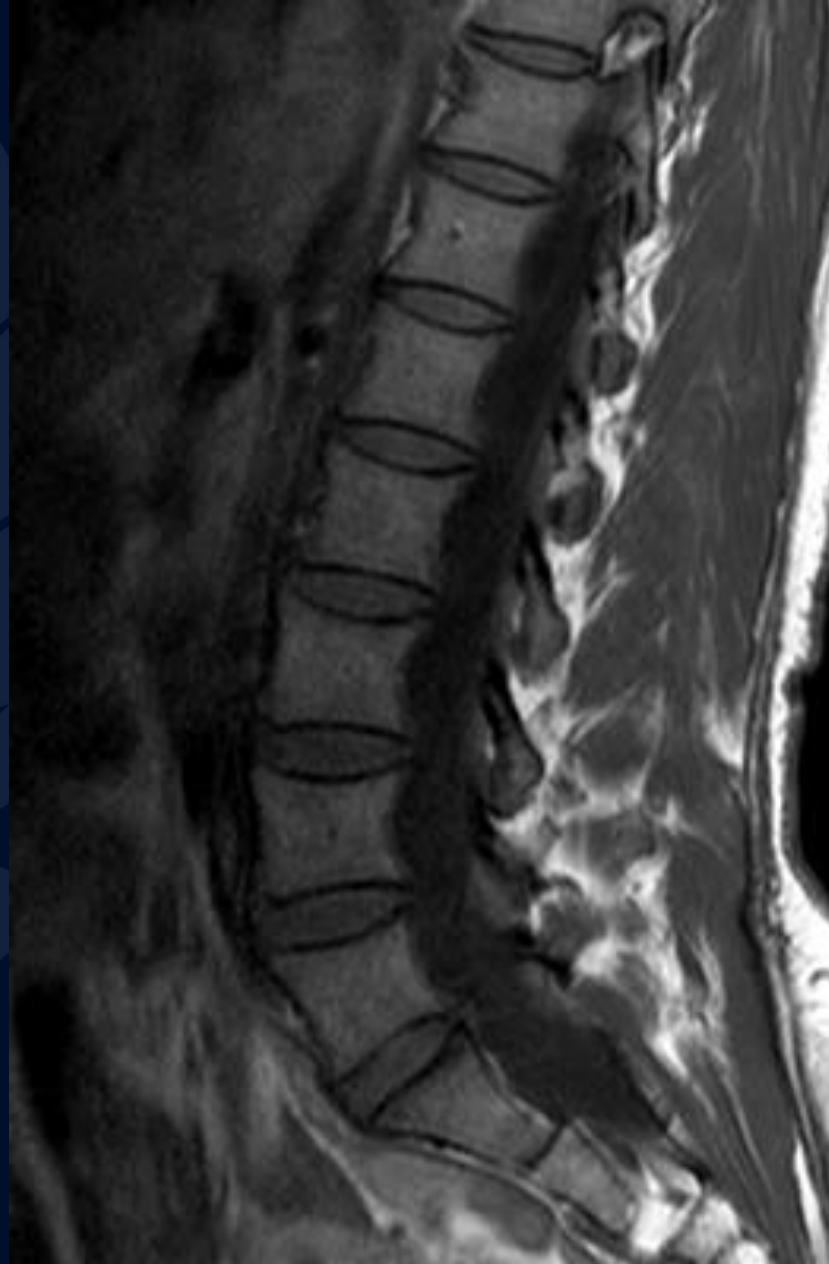


62-year-old female with gradually  
worsening back pain, leg  
weakness, and urinary  
incontinence

