

The link between idiopathic intracranial hypertension, fibromyalgia, and chronic fatigue syndrome: exploration of a shared pathophysiology

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Purpose: Idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH) is a condition characterized by raised intracranial pressure (ICP), and its diagnosis is established when the opening pressure measured during a lumbar puncture is elevated >20 cm H₂O in nonobese patients or >25 cm H₂O in obese patients. Papilledema is caused by forced filling of the optic nerve sheath with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). Other common but underappreciated symptoms of IIH are neck pain, back pain, and radicular pain in the arms and legs resulting from associated increased spinal pressure and forced filling of the spinal nerves with CSF. Widespread pain and also several other characteristics of IIH share notable similarities with characteristics of fibromyalgia (FM) and chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS), two overlapping chronic pain conditions. The aim of this review was to compare literature data regarding the characteristics of IIH, FM, and CFS and to link the shared data to an apparent underlying physiopathology, that is, increased ICP.

Methods: Data in the literature regarding these three conditions were compared and linked to the hypothesis of the shared underlying physiopathology of increased cerebrospinal pressure.

Results: The shared characteristics of IIH, FM, and CFS that can be caused by increased ICP include headaches, fatigue, cognitive impairment, loss of gray matter, involvement of cranial nerves, and overload of the lymphatic olfactory pathway. Increased pressure in the spinal canal and in peripheral nerve root sheaths causes widespread pain, weakness in the arms and legs, walking difficulties (ataxia), and bladder, bowel, and sphincter symptoms. Additionally, IIH, FM, and CFS are frequently associated with sympathetic overactivity symptoms and obesity. These conditions share a strong female predominance and are frequently associated with Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.

Conclusion: IIH, FM, and CFS share a large variety of symptoms that might all be explained by the same pathophysiology of increased cerebrospinal pressure.

Keywords: chronic pain, fatigue, headache, Ehlers-Danlos, sympathetic activity, lymphatic olfactory pathway, small fiber neuropathy, Ménière's disease, Tarlov cysts

Plain language summary

The pathological mechanisms that cause both fibromyalgia (FM) and chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) are incompletely understood. FM and CFS share very similar symptoms with idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH), a condition characterized by an increase in intracranial pressure (ICP) due to an unknown cause. The authors reviewed the literature to explore these common symptoms and to link them to the hypothesis that increased intracranial and spinal fluid pressure is the possible mechanism that initiates the multitude of symptoms in these

conditions. The symptoms include neck pain, back pain, pain in arms and legs, numbness/tingling, headaches, fatigue, cognitive impairment, gradual loss of gray matter, in addition to symptoms involving cranial nerves, overload of the lymphatic system in the nasal mucosa and disturbance of the autonomic nervous system. Other shared characteristics include higher frequency in females and family members, and an association with obesity and Ehlers Danlos syndrome (a connective tissue disorder).

These findings are relevant as they provide an alternative hypothesis concerning the pathological mechanisms in FM and CFS.

Introduction

IICH is a condition characterized by elevated ICP of unknown etiology. Patients may present with headache, papilledema, and visual disturbances. The diagnosis is established when the opening pressure (OP) measured during a lumbar puncture is elevated >20 cm H₂O in nonobese patients and >25 cm H₂O in obese patients.¹⁰⁰

Recently, these cutoff values used to define IICH have been debated. ICP might rather be a continuum with no clear cutoff value. Additionally, headache and/or papilledema may be absent even if the ICP is above these cutoff values. As IICH and CFS share similar symptoms such as fatigue and headache, Higgins et al hypothesized that the milder forms of IICH may present as CFS.⁴¹

Common but underappreciated symptoms of IICH are neck pain, back pain, and radicular pain radiating to the arms and legs. These associated symptoms are due to the forced filling of the nerve roots with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), irritating or compressing the nerve root fibers inside.^{10,38,43,53,67,72,88,101} Therefore, it is likely that milder forms of elevated ICP may also present as FM or unexplained pain. Indeed, FM has sensory symptoms and signs comparable to those of peripheral neuropathy.^{16,61,71,80,93,102} Moreover, electrophysiologic abnormalities have been detected in the limbs of patients with FM.^{15,97}

This hypothesis may also provide an explanation for several overlapping chronic pain conditions.

While IICH is characterized by a significant increase in cerebrospinal pressure (CSP), FM and CFS may be the result of intermittent and/or mild chronic increased CSP.

The data in the literature regarding the signs and symptoms of these three conditions were compared and linked to the hypothesis of the shared underlying pathophysiology of increased CSP.

