THE CENTRAL VEIN SIGN IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS: A BIOMARKER EVALUATED ON A 3T MRI SCANNER

Lillian Gonçalves Campos¹, Bruna da Silveira Arruda¹, Verena Subtil², Renata Londero³, Alessandro Finkelsztejn³, Juliana Ávila Duarte^{1,2,4}

ABSTRACT

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- ¹ Serviço de Radiologia, Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA). Porto Alegre, RS, Brasil.
- ² Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Médicas, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) e Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA). Porto Alegre, RS, Brasil.
- ³ Serviço de Neurologia, Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA). Porto Alegre, RS, Brasil.
- ⁴ Departamento de Medicina Interna, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). Porto Alegre, RS, Brasil.

Corresponding author:

Lillian Gonçalves Campos cglillian@yahoo.com Serviço de Radiologia, Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA) Rua Ramiro Barcelos, 2350 90035-903, Porto Alegre, RS, Brasil. The central vein sign (CVS) is a promising MRI biomarker in multiple sclerosis (MS). CVS has recently been proposed to improve the accuracy and speed of MS diagnosis. Evidence indicates that the presence of CVS in individual lesions can accurately differentiate MS from other diseases that mimic this condition, such as hypertensive microangiopathy, atypical demyelination, and neuromyelitis optica. Most studies have used 7T MRI scanners, which limits their clinical applicability. Recently, it has been demonstrated that the fusion of the FLAIR and SWI sequences, generating FLAIR*, allows CVS visualization even on 3T scanners. Many studies have confirmed that CVS at 3T is a specific imaging finding for MS.

Keywords: Multiple sclerosis; central vein sign; demyelinating disease

IMAGE DESCRIPTION

The central vein sign (CVS) is a promising MRI biomarker in multiple sclerosis (MS)¹. CVS has recently been proposed to improve the accuracy and speed of MS diagnosis². Evidence indicates that the presence of CVS in individual lesions can accurately differentiate MS from other diseases that mimic this condition, such as hypertensive microangiopathy, atypical demyelination, and neuromyelitis optica¹⁻³. Most studies have used 7T MRI scanners, which limits their clinical applicability⁴. Recently, it has been demonstrated that the fusion of the FLAIR and SWI sequences, generating FLAIR*, allows CVS visualization even on 3T scanners^{4,5}. Many studies have confirmed that CVS at 3T is a specific imaging finding for MS⁵. At our institution, with our 3T equipment (*Philips Ingenia 3T*), FLAIR* has proven to be a great tool for identifying CVS, more frequently in the periventricular zone (Figure 1) but also in juxtacortical and cerebellar lesions, in addition to satisfactorily evidencing white matter lesions, thus summing up the benefits of each sequence separately (Figures 2 and 3).



Figure 1

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The central vein sign in multiple sclerosis





Figure 2

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