Andrew Klufas, MD MBA

Leo Wolansky, MD

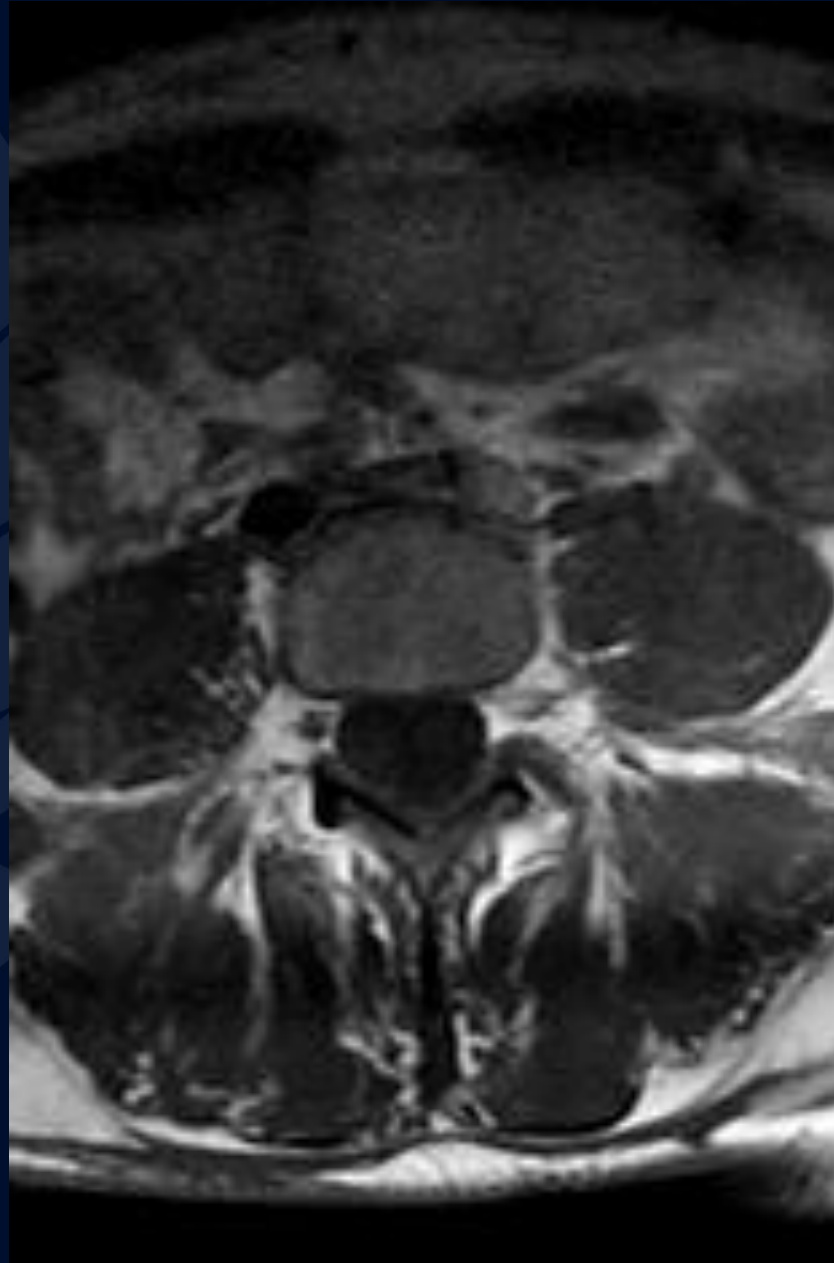
MR T1



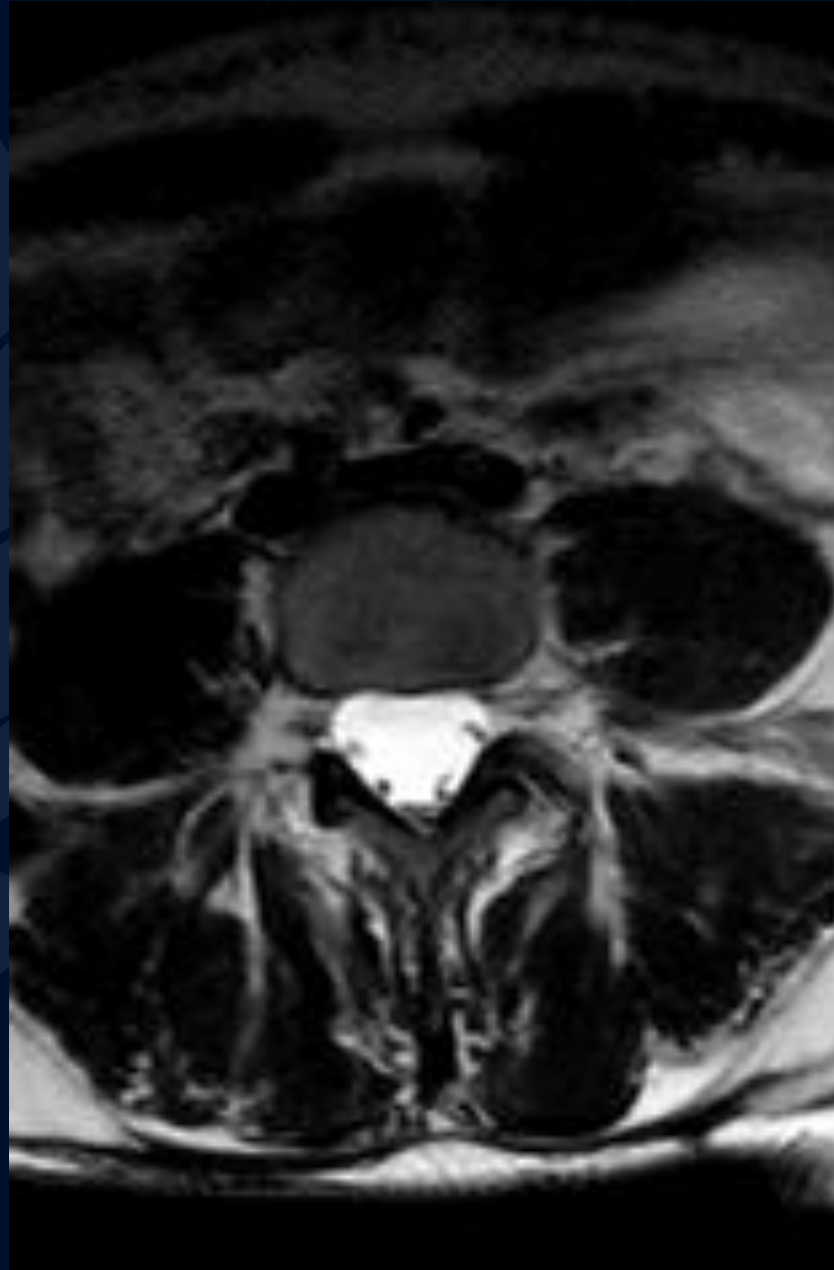
MR T2



MR T1



MR T2



A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. The leaf has a prominent central vein and several smaller