Table 1 shows an overview of reported signs and symptoms for each condition associated with increased ICP; Table 2 presents signs and symptoms associated with

increased spinal pressure. Figure 1 depicts an overview of the interactions of ICP with all the nerves presented in this paper, the olfactory lymphatic pathway, and the inner ear.

Symptoms associated with increased ICP

Headache

Most patients with IICH present with headaches. Approximately one in three patients with IICH may already suffer from chronic headaches before diagnosis.¹⁰¹ Additionally, there is significant overlap between the headache types observed in patients with IICH and the headache types of primary headache disorders.⁵⁹ When performing a lumbar puncture in patients with unresponsive migraine without papilledema, 86% display an OP >20 cm H₂O. Evacuation of CSF induces headache remission in 77%.²⁵ However, when the ICP is reduced in patients with IICH using a shunt, the different types of headaches may persist. Therefore, headache is a poor marker of disease activity.¹⁰⁴

In patients with FM or CFS, different types of primary headaches such as migraine and tension headache are highly prevalent.^{51,79}

In patients with CFS suffering from headaches, a lumbar puncture revealed an OP ≥ 20 cm H₂O in 40% of patients, and evacuation of CSF improved headaches, alertness, and/or fatigue in 85%.⁴¹

Fatigue

Fatigue is the most pronounced symptom of IICH and one of the core symptoms of CFS and FM. Patients with CFS respond to spinal fluid evacuation the same way that patients with IICH do, that is, improvement of the headaches and fatigue.⁴¹

Cognitive impairment

Patients with IICH may suffer multidomain cognitive impairment and impaired processing speed, which does not improve after normalization of the ICP.^{103,105}

It is well established that FM and CFS patients may experience mental foginess. In patients with FM, the term “fibrofog” is used. Cognitive impairment is also measurable in these patients.^{17,56} Moreover, in both patients with FM and those with CFS, the most pronounced finding in cognitive testing is impaired processing speed. This finding may be a sign of premature aging, as it is also the most prominent abnormality in cognitive aging.^{22,56}

Table I Overview of the reported signs and symptoms for each condition that may be caused by increased ICP

| Affected system | Signs and symptoms | IICH | FM | CFS |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Hypothesis | | Exacerbation of chronically increased CSP >20–25 cm H ₂ O | Chronic moderate cerebrospinal hypertension (12–20 cm H ₂ O) predominantly affecting the peripheral nervous system | Chronic moderate cerebrospinal hypertension (12–20 cm H ₂ O) predominantly affecting the central nervous system |
| Increased cranial pressure | Migraine | 70.4% of unresponsive migraine patients have IICH ²⁵ | 55.8% ⁹⁹ | 84% ⁷⁹ |
| | Headaches | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84% acute¹⁰¹ 32% chronic¹⁰⁴ | 68% tension headaches ⁵¹ | 81% tension headaches ⁷⁹ |
| | Fatigue | Common ⁴¹ | Core symptom ²⁰ | Core symptom ⁴¹ |
| | Cognitive impairment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficits in processing speed and reaction time¹⁰⁵ Persists after normalization of ICP¹⁰³ | Impaired processing speed ⁵⁶ | Impaired processing speed ²² |
| | Loss of gray matter | | 3.3-fold greater age-associated decrease in gray matter volume ⁵⁷ | Regional gray and white matter volume reduction ⁷⁶ |
| Cranial nerve involvement | I Olfactory nerve | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased olfactory bulb volume⁹¹ Impaired olfactory function⁹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased olfactory bulb volume⁹⁰ Impaired olfactory function³ | |
| | II Optic nerve | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased optic nerve sheath diameter⁹⁶ Visual field constriction²⁷ Papilledema¹⁰¹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retinal nerve fiber thinning³⁵ Decreased perfusion of the optic nerve⁷⁵ 10% loss of peripheral vision¹⁰² | |
| | III Oculomotor IV Trochlear motor VI Abducens | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18% double vision¹⁰¹ Horizontal double vision⁵⁹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eye motility dysfunction⁸⁷ 15% double vision¹⁰² | Eye motility dysfunction ⁶ Binocular vision dysfunction ³⁷ |
| | V Trigeminal nerve Motor: muscles of mastication Sensory: face, cornea | Electromyography-proven trigeminal neuropathy ⁴ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71%–94% masticatory pain⁶⁸ Lacrimal nerve: ocular pain syndromes⁵⁸ Decreased corneal small fiber density⁷⁷ | 21%–32% temporomandibular disorders ⁸³ |
| | VII Facial nerve Motor: facial muscles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% with seventh nerve palsy¹⁰¹ | | |
| | VII Submandibular salivary glands and lacrimal glands | Sicca syndrome ⁹⁴ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 49 years of age: 80% dry eye syndrome¹⁸ 71% xerostomia⁸¹ | 82% Sicca syndrome ⁸⁹ |
| | VIII Vestibulocochlear | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ménière's disease^{21,78,95} Hearing loss^{21,78,101} | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% vertigo¹⁰² 25% hearing loss^{49,102} | Vestibular dysfunction ^{5,73} |
| | IX Glossopharyngeal X Vagus laryngeal and pharyngeal muscles | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42% hoarseness¹⁰² 37.3% dysphagia⁸¹ | |
| | X Vagus visceromotor | Slower gastric emptying associated with increased ICP ⁶⁶ | Belching, reflux, bloating, sour taste, and vomiting ⁷⁴ | Slower gastric emptying ¹² |
| | Olfactory lymphatic pathway | Evacuation of CSF via the lamina cribiformis to the lymphatic vessels of the nasal mucosa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sinusitis⁶³ Spontaneous CFS leak with rhinorrhea⁶² | 46% nonallergic rhinitis ⁷ |

