Pericallosal artery aneurysm epidemiology

- Radiological classification of azygos anterior cerebral artery and evaluation of the accompanying vascular anomalies
- Morphological Characteristics of Pericallosal Artery Aneurysms and Their High Propensity for Rupture
- Outcome, Prognostic Factors, and Follow-Up Results After Subarachnoid Hemorrhage from Pericallosal Artery Aneurysms
- Flow Diverter Stents for the Treatment of Anterior Cerebral Artery Aneurysms: Safety and Effectiveness
- The relationship between ruptured aneurysm location, subarachnoid hemorrhage clot thickness, and incidence of radiographic or symptomatic vasospasm in patients enrolled in a prospective randomized controlled trial
- Coil embolization of ruptured frontopolar artery aneurysm: case report
- Primary epileptogenic unruptured intracranial aneurysms: incidence and effect of treatment on epilepsy
- Potent risk factor for aneurysm formation: termination aneurysms of the anterior communicating artery and detection of A1 vessel asymmetry by flow dilution

Pericallosal artery aneurysm (PAA) are not common clinically and represent 2 to 9% of intracranial aneurysms.

These aneurysms tend to be smaller in size, broad-based, associated with additional aneurysms, and at arterial branching sites, which can make both diagnosis and treatment difficult.