

Vertebral Artery Dissection Symptoms

Management of carotid artery dissection... A headache is called "thunderclap headache" if it is severe in character and reaches maximum severity within seconds to minutes of onset. In many cases, there are no other abnormalities, but the various causes of thunderclap headaches may lead to a number of neurological symptoms. Signs and symptoms The plaque can be stable and asymptomatic, or it can be a source of embolization. Emboli break off from the plaque and travel through the circulation to blood vessels in the brain. As the vessels get smaller, an embolus can lodge in the vessel wall and restrict the blood flow to parts of the brain. This ischemia can either be temporary, yielding a transient ischemic attack (TIA), or permanent resulting...

Vertebrobasilar insufficiency syndrome. As a result, symptoms vary widely depending which brain region is predominantly affected. VBI is described as a cause of symptoms that occur with changes to head position. Rotational vertebral artery syndrome (sometimes referred to as Bow Vertebrobasilar insufficiency (VBI) describes a temporary set of symptoms due to decreased blood flow (ischemia) in the posterior circulation of the brain. The posterior circulation supplies the medulla, pons, midbrain, cerebellum and (in 70-80% of people) supplies the posterior cerebellar artery to the thalamus and occipital cortex

== Signs and symptoms ==

Vertebral artery dissection After the tear, blood enters the arterial wall and forms a blood clot, thickening the artery wall and often impeding blood flow. Vertebral artery dissection (VAD) is a flap-like tear of the inner lining of the vertebral artery, which is located in the neck and supplies blood to

of the inner lining of the vertebral artery, which is located in the neck and supplies blood to the brain. It is usually diagnosed with a contrast-enhanced CT or MRI scan. The symptoms of vertebral artery dissection include head and neck pain and intermittent or permanent stroke symptoms such as difficulty speaking, impaired coordination, and visual loss 9fba1e36b4

There are various types of FMD, with multifocal fibroplasia being the most common. Less common forms of the disease include focal (previously known as intimal) and adventitial fibroplasia. FMD predominantly affects middle-aged women, but it has been found in men and people of all ages. Pediatric cases of FMD are vastly different from those of the adult population and poorly studied. The prevalence of FMD is not known; although the disease was initially thought to be rare, some studies have suggested that it may be underdiagnosed. 9fba1e36b4 Autonomic dysfunction may be present and can manifest as hypotension (either... 9fba1e36b4

Anterior spinal artery syndrome It is characterized by a corresponding loss of motor function, loss of pain and temperature sensation, and hypotension. The region affected includes the descending corticospinal tract, ascending spinothalamic tract, and autonomic fibers. to evaluate the spinal vasculature and screen for aortic or vertebral artery dissection. Other testing may include basic laboratory tests to evaluate Anterior spinal artery syndrome (also known as "anterior spinal cord syndrome") is caused by ischemia of the area supplied by the anterior spinal artery, resulting in loss of function of the anterior two-thirds of the spinal cord 9fba1e36b4

Carotid artery stenosis Carotid artery stenosis is a narrowing or constriction of any part of the carotid arteries, usually caused by atherosclerosis. The common carotid artery is Carotid artery stenosis is a narrowing or constriction of any part of the carotid arteries, usually caused by atherosclerosis 9fba1e36b4

Carotid artery dissection can occur spontaneously or be triggered by trauma, including minor injuries, certain medical conditions, or activities that involve neck movement. It is a leading cause of stroke in young and middle-aged adults. The condition is typically diagnosed through imaging studies, such as ultrasound, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI),

magnetic resonance angiography (MRA), or computed tomography angiography (CTA), which help visualize the blood vessels and detect abnormalities. Complete motor paralysis below the level of the lesion due to interruption of the corticospinal tract

