

58 year old male transferred for 5 days after a large myocardial infarction. He was treated with thrombolysis and developed heart failure.

Coronary angiography reveals a total occlusion of the mid LAD in a markedly right dominant circulation

An echo is ordered to evaluate LV function

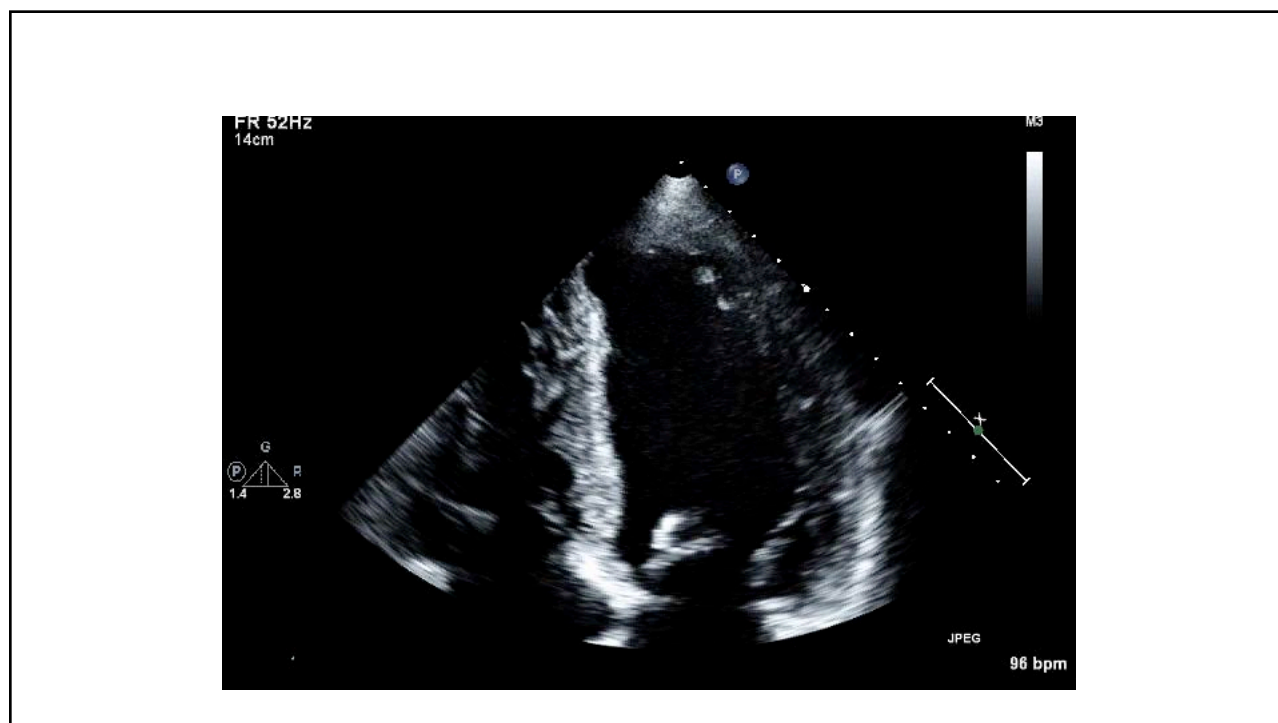
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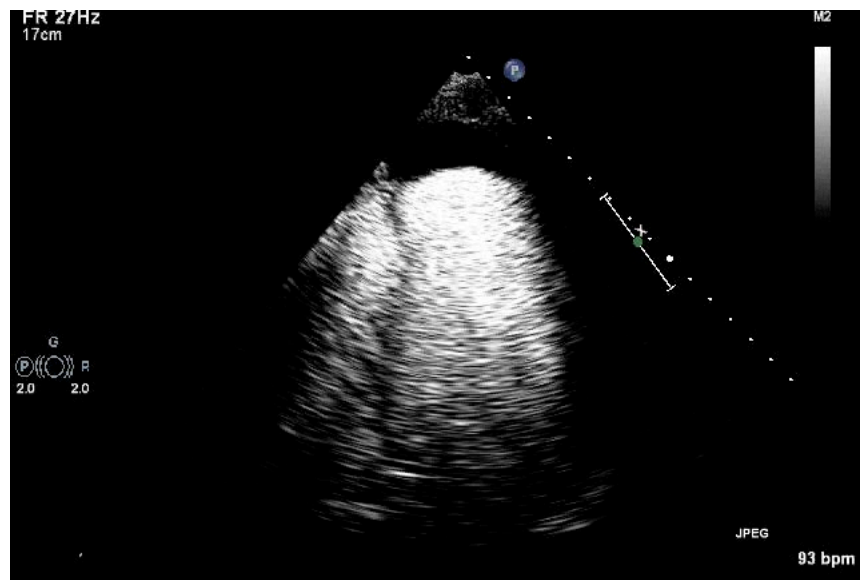


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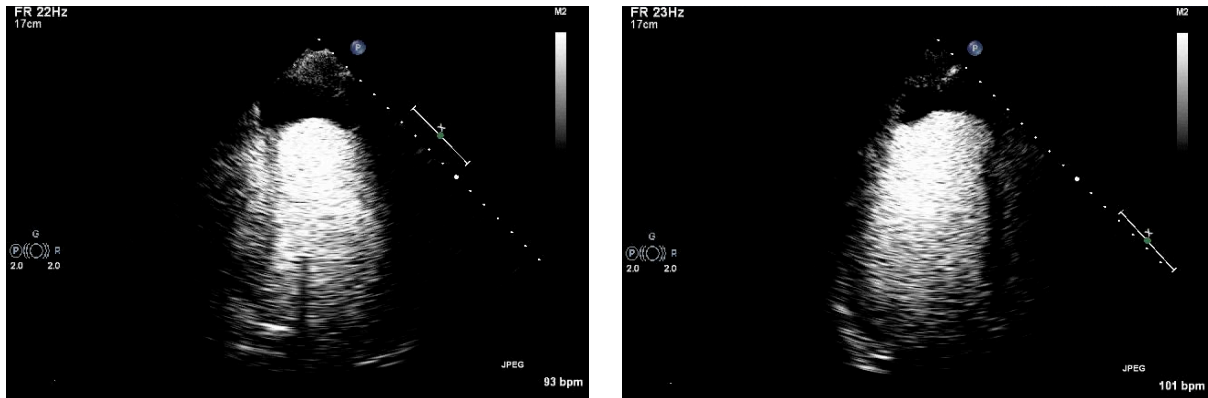
## Further management includes:

- Only conventional antiplatelet therapy is indicated
- Heparin should be given and transition to warfarin begun
- Heparin is contraindicated due to the risk of myocardial rupture
- Contrast echo should be routine in such cases
- A serum rhubarb and biliary zinc clearance should be obtained

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# TAK and Follow

Anthony DeMaria

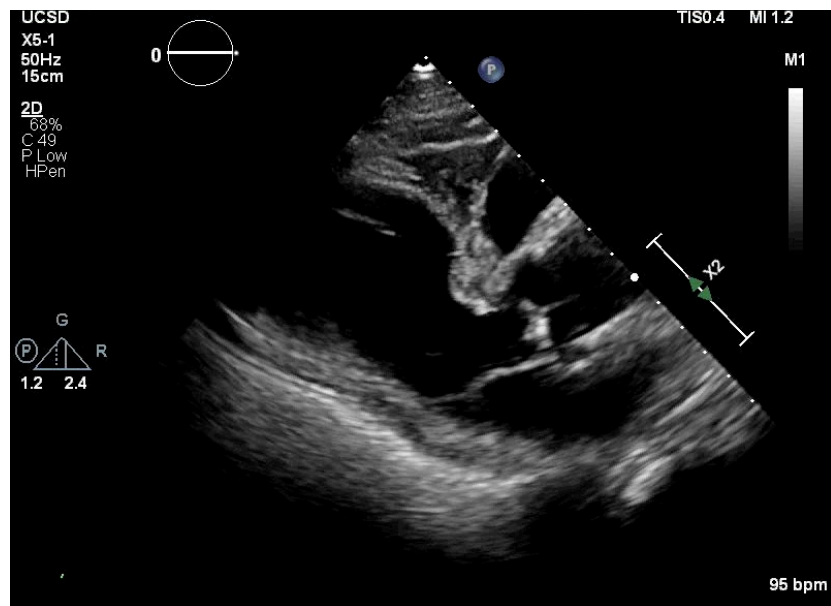
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64 year old female who sustained trauma is admitted to neurosurgery for a subdural hematoma. The patient has no prior cardiac history and hypertension is the only risk factor.

