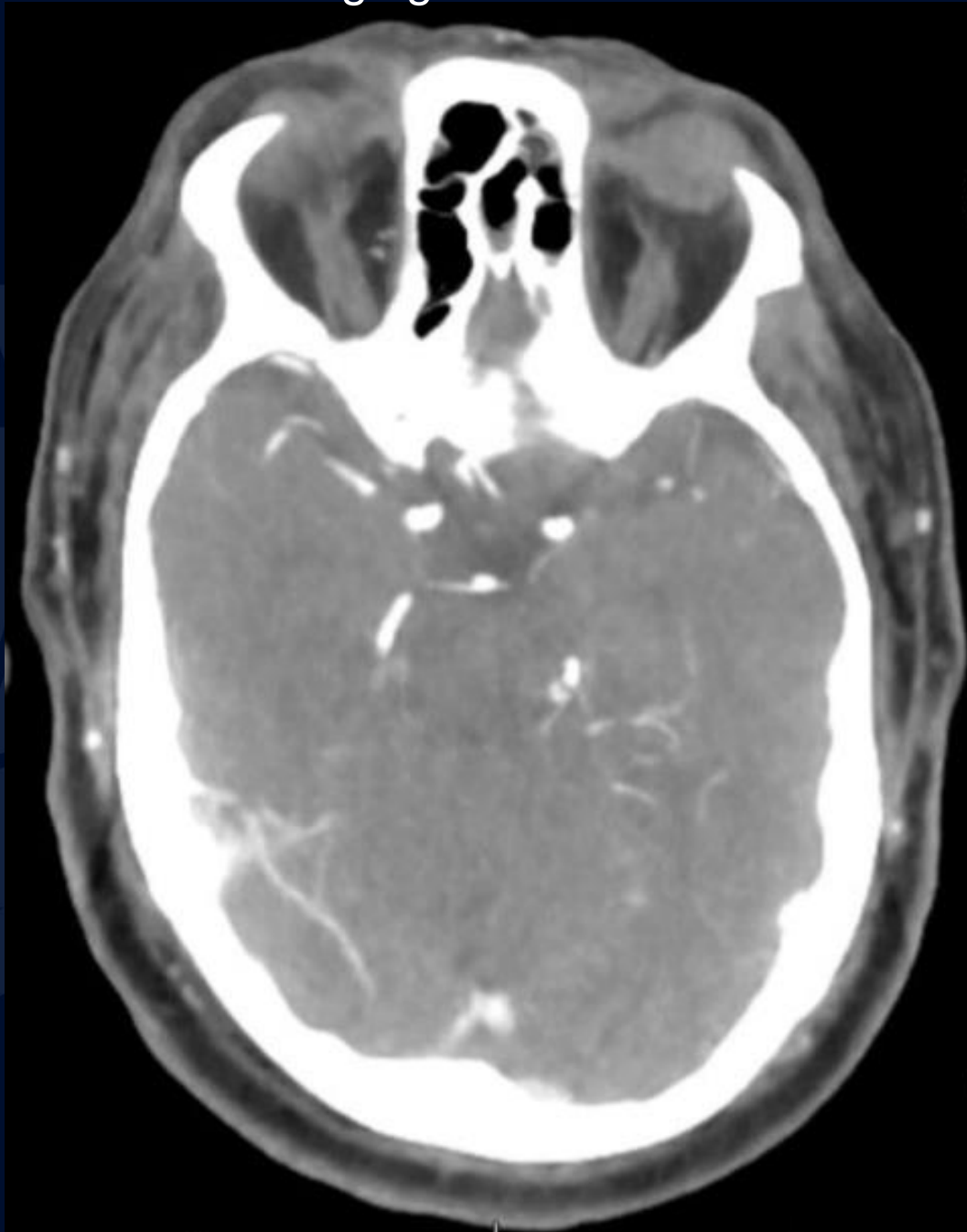


A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide, partially overlapping the text.