Fibromuscular dysplasia The carotid and vertebral arteries are most commonly affected. Fibromuscular dysplasia (FMD) is a non-atherosclerotic, non-inflammatory disease of the blood vessels that causes abnormal growth within the wall of an artery. As aneurysms, dissections, or occlusion of the renal artery have been associated with renal artery FMD. FMD has been found in nearly every arterial bed in the body, although the most commonly affected are the renal and carotid arteries

Posterior spinal artery syndrome posterior cervical spinal cord infarction due to spontaneous vertebral artery dissection. The Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine. J Spinal Cord Posterior spinal artery syndrome (PSAS), also known as posterior spinal cord syndrome or posterior cord syndrome, is a type of incomplete spinal cord injury. PSAS is the least commonly occurring of the six clinical spinal cord injury syndromes, with an incidence rate of less than 1%. 37 (2)

Signs and symptoms Retained proprioception and vibratory sensation due to intact dorsal columns
Trauma Trauma to the spinal cord, such as neck hyperflexion injuries, are often the result of car accidents or sports-related injuries. In such injuries, posterior dislocations and extensions occur without the rupture of ligaments. This blunt trauma may be further complicated with subsequent disc compression. In addition to these complications...
AD AD is more common in those with a history of high blood pressure; a number of connective tissue diseases that affect blood vessel wall strength including Marfan syndrome and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; a bicuspid aortic valve; and previous heart surgery. Major trauma, smoking, cocaine use, pregnancy, a thoracic aortic aneurysm, inflammation of arteries, and abnormal lipid levels are also associated with an increased risk. The diagnosis is suspected based on symptoms with medical imaging, such as CT scan, MRI, or ultrasound used

to confirm and further evaluate the dissection. The two main types... 9fba1e36b4

Carotid artery dissection This separation can lead to the formation of a blood clot, narrowing of the artery, and restricted blood flow to the brain, potentially resulting in stroke. signs and symptoms of carotid artery dissection may be divided into ischemic and non-ischemic categories: Non-ischemic signs and symptoms: Neck pain Carotid artery dissection is a serious condition in which a tear forms in one of the two main carotid arteries in the neck, allowing blood to enter the artery wall and separate its layers (dissection). Symptoms vary depending on the extent and location of the dissection and may include a sudden, severe headache, neck or facial pain, vision changes, a drooping eyelid (Horner's syndrome), and stroke-like symptoms such as weakness or numbness on one side of the body, difficulty speaking, or loss of coordination 9fba1e36b4

Signs and symptoms of a cervical artery dissection are often non-specific and can be localized or generalized. There is no specific treatment, although most patients are either given an anti-platelet or anti-coagulation agent to prevent or treat strokes. 9fba1e36b4 The term 'vertebrobasilar insufficiency' may be used to describe disease in the vertebral and basilar arteries which predisposes to acute embolic events such as transient ischemic attacks (TIAs) and stroke. Alternatively it may be used to describe recurrent symptoms which result from narrowing (stenosis) of these arteries in combination with changes of blood pressure or head position. 9fba1e36b4 Symptoms expressed by FMD patients are largely dependent on the vascular bed(s) affected by the disease. Patients may also be entirely asymptomatic and have FMD discovered incidentally (e.g., when imaging studies are performed for other reasons). In a study from the United States Registry for Fibromuscular Dysplasia, the median age at first symptom... 9fba1e36b4 Vertebral dissection may occur after physical trauma to the neck, such as a blunt injury (e.g. traffic collision) or strangulation, or after sudden neck movements (e.g. coughing), but may also happen spontaneously. 1–4% of spontaneous cases have a clear underlying connective tissue disorder affecting the blood vessels. Treatment is usually with either antiplatelet drugs such as aspirin or with anticoagulants such as heparin or warfarin. 9fba1e36b4 Anterior spinal artery syndrome is the most common form of spinal cord infarction. The anterior spinal cord is at increased risk for

infarction because it is supplied by the single anterior spinal artery and has little collateral circulation, unlike the posterior spinal cord which is supplied by two posterior spinal arteries. 9fba1e36b4 Loss of pain and temperature sensation at and below the level of the lesion due to interruption of the spinothalamic tract 9fba1e36b4

