

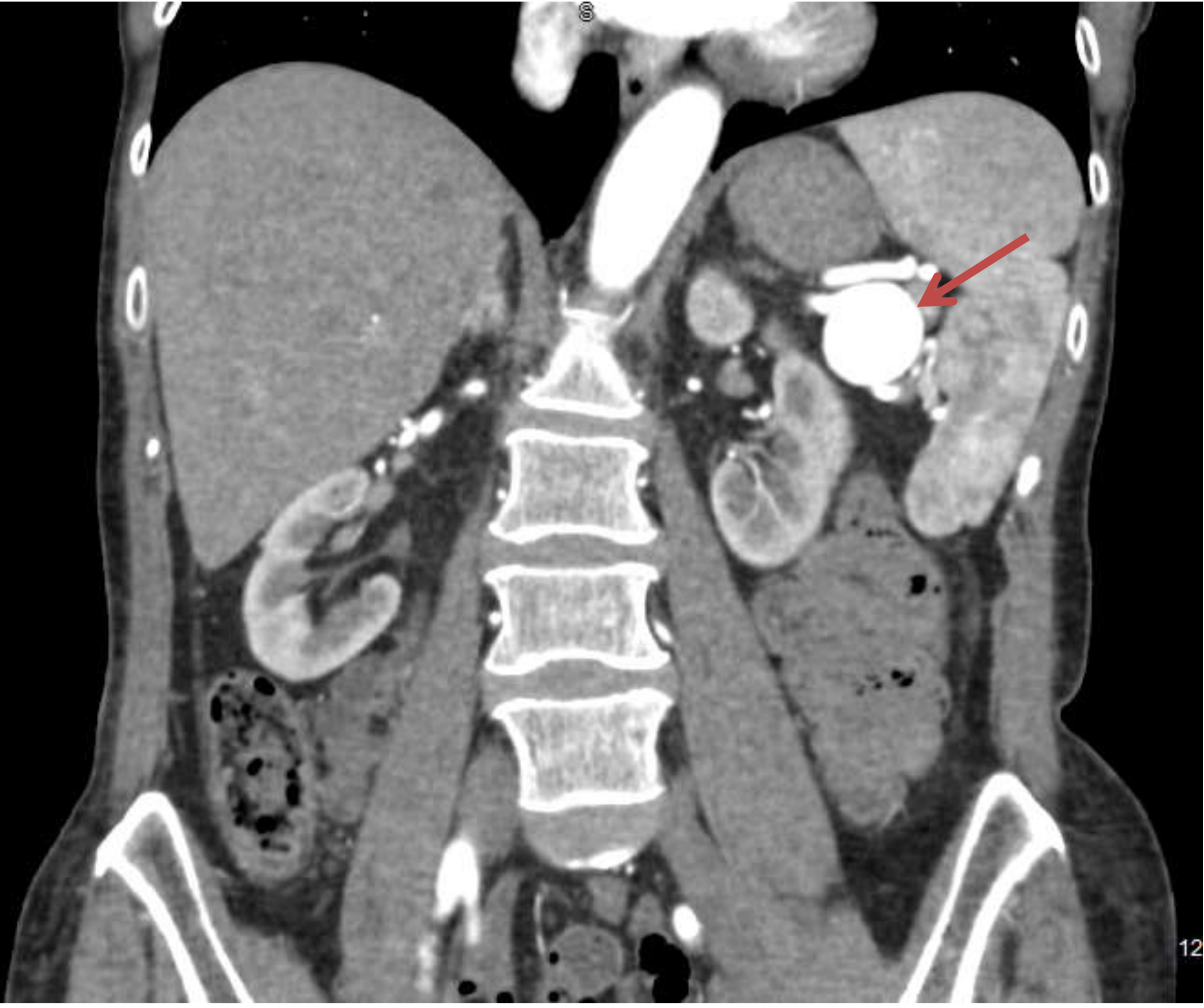
Percutaneous Access of the Spleen for Embolization of a Tortuous Splenic Artery Aneurysm

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Case Background

69F with incidentally discovered splenic artery aneurysm presented for embolization.

