

1

2

2

CT MR

: 1987

1995

28

28

4

23

7

21

18.6

가 17

가

가 4

20

16

(80%)

16

5

(3),

(1),

(1)

1

1

9, 12

2

1

1

19

2

가

2

가

가

가

가

가

3

:

,

,

.

가

가

가

(clipping)

Silverstone clamp (1,2), Drake tourniquet

Silverstone clamp

(3),

(detachable balloon) (4,5)

가

2-3

가

(5,6).

(balloon occlusion) Silverstone clamp

(4,5),

(3,7). 1990

1

2

1998 8 14

1999 3 24

GDC (Guglielmi detachable coil)

:  
 (endovascular treatment)가 (spontaneous) 4 가  
 (8). , (traumatic pseudoaneurysm) .  
 가  
 가 , Willis 가  
 (1) 가  
 ,  
 GDC (cross filling) .  
 ,  
 GDC Kg 50 unit  
 , 1000 unit 가  
 9F  
 (coaxial technique) 5F occlusion  
 (thrombosis) balloon catheter (MediTech, MA, U.S.A.)  
 (5). 20 .  
 , stump pressure .  
 (1.9).  
 16  
 Debrun latex balloon catheter (Nycomed, Paris, France)  
 (introducer catheter)  
 1-2 가  
 CT MR .  
 protamin sulfate .  
 1987 1995 4  
 28 28 .  
 28 가 4 ,  
 가 23 , 가 1  
 CT MR  
 가 7  
 21 . 21 가 8  
 , 가 13 , 44.2 (19-65 ) . 17 CT , 9 MR , 3  
 CT MR MR 14 CT  
 1cm 가 1 , 1-2.5cm 가 6 , 15 MR , 9 MR  
 , 2.5cm 가 14 . 1 CT MR 18.6 (2 -8 ) . CT  
 MR  
 ,  
 . 17 .

(reduction 2 .

rate) (10).

$(\%) = [ (A \times B) - (a \times b) ] / (A \times B) \times 100$

(A, a : , B, b :

)

(dysarthria),

, 1

(trigeminal neuralgia)

deflation

21 19 (90.5%)

가 2

6 6

가

21

20 16

(80%)

4 , 16

, 2 9 , 1 가

, 3 10 , 4 1 (saccular shape)

, 5 3 , 6 3 가

16 5 CT, MR

(67%),

가 14

(carotid cavernous fistula)

가 7 (33%) , 1

CT, MR

3 1

1 1

(tongue deviation), (uvular

deviation), (gag reflex) 9,12

가 6

가 4

가 (pseudobulbar palsy)

CT, MR 1 17

(exophthalmos), 4

(periorbital bruit), , 4 2

21 3 1

1 7 , 7

16 , 1 2 , 2

3 (intracerebral hematoma)

1 1

29

1 45 2 4 2

1

(posteror cerebral artery)

(cerebral infarction)

