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Scientific Abstract

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Dissection Aorta DeBakey type I with aneurysm aorta in hypertension : A Case Report

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Background

Aortic dissection is the most common acute emergency condition of the aorta, often resulting in the death of the patient. Aortic dissection is readily diagnosed using CT scanning, with the reported diagnostic accuracy about 80-100%. In this case we present a man 42 years old with chest pain and has hypertension. We found root aorta aneurysm fusiform with dissection aorta.

Method

Case report. Examined using Computed Tomography angiography

Result :

A 42-year-old man with complaints of chest pain and had history of hypertension. Chest x ray found aortic dilatation. On CTA was found fusiform aneurysm in the aortic root accompanied by ascending aortic dissection, arch of the aorta to descending thoracic aorta. And to the cranial direction the dissection involves the right ilioartery, the bilateral carotid communis artery, and the left subclavian artery. Pericardial effusions with enlarged the left ventricle were also found.

Discussion :

Aortic dissection and aortic aneurysm are often found together and related. This case a history of hypertension is suspected as the cause of dissection. We found Pericardial effusion as complication. CTA helps to diagnose aortic dissection and aneurysm. Fusiform aneurysm in the aortic root accompanied by ascending aortic dissection, arch of the aorta to descending thoracic aorta. And to the cranial direction the dissection involves the right ilioartery, the bilateral carotid communis artery, and the left subclavian artery. Based on the findings above we classify DeBakey type I