

A case of epistaxis

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Alexandre Debelmas, Sophie Lanciaux, Thomas Schouman. A case of epistaxis. Journal of Stomatology, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, 2017, 10.1016/j.jormas.2017.08.002. hal-01592657

HAL Id: hal-01592657 https://hal.sorbonne-universite.fr/hal-01592657

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Elsevier Editorial System(tm) for Journal of Stomatology Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Manuscript Draft

Manuscript Number: REVSTO-D-17-00025R1

Title: A case of epistaxis

Article Type: Case Report

Keywords: Epistaxis; internal maxillary artery; descending palatine

artery; pseudo aneurysm; endovascular management

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Abstract: The authors report a case of epistaxis in a 74-year-old male patient. His recent medical history documented recurrent nasal bleeding and a Le Fort 1 osteosynthesis 3 weeks before admission to our unit. A CT scan revealed a left descending palatine artery pseudoaneurysm in the left maxillary sinus, that was successfully embolized. Pseudoaneurysms of the internal maxillary artery and its branches are rare life-threatening complications. This diagnosis should be considered when confronted to recurrent head and neck bleeding, especially in a context of recent maxillo-facial trauma or surgery. Embolization should rapidly be implemented.

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Abstract

The authors report a case of epistaxis in a 74-year-old male patient. His recent medical history documented recurrent nasal bleeding and a Le Fort 1 osteosynthesis 3 weeks before admission to our unit.

A CT scan revealed a left descending palatine artery pseudoaneurysm in the left maxillary sinus, that was successfully embolized.

Pseudoaneurysms of the internal maxillary artery and its branches are rare life-threatening complications. This diagnosis should be considered when confronted to recurrent head and neck bleeding, especially in a context of recent maxillo-facial trauma or surgery. Embolization should rapidly be implemented.

Case presentation:

A 74-year-old male patient was admitted to the emergency department with left-side epistaxis. Bleeding rapidly resumed, despite left anterior nasal packing, with expulsion of blood clots and with active bleeding through the left vestibular surgical wound.

The patient's recent medical history included surgical osteosynthesis of a Le Fort 1 fracture, 3 weeks before admission.

A CT scan revealed a high density mass in the left maxillary sinus surrounded with a lower density component, compatible with a pseudo aneurysm (PA). The angioscan images at a venous phase were compatible with an aneurysm sac (**Figure 1 and 2**).

Catheterization of the external carotid was decided to further assess the origin of the bleeding and proceed with embolization (**Figure 3**). A large pseudoaneurysm was observed on the descending palatine artery (one of the branches of the third portion of the internal maxillary artery) and was embolized through a femoral approach.

Cases of PA have been reported following orthognathic surgery, or Le Fort and mandibular condyle fractures [1–4].

Such lesions are rare, nevertheless physicians should consider this diagnosis when facing recurrent or persistent bleeding, even in case of late post-surgical onset. Indeed, rupture of the aneurysm sac can cause a life-threatening hemorrhage.

Legend:

Figure 1: axial section of the midface CT scan without injection, showing a heterogeneous left maxillary hemosinus.

Figure 2: axial section of the midface angioscan, at a venous phase, showing the aneurism sac in the left maxillary sinus.

Figure 3: arteriography of the left external carotid network. The pseudo-aneurysm is located on the left descending palatine artery, which is a branch of the third portion of the left internal maxillary artery.

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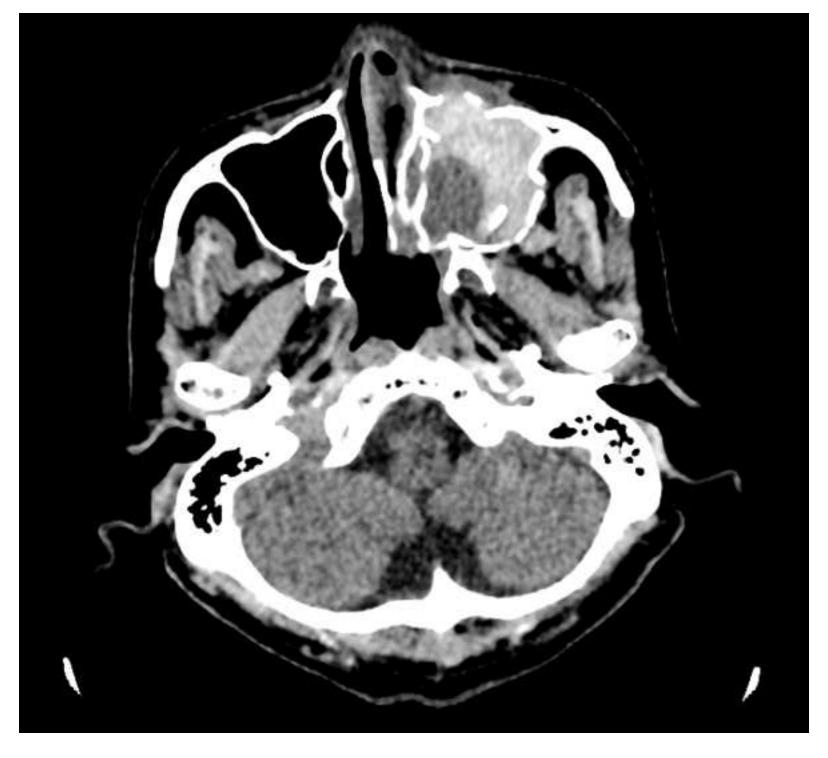


