

CERTITUDE CONTROVERSIES IN IMAGISTIC DIAGNOSIS OF THE CERVICAL ARTERIES DISSECTION

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Background: The dissection of the cervical arteries is an important cause for the cerebrovascular disease in all age groups, predominantly in the young. Dissection of the cervical arteries is produced by the intimal and/or media layer rupture, with the occurrence of an intramural hematoma, which sometimes could lead to a false lumen in the vessel wall.

Objective: To provide a classification and to describe different features of the dissection of the cervical arteries, emphasizing on an original observation related to the dissection with double lumen, permeable, with two independent flows, with different Doppler flow characteristics.

Method: Different types of paraclinical evaluations were used in order to define in a concluding way the alterations interpreted as dissection of the cervical arteries (CT-scan, MRI, DSA, IVUS, Echo-Doppler contrast enhanced).

Conclusion: The dissection of the cervical arteries could be classified by their localization, morphological patterns, which is consequence of different occurring mechanism. A peculiar type of cervical artery dissection was identified - the dissection with double lumen, permeable.

Key words: Cervical arteries dissection, atypical cervical artery dissection, Echo-Doppler, Levovist, ultrasound contrast agent