가 1 2 4

1 8

7 CT 가

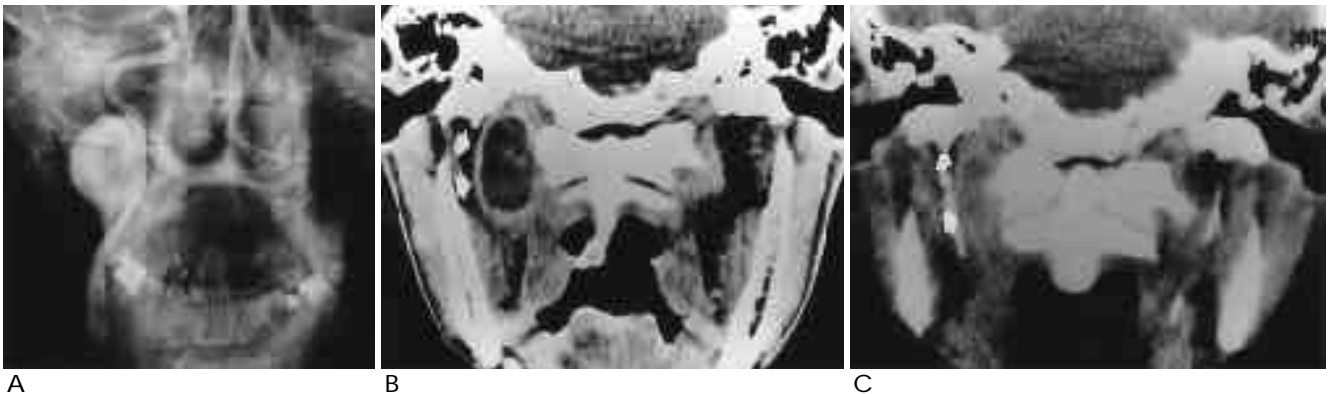
MR T1

T2

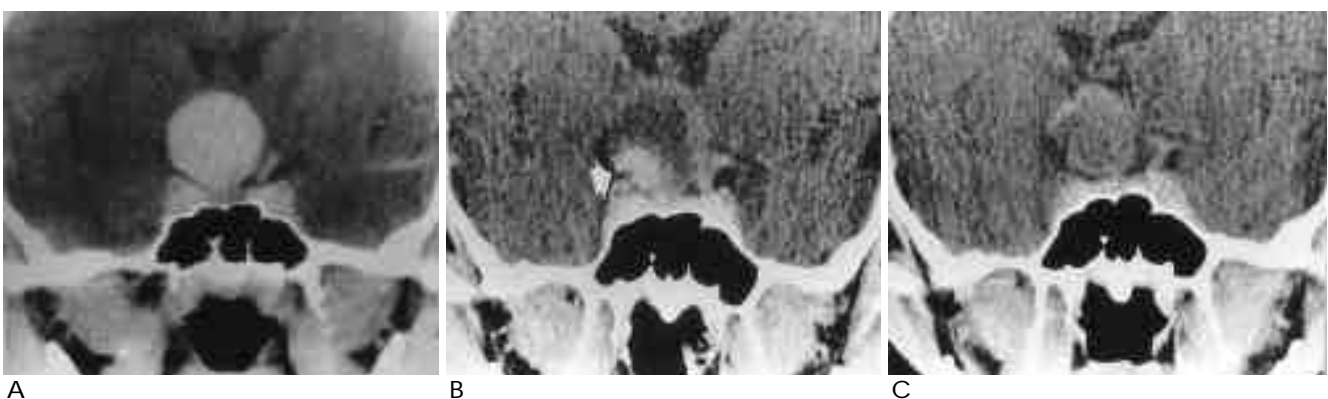
가



2  
가 1 22 (11). 81% (17/21)  
가 26.7% 가 2 19% (4/21) 가 29%  
30.1%가 (Fig. 3). 1 (6/21)  
가 2.5 cm  
가 (Fig. 4). 가 가  
(mycotic)  
가 가 (12,13). 75% (15/20)  
가



A  
Fig. 2. Traumatic pseudoaneurysm rapidly decreased in size after balloon occlusion (case 9).  
A. Initial angiogram : 3.5 cm sized aneurysm is located in cervical portion of internal carotid artery.  
B. Postcontrast CT scan 30 days after balloon occlusion : The completely thrombosed low density aneurysm (arrows) decreased in size.  
C. Postcontrast CT scan 70 days after balloon occlusion : The aneurysm (arrows) decreased in size to 77.1% of initial state.



A  
Fig. 3. Complete thrombosis of aneurysm is considerably delayed in ones arising from the supraclinoid portion of the internal carotid artery (case 5).  
A. Initial CT scan before balloon occlusion: Internal carotid aneurysm of supraclinoid portion shows homogeneous enhancement without thrombosis.  
B. Postcontrast CT scan 5.5 months after balloon occlusion: Nonthrombosed portion of aneurysm shows contrast enhancement. The size of aneurysm increased to 26.7 % of initial state.  
C. Postcontrast CT scan 2 years and 4 months after balloon occlusion: The aneurysm has completely thrombosed without portions of contrast enhancement. The size of the aneurysm increased to 30.1% of initial state.

