

REPORT OF A SERIES OF CASES WITH CEREBRAL VENOUS THROMBOSIS SECONDARY TO COVID-19 INFECTION IN A LATIN AMERICAN ICU

"L." Dulcey<sup>4</sup>, "J." Esparza<sup>1</sup>, "R." Caltagirone<sup>4</sup>, "A." Quintero<sup>2</sup>,  
"T." Melanie<sup>1</sup>, "D." Villamizar<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Medicine, University of Bucaramanga, Colombia*

<sup>2</sup>*Medicine, University Libre of Barranquilla, Colombia*

<sup>3</sup>*Medicine, Industrial University of Santander, Colombia*

<sup>4</sup>*Internal Medicine, University of Los Andes, Venezuela*

**Introduction:** Cerebral venous thrombosis is a pathological clinical entity where, due to an obstruction of the dural venous sinuses or of the cerebral cortical veins, intracranial hypertension and various neurological symptoms are triggered. It has been associated as a neurological complication of severe acute respiratory syndrome due to COVID-19. **Objective:** To describe the reported cases of cerebral venous thrombosis in patients with COVID-19 disease admitted to a Level IV ICU. **Material and Methods:** retrospective study of 306 adults infected by SARSCOV2 by antigenic or molecular test. There was a greater frequency of the Male gender 78% in relation to the Female 22%. **Results** Of the 306 patients, 3 (2 male and 1 female) had cerebral venous thrombosis diagnosed by venous angiography. The ages were 62-71-74 years. All received adjusted anticoagulant management. All presented headache as the initial manifestation, all presented a requirement for invasive ventilatory support, and all patients presented seizure episodes. Cumulative mortality was 100%. **Conclusion:** Cerebral venous thrombosis associated with COVID-19 can occur in patients with varied characteristics and severe disease, however the responsible mechanisms are not precisely known. The endovascular management of this pathology does not have randomized controlled studies, it is only the recommendation of experts at the moment. Such cases should be reviewed with greater precision in order to develop strategies that decrease their frequency and improve prognosis.

