

December 11th, 2010



Acuet Stent Thrombosis and Cardiac Tamponade after Long DES implantation in AMI patient

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C/C Chest pain (onset: 3 hours ago)

Onset: 3 hours ago
Duration: 30 minutes
Nature: squeezing
Site: ant. chest

Radiation : Lt.shoulder Associated Sx.: (-) NTG response : None

Aggravating factor : exercise

Relieved factor: rest

P/H No known Hx of HTN, Pul. TBc, Hepatitis

DM Hx(+): On medication for 20 yrs

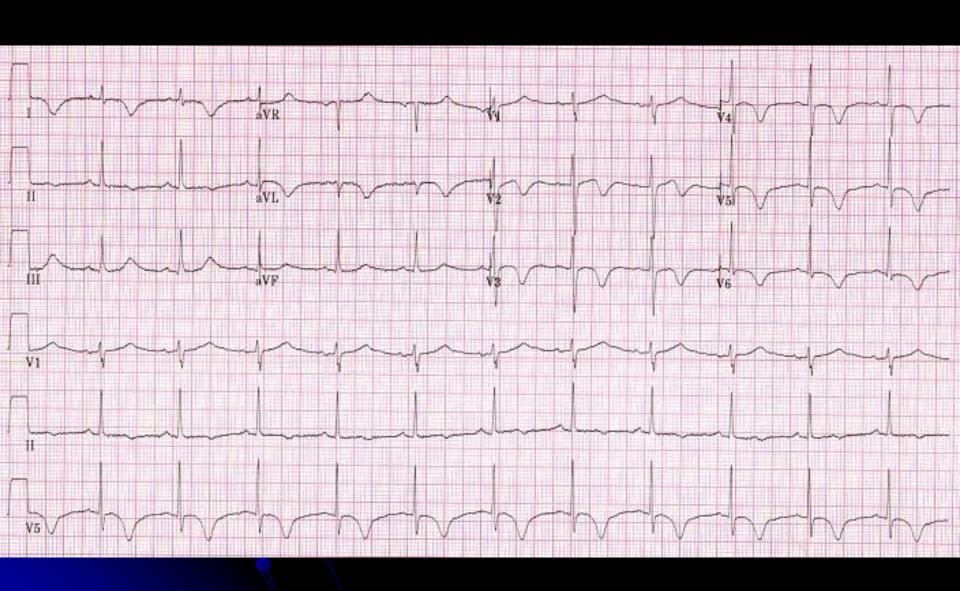
CAD, Dyslipidemia: On medication for 20 days

5/H Smoking: none

Alcohol: none

F/H N-S

12-lead EKG on admission



Chest PA and Lt. Lat.



Laboratory findings

CBC		
WBC	6400	$/mm^3$
	(N:49% L:	40.8%)
Hgb	13.1	g/dL
PLT	346×10^3	/mm ³
LFT		
AST	37	U/L
ALT	27	U/L
LDH	548	U/L

RFS and electrolyte BUN 20.3 mg/dL mg/dL 0.7 Cr Na/K/Cl 140/4.6/104 mEq/L

Pro-BNP

Coagulati aPTT PT	•	.2	se (sec/%	
Cardiac e	enzyme			
CK	108	3	U/	L
CK-MB	7.2		U/	L
Tn-I	1.0			/mL
Lipid pro	files			
Total ch	olesterol	127	mg/dL	
TG		431	mg/dL	
HDL cholesterol		42	mg/dL	
		37	mg/dL	
hs CRP		0.05	mg/dL	