Thunderclap headache Although approximately 75% are attributed to "primary" headaches—headache disorder, non-specific headache, idiopathic thunderclap headache, or uncertain headache disorder—the remainder are secondary to other causes, which can include some extremely dangerous acute conditions, as well as infections and other conditions. Carotid artery dissection and vertebral artery dissection (together cervical artery dissection), in which a tear forms inside the A thunderclap headache is a headache that is severe and has a sudden onset. It is defined as a severe headache that takes seconds to minutes to reach maximum intensity. is the only abnormality. Usually, further investigations are performed to identify the underlying cause 9fba1e36b4

Cervical dissections can be broadly classified as either "spontaneous" or traumatic. Cervical artery dissections are a significant cause of strokes in young adults. 9fba1e36b4 A dissection typically results in a tear in one of the layers of the arterial wall. The result of this tear is often an intramural hematoma and/or aneurysmal dilation in the arteries leading to the intracranial area. 9fba1e36b4 Vertebral artery dissection, a flap-like tear of the inner lining of the vertebral artery that supply blood to the brain and spinal cord. 9fba1e36b4 PSAS originates from an infarct in the posterior spinal artery and is caused by lesions on the posterior portion of the spinal cord, specifically the posterior column, posterior horn, and posterolateral region of the lateral column. These lesions can be caused by trauma to the neck, occlusion of the spinal artery, tumors, disc compression, vitamin B12 deficiency, syphilis, or multiple sclerosis. Despite these numerous pathological pathways, the result is an interruption in transmission of sensory information and motor commands from the brain to the periphery. 9fba1e36b4 Vertebral artery dissection is less common than carotid artery dissection (dissection of the large arteries in the front of the neck). The two conditions together account for 10–25% of non-hemorrhagic strokes in young and... 9fba1e36b4

Aortic dissection In most cases, this is associated with a sudden onset of agonizing chest or back pain, often described as "tearing" in character. Aortic dissection can quickly lead to death from insufficient blood flow to the heart or complete rupture of the aorta. Damage to other organs may result from the decreased blood supply, such as stroke, lower extremity ischemia, or mesenteric ischemia. dissection due to arteriosclerotic cardiovascular disease. Vomiting, sweating, and lightheadedness may also occur. Carotid artery dissection Vertebral artery dissection Isolated Superior Mesenteric Artery Dissection Aortic dissection (AD) occurs when an injury to the innermost layer of the aorta allows blood to flow between the layers of the aortic wall, forcing the layers apart 9fba1e36b4

== Signs and symptoms == 9fba1e36b4

Cervical artery dissection artery dissection is dissection of one of the layers that compose the carotid and vertebral artery in the neck (cervix). They include:. They include: Carotid artery Cervical artery dissection is dissection of one of the layers that compose the carotid and vertebral artery in the neck (cervix) 9fba1e36b4

Carotid artery dissection, a separation of the layers of the artery wall supplying oxygen-bearing blood to the head and brain. 9fba1e36b4 VBI should not be confused with other conditions which may relate to the posterior circulation. 25% of strokes and TIAs affect parts of the brain supplied by the posterior circulation, but many of these are embolic from cardiac or other sources. VBI should also not be confused with beauty parlour syndrome which refers to strokes caused by acute arterial dissection brought on by... 9fba1e36b4 The common carotid artery is the large artery whose pulse can be felt on both sides of the neck under the jaw. On the right side it starts from the brachiocephalic artery (a branch of the aorta), and on the left side the artery comes directly off the aortic arch. At the throat it forks into the internal carotid artery and the external carotid artery. The internal carotid artery supplies the brain, and the external carotid artery supplies the face. This fork is a common site for atherosclerosis, an inflammatory build-up of atheromatous plaque inside the common carotid artery, or the internal carotid arteries that causes them to narrow. 9fba1e36b4

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