

Giant Fusiform and Dolichoectatic Aneurysms of the Basilar Trunk and Vertebrobasilar Junction - Clinicopathological and Surgical Outcome

Study Population

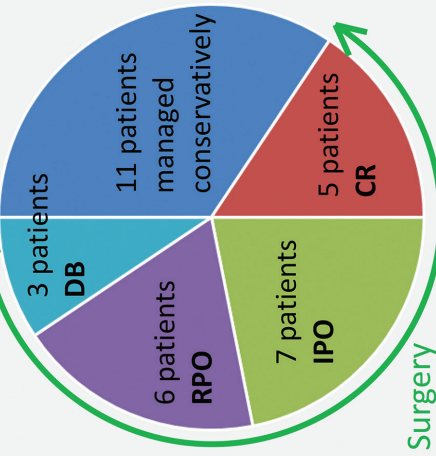
Retrospective, international multi-center observational study (1980/4-2015/9)



32 patients with giant fusiform and dolichoectatic aneurysms of the basilar trunk and vertebrobasilar junction (BTBJ-GFDA)

- 12 women, 20 men
- Mean age 56.8
- Mean size 27.6 mm
- Location: BT 18 / VBJ 14
- Mean follow-up 45.2 months

Study Cohort



Surgery

- CR:** Clip reconstruction
- IPO:** Immediately proximal parent artery occlusion
- RPO:** Remotely proximal parent artery occlusion
- DB:** Distal bypass

Outcomes

- Ten of 11 patients managed conservatively died (90.9%).
- Surgery provided longer overall survival (overall mortality on last follow-up at 56.6 months 57.1%, $p=0.02$).
- Patients younger than 45 years of age enjoyed longer survival than those equal and older than 45 ($p=0.03$).
- Postmortem examination revealed brainstem infarction or intraluminal hemorrhage of the aneurysm.

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