A 26-year-old woman developed headache, diplopia, and pulsatile tinnitus in 10 days. Neurologic examination revealed limitation of left eye movement, left dilated pupil with optic disc swelling and mild decreased vision, and a bruit over the left superior orbit. Her family history, laboratory data, and cerebral MRI showed normal findings. Cerebral CT angiography suggested left carotid-cavernous fistula (CCF). Follow-up angiography confirmed left CCF (figure 1). Nevertheless, multiple stenoses inter-spersed with aneurysmal dilation segments of carotid, vertebral, and renal arteries were found (figure 2). A diagnosis of fibromuscular dysplasia (FMD) was finally made. FMD is a rare cause of CCF.1,2

REFERENCES

Figure 1 Angiography

Left internal carotid artery angiography (arterial phase): (A) anterioposterior, (B) lateral view. (A) High-flow carotid-cavernous fistula (CCF) with venous drains to both cavernous sinuses and then to internal jugular veins (thick arrow) via inferior petrosal sinuses (arrow). (B) CCF drains to an enlarged superior ophthalmic vein (thick arrow), to inferior ophthalmic vein (arrow), to superior (thick dotted arrow) and inferior (dotted arrow) petrosal sinus, to straight sinus (large arrowhead) via basal vein of Rosenthal (arrowhead), to sphenoparietal sinus (short arrow), and to some cortical veins (short thick arrow). (C) Schematic drawings of venous drainage: 1 indicates superior ophthalmic vein; 2, inferior ophthalmic vein; 3, sphenoparietal sinus; 4, superior petrosal sinus; 5, inferior petrosal sinus; 6, basal vein of Rosenthal; 7, straight sinus; 8, internal jugular veins.
Figure 2  Angiography

Multiple stenoses interspersed with aneurysmal dilation segments. (A) Right internal carotid artery, (B) left external carotid artery, (C) right vertebral artery, (D) right renal artery.
Teaching NeuroImages: Carotid-cavernous fistula caused by fibromuscular dysplasia
Neurology 2014;82:e134-e135
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000000319

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