Bilateral thalamic infarction due to occlusion of artery of Percheron after embolization of ruptured basilar tip aneurysm

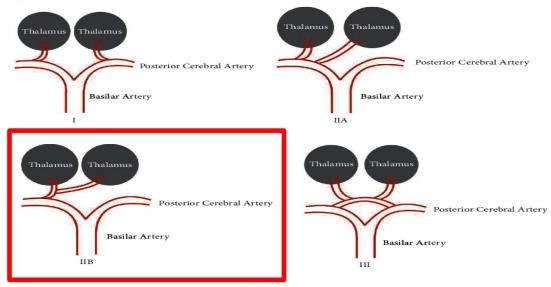
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Introduction

- Artery of Percheron
 - a rare anatomic variant where bilateral medial thalami is supplied by a single posterior cerebral artery branch
 - occlusion causes infarction to bilateral thalami



Artery of Percheron variant

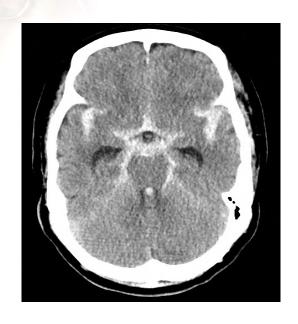
Anatomy of thalamic arterial supply variants

Charles Donohoe, Nooshin Kiani Nia, Patricia Carey and Vmasi Vemulapalli. Artery of Percheron-Infarction: A Case Report of Bilateral Thalamic Stroke Presenting with Acute Encephalopathy. Case Rep Neurol Med. 2022: 8385841



Case presentation

- 64 year old female
- Presented with sudden onset headache and dizziness
- CT and CT angiography : SAH, aneurysm at basilar tip







Case presentation

 Transfemoral catheter angiography showing wide-necked ruptured basilar tip aneurysm with multiple adjacent basilar perfortors



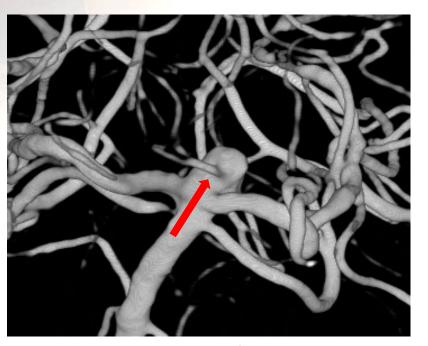
AP view

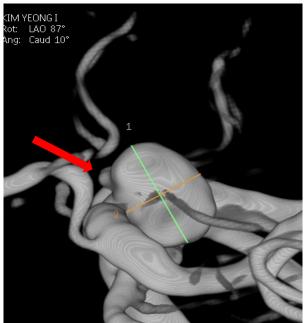


Lateral view



3D reconstructed image of artery of Percheron arising from the neck of aneurysm



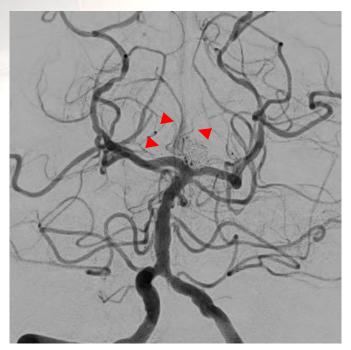


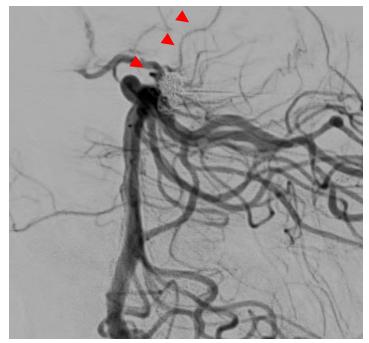
A basilar tip aneurysm of size 6.3mm x 4.2mm with neck diameter of 4.3mm with perforator(artery of Percheron) arising from neck of aneurysm



Result of embolization

 Coil embolization was done with double catheter technique with cautious preservation of artery of Percheron



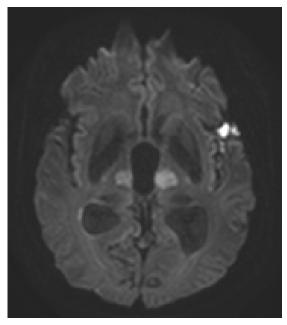


Post-embolization AP and lateral angiograms with preserved artery of Percheron flow



Patient showed aphasia and confused mentality at post-embolization day 5





CT and diffusion MRI shows infarction at bilateral thalami area

• After 4 months, patient recovered having only mild cognitive dysfunction and slow independent gait.



Conclusion

- Artery of Percheron is a rare anatomic variant where only few cases are reported with clinical relevance.
- Even with cautious embolization, occlusion of artery of Percheron occurred at post-op day 5 resulting in bilateral thalami infarction and deterioration of patient status.
- Fare clinical outcome was achieved after conservative management of bilateral thalamic infarction due to occlusion of artery of Percheron.

