# Aortic Dissection

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## Clinical History

Mr. J is a 59 yo white/Caucasian male w no PMH who presented with acute onset bilateral upper extremity weakness and chest pain w SOB. Patient became agitated and combative and was intubated.

#### Clinical Information

Physical Exam: Intubated and Sedated, Afebrile, Vital Signs within normal (HR 96, RR 17, SpO2% 93, BP 105/57), palpable pulses in all 4 extremities, no murmurs, rubs, or gallops

Lab tests show elevated lactic acid (12.7 mMol/L) and elevated WBC (13.5), ECG shows sinus tachycardia with no ST segment elevations, bedside ultrasound showing aortic dissection flap

### Example of Aortic dissection flap

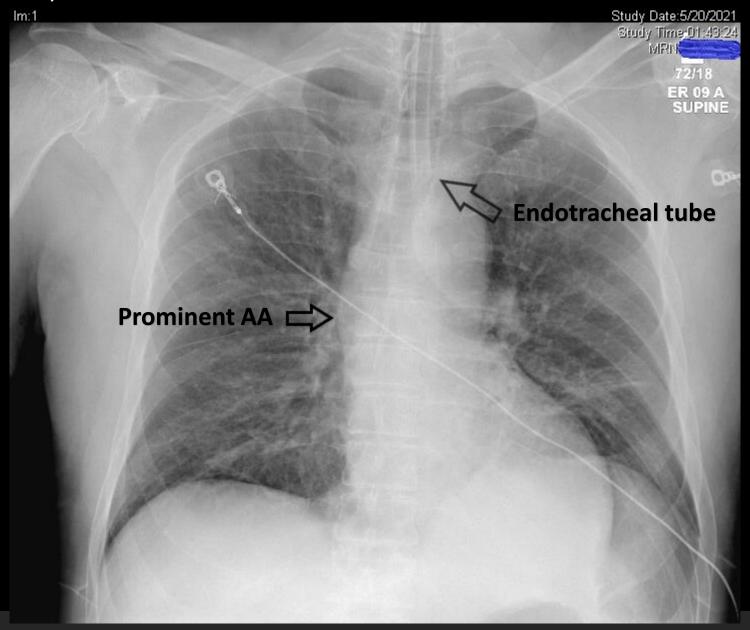


https://med.emory.edu/departments/emergency-medicine/sections/ultrasound/image-of-the-fortnight/abdominal/aortic\_dissection.html

### Relevant Imaging

- The following imaging studies were obtained:
  - Chest X-ray
  - CT chest with contrast
  - CT abdomen and pelvis with contrast
  - CT brain without contrast
  - CT angiogram of the neck

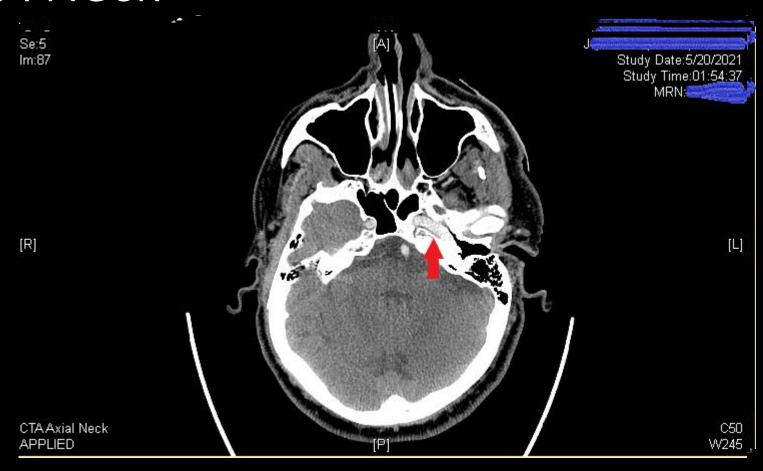
#### Chest X-ray (AP)



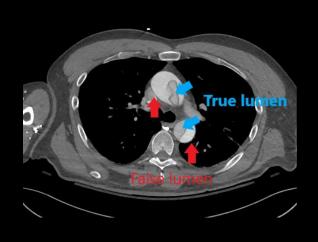
### CT brain without contrast



# CTA Neck



## CT chest abdomen and pelvis with contrast









# CT chest, abdomen and pelvis with contrast



#### Differential Diagnosis

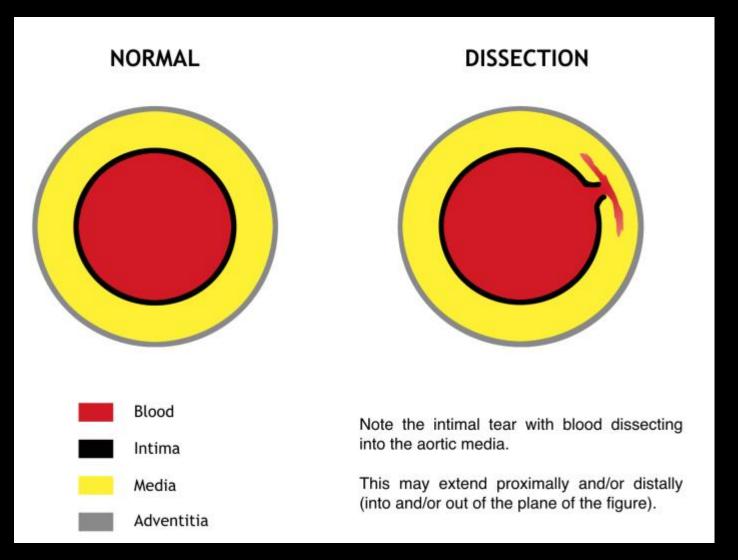
- Vascular
  - Aortic dissection
  - Aortic aneurysm
  - Pseudodissection (due to motion artifact due to pulsation or contrast streaks)
  - Mural thrombus
  - Aortic intramural hematoma without dissection
- Nonvascular
  - Acute coronary syndrome
  - Pulmonary embolus
  - Spontaneous pneumothorax
  - Esophageal rupture

