

Teaching Course: Neuro-Ophthalmology in the Emergency Room—what not to miss!

**Idiopathic (benign) intracranial hypertension:
Not always idiopathic, not always benign**

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Learning Objectives

- 1. To review the syndrome of idiopathic intracranial hypertension**
- 2. To know underlying causes of intracranial hypertension and when / how to investigate for them**
- 3. To learn clinical symptoms or signs that signal inadequate management of increased intracranial pressure**
- 4. To recognize complications of management**

Key Message: Idiopathic intracranial hypertension is largely a disorder of young women with high body mass index. Weight control is the only disease-modifying factor. Visual loss is the chief morbidity of this disorder and it can usually be avoided. Appropriate monitoring of clinical symptoms, papilledema and visual fields necessary in all patients with this disorder.