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on behalf of the American Heart Association Stroke Council

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Cervical Arterial Dissections and Association With Cervical Manipulative Therapy

A Statement for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association

Endorsed by the American Association of Neurological Surgeons and Congress of Neurological Surgeons

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on behalf of the American Heart Association Stroke Council

Purpose—Cervical artery dissections (CDs) are among the most common causes of stroke in young and middle-aged adults. The aim of this scientific statement is to review the current state of evidence on the diagnosis and management of CDs and their statistical association with cervical manipulative therapy (CMT). In some forms of CMT, a high or low amplitude thrust is applied to the cervical spine by a healthcare professional.

Methods—Members of the writing group were appointed by the American Heart Association Stroke Council's Scientific Statements Oversight Committee and the American Heart Association's Manuscript Oversight Committee. Members were assigned topics relevant to their areas of expertise and reviewed appropriate literature, references to published clinical and epidemiology studies, morbidity and mortality reports, clinical and public health guidelines, authoritative statements, personal files, and expert opinion to summarize existing evidence and to indicate gaps in current knowledge.

Results—Patients with CD may present with unilateral headaches, posterior cervical pain, or cerebral or retinal ischemia (transient ischemic or strokes) attributable mainly to artery–artery embolism, CD cranial nerve palsies, oculosympathetic palsy, or pulsatile tinnitus. Diagnosis of CD depends on a thorough history, physical examination, and targeted ancillary investigations. Although the role of trivial trauma is debatable, mechanical forces can lead to intimal injuries of the vertebral arteries and internal carotid arteries and result in CD. Disability levels vary among CD patients with many having good outcomes, but serious neurological sequelae can occur. No evidence-based guidelines are currently available to endorse best management strategies for CDs. Antiplatelet and anticoagulant treatments are both used for prevention of local thrombus and secondary embolism. Case-control and other articles have suggested an epidemiologic association between CD, particularly vertebral artery dissection, and CMT. It is unclear whether this is due to lack of recognition of preexisting CD in these patients or due to trauma caused by CMT. Ultrasonography, computed tomographic angiography, and magnetic resonance imaging with magnetic resonance angiography are useful in the diagnosis of CD. Follow-up neuroimaging is preferentially done with noninvasive modalities, but we suggest that no single test should be seen as the gold standard.

The American Heart Association makes every effort to avoid any actual or potential conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of an outside relationship or a personal, professional, or business interest of a member of the writing panel. Specifically, all members of the writing group are required to complete and submit a Disclosure Questionnaire showing all such relationships that might be perceived as real or potential conflicts of interest.

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Conclusions—CD is an important cause of ischemic stroke in young and middle-aged patients. CD is most prevalent in the upper cervical spine and can involve the internal carotid artery or vertebral artery. Although current biomechanical evidence is insufficient to establish the claim that CMT causes CD, clinical reports suggest that mechanical forces play a role in a considerable number of CDs and most population controlled studies have found an association between CMT and VAD stroke in young patients. Although the incidence of CMT-associated CD in patients who have previously received CMT is not well established, and probably low, practitioners should strongly consider the possibility of CD as a presenting symptom, and patients should be informed of the statistical association between CD and CMT prior to undergoing manipulation of the cervical spine. (*Stroke*. 2014;45:00-00.)

Key Words: AHA Scientific Statements ■ cervical artery dissection ■ vertebral artery dissection ■ carotid artery dissection ■ cervical manipulative therapy ■ cervical adjustment ■ diagnosis of cervical artery dissection

Cervical artery dissection (CD) is an important cause of stroke in young and middle-aged patients. Although accounting for only 2% of all ischemic strokes, CD accounts for 8% to 25% of stroke in patients <45 years of age.^{1,2} Internal carotid artery (ICA) dissection has an annual incidence of 2.5 to 3 per 100 000 patients,³ whereas vertebral artery (VA) dissection (VAD) has an annual incidence of 1 to 1.5 per 100 000 people.^{4,5} These rates are likely to be an underestimation because cases of asymptomatic CD can go undiagnosed. In a North American and 2 European cohorts, the mean age for CD was 45.8,⁸ 44.0, and 45.3 years, respectively.^{6,9} In the North American population, 50% to 52% of the CD patients were women.^{8,10,11} A slight male predominance (55.4%) was reported in a European multicenter hospital-based series.^{6,9} The Cervical Artery Dissection and Ischemic Stroke Patients (CADISP) Study, an international observational study focusing on risk factors and short-term outcomes of CD and ischemic stroke in young adults, evaluated a case-control population of 983 consecutive CD patients and 658 ischemic stroke controls and found that CD was more common in men (56.7% versus 43.3%; $P<0.001$) and in men who tended to be older than the women (46.4 versus 41.0 years; $P<0.001$).¹²

The underlying pathogenesis responsible for spontaneous CDs is unknown. Factors associated with CD are shown in Table 1. Ultrastructural aberrations of dermal collagen fibrils and elastic fibers have been reported in ≈50% of patients with spontaneous CDs in whom there was no prior diagnosis of a connective tissue disorder,³³ suggesting a molecular defect in the biosynthesis of the extracellular matrix.⁵⁸ Seasonal variability, particularly increased CD occurring more often in autumn or winter than in the spring or summer, has also been demonstrated and believed to be a result of increased occurrence of infection or weather-related changes in blood pressure.^{43,59,60} One study found a significant association between an elevated C-reactive protein and dissection that was not present in patients with cryptogenic or large-artery strokes (adjusted odds ratio [OR] 7.9; $P<0.004$).³⁹ Results from the CADISP Study have suggested that hypercholesterolemia, obesity, and increased body mass index are less commonly associated with CD than ischemic stroke.⁶¹

Dissections can be either spontaneous or traumatic.^{17,62} Trauma can range from the severe, such as that which might occur in a high-speed motor vehicle crash, to the more subtle (ie, coughing, sneezing, or countless sporting activities such as heavy lifting, golf, tennis, and yoga).^{14,63} The frequent temporal association of dissections with everyday “traumatic”

activities has led to confusion about how to define spontaneous versus traumatic dissections and to what extent mechanical forces precipitate dissections in the absence of an underlying predisposition. Despite various confounding factors, including recall bias and nonuniform definitions of traumatic activities, it is well established that mechanical forces play a role in a considerable number of CDs. Traumatic CDs can occur as the result of major blunt or penetrating trauma.¹³ In patients with blunt cervical trauma, the prevalence of CD is ≈1% to 2%, and this risk increases as the intensity of the external force increases such as that seen with concomitant major thoracic injuries, severe facial fractures, skull base fractures, and traumatic brain injury.

Table 1. Factors Associated With CD

Major and minor cervical trauma ¹³⁻¹⁷
Arterial hypertension ¹⁸⁻²⁰
Young age ¹²
Current use of oral contraceptives ²¹
Migraine ²²⁻²⁴
Fibromuscular dysplasia ^{11,25-32}
Ultrastructural connective tissue abnormalities ³³
Vascular subtype of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome ³⁴
Marfan syndrome ^{18,35}
Turner syndrome ^{19,36}
Williams syndrome ³⁷
Familial cases ^{18,38}
Hereditary hemochromatosis ³⁹
Osteogenesis imperfecta type I ⁴⁰
α 1-Antitrypsin deficiency ^{41,42}
677T genotype MTHFR ⁴³⁻⁴⁵
Hyperhomocysteinemia ⁴⁶
Cystic medial necrosis of intracranial vessels ⁴⁷
Styloid process length ⁴⁸
ICAM-1 E4690 K gene polymorphism ⁴⁹
Autosomal-dominant polycystic kidney disease ⁵⁰
Infections ⁵¹⁻⁵⁴
Moyamoya disease ⁵⁵
Lentiginosis ⁵⁶
Vessel redundancies (coils, kinks, loops), especially if bilateral ⁵⁷

CD indicates cervical artery dissection; ICAM-1, intracellular adhesion molecule-1; and MTHFR, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase.

CDs also can occur with minor trauma characterized by hyperextension, rotation, or lateroversion of the neck; various sporting activities; whiplash injuries; stretching and sudden neck movements; and violent vomiting or coughing.^{14,63} Among patients with CD, the reported prevalence of trivial trauma is estimated to be between 12% and 34%.^{21,64,65} The relationship, if any, of CD to any of these minor cervical traumas is often difficult to discern in an individual. Cervical manipulative therapy (CMT) has been demonstrated to be associated with CD in several studies.^{66–68}

Methods

Writing group members were nominated by the committee chair and co-chair on the basis of their previous work in relevant topic areas and were approved by the American Heart Association (AHA) Stroke Council's Scientific Statement Oversight Committee and the AHA's Manuscript Oversight Committee. At the AHA's invitation, the American Chiropractic Association designated a representative to participate in the development of this paper but who elected not to be named. All members of the writing group had the opportunity to comment on and approved the final version of this document. The document underwent extensive AHA internal peer review, Stroke Council Leadership review, and Scientific Statements Oversight Committee review before consideration and approval by the AHA Science Advisory and Coordinating Committee.

