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가 2)17)20)

가
2)15)24)29)

가 . ,

(mycotic) (fungus) (bacte-
ria) 3)

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3)11)

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가 27)

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10)16)18)21)22)25)26)

(atherosclerosis), (dissection),
8)10)13)16)18)22)

26)

1. 외상성 동맥류

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(A2) 2 , 1 . 4
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(peripheral vessel)

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재료 및 방법

clip

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1982 9 2000 3

(parent artery)

(end - to - end)

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1320 , 가

A2

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16

(traumatic), (mycotic)

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(penetrating injury)

(blunt injury)

(pericallosal artery) 8 × 6mm

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(Table 1).

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증례 5 :

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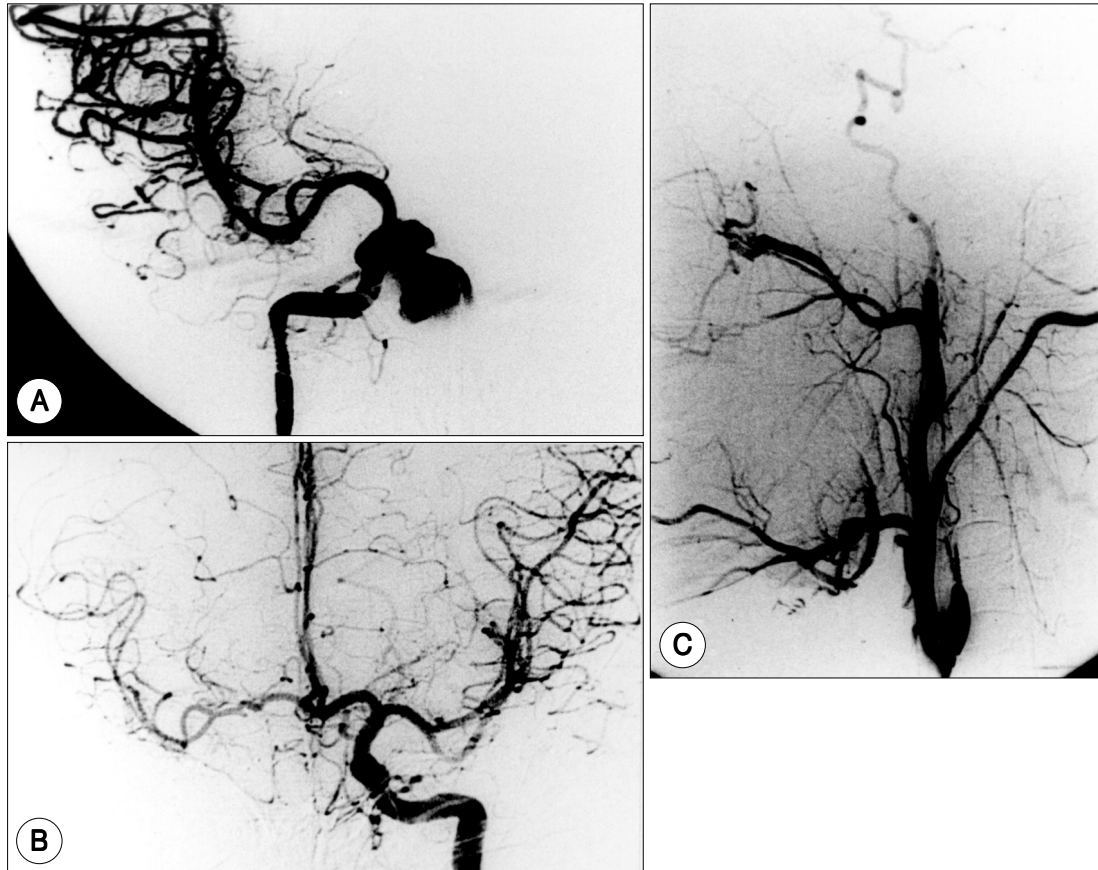


