Vertebrobasilar Artery Occlusion

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The presentation of vertebrobasilar artery occlusion varies with the cause of occlusion and location of ischemia. This often results in delay in diagnosis. Areas of the brain supplied by the posterior circulation are difficult to visualize and usually require angiography or magnetic resonance imaging. Intravenous thrombolysis and local-intra arterial thrombolysis are the most common treatment approaches used. Recanalization of the occluded vessel significantly improves morbidity and mortality. Here we present a review of the literature and a case of a patient with altered mental status caused by vertebrobasilar artery occlusion. [West J Emerg Med. 2011;12(2):233-239.]

**INTRODUCTION**

Altered mental status is a common presenting complaint in the emergency department (ED). Cerebrovascular accidents (CVAs) are one of the most serious etiologies for altered mental status. Ischemic stroke accounts for 87% of CVAs.1

Of these, approximately 20% are the result of vertebrobasilar artery occlusion (VBAO).2-5 The mortality of VBAO can reach 80-95% without successful treatment.3,6-8 Making the diagnosis can be difficult as patients present with a variety of nonspecific signs and symptoms. Furthermore, the posterior circulation is difficult to visualize, often requiring the use of computed tomography angiography (CTA), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or magnetic resonance angiography (MRA).2-3 We present here a review of the literature and a case of a young patient with VBAO.

**HISTORY**

A 36-year-old Caucasian female presented to the ED with altered mental status. According to her family, the patient began complaining of headache and a stiff neck four days prior to admission. The headache was frontal and not relieved with ibuprofen. She had no history of trauma. Approximately 13 hours prior to admission, the patient was evaluated at an outside ED and found to have an elevated white blood cell (WBC) count. A presumptive diagnosis of sinusitis was made and she was treated with amoxicillin and ciprofloxacin/dexamethasone otic suspension and discharged home.

After discharge, her symptoms failed to resolve. According to her family, she complained of blurred vision and...

**Figure 1.** Initial head computed tomography. There is a high density signal in the distal left vertebral artery (solid arrow) secondary to possible thrombus versus slow flow.
Figure 2. a. Initial angiogram. There is wall irregularity (solid arrow) and possible pseudoaneurysm (dashed arrow) in the distal cervical segment of the left vertebral artery. There is no opacification of the intra-dural segment of the left vertebral artery distal to the posterior inferior cerebellar artery (open arrow) secondary to possible dissection with thrombus. b. Follow up angiogram after mechanical thrombectomy. There is opacification of the left vertebral artery (solid arrow) and the distal basilar artery (dashed arrow). There is reflux opacification of the right vertebral artery (open arrow). c. Follow up angiogram after heparin administration. There is opacification of the bilateral vertebral and basilar arteries (solid arrows). There is opacification of the right posterior cerebral artery (dashed arrow). There is opacification of the left posterior cerebral artery with contrast extravasation (open arrow). d. Final post-thrombectomy angiogram. There is opacification of the bilateral vertebral and basilar arteries (solid arrows). There is opacification of the right posterior cerebral artery (dashed arrow). The left posterior cerebral artery is poorly opacified (open arrow). The contrast extravasation seen previously (Figure 2c) has been successfully treated after heparin reversal with protamine. Of note, the left vertebral artery appears to be the dominant vertebral artery in this patient; the right vertebral artery is considerably smaller than the left.

was noted to have unsteady gait and slurred speech. Prior to her call to emergency medical services (EMS), she called her family complaining that she felt “drunk.” Upon EMS arrival, she was unconscious.

Her past medical history was significant only for Turner’s syndrome. Her surgical history included breast reconstruction at age 15 years. She did not use ethanol, tobacco or illicit drugs. Home medications included amoxicillin, ciprofloxacin/dexamethasone, ibuprofen and pseudoephedrine.

