

CT 1

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CT

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(angiofibroma)

CT CT CT MR 3

CT CT

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: 17-55). 6

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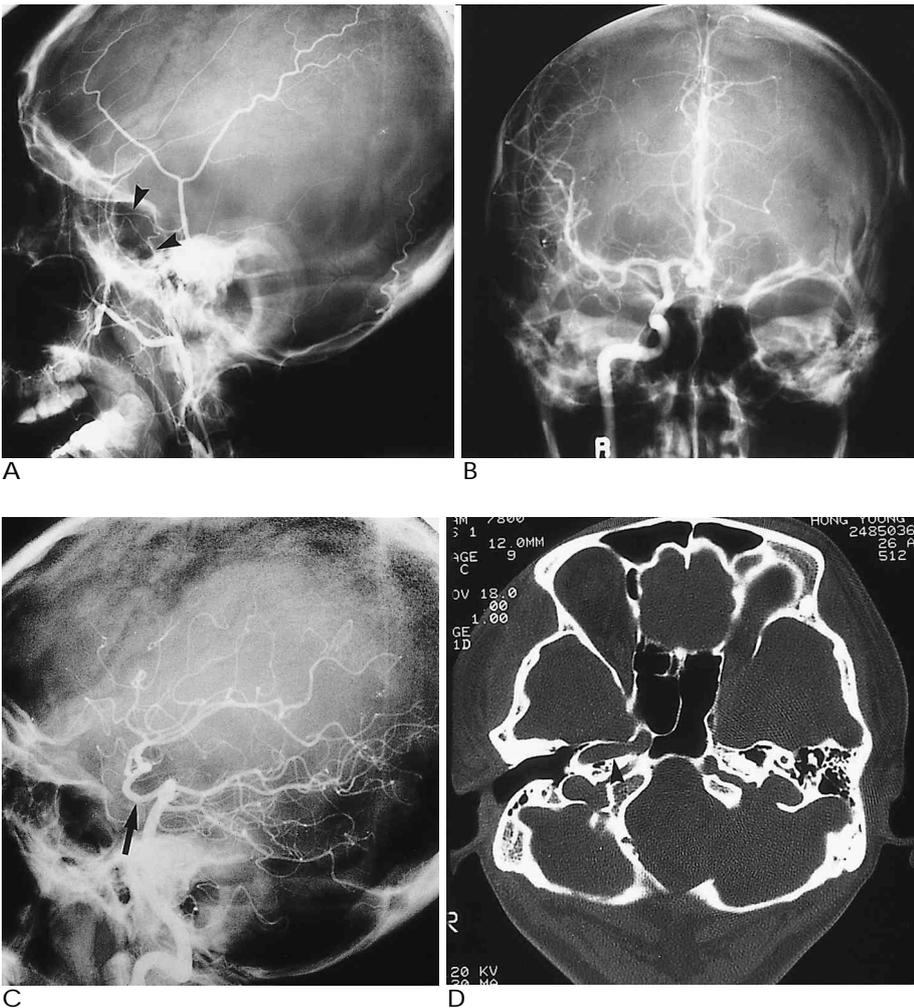


Fig. 1. Aplasia of the left internal carotid artery in a 19-year-old girl.

A. Left common carotid angiography reveals normal external carotid artery without any identifiable remnant of the left internal carotid artery. The left ophthalmic artery (arrowheads) is arising from the left middle meningeal artery.

B. Right internal artery angiography shows a small aneurysm arising from the anterior communicating artery. The left anterior cerebral artery is supplied from the right anterior cerebral artery via the anterior communicating artery. The A1 segment of the anterior cerebral artery is not opacified.

C. Right vertebral arteriography demonstrates prominent left posterior communicating artery (arrow) supplying the left middle cerebral artery.

D. HRCT scan of the skull base demonstrates absence of the left carotid canal and sclerotic change at carotid canal area. Note the normal appearance of the right carotid canal (arrowhead).

tion, 1-6 mm intervals, bone algorithm
 CT 10 mm collimation, 10 mm interval
 CT 2 가 5

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2

CT

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(Fig. 1), 1

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(Fig. 2) 1

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(Fig. 4).

6

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2

(Fig. 1, 2).

5

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2

(clip)

. 1

(Fig. 3).