Fig. 1. Internal carotid artery(ICA) angiogram, A : Anterior-posterior(A-P) view showing a giant pseudoaneurysm of the cavernous portion of the right internal carotid artery. B : Lateral view of the right common carotid artery(CCA) angiogram, taken twenty eight days after balloon occlusion of the aneurysm and right ICA followed by superficial temporal artery(STA)-middle cerebral artery(MCA) anastomosis, showing a patency of the STA- MCA anastomosis. C : Cross compression A-P view of the left ICA angiogram showing a collateral filling of the right anterior cerebral artery(ACA) and MCA through anterior communicating artery(A-com), and no filling of the aneurysm.

Table 1. Clinical summary of traumatic aneurysm

No	Age	Sex	Site	Procedure	Result	Remarks	Follow-up
1	26 yr	F	A2	Resect. An. & anast. A2	D	Blunt trauma Intraop. rupt.	
2	32 yr	M	Cs ICA	STA-MCA anast. & clip	G	Penet. injury	7 yrs
3	18 yr	M	VA	trapping with clips	G	Penet. injury	6 yrs
4	17 yr	M	Cs ICA	STA-MCA anast. & ba. occ.	G	Blunt trauma	4 yrs
5	22 yr	M	Cs ICA	STA-MCA anast. & ba. occ.	G	Blunt trauma	3 yrs
6	17 yr	M	A3	Resect. An. & anast. A3	G	Blunt trauma	2 yrs

Abbreviation : yr=year ; A2=pericallosal artery ; Cs ICA=cavernous portion of internal carotid artery ; VA=vertebral artery ; A3=callosomarginal artery ; Resect=resection ; An=aneurysm ; Anast=anastomosis ; STA=superficial temporal artery ; MCA=middle cerebral artery ; occ=occlusion ; ba=balloon ; D=death ; G=good ; Intraop=intraoperative ; rupt=rupture ; Penet=penetrating

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(MRI)

28

가 가

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(Fig. 1B),

. 1997 5 22

가

(Fig. 1C).

(Fig. 1A).

(balloon)

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packing

중 례 6 :

17

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(CT
가

(Fig. 2A).

(pericallosal artery)

(paracentral ar-

tery)

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(Fig. 2B)

