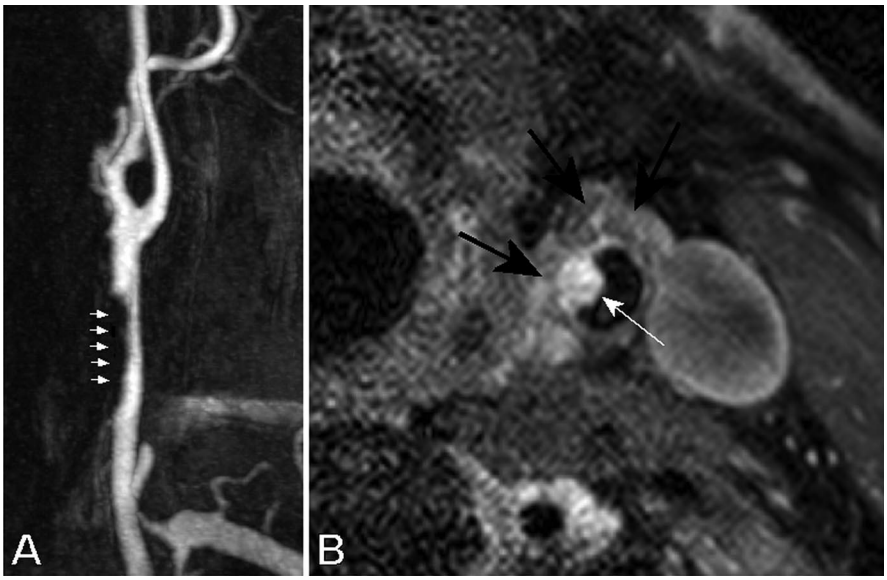

Figure. (A) Three-dimensional conventional gadolinium enhanced MR angiography demonstrating an irregular stenosis of the left common artery (small white arrows). (B) Gadolinium enhanced black blood T1-weighted turbo spin echo MRI perpendicular to the common carotid artery axis showing a large plaque (black arrows) associated with an intraluminal thrombus (white arrow).

High-resolution MRI of isolated intraluminal clot of the common carotid artery

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A 60-year-old man developed an acute right hemiparesis with aphasia. He had hypertension and high cholesterol level. Neck ultrasound and conventional MR angiography showed a moderate left common carotid artery stenosis (figure, A). High-resolution MRI, performed at 1.5 Tesla using a post gadolinium T1-weighted EKG triggered black blood turbo spin echo sequence, revealed a large heterogeneous plaque with a high-intensity intraluminal thrombus (figure, B). Prothrombotic state screening was negative. Clot of common carotid artery is rare. Conventional gadolinium enhanced MR angiography may miss the clot. High-resolution MRI may better identify[1] the atheromatous plaque with intraluminal thrombus.

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