Hepatic Artery Aneurysm

DANIEL F. MORISSE 1, CHRISTIAN MUSANTE 1, PABLO HEREDIA 2

Hepatic artery aneurysms are a vascular pathology of low prevalence whose basic causes are atherosclerosis and traumatisms. (1-3) Aneurysms may be solitary or multiple and they may also be intrahepatic or extrahepatic; the last ones are most frequent, with a 4 to 1 relationship regarding the intrahepatic ones. (4) The most common way of presentation is the aneurysmal rupture with hemoperitoneum and shock. In the past, surgical repair was recommended in symptomatic and asymptomatic patients; (5) nowadays, the treatment with endovascular devices is the appropriate in asymptomatic cases due to its success rate. (6)

The presented images belong to a 54-year-old man with jaundice and abdominal pain manifestations (one-week evolution) who was referred to a specialist for his diagnosis and treatment. During his admission, a hematemesis is produced that is why an upper gastrointestinal fiber endoscopy without lesions at the digestive level is performed. An abdominal angiography is carried out where a common hepatic artery aneurysm (25 x 20 mm.) is observed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


1 “Denton Cooley” Cardiovascular Institute, City of Buenos Aires.
2 Chief of Cardiology Service.
Address for reprints: E-mail: danielfmorisse@yahoo.com.ar