



CT

1

2

3

CT

CT

CT) MRI 가

(1, 2).

(4).

가

가

1997 7 2000 5 CT 54

(1-3). 36

가 (gold stan- 가 29 , 가 25

dard) 가 (4). (89%) 8 55 8 . 48

가 5 , 4 , 36

2.6-55 kg

7.2 kg . 4 /

14 , 8

가 8

(4). 가

가 (MRI)

가 (3). 가 (

Somatom plus 4 CT scanner (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

가

가

1

2

3

2000 8 21 2000 11 4 1-3 mm 1

CT

mm, 2 mm, multiplanar reformation (MPR), maximum intensity projection (MIP) minimum intensity projection shaded surface display (SSD) . 3

3 mm 가 50 - 20%

43 6 3 SSD

5 20 3 SSD

MPR 3 SSD curved planar reformation SSD 170 220HU (segmentation)

46 kg 60 - 80 mg SSD - 800 HU, - 300 HU 가

(Chloral hydrate, 가

)

kg 0.1 mg (mida- 3

zolam, Roche, Swiss) 3 가 , 가 . 3

(monitoring) 가 10 60

(Ultravist 370, Schering, Berlin, Germany)

가

, 8 (Left aortic arch with aberrant right subclavian artery)

0.052 - 0.093 ml/sec 가 0.5%

15 - 25 , 38%

10 - 18 (1, 5).

3

3 Magic View workstation (Magic view, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) (Fig. 1). 가 (aortic diverticulum of

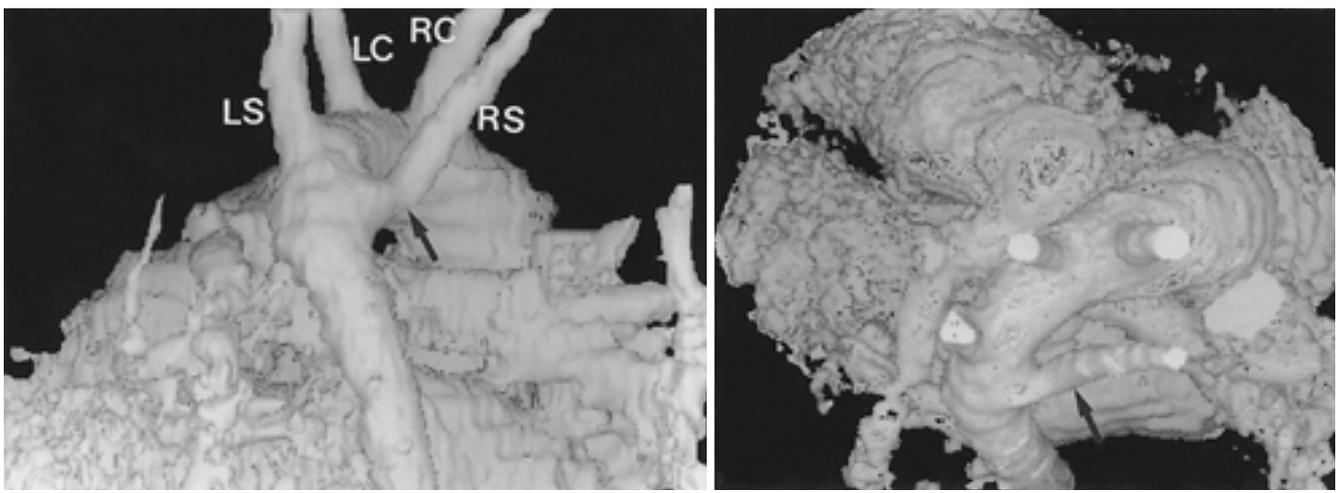


Fig. 1. Left aortic arch with aberrant right subclavian artery in a 2-year-old boy.
A. Posterior view, SSD image. The branching order is right common carotid artery (RC), left common carotid artery (LC), left subclavian artery (LS), and right subclavian artery (RS). Right subclavian artery arises aberrantly from the medial aspect of the distal part of the right-sided aortic arch. It is not dilated at its proximal portion (arrow).
B. Superior view, SSD image. The right subclavian artery (arrow) crosses the midline to reach the left side.

