

Anastomoses dangereuses: la jonction atlanto-occipitale

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cas clinique

- épilepsie récente
 - Fistule durable du sinus latéral à drainage veineux cortical
 - cathéterisme sélectif de la branche postérieure de l'AMM
 - injection de cyano acrylate (70%)
-
- courtesy of A Gaston et coll J of Neuroradiology 2005

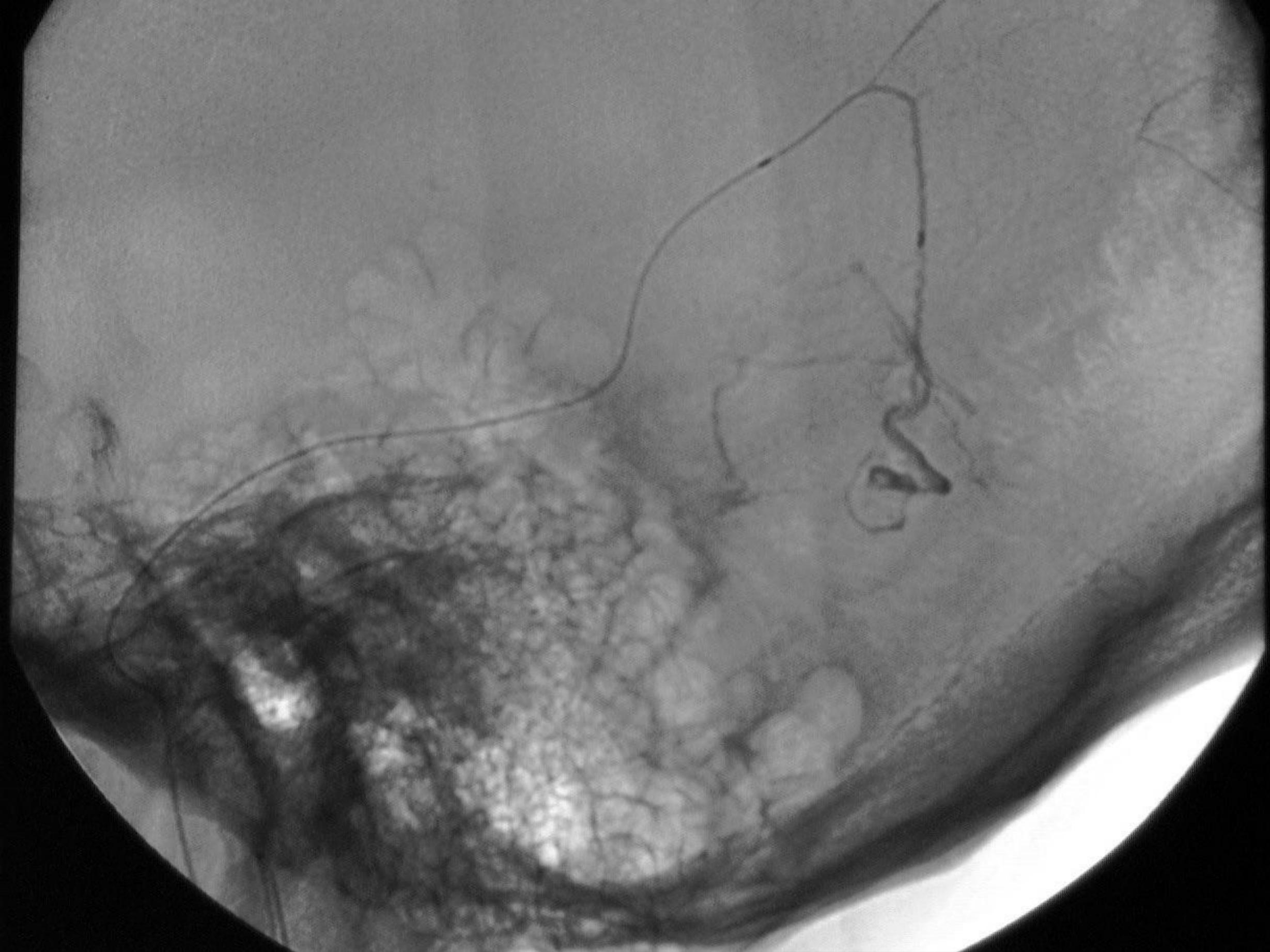


CAROTIDE EXTERNE (CHE)

CONTRÔLE POST-OPÉRAIRE

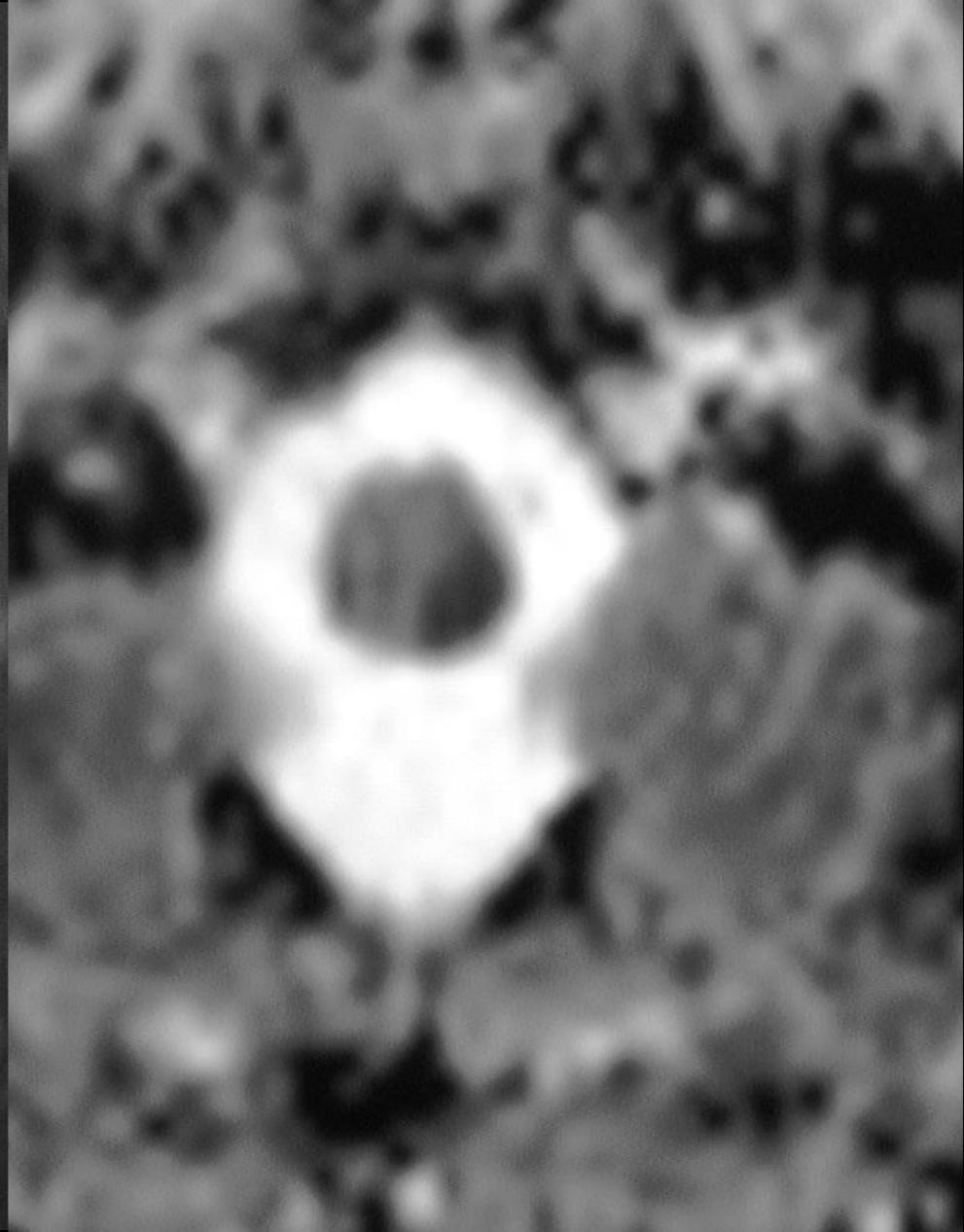
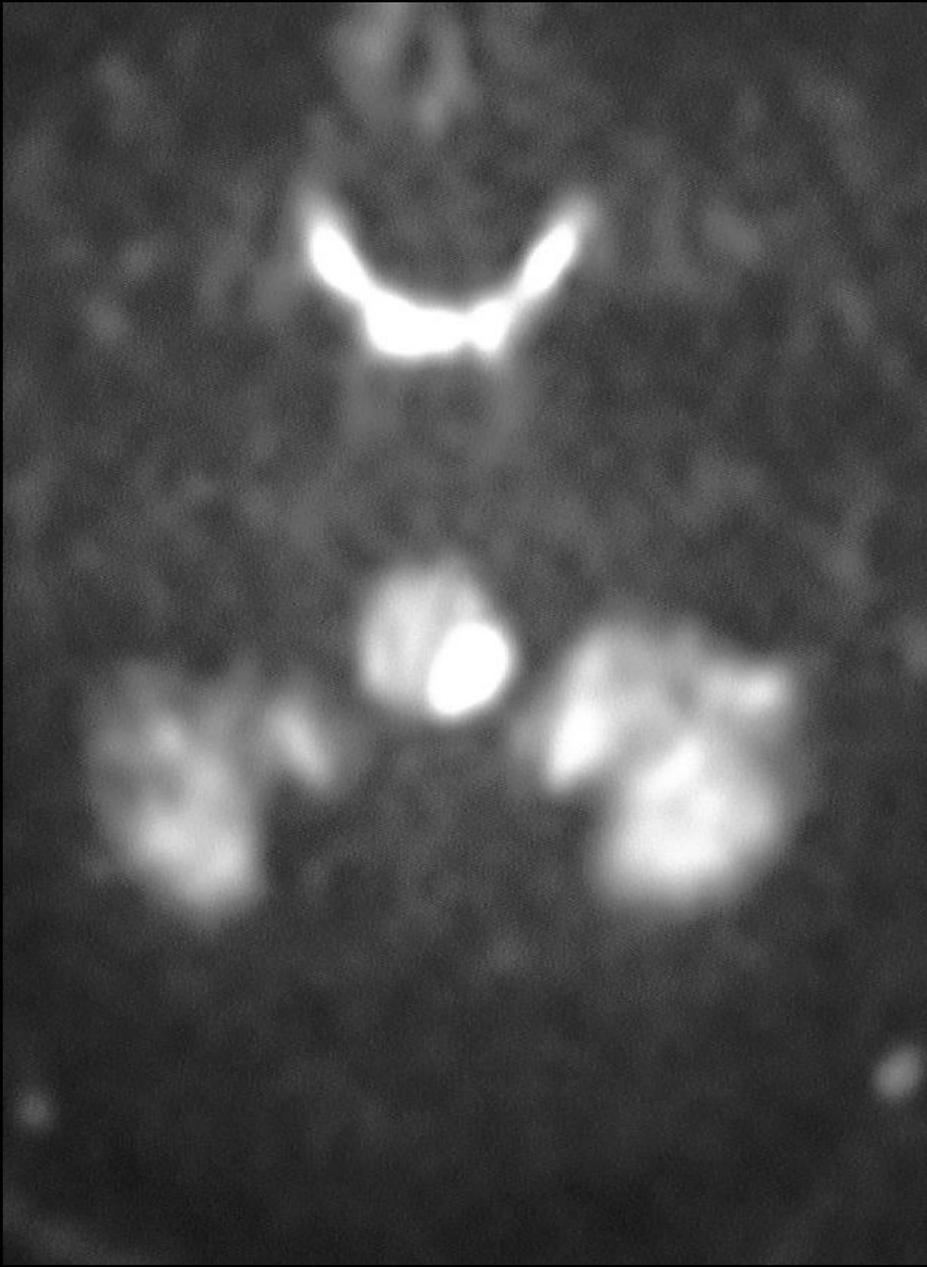