**PHYSICAL EXAM**

Upon arrival to the ED, the patient was unresponsive. She was intubated and sedated. Blood pressure was 86/46 mmHg, heart rate 179 beats per minute, temperature 36.7°C
and oxygen saturation 100% on oxygen after intubation. The pupils were 4mm, round and reactive to light; the oropharynx was clear; the neck was supple. The heart was regular and tachycardic and the lungs were clear bilaterally. The abdomen was soft, nontender and nondistended with active bowel sounds. The extremities showed no cyanosis, clubbing, nor edema, and peripheral pulses were palpated bilaterally. The skin showed no evidence of rash or lesions. The eyes were open and she was nonverbal with decerebrate posturing; the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score was seven. The gag reflex and corneal reflexes were grossly intact; doll’s eye sign was negative. The deep tendon reflexes were hyperreflexic throughout.

**DISCUTION**

**Clinical Presentation and Etiology**

The clinical presentation of VBAO varies with the area of ischemia and cause of occlusion. Vertigo, dizziness, nausea, vomiting and head or neck pain are the most common initial symptoms reported.3,9-12 Other common signs and symptoms include weakness, hemiparesis, ataxia, diplopia, pupillary abnormalities, speech difficulties and altered mental status.2-5,10,12

Vertebral artery occlusion results in proximal VBA territory ischemia.11,13 Occlusion near the origin of the vertebral artery (extracranial) causes ischemia in the medulla and/or cerebellum and commonly presents as brief transient ischemic attacks (TIAs).3,14 Occlusion of an intracranial vertebral artery can cause ischemia in the lateral medulla resulting in Wallenberg Syndrome (decreased pain/temperature of the ipsilateral face and contralateral body, Horner’s syndrome, limb ataxia, hoarse voice, dysphagia).3 Dizziness, diplopia and signs of lateral medullary or cerebellar ischemia may result from extension of or embolism from an extracranial vertebral artery dissection (VAD) into the intracranial vertebral artery.3,14 Ischemia in the middle VBA territory is usually caused by occlusion of the
basilar artery. This can cause pontine damage resulting in “Locked-In Syndrome” (quadriplegia, anarthria, preserved consciousness).\textsuperscript{13,15} Distal basilar artery occlusion is most commonly embolic, usually from cardiac or vertebral artery sources, and results in ischemia of the rostral midbrain and thalamus.\textsuperscript{11,13} This presents with the characteristic “top-of-the-basilar syndrome” (coma, midbrain ocular-motor signs – small poorly reactive pupils and defective vertical gaze, hemiparesis, hemiataxia) (Figure 4).\textsuperscript{2-3,9}

Embolism (30-40%), local atherothrombosis (15-35%) and VAD (approximately 5%) are the primary causes of VBAO.\textsuperscript{3,13,16-17} In elderly patients, local atherothrombosis is the most common etiology.\textsuperscript{9,11} These patients typically have multiple vascular risk factors and slow, progressive symptoms. TIAs weeks or months before the occlusion are common.\textsuperscript{2-3,9} VBAO in younger patients is most commonly caused by embolism, usually from cardiac, aortic, or proximal vertebral and basilar artery sources.\textsuperscript{2-3,9,11,13,16} These patients generally have few vascular risk factors and sudden symptom onset without prodromal TIAs.\textsuperscript{9,11}

As in this case presentation, VAD occurs in the freely movable first and third segments of extracranial vertebral arteries and is commonly associated with minor trauma, such as coughing, sneezing, or vomiting, cervical chiropractic manipulation and whiplash injury.\textsuperscript{18-22} However, there is little evidence that minor trauma is a true risk factor for VAD in healthy vessels. Many occur spontaneously, suggesting an underlying arteriopathy or multifactorial etiology.\textsuperscript{18-19,21-23} Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, hyperhomocysteinemia, recent infection and α1-antitrypsin deficiency have all been implicated.\textsuperscript{18,21-22} Turner Syndrome (TS) may have been an additional risk factor in the case presented here. Aortic root dilation and dissection are well known cardiovascular complications of TS.\textsuperscript{24-25} Some evidence suggests this may
be related to an underlying “connective tissue disorder” characterized by cystic medial necrosis, similar to that seen in Marfan’s Syndrome. \cite{24,25} Ostberg et al\cite{36} demonstrated widespread structural vascular differences in women with TS compared to normal controls. To our knowledge, the case presented herein is the second reported case of spontaneous VAD in a patient with TS. \cite{27} VBAO results from thromboembolism or propagation of the dissection into the intracranial vertebral artery. \cite{3,10}

