Surgical emergency: rupture of infected brachial artery pseudoaneurysm

Derek Lim, David Parizh, Vadim Meytes, Anthony Kopatsis

DESCRIPTION

A 53-year-old right hand dominant man with a significant medical history of intravenous heroin abuse for over 10 years. He admitted to last injecting heroin this morning into his right arm. Surgical history is significant for traumatic right-hand amputation 10 years ago and multiple right-arm debridements for chronic wound infections from active heroin use. Patient presented to the emergency department with a brisk pulsatile right upper arm bleed. On initial surgical consultation, the patient was found to be hypotensive and tachycardic. Manual pressure was held over a pseudoaneurysm that was noted to be bleeding (figure 1 and video 1). Blood pressure cuff was applied proximal to the bleeding site, and the patient was taken to the operating room for exploration.

In the operating room, a horizontal incision was made along the medial side of the upper arm traversing the bicep groove. Brachial artery and vein as well as median and ulnar nerves were identified and isolated accordingly. Brachial artery pseudoaneurysm was identified and suture ligated. Wound was packed and dressed.

Learning points

► The four most common causes of mycotic aneurysm formation include septic emboli arising from cardiac valves, contiguous spread, infection of pre-existing aneurysm and bacteremia in patients with significant atherosclerotic disease leading to seeding of arteries with subsequent aneurysmal formation.1
► Mycotic brachial artery pseudoaneurysms are associated with intravenous drug use, invasive catheterisation procedures and prosthetic valve endocarditis.1
► Upper extremity mycotic pseudoaneurysms are only seen in 10% of cases.1
► The prevalence of arterial mycotic pseudoaneurysm is estimated to be about 0.03% per year.2

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