

# Predictors of Adamkiewicz artery and anterior spinal artery detection through computerized tomographic angiography

SAGE Open Medicine  
Volume 5: 1–7  
© The Author(s) 2017  
Reprints and permissions:  
sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav  
DOI: 10.1177/2050312117711599  
journals.sagepub.com/home/smo



Alexandre Campos Moraes Amato<sup>1</sup>, Jose Rodrigues Parga Filho<sup>2</sup>  
and Noedir Antonio Groppo Stolf<sup>3</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** The detection of the Adamkiewicz artery and the anterior spinal artery has been associated with the ability to prevent adverse spinal cord outcomes after aortic surgical procedures. Yet, to our knowledge, no previous studies have attempted to use modern predictive models to identify the most important variables in determining artery detectability.

**Aims:** To develop a model to predict the odds of visualizing the Adamkiewicz artery or anterior spinal artery in patients undergoing computerized tomographic angiography.

**Methods:** We conducted a prospective, cross-sectional study. Outcomes of interest were the non-detection of the Adamkiewicz artery and anterior spinal artery, and their corresponding level of origin. Axial images were inspected in high definition in search of two dense spots characterizing the Adamkiewicz artery and anterior spinal artery. A multiplanar three-dimensional reconstruction was then performed using the OsiriX® software.

**Results:** A total of 110 participants were part of this analysis. When evaluating risks for the Adamkiewicz artery being undetectable, significant factors could be classified into three broad categories: risk factors for arterial disease, established arterial disease, and obesity. Factors in the former category included metabolic syndrome, hypertension, and smoking status, while factors in the arterial disease included descending aortic aneurysm, mural thrombi, aortic aneurysm without a dissection, and aortic disease in general. In relation to anterior spinal artery not being detectable, significant risk factors included hypertension, smoking status, and metabolic syndrome, while those associated with arterial disease involved aortic disease and arterial thrombi. When evaluating the importance of individual clinical factors, the presence of higher body mass index was the single most important risk factor.

**Conclusion:** Arterial disease, established arterial disease, and increased body mass index are risk factors in the detection of Adamkiewicz artery and anterior spinal artery. Specific diagnostic protocols should be in place for patients with these underlying conditions, thus enhancing the likelihood of detection when the Adamkiewicz artery is indeed present.

## Keywords

Adamkiewicz artery, anterior spinal artery, computed tomography angiography, arterial disease

Date received: 6 February 2017; accepted: 2 May 2017

## Introduction

Introgenic lesions to the Adamkiewicz artery (AKA) during aortic surgical procedures have been reported to lead to spinal cord lesions in up to 12% of all cases.<sup>1,2</sup> Yet, despite reports regarding its anatomy<sup>2–4</sup> and prevalence among different populations, to our knowledge, no previous studies have used modern predictive models allowing clinicians to determine the likelihood of an artery not being identified.

The AKA and anterior spinal artery (ASA) are routinely scanned prior to intra-thoracic aortic surgical procedures. These arteries are often missed during pre-procedure exams despite a detection rate of up to 100% in some populations.<sup>5,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Post-Graduate Program, Heart Institute (InCor) do Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

<sup>2</sup>Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance and Computed Tomography Sector, Heart Institute (InCor) do Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

<sup>3</sup>School of Medicine, Heart Institute (InCor) do Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

### Corresponding author:

Alexandre Campos Moraes Amato, Post-Graduate Program, Heart Institute (InCor) do Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, Avenue Brasil, 2283, São Paulo CEP 01431-001, SP, Brazil.

Email: alexandre@amato.com.br



For example, in a study evaluating 555 participants from different populations, a detection rate around 80% was reported, with a thoracic level being the most common.<sup>7</sup> Levels of origin are disputed, however, with other reports describing lower lumbar levels also being frequent.<sup>4</sup> When it comes to the ASA, however, this artery has been identified in a number of populations, its trajectory being well described as continuous along the spinal cord.<sup>6</sup> Success in tracing the entire continuity of this artery through imaging techniques varies, however, with success rates around only 30% in most cases.<sup>8</sup> The ASA diameter has also been described to vary considerably among the general population;<sup>9</sup> this factor likely influences the corresponding detection rate.

