Cerebral infarction due to internal carotid artery dissection

A 42 year old man without prior cardiovascular or neurological history presented to the emergency room three hours after onset of right hemiplegia and global aphasia. Emergency MRI disclosed early signs of middle cerebral artery ischaemia (MCA) on T2 weighted (figure, A) and diffusion weighted (figure, B) images. MR angiography using an ultrafast gadolinium contrast enhanced three dimensional technique with 30 s acquisition time (TR 5 ms/TE 2 ms) showed proximal occlusion (arrow) of the internal carotid artery (figure, C). A haematoma of the vessel wall was demonstrated up to the intracranial internal carotid artery on T2 weighted transverse slices. A diagnosis of middle cerebral artery ischaemia due to internal carotid artery dissection was made and treated aggressively. Repeat MRI three weeks later showed an area of chronic infarction (figure, E). Despite recanalisation of the left internal carotid artery (figure, F) there was still haematoma surrounding the recanalised lumen on transverse T2 weighted slices (figure, D).

A GASS
Department of Neurology
J GAA
Department of Radiology
A SCHWARTZ
Department of Neurology, Klinikum Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, FR Germany

Correspondence to: Dr A Gass, Department of Neurology, Klinikum Mannheim, Theodor Kutzer Ufer, 68137 Mannheim, FR Germany.