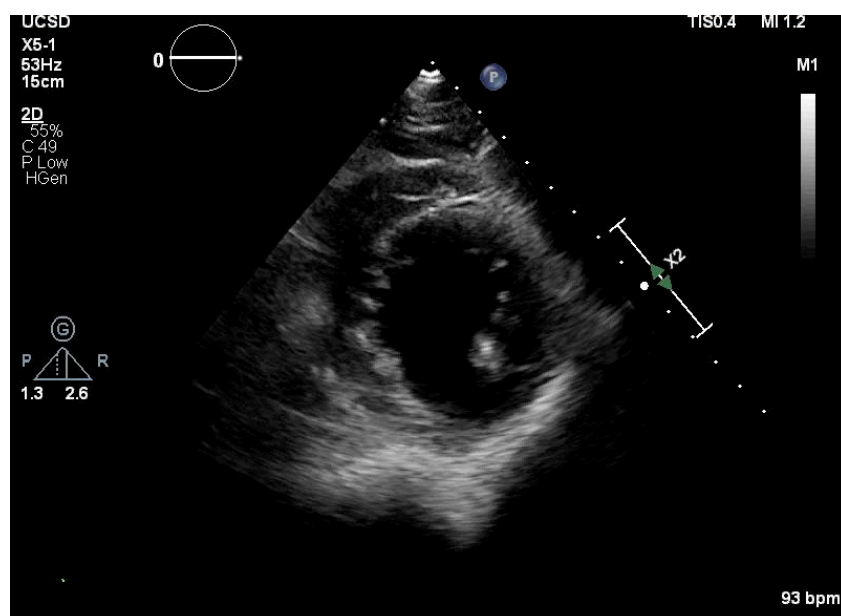
Physical examination reveals normal vital signs and no cardiopulmonary findings.

Due to the trauma, an abnormal ECG, and elevated troponin an echocardiogram is ordered.

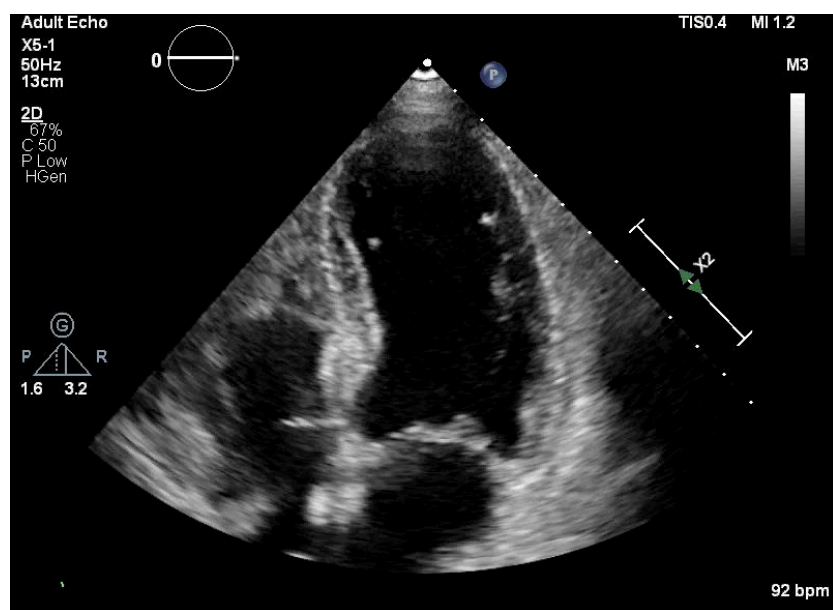
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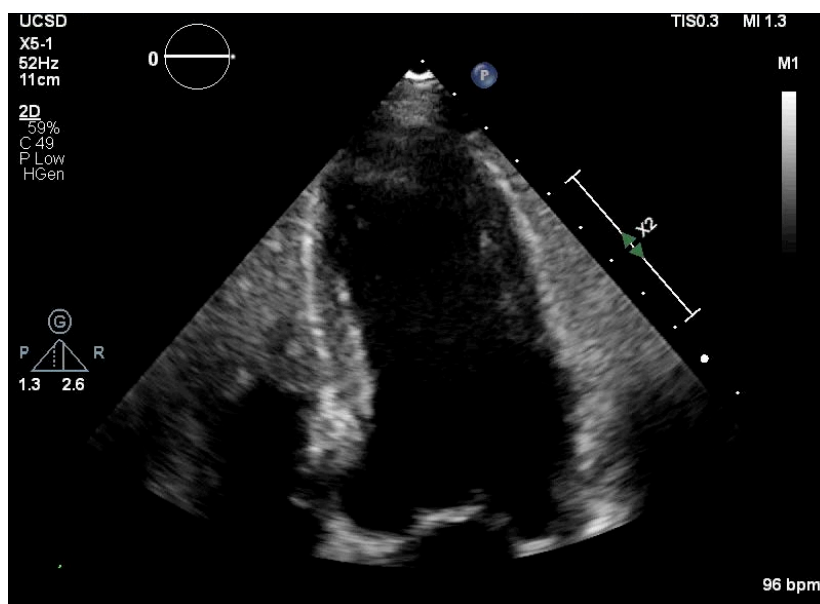
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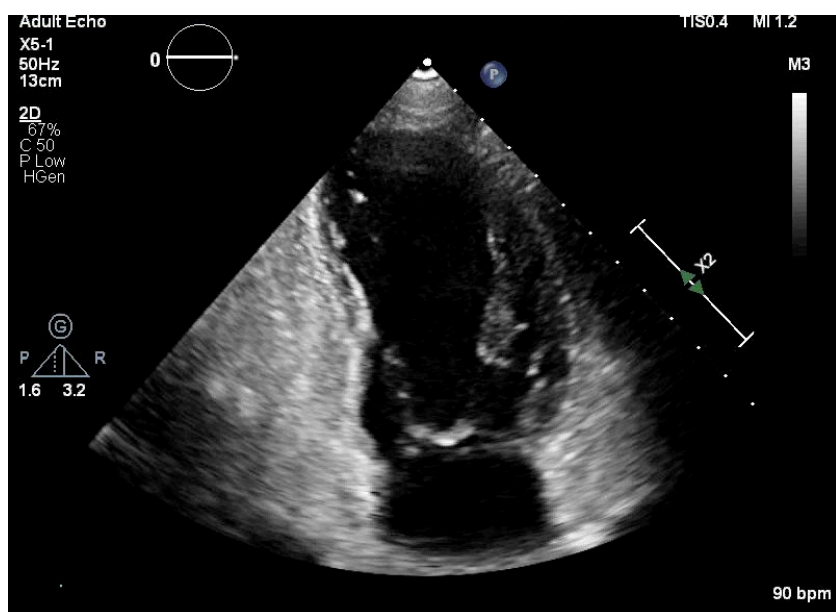
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## The diagnosis is:

- Left main coronary occlusion.
- Proximal occlusion of an LAD with a prominent wrap around recurrent apical branch.
- Simultaneous LAD and LCF occlusions
- Severe myocardial contusion
- Stress (Tako tsubo) cardiomyopathy

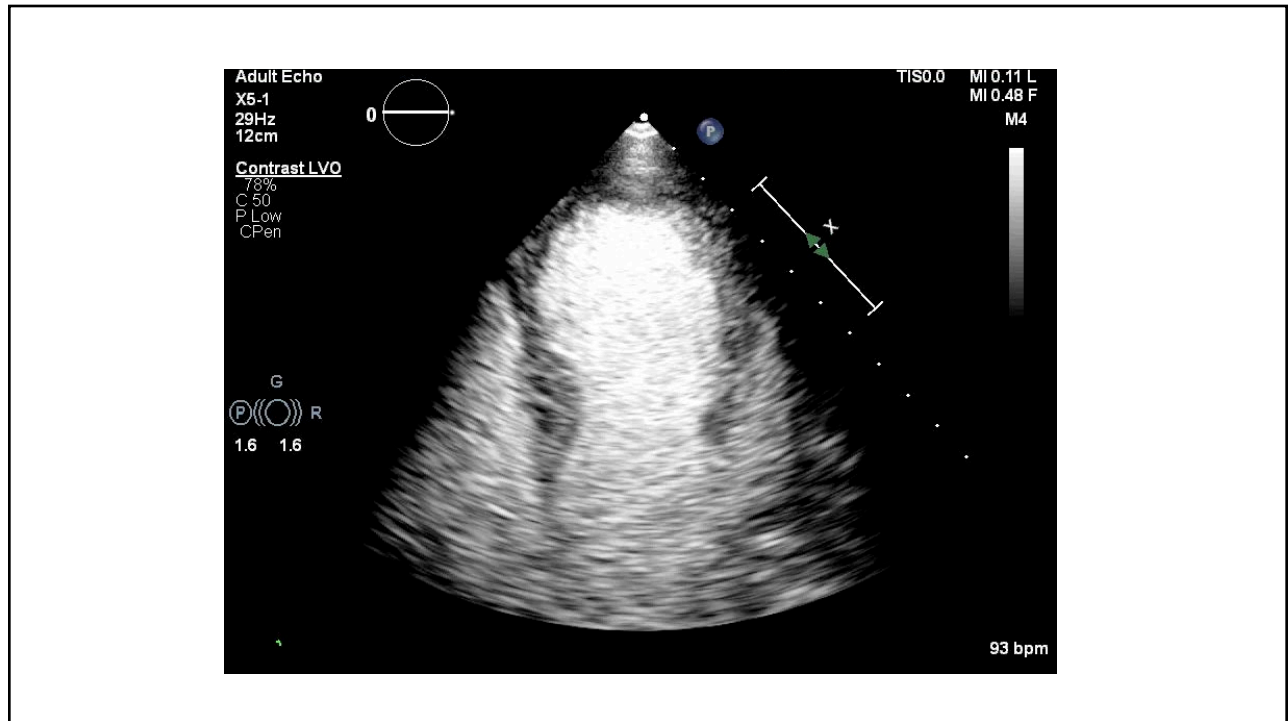
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## Contrast injection reveals:

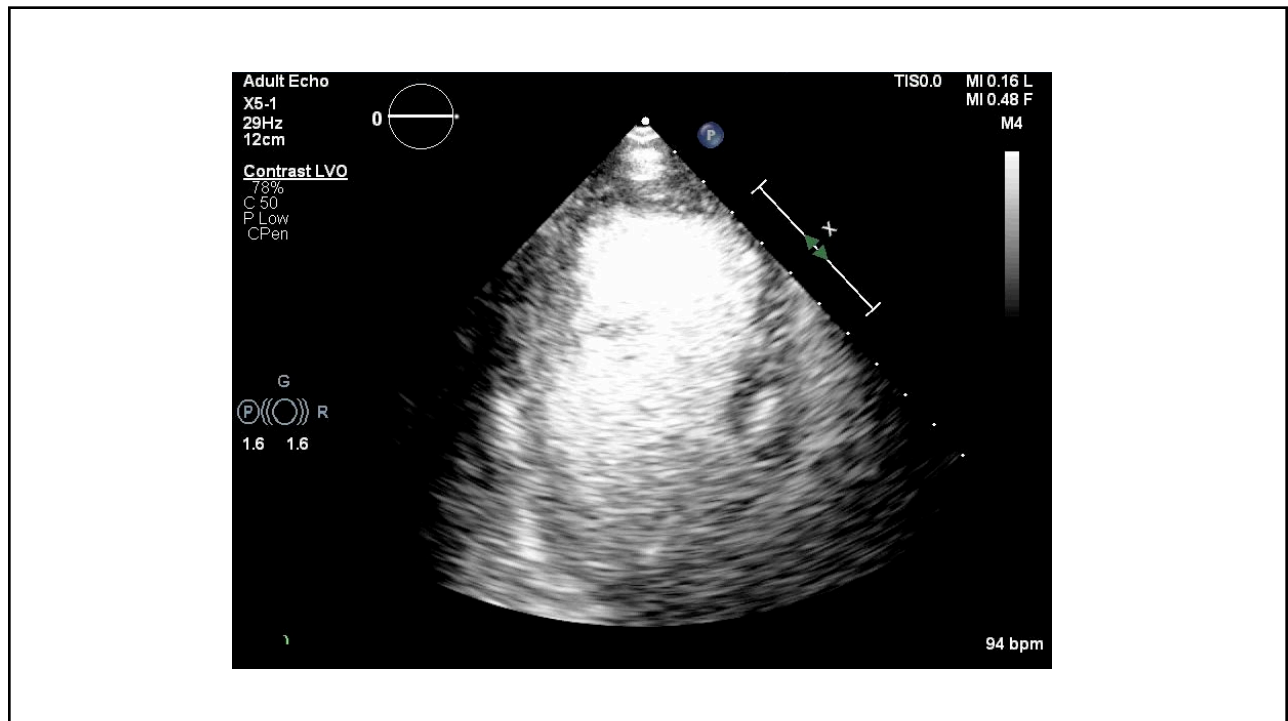
- Normal wall thickness compatible with contusion
- Increased wall thickness evidence of myocardial edema
- Left ventricular thrombus
- Evidence of risk for apical thrombus
- Lindner's Syndrome

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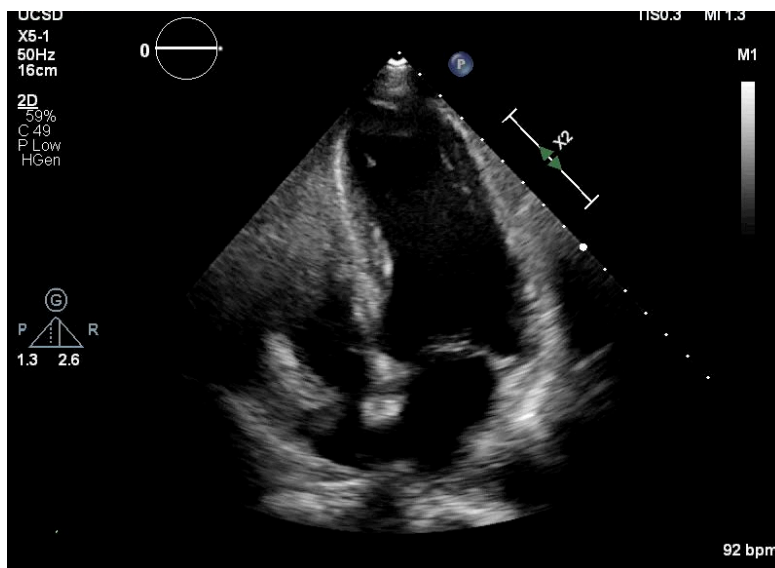


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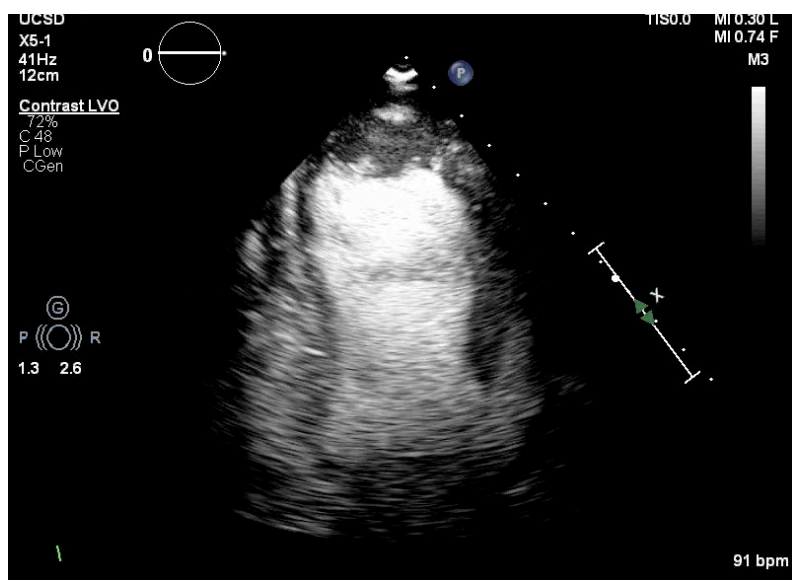
A tentative diagnosis of stress cardiomyopathy is made and neurosurgery is advised that contractile abnormalities are expected to resolve.