Notes: The percentages represent the proportion of patients displaying that sign or symptom, unless indicated otherwise.

Abbreviations: CFS, chronic fatigue syndrome; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; CSP, cerebrospinal pressure; FM, fibromyalgia; ICP, intracranial pressure; IICH, idiopathic intracranial hypertension.

Table 2 Overview of the reported signs and symptoms for each condition that may be caused by increased spinal pressure

| | Symptoms | IICH | FM | CFS |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Increased spinal pressure | Allodynia/radiculopathy | Radiculopathy ^{10,38,53,67,72,88,101} | 72% radiating pain ⁵⁵ | Sharp, shooting, burning pain ¹⁷ |
| Cervical and lumbar nerve roots | Paresthesia/numbness in extremities | 22% distal extremity paresthesia ⁸⁸ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19%–84% numbness^{55,102} • 88% stocking hypoesthesia¹⁶ • Objective sensory abnormalities⁹⁸ | 69% numbness/paresthesia ^{17,24} |
| | Weakness in the arms and legs | 69% objective weakness ⁵³ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58% objective weakness • 13% loss of muscle mass¹⁰² | Muscle weakness and fasciculations ¹⁷ |
| | Electrodiagnostic abnormalities | 62% signs of demyelinating polyneuropathy ⁵³ | 90% signs of demyelinating and/or axonal polyneuropathy ^{5,16,97} | |
| | Walking difficulties/ataxia | 12.2% ataxia ³³ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26% abnormal tandem test due to ataxia • 63% poor balance¹⁰² | Ataxia ¹⁷ Reduced gait automaticity ²⁸ |
| Sacral nerve roots | Constipation/irritable bowel/fecal incontinence | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 88% bloating • 56% constipation • 35% diarrhea • 56% incontinence² | 38% irritable bowel ⁴⁵ |
| | Bladder retention/irritable bladder/urinary incontinence | 30% nocturia ¹⁰¹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urodynamic testing: mostly detrusor overactivity²³ • 39% irritable or painful bladder⁴⁶ | 39.8% urinary incontinence or increased frequency ⁴⁵ |
| Sympathetic overactivity | Sympathetic overactivity | Intracranial pressure is a determinant of sympathetic activity ⁹² | 60% of studies describe sympathetic activity predominance ⁶² | 60% of studies describe sympathetic activity predominance ⁶² |
| Miscellaneous | Female predominance | 90% women ¹¹ | 1990 diagnostic criteria: 90% women ²⁰ | 90.9% women ³⁰ |
| | Inheritance | 5%–40% family members with IICH ^{50,101} | Strong familial aggregation ¹³ | Significant relative risk among first-, second-, and third-degree relatives ¹ |
| | Associated with EDS | Anecdotal reports of large case series suggest an association ⁴⁰ | 9% of EDS patients are diagnosed with FM ⁸⁵ | Fatigue is common and often disabling in EDS ³⁹ |
| | Obesity | 88% obese ¹⁰¹ | 34% of morbidly obese individuals have FM ²⁶ | Increased prevalence of obesity ⁷⁰ |
| | Depression/anxiety/quality of life | 13% depression, 16% anxiety ⁵⁴ | 66% moderate-to-severe depression ⁵⁵ | 11% depression ¹³ |
| | Sleep disturbances | 82% ⁵⁴ | 50% ⁵⁵ | 92% ¹³ |
| | Disability | 31% of individuals change occupation due to IICH ³⁴ | 31% disability ³² | 27%–41% unemployment rates ⁶⁵ |

Notes: The percentages represent the proportion of patients displaying that sign or symptom, unless indicated otherwise.

Abbreviations: CFS, chronic fatigue syndrome; CSP, cerebrospinal pressure; EDS, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; FM, fibromyalgia; IICH, idiopathic intracranial hypertension.

