

Gross appearance of dissecting aneurysm of the aorta

The DeBakey classification divides dissecting aneurysm of the aorta into types I-III:

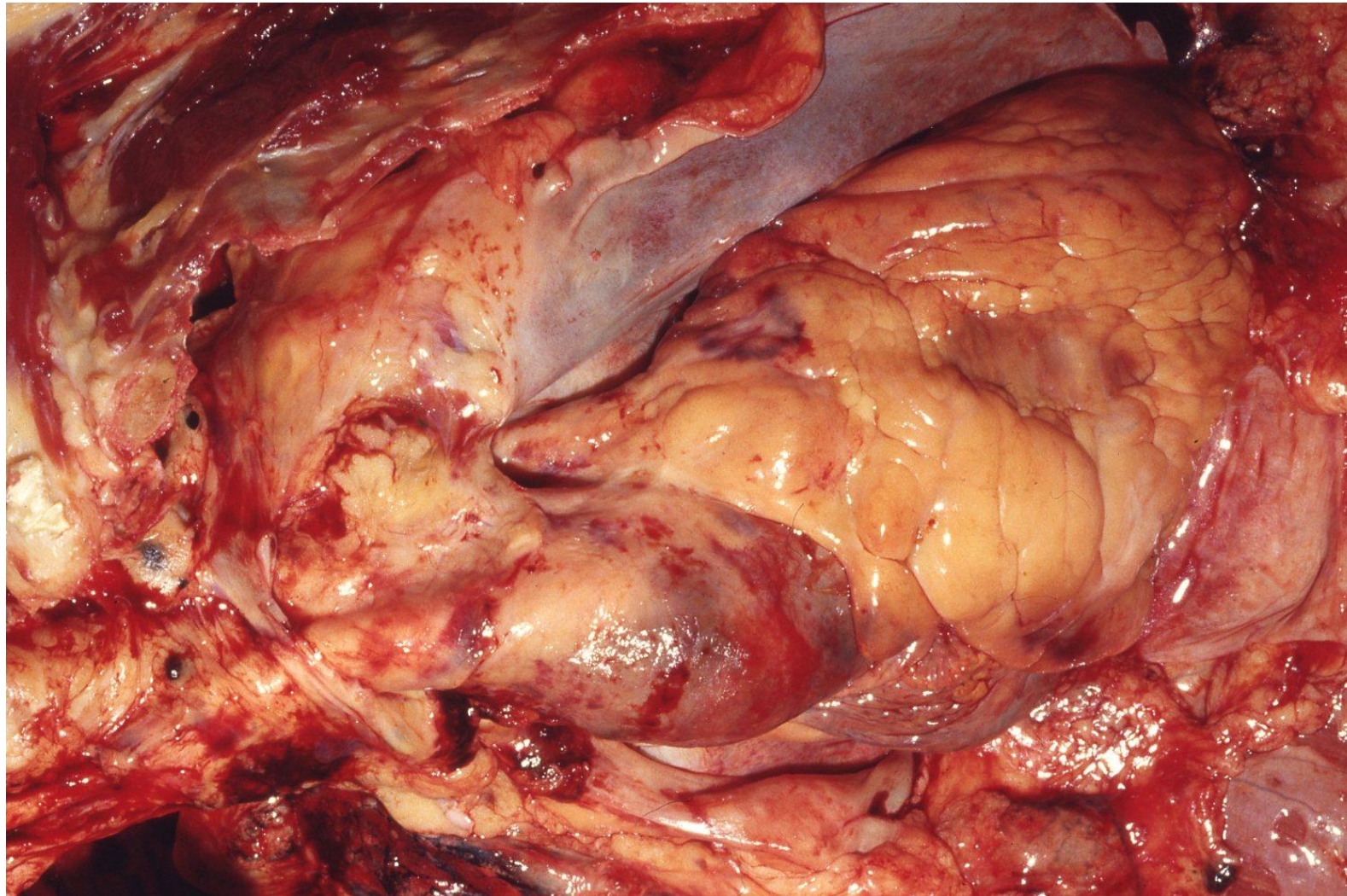
type I: involves ascending and descending aorta (= Stanford A)

type II: involves ascending aorta only (= Stanford A)