The day after admission and the first echo, a second echo is requested

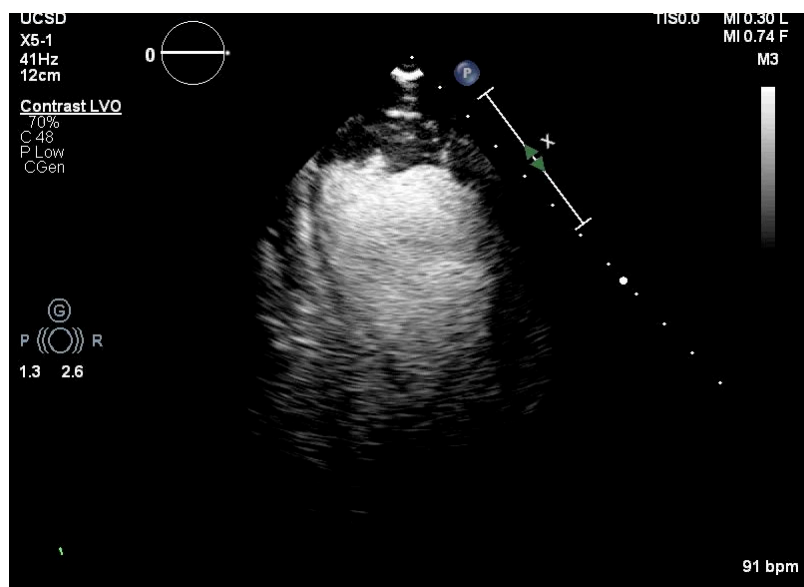
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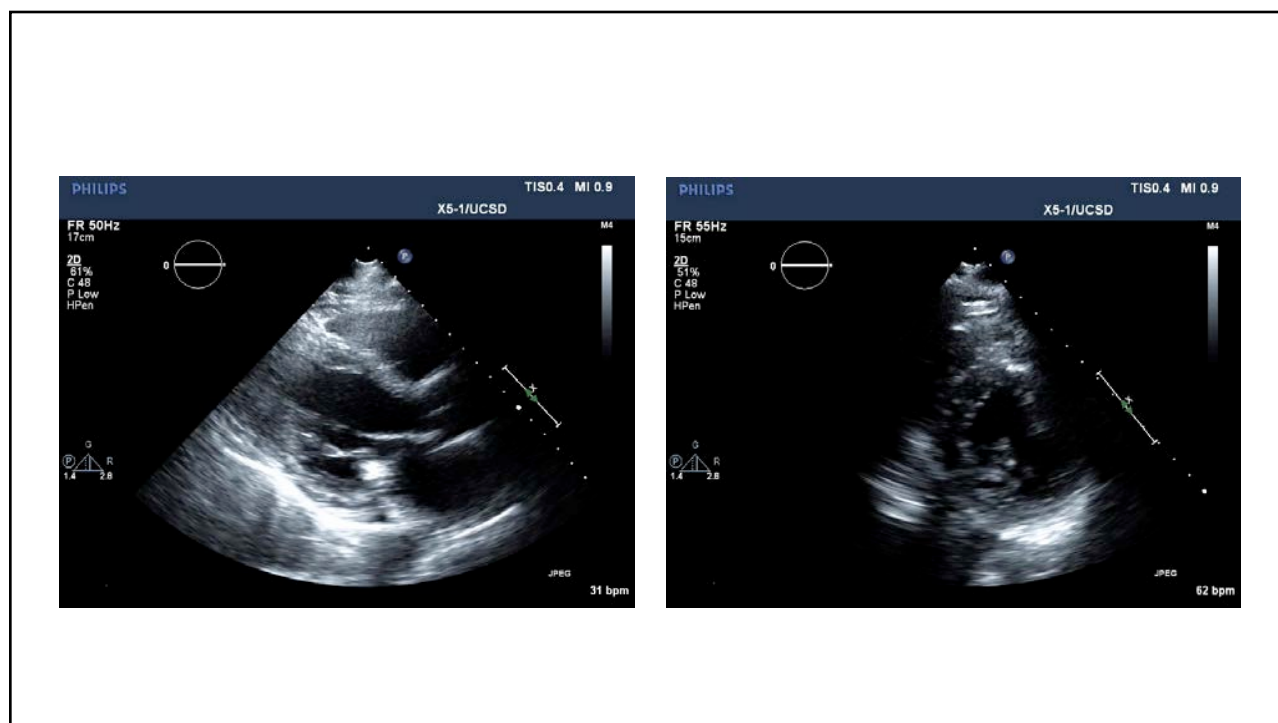
Therapy after the second echo should be:

- Watchful waiting since emboli are uncommon in Tako tsubo
- Therapy only with aspirin
- Anticoagulation with careful monitoring of the subdural
- Drain the subdural and anticoagulate
- Drain the subdural and give thrombolytics

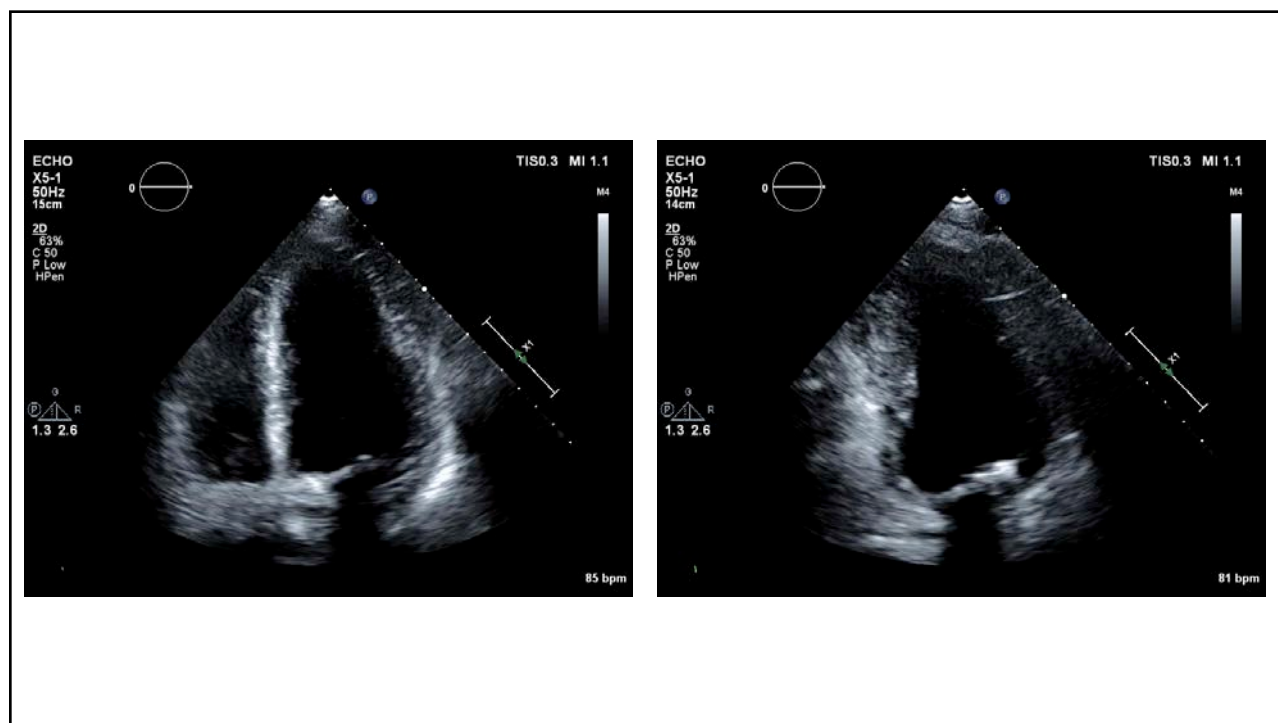
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A 50 year old man presents to the emergency room with intermittent chest pain that has become more intense and sustained on the day of admission. An ECG shows marked ST-T abnormalities. Physical exam is unremarkable. Coronary angiography is performed. Following angiography an echo is requested to evaluate LV function.

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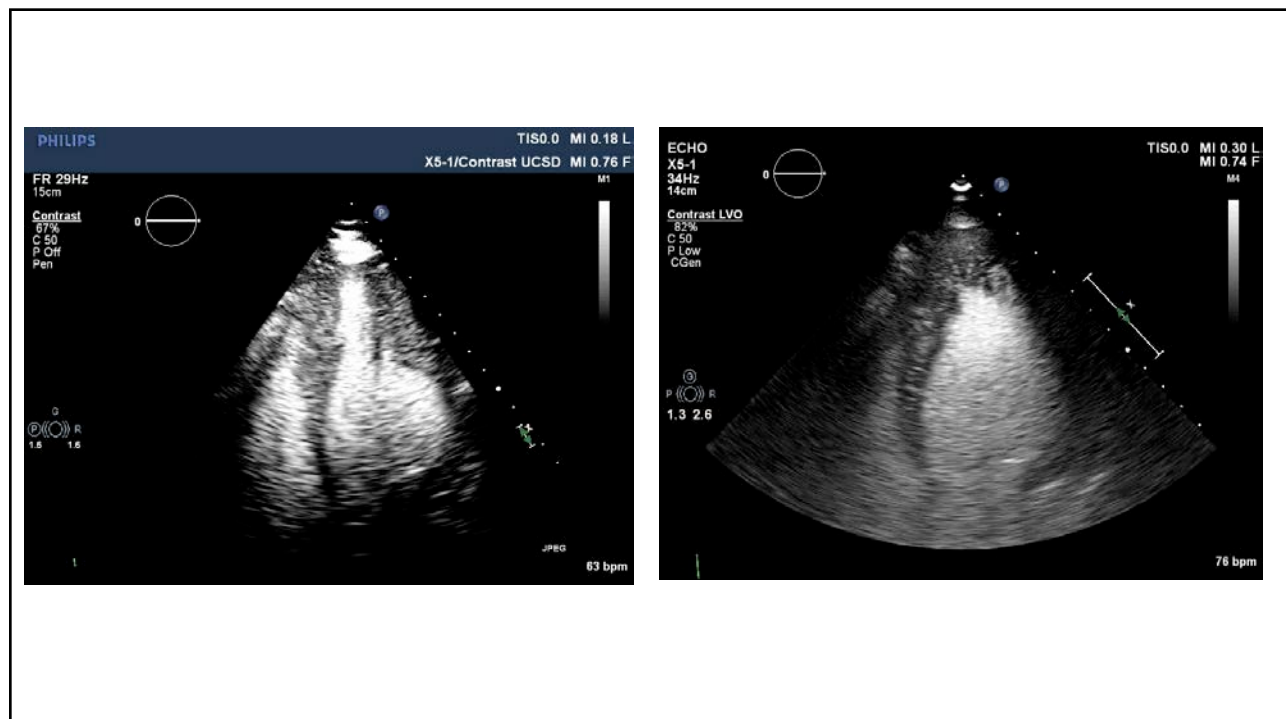


