A 31-year-old man presented with basilar aneurysm noted on high-resolution MRI (HR-MRI), which showed thrombosis and aneurysmal wall enhancement (figure, A and B). 4D-flow MRI revealed a vortex near the aneurysm ostium and slow flow in the aneurysm, which may suggest low rupture risk (video and figure, C and D). However, the aneurysm ruptured after 1 month of conservative treatment. Hemodynamics are important to aneurysm formation and rupture.1 In the aneurysm prerupture state, slow flow and thrombosis may promote inflammation, demonstrated as aneurysmal wall enhancement, and expedite aneurysm rupture.2 HR-MRI and

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4D-flow MRI could be combined to identify dangerous aneurysms that mandate prompt intervention.

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**Disclosure**
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### Appendix Authors

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Capital Medical University, Beijing</td>
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### References

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