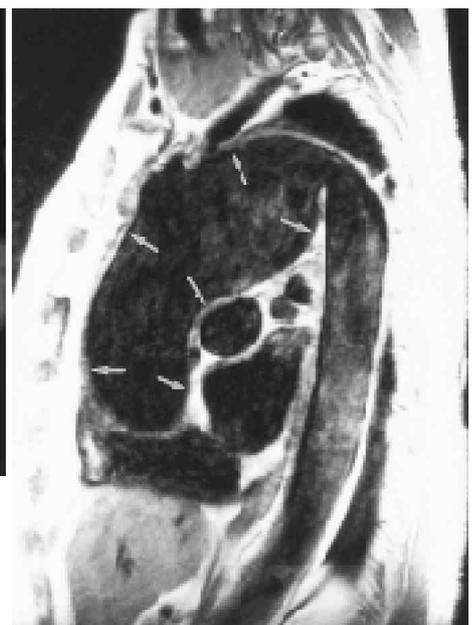


:
 :
 (n = 16) 29 (n = 24)
 :
 (3%) 25 (86%), 3 (10%), 1
 (20%), 17 (58%), 6
 (7%) 4 (13%), 15, 14, 25
 가 15 (60%), 10 (40%) 가 4
 MR 16 가 CT 24
 :
 가
 가
 가 Takayasu (3).
 가 (brachiocephalic
 vessels)
 가
 가
 MR 가 CT
 가 (1,2), 1994 8 1998 12
 가 가 11 29 가 18 ,
 (cystic medial necrosis), 61 8 81
 2
 1 8 () 21
 2
 1998 11 3 1999 3 22 5 , 2 , 1)

13 (CT) , 5 4cm ,
(MRI) , 11 3cm
CT MRI . CT Somatom Plus
(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) GE 9800 Scanner (General
Electric Medical System, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)
. CT , , 2cm (Fig. 1,4).
3cm (5 ~ . 12
) 100ml
2.0cc/sec, (start delay) 30sec
10-mm 8-mm
MRI 1.5 Tesla (General Electric Medical System,
Milwaukee, WI, USA Magnetom Vision, Siemens,
Erlangen, Germany) 11
(EKG-gated spin-echo sequence) T1 (-5 , -4 , -2) 가 ,
(TR:500ms, TE:32ms, :7mm, Flip :160) (3 가 (2) ,
(oblque sagittal = (1) , (1) , (1) , (1) . 7
arch view), (coronal 4가 (aortic
view) knob) 14 (fusiform 6 , saccular form 8) ,
14 8 (fusiform 5 , saccular form 3) , 3
Magnevist (Schering, Berlin, Germany) 0.2cc/
kg 2cc/sec 20 (scan 4 (fusiform 3 , saccu-
delay time) lar form 1) .
(time-signal intensity curve) (86%), 3 (10%), 1 (3%) 25
가 (Table 1).
CT MR 가 17 (58%)
가 6 (20%),
4 (13%),



A



B

Fig. 1. Fusiform arch aneurysm in a 72-year-old woman with atherosclerosis.
A. Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows fusiform dilatation of aortic arch with 7 cm in diameter (arrow).
B. T1-weighted oblique sagittal MR image shows fusiform dilatation of ascending aorta to aortic arch (arrows).

가 2 (7%) (Table 2).
 15 (52%), 14 (48%)
 25
 15 (60%), 10 (40%)
 (Fig. 1,2,3).
 (Fig. 4,5).
 5 cm(4-7.5 cm) 6
 (1-14) 1 cm/ (0-0.3 cm/)
 가 . (RI 5
 //)가 3.5cm//5.4 cm(1//2.5-4.5//7cm/cm)
 4 13 (2-25)
 0.6//0.7 cm/ 가가 .

9 (64%), 3 (21%), 2
 (14%), 1 (7%)
 16 가
 1 (MR) CT
 . M-
 . CT
 , MRI
 11
 6 가 .