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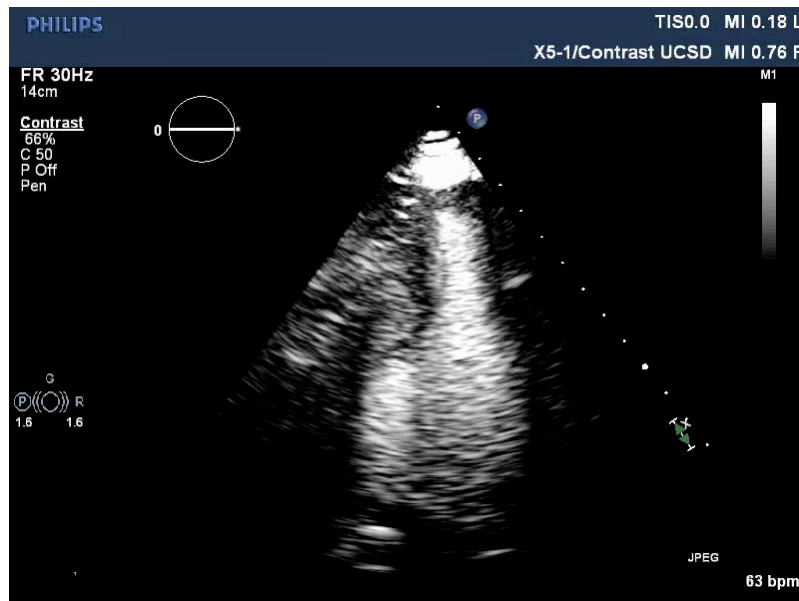
## Coronary Angiography revealed:

- Total occlusion of the LAD
- Subtotal occlusion of the LAD with total occlusion of the RCA
- 95% lesions in both the LAD and LCX
- 95% stenosis of the Left Main
- Normal coronary arteries

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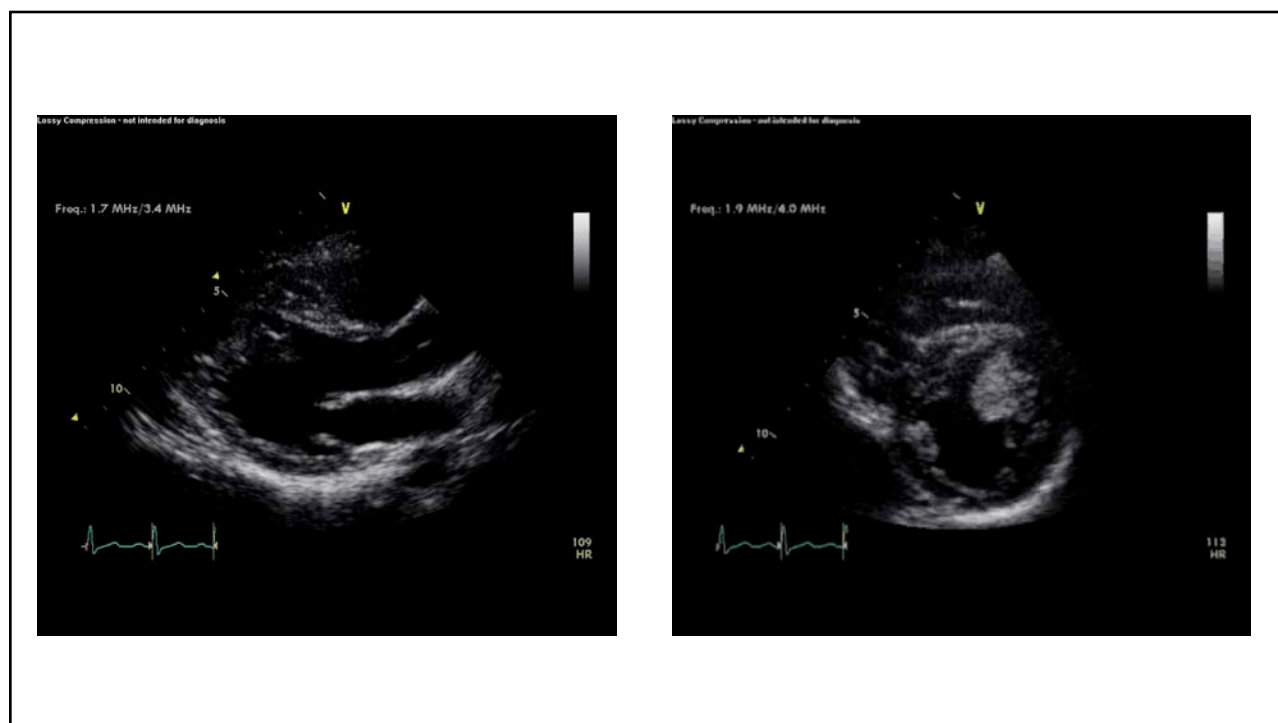
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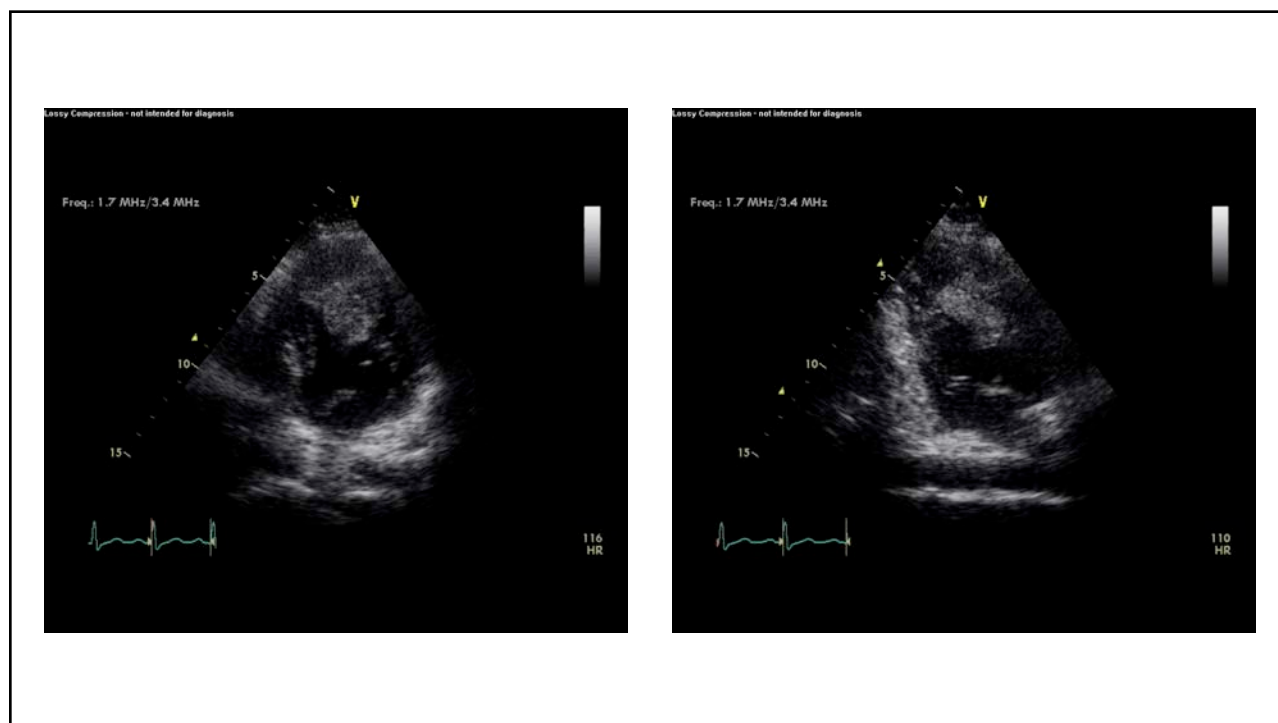
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A 22 year old female is admitted for malaise, myalgias, and questionable seizures

