

Cerebrovascular Diseases in Cancer Patients

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Background : The association of vascular thrombosis with cancer has been known since Trousseau's description of venous thrombophlebitis in patients with carcinoma. Previous studies, mainly autopsy-based, have suggested that the stroke spectrum in cancer patients differ from that of the general population. However, no studies that address this question in the adult oncological population from a clinical perspective are available in Korea. We therefore assessed the clinical features of cerebrovascular diseases in cancer patients. **Methods :** We retrospectively analyzed 44 cases of symptomatic cerebrovascular disease in cancer patients who were admitted to the Wonju Christian Hospital from January 1993 to June 1998 by reviewing their charts and brain CT or MRI; primary cancer, the interval from a cancer diagnosis to the occurrence of stroke, the incidence of hypercoagulability as an infarction cause, the location and size of the infarction, the type of hemorrhage, and the prognosis. **Results :** The mean age was 62.3 years. Twenty eight cases (63.6%) were ischemic stroke and sixteen cases (36.4%) were hemorrhagic stroke. The most common primary cancer of infarction and hemorrhage was stomach cancer. In ischemic patients, the most common cell type of cancer was adenocarcinoma and six cases (21.4%) were considered to have hypercoagulability as a cause. In hemorrhagic patients, seventy percent of patients with coagulopathy died in the hospital or were discharged moribundly. **Conclusions :** Although hypercoagulability is present to a greater extent in the patient population than in the general population, it appears that conventional stroke risk factors account for the majority of cerebral ischemic events in the adult cancer population. Cancer patients with intracranial hemorrhage owing to coagulopathy reveal poor prognosis.

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Key Words : Cancer, Cerebrovascular disease, Hypercoagulability

1865	Trousseau 가 (hypercoagulability)	30%	1-3	Graus 6	3426	5
					117	
				botic endocarditis) coagulation)	가 51.3%	(nonbacterial throm-
	4 가 (encephalopathy)					(intravascular
						Chaturvedi
						30.3%

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2.
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가
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 1 1)
 2)
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 1. 44
 28 (63.6%)
 81
 가 19 (67.9%)
 10 (35.7%)
 3 , , , , ,
 (Table 1).

Table 1. Primary Cancer

Primary Site	Infarction	Hemorrhage
Stomach	10(35.7%)	5(31.3%)
Liver	3(10.7%)	1(6.3%)
Lung	2(7.1%)	1(6.3%)
Kidney	2(7.1%)	
Bladder	2(7.1%)	
Lymphoma	2(7.1%)	
Leukemia		4(25.0%)
Colon and rectum	2(7.2%)	
Larynx	1(3.6%)	1(6.3%)
Thyroid		1(6.3%)
Esophagus	1(3.6%)	
Prostate		1(6.3%)
Cervix	1(3.6%)	1(6.3%)
Pancreas	1(3.6%)	
Unknown	1(3.6%)	1(6.3%)
Total	28(100%)	16(100%)

3 140
 mmHg 90 mmHg
 ,
 1. (adenocarcinoma) 15
 (53.6%) 가
 11 (39.3%)
 가 24 (85.7%)
 1 가 (Table 2).

2
 가 , prothrombin time (PT),
 activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT)
 , D-dimer,
 (FDP) 1가 9
 .

Table 2. Interval from time of cancer diagnosis to occurrence of stroke

	Infarction	Hemorrhage
Before cancer diagnosis	1(3.6%)	2(12.5%)
At time of cancer diagnosis	3(10.7%)	2(12.5%)
< 1 year	21(75.0%)	9(56.2%)
> 1 year	3(10.7%)	3(18.8%)
Total	28(100%)	16(100%)

Table 3. Location and size of infarction

	Anterior circulation	Posterior circulation	Total
Large infarction	14	6	20(71.4%)
Small infarction	7	1	8(28.6%)
Total	21(75.0%)	7(25.0%)	28(100%)

1	$125 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	PT 11.6 sec (control 12.7 sec), aPTT 50.5sec (control 27.2 sec), 406.7mg/dl, D-dimer >0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$	1
	$190 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	PT 12.0sec (control 12.4 sec), aPTT 26.9sec (control 28.8 sec), 251mg/dl, FDP >40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$.
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	21	(75%),	7
(25%)		20 (71.4%),	8
(28.6%)		가	.
14 (50%)	가	(Table 3).	.
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2.			
16	가 7 ,	가 9	54.2
50	가 6 (37.5%)		
13	(81.3%),	2 (12.5%),	
	(6.2%)	1	(Table 4).
9		1	