CT

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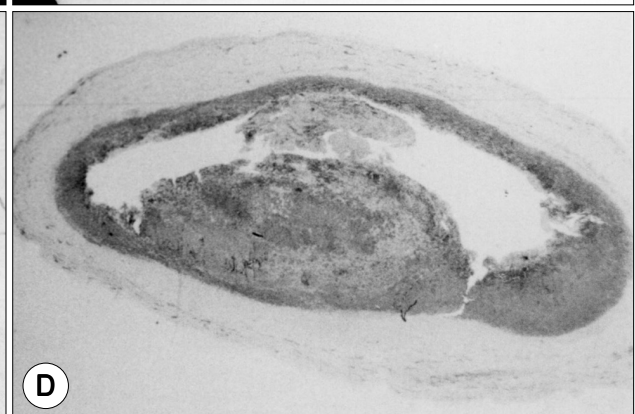
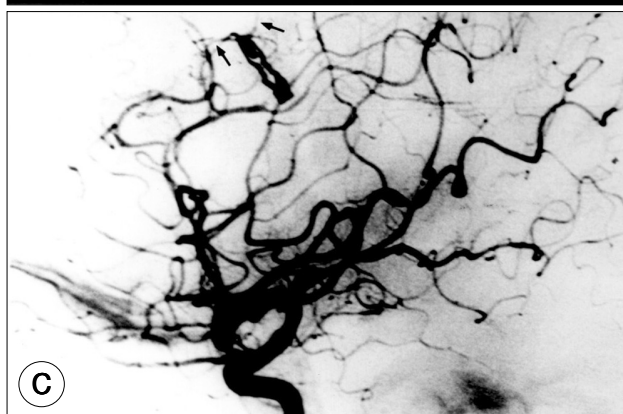
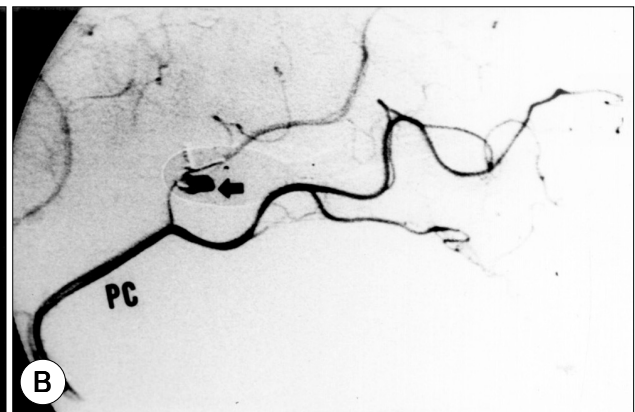
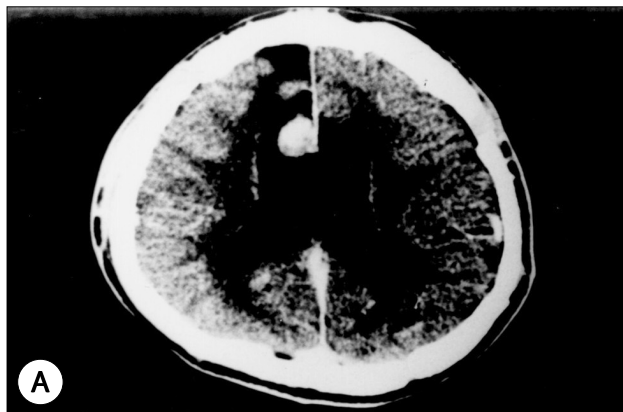


Fig. 2. A : Brain computed tomographic(CT) scan with contrast enhancement, axial view, showing a round enhanced mass in right parafaxial region. B : Superselective pericallosal(PC) artery angiogram, lateral view, showing a thrombosed aneurysm originated from the paracentral branch of the ACA(arrow). C : Postoperative right ICA angiogram, lateral view, showing disappearance of the aneurysm with maintenance of patency of paracentral artery(arrows). D : Photomicrograph of a section of the aneurysm showing intra-aneurysmal thrombus with dense fibrotic wall(hematoxyline and eosin, $\times 40$).

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aspergillus (Fig. 3).
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(Fig. 2C).
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2. 세균성 및 진균성 동맥류
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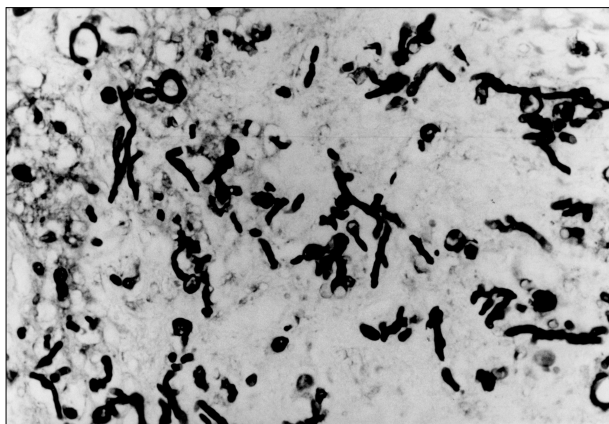


Fig. 3. Pathological microscopic findings of the excised aneurysm (mycotic aneurysm, case 3) demonstrating characteristic septated branching hyphae of aspergillus (hematoxyline and eosin, $\times 100$).

