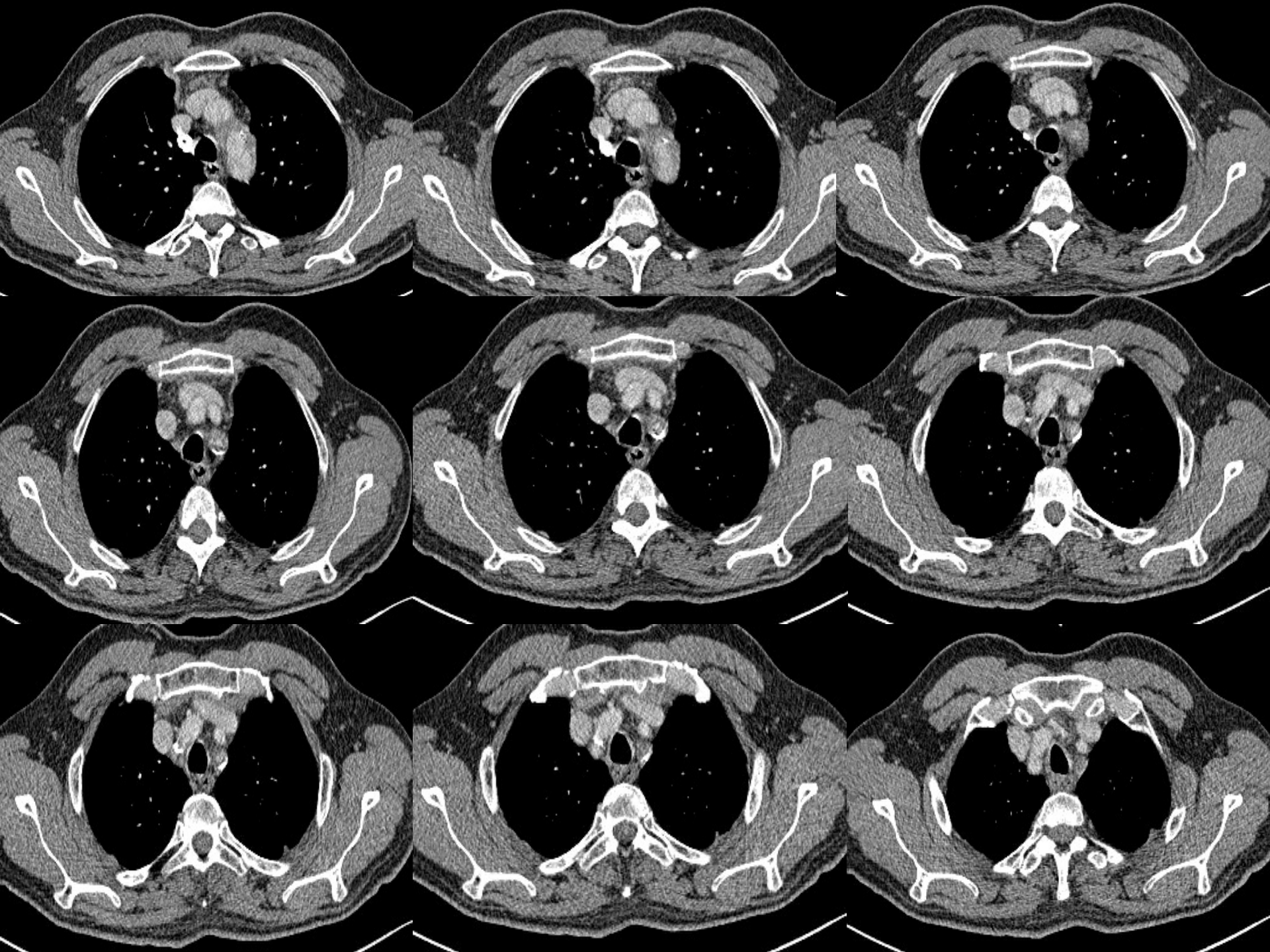