Kommerell)	.	4	70%	4	2%
	(1, 2).				
	(Right aortic arch				(Fig. 2).
with aberrant left subclavian artery)					(ductus arteriosus)
가	가	0.1%			
5 - 12%					

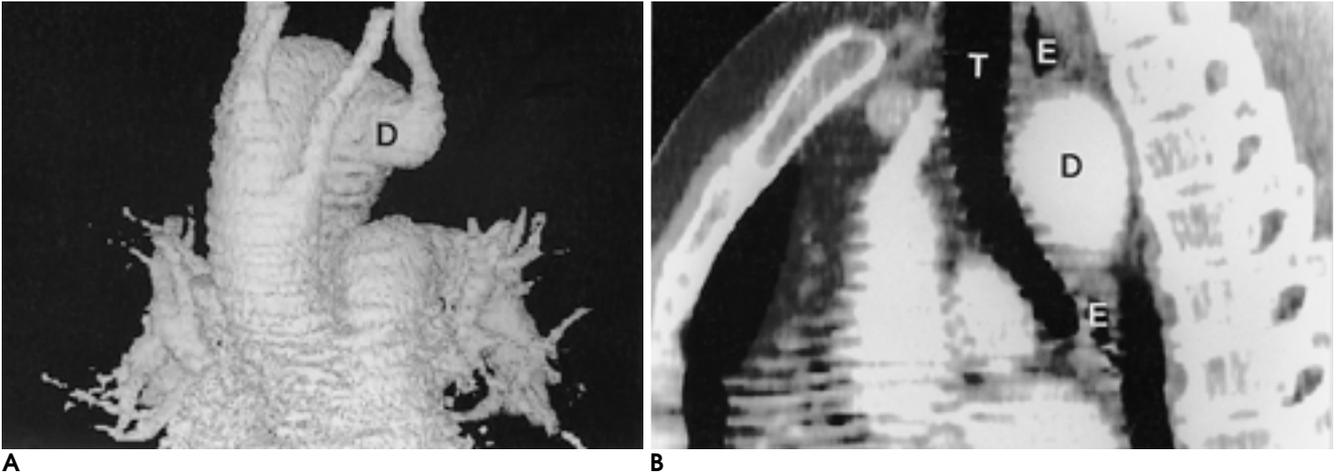


Fig. 2. Right aortic arch with aberrant left subclavian artery in a 42-year-old woman with dysphagia.
A. Anterior view, SSD image. The aberrant left subclavian artery is dilated at its proximal portion to form “diverticulum of Kommerell (D)” and it tapers abruptly in caliber to the normal subclavian artery.
B. Oblique sagittal MPR image. The proximal portion of diverticulum of Kommerell (D) is markedly dilated and compresses the esophagus (E) posteriorly. The trachea (T) is anteriorly displaced by the diverticulum.

