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Complete remodelling after iatrogenic Stanford Type A acute aortic dissection

Thomas R. Wyss*, Vladimir Makaloski, Corinne J. Geppert and Jürg Schmidli

Clinic of Cardiovascular Surgery, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Corresponding author. Clinic of Cardiovascular Surgery, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, 3010 Bern, Switzerland. Tel: +41-31-6324778; fax: +41-31-6322919; e-mail: thomas.wyss@insel.ch (T.R. Wyss).

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This 74-year old patient presented with left-sided stroke due to occlusion of the M1 segment of the middle cerebral artery. Attempted catheter-guided thrombectomy caused Stanford Type

A acute aortic dissection (Fig. 1). Owing to the acute and severe stroke, surgery was declined. At 1-year follow-up, the aorta showed complete remodelling.

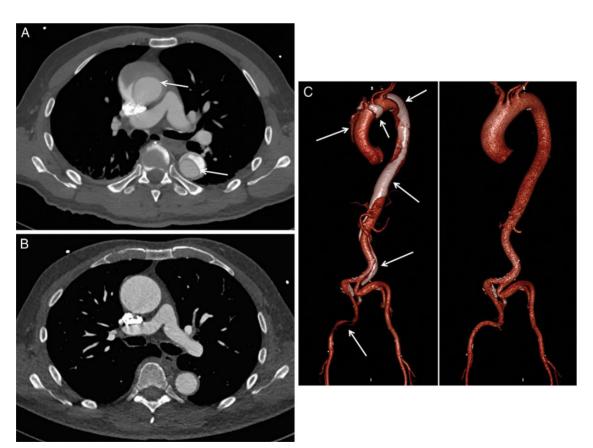


Figure 1: (A) Acute type A aortic dissection (white arrows). (B) One-year follow-up with complete remodelling. (C) 3D reconstruction of acute dissection (white arrows) and remodelling.