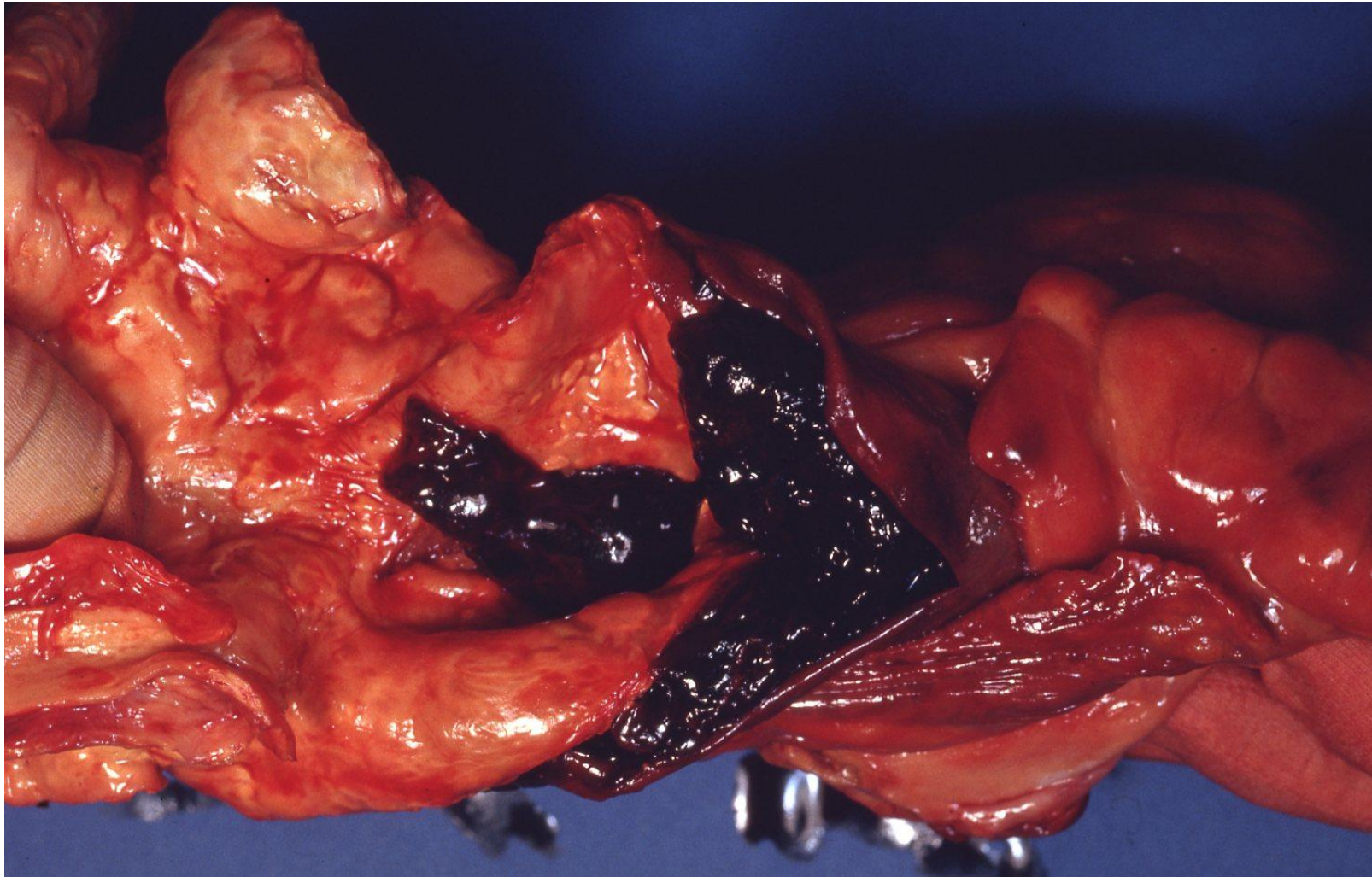
type III: involves descending aorta only, commencing after the origin of the left subclavian artery (= Stanford B)

The dissection starts at the intimal tear (the entry), and the dissection (hematoma formation) extends in the outer two thirds of the media.

Ref.: Erbel R, et al. Diagnosis and management of aortic dissection: Task Force on Aortic Dissection, European Society of Cardiology. Eur Heart J 2001; 22(18): 1642–1681. doi: 10.1053/euhj.2001.2782