A host of factors have been associated with the ability to detect the AKA and ASA during computerized tomographic angiographic (CTA) exams. For example, the use of intravenous contrast has been associated with decreased detection rates when compared to intra-arterial techniques.<sup>10</sup> However, even when an intra-arterial route is chosen, the dose and speed of the injection have also been shown to affect detection rates, with low doses and injection speed being associated with lower detection rates.<sup>5,11</sup> In addition, patients' anterior–posterior diameter is an important factor with obese patients absorbing more radiation and therefore introducing more noise to the image.<sup>12</sup> Related to this factor, a high tube voltage has been shown to weaken attenuation by an intravascular contrast material, leading to poor contrast, and therefore reducing vascular detection.<sup>13</sup> Despite a knowledge of individual risk factors, their inclusion in predictive models providing a more accurate prediction has not been pursued by previous authors.

The objective of this study was therefore to develop a model to predict the odds of visualizing the AKA or ASA in patients undergoing CTA.

## Methods

### Study design

We conducted a prospective, cross-sectional study to predict risk factors in the non-detection of the AKA and the ASA in patients undergoing CTA. This study is described in accordance with the STROBE (STrengthening the Reporting of OBservational studies in Epidemiology) guidelines.<sup>14</sup>

### Ethics

Our study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the School of Medicine at the University of São Paulo, Brazil. Informed consent was offered to all potential participants and subsequently signed prior to any study protocol being implemented. The trial was registered under no. RBR-326MSC at Registro Brasileiro de Ensaios Clínicos (ReBEC, <http://www.ensaiosclinicos.gov.br/>, last accessed September 2016).

### Setting

Data were collected at the Radiology Department of the Heart Institute (InCor) at the University of São Paulo, Brazil. Participant accrual occurred between October 2011 and July 2012.

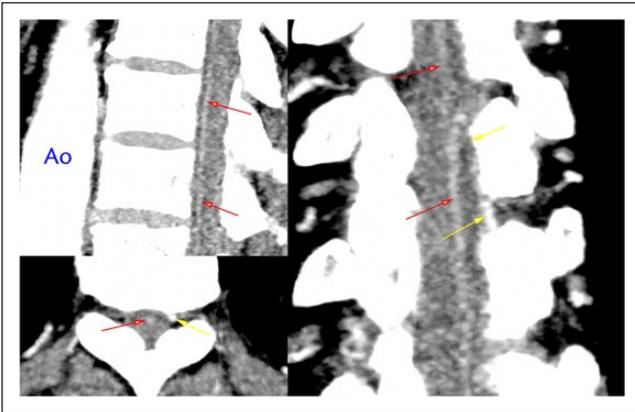
### Participants

We included all consecutive patients undergoing a CTA as a pre-operative evaluation for a thoracic aortic surgical intervention and understand the difference of identification between diseased and non-diseased aortas. We excluded patients younger than 25 years of age to maintain group homogeneity in relation to their underlying conditions. No patients with prior aortic surgery were included. All imaging studies were performed on a 320-row detector CT scanner with 120 kV and 450 mA adaption and automated radiation-reduction software. The latter included Adaptive Iterative Dose Reduction, Target CTA, and SUREExposure™. The trigger threshold level was set at 150 Hounsfield Unit.

Our sample size calculation established that a minimum of 37 individuals would be required in each group (for a total sample of 74 individuals) in order to detect a 30% difference between the following proportions: group A=94% and group B=64%. Assumptions included a test that would detect differences in both directions, with a significance level of 5% and a statistical power of 90%.

### Outcomes

Outcomes of interest were the non-detection of the AKA and ASA, and their corresponding level of origin. AKA is the major arterial supply and anastomosis with the ASA feeding the lower thoracic, lumbar, and sacral spinal cord. It has a variable origin and most commonly arises from a left posterior intercostal artery at the level of the 9th to 12th intercostal artery, originating from the aorta. The ASA is an artery coursing along the anterior sulcus of the spinal cord, supplying the 2/3 anterior aspect of the spinal cord. It is supplied not only by the vertebral arteries but also by the deep cervical artery for the cervical spinal cord, the artery of Von Haller at the thoracic level and the AKA at the lower thoracic/lumbar level.<sup>15–17</sup> Outcome variables were obtained from the interpretation of the CTA images. All patients received a non-ionic contrast with volumes varying from 26 to 160 mL, the volume being proportional to each patient's body weight. The contrast was administered intravenously at a 5 mL/s. Each image was independently reviewed by two observers, the first author (A.C.M.A.) and the second author (J.R.P.F.). In cases of disagreement, a second image was identified until agreement was reached. An AKA or ASA was deemed detectable when its path could be identified as (a) originating from the aorta and (b) having a linear image resembling a hairpin. Specifically, axial images were inspected in high definition in search of two dense spots characterizing the ASA, as well as the AKA. A multiplanar three-dimensional



