

Internal jugular vein stenosis induced by tortuous internal carotid artery compression: two case reports and literature review

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Abstract

Although internal jugular vein stenosis (IJVS) is not uncommon, a lack of clinical attention will lead to misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis. This study describes two 61-year-old women with bilateral IJVS induced by tortuous internal carotid artery compression and reviews current reports on this condition, including its clinical characteristics and treatment strategies, to provide a reference for clinicians.

Keywords

Internal jugular vein stenosis, internal carotid artery tortuosity, extrinsic compression, jugular vein outflow disturbance, neuroimaging, case report

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Introduction

Internal jugular vein stenosis (IJVS) is characterized by a series of nonspecific clinical manifestations associated with blood flow obstruction of the internal jugular vein (IJV), including headache, head noise, tinnitus, high-frequency hearing impairment, neck discomfort, stiffness, diplopia, blurred

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vision, visual field defect, insomnia, and even transient global amnesia.^{1–5} Because these manifestations are nonspecific and similar to the symptoms of some other diseases, such as mental and emotional disorders and ocular or ear diseases, IJVS is at risk of misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis. This study describes the clinical manifestations and diagnosis of bilateral IJVS induced by tortuous internal carotid artery (ICA) compression in two 61-year-old women. Additionally, current reports on this condition are reviewed and the clinical characteristics and treatment strategy of IJVS of this etiology are summarized to provide a reference for clinicians.

Case presentation

Case 1

A 61-year-old woman presented with an 11-year history of dryness and a feeling of high pressure in both eyes accompanied by headache. She reported that her headache had worsened approximately 2 weeks previously, especially in the right temporal region, with neck discomfort and insomnia. Her medical history included appendectomy in 1977, cholelithiasis in 2007, and retinal hemorrhage and cataract surgery in 2014. On presentation, her body temperature was 36°C, blood pressure was 130/80 mmHg, heart rate was 70 beats/minute, and respiratory rate was 15 breaths/minute. Neurological examination revealed no abnormalities.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain revealed demyelination in the bilateral centrum semiovale and perivascular space in the right basal ganglia. Transcranial Doppler (TCD) examination showed no abnormalities. Carotid ultrasound revealed moderate intima-media thickening with multiple plaques in the bilateral carotid arteries, mild stenosis of the left subclavian artery, and a plaque in

Table 1. Parameters of jugular ultrasound in Case 1.

	Side	Flow rate (cm/s)	Flow volume (mL/minute)
Case 1	Left IJV-J2 segment	14	110
	Right IJV-J2 segment	32	210

IJV, internal jugular vein.

the wall of the right subclavian artery. However, jugular vein ultrasound showed severe stenosis in the J2 segment of the bilateral IJV (Table 1). Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance venography (MRV) of the brain showed no abnormalities (Figure 1(a) and (b)). Contrast-enhanced MRV of the neck showed segmental stenosis in the bilateral IJVs due to compression of the adjacent ICAs. The bilateral vertebral venous plexuses were mildly dilated (Figure 1(c) and (d)). Computed tomography venography (CTV) also showed that the bilateral IJVs were compressed by the adjacent ICAs (Figure 1(e) and (f)). Lumbar puncture was not performed to evaluate the intracranial pressure because the patient declined.

The patient was treated with intravenous panax notoginseng saponin injection (Xueshuantong) at 450 mg/day, oral aspirin at 100 mg/day, oral atorvastatin at 20 mg/day (taken at night), oral probucol at 0.5 g twice a day, and oral 50% glycerol saline at 60 mL twice a day. Her symptoms attenuated after beginning this treatment.

Case 2

A 61-year-old woman presented with a 10-year history of intermittent headache, especially in the left temporal region, and bilateral high-frequency tinnitus. Four months before presentation, these symptoms had worsened and become accompanied by insomnia. She had no history of



Figure I. Magnetic resonance venography images of the (a, b) head and (c, d) neck and (e, f) computed tomography venography images in Case I. The white asterisk indicates the internal carotid artery, the black-edged white triangle indicates the internal jugular vein, and the white arrow indicates the focal stenosis.

medications. On presentation, her body temperature was 36°C, blood pressure was 122/77 mmHg, heart rate was 64 beats/minute, and respiratory rate was 20 breaths/minute. Neurological examination revealed no abnormalities except for hearing decline in both ears.

Brain MRI revealed demyelination in the bilateral centrum semiovale and perivascular space in the bilateral basal ganglia. Fundus photography, optical coherence tomography, and TCD showed no abnormalities. Carotid ultrasound revealed a single plaque in the left carotid artery. Jugular vein ultrasound showed bilateral IJVS in the J2 segment (Table 2). Contrast-enhanced MRV of the brain showed no abnormalities (Figure 2(a) and (b)). Contrast-enhanced MRV of the neck showed focal stenosis in the J2–J3 segment of the bilateral IJV due to compression of the adjacent ICAs (Figure 2(c) and (d)). CTV also showed that the bilateral IJVs were compressed by the adjacent ICAs (Figure 2(e) and (f)). Catheter measurement of the trans-stenotic pressure was 5.2 cmH₂O on the left side and 4.9 cmH₂O on the right side.