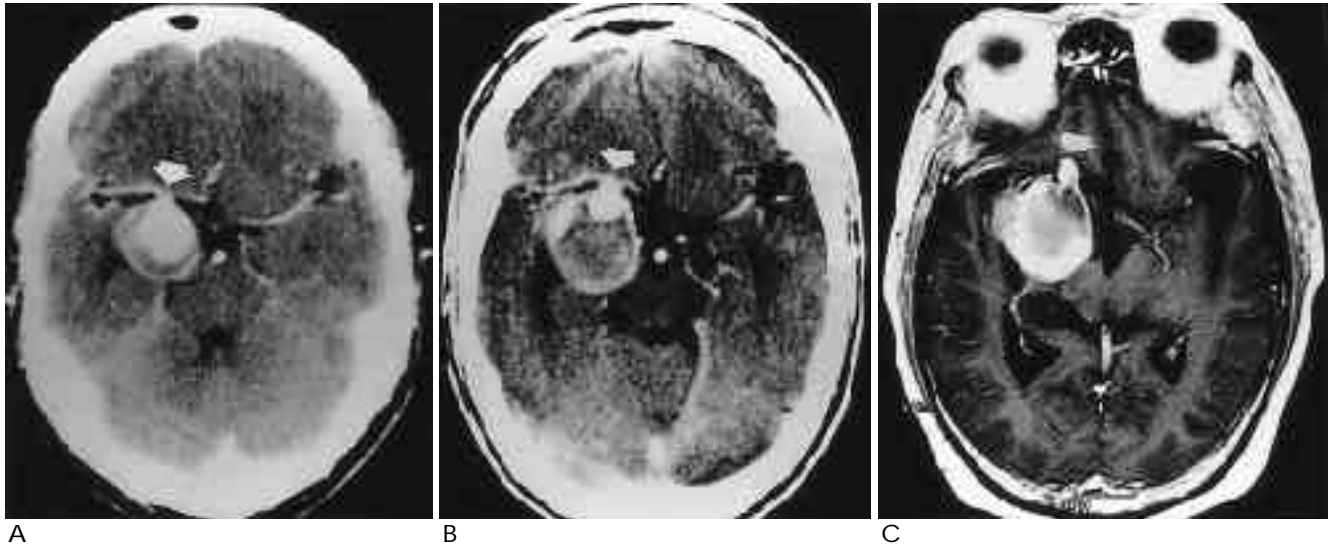


Fig. 4. Internal carotid aneurysm arising from supraclinoid portions with remaining incompletely thrombosed state. The aneurysm size showed no change for a long time after balloon occlusion (case 6).

A. Initial postcontrast scan: Three cm sized aneurysm arising from supraclinoid portion of the internal carotid artery showed central enhanced portion (arrow) and peripheral thrombosed portion with low density.

B. Postcontrast CT scan 3 years after balloon occlusion: Contrast enhanced portion (arrow) within the aneurysm sac decreased slightly in size. However, the size of aneurysm showed no interval change.

C. Postcontrast T1-weighted image after 8 years of balloon occlusion : Contrast enhanced portion (arrow) of the aneurysm still remains. The aneurysm shows no change of size and the thrombosed portion with high signal remain 8 years after balloon occlusion.

		1	MR	CT	가	.
					(11,14).	
	가					가
					(15,16).	21
	가	2				
	(superior orbital fissure)				(1,17),	
	(petrous bone)				가	
	(hemorrhagic					
otitis)	(pituitary				가	
stalk)						
	(cavernous sinus syn-	CT			24	
drome)		CT				
15						
	, 27% (4/15)				가	
	3				가	
가						
		가	가	2	가	
						8
	가	(14). MR	CT		가	
				가		
		1 cm				



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## Evaluation of Results and Radiologic Follow-up in Detachable Balloon Occlusion Therapy of the Internal Carotid Artery Aneurysms<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose :** The author has studied the clinical results of CT and MR findings of proximal carotid artery occlusion using detachable balloons in the treatment of unclippable internal carotid (IC) aneurysms.

**Materials and Methods :** From 1987 to 1995, twenty-eight patients with IC aneurysms were treated by proximal artery occlusion with detachable balloons. Of these patients, 4 had aneurysms arising from the supraclinoid portion of the IC artery, 23 had aneurysms arising from cavernous portion of the IC artery, and one had aneurysm arising from cervical portion of the IC artery. Of the 28 patients, 7 patients without CT or MR examinations were excluded in this study. The mean follow-up period was 18.6 months. The causes of aneurysm formation were spontaneous in 17 cases and traumatic in 4 cases.

**Results :** Of 20 patients with aneurysms arising from supraclinoid and cavernous portion of the IC artery, 16 patients (80%) had cranial nerve symptoms by mass effect. Five patients had epistaxis (3 patient), carotid cavernous fistula (1 patient) or subarachnoid hemorrhage (1 patient) due to aneurysm rupture. Two patients, each with aneurysms arising from supraclinoid and cervical portion of carotid artery had 9th and 12th cranial nerve symptom. There were three instances of complication after permanent occlusion; two patients had subarachnoid and intracerebral hemorrhage by aneurysm rupture and expired. One patient had ischemia of posterior cerebral artery territory after one day. Delayed ischemic event did not occur during the follow-up period. All aneurysms of the carotid artery below the level of ophthalmic artery presented radiographic proof of complete thrombosis within two months. However, complete thrombosis of aneurysm was considerably delayed in two aneurysms arising from the supraclinoid portion of the carotid artery. In long-term follow-up study, completely thrombosed aneurysms decreased in size slowly. But incompletely thrombosed aneurysms did not decrease in size for a long time and began to contract after formation of complete thrombosis. All three traumatic pseudoaneurysms characteristically decreased in size rapidly, comparing with spontaneous aneurysms.

**Conclusion :** In conclusion, proximal IC balloon occlusion for unclippable IC aneurysms is a convenient, safe, and effective way of producing aneurysm obliteration. Longer-term follow-up study is needed for incompletely thrombosed aneurysms after balloon occlusion of the proximal IC artery.

**Index words :** Aneurysm, carotid  
Catheter and catheterization  
Aneurysm, therapy

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