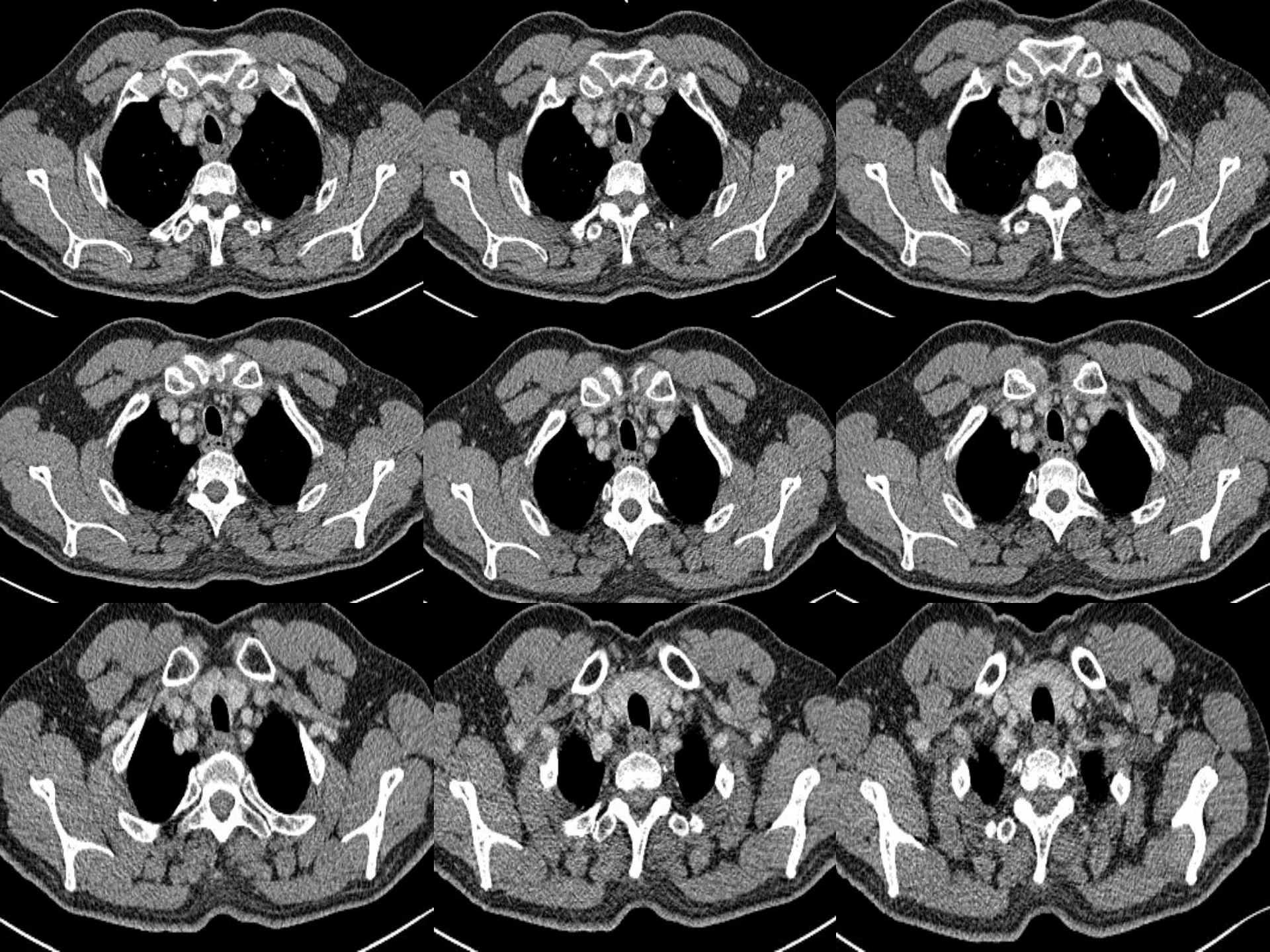
