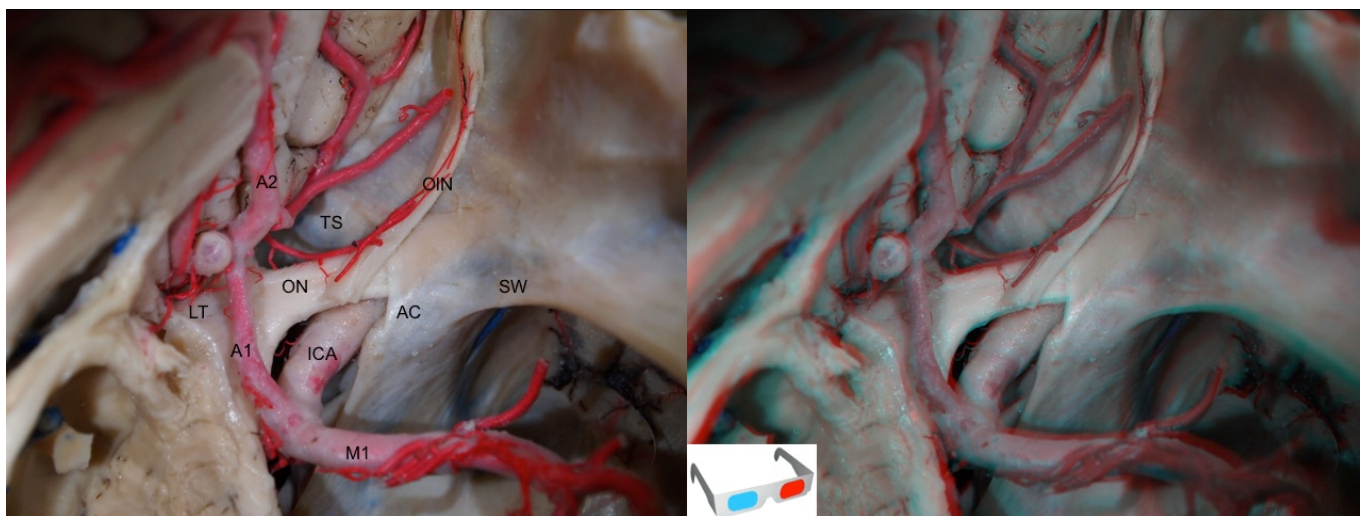


A1 segment of the anterior cerebral artery

see also [A1 segment of the anterior cerebral artery aneurysm](#).

A1 (horizontal): origin from the [ICA](#) to the [anterior communicating artery](#) (ACOM). ~14 mm in length.



AC: [anterior clinoid process](#); ICA: [internal carotid artery](#); LT: [lamina terminalis](#); ON: [optic nerve](#); OIN: [olfactory nerve](#); SW: [sphenoid wing](#); TS: [tuberculum sellae](#); A1: A1 segment of the [Anterior Cerebral Artery](#); A2: A2 segment of the [Anterior Cerebral Artery](#); M1: M1 segment of the [Middle Cerebral Artery](#).

Picture from <http://3dneuroanatomy.com>

see [A1 segment hypoplasia](#).

An asymmetry of the [A1 segment of the anterior cerebral artery](#) is an assumed risk factor for the development of [anterior communicating artery aneurysms](#) (ACoAAs).

In clinic, it's very common to find out the unequal development of section A1 of anteromedial brain artery. The resulting hemodynamic changes are considered to be one of the main reasons for the formation of anterior communicating artery aneurysms ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Okamoto S, Itoh A. Craniotomy side for neck clipping of the anterior communicating aneurysm via the pterional approach. No Shinkei Geka. 2002;30:285-291.

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