

Fatal Basilar Aneurysm Rupture 6 Months Following Pipeline Flow Diversion Treatment

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Indian J Neurosurg 2018;7:227–230

Abstract

Background Very delayed aneurysmal rupture represents a rare, poorly understood, catastrophic complication of intracranial aneurysm flow diversion (FD) treatment.

Case Description A 48-year-old woman presented to the neurosurgical clinic for an elective admission 6-month post-FD treatment with a single pipeline embolization device (PED) treatment of a fusiform, large, midbasilar artery aneurysm. During her admission, the patient suffered a tonic-clonic seizure and collapsed. She was intubated and transferred for an urgent computed tomographic scan of the brain, which revealed subarachnoid hemorrhage and hydrocephalus. She was subsequently transferred to the operating room where an external ventricular drain was placed. Urgent diagnostic cerebral angiography revealed rupture of the previously treated aneurysm which was managed with deployment of a second PED and coil embolization of the right vertebral artery. Unfortunately, the patient succumbed to the disease 15 days later.

Conclusion The pathophysiologic mechanism responsible for delayed aneurysmal rupture post-FD treatment remains to be defined and may involve an acute rise in intra-aneurysmal pressures in a partially thrombosed aneurysm, continued hemodynamic stress on the aneurysmal wall due to persistent blood inflow, and thrombus-induced inflammation-mediated degradation the aneurysmal wall. Further clinical and anatomical studies are necessary to define the mechanisms responsible for delayed aneurysm ruptures and identify appropriate preventive measures.

Keywords

- ▶ aneurysm
- ▶ rupture
- ▶ flow diverter

Introduction

The introduction of flow diverters represents a major paradigm shift in the endovascular treatment of intracranial aneurysms from deconstructive, endosaccular, aneurysm treatment to reconstructive, endoluminal, diseased parent vessel treatment. The theoretical concept of flow diversion (FD) technology relies on the ability of flow diverters to induce a change in arterial and intra-aneurysmal hemodynamics leading to progressive thrombosis, occlusion, and subsequent healing of the aneurysm.¹ However, the time course of the healing process to occur is unclear and is

probably influenced by factors such as aneurysm size and morphology, the type of flow diverter used, the resultant flow change, the parent vessel geometry, and the patient's blood coagulation profile.¹² Thus, an aneurysm may remain unprotected and prone to rupture for an uncertain period after endovascular FD treatment.

Delayed aneurysmal rupture post-FD treatment has been estimated to occur in 1% of all aneurysms treated and in 2% of aneurysms larger than 10 mm.¹ Very delayed aneurysm rupture occurring more than 3 months after FD has been rarely reported.^{1–6}

received
February 15, 2017
accepted
May 25, 2017
published online
October 12, 2017

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0037-1607030>.
ISSN 2277-954X.

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We report on a rare case of a 48-year-old woman who suffered a fatal aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage 6 months after FD treatment with a single pipeline embolization device (PED) of a large, fusiform, midbasilar artery aneurysm, and discuss the various mechanisms responsible for post-FD treatment delayed aneurysm rupture.

Case Report

A 48-year-old woman was referred to the neurosurgical outpatient clinic due to a large, fusiform, midbasilar artery aneurysm (►Fig. 1A, B), diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography of the brain during the investigation of a seizure. Neurologic evaluation was unremarkable. The patient reported being seizure free on Valproate. Informed consent for FD treatment was obtained. Following a 5-day treatment with clopidogrel 75 mg and aspirin 100 mg/d, the patient underwent deployment of a single PED (ev3, 4 × 25 mm) at the basilar artery (►Fig. 1C, D). Her postprocedural course was unremarkable, and she was discharged home on postoperative day 3 with instructions to continue

her antiepileptic medication and the dual antiplatelet therapy until the 6 month digital subtraction angiography (DSA) follow-up.

The patient presented for cerebral DSA follow-up as scheduled. She reported being compliant with her medications and asymptomatic. During her admission, she had a tonic-clonic seizure and collapsed. She was intubated and transferred for computed tomographic scan of the brain, which demonstrated Fisher grade III subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) and hydrocephalus (►Fig. 2). An external ventricular drain was placed, and she was transferred to the angio suite. Cerebral DSA demonstrated partial thrombosis and residual filling of the aneurysm (►Fig. 3A, B). A second PED was deployed in a telescoping fashion within the first followed by coil embolization of the right vertebral artery at the level of the right vertebral-basilar artery junction with substantial decrease in the aneurysmal sac blood flow noted (►Fig. 3C). The patient was transferred to the intensive care unit for further management. However, she succumbed to the disease 15 days later.

