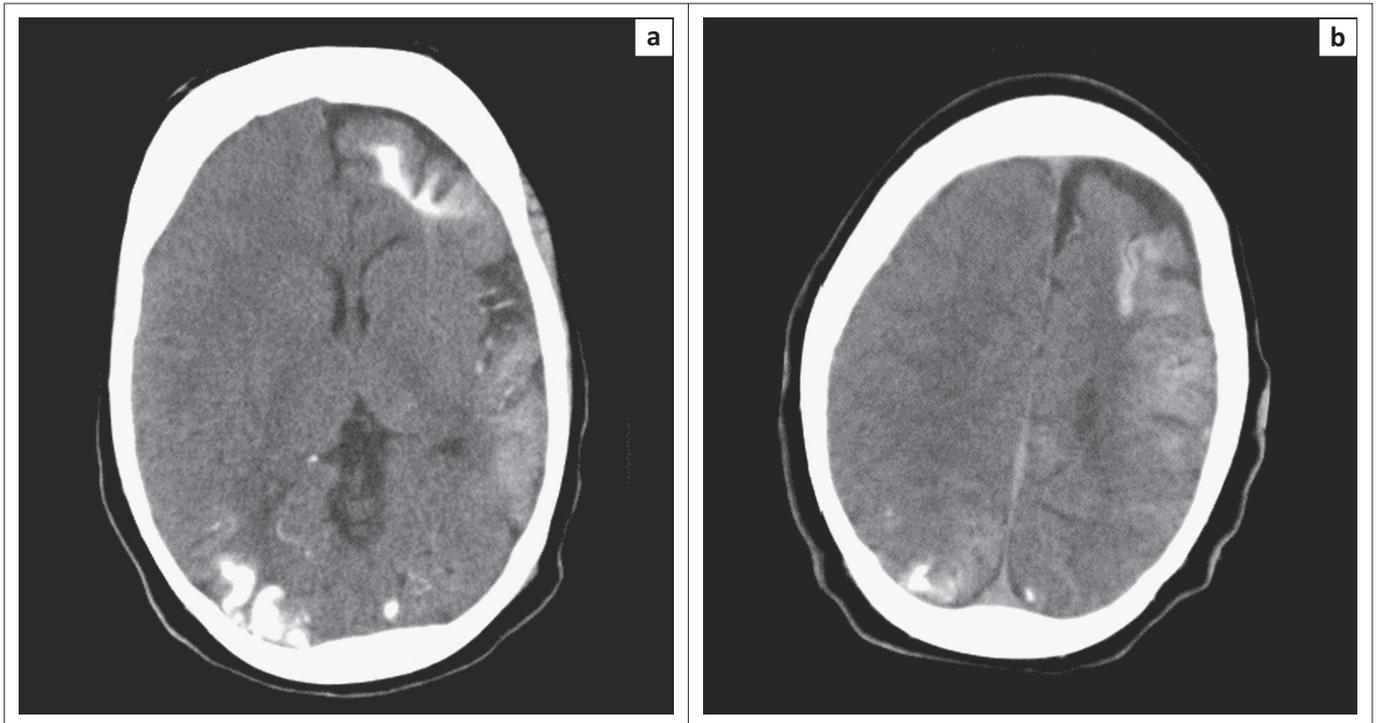
Discussion

The aetiology of SWS is thought to be the result of residual embryonal blood vessels and their secondary effects on surrounding brain tissue. A vascular plexus develops around the cephalic portion of the neural tube, under ectoderm destined to become facial skin. Normally, this vascular plexus forms in the sixth week and regresses around the ninth week of gestation. Failure of this normal regression results in residual vascular tissue, which forms the angiomasia of the leptomeninges, face and ipsilateral eye. Neurological dysfunction results from secondary effects on surrounding brain tissue, which include hypoxia, venous occlusion, thrombosis, infarction, or vasomotor phenomenon.¹

Patients with SWS are particularly susceptible to brain injury as a consequence of status epilepticus and require optimal seizure control. Bilateral cutaneous involvement is seen in 32.5% of cases as compared to bilateral intra-cranial involvement seen in only 7.5% of cases. Patients with bilateral intracranial disease are usually more severely affected with intractable seizures; therefore the diagnosis of unexpected bilateral SWS is clinically important as further ischaemic injury reduces the cortex to a calcified non-functioning mantle.³

Diagnosis of SWS is usually made on clinical findings, and imaging is useful for confirming the diagnosis. In severe cases, the seizures become resistant to medical treatment and surgery may be considered, thus making diagnostic imaging essential to define the full extent of the disease.

According to Hoffman et al.,⁴ patients with seizures associated with SWS who do not respond to medication can be candidates for surgery in the form of hemispherectomy to remove the seizure focus or less radical lobar surgery. Sectioning of the corpus callosum has been described in an attempt to prevent extension of seizures into the normal hemisphere from the abnormal side.⁵ In such cases, imaging is very important, firstly to exclude or confirm the presence of bilateral SWS, and secondly to determine the full extent of leptomeningeal and cortical disease that would facilitate less radical resection.⁶



Source: Farhana E. Suleman

FIGURE 1: Axial nonenhanced computed tomography (NECT) at two levels, (a) and (b), demonstrating the radiological hallmark of curvilinear calcification following a gyral pattern.