Cervical Manipulative Therapy

CMT is a broad term that encompasses cervical spine manipulation by any healthcare professional and includes cervical adjustments by chiropractors. Other terms that have been used in the literature include chiropractic manipulative therapy, chiropractic adjustment or manipulation, manual physiotherapy, manual therapy, spinal adjustive manipulation, spinal manipulation, and spinal manipulative therapy. Spinal manipulation is a therapeutic intervention in which a high- or low-velocity, low-amplitude thrust is applied to the spine.⁶⁹ Other forms of CMT that do not use a thrust are also in use. The majority of spinal manipulations performed in North America are done by chiropractors^{70,71}; however, they are also done by members of the allopathic, osteopathic, and physical therapy/physiotherapy professions.^{72–76}

According to the 2007 US statistics on alternative medicine, at least 38% of US adults and 12% of children use some form of alternative medicine, including chiropractic and osteopathic manipulations, mainly for back, neck, and joint pain.⁷⁷ The chiropractic profession is common in the United States, Canada, and Australia but less so elsewhere. Chiropractic is the largest alternative medical profession in the United States and the third largest clinical profession granting doctorates behind medicine and dentistry. Annually, an estimated 10% of the North American population visits chiropractors; the majority of the visits are for low back pain.^{78,79}

Data on the effectiveness of CMT for neck pain are sparse and questionable.^{73,80–85} The most recent Cochrane review consisting of some low-quality trials found that the effect of cervical manipulation was comparable to that of mobilization, which does not include a thrust.^{80–82} Two studies, published

since this systematic review, investigated the effects of cervical manipulation on neck pain. Bronfort et al^{183a} found that cervical manipulation, together with other physical interventions, was as effective as a home exercise program and that each was more effective than treatment with ≥ 1 of the following: nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, acetaminophen, muscle relaxants, and narcotics. Dunning et al⁷³ compared cervical and thoracic thrust manipulation with cervical and thoracic nonthrust mobilization for patients with neck pain and found an improvement in the manipulation (versus mobilization) group at 48 hours.

Association of CD and CMT

There has been considerable discussion and debate about the association between CMT and CD.^{68,83–85} The majority of the literature associating CMT with VAD/vertebrobasilar artery territory stroke is from case reports/case series,^{66,83,83a,86–105} surveys,^{106,107} or expert opinions.^{108–113} Given the very low incidence of CD,^{8,104,114,115} the best study design that has been used to date to determine whether CMT may cause CD is the case-control study.¹¹⁶ There have been 6 reported case-control studies of CD that have evaluated an association with CMT.^{15,67,84,85,117,118}

Two of these case-control studies were very small and of lower quality.^{15,85} In a small retrospective study from Germany, 47 consecutive patients <60 years of age with CD were compared with 47 consecutive age-matched patients with stroke of another cause.¹⁵ Although cervical manipulations within 30 days of stroke were twice as frequent in CD patients (21.3%, 10 of 47) compared with non-CD stroke controls (10.6%, 5 of 47), there was no significant difference in this small study. In a small retrospective study, Thomas and colleagues⁸⁵ reviewed records of 47 dissection patients and 43 controls <55 years of age with stroke from another cause. Mild mechanical trauma to the head and neck was significantly associated with craniocervical arterial dissection (OR, 23.53; 95% confidence interval [CI], 6.31–87.70). “Neck manual therapy” was reported in 23% of CD cases (8 vertebrobasilar artery, 3 ICA) and only 2% of the non-CD stroke cases (OR, 12.67; 95% CI, 1.58–104.28). As a result of their preliminary observations, the authors proposed a prospective study.¹¹⁹

Four larger case-control studies found an association between CMT and VAD/vertebrobasilar artery territory stroke in young patients (<45 years of age) with reported ORs of 3 to 12,⁶⁷ 5.5,⁸⁴ 6.6,¹¹⁷ and 3.6 to 11.9,¹¹⁸ respectively (Table 2). Two of the 4 studies specifically evaluated chiropractic visits.^{67,84} Rothwell and colleagues⁸⁴ reviewed the Ontario administrative database from 1993 to 1998 to identify patients with vertebrobasilar artery territory stroke. Of the 582 cases identified, which were age and sex matched to 4 controls from the Ontario general population, they determined that young patients (age <45 years) with vertebrobasilar territory stroke were 5 times more likely than controls to have visited a chiropractor within 1 week of the event (OR, 5.02; 95% CI, 1.32–43.87). Among the 112 stroke cases <45 years of age, 4.5% visited a chiropractor within 1 week of the stroke compared with 0.9% of the controls.

Smith and associates¹¹⁷ used a case-control study design to review patients <60 years of age with CD (n=151: 51 with CD and ischemic stroke or transient ischemic attack and 100 controls with strokes of non-CD causes) from 1995 to 2000 at 2 academic medical centers to determine whether CMT was

Table 2. Case-Control Studies on the Association of Stroke and CMT

Author	Methodology	Population	Measured Events
Rothwell et al, ⁸⁴ 2001	Population-based nested case-control design	All Ontario people admitted to acute care facility with a diagnosis of posterior circulation stroke from January 1993–December 1998	Age <45 y Posterior circulation stroke within 1 wk of DC visit: OR 5.03 (95% CI, 1.32–43.87) Number of cervical chiropractic visits previous month (≥3 visits) OR, 4.98 (95% CI, 1.34–18.57) Age >45 y Posterior circulations stroke within 1 wk of DC visit: OR, 0.64 (95% CI, 0.25–1.67) Number of cervical chiropractic visits previous month (≥3 visits) OR, 1.60 (95% CI, 0.31–8.25)
Smith et al, ¹¹⁷ 2003	Institutional database query nested-case control study design	Combined databases of 2 California academic stroke centers for all patients with acute ischemic stroke or TIA from 1995–2000. 1107 cohort, 151 dissections, 306 other identified strokes randomly selected as controls, age and sex matched. Final study group: 51 CAD and 100 controls selected	Pain before stroke/TIA All dissections (n=51): OR, 4.6 (95% CI, 2.1–10) VAD (n=25): OR 3.8 (95% CI, 1.3–11) ICAD (n=26): OR 4.7 (95% CI, 1.7–13) SMT within 30 d All dissections (n=51): NS VAD (n=25): 6.6 (95% CI, 1.4–30) ICAD (n=26): NS
Cassidy et al, ⁶⁷ 2008	Population-based case-control and case-crossover study	Cases: All residents of Ontario (109 020 875 person-years over 9 y) with posterior circulation strokes admitted to Ontario, Canada, hospitals, identified from discharge and OHIP databases. 818 posterior circulation strokes per 100 million person-years. 3164 controls matched to cases. Case-controls: 4 age- and sex-matched controls randomly selected from the Registered Persons Database (listing of all healthcare numbers for Ontario)	Age <45 y Posterior circulation stroke within 1 wk of any visit DC: OR, 2.41 (95% CI, 0.98–5.95) PCP: OR, 2.90 (95% CI, 1.64–5.13) Posterior circulation stroke within 1 wk of headache of cervical DC visit DC: OR, 3.11 (95% CI, 1.16–8.35) PCP: OR, 20.00 (95% CI, 4.38–91.28) Age >45 y Posterior circulation stroke within 1 wk of any visit DC: OR, 0.30 (95% CI, 0.12–0.77) PCP: OR, 2.30 (95% CI, 2.85–3.85) Posterior circulation stroke within 1 wk of headache of cervical DC visit DC: OR 1.18 (95% CI, 0.16–1.66) PCP: OR 6.99 (95% CI, 3.93–12.44)
Engelger et al, ¹¹⁸ 2013	Multicenter case-control study (Cervical Artery Dissection and Ischemic Stroke Patients) study in 18 centers in 8 countries designed to assess determinants of CD	Cases: 966 cases of CD Controls: 651 age- and sex-matched non-CD-IS; 280 healthy subjects.	Any trauma: OR, 7.6 (95% CI, 5.6–10.2) vs non-CD-IS, OR, 3.7 (95% CI, 2.4–5.56) vs healthy subjects CMT: OR, 11.9 (95% CI, 4.28–33.2) vs non-CD-IS, OR, 3.6 (95% CI, 1.23–10.7) vs healthy subjects

CD indicates cervical artery dissection; CI, confidence interval; CMT, cervical manipulative therapy; DC, doctor of chiropractic; ICAD, internal carotid artery dissection; non-CD-IS, ischemia from other causes; NS, not significant; OHIP, Ontario Health Insurance Program; OR, odds ratio; PCP, primary care physician; SMT, spinal manipulative therapy; TIA, transient ischemic attack; and VAD, vertebral artery dissection.

an independent risk factor for CD. All patients were matched to age and sex controls from the same registry. Among the 51 CD cases, 7 (14%) had CMT within 30 days compared with 3% of controls ($P=0.032$). Results showed a 6-fold increase in vertebral CD and stroke/transient ischemic attack (OR, 6.62; 95% CI, 1.4–30.0) even after adjustment for neck pain before the stroke/transient ischemic attack in the multivariate analysis but showed no significant increase in carotid CD.

