

Double STA-MCA Anatomosis for Bilateral Carotid Occlusion -Case Report and Literature Review-

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Abstract

Complete occlusion of both internal carotid arteries (ICA) is rare, particularly in young or middle-aged patients. We present a case of a middle-aged male with complete occlusion of both ICA who underwent bilateral superficial temporal artery (STA) to middle cerebral artery (MCA) anastomosis. Bilateral STA-MCA anastomosis is not commonly reported as a management for cerebroocclusive diseases in English literature. This patient presented at Suzuka Kaisei Hospital in a wheelchair with dementia, left hemiparesis and urinary incontinence. The follow-up was uneventful of any other stroke episodes. After rehabilitation the patient was able to move without the help of a wheelchair and was satisfied with the activity of daily living (ADL) and the results of the operations.

Key words: Ischemic stroke, STA-MCA anastomosis, Cerebrovascular reserve capacity, internal carotid artery occlusion.



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Introduction

Stroke remains a leading cause of mortality and permanent disability despite manifold attempts to treat and prevent cerebral ischemia using various medical and surgical treatments, many with still unproven effectiveness. Among these techniques extracranial (EC) to intracranial (IC) artery bypass represents anastomosis of the STA to the MCA. Following its introduction by Yasargil [6] in 1969 this procedure has been applicable to treat numerous patients with MCA stenosis or ICA occlusion. The intent is to increase collateral cerebral blood flow (CBF) distal to the occlusive or stenotic lesion.

Although attractive conceptual point of view EC-IC bypass was shown in an international randomized trial to be ineffective in preventing stroke [3]. This study failed to demonstrate any benefit to surgically treated patients compared to patients receiving medical treatment alone. Since then, only a few reports have been published on the potential beneficial effect of the EC-IC bypass in selected patients [2, 7] and this management became rare outside Japan and therefore difficult to find in English literature. We present a case of bilateral ICA occlusion who underwent bilateral double STA-MCA bypass.

Double STA-MCA bypass consists of donor arteries using the parietal and the frontal branches of the STA anastomosed to the recipient arteries of M4 segments. Postoperative course was uneventful without any stroke episodes.

Case Report

A 54 year-old male known for recurrent transient ischemic attacks (TIA) for three years presented at Suzuka Kaisei Hospital with left hemiparesis, dementia and urinary incontinence. He was also suffering from hypoesthesia in the lower extremities in worsening. When he arrived at hospital, he could not walk and was ambulated by a wheelchair. Initial cerebral magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed multiple old infarcts in both hemispheres (**Fig. 1**).

The blood flow to the right hemisphere was supplied from the right posterior communicating artery. The left side blood flow was very limited and supplied mainly from the ophthalmic artery. Late arterial phase on the left side demonstrated lepto-meningeal anastomosis to cortical branches of MCA from that of posterior cerebral artery. On pre-operative

