Anatomy of the superior cerebellar artery

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Currently the superior cerebellar artery (SCA) attracting the attention of neurosurgeons, radiologists and anatomist because of its variations. The aim of this study was to investigate the anatomy and variations of the SCA in the Macedonian population and to emphasize their clinical significance. We examined radiographs of 103 patients who had CT angiography undertaken for a variety of clinical reasons, performed as a part of their medical treatment at the University Clinic for Radiology in Skopje, R. Macedonia. The study population included 103 patients, 58 male and 45 females, age range from 25-82, mean age 58.4 years. In 96.14% of the patients SCA have origin from the distal portion of the basilar artery on both sides as a single vessel. The most common variations of the SCA was duplication (frequency 1.94%) and origin from PCA (frequency 1.94%). The diameter of SCA at its origin on the left side was in the range between 0.40 - 2.41 mm, mean 1.36 ± 0.47 mm, and on the right side from 0.44 - 2.40 mm, mean 1.32 ± 0.44 mm. The distance between SCA and PCA on the left side was 1.59 ± 0.41 mm, and on the right side was 1.61 ± 0.39 mm. Although anatomically interesting, an awareness of the SCA anatomy and variations is clinically important for safe performance of diagnostic and interventional procedures in radiology and for surgeons during planning and accomplishing surgical interventions.

References


Keywords
Superior cerebellar artery; anatomy; variations.