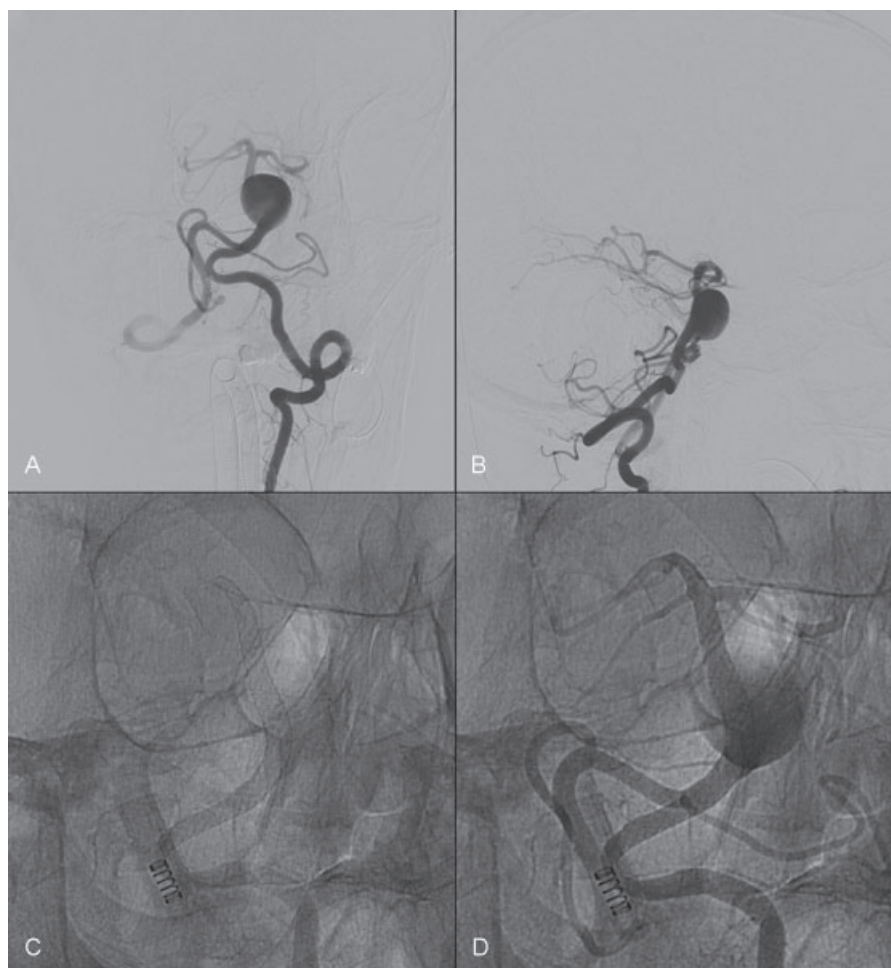


Fig. 1 (A) Anterior/posterior and (B) Lateral cerebral DSA demonstrating a large, saccular, midbasilar artery aneurysm. (C, D) Cerebral DSA posttreatment with a single pipeline embolization device (4 × 25 mm). DSA, digital subtraction angiography.



Fig. 2 Noncontrast computed tomographic scan of the head significant for Fisher grade III subarachnoid hemorrhage.

Discussion

Delayed aneurysmal rupture is a poorly understood, catastrophic complication of intracranial aneurysm FD-treatment. It has been estimated to occur with an incidence of 1% of all treated cases and with an incidence of 2.1% in aneurysms larger than 10 mm.¹ In a 2016 systemic review, 76.6% of delayed aneurysm ruptures occurred within 1 month of the procedure and resulted in death and poor outcome in 74.7% and in 6.7% of the cases, respectively.⁷ A higher risk of post-FD treatment delayed aneurysmal rupture has been suggested with (1) large and giant aneurysms, (2) symptomatic aneurysms, (3) saccular aneurysms with an aspect ratio (AR)

of greater than 1.6, and (4) morphologic characteristics predisposing to an inertia-driven inflow.²