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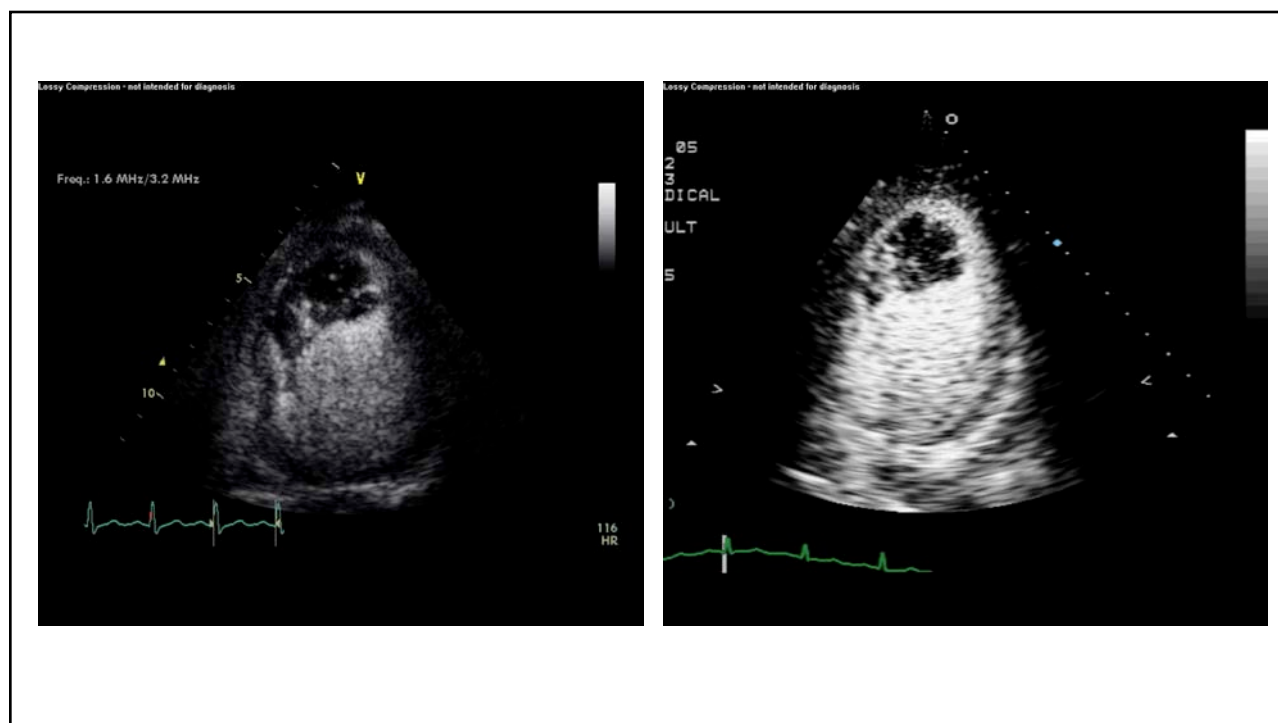


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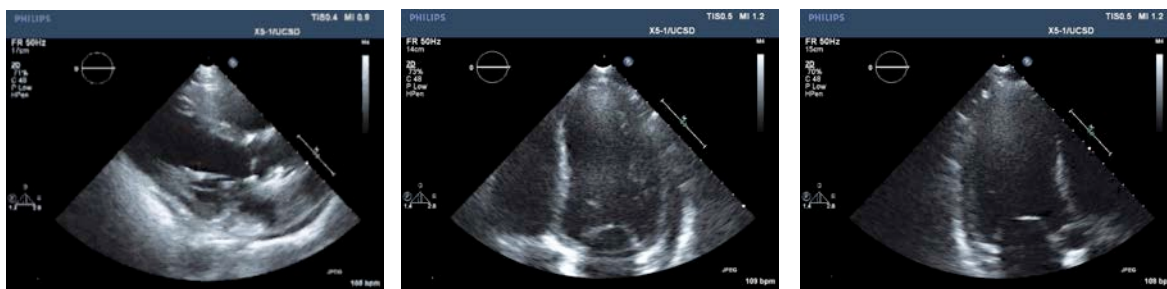
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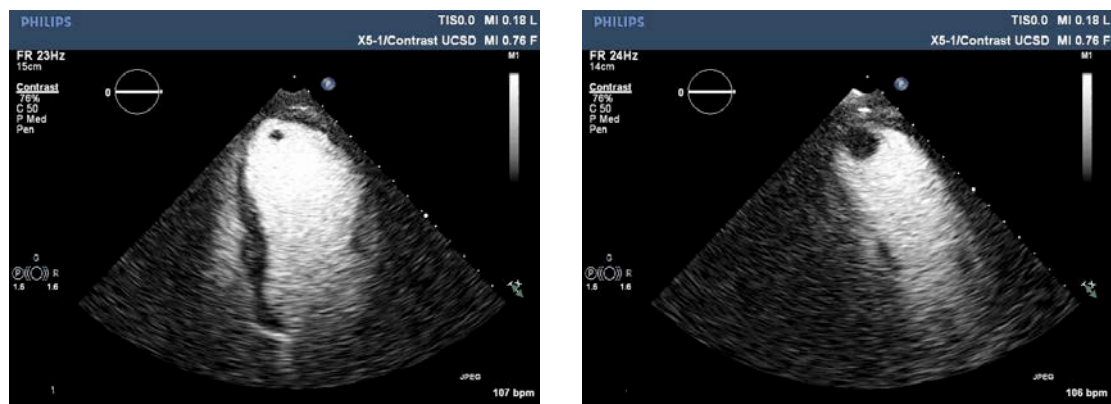
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70 yo male with anterior STEMI

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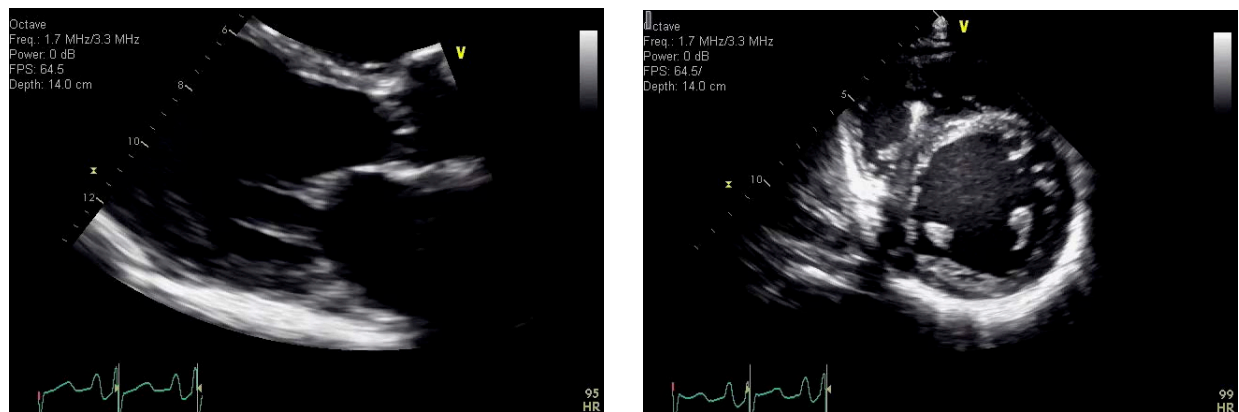
## Absence of Contrast in Thrombus



