Aneurysm of the Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery Presenting as Intraventricular Hemorrhage in a Child: Report of a Case With Survival

RICHARD LEBLANC and JOHN E. BLUNDELL

SUMMARY: A case of intraventricular hemorrhage secondary to a ruptured aneurysm of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery in a child is presented. Treatment is discussed and the literature is reviewed.

INTRODUCTION

Posterior fossa aneurysms in children are uncommon lesions whose natural history is poorly defined (Gold et al., 1973). Aneurysms of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA) in children are even less common (Pickering et al., 1970). McDonald and Korb (1939) found only one in a child in a review of 1,125 post-mortem cases from the literature to 1938. With the advent of angiography, the antemortem diagnosis of cerebral aneurysms came to the fore. However, because of reticence on the part of neurosurgeons to operate on aneurysms in the posterior fossa, there was limited incentive for angiographic examination of this region (Laine, 1968). This situation has now been corrected, but the demonstration of a PICA aneurysm in a child remains an unusual occurrence. We report the case of a five year old boy with such a lesion presenting with an intraventricular hemorrhage whose aneurysm was successfully clipped and who survived without significant neurological sequelae.

CASE REPORT

A five year eleven month old white male with uncomplicated birth history was born with multiple small vascular lesions about the left breast that gradually disappeared. He was in good health until the morning of admission to hospital when he suddenly collapsed while playing. He was found unconscious and brought to a peripheral hospital where he was noted to be stuporous but rousable, and was disoriented to time and place. He obeyed first order commands and complained of headache and neck pain. The disc margins were indistinct and there were retinal hemorrhages bilaterally. The general and detailed neurological examinations were otherwise unremarkable.

The peripheral blood count revealed 15 800 white blood cells per mm$^3$, a hemoglobin of 12.5, and hematocrit of 31.1. The prothrombin time was 12 with a control of 11, the partial thromboplastin time was 39 with a control of 30. There were 500000 platelets per mm$^3$. Lumbar puncture yielded bloody CSF with a xanthochromic supernatant. The CSF protein and glucose were 38 mg% and 48 mg% respectively. Serum biochemistry and osmolality were normal.

A computerized tomographic (CT) scan demonstrated blood in the IVth, IIIrd, and both lateral ventricles and mild diffuse dilatation of the ventricular system. There was no associated intracerebral hematoma. No further information was gained by an infused study. (Fig. 1 and 2). The patient was initially treated by rest in a quiet room, and with barbiturates for sedation. His level of consciousness gradually improved and he did not develop signs of delayed focal ischemia. A four vessel cerebral angiogram performed via the transfemoral route on the eighth day of admission revealed an aneurysm of the left posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA). The left vertebral artery was of smaller caliber than the right which appeared to be the dominant vessel (Fig. 3a & b).

OPERATIVE PROCEDURE

The patient was brought to the operating room on the 10th hospital day. With the patient in the prone position, a suboccipital craniectomy was performed and the aneurysm was approached using the operative microscope as described by Hammon and Kempe (1972). A temporary Mayfield clip (1971) was placed on the left
vertebral artery at its entrance into the posterior fossa without ill effect. Controlled hypotension was induced and the aneurysm was found without difficulty pointing into the subarachnoid space lateral to the brainstem anterior to the XIth cranial nerve on the anterior medullary portion of the PICA. The dome and the neck of the aneurysm were clipped without incident. Upon removal of the Mayfield clip profuse bleeding was incurred from what proved to be a clean rent in the vertebral artery at the site of the Mayfield clip. This was easily controlled by the application of Weck clips immediately proximal and distal to the rent. The blood pressure was allowed to rise to a normal level without incident and the operation terminated. The patient awoke smoothly from anaesthesia and was neurologically intact.

