

Abstract E-016 Figure 2

prospective, comparative multi-center studies to strengthen the evidence base and further optimize the use of DTMs in endovascular interventions.

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**E-017 ATYPICAL CAROTID WEBS: A NOVEL CASE SERIES**

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**Background** Typical carotid webs (TCW) are a rare type of fibromuscular dysplasia defined by a posteriorly located, non-atherosclerotic shelf-like projection between 3 mm and 3 cm in size extending into the proximal internal carotid artery (ICA) lumen. TCW have been demonstrated to induce local hemodynamic alterations that precipitate acute cryptogenic stroke, particularly in younger patients. Atypical carotid webs (ACW) include carotid webs that are abnormal in size, in eccentric locations, or associated with calcifications. ACW are far less well-studied than TCW; to date, no existing literature provides a comprehensive picture of the outcomes of patients with ACW. In this study, we describe six patients from a single institution with symptomatic ACW identified on vascular imaging and our philosophy for ACW management.

**Methods** Our electronic medical record database was queried for all imaging impressions containing the words ‘carotid web,’ ‘shelf,’ or ‘protrusion’ obtained between 2013–2018. All imaging was reviewed by an experienced neurosurgeon. We excluded all patients without verified CW or with TCW. Six

patients were found to have ACW and were included in our study. All patients’ charts were reviewed and their hospital courses were documented.

**Results** Our case series consists of six patients, four male and two female, with biopsy-confirmed carotid webs. Overall, the median age at diagnosis and treatment was 49.5 years. Amongst males, median age at diagnosis and treatment was 46 years, while for females it was 44 years. All patients presented with neurological deficits consistent with a diagnosis of stroke. Three (3) out of six patients in the series were found to have carotid webs at the level of the carotid bifurcation, two (2) were found to have carotid webs in the anterior/ventral wall of the internal carotid artery, and one (1) was found to have carotid web with concurrent atherosclerosis. All patients were treated with a carotid endarterectomy (CEA). Two (2) patients were re-evaluated for an additional cerebrovascular accident/transient ischemic attack over six months after CEA; one (1) patient had a confirmed cerebrovascular accident and one (1) patient presented with neurological deficits possibly consistent with a tPa-aborted infarction or vestibular migraine.

**Conclusion** Our study represents the first case series to date consisting of patients with symptomatic atypical carotid webs. This series followed their course from initial presentation to six (6) months postoperatively. Four out of six patients were found to be asymptomatic at six-month follow-up. Although our sample size is small, and further study is needed, our results suggest that CEA may be effective in preventing future stroke in patients with ACW, and that prophylactic CEA in these patients may be warranted.

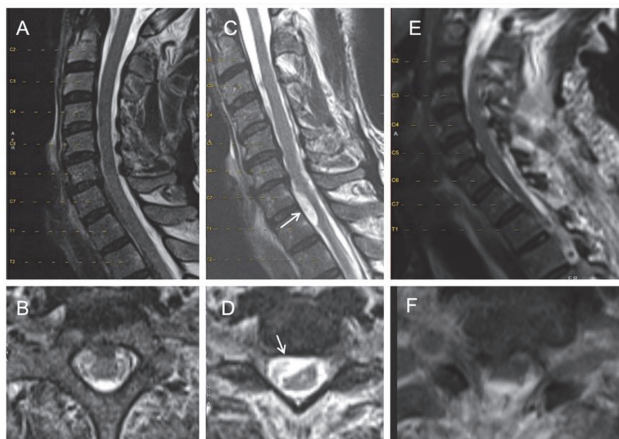
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**E-018 DELAYED ONSET SPINAL ARACHNOID WEB AFTER INTRACRANIAL SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE: REPORT OF TWO CASES**

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Spinal Arachnoid Web (AW) is a rare pathological entity which may cause myelopathy. While most cases are idiopathic,



Abstract E-018 Figure 1