

Hypothenar Hammer Syndrome

- Finger ischemia due to embolic occlusion of digital arteries coming from ulnar artery
 - -caused by repetitively striking objects with heel of hand
 - -typically seen in carpenters, mechanics, mountain bikers, staplers

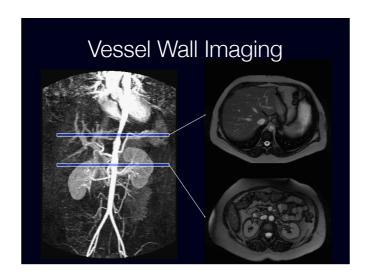


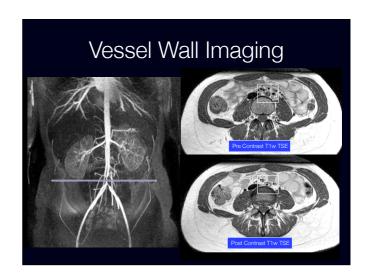
Vasculitis

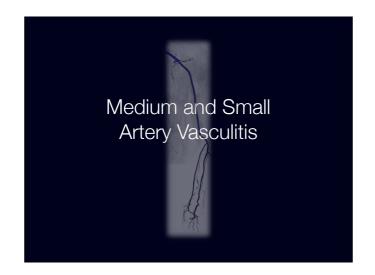
- Inflammation of vessel wall
 - infectious and non-infectious etiology
 - any type, size
 - any organ
 - wide variety of signs and symptoms
- Accurate identification important
 - substantial differences in prognosis

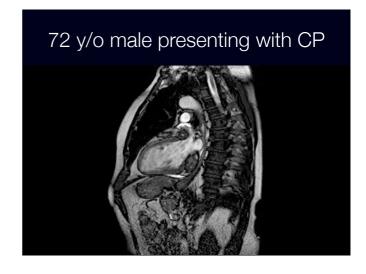


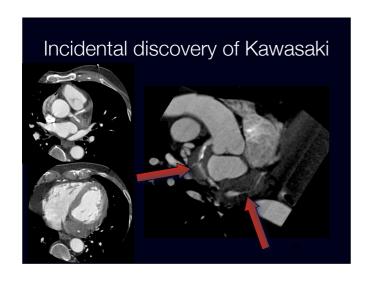


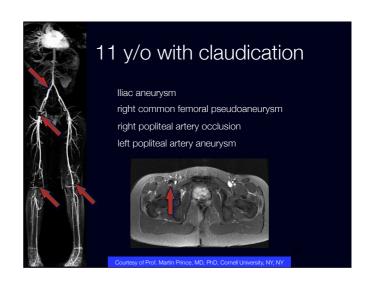


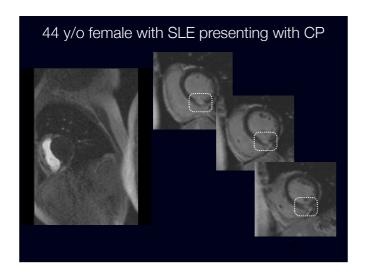


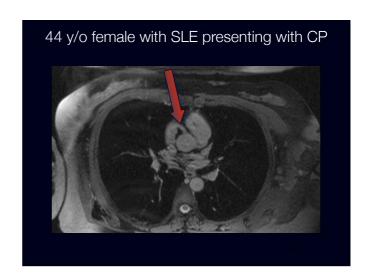


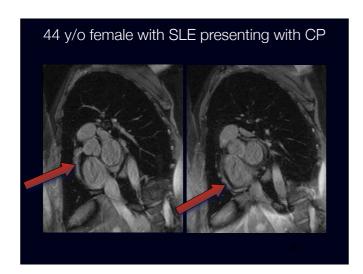


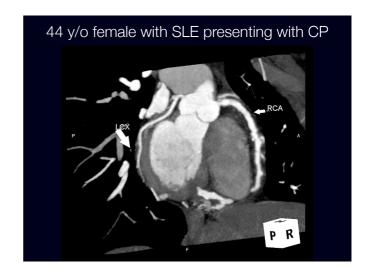


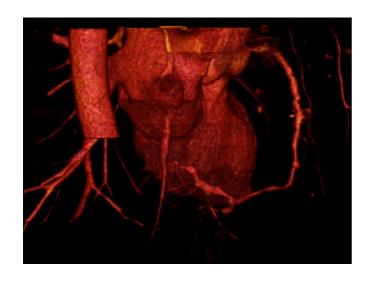




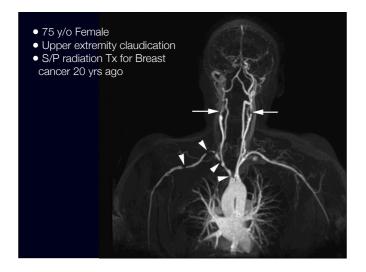








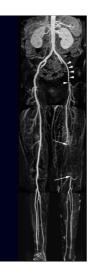






Radiation Induced Fibrosis

- History is key to diagnosis
 - Previous radiotherapy at location of narrowing
 - Up to decades ago
 - FMD is key differential
- May present with full spectrum of PAOD
 - Intermittent Claudication
 - Chronic Critical Ischemia
 - Embolization





