Embryonal Persistent Arteries
Some arteries that appear in embryonal period (median artery, trigeminal artery etc.)
get lost in intrauterine period or form other arteries. However, if a problem exists during regression, these arteries persist in adult period and are named as persistent arteries. Persistent median artery in upper extremity, persistent sciatic artery in lower extremity, persistent trigeminal artery, persistent hypoglossal artery, persistent otic artery and persistent proatlantal intersegmental artery in carotid-vertebrobasiler anastomosis, persistent hyaloid artery in eye and persistent primitive olfactory artery over bulbus olfactorius are the most seen. Some symptoms and clinic problems may be caused by persistent arteries although they are rare. For example; persistent median artery may cause carpal tunnel syndrome or persistent hyaloid artery may cause strabismus and nystagmus. Knowledge of persistent arteries is very important for diagnosis and treatment. Therefore; characteristic features, diagnostic procedures, differential diagnosis and clinical significances of these arteries must be known well.
Key words: Persistent arteries, median artery, isciadic artery, persistan fetal carotid-vertebrobasiler anastomosis