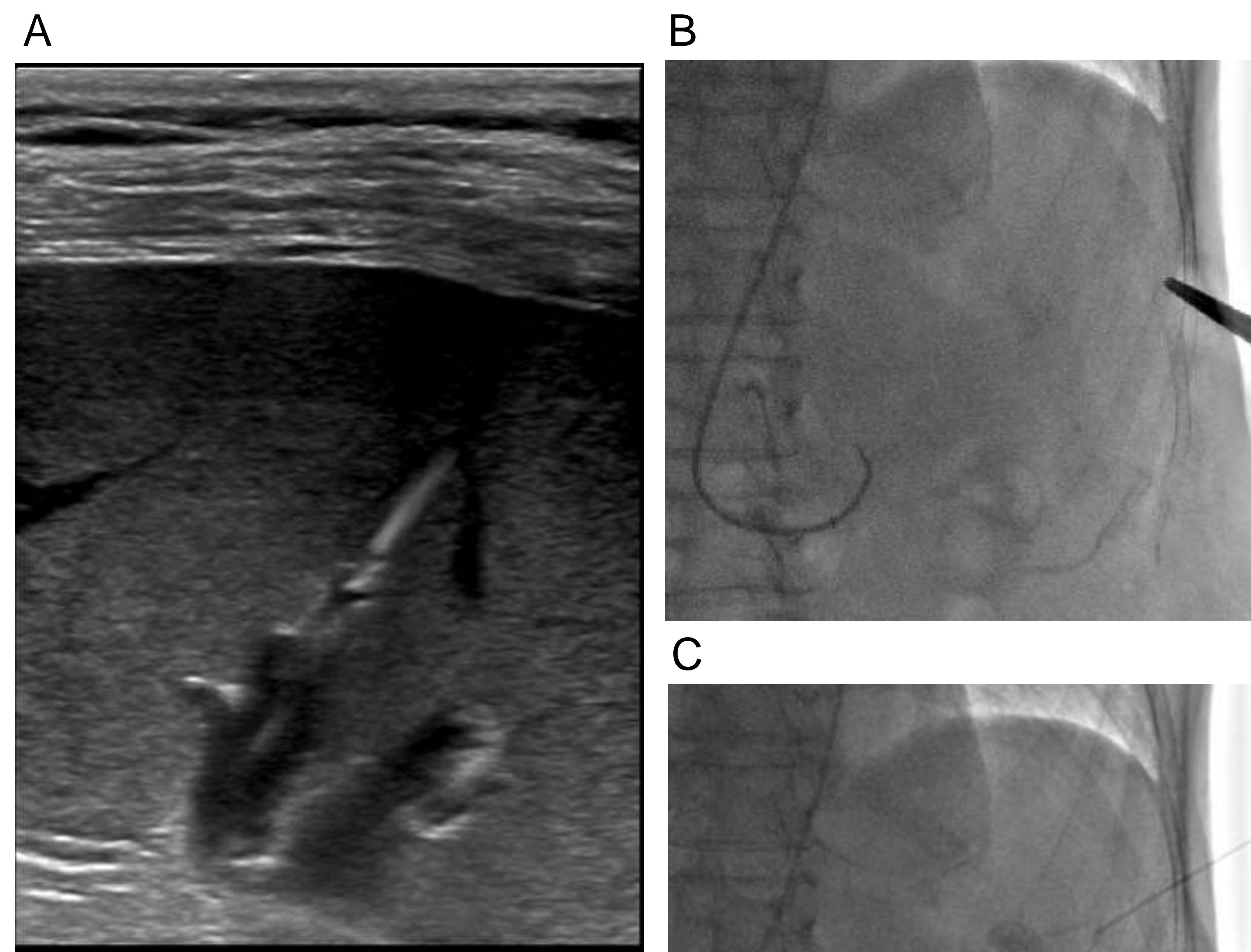


Pre-op CT images above demonstrate a 3cm splenic artery aneurysm, also visualized on splenic artery angiogram below.