Source: Farhana E. Suleman

FIGURE 2: Coronal T1 post gadolinium image demonstrating enhancement of the left choroidal angioma, marked pial enhancement of the right cerebral hemisphere and intense enhancement and enlargement of the right choroid plexus, in keeping with active disease in the right hemisphere. No contrast enhancement is seen in the left hemisphere in the regions of the calcifications, in keeping with 'burnt out' disease on the left.

Imaging findings

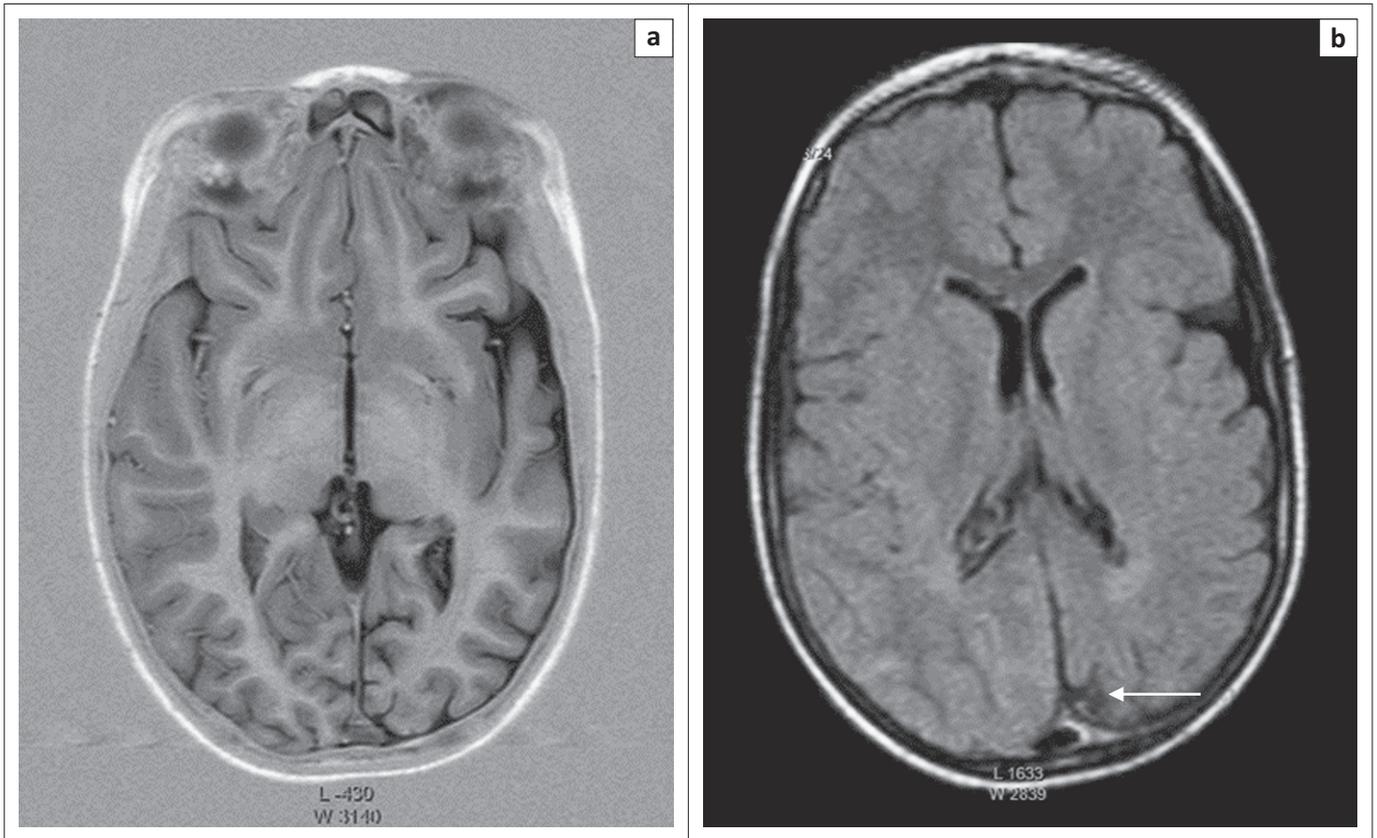
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) post contrast enhancement is the most accurate imaging study to demonstrate the extent of the pial enhancement, as cortical calcifications usually mask the degree of enhancement on computed tomography (CT) scans. The choroid plexus is frequently enlarged with a positive correlation to the extent of the leptomenigeal angioma (Figure 2). The underlying white matter typically shows accentuated T2 shortening.⁷

Unilateral cerebral hemisphere involvement eventually becomes atrophic, with dystrophic calcifications in most cases (Figure 3). Cranial asymmetry often results from the cerebral hemiatrophy. There is thickening of the ipsilateral calvarium and enlargement of the paranasal sinuses and mastoid air cells owing to the lack of brain growth on the affect side.