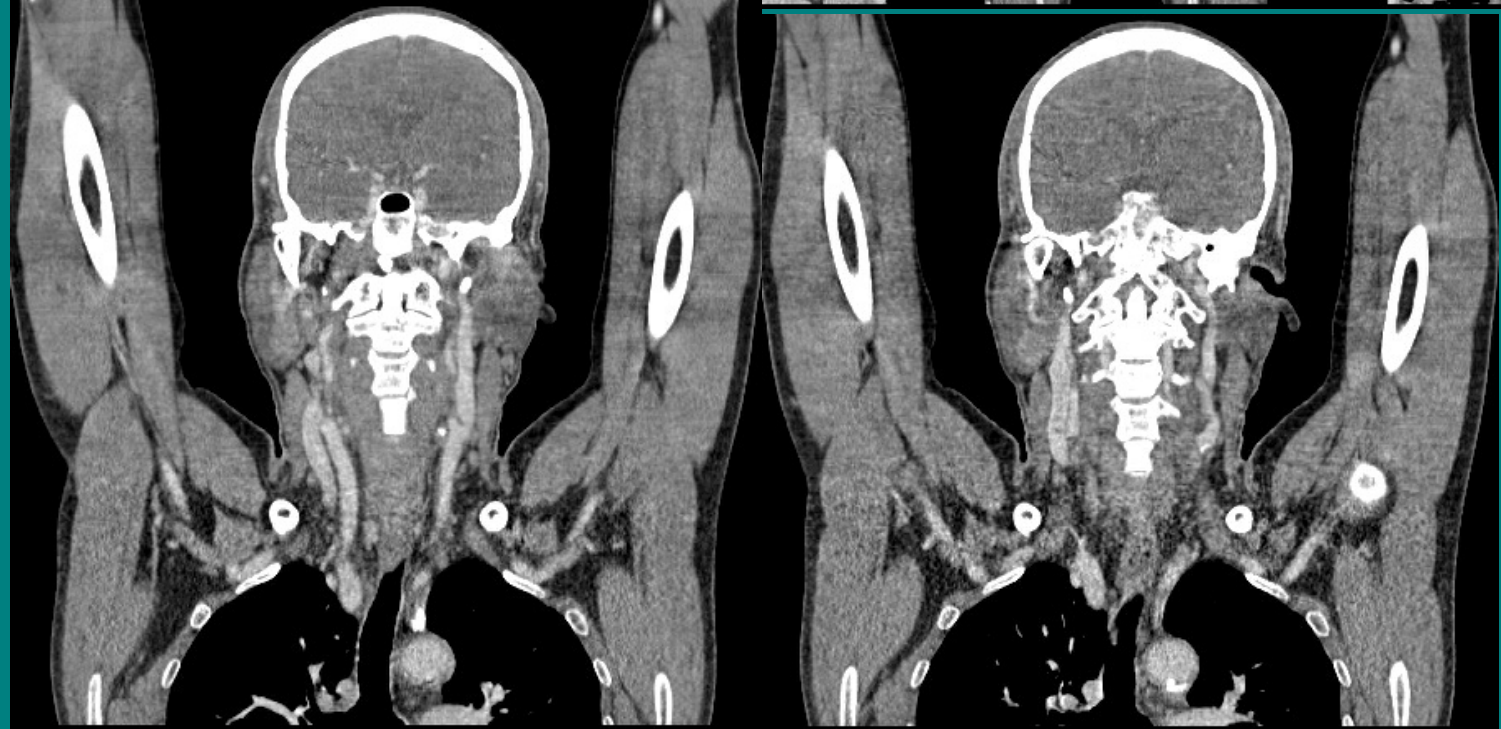