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aspergillus (Fig. 3).
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ergillus (Table 2). 1
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CT
(internal capsule)
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가 (Fig. 4A),

Table 2. Clinical summary of mycotic aneurysm

No	Age	Sex	Site	Procedure	Result	Follow-up	Remarks
1	41 yr	F	M4	An. resection	Fair	New An bled. (4 mo. later)	Heart ds
2	30 yr	M	P1-P2	Clip	Good	5 yrs	Post Sz op.
3	63 yr	F	M3	An. resection	Death		Post MCA An. clip. Aspergillus
4	7 yr	M	M3 & M1	Clip	Death	New BA An. bled. (43 d later)	Heart ds

Abbreviation : yr=year; M1=horizontal segment of middle cerebral artery ; M3 & M4=peripheral branches of middle cerebral artery ; P1-P2=P1 - P2 segment of posterior cerebral artery ; An=aneurysm ; bled=bleeding ; mo=month ; BA=basilar artery ; d=day ; ds=disease ; Sz=seizure ; op=operation ; MCA=middle cerebral artery

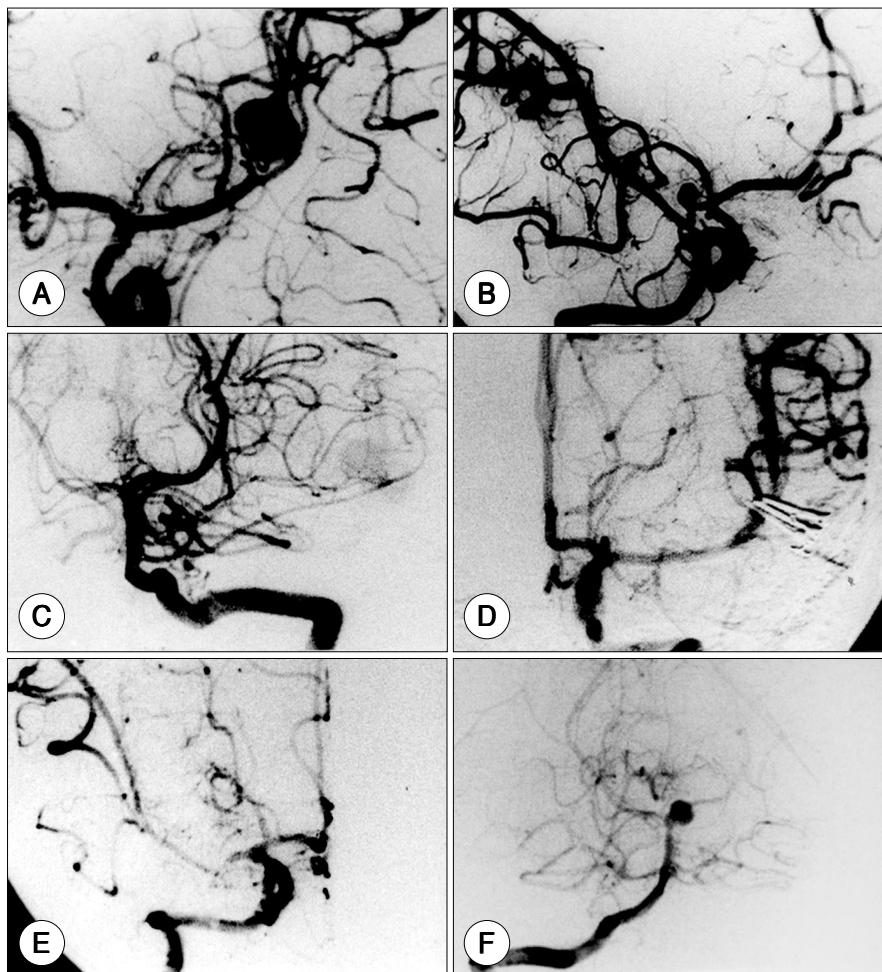


Fig. 4. A & B : Left and right internal carotid angiograms, A-P views, showing large size of aneurysm at peripheral branches of the left middle cerebral artery(A) and a small size of aneurysm at horizontal portion of the right middle cerebral artery (B). C : The left vertebral artery angiogram, A-P view, showing no aneurysm at the site of basilar artery bifurcation. D & E : Postoperative left and right angiograms, A-P views, taken 35 days after operation, showing complete disappearance of those aneurysms. F : Right vertebral angiogram, A- P view, showing a new aneurysm at the bifurcation of basilar artery.