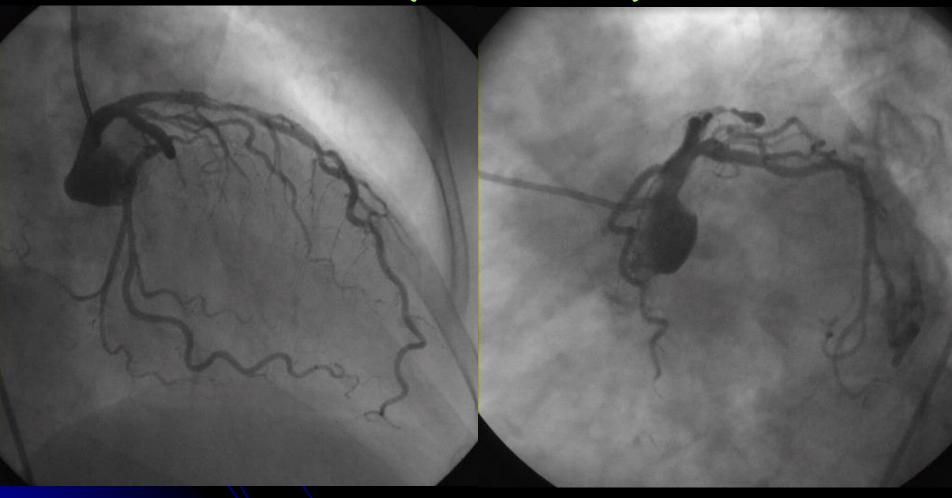
pg/dL

1366

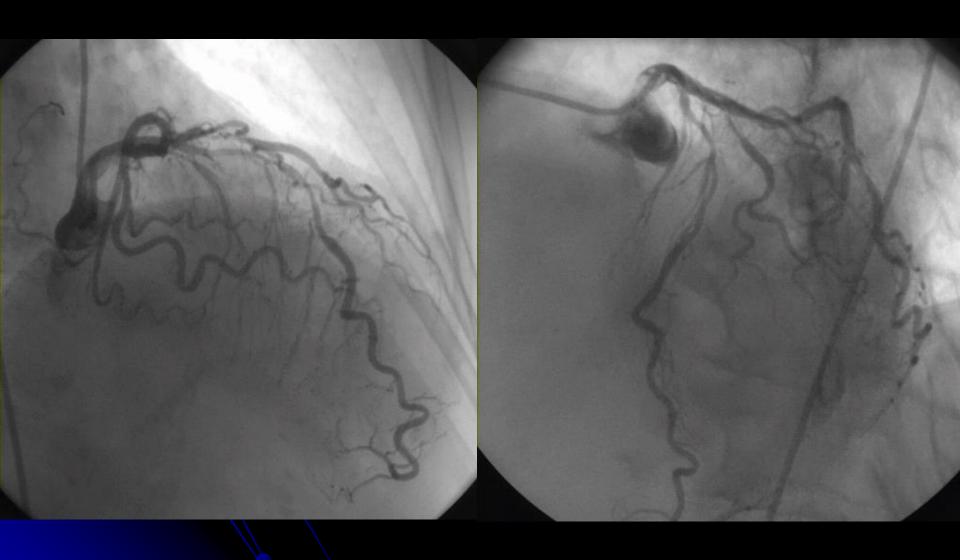
Tentative Diagnosis

- 1. Non-ST elevation MI
- 2. Type 2 Diabetes mellitus
- 3. Dyslipidemia

CAG (2010.11.27)