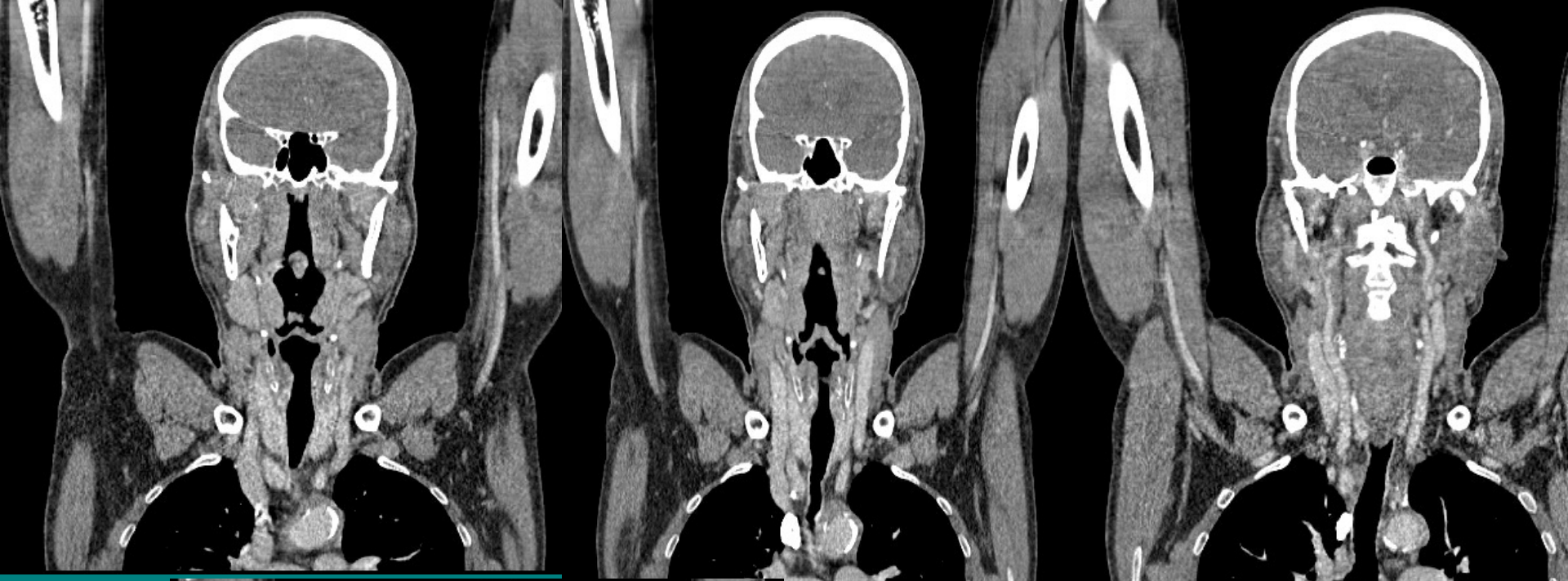


