

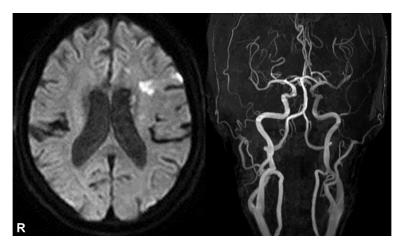
## [ PICTURES IN CLINICAL MEDICINE ]

## **Extending Carotid Artery Thrombus Associated with Thrombocytosis**

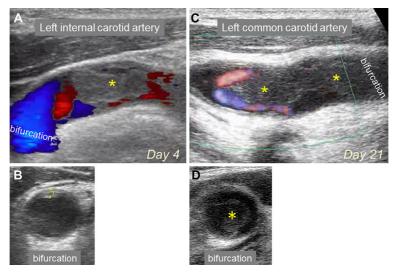
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Key words: essential thrombocythemia, carotid artery thrombus, to-and-fro blood flow, cerebral infarction

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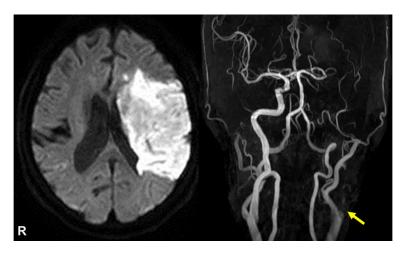


Picture 1.



Picture 2.

A 74-year-old woman developed aphasia and visited our induce a prothrombotic state except for thrombocytosis institute. She had no malignancies nor disorders that might (782,000/mm³). Diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance



Picture 3.

(MR) imaging showed a fresh infarct at the left frontal lobe. MR angiography showed a signal reduction from the left internal carotid artery (ICA) (Picture 1). Ultrasonography revealed thrombus in the left ICA with surrounding to-and-fro flow (Picture 2A, asterisk). Although antiplatelet therapy was started, she developed right hemiparesis on day 8. MR imaging then revealed an enlarged infarction, and MR angiography showed left ICA occlusion (Picture 3). The thrombus had grown to the more proximal portion beyond the bifurcation (Picture 2C and D, asterisks). Examinations suggested not secondary but essential thrombocythemia, although bone marrow aspiration was not performed, and the JAK2 V617 mutation was negative. Although essential thrombocythemia is mainly regarded as a risk factor for

small-vessel stroke, it can also cause large-vessel occlusion (1).

The authors state that they have no Conflict of Interest (COI).

## Reference

 Kato Y, Hayashi T, Sehara Y, et al. Ischemic stroke with essential thrombocythemia: a case series. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis 24: 890-893, 2015.

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