**Figure 1.** Examples of AKA and ASA images.

(3D) reconstruction was then performed using the OsiriX software, which consists of the simultaneous visualization of three oblique planes mutually convergent at  $90^\circ$  on three windows. Manual rotation then allowed for the evaluation of the entire cord. A video illustrating this technique is available at <http://vascular.pro/aka.html>. The point where the axes cross (“mark”) was placed on the spinal cord at the level of the last thoracic vertebra, and a sagittal image appeared in the upper left window. We obtained an almost coronal or para-coronal oblique view in the largest window by performing the following maneuvers: adjusting the axis position and tilting on the longitudinal direction to encompass most of the spinal cord in the upper left window, changing the section thickness using a maximum intensity projection (MIP) algorithm, and “windowing.” In addition, tilting the axes angle and scrolling the images along the anterior–posterior direction enabled rapid scanning of the full spinal cord (Figure 1).

### Predictors

Our main predictors were body mass index; risk factors of arterial diseases including smoking status, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and dyslipidemia; and metabolic syndrome and arterial diseases including descending aortic aneurysm, aortic dissection, mural thrombosis, aortic aneurysm with no dissection, thrombosis with neither aneurysm nor dissection, and other aortic diseases. Predictors were collected during an interview prior to the CTA exam.

### Potential confounders

Potential confounders were selected on the basis of evidence from previous literature combined with clinical judgment.<sup>18</sup> Specifically, we selected age, gender, and race.

### Statistical methods

Our exploratory analysis started by evaluating distributions, frequencies, and percentages for each of the numeric and

categorical variables. Categorical variables were evaluated for near-zero variation.<sup>19</sup> Extensive graphical displays were used for both univariate analysis and bivariate associations, accompanied by broader tests such as Maximal Information Coefficient<sup>20</sup> and Nonnegative Matrix Factorization<sup>21</sup> algorithms for numeric variables. Missing data were explored using a combination of graphical displays involving univariate, bivariate, and multivariate methods. Imputation was performed using a k-nearest neighbors algorithm ( $n=5$ ).<sup>22</sup>

Our modeling strategy consisted of a series of generalized linear models with a binomial distribution family to evaluate the association between undetectable AKA and ASA as outcomes and risk factors for arterial conditions, as well as arterial conditions themselves. These models were adjusted for age, race, gender, and image quality. In order to reach the most parsimonious model, we used backward deletion based on a series of likelihood-ratio tests comparing nested models.

We also performed an analysis using a series of regression tree models for hierarchical clustering<sup>23</sup> to identify the most common associations and hierarchical patterns among risk factors. Tree regression pruning was based on the following algorithm: at each pair of nodes from a common parent, we assessed the error based on the testing data, specifically evaluating whether its sum of squares would decrease if the two nodes were removed. In case of a positive answer, nodes were removed, otherwise they were left intact. In order to avoid overfitting, we used a cost-complexity pruning strategy using the weakest link-pruning strategy by successively collapsing the internal node that produces the smallest per-node increase in the cost-complexity criterion.<sup>24</sup> Although tree regression models represent the best cut-points for values predicting outcomes, in contrast with linear regression models, their results cannot be represented in a single equation. However, they have a graphical representation which we present along with our result interpretation. All analyses were performed using the R language<sup>25</sup> and the following packages: ggplot2<sup>26</sup> and rmarkdown.<sup>27</sup>

## Results

A total of 110 participants were included in this analysis. Patients were on average 61 years, mostly male (54.5%), with an average body mass index of 27. Most (66%) presented hypertension, nearly half (45%) were smokers, and approximately half of them had signs of arterial disease (Table 1).

When evaluating non-adjusted risks for the AKA not being detectable, significant factors could be classified into two broad categories: risk factors for arterial disease and established arterial disease. Factors in the former category included metabolic syndrome, hypertension, and smoking status, while factors in the latter category included descending aortic aneurysm, mural thrombi, aortic aneurysm without a dissection, and aortic disease in general (Table 2).