History

- Male , 62 years old
- A transient syncope
- Sphygmus : 72 times/min, left--weak
- Blood pressure : right arm—110/70 mmHg
left arm—70/50 mmHg







- Possible diagnosis?
- Why ?

Final diagnosis

- ✿ **Image impression:** Subclavian artery wall calcification , stenosis ; thrombosis can not be excluded
- ✿ **Clinical diagnosis :** Subclavian Steal Syndrome (SSS)

Subclavian Steal Syndrome

☞ **Definition** : Subclavian steal syndrome is the proximal subclavian artery or innominate artery obstruction (caused by a variety of reasons) , Subclavian artery distal intraluminal pressure decreased , ipsilateral blood pressure below the vertebral – basilar arterial pressure --- **syphonage** , so result in SSS

Clinical manifestations

- **upper limb symptom:** Some patients complained of weakness, numbness and pain when the upper limbs exercise
- **Vertebrobasilar insufficiency symptom:** Syncope, dizziness, vertigo, standing instability and occipital pain is the most common complaint
- **carotid artery insufficiency symptom:** rarely , but can occur in the patient of innominate artery obstruction

Physical findings

- Ipsilateral radial artery pulse weakened or disappeared, bilateral pulse nonsynchronization (delay 0.03 ~ 0.06s)
- Pressure differential (PD) >20 mmHg

(contralateral > Ipsilateral)

(Only 16% of the patients with a PD 20mm Hg did not have SSS. This result suggests that arm BP differential 20mmHg is highly correlated with the presence of SSS)

Physical findings

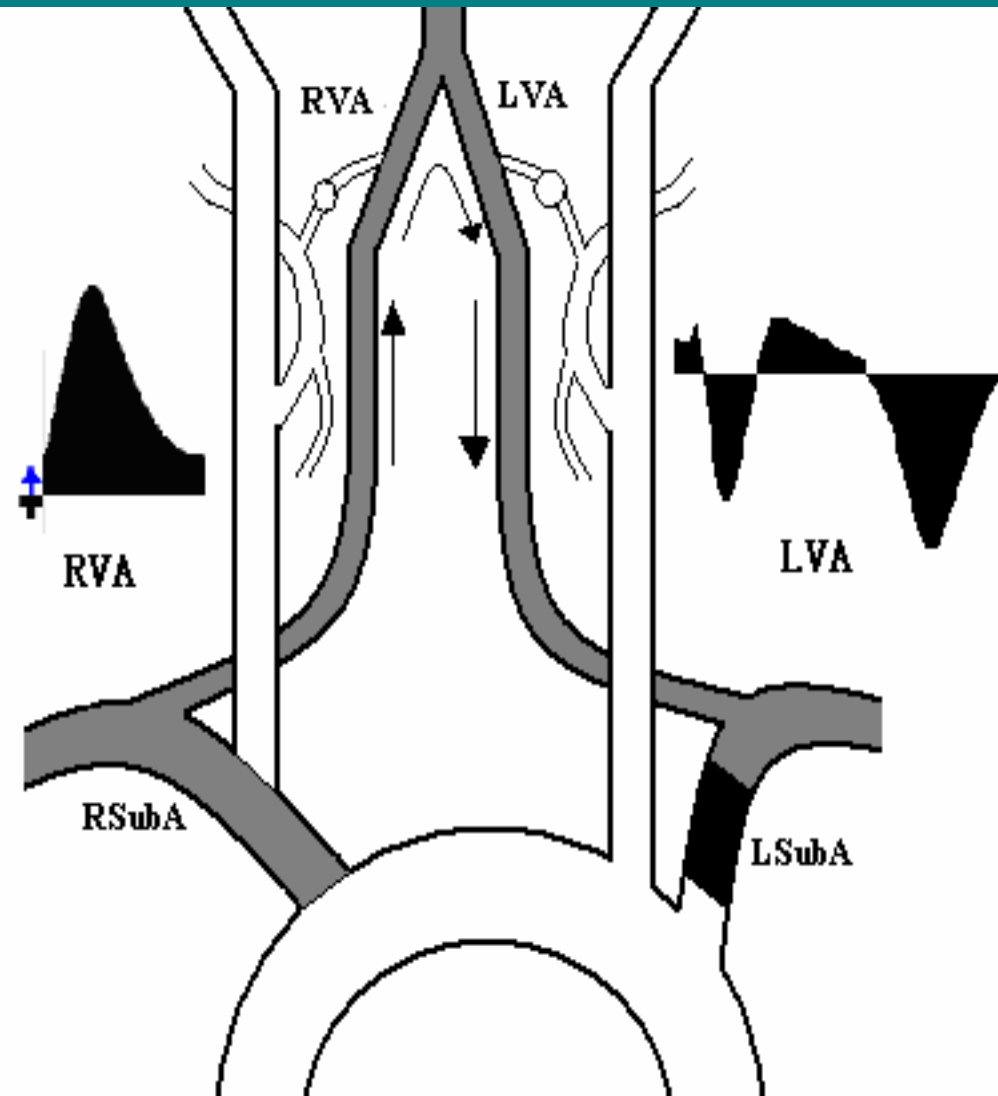
- The ipsilateral supraclavicular fossa vascular bruit (systolic)
- Javid test: positive (after the oppression of the common carotid artery, radial artery pulse weakened)