Cassidy et al⁶⁷ analyzed every case of vertebrobasilar artery territory distribution ischemic stroke in the province of Ontario, Canada, over a 9-year period in a population-based case-control and case-crossover design. There were 818 cases in 100 million person-years of analysis. They evaluated the association between VA territory stroke and chiropractic

visits, as well as seeing a primary care physician. For those <45 years of age, 8 cases (7.8%) had consulted a chiropractor within 7 days of the index date compared with 14 of controls (3.4%). They found an association between chiropractic visits and VA strokes. However, the risk was similar to the risk of VA stroke after seeing a primary care physician. This led the authors to conclude that chiropractic care does not appear to pose an excess risk of VA stroke and to suggest that headache or neck pain from VAD causes people to seek care from either chiropractic or medical physicians. The previous case-control studies^{15,84,117} did not analyze the possible association with evaluation by primary care physicians, leading to possible protopathic bias.¹²⁰ The case selection in both the Rothwell et al⁸⁴ and Cassidy et al⁶⁷ studies included patients with stroke

in an anatomic distribution (posterior circulation), not with a given pathology (CD).

In a report from the CADISP Study Group, 966 cases of CD were compared with 651 age- and sex-matched patients with ischemic stroke from other causes, as well as 280 healthy subjects.¹¹⁸ Prior cervical trauma was found among 40.5% of the CD cases, which was significantly greater compared with the other stroke case group (adjusted OR, 7.6; 95% CI, 5.6–10.20). CMT (not necessarily specified as chiropractic) was found to be significantly associated with CD compared with ischemic stroke from other causes (6.9% versus 0.6%; adjusted OR, 11.9; 95% CI, 4.28–33.2) and compared with healthy subjects (adjusted OR, 3.6; 95% CI, 1.23–10.7). The authors stated that their “findings suggest a clear association between CD and cervical manipulation therapy” and proposed the term mechanical trigger event as a more appropriate way to describe the variety of mechanical events reported in association with CD.

In summary, a few case-control studies suggest that CMT is associated with CD. These studies did not specifically distinguish whether the CMT included a thrust maneuver or not; the former is typically used with chiropractic manipulation. In the absence of prospective cohort or randomized studies, the current best available evidence suggests that CD, especially VAD, may be of a low incidence but could be a serious complication of CMT. Although these studies suggest an association, it is very difficult to determine causation because patients with VAD commonly present with neck pain, which may not be diagnosed prior to any CMT. Because patients with VAD commonly present with neck pain, it is possible that they seek therapy for this symptom from providers, including CMT practitioners, and that the VAD occurs spontaneously, implying that the association between CMT and VAD/vertebrobasilar artery stroke is not causal. It is also plausible that CMT could exacerbate the symptoms or the VAD and possibly increase the risk of stroke. Therefore, in the setting of neck pain or headache with focal neurological symptoms after any minor trauma, including CMT, immediate medical evaluation for possible stroke resulting from CD is warranted. The association between CMT and CD suggests that increased education of providers, including CMT providers, in diagnosing CD may be warranted. Correspondingly, patients with neck pain and without neurological symptoms after any trauma should be informed about the potential risks and benefits of receiving CMT, and practitioners should carefully consider CD prior to performing CMT.

Cervical Spine Biomechanics and CMT

The cervical spine has a unique anatomy and complex biomechanics. Despite centuries of study,^{121,122} a complete understanding of this topic has remained elusive.¹²³ Researchers have analyzed biomechanics of the cervical spine during spinal manipulation to determine whether manipulation may cause CD.^{124–131}

The cervical spine is made up of 7 vertebral bodies and is divided into 4 anatomic sections: the atlas, the axis, the root (C2-C3 junction), and the column (C3–C7).¹³² Movements of the cervical spine, including flexion, extension, rotation, and lateral flexion, are dependent on the orientation of the joint facets and are further restricted by muscles and ligaments surrounding the cervical vertebrae.¹³² At the atlanto-occipital

junction, the only movement allowed is nodding (flexion/extension) because of the shape of the superior articular sockets, which receive the condyles of the occiput.¹³² The atlanto-axial junction allows axial rotation as the arch of the atlas pivots around the odontoid process of the axis, with a normal reported range of motion of 50° to each side.¹³³ The lateral atlanto-axial joints, biconcave in shape, subsequently glide over one another, causing a small degree of lateral flexion and extension, which is coupled with the rotation.¹³³ The C2-C3 junction, known as the root, secures the cervical column to the upper cervical spine.¹³³ As a result of the unique shape of the joint articulations between C2 and C7, any degree of rotation is always coupled with some lateral flexion and vice versa.^{132–134}

The VAs run through the transverse foramina of C1 through C6 and occasionally through C7.¹³² Four segments are recognized: the prevertebral segment (V1), cervical segment (V2), atlantal segment (V3), and intracranial segment (V4).¹³⁵ The V1 segment is the portion from its origin at the subclavian artery to its entry into the costovertebral foramen of C6 or C5. The V2 segment travels between C6 and C2, entirely within the transverse foramina. The V3 segment takes a tortuous course between C2 to the suboccipital triangle between the atlas and the occiput, where it is covered by the atlanto-occipital membrane. The V3 segment, running horizontally in a groove on the superior aspect of the posterior arch of the atlas, adjacent to the atlanto-axial junction (C1-C2) where most rotation occurs,¹³² is most susceptible to injury.¹³⁰ The V4 segment is the intracranial portion, after it has pierced the dura mater to enter the foramen magnum to join the opposite VA at the medullopontine level.

During high-velocity, low-amplitude manipulation, a controlled force is applied to a joint in a specified direction,^{136,137} causing movement of that joint and adjacent joints in the spine.^{136,138} The amount of force delivered during cervical spine manipulation with manual high-velocity, low-amplitude techniques on living human subjects is 100 to 150 N.^{136,139,140} A higher peak force, between 200 and 273 N, has been reported on cadavers.¹⁴¹ A study comparing peak force during cervical manipulation on living subjects and cadavers demonstrated considerably more force being used on cadavers.¹⁴² It is important to take into account this difference when reviewing the biomechanical literature evaluating strain on these vessels because these studies were conducted with human cadavers. Moreover, all studies have shown considerably less force used in cervical manipulation compared with thoracic and lumbar manipulation.^{136,139,143}

After studying external forces applied to the cervical spine during manipulation, researchers began attempts to quantify the force absorbed by and strain placed on the VAs during manipulation.¹³⁷ Using ultrasonographic crystals surgically placed in the VAs of human cadavers to measure strain, they measured 6% strain during manipulation (strain refers to the percent change in the length of the vessel from its length at neutral position). During passive range of motion and during enough extension and rotation of the neck enough to lead to vertebrobasilar ischemia, there was close to 12% strain,¹³⁷ more than the strain measured during cervical manipulation.^{127,137,141}

Concern about transient compression of the VAs during cervical manipulation has resulted in many studies investigating

arterial blood flow during head rotation.^{125,126,131,144–147} A case series using arteriography displayed partially obstructed blood flow through the contralateral VA at C1 to C2 during head rotation in patients with suspected vertebrobasilar artery ischemia.^{146,147} Subsequent studies using duplex sonography have shown no significant change in blood flow in the VA during rotation,¹²⁶ simulated manipulation position,¹²⁵ and non-thrust manipulation.¹³¹ One study also looked at blood flow in the ICA during simulated manipulation position and found no significant changes in blood flow in a healthy ICA.¹²⁵ No studies were identified that specifically measured blood flow during high-velocity, low-amplitude manipulation. It should be emphasized that these studies used blood flow as an outcome measurement, not the integrity of the intimal lining.

Understanding of the internal structures during cervical manipulation remains limited.¹²³ There is insufficient technology to view and measure the VA flow at the precise moment when the manipulation occurs. Current biomechanical evidence is insufficient to establish the claim that spinal manipulation causes CD, including data from a canine model showing no significant changes in VA lesions before and after cervical manipulation.^{128,148}

Postulated Mechanisms of Vessel Injury

As described above, the V3 segment of the VA is most often suspected of being injured during CMT, but any segment of the VAs can be involved.^{66,102,149–151} An estimated 50% of total neck rotation occurs at the atlanto-axial joint, subjecting the VA at this level to higher bending forces than those encountered in the lower neck.⁸⁸ Rotation and extension of the neck predispose the VA to dissection by stretching the vessel against either the atlas or posterior atlanto-occipital membrane, which the VA penetrates as it courses superiorly into the skull.¹⁵² Similarly, stretching of the VA narrows the vascular lumen, thereby possibly promoting the development of intra-arterial thrombus.¹⁵³ Typical movements for cervical manipulation can be rotation, lateral flexion, flexion, extension, or a combination of them.^{73–76}

The presence of high cervical osteophytic disease or other anatomic variations may predispose to or increase the likelihood of VA injury during extension and rotation of the head.¹⁵⁴ Furthermore, the VA between C1 and C2 is covered by the oblique capitus and intertransverse muscles, which may further compress the artery during rotation and enhance the risk of arterial injury and subsequent thrombosis.¹⁵⁴

Dissection of the VA can propagate rostrally to involve the intracranial (V4) segment and the basilar artery.⁶⁶ Isolated injuries to the V4 segment are likely the result of torsion of the vessel as it pierces the dura mater.⁶⁶ Dissecting aneurysms of this arterial segment can produce subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), although this has not been associated with CMT.^{66,88,148}