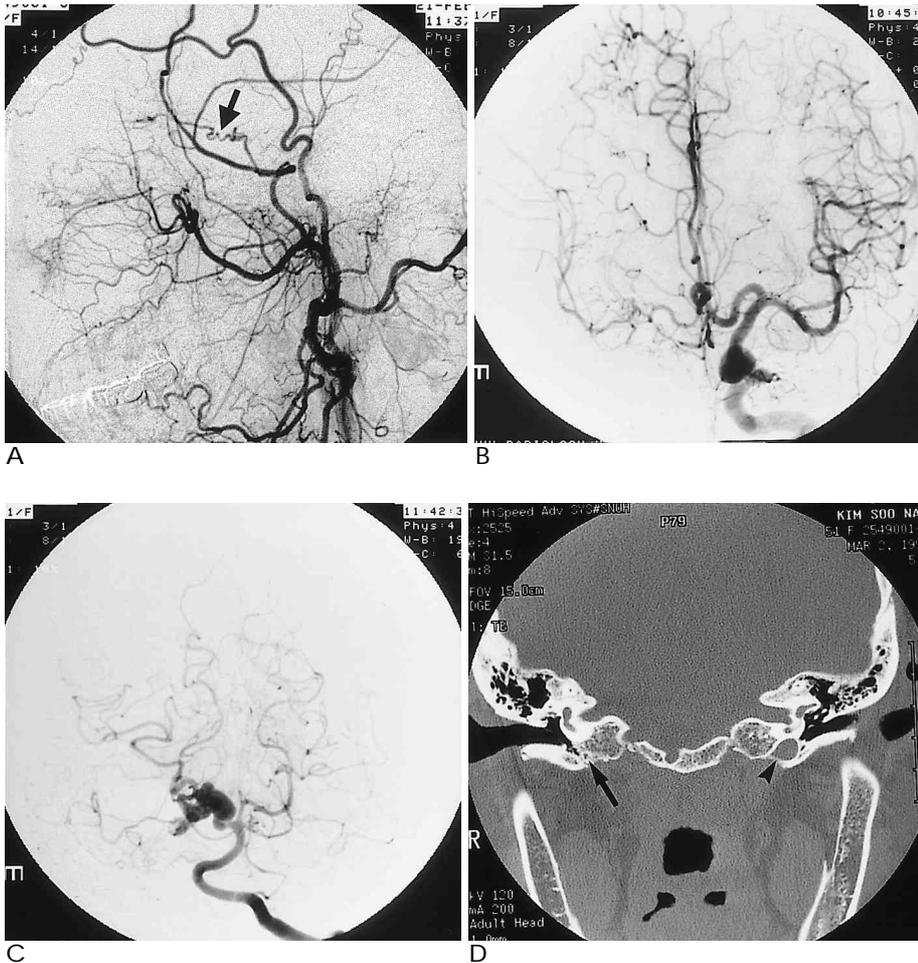


Fig. 2. Aplasia of the right internal carotid artery in a 51-year-old woman.

A. Right common carotid angiography reveals normal external carotid artery without opacification of the right internal carotid artery.

B. Left internal carotid arteriography shows that the right anterior cerebral artery and the right middle cerebral artery are supplied from the left anterior cerebral artery via the anterior communicating artery.

C. Left vertebral artery angiography reveals multiple aneurysms in the right posterior cerebral artery and the posterior communicating artery.

D. HRCT scan of the skull base demonstrates the remnant of the right carotid canal. Note the normal size of the left carotid canal (arrowhead).

CT (n=6) 4
 (Fig. 2D) 1
 (Fig. 3B). 1
 (Fig. 1D) 가 (8). Lie
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 6 2
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 (primitive trigeminal artery),
 Keen
 (10).
 (hypoplasia) (agenesis), (aplasia)
 가 (11).
 (8).
 CT
 (infraorbital artery)
 (alveolar artery)
 (fetal stapedial artery)
 (12, 13).

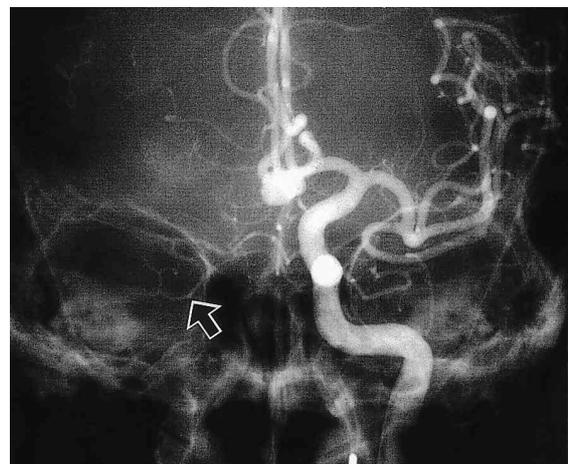


Fig. 4. Aplasia of the right internal carotid artery in a 56-year-old man. Left internal carotid arteriography in A-P projection shows opacification of the right ophthalmic artery (arrow) supplied from the internal carotid artery of the opposite side. The artery could not be delineate on lateral projection, so the exact course of the communicating branch was not clear.