Pathogeny

- Arteriosclerosis (most common)
- Congenital malformations (aortic stenosis , subclavian artery distal atresia)
- Takayasu arteritis (tuberculosis, syphilitic aortitis)
- Tumor compression
- Radiotherapy

SSS blood pathway (—)

VA—VA



contralateral vertebral
artery



vertebrobasilar artery
confluence



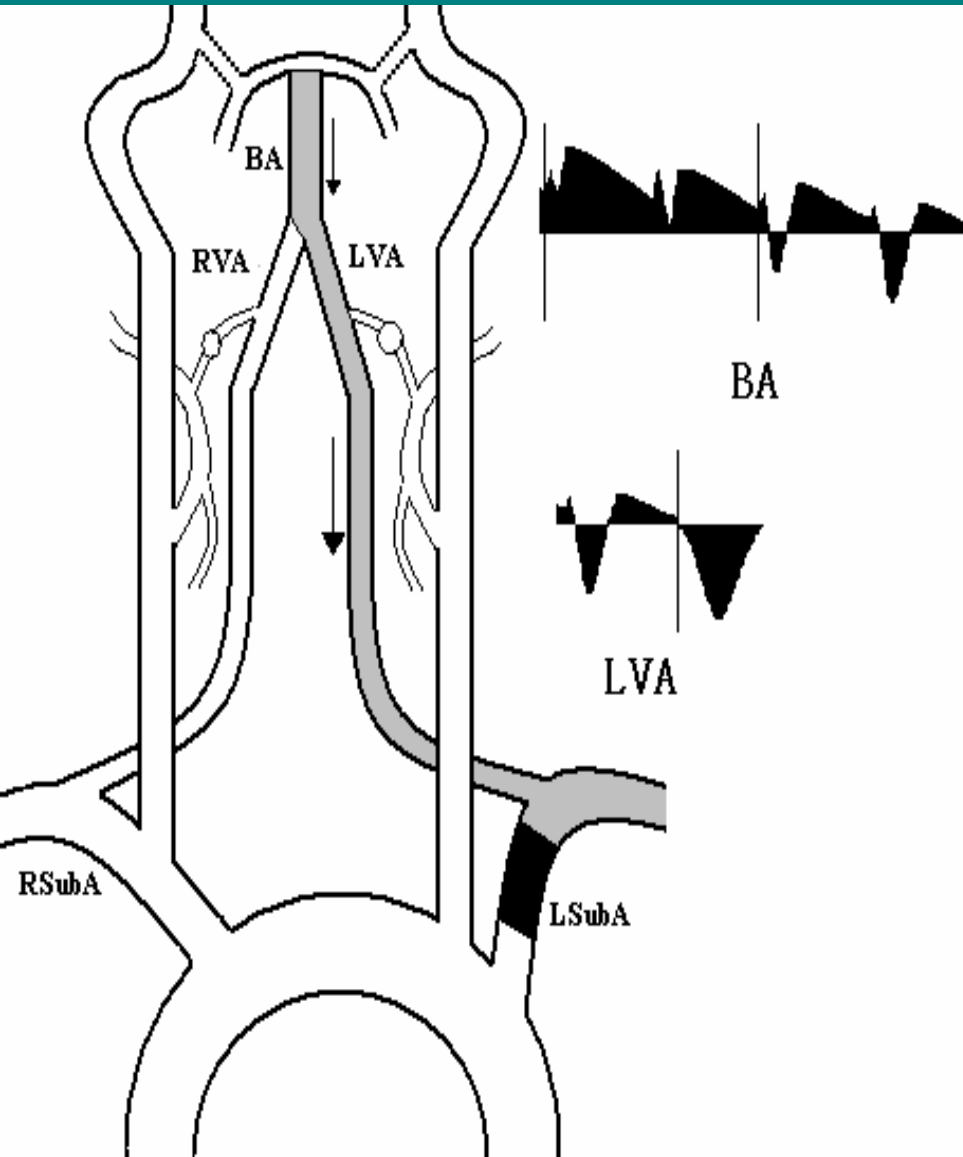
ipsilateral vertebral artery



ipsilateral subclavian
artery distal

SSS blood pathway (二)