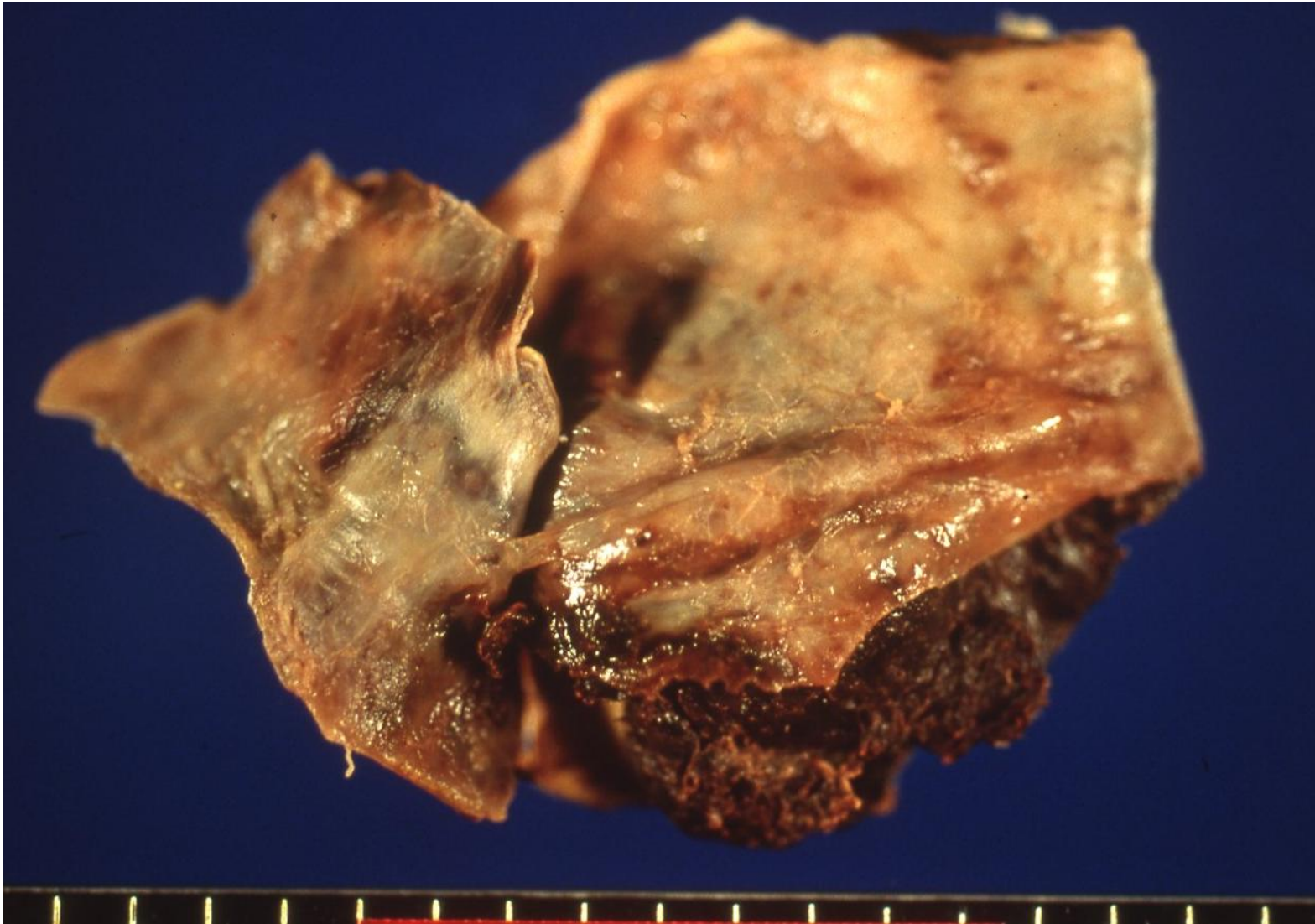
Dissecting aneurysm, DeBakey type I, seen in an 81-year-old male patient. The ascending aorta just above the left ventricle shows hemorrhagic swelling.