(Fig. 4B)가 ,
가 (Fig. 4C). 1998
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3 straight clip

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(Fig. 4D, 4E)

가

(Fig. 4F)

3. 원인 미상의 동맥류

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40 52 .
2 , 가
(muscular branch) 가
가 1 , (intraosseous po-
rtion)
가 1 ,
가 1 .
1 pa-
tch , 1 (interposition)
clip (trapping)

Table 3. Clinical summary of ill-defined, unknown causes of aneurysm

No	Age	Sex	Site	Procedure	Result	Remark	Follow-up
1	30 yr	M	CCA. bif. Lt	Resect. & vein patch graft	G		7 yrs
2	46 yr	M	CCA. bif. Rt	Resect. & vein graft	G	Hoarsness	17 mos
3	8 yr	M	ICA. Rt	Resect.	G	VA dupli. & m br. An.	13 mos
4	52 yr	M	VA(V2). Rt	Coiling & trapping	G	Neurofibromatosis	8 yrs
5	8 yr	M	P4. Lt	Resect.	G	Transient Rt hemiparesis	6 yrs
6	40 D	F	M3. Rt	Resect.	G		16 mos

Abbreviation : yr=year ; D=day ; CCA=common carotid artery ; bif=bifurcation ; VA=vertebral artery ; P4=peripheral segment of posterior cerebral artery ; M3=peripheral segment of middle cerebral artery ; Resect=resection ; dupli=duplication ; m=muscular ; br=branch ; An=aneurysm ; mos=months ; V2=intraosseous portion of vertebral artery

가 , 가 가 (hoarseness) , 1 (Fig. 5C). 1 가 (neurofibromatosis) , 가 (duplication) 가 (Table 3). 가 (Fig. 5D). 1 1 30). 1 고 찰

증 례 2 : 46 10 7 1% 1)7)29), 14). 10 2 CT (penetrating injury) 가 7)15)24), (Fig. 5A). 가 7)29), (pet- rous), (supraclinoid) 가 (Fig. 5B). 4 가 , 2 가 , 3 , 2 가 (stretch) (anterior clinoid process) (hoarsness)