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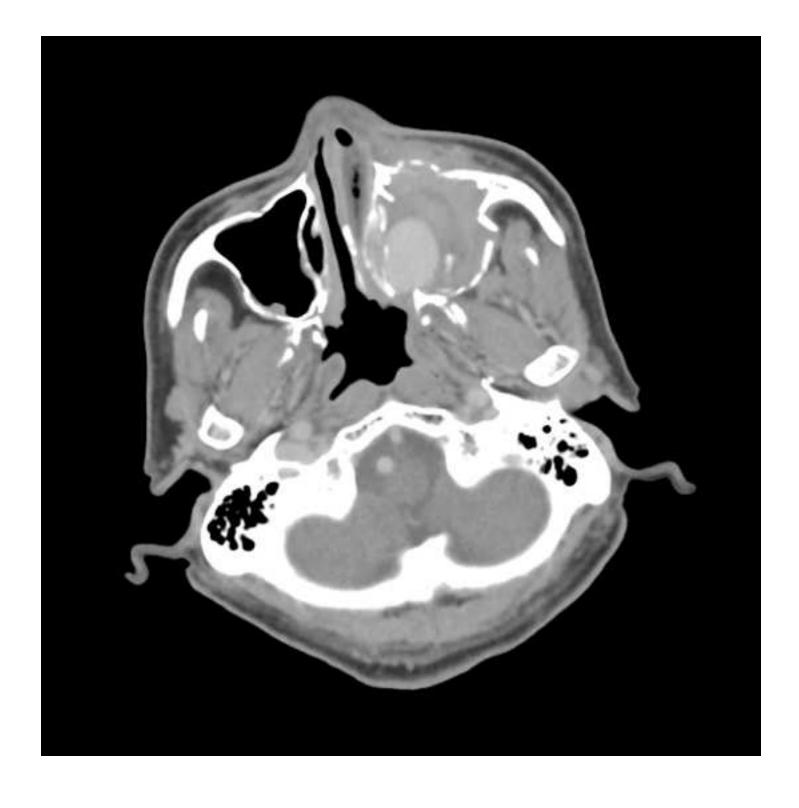
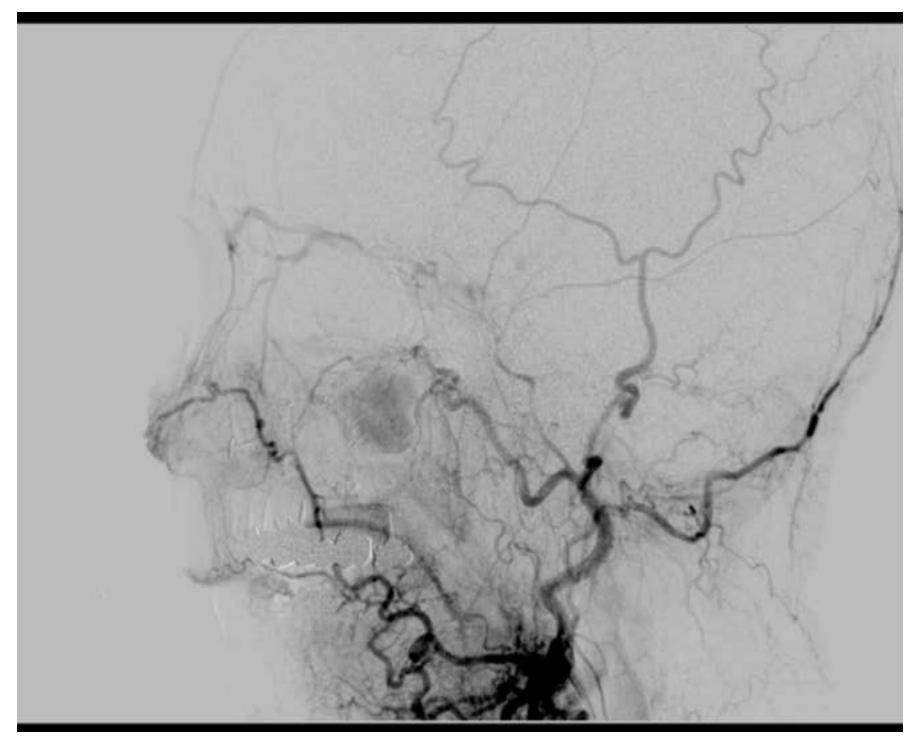


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Response to reviewers
Dear reviewers of the journal of Stomatology, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery,
The manuscript's English language has been revised, as asked. We hope that the paper, in its present form will fulfill your expectations.
Best Regards,
Alexandre Debelmas

*Reponse to reviewers