**Two Atypical Cases Of Axillary Artery Aneurysms**

***(poster presentation)***

Radmili O, MD; Djoric P, PhD; Vasic D, PhD; Cvetic V, MD; Davidovic L, PhD

Objective. Upper extremity aneurysms are relatively rare compared to the other peripheral arterial aneurysms. The subclavian artery is the most common site of upper extremity aneurysmatic disease. Axillary artery aneurysms are infrequent and almost always occur as a result of blunt or penetrating trauma. Some of the cases exposed in the literature were connected to collagen vascular diseases, post-stenotic dilatation in thoracic outlet syndrome and radiation-induced arteritis.

Methods. We present two atypical cases of axillary artery aneurysms; one caused by giant cell arteritis (GCA), and the other by cystic medial necrosis (CMN).

Results. Both patients were minutely examined, and after preparation surgically treated. In both patients definitive diagnosis was confirmed after histological evaluation of the specimens.

Conclusion. We conclude that GCA and CMN are rare, but important causes of peripheral arterial disease. The rarity and importance of cases that we have presented lies in fact that GCA and CMN have caused aneurysmatic, instead of stenotic or occlusive arterial disease. Also, disease was isolated, without affection of thoracic or abdominal aorta or other arterial segments. Both patients were surgically treated with uneventful recovery.