The patient was treated with intravenous ginaton at 70 mg/day, oral betahistine at 6 mg/day, and oral estazolam at 1 mg/day (taken at night). Her symptoms were partially resolved.

This case report was approved by the Ethics Board of Capital Medical University Xuanwu Hospital ([2019]006). Both patients reported in this case series signed a letter of consent for participation and publication.

Discussion

The reported etiologies of IJVS include congenital abnormalities (IJV aplasia or hypoplasia), thrombosis, autoimmune disorders, and extrinsic compression.^{1,6–9} IJV thrombosis can occur spontaneously or as a

Table 2. Parameters of jugular ultrasound in Case 2.

	Side	Flow rate (cm/s)	Flow volume (mL/minute)
Case 2	Left IJV-J2 segment	34	110
	Right IJV-J2 segment	74	380

IJV, internal jugular vein.

complication of surgery, central venous catheterization, head and neck infection, local malignancy, polycythemia, hyperhomocysteinemia, intravenous drug abuse, or neck massage.¹⁰ Cerebral venous outflow obstruction induced by IJVS can also predispose to cerebral venous sinus thrombosis.^{3,8} Autoimmune disorders, such as multiple sclerosis, are also involved in the pathogenesis of some cases of IJVS, and a series of studies reported structural abnormalities of the IJV in patients with multiple sclerosis.^{7,11–13}

Some cases of IJVS might be attributed to extrinsic compression induced by the styloid process, digastric muscle, arteries, lymph nodes, sternocleidomastoid muscle, and thoracic outlet syndrome.^{6,9} Although IJVS caused by ICA compression was mentioned in one report,⁹ no detailed description of this condition has been reported until now. We have herein described two patients with bilateral IJVS caused by compression from the adjacent abnormal ICA.

Although the elevated trans-stenosis pressure gradients in the bilateral IJVS in Case 2 did not meet the criteria for stenting,² the findings in this case highly suggest that the patient's symptoms were correlated with IJVS. Headache may be correlated with IJVS-induced intravenous hypertension at the proximal end of the stenosis. Because the ophthalmic vein drains venous blood from the eyes into the cavernous sinus, the presence of IJVS aggravates the venous reflux from the eyes, thus

