

# Cerebral Venous Sinus Thrombosis in a Pediatric Patient With COVID-19

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We present a pediatric patient with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) associated with multiple cerebral venous sinus thrombosis and venous infarction. Some cases of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary thromboembolism in COVID-19 have been described<sup>1</sup> as well as ischemic stroke in adults.<sup>2</sup> However, this is a rare case of cerebral venous sinus thrombosis in a patient diagnosed with the novel coronavirus.

## Case

A 13-year-old female child, with a persistent oval foramen successfully treated at the first year of life and no other known comorbidities, presented to the emergency department with impaired consciousness and intense headache (visual analog scale of 8). Her parents reported symptoms beginning a week before: fever, cough, and odynophagia, followed by frontal headache and vomiting.

On physical examination, the patient was hemodynamically stable, with a Glasgow Come Scale score of 14, bradypsychia, and no focal neurologic deficit or meningeal signs. Urgent head CT scan revealed right occipital intracerebral hemorrhage, and magnetic resonance angiogram showed bilateral transverse sinus thrombosis with extension to the right sigmoid sinus and internal jugular vein (figure, A and B). A thorax x-ray showed right basal opacity. Initial laboratory tests reported inflammatory markers as mild leukocytosis (14,460 per mm<sup>3</sup>) with lymphopenia (1,800 per mm<sup>3</sup>), increase of lactate dehydrogenase 322 U/L (100–250), serum ferritin 240 ng/mL (7–140), C-reactive protein of 12.55 mg/dL, and abnormal coagulation parameters compatible with overt-disseminated intravascular coagulation<sup>3</sup> such as platelet count of 55,000 per mm<sup>3</sup>, prothrombin index of 43% (75–110), fibrinogen of 0 mg/dL, and D-dimer of 33.96 mg/L (0–0.5).

The patient was admitted to the pediatric intensive care unit. Intravenous hydration, empiric antibiotics, and intracranial hypertension medical treatment were started, requiring hypertonic saline bolus for bradycardia episodes (35 bpm). Fibrinogen and platelet and plasma transfusion were administered. PCR for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) by oropharyngeal swab was positive confirming COVID-19, thus lopinavir-ritonavir, hydroxychloroquine, and azithromycin were also initiated.

Unfractionated heparin anticoagulation was started at an initial infusion rate of 10 U/kg/h, adjusted to maintain partial thromboplastin time ratio of 1.5–2.5, prompted by bilateral sinus thrombosis, intracranial hypertension symptoms and sings, and the high mortality rate associated,<sup>4</sup> despite the risk of worsening cerebral hemorrhage.

## PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Consider the possibility of acute cerebrovascular disease in the context of COVID-19 with severe headache and other neurologic symptoms, even in the pediatric patients.

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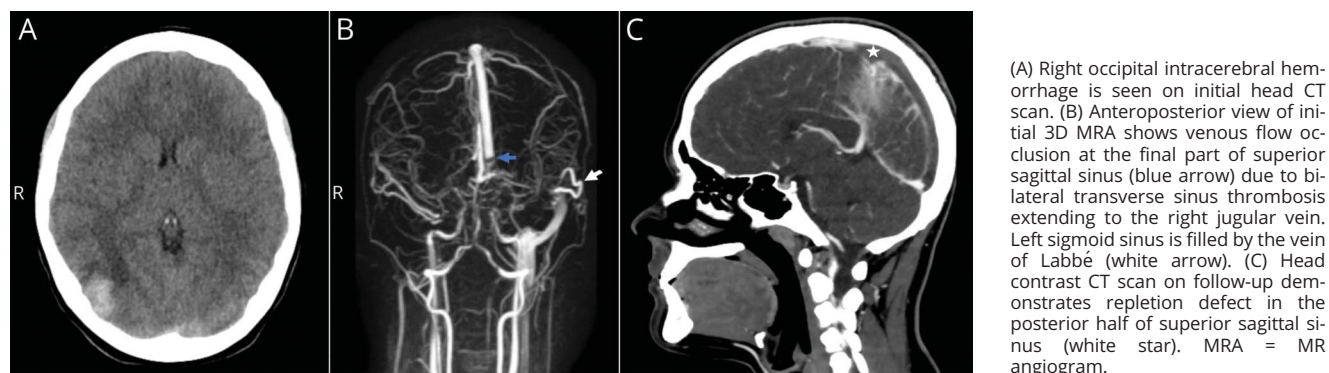
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Over the subsequent 72 hours, there was progressive clinical improvement. However, on the fifth day of admission, body angio-CT scan revealed thrombosis progression toward the posterior half of the superior sagittal sinus (figure, C), as well as bilateral pulmonary thromboembolism and bilateral deep femoral and iliac veins thrombosis reaching infrarenal cava, associating left leg edema as the sole clinical sign and no hemodynamic changes. Thus, anticoagulation doses were increased at 20 U/kg/h.