**Table 1.** Baseline characteristics of patient sample.

Variable	Total (110)	AKA detectable (67)	AKA invisible (43)	p-value
Age	60.97 ( $\pm$ 12.39)	59.67 ( $\pm$ 13.95)	63 ( $\pm$ 9.25)	0.135
Female gender	50 (45.5%)	32 (47.8%)	18 (41.9%)	0.682
White race	55 (50%)	28 (41.8%)	27 (62.8%)	0.132
BMI	27.06 ( $\pm$ 5.21)	26.45 ( $\pm$ 4.79)	28.01 ( $\pm$ 5.74)	0.142
Smoking status	49 (44.5%)	22 (32.8%)	27 (62.8%)	0.004
Diabetes mellitus	15 (13.6%)	7 (10.4%)	8 (18.6%)	0.351
Hypertension	72 (65.5%)	38 (56.7%)	34 (79.1%)	0.028
Dyslipidemia	46 (41.8%)	27 (40.3%)	19 (44.2%)	0.837
Metabolic syndrome	25 (22.7%)	11 (16.4%)	14 (32.6%)	0.082
Descending aortic aneurysm	42 (38.2%)	20 (29.9%)	22 (51.2%)	0.041
Aortic dissection	14 (12.7%)	6 (9%)	8 (18.6%)	0.235
Mural thrombus	27 (24.5%)	12 (17.9%)	15 (34.9%)	0.073
Aortic disease	54 (49.1%)	22 (32.8%)	32 (74.4%)	<0.001
Surgical patient	48 (43.6%)	21 (31.3%)	27 (62.8%)	0.002
Upper thoracic levels (T5–T9)	13 (11.8%)	13 (19.4%)	0 (0%)	0.006
Lower thoracic levels (T10–T12)	47 (42.7%)	47 (70.1%)	0 (0%)	<0.001
Lumbar levels (L1–L3)	7 (6.4%)	7 (10.4%)	0 (0%)	0.073
AKA on the right side	17 (15.5%)	17 (25.4%)	0 (0%)	<0.001
AKA on the left side	51 (46.4%)	51 (76.1%)	0 (0%)	<0.001
ASA undetectable	39 (35.5%)	1 (1.5%)	38 (88.4%)	<0.001

AKA: Adamkiewicz artery; ASA: anterior spinal artery; BMI: body mass index.

**Table 2.** Unadjusted risks of the AKA not being detectable.

Risk factor	Risk of AKA being undetectable—OR and 95% CI
Dyslipidemia	1.17 (0.54, 2.55)
Diabetes	1.96 (0.65, 5.87)
Metabolic syndrome	2.46 (0.99, 6.09)
Hypertension	2.88 (1.2, 6.95)
Smoking	4.02 (1.31, 12.34)
Thrombus no aneurysm, no dissection	8.68 (0.98, 77.12)
Aortic dissection	2.32 (0.75, 7.25)
Descending aortic aneurysm	2.46 (1.11, 5.45)
Mural thrombus	2.46 (1.01, 5.95)
Aortic aneurysm, no dissection	2.74 (1.19, 6.31)
Aortic disease	5.95 (2.53, 13.98)

AKA: Adamkiewicz artery; OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval.

When evaluating unadjusted risk factors for the ASA not being detectable, they were again clustered around risk factors for arterial disease, as well as established arterial disease. Significant factors among the former category included hypertension, smoking status, and metabolic syndrome, while those associated with established arterial disease involved aortic disease and arterial thrombi (Table 3).

We then attempted to validate our results by running a tree regression model with pruning, identifying the main factors leading to the AKA and ASA not being detectable. In both models, the most important risk factor was the presence of aortic disease, followed by body mass index greater than 26. 26% of our patients, with both aortic disease and a high

