


Giant left ventricular pseudoaneurysm: a rare complication of coronary spontaneous dissection in a young female patient

Pseudoaneurisma ventricular gigante: una complicación rara de disección coronaria espontánea en una paciente joven

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Introduction

Spontaneous coronary artery dissection (SCAD) is a rare acquired vascular anomaly; LV pseudoaneurysm (LVP) is a rare but life-threatening complication resulting from the rupture of the ventricular free wall.

We present a case of a young female patient with recurrent chest pain diagnosed with a rare large LVP due to coronary spontaneous dissection.

A 30-year-old female patient, with no significant cardiovascular history, presented to the emergency department with sudden oppressive chest pain. She was initially diagnosed with costochondritis and prescribed high doses of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Despite multiple consultations for persistent symptoms, including chest pain and exertional dyspnea, her condition did not improve.

Cardiac magnetic resonance revealed a normal LV size, 35% LVEF, and a LVP of 65 × 40 mm with thrombus formation, highly suggestive of ischemic etiology (Fig. 1). The left anterolateral ventricular wall perforation was contained solely by fibrosis of the pericardium, having a high risk of rupture. Coronary angiography revealed a Type 2 dissection of the left main artery extending into the left anterior descending artery and circumflex artery, which were both occluded (Fig. 2).

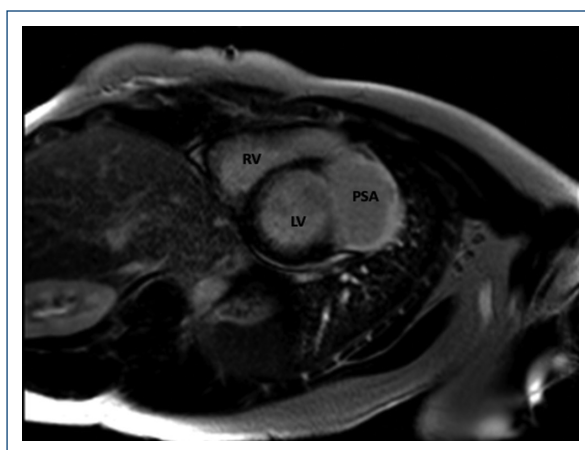


Figure 1. Transversal view of LV pseudoaneurysm in cardiac magnetic resonance. RV: right ventricle; LV: left ventricle; PSA: pseudoaneurysm.

After the diagnosis, surgical intervention (Fig. 3) was success with pseudoaneurysm exclusion and myocardial revascularization (Fig. 4).

The presented case highlights the importance of considering an ischemic etiology in patients with atypical symptoms and persistent cardiac complaints. Although SCAD is relatively rare (< 1% of STEMI), it is essential

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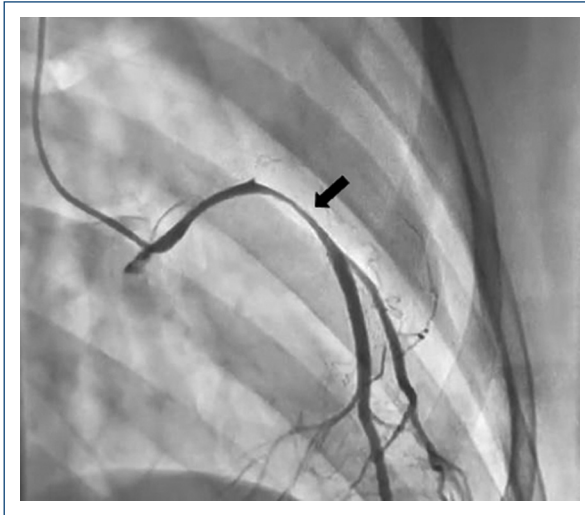


Figure 2. Coronary angiography with type 2 dissection of the left main artery (arrow) extending into the left anterior descending artery and circumflex artery.

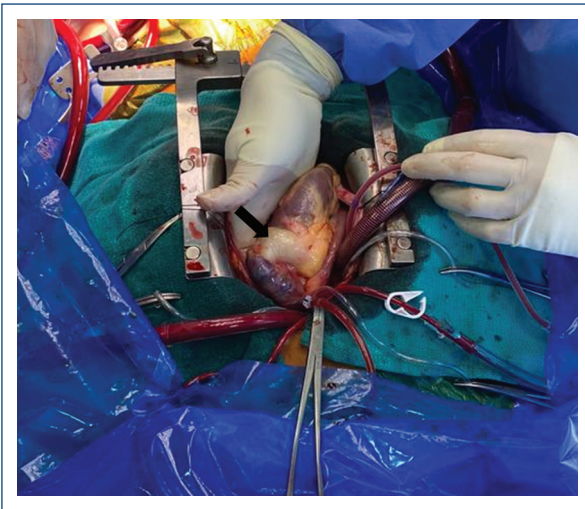


Figure 3. Large LV pseudoaneurysm (arrow) in the anterolateral wall of the heart.

to recognize that in women younger than 50 years, SCAD accounts approximately 25-30% of cases presenting as ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI)^{1,2}.

A rare complication of SCAD is LVPs. While true aneurysms contain ventricular myocardial tissue, pseudoaneurysms are solely contained by pericardium or scar tissue, making them prone to rupture³.

Post-ischemic pseudoaneurysms are predominantly found in the inferior and posterolateral walls (82%), while anterolateral pseudoaneurysms are extremely

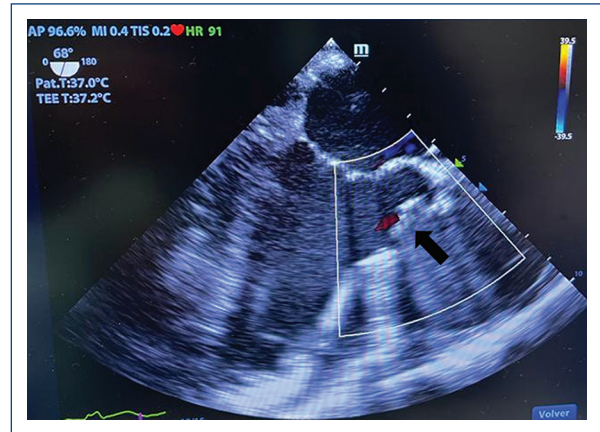


Figure 4. A control echocardiogram showed complete occlusion of the graft at the neck of the pseudoaneurysm (arrow).

rare attributed to the high incidence of hemopericardium and death associated with anterior rupture of the ventricular free wall³.

Mortality rates with medical therapy reach 50%. Interventional management options include cardiac surgery and percutaneous closure in specific cases.

The patient's evolution was satisfactory with significant improvement in ejection fraction in the absence of cardiovascular symptoms at 6 months.

Conclusion

Left ventricular pseudoaneurysm secondary to spontaneous coronary dissection is a rare but life-threatening condition.

It is crucial to emphasize that prompt diagnosis and appropriate management are crucial in reducing the risk of rupture and associated mortality

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Conflicts of interest

None.

Ethical disclosures

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this study.

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that no patient data appear in this article. Furthermore, they have acknowledged and followed the recommendations as per the SAGER guidelines depending on the type and nature of the study.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors declare that no patient data appears in this article.

Use of artificial intelligence for generating text. The authors declare that they have not used any type

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