These cognitive impairments may be associated with premature gray matter loss, as seen in patients with FM and CFS. Patients with FM may have a greater overall⁵⁷ or regional⁸³ premature age-associated gray matter volume loss. Similar regional gray matter changes were found in MRI studies of patients with CFS. Several other chronic pain disorders have been associated with gray matter reductions such as vulvodynia, irritable bowel syndrome, tension headache, and chronic back pain.^{76,84} It is not clear whether these gray matter changes are the cause or the consequence of FM or CFS. However, this hypothesis proposes that these changes might be related to damage to neurons due to mechanical compression from elevated ICP.

Cranial nerve involvement

It has been shown that the perineural spaces of several cranial nerves including the olfactory, optic, trigeminal, and auditory nerves show multiple lymphatic pathways of CSF drainage toward the retropharyngeal and cervical lymph nodes.¹⁹

When CSP increases, CSF is forced into the cranial nerve root sheaths. This might compromise the blood supply or cause mechanical pressure on the neurons or axons during their intracranial course.

The olfactory nerve (I)

Patients with IICH often show decreased olfactory bulb volumes⁹¹ and impaired olfactory function.⁹ These findings

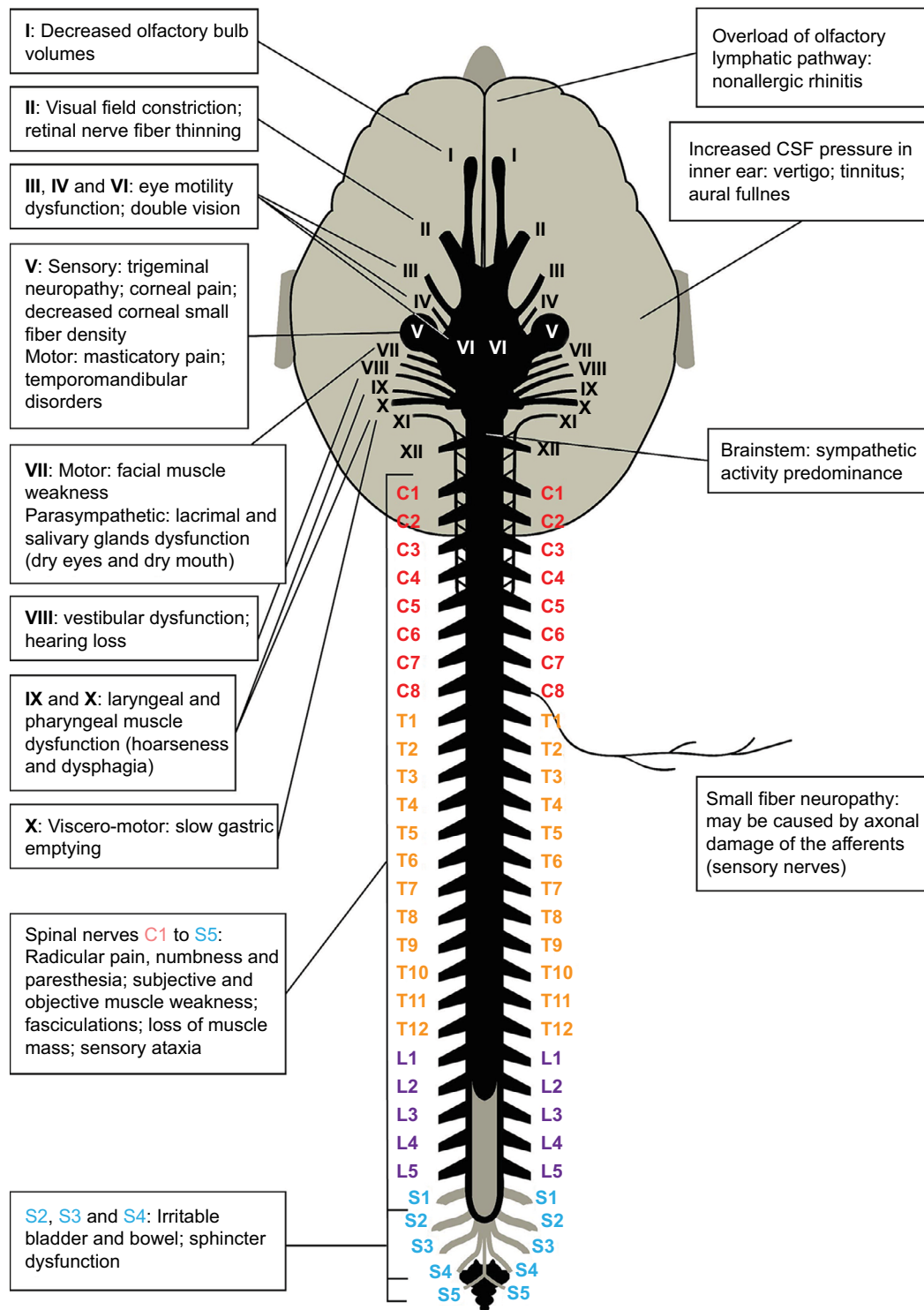


Figure 1 Overview of the interactions of ICP with all the nerves presented in this paper, the olfactory lymphatic pathway, and the inner ear. **Abbreviations:** CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; ICP, intracranial pressure.

