

SAH and P1 Posterior Cerebral Artery Aneurysm in a Young Adult

Abstract

We report the case of a young woman with a history of cocaine use who presented with subarachnoid hemorrhage secondary to rupture of an aneurysm of the P1 segment of the posterior cerebral artery, treated via intracranial vascular microsurgery.

Keywords: Cerebral aneurysm; Posterior cerebral artery; Subarachnoid hemorrhage

Case Report

Volume 3 Issue 5 - 2015

Marcel Rozin Pierobon^{1*}, Paulo Henrique Pires de Aguiar² and Carlos Alexandre Zicarelli³

¹Attending physician, Neurosurgery Department, Hospital do Coração de Dourados, Brazil

²Professor, Graduate Program, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil

³Attending physician, Neurosurgery Department, Hospital Santa Casa de Londrina, Brazil

***Corresponding author:** Marcel Rozin Pierobon, Rua Ipê Rosa, 200, Ecoville, 79824300 - Dourados, MS Brazil, Tel: +55-67-3423.7815; Email: marcelpierobon@yahoo.com

Received: November 20, 2014 | **Published:** December 18, 2015

Abbreviations: SAH: Subarachnoidhemorrhage; CN III: Oculomotornerve

Introduction

Posterior cerebral artery aneurysms are relatively rare, accounting for 1–2% of all intracranial aneurysms [1], and are located in the deep central portion of the brain [2]. They may present in several forms, including saccular, dissecting, and fusiform aneurysms [3].

Case Presentation

A 29-year-old woman presented with sudden onset of headache, nausea, vomiting, and nuchal rigidity (Hunt & Hess grade II). The patient was a cocaine user and had a positive FTA-Abs and Wasserman reaction, indicative of acute syphilis.

Computed tomography of the head was consistent with a Fisher grade 3 subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH). CT angiogram revealed an aneurysm of the P1 segment of the posterior cerebral artery (Figures 1 & 2).



Figure 1: CT angiogram showing left posterior cerebral artery aneurysm (posterior-anterior view).

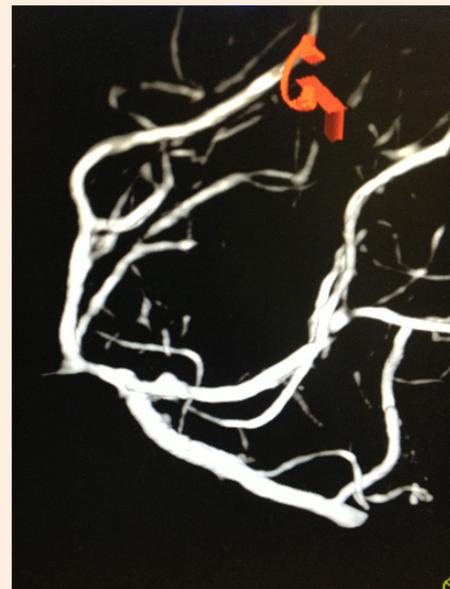


Figure 2: CT angiogram showing left posterior cerebral artery aneurysm (lateral view).

Discussion

The P1 segment of the posterior cerebral artery has a mean length of 6.8mm (range, 2.8-12.2mm) and a mean diameter of 1.85mm (range, 0.8-4.5mm). On average, there are 3.35 branches per segment arising from the postero-superior aspect of P1; in 96.4% of cases, they are the most proximal branches [4].

The literature on P1 segment aneurysms is scarce, consisting solely of small case series. Yonekawa et al. [2] reported seven cases of posterior cerebral artery aneurysms out of 1,027

aneurysms (0.58%) treated over a 10-year period. In a series of five cases, with one P1 aneurysm and one P2 aneurysm clipped via the pterional approach and three P2 aneurysms clipped via subtemporal craniotomy, the mean patient age was 54.5 years. Honda et al. [5] published a series of 10 patients with posterior cerebral artery aneurysms (five male, five female; mean age, 57.6 years). Seven patients presented with SAH, two cases were discovered during a stroke work-up, and one was associated with Moyamoya disease. Three aneurysms were in the P1 segment, three at the P1-P2 junction, three in the P2 segment, and one in the P3 segment [5]. In a series of 26 dissecting aneurysms, only one was located in the P1 segment [6].

Our patient underwent a left pre-temporal craniotomy with dissection of the lateral sulcus and uneventful microsurgical clipping of the aneurysm (Figures 3, 4, & 5). Postoperatively, she developed severe vasospasm (Lindegaard ratio up to 6), lasting 10 days, and ipsilateral oculomotor nerve (CN III) palsy, which eventually improved (Figure 6).

