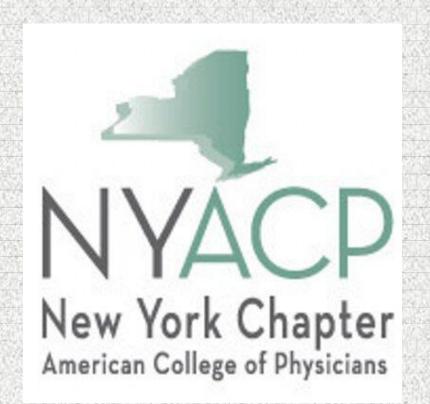


AORTIC DISSECTION PRESENTING AS STROKE, A CASE REPORT

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Learning Objectives

- 1. To recognize aortic dissection (AD) as a frequently misdiagnosed morbid condition.
- 2. To understand the proper diagnostic tests and management for AD.

Introduction

- Aortic dissection is an uncommon and deadly disease.
- The mortality is high¹ and delays in treatment increase complications.²
- AD misdiagnosis is commonly seen in up to 39% of cases.3

Patient Presentation

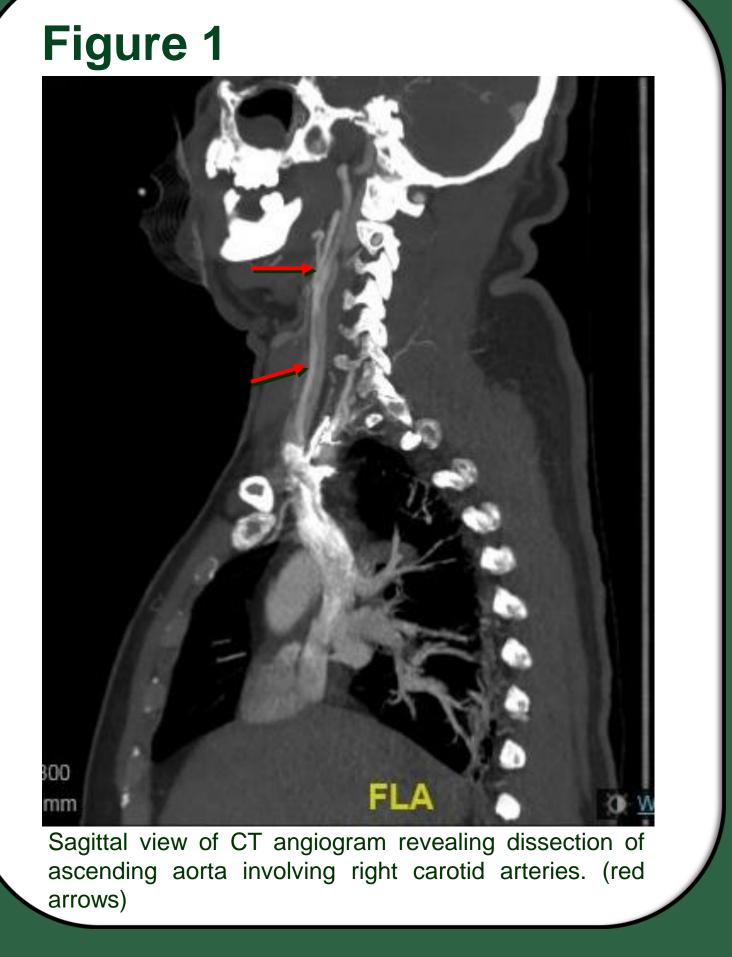
A 55-year-old male arrived via ambulance to the ER with sudden onset of left-sided weakness, facial droop, and aphasia.

- Blood pressure was elevated at 174/90 mmHg.
- Head CT showed no acute bleeding and tPA was given.
- Angiogram of head and neck revealed dissection of the aortic arch.

Case Course

- to treat pain.
- underwent emergent surgical repair.
- The surgery was successful however hospital stay patients' prolonged due to AKI complications and expired 3 weeks after presentation.

WORKUP DIAGNOSTIC TESTS MANAGEMENT TRAUMA/ **EMERGENCY** ECHO-TYPE A SURGERY TEE/TTE **SHOCK** *CT-**EMERGENCY** TYPE B -ACUTE ANGIOGRAM **SURGERY MALPERFUSION** TYPE B -**MEDICALLY CHRONIC** MRA MANAGE STABLE As per AHA guidelines⁴