veins branching off it. The edges of the leaf are slightly wavy.

?

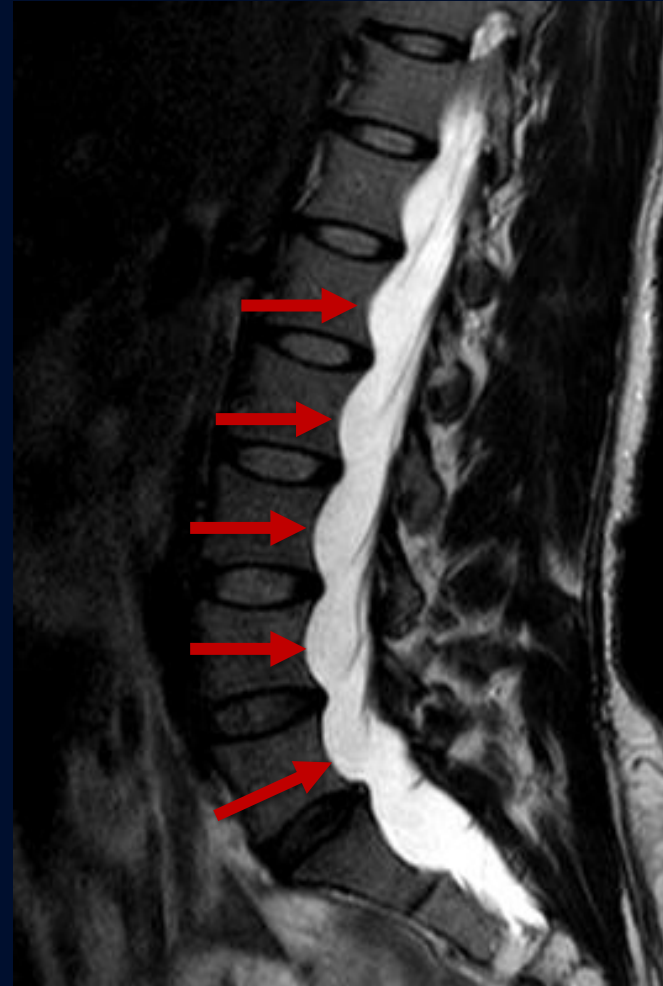
A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. The leaf has a prominent central vein and several smaller veins branching off it. The leaf's edge is serrated.