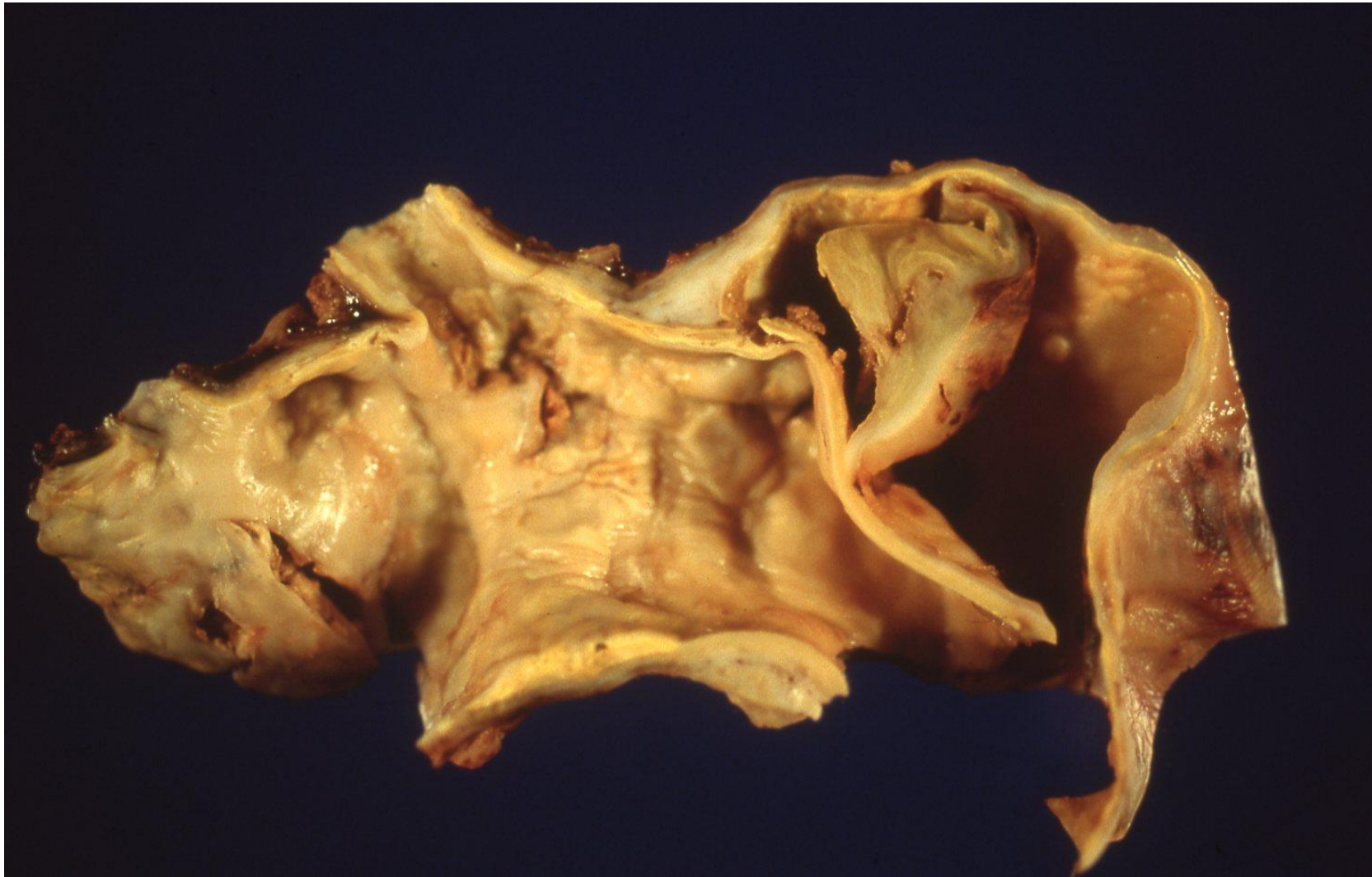
Dissecting aneurysm, DeBakey type I, seen in an 81-year-old male patient. Intramural hematoma formation is noted in the ascending aorta just above the left ventricle.



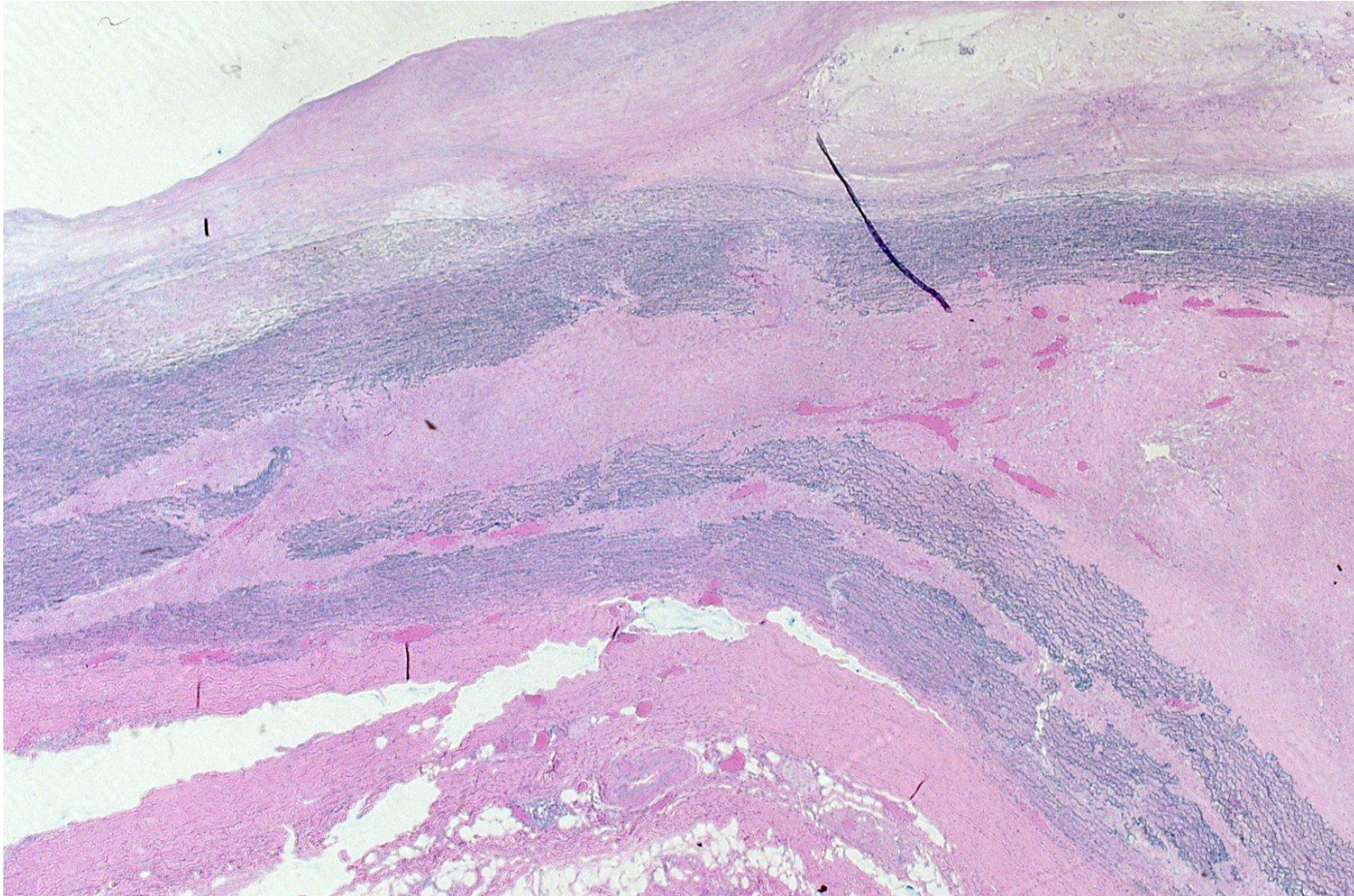
The cut surface of dissecting aneurysm, DeBakey type I, seen in an 56-year-old male patient. Intramural hematoma formation is noted in the ascending aorta just above the cardiac outlet.



