

Cerebrovascular atherosclerotic stenosis

The frequent occurrence of [calcification](#) in intracranial artery stenosis increases the risk of ischemic stroke

Cerebrovascular atherosclerotic [stenosis](#) (CAS) and [intracranial aneurysm](#) (IA) have a common underlying arterial pathology and common [risk factors](#), but the clinical significance of CAS in IA [rupture](#) (IAR) is unclear. A study of Feng et al. aimed to investigate the effect of CAS on the risk of IAR.

They observed substantial differences in the severity of atherosclerotic stenosis, parent-artery stenosis, number of stenotic arteries, and intracranial/extracranial stenosis as indicators between ruptured and unruptured aneurysms. CAS is significantly associated with the risk of [intracranial aneurysm rupture](#), whether in patients aged ≥ 65 years or < 65 years. These findings indicate the clinical significance of CAS in IAR ¹⁾.

[Basilar artery stenosis](#).

[Carotid artery stenosis](#)

¹⁾

Feng X, Qi P, Wang L, Lu J, Wang HF, Wang J, Hu S, Wang D. Relationship between cerebrovascular atherosclerotic stenosis and rupture risk of unruptured intracranial aneurysm: A single-center retrospective study. Clin Neurol Neurosurg. 2019 Oct 1;186:105543. doi: 10.1016/j.clineuro.2019.105543. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 31627063.

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Last update: **2024/06/07 02:56**