Descending

Latrogenic -

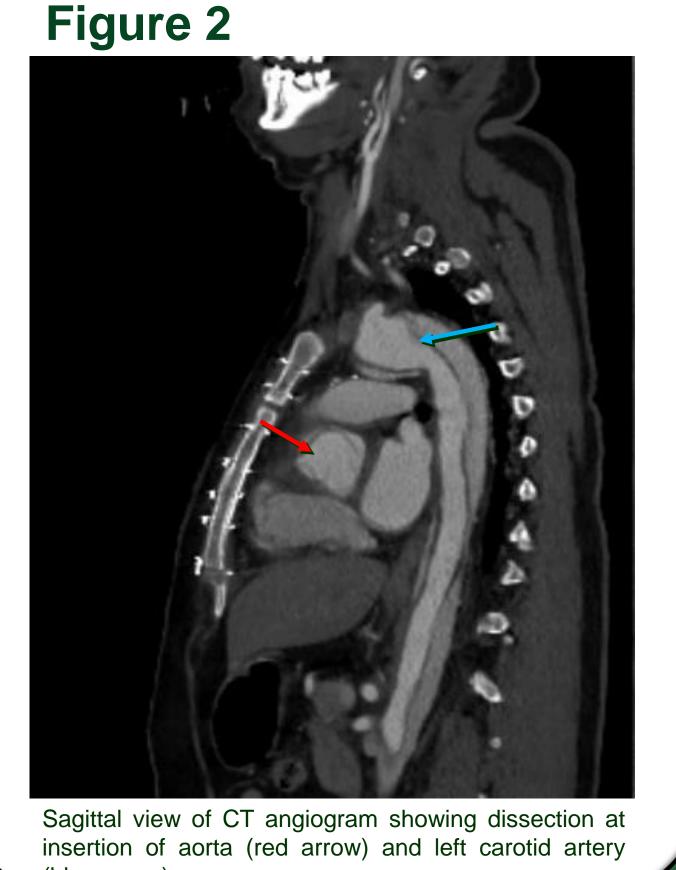
penetrating ulcer

Descending

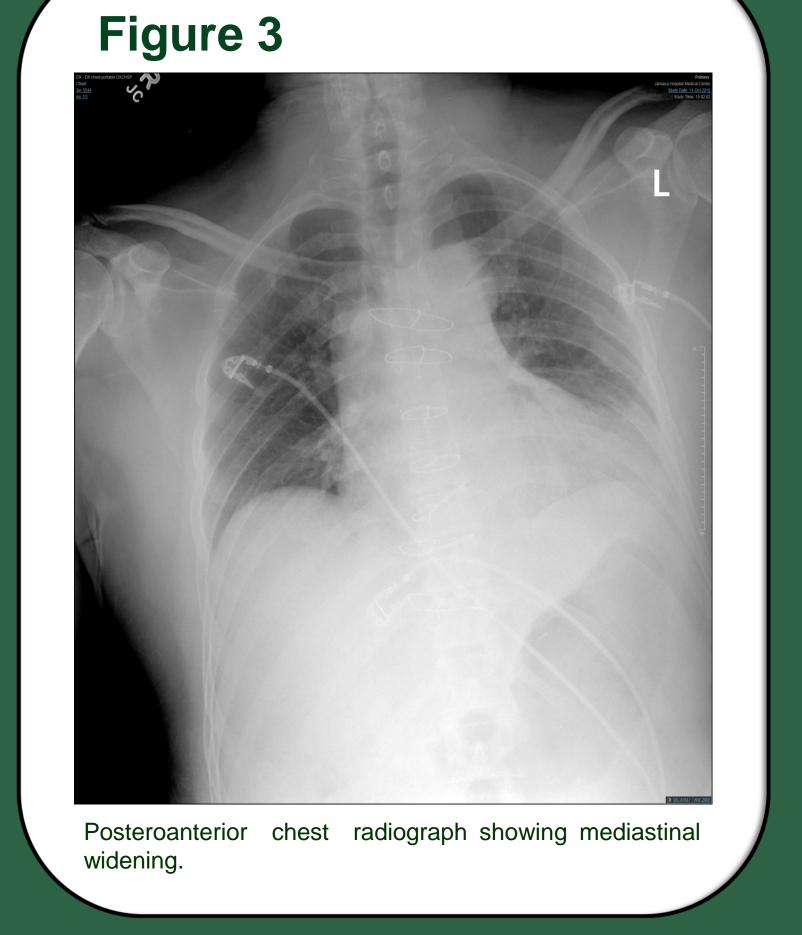
Illustration and classifications of aortic dissection types⁵

Figure 4

Arch and







IPAD DISPLAY

Discussion

- AD can cause a stroke if dissection extends to the carotid arteries.
- Uncontrolled hypertension is the single greatest risk factor for AD.6
- Stanford Type A dissections are always surgical emergencies.4
- Stanford Type B is an emergency if a mesenteric compromise occurs.4
- Clinicians should maintain a high index of suspicion for aortic dissection in cases of stroke or chest pain.

Teaching Points

- 1. Aortic Dissection is frequently misdiagnosed.
- 2. Physicians should rule out lifethreatening cardiac causes of stroke.
- 3. Initial evaluation should include a bilateral tactile temperature of all extremities and pulses throughout.
- 4. Hypertension is the greatest risk factor for AD.
- 5. Do not miss an intervention opportunity when patients present with erectile dysfunction.⁷

References

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⁴ Hiratzka LF, Bakris GL, Beckman JA, Bersin RM, Carr VF, Casey DE, et al. 2010 ACCF/AHA/AATS/ACR/ASA/ SCA/SCAI/SIR/STS/SVM guidelines for the diagnosis and management of patients with thoracic aortic disease: executive summary. A report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Pra. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv. 2010;76(2):E43-8

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StatPearls Publishing; 2018 Jan-. Available from :https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK441963/ ⁷ Raheem OA, Su JJ, Wilson JR, Hsieh TC. The Association of Erectile Dysfunction and Cardiovascular Disease: A Systematic Critical Review. Am J Mens Health. 2016;11(3):552-563.

- Medically managed to reduce BP and
- Transferred to a nearby hospital and