COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMIC STUDY CONFIRMS THAT THE DEGREE OF STENOSIS TRIGGERING RUPTURE OF PLAQUES CAUSING ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

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BACKGROUND



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Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) was believed to occur in mild to moderate coronary lesion. The question is: At which degree of stenosis begin the process of development of AMI? Based on common hydraulic principle and practice, a new mechanism of **cavitation** (air bubble formation and rupture) in the coronary arteries was suspected to **trigger plaque rupture and start AMI.**

MECHANISM



METHODS

- A virtual 3D model of the left anterior descending artery (LAD) was reconstructed, based on the intravascular ultrasound of 30 patients.
- By computational fluid dynamic (CFD) study:
- The turbulent features
- The vapor pressure
- The static pressure

of the coronary blood flow were simulated in a straight vessel model with both eccentric and concentric plaque => causing an incremental degree of stenosis from 25% to 75%.

RESULTS



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CONCLUSION

Cavitation in coronary vessels occurred when the coronary stenosis **reached the threshold of 75%**. These bubbles explosions eroded the cap, triggered platelet aggregation and started AMI.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION