

Clinical Image*Open Access, Volume 6***An incidental imaging of basilar artery fenestration****Enes Yılmaz^{1*}; Büşra Şahin Toprak¹; Furkan Akman¹; Mehmet Faik Özveren²**¹Department of Radiology, Medical Faculty, Kutahya Health Sciences University, Kutahya, Turkey.²Department of Neurosurgery, Kutahya Anadolu Hospital, Kutahya, Turkey.***Corresponding Author: Enes Yılmaz**Department of Radiology, Medical Faculty, Kutahya
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Keywords: Magnetic resonance imaging; Fenestration;
Ischemia; Angiography.**Description**

A 30-year-old male patient presented to the neurosurgery outpatient clinic with complaints of headache and neck stiffness. Non-contrast brain Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) revealed a basilar artery fenestration in the prepontine region (Figure 1). Fenestration of the cerebral arteries is relatively rare; however, it is most frequently observed in the basilar artery. While the majority of cases are asymptomatic, several reports in the literature have described associations with cerebral ischemia. Among the proposed mechanisms underlying ischemia, the most widely accepted theory posits that flow disturbances caused by the fenestration may predispose individuals to cerebral ischemic events. The prevalence of basilar artery fenestration has been reported as 2.4% in computed tomography angiography and 1.2% in magnetic resonance angiography, establishing these modalities as the primary tools for detection [1]. Although fenestrations are not uncommon, to the best of our knowledge, no cases have been documented in the literature based solely on findings from conventional MRI [2,3]. In

conclusion, even when discovered incidentally, close monitoring of such cases may be valuable for assessing potential long-term outcomes.

Declarations

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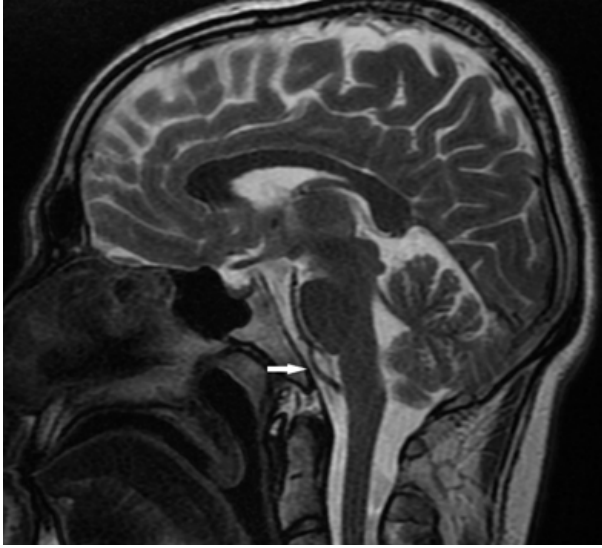


Figure 1: Sagittal T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging demonstrates the fenestration of the basilar artery (arrow).

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