Localized Marked Elongation of the Distal Internal Carotid Artery with or without PHACE Syndrome: Segmental Dolichoectasia of the Distal Internal Carotid Artery

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AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2018, 39 (5) 817-823
doi: https://doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A5573
http://www.ajnr.org/content/39/5/817

This information is current as of September 16, 2023.
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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Segmental intracranial dolichoectasia of the distal ICA is a feature of PHACE syndrome or a sporadic phenomenon. We evaluated the relationship between intracranial dolichoectasia of the distal ICA and PHACE syndrome and illustrated the characteristic radiologic findings of the lesions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Intracranial dolichoectasia of the distal ICA was identified in 20 patients at our institution from 2005 to 2016 through a review of diagnostic cerebral angiography results. All radiologic images were reviewed to determine the vascular morphologic dispositions around the distal ICA, including dysplasia, mural calcification, vessel wall enhancement, lumen narrowing, and aneurysm formation. Medical records were reviewed to determine the symptoms of PHACE syndrome. Subsequently, the correlation between radiologic findings and PHACE syndrome was assessed.

RESULTS: In this cohort, which had a strong female predominance (male/female ratio = 2:18), intracranial dolichoectasia had a more ipsilateral vascular morphologic disposition. Mural calcification was detected more frequently in elderly patients, whereas vessel wall enhancement was detected more frequently in younger patients. Follow-up images showed a slow progression of the lesions. However, no significant differences in the vascular morphologic disposition and brain structural changes were observed between patients with ($n = 11$) and without ($n = 9$) PHACE syndrome.

CONCLUSIONS: The striking elongation and tortuosity of the distal ICA generally appeared to be a type of congenital lesion occurring early in embryogenesis as either a sporadic phenomenon or an arterial change associated with PHACE syndrome. Imaging findings revealed various mural abnormalities with a benign clinical course.

ABBREVIATIONS: AchoA = anterior choroidal artery; BA = basilar artery; CS = communicating segment; ICDE = intracranial dolichoectasia; PCA = posterior cerebral artery; PcomA = posterior communicating artery; PHACE = posterior fossa malformations, hemangiomas, arterial anomalies, cardiac defects, and eye abnormalities; OA = ophthalmic artery

Marked arterial elongation and tortuosity (intracranial dolichoectasia [ICDE]) have been reported previously as common features of PHACE syndrome or as a sporadic phenomenon. PHACE syndrome refers to conditions associated with posterior fossa malformations, hemangiomas, arterial anomalies, cardiac defects, and eye abnormalities. ICDE of the intracranial arteries is one of the various features of the arterial cerebrovascular abnormalities.

On cerebrovascular imaging, from time to time, we encounter striking arterial elongations, particularly the distal ICA elongation, regardless of the PHACE syndrome status. This pathologic arterial elongation often co-occurs with marked tortuosity and may even appear as a conglomerated vascular mass to compensate for the limited length of the allocated arterial segment. It is often accompanied by conditions such as multiple stenoses, dilations, or aneurysms and usually features a variable amount of mural calcification. Angiographically, this vascular morphologic disposition exhibits a more congenital appearance because the unique features cannot be explained by an acquired anatomic alteration. Although these types of arterial changes may present in any arterial segment of the body, we focused on cases of segmental involvement of the distal ICA because in our angiographic experience (limited to the cerebrovascular system), this site is the most frequently affected.

The easily recognizable symptoms and clinical significance of the above-mentioned vascular morphologic disposition completely dif-
fer from those of acquired nonsegmental dilative arteriopathy, which is frequently observed in the basilar artery (BA). Accordingly, this study describes angiographic and other imaging characteristics of this peculiar anatomic disposition, particularly in the distal ICA, by reviewing the radiologic findings and medical records of affected patients. We aimed to evaluate the possible associations of the radiologic findings with PHACE syndrome and illustrate the clinical follow-up results of the imaging morphologic abnormalities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Definition of ICDE and Segmentation of the ICA

Because pathologic arterial tortuosity cannot be quantified, we subjectively defined segmental ICDE by comparing other arterial segments, particularly those in the same segment on the contralateral side, as unusually marked areas of dolichosis with variable degrees of ectasia on the affected side. Notably, these areas could be easily demarcated from other adjacent segments with normal lengths and tortuosities.

