

Thrombophilic factors associated with Venous Sinus Thrombosis in Costa Rican Patients, First Report

L. SALAZAR-SANCHEZ, M. CARVAJAL, P. ALEXANDER, D. GUZMAN
San Jose/CR

Abstract

The cerebral venous sinus thrombosis (CVST) is a rare disease of the central nervous system, with a mortality approaching 9% . The management of this disease is usually medical. The diagnosis of this disease can be difficult because of the variation in the clinical manifestations and forms of presentation. Objective: To determine the prevalence of the thrombophilic factors in the CVST patients. Methods: We identified 51 CVST patients from the Neurology Department of the San Juan de Dios Hospital and Neurological Clinical. The blood sample was obtained for the respective DNA analysis and coagulation test, according to the methods described. Results: The average age of the patients were 39.7 years, predominantly female 75.5 % (n = 38) compared with 25.5 % (n = 18) were male . Average of fibrinogen level was: 393 mg / dl, ATIII : 103% , PC: 97% and PS: 97%: The transverse sinuses are the lesion found a predominant. In relation to genetic mutation was found: FVL: Hz 1.96% , PT G20210A , Hz: 1.96% , MTHFR C677T : Wt : 18%, Hz: 58% and Ho:24 %.Conclusion: This is a first report about thrombophilic risk factors associated with CVST in Costa Rican patients. The mostly occurs in young women (<40 years) and it was found levels of fibrinogen and D-dimer elevated. It is necessary improved the amount of the Individuals for final conclusions.