The ICA may potentially be injured during cervical manipulation.^{155–157} With extension and lateral flexion of the head, the artery becomes fixed in place, abutting the upper cervical vertebrae.¹⁵⁶

Location of Arterial Dissections and CMT

ICAs are strained during CMT at a level lower than activities of daily living.¹⁵⁸ The ICA is more freely mobile and is

thought to be less likely than the VA to be involved in dissections probably secondary to CMT.¹⁵⁰ ICA dissections (ICADs) typically begin a few centimeters rostral to the bifurcation and may extend up to or beyond the petrous canal. CDs can affect both extracranial and intracranial segments of the ICA and VA. ICADs are less likely to extend intracranially than VADs; the reason may be that the VAs pass through the relatively large foramen magnum, whereas the petrous canal of the ICA is more anatomically restrictive.¹ The ICA can also abut bony structures with movements of the neck; this is likely a result of stretch or compression against the processes of the upper cervical vertebrae or against the petrous bone as the ICA enters the skull base.^{63,156,159}

In general, ICAD has been thought to occur more frequently than VAD, but there clearly is variability, depending on the population studied. Most series have combined spontaneous and provoked/traumatic dissections. Improved resolution of noninvasive imaging, namely magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) and computed tomography (CT) angiography (CTA), has increased the number of VADs identified, yet the overall incidence still appears to favor ICAD by $\approx 2:1$.⁸ A recent study in a large single Finnish center of 301 patients, however, found no difference in the incidence of ICADs compared with VADs.¹⁶⁰

Dissections thought to be associated with CMT, however, have a clear VA predominance. In fact, early reports have suggested that ICADs associated with CMT are either very rare or nonexistent. An approximate 3:1 predominance of VADs over ICADs in those associated with CMT fits with other analyses.¹⁶¹ Moreover, multiple vessel dissection is not rare, being present in $\approx 10\%$ to 15% of cases.^{2,6,8,9,11,160} Multiple cervical vessel involvement of dissections has been reported after CMT, including simultaneous VA and ICA involvement.¹⁶²

Clinical Presentation

With the increasing use of noninvasive imaging, CD is being diagnosed in many patients who present with subtle manifestations.^{90,159,163–170} Most patients have at least 2 symptoms, although symptoms may occur in isolation and some CDs remain asymptomatic. Localized warning symptoms and signs are common and provide an opportunity to recognize and treat patients before cerebral ischemia occurs. Asymptomatic CDs are frequently encountered especially when investigating clinically symptomatic ones. This makes most estimates of the frequency of symptoms in CDs probable overestimates.

Dissection of the ICA

The typical patient with ICAD presents with pain on one side of the head, face, or neck accompanied by a partial Horner syndrome and followed hours or days later by cerebral or retinal ischemia. This classic triad of pain, Horner syndrome, and ischemia is found in fewer than one third of patients.

Pain is usually the initial manifestation of CDs. It is localized on one side of the upper anterolateral neck in one fourth of patients.^{90,169} Persistent, isolated neck pain may mimic idiopathic carotidynia if it is associated with local tenderness. Unilateral facial, dental, or orbital pain is present in half of the patients.¹⁶⁹ The extracranial pain remains isolated in $\approx 10\%$ of patients, but usually there is an ipsilateral headache.¹⁶⁹ The

characteristic unilateral headache develops in two thirds of patients, most commonly in the frontotemporal area, but it occasionally involves the entire hemicranium or the occipital area.¹⁶⁹ The onset of headache is usually gradual, but it may be a “thunderclap” headache that mimics an SAH.^{90,169} The severity of the headache is variable. It is most commonly described as a constant steady aching, but it may also be throbbing or steady and sharp.¹⁶⁹ About one fourth of patients with a history of migraine consider the headache to resemble a migraine, but most patients consider the headache or facial pain to be unlike any other pain.^{90,169} After the onset of pain, the median time to the appearance of neurological symptoms is on average 9 days (range, 1–90 days).¹⁶⁹

Horner syndrome has long been recognized as a manifestation of ICAD, but it is found in fewer than half of the patients.^{90,167,169} Facial anhidrosis is not present because the facial sweat glands are innervated by the sympathetic plexus surrounding the external carotid artery. Oculosympathetic palsy associated with severe orbital pain may mimic a cluster headache. Even in the absence of any other sign or symptom, unilateral Horner syndrome should be considered to be caused by an ICAD until proven otherwise.

Cranial nerve palsies can be detected in $\approx 12\%$ of patients with ICAD.¹⁶⁸ The lower cranial nerves are the most commonly affected, particularly the hypoglossal nerve. Involvement of various combinations of cranial nerves has been described.¹⁶⁸ The oculomotor, trigeminal, and facial nerves also may be involved.¹⁶⁸ Impairment of taste (dysgeusia) may be the presenting symptom and is eventually noted by 10% of patients.¹⁶⁹ The combination of dysfunction of lower cranial nerves and Horner syndrome may be ascribed erroneously to a brainstem infarct. Pulsatile tinnitus is reported by one fourth of patients, and an objective bruit may be present on auscultation.

Cerebral or retinal ischemic symptoms are reported in 50% to 95% of patients with ICADs, although this frequency has decreased over the years because the condition is diagnosed in more patients with less obvious manifestations.^{90,168,169} Permanent blindness as a result of ischemic optic neuropathy or occlusion of the central retinal artery or its branches is rare.

Dissection of the VA

The typical patient with VAD presents with pain in the back of the neck or head followed by posterior circulation ischemia. The first manifestations of VAD, however, are less distinct than those of ICAD and usually are initially interpreted as musculoskeletal in nature.¹⁶⁹ Pain develops in the back of the neck in half of the patients, and a headache occurs in two thirds of the patients, almost always in the occipital area, but in rare cases it involves the entire hemicranium or the frontal area.¹⁶⁹ The neck pain or headache can be bilateral.¹⁶⁹ When it is unilateral, it is always ipsilateral to the dissected VA.¹⁷⁰ The headache may be throbbing in quality or steady and sharp. Only half of the patients consider the neck pain or headache to be unlike any other, but it is rarely mistaken for a migraine attack by those with a history of migraine. The median interval between the onset of neck pain and the appearance of other symptoms is ≈ 2 weeks.¹⁶⁹ Unilateral pain or weakness of an arm as a result of cervical root involvement, usually at

the C5–C6 level, and spinal epidural hematomas are unusual manifestations of VADs.^{159,163,166}

Ischemic symptoms occur in most patients in whom a VAD is diagnosed and may involve the brainstem, particularly the lateral medulla (Wallenberg syndrome), as well as the thalamus, temporo-occipital regions, or cerebellar hemispheres.^{159,163,167,169} Isolated ischemia of the cervical spinal cord is an uncommon but increasingly recognized complication of VAD. Transient ischemic attacks are less frequent after VADs than after ICADs.¹⁶⁹ SAH is uncommon and seen only with intracranial dissections (57% versus 0%; $P=0.003$).^{171,172}

Pathology

In CDs, typically an intimal defect occurs and allows passage of blood into the arterial wall. An intramural hematoma (false lumen) propagates within the tunica media for variable distances. Less commonly, there is no communication between the true and false lumens, suggesting that the dissection was the result of a primary intramedial hematoma. In either case, one of several consequences may arise. An elongated intramural hematoma may form and compress the true lumen to one side, forming an elongated irregular stenosis or narrowing of the true lumen. In extreme cases, the elongated narrowing may be extraordinarily severe and pathologically result in an occlusion or the angiographic appearance of a “string sign” (ie, near occlusion). Proximally, these stenoses have a tapered appearance; distally, the lumen may be abruptly reconstituted. A very large intramural hematoma may compress and occlude the arterial lumen. The pathological profile results in the angiographic appearance of a tapered occlusion resembling a candle flame. The false lumen may reconnect with the true lumen distally, creating parallel channels of a “double-barreled gun.” The 2 channels are separated by an elongated intimal flap. The intramural hematoma may expand outward toward the adventitia to create an aneurysmal sac or dissecting aneurysm. These aneurysms may harbor thrombi^{1,11,163,173–177} (Figures 1–3).