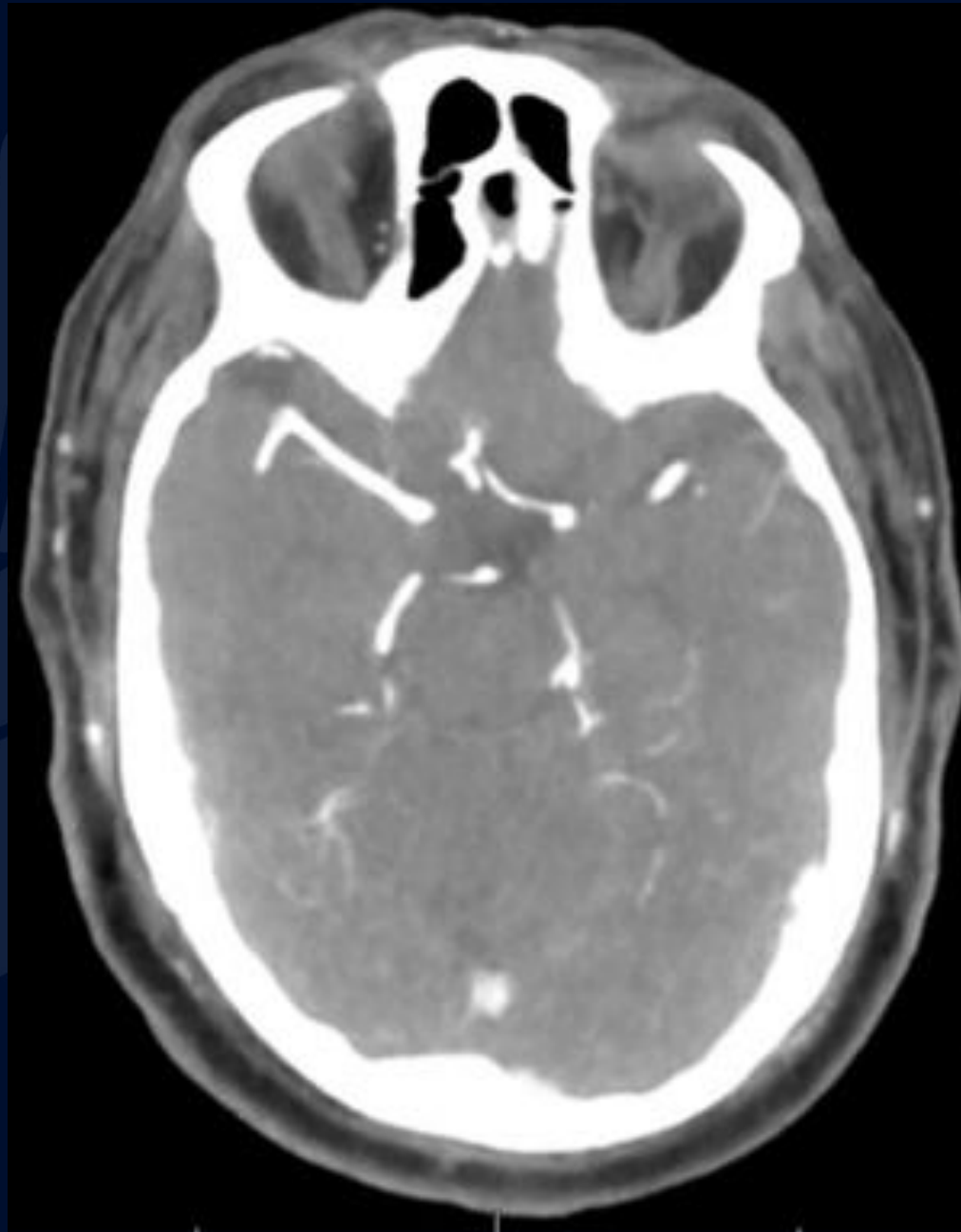
71-year-old male with new onset sixth nerve palsy, diplopia