The mechanism responsible for delayed aneurysmal rupture after FD treatment is yet to be defined with two theories proposed: The first theory suggests that reduction in flow within the aneurysm following FD treatment corresponds to a rise in intra-aneurysmal pressures leading to rupture.⁸⁹ Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) studies demonstrated that FD-induced intra-aneurysmal flow modification may lead to increases in intra-aneurysmal pressures⁹ and mural tension¹⁰ that especially in giant aneurysms, if high enough, may lead to rupture.⁹ This theory may explain the mechanism of early delayed aneurysmal rupture post-FD treatment. However, other CFD studies demonstrated no significant changes of intra-aneurysmal pressures, indicating a minor role of pressure changes in delayed aneurysmal ruptures after FD.^{11,12} The second theory^{2,8,13} postulates that aneurysmal thrombosis may lead to an inflammatory reaction which depending on its severity may lead to normal healing,¹³ or if severe enough, to inflammation-mediated aneurysmal wall autolysis and rupture.^{2,13}

In our patient, the mechanism responsible for aneurysm rupture 6 months after FD treatment is unclear with five different scenarios possible: First, delayed aneurysm rupture occurred because of aneurysmal wall degradation due to the aggressive autolytic effects of the thrombus. Second, persistent hemodynamic stress on the wall of the aneurysm due to continued blood inflow subsequently led to rupture. Third, aneurysmal rupture occurred due to a complex interplay between FD-induced hemodynamic stress on the wall of the aneurysm and thrombosis-associated inflammation. Fourth, our patient suffered a witnessed seizure that may have been due to SAH. On the other hand, it may be that the seizure in our patient was unrelated to aneurysmal rupture. Seizure-associated rise in cerebral blood flow¹⁴ (CBF) and CBF velocities¹⁵ may have caused an acute rise in the hemodynamic stress along the wall of the partially thrombosed aneurysm leading to rupture. Fifth, partial thrombosis and residual filling of the aneurysm caused delayed aneurysmal rupture.

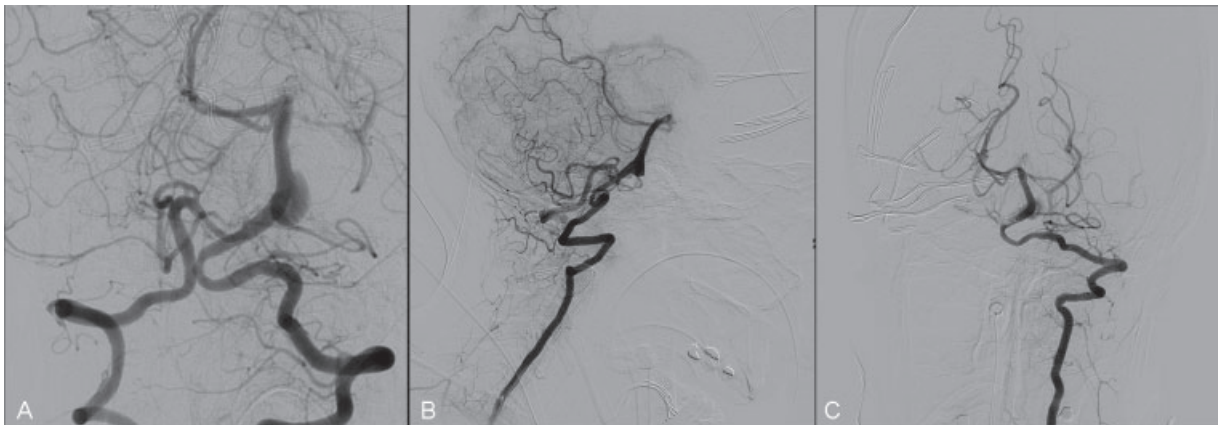


Fig. 3 (A) Anterior/posterior and (B) lateral cerebral DSA following aneurysmal rupture and (C) cerebral DSA following deployment of a second pipeline embolization device and coil embolization of the right vertebral artery at the vertebrabasilar artery junction. DSA, digital subtraction angiography.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we describe the rare case of a fatal basilar artery aneurysm rupture 6 months post-FD treatment. The patho-physiologic mechanism responsible for delayed aneurysmal rupture following FD treatment remains to be defined, and it may involve acute increases in intra-aneurysmal pressures in a partially thrombosed aneurysm, continued hemodynamic stress on the aneurysmal wall due to persistent blood inflow, and thrombus-induced inflammation-mediated degradation of the aneurysmal wall. Further clinical and anatomical studies are necessary to define the mechanisms responsible for delayed aneurysm ruptures and identify appropriate preventive measures.

Funding

None.

Conflict of Interest

None.

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