

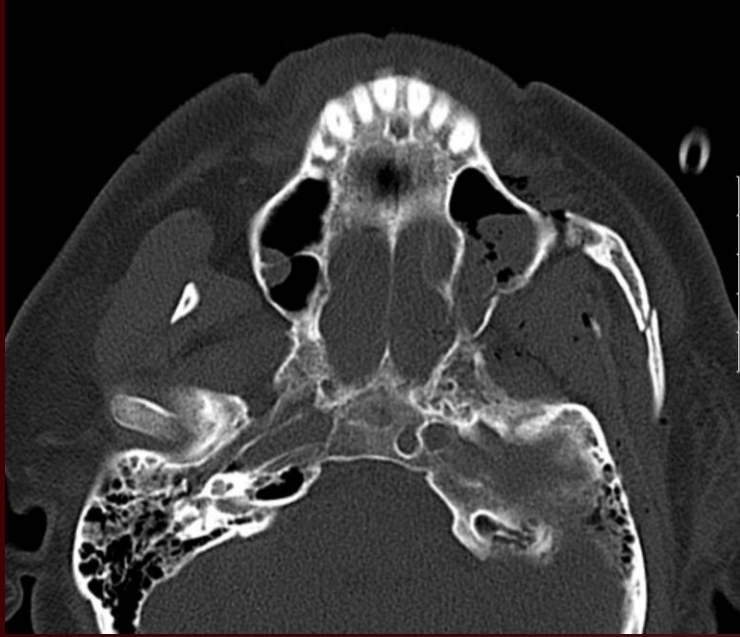
Demetrios J. Agriantonis MD¹, Jorge Aguila MD¹
Susan F. McLean MD², Jesus Diaz MD¹ Melhem R.
Ghaleb MD¹

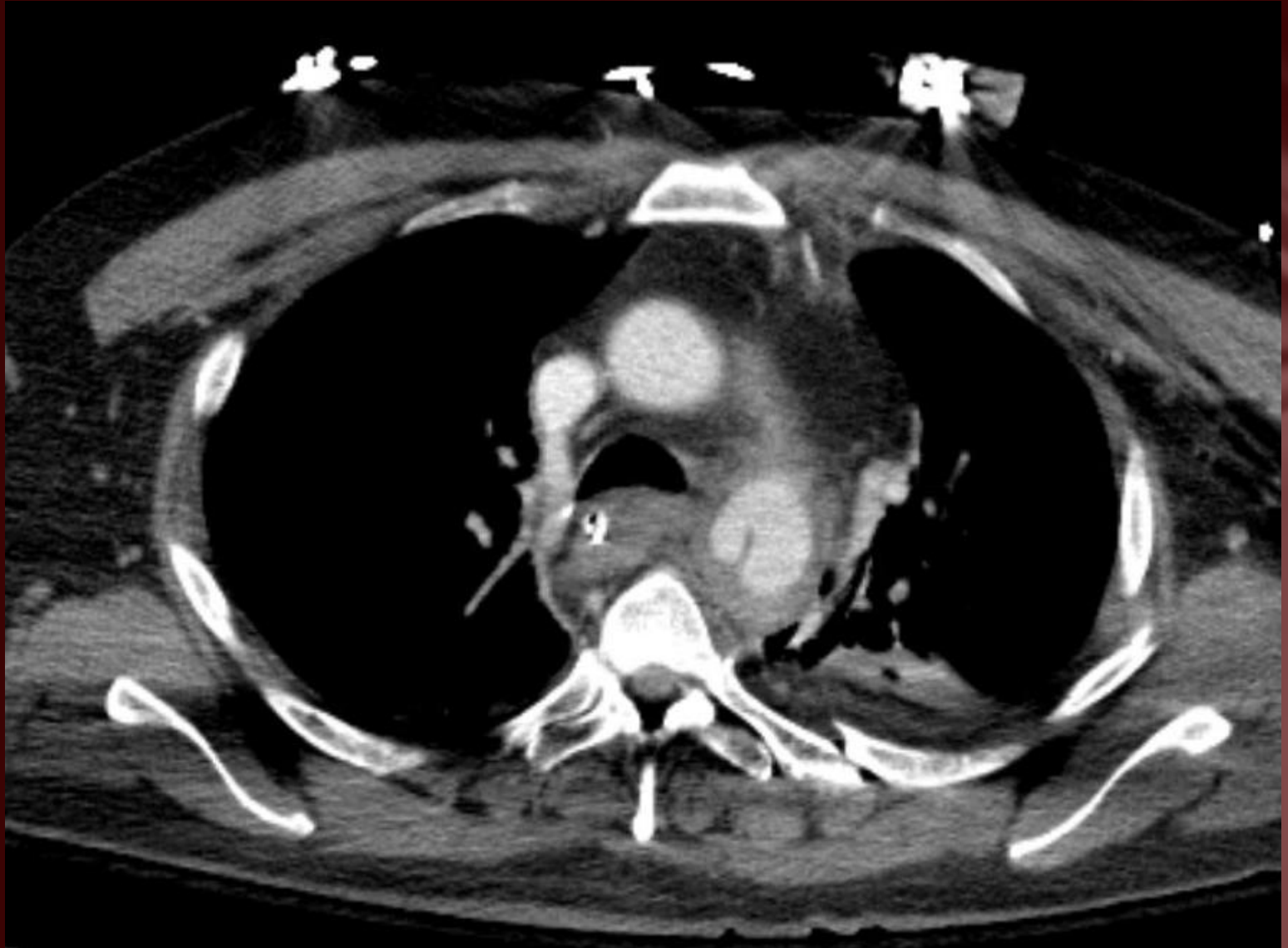
1- Department of Radiology
2- Department of Surgery

