Giant Cerebral Aneurysm
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Clinical Images
Description

A 65-year-old man presented with a 6-day history of visual dysfunction. He had a previous history of subarachnoid hemorrhage at 52 years; a giant cerebral aneurysm was reportedly found but surgical procedure was not performed because of the unacceptably high risk. Magnetic resonance imaging showed hyperintense signals in the right occipital and temporal lobes on diffusion-weighted images (Panel A, arrow), accompanied by a giant aneurysm (Panel B, 35 mm by 30 mm) with a daughter sac (Panel C, arrow). A giant aneurysm is known to have a high rupture rate, e.g., ≥75% within 3 years when the diameter is ≥25 mm [1]. Fortunately, his aneurysm has remained stable for more than 10 years despite having other risk factors for rupture, such as the anterior communicating artery location, the history of subarachnoid hemorrhage, and the daughter sac [1]. Calcification might be effective in protecting the aneurysm from re-rupture, as shown by computed tomography (Panel D).

References