have also been reported for patients with FM.³ It is most likely that these symptoms are due to increased pressure compromising the blood supply and damaging the olfactory nerve cell bodies.

The optic nerve (II)

In IICH, the optic nerve diameter may be increased as the pressure of the CSF dilates the nerve sheath.⁹⁶ Additionally, due to the increased pressure, the optic nerve fibers inside

may be damaged. Consequently, even in the absence of papilloedema, peripheral visual field defects may occur.²⁷

Visual field defects have been detected in patients with FM,^{75,102} which might indicate that the nerve root fibers of the optic nerve are damaged by the increased pressure.

Figure 2 shows T2-weighted sagittal MRI images of a dilated optic nerve in a 46-year-old female patient with unexplained widespread pain. She was later diagnosed with IICH because a lumbar puncture revealed an OP of 23 cm H₂O, and visual field defects were detected. Evacuation of 20 mL of CSF dramatically improved her symptoms during a period of 2 or 3 days.

The oculomotor nerve (III), trochlear nerve (IV), and abducens nerve (VI)

The third, fourth, and sixth cranial nerves control the motor function of the eye muscles. In IICH, compression of these nerves may cause oculomotor weakness, and patients present with double vision and, in severe cases, even oculomotor palsy.^{59,101} In patients with FM and CFS, double vision has been reported, and in patients with CFS, eye motility dysfunction has been observed.^{6,37,87,102}

The trigeminal nerve (V)

The motor fibers of the fifth cranial nerve supply the masticatory muscles. Irritation of these fibers may produce hypertonia of the masticatory muscles, bruxism, temporomandibular disorders, and masticatory pain. The sensory

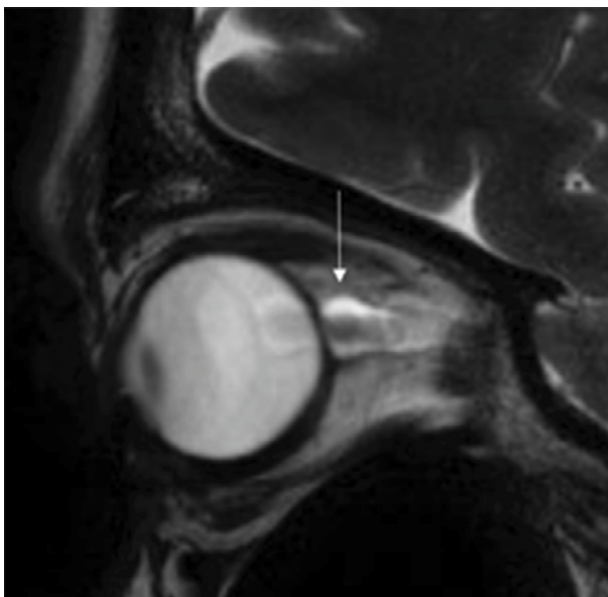


Figure 2 Dilated optic nerve of a patient with visual field defects and unexplained widespread pain.

fibers supply the facial dermatomes. Irritation of these fibers may produce facial pain. In patients with IICH, there have been reports of trigeminal hypersensitivity or neuralgia of the trigeminal dermatome. Electrophysiologic studies have indicated trigeminal nerve involvement, and the symptoms were reversed following lumbar puncture.⁴

Hypertonia of the masticatory muscles and facial pain are commonly reported in patients with FM and CFS.^{68,83}

Additionally, small fiber scarcity has been detected in women suffering from FM by measuring corneal nerve fiber thickness with a confocal microscope. In these patients, nerve scarcity was associated with neuropathic pain descriptors.⁷⁷ Small fiber neuropathy in the cornea may be the consequence of damage to the sensory afferents in the trigeminal nerves.

The facial nerve (VII)

The motor fibers of the facial nerve innervate the muscles of the face. In IICH, several cases of facial weakness or facial palsy due to nerve fiber compression have been reported.¹⁰¹ The facial nerve supplies the autonomic function of the salivary and the lacrimal glands. A few cases of Sicca syndrome⁹⁴ were reported in patients with IICH. According to this hypothesis, this may be due to the compression of the autonomic fibers running toward the salivary and lacrimal glands.