Table 1. Shape of Aneurysm according to their Causes

Cause	Shape of Aneurysm	
	Fusiform (n= 15)	Saccular form (n= 14)
Atherosclerosis (n= 25)	15 (52%)	10(34%)
Trauma (n= 3)	0	3(10%)
Syphilis (n= 1)	0	1 (3%)

Table 2. Shape of Aneurysm according to Involved Segments

Segment	Shape of Aneurysm	
	Fusiform (n= 15)	Saccular form (n= 14)
Asc to Arch	5 (17%)	1 (3%)
Arch	5 (17%)	12(41%)
Arch to Dsc	3 (10%)	1 (3%)
Asc to Dsc	2 (7%)	0

Asc : ascending aorta, Dsc : descending aorta

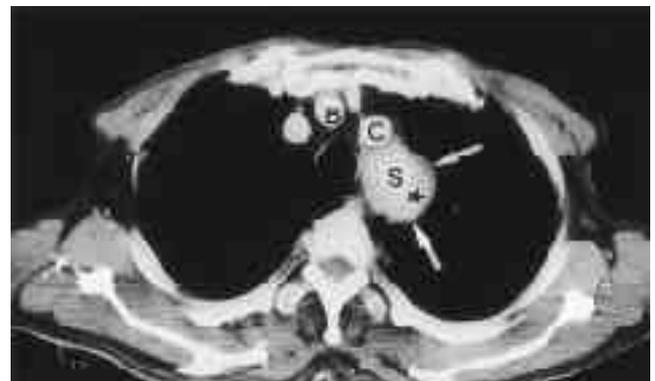


Fig. 3. Saccular form aneurysm in a 74-year-old man. Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows bulged aneurysmal sac(arrows) with thrombus(star) with superior direction just distal to left subclavian artery(S). B ; Brachiocephalic artery, C ; Left common carotid artery