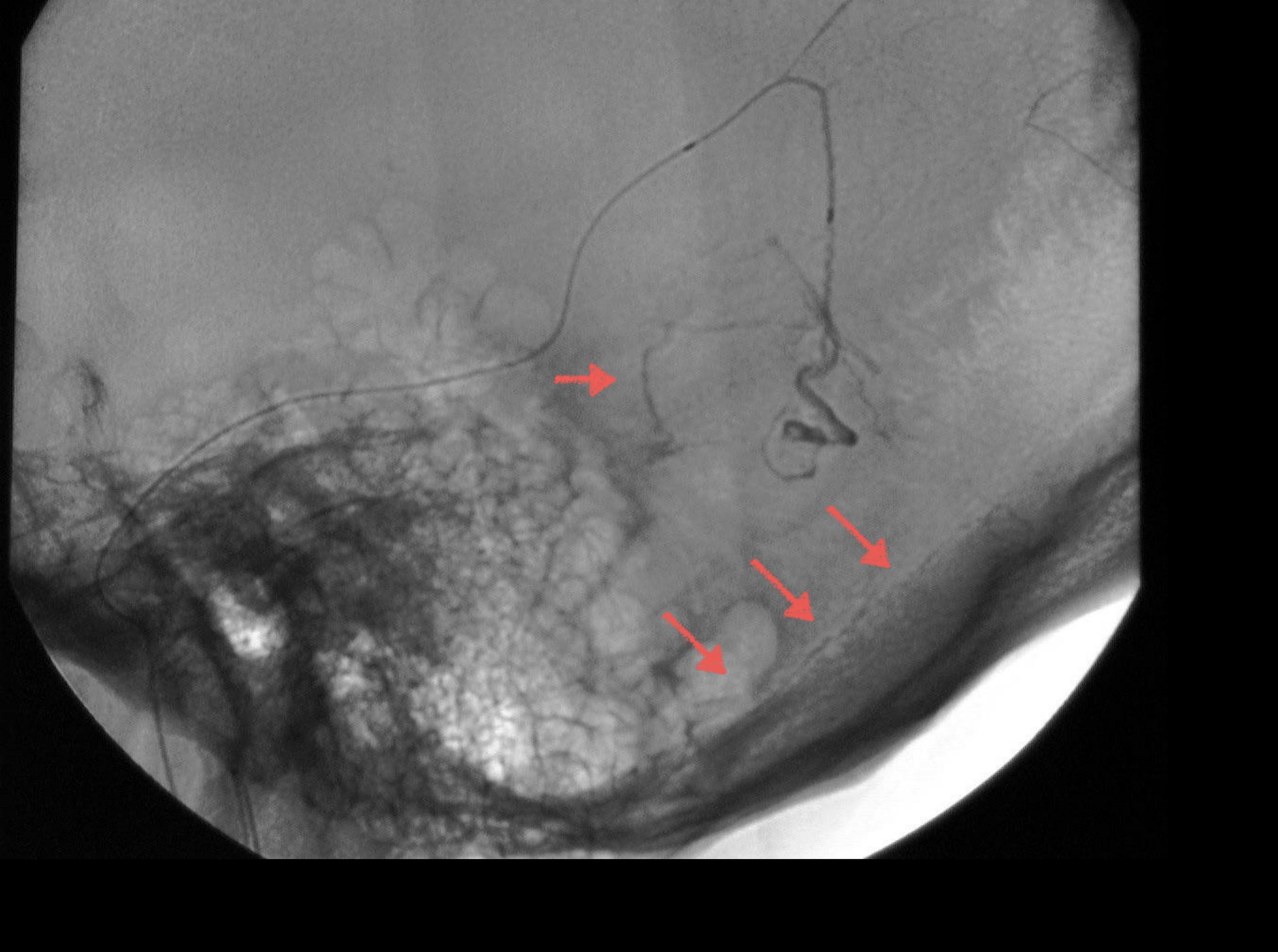
injection selective AMM vue oblique



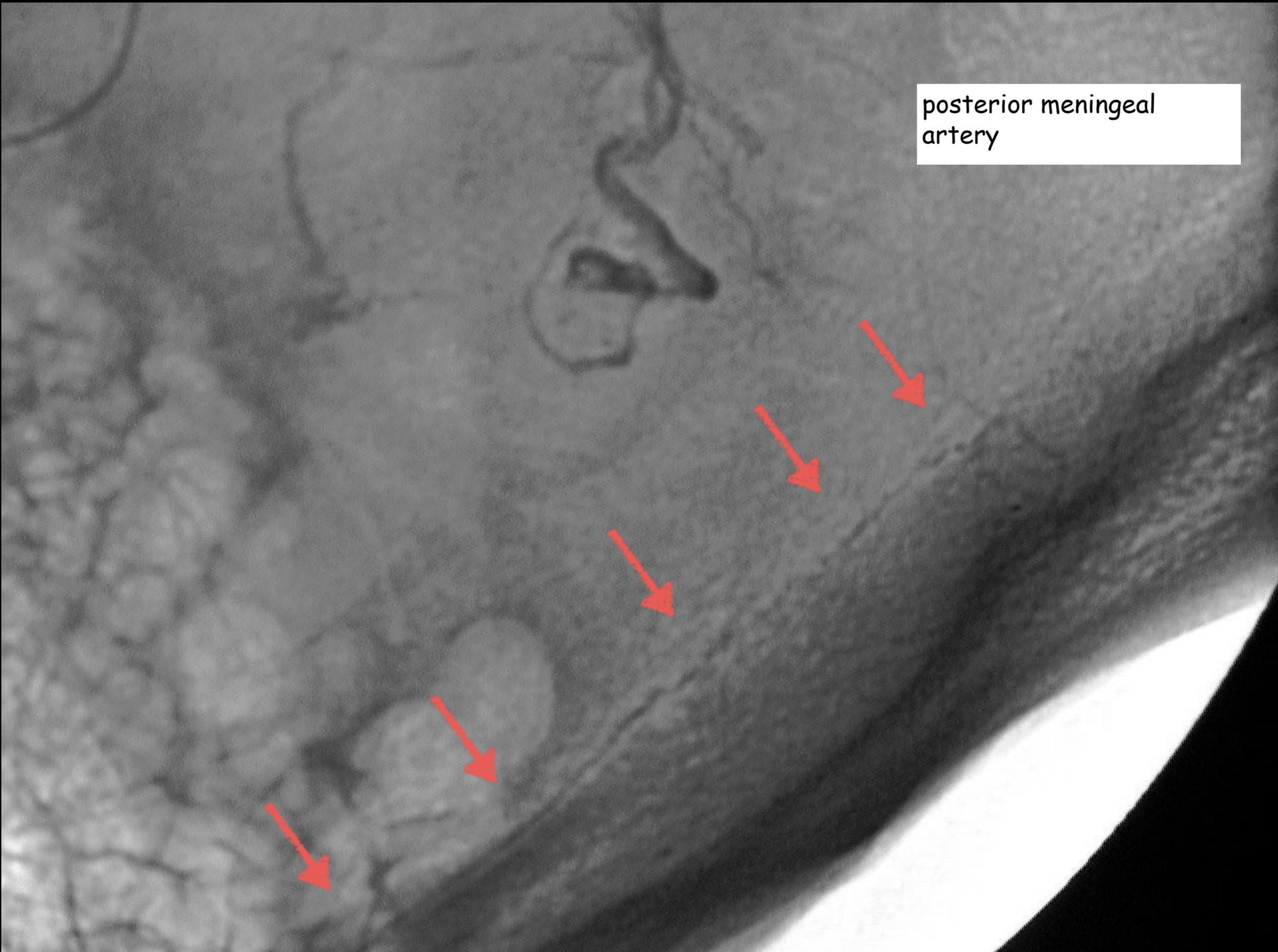
cas clinique

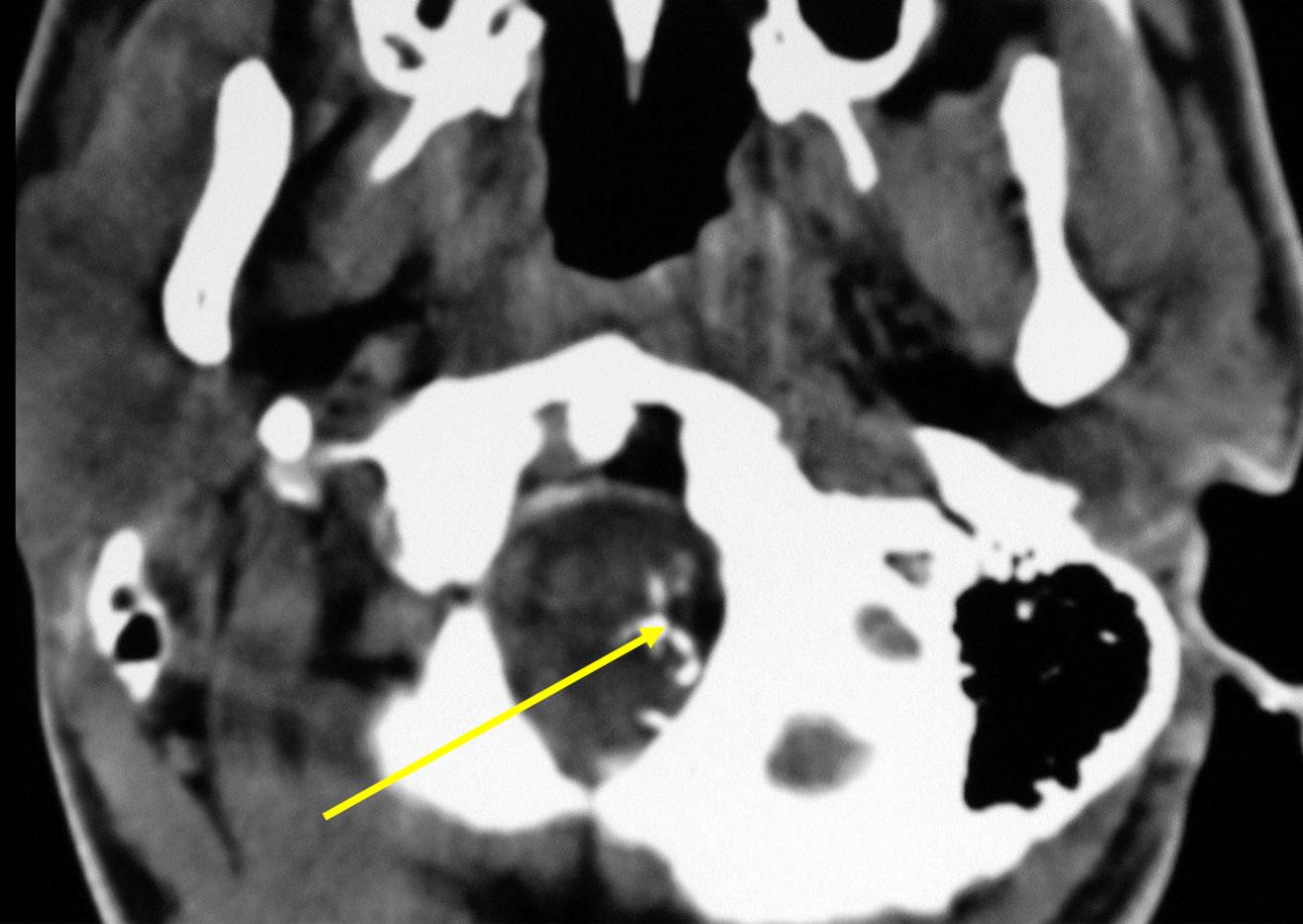
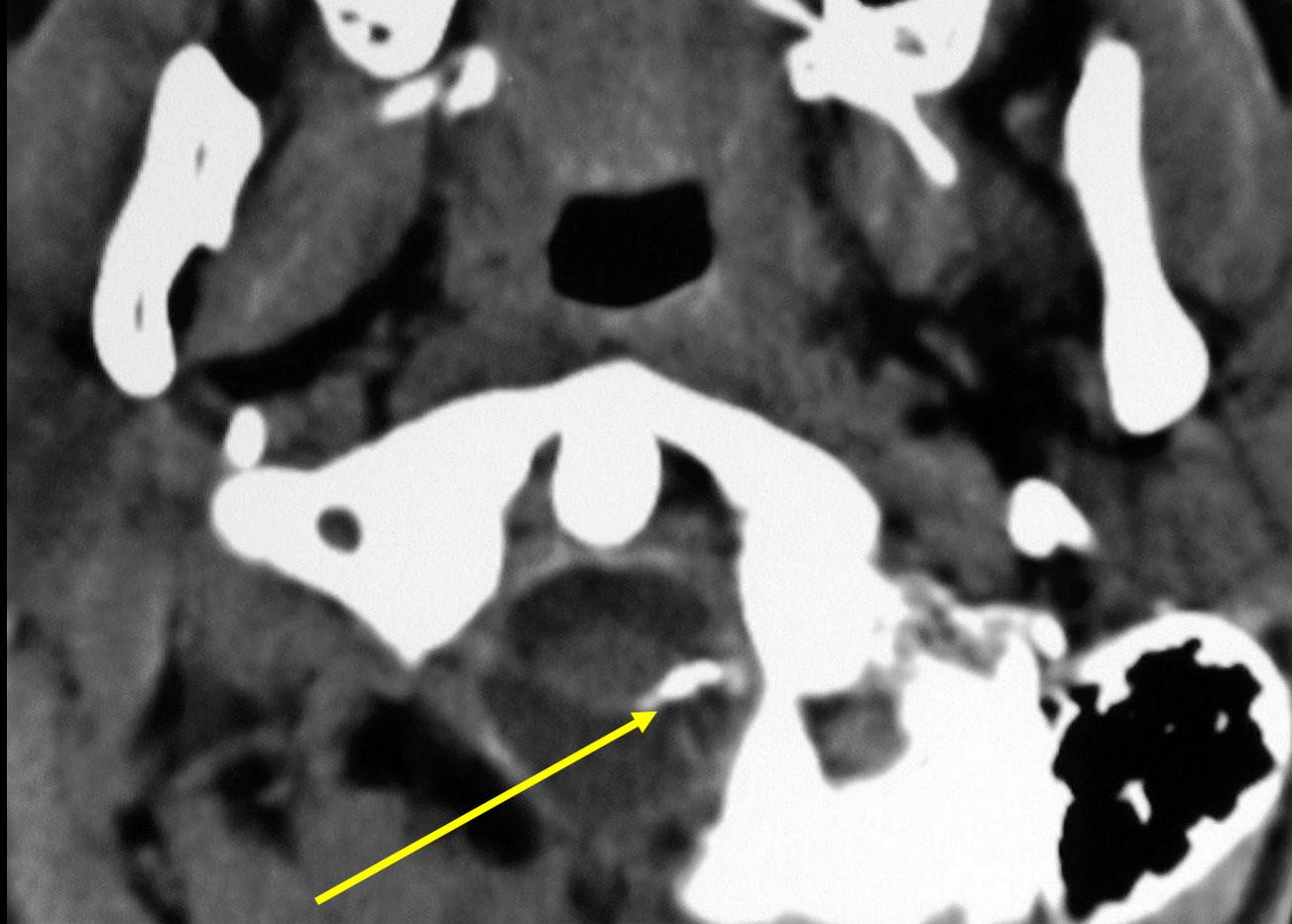
- épilepsie récente
- Fistule durable du sinus latéral à drainage veineux cortical
- selective catheterisme de la branche postérieure de l'AMM
- injection de cyano acrylate (70%)
- bradycardie sévère durant l'embolization
- Réveil : syndrome de Wallenberg + Brown Sequard G....
- courtesy of A Gaston et coll J of Neuroradiology 2005



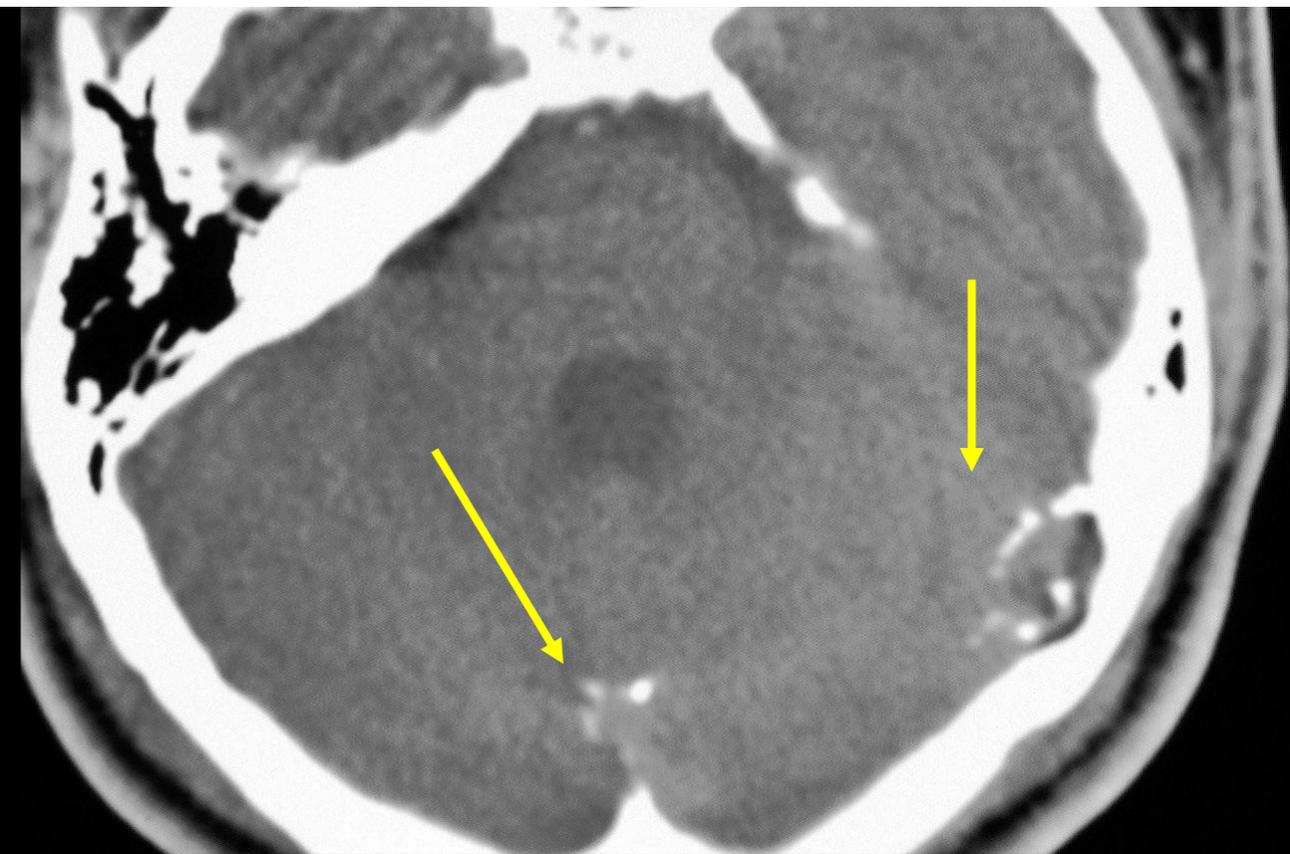
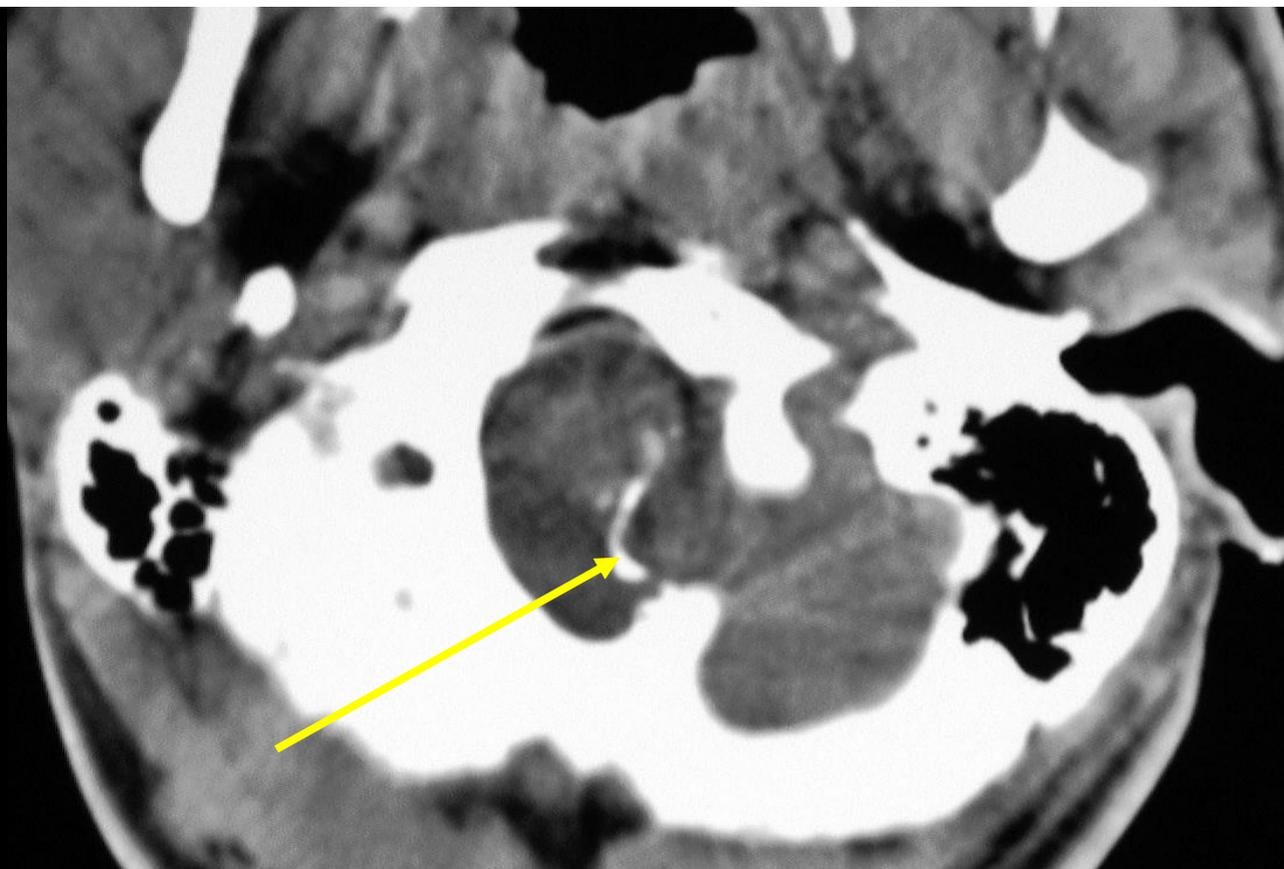


posterior meningeal artery

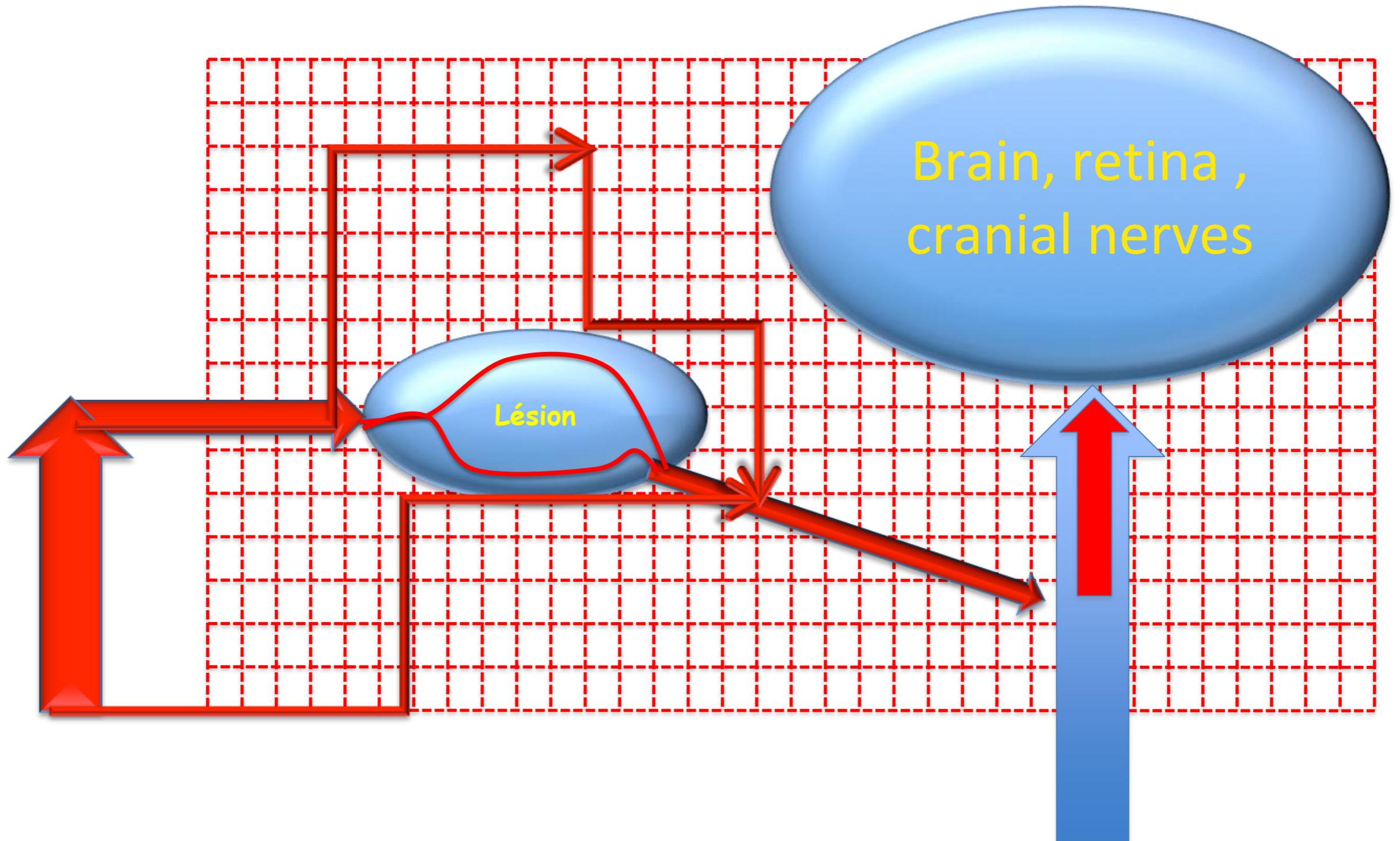


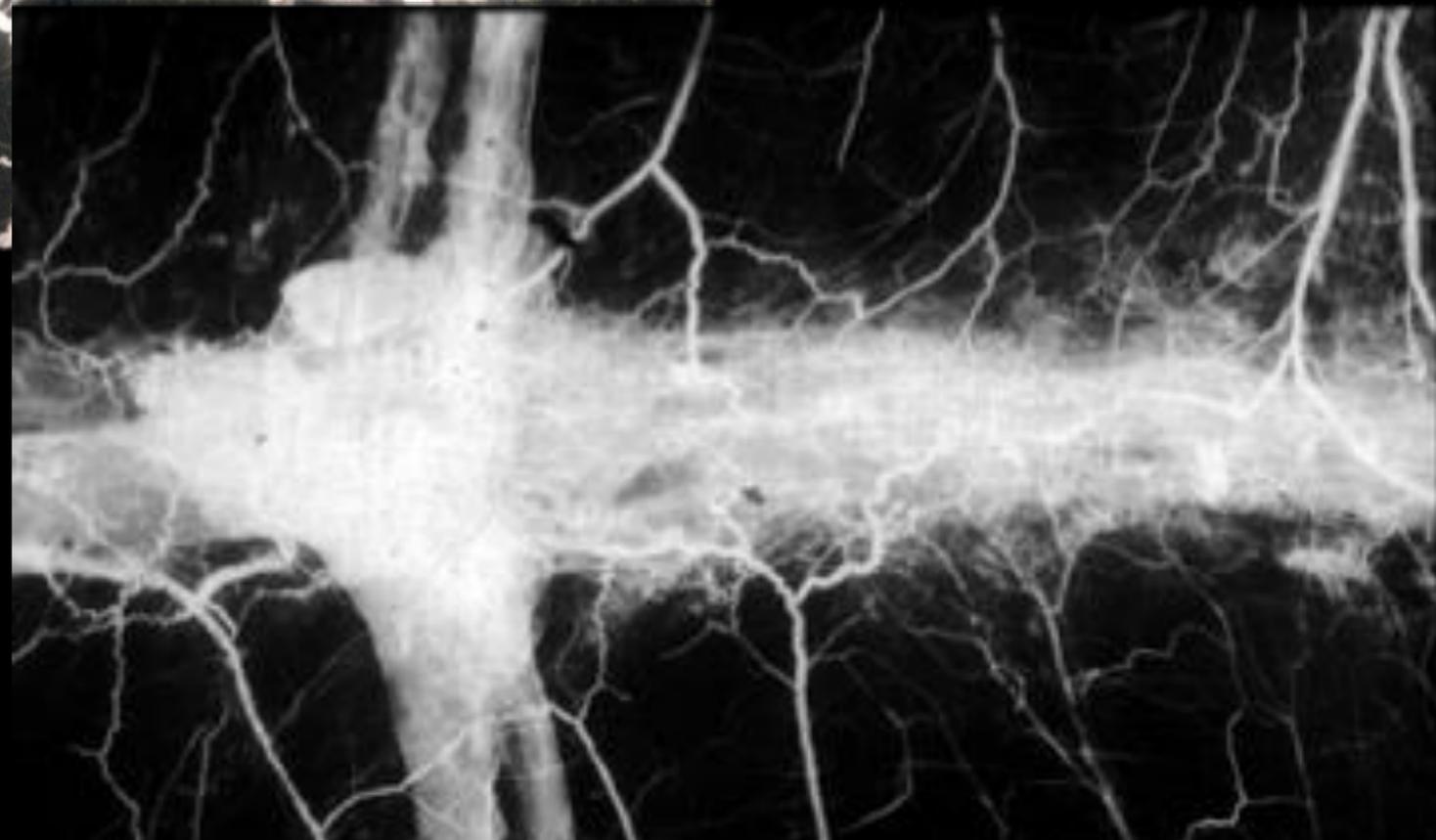


remplissage progressif de l'artère méningée postérieure puis de l'artère spinale postéro latérale gauche