BA—VA



basilar artery



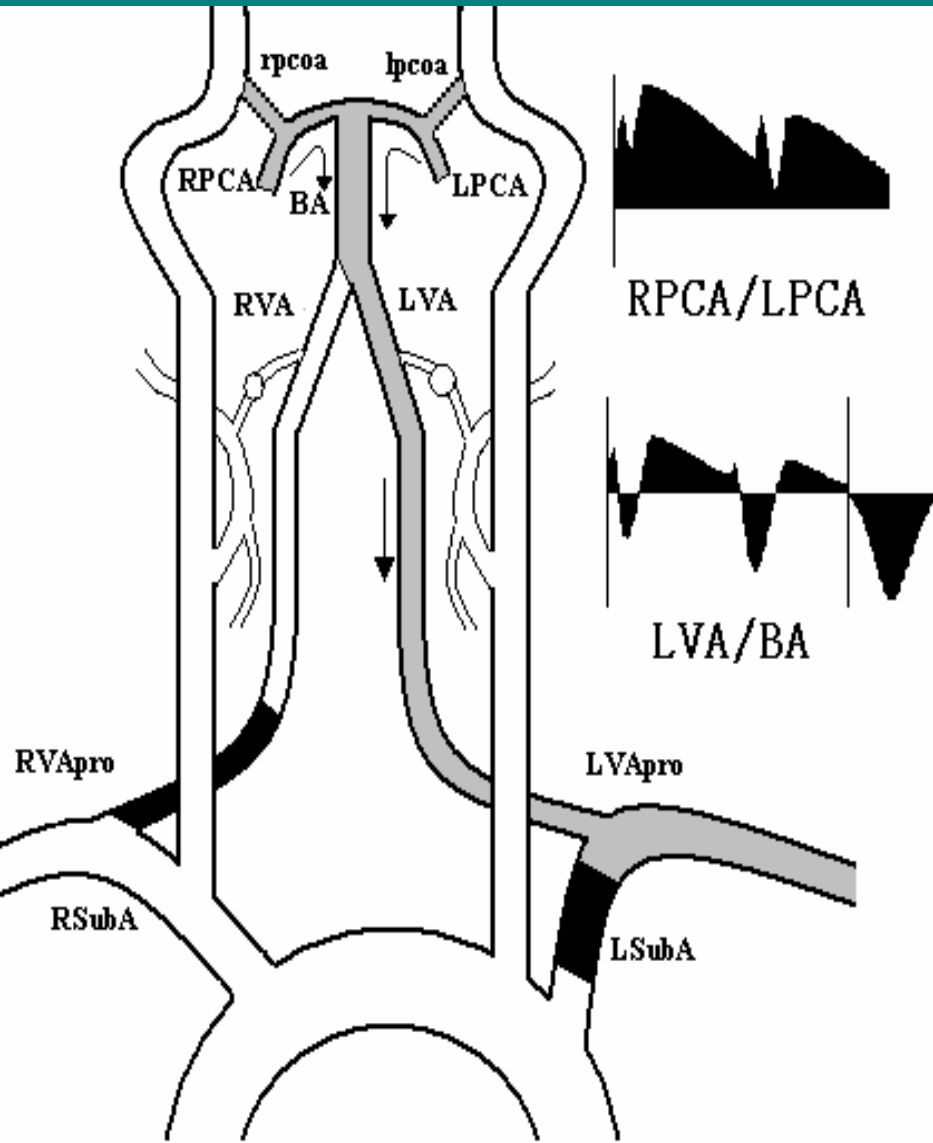
ipsilateral vertebral artery



ipsilateral subclavian
artery distal

SSS blood pathway (三)

