



1

2

5

3-15 (7)

CT CT MRI

가

A2

callosomarginal callosomarginal , anterior internal frontal

pericallosal

CT 4

CT 3

2

2

CT

MRI 1

MRI , MR angiogram

MRI

CT , MRI

가

가

1%

30 가

1.3%

가

pericallosal

1995 17 (1, 2).

1988 1999 12

5

3 15 (7)

가

5

4 (2

가

1 (Patient 1)

2 (Patient 2, 3)

1 (Patient 3)

Patient 1

Patient 2

Patient 3

Patient 4

Patient 5

1 (Patient 5)

GE 8800 (GE Medical System, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) HiSpeed advantage scanner (GE Medical system, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

1.5 - T Signa Advantage (GE Medical system, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

1.5 - T Magne - tom (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

T1 (450 - 550/10 - 14 msec, TR/TE)

T2 (2800 - 3500/96 - 98 msec, TR/TE)

0.02 ml/kg

3D - TOF

(GE, adventx, LCV)

15 (6)

A2

per - callo - anterior inter - callosomarginal

2 (Patient 3, 5)

(Fig. 1).

0.6 cm 1.5 cm (0.8 cm)

1 (Patient 5)

axonal shearing injury

3 (Patient 1 - 3)

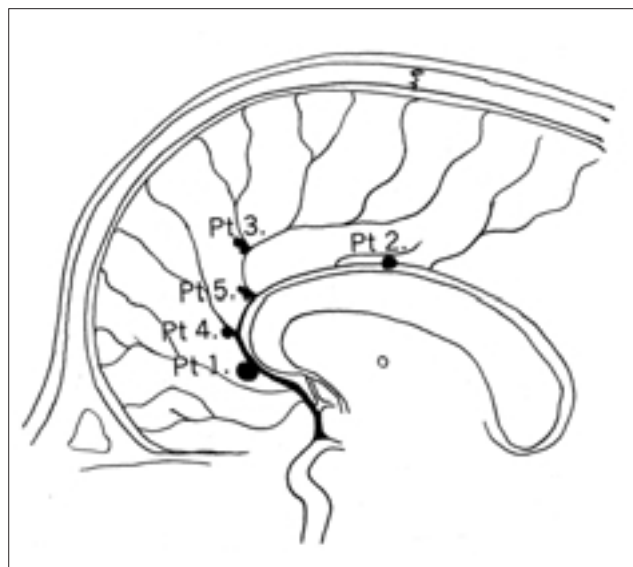


Fig. 1. Locations of the traumatic intracranial aneurysms; Patient(Pt) 1.: Distal A2 segment of the anterior cerebral artery, Pt 2.: Between the first and the second branch of the pericallosal artery, Pt 3.: Origin site of the first branch of the callosomarginal artery, Pt 4.: Origin site of the anterior internal frontal artery, Pt 5.: Origin site of the callosomarginal artery.

