

Aneurysm of the Common Iliac Artery Revealing a Behcet's Disease

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Introduction

A 45-year-old man, with no prior pathologic antecedent was admitted to the internal medicine department for a 3 weeks history of abdominal pain. This symptom occurred in the context of apyrexia and 4 kilogram weight loss. Abdominal examination was a painful abdomen, distended. The skin examination noted painful genital and oral ulcers with pustular lesions in the back. Angio CT scan revealed an aneurysm of the right common iliac artery (Figure 1). Arteriography the lesion showed the same described above, showing the saccular aneurysm (Figure 2). He had no other aneurysmal localizations.

Laboratory tests found inflammatory. The

infectious analysis (VDRL-TPHA, Mycobacteria) was negative. HLA-B51 was positive. The diagnosis of Behçet's disease was made. The patient was treated surgically with a prosthetic iliac-femoral, cyclophosphamide and methylprednisolone pulses relayed by oral prednisone 1 mg/kg/j.

Orogenital aphthosis, skin lesions and uveitis characterize Behçet's disease (BD)[1]. The incidence of cardiovascular complications in BD is approximately 30%, although these complications are apparently the major cause of death, which highlights the gravity of the condition. Of the vascular lesions reported, 25% affect the venous system exclusively and 7% the arterial system exclusively, 68% of the patients with vascular involvement have both

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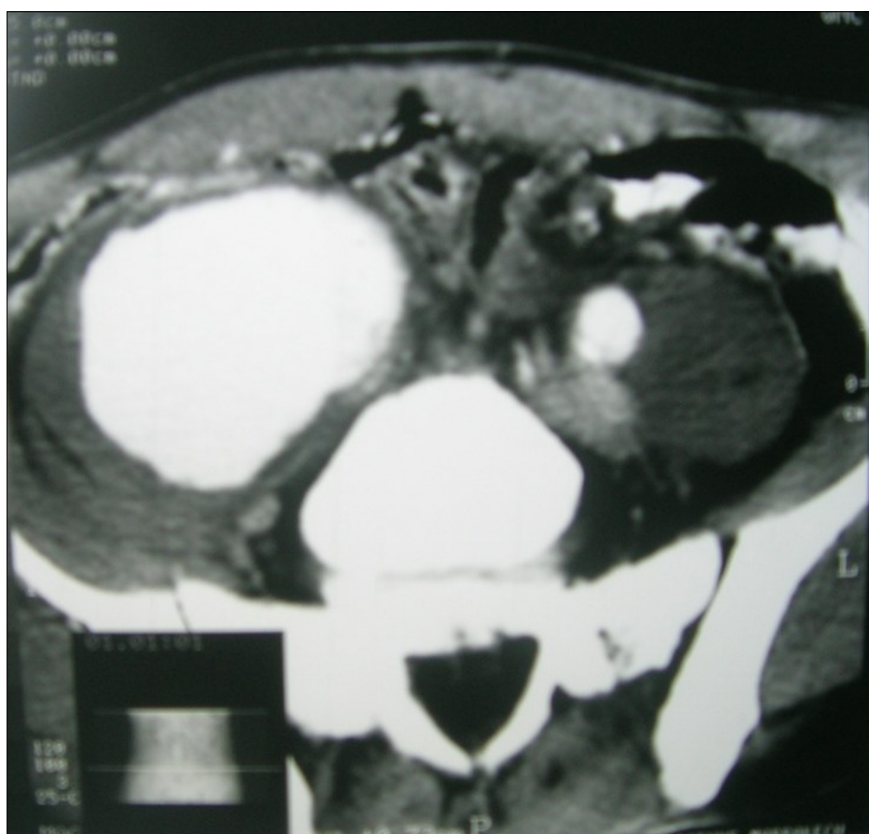


Figure 1. Angio CT scan revealed an aneurysm of the right common iliac artery.



Figure 2. Artégraphie showed the saccular aneurysm.

types [2].

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