Cerebral Venous Thrombosis

85% of patients with cerebral venous thrombosis have one of the following risk factors:

- Thrombophilia, a tendency to develop blood clots due to abnormalities in coagulation, e.g. factor V Leiden, deficiency of protein C, protein S or antithrombin, or related problems
- Nephrotic syndrome, a kidney problem causing protein loss in the urine
- Pregnancy and puerperium (the period after giving birth)
- Meningitis and infections of the ear, nose and throat areas such as mastoiditis and sinusitis
- Presence of Anti-Phospholipid antibodies

Recommendations for testing for aPL antibody:

- Patients with autoimmune disease and neuropsychiatric manifestations
- Patients under 40 years of age who develop ischemic cerebral events without an underlying autoimmune disease
- Patients with 'non- classic' MS clinical features, transverse myelitis, and atypical seizures
- Patients with multiple hyperintensity lesions in brain MRI without known causes

CVT

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Thrombosis Profiles @ Metropolis :

- Thrombophilia Profile - Maxi : Antigen and Activity of Protein C, Protein S, AT III. APCR, Lupus Anticoagulant, Homocysteine, APA (IgG/IgM), ACA (IgG/IgM)

- Thrombotic Profile : Antigen and Activity of Protein C, Protein S, AT III. APCR, Lupus Anticoagulant, Homocysteine, ACL (IgG)

- DVT - Deep Vein Thrombosis Panel : Activity of Anti Thrombin-III, Protein C and Protein S, APCR, Lupus anticoagulant, Cardiolipin IgG and IgM)