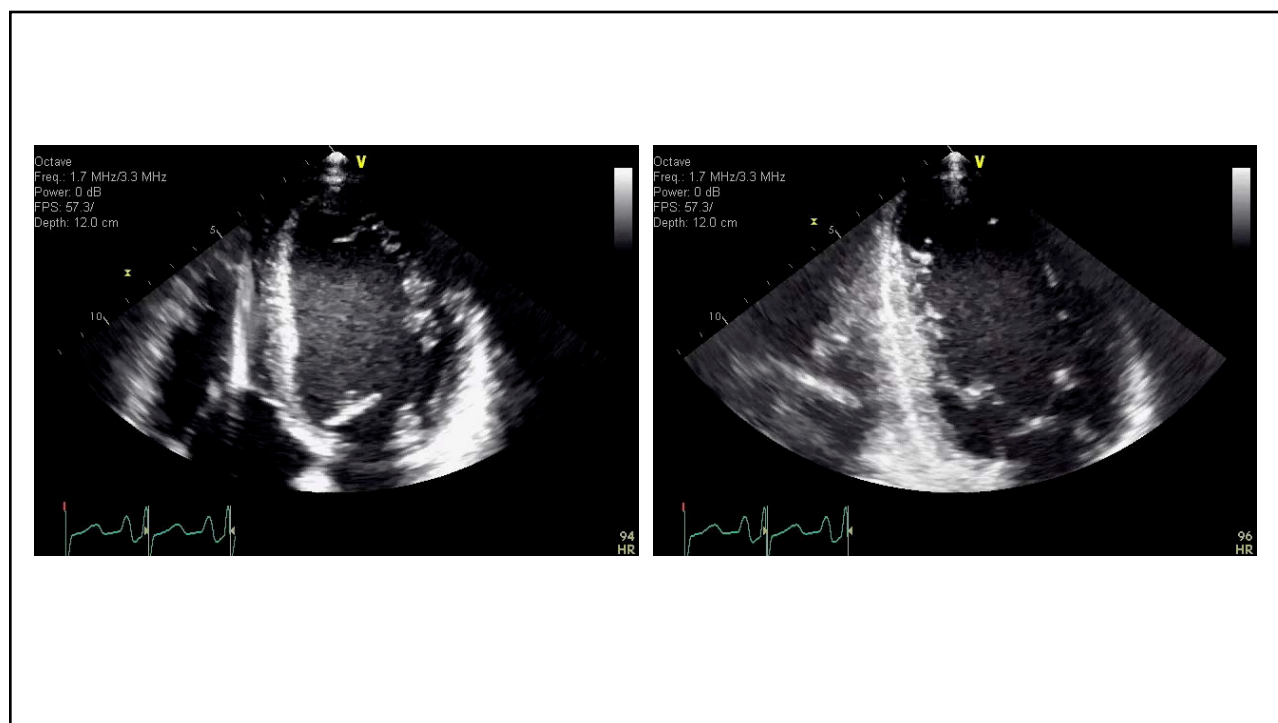
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# Hypertrabeculation