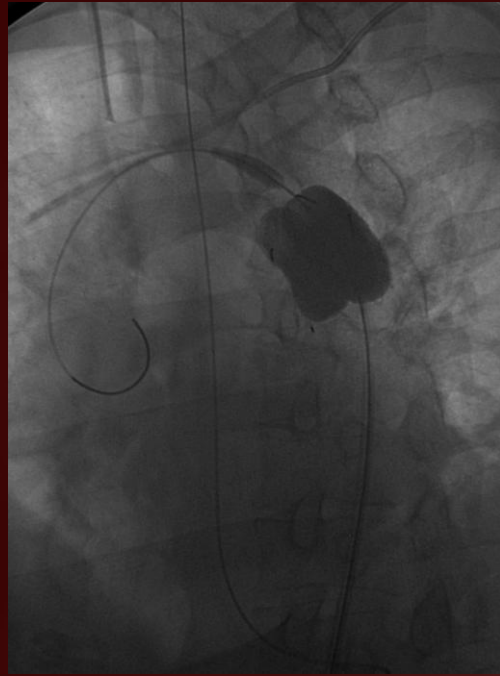
Fixing Bleeding Per Rectum Via Carotid Embolization



- 40 y/o male who presented after a fall from 40 feet high while intoxicated
- Fell on face and chest
- Multiple injuries











- 11 days after effective initial resuscitation and successful endovascular repair of the aorta the patient became *hemodynamically unstable*.
- Hemoglobin/Hematocrit: 14/42 → 7/20
- Blood Pressure: 133/96 → 85/56
- Persistent epistaxis
- Guaiac-positive stools / melena



Day 1 studies:

- CT abdomen/pelvis at presentation was *negative*
- Neck CT Angiogram at presentation was also *negative*



- Given high impact trauma and especially his facial fractures, the patient was considered at **high risk for arterial injury**
- Endoscopic GI workup for melena was negative

