Short Communication

Fusiform Basilar Aneurysm as a Cause of Embolic Stroke

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SUMMARY Giant fusiform basilar aneurysms (dolicho-ectatic basilar anomalies) are rare and have not previously been reported to cause embolic infarction in territory distal to the aneurysm. They most commonly present as posterior fossa mass lesions with brainstem compression and cranial neuropathies. Originally considered atherosclerotic in etiology, recent authors feel that they may represent a unique arteriopathy characterized by loss of elastin in the vessel wall. We report a case which presented solely as an occipital lobe infarction. To our knowledge, this is the first case in which a fusiform basilar aneurysm presented with an embolic infarction as its only manifestation.

GIANT FUSIFORM BASILAR ANEURYSMS (dolicho-ectatic basilar anomalies) are aneurysmal dilations of the basilar artery and usually present clinically as posterior fossa mass lesions (table 1). Strokes due to such aneurysms, including brainstem, cerebellar, and occipital infarctions, may be caused by rupture, or by aneurysmal compression, dissection, or occlusion of penetrating vessels. Visual loss is uncommon; of the 156 reported cases, only 6 patients experienced visual disturbances (table 2). The mechanism of visual loss in these patients was either unreported, or was shown to be the result of chiasmal, optic tract, or occipital lobe compression. Emboli arising from intracerebral aneurysms are unusual and to our knowledge have not been reported originating from a fusiform basilar aneurysm. We report a case which presented solely as an embolic occipital lobe infarction.

Case Report

A 59-year-old man with mild hypertension and Type IV hyperlipidemia experienced abrupt onset of right periorbital headache accompanied by loss of vision in the left visual field. He had no previous history of transient ischemic attacks (TIAs) or stroke. Several weeks prior to the event, he noted frequent right periorbital headaches lasting 45-60 minutes without neurologic symptoms. Nine years previously he underwent surgery for repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm. His risk factors included a 20 year history of obesity.

His general physical examination was normal except for early retinal vessel sclerosis. Blood pressure was 130/84 mm Hg. There were no carotid bruits. Neurologic examination demonstrated a left superior quadrantanopsia, but was otherwise unremarkable.

The following studies were normal: serum electrolytes, complete blood count, syphilis serology, urinalysis, coagulation profile, echocardiogram, and lumbar puncture. Serum triglycerides were 261 mg/dl (normal, 30-150 mg/dl). The electrocardiogram demonstrated borderline nonspecific ST-T wave changes and rare multifocal premature ventricular contractions.

A computed tomographic (CT) scan of the head demonstrated a nonhemorrhagic right occipital lobe infarction (fig. 1), and a large eccentrically positioned basilar artery, with calcification in its walls, extending well above the posterior clinoids (fig. 2a). The contrast enhanced (fig. 2b) and reformatted coronal (fig. 3) images revealed the presence of incomplete thrombosis in the aneurysm which measured up to 2 cm in diameter. Pancerebral angiography (fig. 4) confirmed the diagnosis of a partially thrombosed giant fusiform basilar aneurysm and showed the lesion to be continuous with an ectatic and elongated dominant right vertebral artery. In addition, a clinically silent, high-grade left internal carotid artery stenosis with ulcerative changes was found. The calcarine branches of the posterior cerebral arteries were normal and neither posterior communicating artery was patent.

He was treated with platelet inhibitors. The left superior quadrantanopsia resolved within two months. Three months after the event he underwent an uncomplicated left carotid endarterectomy; follow-up neurologic examinations have been normal.

Discussion

The fusiform basilar aneurysm (B.1. in the classification of Pia) is an uncommon vascular abnormality characterized by tortuosity, elongation, and ectasia of the basilar artery. In his review, Pia found that only 6.2% (33 of 538) of intracranial aneurysms were located in the vertebrobasilar system. These included 4 fusiform basilar aneurysms, 0.7% of the total. In two
TABLE 1  Fusiform Basilar Aneurysms: Clinical Syndromes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neurologic syndrome</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hemifacial spasm</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigeminal neuralgia</td>
<td>8,12,21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oculomotor paralysis</td>
<td>1,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellopontine tumor</td>
<td>12,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supranuclear ophthalmoplegia</td>
<td>1,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple cranial neuropathies</td>
<td>4,9,12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstructive hydrocephalus</td>
<td>4,16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brainstem compression</td>
<td>1,9,16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIA</td>
<td>6,18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual field loss</td>
<td>1,3,4,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*TABLE 2  Visual Syndromes Caused by Fusiform Basilar Aneurysms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syndrome</th>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bitemporal hemianopsia</td>
<td>Chiasmal compression</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3&amp;4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homonymous hemianopsia</td>
<td>Compression of right optic tract</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homonymous hemianopsia</td>
<td>Suspected occipital compression</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homonymous hemianopsia</td>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

autopsy series comprising 20,500 cases, only 7 fusiform basilar aneurysms were found. Other authors deny that the lesion is a true aneurysm and suggest that it be called an anomaly. Mitts used the noncommittal term “fusiform enlargement.” The disorder usually presents as a posterior fossa mass with diverse symptomatology, including brainstem compression, multiple cranial neuropathies, hemifacial spasm, trigeminal neuralgia, supranuclear ophthalmoplegia, or obstructive hydrocephalus (table 1). Isolated embolic occipital lobe infarction, arising from a partially thrombosed basilar aneurysm, has not previously been reported.