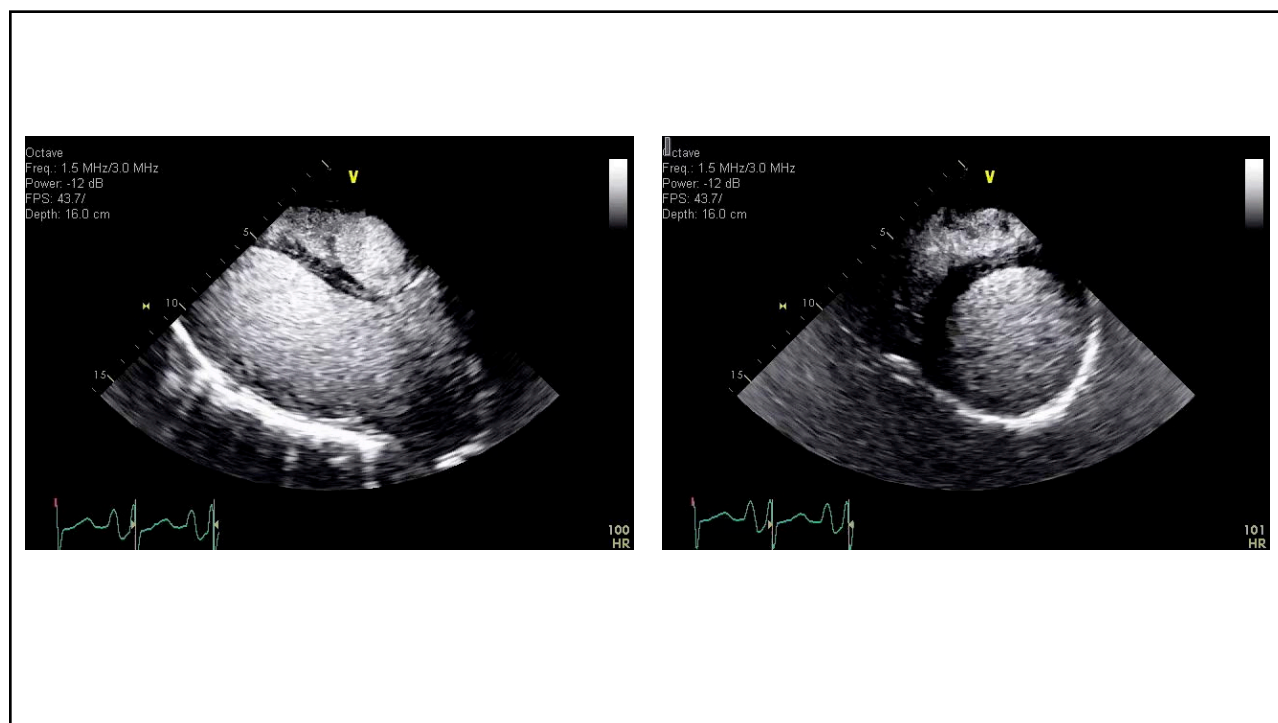
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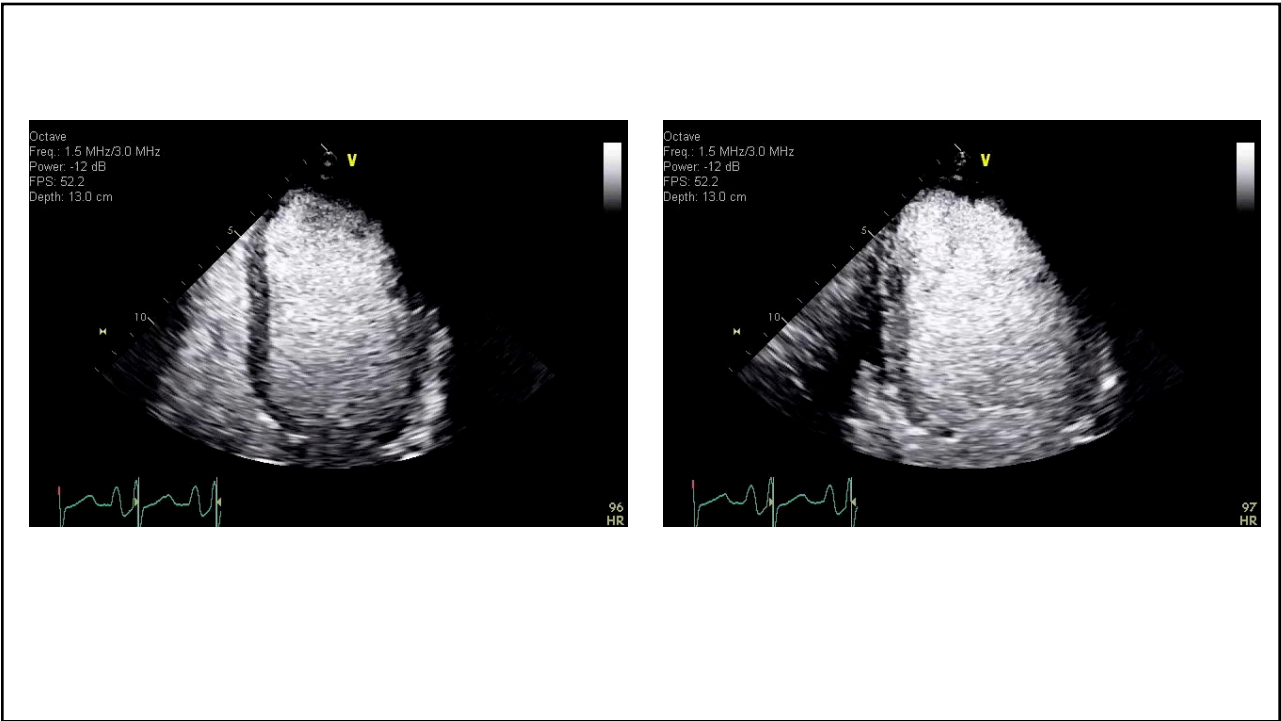
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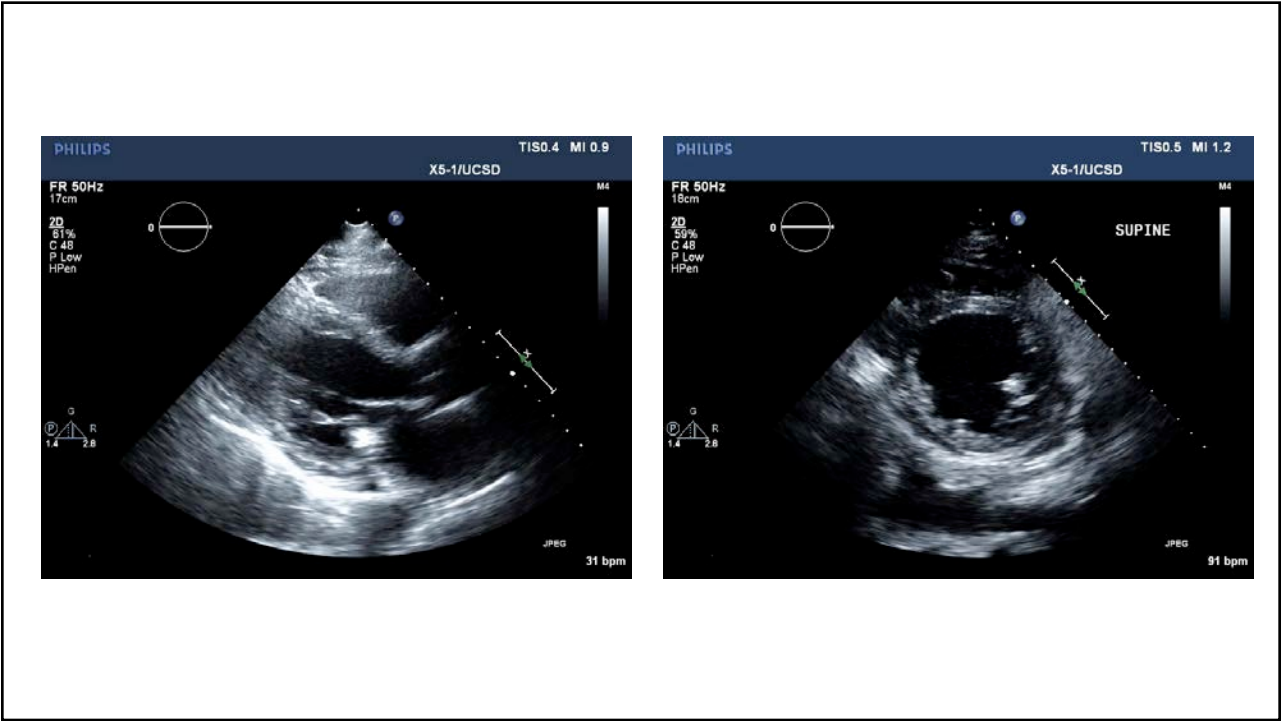
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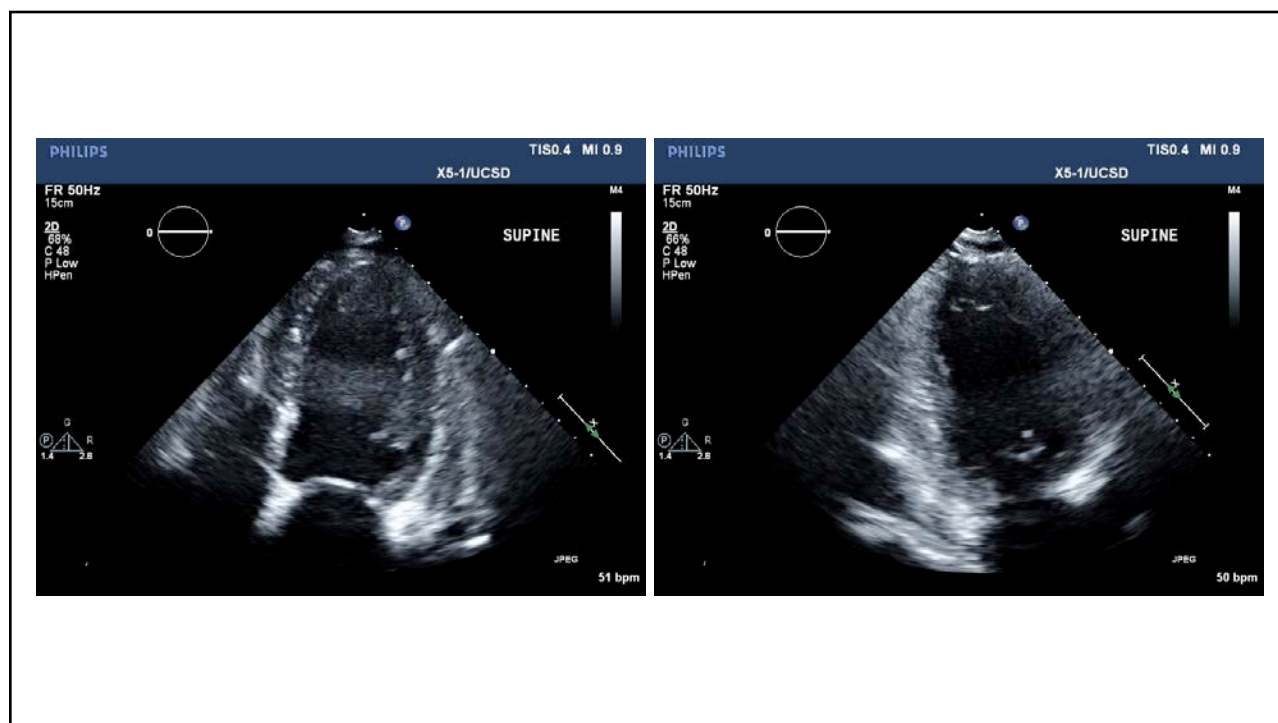
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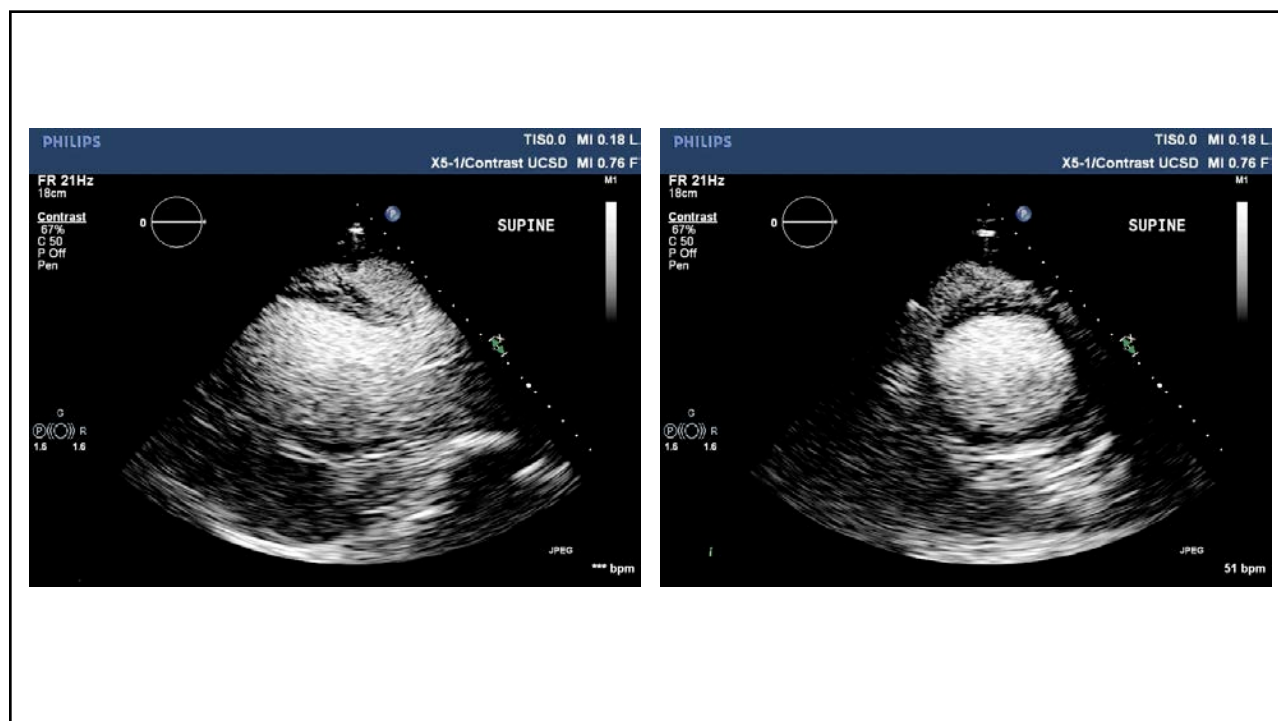
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