# Dural Ectasia

T1



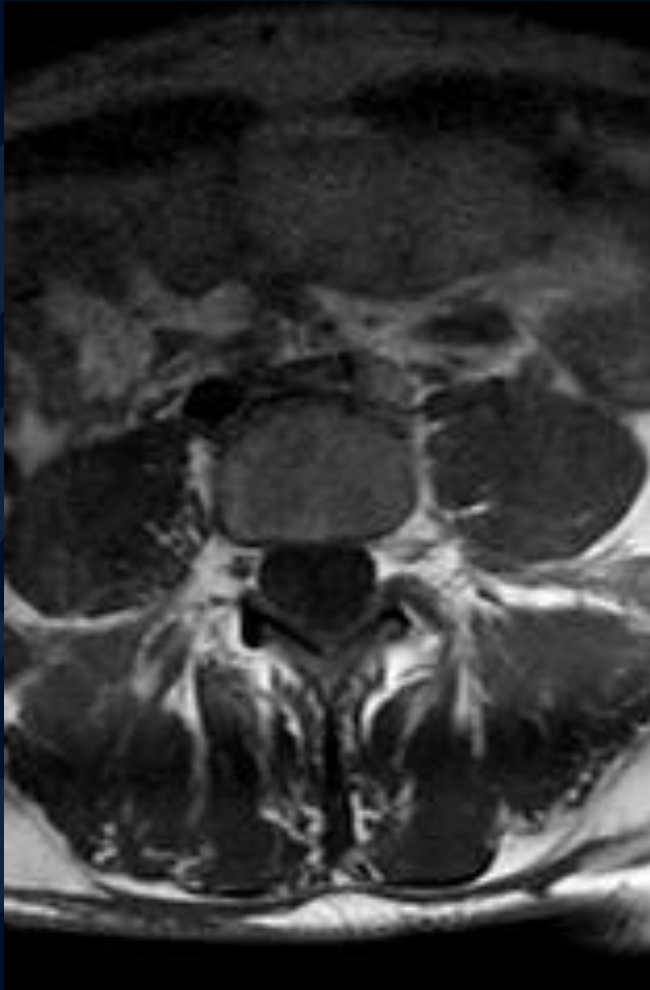
T2



Multilevel vertebral body scalloping without evidence of central or foraminal stenosis or disc herniation



T1



T2



No evidence of central or foraminal stenosis at any level

# Dural Ectasia

“Dural Ectasia” refers to widening or ballooning of the dural sac, resulting in vertebral scalloping. It is sometimes associated with nerve root sleeve herniation, although that is not seen in this case.

**Clinical Presentation:** Often asymptomatic, though may present with low back pain, radicular pain in the buttocks and legs, lower extremity weakness, or urinary incontinence

## Associations:

- Connective Tissue Disorders (Marfan, Ehlers-Danlos, Loeys-Dietz)
- Neurofibromatosis Type 1
- Cauda Equina Syndrome
- Ankylosing Spondylitis
- Osteogenesis Imperfecta
- Acromegaly

# Imaging Findings

## Plain Radiograph

- Posterior vertebral scalloping on lateral view can be seen, but is not specific for this diagnosis

## MRI:

- T1: Difficult to distinguish due to hypointensity of CSF on this sequence
- T2: Increase in anteroposterior diameter of dural sac, often in lumbar region

# References

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Habermann CR, Weiss F, Schoder V, Cramer MC, Kemper J, Wittkugel O, Adam G. MR evaluation of dural ectasia in Marfan syndrome: reassessment of the established criteria in children, adolescents, and young adults. *Radiology*. 2005 Feb;234(2):535-41. doi: 10.1148/radiol.2342031497. Epub 2004 Dec 22. PMID: 15616116.

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