

Pericallosal artery aneurysm diagnosis

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- [Middle Cerebral Artery Aneurysm and Distal Anterior Cerebral Artery \(DACA\) Aneurysms Related to Azygos and an Unusual Single Pericallosal Artery Variant: A Case Report](#)
- [Pericallosal artery aneurysms: an evidence-based analysis of clinical presentations, therapeutic approaches, and outcome](#)
- [Comparison between ruptured anterior choroidal artery aneurysms and ruptured intracranial aneurysms in other locations in relation to aneurysm dimensions at rupture](#)
- [Single-Stage Microsurgical Clipping of Multiple Intracranial Aneurysms in a Patient with Cerebral Atherosclerosis: A Case Report and Review of Surgical Management](#)
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Spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage and [Interhemispheric Acute Subdural Hematoma](#) suggest spontaneously pericallosal aneurysm, while traumatic corpus callosum hematoma as well the accompanying embryo of intraventricular hemorrhage suggest traumatic pericallosal aneurysm. Endovascular embolization is the primary surgical treatment for pericallosal aneurysm, while patients with pericallosal aneurysm are not suitable for surgical treatment. Microsurgical clipping treatment may be a choice. However, both of these treatment strategies have high risk ¹⁾.

Rupture of pericallosal artery aneurysms in 12 patients gave rise to blood in the [pericallosal cistern](#), anterior [interhemispheric fissure](#) and cistern of the [lamina terminalis](#) in 11. There was no blood in the [septum pellucidum](#) or the ventricular system in any case, but haematomas in the corpus callosum occurred in 8 (67%). In all of these, blood extended into the anterodorsal aspect of the callosum and spread posteriorly along its dorsal border. An identical, supracallosal pattern was seen in 2 patients (2.5%) with ACoA aneurysms, in whom haemorrhage was more extensive, with a large frontal lobe haematoma extending up from the cistern of the lamina terminalis in 1 and a haematoma of the septum pellucidum, with intraventricular extension in the other. In 8 patients (9%) with ACoA aneurysms a corpus callosum haematoma appeared to result from passage of blood up through the cistern of the lamina terminalis into the septum pellucidum and thence into the ventral aspect of the anterior corpus callosum; blood was present within the cistern, the septum and the ventricles ²⁾.

¹⁾

Sun GQ, Jin SG, Fu TK, Chen XT, Xu Z. Diagnosis and treatment of [pericallosal artery aneurysms](#). *Neurol Neurochir Pol*. 2018 Jan - Feb;52(1):25-28. doi: 10.1016/j.pjnns.2017.09.007. Epub 2017 Sep 22. PubMed PMID: 28964406.

²⁾

Jackson A, Fitzgerald JB, Hartley RW, Leonard A, Yates J. CT appearances of haematomas in the corpus callosum in patients with subarachnoid haemorrhage. *Neuroradiology*. 1993;35(6):420-3. PubMed PMID: 8377911.

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