Significant stenosis in LAD and D1



Significant stenosis in LAD and D1

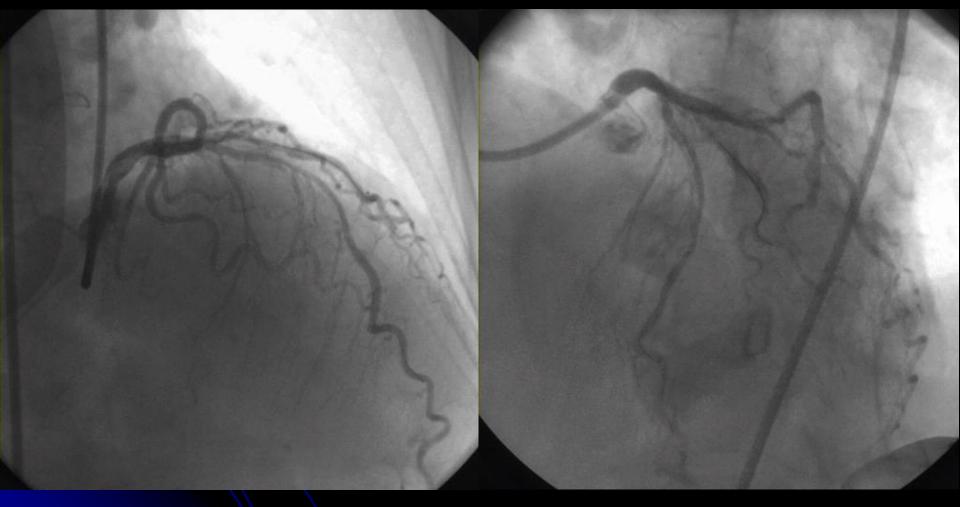


No significant stenosis in RCA

Balloon Angioplasty for LAD and D1



After balloon for LAD



Residual stenosis were remained in p to mLAD

Stenting for LAD

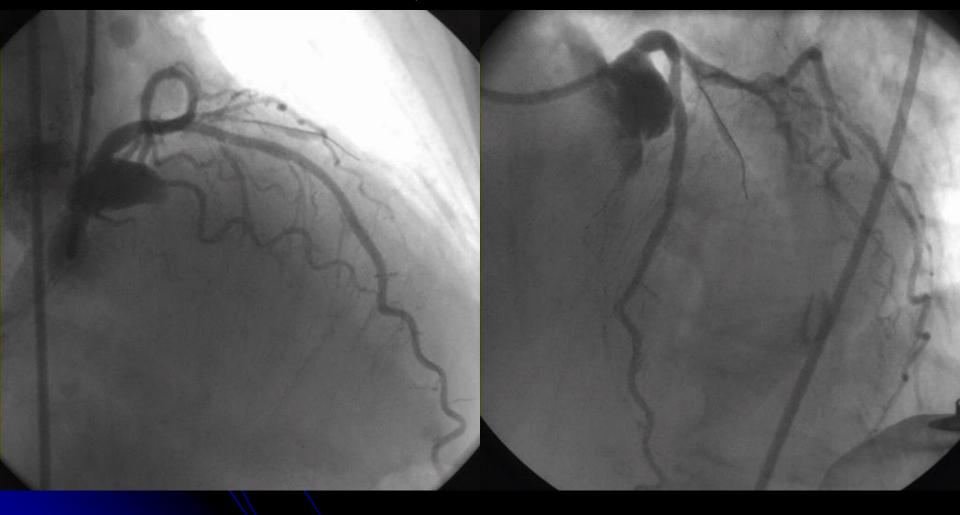


2.75x38mm 8 atm xience prime stent

RAO cranial

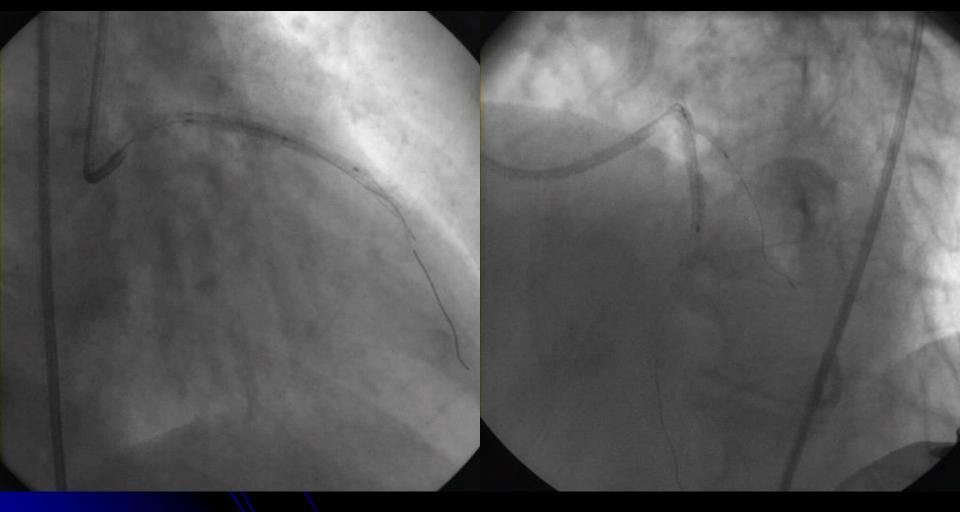
3.0x33mm 12atm xience prime stent RAO caudal