To the best of our knowledge, facial nerve weakness has not been reported in patients with FM or in CFS. However, in patients with FM and those with CSF, the symptoms of dry eyes and dry mouth are highly prevalent.^{18,89}

Additionally, in cases of severe dry eyes, the sensory trigeminal nerve fibers supplying the conjunctiva and the cornea may also be involved. Severe dry eye is a condition that is shared by patients with FM and those with CFS. It has been suggested that severe dry eyes are the consequence of a corneal somatosensory dysfunction, and evidence suggests that in some patients, the symptom of severe dry eyes may actually be neuropathic ocular pain.⁵⁸

The vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)

The eighth cranial nerve provides the sensory innervation of the inner ear, that is, the cochlea for hearing and the vestibula for balance. Irritation or damage to the nerve fibers may cause hearing loss or vertigo in patients with IICH.

Hearing loss and vertigo may also result from the transmission of increased CSF pressure to the inner ear via the cochlear aqueduct. Menière's disease and IICH share similar symptoms, such as a higher prevalence of vertigo, tinnitus, aural fullness, sensorineural hearing loss, and headache.

When lumbar puncture was performed in patients with IICH, vertigo, dizziness, fluctuating hearing loss, tinnitus, and aural fullness improved.⁷⁸ Additionally, the medical management strategies are similar for both IICH and Menière's disease, for example, diuretics and corticosteroids.^{21,95}

Patients with FM often complain of subjective hearing loss. Recently, objective audiologic abnormalities were detected in patients with FM.^{49,102}

Additionally, vestibular test abnormalities were detected in patients with CFS.^{5,73}

The glossopharyngeal nerve (IX) and the vagus nerve (X)

The ninth and tenth cranial nerves supply the sensory and motor functions of the larynx and the pharynx. The hoarseness and dysphagia reported in patients with FM and those with CFS are probably caused by the compression of the ninth and tenth cranial nerve motor fibers.^{81,102}

The tenth cranial nerve supplies the parasympathetic innervation of the cardiovascular, respiratory, and gastrointestinal systems. This might explain why increased ICP is associated with slower gastric emptying, as seen in brain-injured patients.⁶⁶ In patients with FM and those with CFS, slower gastric emptying is a common complaint,⁷⁴ and in patients with CFS, slower gastric emptying has been observed.¹²

The olfactory lymphatic pathway

As previously mentioned, CSF drainage routes involve the flow of CSF along the perineural space of the cranial nerves. The most common pathway involves the olfactory nerve, the fibers of which leave the olfactory bulb and penetrate through the foramina of the cribriform plate to leave the brain. The endothelial layer of the olfactory nerve sheath becomes thinner in the nasal mucosa covering the conchae, nasal septum, ethmoid sinus, and lateral walls of the nasal cavity. Subsequently, CSF penetrates through the endothelium into the lymphatic pathways of the nasal submucosa toward the regional lymph nodes.^{19,48}

In patients with IICH, several cases of sinusitis have been reported. Masri reported that 5 (26%) of 19 children with IICH had sinusitis.^{36,52,63,64}

In patients with severely increased CSP, a spontaneous dural leak through the thin layer of the olfactory nerve root sheath may cause rhinorrhea.⁶⁰

In patients with FM and those with CFS, idiopathic non-allergic rhinitis is a common symptom and presents as nasal obstruction and rhinorrhea.⁸ According to this hypothesis, obstruction of the nose and rhinorrhea may occur when the

olfactory lymphatic drainage system becomes saturated by excess CSF. Excess CSF might cause swelling of the nasal submucosa and leaking of CSF into the paranasal and nasal cavities may cause rhinorrhea or sinusitis. In addition, when CSF pressure is severely increased, a spontaneous transnasal dural leak may occur.

Symptoms associated with increased spinal pressure

The spinal nerves

As the ICP increases, when the patient is in the upright position, due to hydrostatic pressure, the CSF will be forced downwards into the spinal subarachnoid space and, subsequently into the subarachnoid space of the nerve root sheaths.

Sacral nerve root sheath dilations can be observed, which appear very similar to the optic nerve root sheath dilations. Figure 3A shows T2-weighted sagittal MRI images of such nerve root dilations in the sacrum of the patient that was initially diagnosed with FM and CFS shown in Figure 2. Figure 3B shows a more lateral view of the sacrum, demonstrating a significant dilation or Tarlov cyst on nerve root S3.

