

거대 관동맥류에 병발한 급성 심근 경색증 1예

윤혁준¹ · 김기식¹ · 허승호¹ · 박남희² · 조용원³

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

Hyuck-Jun Yun, MD¹, Kee-Sik Kim, MD¹, Seung-Ho Hur, MD¹,
Nam-Hee Park, MD² and Yong-Won Cho, MD³

¹Department of Cardiology, ²Thoracic Surgery, ³Neurology, School of Medicine, Keimyung University, Daegu, Korea

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.

서 론

6)

1.5

1)2) 1.4 4.9%
3-5) 가 가

증 례

: 2002 4 25
: 2002 6 5
: 2002 7 23
: , 700 - 712 194
: (053) 250 - 7379 · : (053) 250 - 7434
E - mail : kks7379@dsmc.or.kr

: , 59 .
:
:

1

20

7 가

3

4

가

가

6 15 x 15 mm

(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

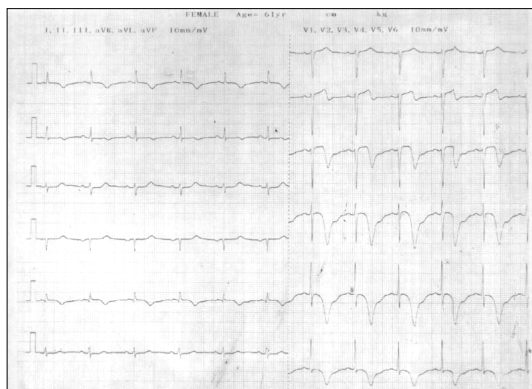


Fig. 1. Initial electrocardiogram showed T wave inversion in I, aVL and pre-cordial V3 - 6 leads.

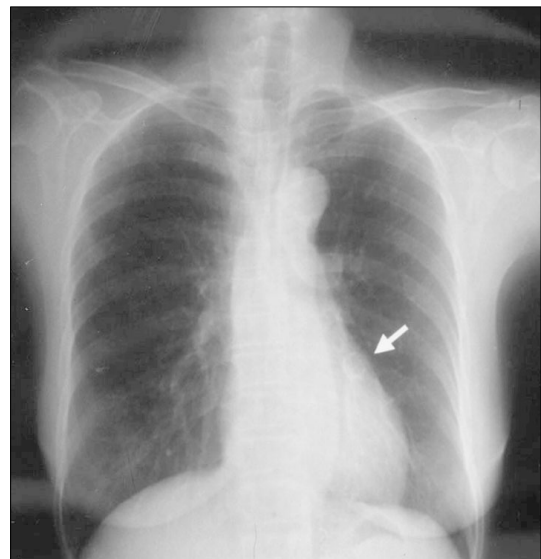


Fig. 2. Initial posteroanterior chest X-ray showed normal cardiac size without parenchymal lung lesion. At two third portion of left cardiac border, single calcified nodular lesion (arrow) was seen.

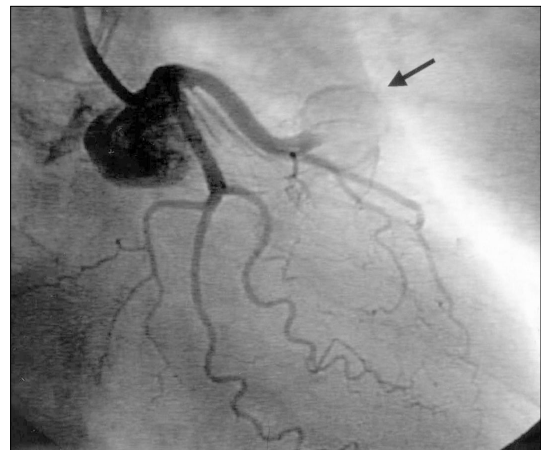


Fig. 3. Diagnostic coronary angiography (right anterior oblique-caudal angulated view) showed a huge calcified coronary artery aneurysm (arrow) with total occlusion in the mid portion of left anterior descending artery.

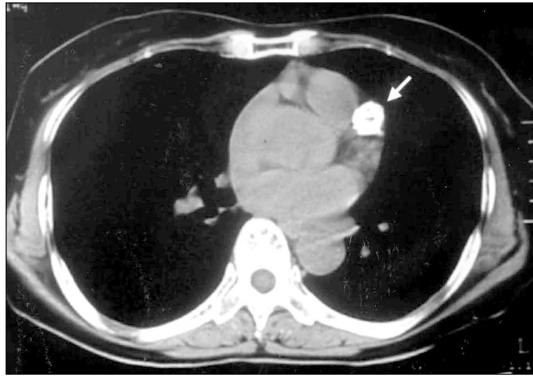


Fig. 4. Computer tomogram showed 1.5 × 1.5 cm sized round mass (arrow) with high density in the mid portion of left anterior descending artery.