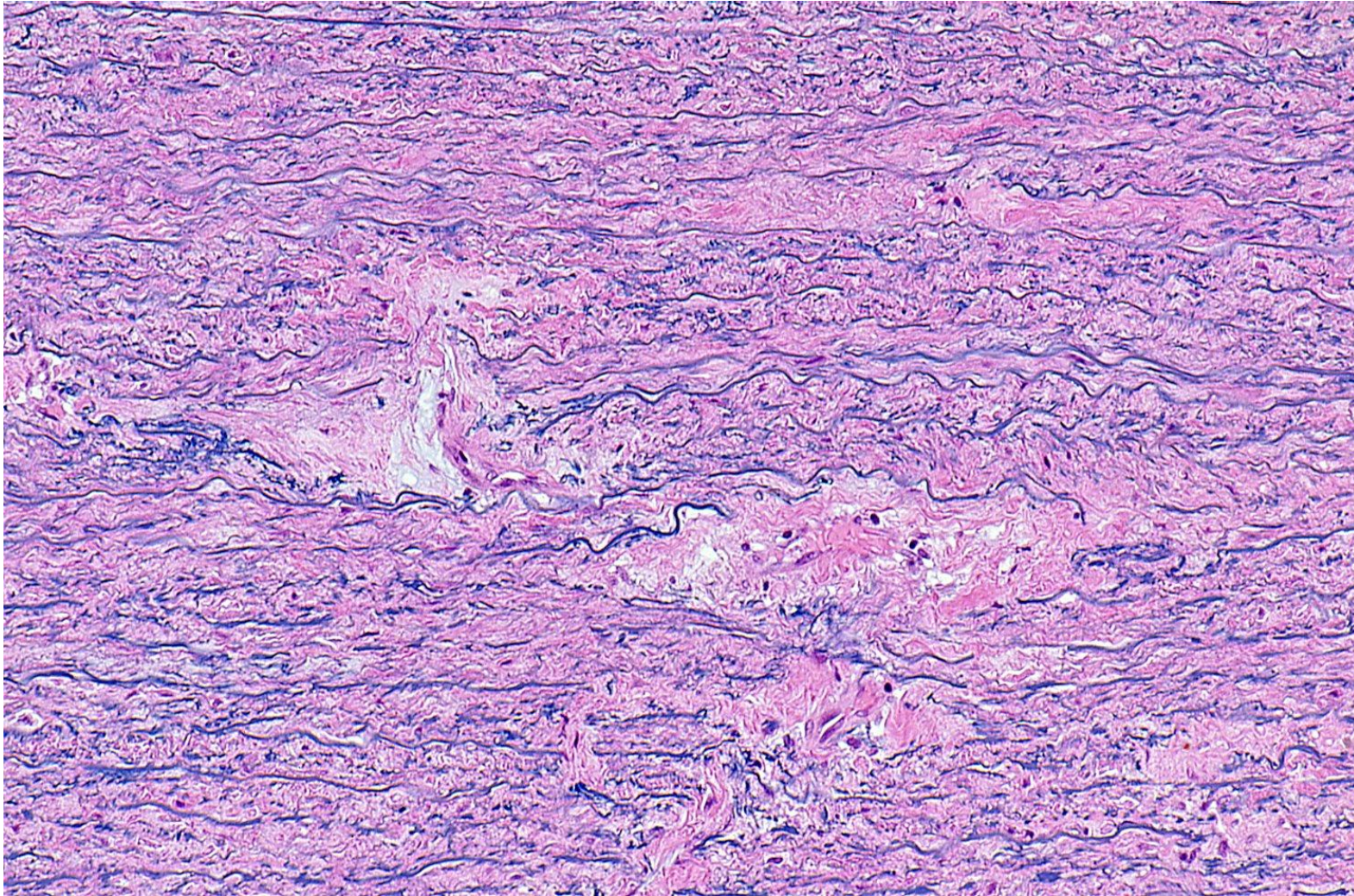
Surgical specimen of dissecting aneurysm, DeBakey type I, seen in a 70-year-old male patient. Intramural hematoma formation is observed in the ascending aorta. An entry of the dissection is evident.