After Stent for LAD



Jailed D1 after stenting

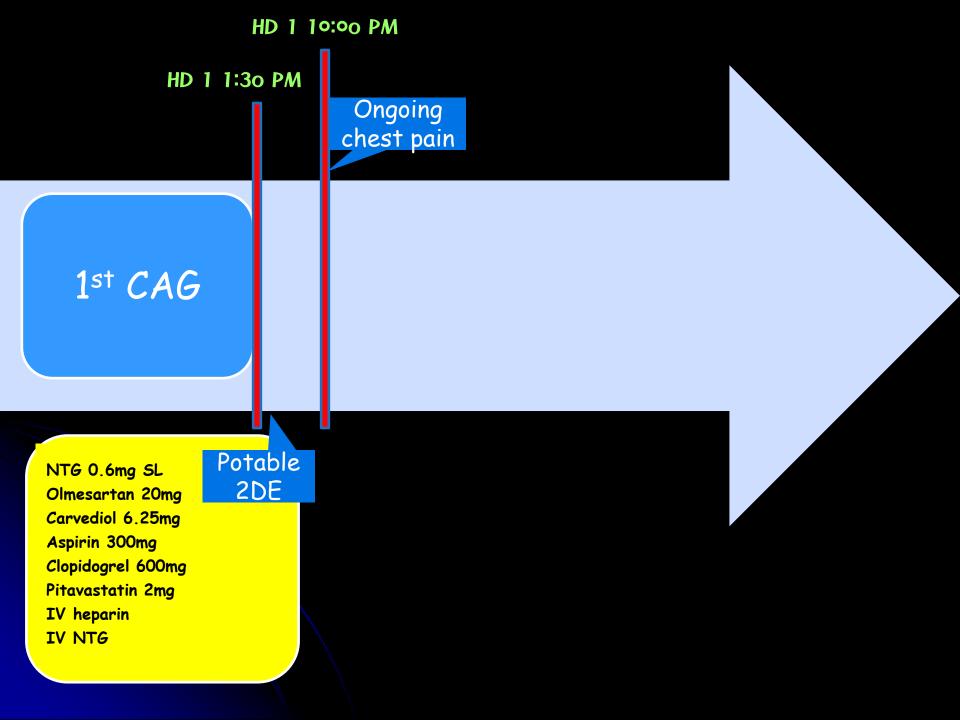
Adjunctive Ballooning for LAD and D1



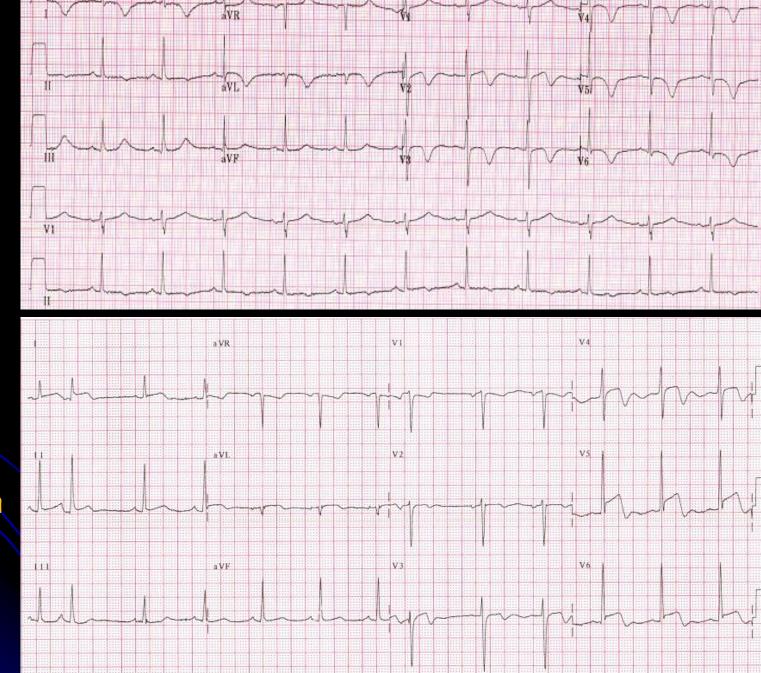
Kssing ballooning using 3.0m m balloon for LAD and 2.0mm balloon for D1

