

The aim of Kosyrkova et al. was to present the clinical observation of a successfully treated [giant pericallosal artery aneurysm](#) in a 58-year-old man, and also analyze the publications on distal cerebral aneurysms.

The data of a patient hospitalized with a suspected tumor of the left brain hemisphere spreading to the left [lateral ventricle](#) was presented. Repeated MRI suggests a giant subtotal thrombotic aneurysm of the left perical artery, which was confirmed by SCT angiography. The patient underwent aneurysm trapping-clipping with dissection of the aneurysm sac. In the analysis of the literature, it was shown that the frequency of pericallosal artery aneurysms varies from 5.3-6.0%, and giant aneurysms of this localization are extremely rare and occur in 1-4.5% of all pericallosal artery aneurysms. Unlike distal anterior cerebral artery aneurysms of small and medium-size, giant aneurysms are characterized by pseudotumorrhagic symptoms, which causes diagnostic difficulties.

It is necessary to remember about the diagnostic difficulties caused by the pseudotumorrhosis of the giant aneurysms of the pericallosal artery and the frequent negative angiography data due to total thrombosis of the aneurysmal sac. The gold standard is microsurgical clipping with excision of the aneurysmal sac. The prognosis for this group of patients is favorable ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Kosyrkova AV, Gavrilov AG, Eliava SS, Kravchuk AD. [Giant thrombosed aneurysm of the pericallosal artery: clinical observation, literature review]. Zh Vopr Neurokhir Im N N Burdenko. 2019;83(4):74-81. doi: 10.17116/neiro20198304174. Review. Russian. PubMed PMID: 31577272.

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