**Table 3.** Unadjusted risks of the ASA not being detectable.

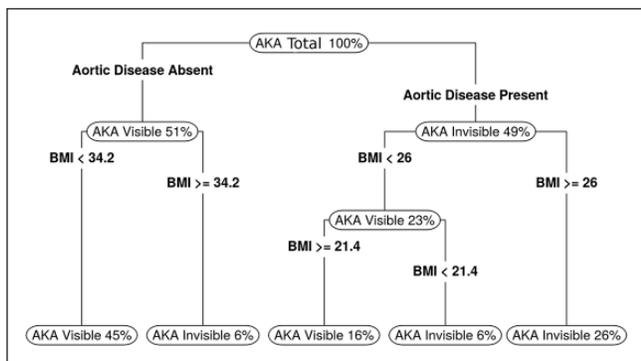
Risk factor	Risk of ASA being undetectable—OR and 95% CI
Dyslipidemia	1.12 (0.51, 2.47)
Diabetes	2.36 (0.78, 7.1)
Hypertension	2.84 (1.14, 7.04)
Smoking status	3.16 (1.04, 9.6)
Metabolic syndrome	3.81 (1.51, 9.65)
Mural thrombus	1.66 (0.68, 4.03)
Descending aortic aneurysm	1.98 (0.89, 4.42)
Aortic aneurysm, no dissection	2.05 (0.89, 4.71)
Aortic dissection	2.8 (0.89, 8.76)
Aortic disease	5.34 (2.24, 12.71)
Thrombus, no aneurysm, no dissection	10.29 (1.16, 91.59)

ASA: anterior spinal artery; OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval.

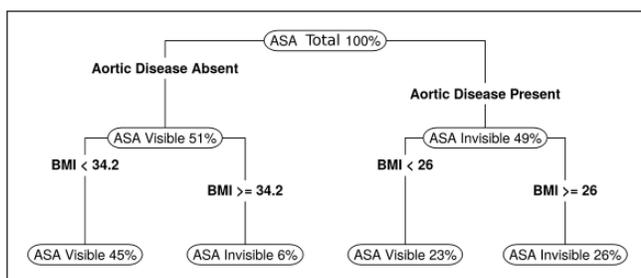
body mass index (>26), were more likely associated with the non-detection of ASA and AKA (Figures 2 and 3). Our models were tested for overfit and saturation by varying the pruning rates, as well as using pre-pruning based on significance tests in order to lead to an unbiased tree selection. After varying pruning parameters by 10%, our tree structure remained stable with a maximum variation of 2.6% in our estimates.

## Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the first predictive, tree regression model designed to allow clinicians to determine the likelihood of an artery not being identified on the CTA. When



**Figure 2.** Tree regression results for AKA not being detectable.



**Figure 3.** Tree regression results for ASA not being detectable.

evaluating risks for the AKA not being detectable, significant factors could be classified into two broad categories: risk factors for arterial disease and established arterial disease. Factors in the former category included metabolic syndrome, hypertension, and smoking status, while factors in the latter category included descending aortic aneurysm, mural thrombi, aortic aneurysm without a dissection, and aortic disease in general. In relation to ASA not being detectable, factors were again clustered around risk factors for arterial disease, as well as established arterial disease. Significant factors among the former category included hypertension, smoking status, and metabolic syndrome, while those associated with established arterial disease involved aortic disease and arterial thrombi. Finally, when evaluating the importance of individual clinical factors, the presence of arterial disease and higher body mass index were consistent predictors of the non-detection of both AKA and ASA, body mass index likely being associated with a reduction in x-ray penetration.

Conventional spinal digital subtraction angiography (DSA) is a gold standard for visualization of the AKA.<sup>28,29</sup> Despite DSA being very sensitive in spatial detection of the AKA, CTA has a precision similar to the one achieved through magnetic resonance angiography, making CTA a clinically acceptable standard.<sup>12,28,30,31</sup> In face of these results, CTA is considered adequate for the pre-operative evaluation of the Adamkiewicz and anterior spinal arteries. The detection of small vessels on computerized tomography scans depend on the ability to maintain a good contrast material in

the lumen of these vessels, ultimately differentiating them from their surroundings.<sup>10,11</sup> In our study, the relationship between arterial disease risk factors and arterial detectability could be explained by the association of these risk factors with atherosclerotic lesions.<sup>32,33</sup> Such lesions may reduce the amount of contrast reaching smaller vessels, leading to a lower amount of contrast in the target vessels, and ultimately reducing vascular detection. This finding suggests the need to use an increased amount of contrast in patients with atherosclerosis, although future studies should test the safety of this measure prior to its application.