Final angiography



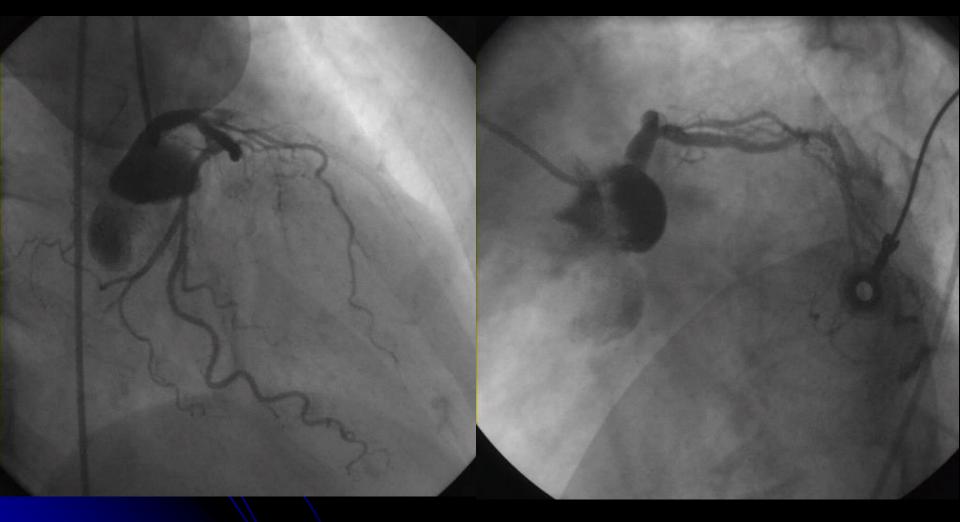


(12:19 PM) Just after PCI

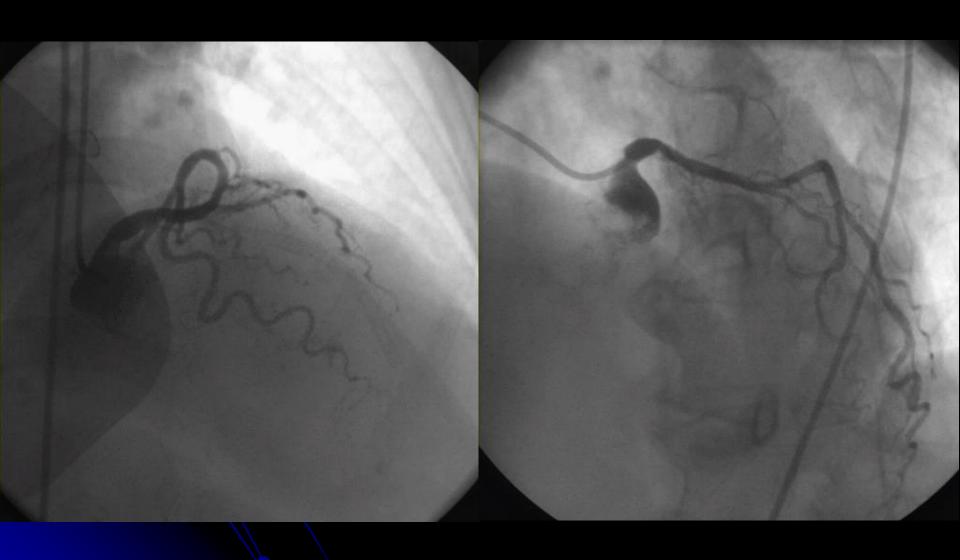


(10:17 PM)
At chest pain developed

CAG (2010.11.27)