# Key CT Findings, final diagnosis and clinical correlation

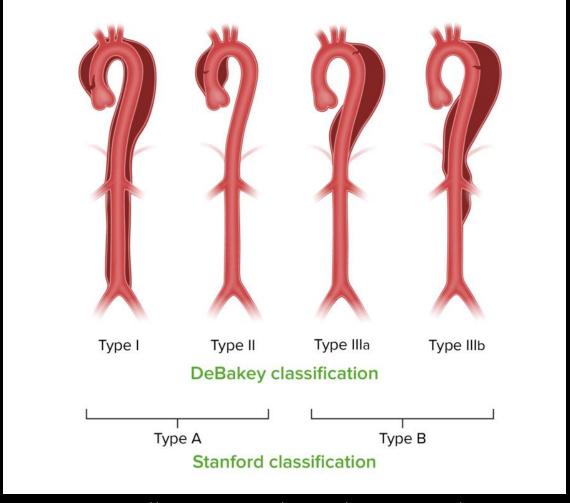
- Type A aortic dissection involving the aortic root extending through the aorta to left external iliac artery. False lumen extends towards left vertebral artery. Aneurysmal dilation of the ascending aorta measuring up to 5 cm.
- Compromised blood supply due to the false lumen compressing on the true lumen most likely the cause of clinical findings
  - Chest pain
  - Bilateral upper extremity weakness
  - Altered mental status
  - Increased lactic acid and WBC

#### Discussion

- Pathophysiology
  - Continuously high pulsatile and shear stress
  - Connective tissue disorders degenerative changes in collagen, elastin, SM
  - Intimal tear develops -> blood flows into media -> formation of false lumen (larger lumen, slower flow, elevated mean pressure)
  - Dissections can extend proximally or distally
- Mr J had typical findings of Type A aortic dissection



#### Aortic Dissection Classification

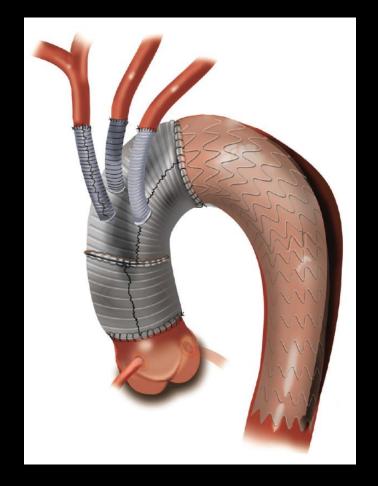


https://www.lecturio.com/concepts/aortic-dissection/

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### Hospital Course

- Emergent resection and graft replacement of the ascending aorta with proximal aortic arch and reconstruction of the aortic root
- Afib with RVR started on amiodarone
- Recovering well



https://evtoday.com/articles/2018-nov/hybrid-techniques-forsurgical-repair-of-acute-type-a-aortic-dissection

## ACR appropriateness criteria

Scenario ĝ	Procedure	Adult RRL	Peds RRL	Appropriateness Category	
Chest/back pain, aortic dissection suspected	Radiography chest	<0.1 mSv ₩	<0.03 mSv [ped]	Usually appropriate	•
	CTA chest and abdomen with IV contrast	10-30 mSv ଡଡ଼ଡଡ଼	Null	Usually appropriate	•
	US echocardiography transesophageal	0 mSv O	0 mSv [ped] O	Usually appropriate	•
	MRA chest and abdomen without and with IV contrast	0 mSv O	0 mSv [ped] O	Usually appropriate	•
	MRA chest and abdomen without IV contrast	0 mSv O	0 mSv [ped] O	Usually appropriate	•
	Aortography chest and abdomen	10-30 mSv ଡଡ଼େଡଡ	Null	May be appropriate	
	US echocardiography transthoracic resting	0 mSv O	0 mSv [ped] O	May be appropriate	
	FDG-PET/CT skull base to mid-thigh	10-30 mSv ଡେଡଡେଡ	10-30 mSv [ped] ଡେଡଡେଡଡ	Usually not appropriate	
Head trauma, moderate to severe, acute, blunt, GCS<=13, not abuse, initial imaging	CT head without IV contrast	1-10 mSv ���	0.3-3 mSv [ped] ���	Usually appropriate	
	MRI head without IV contrast	0 mSv O	0 mSv [ped] O	Usually not appropriate	

#### Cost for radiographs

- CT chest with contrast: \$276.00 \$414.00
- CXR (1 view): \$57.60 \$86.40
- CT abd and pelvis with contrast: \$307.20 \$460.80
- CT brain without contrast: \$178.40 \$267.60
- Total for imaging: \$1000-1500

https://onlinepatientestimation.com/PatientPortal/patient/selfservice

### Take home points

- Presence of an intimal flap and double-lumen aorta key features of aortic dissection
- Chest radiograph may be normal but may contain widened mediastinum or irregular aortic contour
- CTA is the investigation of choice
- True lumen will be often be smaller than the false lumen due to the high pressure false lumen

#### References

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