Brainstem tumor as a cause of headache triggered by Valsalva maneuver

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Expansive lesions of the posterior fossa or the malformation in the occipitocervical transition can cause headache triggered by Valsalva maneuver, usually of sudden onset and of significant intensity, which usually lasts for a short time.¹⁷ Brainstem tumor is rarely related to cause headache⁸, hence the interest in documenting this patient’s case in this article.

Figure 1 shows an MRI image of the head of a 26-year-old woman who reported a history of headaches from straining to defecate and when sneezing, with a gradual progression in the previous three years. Pain is holocranial, of sudden onset, very severe, lasting a few seconds or minutes.

**Figure 1.** MRI of an expansive/infiltrative lesion affecting the brainstem, particularly the left pons and the left middle cerebellar peduncle, and partially the cerebellar hemisphere, extending beyond the midline to the right in the pons. The lesion expands anteriorly, significantly reducing the prepontine cistern, partially involving the basilar artery (arrow), slightly shifting to the right. Due to compression of the cerebrospinal fluid pathways, there is a slight dilation of the supratentorial ventricles, without signs of ependymal transudation. There is a herniation of the cerebellar tonsils through the foramen magnum (arrow heads).
She now has a mild motor deficit in the right lower limb, mild peripheral facial palsy on the left, and hypoesthesia in the left hemiface.

The secondary herniation of the cerebellar tonsils through the foramen magnum may change the cerebrospinal fluid dynamic significantly, causing abrupt elevation of the intracranial pressure, triggering painful mechanisms.9,10 Although headaches triggered by the Valsalva maneuver may be considered benign, patients with such complaints should be investigated by neuroimaging.11,12

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