Lesson 16: Pitfalls in the Detection of Intracranial Aneurysms With 3-Dimensional 64-Multidetector CT Angiography
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Question 16-1. The statement that 64-MD 3D CTA possesses only 25% sensitivity in detecting intracranial aneurysms smaller than 3 mm is false (B). Actually the sensitivity of detection of intracranial aneurysms smaller than 3 mm by this imaging technique is 70%, not 25%. So (B) is the correct answer.

Question 16-2. The statement that 64-MD 3D CTA delineates small intracranial branch arteries (i.e., <0.5 mm in diameter) better than 3D VR DSA is false (B). In the postprocessing stage of 3D CTA, smaller branch arteries can be improperly processed. So (B) is the correct answer.

Question 16-3. The statement that according to the authors MRA is the current “gold standard” for diagnosing intracranial aneurysms is false (B). Rotational cerebral angiography is the current gold standard for the diagnosis of intracranial aneurysms. So (B) is the correct answer.

Question 16-4. The statement that 3D CTA technology can be used only in evaluating static images of intracranial arteries is true (A). So (A) is the correct answer.

Question 16-5. The statement that 64-MD 3D CTA possesses greater than 90% sensitivity in detecting intracranial aneurysms larger than 3 mm is true (A). So (A) is the correct answer.

Question 16-6. The statement that small intracranial aneurysms (even <2 mm) about the clinoid processes are detected easily by 3D CTA is false (B). Intracranial aneurysms about the clinoid processes usually are occult unless they are at least 3 mm in size. So (B) is the correct answer.

Question 16-7. The statement that a low threshold used in volumetric reconstruction of 3D CTA images can falsely mimic an intracranial aneurysm coming from adjacent structures is true (A). So (A) is the correct answer.

Question 16-8. The statement that untreated ruptured intracranial aneurysms have a 50% rebleeding rate is true. Therefore, early detection and treatment of a ruptured intracranial aneurysm is critical. So (A) is the correct answer.
Question 16-9. The statement that inability to identify cerebral arterial thrombosis and calcification is a postprocessing pitfall of 3D CTA is true (A). So (A) is the correct answer.

Question 16-10. The statement that 64-MD 3D CTA is better than 16-MD 3D CTA at identifying intracranial aneurysms smaller than 4 mm is true (A). Larger MDCT technology (256 and 320 MDs), though still experimental, may prove to be better than 64-MDs. So (A) is the correct answer.

**Answer Key for Volume 35 #16:**
1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A