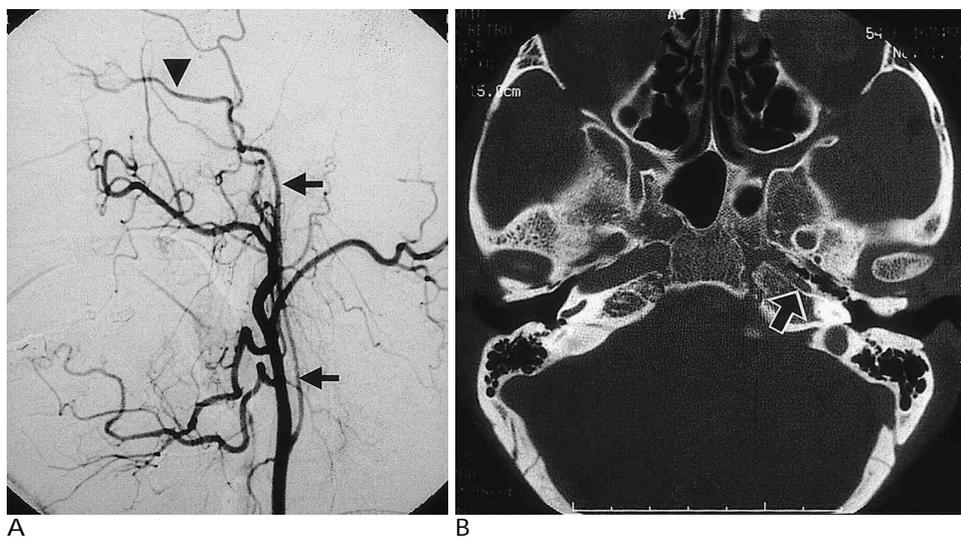


Fig. 3. Congenital hypoplasia of the internal carotid artery in a 54-year-old woman. A. Left common carotid arteriography in lateral projection shows a small and hypoplastic lumen of the internal carotid artery (arrows) supplying the ophthalmic artery (arrowhead). B. HRCT of the skull base demonstrates the hypoplastic left carotid canal (arrow). Note the normal appearance of the right carotid canal.

(capsular artery), (inferior hypophyseal artery)
 (rete mirabile)
 (6, 5, 12, 16). 7

1

(Fig. 4).

가 (agenesis) 6 (agenesis) (Fig. 1, 2),
 (hypoplasia) 2 (Fig. 3).
 (7-9). (25-34%) (3, 4, 20).
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 (17, 18). Handa 가 가

(17).

(19).

(4).

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(21).

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3:1:1

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(4).

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(9).

8

6

CT

6

1

CT

CT

(superior orbital fissure)

(2).

가

가

(20).

5

5

4

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(Fig. 1, 2)

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Congenital Absence or Hypoplasia of the Internal Carotid Artery: Angiography and HRCT Evaluation at the Skull Base¹

Kyoung Won Lee, M.D.², Moon Hee Han, M.D., Hong Dae Kim, M.D.², Sam Soo Kim, M.D.³,
Kee-Hyun Chang, M.D., In One Kim, M.D., Heung Sik Kang, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine and the Institute of Radiation Medicine, SNUMRC

²Department of Radiology, Hallyim University College of Medicine

³Department of Radiology, Boramae Hospital

Purpose : To evaluate the findings of angiography and high-resolution CT of the skull base in the patients with congenital absence or hypoplasia of the unilateral internal carotid artery.

Materials and Methods : Eight patients with congenital unilateral absence (n= 6) or hypoplasia (n= 2) of the internal carotid artery were included in this study. None showed symptoms related to the absence of the artery. All underwent selective arteriography and six underwent high-resolution CT of the skull base. The angiographic findings of the carotid artery and collateral pathways to the absent side, as well as the high-resolution CT findings of the bony carotid canal at the skull base, were evaluated.

Results : In all cases, intracranial collaterals were of the adult type. The anterior cerebral arteries were supplied via the anterior communicating artery in all patients, and the middle cerebral arteries via the posterior communicating artery in five. In two, collateral flows were supplied by both the anterior and posterior communicating arteries, and in four, high-resolution CT of the skull base showed remnants or sclerosis of the carotid canal. One patient showed a hypoplastic bony carotid canal, and in one, this canal was absent. Intracranial aneurysms were found in four patients; in three, these were located at the anterior communicating artery, and in the other, at the posterior cerebral artery. In four of six patients with no internal carotid artery, the ophthalmic arteries were opacified via the middle meningeal artery.

Conclusion : In cases involving congenital absence or hypoplasia of the internal carotid artery, differentiation between agenesis and aplasia may be based on the pattern of collateral circulation. High-resolution CT findings may suggest that this change has a congenital origin.

Index words : Carotid arteries, abnormalities
Carotid arteries, angiography
Carotid arteries, CT

Address reprint requests to : Moon Hee Han, M.D., Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine and the Institute of Radiation Medicine, SNUMRC, 28 Yongon-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul 110-744, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-760-3602 Fax. 82-2-743-6385

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