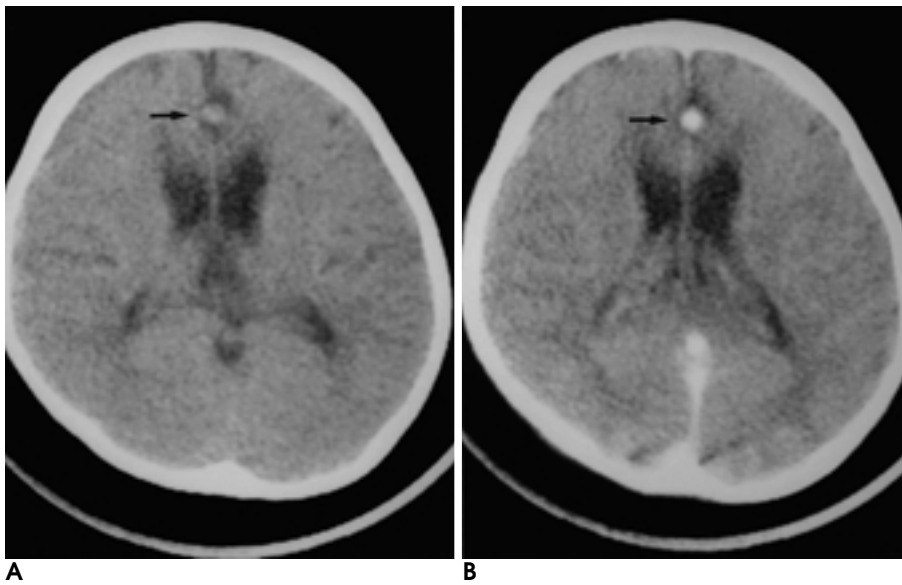
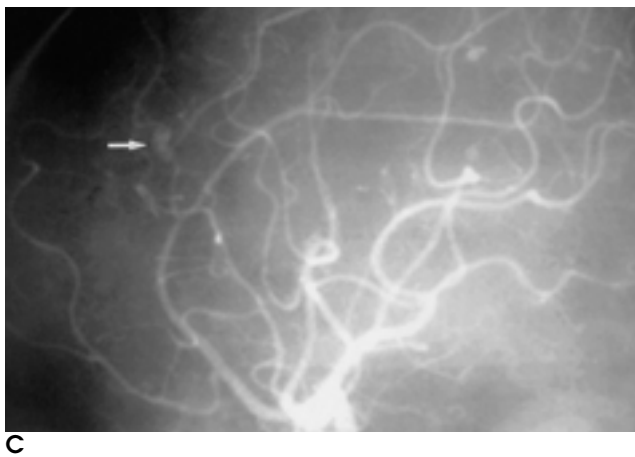


Fig. 2. Patient 3. 3-year-old-child who experienced pedestrian injury during walking. Follow-up precontrast CT (**A**) scan on 140th day shows nodular high density (arrow) around the anterior falx. Postcontrast CT (**B**) scan shows strong nodular enhancement (arrow) at the lesion. Internal carotid angiogram (**C**) shows an aneurysm (arrow) at the origin site of the first branch of the callosomarginal artery.



(Fig. 3).

2 (Patient 1, 3)

, 1 (Patient 2)

1 (Patient 3)

, 1 (Patient 1)

. 1 (Patient 1)

(Table 1).

2 (Patient 1, 3)

(Fig. 2)

2

1 (Patient

1 (Patient

4)

5)

1 (Patient 2)

, 1 (Patient 1)

, (spheno-squamous suture)

, 2 Le Fort

2 (Patient 4, 5)

가 2 (Patient 1, 4)가 (Table 1).

2 1 (Patient 2)

17 (110)

(Patient 1, 2)

, 1 (Patient 1)

, 1 (Patient

2)

가

, axonal shearing injury

, 1 (Patient 1)

(Table 1).

1 (Patient 1)

(source image)

가

3

1)

, 2)

, 3)

Table 1. Mechanisms of Injuries, CT/MR Findings, Locations and sizes of Traumatic Intracranial Aneurysms

Number of Patient	Age/Sex	Mechanism of Injury	Initial Intracranial CT Finding	Perianeurysmal Finding on F/U CT		Other Finding on F/U CT	Perianeurysmal Finding on F/U MR	Other Finding on F/U MR	Location and size of Aneurysm
