

Natureza do trabalho: Resumo

TÍTULO

INTERNAL CAROTID THROMBOSIS CAUSED BY TRAUMA: CASE REPORT

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RESUMO

Introduction: The head strokes in childhood are – in about half of the cases – related to underlying diseases, specially cardiopathies. Multiple variables can coexist and be added as pro-thrombosis factors. When the symptoms are related to internal carotid artery (ICA) thrombosis, they can occur from one to sixty hours after lesion, and it's known the middle cerebral artery (MCA) is the most affected one, resulting in contralateral hemiparesis, homonymous hemianopsia and aphasia. In cases of hemorrhage head stroke after oral trauma – very rare – it's necessary to investigate some diseases that can lead to that event in the presence of a trigger. This clinical case – approved by the ethic committee of Pato Branco Hospital, which is located in Parana State – refers to a child, aged one year and seven months, male, with no known disease. He went to the Hospital with a story of fall from his own height that occurred 7 hours before, with a wound in the palate caused by a pencil. He cried while stimulating, was drowsy and hemiparetic in the right side. He was sent from another health unity, where proceeded the palate suture and after this went home (with no neurologic deficit). After the ictal episode, he ran head tomography, MRI, transcranial Doppler. He ran also screening laboratory tests (resulted negative). Head CT was normal. His MRI showed an ischemic lesion in the territory of left MCA. TCD showed lesion in the intimal layer of ICA and MCA, with the reestablishing of blood flow. **Objectives:** Report a case of thrombosis secondary to an oropharyngeal trauma. **Material and Methods:** Analysis of records, interview, diagnostic methods, literature review. **Discussion and Conclusion:** Intraoral lesions are common in the children population and the reported causes include sharp objects. The possibility of a neurologic complication is rare, but real. In most part of cases, the object does not pierce the artery but can lead to thrombogenesis. The therapy is controversial, the studies show no difference between anticoagulation or not. Surgical approaches have different results.

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