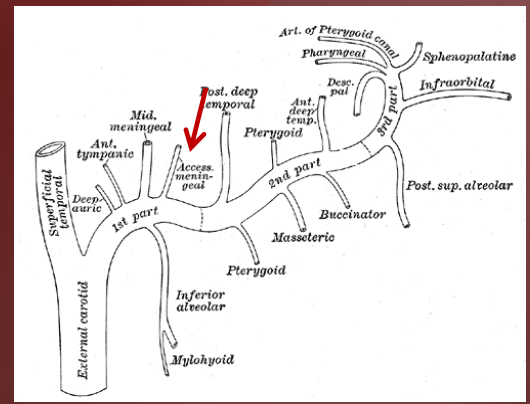
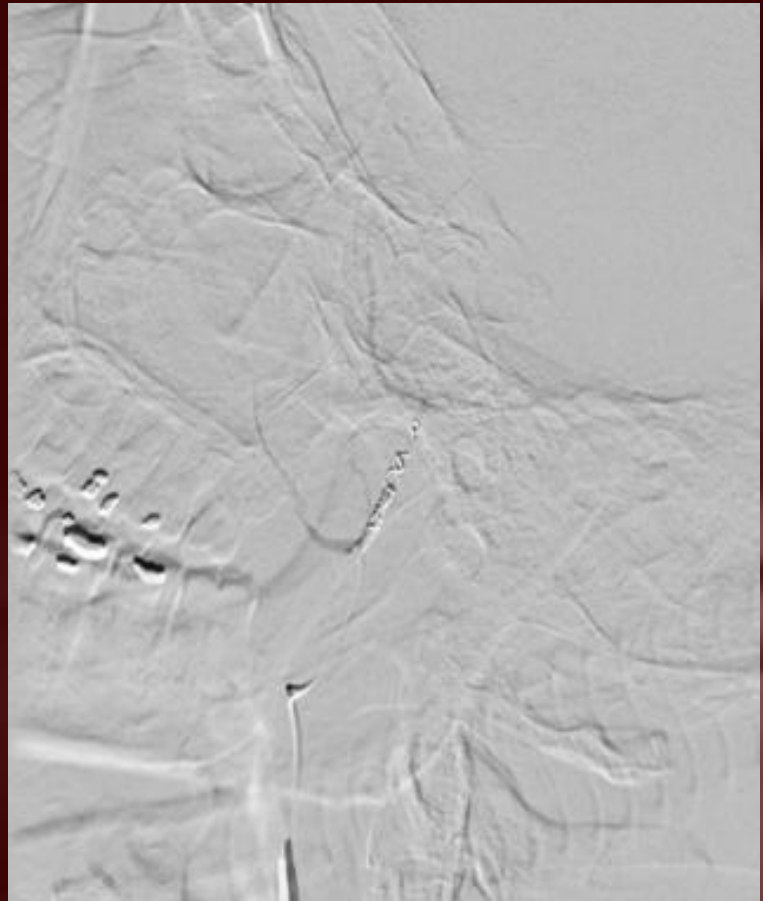


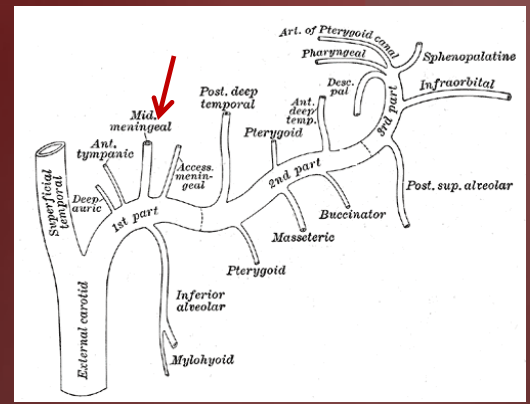
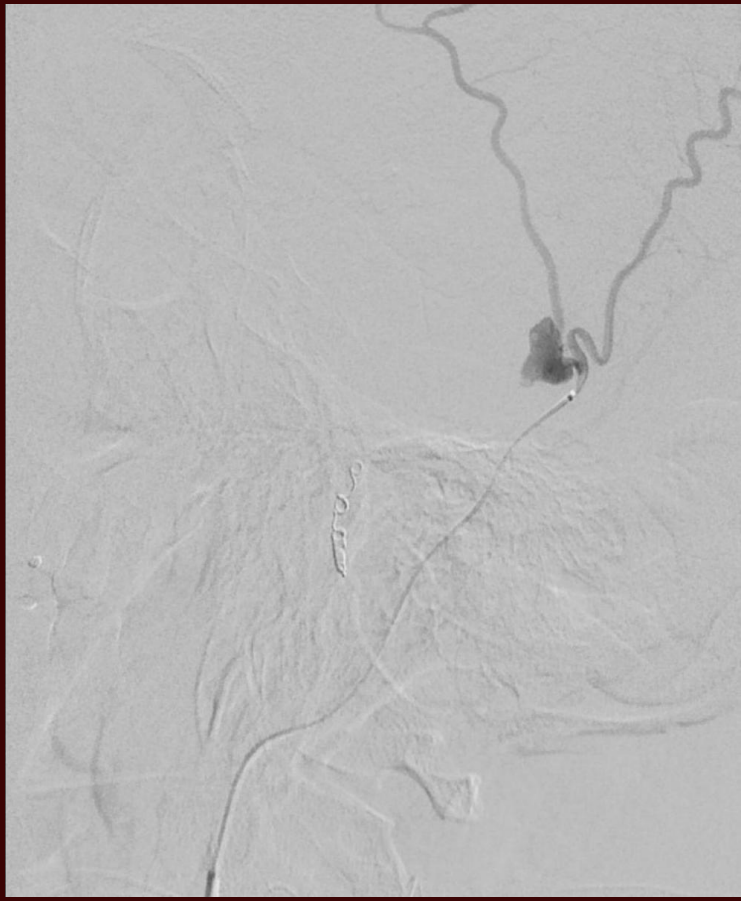
- Hospital Day 12: Carotid angiography