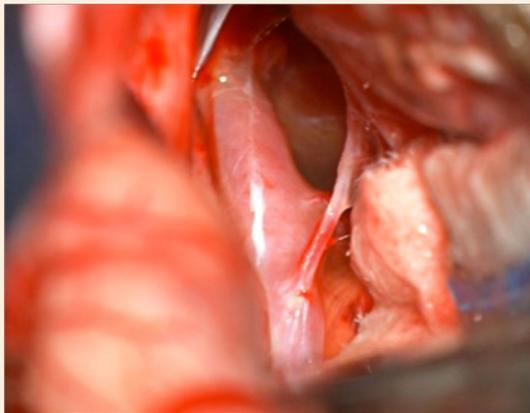


Figure 3: Microsurgical view of left posterior cerebral artery and aneurysm neck.



Figure 4: Microsurgical view during clipping of aneurysm neck

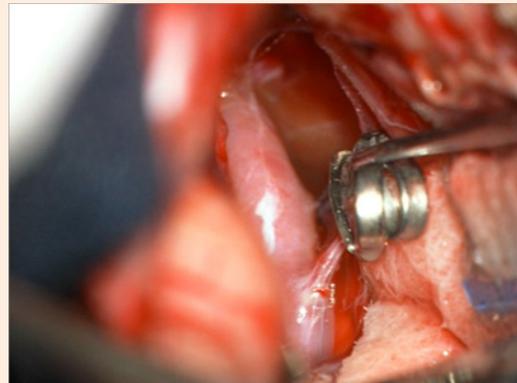


Figure 5: Microsurgical view after clipping of aneurysm neck.

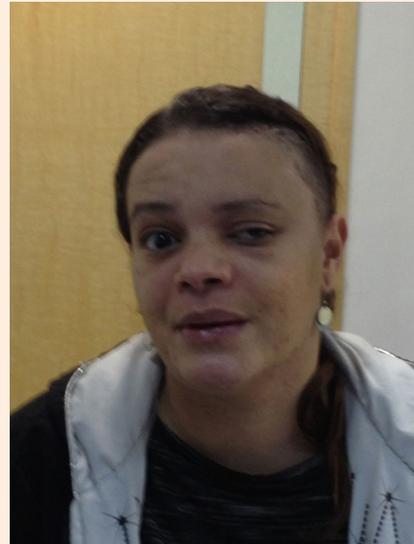


Figure 6: Appearance of patient after microsurgical clipping of left posterior cerebral artery aneurysm

Despite the growing use of endovascular therapy for posterior circulation aneurysms, microsurgery is increasingly indicated as primary therapy for aneurysms of the P1 segment of the posterior cerebral artery, distal superior cerebellar artery, and posterior inferior cerebellar artery. For aneurysms of the P2 segment of the posterior cerebral artery, basilar trunk, proximal anterior inferior cerebellar artery, vertebrobasilar junction, and vertebral artery, microsurgery is indicated as second-line treatment when endovascular therapy is deemed unfavorable [7].

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare there are no conflicts of interest or funding sources to declare.

References

1. Wang H, Du R, Sary J, Gkogkas C, Kim D, et al. (2012) Dissecting aneurysms of the posterior cerebral artery: current endovascular/surgical evaluation and treatment strategies. *Neurosurgery* 70(6): 1581-1588; discussion 1588.
2. Yonekawa Y, Roth P, Fandino J, Landolt H (2011) Aneurysms of the posterior cerebral artery and approach selection in their microsurgical treatment: emphasis on the approaches: SAHEA and SCTTA. *Acta Neurochir Suppl* 112: 85-92.
3. Luo Q, Wang H, Xu K, Yu J (2012) Endovascular treatments for distal posterior cerebral artery aneurysms. *Turk Neurosurg* 22(2): 141-147.
4. Kaya AH, Dacinar A, Ulu MO, Topal A, Bayri Y, et al. (2010) The perforating branches of the P1 segment of the posterior cerebral artery. *J Clin Neurosci* 17(1): 80-84.
5. Honda M, Tsutsumi K, Yokoyama H, Yonekura M, Nagata I (2004) Aneurysms of the posterior cerebral artery: retrospective review of surgical treatment. *Neurol Med Chir (Tokyo)* 44(4): 164-168; discussion 169.
6. Yonekawa Y, Zumofen D, Imhof HG, Roth P, Khan N (2008) Hemorrhagic cerebral dissecting aneurysms: surgical treatments and results. *Acta Neurochir Suppl* 103: 61-69.
7. Sanai N, Tarapore P, Lee AC, Lawton MT (2008) The current role of microsurgery for posterior circulation aneurysms: a selective approach in the endovascular era. *Neurosurgery* 62(6): 1236-1249; discussion 1249-1253.