About 30% of patients with SWS have angiomas of the choroid and sclera (Figure 4). The presence of choroidal angioma correlates with the presence of bilateral disease and the extent of facial involvement; it does not correlate with the size of the intracranial pial angioma.

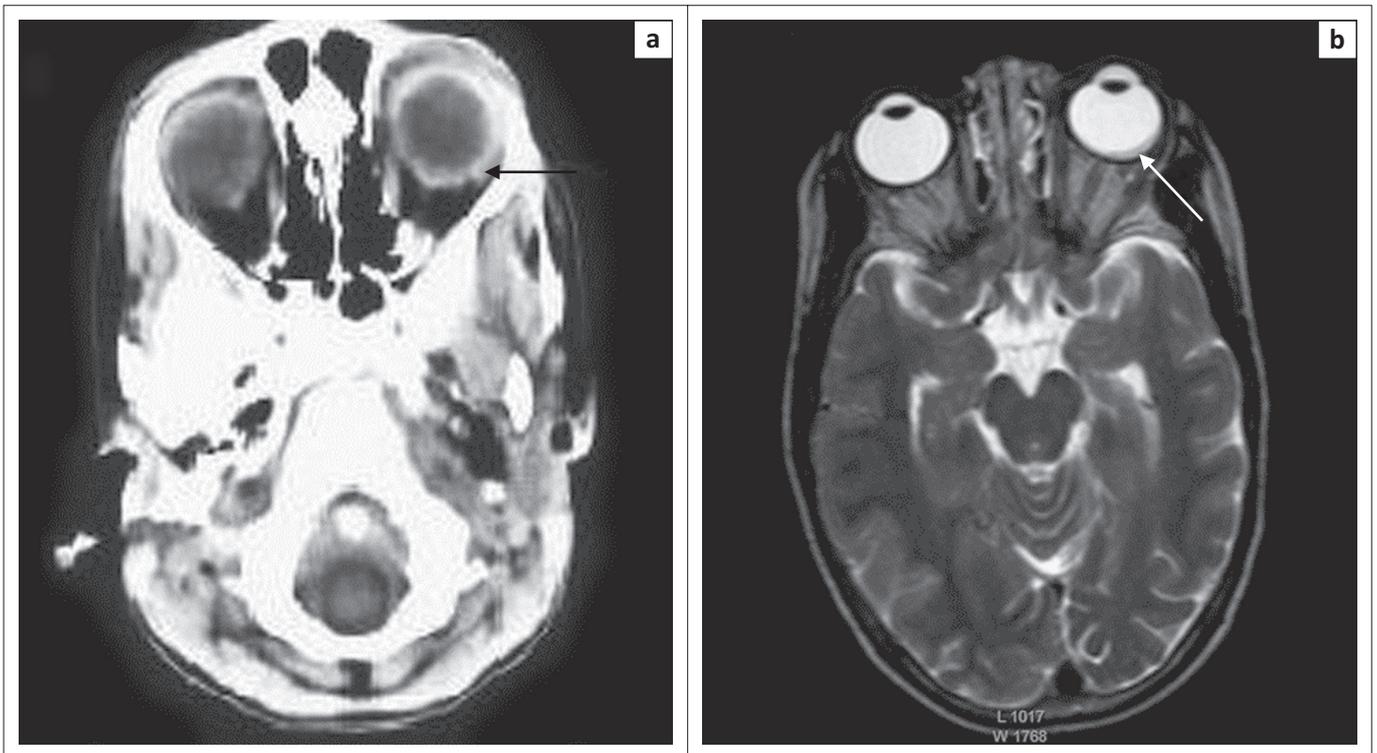
Conclusion

Bilateral intracranial calcification in SWS has been described only occasionally, and is not commonly referred to in the widely used radiology, neurology or paediatric texts. The clinical correlation of intractable seizures with the



Source: Farhana E. Suleman

FIGURE 3: Axial T1 inversion recovery (a) and axial T2 FLAIR (b) images demonstrating atrophy of the left cerebral hemisphere and low signal in the left occipital lobe (arrow).



Source: Farhana E. Suleman

FIGURE 4: Axial NECT (a) and corresponding axial T2WI (b) images demonstrating high density (grey arrow) and low signal (white arrow) respectively along the choroid of the left globe in keeping with a choroidal angioma.

presence of bilateral intracranial disease has management and prognostic implications, thus making the presence of bilateral disease an important factor to all those involved in the management of the child with SWS.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no financial or personal relationships which may have inappropriately influenced them in writing this article.

Authors' contributions

N.A. (University of Pretoria) wrote the original manuscript. J.S. (University of Pretoria) identified the cases and contributed to the literature review. F.E.S. (University of Pretoria) prepared the images and was responsible for final editing of the report.

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