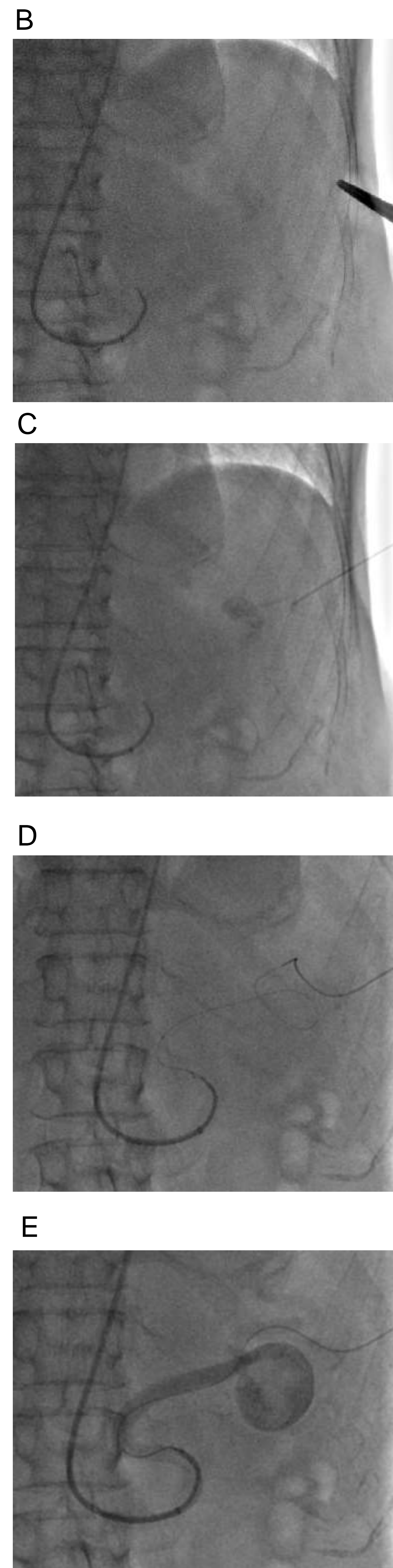
Procedural Dilemma & Novel Solution

Tortuosity of the splenic artery prevented stenting of the aneurysm through a traditional radial approach, thus a percutaneous transsplenic approach was attempted.



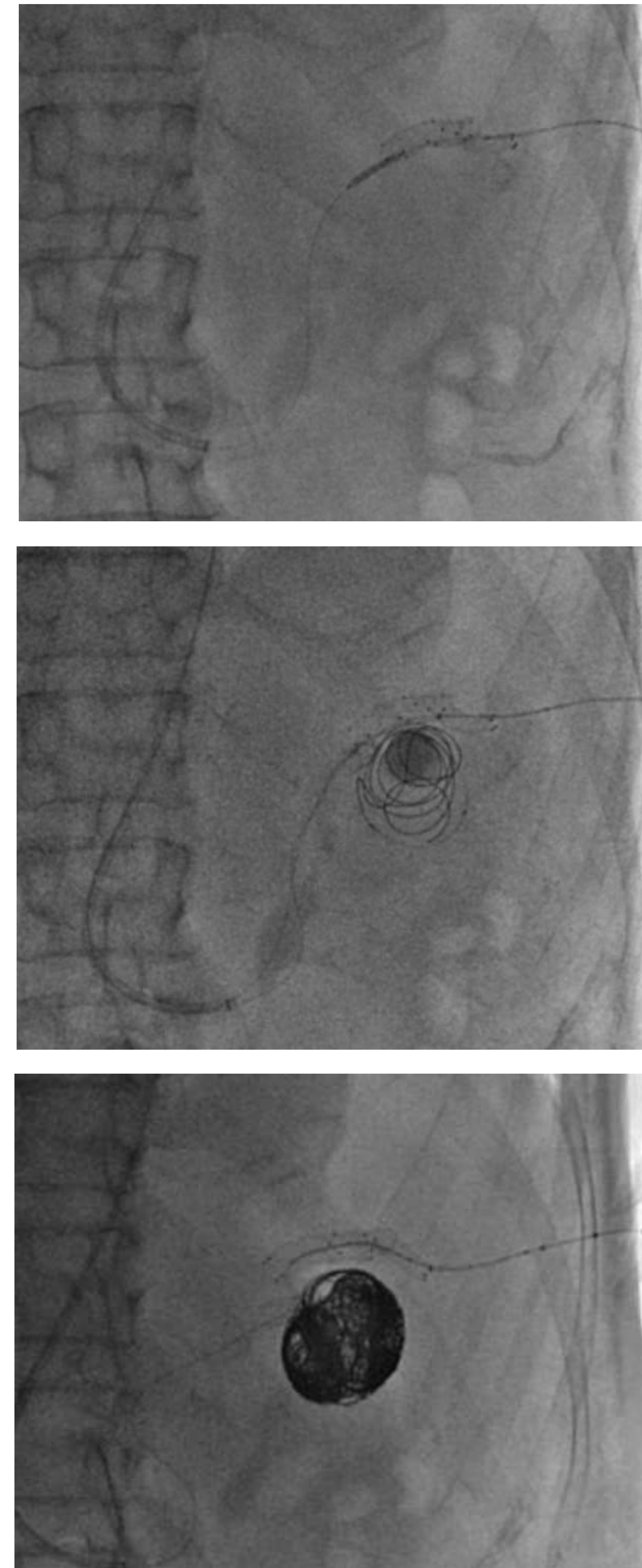
(A) US-guided percutaneous cannulation of an upper pole intrasplenic artery, through which a wire was advanced retrograde to the splenic artery aneurysm.