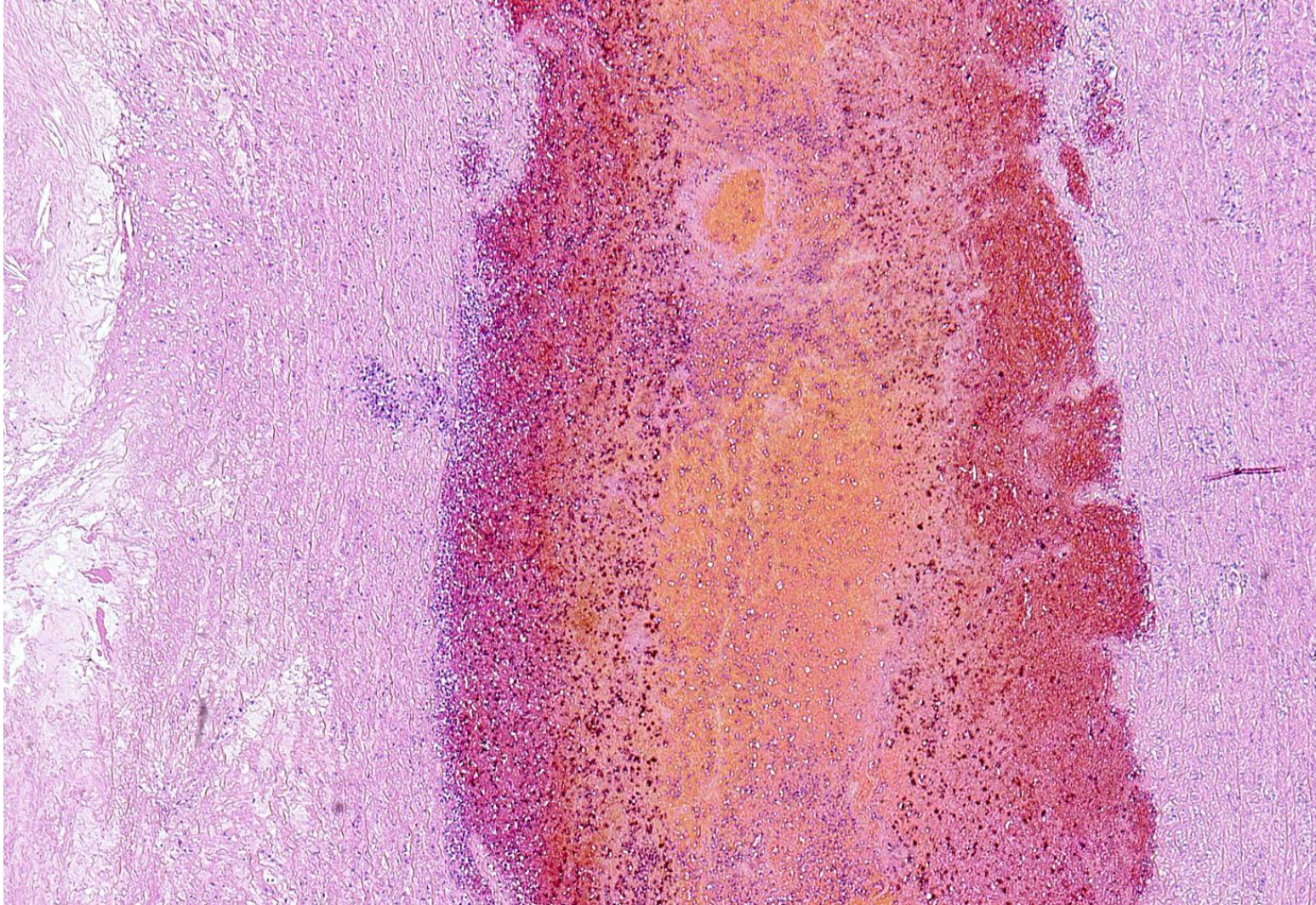
The cut surface of the surgical specimen of dissecting aneurysm, DeBakey type I, seen in a 70-year-old male patient. A pseudolumen formation is noted in the ascending aorta.