Thrombotic total occlusion in pLAD



Thrombotic total occlusion in pLAD

Procedure

- 1. Thrombi aspiration several times
- → Large amount of thrombi aspiration
- 2. Infusion of clotingb IC
- 3. Ventricular fibrillation was developed
- DC cardioversion

Balloon Angioplasty for p to mLAD

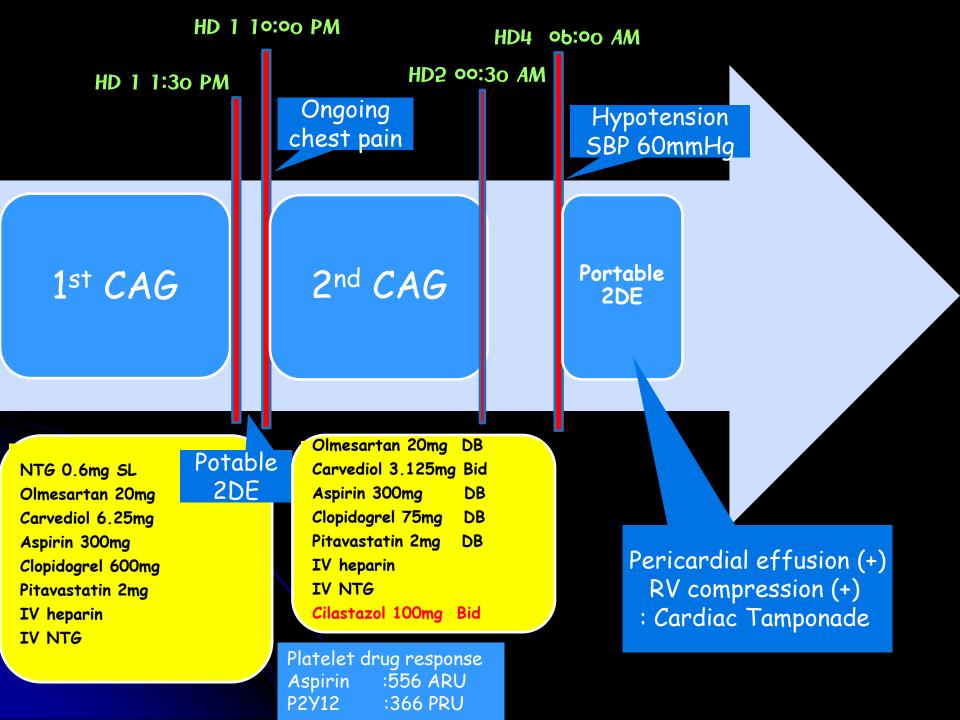


3.5 mm ballooning for p to mLAD

Final CAG



Some thrombi were remained in mLAD with total occusion of D1.



Pericardiocentesis (2010.11.30)

Emergent pericardiocentesis was done successfully via subxyphoid area and bloody effusion was drained (about 180 mL). Portable 2DE showed adequate position of the catheter tip.