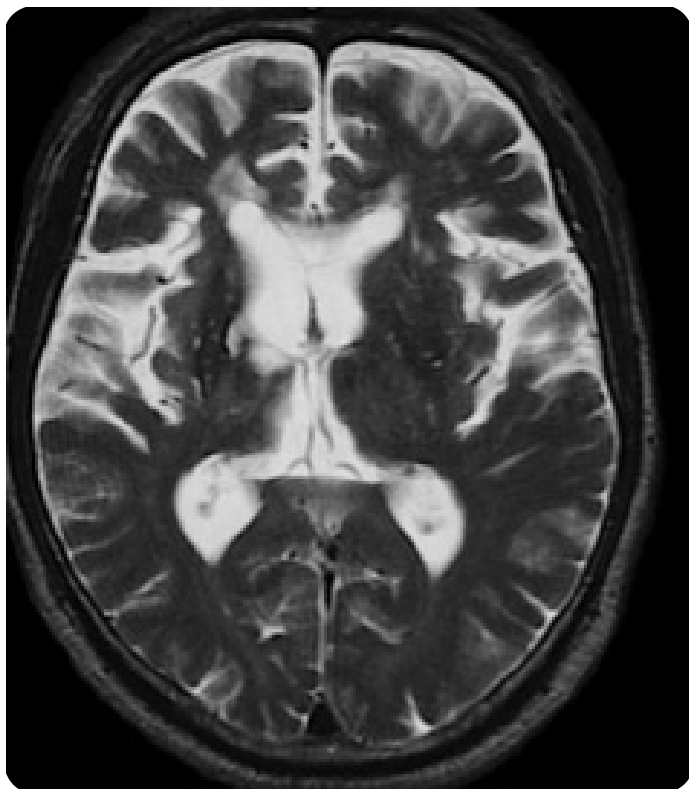


Fig. 1. Initial cerebral MRI showing multiples old infarcts in both hemisphere Carotid angiograms demonstrated bilateral ICA occlusion at the level of common carotid artery bifurcation (Fig. 2).

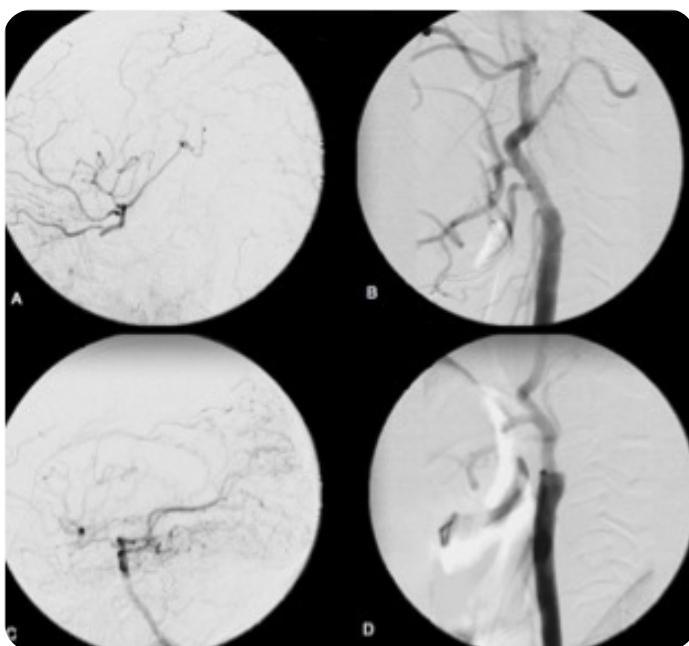


Fig. 2. Pre-operative angiograms confirming bilateral ICA occlusion. A: left side, frontal view; B: left side, lateral view; C: right side, frontal view; D: right side, lateral view.

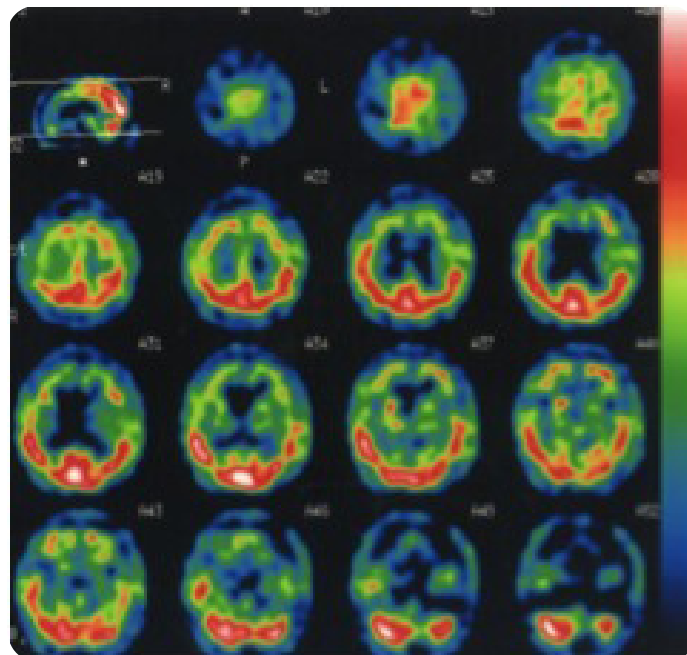


Fig. 3. Pre-operative SPECT scan showing a drastic reduction of CBF on both sides on the frontal and parietal lobes After administration of Diamox CBF was substantially decreased, particularly on the left side.

single-photon emission computed tomography scan (SPECT) there was a significant reduction in CBF on the frontal and parietal lobes bilaterally (**Fig. 3**).