In alignment with our findings, patient size has been demonstrated to affect radiologic image quality and, therefore the ability to detect anatomical structures. Since computerized tomographic visibility depends on the amount of photons passing through the patient and then captured by the detectors, body mass index can affect detectability. While detection rates are improved among small and slim patients, large patients tend to absorb more photons and therefore generate more image noise.<sup>12</sup> Efforts to improve image quality in large patients are not without problems, however. For example, the use of high x-ray beam energy levels to adequately penetrate the body is frequently accompanied by a decrease in differential attenuation. As a consequence, the contrast between soft tissues and materials with high atomic numbers is reduced, including elements such as iodine and bone tissue. In addition, increased tube current decreases noise and improves contrast-to-noise ratio, although this approach is unfortunately limited in that it can also increase radiation exposure.<sup>34–37</sup>

Despite filling an important gap in the literature, our study does have limitations. First, we did not perform a longitudinal follow-up of our patients in order to verify whether the lack of visibility did indeed have clinical implications. Finally, given that our sample was not randomly drawn from a larger patient population, its external validity can be questioned. Although future studies should certainly aim at larger and more representative samples, our sample is by no means atypical for its setting, making our conclusions valid for similar populations around the globe.

## Conclusion

Arterial disease and increased body mass index decrease x-ray penetration and the visibility of both the AKA and ASA. Given that the AKA is associated with an increased rate of adverse spinal cord outcomes, future guidelines should account for these populations and perhaps establish protocols where contrast or radiation levels are increased for specific patient subgroups. The safety of these protocols should be carefully evaluated.

## Acknowledgements

A.C.M.A. contributed to conception and design; analysis and interpretation of data; drafting and reviewing of the manuscript; and final approval of the manuscript. J.R.P.F. contributed to conception

and design; analysis and interpretation of data; reviewing of the manuscript; and final approval of the manuscript. N.A.G.S. contributed to conception and design; analysis and interpretation of data; reviewing of the manuscript; and final approval of the manuscript. The trial was registered at Registro Brasileiro de Ensaios Clínicos (ReBEC; RBR-326MSC).

### Declaration of conflicting interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

### Ethical approval

Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the Institutional Review Board of the School of Medicine at the University of São Paulo, Brazil (0089/10), and Sistema Nacional de Informações em Ética e Saúde (SINEP) da Comissão Nacional de Ética em Pesquisa (CONEP; 0088.0.015.000-10)\*.

### Funding

The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

### Informed consent

Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects before the study.

