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## Central Retinal Artery Occlusion in a Patient with Internal Carotid Artery Dissection

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**Background :** A typical pupillary sign in internal carotid artery (ICA) dissection is miosis caused by Horner syndrome. Central retinal artery occlusion (CRAO) which causes afferent pupillary defect is rare in ICA dissection. **Case Report :** A previous healthy 20-year-old right handed woman was admitted due to sudden mental change and right hemiplegia. Funduscopic examination showed a cherry-red spot, suggesting CRAO. T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging showed an increased signal intensity in the left middle cerebral artery territory, which was consistent with an infarction. Digital subtraction angiography revealed a typical "flame-shaped" narrowed occlusion of the left ICA. **Conclusion :** We present a young patient with ICA dissection who developed an afferent pupillary defect from CRAO, which is very rare in ICA dissection.

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**Key Words :** Internal carotid artery dissection, Central retinal artery occlusion, Cerebral infarction

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tion) [2,3,4].  
가  
Horner [5].  
가  
[1]. (dissec- tion of internal carotid artery) pupillary defect) 1 (afferent  
[2-10]  
(central retinal artery occlu-  
..... 20 가  
: 134 2  
10

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Hg

, 72 / ,

130/90mm  
36.5

[5,6]. 가 가  
[2-10]

Horner  
가 [5,6].

가

(Babinski sign) . T2

(Fig. 1).  
(flame-shaped)

6 가  
11  
(optic disc)  
, cherry-red

(Fig. 2).

(Fig. 3).  
Cou-

5 Heparin  
madin  
Astrix 100mg/day Ticlopidine 500mg/day

가

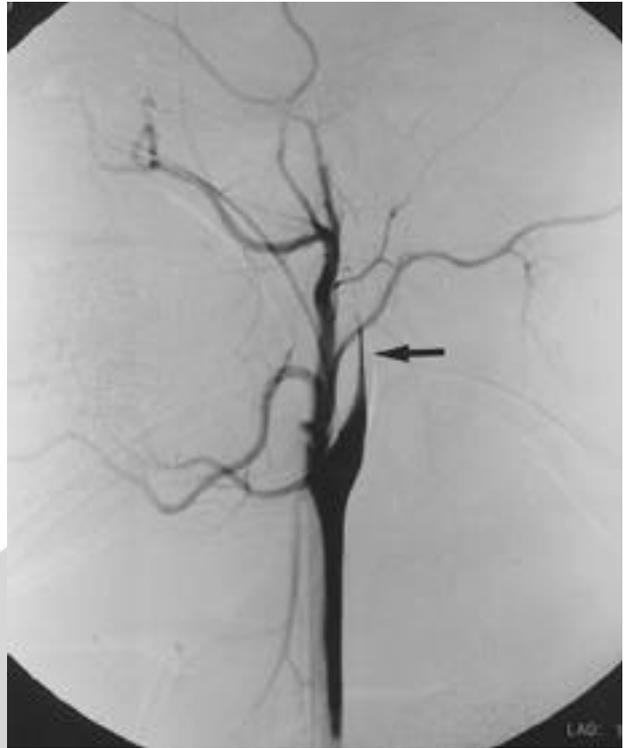


Figure 2. Digital subtraction angiography revealed a typical "flame-shaped" narrowed occlusion of the left internal carotid artery (arrow).

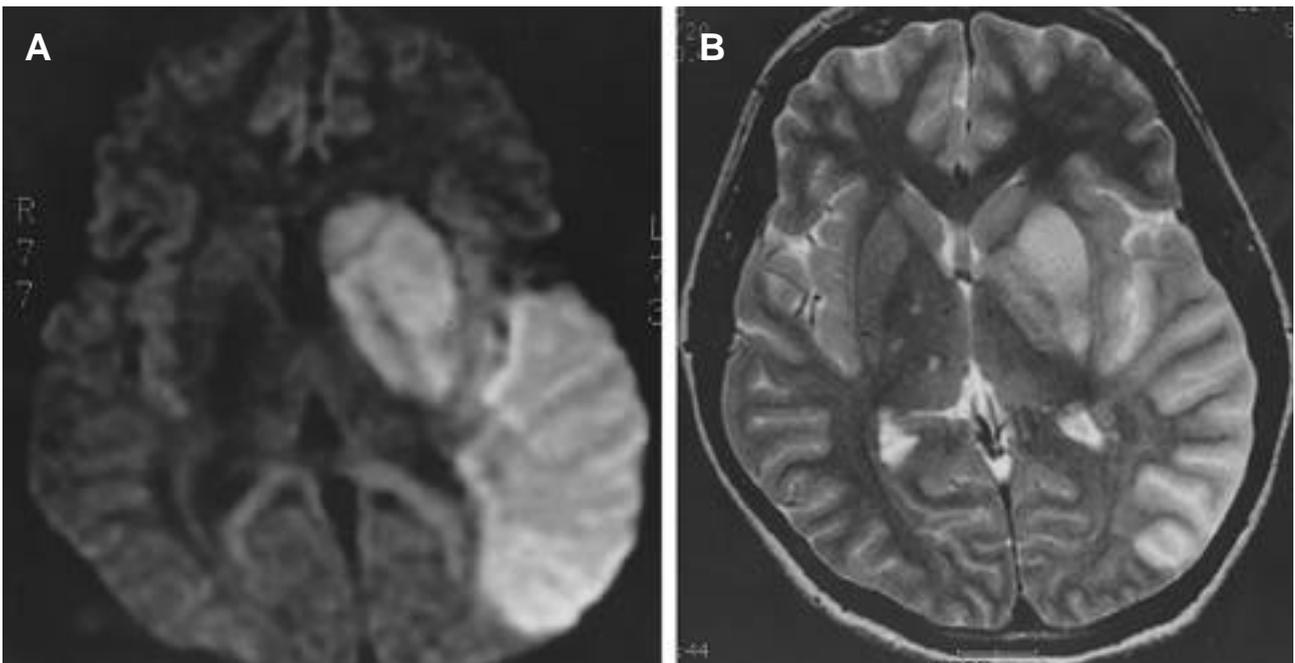


Figure 1. T2 magnetic resonance image (A) and diffusion weighted image (B) of the brain showed an increased signal in the left middle cerebral artery territory, which is consistent with an infarction.