Joseph Ryan, MD, PhD
Michael Baldwin, MD

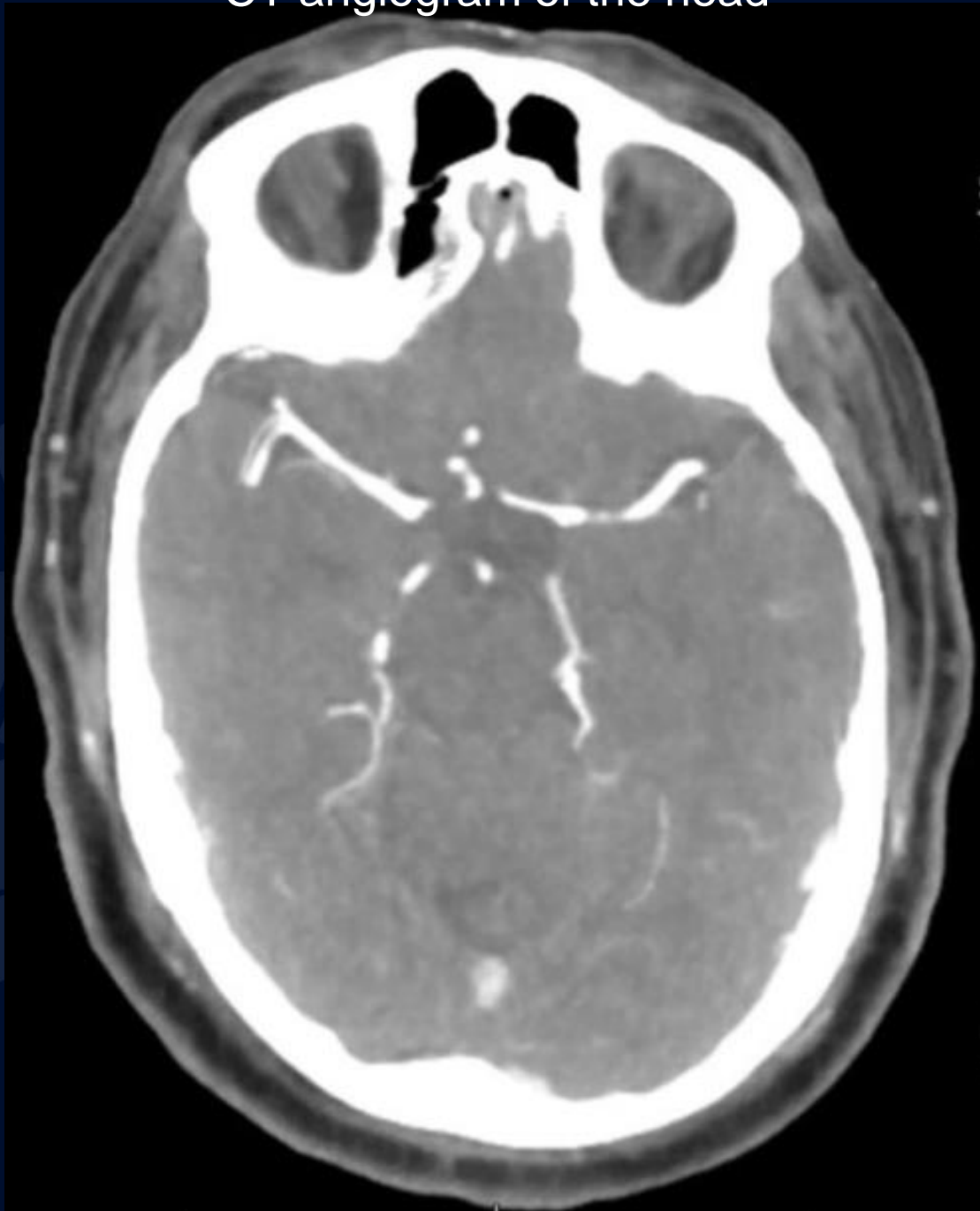
CT angiogram of the head