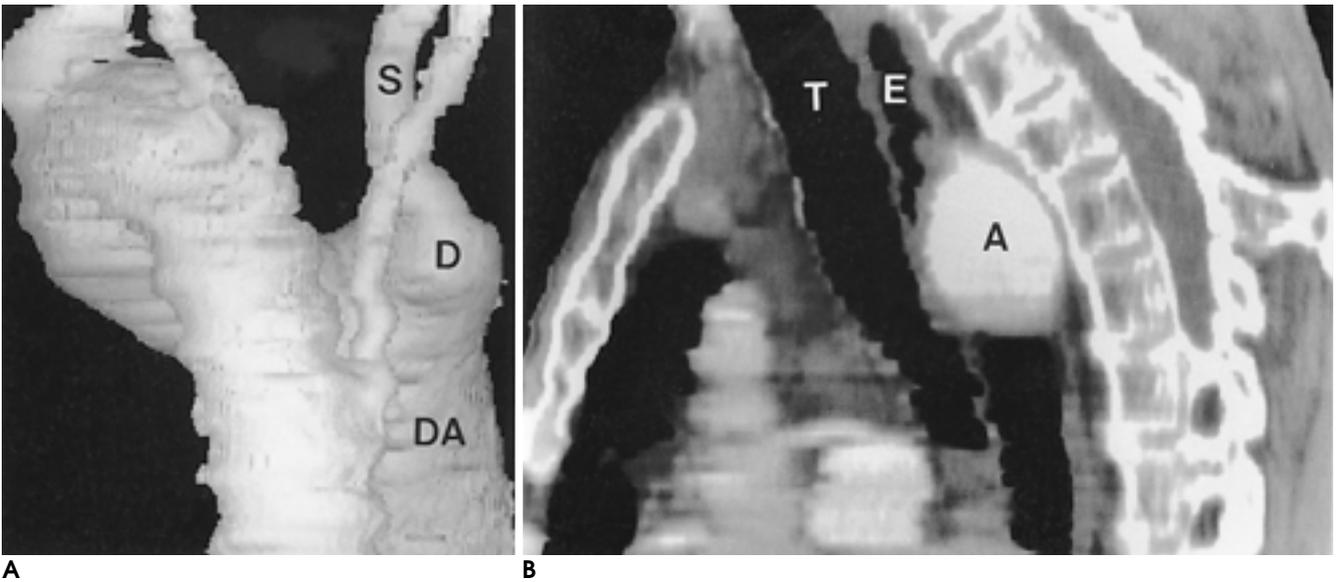


Fig. 3. Right aortic arch with left descending aorta (Circumflex retroesophageal aortic arch) in a 54-year-old man with dysphagia.
A. Anterior view, SSD image. The branching pattern is identical to that of right aortic arch with aberrant left subclavian artery. The aortic arch is initially located at the right side and abruptly crosses the midline to the left. The left subclavian artery (S) arises from the left sided descending aorta (DA) and its proximal portion is dilated to form diverticulum of Kommerell (D).
B. Oblique sagittal MPR image. The vessel (A) which compresses the esophagus from the posterior aspect is retroesophageal aortic arch, not the diverticulum of Kommerell.

