Dear Editor,

An 81-year-old female patient presented with acute-onset hemiparesis on her left side. She had diabetes mellitus for 10 years and hypertension for 8 years. In a neurologic examination, hemiparesis (2/5) and hemihypoesthesia were noted on her left side. Left Babinski sign was positive. Neck movements were restricted due to aneurysm in the right cervical area. A thrombotic aneurysm (9x9.7 cm) in the right cervical area and calcified meningioma in the left parietal-occipital lobes were noted in brain computed tomography (CT) and CT angiography (Figures 1, 2). Partial ischemic injury in the middle cerebral artery distribution was seen in neuroimaging. Low-molecular-weight heparin (0.6 mL BID), acetyl salicylic acid (300 mg/day), amlodipine (10 mg/day), metformin (2000 mg/day) were started. The aneurysm was partially resected. She was discharged on the 3rd day after surgery with hemiparesis (2/5) and hemihypoesthesia, however, her neck movements were within normal limits.

Keywords: Thrombotic aneurysm, carotid artery, ischemic stroke

Figure 1. A) Brain tomography (before intravenous gadolinium injection). B) Brain tomography (after intravenous gadolinium injection). C) Brain tomography angiography: Calcified meningioma in the left parietal-occipital lobes

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Received/Geliş Tarihi: 18.04.2018 Accepted/Kabul Tarihi: 02.09.2018

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Giant aneurysms differ from small diameter aneurysms in terms of both clinical symptoms and treatments. The majority of patients present with facial pain, ophthalmoparesis or hypoesthesia with features of mass effect. Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) (50-70%) and ischemic stroke (4%) are seen in patients with giant carotid aneurysms. The most common cause of mortality in these patients is SAH (1,2,3).

Ethics
Informed Consent: Consent form was filled out by all participants.
Peer-review: Internally peer-reviewed.
Authorship Contributions
Surgical and Medical Practices: F.E., Ş.Ö., Concept: F.E., Ş.Ö., Design: F.E., Ş.Ö., Data Collection or Processing: F.E., Ş.Ö., Analysis or Interpretation: F.E., Ş.Ö., Literature Search: F.E., Ş.Ö., Writing: F.E., Ş.Ö.

Conflict of Interest: No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

Financial Disclosure: The authors declared that this study received no financial support.

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