

Incidence of idiopathic intracranial hypertension in Southern Tasmania, Australia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Anecdotally, the incidence of idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH) is increasing, linked to an increase in the obesity rate in Australian society. However, formal incidence and prevalence studies are rare. We therefore sought to determine the incidence and clinical features of IIH in Southern Tasmania, Australia.

Method Neurology discharge summaries and lumbar puncture referrals from the single tertiary referral centre in this region were screened for an IIH diagnosis. All regional neurologists were surveyed to capture patients diagnosed through private neurology clinics. A retrospective review of medical records was conducted to confirm the diagnosis and determine whether patients met the Modified Dandy Criteria (MDC). Patients were included if they were above the age of 18 years and received a new diagnosis of IIH between June 2016 and June 2018. Population statistics were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Results IIH incidence was 5.4/100 000. All patients were females, aged between 18 and 45 years. Headache was the most commonly reported symptom, with high rates of pre-existing or concurrent migraine diagnoses. Weight loss and commencement of oral acetazolamide were the most common treatment approaches. Four patients were medically refractory and required surgical intervention.

Conclusion The incidence of IIH in Southern Tasmania is comparable with the incidence reported in subgroups of females of childbearing age in recent prior studies. The demographic, diagnostic and therapeutic data presented can inform future local health service provision and serve as a baseline for ongoing assessment of change in incidence and treatment of IIH at a community level.

INTRODUCTION

Idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH) is a condition resulting from elevated intracranial pressure in the absence of both abnormal neuroimaging and abnormal cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) composition. Diagnosis is based on the Modified Dandy Criteria (MDC).¹ Headache is the most commonly cited symptom of IIH; other classical symptoms include visual obscurations, pulsatile tinnitus, photopsia, retrobulbar eye pain and visual loss.² Papilloedema is a characteristic finding on examination, although cases without papilloedema are infrequently reported.³

While neuroimaging may identify supportive features of IIH,^{4,5} its utility is primarily in the exclusion of alternative causes of raised intracranial pressure.

IIH has a clear association with obesity, predominantly in young women,⁶ with higher incidence rates of IIH seen in this group. A subset of patients have a familial preponderance, although the mechanism of this association is unclear.^{7,8} A complex interplay also exists between IIH, migraine^{9,10} and other headache classifications, with over two-thirds of patients with an IIH diagnosis receiving a subsequent additional headache diagnosis, where headache persists despite treatment of IIH.¹¹ Management strategies include weight loss (with evidence for bariatric surgery over community weight management alone),¹² often in conjunction with carbonic anhydrase inhibitors (oral acetazolamide¹³ and/or topiramate) and in some cases, diuretics. Patients who are medically refractory or unable to tolerate these medications may need to undergo optic nerve sheath fenestration or insertion of a CSF shunt (ventriculo-peritoneal or lumboperitoneal). Intracranial venous stenting is a novel technique under investigation.

IIH can be associated with substantial morbidity, particularly if unrecognised. IIH can result in visual loss, fulfilling the WHO's definition of blindness, with previous studies identifying rates of up to 1%–2% of newly diagnosed IIH cases.¹⁴ IIH has been found to affect vision-specific and overall quality of life, even in those with mild visual impairment.¹⁵ This may be associated with headache frequency, visual impairment, depression¹⁶ or cognitive dysfunction.¹⁷

The incidence of IIH has been reported to be approximately 0.03–2.36/100 000 in a recent meta-analysis, however marked heterogeneity was noted.⁶ There is significant regional variation in incidence,^{18–35} with rates from as low as 0.03/100 000 in Japan³⁶ to



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3.6/100 000 in Fife (Scotland).³⁷ Higher incidence rates are consistently reported in women, particularly women of childbearing age,^{18–20 22 23 25 28–31} with the highest rates reported in women with obesity.^{18–20 22 26 30 32} In Australia, there has only been a single study reporting the prevalence of IIH to be 24.9/100 000 in Central Western New South Wales.³⁸

We aimed to investigate the incidence of IIH in the Southern Tasmanian region of Australia. The secondary aims were to provide a descriptive summary of patient demographics, referral sources, use of current diagnostic criteria and commonly used treatment modalities in this population.

METHODS

Participants

The requirement to obtain informed consent was waived. Patients were included if they were ≥ 18 years of age and were given a first clinical diagnosis of IIH between June 2016 and June 2018 (incidence period).