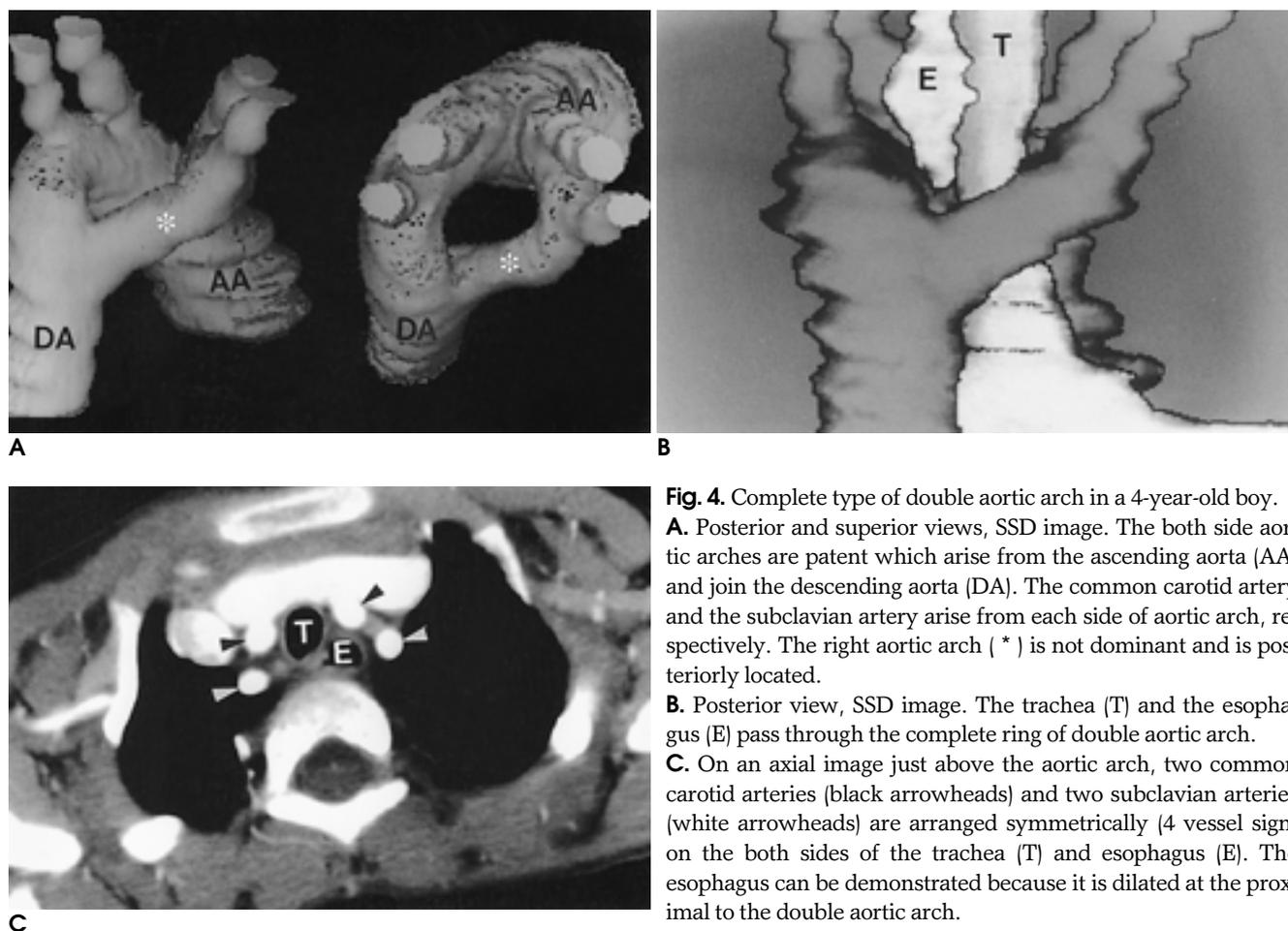


Fig. 4. Complete type of double aortic arch in a 4-year-old boy.
A. Posterior and superior views, SSD image. The both side aortic arches are patent which arise from the ascending aorta (AA) and join the descending aorta (DA). The common carotid artery and the subclavian artery arise from each side of aortic arch, respectively. The right aortic arch (*) is not dominant and is posteriorly located.
B. Posterior view, SSD image. The trachea (T) and the esophagus (E) pass through the complete ring of double aortic arch.
C. On an axial image just above the aortic arch, two common carotid arteries (black arrowheads) and two subclavian arteries (white arrowheads) are arranged symmetrically (4 vessel sign) on the both sides of the trachea (T) and esophagus (E). The esophagus can be demonstrated because it is dilated at the proximal to the double aortic arch.

