

Subarachnoid Hemorrhage from a Thoracic Radicular Artery Pseudoaneurysm after Methamphetamine and Synthetic Cannabinoid Abuse: Case Report

Background Context Isolated spinal artery aneurysms not associated with vascular malformations are exceedingly rare.

Purpose To present a rare case of subarachnoid hemorrhage after thoracic radiculomedullary artery pseudoaneurysm rupture in a patient who abused synthetic cannabinoids and methamphetamines.

Study Design Case report.

Methods A 41-year-old man with a history of polysubstance abuse presented with acute-onset headache, back pain, and transient bilateral lower-extremity numbness. He reported daily use of the synthetic cannabinoid “Spice.” He denied use of other illegal drugs, but laboratory testing was positive for methamphetamines. Magnetic resonance imaging showed a focal hematoma at T2-3, and spinal angiography was negative for vascular abnormalities; however, a follow-up angiogram 6 days later revealed interval development of an irregular dilation of the left T3 radiculomedullary artery originating from the left supreme intercostal artery.

Results Surgical trapping and resection of the lesion yielded a good clinical outcome.

Conclusions Although two previous case reports have described patients with thoracic radiculomedullary pseudoaneurysm causing spinal subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), this is the first reported case associated with synthetic cannabinoids and methamphetamine abuse. Although this diagnosis is exceptionally rare, clinical presentation of SAH with associated back pain and lower-extremity symptoms warrants an aggressive imaging workup. Even in the setting of negative angiography, repeat cerebral and spinal angiograms may be necessary to identify a potentially treatable cause of spinal SAH.

濫用甲基苯丙胺和合成大麻後：病例報告

背景內容 分離脊髓動脈瘤而不與血管畸形有關聯是極其罕見的情況。

目的 報告一個因濫用合成大麻和甲基苯丙胺而導致胸神經根動脈假性動脈瘤的蛛網膜下腔出血的罕見病例。

研究設計 病例報告。

方法 一名有多種物質濫用歷史的 41 歲的男子出現急性發作的頭痛，背痛和瞬態的雙側下肢麻痺。他報告會每天服用的合成大麻素“香料。”他否認使用其他非法藥物，但實驗室檢測甲基苯丙胺呈陽性。磁力共振成像顯示在 T2-3 有焦點血腫，脊髓血管造影血管畸形呈陰性，然而，6 天後的跟進血管造影發現一個源自左邊最上肋間動脈至 T3 **radiculomedullary** 動脈的不規則擴張。

結果 手術性限制和切除病灶得到了良好的臨床結果。

結論 雖然已有前兩個病例報告描述與的胸部 **radiculomedullary** 假性動脈瘤引起脊髓蛛網膜下腔出血（SAH），這是首次報告與濫用合成大麻和甲基苯丙胺的病例。雖然這個診斷是罕見的，臨床表現蛛網膜下腔出血及相關的腰痛和下肢症狀的值得積極的成像全面評估。雖然血管造影呈陰性，重複腦及脊髓血管造影是必須要來識別導致脊柱 SAH 的潛在可治療的原因。