(B-E) The percutaneous wire was passed through the aneurysm and snared from the radial access site to obtain through & through access, providing stability for deployment of a stent across the aneurysm neck.



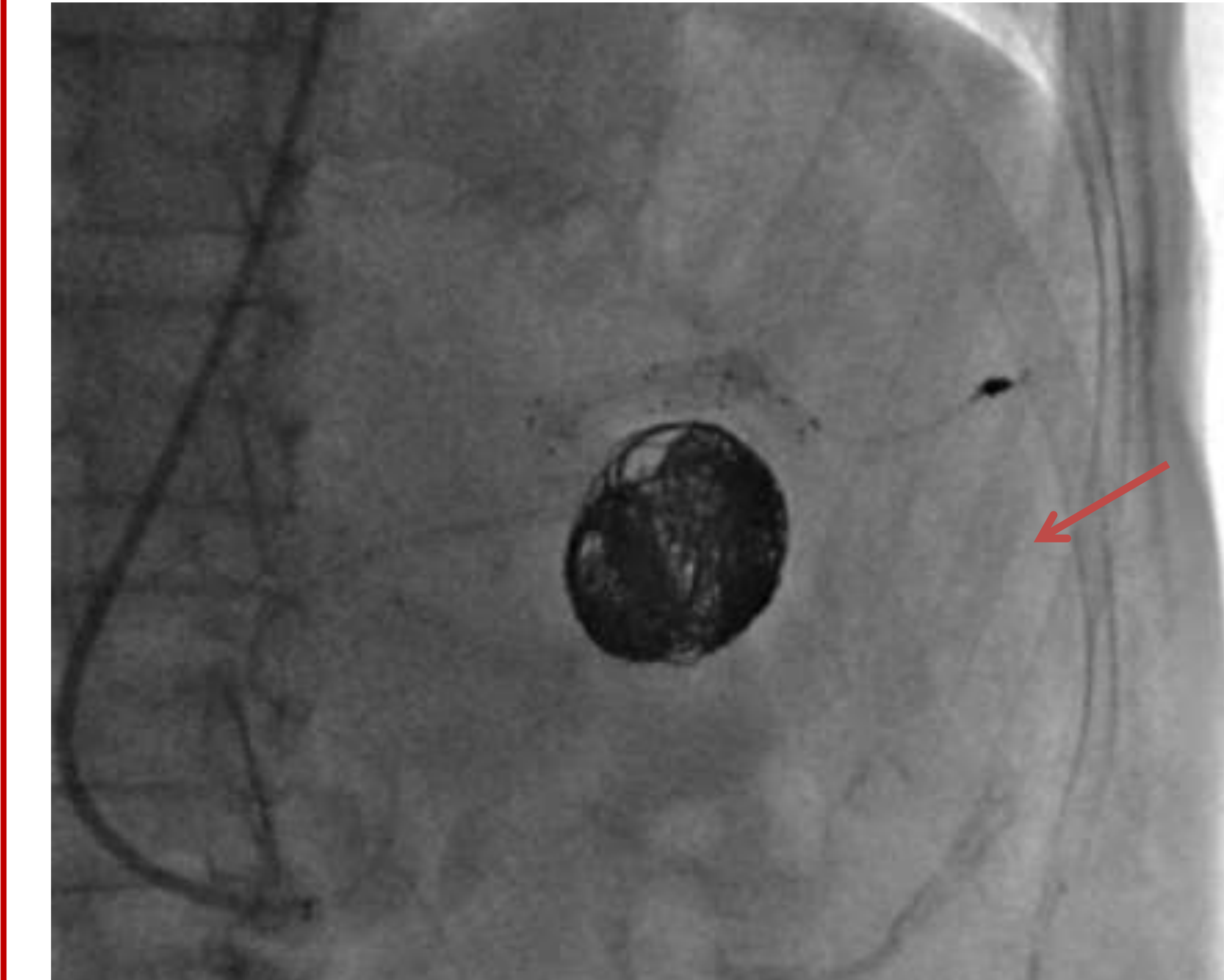
Stenting & Coiling

A stent was unsheathed across the aneurysm and coils were deployed into the aneurysm through the stent interstices, occluding the aneurysm sac.



Finishing Touches

(A) After the aneurysm was embolized, the percutaneous access site was also coiled for closure.



(B) A post-procedure angiogram demonstrates occlusion of the splenic artery aneurysm.



Conclusion

- Percutaneous transsplenic access was successfully used for embolization of a tortuous splenic artery aneurysm where traditional access approaches failed.
- This outside-the-box technique can be considered in other challenging cases.