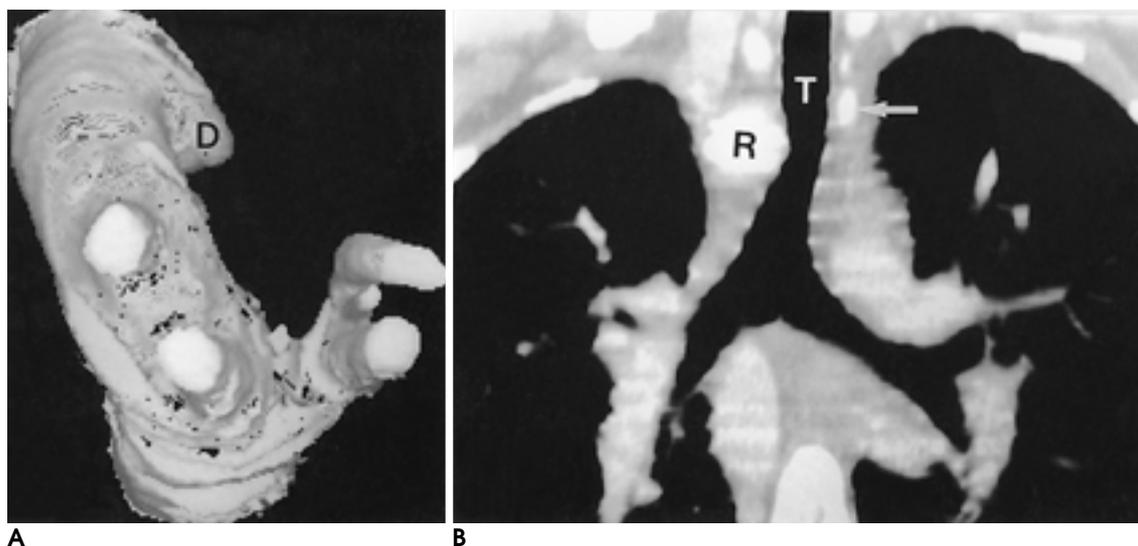


Fig. 5. Double aortic arch with segmental atresia of left aortic arch in a 16-year-old girl with dysphagia and shortness of breath.
A. Superior view, SSD image. The left brachiocephalic branches of the aortic arch are relatively symmetrically arranged with right brachiocephalic branches, which are not like mirror-image branching pattern of right aortic arch. The remnant of the left aortic arch is dilated to form a diverticulum of Kommerell (D).
B. Coronal reformatted image. The trachea (T) is indented at the level of aortic arch. The remnant of the left aortic arch (arrow) is smaller and higher than right aortic arch (R). In this patient, the barium esophagogram showed bilateral indentation of esophagus (not shown).

(1 - 3).

(Fig. 3).

(Right aortic arch with left descending aorta, circumflex retroesophageal aortic arch)

(1, 2).

(Double aortic arch)

4

가

(cervical aortic arch)

가

“ 4 vessel sign ”

(Fig. 4).

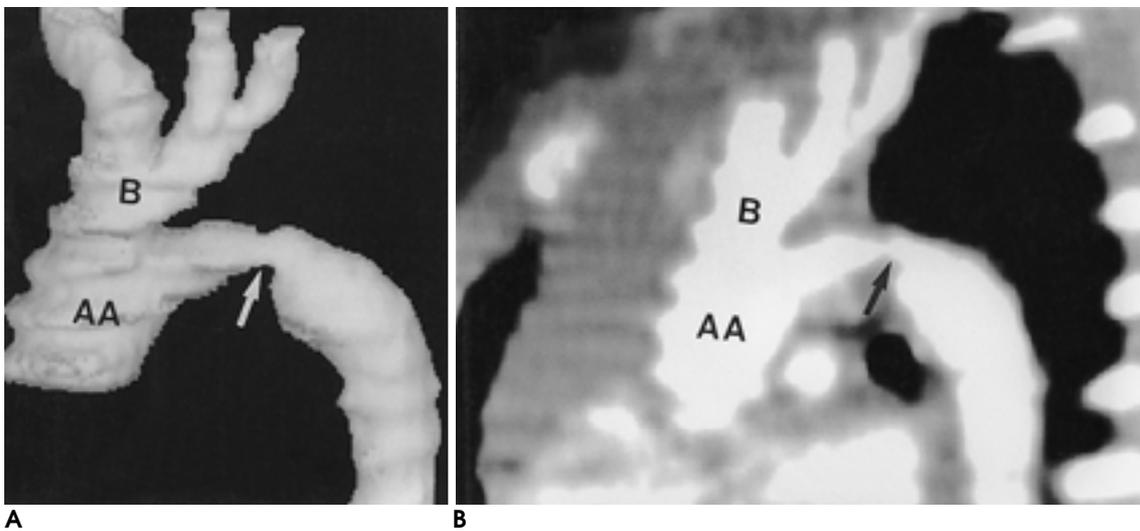


Fig. 6. Persistent fifth aortic arch in a 18-day-old girl.

A. Lateral view, SSD image.

B. Oblique sagittal MPR image. All of the brachiocephalic arteries (B) arise as a common trunk from ascending aorta (AA). The aortic arch is rather inferiorly located and shows focal stenosis (arrows).