We applied the 7-segment system proposed by Lasjaunias et al for the ICA to our analysis of the involved segments of the ICA and intracranial arteries. This embryology-based 7-segment system terminates at the origin of the posterior communicating artery (PcomA). Because the system does not name the segment of the adult ICA between the PcomA origin and ICA bifurcation before the MCA and anterior cerebral artery, we designated this specific segment as the “communicating segment” (CS) (Fig 1).

Patient Population and PHACE Syndrome Diagnosis

At our institution (Asan Medical Center), 11,516 patients underwent diagnostic cerebral angiography between January 2005 and December 2016. For our study, we limited the number of candidate cases by applying the search terms “carotid,” “ICA,” “dysplasia,” and “dolichoectasia” and further limited the number to 45 patients by reviewing the angiography reports. Furthermore, all angiographic images of the included cases were reviewed to identify intracranial ICA abnormalities, including marked elongation and tortuosity. Finally, 20 patients were identified.

This retrospective review was approved by our institutional review board, and the requirement for individual patient consent was waived. The included patients’ medical records were reviewed for symptoms and indications of PHACE syndrome and other significant disorders. All data obtained via radiologic imaging modalities (CT, CTA, MR imaging, TOF-MRA, contrast-enhanced MR vessel imaging, and brain perfusion SPECT) were reviewed in our PACS system by 2 radiologists (Z.Y.J. and L.B.Z.). If the individual radiologic analyses differed, the reviewers reached a consensus after discussion with a third reviewer (D.H.L.). Finally, the patients were stratified according to the “Consensus Statement on Diagnostic Criteria for PHACE Syndrome” of 2009 as follows: 1) PHACE syndrome, 2) possible PHACE syndrome, or 3) none.

Image Findings and Statistical Analysis

After recording the laterality and segments of the involved ICA, the morphology of the arterial components around the distal ICA was recorded by reviewing DSA, CTA, and MRA images of the anterior cerebral artery (A1 segment), anterior communicating artery, MCA (M1), anterior choroidal artery (AchoA), PcomA, ophthalmic artery (OA), BA, and posterior cerebral artery (PCA) (P1 and P2 segments). The term “dysplasia” encompassed a variety of arterial abnormalities, including looping, coiling, ectasia, dolichoectasia, or simple dolichosis. In addition, the presence of lesions in the contralateral ICA, BA, and/or ipsi- and contralateral vertebral arteries was noted.

DSA, CTA, and MRA were used to analyze vessel stenoses and aneurysms. Stenosis was defined as any narrowing of the vessel lumen compared with the reference vessel as defined in the Warfarin-Aspirin Symptomatic Intracranial Disease trial method. The aneurysm was defined as an eccentric bulging of the vessel wall within the dolichoectatic segment, and the diagnosis was reached with the consensus of 2 doctors (D.H.L. and Z.Y.J.). CT was used to analyze vessel wall calcification. Contrast-enhanced MR imaging of the vessel wall was used to analyze vessel wall characteristics, including enhancement, wall thickening, and luminal narrowing. Brain perfusion SPECT was used to evaluate whether a stenosis or tortuous ICA led to a decrease in brain perfusion.

The patients were divided into 2 groups according to the PHACE syndrome diagnostic criteria: the group positive for PHACE, PHACE (+), and the group negative for PHACE, PHACE (−). The PHACE (+) group included both confirmed and possible cases of PHACE syndrome. The Fisher exact test was used to assess differences between the groups. Descriptive analyses were
performed to evaluate possible relationships among the following features: age, wall calcification, vessel wall enhancement, stenosis, and aneurysm.

**RESULTS**

The basic demographic information, presenting symptoms, involved arteries around the distal ICA, acquired changes in affected segments, and PHACE diagnostic statuses of all patients are summarized in the On-line Table. The patients included 18 females and 2 males with a median age of 43.5 years (range, 7–73 years); the 5 patients without arterial stenosis had a mean age of 42.8 years. None of the patients had an ischemic stroke event, and none of the 12 patients who underwent brain perfusion SPECT had hypoperfusion. Aneurysms were detected in 15 patients with a mean age of 38.1 years; the 5 patients without aneurysms had a mean age of 48.8 years.

Ten patients underwent contrast-enhanced high-resolution MR imaging of the vessel wall, which detected enhancement in 6 patients with a mean age of 22.8 ± 13.2 years; the remaining 4 patients had a mean age of 57.0 ± 9.2 years (P < .001). One patient (patient 1, Fig 3) exhibited vessel wall enhancement at both 8 and 12 years of age, with no major change in the enhancement pattern. Vessel wall imaging revealed that the stenotic segment exhibited either an eccentric or concentric wall thickening (Fig 4) as well as a potential enhancement of the parent artery and aneurysm neck (Fig 5).
Table 2: Arterial components around the distal ICA on the affected side in patients with and without PHACE syndrome

|                  | PHACE (+) (n = 11) | PHACE (-) (n = 9) | P Value |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|
| A1 Dysplasia     | 8 (72.7%)          | 7 (77.8%)         | 1.000   |
| M1 Dysplasia     | 0 (0.0%)           | 2 (22.2%)         | 1.89    |
| OA Ectopic       | 1 (9.1%)           | 4 (44.4%)         | 0.127   |
| AchoA Dysplasia  | 3 (27.3%)          | 2 (22.2%)         | 1.000   |
| PcomA Dysplasia  | 7 (63.6%)          | 7 (77.8%)         | 0.642   |
| Midbrain Dysplasia | 5 (45.5%)    | 4 (44.4%)         | 1.000   |

*PHACE includes cases of confirmed and possible PHACE syndrome; a small midbrain was not used as a criterion.

*Fisher exact test.

FIG 3. Evolution of vessel wall enhancement with aging in a patient with PHACE syndrome (patient 1, an 8-year-old girl). A and B, Left ICA angiography (anteroposterior and oblique views) reveals tortuosity in the left distal ICA with a small and long A1 segment. C and D, Noncontrast and contrast-enhanced vessel wall imaging at 8 years of age demonstrates vessel wall enhancement and slight vessel wall thickening (arrow in D). E and F, Vessel wall imaging at 12 years of age shows a similar vessel wall enhancement pattern (arrow in F).

DISCUSSION

In our series of patients across a wide range of ages, we observed striking elongation and tortuosity of the distal ICA, regardless of the PHACE diagnostic status. We further observed that compared with the contralateral side, the ipsilateral arterial components and brain structures around the affected distal ICA more frequently showed dysplasia. Furthermore, the affected vessels had various manifestations, including stenosis, aneurysm, calcification, and vessel wall enhancement, and the disease evolved slowly with age according to follow-up radiologic imaging.

Embryologic Pathogenesis of ICDE of the Distal ICA

During the embryologic period of cerebral artery formation, angiogenesis is mainly driven by hypoxia and related growth factors in the target tissue. We hypothesized that exposure of a specific segment of the intracranial artery to a vasculogenetic trigger resulted in arterial lengthening. According to the ICA developmental anatomy proposed by Lasjaunias and Santoyo-Vazquez,13 the ICA branches into a cranial and caudal ramus at stages I and II (3.5–4 weeks); the former gives rise to the anterior cerebral artery and AchoA, whereas the latter gives rise to the PcomA, P1 segment, and upper BA. In this study, dolichoectasia at the anterior (A1 segment, AchoA, and CS segment) and posterior (PcomA, P1 segment, and upper BA) divisions of the ICA suggested that these regions were triggered during embryonic development. We observed no involvement of the superior cerebellar artery in our cases (data not shown); because the superior cerebellar artery existed before ICA branching, the vasculogenetic event may have occurred after the appearance of superior cerebellar artery.13 Although the remaining PCA (segments P2–P4) comprises the posterior choroidal branch of the caudal ramus at stage V, the involvement of the P2 segment in several cases suggests that the PCA precursor had also been affected.13

PHACE Syndrome

Cerebral arterial anomalies are observed in 91% of patients with PHACE syndrome,14 and previous studies of PHACE syndrome have reported a presentation of dolichoectasia of the internal carotid arteries similar to that observed in our cases. Therefore, we searched for common features between our cases and PHACE syndrome cases.

First, we observed a strong female predominance in our patient group in agreement with previous studies of PHACE syndrome (up to 8:1). Second, the timing of PHACE syndrome was consistent with our speculated time course. Several studies of PHACE syndrome have reported that the teratogenic influence might occur from gestational weeks 3 to 5, concurrent with the regression of the embryonic capillary bed and active stemming of the craniofacial vasculature. Therefore, any influences on these 2 processes may result in a cutaneous hemangioma and trigeminal artery persistence.

