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KARNATAKA RADIOLOGY EDUCATION PROGRAM

Celiac artery compression syndrome (CACS) / median arcuate ligament syndrome (MLS) / celiac axis syndrome (CAS) / Harjola-Dunbar syndrome:

MDCT angiography findings.

BY

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DEPT OF RADIODIAGNOSIS.

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INTRODUCTION

- ► Celiac artery compression syndrome (CACS) or median arcuate ligament syndrome (MLS) or celiac axis syndrome (CAS), also referred to as Harjola syndrome (1963) or Dunbar syndrome (1965)
- ▶ Is a rare cause of postprandial abdominal pain, consequent to extrinsic compression of the celiac trunk by the median arcuate ligament.
- ▶ The median arcuate ligament is located at the T12-L1 level and bridges the crura of the diaphragm, just anterior to the aorta. The celiac plexus is located between the arcuate ligament and the celiac trunk in up to 25% of normal individuals.

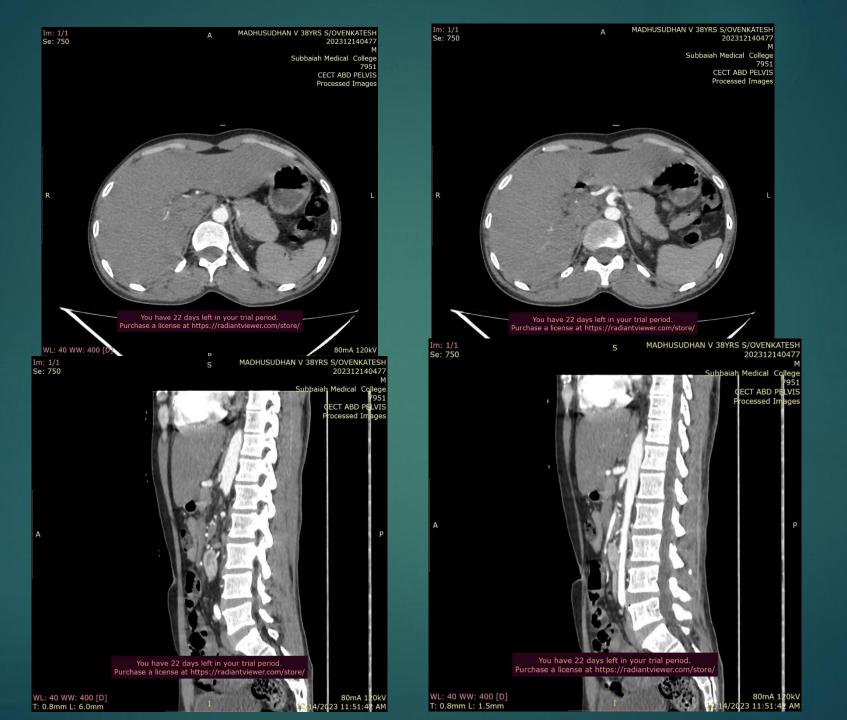
Introduction...

- ▶ 2 Compression of the celiac trunk is, among other causes, secondary to diaphragm descensus after a period of accelerated growth in adolescents. CACS is a rare entity, which is diagnosed in only 2 of 100,000 patients with ambiguous upper abdominal pain.
- ► CACS is a diagnosis of exclusion. The aim of this study was evaluating the MDCT angiography findings of the CACS.

HISTORY

▶ 30 yr old male patient presented with pain abdomen.

► IMAGING: CECT abdomen



MDCT angiography stenosis of the initial segment of the celiac artery.





TREATMENT

- ribers of the celiac plexus.
- ► EITHER laparotomic surgery, OR with video laparoscopic surgery.

THANK YOU