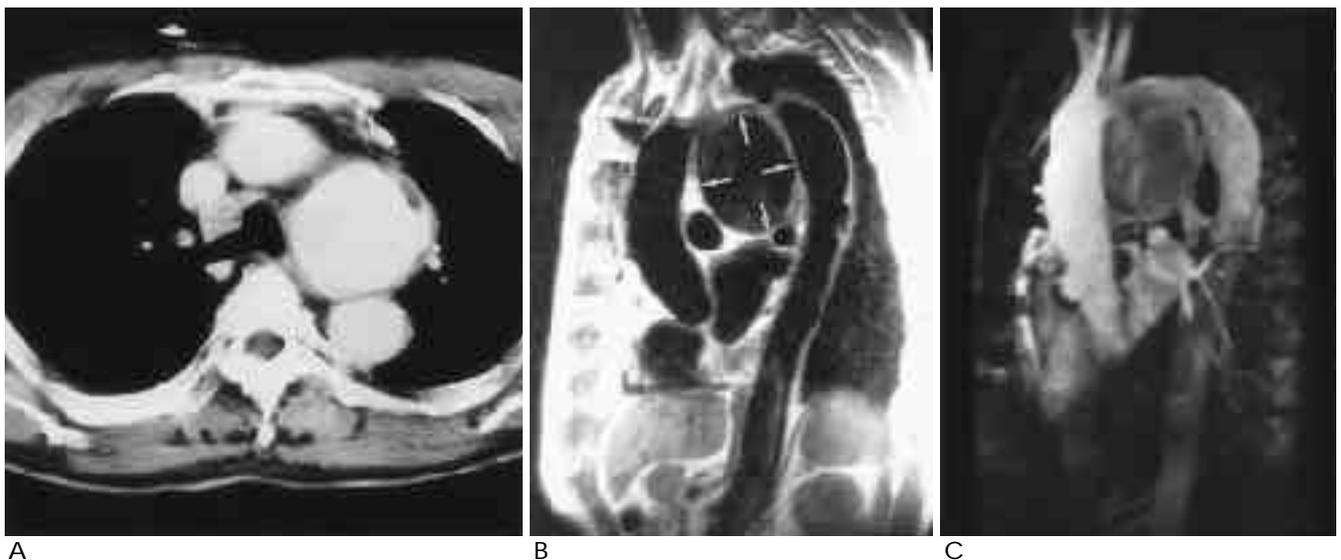
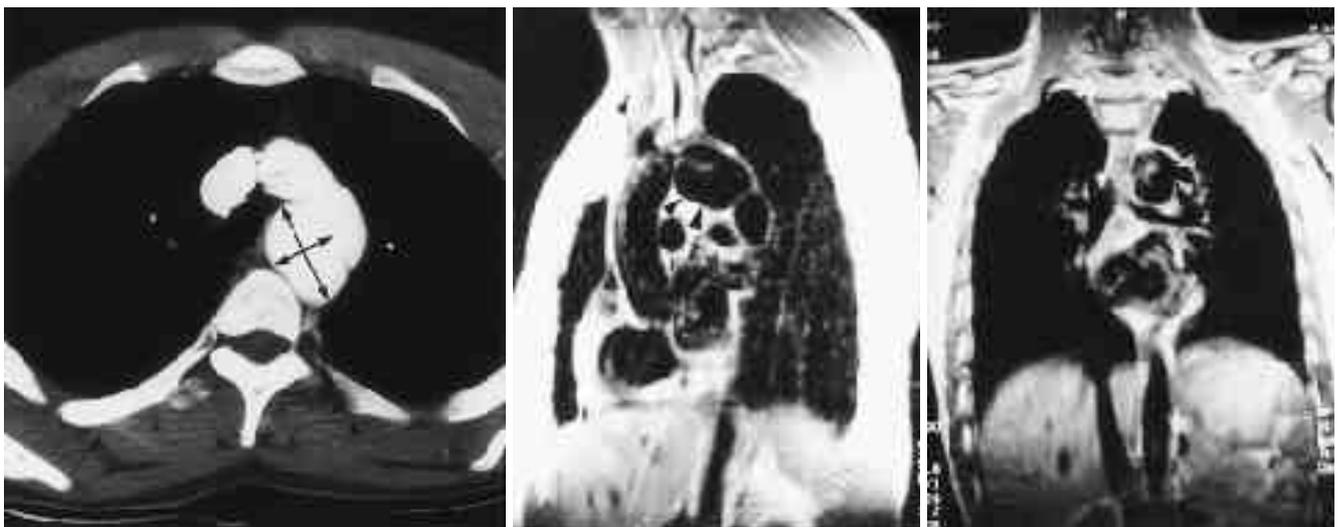


Fig. 2. Saccular form aneurysm in a 55-year-old man with atherosclerosis.
 A. Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows dilatation of aortic arch with 6 cm in diameter.
 B. T1-weighted oblique sagittal MR image shows saccular aneurysm of aortic arch with inferior direction (arrows). The size of a-
 neurysm is 6 x 6 cm.
 C. 3D-FISP MR angiography represents Gd-enhanced aneurysmal sac with inferior direction.

(aortic aneurysm) (Table 3).
 가 1.5 4-5cm, (saccular aneurysm)
 3-4cm (2,13). (fusiform aneurysm)
 (fusiform aneurysm), (tortuous aorta)
 (ectatic aorta)
 (2 standard deviation) 가
 가 (shear stress) (5).
 가 가 10
 가 가 가
 가 (4).
 가 (shear stress)
 가 가
 25%가 가 (4).
 (5,8). Marfan 가
 가 가 가 (6,8,12).
 가 가 89% 가

Table 3. Classifications of Aortic Aneurysms according to Location, Shape, Integrity of the Aortic wall

