Abstract
Takayasu’s arteritis is a rare disease. Assessment of the response to treatment and early diagnosis are difficult. The gold standard for diagnosis is angiography, which is invasive and only identifies late structural changes in luminal diameter without providing information on thickening and inflammation. Non-invasive methods have recently been investigated in this pathology. A color-Doppler duplex ultrasound and magnetic angioresonance evaluated case is presented. We analyze these methods and others in early diagnosis and treatment evaluation.

Keywords
Takayasu’s arteritis, Angiography, Magnetic Resonance, Doppler echocardiography.