Dorsal Pancreatic Artery Aneurysm with Celiac Trunk Occlusion

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A 40-year-old man with a history of hypertension was admitted to our hospital with abdominal pain. Laboratory studies were normal. Multidetector computed tomography (MDCT) was performed and revealed a dorsal pancreatic artery aneurysm and celiac trunk occlusion (Picture 1, 2). Angiography and transcatheter arterial embolization (TAE) were performed (Picture 3, 4). The dorsal pancreatic artery aneurysm was successfully treated by TAE with microcoils. Follow-up magnetic resonance images obtained 1 month after TAE revealed complete occlusion and no flow-related signal in the aneurismal lumen. The patient had no further episodes of abdominal pain.

Dorsal pancreatic artery aneurysm due to celiac trunk occlusion is rare. Most patients are asymptomatic and the aneurysm is usually discovered incidentally on CT. Preoperative evaluation of the aneurysm is important, and MDCT...
allows for detailed visualization of the complex vascular anatomy prior to TAE. TAE is a noninvasive approach compared with surgery, and it is effective.

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