The intramural hematoma is located within the layers of the tunica media but may be eccentric and directed toward the intima (subintimal dissection) or toward the adventitia (subadventitial dissection).^{26,178} The absence of an external elastic lamina and a thinner adventitia results in intracranial arteries being prone to subadventitial dissection and resultant SAH, reported more commonly in intracranial VADs.^{5,171,172,179–184}

Histological studies of CDs typically show tearing in the intima and media and hemorrhagic dissection within the outer layers of the tunica media, which may result in severe stenosis. The dissection tract typically contains fibrovascular granulation tissue with collections of red blood cells, fibrin, proliferating fibroblasts, early neovascularization changes, and hemosiderin-containing macrophages.²⁷

Diagnosis and Investigations

The diagnosis of CD rests on a careful clinical history, physical examination, and targeted ancillary investigations (Table 3). The probability of CD as a stroke mechanism is greater in younger patients without vascular risk factors who are less likely to have cerebrovascular atherosclerosis. Other

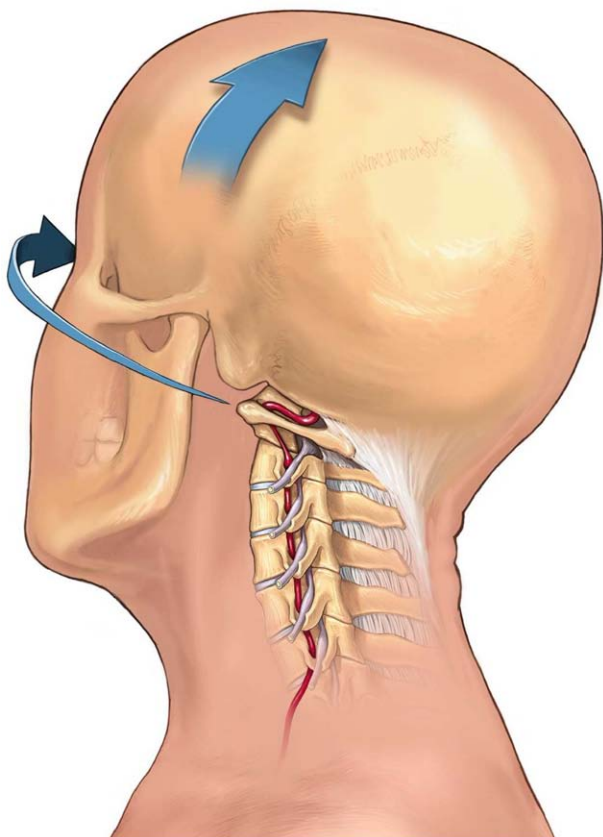


Figure 1. The vertebral artery as it passes through the transverse foramina of C6 through C2 and then enters the skull base through the foramen magnum (not shown). **Arrows** indicate head movement during lateral rotation and lateral flexion. Flexion, extension, and traction may also affect the artery (not shown). Reprinted with permission. Copyright © 2013 Trial FX.

clinical features that may be risk factors for CD were mentioned previously.

Even before specific radiological tests are ordered, some assessment of the pretest probability of dissection should be made. The demographics of the individual patient, especially age (usually young), conventional vascular risk factors (usually absent), and the presence of other symptoms mentioned above should raise the consideration of a diagnosis of CD.

Imaging of the arterial wall has been emphasized recently rather than imaging of the secondary consequences of the dissection: luminal compromise, dissecting aneurysm formation, an intimal flap, and resultant stroke. Although these secondary consequences are common, they are not universal; reliance on them can lead to missed diagnoses. When the relative sensitivities of these imaging modalities are being interpreted, the comparators need to be considered carefully. Some studies of VAD, for example, explicitly excluded subjects unless there was an imaging abnormality.¹⁰ This will tend to decrease the overall population with dissection and thus increase the reported sensitivity of a test. An ongoing international study defines the typical radiological appearance of CD or VAD as “mural hematoma, pseudoaneurysm, long tapering stenosis, intimal flap, double lumen, or occlusion >2 cm above the carotid bifurcation demonstrating a

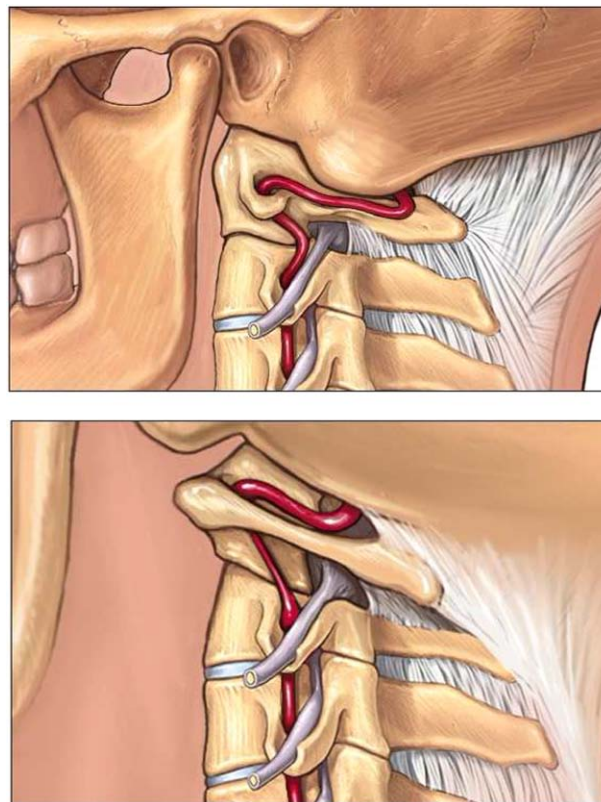


Figure 2. Schematic diagram illustrating the neutral anatomic alignment of the vertebral artery (**top**) and stretching of the V3 segment during lateral rotation and lateral flexion (**bottom**). Reprinted with permission. Copyright © 2013 Trial FX.

pseudoaneurysm or a long tapering stenosis after recanalization.”¹⁹ The imaging modalities that are available to detect these abnormalities are duplex ultrasonography, CT, CTA, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), MRA, and digital subtraction angiography (DSA).

Studies have been hampered by the absence of a gold standard given that no imaging test is flawless and that false-negative studies are possible with all modalities. A reference standard, that is, neurological diagnosis of CD, may need to be considered in diagnostic research,²⁹ which is more in line with clinical practice.

MRI with diffusion-weighted imaging is clearly more sensitive than CT for acute infarcts,¹⁸⁵ especially if they are small and in the posterior circulation. Most strokes caused by CD are embolic as opposed to hemodynamic²⁸ and are not necessarily related to the degree of arterial stenosis in the dissected vessel.^{29,30}

Duplex Ultrasonography

Ultrasonography has the advantages of being noninvasive, inexpensive, and widely available. Ionizing radiation is not used, and there are few, if any, contraindications. The direct signs of CD on ultrasonogram are stenosis (increased velocities), occlusion, echolucent vessel hematoma, or double lumen. The indirect signs are increased or decreased pulsatility and collateral or retrograde flow.³¹

In CD, the sensitivity of ultrasonography depends on the severity of the stenosis. In severe stenosis or occlusion, it

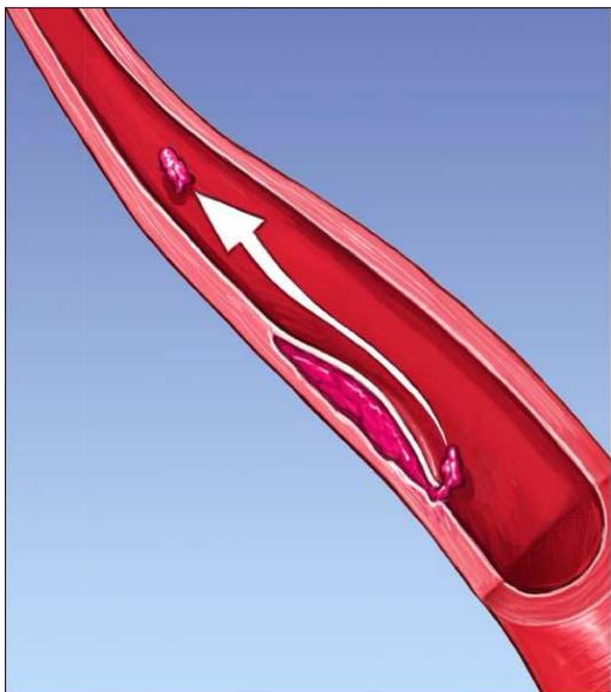


Figure 3. Thrombus from a nonocclusive dissection becoming dislodged and embolizing downstream. Reprinted with permission. Copyright © 2013 Trial FX.

is 100% sensitive, but the sensitivity falls to 40% when the stenosis is only mild.³² One study found abnormalities on color-flow Doppler in 100% of VADs.¹¹ Others have found abnormalities on ultrasonogram in 29 of 31 VADs³¹ and 24 of 26 VADs.¹⁸⁶ VADs that were normal on ultrasonogram were nonocclusive.³¹ In ICADs presenting only with a Horner syndrome, ultrasonogram was abnormal in only 69%.¹⁸⁷

The technical expertise needed to identify the more subtle ultrasonographic findings of VAD is an important factor that limits its use. Other disadvantages include the difficulty in distinguishing stenosis secondary to atherosclerosis from dissection, the overestimation of subtotal stenosis as occlusion, its limited intracranial access, and a decreased sensitivity for detecting an expansion of wall thickness and small tears. In routine practice, ultrasonography is used less commonly than CT, MR, or DSA but may be considered an alternative if other anatomic imaging is not available.

CT and CTA

The advantages of CTA include excellent spatial resolution, very rapid acquisition, widespread availability, noninvasiveness, and lower cost compared with MRI and DSA. Although not universally agreed on, a study that assessed radiologists' preferences for imaging studies done in routine practice suggested a preference for CTA over MRI in VAD but equivalence for CD.¹⁸⁸ In this study, there were no CTA false-positives for occlusion. Vessel wall irregularity was seen in 24 of 25 dissected arteries; 4 pseudoaneurysms and 8 intimal flaps were detected that were missed with MRA; and vessel wall thickening was detected in 96%. Lum and colleagues¹⁸⁹ defined the suboccipital rind sign as dorsal thickening of the arterial wall against the adjacent fat in the V3 section of the

VA. In patients with VAD, the arterial wall was significantly thicker by ≈ 3 mm compared with that in normal controls with no difference in luminal diameter. This finding is not specific for dissection, as it can be seen in giant cell arteritis.¹⁹⁰ All VADs were associated with an increased external vessel diameter on CT.