Representative microscopic features of dissecting aneurysm, DeBakey type I, seen in a 70-year-old male patient. The dissection expands in the media. VB-HE



Representative microscopic features of dissecting aneurysm, DeBakey type I, seen in a 70-year-old male patient. Cystic medial necrosis is distributed in the media. VB-HE



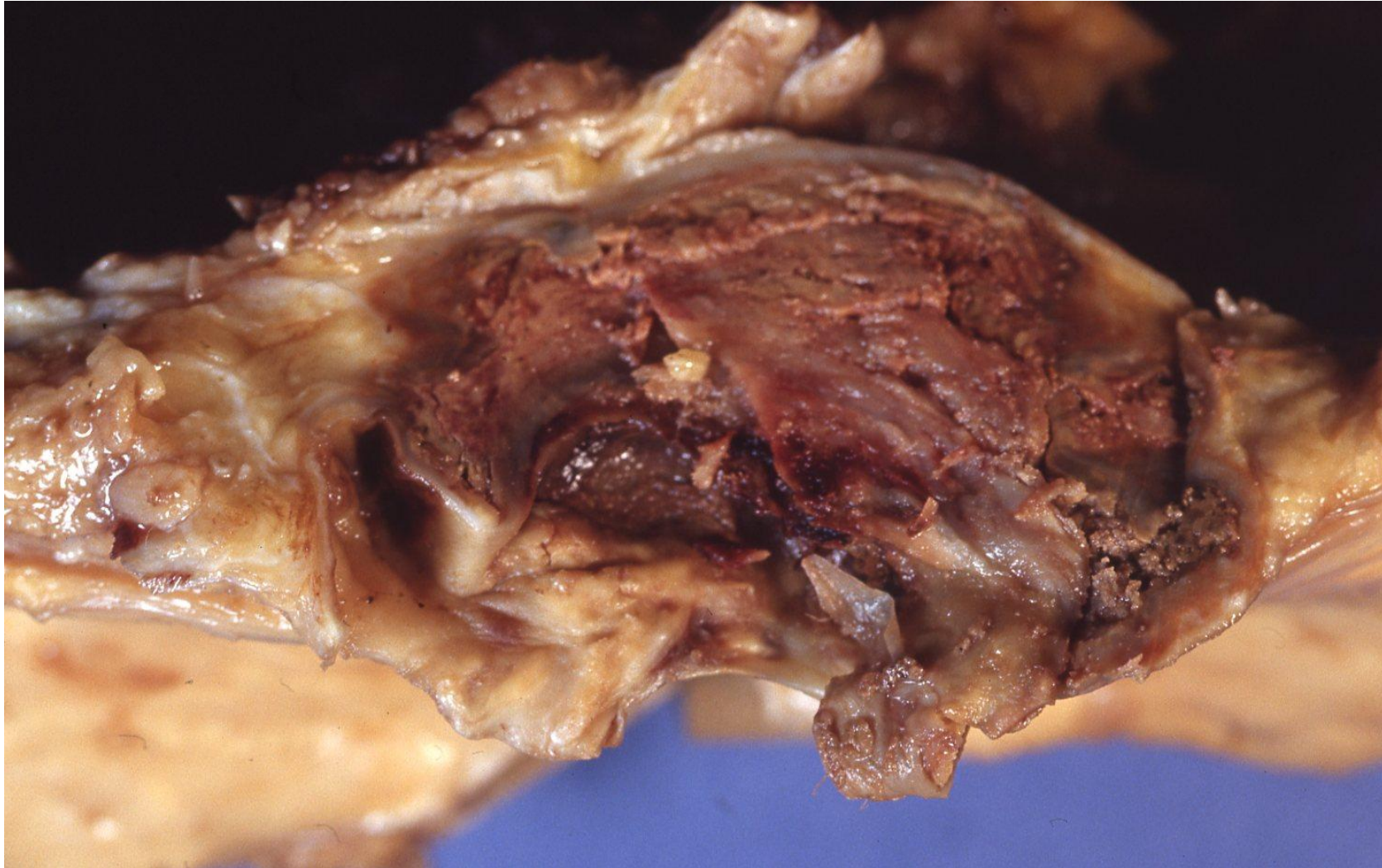
Representative microscopic features of dissecting aneurysm, DeBakey type I, seen in an 80-year-old male patient. A hematoma is noted in the media. HE