Tasmania is one of the eight Australian states and territories. During the incidence period, the Royal Hobart Hospital (RHH) was the sole tertiary referral centre for neurology in Tasmania and employed the majority of practising neurologists in Tasmania. Screening for all first diagnoses of IIH involved: (1) review of RHH Neurology Department inpatient discharge summaries; (2) review of referral diagnoses for outpatient lumbar punctures (LPs) and radiologically assisted LPs at RHH and (3) survey of neurologists in Southern Tasmania to identify patients from private clinics.

Data extraction

For patients meeting inclusion criteria, data was extracted from the Digital Medical Record at RHH by a single investigator (NK). Clinical data for patients from private clinics was also available from this source, as these patients attended RHH for their LP. Records were reviewed to determine whether patients received a diagnosis of IIH by a neurologist and to determine whether they met MDC (box 1).

Descriptive epidemiology and estimation of incidence

While the described method may have captured all newly diagnosed cases of IIH across Tasmania, it optimally captured cases within Southern Tasmania. Therefore,

descriptive epidemiology is provided for the whole cohort. However, for accuracy of the incidence calculation, we stratified patients by postcode. Only patients residing within Southern Tasmania (ie, the Greater Hobart Statistical Region, defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics) were included in the incidence calculation. The population of this statistically defined region was 229 260 between July 2016–June 2017 and 232 691 between July 2017–June 2018.

Patient and public involvement

Patients with IIH and the public were not involved in setting the research question or the outcome measures.

RESULTS

During the incidence period, 43 patients were given a first diagnosis of IIH by a neurologist and 29/43 (67%) resided within the Greater Hobart Statistical region. Of these patients, 25/29 met the MDC (figure 1). One patient did not fulfil criteria due to the lack of neuroimaging (MRI or CT), while three patients had a CT brain, but contrast was not administered. Table 1 describes the characteristics of the cohort.

Incidence of IIH

Incidence of IIH within the Greater Hobart Statistical region for patients who received a diagnosis by a neurologist was 6.3/100 000, while the incidence for patients who met the MDC was 5.4/100000.

Referral sources and common symptoms

Figure 2 outlines the referral sources to neurology services, while figure 3 demonstrates the frequency of reported symptoms.

Optometry and ophthalmology assessments

Limited information from optometry and ophthalmology assessments at the time of diagnosis was available for 41/43 patients. Papilloedema was present in 85% of cases (Frisén grade not available). Nine patients were reported to have a visual field defect (of 24 patients for whom information was available); six had patchy central vision loss or an enlarged blind spot, two had subtle bitemporal defects and one was described as having a constricted visual field. One patient had diplopia (without ophthalmoplegia) and one patient had an identifiable sixth nerve palsy at diagnosis.

Lumbar puncture

LPs were performed in the lateral decubitus position. Mean CSF opening pressure was 35 ± 9 cmH₂O with wide variation in volume drained. In the 2-year study period, 58% of patients required more than one LP (one repeat LP, n=15; two or more repeat LPs, n=10); 13 (30%) patients required one or more radiologically guided LP; and 1 patient had an LP under general anaesthetic (opening pressure 58 cmH₂O in patient with typical features).

Box 1 Modified Dandy Criteria IIH¹

- ▶ Symptoms±signs (if present) reflect only generalised intracranial hypertension or papilloedema.
- ▶ Elevated cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) pressure (>25 cm H₂O) in the lateral decubitus position, with otherwise normal CSF composition.
- ▶ No evidence of a structural cause of raised intracranial pressure on neuroimaging (MRI or contrast-enhanced CT, if the presentation is typical, or MRI+MR venography for all other patients).
- ▶ No alternative cause of raised intracranial pressure identified

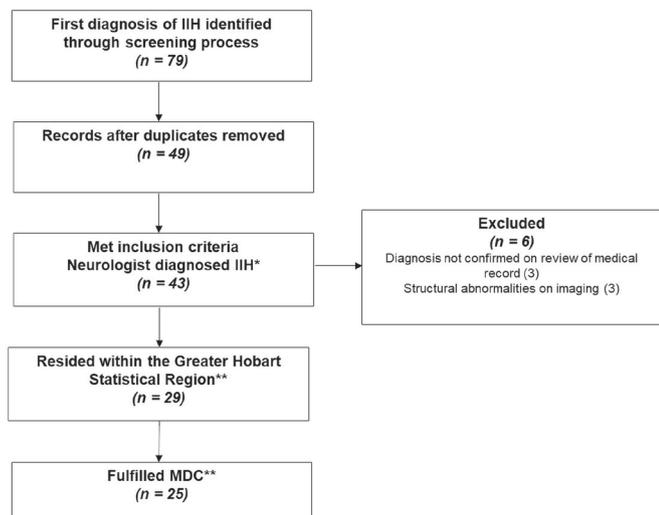


Figure 1 Case identification process. *Descriptive epidemiology is provided for all patients who met the inclusion criteria and were given a first diagnosis of IIH by a neurologist (n=43). **Incidence is calculated only for patients who resided within the greater Hobart statistical region, based on (1) diagnosis made by a neurologist (n=29); and (2) diagnosis fulfilling MDC (n=25). IIH, idiopathic intracranial hypertension; MDC, Modified Dandy Criteria.