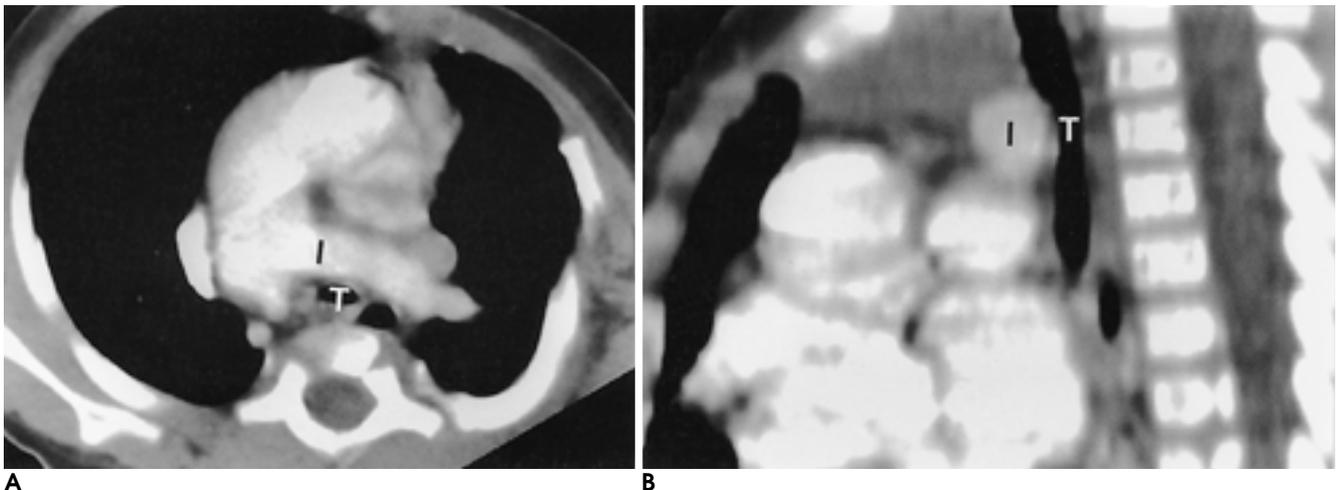


Fig. 7. Anomalous origin of innominate artery in a 7-month-old boy.

A. Axial MPR image.

B. Sagittal MPR image. Left innominate artery (I) arises from more posterior part of aortic arch and crosses the midline in front of the trachea (T). The trachea shows mild stenosis. It is flattened by the compression of the innominate artery.

가

(1).

(Coarctation of aorta)

(hypoplasia)

가

(atresia)

5).

(Fig. CT

5

(Persistent fifth aortic arch)

가

(subway vessel)

(6).

(Fig. 6).

(1).

(Anomalous innominate artery)

(Fig. 7). Janet (7)

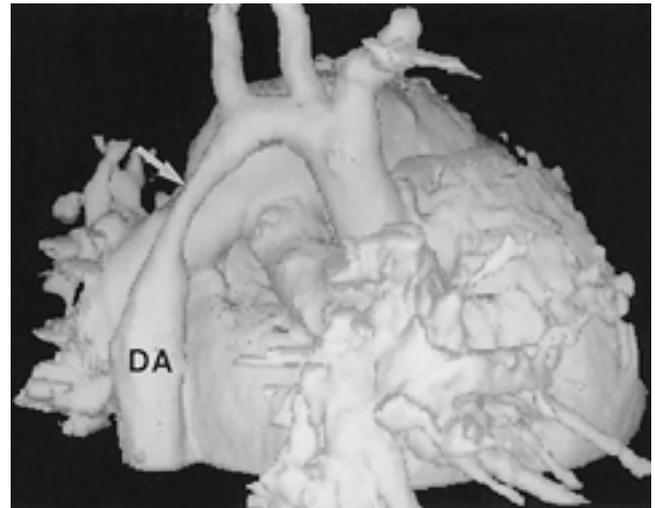
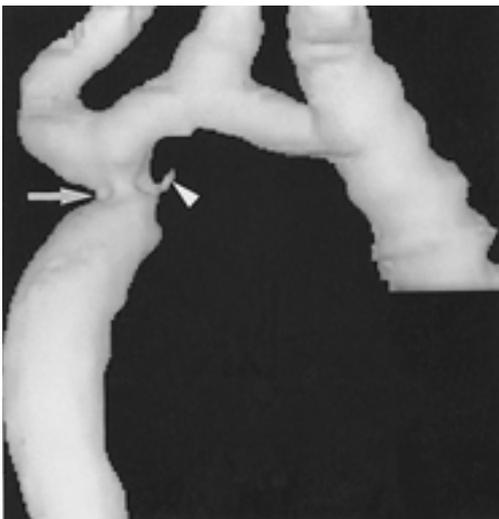
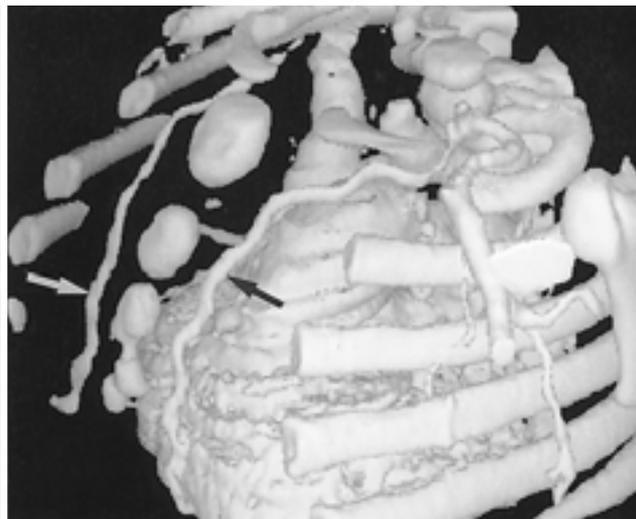


