Diagnosis of Right-to-Left Shunt With Transcranial Doppler and Vertebrobasilar Recording

Massimo Del Sette, MD; Lavinia Dinia, MD; Domenica Rizzi, MD; Annalisa Sugo, MD; Beatrice Albano, MD; Carlo Gandolfo, MD

Background and Purpose—Right-to-left shunt (RLS) due to patent foramen ovale is a well-established risk factor for cryptogenic stroke and is highly prevalent in cases of migraine, cluster headache, and obstructive apnea. It can be diagnosed by gaseous-contrast transcranial Doppler, yet in a small percentage of cases it cannot be done owing to an insufficient temporal window. The aim of the study was to compare transtemporal with transcerebral approaches for gaseous-contrast transcranial Doppler for RLS diagnosis.

Methods—We evaluated 183 subjects with a standard protocol for RLS diagnosis by simultaneously monitoring the right middle cerebral and vertebrobasilar circulations.

Results—Vertebrobasilar recording reached high specificity (100%) and good sensitivity (83.72%) for the diagnosis of RLS after the Valsalva maneuver. For only medium and large shunts, both sensitivity and specificity reached 100%. Time to bubble appearance after injection was higher in the vertebrobasilar circulation (4.36±1.7 vs 6.77±2.5 seconds; P<0.001). There was a positive correlation between the number of bubbles in the right middle cerebral and vertebrobasilar circulation (κ=0.97).

Conclusions—Transcranial Doppler with vertebrobasilar monitoring is highly sensitive and specific in detecting RLS, particularly when medium or large. It can be proposed for subjects with an insufficient temporal bone window. (Stroke. 2007;38:2254-2256.)

Key Words: middle cerebral artery  ■  patent foramen ovale  ■  right-to-left shunt  ■  stroke  ■  temporal bone window  ■  transcranial Doppler  ■  vertebrobasilar circulation

The presence of right-to-left shunt (RLS), in most cases due to a patent foramen ovale, is a well-known risk factor for ischemic stroke.1–4 The prevalence of RLS is higher in stroke patients <45 years of age and in cases of cryptogenic stroke of all age groups.5,6 Moreover, a high prevalence of RLS has been recently reported in other clinical condition, such as migraine, cluster headache, obstructive apnea, and diving, but the clinical relevance of RLS in these conditions is not yet clear.7–13 Gaseous-contrast transcranial Doppler (gTCD) is a highly sensitive and specific technique for the diagnosis of RLS due to patent foramen ovale.14–18 Recent evidence has been accumulated on the importance of the dimension of the shunt, evaluated by cTCD, in the stratification for risk of stroke, and a semiquantitative classification with 4 categories has been suggested. It takes into account the number of microbubbles (Mb) recorded within the spectrum of the middle cerebral artery (MCA) during gaseous contrast injection and considers the test negative when no Mb is detected on the Doppler spectrum. When the test is positive, it can be classified as a low-grade shunt (1 to 10 Mb), medium-grade shunt (>10 Mb), and large-grade shunt (>10 Mb plus a “curtain effect,” seen when the Mb are in so great a number that they are no longer distinguishable).14–19 The shunt is classified as permanent if already present under basal conditions and latent when it is detected only during the Valsalva maneuver.18

In ~10% of subjects, TCD cannot be performed because of an insufficient temporal bone window; thus, the only way to diagnose patent foramen ovale in this subgroup is by transesophageal echocardiography, which is a semi-invasive examination and is not feasible in uncooperative subjects. The aim of our study was to establish whether cTCD with vertebrobasilar circulation (VBC) monitoring can be proposed as a screening examination for RLS, especially for subjects with an insufficient temporal window.