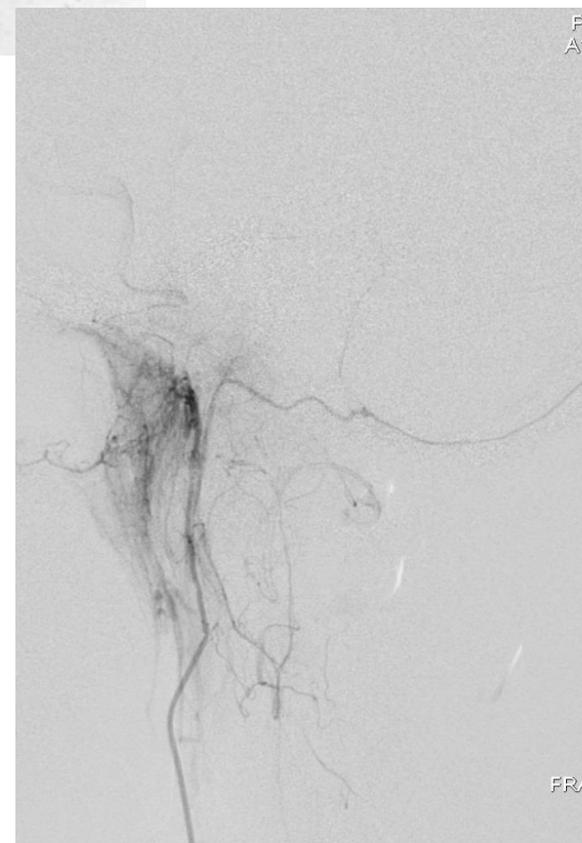
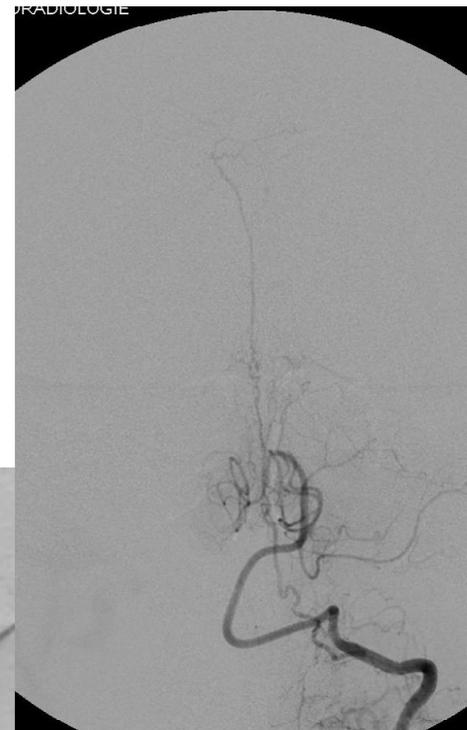
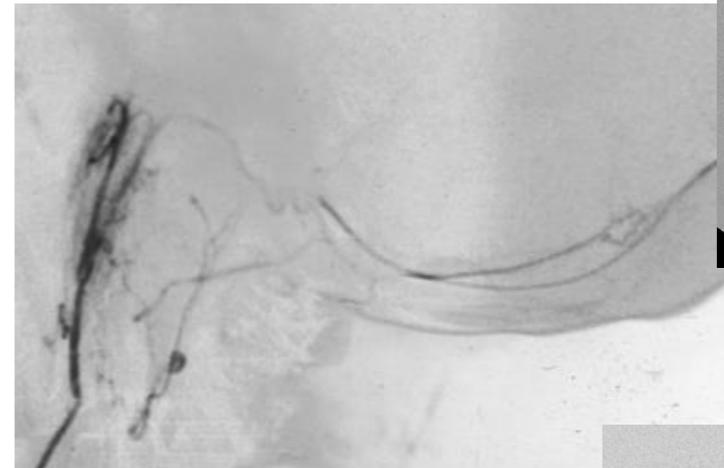
Erratic embolization through the lesion or distal anastomoses





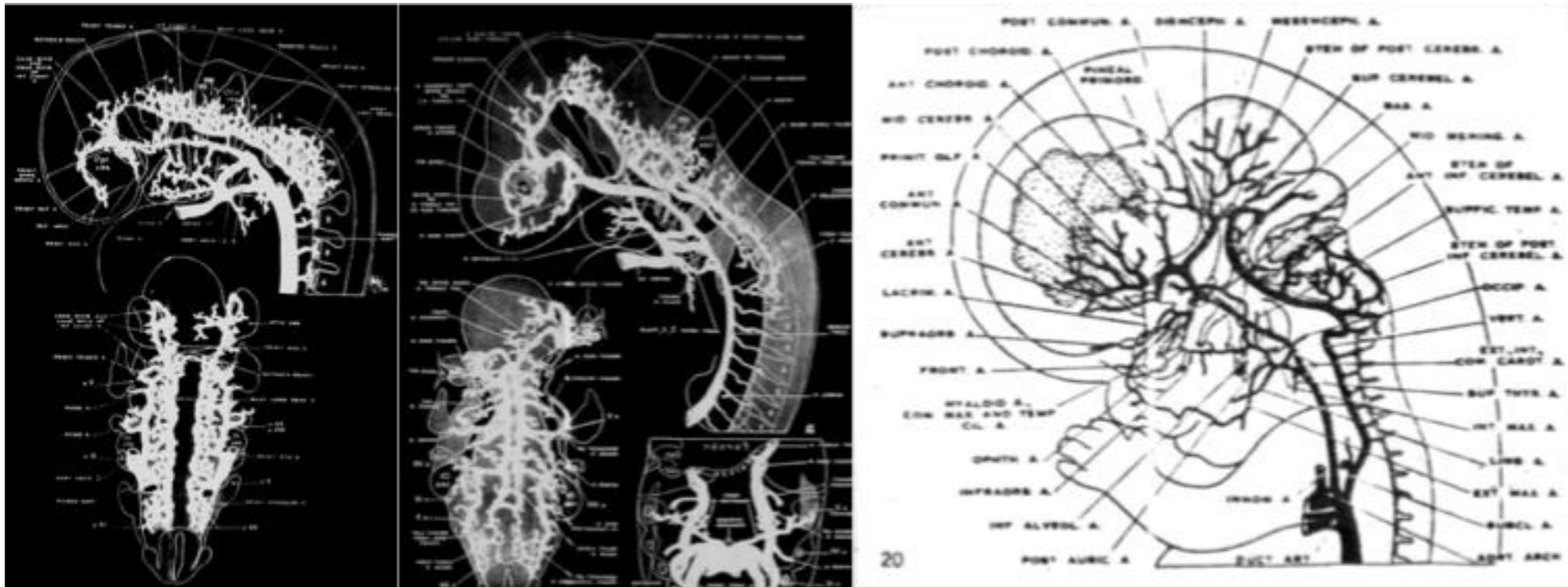
origines de l'artère méningée postérieure

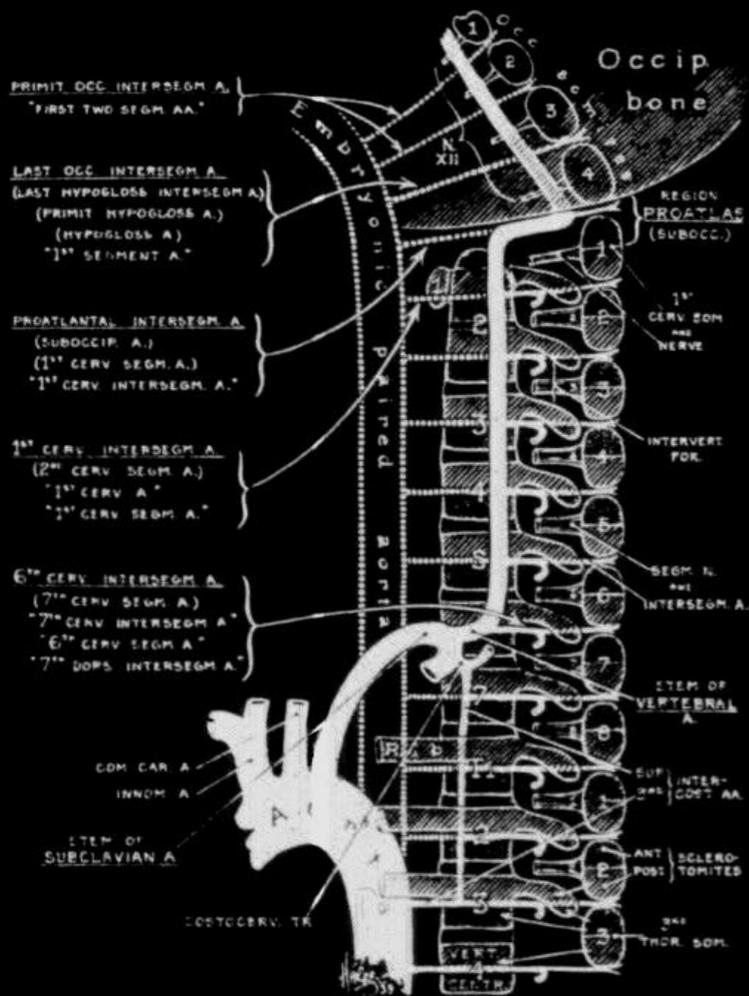
- artère vertébrale
- artère cérébelleuse inférieure
- artère occipitale
- artère pharyngienne ascendante
- anastomoses proximales au niveau du foramen magnum



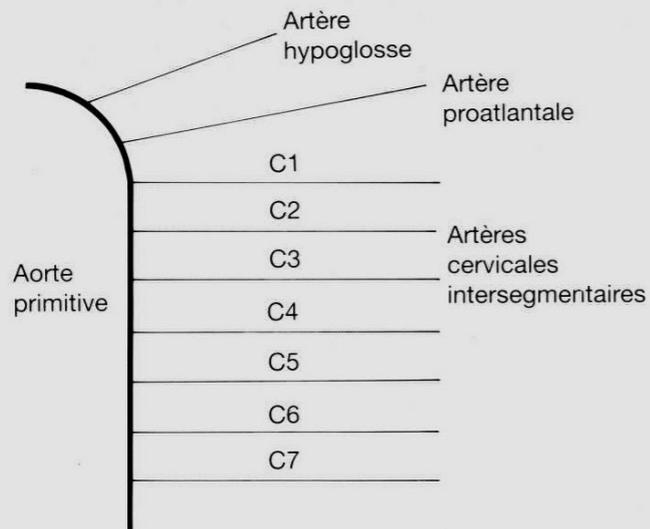
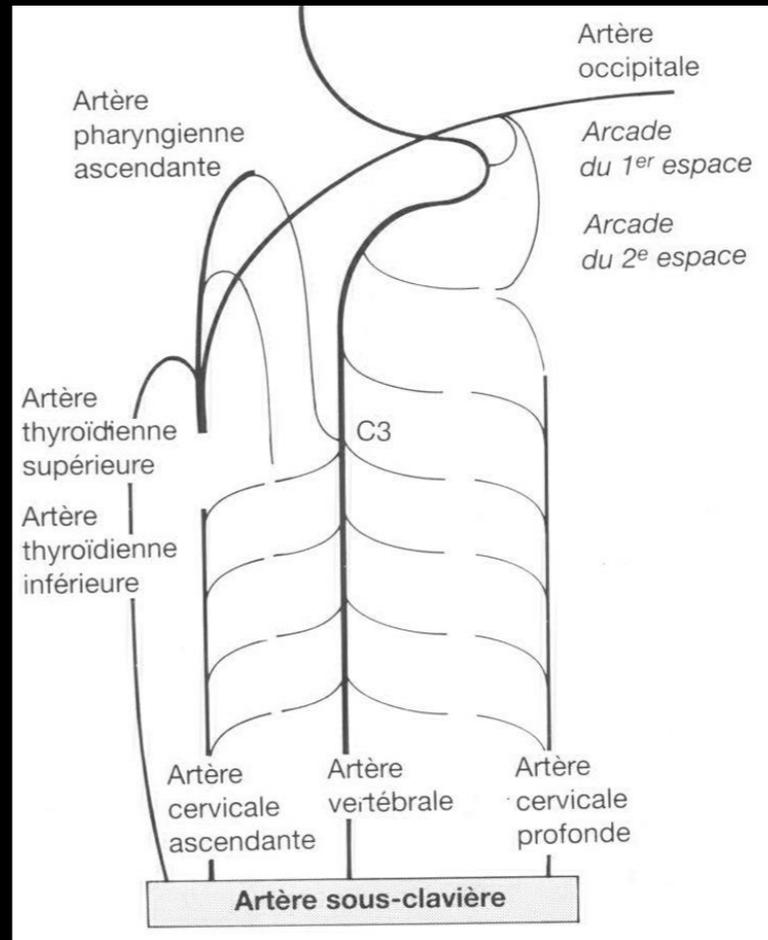
Systeme Pharyngo-Occipital

- Au niveau cervical, initialement chaque artère metamérique se distribue aux compartiments osseux, neuro-meningé et viscéral du métamère

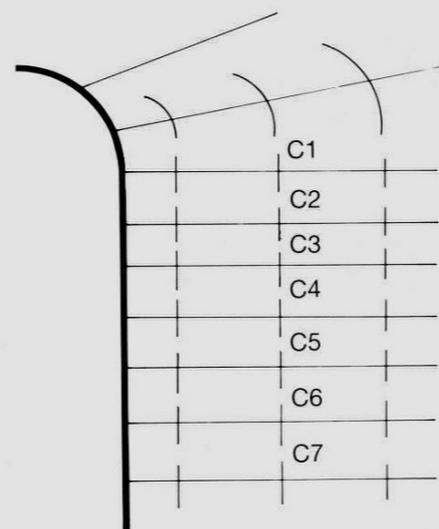




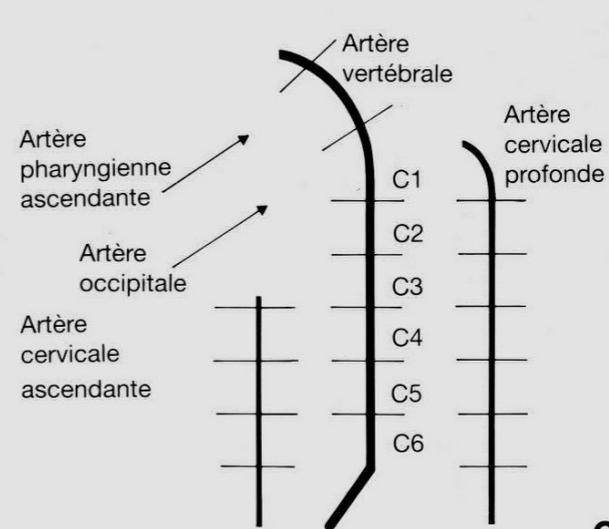
Padget DH



17 Formation des artères vertébrales. A. Stade initial

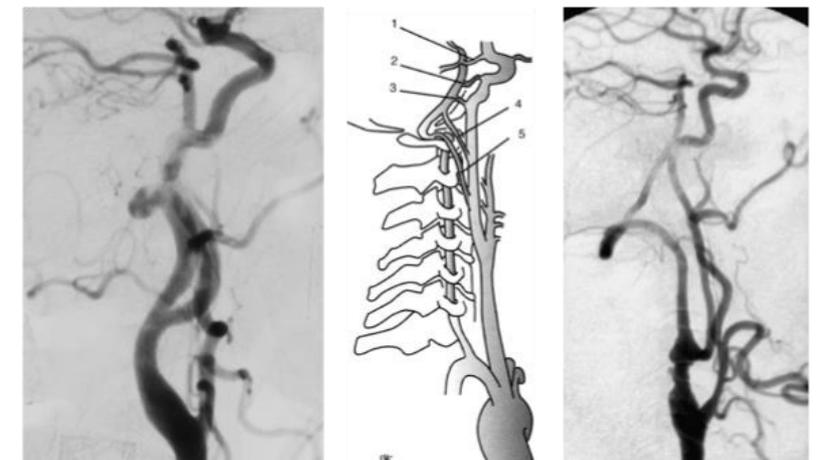
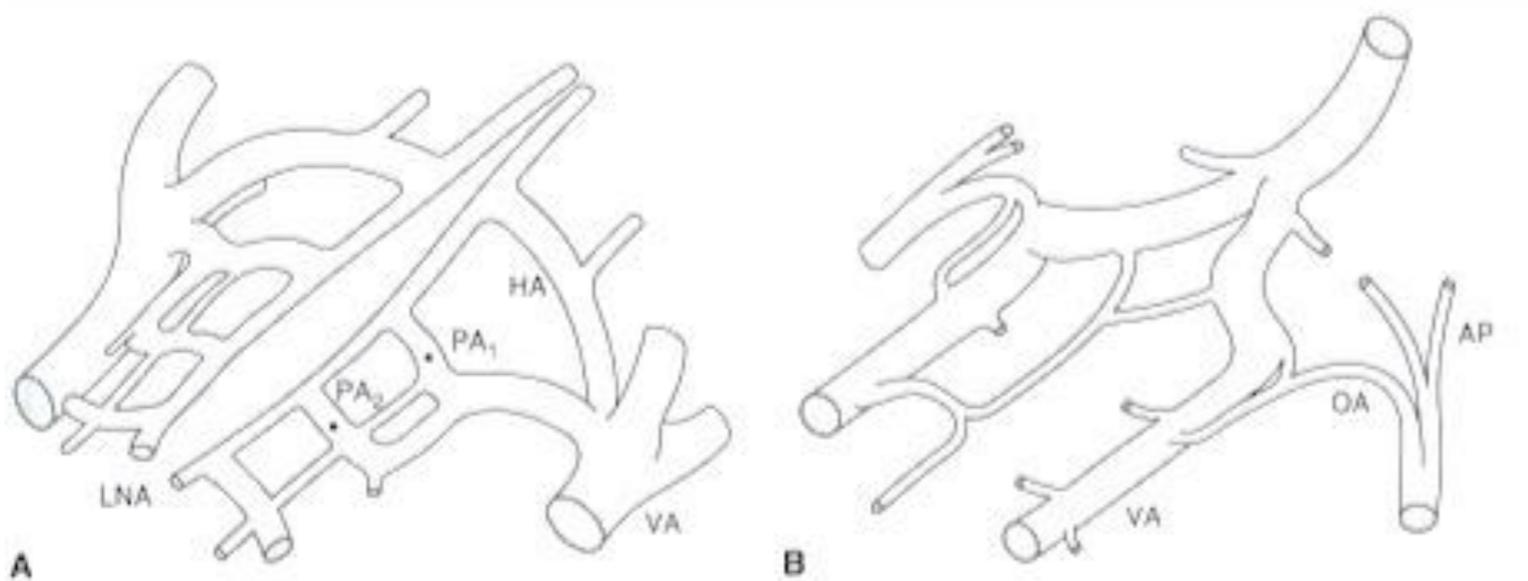