As the pressure inside the nerve root sheath increases, the nerve root fibers inside may be irritated or compressed, and radicular pain may occur. As mentioned above, radicular pain in IICH is a common but underestimated symptom.¹⁰¹ Irritation or compression of the nerve fibers in the spinal nerves may also produce numbness, paresthesia, or weakness in the arms and legs.³³ Similar symptoms have been detected in FM and CFS patients.^{17,55} More than half of the patients with FM complain of weakness in the arms and legs, and in 13% of patients with FM, the weakness is associated with the loss of muscle mass.¹⁰² Electromyography and nerve conduction studies have objectified demyelinating and/or axonal sensorimotor polyneuropathy in 90% of FM patients.¹⁵

Additionally, different authors have reported small fiber neuropathy detected in skin biopsies of patients with FM.²⁹ It has been speculated that small fiber neuropathy may be the consequence of immunologic processes. However, small fiber neuropathy may also be the consequence of axonal damage of the central afferents of the small fibers, that is, sensory nerves.

When performing a lumbar puncture in patients with chronic unexplained pain or FM, 50% of patients showed an OP at or above 20 cm H₂O. Following the evacuation of 15–25 mL of CSF, 70% of patients responded with significant improvement of their pain symptoms.⁴⁴

Patients with IICH may present with walking difficulties, mostly ataxia.³³ It is likely that radiculopathy may cause

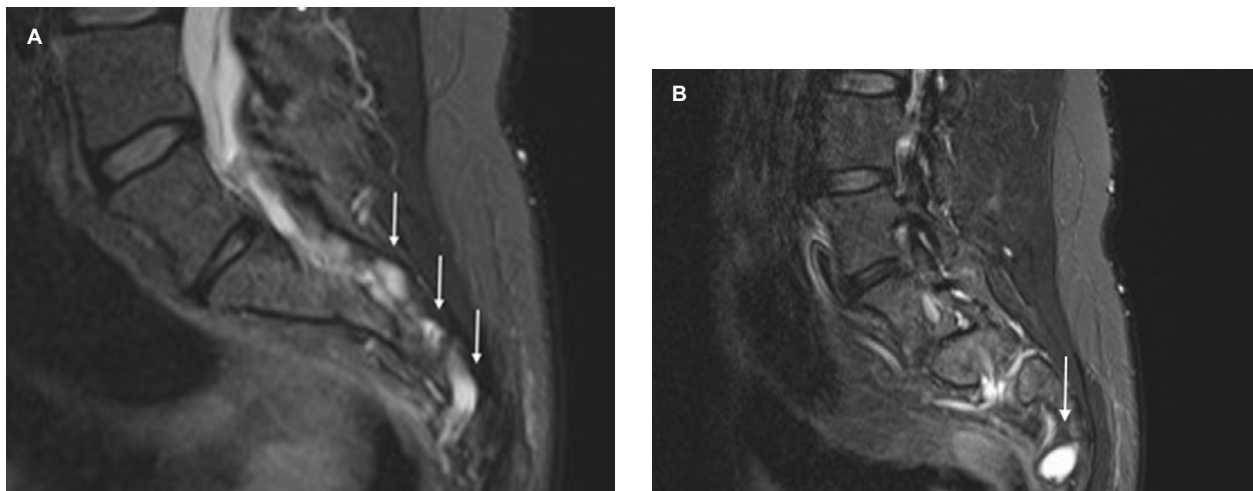


Figure 3 (A) Sacral nerve root sheath dilations can be observed, and these appear to be very similar to the optic nerve root sheath dilations. (B) A more lateral view of the sacrum showing significant dilation (Tarlov cyst) of nerve root S3.

sensory ataxia due to damage to the afferent fibers carrying the proprioceptive information from the legs. Ataxia and poor balance in patients with FM and reduced gait automaticity in patients with CFS have been reported.^{28,102}

In humans in the upright position, the hydrostatic pressure is higher inside the sacral nerve roots than in the lumbar, dorsal, and cervical nerve roots. Therefore, if the CSP increases, the sacral nerve roots are at the greatest risk. The sacral nerve roots provide the autonomic innervation of the distal colon and the detrusor of the bladder as well as the motor innervation of the anal and urinary sphincters. This may explain why urinary incontinence and nocturia may occur in patients with IICH.¹⁰¹

In patients with FM and those with CFS, bladder, bowel, and sphincter dysfunctions are commonly reported. Urodynamic testing in patients with FM showed that detrusor overactivity was the most common observation.²³

Sympathetic activity predominance

The sympathetic nervous system prepares the body to fight or flight. Sympathetic activity predominance symptoms include the following: digestive problems (slower gastric emptying), constipation (slower bowel peristalsis), superficial breathing, tachycardia, postural hypotension, anxiety, night sweats, poor sleep quality, obstructive sleep apnea, and fatigue.