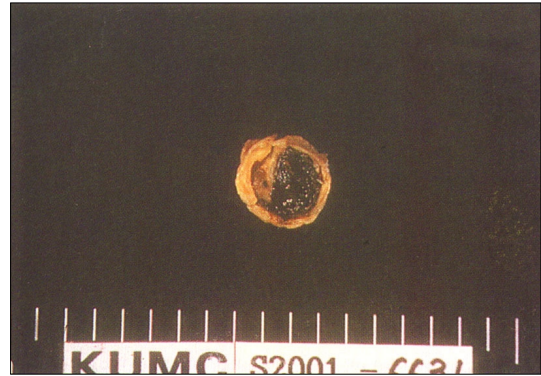


Fig. 6. Gross pathology of excised coronary artery aneurysm : the wall of the artery was totally calcified and the lumen was filled with thrombus.

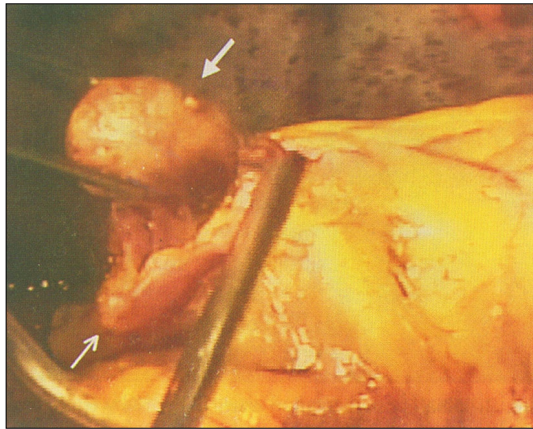


Fig. 5. A huge coronary artery aneurysm (closed arrow) was found in the mid portion of left anterior descending artery (open arrow) after median sternotomy.

(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

가

가

가

15

가

가

가 10 mm

¹⁰⁾

가

가

가

요 약

가

⁶⁾

가

가

1

중심 단어 :

가

가

. Pineda ¹¹⁾
가

1.1 × 1.1 cm

가

12

. LaVecchia ¹⁰⁾
가

가

(saccular type)

. Anabtawi ¹²⁾
가

가

Glickel ¹³⁾

10 mm

. Guillermo ¹¹⁾

¹⁴⁾ 가

가

REFERENCES

- 1) Syed M, Lesch M. *Coronary artery aneurysm: a review. Prog Cardiovasc Dis* 1997;40:77-84.
- 2) Dralle JG, Turner C, Hsu J, Replogle RL. *Coronary artery aneurysm after angioplasty and atherectomy. Ann Thorac Surg* 1995;59:1030-5.
- 3) Swaye PS, Fisher LD, Litwin P, Vignola PA, Judkins MP, Kemp HG, Mudd JG, Gosselin AJ. *Aneurysmal coronary artery disease. Circulation* 1983;67:134-8.
- 4) Lenihan DJ, Zeman HS, Collins GJ. *Left main coronary artery aneurysm in association with severe atherosclerosis: a case report and review of literature. Cathet Cardiovasc Diagn* 1991;23:28-31.
- 5) Demopoulos VP, Olympious CD, Fakiolas CN, Pissimissis EG, Economides NM, Adamopoulou E, Foussas SG, Cokkinos DV. *The natural history of aneurysmal coronary artery disease. Heart* 1997;78:136-41.
- 6) Burns CA, Cowley MJ, Wechsler AS, Vetrovec GW. *Coronary aneurysms: a case report and review. Cathet Cardiovasc Diagn* 1992;27:106-12.
- 7) Sahouri SJ, Steele RL. *Aneurysm of saphenous vein graft to coronary artery presenting as non-Q wave myocardial infarction secondary to mass effect. Cathet Cardiovasc Diagn* 1995;34:325-8.
- 8) Matayoshi AH, Dhond MR, Laslett LJ. *Multiple coronary aneurysms in a case of systemic lupus erythematosus. Chest* 1999;116:1116-8.
- 9) Hwang SO, Park KS, Lee KH, Yoon J, Ha JW, Chor KH. *Three-years follow up of a posttraumatic right coronary aneurysm. J Trauma* 1997;43:859-61.
- 10) la Vecchia L, Bedogni F, Ometto R, Mosele GM, Vincenzi M. *Aneurysm of the left main coronary artery without*

- obstructive disease. *Cath Cardiovasc Diagn* 1993;30:306-9.
- 11) Pineda GE, Khanal S, Mandawat M, Wilkin J. Large atherosclerotic left main coronary aneurysm: a case report and review of the literature. *Angiology* 2001;52:501-4.
 - 12) Anabtawi IN, de Leon JA. Arteriosclerotic aneurysms of the coronary arteries. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1974;68:226-8.
 - 13) Glickel SZ, Maggs PR, Ellis FH Jr. Coronary artery aneurysm. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1978;25:372-6.
 - 14) Kim SP, Ryu SW. CABG for an adult with coronary disease due to Kawasaki Disease. *Korean J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1999;32:831-4.