No Association of Chronic Cerebrospinal Venous Insufficiency with Multiple Sclerosis

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The internal jugular, vertebral, and deep cerebral veins were assessed and measured in both supine and sitting positions. Based upon previous publications, two interpretations of CCSVI criteria were utilized: Narrow Criteria, which did not include either B-mode intraluminal abnormalities (criterion 3) or QDP technology for deep vein reflux (criterion 2); and Broad Criteria, which included both of these. The Broad Criteria, in fact, have been recently recommended by the International Society of NeuroVascular Disease for CCSVI diagnosis. All ultrasounds were over-read by a Registered Physician in Vascular Interpretation (EK or ML), who was also blinded to MS diagnosis.

METHODS

Using an Institutional Review Board-approved protocol, MS and non-MS controls were evaluated for CCSVI. Subjects with a definite diagnosis of MS, aged 21-65 years were invited to participate in this study at the Mellen Center, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio, USA. Age matched healthy controls were recruited from the caregiver population and controls with other neuro-inflammatory disorders were recruited from neurologic clinics at the Cleveland Clinic. All ultrasounds were conducted using a Biosound MyLab25Gold, which included traditional trans-cranial Doppler (TCD) and Quality Doppler Profiles (QDP) technology. The Biosound ultrasound machine is capable of high resolution B-mode, which is used to evaluate stenoses in proximal internal jugular veins, (criterion 3). The Biosound’s QDP technology is specifically used to assess reflux in the deep cerebral veins (criterion 2). Prior to the study, two sonographers obtained formal training in CCSVI assessments using the BioSound machine, and ultrasound methodology was further standardized to reduce ambiguity. All sonographers held Registered Vascular Technologist (RVT) credentials. Sonographers were blinded to diagnosis, including the use of separate research staff to position the subject prior to the arrival of the sonographer.

RESULTS

We enrolled 61 MS subjects (4 CIS, 28 RRMS, 19 SPMS and 10 PPMS; 42 females; mean age 53.84 ± 9.51 years) and 20 non-MS controls (15 healthy subjects and 5 with other neurological diseases; 10 females; mean age 52.21 ± 11.25 years).

The incidence of subjects meeting CCSVI criteria was determined using two interpretations of the ultrasound assessments, which differed in the way criteria 2 and 3 were analyzed. For criterion 2, the narrow interpretation used TCD to assess deep cerebral vein reflux whereas the broad interpretation used QDP. For criterion 3, the narrow interpretation used only B-mode.
DISCUSSION

Using blinded sonographers specifically trained in CCSVI assessments, as well as QDP technology, we observed no significant difference in prevalence of CCSVI between MS and non-MS subjects (Figure 1A). Regardless of whether the more liberal Broad Criteria or the restrictive Narrow Criteria were used, the proportion of subjects meeting two or more CCSVI criteria was the same in both MS and non-MS controls (Figure 1A).

Our study adds to the accumulating evidence of contemporary, independent studies demonstrating no association between MS and the vascular condition called CCSVI. Baretto et al. found a CCSVI prevalence of 3.88% among 200 MS patients and 7.14% among non-MS controls. Traboulsee et al. found a CCSVI prevalence of 44% among 79 MS patients and 45% among 43 non-MS controls. Costello et al. used both extracranial Doppler ultrasonography and magnetic resonance venography to test the CCSVI hypothesis and found no differences in CCSVI prevalence between patients and controls. In the largest study to date, Comi et al. found a CCSVI prevalence of 3.26% among 1165 MS patients and 2.13% among 376 non-MS controls.

As we have reported previously, different tools to assess for CCSVI and different interpretations of CCSVI criteria can alter the proportions of subjects meeting CCSVI criteria. The original description of CCSVI utilized the new Biosound MyLab25Gold ultrasound, which utilizes Quality Doppler Profiles (QDP) technology for assessment of flow in the deep cerebral veins. Due to limited availability of the Biosound platform, many subsequent CCSVI studies have utilized TCD instead. Our study highlights the difference in sensitivity between QDP and TCD; 14/81 (17.3%) subjects met Criterion 2 using QDP, while 0/81 (0%) met Criterion 2 using TCD. Similarly, Criterion 3 was met in 50/81 (61.7%) using Narrow Criteria, but 64/81 (79%) using Broad Criteria (Figure 1B). Our observations provide one explanation for the vastly different incidence of CCSVI in healthy controls (and people with MS) among different studies. Some studies found a prevalence of 0–2% in non-MS controls, while others found a prevalence of 22.7–45% in non-MS controls. These dramatic differences are most certainly due to differences in how the CCSVI ultrasound assessments were conducted and interpreted.

The original protocol for ultrasound assessment of CCSVI has been modified over time. The International Society for NeuroVascular Disease published updated methodology in 2011 and then again in 2014. The change in ultrasound assessments for CCSVI over time and the differences in ultrasound technologies (for example, trans-cranial Doppler and Quality Doppler Profiles) likely contributed to the differences in results from different investigational teams. Our observations highlight the importance of standardizing assessments and their interpretations when new techniques and technologies are introduced.

Unlike the initial unblinded assessments of CCSVI, our study was conducted with careful attention to blinding. Each subject (MS and non-MS controls) was brought into the ultrasound examination room and positioned by a separate research staff, before the arrival of the sonographer. Thus, sonographers were blinded to the physical impairments of the study subjects. Each ultrasound study was then over-read at a later time by an independent, blinded physician certified in vascular interpretations. The absence of such rigorous blinding is a possible explanation for some of the previous studies that found associations of CCSVI with MS. Some studies that found a difference in CCSVI prevalence between MS and non-MS controls report having been conducted blinded, although the details of the blinding were typically not described. Blinding may explain some of the differences in results between different studies but seems not to explain all the differences.
Other factors that may influence ultrasound assessments for CCSVI include hydration. We found that rehydration after mild, overnight dehydration can have a significant impact on CCSVI ultrasound assessment, with five of seven subjects no longer meeting CCSVI criteria following rehydration. People with MS often prefer to be mildly dehydrated because of neurogenic bladder dysfunction and this may have contributed to some studies finding an increased prevalence of CCSVI among people with MS.

In summary, our observations do not support an increased prevalence of CCSVI in MS and suggest against a pathogenic role of CCSVI in MS. Combined with other negative association studies of CCSVI with MS, further study of CCSVI in MS appears to be unwarranted.

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Contributions

Dr. Fox: study concept and design, study supervision and coordination, analysis and interpretation of data, obtained funding, manuscript preparation; Dr. Diaconu: study conduct and coordination, analysis and interpretation of data, manuscript review; Ms. Baus, Ms. Grattan, Dr. Katzian and Mr. Raber: study conduct, manuscript review; Dr. Rae-Grant: study design, study supervision and coordination, interpretation of data, manuscript review.

Ms. Lee: statistical analysis, manuscript review; Dr. Ramesh: study conduct and coordination, data analysis, manuscript preparation; Dr. Lu: study supervision, analysis and interpretation of data, manuscript review; Dr. Kim: study supervision, analysis and interpretation of data, manuscript review.

Disclosures

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