Fig. 8. Isthmic hypoplasia in a 44-day-old boy. Oblique lateral SSD image. The aortic arch is diffusely narrowed. The isthmic segment of aortic arch shows posterior indentation (arrow). The descending aorta (DA) is rather dilated.



A



B

Fig. 9. Arch hypoplasia with coarctation in a 8-day-old boy.

A. Oblique lateral SSD image of aorta. Aortic arch is very elongated and tortuous and shows diffuse hypoplasia. The isthmic area shows focal stenosis with posterior indentation (arrow). Small vascular stump (arrowhead) at the opposite side of coarctation is the closing patent ductus arteriosus.

B. Oblique lateral SSD image of thoracic cage and cardiovascular system. Both internal mammary arteries (arrows) are dilated, which may serve as collateral pathways.

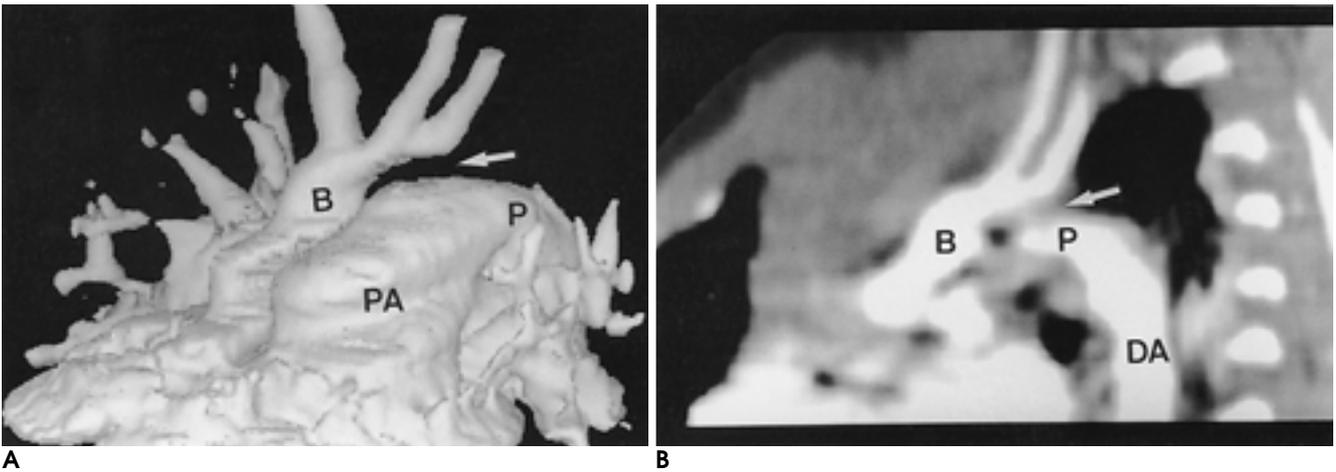


Fig. 10. Interruption of aortic arch, type A in a 11-day-old boy.