Location	Shape	Integrity of the Aortic Wall
Ascending aorta	Saccular	True
Aortitis,	Trauma	Cystic medial necrosis
Takayasu arteritis	Infection	Atherosclerosis
Syphilis, Tauma	Syphilis	Collagen vascular disease
Aortic Arch	Fusiform	False
Trauma, Infection	Cystic medial	Trauma
Coarctation	-necrosis	Infection
Descending aorta	Atherosclerosis	Penetrating ulcer, rupture
Atherosclerosis		
Infection		



A B C
 Fig. 4. Saccular form aneurysm in an 18-year-old man. He had traffic accident 3years ago.
 A. Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows 2.8 × 3.3 cm sized (crossed arrows) aneurysmal sac in medial side of aortic arch.
 B, C. T1-weighted oblique sagittal and coronal MR images show inferior and medial directio of saccular aneurysm (arrowheads).

가 , CT
 X- 가 .
 가 (Fig. 6). 50%
 CT MRI 가
 가 , MR
 MR aortogram

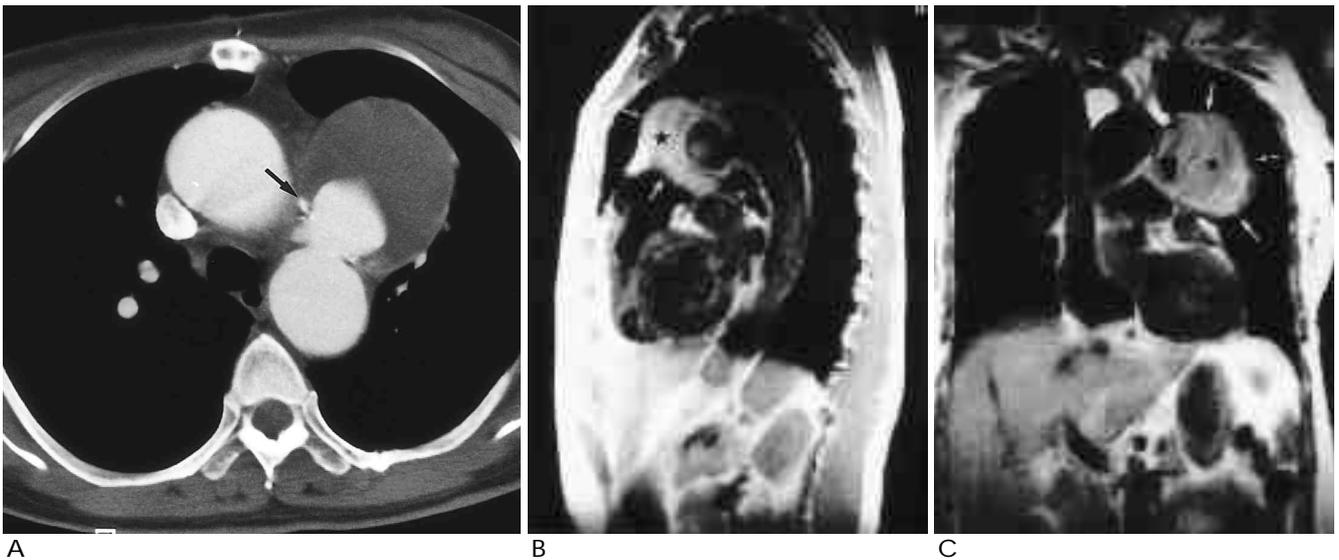


Fig. 5. Saccular form aneurysm in a 41-year-old woman with a history of patent ductus arteriosus operation
 A. Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows aneurysmal sac with low attenuated thrombosis in anterolateral side of aortic arch. Note surgical clips adjacent to the origin site of aneurysmal sac (arrow).
 B, C. T1-weighted oblique sagittal and coronal MR images show anterolateral direction of saccular aneurysmal sac (arrows) with high signal intensity of thrombosis (star).

