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Summary

ABERRANT RIGHT SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY: AN INFREQUENT FINDING IN ENDOSCOPY ULTRASOUND

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Oesophagus

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A retrospective study of 9,966 patients undergoing upper endoscopic ultrasound in Venezuela identified aberrant right subclavian artery in six cases (0.06%), a lower incidence than previously reported.

KEY POINTS

- Aberrant right subclavian artery is the most frequent vascular aortic anomaly with an incidence of 0.4% to 2% in the general population, occurring in a retroesophageal location in 80% of cases
- Six of 9,966 patients studied with radial transducer endoscopic ultrasound were diagnosed with aberrant right subclavian artery, all confirmed by computed tomography angiography and none previously detected by upper endoscopy
- The study found an incidence of 0.06%, lower than the 0.33% reported in other research, with two males (mean age 55) and four females (mean age 60) diagnosed
- Only one of the six patients with aberrant right subclavian artery reported intermittent dysphagia to solids, and one patient also had Kommerell's diverticulum
- With radial echoendoscope, aberrant right subclavian artery appears as an anechoic tubular structure emerging from the distal aortic arch and crossing between the vertebral column and posterior esophageal wall

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