Third, several vascular anomalies have been reported in both patients with PHACE syndrome and in our patient group. In a previous study, A1 hypoplasia was reported as an intracranial anomaly affecting 8 of 12 patients with PHACE syndrome; this is similar to the findings of our study (15/20). ICDE of the ICA was accompanied by dolichoectasia of the posterior circulation in 6 of 7 patients with PHACE syndrome in a previous study. An aberrant origin or course of the principal cerebral arteries, a major or minor PHACE syndrome criterion, was observed in 9 of 20 patients (45%); 5 ectopic ophthalmic arteries and 4 other arteries.

Fourth, 4 of the 20 patients in this study met the diagnostic criteria of PHACE syndrome, and an additional 7 patients were classified as possible cases of PHACE syndrome. In addition, some
patients exhibited ipsilateral midbrain hypoplasia. Because a lack of direct contact with the adjacent vessel does not support compression-induced midbrain deformation (Fig 2E), we suspected that dolichoectasia of the arteries feeding the midbrain (BA, P1, or P2) mildly altered the blood supply and caused further hypoplasia. In 1 patient with PHACE (patient 10), hypoplasia of the ipsilateral cerebellum and the ipsilateral midbrain was found to coexist, suggesting that these 2 structural anomalies shared a common origin. Therefore, if a smaller midbrain was defined as a posterior fossa anomaly associated with PHACE syndrome, an additional 4 patients in our study would meet the criteria for possible PHACE syndrome. Such lesions might broaden the PHACE syndrome phenotype. According to a study by Heyer et al,20 moderate effacement of the right pons (Fig 2C in the article by Heyer et al) and cerebral peduncle along with corresponding vascular anomalies was observed via MR imaging in a patient with PHACE syndrome. However, the author did not propose this finding as an anomaly.20

In our study, we found no significant differences in arterial component dysplasia and brain structures between patients positive and negative for PHACE (Table 2), suggesting that the 2 groups of patients share the same features and pathogenesis. Furthermore, although we did not detect an obvious cutaneous hemangioma in many of our patients, a previous study found that very small cutaneous hemangiomas might be absent or regress spontaneously without prior recognition or reporting.4 The above-mentioned aspects raise the intriguing possibility that a marked ICDE of the ICA might indicate an otherwise-unrecognized partial phenotypic expression of PHACE syndrome. However, the spontaneous regression of cutaneous hemangiomas at an early age may cause the underestimation of the incidence of PHACE syndrome in this group of patients, which further induces underestimation of the relationship between the ICDE and PHACE syndrome.

**Acquired Changes in the Involved Arterial Wall**

Normally, an abnormal mural angiogenesis likely causes an increase in the luminal caliber because the correct remodeling signals induce apoptosis of the unnecessary vessel wall components.
A lack of remodeling causes centripetal and longitudinal proliferation and luminal reduction; however, this might also cause ectasias, elongated arteries, and aneurysms. Although many cases involving ICDE of the ICA, with or without PHACE syndrome, have been reported, little is known about the evolution of vessel wall lesions and relevant complications. Results from a follow-up study of vessel lesions may provide valuable prognostic information.

Progressive cerebral arterial stenosis and arterial occlusion and a Moyamoya-like vasculopathy leading to stroke have been described in infants with PHACE syndrome. This progressive cerebral vasculopathy corresponds with the proliferative phase of hemangioma growth, and as a result, the average age of experiencing stroke among patients with PHACE syndrome is 8.8 months. However, no ischemic stroke events were reported in our present study, even among patients with a Moyamoya-like vasculopathy (patients 4, 8, 12). Notably, we observed vessel wall enhancement more frequently among young patients than older patients, indicating a regression in inflammation with aging. Accordingly, we speculate that most arterial stenoses and occlusions formed within a short time during the prenatal or infant stage. Patients with mild lesions might pass through that period asymptotically, and adult PHACE syndrome diagnoses may be incidental. Due to the long-standing nature of the lesion, there is a good chance of good collateral circulation formation secondary to arterial stenoses, which may present as nonsymptomatic stenocclusive disease.