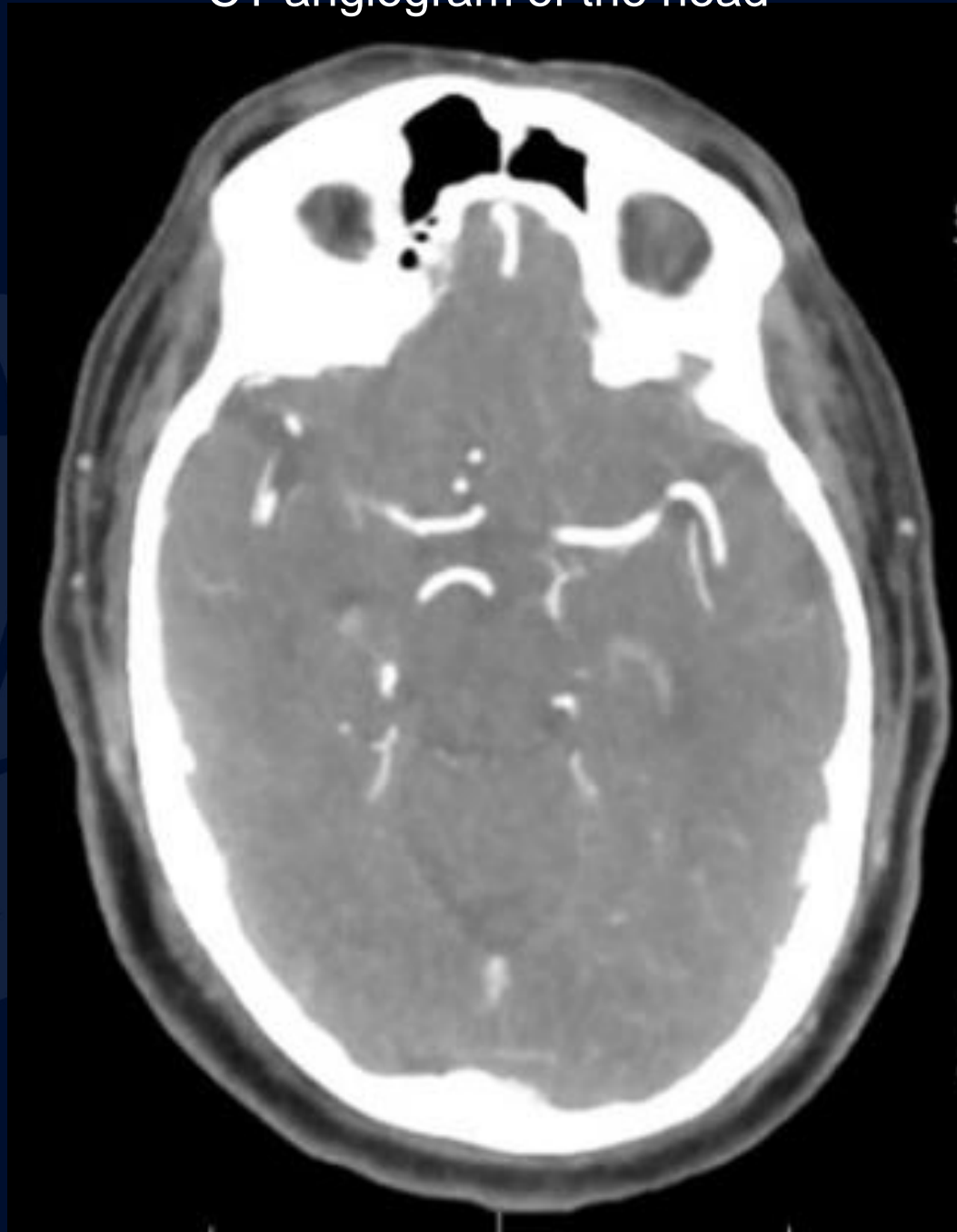
CT angiogram of the head



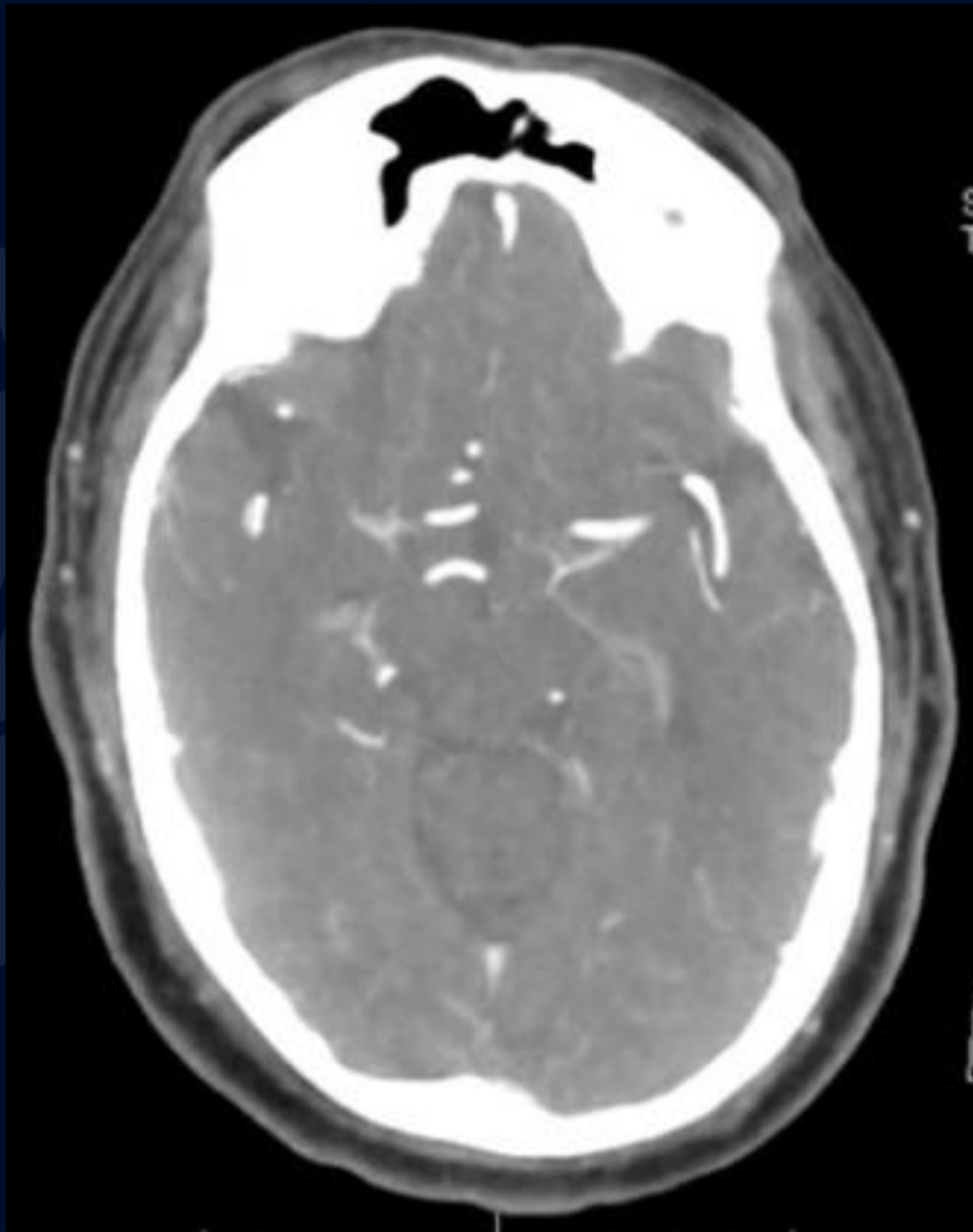
CT angiogram of the head



