

Spinal vascular malformation classification

There are three current era classification systems.

The “American/English/French Connection” classification

The [American English French Connection Classification](#).

Hôpital Bicêtre classification

[Hôpital Bicêtre classification](#)

Spetzler et al. classification

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Different types of spinal [arteriovenous malformation](#) (AVM) have differing age of presentation, but overall 80% present between the age 20 and 60 years.

Embolization of a spinal cord arteriovenous malformation (AVM) is considered a high-risk procedure due to the potential risk of spinal cord injury.

see [Spinal intramedullary arteriovenous malformation](#).

see also [Spinal dural arteriovenous fistula](#).

see [Cervical dural arteriovenous fistula](#).

see [Thoracic dural arteriovenous fistula](#).

see [Thoracolumbar dural arteriovenous fistula](#).

see [Lumbar dural arteriovenous fistula](#).

see [Lumbosacral dural arteriovenous fistula](#).

see [Sacral dural arteriovenous fistula](#).

[Spinal cord hemangioblastoma](#).

[Spinal cord cavernous malformation](#).

[Spinal aneurysm](#).

[Spinal arteriovenous fistula](#): extradural or intradural.

For a [review](#) of the [history](#) of [classification](#) systems, see the excellent review by Black ¹⁾.

see [Pediatric Spinal Vascular Malformation](#).

Spinal vascular pathological conditions can be classified into different subtypes especially by the use of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and selective digital subtraction angiography (DSA).

¹⁾
Black P. Spinal vascular malformations: an historical perspective. Neurosurg Focus. 2006; 21

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