Figures 1 (a&b):

CT angiogram(a) and 3D reconstruction(b). In our series one patient had a left vertebral artery (white arrows), with origin from the aortic arch distal to left subclavian artery.

Figures 2(a&b):

CT angiogram(a) and 3D reconstruction(b). In our series four patients had a left vertebral artery (white arrows), arising from the aortic arch between left carotid and subclavian arteries.

Figure 3(a&b):

CT angiography of the chest, with contained false aneurism at the isthmus of the aorta (black arrows)

Figure 4(a&b):

Digital subtraction angiography (a), with covered endovascular stent covering left subclavian artery (black arrow).

Follow up CT angiography of the chest demonstrating endovascular stent covering left subclavian atery with a hypodense thrombus (white arrow). Left subclavian artery is supplied by left vertebral artery (small white arrow).