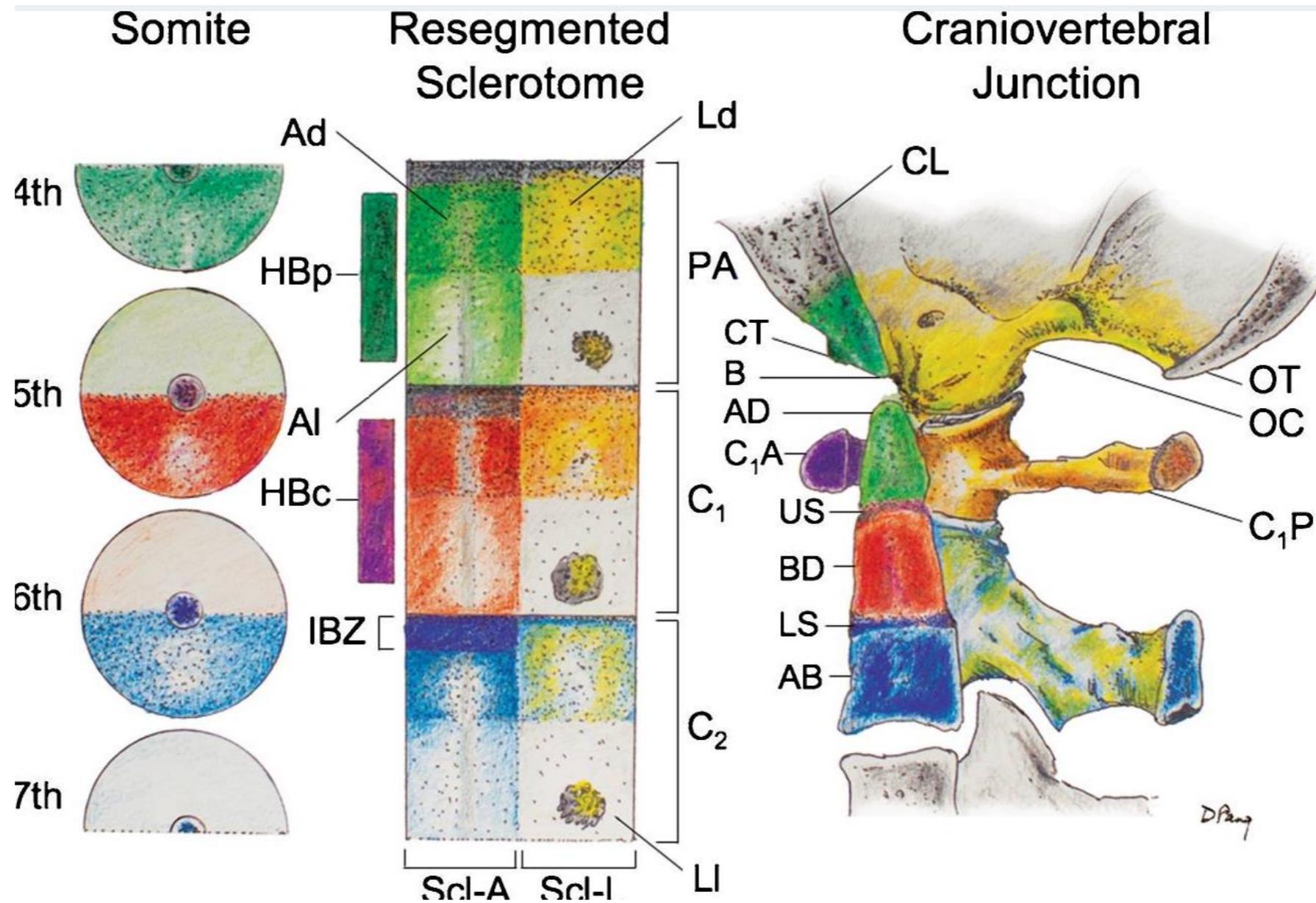
B. Formations des anastomoses longitudinales



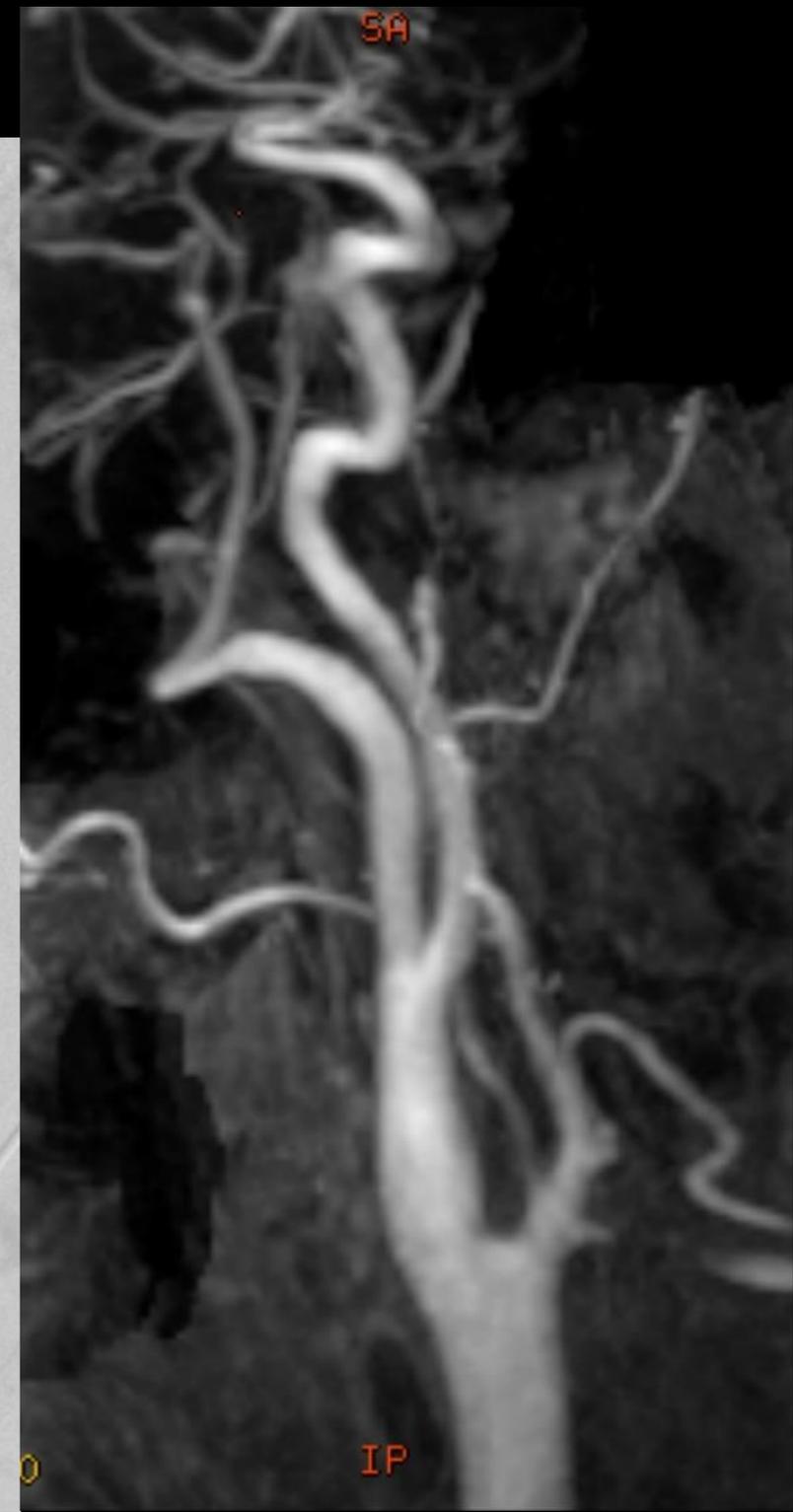
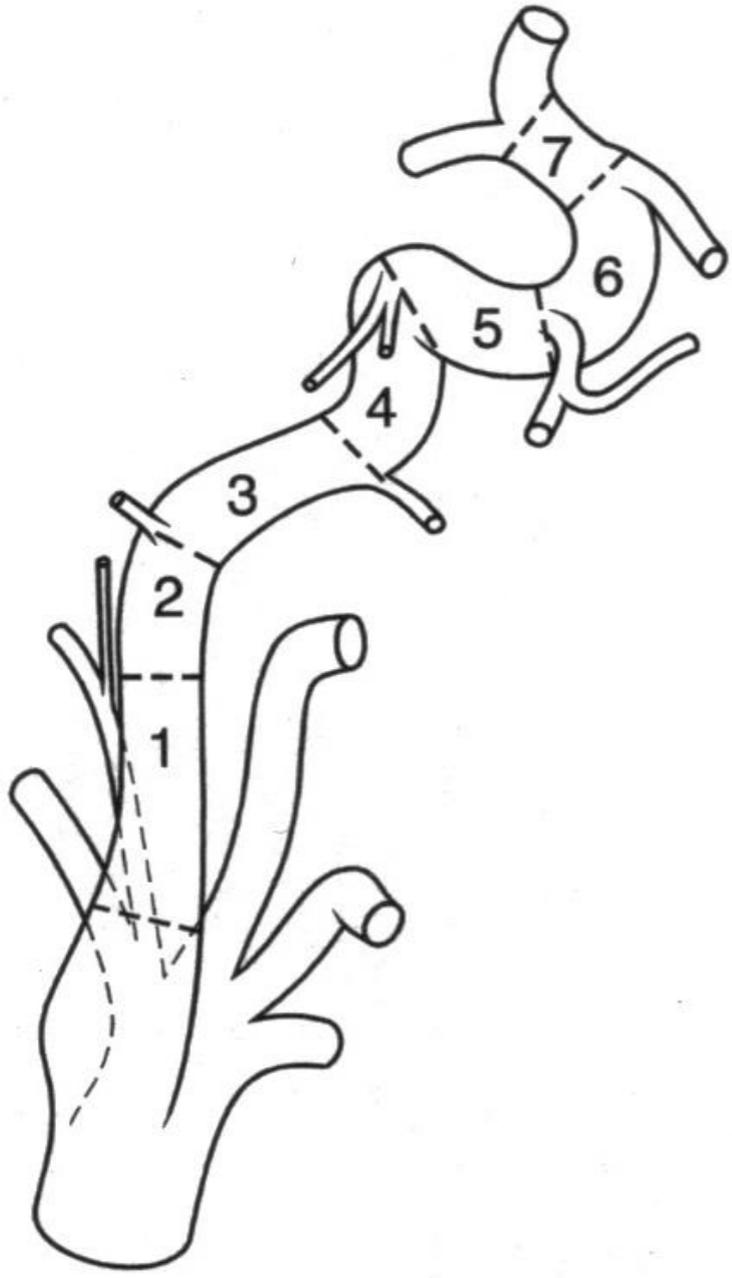
C. Isolement des 3 axes longitudinaux.

- Les métamères cervicaux supérieurs sont constitués des somites 1, 2 et 3 alimentés par les artères proatlantales type 1, type 2 et la 3^{ème} artère cervicale segmentaire. Les artères proatlantales sont intégrées dans la formation des artères occipitale et vertébrale.

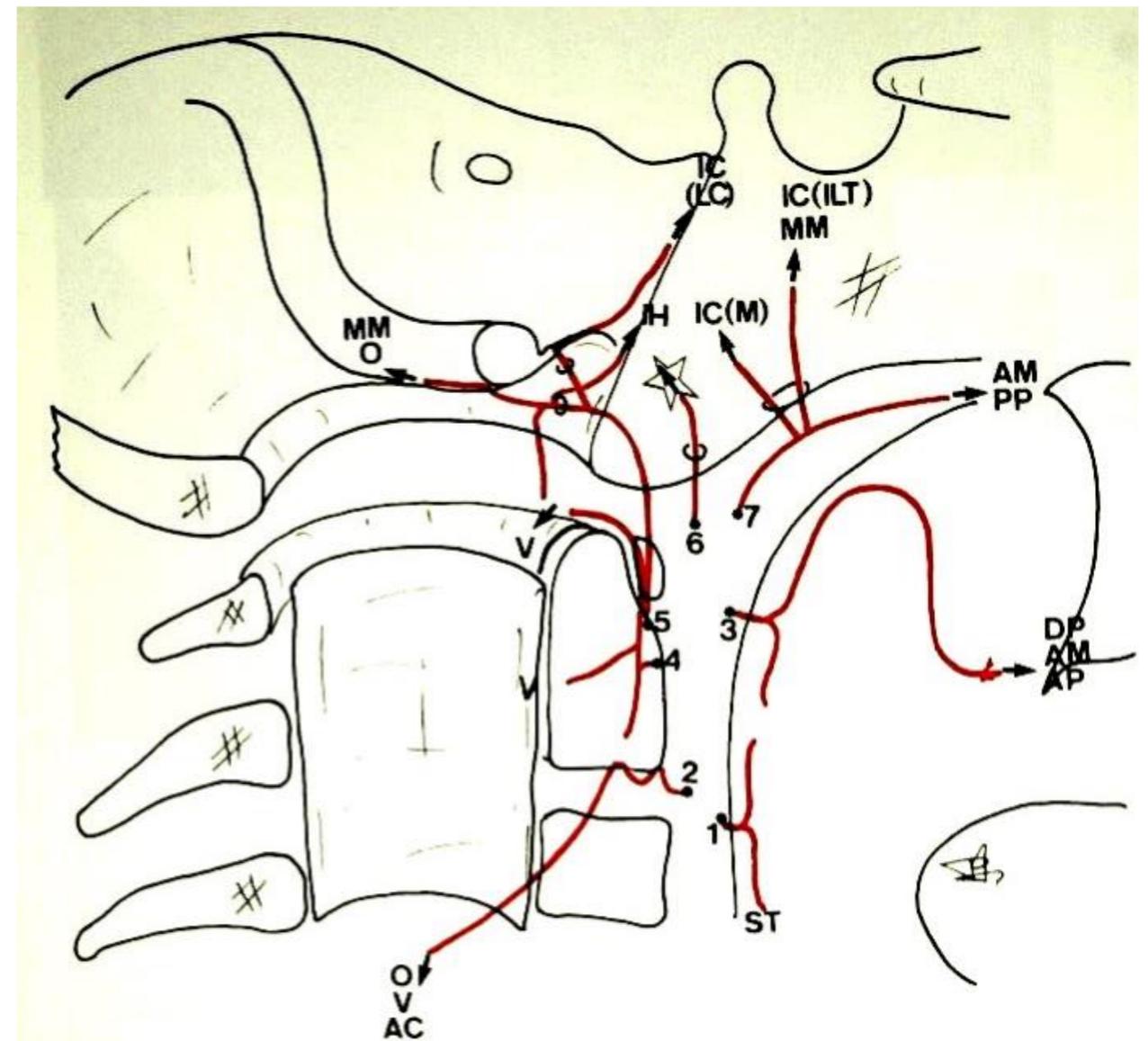
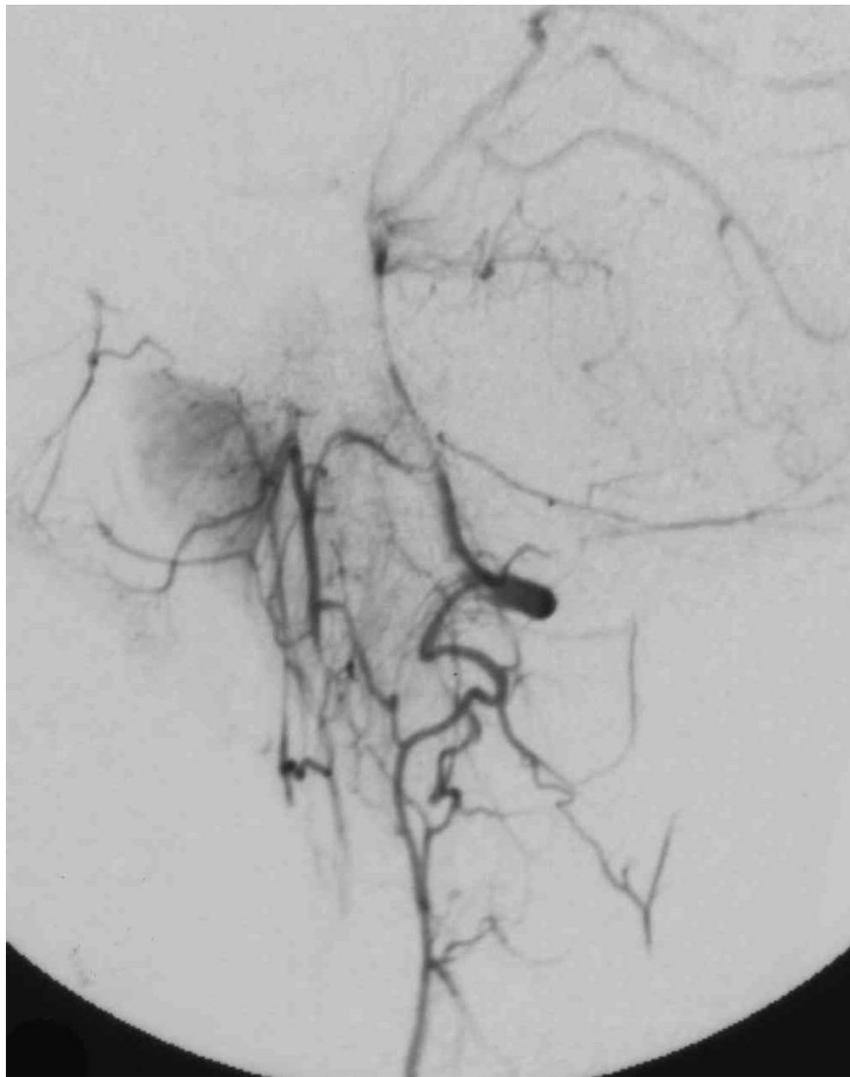




