

Stent-Assisted Detachable Coil Embolization of Two Splenic Artery Aneurysms

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Image Article

Visceral artery aneurysms (VAAs) challenging cases, as wide-necked aneurysms using stent assisted coil embolization (SACE), to treat two splenic aneurysms. The goal of treatment is to prevent aneurysm expansion by excluding it from the arterial circulation, saving branches, patency, and freedom from rupture or reperfusion [1-6].

Step by Step

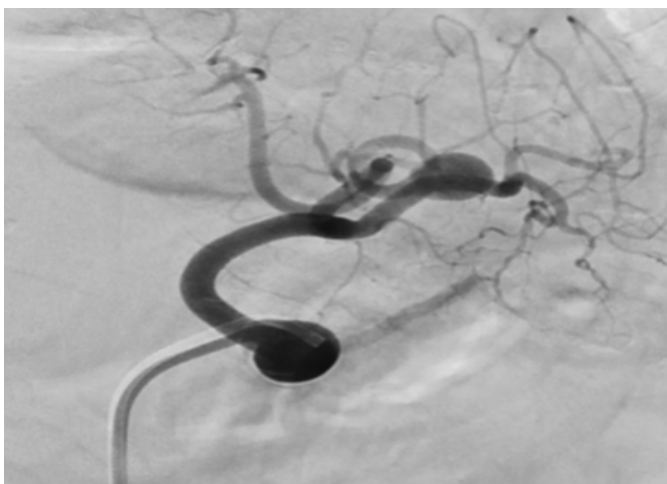


Figure 1 Splenic artery arteriography showing two saccular splenic aneurysms.



Figure 2 First, treatment of the distal saccular aneurysm with SACE.

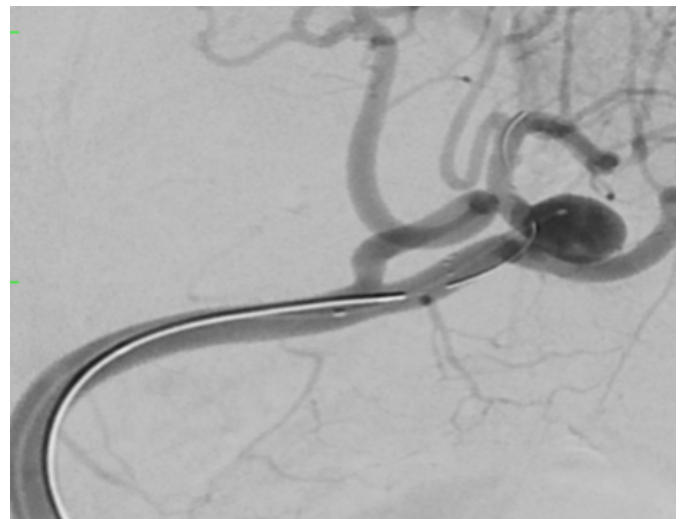


Figure 3 Stent already deployed and the microcatheter inside the distal aneurysm sac.

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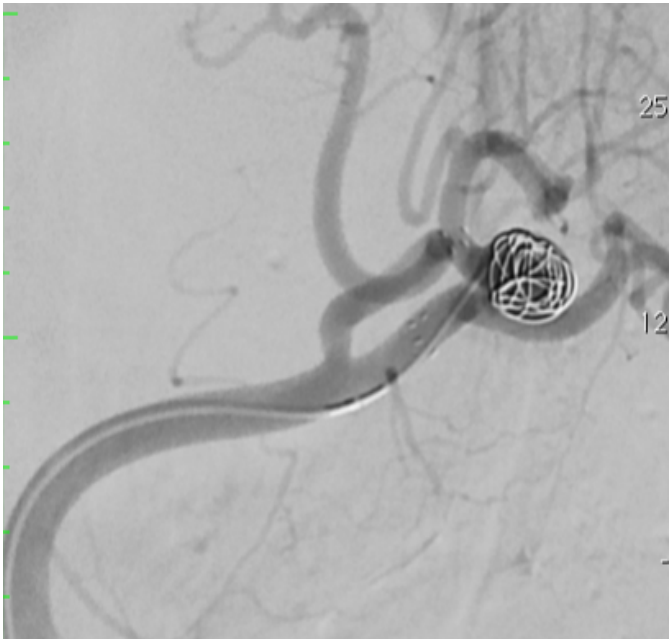


Figure 4 Saccular aneurysm is filled entirely with coils in an attempt to preserve the parent vessel.



Figure 5 Aneurysm sac was successfully treated, no flow of contrast into the aneurysms sac.

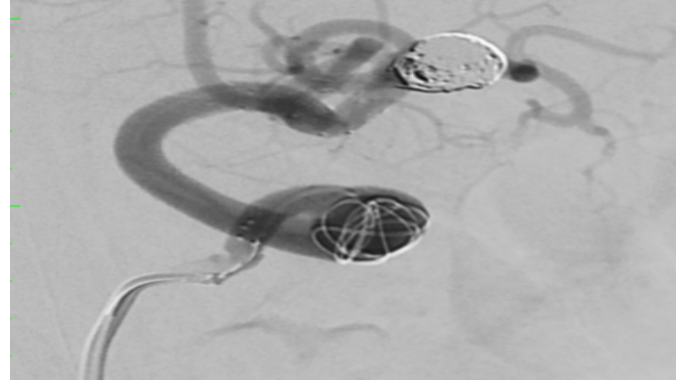


Figure 6 SACE technique was used in both cases, trying to avoid herniation or migration of the coils during the procedure, especially in large necks.



Figure 7 Selectively exclusion of the aneurysms while preserving flow in the native vessel.

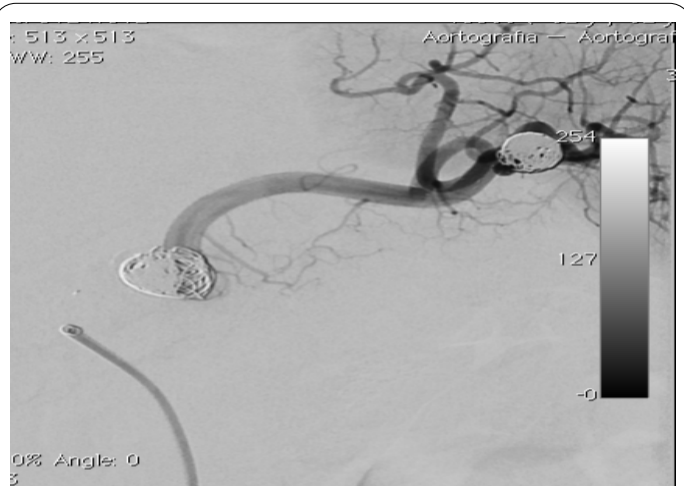


Figure 8 Final control arteriography showing the normal flow to the spleen and exclusion of the aneurysms sac.

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