



CASE REPORT

Cerebral infarction due to anterior choroidal artery occlusion caused by posterior communicating artery aneurysm compression

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KEYWORDS

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Summary Cerebral infarction may be associated with underlying aneurysms. Such episodes of ischemia may be caused by thromboembolism, emboli originating from a thrombosed aneurysm, or may be secondary to an occlusion of the parent vessel with a thrombus.^{1,2} Mechanical obstruction of the cerebral artery by a neighbored lesion might be one possible cause of cerebral infarction. This should be considered if the symptoms and signs of cerebral infarction follow such a disorder as subarachnoid hemorrhage or mass are shown by a positive imaging study. Here we report a case of cerebral infarction due to anterior choroidal artery occlusion caused by posterior communicating artery aneurysm.

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1. Introduction

Mechanism of cerebral embolic stroke from intracranial aneurysm has been reported in several studies. Artery occlusion by compression of neighborhood aneurysm might be another possible mechanism of cerebral infarction.

2. Case report

A man 68 years of age was admitted to our hospital on April 3, 2006, because of progressive weakness on the right side and dysarthria. On March 30, 2006, the patient had begun to feel weakness of the right upper and lower limbs. Neurologic examination revealed a right central-type facial palsy, right upper limb weakness (Grade 1), and right lower limb weakness (Grade 3). His past history showed vascular risk factors such as hypertension, hyperlipidemia, smoking, and diabetes. The results of laboratory studies were normal. Electrocardiography showed sinus tachycardia.

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