The patient was operated upon double STA-MCA bypass in two stages as right side first and left side second. Because CBF on the right side was worse at risk of cerebral infarction than the left side. The first operation was undertaken an end-to-side anastomosis between the STA and the M4 segment of MCA on the right side. The frontal and the parietal branches of the STA were used as donor arteries. One month later, after confirming no signs of complications and stable neurological condition the second operation was instituted. It was the same technique of double STA-MCA bypass on the left side (**Fig. 4**).

At the operation the patient was placed in a supine position with the head turned to the contralateral side and the ipsilateral shoulder was raised using a mattress. The hair was shaved in a width of 2 cm along the courses of the STA branches. A small craniotomy was performed and the dura mater was opened. After determination of the recipient arteries, both branches of the STA were anastomosed to M4 segments using 10-0 nylon sutures. In both sides the shorter branch of the donor artery (the frontal branch) was anastomosed to the

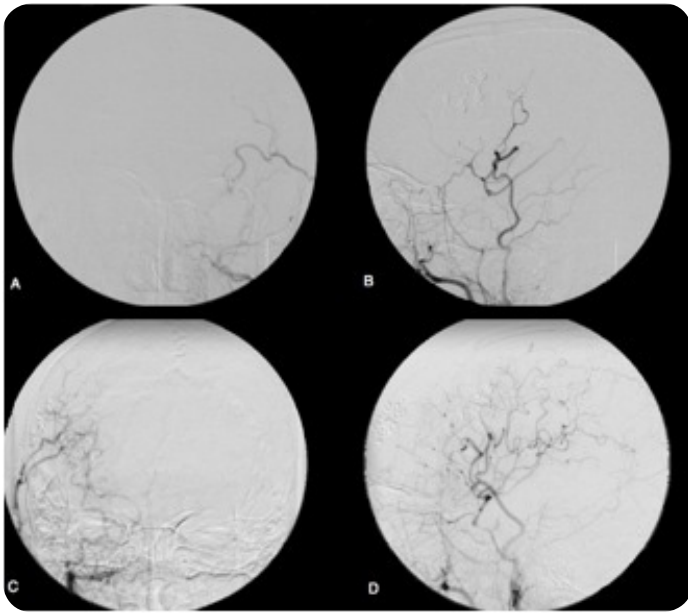


Fig. 4. Post-operative angiograms showing the patency of STA-MCA bypass. A: left side, frontal view; B: left side, lateral view ; C: right side, frontal view; D: right side, lateral view.

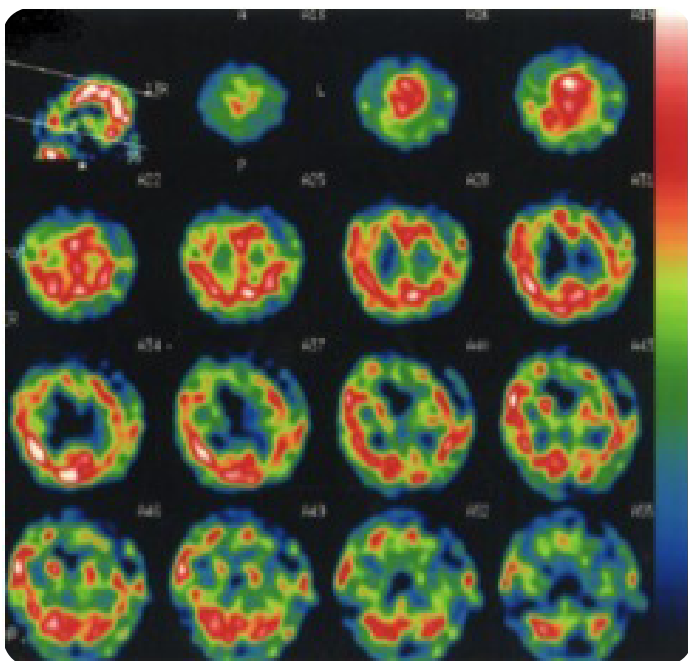


Fig. 5. Post-operative SPECT scan showing a CBF impressively improved.

infrasyvian portion of M4 and the longer branch (the parietal branch) to the suprasylvian portion of M4. On postoperative SPECT scan CBF was significantly improved (**Fig. 5**).