				Precontrast	Postcontrast				
1.	8/M	MVA during bicycling	SAH in AIHF and frontal convexity IVH	Nodular high density D=1.4 cm	Strong nodular enhancement D=1.3 cm	SAH in AIHF	Signal void with strong enhancement D=1.3 cm	Infarction Resolving hematoma	Distal A2 segment of ACA D=1.5 cm
			Hemorrhagic cortical contusions						
2.	15/M	MVA during walking	SAH in AIHF IVH SDH in Lateral Convexity	Nodular high density D=1.3 cm	No evaluation	Not shown	Nonspecific	Infarction Axonal shearing injuries Cortical Contusions	Between 1st and 2nd branch of pericallosal A. D=0.7 cm
3.	3/M	MVA during walking	No evaluation	Nodular high density D=0.7 cm	Strong nodular enhancement D=0.8 cm	Not shown	No evaluation	No evaluation	Origin site of first branch of callosomarginal A. D=0.8 cm
4.	3/M	MVA during riding car	SAH in AIHF and sylvian cistern	ICH in septum pallucidum	No evaluation	SAH in AIHF IVH	No evaluation	No evaluation	Origin site of anterior internal frontal A. D=0.6 cm
5.	5/M	Fall down injury	SAH in AIHF Hemorrhagic axonal shearing injuries	ICH in anterior corpus callosum and frontal lobe	No evaluation	IVH	No evaluation	No evaluation	Origin site of callosomarginal A. D=0.6 cm