Patients and Methods

We evaluated 195 consecutive subjects admitted to our Laboratory of Neurosonology for RLS diagnosis. There were 105 asymptomatic subjects, 57 patients with ischemic stroke or transient ischemic attack, 29 with migraine, and 4 divers. The project was approved by the local ethics committee, and asymptomatic subjects were relatives of patients with patent foramen ovale who were willing to know their condition. All subjects underwent a full color duplex examination of the neck arteries (Esaote AU 5, Genova, Italy) and TCD of the main...
intracranial trunks (MultiDop X 4 DWL, Sipplingen, Germany). Twelve subjects were excluded because of carotid stenosis (n=4) and insufficient temporal window (n=8). All of the remaining 183 subjects had a sufficient temporal bone window and were able to perform the Valsalva maneuver, tested by means of TCD (reduction of at least 30% of mean flow velocity of the MCA during the Valsalva maneuver). None of the subjects included had significant stenosis of the carotid and vertebral arteries on duplex examination nor stenosis in the carotid siphon and MCA on TCD. Mean flow velocity in the right MCA was recorded with the transducer mounted on the temporal plane and secured in a head ribbon. The other probe was simultaneously manually positioned in correspondence of the transoccipital window for vertebrobasilar recording. The right MCA was simultaneously manually positioned in correspondence of the transoccipital window for vertebrobasilar recording. The right MCA was chosen because of references in the literature and because of the patient’s position: as the subjects had to lie with the head slightly rotated toward 1 side, bilateral monitoring of both MCAs was not possible, so we selected the same side for all patients. A sample volume of 8 mm in length and a low gain provided the optimal setting for the background spectrum; the sample volume allowed detection of gaseous emboli through the MCA and the VBC.21 The depth of recording was 45 to 55 and 75 to 85 mm, respectively. After informed consent was obtained, the test was performed with the patient lying down, at rest, and after the Valsalva maneuver, with injection of a mixture of 9 mL saline and 1 mL air, according to standard methods.17,18 The Valsalva maneuver started 5 seconds after beginning the injection of contrast medium for 10 seconds. The presence and number of Mb and the time lag between injection and beginning the injection of contrast medium for 10 seconds. The total number of Mb was higher on the MCA and VBC both at rest (5.5±3.0 versus 8.25±8.2 seconds; 𝑃=0.01) and during the Valsalva maneuver (4.36±1.7 versus 6.77±2.5 seconds; 𝑃=0.000001).

Analysis of the diagnostic subgroups showed that the sensitivity and specificity of VBC recording increased for medium and large shunts after the Valsalva maneuver (n=22 subjects), reaching a sensitivity and specificity of 100% (Table 3). The separate analysis of 57 symptomatic subjects did not show any difference in terms of sensitivity and specificity.

**Discussion**

We showed that in subjects with RLS, cTCD with VBC recording reaches high levels of predictive value when compared with MCA recording, in particular for medium and large shunts. TCD is a sensitive and specific test for RLS diagnosis, and so far no serious complication has been reported. Transesophageal echocardiography is a more invasive test that is useful to clarify the cardiac or pulmonary source of the shunt and to identify the eventual presence of atrial septal aneurysm.22 TCD is not only a screening test but also an important tool to quantify shunts; in fact, there is evidence that larger shunts are associated with a higher risk of cerebrovascular events in patients with cryptogenic stroke and in subjects with migraine with aura.20,21 In our subjects, the diagnosis of large shunts, the most clinically important, was possible with a sensitivity and specificity of 100% with VBC monitoring.

In conclusion, TCD with VBC monitoring is a sensitive and specific test for RLS, in particular for medium and large shunts. Our data suggest a possible use for VBC recording in subjects with an insufficient temporal bone window.

### Table 1. Comparison of VBC and MCA Recording at Rest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MCA+</th>
<th>MCA−</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VBC+</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBC−</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>183</td>
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</table>

Sensitivity 57.14%; specificity 100%; positive predictive value 100%; negative predictive value 92.81%.

### Table 2. Comparison of VBC and MCA Recording After the Valsalva Maneuver

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>MCA+</th>
<th>MCA−</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VBC+</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBC−</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>183</td>
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Sensitivity 83.72%; specificity 100%; positive predictive value 100%; negative predictive value 95.24%.

### Table 3. Comparison of VBC and MCA Recording for Medium and Large Shunts (>10 Mb)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MCA+</th>
<th>MCA−</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VBC+</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBC−</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensitivity 100%; specificity 100%; positive predictive value 100%; negative predictive value 100%.
Disclosures
None.

References
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