Pang D



Artère pharyngienne ascendante



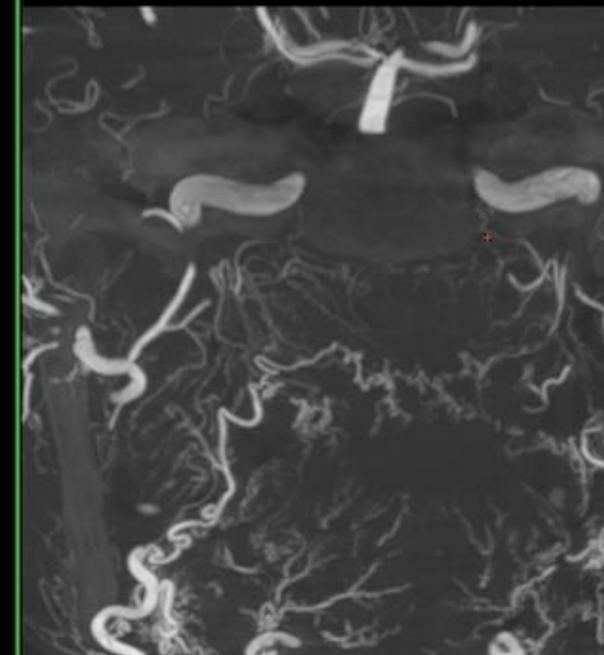
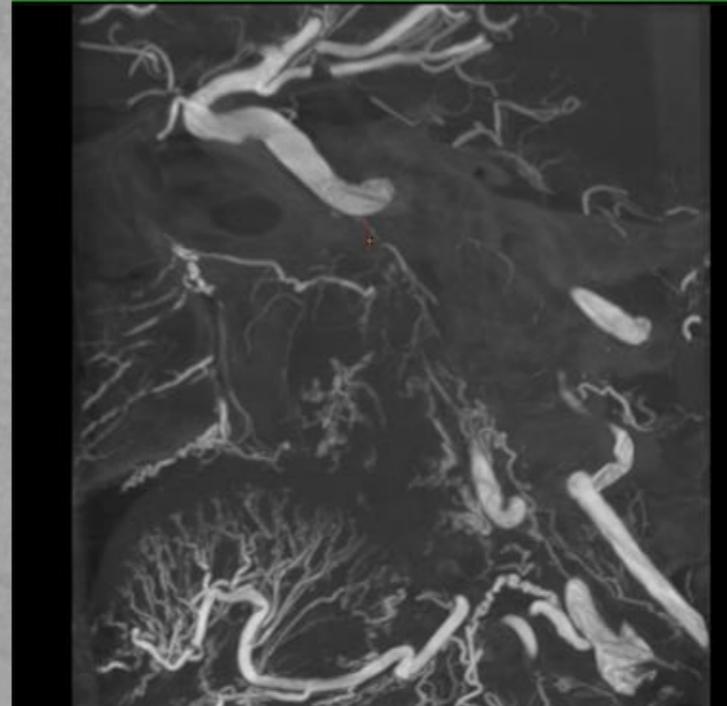
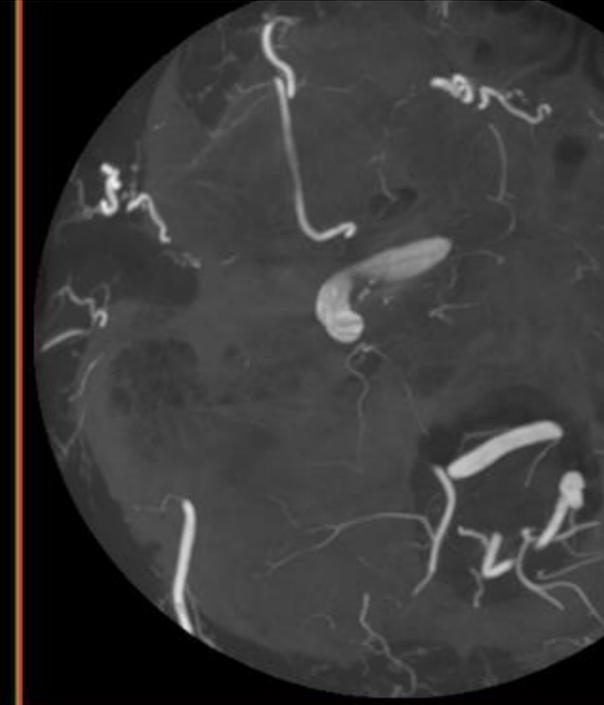
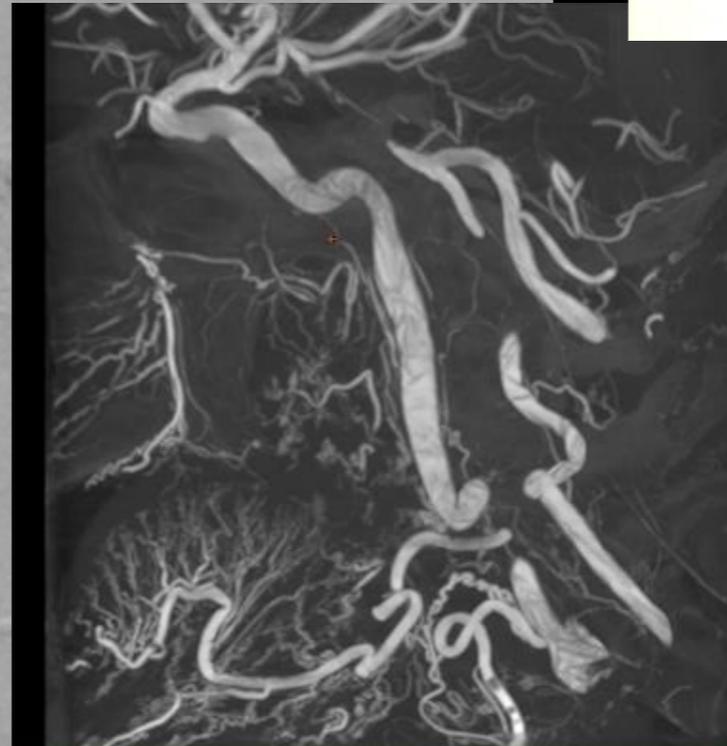
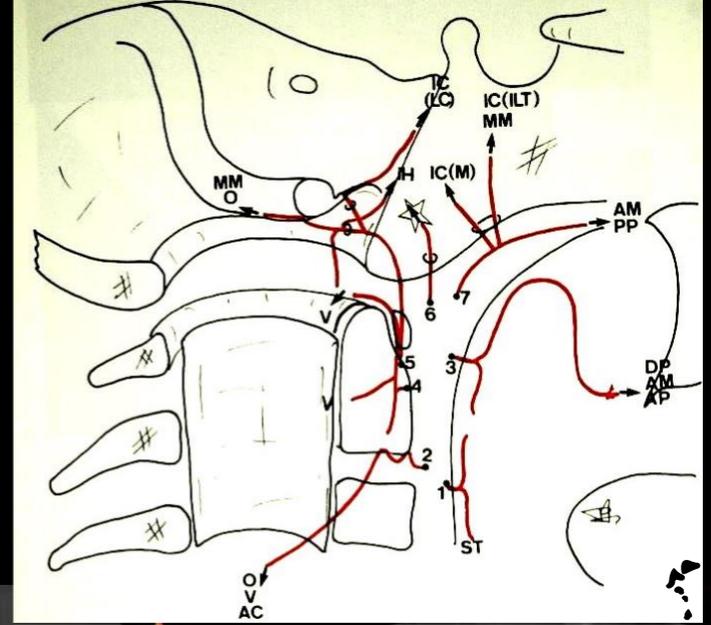


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RA: 0.0 deg
0.0 deg

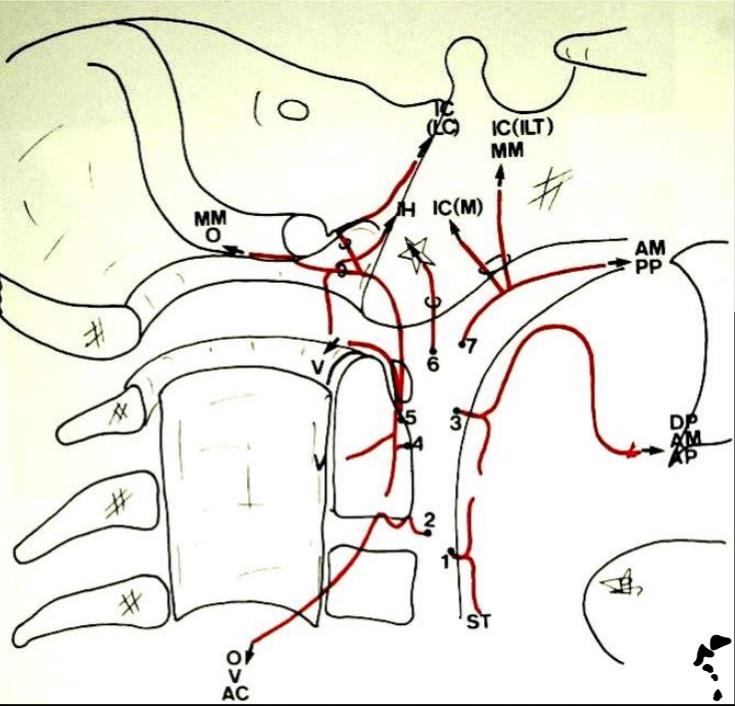
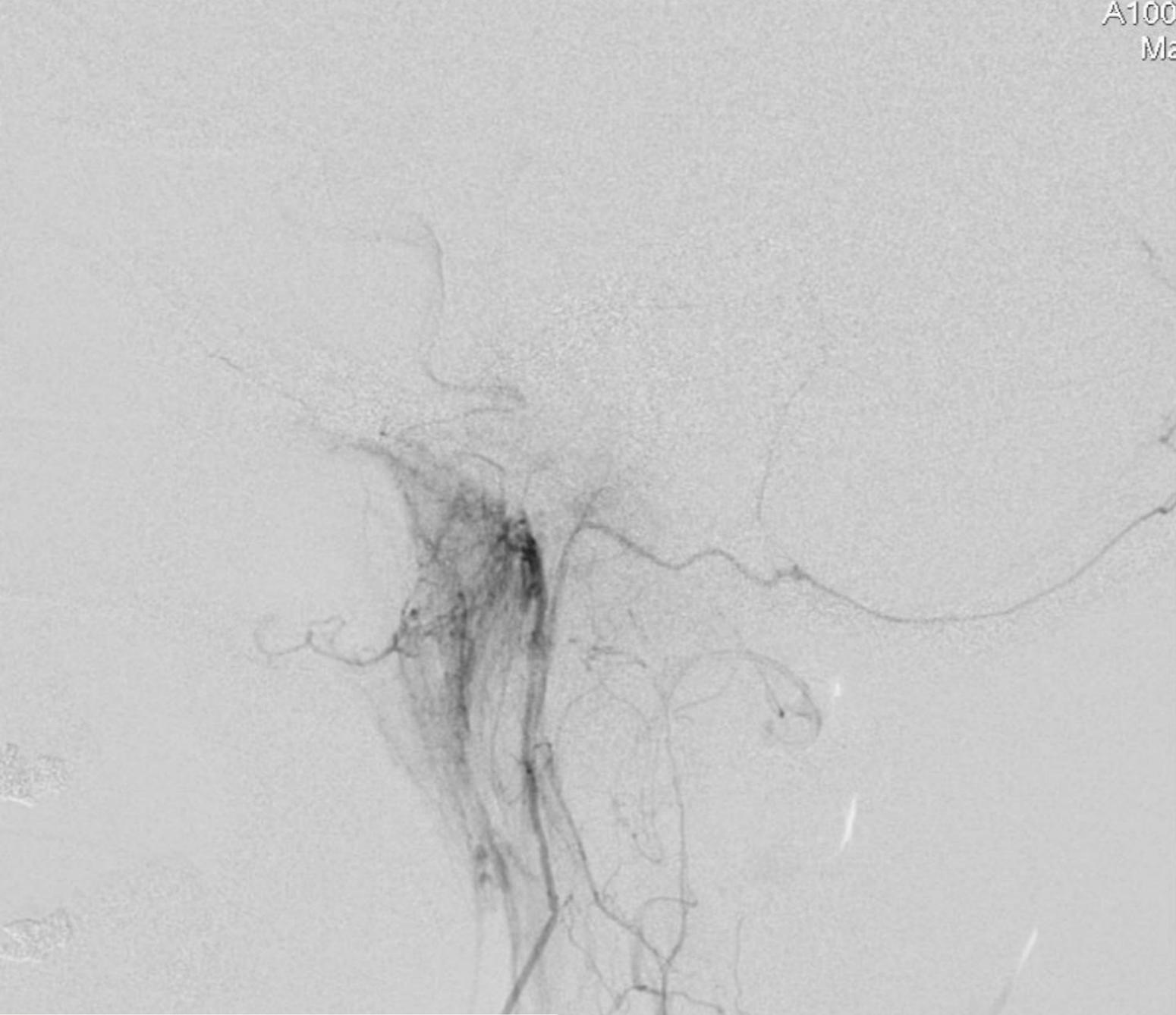
Artère musculo spinale

FR

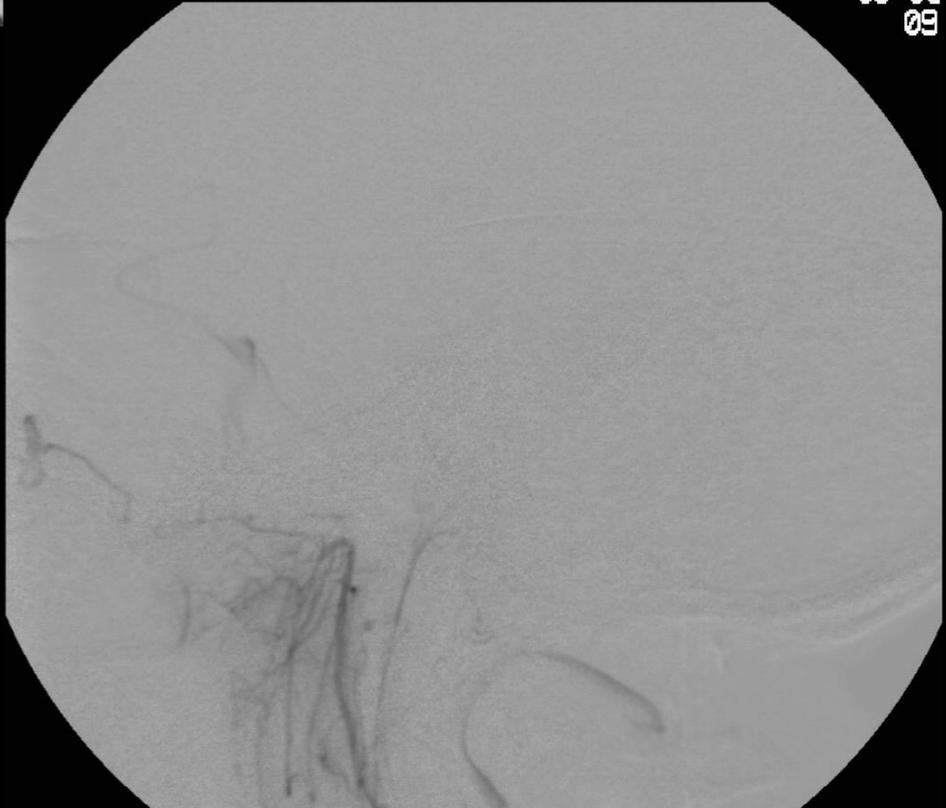




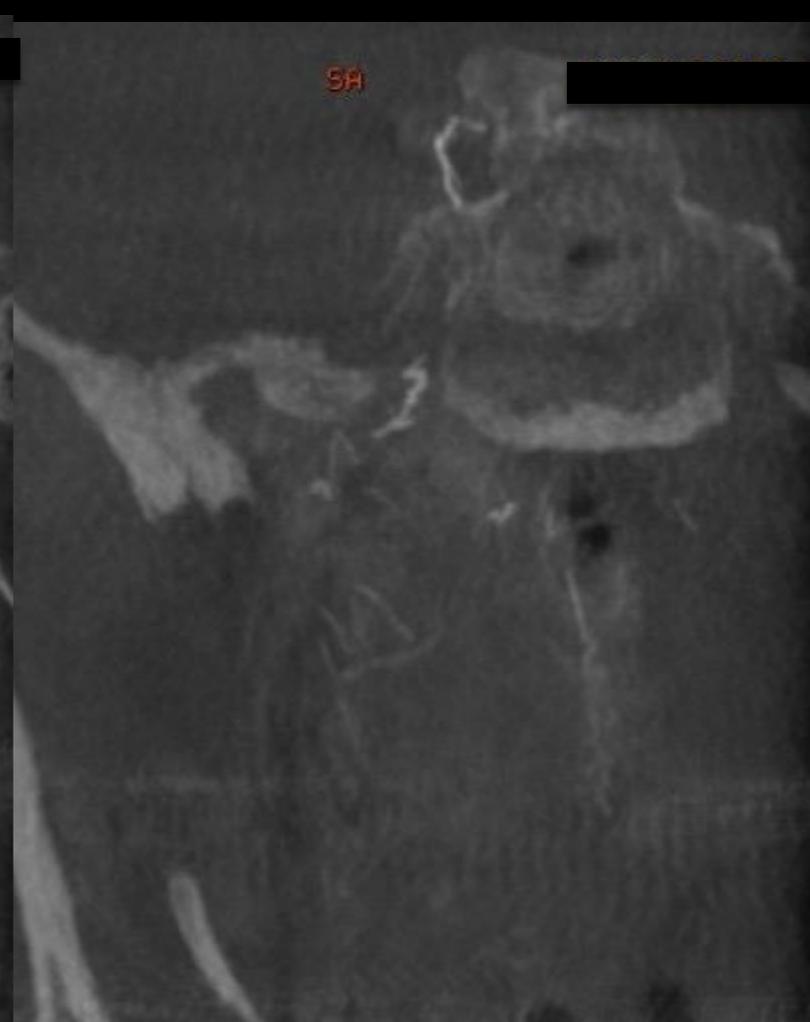
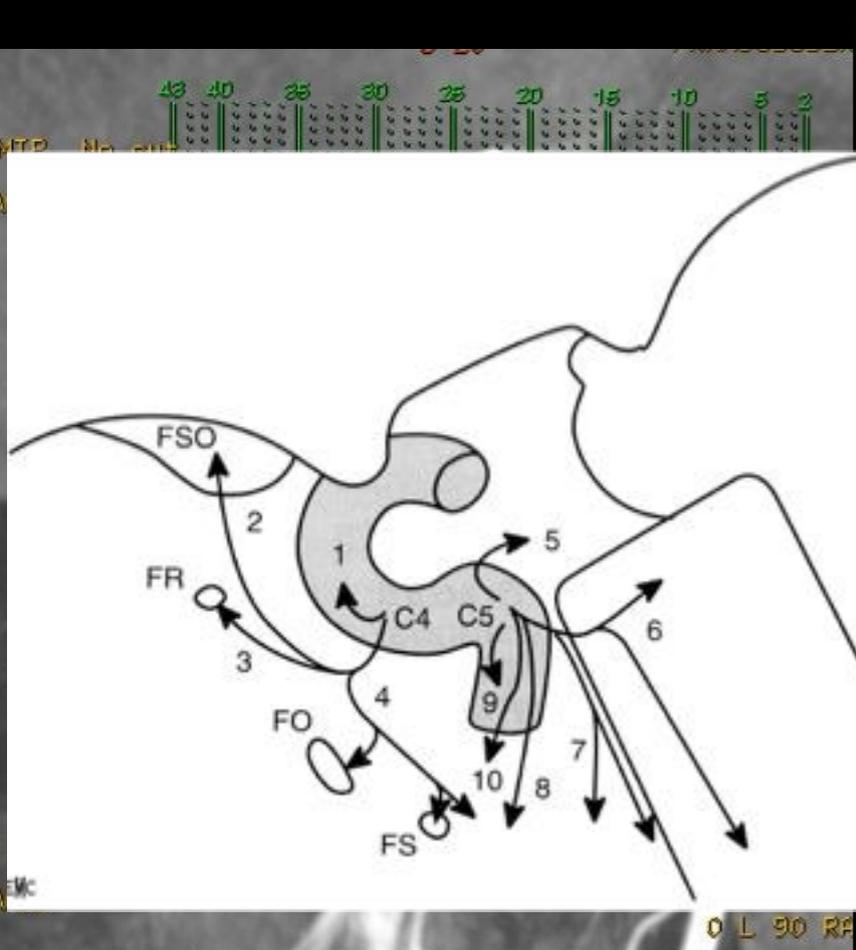
A100
Ma