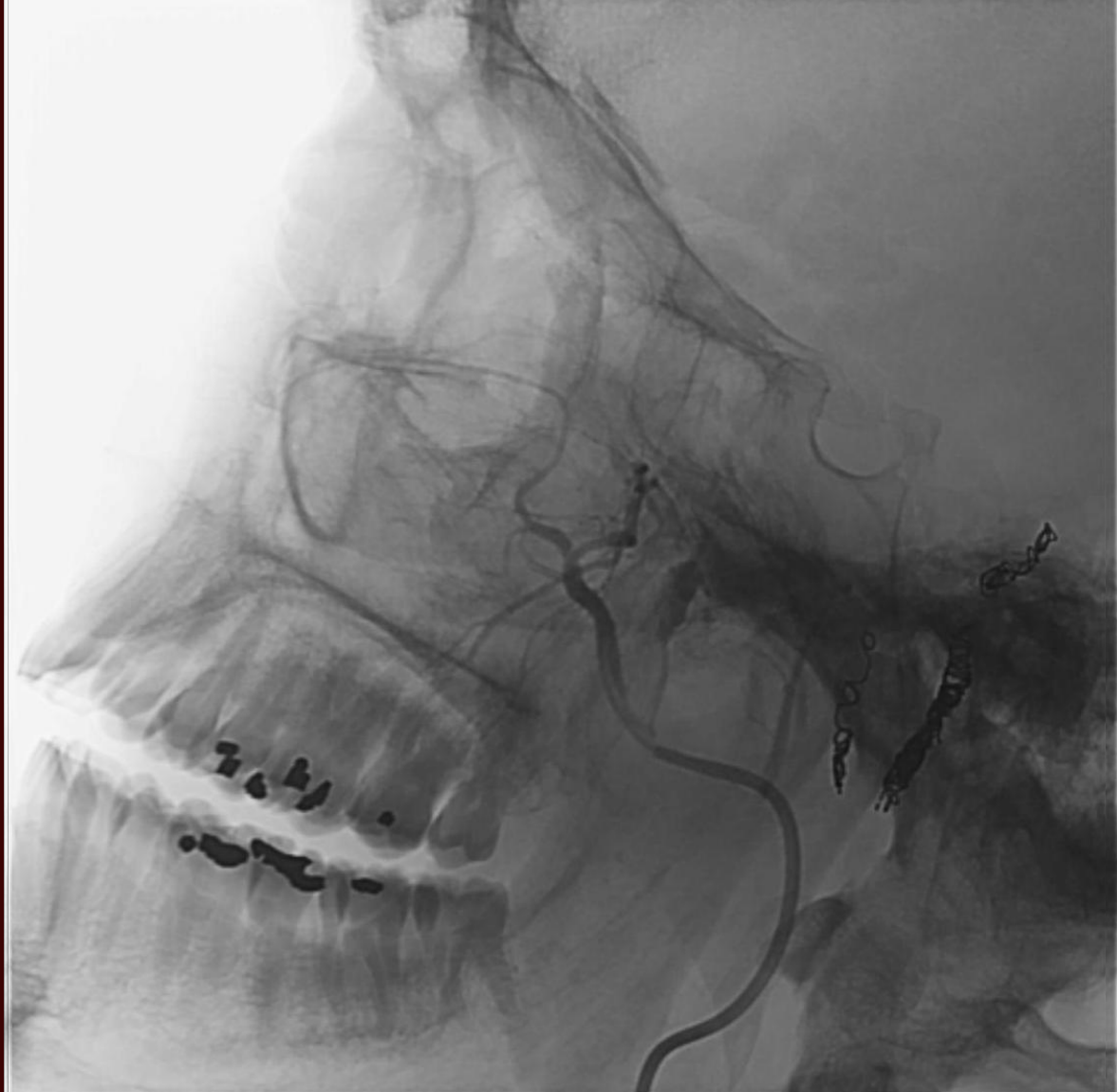


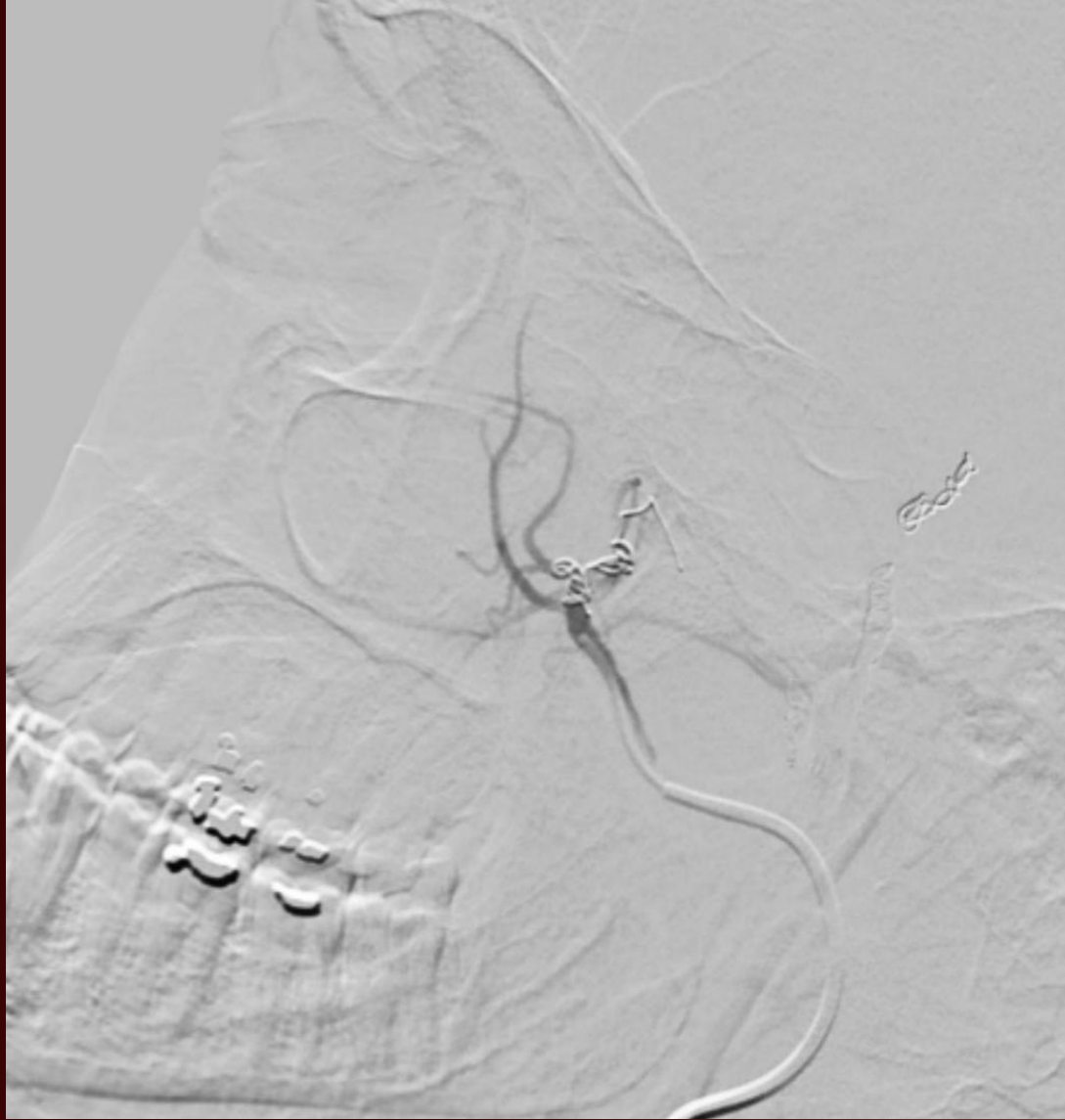
Three traumatic artery pseudoaneurysms were identified (all branches of the Internal Maxillary Artery):