MMVA: motor vehicle accident, F/U: follow-up, AIHF: anterior interhemispheric fissure, SAH: subarachnoid hemorrhage, ACA: anterior cerebral artery, SDH: subdural hematoma, IVH: intraventricular hemorrhage, ICH: intracerebral hemorrhage, D: maximum diameter of nodular lesion or aneurysm

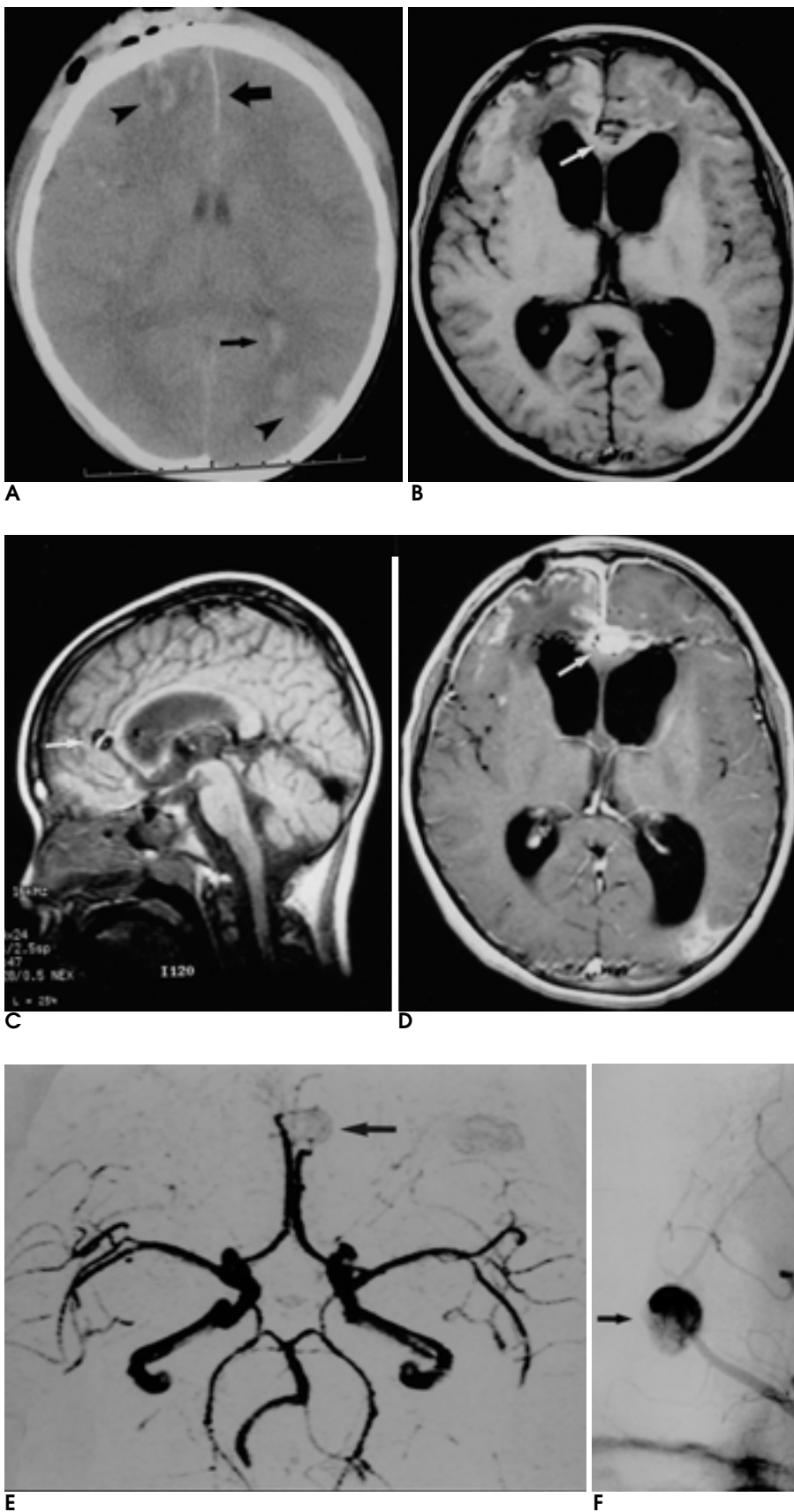


Fig. 3. Patient 1. 8-year-old-child who experienced motor vehicle accident during bicycling. Initial precontrast CT (**A**) scan shows hemorrhagic contusions (arrow head) in the right frontal and the left parieto-occipital lobe, and subarachnoid hemorrhage (large arrow) in the anterior interhemispheric fissure and intraventricular hemorrhage (small arrow). Follow-up T1 weighted axial (**B**) and sagittal (**C**) MR scan shows nodular signal void (arrow) around the anterior falx. Strong nodular enhancement (arrow) around the anterior falx is showed on the enhanced T1 weighted scan (**D**). MR angiogram (**E**) shows aneurysm (arrow) in the anterior cerebral artery. Internal carotid angiogram (**F**) shows an aneurysm (arrow) in the anterior cerebral artery.

:

.

3 가 , 2
3

가 가 .

가

가

,

. Gallari (11)

가

가

, Buckingham (3)

69

57%,

가

10%,

7%,

6%,

4%

2 - 4 ,

1 - 2 가

(9).

21

160

12 (83)가

2

37

가

가

Giannotta Weiss (13)

15%

3

2

가

2

가

, 1 (Patient 2)

가

17

134

가

가

가

가

가

Nakstad (9)

(10, 14).

2

가

(15), Buckingham (3)

가 가

58

42

가

13

가

가

Nakstad (9)

가

가

pericallosal

(12)

48

14 -

가

가

, 34%

11%

가

가

(16, 17).

[illegible]