Contraindications to CTA include impaired renal function, contrast allergy, and pregnancy. In addition, CT entails exposure to radiation, and CT is much less sensitive for brain infarction than MRI, especially in the posterior fossa.

MRI/MRA

One of the major advantages of MRI for VAD is the associated benefit of highly sensitive diffusion-weighted sequences for detection of parenchymal infarction. MRA, especially with contrast enhancement, has excellent spatial resolution and is not as affected by bony artifact as CTA. This is highly relevant in the V3 and V4 segments of the VA and in the ICA as the artery enters the skull base. MRI of the soft tissue of the neck using axial T1-weighted fat-suppressed images, which are not usually part of a routine MRI, can detect the methemoglobin of the intramural hematoma. The hematoma is initially isointense on T1 and T2, then hyperintense on T1, and later hyperintense on T2. It is eccentrically located; may appear curvilinear, crescentic, or simply adjacent to the lumen; and may enhance slightly. The arterial diameter should widen on the soft tissue imaging. Any of these changes can persist for months and then normalize.¹⁹¹ Any of these findings are better established in the ICA than in the VA, which is smaller and surrounded by an epidural venous plexus with similar, but not identical, characteristics.⁵⁸ Newer high-resolution MRI may be able to distinguish between the surrounding perivertebral venous plexus and the crescent signal intensity changes of a mural hematoma.²⁹

Contraindications and limitations of MRI/MRA include older pacemakers and other implanted metal, cost, prolonged scanning time, claustrophobia, body habitus, and susceptibility to motion artifacts. The specific limitations for MRI in VAD include the tortuous course of the artery, variability in normal vessel caliber and frequent asymmetries, the small size of the mural hematoma, and the potential pitfalls caused by the adjacent perivertebral venous plexus.²⁹

Digital Subtraction Angiography

The gold standard for luminal imaging has long been conventional DSA. The frequent association of luminal abnormalities with VAD has led many to consider this imaging modality to have the highest positive and negative predictive values. However, imaging of the arterial wall with the newer ultrasonography, CT, and MRI techniques described above has demonstrated that DSA can be falsely negative in as many as 17%.¹⁷³ The common DSA signs of dissection are pseudoaneurysm ($\approx 5\%$),¹⁰ usually ovoid, parallel to the lumen, and variable in size; an intimal flap ($<10\%$),¹⁹¹ that is, elevation of the intima from the arterial wall; double lumen, that is, a channel of blood parallel to the native lumen (rare)¹⁹²; and a smooth or irregular tapering (66%)¹⁰ or occlusion (28%).¹⁰

Table 3. Diagnostic Conclusions

Diagnosis of CD should be suspected in patients with an appropriate clinical syndrome, especially when patients are young and without conventional cerebrovascular risk factors.

Diagnosis of CD is supported by the absence of radiological findings typical for other cerebral arteriopathies (eg, atherosclerotic cerebrovascular disease).

No single test must be viewed as a gold standard.

Imaging of the arterial wall is advisable.

Repeat imaging studies over time are often required.

CD indicates cervical artery dissection.

Disadvantages of DSA include the time, expense, required technical expertise, need for contrast administration, and procedural complications, which are rare (<1%) but potentially severe (eg, stroke). The wide availability of sensitive, high-quality noninvasive imaging at referral centers, in conjunction with the potential for procedural complications with DSA, has limited the use of DSA for solely diagnostic purposes. If an intervention is needed or in those instances when diagnosis remains ambiguous and treatment decisions will be altered by the findings, then DSA is considered.

Follow-Up Imaging

Follow-up imaging may be needed to confirm retrospectively the presumed CD diagnosis. Atherosclerotic stenoses are unlikely to recanalize or to improve with time, whereas an improvement in vessel caliber on follow-up imaging is common in CD.

The European Federation of Neurological Societies has concluded that MRI should be the initial imaging procedure,¹⁹³ but we suggest that no single test should be seen as the gold standard. In particular, brain tissue itself can be assessed with MRI for small or subtle infarction that would go undetected on head CT. MRA should be ordered for both the intracranial and extracranial circulation. CTA has high resolution for detecting CD, particularly those involving the VAs. Multiple complementary tests, often repeated and compared over time, may be needed for an accurate diagnosis and treatment planning.

Treatment of CDs

A systematic review of the literature found no randomized trials that specifically evaluated the treatment of CD associated with CMT or CDs related to any other origin. Most reports on treatment are part of case series encompassing a variety of causes in which CMT-associated dissections are also included. Because the pathophysiological mechanisms leading to thrombosis and embolism are presumably similar, it stands to reason that no distinction should be made in the selection of treatment of the acute event or for subsequent prevention strategies. Treatment of ICAD and VAD is similar for the most part. However, dissections of the intradural portion of the VA have a great chance of tearing through the subadventitia, leading to SAH, which may cause a sudden fatal outcome. Moreover, those patients with extracranial VAD with intracranial extension or with intracranial vertebrobasilar artery dissection presenting with SAH have a high incidence of rebleeding, often in the first 24 hours. In such patients and under some circumstances, endovascular or surgical intervention, in addition to

limiting the use of antithrombotic agents, particularly among those with aneurysmatic intracranial vertebrobasilar artery dissection, may be considered.^{171,172,179,194–202}

Treatment can be categorized as acute management and secondary prevention. Acutely, treatment is focused on the re-establishment of blood flow to brain tissue at risk. Specific strategies include those that can be used for ischemic stroke from other causes, namely thrombolysis with tissue-type plasminogen activator, and, under some circumstances, endovascular therapies using a variety of techniques. Anticoagulants and antiplatelet agents are generally used to prevent early and late stroke recurrence. As for other causes of ischemic stroke, secondary stroke prevention recommendations should be followed when applicable.²⁰³

Acute Management

Endovascular Treatment

There are no randomized trials of endovascular treatment in patients with CDs associated with CMT or any other causes.^{165,194} Several case reports document the success of endovascular intervention to reestablish blood flow in patients with severe stenosis or occlusion at the site of the CD.^{66,204–206} A recent systematic review of stenting reported the results in 140 patients with ICADs (16% iatrogenic) and 8 patients with VADs (20% iatrogenic).²⁰⁷ Failure of medical management and contraindication to anticoagulation use were the most common indications for endovascular treatment. Procedural complications and recurrent strokes were uncommon.²⁰⁷ However, it remains unproven that endovascular treatments improve CD outcomes, and the long-term complications from stenting in patients with CDs are not known.

Thrombolysis

There has been theoretical concern that thrombolysis with tissue-type plasminogen activators could worsen the dissection and patient outcome. This has been noted in rare instances²⁰⁸ and is unlikely to be common. Thrombolysis with tissue-type plasminogen activator appears to be safe in patients with acute ischemic stroke secondary to CD. A recent meta-analysis of 180 patients with CD and acute stroke did not show any increase in complications, including intracranial hemorrhage, when outcome in thrombolysed patients was compared with that of control subjects from the Safe Implementation of Thrombolysis in Stroke–International Stroke Thrombolysis Register (SITS-ISTR).²⁰⁹ In another study of thrombolysis in 488 patients with acute stroke secondary to CD in the United States between 2005 and 2008, there was no increase in the risk of intracranial hemorrhage compared with patients without arterial dissection.²¹⁰ Patients in whom CMT was associated with the CD were not reviewed separately in either report.

Prevention of Stroke Recurrence

Antithrombotic Therapy

There are no randomized trials of early or long-term antithrombotic therapy in CD. The Cervical Artery Dissection in Stroke Study (CADISS) is an ongoing study determining the feasibility of a clinical trial comparing antiplatelet therapy with anticoagulants in the acute treatment of patients (≥18 years

of age) with extracranial CD (ICAD or VAD) with symptom onset within 7 days.²¹¹ Antiplatelet and anticoagulant treatments are used for both the prevention of local thrombus propagation and secondary embolism. The Cochrane systematic meta-analysis of nonrandomized studies is a useful resource on outcomes with antiplatelet agents versus anticoagulants.¹⁹⁴ Comparison across 36 observational studies (1285 patients) showed no difference in the rates of subsequent stroke or death between the 2 treatment modalities. Few studies have reported treatment in patients with CD associated with cervical manipulation. In the largest case series from Germany, 35 of 36 patients with VAD were treated with intravenous heparin for 12 days. This was followed by oral warfarin for 6 to 12 months in 31 of 36 patients and aspirin in 3 patients.¹⁰¹

