



Get Clarity On Generics

Cost-Effective CT & MRI Contrast Agents



FRESENIUS
KABI

WATCH VIDEO

AJNR

Reply:

D. Dai and D.F. Kallmes

AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2010, 31 (3) E37

doi: <https://doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A2019>

<http://www.ajnr.org/content/31/3/E37>

This information is current as
of August 5, 2025.

Reply:

We greatly appreciate the correspondence from Meng et al regarding our recent article about the basilar bifurcation in rabbits following carotid ligation.¹ We remain absolutely confident that the focal excrescences along the basilar apex in our model represent branch arteries and not aneurysms. Dr. Meng and colleagues raised concern that de- and re-staining our histologic sections might have compromised the ability to identify the internal elastic lamellae. However, the article they cite regarding such loss of accuracy was for immunohistochemical techniques,² not the histochemical staining, Verhoeff Elastic-Van Gieson (VVG), used in our study. We have re-reviewed all of our slides in detail. There are no aneurysms.

We are grateful to Dr. Meng and colleagues for providing new histologic images in their letter, different from those published previously.³ We note with interest that in Fig 1A in their letter, the artery denoted as the basilar artery is much much smaller than the P1 segment (the first segment of the posterior cerebral artery). From our experience, we have found that it is very easy to lose track during histologic processing of which branch is the basilar and which are the P1s; as such, simple rotation of the slide by 90° would place the bifurcation of the superior cerebellar artery/P1 at the “basilar tip.” Thus, the “aneurysm” noted in their Fig 1 looks similar to the origins of superior cerebellar arteries in a subject from our lab (Fig 1).

Given the disparate results between our study and their previous work, we speculated in our article that the apparent aneurysms noted by them might in fact have been branch arteries. Certainly there may be other potential explanations for different results between our study and theirs. In any event, because they identify aneurysms in 100% of cases, it should be relatively easy for them to confirm, by using complementary methods in addition to serial histologic sections, that they have induced aneurysms. These complementary and potentially confirmatory techniques could include angiographic or micro-CT imaging,^{4,5} or casting techniques such Microfil perfusion (MTS Medication Technologies, St. Petersburg, Florida).^{6–9} In addition, we would assume that the microaneurysms induced in their model might, with time, grow to become large and thus intuitively obvious to all observers, including us.

Perhaps the most efficient way to move forward in clarifying the apparent disparity in conclusions between our 2 research groups would be to provide the histologic data to an independent vascular pathologist. We would be delighted to supply all of our serial histologic slides to such an expert in hopes of advancing this important field.

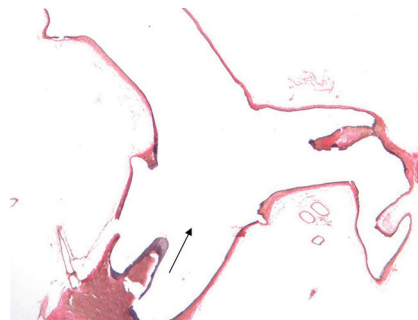


Fig 1. A subject at 8 weeks after right common carotid artery ligation in the elastase aneurysm model. Photomicrograph shows the basilar artery, superior cerebellar artery bifurcation, and the posterior cerebral artery at a low magnification. Arrow indicates the blood flow direction (VVG, original magnification $\times 40$).

References

1. Dai D, Ding YH, Kadirvel R, et al. Experience with microaneurysm formation at the basilar terminus in the rabbit elastase aneurysm model. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2010;31:300–03. Epub 2009 Oct 1
2. Dardik M, Epstein J. Efficacy of restaining prostate needle biopsies with high-molecular weight cytokeratin. *Hum Pathol* 2000;31:1155–61
3. Gao L, Hoi Y, Swartz DD, et al. Nascent aneurysm formation at the basilar terminus induced by hemodynamics. *Stroke* 2008;39:2085–90
4. Dorr A, Sled JG, Kabani N. Three-dimensional cerebral vasculature of the CBA mouse brain: a magnetic resonance imaging and micro computed tomography study. *Neuroimage* 2007;35:1409–23. Epub 2007 Jan 23
5. Schambach SJ, Bag S, Groden C, et al. Vascular imaging in small rodents using micro-CT. *Methods* 2010;50:26–35. Epub 2009 Sep 20
6. Krucker T, Schuler A, Meyer EP, et al. Magnetic resonance angiography and vascular corrosion casting as tools in biomedical research: application to transgenic mice modeling Alzheimer's disease. *Neurol Res* 2004;26:507–16
7. Heinzer S, Krucker T, Stampanoni M, et al. Hierarchical microimaging for multiscale analysis of large vascular networks. *Neuroimage* 2006;32:626–36
8. Krucker T, Lang A, Meyer EP. New polyurethane-based material for vascular corrosion casting with improved physical and imaging characteristics. *Microsc Res Tech* 2006;69:138–47
9. Cruise GM, Rivera EA, Jones RM, et al. A comparison of experimental aneurysm occlusion determination by angiography, scanning electron microscopy, MICROFIL perfusion, and histology. *J Biomed Mater Res B Appl Biomater* 2009;91:669–78

D. Dai

D.F. Kallmes

Neuroradiology Research Laboratory

Department of Radiology

Mayo Clinic

Rochester, Minnesota

DOI 10.3174/ajnr.A2019