Fibromuscular Dysplasia

- Non-atherosclerotic, non-inflammatory arteriopathy of medium sized arteries
 - typically affects women of childbearing age
 - 60-75% renal involvement
 - important cause of renovascular hypertension
 - 25-30% cerebrovascular involvement
 - up to 10% peripheral arterial involvement
- Typical "string of beads" sign at angiography

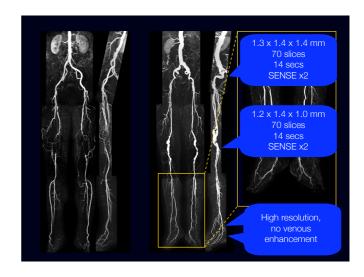
Luscher et al. Mayo Clin Proc 1987;62:931-52; Gray 1996

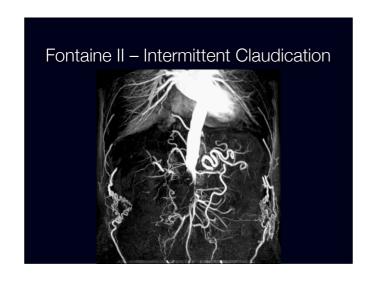


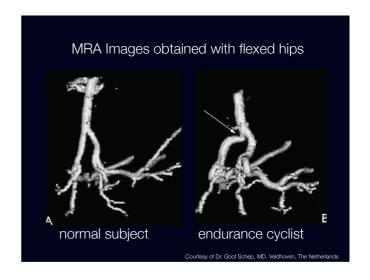


Congenital Aortic Hypoplasia Rare disorder presenting in childhood Developmental narrowing of abdominal aorta Renovascular hypertension Intermittent claudication





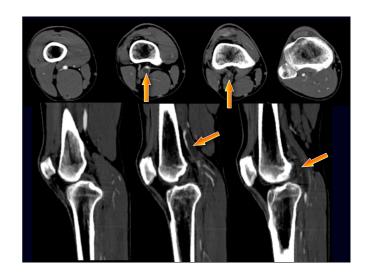




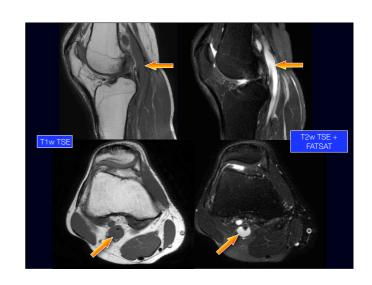
Iliac Artery Syndrome in Cyclists Recently described entity¹ External iliac artery endofibrosis due to repetitive trauma and bending Young endurance cyclists Frequency of up to 1:5 athletes No classic risk factors for atherosclerosis







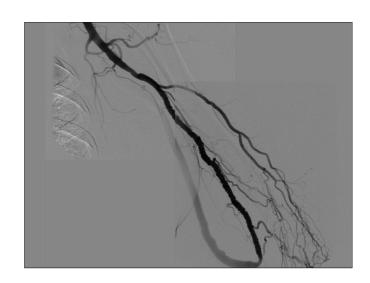


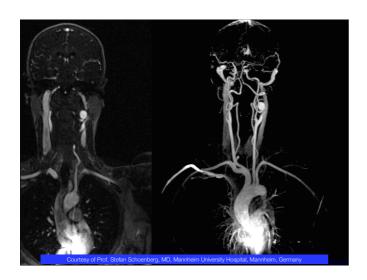


Cystic Adventitial Disease

- Rare cause of intermittent claudication 1,2
- Sometimes mass
- Caused by mucoid cysts in peripheral arterial wall
 - -Most often popliteal artery
 - -Segmental smooth luminal narrowing
 - •Diagnosed confirmed with additional T1w and T2w imaging

Peterson, A.IB 2003:180:621-5 2) Wright, BadioGraphics 2004: 24: 467-47







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Summary and Conclusions

- MRI techniques are well suited to detect and characterize vasculopathies in large and medium
- MRI can also image consequences of small vessel injury
- Well suited for follow-up
- History incongruent with typical atherosclerotic patient should prompt consideration of uncommon arteriopathies
- Uncommon causes predominate in upper extremity
- Consider (large) differential diagnosis