FRAM
M



100
09



5 cut
cm

Jun 13 2013
14:40



A
4
2

Oblique

Seq: 21

DFOV 11.9cm

Angles

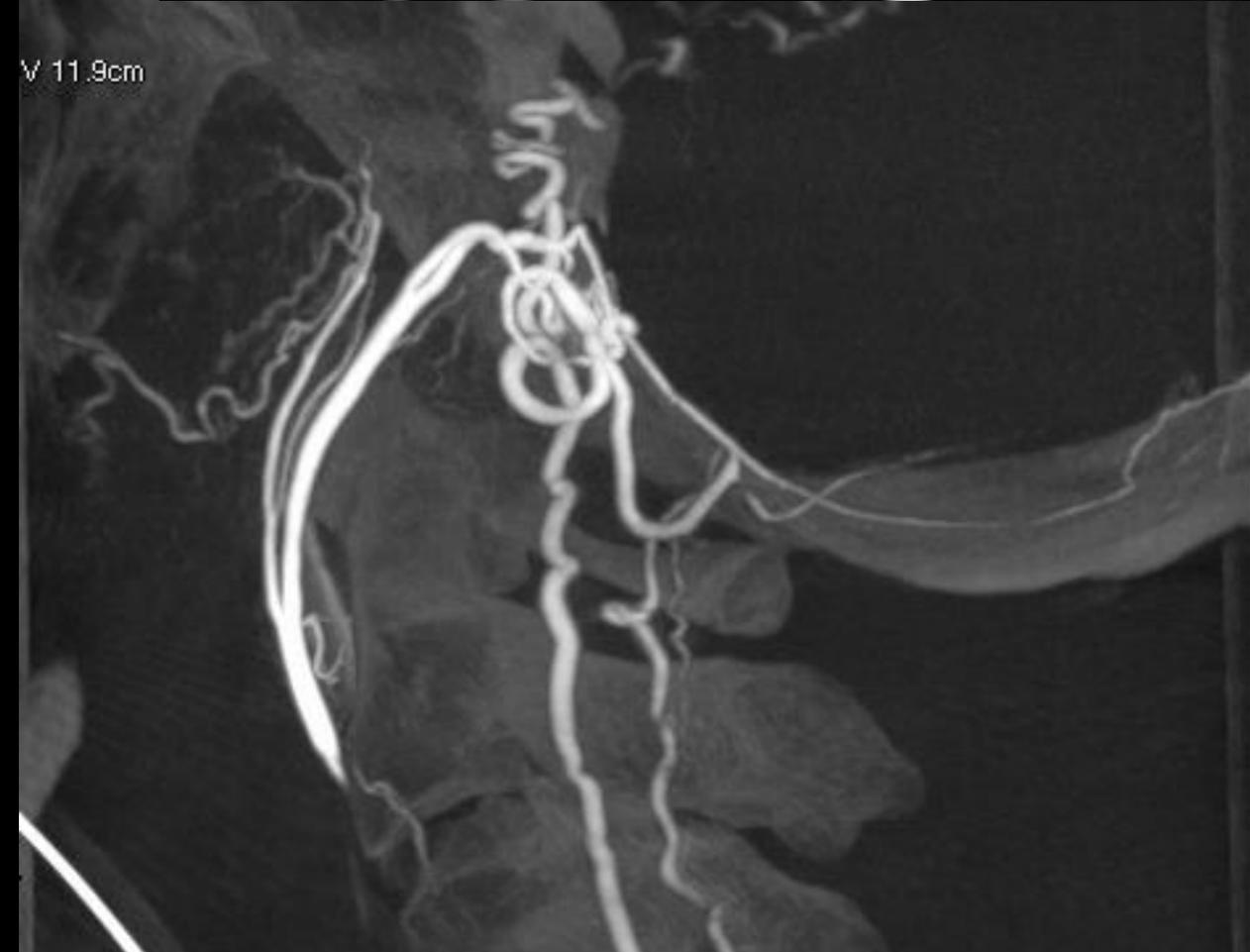
0 L 90 RAO 0 CRA

A 59

Jun 13 2013

que
: 21
e: 0.2 mm

V 11.9cm



R
5
9

MP
31.5

W = 1848 L = 1326

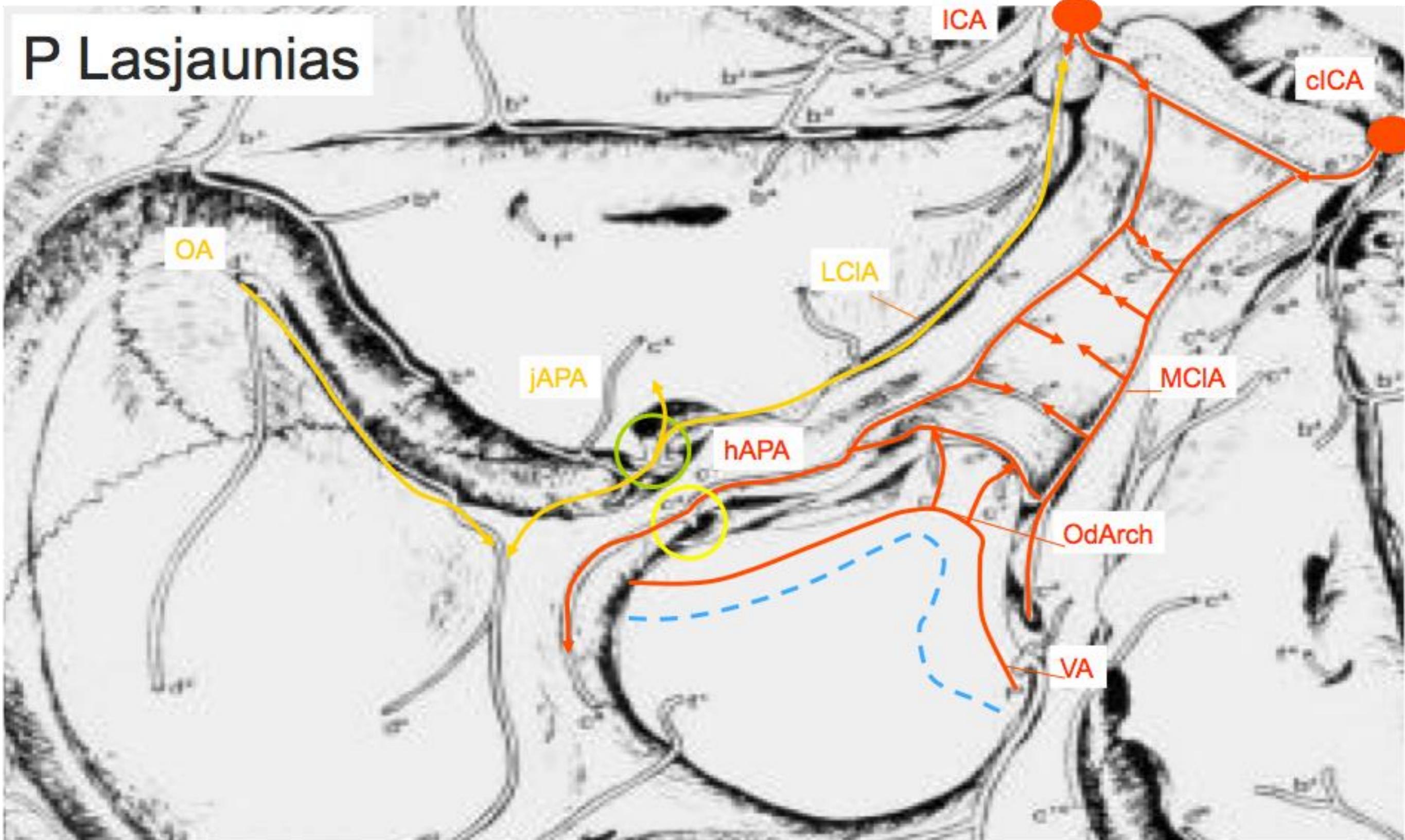


L
5
9



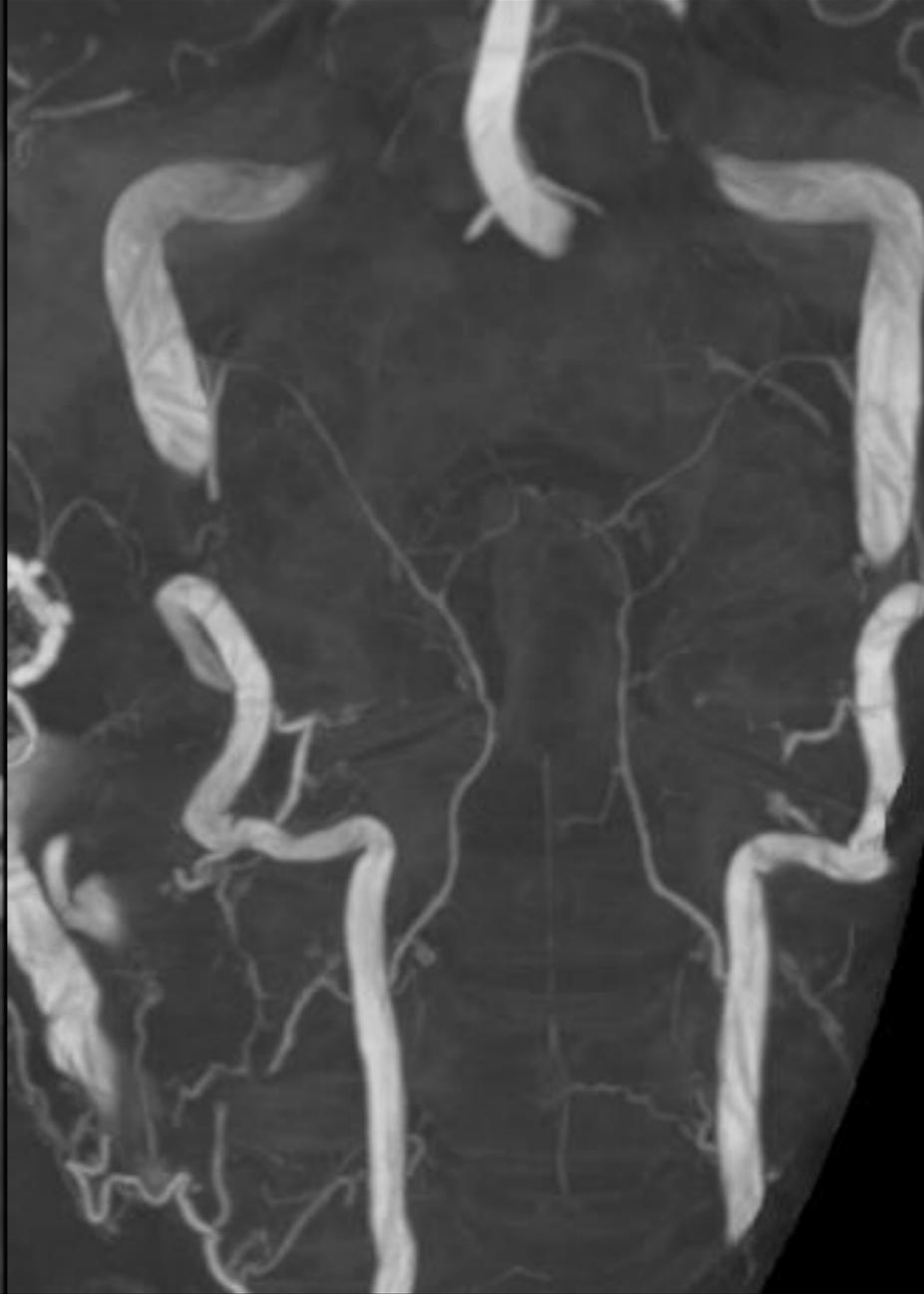
Pierre L. J. Vachon
Claude Vachon
Jan 1892

P Lasjaunias



ICA : internal carotid artery, clICA : contralateral internal carotid artery, MCIA : medial clival arteries, LCIA : lateral clival arteries, OdArch : odontoid arch, VA : vertebral artery, APA ascending pharyngeal artery (h hypoglossal, j jugular branches), hypoglossal canal : yellow circle, jugular canal : green circle

RADIOLOGIE



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taille de l'image : 512 x 512

taille de la vue : 845 x 845

27 LF : 255

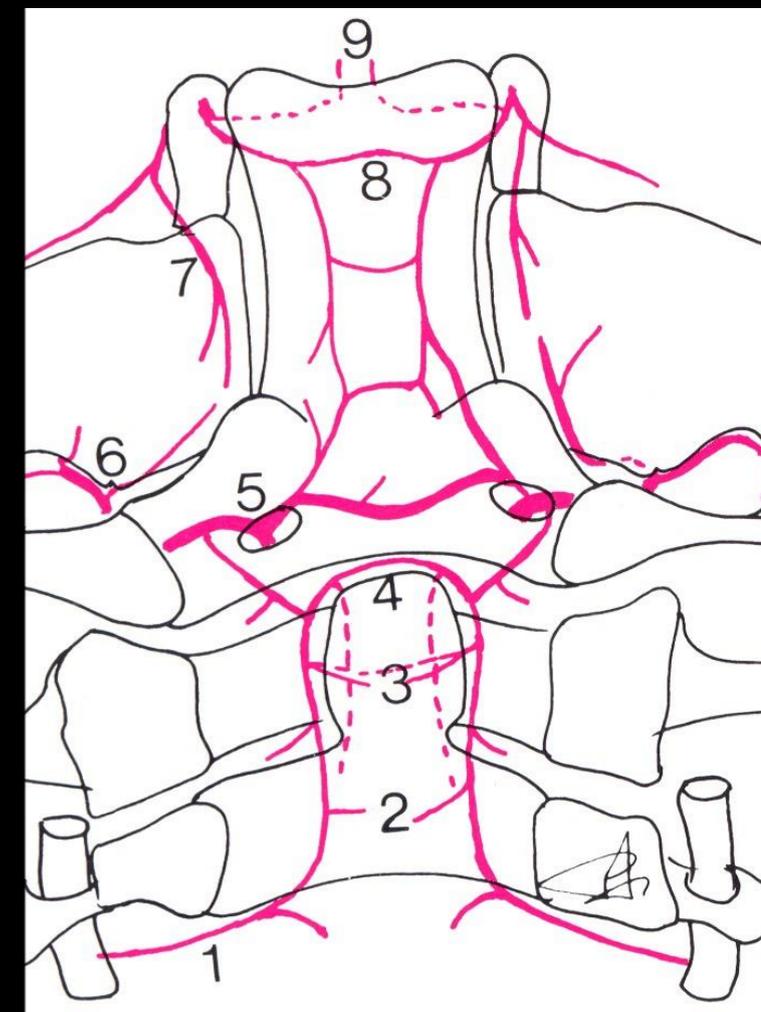
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A10002945290 (40 y , 40 y) : post

1 Diagnostic — spinale post 253

A10165011253 252

251



165% Angle : 0

50

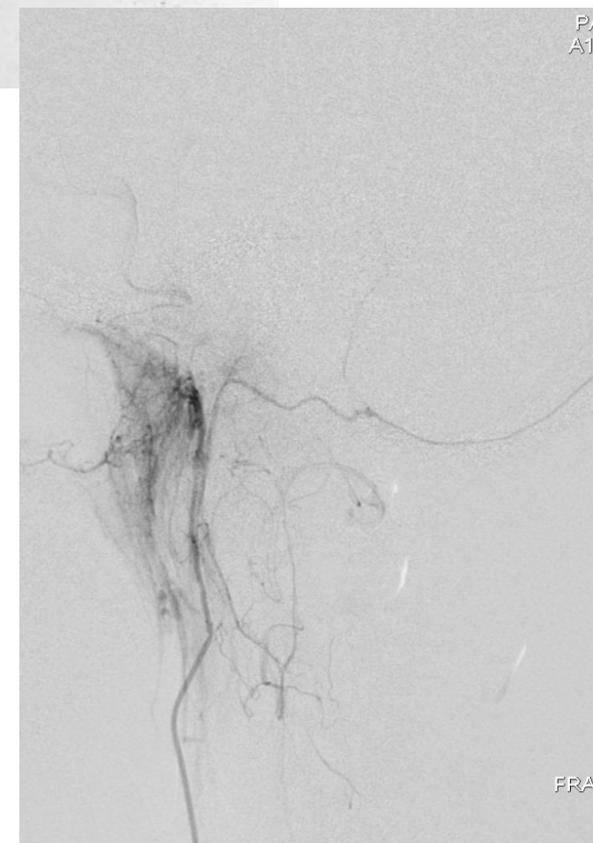
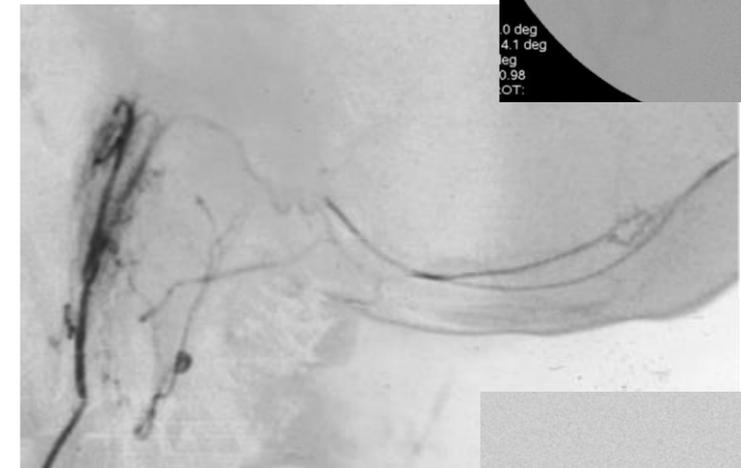
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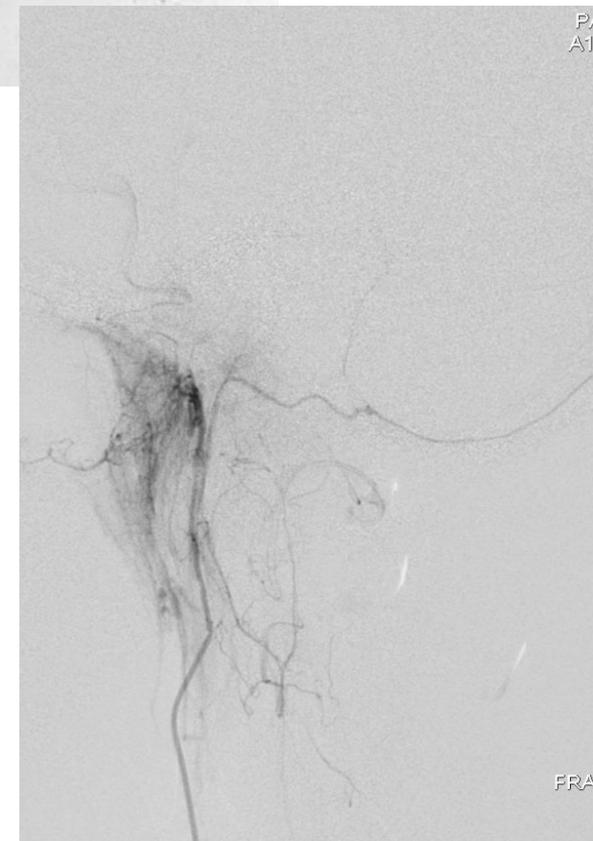
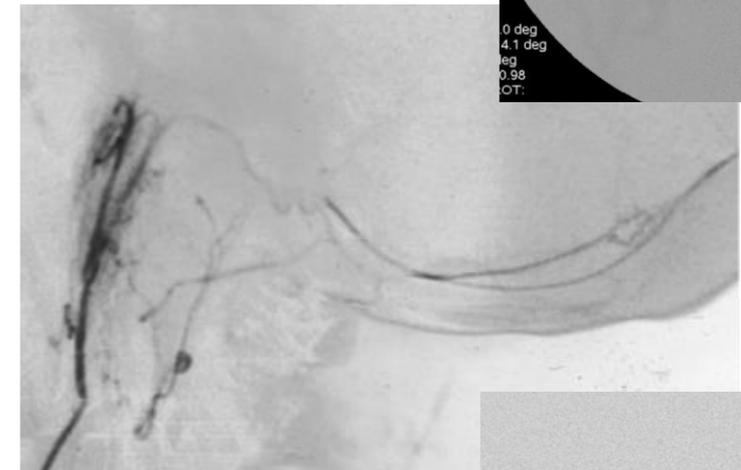
origines de l'artère méningée postérieure

- artère vertébrale
- artère cérébelleuse inférieure
- artère occipitale
- artère pharyngienne ascendante
- anastomoses proximales au niveau du foramen magnum



origines de l'artère de la faux du cervelet

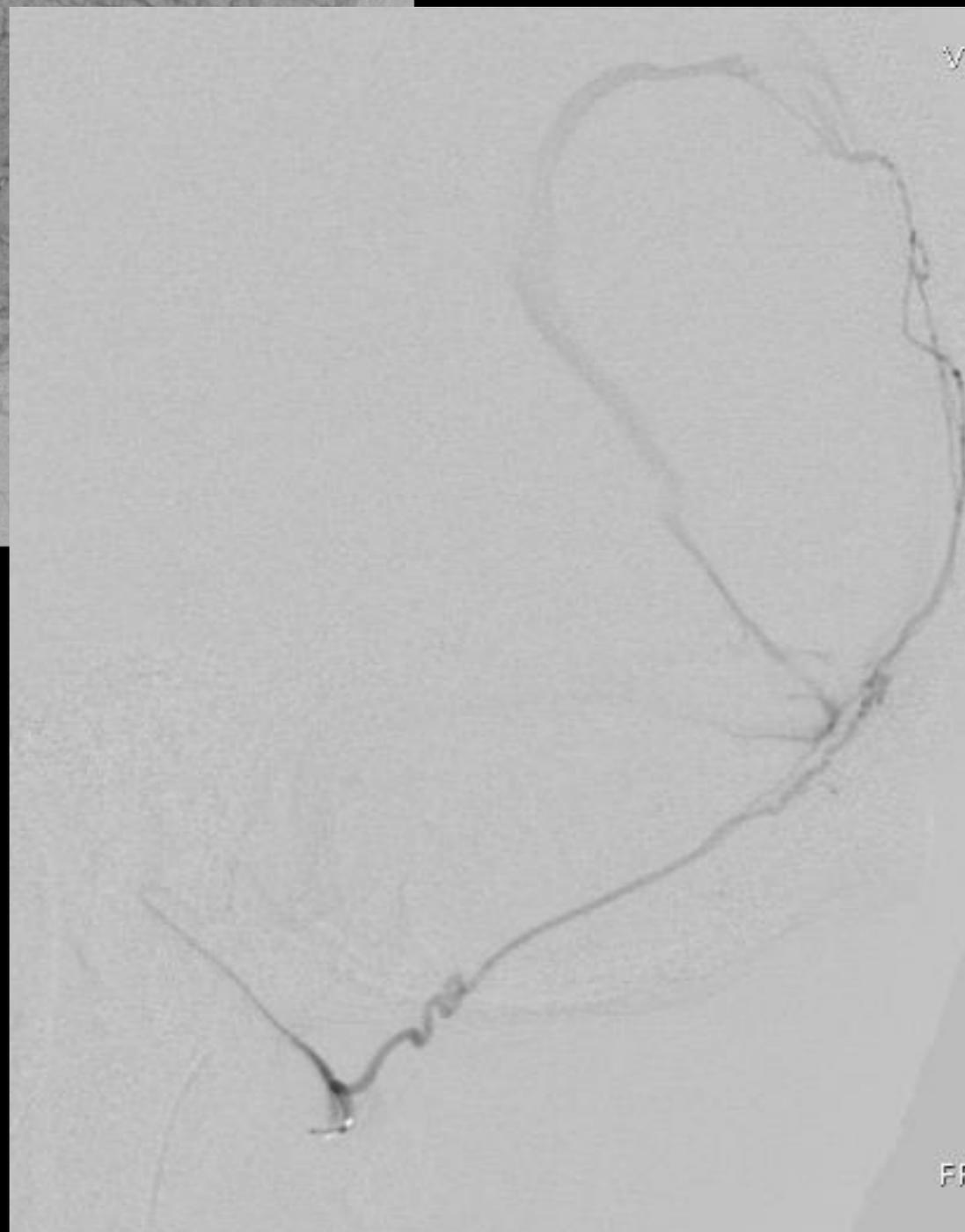
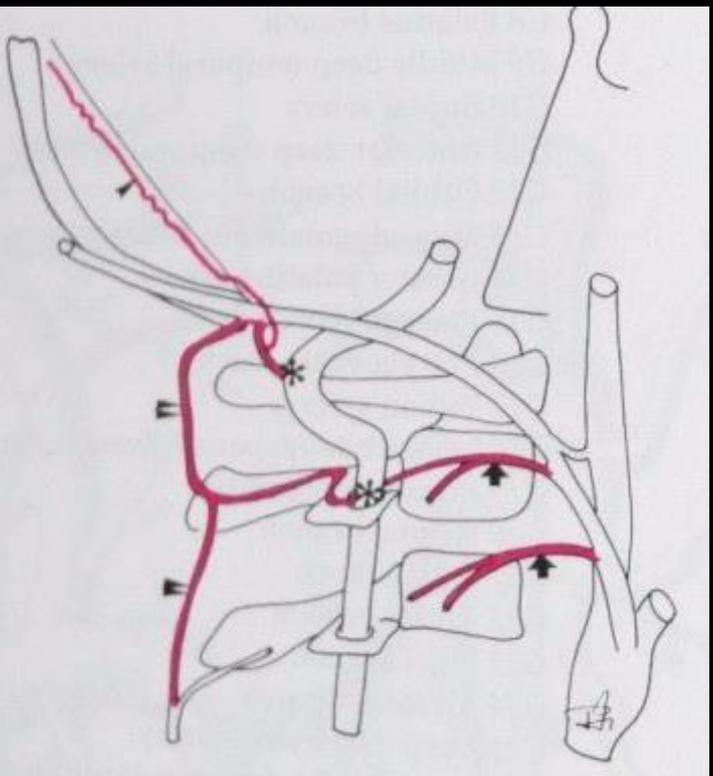
- artère vertébrale
- artère cérébelleuse inférieure
- artère occipitale
- artère pharyngienne ascendante
- anastomoses proximales au niveau du foramen magnum



