Images in cardio-thoracic surgery

Visualization of pseudoaneurysm of the left ventricle by magnetic resonance imaging

Clara Alexandrescu*, Fillipo Civaia, Vincent Dor
Cardio Thoracic Center Monaco, Monte Carlo, Monaco

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A 70-year-old man was admitted to our hospital with ongoing dyspnea and without chest pain. Coronary angiography demonstrated 90% stenosis of the circumflex artery and thrombosis of the first marginal (Fig. 1). Subsequent cine MRI showed large pseudoaneurysm resulting from the lateral wall rupture (Fig. 2, Video I).

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.ejcts.2007.07.032.

Fig. 1. Coronary angiography demonstrated 90% stenosis LCX and thrombosis of the first marginal.

Fig. 2. Cine MRI (ECG gated, SSFP—steady-state free precession technique) achieved small breath-hold (the patient in stable condition hemodynamically, but long breath-hold is impossible) demonstrated rupture of the lateral wall at the level of the posterior papillary muscle.