Cohen and Antunes have established criteria by which a diagnosis of arterial embolism from an intracranial aneurysm may be established: 1) clinical TIA or stroke, 2) arteriographic or pathologic confirmation of the aneurysm, 3) no other lesion which could produce TIA or stroke, and 4) no evidence of subarachnoid hemorrhage or vasospasm. Our case satisfies these criteria. In addition, the abrupt onset, rapid resolution, and arteriographically demonstrated patency of the calcarine vessels further suggested an embolus. Thrombus within the lumen of the basilar artery was the likely source of the embolus. Even if the right posterior communicating artery had been patent, it is extremely unlikely that an embolus from the left carotid artery lesion would pass to the diagonally opposite posterior cerebral artery.

Emboli arising from intracranial aneurysms are rare. Only one of 73 cases of giant saccular or fusiform aneurysms had symptoms of cerebral emboli in the form of TIA. Antunes reported 2 cases of cerebral emboli arising from aneurysms of the internal carotid-posterior communicating artery juncture with arteriographically or pathologically demonstrated thrombus in the aneurysm. In the only case examined at autopsy, emboli were not found in the distal vessels. Hirsch and Gonzalez reported a patient who had left internal carotid territory TIA which failed to cease after carotid endarterectomy. Only after the patient suffered a brainstem infarction was his fusiform basilar aneurysm discovered.

Cohen concisely summarized why emboli seldom arise from intracranial aneurysms. First, giant aneurysms, those most likely to contain thrombus, account for only 3 to 5% of intracranial aneurysms. Second, thrombus formation and embolus release depend on critical, unstable, relationships among aneurysmal size, orifice size, stagnation, and turbulence. The size of the aneurysm and its orifices determine the degree of turbulence or stagnation of blood within it. Excessive turbulence is not conducive to thrombus formation; excessive stagnation will not promote embolization. The precise balance between turbulence and stagnation, necessary to promote thrombus formation.
and release, may only exist transiently in the natural history of an intracranial aneurysm. Finally, intracranial aneurysms, in contrast to extracranial aneurysms, are not subject to distortion or pressure from adjacent structures which may dislodge an embolis.

Dandy stated that the "S" aneurysms "are unquestionably of arteriosclerotic origin."8 The five cases reported by Hayes et al.9 all had extensive atherosclerosis. Nijensohn et al.10 reviewed the clinical and gross pathological features of 27 saccular and 23 fusiform basilar aneurysms. Fusiform aneurysms correlated with male sex, age over 60, atherosclerotic heart disease, and aneurysmal dilation of other vessels, especially the abdominal aorta. Saccular aneurysms predominated in a younger, largely female, population without associated atherosclerotic heart disease. The incidence of hypertension was the same in both groups.

However, Greitz and Lofstedt11 in 1954 noted the absence of atherosclerotic changes in 2 of 3 cases examined pathologically. In 1959 they reported that 3 of 4 patients with dilation and elongation of the basilar artery had abnormal focal defects in the elastic fibers of the intima, not only of the atherosclerotic vessels, but also of ectatic vessels without atherosclerosis.29 Boeri and Passerini1 suggested that atrophy of the elas­tica and muscularis lead to dilation and tortuosity of the vessels. Sacks and Lindenburg11 studied 34 cases of cerebral artery ectasia histopathologically and found irregularity in the thickness of the media, multiple gaps in the intimal elastic membrane, and atrophy of the muscularis with replacement by hypertrophic, swollen connective tissue. They concluded that the cause of the dolicho-ectatic anomaly was a primary dysplasia of the muscularis with secondary changes in the elastic tissue.
due to arterial distention, or, a congenital deficiency of the elastic tissue which predisposes vessels to dilate when subjected to hypertension. Relevant to this dis­cussion, Busuttil et al. 10 detected collagenase activity in the vessel walls of patients with resected abdominal aortic aneurysms but not in the walls of atherosclerotic aortas. Abnormal persistence of this proteolytic enzyme may weaken vessel walls, predisposing to dilation and elongation and secondary atherosclerotic changes.

At the present time the etiology of fusiform aneu­rysms remains obscure. Comparison of collagenase activity in the walls of resected fusiform aneurysms versus that in the walls of stenotic lesions may illuminate this question.

References
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Stroke. 1982;13:712-716
doi: 10.1161/01.STR.13.5.712

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