Three-dimensional reconstructed imaging of computed tomography of left ventricular thrombus after acute myocardial infarction

Ryo Itagaki, Ikuo Katayama, Satoshi Itoh and Masashi Tanaka

A 57-year-old man who presented with new-onset angina was diagnosed with acute coronary syndrome and coronary intervention was performed. Two weeks later, computed tomography (CT) revealed a 30-mm-sized thrombus in the left ventricle (Fig. 1). Three-dimensional reconstruction imaging of the CT clearly showed the exact site and size of the thrombus (Fig. 2).

Figure 1: Contrasted computed tomography in the early arterial phase clearly showed the thrombus floating in the left ventricle. The thrombus measured 30 × 35 mm, and showed relatively higher density than the myocardium. The left atrium was free of thrombus. (A) Sagittal section, (B) horizontal section. LV: left ventricle, RV: right ventricle; Ao: thoracic aorta.
Figure 2: Three-dimensional reconstruction imaging of chest CT in the early arterial phase. The thrombus attached to anterior wall of the left ventricle and involved into trabecular. (A) Posterior view; (B) lateral view. LV: left ventricle; Ao: thoracic aorta; Ap: apex of left ventricular; RV: right ventricle.