62 y/o woman with sudden intense headache followed by bouts of vomiting.

Rishal Ambaram, MD Leo Wolansky, MD

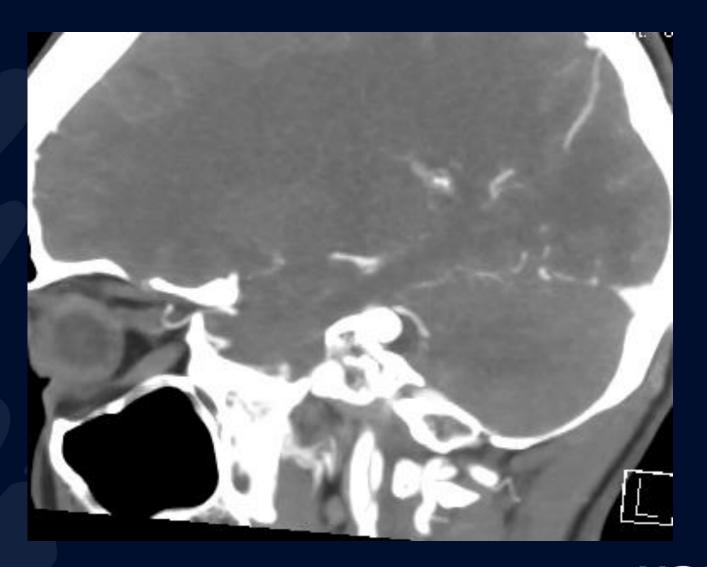










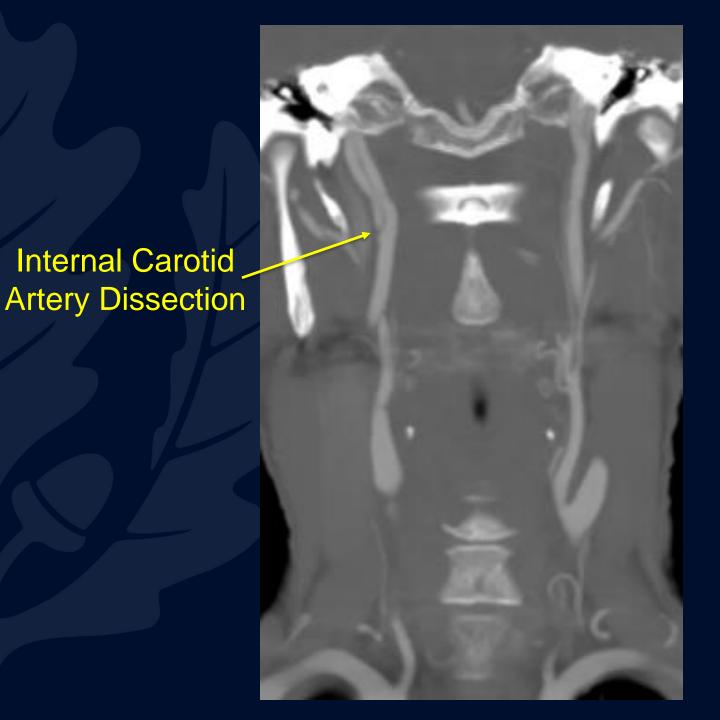




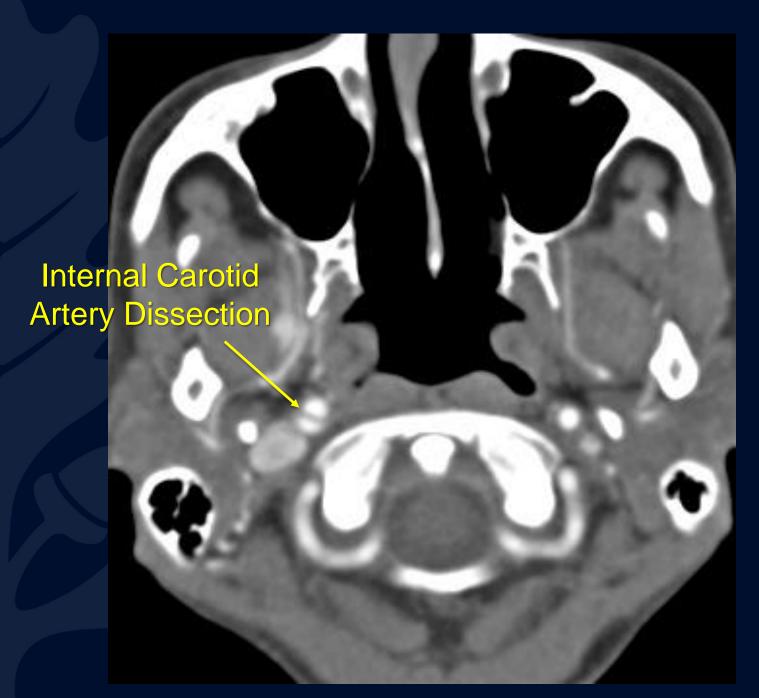




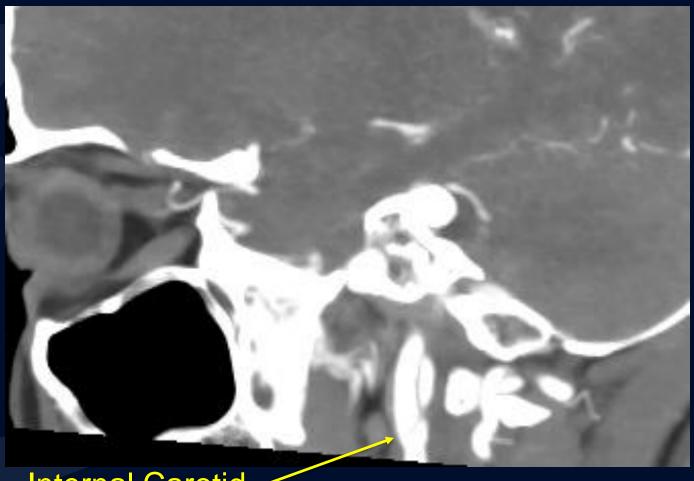














- Separation of arterial wall layers resulting in a false lumen
- Hemorrhage may be due to an intimal tear or other pathology of the vasa vasorum
- Spontaneous dissection of cervical arteries occur in about
- 3 cases per 100,000 individuals across all ages
- Patients with spontaneous cervical artery dissections due to connective tissue or vascular disorders is low
- Most common association is with Fibromuscular dysplasia
- Most often presents with ischemic stroke or TIA



Associated Disorders:

- Fibromuscular dysplasia (FMD)
- Ehlers Danlos Syndrome
- Marfan Syndrome
- Osteogenesis imperfecta
- Cystic medial necrosis
- Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency



- -Symptoms include: head/neck pain, headache of gradual onset (although some have sudden and severe pain "thunderclap" headache, tinnitus, scalp tenderness.
- -Horner syndrome occurs in 25% of cases distention of sympathetic fibers spanning the external surface of the ICA (usually ptosis and miosis)
- -Diagnosis made my neuroimaging showing long tapered arterial stenosis, a tapered occlusion, a dissecting aneurysm, an intimal flap, a double lumen, or an intramural hematoma.
- -Most common imaging performed: Brain MRI with MRA or CTA
- -Fat-Sat T1 MRI of the neck and intracranial course of ICA best for subacute dissection due to Methemoglobin in vessel wall

RADIOLOGY

References

Spontaneous Dissection of the Carotid and Vertebral Arteries | NEJM https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJM200108093450616

Carotid and vertebral artery dissection syndromes | Postgraduate Medical Journal pmj.bmj.com > Archive > Volume 81, Issue 956