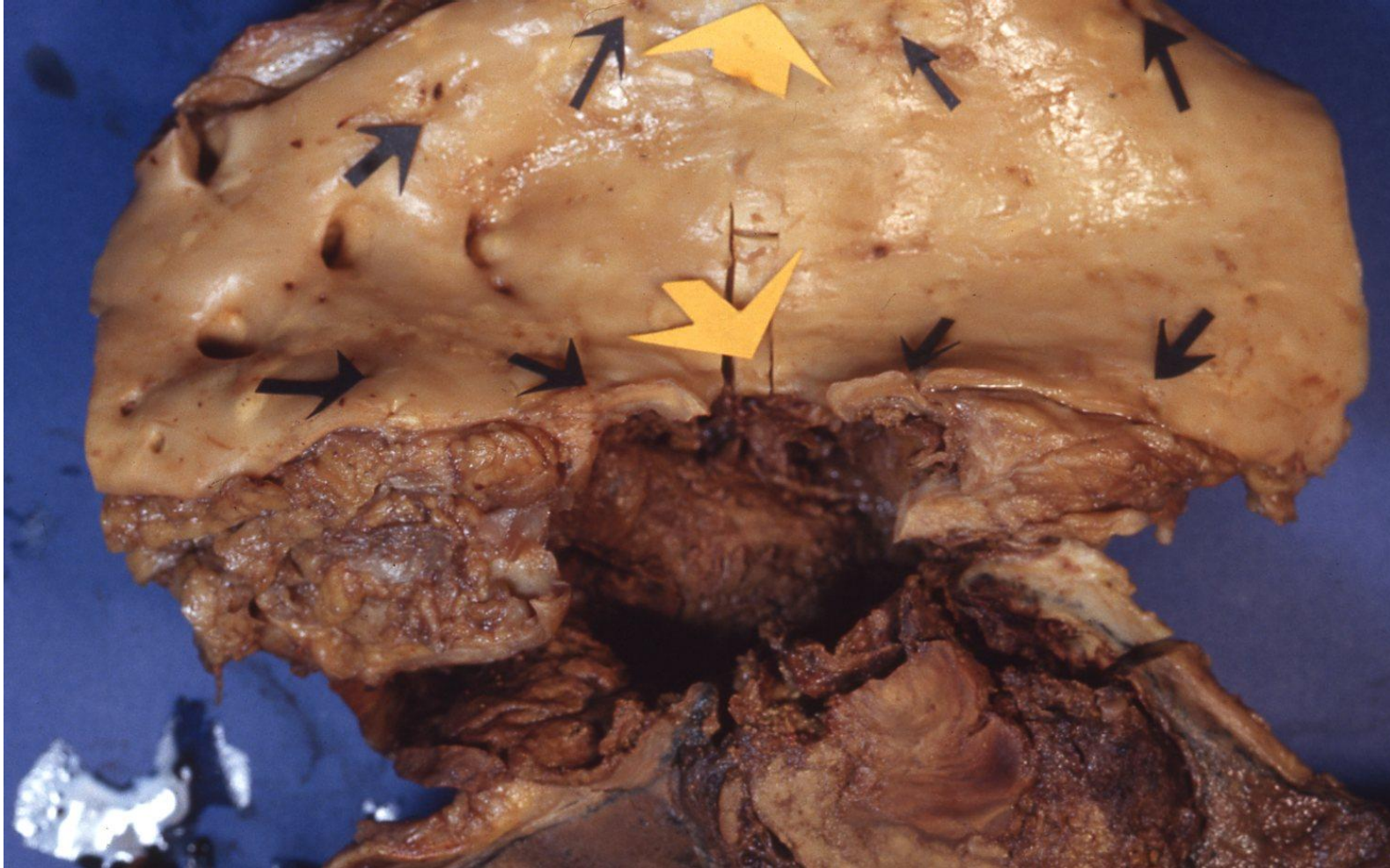
Representative microscopic features of dissection extending into the celiac artery seen in an 80-year-old male patient. A circumferential hematoma is noted in the media. HE



Cut surfaces of chronic dissecting aneurysm in a 63-year-old male patient. A large-sized pseudolumen compresses the true lumen.



Localized dissecting aneurysm of the thoracic aorta seen in a 74-year-old male patient. Tuberculosis of the vertebral bone at the Th11 level has provoked traction-related localized aortic dissection. A hematoma is filled in the dissected lumen.



Localized dissecting aneurysm of the thoracic aorta seen in a 74-year-old male patient. Tuberculosis of the vertebral bone at the Th11 level has provoked traction-related localized aortic dissection. Yellow arrows indicate the entry. The black arrows shows inlets of intercostal arteries.



Localized dissecting aneurysm of the thoracic aorta seen in a 74-year-old male patient. Massive subpleural hematoma formation was the direct cause of death in the present case.