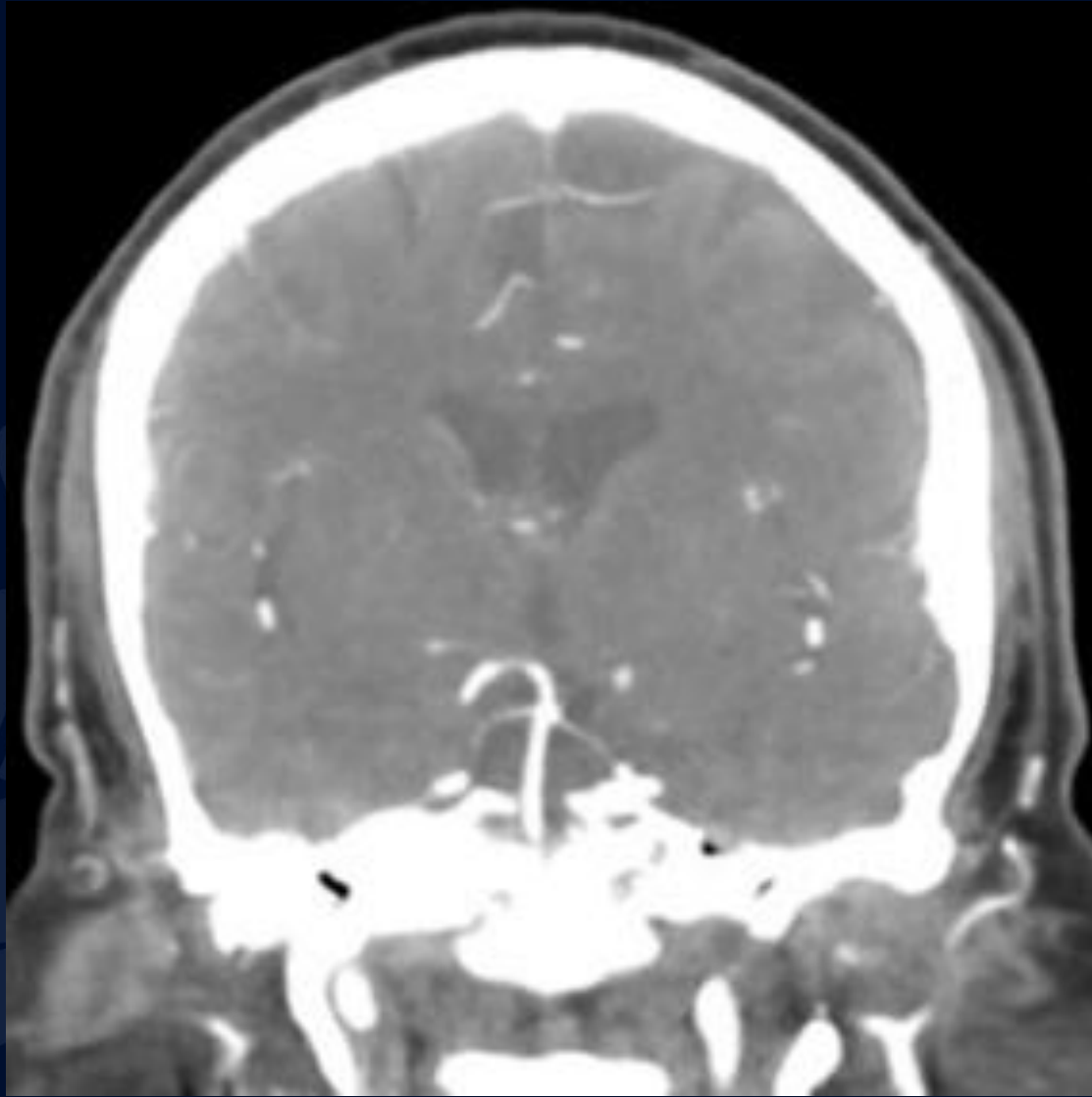
CT angiogram of the head



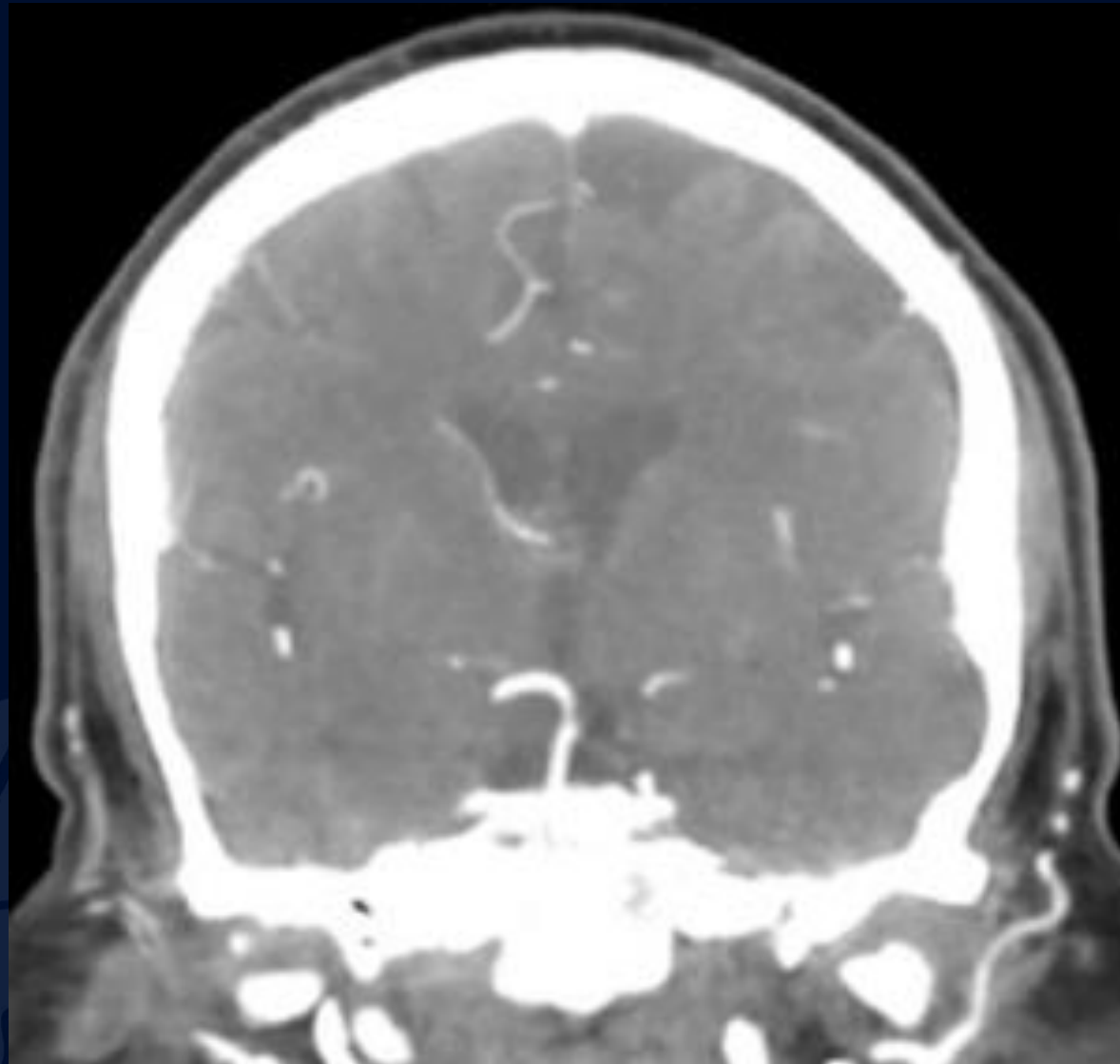
