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RESEARCH ARTICLE

OUR INSTIUTIONAL EXPERIENCE IN VISCERAL ARTERY ANEURYSMS

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Abstract

Objectives: To evaluate the incidence, management, and outcome of visceral artery aneurysms (VAA) over the 5. years in our institution, a tertiary care centre, Madras Medical College. Methods 14 patients with 19 VAA were analysed according to location, diameter, aneurysm type, aetiology, rupture, management, and outcome.

Results: VAA were localised at the splenic artery, coeliac trunk, renal artery, hepatic artery, superior mesenteric artery, and other locations. The aetiology was mostly degenerative, connective tissue disease. The rate of rupture was higher in pseudo-aneurysms than true aneurysms (66% vs 5%). 18 VAA were treated by intervention {coil embolisation} (n=3) or surgery (n=9) or hybrid [n=1] and one patient was managed conservatively. Three cases with ruptured VAA were treated on an emergency basis. The largest aneurysm was about 16cm and smallest one was about 1mm . After interventional treatment, the 30-day mortality was 21.4 % in ruptured VAA compared to no mortality in non-ruptured cases. Follow-up included USG and/or CT after a mean period of 7 months. The current status of the patient was obtained by a structured telephone survey.

Conclusions: There is increase incidence of Celiac and SMA aneurysms. Aneurysm size seems to be a reliable predictor for rupture. Young patient need vasculitic workup for further management.

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