Is Lumbar Puncture Needed? – Noninvasive Assessment of ICP Facilitates Decision Making in Patients with Suspected Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension

Lumbalpunktion notwendig? – Die nichtinvasive Erfassung des intrakraniellen Drucks ermöglicht die Entscheidungsfindung bei Patienten mit Verdacht auf idiopathische intrakranielle Hypertension

Abstract

Purpose
Idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH) usually occurs in obese women of childbearing age. Typical symptoms are headache and sight impairment. Lumbar puncture (LP) is routinely used for both diagnosis and therapy (via cerebrospinal fluid drainage) of IIH. In this study, noninvasively assessed intracranial pressure (nICP) was compared to LP pressure (LPP) in order to clarify its feasibility for the diagnosis of IIH.

Materials and Methods
nICP was calculated using continuous signals of arterial blood pressure and cerebral blood flow velocity in the middle cerebral artery, a method which has been introduced recently. In 26 patients (f = 24, m = 2; age: 33 ± 11 years), nICP was assessed one hour prior to LPP. If LPP was > 20 cmH2O, lumbar drainage was performed, LPP was measured again, and also nICP was reassessed.

Results
In total, LPP and nICP correlated with R = 0.85 (p < 0.001; N = 38). The mean difference of nICP-LPP was 0.45 ± 4.93 cmH2O. The capability of nICP to diagnose increased LPP (LPP > 20 cmH2O) was assessed by ROC analysis. The optimal cutoff for nICP was close to 20 cmH2O with both a sensitivity and specificity of 0.92. Presuming 20 cmH2O as a critical threshold for the indication of lumbar drainage, the clinical implications would coincide in both methods in 35 of 38 cases.

Conclusion
The TCD-based nICP assessment seems to be suitable for a pre-diagnosis of increased LPP and might eliminate the need for painful lumbar puncture if low nICP is detected.

Zusammenfassung

Ziel
Die idiopathische intrakranielle Hypertension (IIH) tritt bevorzugt bei adipösen Frauen im gebärfähigen Alter auf. Typische Symptome sind dabei Kopfschmerz und Sehstörungen. Bei Verdacht auf IIH wird die Lumbalpunktion (LP) routinemäßig sowohl zur Diagnosefindung als auch zur Therapie mittels Liquordrainage verwendet. Durch Vergleich mit dem nichtinvasiv erfassten intrakraniellen Druck (nICP) könnte die Indikation für die LP abgeklärt werden.

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Idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH), also called pseudotumor cerebri (PTC), usually occurs in obese women of childbearing age [1], although pediatric cases are not uncommon [2]. The typical symptoms are headache, sight impairment, and vertigo. In the case of persistently increased intracranial pressure (ICP), the risk of permanent visual loss is high. Lumbar puncture is a common procedure in IIH. It is used for both diagnosis and treatment of increased ICP. For diagnostic purposes, the lumbar puncture pressure (LPP) is assessed by the height of the column of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in a manometer tube. In the case of pathologically increased LPP, IIH short-term treatment consists of draining some volume, e.g., 30 ml, of CSF. For long-term treatment, medication that decreases CSF production is usually considered. Due to its invasive and sometimes painful nature, lumbar puncture is not always tolerated by patients. Moreover, pain and stress may cause an unstable LPP. For these reasons, different techniques have been introduced to estimate ICP noninvasively (nICP). Ophthalmoscopy is used for measuring protrusion of the papillary disc as an indirect sign of increased ICP. Similarly, duplex sonography assesses papillary prominence as well as the diameter of the optic nerve sheath to evaluate ICP [3, 4]. In cerebral MRI scans, IIH is indicated by the appearance of an empty sella [5]. Although these and other MRI-based techniques [6–8] are used in clinical practice, they do have some limitations regarding their accuracy [9].

In our study we adopted an established technique from neurocritical care for the assessment of nICP [10–14]. nICP was calculated from simultaneous Doppler recording of intracranial cerebral blood flow velocity (CBFV) and noninvasive arterial blood pressure recording at brain level according to the algorithm summarized in Fig. 1 and was compared to LPP readings. Noninvasive and invasive data were correlated and a cutoff level for distinguishing normal from increased LPP was determined by ROC analysis.

