

Extradural origin of the ophthalmic artery: far less incidence than reported

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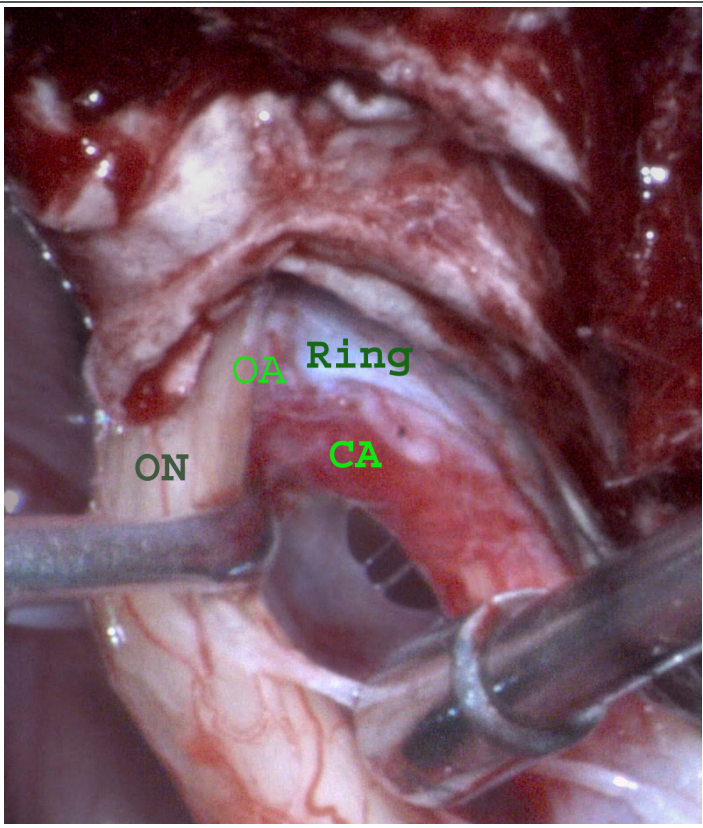
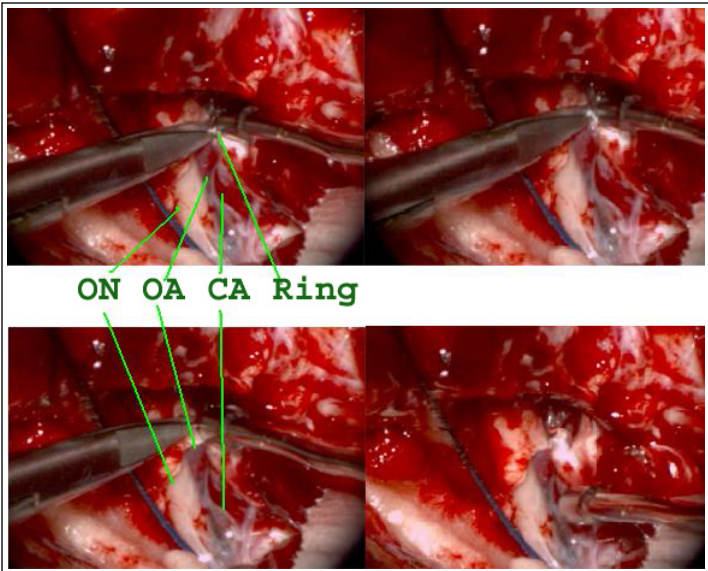
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Introduction

Previous cadaveric studies suggested up to 15% of the ophthalmic arteries to arise proximal to the dural ring and considered extra dural intra-cavernous Our experience with 200 paraclinoid aneurysms was different, here we reported our findings

Methods

We reviewed 200 cases of paraclinoid aneurysms that underwent direct microsurgical clipping and required removal of anterior clinoid and excision of the dural ring to expose the ophthalmic artery Fig 1. Data was recorded, the origin of the ophthalmic artery related to the dural ring was analyzed Fig 1:

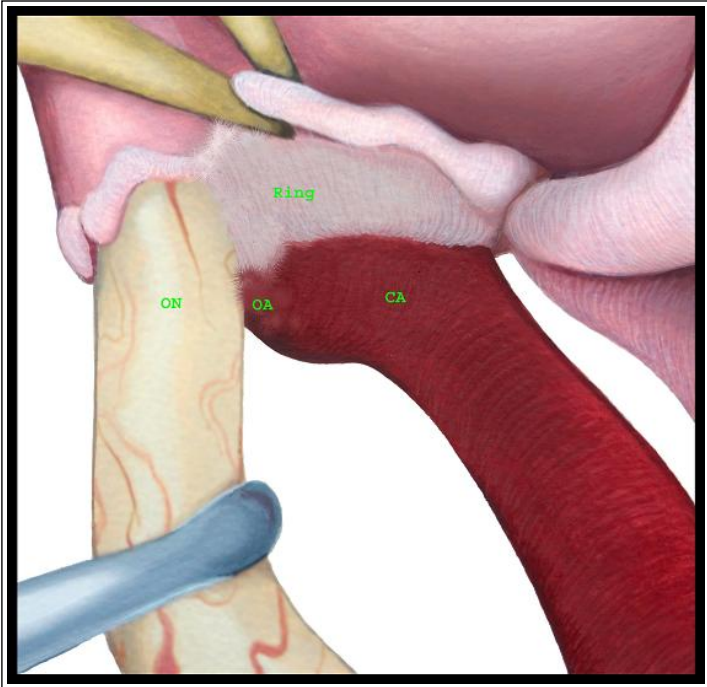


Results

Two patients out of 200 had a very proximal origin which incorporated the dural ring. The remaining patients the ophthalmic artery originated from the carotid artery proximal to the dural ring Fig 2.

Conclusions

Our microsurgical experience contradicts previous anatomic reports and we suspect that the discrepancy is due to faults in the cadaveric dissection where most of the ophthalmic origins that classified extra dural is in fact extrem proximal and the origin of the ophthalmic is incorporated with the ring Fig 3. Clarifying this issue will help in preventing injury to the ophthalmic artery during the surgical management of paraclinoid aneurysms.



Learning Objectives

By the conclusion of this session, participants will understand the anatomy of the paraclinoid region and origin of the ophthalmic artery

References

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