In a United Kingdom–based survey, CDs were always treated with anticoagulants by 50% of the physicians, 30% of physicians always used antiplatelets, and 15% used either anticoagulants or antiplatelets.²¹² A meta-analysis showed no advantage of anticoagulants compared with aspirin for the primary outcome measures of death or disability.²¹³ The choice of an antiplatelet or anticoagulant is empirical and is often determined by the treating physician's experience and personal preference. Antiplatelet treatment is preferred in certain scenarios such as in patients with large cerebral or cerebellar infarctions, in those with intracranial extension of dissections, or when anticoagulation is contraindicated.¹⁶⁵ Similarly, some physicians may prefer anticoagulation over antiplatelets in the presence of a severe underlying arterial stenosis in the dissected vessel, thrombus in the arterial lumen, or pseudoaneurysm formation.¹⁶⁵

The optimal duration for antithrombotic therapy has not been well studied. If anticoagulant therapy is used, it is generally discontinued after 3 to 6 months of treatment. Arterial recanalization/remodeling, if it is to occur, is generally complete by 6 months. It is unclear whether antiplatelet agents warrant long-term continuation, especially in spontaneous CD with no clinical evidence of an underlying connective tissue disorder. Long-term antiplatelet treatment may be considered in the setting of residual arterial stenosis, vessel wall irregularity, or persistent occlusion despite the lack of evidence for a high risk of recurrence of stroke in such situations.¹⁶⁵ Patients with underlying connective tissue disorder, a history of recurrent CD, or a family history of CDs should probably be maintained on indefinite antiplatelet therapy. Which antiplatelet is best also remains undetermined. Aspirin is the most commonly used agent in antiplatelet-naïve patients (75–100 mg/d).²¹⁴ Recommendations for the treatment of hypertension and the use of oral contraceptive pills or hormone replacement therapy among patients who have had an ischemic stroke resulting from CD should be followed according to other AHA guidelines on secondary stroke prevention.²⁰³ Women with CD who are taking oral contraceptive pills or hormone replacement therapy should discontinue them as part of their treatment. There is no indication for statin use in the typical CD population without known high-risk cardiovascular risk factors. Our management conclusions are summarized in Table 4.

Outcome and Prognosis

The outcomes and prognoses in patients with CD can be divided into clinical outcomes (after recovery from initial

presentation), long-term status of the dissected arteries, and risk of recurrence of CD or cerebral ischemia. Overall, there is limited information about outcomes and prognosis focused specifically on patients whose CD may have been associated with CMT. Outcomes and prognoses are thus described for mostly spontaneous CDs (although many case series did not separate out traumatic cases), and when possible, specific mentions of those cases associated with CMT are highlighted.

Clinical Outcomes

Early reports suggested very poor outcomes from CD, but they were likely for a highly selective group identified in the preangiography era. As noninvasive testing has become more sensitive and commonly performed, more patients are being identified with CDs with less severe symptoms, and outcomes among modern CD cohorts are accordingly better.^{1,215} Overall, death from ICAD or VAD is thought to be $\leq 5\%$.^{1,2,59,98,160} Even in an older series of 200 consecutive patients with spontaneous CD from 1970 through 1990 seen at the Mayo Clinic, the 10-year survival rate was 95.5%, with only 2 patient deaths likely related to dissection.¹¹

Good or favorable outcome is most commonly defined as follow-up modified Rankin Scale (mRS) scores of either 0 to 1 (little or no residual disability) or 0 to 2 (includes slight disability). In general, the majority of patients with strokes caused by CDs have good outcomes, with rates that vary from 70% to 92%.^{8,59,98,160,215–220} Even a small series of 12 cases with 3 or 4 simultaneous dissections on initial diagnosis from 3 European centers showed excellent outcomes (mRS score=0–1) in 83%.²²¹ Associations with better outcomes include ICAD that had shown recanalization²¹⁵ and lesser initial stroke severity.^{59,160,215,222} Associations with worse outcomes include bilateral VADs,²¹⁶ dissected arterial occlusion (versus stenosis),^{98,160,219} ICA versus VAD,^{222,223} and older age.¹⁶ Despite the largely good outcomes, ICAD is a possible potential cause of malignant middle cerebral artery syndrome in young patients.²²⁴

A case-control study from Bern and Zurich in Switzerland matched 46 ICAD cases with severe stenosis or occlusion at 1 year to 46 controls with only transient arterial stenosis or occlusion, arguing against persisting severe stenosis or occlusion as a risk factor for poor outcome. Stroke severity at the 3-month follow-up was not significantly different between groups. Most patients presented with stroke in both groups; 29% were disabling (mRS score >2) in the persistent stenosis/occlusion group versus 18% in the transient steno-occlusive group.²²⁵

In a different type of outcome assessment, the clinical outcomes in a series of consecutive nontraumatic CDs (87 ICA, 19 VA, 2 both) from the University Hospital in Bern in Switzerland were assessed not only by mRS score but also by the more patient-centered Stroke Specific Quality of Life (SS-QOL) scale. SS-QOL score was good in 93% of patients before dissection but considerably less at 54% after dissection. After a mean follow-up of 4 years, the mRS score was 0 to 1 in 72%. There was a high correlation between the mRS and the SS-QOL; however, 30% of patients with little or no disability (mRS score=0–1) had poor ratings on the SS-QOL. Predictors of poor quality of life were higher National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale scores at diagnosis and older age. These findings suggest that the mRS may underestimate the impact of CD on

Table 4. Management Conclusions for Extracranial CD

Thrombolysis with intravenous tPA is reasonably safe in the treatment of patients with acute ischemic stroke caused by CD within 4.5 h.

For patients with TIA or ischemic stroke resulting from CD, antiplatelets or anticoagulant therapy for 3–6 mo is reasonable.

Endovascular therapy may be considered for patients with CD who experience definite recurrent cerebral ischemic events while on appropriate antithrombotic therapy.

CD indicates cervical artery dissection; TIA, transient ischemic attack; and tPA, tissue-type plasminogen activator.

quality of life and that additional or alternative outcome measures may better capture patient-centered effects.²²⁶

A recent series that included 66 stroke patients from Italy with ICADs and complete occlusion used transcranial Doppler to evaluate the role of collateral circulation on clinical outcomes. When considering the main intracranial arterial collaterals (ophthalmic, anterior communicating, posterior communicating), patients with ≥ 2 such collaterals present had lower initial National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale score and only 5% had mRS scores >1 at 90 days compared with 77% with mRS scores >1 among those with ≤ 1 collateral.²²⁷

Some of the CD case series have commented on the proportion of cases associated with recent CMT. A series of 27 dissections from a stroke service in Arizona described 85% of patients having no or only minor disability. The remainder (15%) had moderate disability at a mean follow-up of 58 months. Two of the 5 “traumatic” CDs included were VADs and were ascribed to CMT. However, associations with outcomes in these 2 patients were not reported separately.²¹⁷ A series of 126 patients from a single hospital in Münster, Germany, included ICADs and VADs; CMT was a risk factor in 16% of cases. After a maximum of 6 months of follow-up, 70% had an excellent recovery, 17% had mild to moderate disability, 12% had severe disability, and 1 patient died. In a multivariate analysis, arterial occlusion and stroke were predictive of poor outcome, whereas associated CMT was not.⁹⁸ A 2003 report from the Canadian Stroke Consortium included 116 patients (49 ICA and 67 VADs); 17% of cases were associated with CMT. Of the 90% available for the 1-year follow-up, 89% had good outcome (mRS score=0–2). However, CMT was not mentioned as being associated with clinical outcome.²¹⁸ A series of 177 CD patients (211 dissected arteries: 118 ICAs and 93 VAs) from Stanford included 19 who had recent CMT and 8 associated with self-manipulation of the neck. Four patients (2.3%) died, 3 of the 4 patients as a result of the initial stroke. Again, CMT was not mentioned as it relates to outcome.²

An early series limited to cases thought to be a result of CMT described 4 patients from Hamburg, Germany. All 4 patients had VADs, 2 were bilateral and 1 was associated with an ipsilateral ICAD. All patients improved clinically after presentation, with 1 of the 4 having no residual deficits.²²⁸ In 2006, a series of 36 VADs associated with chiropractic of the neck were reported from 13 German academic neurology departments. At hospital discharge, 73% had a good outcome (mRS score=0–2), 1 patient died, and another remained in a vegetative state. The authors questioned whether these VADs after cervical manipulation had a worse prognosis than those otherwise considered to be spontaneous. In this retrospective clinical survey, orthopedic

surgeons conducted the neck manipulation in half of the subjects. Complications also occurred when the manipulation was carried by neurologists, chiropractors, or general practitioners.¹⁰¹ A recent report from the Barrow Neurologic Institute in Phoenix, AZ, described the clinical course and outcomes of 13 patients with presumptively CMT-associated CDs. Most involved the VA, and 9 of 13 (69%) had excellent outcomes. Six patients had endovascular interventions, including 5 with stents placed and 1 who underwent basilar artery thrombolysis. Three cases required emergent cerebellar decompression for edematous infarction-related mass effect (all were left with permanent disability), and 1 patient died. The authors suggest that although most patients have good outcomes, serious neurological injury is not uncommon, may require aggressive interventions, and can lead to poor outcomes.⁶⁶ These data, however, may represent a biased referral sample of severe cases.