### References

- Greenberg R, Resch T, Nyman U, et al. Endovascular repair of descending thoracic aortic aneurysms: an early experience with intermediate-term follow-up. *J Vasc Surg* 2000; 31(1): 147–156.
- Amato A and Stolf N. Anatomy of spinal blood supply. *J Vasc Bras* 2015; 14(3): 248–252.
- Koshino T, Murakami G, Morishita K, et al. Does the Adamkiewicz artery originate from the larger segmental arteries? *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1999; 117(5): 898–905.
- Lo D, Valleé J, Spelle L, et al. Unusual origin of the artery of Adamkiewicz from the fourth lumbar artery. *Neuroradiology* 2002; 44(2): 153–157.
- Nojiri J, Matsumoto K, Kato A, et al. The Adamkiewicz artery: demonstration by intra-arterial computed tomographic angiography. *Eur J Cardio Thorac* 2007; 31(2): 249–255.
- Biglioli P, Roberto M, Cannata A, et al. Upper and lower spinal cord blood supply: the continuity of the anterior spinal artery and the relevance of the lumbar arteries. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2004; 127(4): 1188–1192.
- Melissano G, Bertoglio L, Civelli V, et al. Demonstration of the Adamkiewicz artery by multidetector computed tomography angiography analysed with the open-source software OsiriX. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg* 2009; 37(4): 395–400.
- Takase K, Sawamura Y, Igarashi K, et al. Demonstration of the artery of Adamkiewicz at multi-detector row helical CT. *Radiology* 2002; 223(1): 39–45.
- Morishita K, Murakami G, Fujisawa Y, et al. Anatomical study of blood supply to the spinal cord. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2003; 76(6): 1967–1971.
- Uotani K, Yamada N, Kono AK, et al. Preoperative visualization of the artery of Adamkiewicz by intra-arterial CT angiography. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2008; 29(2): 314–318.
- Utsunomiya D, Yamashita Y, Okumura S, et al. Demonstration of the Adamkiewicz artery in patients with descending or thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysm: optimization of contrast-medium application for 64-detector-row CT angiography. *Eur Radiol* 2008; 18(11): 2684–2690.
- Nijenhuis RJ, Jacobs MJ, Jaspers K, et al. Comparison of magnetic resonance with computed tomography angiography for preoperative localization of the Adamkiewicz artery in thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysm patients. *J Vasc Surg* 2007; 45(4): 677–685.
- Nakayama Y, Awai K, Funama Y, et al. Abdominal CT with low tube voltage: preliminary observations about radiation dose, contrast enhancement, image quality, and noise. *Radiology* 2005; 237(3): 945–951.
- Von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, et al. The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies. *PLoS Med* 2007; 4(10): e296.
- Hoehmann CL, Hitscherich K and Cuoco JA. The artery of Adamkiewicz: vascular anatomy, clinical significance and surgical considerations. *Int J Cardiovasc Res*. Epub ahead of print September 2016. DOI: 10.4172/2324-8602.1000291.
- Prince EA and Ahn SH. Basic vascular neuroanatomy of the brain and spine: what the general interventional radiologist needs to know. *Semin Intervent Radiol* 2013; 30: 234–239.
- Gailloud P. The artery of von Haller: a constant anterior radiculomedullary artery at the upper thoracic level. *Neurosurgery* 2013; 73(6): 1034–1043.
- Lee PH. Should we adjust for a confounder if empirical and theoretical criteria yield contradictory results? A simulation study. *Sci Rep* 2014; 4: 06085.
- Kuhn M and Johnson K. Applied predictive modeling. New York: Springer, 2013 ISBN 978-1-4614-6848-6.
- Reshef DN, Reshef YA, Finucane HK, et al. Detecting novel associations in large data sets. *Science* 2011; 334(6062): 1518–1524.
- Paatero P and Tapper U. Positive matrix factorization: a non-negative factor model with optimal utilization of error estimates of data values. *Environmetrics* 1994; 5(2): 111–126.
- Prantner B. *Visualization of imputed values using the R-package VIM*, 2011, <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/VIMGUI/vignettes/VIM-Imputation.pdf>
- Galili T. Dendextend: an R package for visualizing, adjusting and comparing trees of hierarchical clustering. *Bioinformatics* 2015; 31: 3718–3720.
- Friedman J, Hastie T and Tibshirani R. *The elements of statistical learning*, vol. 1. Berlin: Springer, 2001.
- R Core Team. *R: a language and environment for statistical computing*. Vienna: R Foundation for Statistical Computing, 2015, <http://www.R-project.org/>
- Wickham H. *Ggplot2: elegant graphics for data analysis*. New York: Springer, 2009. ISBN 978-0-387-98141-3
- Allaire J, Cheng J, Xie Y, et al. Rmarkdown: dynamic documents for R, 2015, <http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=rmarkdown>
- Clareçon F, Di Maria F, Sourour N-A, et al. Evaluation of intra-aortic ct angiography performances for the visualisation

- of spinal vascular malformations' angioarchitecture. *Eur Radiol* 2016; 26(10): 3336–3344.
29. Yamamoto S, Kanaya H and Kim P. Spinal intraarterial computed tomography angiography as an effective adjunct for spinal angiography. *J Neurosurg Spine* 2015; 23(3): 360–367.
  30. Yoshioka K, Niinuma H, Ohira A, et al. MR angiography and ct angiography of the artery of Adamkiewicz: noninvasive preoperative assessment of thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysm. *Radiographics* 2003; 23(5): 1215–1225.
  31. Yoshioka K, Niinuma H, Ehara S, et al. MR angiography and ct angiography of the artery of Adamkiewicz: state of the art. *Radiographics* 2006; 26(Suppl. 1): S63–S73.
  32. Strong JP and Richards ML. Cigarette smoking and atherosclerosis in autopsied men. *Atherosclerosis* 1976; 23(3): 451–476.
  33. Doria A, Shoenfeld Y, Wu R, et al. Risk factors for subclinical atherosclerosis in a prospective cohort of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2003; 62(11): 1071–1077.
  34. Huda W, Scalzetti EM and Levin G. Technique factors and image quality as functions of patient weight at abdominal ct. *Radiology* 2000; 217(2): 430–435.
  35. McCollough CH, Bruesewitz MR and Kofler JM Jr. CT dose reduction and dose management tools: overview of available options. *Radiographics* 2006; 26(2): 503–512.
  36. Wolbarst A. The formation of a radiographic image. *Phys Radiol* 1993; 47: 147–205.
  37. Amato ACM, Parga Filho JR and Stolf NAG. Influential factors on the evaluation of Adamkiewicz artery using a 320-detector row computed tomography device. *Ann Vasc Surg*, 2017 <in press>. DOI: 10.1016/j.avsg.2017.02.019