Use of muscle microneurography to assess sympathetic activity showed that a 9 cm H₂O ICP increase (from 11 to 20 cm H₂O) significantly increased sympathetic activity by 17%. This was probably due to pressure sensitive receptors in the

brainstem that have the potential to trigger a sympathetically mediated systemic response.⁹²

A systematic review revealed that 60% of studies on FM and CFS describe sympathetic activity predominance in those conditions. The most frequently used methods to assess sympathetic functionality were heart rate variability analysis, tilt table testing, sympathetic skin response, and genetic studies.⁶²

Miscellaneous Genetic origin

Patients suffering from IICH, FM, and CFS are significantly predominantly female^{11,20,30,101} and there is a strong indication of family inheritance.^{1,13,50} Additionally, patients with connective tissue disorders, such as Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, have increased risk of developing one of these three conditions.^{39,40,85} This may indicate that genetic defects may play a role in ICP dysregulation.

Obesity

IICH is mostly diagnosed in obese female patients. Obesity increases intra-abdominal pressure and therefore also increases ICP.¹⁰¹ This hypothesis might explain why obese women have an increased risk of developing FM or CFS.^{26,70}

Depression/anxiety/poor quality of life

It is well known that FM and CFS patients suffer from depression, anxiety, and poor quality of life.^{20,47}

IICH is also characterized by poor quality of life and headaches or obesity alone cannot account for this result.⁵⁴

Sleep disturbances

Among FM patients, 70% were found to suffer from sleep disorders.⁵⁵ Sleep disturbances are associated with the symptoms of sympathetic overactivity, such as a higher heart rate during sleep in patients with FM compared to healthy controls. In patients with FM, sleep is less efficient than in healthy controls, with a higher proportion of non-rapid eye movement sleep, more arousals, more periodic limb movements, and a higher proportion of periodic breathing (cyclic abnormalities in the breathing pattern including episodes of apnea and hypopnea).⁸²

Among adolescent patients with CFS, 69% were found to suffer from one or more sleep disorders such as obstructive sleep apnea (40%), periodic limb movement disorder (9%), and restless legs syndrome (41%).⁴⁷

Similarly, 82% of patients with IICH may suffer from sleep disturbances.⁵⁴

Disability

Additionally, as in patients with FM and those with CFS, patients with IICH have a high rate of disability, as reflected by objective measures such as unemployment.^{32,65} Patients with IICH also have a high hospital admission rate (38% in 2007), which is only partly due to the higher rate of concomitant obesity.³⁴

The role of cerebral blood flow in the pathophysiology of IICH, FM, and CFS

Although the pathophysiology of IICH is unknown, growing evidence suggests that cerebral venous outflow obstruction due to transverse sinus stenosis may be the underlying cause. Bilateral transverse sinus stenosis can be identified on magnetic resonance venography in more than 90% of patients with IICH and only in 3% of healthy controls.⁶⁹

Venous sinus stenting was applied as a management strategy in patients with IICH with and without papilledema, resolving the condition in all papilledema patients and improving overall symptoms by 89%.¹⁴ Venous sinus stenting has been used for the treatment of a CFS patient with borderline IICH, after which pressure headache, fatigue, concentration, and pain significantly improved and she was able to return to work.⁴²

Arterial cerebral blood flow may also play a role. In FM patients, cerebral blood flow velocity characteristics assessed

by transcranial Doppler showed significant differences compared with healthy controls.⁸⁶ CFS patients often present with orthostatic intolerance symptoms, such as blurred vision, dizziness, lightheadedness, sweating, and/or headaches that occur when a patient changes from a supine to an upright position. In these patients, cerebral blood flow autoregulation efficiency is likely reduced. Using quantitative flow MRI techniques, it was demonstrated that CFS patients with more severe orthostatic intolerance symptoms exhibited higher levels of cerebral perfusion and lower levels of intracranial compliance. Cerebral compliance represents the ability to buffer increased intracranial volume while preventing rise of the ICP.³¹

Conclusion

IICH, FM, and CFS share very similar characteristics and are probably caused by the same underlying disorder of increased CSP. IICH, FM, and CFS can be considered progressive neurologic disorders affecting the central and peripheral nervous systems.

This hypothesis may also provide an explanation for several overlapping chronic pain conditions. These include FM, CFS, temporomandibular disorders, irritable bowel syndrome, chronic tension headache, chronic migraine, severe dry eyes, and chronic nonspecific low back pain.

Unraveling the physiopathology of FM and CFS is important for the recognition of the suffering of patients with these disorders, as there is a stigma associated with the diagnosis of FM or CFS. Moreover, future research should probably focus on therapeutic strategies to lower CSF pressure.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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