A. Frontal SSD image.

B. Oblique sagittal MPR image. The isthmus segment of the aortic arch is interrupted (arrows) after the origin of the left subclavian artery. The brachiocephalic artery (B) looks like the last branch of aortic arch. The pulmonary artery (PA) is connected to descending aorta (DA) via the patent ductus arteriosus (P).

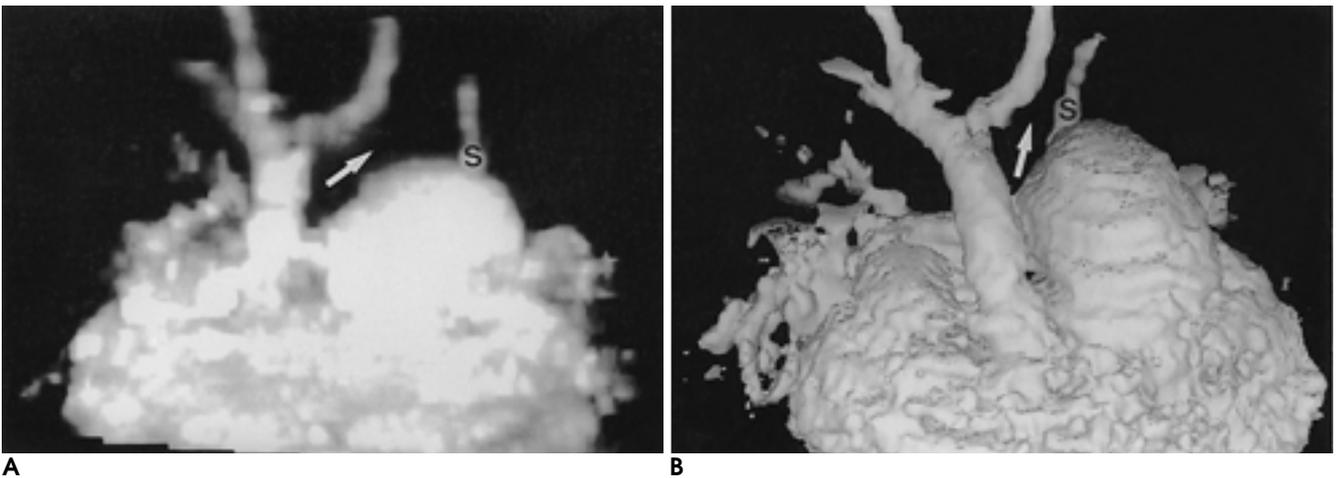


Fig. 11. Interruption of aortic arch, type B, on anterior view of MIP images (A) and SSD image (B) in a 10-day-old boy.

A, B. The aortic arch is interrupted (arrows) between the origins of the left common carotid artery and left subclavian artery (S). The left subclavian artery arises from the descending aorta (not shown) which is directly connected with the pulmonary artery via patent ductus arteriosus.

preductal type (Fig. 8).

postductal type (Fig. 9), 가

가

가 (Fig. 10), () ()

“ 3 ” , B (Fig. 11), ()

(1, 8). C 가

B 가 가 (1),

A

. C , .

(90%)
(1).

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Congenital Anomalies of Aortic Arch: CT Angiography¹

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Aortic arch anomalies result from the failure of an embryonic vascular structure to persist and regress in the usual manner during formation of the aortic arch. The anomalous aortic arch may encircle and compress the trachea and esophagus as a form of a vascular ring. The diagnosis of aortic arch anomaly and the recognition of airway compression are important because they are conditions which complicate the natural and surgical course of related diseases. CT can demonstrate the nature of anatomic structures such as the trachea and esophagus not revealed by angiography, simultaneously disclosing the relationship of stenotic airways and offending mediastinal vessels. Volumetric data acquisition by means of spiral CT enables three dimensional reconstruction, which can provide easy global understanding of the complex anatomy and spatial relationship of airway and cardiovascular structures. Three dimensional imaging is very useful for the physician and surgeon who are not accustomed to mentally reconstructing axial images, and can facilitate surgical planning.

Index words : Computed tomography (CT), three-dimensional
Aorta, abnormalities
Aorta, CT

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