Overall, the clear majority of patients with CDs have good outcomes as measured by the mRS, although possibly less so if one instead focuses on quality of life. A number of factors such as higher initial stroke severity and arterial occlusions have been repeatedly associated with worse clinical outcomes; collaterals also likely play a role. From the limited information available, we cannot make any statements about possible differential outcomes among CD patients associated with CMT.

Follow-Up of Dissected Arteries

Many of the case series of CDs have described improvements in arterial patency on follow-up imaging. Estimates of overall recovery of arterial patency range from 55% to 78%.^{2,217,222,223,225,227} Factors associated with increased chances of recanalization include spontaneous (versus traumatic) dissections,²²⁹ stenotic vessels (versus occluded vessels),^{1,2,160,215,221} dissections in women,² and VADs versus ICADs.²²³ Factors associated with lack of recanalization were smoking and older age.¹⁶³ A factor specifically identified as not affecting recanalization rate was type of antithrombotic therapy.²¹⁵ Generally, neurological outcome depends on lesion localization and the presence of adequate collaterals.²³⁰

Approximately 10% to 50% of CDs are associated with extracranial dissecting aneurysms.⁶⁵ A French series of 16 patients with ICAD aneurysms provided routine follow-up imaging data for an average of 37 months. Of 20 aneurysms, 13 remained unchanged, 1 had resolved, 6 had decreased in size, and none had ruptured.²³¹ A second series of dissecting aneurysms from Paris, France, included 35 of 71 dissections (49%) with aneurysmal dilatation; these were more commonly seen in patients with multiple arteries dissected. Over a span of 37 months of follow-up, 22 of 33 patients had at least 1 aneurysm remaining. For 22 ICADs that were symptomatic and had aneurysms, 46% were unchanged, 18% had decreased in size, and 36% resolved. Resolution was significantly more common for VAs (83%). There was no history or imaging to suggest that any of the aneurysms had ruptured.⁶⁵ A subset of 279 dissections from Bern and Zurich included 38 patients (14%) with 42 dissection-related aneurysms; 23 of the 42 aneurysms (55%) were detected on a first angiogram and the remainder on follow-up angiograms at an average of 9 months later. No change in morphology was noted in 12 patients with

angiographic follow-up. Clinical follow-up of all patients for an average of 6.5 years demonstrated 3 ischemic strokes, all without evidence of aneurysm rupture or as the clear cause of ischemia.²³² Overall, dissection-related extracranial cervical artery aneurysms seem to have a benign prognosis, with little evidence of causing later ischemia and virtually never rupturing. No reports commented on any association with CMT.

The timing of recanalization of dissected cervical arteries is also of interest because it may guide decisions about duration of antithrombotic therapy. Case series comment that recanalization often occurs within the first 6 months or earlier,^{1,215,220} that 82% of healing occurs within the first year with a median time to healing of 3 to 4 months,⁸ and that median time until near or total recanalization was 4.7 months.² Again, no reports commented on any association with CMT.

Risk of Dissection or Stroke Recurrence

Asymptomatic dissection recurrence could be identified only in series in which routine imaging follow-up was performed.

In the 200 spontaneous CDs series from the Mayo Clinic, the cumulative rate of dissection recurrence was 2% in the first month, 3.7% over 2 years, 5% over 5 years, and 11.9% over 10 years. The recurrence was symptomatic in almost all patients, with younger patients at relatively increased risk of recurrence. All of the recurrent dissections occurred in different cervical vessels.¹¹ Table 5 shows many other cohorts in which rates of recurrence of dissection or stroke were estimated. Overall, the rates of both events were low, with the possibility of ischemic stroke recurrences early after the initial dissection diagnosis.

In a prospective MRI series from Muenster, Germany, 6% of patients with CDs had polyarterial involvement on initial MR, and 9 additional patients (25%) had recurrent dissection in another artery, 7 of those 9 in the first 4 weeks. The higher rate of recurrent dissections compared with older studies was hypothesized to be a result of the prospective follow-up (versus symptom triggered) with sensitive MRI. MRI-identified recurrent dissections were asymptomatic in 8 of 9 patients

Table 5. Reports of Recurrent Stroke or Recurrent Dissection in Patients With Dissection

Author	Method	Population	Recurrence Risk Comments
Bassetti et al, ²³³ 1996	Single-center, prospective cohort	81 Consecutive patients with CD	All surviving patients had repeat clinical and ultrasonographic examinations; 3 of 74 patients (4%) had recurrent ICAD over ≈3 y
Guillon et al, ²³¹ 1999	Single-center, retrospective cohort	16 Patients with 20 ICA dissecting aneurysms	No aneurysm worsening and no recurrent strokes over mean of 37 mo
Touze et al, ⁶⁵ 2001	Single-center, prospective cohort	35 Patients with ICA or VA dissecting aneurysms	No aneurysm worsening and no recurrent strokes over mean of 42 mo
Dziewas et al, ⁹⁸ 2003	Single-center, retrospective cohort	126 Consecutive patients with CD	Recurrent CD in 4 patients (3.2%) in the first month, and an additional 2 patients (1.6%) from 1 mo–1 y
Kremer et al, ²²⁵ 2003	2-Center, prospective, nested, case-control study	92 Patients with either persistent (cases) or transient (controls) severe ICA stenosis or occlusion caused by dissection (at a 1-y follow-up ultrasonographic examination)	Risk of subsequent stroke was 1.4%/y for cases (average follow-up, 6.2 y) and 0.6%/y for controls (average follow-up, 7.2 y)
Beletsky et al, ²¹⁸ 2003	Multicenter, prospective cohort	116 Patients with CD	Recurrent events occurred in 9 of 105 patients followed up for a rate of 10.4%/y; most of these events occurred in the first 2 wk after CD
Touze et al, ²³⁴ 2003	Multicenter, retrospective cohort	459 Patients with CD	During a mean follow-up of 31 mo, 4 patients had ischemic stroke and 4 had recurrent CD for rates of 0.3%/y
Lee et al, ⁸ 2006	Population-based, retrospective cohort	48 Patients with CD	No recurrent CD occurred with a mean follow-up of 7.8 y
Arauz et al, ²²³ 2006	Single-center, retrospective cohort	130 Patients with CD	6 Patients (4.8%) had recurrent nonfatal ischemic stroke in the first 2 wk after diagnosis; overall recurrence rate was 0.15%/y; average follow-up was 19 mo
de Bray et al, ²¹⁹ 2007	Single-center, prospective cohort	103 Patients with CD	Annual recurrence rates of stroke of 0.4% and CD of 2% with an average follow-up of 4 y
Georgiadis et al, ²³⁵ 2009	2-Center, retrospective cohort	355 Patients with ICA dissection	1 Ischemic stroke (0.3%) occurred during 3 mo of follow-up for each patient.
Metso et al, ¹⁶⁰ 2009	Single-center, retrospective cohort	301 Patients with 322 CD	6 (2%) New CDs over 4 y (all in different arteries) and 1 stroke from a new CD
Schwartz et al, ² 2009	Single-center, retrospective cohort	177 Patients with CD	15 Cases (8.5%) of recurrent ischemic events over a median of 7 mo (about half of these events were in the first 2 wk; 2 patients (1.1%) had recurrent CD
Debette et al, ²²² 2011	Multicenter, prospective cohort	982 Patients with CD	19 (2.1%) Patients had recurrent CDs and 18 (2%) had a stroke within 3 mo of diagnosis

CD indicates cervical artery dissection; ICA, internal carotid artery; ICAD, internal carotid artery dissection; and VA, vertebral artery.

(89%); the other patient had a stroke thought to be the result of hemodynamic failure.²³⁶

Only a few factors have been reported to have an association with an increased risk of recurrence. In an additional report based on the Mayo Clinic cohort, 50% of CDs with a positive family history had recurrence compared with only 6% of those without a positive family history.³⁸ The large French cohort suggested that having multiple dissections at presentation was the only risk factor identified for later stroke.²³⁴ The de Bray et al²¹⁹ series found recurrent symptomatic dissections more commonly in patients with a diagnosis of fibromuscular dysplasia (4 of 17, 24%) compared with those without fibromuscular dysplasia (1 of 82, 1.2%). In the Canadian series, despite 17% of cases potentially associated with neck manipulation, there was no mention of an increased risk of recurrence.²¹⁸

In summary, CD follow-up studies have shown that the risk of recurrent stroke is low and that there may be a higher risk of early recurrent stroke (often from the initially symptomatic dissection) as opposed to late recurrence. Asymptomatic

recurrent CDs seen on MRI are likely more common than symptomatic recurrences, and certain groups (especially those with a family history or flow-mediated dilation) may be at higher risk of recurrence.

Conclusions

CD is an important cause of ischemic stroke in young and middle-aged patients. CD is most prevalent in the upper cervical spine and can involve the ICA or VA. Disability levels vary among CD patients with many having good outcomes, but serious neurologic injury can occur. Clinical reports suggest that mechanical forces play a role in a considerable number of CDs, and population controlled studies have found an association of unclear etiology between CMT and VAD stroke in young patients. Although the incidence of CD in CMT patients is probably low, and causality difficult to prove, practitioners should both strongly consider the possibility of CD and inform patients of the statistical association between CD and CMT, prior to performing manipulation of the cervical spine.

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*Modest.

†Significant.

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*Modest.

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