The ulnar artery pseudoaneurysm

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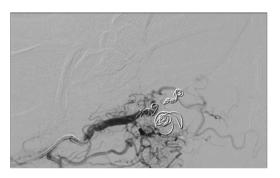
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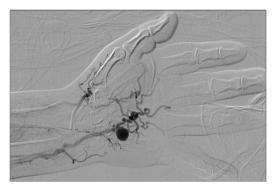
DESCRIPTION

Three years following a blunt injury to his hand, a 44-year-old man presented with a persistently painful focal area of his left palm at the base of his thumb. Physical examination revealed a small painful pulsatile mass at the base of his left hypothenar eminence. His radial pulse was normal and he had a normal capillary refill of his ulnar and radial-sided digits. There was no evidence of digital ischaemia.

MRI demonstrated a saccular outpouching at his distal ulnar artery (figure 1A, arrow), which on Doppler ultrasound demonstrated the so-called 'yin-yang' sign (figure 1A). These imaging findings and history are classic for a traumatic arterial pseudoaneurysm. Diagnostic angiography confirmed the pseudoaneurysm (figure 1B, white arrow; and video 1) and also demonstrated a normally opacified radial artery (figure 1B, black arrow) and palmar arches (figure 1B, asterisks). The pseudoaneurysm was initially treated with a direct thrombin injection, which initially thrombosed the pseudoaneurysm, but this reopened within a week. The patient was re-treated using transarterial coil embolisation from a brachial artery approach. A postcoiling angiogram demonstrated cessation of the pseudoaneurysm filling (figure 1C, arrow, and video 2).



Video 1 Precoiling digitally subtracted arteriogram showing the filling of the ulnar artery pseudoaneurysm.



Video 2 Digitally subtracted arteriogram showing the lack of pseudoaneurysm filling after coiling distal, proximal, and within the pseudoanuerysm sac.

Traumatic arterial pseudoaneurysms are uncommon lesions that usually result from a blunt or penetrating injury. The thrombus that can develop within the pseudoaneurysm can be a source for embolisation, putting the distal tissue at risk for ischaemia/necrosis.

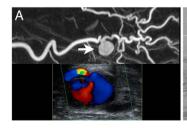
Following coiling, our patient's symptoms resolved immediately and arterial Doppler

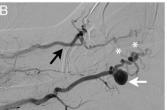
Learning points

- ► Pseudoaneurysm is a term to describe either an outpouching of a blood vessel that involves the innermost layers of a blood vessel (intuma and media) with an intact outer layer (adventitia) or damage to all three layers with bleeding being contained by a surrounding clot or structures.
- ► The 'yin-yang' sign on colour Doppler sonography is classic for a pseudoaneurysm.¹
- Percutaneous thrombin injection or transarterial coil embolisation are two options to treat pseudoaneurysms.^{1 2}



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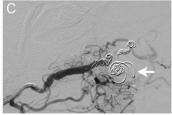


Figure 1 (A) (upper): MR angiogram demonstrating a saccular outpouching of the distal ulnar artery (arrow) consistent with a pseudoaneurysm. (A) (lower): Classic 'yin-yang' sign flow of blood within the pseudoaneurysmal sac on colour Doppler sonography. (B) Arteriogram demonstrating the ulnar artery pseudoaneurysm (arrow). (C) Postcoiling arteriogram showing the lack of pseudoaneurysmal filling (arrow).

Images in...

ultrasound at 1 week postcoiling showed a lack of blood flow within the remnant pseudoaneurysmal sac and normal flow of all digital arteries.

Contributors JW-C wrote the paper and performed the procedure as the clinical fellow. MK assisted during the procedure and edited the paper. MS supervised the procedure and edited the paper.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Obtained.

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