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가

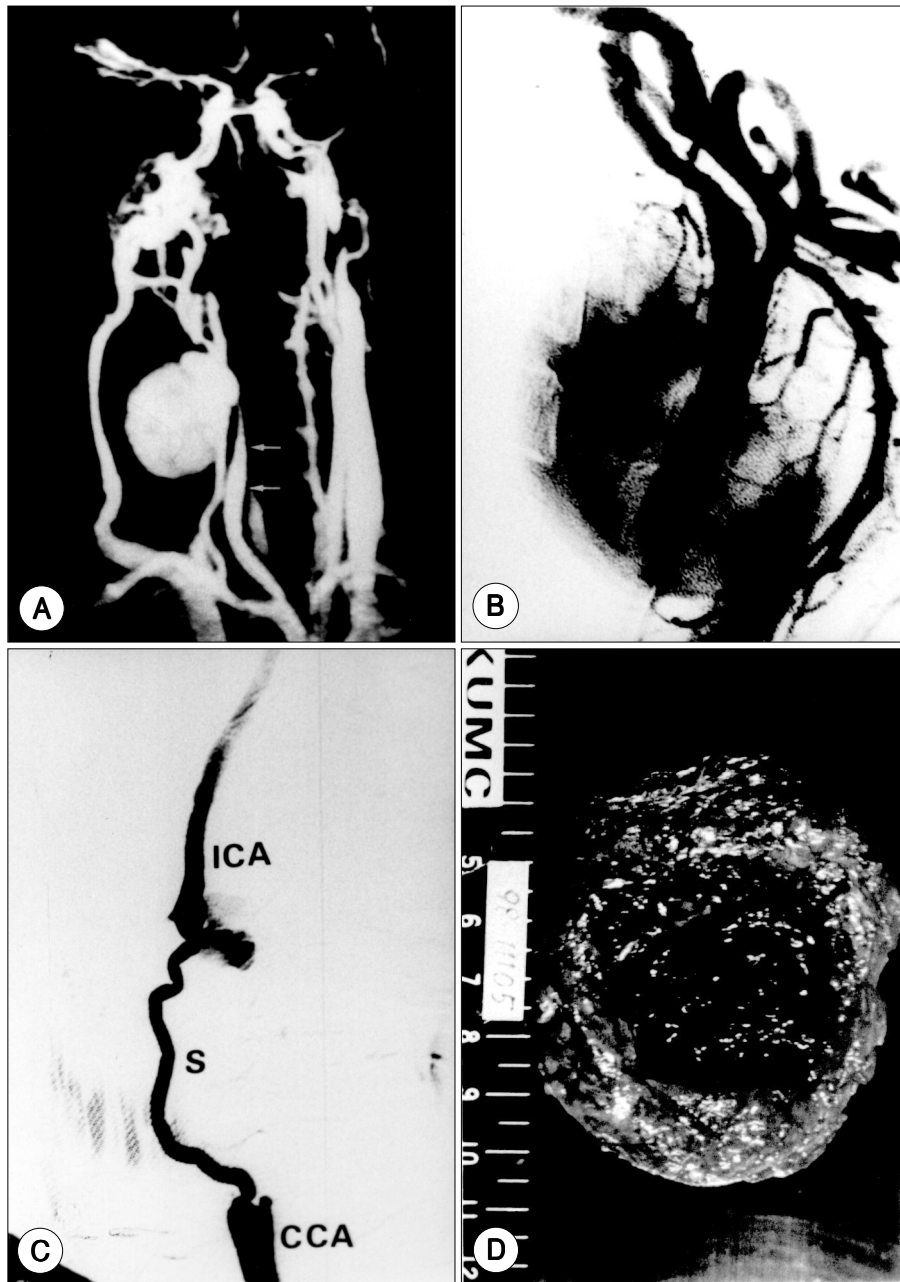


Fig. 5. A & B : Cervical MRA(A) and common carotid artery (CCA) angiogram(B) showing a huge aneurysm originated from CCA. C : Postoperative CCA angiogram, oblique view, showing a good blood flow from CCA to internal carotid artery (ICA) through a segmental grafted saphenous vein(S). D : Gross photograph of the aneurysm showing intra-aneurysmal thrombus surrounded by thick aneurysmal wall.

20)29).

(epistaxis) 4)7)15).

(car- 1 3

otid cavernous fistula)가

4).

가 4).

(cerebral falx) ,
(sphenoid ridge)

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CT

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4).

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3 가 (arterial phase) (venous phase) 가 3) , 가 6) . 1)2)14) . 1 10 가 2~10% 4% 11) , 1320 4 가

가 가 2)29) . (balloon) (temporary balloon occlusion test) ergillus 1 aspergillus asp-28) . (detachable balloon) 15) . 3) . clip Virchow - Robin (internal elastic lamina) 6)11)19) . 가 24 , 11)19) . 43 가 17% 6) . 6)11) , aspergillus가 가 28) . 가 (heart failure)

(end - to - end) . 1 lidocain

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(parent vessel)

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stent

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- : 2001 3 29
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700 - 821 194

: 053) 250 - 7332, : 053) 250 - 7356
E - mail : y760111@dsmc.or.kr

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