

Cerebral Sinus Vein Thrombosis and Gender: A Not Entirely Casual Relationship

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Abstract

Cerebral sinus venous thrombosis (CSVT) is a relatively rare acute disorder of cerebral circulation, but it can potentially be associated with serious sequelae and a poor prognosis. The neurological manifestations associated with it are often not adequately taken into consideration given the extreme variability and nuances of its clinical presentation and given the need for radiological methods suitable for this type of diagnosis. CSVT is usually more common in women, but so far there are little data available in the literature on sex-specific characteristics regarding this pathology. CSVT is the result of multiple conditions and is

therefore to be considered a multifactorial disease where at least one risk factor is present in over 80% of cases. From the literature, we learn that congenital or acquired prothrombotic states are to be considered extremely associated with the occurrence of an acute episode of CSVT and its recurrences. It is, therefore, necessary to fully know the origins and natural history of CSVT, in order to implement the diagnostic and therapeutic pathways of these neurological manifestations. In this report, we summarize the main causes of CSVT considering the possible influence of gender, bearing in mind that most of the causes listed above are pathological conditions closely linked to the female sex.