Sturge-Weber syndrome: a report of 14 cases

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Abstract

Sturge-Weber-Krabé syndrome (SWS), also known as encephalotrigeminal angiomatosis and named the forthfaciomatosis, recall the names of the authors who first described it in its basic clinical, radiological and anatomo-pathological aspects. We report here 14 cases of Sturge-Weber disease. In 6 of these, despite what had been previously described in literature, an extension of the angiomia has been noted in other parts of the body. The study of these subjects stresses not only the need for a pharmacological/neuropsychomotor intervention, but also the need of a psychotherapeutic approach, for the emotional and affective implications that could derive from this syndrome. The reported cases are similar to those presented in literature for their main features. In particular, two elements are interesting: i) the exceptional diffusion of the red nevus to the whole hemicorpo; and ii) the extension of the whole body. Which has not been previously considered in literature. We can conclude that SWS is a multi-system disorder that requires the neurologist to be aware of the possible endocrine, psychiatric, ophthalmological, and other medical issues that can arise and impact on the neurological status of the patients.

Introduction

Sturge-Weber-Krabé syndrome (SWS), also known as encephalotrigeminal angiomatosis and named the forthfaciomatosis, recall the names of the authors who first described it in its basic clinical,1 radiological,2 and anatomo-pathological aspects.3 Sturge-Weber Syndrome is a neurocutaneous syndrome, characterized by the association between facial port-wine hemangiomas in the trigeminal nerve distribution area and vascular malformation(s) of the brain (leptomeningeal angioma) with or without glaucoma.4,10 Although SWS is a congenital disorder, which usually presents in infancy, occasionally neurological symptoms first present in adulthood. Most affected individuals do survive into adulthood with varying degrees of neurological impairment, including epilepsy, hemiparesis, visual field deficits, and cognitive impairments ranging from mild learning disabilities to severe deficits.1,7,10 SWS is a multisystem disorder that requires the neurologist to be aware of the possible endocrine, psychiatric, ophthalmological, and other medical issues that can arise and impact the neurological status of these patients. Seizures, stroke-like episodes, glaucoma, headache, and developmental delay are frequent associated features.11 Some of these clinical features have only recently been described.4-10

This study describes 14 subjects with SWS who express various characteristics of the clinical spectrum of the syndrome.

Case Report

Our study reports 14 cases of Sturge-Weber disease, 6 male and 8 female patients, studied in follow up. We observed 10 cases since they presented seizures, and 4 cases for the presence of a severe picture of psychomotor retardation. In 5 of 10 cases, the seizures started within the first year of life. Some cases (n=3) present an extension of the angiomia in other body parts, and, particularly in one case, the nevus extends itself on the whole left lower lateral aspect up to the foot. In another case it extends itself on the breech and on both lower limbs, in 2 other cases it extends itself on the dorsum and in the omphalic area. In Table 1 we report the main features of the syndrome both described in literature and those observed and/or detected also by neurodiagnostic exams in our cases, i.e. brain computed axial tomography (CAT) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) in our cases. Each case with epilepsy has reached a good level of control of the crises without using any invasive therapy, and this has certainly slowed down the progressive course of the syndrome. None of the patients presents alterations of the infundibulohypophyseal. The cognitive deficit, present in each case, has a variable degree. Of course in these cases it is necessary, on the basis of the long survival of patients, to first give pharmacological and neuropsychomotor therapies, but also a psychotherapeutic support to patients. It should be noted that the literature does not take psychotherapeutic support into consideration. In most cases, relationship difficulties are highlighted on the basis of low self-esteem that can be related to an experience of illness that tends to isolate these subjects. Facial angiomacertainly has led to the emergence of aself-image characterized by depressive elements with features of self-depreciation that interfere also in one patient’s work at school.

Discussion

Sturge-Weber Syndrome (SWS), also called encephalotrigeminal angiomatosis, is a sporadically occurring neurocutaneous syndrome, characterized by vascular malformation with capillary venous angiomas that involve face, choroid of eye and leptomeninges with resulting neurological and orbital manifestations.8 Genetic studies have stressed only some rare case of familial connession. As far as the nature of angiothepia is concerned, the vascular alterations is not an angiothelasmal.5-12 The prevalent orientation is to consider the alteration as a malformation that starts premature-ly during intrauterine life.7 The subarachnoid and choroid angiodysplasia, like the cutaneous one, is made by mature vessels, without any note of endothelial proliferation; that explains why it is so resistant to the ionogetic radiation treatments with antiblastic chemotherapies, withglycoactive steroids.10-12

The syndrome starts in infancy with epilepsy, mental retardation and hemiparesis.5,11 The nevus of the face, evident already at the birth, has the color of port-wine, it is located in the orbital area, extending itself generally in the frontal area and also on the cheek in a distribution corresponding to the first and the second branch of trigeminus, exceptionally to the whole hemicorpo. It can also be located in the oral...
cavum, in the pharynx, in the throat, in the tongue, inside the nose, on the eyelid conjunctiva, in the episclera, in the retrobulbar orbit causing proptosis with hipomobility of the bulb and through the orbital fissures; and it can have endocranial development in the extradal site.5,14-16 It is usually unilateral and rarely bilateral. At first the lesion is flat, just palpable and it decolorizes on vitropression. Over the years, a progressive development of the anomalous vascularity has been noted and the nevus becomes prominent, thicker, darker, mamelonsated, and sometimes hypertrophic.12-18

The leptomeningeal angiomatosis is located mainly in the occipital areas and in occipital parietal areas of a cerebral hemisphere.8,12,16-24

