

거대 관동맥류에 병발한 급성 심근 경색증 1예

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A Case Report of a Huge Coronary Artery Aneurysm with Acute Myocardial Infarction

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ABSTRACT

A coronary artery aneurysm is an uncommon anomalous disease, defined as a coronary dilatation that exceeds the diameter of normal adjacent segments or the diameter of the patient's largest coronary vessel by 1.5 times. They are usually asymptomatic and diagnosed incidentally by coronary angiography. However, they may also cause angina, myocardial infarction, sudden cardiac death due to thrombosis, embolization or rupture. This report describes one case of a huge coronary artery aneurysm with total occlusion of the left anterior descending artery, resulting in a non ST elevation myocardial infarction, which was treated with bypass graft surgery and excision of the coronary artery aneurysm. (**Korean Circulation J 2002;32(8):720-724**)

KEY WORDS : Coronary aneurysm ; Myocardial infarction.

서론

6)

1.5

1)2)

1.4 4.9%

3-5)

가
가

가

증례

: 2002 4 25

: 2002 6 5

: 2002 7 23

: , 700 - 712

194

: , 59 .

:

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1

20

7 가

6 15 x 15 mm 가

(Fig. 3)

가 : .

130/70

mmHg, 72 / , 18 / , 36.6 .

: CK - MB 10.1 ng/mL, Troponin T 0.328 ng/mL

4710/mm³, 13.2 g/dL,

248000/mm³ . Na 141 mEq/L, K 3.9 mEq/L,

15 mg/dL, 0.5 mg/dL .

: I, aVL, V

3-6 T 가 ST

Q (Fig. 1).

(akinesia)

(hypokinesia) 45% .

: (Fig. 2).

: T

ST

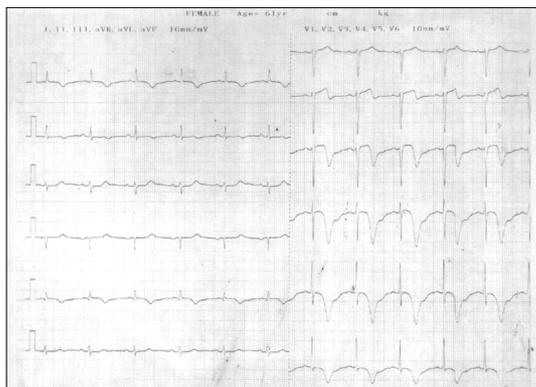


Fig. 1. Initial electrocardiogram showed T wave inversion in I, aVL and pre-cordial V3 - 6 leads.



Fig. 2. Initial posteroanterior chest X-ray showed normal cardiac size without parenchymal lung lesion. At two third portion of left cardiac border, single calcified nodular lesion (arrow) was seen.

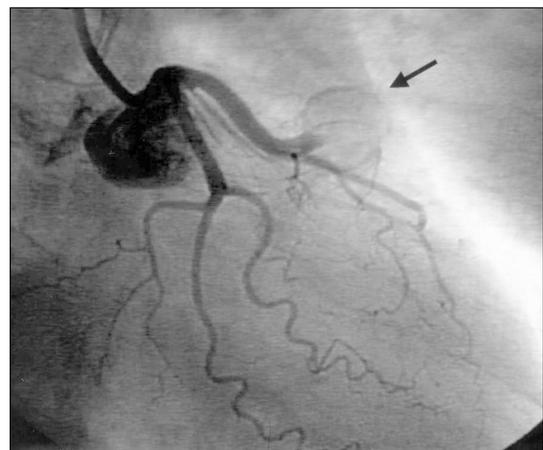


Fig. 3. Diagnostic coronary angiography (right anterior oblique-caudal angulated view) showed a huge calcified coronary artery aneurysm (arrow) with total occlusion in the mid portion of left anterior descending artery.



Fig. 4. Computer tomogram showed 1.5 x 1.5 cm sized round mass (arrow) with high density in the mid portion of left anterior descending artery.



Fig. 6. Gross pathology of excised coronary artery aneurysm : the wall of the artery was totally calcified and the lumen was filled with thrombus.

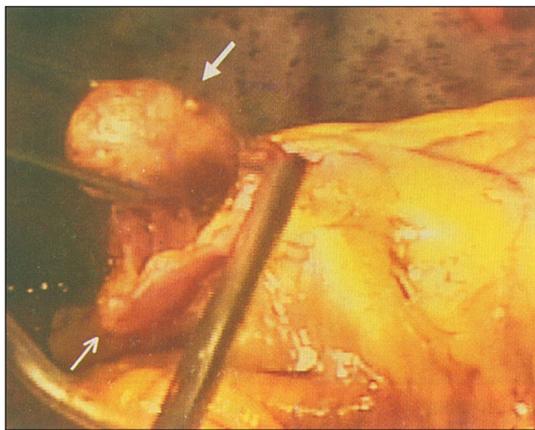


Fig. 5. A huge coronary artery aneurysm (closed arrow) was found in the mid portion of left anterior descending artery (open arrow) after median sternotomy.

(Fig. 5)

(Fig. 6)

26

고 찰

1.5

1)2)

1.4 4.9%

가

가

3.5%

50%

가

5)6)

가

7)

가

8)

9)

(Fig. 4).

가

11

1)3)4)

가

가

가

15

가

가

가 10 mm

¹⁰⁾

가

가

가

요 약

가

⁶⁾

가

가

1

중심 단어 :

;

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Pineda ¹¹⁾
가

가
1.1 x 1.1 cm

가

12

LaVecchia ¹⁰⁾
가

가
(saccular type)

Anabtawi ¹²⁾
가

Glickel ¹³⁾ 가
10 mm

Guillermo ¹¹⁾

¹⁴⁾ 가

가

- obstructive disease. Catheter Cardiovasc Diagn* 1993;30:306-9.
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