3. Buckingham MJ, Crone KR, Bal WS, Tomsick TA, Berger TS, Tew JM Jr. Traumatic intracranial aneurysms in childhood: Two cases and a review of the literature. *Neurosurgery* 1988;22:398-408
4. Traumatic aneurysm of peripheral cerebral arteries. Report of two cases. *Neurosurg* 1977;46:795-803
5. Acosta C, Williams, PE, Clark K. Traumatic aneurysms of the cerebral vessels. *J Neurosurg* 1972;36:531-536
6. Parkinson D, West M. Traumatic intracranial aneurysms. *J Neurosurg* 1980;52:11-20
7. Menezes AH, Graf CJ. True traumatic aneurysm of anterior cerebral artery. *J Neurosurg* 1974;40:544-548
8. Quattrocchi KB, Nielsen SL, Poirier V, Wanger FC Jr. Traumatic aneurysm of the superior cerebellar artery: case report and review of the literature. *Neurosurgery* 1990;27:476-479
9. Nakstad P, Nornes H, Hauge HN. Traumatic aneurysms of the pericallosal arteries. *Neuroradiology* 1986;28:335-338
10. Nov AA, Cromwell LD. Traumatic pericallosal artery aneurysm. *J Neuroradiol* 1984;11:3-8
11. Gallari G, Chibbaro S, Perra G. Traumatic aneurysms of the pericallosal artery in children. Case report. *J Neurosurg Sci* 1997;41:189-193
12. , , , : 1
1994;31:1029-1032
13. Giannotta SL, Weiss MH. Pitfalls in the diagnosis of head injury. *Clin Neurosurg* 1982;29:288-299
14. Tsubokawa T, Kotani A, Sugawara T, Moriyasu N. Treatment for traumatic aneurysm of the cerebral artery. Identification between deteriorating type and spontaneously disappearing type. *No Shinkei Geka* 1975;3:663-72
15. Nakstad P. Spontaneous occlusion of traumatic pericallosal aneurysm and pericallosal artery. *Neuroradiology* 1987;29:312
16. Allison JW, Davis PC, Sato Y, et al. Intracranial aneurysms in infants and children. *Pediatr Radiol* 1998;28:223-229
17. Patel AN, Richardson AE. Ruptured intracranial aneurysms in the first two decades of life. A study of 58 patients. *J Neurosurg* 1971;35:571-576
18. Korogi Y, Takahashi M, Mabuchi N, et al. Intracranial aneurysms: Diagnostic accuracy of three-dimensional, Fourier transform, time-of flight MR angiography. *Radiology* 1994;193:181-186
19. Chang TS, Joo JY, Lee SK, Chien D, Laub G. Evaluation of cerebral aneurysm with high-resolution MR angiography using a sectional-interpolation technique: correlation with digital subtraction angiography. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1999;20:229-235

Traumatic Intracranial Aneurysms in Children¹

Sang-Kyu Yi, M.D., Chang-June Song, M.D., Byung Suck Shin, M.D.,
Jong Chul Kim, M.D., Young-Seob Ahn, M.D., Shi-Hun Song, M.D.²

¹Department of Radiology, Chungnam National University College of Medicine

²Department of Neurosurgery, Chungnam National University College of Medicine

Purpose: To describe the imaging findings of traumatic intracranial aneurysms (TICA) in children.

Materials and Methods: Five boys aged 3 - 15 (mean, 7) years with surgically confirmed TICA were included in this study. All had a history of nonpenetrating head trauma, and they underwent precontrast CT imaging immediately after the injury and follow-up CT or MRI. In all cases, angiography revealed the presence of aneurysms, which at surgery were shown to be pseudoaneurysms with severe adhesions.

Results: Angiography demonstrated that all aneurysms were located in the anterior cerebral artery (ACA) or its branches. The precise locations were the A2 segment of the ACA, the site of origin of the callosomarginal artery or its first branch, or of the anterior internal frontal artery, or between the first and second branch of the pericallosal artery. In all patients, precontrast CT performed immediately after trauma depicted subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) in the anterior interhemispheric fissure (AIHF). Follow-up precontrast CT showed nodular high density around the anterior falx in three, recurrent SAH in the AIHF in two, and intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) with intraventricular hemorrhage in two. In two patients with a nodular high-density lesion, nodular enhancement was demonstrated at postcontrast CT, and in one, follow-up MRI revealed a nodular signal void around the anterior falx; nodular enhancement was seen at postcontrast imaging, and MR angiogram depicted a saccular aneurysm. In one patient, MRI demonstrated infarction in the caudate nucleus and ACA territory.

Conclusion: If, after head injury, an area of nodular high density is revealed by CT, or a signal void by MRI, or if SAH or ICH is present around the anterior falx, the possibility of TICA should be considered.

Index words : Aneurysm, intracranial
Aneurysm, CT
Aneurysm, MR
Brain, injuries
Children, central nervous system

Address reprint requests to : Sang-Kyu Yi, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Chungnam National University Hospital,
640, Daesa-dong, Jung-gu, Taejeon 301-040, Korea.
Tel. 82-42-220-7333 Fax. 82-42-253-0061