Neuroimaging

Supportive features of IIH were documented for 19/37 patients who had an MRI brain. A partially empty sella turcica was the most common finding. Other common features included thickened optic nerve sheaths, prominence of CSF around the optic nerves and posterior flattening of the globes. Two of the four patients who had a non-contrast CT brain instead of MRI had supportive features of IIH. Dedicated MR venogram or assessment of flow voids on MRI brain was performed in 24/37 cases with seven patients reported to have anatomical variations

Table 1 Demographics and characteristics of the cohort

	All patients n=43	Patients within the Greater Hobart Statistical region n=29
Age (years)	27.9 (8.4)	27.5 (8.2)
Sex, F	43 (100%)	29 (100%)
Weight (kg)	111.3 (22.4)*	113.4 (23.6)†
Pregnant	1 (2.3%)	1 (3.4%)
Positive family history	1 (2.3%)	1 (3.4%)
History of migraines	20 (46.5%)	12 (41.4%)
Existing diagnosis	13 (30.2%)	8 (27.6%)
New diagnosis	7 (16.3%)	4 (13.8%)
Neurologist diagnosis	43 (100%)	29 (100%)
MDC diagnosis	36 (83.7%)	25 (86.2%)

Mean (SD), unless otherwise specified.
*Data only available for 20/43 patients.
†Data only available for 16/29 patients.
MDC, Modified Dandy Criteria.

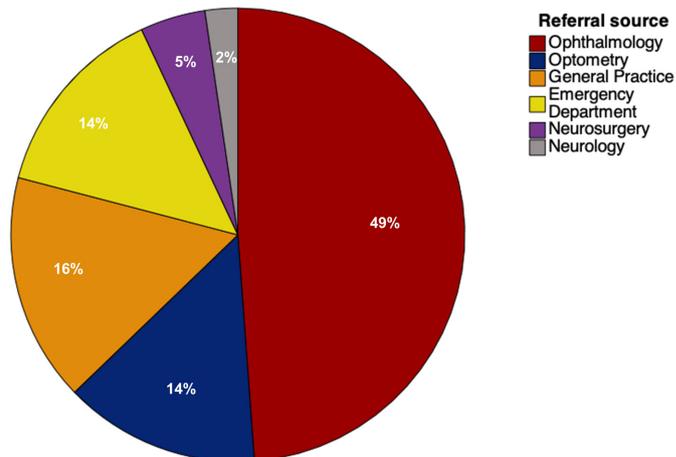


Figure 2 Sources of referral to neurology services.

of the dural venous sinuses. These variations included small calibre sinuses, dominant or hypoplastic transverse sinuses and narrowing of the transverse sinuses.

Medication use

One patient who took tetracycline in the 12 months prior to diagnosis was not included in the calculation of incidence. One patient was taking iron supplementation (suggestive of mild iron deficiency anaemia) and one patient was on lithium. Nine patients were on the contraceptive pill (combined oral contraceptive pill n = 7, progesterone-only pill n = 2) and 12 patients were using alternative forms of contraception (eight contraceptive implants, two intrauterine devices and two injectables). Other medications of note included: antihypertensives (n=5), methotrexate (n=2), antidepressants (n=13), antipsychotics (n=3) and thyroid replacement therapy (n=3).

Clinical management

The common non-pharmacological, pharmacological and neurointerventional approaches to the management of IIH in this cohort are described in table 2.

DISCUSSION

The primary aim of this study was to investigate the incidence of IIH in Southern Tasmania, Australia. We estimate the incidence of IIH to be 5.4/100 000 for patients that

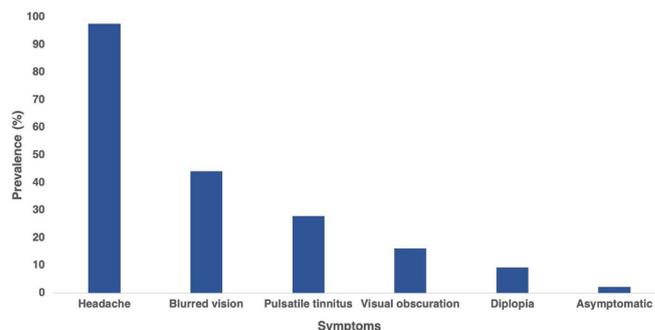


Figure 3 Prevalence of reported symptoms in patients diagnosed with idiopathic intracranial hypertension.