Diagnosis

The initial workup of VBAO includes a non-contrast head CT to rule out intracranial hemorrhage. \cite{2,28} CTA is the most common subsequent study. MRI and MRA are alternative studies. \cite{28,29,30} Transcranial Doppler ultrasound may identify a high-resistance flow pattern or sudden signal loss as indicators of VBAO, but this technique depends on a skilled operator and is vastly inferior to CTA. \cite{2,29,31} While intra-arterial digital subtraction angiography is considered the criterion reference, it is invasive, time consuming, has limited availability, and may require general anesthesia. \cite{2}

Recommended ancillary studies include echocardiography and rhythm monitoring to detect a cardiac source of embolism. Younger patients, those with prior occlusions, or those with no identifiable cardiac, aortic, or cervicocranial lesions, merit further workup for coagulopathy. \cite{3}

Morbidity and Mortality

Recanalization of the occluded vessel is the most important prognostic factor in patients with VBAO. \cite{6,8,32,35} With successful recanalization, mortality is reduced by approximately 50%, survival is as high as 60% at three months and eventual functional independence is achieved in greater than 50% of patients. \cite{6,33,36}

Other factors associated with good prognosis include younger age (<60 years), involvement of a single posterior circulation territory, and less severe presentation on admission (GCS>10, lower NIH Stroke Scale score, and absence of coma). \cite{6,11,13,16,32,33,37,38} Reports on the relationship between site of occlusion (distal vs. proximal) and prognosis are conflicting. \cite{4,11,13,16,33,35,36,39} It is also debated whether shorter time from symptom onset to intervention improves morbidity and mortality. Most agree, however, that diagnosis delayed by as much as 48 hours should not preclude treatment. \cite{7,8,17,35,37}

Our patient, although young, had a GCS of seven and involvement of two VBA territories, indicating a poor prognosis. Recanalization was achieved, but the patient suffered complications of thrombus evacuation, further worsening her prognosis. Treatment was initiated within 48 hours despite some delay in diagnosis.

Treatment

Available treatments include intravenous thrombolysis (IVT), local intra-arterial thrombolysis (IAT), endovascular thrombectomy and ultrasonic fibrinolysis. \cite{40} IVT and IAT are the most widely used strategies. IVT achieves recanalization in 43-67% of patients. \cite{8,17,34} It is noninvasive, can be administered earlier, and is more widely available than endovascular techniques. \cite{7,34} IAT may achieve recanalization in a higher proportion of cases (56-72%) than IVT, but does not necessarily improve patient outcome. \cite{7,17,34} Consequently, many authors recommend IAT as first-line treatment but encourage providers to treat with IVT if IAT is unavailable or will result in significant delay. \cite{7,8,17,34}

Transcranial Doppler ultrasound may enhance IVT, and microcatheters with built-in ultrasonic devices have been used in conjunction with IAT. \cite{41,42} These studies demonstrate a trend toward higher rates of recanalization compared to controls treated with thrombolytic therapy alone. In the Mechanical Embolus Removal in Cerebral Ischemia (MERCI) trial, mechanical embolectomy achieved recanalization at rates comparable to those reported for IVT (46%) with a comparable risk of complication (13%). \cite{44}

The safety and efficacy of these “thrombolytic adjuvants” for use in posterior circulation stroke are under investigation. Currently, most authors recommend reserving these treatments for patients ineligible for thrombolytic therapy. \cite{40}

CONCLUSION

Altered mental status is a common presenting complaint in the ED. Ischemic stroke is an important differential diagnosis to consider even in younger patients. Arterial dissection must be considered as a potential etiology, particularly in patients with a known diagnosis of Turner Syndrome. The underlying connective tissue abnormality associated with Turner Syndrome may place these patients at much higher risk for spontaneous arterial dissection compared to the general population. VBAO, although a rarer type of ischemic stroke, can be devastating with mortality as high as 80-95% without successful treatment; early diagnosis therefore is crucial. Adequate visualization of the posterior circulation often requires angiography or magnetic resonance imaging. Intravenous thrombolysis and local-intra arterial thrombolysis are the most common treatment approaches used. Recanalization of the occluded vessel significantly improves the morbidity and mortality of VBAO.

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