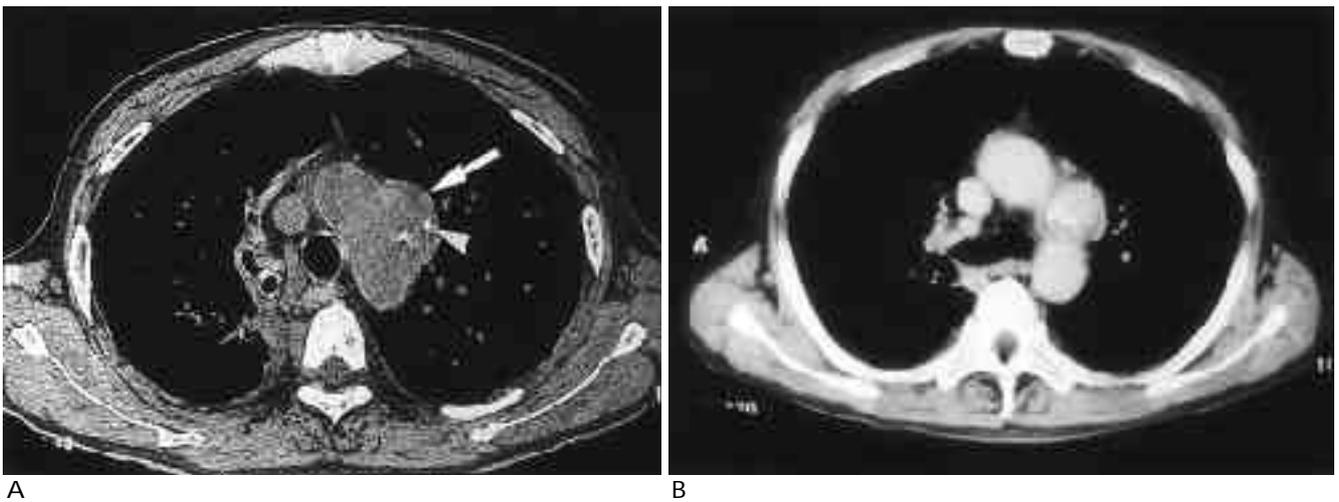


Fig. 6. Saccular form aneurysm in a 59-year-old man.
 A. Non-enhanced CT scan shows focal lateral bulging of aortic arch (arrow). Note displaced calcified focus in aortic arch (arrow-head).
 B. Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows enhancing aneurysmal sac with lateral direction.

Aortic Arch Aneurysm : CT and MR Features¹

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Purpose : The purpose of this study was to evaluate the CT and MR features of aortic arch aneurysms and to determine the differences between involved segments and morphologic types according to their causes.

Materials and Methods : Twenty-nine patients with aortic arch aneurysms who underwent CT scanning(n= 24) and/or MR imaging(n= 16) were retrospectively evaluated. The aneurysms were analyzed with respect to location of involved segment, morphology, direction and size, and morphologic differences between aneurysms were compared according to causes.

Results : The causes of arch aneurysms were atherosclerosis in 25 patients(86%), trauma in three (10%) and infection in one (4%). Arch aneurysms were frequently located at the arch only(n= 17,59%), ascending aorta to arch(n= 6,21%), arch to descending aorta(n= 4,14%), or ascending aorta to descending aorta(n= 2,7%). The shape of the aneurysm was fusiform in 15 patients and saccular in 14. Atherosclerotic aneurysms(n= 25) were fusiform in 15 patients and saccular in ten. Arch aneurysms due to trauma and infection(n= 4) were saccular. MRI was more helpful than CT scanning involved site, direction, and morphology of the aneurysm.

Conclusion : Both CT scanning and MRI easily diagnose arch aneurysms, though MRI is a very useful imaging modality for evaluating involved aortic segments and morphologic types. Aortic arch aneurysms are either fusiform or saccular. Most saccular aneurysms involve the aortic arch, whereas the involvement of fusiform aneurysms is more varied. Atherosclerosis is the most common cause of both fusiform and saccular arch aneurysms.

Index words : Aneurysm, aortic

Aorta, CT

Aorta, MR

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