Regarding multiple vein thrombosis, the patient did not have a family history of autoimmune disease or genetic prothrombotic condition. *Mycoplasma*, *parvovirus*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr, Varicella zoster, Herpes simplex 1 and 2, hepatitis B and C viruses, and HIV were ruled out. The autoimmune panel for lupus and antiphospholipid syndrome only showed a weak positive for lupus anticoagulant. However, at a 2-week follow-up a slight increase of aCL IgG 23 U/mL (0–20) was also noted. Both parameters were normalized 1 month later. In addition, protein C and S, homocysteine, antithrombin III, and anti Xa were also normal. Mutation for factor V Leiden and prothrombin 20210 were negative.

Despite the severe coagulopathy developed by our patient with COVID-19, the known associated poor prognosis,<sup>4</sup> and the severity of the cerebral venous sinus thrombosis, the child was discharged with good clinical outcome, asymptomatic and without neurologic sequelae after 24 days of admission.

## Discussion

SARS-CoV-2 infection has been associated with a hypercoagulable state and potential thrombogenic risk.<sup>2</sup> It is believed to be due to the inflammatory response induced by the viral infection with endothelium dysfunction and tissue factor expression, which promotes a coagulation activation and possible thrombi formation and hyperfibrinolysis.<sup>2,5</sup>

Antiphospholipid antibodies can be transiently present at low levels in the context of viral infections,<sup>6</sup> in accordance to the tests results in our patient and other COVID-19 cases with strokes.<sup>2,5</sup> This could be a contributing postinfection mechanism for further extensive thrombi formation. Conversely, it is also possible that an underlying autoimmune condition triggered by the virus could exist. The latter seems less likely in our case because of normalized antibodies levels on subsequent follow-up.

We believe the postinfectious mechanism in addition to the endothelial injury and systemic inflammatory response may have promoted a prothrombotic state in our patient with vascular venous occlusion leading to a massive coagulation activation until consumption. Nevertheless, the pathophysiology of thrombotic complications in COVID-19 is still uncertain and further studies are needed to be conclusive. Although unlikely, the possibility of coincidental conditions cannot be excluded.

Although an indolent development of COVID-19 has been described in most children,<sup>7</sup> it can exceptionally affect the pediatric population with a severe form, not always associated with chronic comorbidities. This case may set a precedent to be considered in the current pandemic by the novel coronavirus and its wide range of clinical presentations.

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## Disclosure

H. Ippolito-Bastidas, T. Márquez-Pérez, A. García-Salido, D. Luglietto, R. García-Moreno, A. Martínez, M. Nieto-Moro, I. Leoz-Gordillo, M. Budke, and B. Rivero-Martín report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Full disclosure form information provided by the authors is available with the full text of this article at [Neurology.org/cp](https://www.neurology.org/cp).

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Name	Location	Contribution
<b>Hyaissa Ippolito Bastidas, MD</b>	Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús, Madrid, Spain	Designed and conceptualized the study, has a major role in interpretation of data, and drafted the manuscript for intellectual content
<b>Trinidad Márquez-Pérez, MD</b>	Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús, Madrid, Spain	Conceptualized the study and drafted and revised the manuscript
<b>Alberto García-Salido, PhD</b>	Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús, Madrid, Spain	Conceptualized the study, participated in interpretation of the data, and revised the manuscript
<b>Davide Luglietto, MD</b>	Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria Senese Le Scotte, Siena, Italy	Revised the manuscript
<b>Rafael García Moreno, MD</b>	Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Badajoz, Badajoz, Spain	Drafted and revised the manuscript for intellectual content
<b>Amelia Martínez de Azagra-Garde, MD</b>	Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús, Madrid, Spain	Acquisition of data
<b>Montserrat Nieto-Moro, MD</b>	Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús, Madrid, Spain	Acquisition of data

## Appendix (continued)

Name	Location	Contribution
<b>Inés Leoz-Gordillo, MD</b>	Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús, Madrid, Spain	Acquisition of data
<b>Marcelo Budke, PhD</b>	Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús, Madrid, Spain	Revised the manuscript
<b>Belén Rivero-Martín, MD</b>	Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús, Madrid, Spain	Revised and approved the final version of the manuscript

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