**POST-OPERATIVE COURSE**

The patient did well post-operatively, gradually returning to normal activity. One week post-operatively, a detailed neurological examination revealed only prominent grooving of the left side of the tongue and a questionable slight decrease of the right abdominal reflexes. The disc margins were sharper and the retinal hemorrhages were resolving. An angiogram was performed on the 21st post-operative day and failed to demonstrate the aneurysm. (Fig. 4)

**DISCUSSION**

The occurrence of saccular aneurysms has been recognized as a significant cause of strokes in children.
(Matson, 1965; Thompson and Pribram, 1969; Humphreys et al., 1972; Sedzimir and Robinson, 1973; Shucart and Wolpert, 1974; Shillito, 1976; Almeida et al., 1977; Becker et al., 1979; Amacher and Drake, 1979; Normes and Wikeby, 1979). The proportion of these lesions occurring on the posterior circulation is, however, not well defined (Table I). An aneurysm of the PICA in a child is considered a rarity (Pickering et al., 1970). We have found six cases in the literature and added a case of our own (Table II). Only four of these were diagnosed ante-mortem. The case reported by Thompson et al. (1973) was initially mis-diagnosed because of an incomplete angiographic examination. Jane's case (1961), without the benefit of angiography, was misdiagnosed as a tumor of the posterior fossa. That patient expired four days after a twist-drill biopsy. The patient reported by Pickering and associates (1970) presented, as did our patient, with intraventricular hemorrhage, and expired on the third hospital day.

The demonstration by Drake (1965; 1979) and others that posterior fossa aneurysms are amenable to surgery and the propensity of these lesions to rebleed (Humphreys et al., 1972) provided an incentive for the angiographic examination of the posterior circulation (Laine, 1973). Harwood-Nash and Fitz (1973) and Thompson et al. (1973) have advocated the use of this procedure in suspected cases of

TABLE II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age, sex, side</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 yrs, male right</td>
<td>Rupture</td>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>McDonald &amp; Korb 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year, male left</td>
<td>&quot;Tumor&quot;</td>
<td>Biopsy</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Jane 1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 mths, male left</td>
<td>Subarachnoid Hemorrhage</td>
<td>Excision of Aneurysm</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>Matson 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mth, male right</td>
<td>Intraventricular Hemorrhage</td>
<td>Decrease of Intracranial Pressure</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Pickering et al. 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 years, male</td>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>Methyl metacrylate reinforcement</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>Hammon &amp; Kempe 1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 yrs, female</td>
<td>Hydrocephalus</td>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>Thompson et al. 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 11/12 yrs, male, left</td>
<td>Intraventricular Hemorrhage</td>
<td>Clipping</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>This report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*PICA: Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery.

TABLE I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of aneurysms</th>
<th>Number of aneurysms in children</th>
<th>% of aneurysms in children</th>
<th>Number of posterior circulation aneurysms in children</th>
<th>% of posterior circulation aneurysms in children</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2672</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Locksley 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Patel &amp; Richardson 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Carrea et al. 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sedzimir &amp; Robinson 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Thompson et al. 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Shillito 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Almeida et al. 1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31**</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Amacher &amp; Drake 1979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excludes 9 traumatic, mycotic, and miscellaneous cases.
**Excludes 2 mycotic aneurysms.
The aneurysm is the treatment of choice when a suitable neck is present. When the vertebral artery can be ligated without ill effect if it is the non-dominant vessel and clipping of this vessel mandatory. The favorable course likely contributed to the success of this case.

The aneurysm was successfully treated by clipping of its neck and fundus. However, damage incurred to the vertebral artery from temporary clamping with a Mayfield clip made occlusion of this vessel mandatory. Drake (1975) has demonstrated that a vertebral artery can be ligated without ill effect if it is the non-dominant vessel as long as temporary clamping does not produce a change in the patient’s condition. This was the case in our patient who tolerated this procedure well.

Alexander (1963) has reported that the cross-legs of a Mayfield clip can act as scissors and sever a vessel, the damage becoming obvious only when the clip is removed. We believe that this is what happened in our patient, and caution neurosurgeons to bear this in mind when using this device.

We think that aneurysms of the posterior fossa in children are amenable to surgery and that clipping of the aneurysm is the treatment of choice when a suitable neck is present. When this is not the case, other techniques are available (Hammon and Kempe, 1973), of which ligation or clipping of the vertebral artery is one.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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REFERENCES