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14:05:

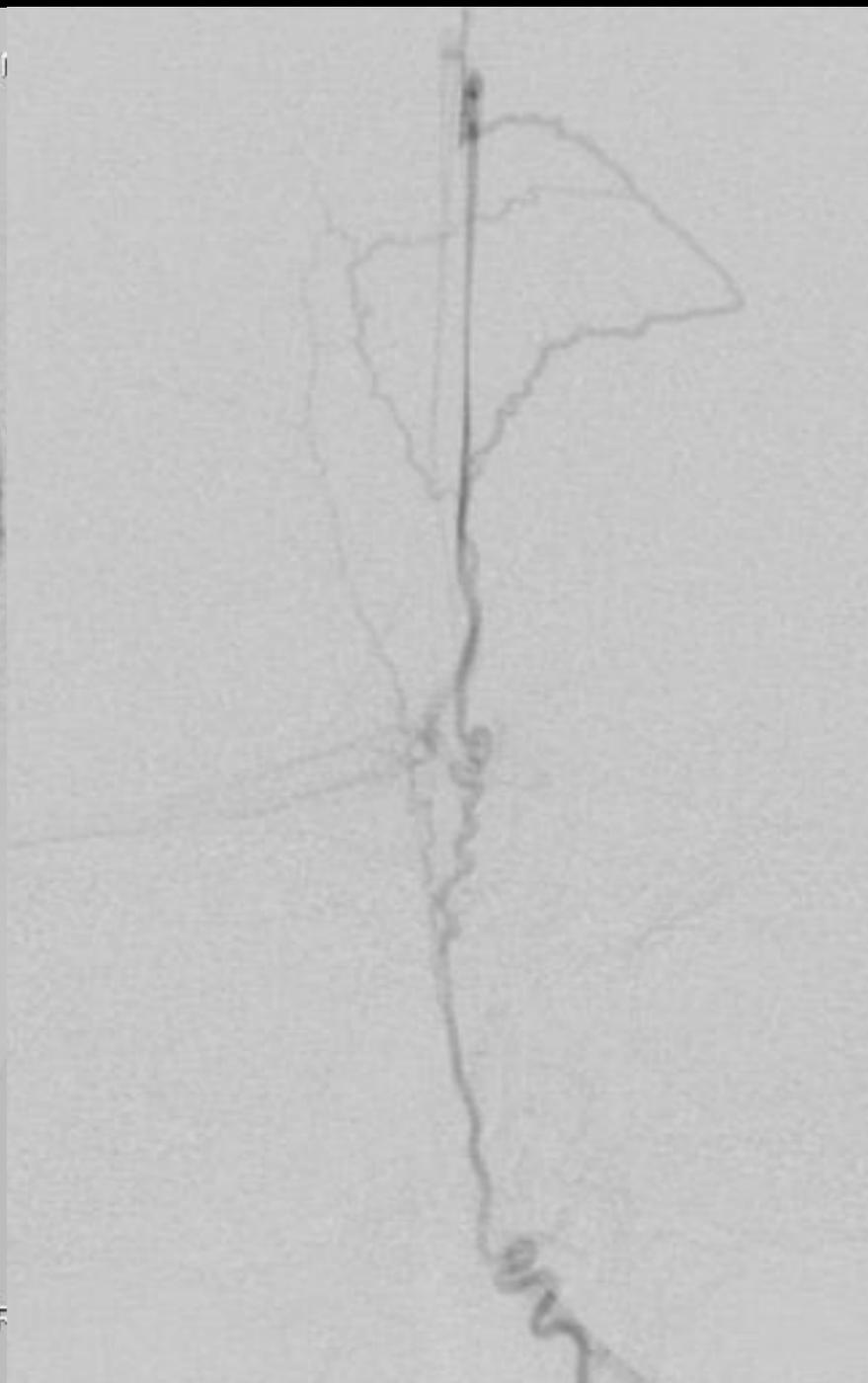


0 deg
0 deg
g
.98
OT:

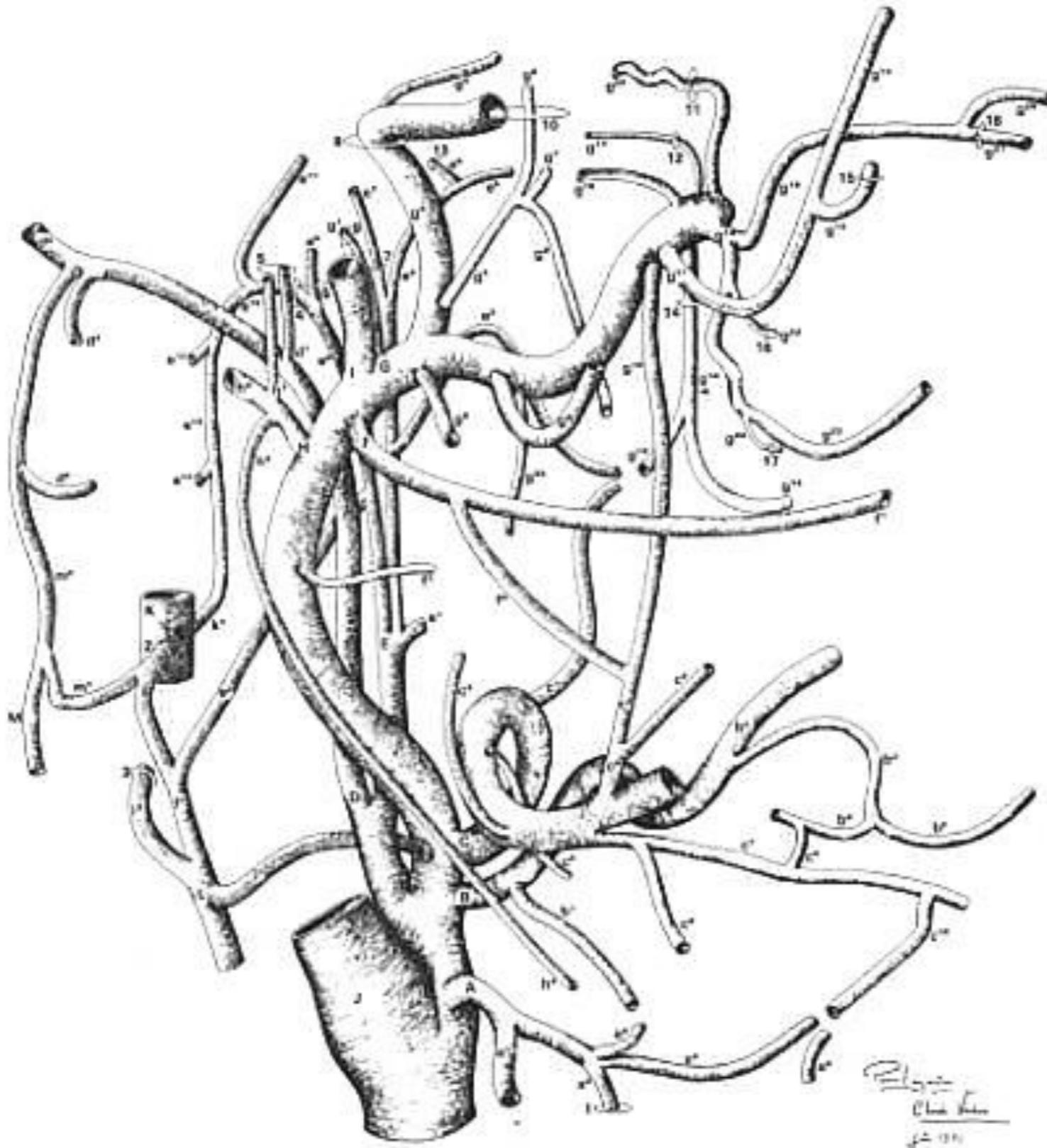


VI

FF



artère occipitale





fistule durale sinus latéral
embolisation de particules

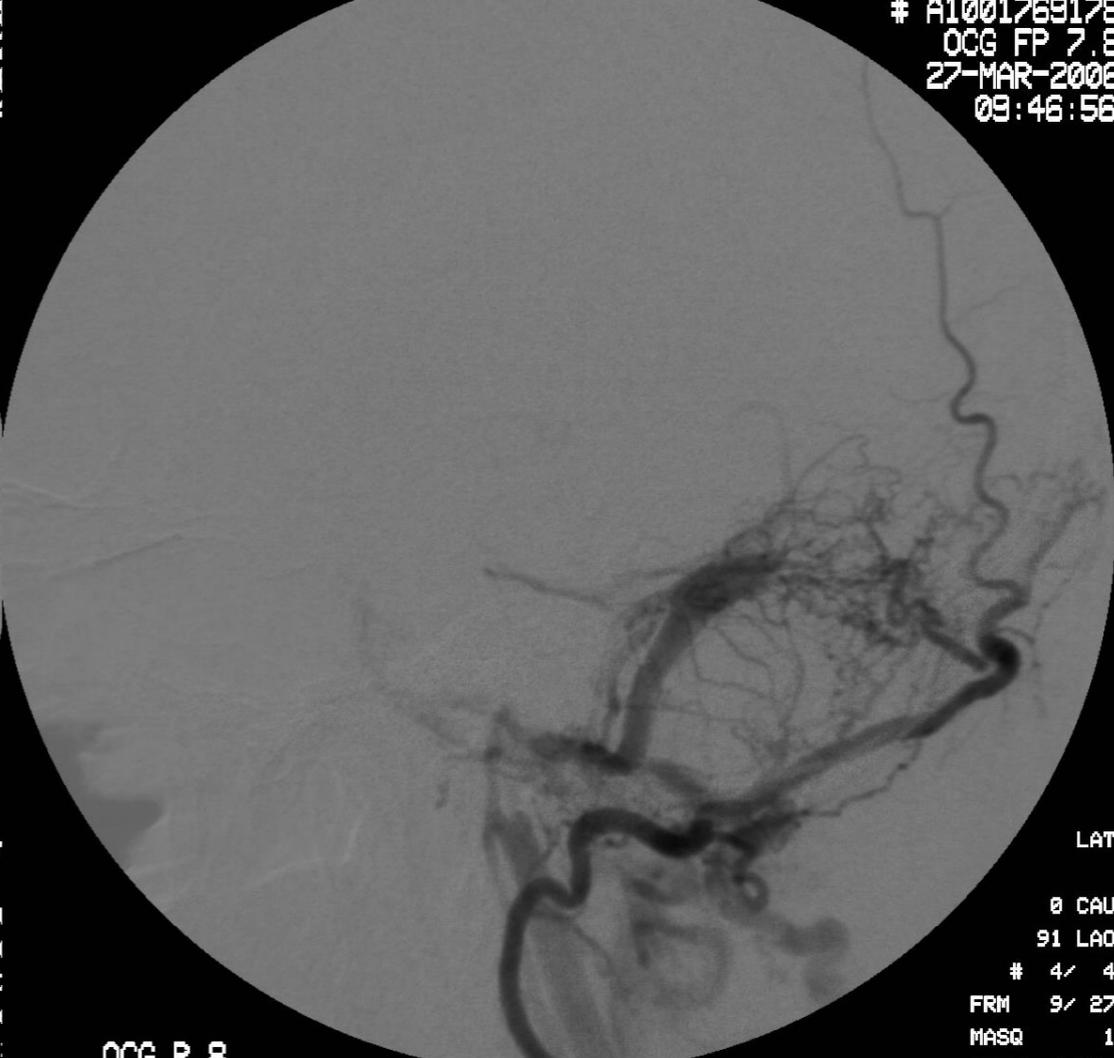


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27-MAR-2006
13:21:54

LAT

0 CAU
91 LAO
17/ 1
FRM 10/ 10
MASQ

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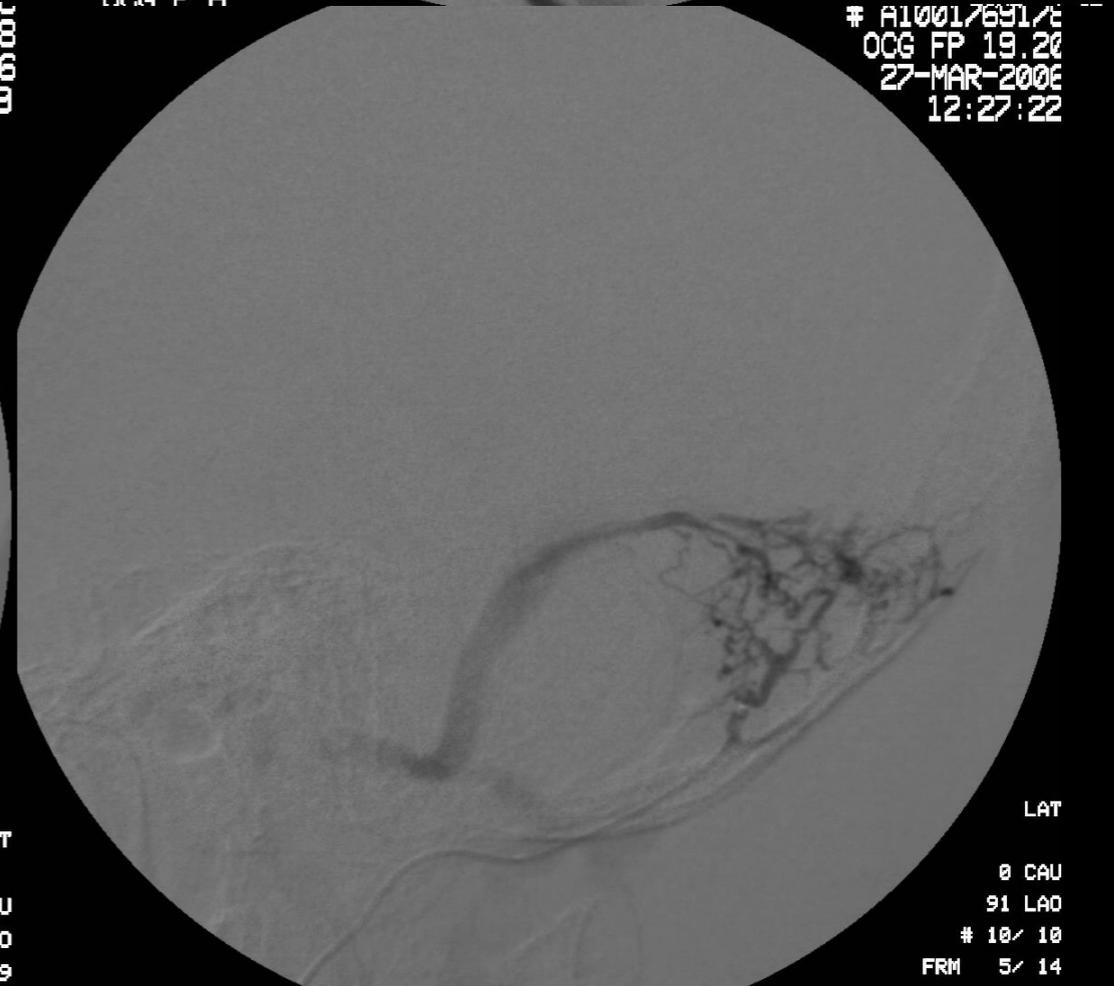
0 CAU
91 LAO
4/ 4
FRM 9/ 27
MASQ 1

OCG P R



LAT

0 CAU
91 LAO
9/ 9



LAT

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91 LAO
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FRM 5/ 14

