

# Pediatric Spinal arteriovenous malformation

Spinal arteriovenous malformations (AVM) manifest in the [pediatric population](#) very differently from the ones in - adulthood. Despite that fact, the [treatment](#) strategy is quite the same, which provokes a question - whether some of the therapies have an advantage and if so, in which age group.

For this reason, Nikova et al., from the Department of Neurosurgery, Democritus University of Thrace Medical School, Alexandroupolis, [Greece](#) and the Department of Radiation Therapy, University Hospital Queen Giovanna, Sofia, [Bulgaria](#), searched the world [literature](#) between 1989 and 2018 for spinal AVM in [children](#) and further categorized the studies into two age groups: < 12 and ≥12.

The total number of included studies in this [meta-analysis](#) is 35. Seventeen of them are on the subject of AVM and 15 on the subject of arteriovenous fistula. Three studies encompass both types of lesions.

After processing the [data](#), Nikova et al., observed that there is no relationship between age group and the utilized management, except for the [endovascular](#) AVF in children less than 12 years of age. Because of this, it should be strongly considered in further management planning <sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Nikova A, Ganchev D, Birbilis T. Pediatric Dilemma: Endovascular versus Surgical Intervention for Spinal Vascular Malformations. *Pediatr Neurosurg*. 2018 Jul 23;1-8. doi: 10.1159/000490420. [Epub ahead of print] Review. PubMed PMID: 30036876.

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