The neurological condition remained stable postoperatively. The right hemiparesis improved appreciably. The patient became to walk with a stick. The urinary incontinence and the intelligence quotient (IQ) were unchanged. TIA disappeared and after 5 years of follow-up there were no evidence of stroke recurrence. At the time of discharge the patient was sent to a rehabilitation center. He was capable of normal conversation and was pleased to spend satisfactory ADL.

Discussion

A complete occlusion of the ICA is an important prodrome of cerebrovascular disease. An asymptomatic ICA occlusion has a relatively benign course, whereas symptomatic occlusion increases future risk of strokes. Bilateral carotid occlusion is rare and is associated with high mortality and mobility rates. It was first described by Fisher [4]. Our literature research revealed only 17 cases among the English literature^[1] (Tab. 1).

When confronted with a patient with symptomatic bilateral ICA occlusion in clinical practice, it is essential to know the risk of new vascular events to weigh the risks and benefits of treatment other than antithrombotic medication and control of vascular risk factors, such as revascularization procedures. It is recognized a clinical dilemma that the patients who in theory have the most gain from surgery also carry the highest perioperative risk [5]. One study reported a complication rate of conventional STA-MCA bypass close to 12% in patients neurologically unstable [8]. Our own continued interest in EC-IC bypass results from newly accepted evidence regarding the pathophysiology of cerebral ischemia. In addition to standard clinical and angiographic studies, it is now possible to identify from within the extremely diverse population of patients with cerebral ischemia a small subgroup exhibiting a characteristic deficit, namely impairment of the cerebrovascular reserve capacity. This impairment is due to poorly developed natural collateral vessels and the presence of underlying cerebrovascular occlusive disease, and may result in what we term misery cerebral perfusion. Recent evidence suggests that these patients are at particular risk for subsequent stroke compared to those with similar occlusive lesions [9].

The STA-MCA anastomosis can be used to augment flow to the distal MCA vascular territory. The original technique described by Ya argil was an end-to-side anastomosis using a distal branch of the STA dissected from the scalp to a surface cortical branch of the MCA near the region of the sylvian fissure. Subsequent variations of this procedure have been described, including double-limb STA-MCA bypass grafts for additional flow and end-to-end anastomoses, using a microanastomotic device for higher-flow bypass. The STA

	# of patients	Presentation	Treatment	Outcome
Kwon et al.	6	Sudden coma	Thrombolysis	Death
Robinson et al.	1	Sudden coma	None	death
Fisher	6	Variable	None	Death
Ojemann et al.	1	Sudden coma	Surgical, thrombolectomy	Death
Yashon et al.	1	Coma	Non	Death
Yamaguchi et al.	1	Sudden coma	Thrombolysis	Death
Zubkov et al.	1	Left weakness	Thrombolysis	Death

commonly bifurcates in the preauricular region into a frontal and parietal branch. Variations in the anatomy include one of the two branches dominant, equal caliber of both branches, or atresia of the parietal branch.

In order to treat patients with chronic ischemia we have to identify the small subgroup of surgical candidates. Many factors are operative and of importance in the outcome of any individual case. These include the number of intracerebral and extracerebral occlusions, the degree and capacity of collateral flow, the restrictions to flow via stenotic lesions affecting major alternate channels, and finally the steal mechanisms that may, through other collaterals, actually deprive the brain of part of its blood supply [7]. We also have to take into account the age of the patient and his/her cardiovascular risk factors. Our patient tolerated well to the anesthesia of the two stage operations and had no significant cardiovascular risk factors except of smoking.

Conclusion

To our knowledge this is the first case report in of the bilateral double STA-MCA anastomosis for bilateral ICA occlusion reported in English literature. Despite the results presented in this case cannot be regarded as proof of the beneficial effect of EC/IC bypass in patients with hemodynamic cerebral ischemia the results of this case is encouraging. The effectiveness and clinical significance of STA-MCA anastomosis warrants further investigation.

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Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that they have no conflict of interest.

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