Table 2 Approaches to the management of IIH

	Frequency of recommendation (n=43), n (%)
Non-pharmacological approaches	
Weight reduction	30 (70)
Dietitian review	7 (16)
Sleep study referral	6 (14)
Bariatric surgical referral	5 (12)*
Weight reduction clinic referral	2 (5)
Sodium restriction	–
Pharmacological approaches	
Acetazolamide (first-line)	40 (93)
Topiramate	20 (47)†
Furosemide	3 (7)
Adjunctive headache therapies	12 (28)‡
Neurointerventional approaches	
Ventriculoperitoneal shunt insertion	3 (7)
Intracranial venous stent	1 (2)
Optic nerve sheath fenestration	–

*Gastric banding, n=2; gastric sleeve, n=1; gastric bypass, n=1, declined referral, n=1; two patients had gastric bypass surgery prior their IIH diagnosis.

†Predominantly second-line therapy or for patients with concurrent migraine diagnoses.

‡Prescription: pre-dated IIH diagnosis, n=6; started following IIH diagnosis, n=4; pre-existing and ongoing prescription, n=2. IIH, idiopathic intracranial hypertension.

fulfilled MDC. This is markedly higher than the incidence of IIH reported in international studies conducted within the last decade, but is comparable to incidence rates for subgroups of females of childbearing age^{18–20 22 23 25 28–31} (table 3). This is reflective of the fact that all patients newly diagnosed with IIH in this study were females and aged between 18 and 45 years. Despite methodological differences between studies, the incidence of IIH appears to be increasing. While improved access to diagnostics may be contributory, the increase in the incidence of IIH is occurring in parallel to increasing rates of obesity.⁶

In this study, the majority of patients who were given a diagnosis of IIH by a neurologist met the MDC as outlined by Friedman and Jacobson.¹ In a handful of cases, criteria were not met owing to the lack of neuroimaging (MRI brain or contrast-enhanced CT brain). It should be noted that the MDC have been revised by Friedman *et al.*³⁹ While the two versions are similar, the main difference is that, for a diagnosis of IIH, the updated criteria require patients who fit the typical demographic for IIH to have an MRI brain with and without gadolinium, and all other patients to have an MRI with and without gadolinium plus MR venogram.³⁹ As patients in this cohort did not consistently have gadolinium administered, we have used the earlier iteration of the MDC.¹ In contrast to current criteria, the earliest criteria described by Smith,⁴⁰ did not stipulate the need for an MRI brain or contrast-enhanced

CT for diagnosis. Therefore, we have opted to report incidence as a function of a neurologists' clinical diagnosis (lenient criteria) and as a function of the MDC published in 2002¹ (stringent criteria), while acknowledging that the lack of contrast-enhanced imaging precludes a diagnosis of MDC according to the latest 2013 criteria in this cohort.³⁹

Some medications and medical conditions have been linked with raised intracranial pressures,⁴¹ but there remains debate as to the strength of these associations. One patient with long-term use of tetracycline was not included in the incidence calculation, due to the probable association between tetracycline and the development of intracranial hypertension.⁴¹ However, patients taking other medications such as lithium and one patient with mild iron deficiency anaemia were still included in case numbers fulfilling MDC due to the weaker associations.⁴¹ The high prevalence of contraceptive use (including the oral contraceptive pill, OCP) and antidepressants in this study likely reflects their common use in the general population. While a previous case series reported OCP use in 24% of IIH patients,²⁷ a case-control study comparing patients with IIH to age, sex and body mass index-matched patients did not find a significant association between OCP use and IIH.⁴²

Headache was the most commonly reported symptom. Consistent with prior literature, we have identified the co-occurrence of IIH and either pre-existing or subsequent headache diagnoses, in particular, migraine.¹¹ It has been proposed that a link exists between IIH and migraine, triggered by either collapse or congestion of the venous sinuses, resulting in an increase in nociceptive pain, thereby aggravating migraine.^{9 10} Supportive neuroimaging features described in this study correspond with previous literature on IIH.^{4 5}