Materials and Methods

26 patients with suspected IIH (f = 24, m = 2; age = 33 ± 11 years) treated at our hospital were included in this prospective study. All of them presented with clinical symptoms of idiopathic intracranial hypertension: chronic headaches, ophthalmologic changes, and/or vertigo plus attention impairment and chronic fatigue. Patients underwent cerebral MRI with angiography, ophthalmoscopic investigations, and LP. nICP was assessed one hour prior to LP. If LPP was above 20 cmH₂O (~15 mmHg), lumbar drainage of 10–30 ml of CSF was performed. This was part of our institutional protocol for the management of IIH [15]. In such cases, LPP was measured again immediately after drainage, and, if possible, nICP was reassessed.

Monitoring

nICP was assessed in patients resting in a supine position on a comfortable diagnostic chair. CBFV was assessed by transcranial Doppler (TCD) ultrasound technique. A 2-MHz pulsed Doppler monitoring device (Multidop-P, DWL, Sipplingen, Germany) was used for bilateral assessment of the TCD signal in the middle cerebral artery (MCA) at a depth of about 55–65 mm. TCD probes were secured in place using a headset provided by the device manufacturer. ABP was continuously noninvasively measured with a tonometric sensor device (Colin CBM 7000, ScanMed Medical Instruments, Moreton-in-Marsh, UK), placed on the radial artery, which regularly calibrates by a standard arm cuff using oscilometric techniques [16]. The measuring level was adjusted to the level of the MCA. A personal computer fitted with data acquisition systems (Daq 112B, Lotech, Inc., Cleveland, OH, USA) and software developed in-house [10] was used for 30 minutes of recording and analyzing CBFV and ABP signals and for bilateral calculation of nICP signals during this time period (Fig. 2). The sampling frequency was 25 Hz. The averaging of the calculated nICP signals on both sides resulted in a single nICP value which was compared to the LPP.

Lumbar puncture

The lumbar pressure measurement procedure followed standardized recommendations [17]. Puncture was performed with atraumatic 22-gauge lumbar puncture needles. Patients were positioned in a comfortable lateral decubitus position, with the vertebrae in line in the horizontal plane and the head in a neutral position on a pillow with the knees flexed. The needle was inserted in the midline of the spine, at the same level as the patient’s head. An aseptic technique was required as described in the arti-
Lumbar puncture was performed between the 4th and 5th spinous process. Once the needle was in the intradural space, the stylet was withdrawn slowly while waiting a few seconds to see if CSF emerges. Once CSF was seen, the manometer (a three-way tap attached to the end of a commercial manometer) was connected. After one minute, the pressure was obtained, when the meniscus of CSF on top of the manometer oscillated with respiration. If CSF drainage was intended, CSF was withdrawn by rotating the three-way tap and collecting CSF in specimen bottles.

Noninvasive assessment of ICP

General description

A basic consideration might motivate the usage of CBFV and ABP for ICP assessment. In a most simplistic cerebral circulation model, with one vessel of constant diameter (Dc) and constant cerebral blood flow resistance (Rc), cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP) equals the product of cerebral blood flow (CBF) and Rc. However, CBF is the product of CBFV and Dc, while CPP equals the difference ABP-ICP. This results in the equation ABP-ICP = CBFV*Dc*Rc from which ICP can easily be calculated from CBFV and ABP signals. Using more realistic physiologic models, applications of TCD for nICP monitoring are conceivable if one considers the insonated compliant artery, such as the MCA, as a biological pressure transducer whose walls can be deflected by transmural pressure (equivalent to CPP in the intracranial compartment), modulating the CBFV pulsatile waveform.

Our model

In the model utilized in this study, the intracranial compartment is considered a black-box system, with ICP being a system response.
to the incoming signal ABP. This mathematical model provides a method to describe the transmission characteristics, with input and output signals. The intracranial compartment is modeled by a so-called impulse response function which connects the assumed input signal, ABP, with the output signal, ICP. Then, two linear models are established to depict the relationship between ABP and ICP (ABP→ICP model) and the relationship between ABP and FV with the application of certain TCD characteristics [10] (▶ Fig. 1). The TCD characteristics may be derived from ABP and CBFV signals and, therefore, can be assessed noninvasively from the patient. The essential part of our nICP procedure is a description of the relationship between the TCD characteristics and the ABP → ICP model. A signal database including invasively assessed ICP of reference patients was used for this purpose. Therefore, the ABP → ICP model can be calculated from TCD characteristics, and its output data provides a continuous nICP waveform.