Its structural and developing characteristics recall those of the red nevus (it is also a progressive developing ectasiant capillary venous angiodysplasia).5,12,21 Under the vascular mass the cerebral tissue meets a gradual process of atrophy with a dilatation of the homolateral ventricle and increase insubarachnoid spaces. The subintimal calcification of meningeal arteries is associated to the cerebral atrophy; it extends gradually at the intima and at the media giving to the vessels the appearance of petrifed tubes. The calcification process takes place mainly in the intravascular parenchyma with accumulation, in the external layers of the cortex, of pulverized granules of calcium salts that form heaps which progressively increase and replace the cerebral tissue.4-5,12,17-19

The calcium accumulations, absent at birth and exceptional in the newborn, are formed later. They translate themselves into a peculiar radiological picture of the syndrome: the ring-shaped calcifications, appearing with parallel spires, are 2-3 mm apart.12,23

Severe calcification in the affected hemisphere is related to severely decreased perfusion in underlying white matter and is associated with more severe epilepsy in SWS patients.19

The presence of cerebral calcifications, evident at CAT and at MR has a negative prognostic meaning since it stresses the unavoidable and irreversible deterioration of the child’s condition.5,10,20 The direct visualization of the leptomeningeal angioma is very constant with tomodensitometry or with arteriography; after an injection of gadolinium in order to recall those of the leptomangiectatic nevus the area of which is related to it.5,21

The glaucoma is the secondary effect often evident directly afterbirth. In its pathogenesis, the dilatation and congestion of episcleral vessels seem to have a relevant role. The hypertension, acting in a phase of the development in which the structures of containment of the globe (sclera and cornea) are more pliable, causes exhaustion and then dilatation.5,8,19,22 The glaucoma can be present at birth with megalophthalmus, megalocornea and other anomalies such as coloboma of iris, deformity of the lens, or it can be revealed later; there is relatively early evidence of the compromised vision.5,9,10,23

Ninety percent of cases present focal or generalized convulsions that often represent the onset of neurological symptoms and quite often these start during the first year of life.17,22 The seizures, which at first can be of the Jacksonian type, controlateral and later generalized, later become more and more frequent, and show little sensitivity to pharmacological treatment.19,25

The seizures are associated to controlateral hemiparesis. The first attacks are temporary but later become consistent with spastic alterations, disturbances of sensibility, deficit of limb growth of the hemiparetic side. Moreover, they are associated to homonymous hemianopsia, a consequence of the angiomatosis location of the occipital lobe.21,25

The outcome of hemiphorectomy in pediatric patients is good for those with refractory epilepsies, such as West syndrome, Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, epileptic encephalopathy with continuous spikes and waves during slow sleep, and starite epilepsy arising from a hemispheric lesion associated with hemiplegia.24-27 The aphasia is frequent and follows the seizure symptomatology revealing itself just the first one of them.16,22

There are varying degrees of mental retardation and this is often serious. It has been noted in 80% of cases, sometimes in early infancy, other times after normal psychological development after the early infancy; for this reason it has been called nevus amentia.18,25

The deterioration generally takes place simultaneously to the beginning and the repetition of seizures.

A significant quadratic relationship was found between IQ and extent of severe (but not total) hypometabolism.25 Seizure variables also contributed significant variance to cognitive functions. Results suggest that intermediate size of severe hemispheric hypometabolism is associated with the worst cognitive outcomes, and small or absent lesions, with the best cognitive outcomes; children in whom a very large extent of the hemisphere is severely affected are likely to have relatively preserved cognitive function.23,25

White matter (WM) loss is associated with cognitive impairment in SWS.25 Nevertheless cognitive and fine motor functions are related to diffusion abnormalities in specific ipsilateral, mostly frontal, WM regions.28

Quaintness in behavior, hyperactivity, irritability, muddle, suicide and homicidal trends are frequent.5,17,24

The most frequent diagnoses were mood disorder (31%), disruptive behavior disorder (25%), and adjustment disorder (25%). A substance-related disorder was the most frequent in adults (67%).29 A significant association was found between disruptive behavior disorder not otherwise specified and more left frontal and left parietal involvement.30 A trend toward significant association of having a seizure in the past three months with disruptive behavior disorder not otherwise specified

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<tr>
<th>Table 1. Main clinical characteristics of the described cases.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main clinical features</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Facial angioma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortical calcification</td>
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<td>Choroidal angioma</td>
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<td>Megaphthalmus</td>
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<td>Megalocornea</td>
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<td>Epilepsy</td>
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<td>Hemiparesis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cranial nerve deficit</td>
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<td>Mental retardation</td>
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<td>Ventricular and subarachnoid space dilatation</td>
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<td>Cranial facial dysmorphies</td>
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was observed. Problems with mood, attention, sleep, learning, and substance use were common. There are also symptoms related to infundibulum-hypophyseal deranged functioning (growth disorder, acromegaly, insipid diabetes, adipositas, genital adipic dystrophia). Sturge-Weber-Krabbe syndrome is a multisystem disorder that requires the neurologist to be aware of the possible endocrine, psychiatric, ophthalmological, and other medical issues that can arise and impact the neurological status of these patients. The characteristics of the reported cases are similar to those presented in literature. Two elements are interesting: the exceptional diffusion to the whole hemicorpo of the red nevus and the evaluation of the living patterns related to the disease that is not considered in literature.

On the contrary, this is an important factor since new pharmacological therapies can obtain good control of the epilepsy and consequently an extension of life, and less deterioration of the patient’s condition.

Conclusions

Sturge-Weber-Krabbe syndrome is a multisystem disorder that requires the neurologist to be aware of the possible endocrine, psychiatric, ophthalmological, and other medical issues that can arise and impact the neurological status of these patients. The characteristics of the reported cases are similar to those presented in literature. Two elements are interesting: the exceptional diffusion to the whole hemicorpo of the red nevus and the evaluation of the living patterns related to the disease that is not considered in literature.

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References