

Epidural vein

see [Epidural venous plexus](#)

Markedly dilated cervical epidural veins and right upper extremity weakness developed in a 43-year-old man 4 months after contralateral craniectomy for head trauma. After cranioplasty, his symptoms improved markedly and the size of the veins returned to normal. These findings suggest that enlarged cervical epidural veins may occur without an underlying vascular lesion and that upper extremity weakness may occasionally be attributable to spinal cord venous stasis ¹⁾.

This suggests that venous [overdrainage](#) could occur in craniectomy patients in whom cranial compliance increases and CSF outflow resistance drops

¹⁾

Caruso RD, Smith MV, Chang JK, Wasenko JJ, Rosenbaum AE. Giant cervical epidural veins after craniectomy for head trauma. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol. 1998 May;19(5):903-6. PubMed PMID: 9613509.

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