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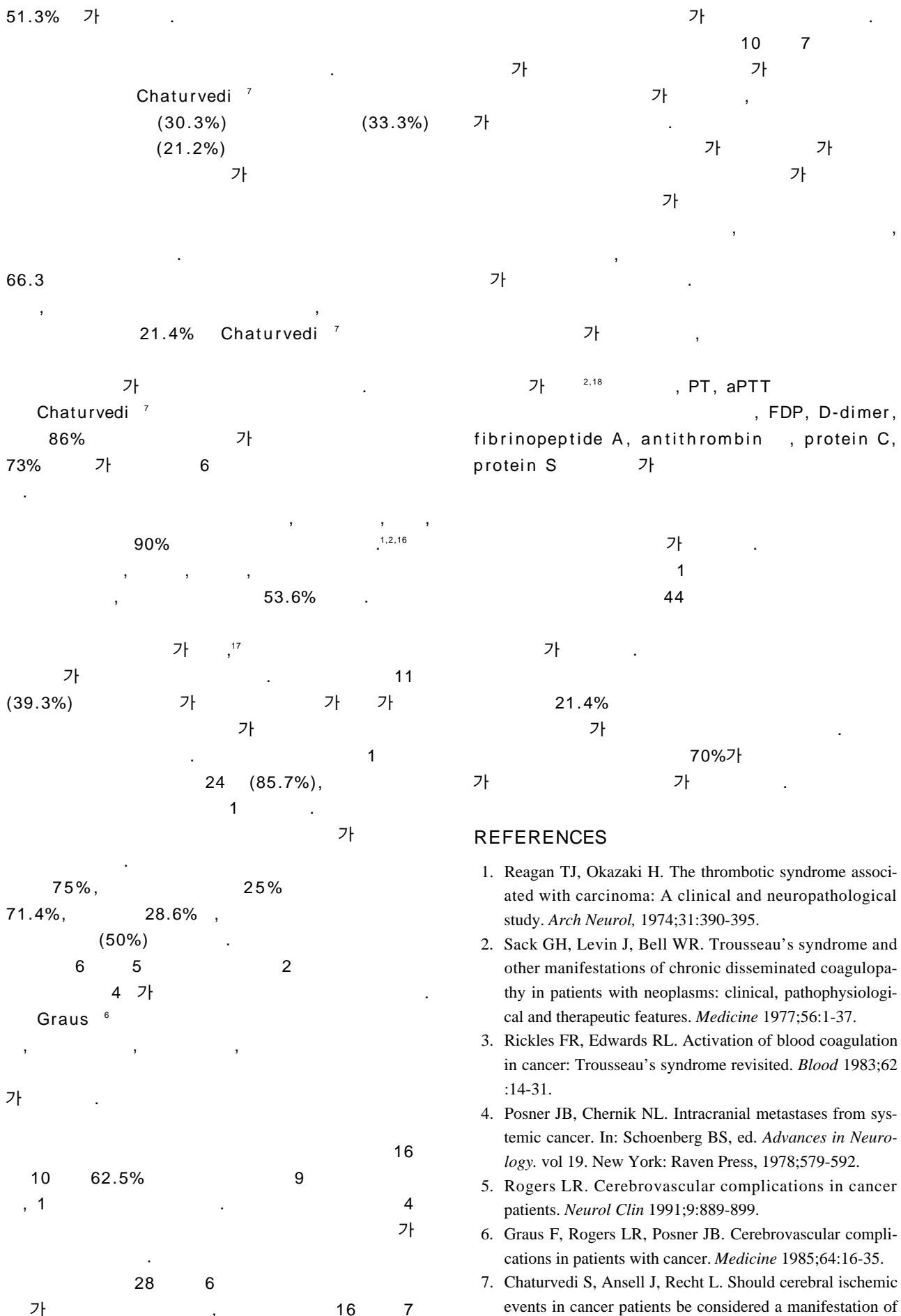
Table 4. Types of hemorrhage

Hemorrhage	Numbers of patient
Intracerebral hemorrhage	
Hypertensive	4(25.0%)
Secondary to coagulopathy	9(56.3%)
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	2(12.5%)
Subdural hematoma	1(6.2%)
Total	16(100%)

(microvascular permeability) 가
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가 . Chaturvedi 7
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가
가
가

, , 가 CT MRI

Graus⁶
28.5% 가
14.5%



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