9560	
3360K	
9560	(N: 86%, L: 10%, M: 4%)
7.135	
252	
5.6	
3006	
14.5	
3.4	
	3360K 9560 7.135 252 5.6 3006 14.5

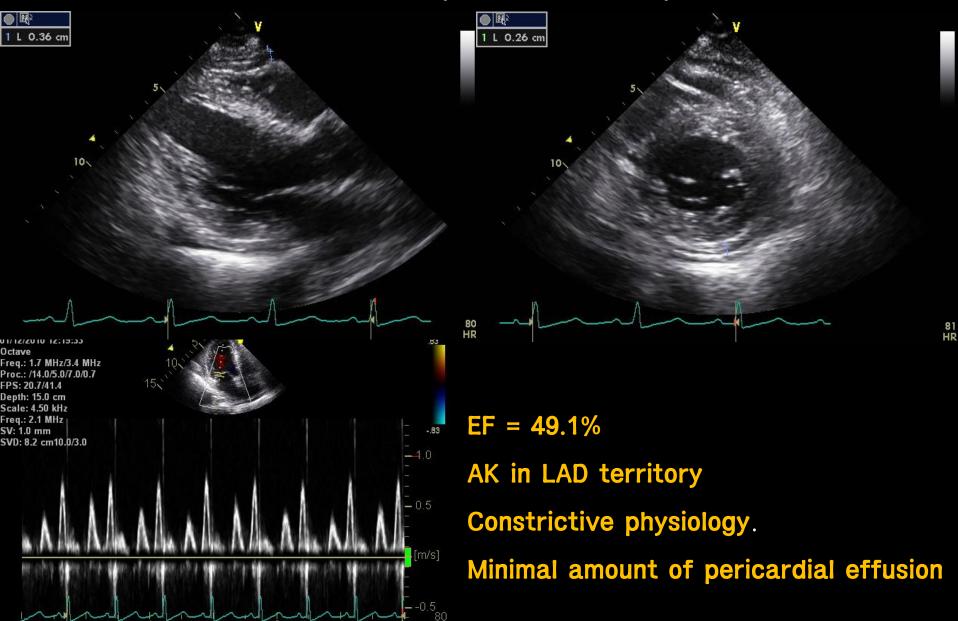
Serum	LDH	548
	Total Protein	7.7

CAG (2010.11.30)

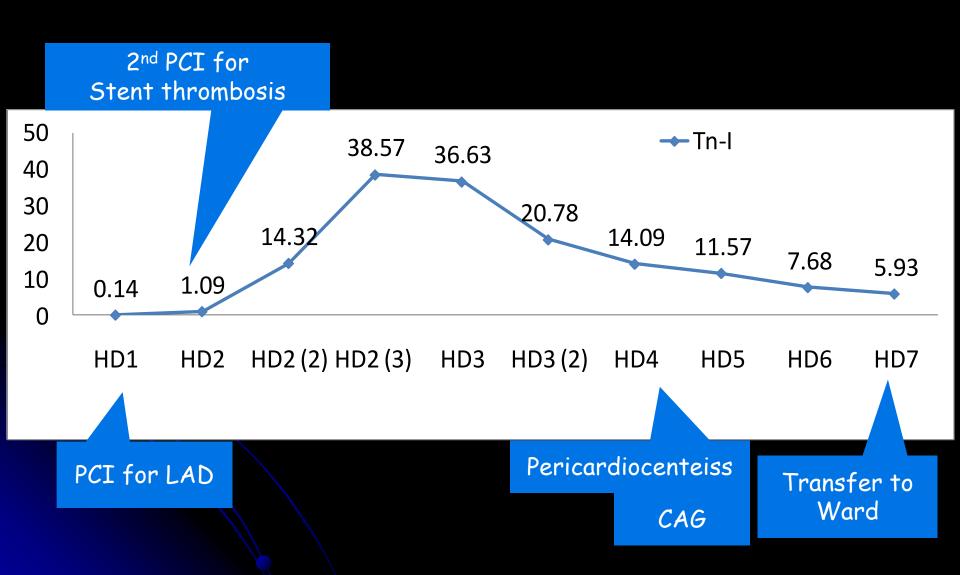


Thrombi were completely resolved in LAD without any definitive perforation or dissection.

FU 2DE (2010.12.01)



Hospital course



Discussion point

1. What was the cause of acute stent thrombosis?

2. What was the cause of cardiac tamponade?

3. What would be the optimal antiplatelet therapy for this patient?

Thank you for your attention!