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avant



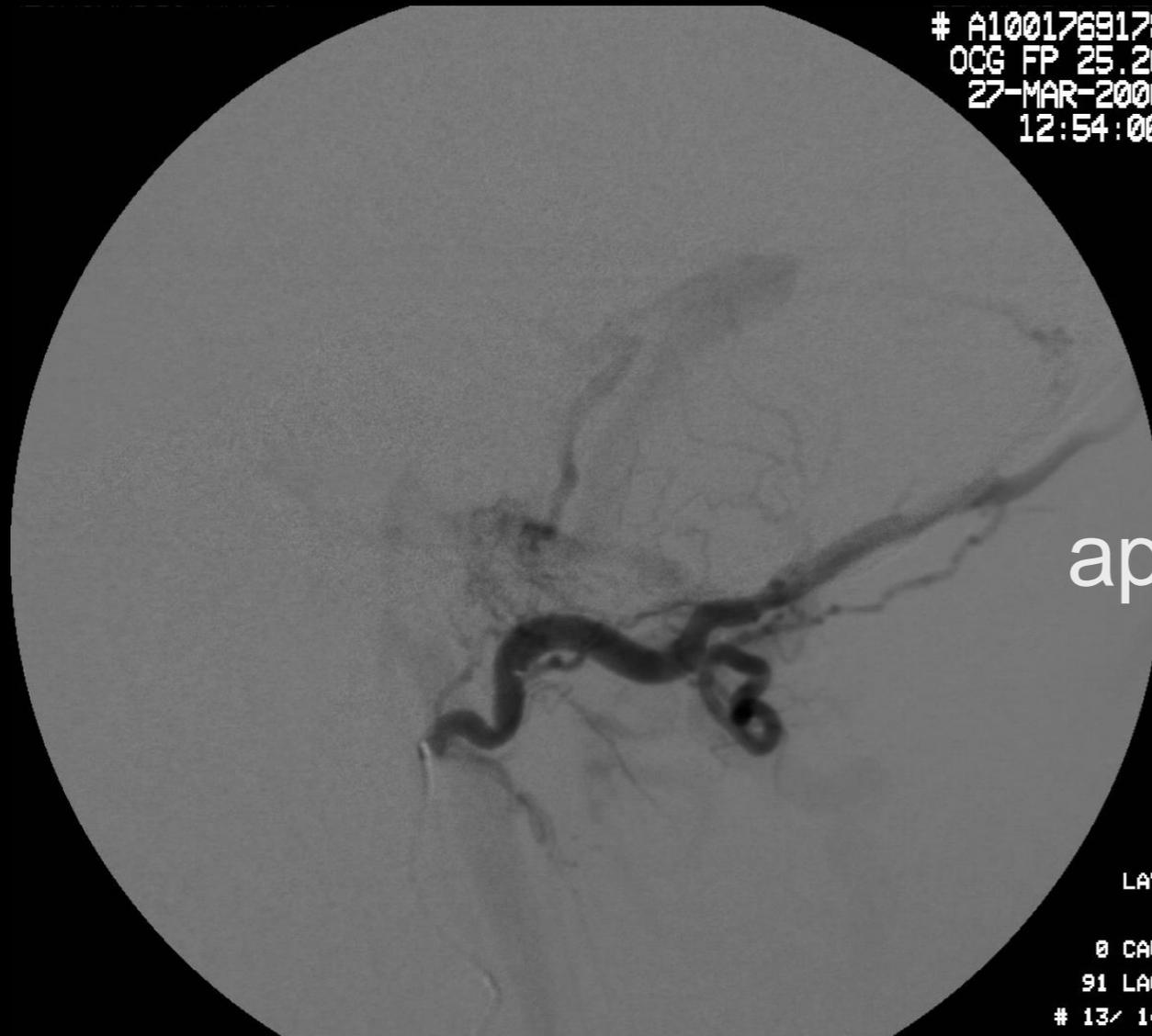
OCG P R

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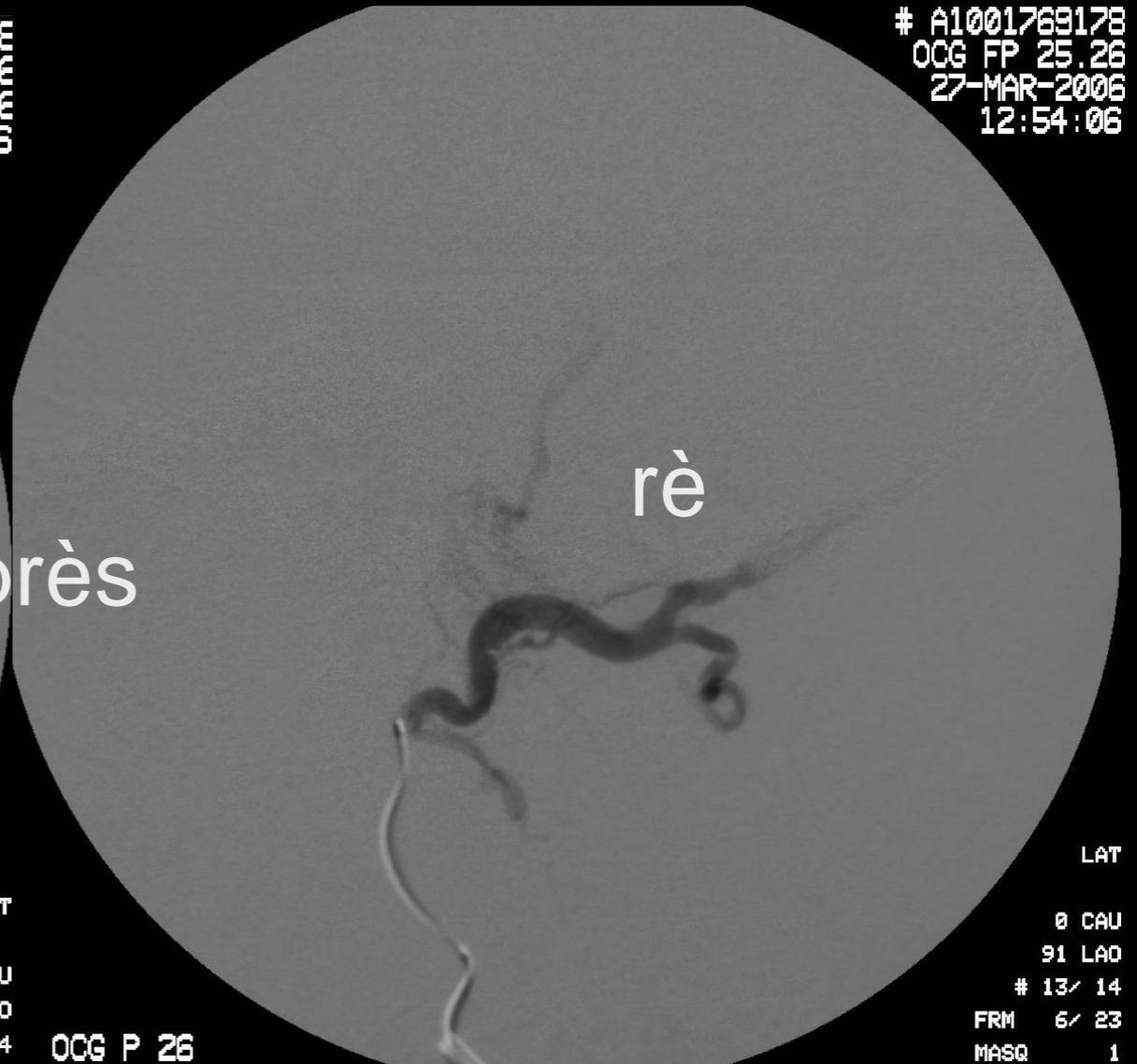
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après

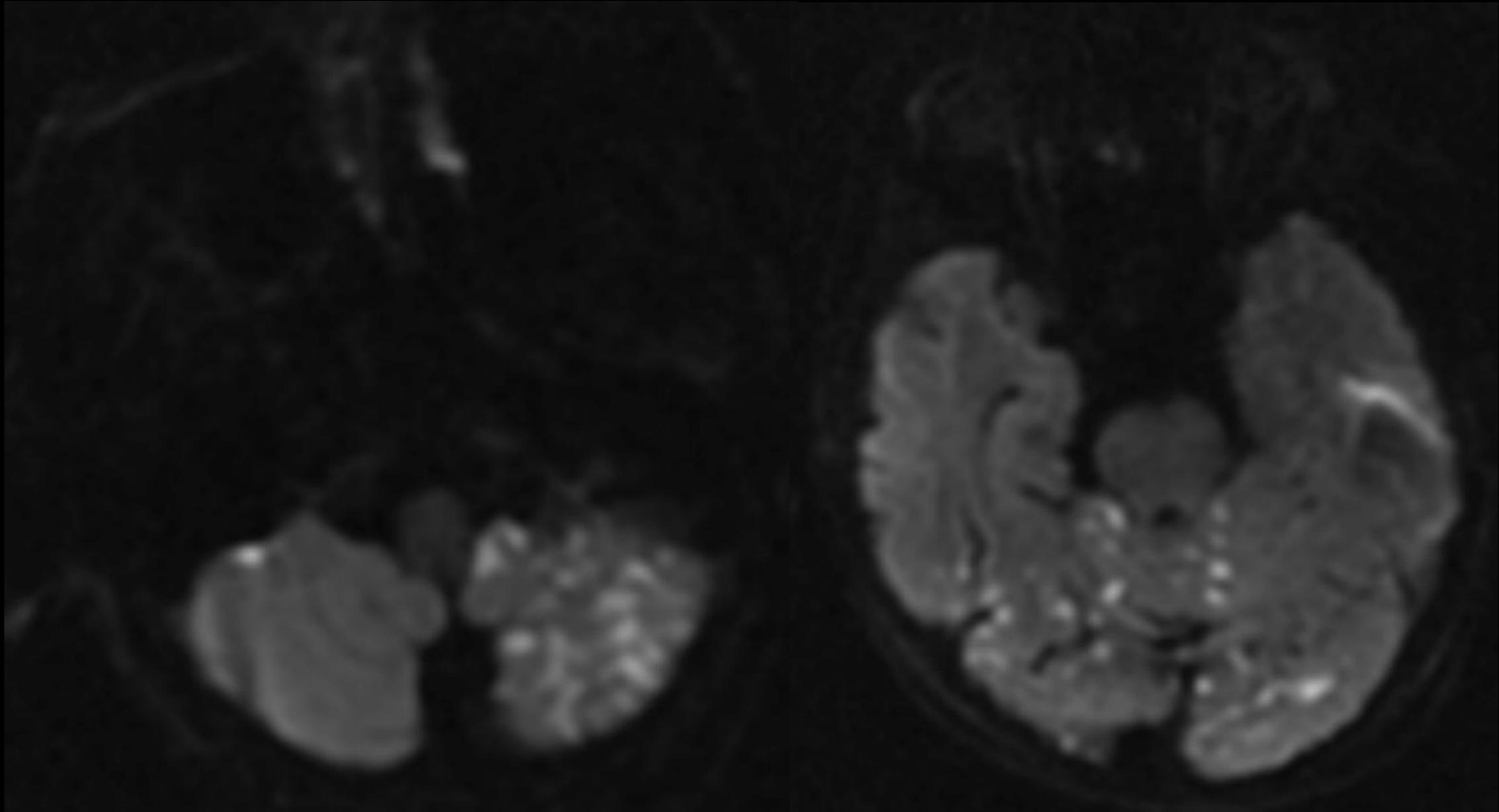


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13/ 14
OCG P 26

rière

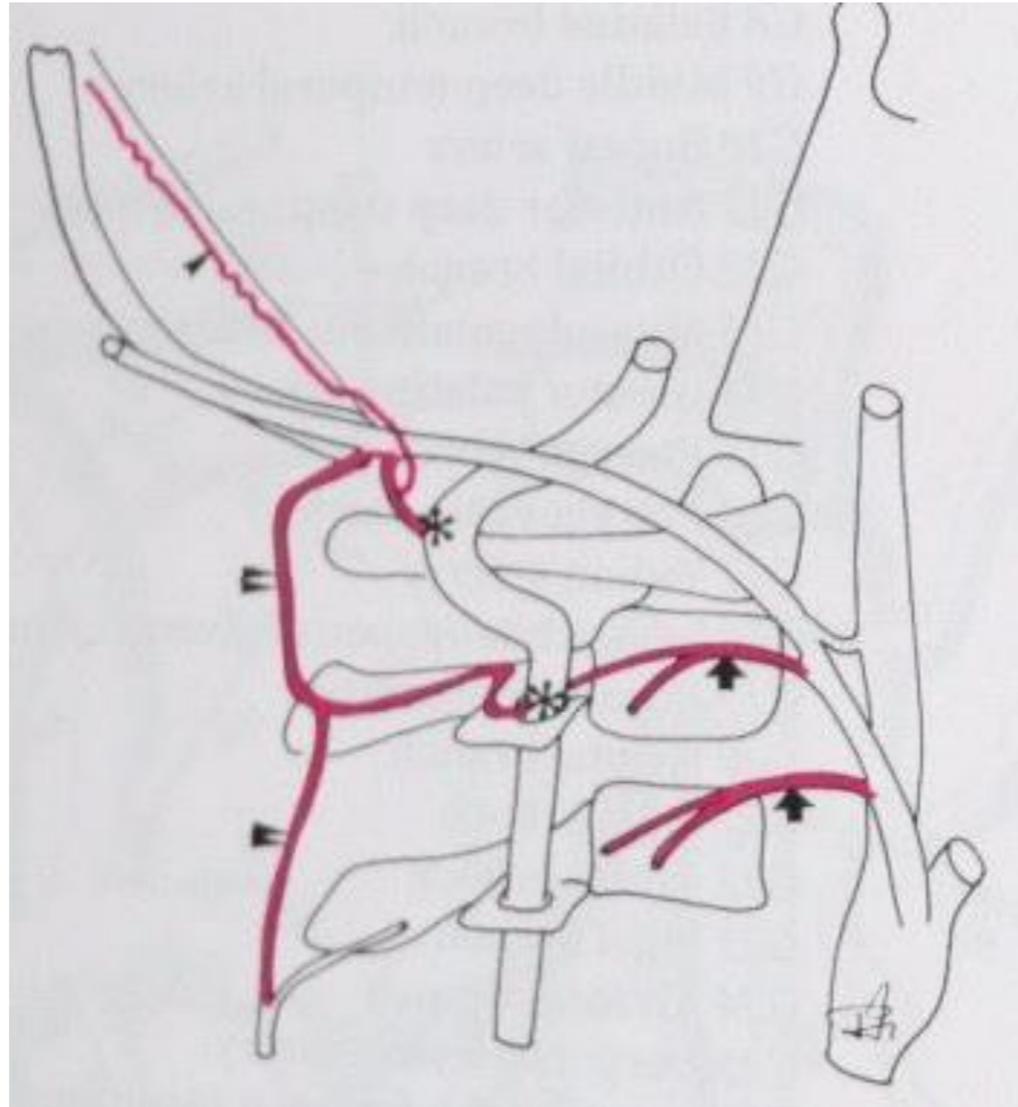


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13/ 14
FRM 6/ 23
MASQ 1



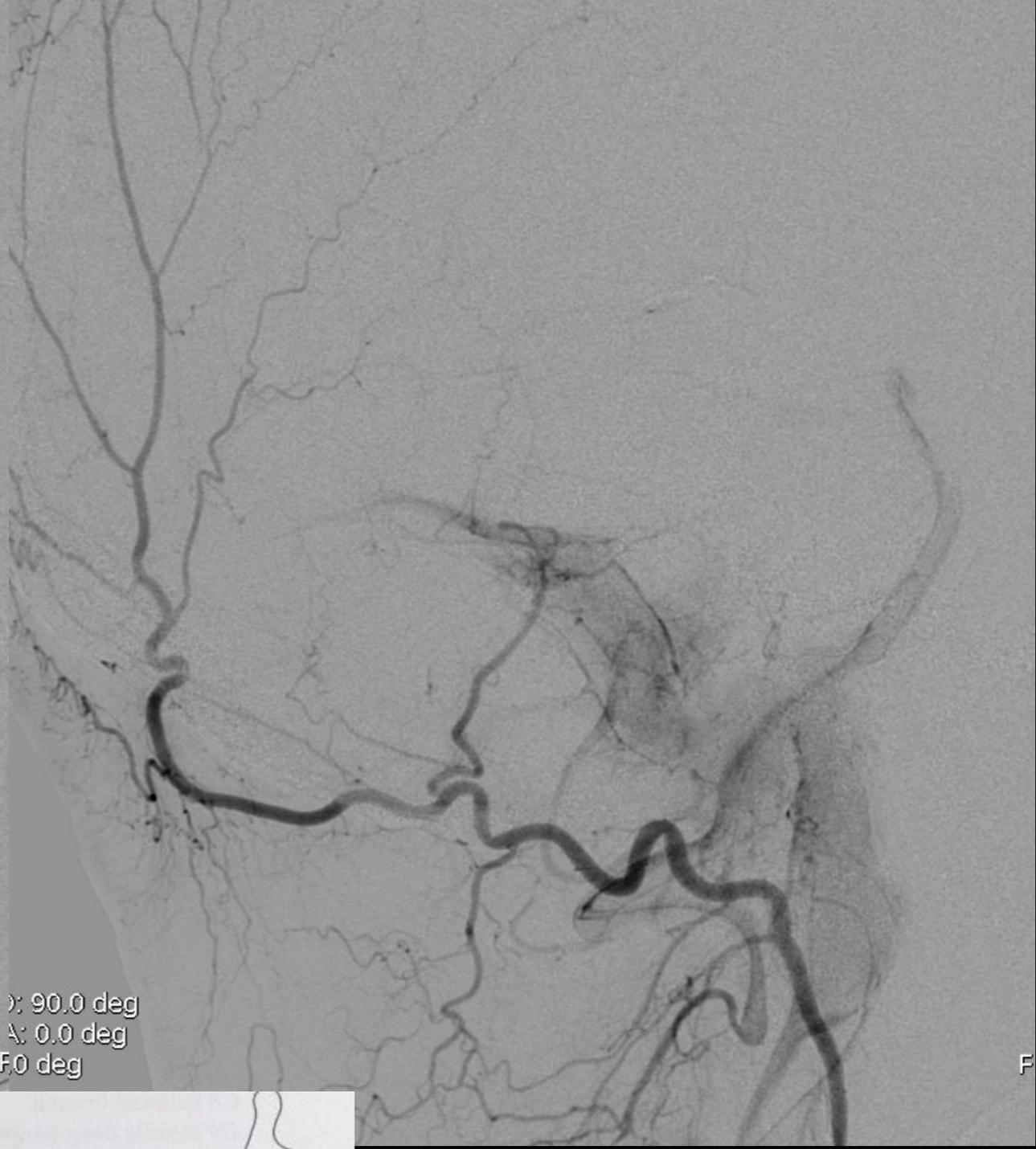
pourquoi?

- Persistance des artères pro atlantales de type 1 ou 2 est très rare, mais il persiste TOUJOURS les segments initiaux qui anastomosent chez l'adulte les artères vertébrale et occipitale : branches radiculaires postérieures au niveau de C1 et C2



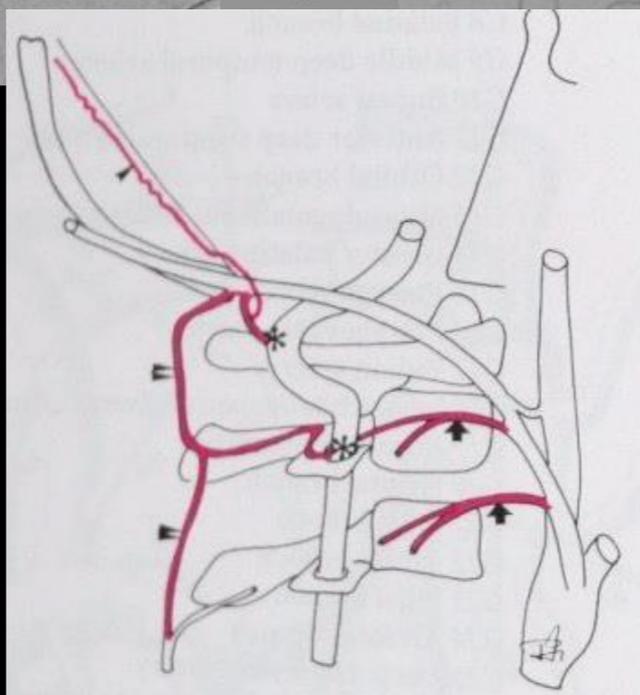


Y: 90.0 deg
A: 0.0 deg
FO 0 deg



Y: 90.0 deg
A: 0.0 deg
FO 0 deg

F



Artères dangereuses région cervico occipitale

Vascularisation nerf crâniens

Pharyngienne ascendante

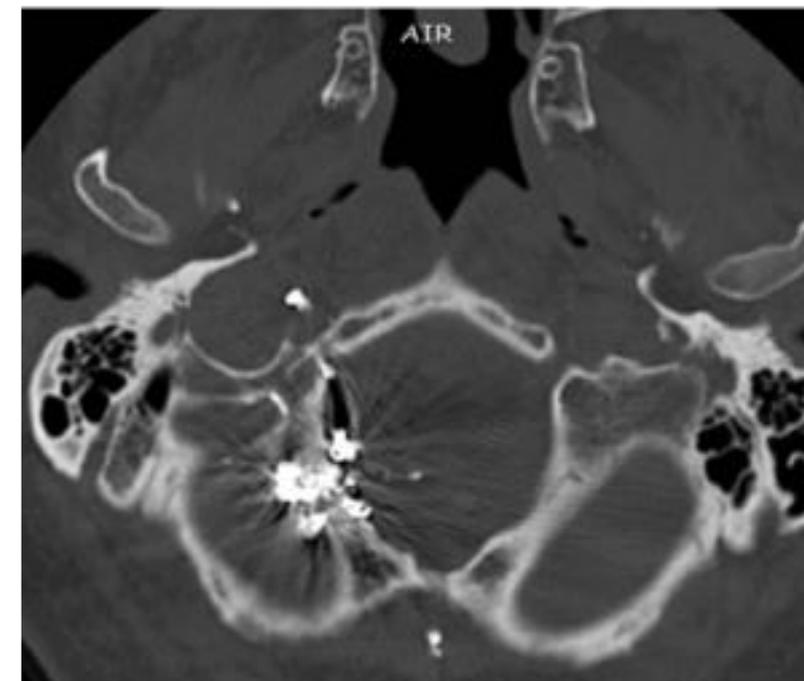
Branche jugulaire IX, X et XI et VI

Branche hypoglosse XII

Branche musculo spinale XI spinal

Occipitale

Br stylo mastoïdienne VII



Artères dangereuses région cervico occipitale

Anastomoses dangereuses

Pharyngienne ascendante

- (tympanique inférieure)
 - artère carotico-tympanique (ACI)
 - artère stylomastoidienne (VII)
- pharyngée supérieure
 - artère récurrente foramen lacerum (C5)
 - tronc inféro latéral
- musculo spinale
 - anastomoses du 3 espace : (Vertébrale, cervicales ascendante et profonde)
- hypoglosse
 - arcade de l'odontoïde
 - a clivale médiale (ACI + controlatéral)
- jugulaire
 - a clivale latérale
 - anastomoses du foramen magnum

Occipitale

- Artères des 1 er et 2 èmes espaces musculaires
- Artère de la faux du cervelet
- Artère mastoïdienne
 - br jugulaire de la Phar ascendante
 - a. subarcuata (AICA)