Statistics
For evaluations we used the statistical software BIAS V11.01, developed at Goethe-University, Frankfurt (epsilon-Verlag GbR, Germany). Test results with probability P < 0.05 were considered significant.

Comparison between LPP and nICP
Pearson correlation was applied to pairs of corresponding nICP and LPP values. Normal distribution was tested by Shapiro-Wilk test. Deviations between nICP and LPP were assessed in terms of mean difference (MD) and its standard deviation (SD). The limits of agreement (LA) of probability P = 0.95 may be estimated by the interval (MD – 2*SD, MD + 2*SD) in the case of normal distribution. The significance of sample differences were ascertained by paired student’s t-tests.

Suitability for LP decision finding
Receiver operating curve (ROC) analysis was used to assess the accuracy of nICP for predicting an LPP above 20 cmH₂O. A parametric curve of sensitivity versus (1-specificity) is plotted. The area under the curve (AUC) indicates the suitability of the investigated method. It may range from 0.5 (poor predictive value, either sensitivity or specificity being below 0.5) to 1.0 (high predictive value). The significance of the result was determined by exclusion of the Ho hypothesis (i.e., AUC = 0.5). For this, asymptotic Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test as well as the DeLong test [18] were performed.
Ethics
The study was approved by the local ethics committee (EK-BR-8/17-1). All patients agreed to participate in the study by informed consent. Lumbar puncture was part of the clinical routine in the case of suspected IIH as well as follow-up treatment.

Results

Patients
All patients were investigated with simultaneous LLP and nICP measurements. In 10 of the 26 patients, IIH was diagnosed. In 5 patients, one additional assessment of nICP versus LPP was performed with time lags of 3 weeks, 3 months (3 patients), and 11 months between initial and control assessments. Due to measured increased LPP (the threshold accepted in our center is ≥ 20 cmH2O), lumbar drainage was performed in 15 cases. In 7 of these patients, LPP was measured again directly after drainage and compared to nICP which was reassessed 2 hours later.

Comparison between LPP and nICP
In total, 38 data pairs of LPP and nICP were compared (26 patients + 5 control assessments + 7 reassessments after drainage). They correlated strongly with each other, showing R = 0.85 (p < 0.001; N = 38) (Fig. 3). The normal distribution of differences was verified by Shapiro-Wilk test (p = 0.6; N = 38). The mean difference ± standard deviation (MD ± SD) of nICP-LPP was 0.45 ± 4.93 cmH2O, and the mean absolute difference was 4.02 cmH2O (Fig. 4). After lumbar drainage, nICP dropped significantly from 22.4 ± 2.3 to 16.2 ± 1.9 H2O (p < 0.001, paired student’s t-test; N = 7). On the subject level (i.e., excluding control cases and reassessment after drainage), nICP and LPP correlated with R = 0.86 (p < 0.001; N = 26). MD was 0.20 ± 4.47 cmH2O. If only those cases with nICP reassessed after drainage were excluded from evaluation, nICP and LPP correlated with R = 0.85 (p < 0.001; N = 31). MD was –0.57 ± 4.76 cmH2O. A student’s t-test on all 38 data pairs showed no significant differences between both methods (p = 0.59). Considering a difference ≥ 3 cmH2O between two pressure samples as relevant, a number of 38 data pairs with SD of MD = 4.93 cmH2O, the power of this test was 0.96.

Suitability for LP decision finding
The capability of nICP to diagnose increased LPP above 20 cmH2O was assessed using ROC analysis of all data. The optimal cutoff value for nICP was 19.99 cmH2O with both a sensitivity and specificity of 0.92. The AUC was 0.95 (P < 0.001, both Wilcoxon Mann Whitney and DeLong test, N = 38) (Fig. 5). Using 20 cmH2O as the critical threshold for a need for lumbar drainage in 35 of 38 cases, the clinical implications would have been the same in both methods (Fig. 3).