CT angiogram of the head



CT angiogram of the head



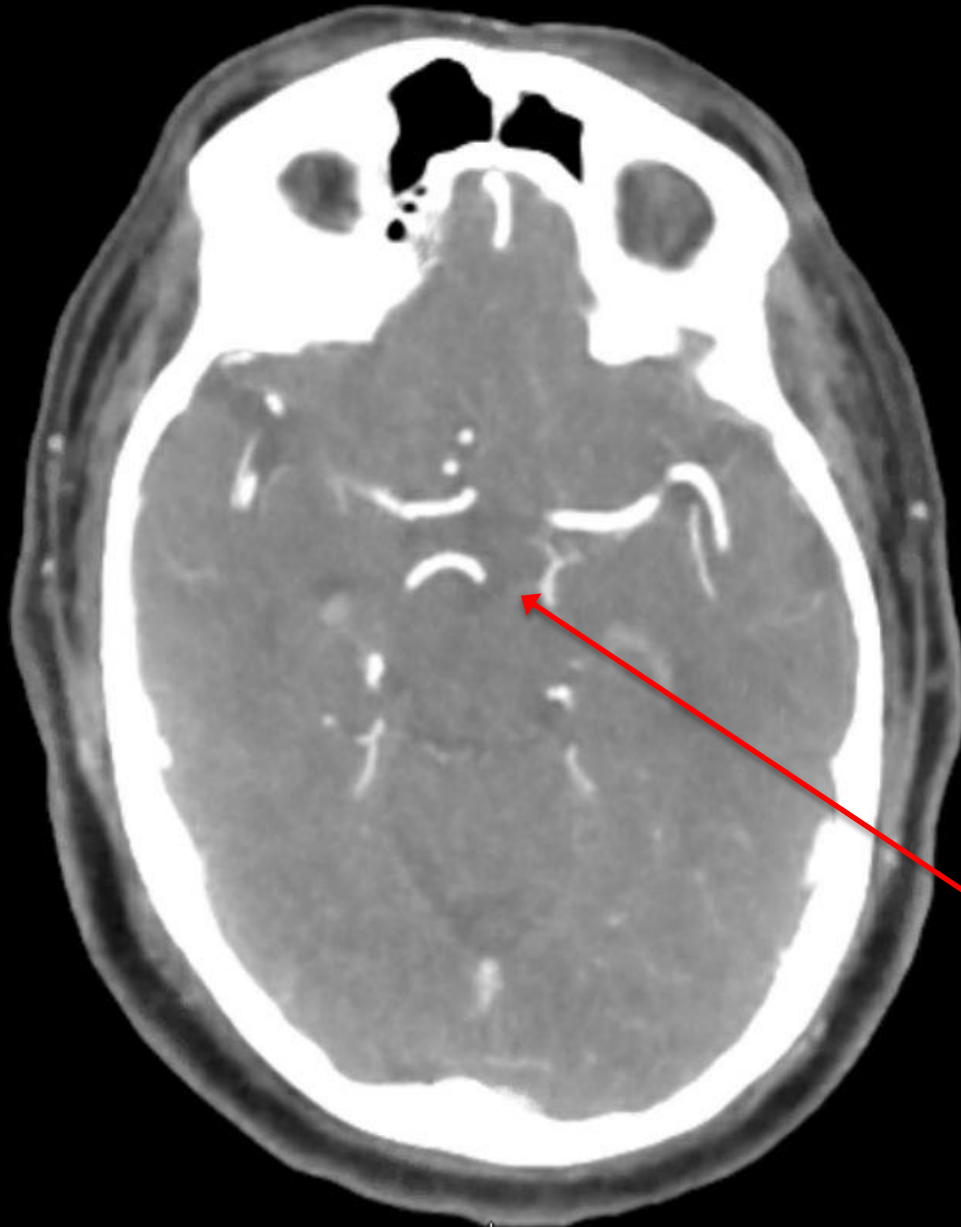
CT angiogram of the head



A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. It features detailed vein patterns and a lobed edge.