The majority of referrals to neurology services for the assessment of IIH were received from ophthalmologists and optometrists, followed by referrals from general practitioners and the emergency department. An awareness of the increasing incidence and the potential for significant morbidity of IIH, particularly if undiagnosed, should prompt early referral to both neurology and ophthalmology services. The use of MRI and CT brain in the MDC criteria and the frequent need for radiologically guided LPs for IIH should prompt health services and radiology departments to assess their capacity to manage this potential gradual increase in demand for services. The clear association between obesity and IIH may also warrant consideration of a centralised service to facilitate intensive weight reduction and create a streamlined referral pathway for bariatric surgery. A coordinated multidisciplinary approach involving neurologists, ophthalmologists, dietitians, bariatric services, endocrinologists, radiologists, neurosurgeons and interventionalists may yield improved outcomes.

The main strength of this study was the robust ability to screen for all newly diagnosed cases of IIH within the incidence period. As the RHH was the sole tertiary referral

Table 3 Reported incidence rates of IIH worldwide

Region	Year(s) of study	Incidence per 100 000	Incidence in females	Incidence in females of childbearing age	Incidence in females with obesity
US (Iowa) ¹⁸	1984–1985	0.9		3.5	13
US (Louisiana) ¹⁸	1984–1985	1.07			14.9
Libya (Benghazi) ¹⁹	1982–1989	2.2	4.3	12	21.4
US (Minnesota) ²⁰	1976–1990	0.98	1.6	3.3	7.9
Japan ³⁶	1993	0.03			
Northern Ireland ²¹	1991–1995	0.5	0.9		
Italy ²²	1990–1999	0.28		0.65	2.7
Israel ²³	1998–1999	0.57–0.94	1.82	4.02	
Spain (Valladolid) ²⁴	1994–2004	3.2			
Israel ²⁵	2005–2007	2.02	3.17	5.49	
UK (Sheffield) ²⁶	2007–2008	1.56	2.86		11.9
Spain (Santa Cruz de Tenerife) ²⁷	1999–2009	1.2			
Oman (South Sharqiyah) ²⁸	2001–2011	2.18	3.25	4.14	
Sweden (Stockholm) ²⁹	2006–2013	0.65	1.1	1.96	
US (Minnesota) ³⁰	1990–2014	1.8	3.3	6.8	22
Northern Ireland ³¹	2007–2014	2.36	4.65	9.85	
Scotland (Fife) ³⁷	2013–2014	3.56			
USA ³³	1997–2016	1.15	1.97		
UK ³⁴	2002–2016	2.3 (2002) 4.7 (2016)			
Scotland ³²	2016–2017	2.65			37.9
Kuwait ³⁵	2018	3.28			
Australia (Southern Tasmania) (present study)	2016–2018	5.4		5.4	

IIH, idiopathic intracranial hypertension.

centre for neurology in Tasmania and the majority of neurologists in Tasmania were employed by this hospital service during the incidence period, we can be confident that the cases of IIH captured within the Greater Hobart Statistical region are an accurate reflection of the number of new cases. We have not used the whole sample to calculate incidence, as we cannot exclude that patients from regions external to the Greater Hobart Statistical region did not seek treatment from other hospital services, visiting neurologists, non-neurologist physicians or ophthalmologists. Additionally, we cannot exclude the possibility that there are asymptomatic patients in the community that have not come to medical attention.

This study offers a snapshot in time. All patients diagnosed with IIH in this study are females of childbearing age. While this is consistent with the ‘typical’ demographics of patients with this condition, this may not be generalisable to the Australian population at large. As this study involved retrospective review of the medical record, the descriptive epidemiology provided may be an under-representation of the level of detail of the clinical assessments made and management plans instituted. Future studies should consider adopting a prospective

longitudinal approach, following best practice diagnostic and treatment guidelines.

CONCLUSION

The incidence of IIH in Southern Tasmania, Australia, was 5.4/100 000, which is comparable to the incidence reported for subgroups of females of childbearing age in prior studies conducted within the last decade. The findings in this study support the need to increase awareness of this condition and consider a coordinated multidisciplinary approach to the care of patients with IIH. While prospective longitudinal studies are ongoing regarding pharmacological therapies, further studies are also needed to determine the best approaches to IIH diagnosis and care provision, to optimise long-term outcomes.

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Contributors NK contributed to data acquisition, statistical analysis and wrote the manuscript. BT contributed to the conception of the study and edited the manuscript.

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Competing interests None.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval The University of Tasmania Human Ethics Committee approved this study.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplementary information.

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