We further propose that ICDE of the distal ICA, with or without PHACE syndrome, might stabilize after a period of rapid progression. Bracken et al followed up several cases of PHACE in neurodevelopmentally healthy patients for 1–12 years. McLaughlin et al reported a 24-year-old female patient with a pure arterial malformation involving the distal ICA, PcomA, and PCA that was found on a CT scan obtained to determine the cause of a headache. When this patient was later followed up at 54 years of age, the abnormal vessels had not changed with time on MR images, and no symptoms relevant to the abnormal vessels were reported during the 31-year interval. Similarly, our review of imaging data collected during a long follow-up demonstrated a slow evolution of vessel wall enhancement (patient 1) and slow progression of both calcification and stenosis (patient 9). The vessel wall enhancement in patient 1 could be explained by the immature nature of the affected vessel wall, which may increase the permeability of the endothelium, with contrast leakage from the lumen into the arterial wall, and may be simultaneously associated with an atherosclerotic-like process in the dysplastic segments.

Treatment and Follow-Up

Many cases of ICDE with tortuous ICAs were identified incidentally, without relevant symptoms; in these cases, the lesions appeared stable on follow-up images and the patients did not receive medical treatment. However, several reports and our observations suggested the need for regular imaging follow-up as well as medication in some cases. However, no specific treatment exists for dolichoectasia, and the surgical and medical therapies used to treat this condition have not been systematically evaluated. Although anticoagulation and antiplatelet therapies might help in preventing an ischemic episode, some studies have indicated that aspirin and warfarin or both do not effectively reduce the stroke recurrence rates in patients with dolichoectasia and might increase the risk of hemorrhage in this population. However, we note that these previous data were all with respect to the BAs.

Treatment for PHACE syndrome should address the aforementioned symptoms. Corticosteroids and interferon have been previously used to treat hemangiomas associated with PHACE syndrome; however, their efficacy in the treatment of acute-phase vessel wall inflammation remains unknown. Occasionally, a pial synangiosis procedure has been suggested for severe stenosis or occlusion of the distal ICA.

We believe that attention should be paid to several cases in this study. One patient (patient 1) exhibited simultaneous vessel wall enhancement and calcification at 7 years of age, leading to our hypothesis that the affected vessel wall was prone to atherosclerotic formation and secondary calcification. Questions also remain regarding the use of antiatherosclerosis therapies in young patients. Another patient (patient 11, Fig 5) exhibited vessel wall enhancement in an aneurysm and its parent artery, which may be a risk factor for aneurysm rupture; accordingly, a pre-emptive aneurysm embolization was performed. In another patient (patient 16), asymptomatic ICDE of the right ICA and hypoplasia of the right A1 segment were detected at 54 years of age, and a blood flow–related aneurysm of the left anterior communicating artery was observed at 69 years of age. This patient was later treated with coil embolization. Therefore, we suggested a follow-up comprising regular angiography studies (CTA or MRA) to demonstrate overall luminal changes and, if possible, vessel wall imaging to detect inflammation in the lesion.

Limitations

This study had several limitations. First, we found it difficult to objectively define “segmental dolichoectasia.” To overcome this problem, we included only cases with noncontroversial elongation and unusual tortuosity relative to other segments or the contralateral ICA. Accordingly, we might have skipped many mild elongation cases and underestimated the number of relevant cases. Second, the definition of segmental arterial tortuosity is rather subjective. Lasjaunias et al defined the ICA segments according to embryogenic evolution. In this study, we considered ICDE of the distal ICA to be a congenital disease that may occur segmentally. Although we used this system to describe the observed lesions, we were unable to conclude that the lesions could be attributed to a similar congenital origin. Third, 2 patients in our study had bilateral ICA involvement, which has also been reported in patients with PHACE syndrome. However, a satisfactory interpretation of the bilateral pathogenesis could not be attained.

Conclusions

The segmental nature of the striking elongation and tortuosity of the distal ICA suggests a type of congenital lesion representing either a sporadic phenomenon or an arterial change associated with PHACE syndrome. Similar arterial changes were observed in
vascular segments adjacent to the lesions, particularly in the ipsilateral proximal PCA. Imaging findings of affected patients demonstrated various mural abnormalities with a benign clinical course.

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