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Persistent fetal origin of the left posterior cerebral artery (PCA)



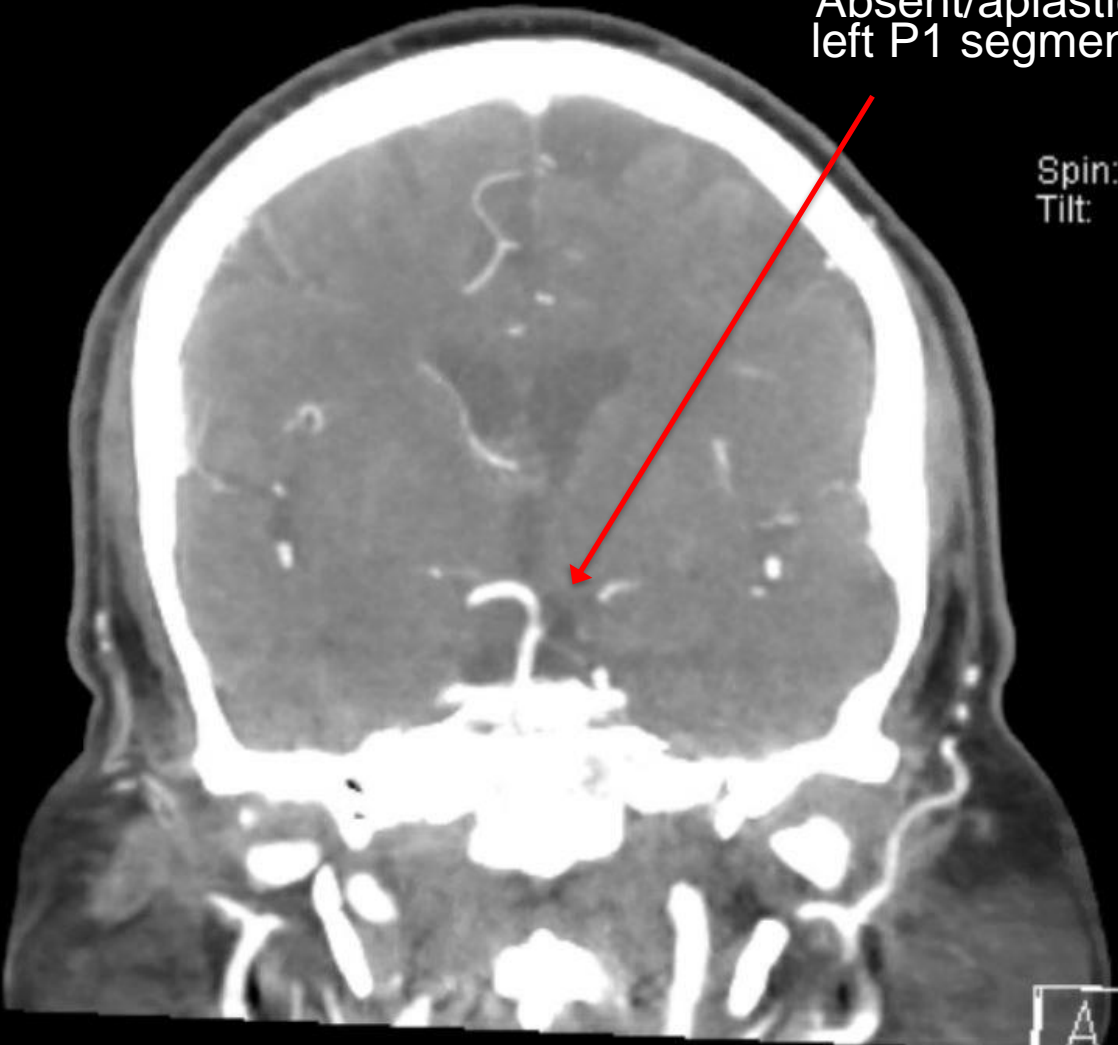
Spin: -13
Tilt: -81

Absent/aplastic
left P1 segment



Absent/aplastic
left P1 segment

Spin: 4
Tilt: 0



Incidental identification of a developmental abnormality (persistent fetal left PCA origin), which is not the cause of the patient's symptoms

Background

- Results from persistence of a normal embryonic carotid-basilar anastomosis that forms in the developing embryo, but typically regresses after the vertebral arteries develop and establish the “adult” circulation pattern, when the embryo is only approximately 15 mm
- Common variant anatomy of posterior cerebral artery circulation (20-25%)
- P1 segment of PCA is hypoplastic/aplastic
- Most, if not all, blood supplied by the posterior communicating artery (Pcomm)
 - Referred to as a fetal-type Pcomm
- Can be bilateral (results in diminutive basilar)
- If truly aplastic P1, then posterior circulation supplied by carotid, essentially making it part of anterior circulation
 - Can influence patterns of ischemia in stroke
- Cerebral circulation variant anatomy is also important for neurosurgical/neurovascular interventional planning

References

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Lambert SL, Williams FJ, Oganisyan ZZ et-al. Fetal-Type Variants of the Posterior Cerebral Artery and Concurrent Infarction in the Major Arterial Territories of the Cerebral Hemisphere. (2016) Journal of investigative medicine high impact case reports. 4 (3): 2324709616665409.