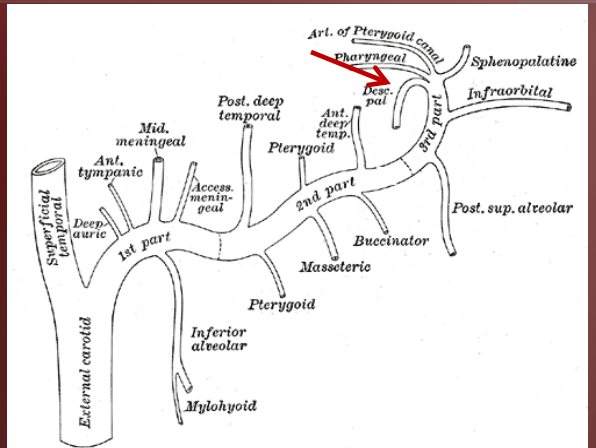
- Left Middle Meningeal Artery Pseudoaneurysm
- Left Accessory Meningeal Artery Pseudoaneurysm
- Right Descending Pharyngeal Artery Pseudoaneurysm













- The patient's H & H stabilized and the melena resolved



Discussion

- Facial pseudoaneurysm is a rare cause of bleeding per rectum
- In this patient with extensive craniofacial fractures and aortic injury, the index of suspicion for additional arterial injury was appropriately high



Teaching Points

- Ingested blood from a facial bleed should be considered as a potential cause of melena in the polytrauma patient



Teaching Points

Facial fractures should raise suspicion of arterial injury even up to several months after the trauma.

- Variable onset of delayed bleeding from the time of injury
 - Must maintain vigilance



Conclusion

- While traumatic pseudoaneurysms of the external carotid artery are rare, they should be considered in the polytrauma patient with head injury and persistent melena
- These lesions are readily and effectively treated with endovascular embolization



References

- Lee C-Y, Yim M-B, Benndorf G. Traumatic pseudoaneurysm of the pharyngeal artery: an unusual cause of hematemesis and hematochezia after craniofacial trauma. *Surgical Neurology* 2006; 66:444-446.
- Cohen S, Anastassov GE, Chuang SK. Posttraumatic pseudoaneurysm of the sphenopalatine artery presenting as persistent epistaxis: diagnosis and management. *J Trauma* 1999; 47:396-399.
- Conner WC, Rohrich RJ, Pollock RA. Traumatic aneurysms of the face and temple: a case report and literature review, 1644 to 1998. *Ann Plast Surg* 1998; 41:321-326.
- D'Orta JA, Shatney CH. Post-traumatic pseudoaneurysm of the internal maxillary artery. *J Trauma* 1982; 22:161-164.
- Chen D, Concus AP, Halbach UV, Cheung SW. Epistaxis originating from traumatic pseudoaneurysm of the internal carotid artery: diagnosis and endovascular therapy.. *Laryngoscope* 1998; 108:326-331.
- Tan VKM, Tank HH, Ong YK, Tan SG. Melena: an unusual presentation of a pseudoaneurysm of the internal carotid artery. *Singapore Med J* 2008; 49:296-299.
- Gerbino G, Roccia F, Grosso M, Regge D. Pseudoaneurysm of the internal maxillary artery and Frey's syndrome after blunt facial trauma. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 1997; 55:1485-1490