

# Case Presentation: Carotid Artery Aneurysm

Kian Draper Winnipeg Vascular & Endovascular Symposium April 3, 2025





## Disclosure



## **Presenter: Kian Draper**

• I have no current relationships with commercial entities







## **Audience Poll**



What is *your* experience with carotid artery aneurysms?

- 1) 0 cases
- 2) 1- 5 cases
- 3) 6-10 cases
- 4) 10 + cases









### 46M



- STEMI aneurysmal coronary arteries
- Atrial fibrillation
- Eosinophilia
- Hypertension
- Dyslipidemia
- Celiac artery aneurysm



- ASA 81 mg PO daily
- Atorvastatin 80 mg PO QHS
- Bisoprolol 2.5 mg PO daily
- Perindopril 4 mg PO daily
- Edoxaban 60 mg PO QHS









#### Family history

- Negative for:
  - Aneurysms
  - Vasculitis
  - Connective tissue diseases



Former smoker, 10 pack year history









#### **History of present illness**

Multiple vascular aneurysms with cause NYD

- 2009 persistent eosinophilia
- 2011 temporal artery biopsy for acute onset left temporal pain
- 2016 for pulsatile occipital mass
- 2019 STEMI treated with PCI, noted to have ectatic coronary arteries
- 2023 incidental celiac artery aneurysm 9 x 14 mm on CT chest for dyspnea
- 2024 pulsatile left neck mass
  - Bilateral carotid aneurysms L > R
  - Brought to Saint Michaels hospital after STEMI + multiple aneurysms for interdisciplinary workup





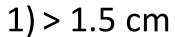
#### Continued work up

- Hematology
  - Patient diagnosed with lymphocytic hypereosinophilic syndrome (bone marrow biopsy)
  - Started on ivermectin empirically
  - Started on 0.5mg/kg dosed steroids with tapering for planned OR
- Rheumatology
  - No underlying vasculitis
- Genetic testing
  - Variant of uncertain significance in the IKZF1 gene

## **Audience Poll**



What is the size criteria to repair carotid artery aneurysms?













#### Pre-operative optimization

- Steroids tapered
  - 40 mg PO daily to 23 mg PO daily pre-operatively
  - continued in perioperative period
  - perioperative stress dosing administered
- Seen by anesthesia → fit for surgery









#### Post operative course

- CVICU post op
- Steroids stress dosed
- High drain output, resolved with protamine
- Mild ipsilateral tongue deviation
- POD 3 discharged home in stable condition and back on therapeutic anticoagulation

#### Out patient follow up

- Seen in clinic 2 weeks post op
- Wounds healing well
- Tongue deviation improved
- ENT vocal cord assessment arranged
  - anticipation of contralateral carotid artery aneurysm repair
- Surgical pathology: moderate eosinophils and myxoid changes







## **Audience Poll**



What is the most common presentation of extracranial carotid artery aneurysms?

- 1) Transient ischemic attack/stroke
- 2) Asymptomatic pulsatile mass
- 3) Vocal hoarseness
- 4) Rupture











- Incidence
  - Rare <1% of carotid disorders
- Etiology
  - atherosclerosis (38%) > traumatic (11%) > mycotic (5%)
- Symptoms
  - Cerebral ischemia (36%)> mass (33%) > asymptomatic (13%)> compression (9%) > local pain (3%)
- Location
  - ICA( 46%) > bifurcation (20%) > CCA (8%) > ECA (1%)