PCA—BA—VA



posterior cerebral artery



basilar artery



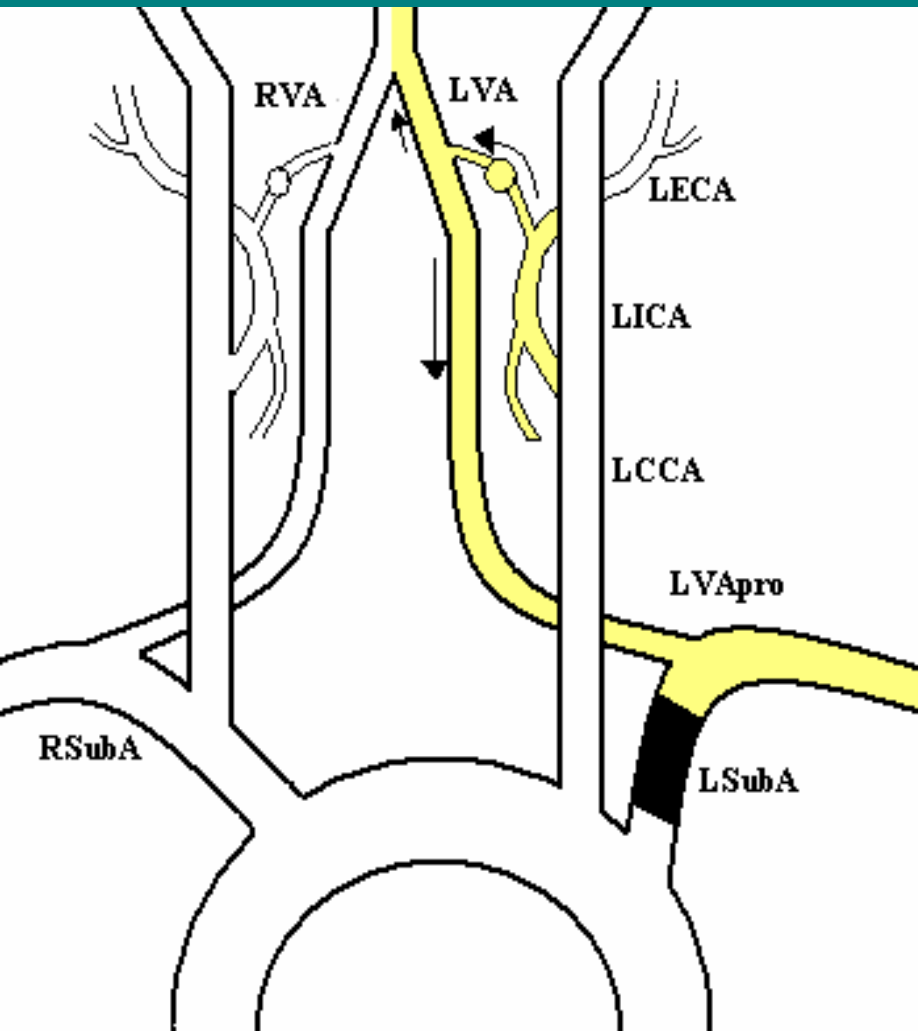
ipsilateral vertebral artery



ipsilateral subclavian
artery distal

SSS blood pathway (四)

OA—VA



external carotid artery
branch occipital artery



occipital artery and vertebral
artery anastomotic branch



vertebral artery



subclavian artery distal

Diagnostic methods (一)

- Doppler ultrasound examination
 - ※ Observe the blood flow
 - ※ Vertebral artery appearing reverse spectrum is the typical performance of SSS

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/545200141343011221>