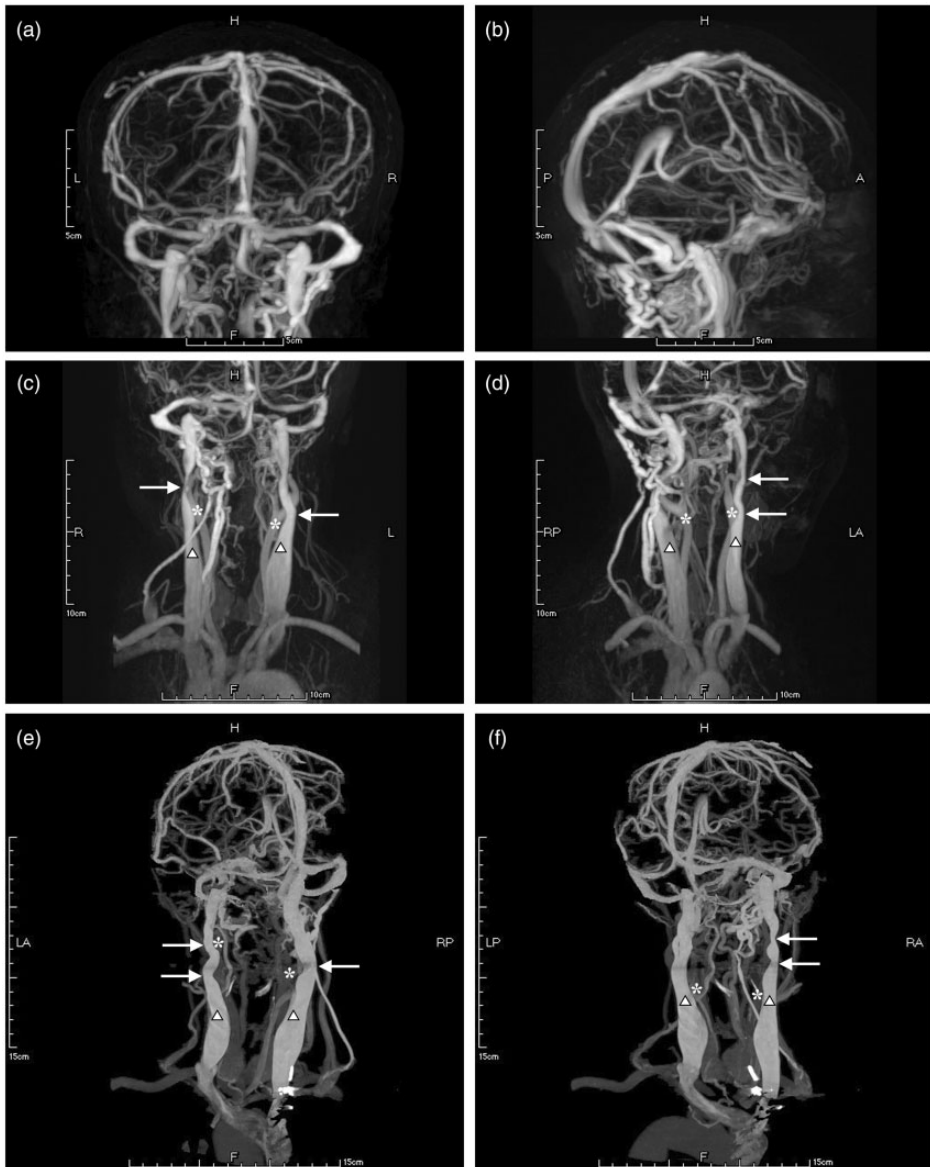


Figure 2. Magnetic resonance venography images of the (a, b) head and (c, d) neck and (e, f) computed tomography venography images in Case 2. The white asterisk indicates the internal carotid artery, the black-edged white triangle indicates the internal jugular vein, and the white arrow indicates the focal stenosis.

explaining the feeling of high pressure in the eyes and the history of retinal hemorrhage in Case 1.^{14,15} The tinnitus and hearing decline in Case 2 were also considered to be correlated with intravenous

hypertension. Endolymph is collected by the IJV through the inferior petrosal sinus. IJVS reportedly may lead to tinnitus, hearing loss, and disequilibrium due to disturbances of endolymph reflux.^{16–18}

Moreover, the insomnia in both patients of the present study was correlated with their headache and tinnitus.

In both cases, the bilateral IJV were compressed by tortuous ICAs. Anatomically, arterial tortuosity is divided into tortuosity, coiling, and kinking.¹⁹ These abnormalities may occur congenitally, as in patients with ICA dysplasia and fibromuscular dysplasia.^{19,20} However, morphological changes of the ICA also increase with age, and arterial tortuosity occurs under pathogenic conditions. All types of hypertension, aneurysm, ectasia, and atherosclerosis may contribute to the tortuosity of the ICA.²¹⁻²³

IJVS is diagnosed by neuroimaging. Although digital subtraction angiography is the gold standard for evaluating vascular stenosis,²⁴ stronger evidence regarding the extrinsic compression in cases of IJVS would be provided by contrast-enhanced MRV in combination with three-dimensional CT of the neck. MRV may be preferable to CTV because of its high accuracy and low radiation.⁹ CTV can directly identify extrinsic osseous compression.⁹ Jugular vein ultrasound should also be performed because Laukontaus et al.²⁵ reported that ultrasound is more sensitive than MRI in screening for IJVS. A reduced flow volume has also been identified in IJVS.²⁶

According to previous studies, stenting seems to be a promising therapeutic option for focal stenosis of the dominant jugular vein. IJVS can be corrected by stenting when the trans-stenotic pressure gradient is ≥ 5.44 cmH₂O.² The first-line therapies for acute thrombotic-based IJVS are anticoagulation, thrombolysis, and endovascular treatment.^{27,28} However, the application of anticoagulation for acute suppurated infection-mediated thrombotic IJVS of the head and neck remains controversial; instead, antibiotics and surgical drainage of purulent collections are

recommended for this condition.^{29,30} Thrombolysis and stenting are recommended for patients with IJV thrombosis secondary to IJVS.⁸ Because extrinsic compression accounts for a large proportion of IJVS, styloidectomy has reportedly been successfully applied in treating IJVS caused by compression from the styloid process.⁹ Furthermore, a novel method of IJV-to-innominate vein bypass has been reported to relieve symptoms.³¹ However, these findings require further study.

In the present study, the trans-stenotic pressure gradients in the bilateral IJVS in Case 2 did not meet the criteria for stenting²; therefore, the patient underwent medical therapy instead of stenting. Because no guideline is available for pharmacological treatment of IJVS, the medical treatment in this patient was based on our understanding of IJVS. Glycerol saline may help to reduce the intracranial pressure and intravenous hypertension, and reducing the compression of the IJV by the ICA may help to promote venous outflow and attenuate the symptoms. Gintaton, Xueshuantong, aspirin, and statins may help to reduce the blood viscosity and inhibit arteriosclerosis aggravation. Betahistine and estazolam were symptomatic treatments. Stenting was not performed because of the concern that stenting at the stenotic segment of the IJV may lead to compression of the carotid bulb, which would further decrease the heart rate and blood pressure.

Conclusion

Compression by the tortuous ICA is one etiology of extrinsic compression-induced IJVS. Medications may be helpful in attenuating the symptoms.

Author contributions

Dr. Min Li contributed to the study design and drafting of the manuscript.

Dr. Chaoyang Su contributed to the analysis and interpretation of the data.

Dr. Chong Ching Chan contributed to the analysis and interpretation of the data.

Dr. Chunqiu Fan contributed to the acquisition of the data.

Dr. Ran Meng contributed to the acquisition of study funding, the study design, the analysis and interpretation of the data, and critical revision of the manuscript.

Declaration of conflicting interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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