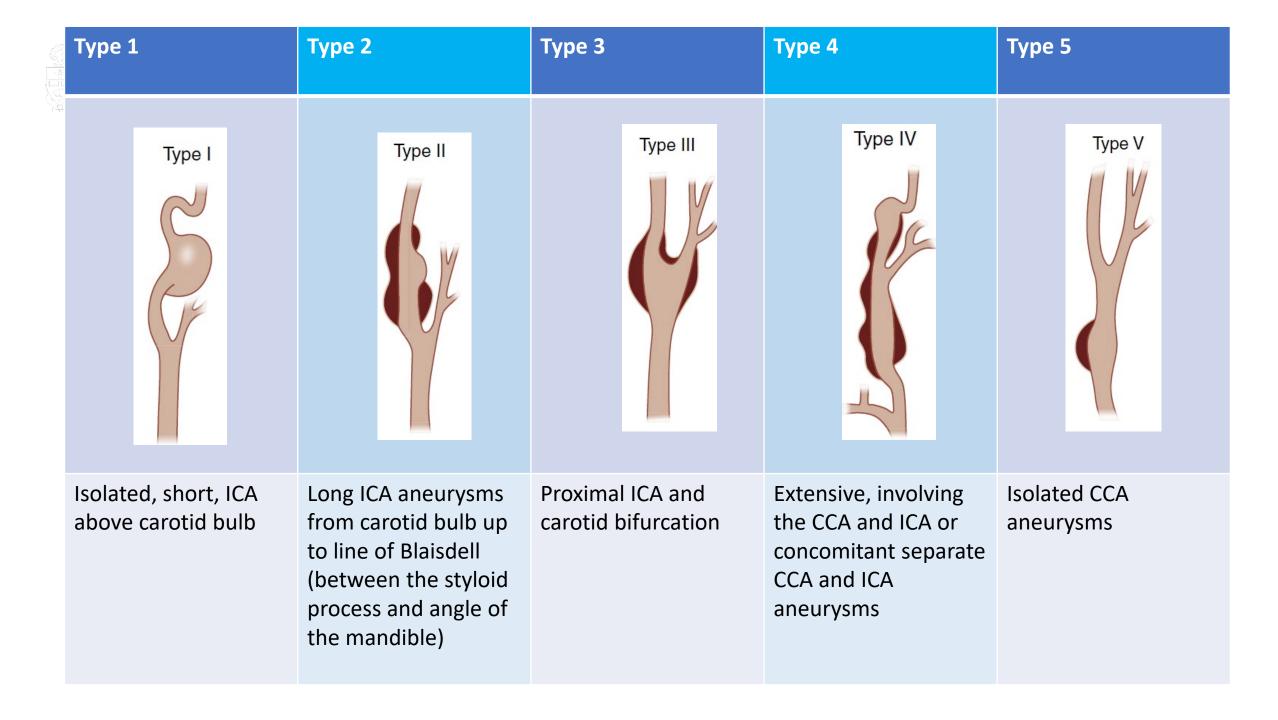




- Operative intervention is warranted for carotid aneurysms that are
  - Enlarging
  - > 2 cm
  - Mycotic
  - Symptomatic
  - Thrombogenic
- Observation is justified if
  - Elderly
  - High operative risk
  - Small asymptomatic aneurysm

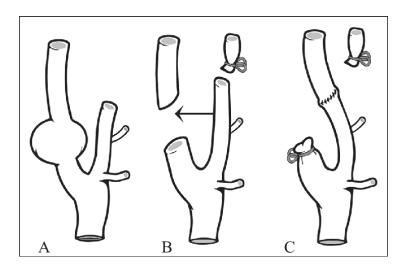








- Surgical reconstruction
  - Primary repair
  - Patch repair
  - Aneurysm resection and end-to-end anastomosis
  - Interposition graft
  - Aneurysm resection, transposition of distal ICA onto ECA
  - Extracranial to intracranial bypass
    - not shown to improve outcome or reduce stroke risk
  - Ligation (last resort)
    - Combined stroke/death rate of 12%











- Endovascular therapy
  - Avoids difficult dissection
  - Less cranial nerve dysfunction/injury
- Techniques reported
  - Bare metal stents +/- trans stent coiling
  - Double stents
  - Autogenous vein graft covered stents
  - Endovascular coils
  - Covered stents









#### Hypereosinophilic syndrome and carotid artery aneurysms

- Hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES): persistent and marked blood and tissue eosinophilia associated with eosinophil-mediated organ damage and/or dysfunction
  - Aneurysm formation
  - Dissection
  - Thrombosis
  - Embolism
- Diagnosis: bone marrow biopsy
- Association between hypereosinophilic syndrome and aneurysms not well understood
  - Limited to case reports
  - More commonly affects coronary arteries
  - Arterial wall staining for eosinophil major basic protein can show eosinophils in the adventitia
- Treatment
  - Oral steroids and monitor eosinophil levels
  - +/- immune modulators









#### References

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#### **Thank You**



