7th Bi-Neurovascular Symposium

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Strategies of endovascular treatment for medium-sized bifurcation cerebral aneurysms

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Purpose:

Regarding bifurcation cerebral aneurysms, there is concern about recurrence after aneurysm embolization from a hemodynamic point of view, and in fact, retreatment after embolization is often experienced. In recent years, not only the combination of stents but also intrasaccular devices have appeared in pursuit of high curability. In this presentation, we will present our cases mainly with composite stents and intrasaccular devices.

Methods:

Composite stents are selected in cases where it is desirable to preserve the branches, such as ICPC aneurysms with fetal type Pcom and MCA aneurysms that ride on both branches. After securing both branches with microcatheters, a frame coil is filled into the aneurysm, and a braided stent is placed in the main branch. Further embolization is continued and stents are added at the side branch. At this time, if the T stent cannot be fitted, the stent is placed in a style that looks like the proximal part is partially jailed. As for the intrasaccular device, we are currently using the W-EB, which is the only one available in Japan. Basically, the target is an aneurysm with no axis misalignment that does not make it difficult to insert a microcatheter into the aneurysm. Size selection of the W-EB is also an important factor for successful treatment, and we determine the W-EB size by measuring both aneurysmal diameter and volume.

Results:

Our cases will be presented at this presentation, along with the medium- to long-term results of these treatment methods.

Conclusions:

In selected cases with medium-sized bifurcation cerebral aneurysms, composite stents and intrasaccular devices may be useful.

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