Discussion
The nICP showed good agreement with invasive LPP readings in terms of absolute pressure values. Moreover, both methods large-
ment. However, the results were similar to the results of the complete cohort.

**TCD characteristics**

The nICP procedure uses TCD characteristics for a control of the ABP → ICP transmission. Although there are some typical characteristics in the shape of CBFV pulse waveforms (▶ Fig. 6) which may indicate increased ICP, optical impression can be misleading. The reason for this is that the concept of TCD characteristics involves an advanced analysis of the ABP → CBFV relationship which provides additional control factors in the nICP procedure.

**Application of nICP**

In our study, we followed a special study protocol by using specialized software to calculate nICP and a specialized setting of devices. However, common use of this method is possible with modified equipment and a simplified examination. Meanwhile, a new device (Delica EMF-9 d pro, Shenzen Delica Medical Equipment Co., China) has become commercially available which combines bilateral TCD and Finapres ABP (Finapres NOVA, Finapres Medical Systems BV, Enschede, The Netherlands) assessment. Moreover, monitoring software (ICM+, Cambridge Enterprise, University of Cambridge, UK) is integrated together with an nICP software plugin which performs our method algorithms. Moreover, ICM+ is also available as pure software, which can be used in individual device configurations. In a prior study evaluating patients with hydrocephalus [20], the Finapres noninvasive ABP method was shown to be suitable for nICP assessment as well. Both Colin and Finapres systems can be calibrated by arm cuff measurement of ABP.

In our study, the acquisition time was 30 minutes. However, for clinical use, 10 minutes of signal assessment and unilateral TCD is completely sufficient for reliable results. Generally, the insonation side does not matter. However, in the case of vessel stenosis occurring on one side, the other side should be chosen.

**nICP and other noninvasive methods**

Different methods of nICP assessment have been reported so far, like MRI-based methodology [6–8, 21], optic nerve sheath diameter (ONSD) [4, 9, 22–24], and tympanic membrane displacement [25–28]. Although some of them show a high correlation with ICP, none of them have yet reached wider application in clinical practice, nor have they been able to act as a substitute for LPP. nICP may be used to decide whether or not LP should be performed. However, a combination of different noninvasive methods might help to increase reliability and acceptance. Especially, if combined with ONSD, nICP might be helpful for diagnostic decisions and may rule out diagnosis of IIH or indicate medication change.

**Limitations**

A closer examination of IIH with its complex disease pattern was beyond the scope of this study. Moreover, the results cannot be transferred to pediatric patients without specific investigation. Our study only focused on the coincidence of nICP and LPP and its possible clinical application in IIH diagnosis. LPP was used as...
the gold standard. Potential errors of LPP assessment and their impact on the results could not be evaluated in this study.

The number of studied patients was small, and more patients need to be included to confirm the current conclusions. In addition, the study power was calculated. While power assesses the probability of overlooking significance, we presented significant results, even with a small population. In our case, power calculation confirmed the non-significance of the difference between the LPP and nICP methods.

The Bland-Altman plot shows a positive correlation between pressure difference (LPP – nICP) and the average pressure ((LPP+nICP)/2) (Fig. 4). This means that the scope of assessed nICP was reduced compared to LPP. nICP underestimated high LPP and overestimated low LPP. This was also the reason for the rather extended limits of agreement of both pressures. However, in the range around 20 cmH₂O [29] which is the critical range for lumbar drainage decision, nICP and LPP agreed properly.

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In some patients, we additionally insonated the optic nerve sheath and estimated its diameter (ONSD). However, so far, this has not been done systematically and, therefore, we did not mention any results here. Further exploration of this issue will be the subject of ongoing study.

Conclusion

TCD-based assessment of ICP seems to be a promising method for pre-diagnosis of increased LPP which might eliminate the need for an invasive lumbar puncture in cases of low nICP (below 20 cmH₂O). Moreover, the method might allow patient-friendly long-term monitoring.

Conflict of interest

B.S. and M.C. have financial interest in a part of licensing fee for non-invasive ICP plugin of ICMS software. M.C. and Z.C. were supported by Revert Project, Interreg France (Channel Manche) England, funded by ERDF.

References


