



Non-atherosclerotic CAD

Rajiv Gulati, MD PhD
Professor of Medicine

Torino, 2017

Disclosures

- None

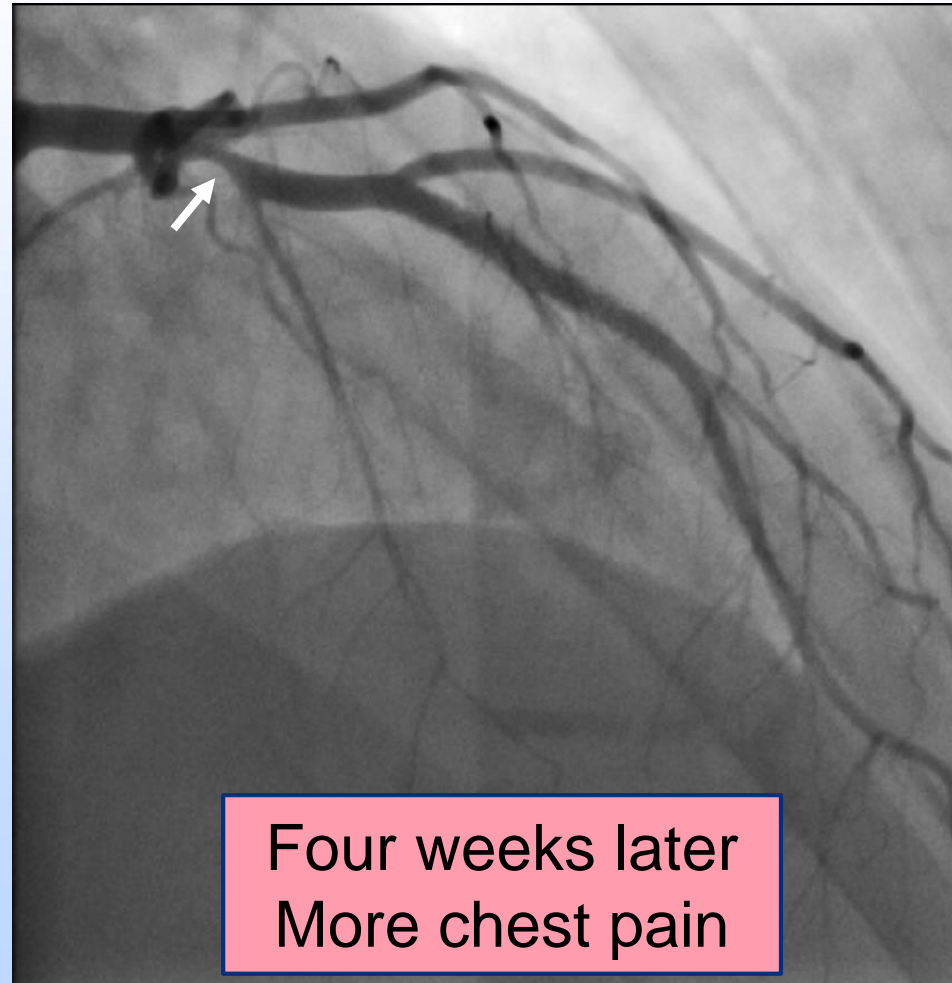
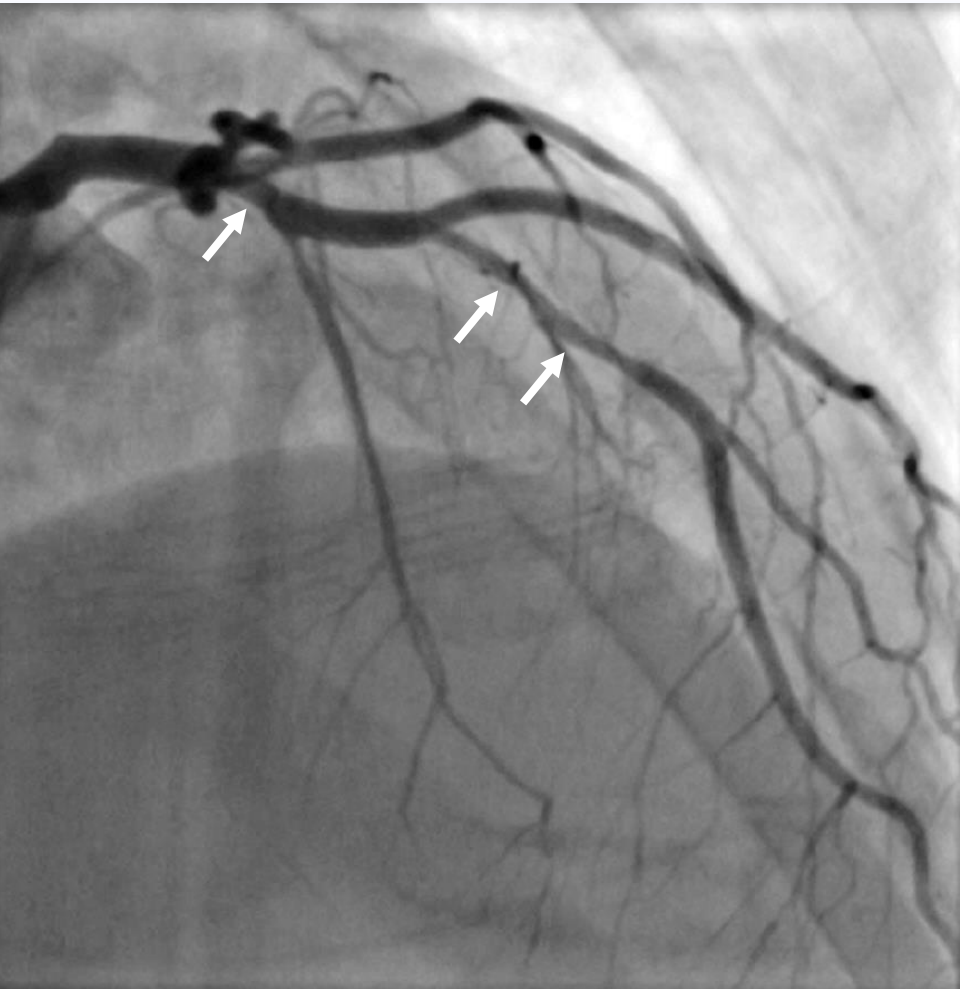
Outline: Non-atherosclerotic ACS

- Four different etiologies – case based

Case #1: 32 yr old female

- Chest pain on exertion and at rest beginning aged 28
- Mild dyslipidemia, Father died of MI
- Four ER visits with troponin +ve chest pain
- Normal echo

Case: 32 yr old female



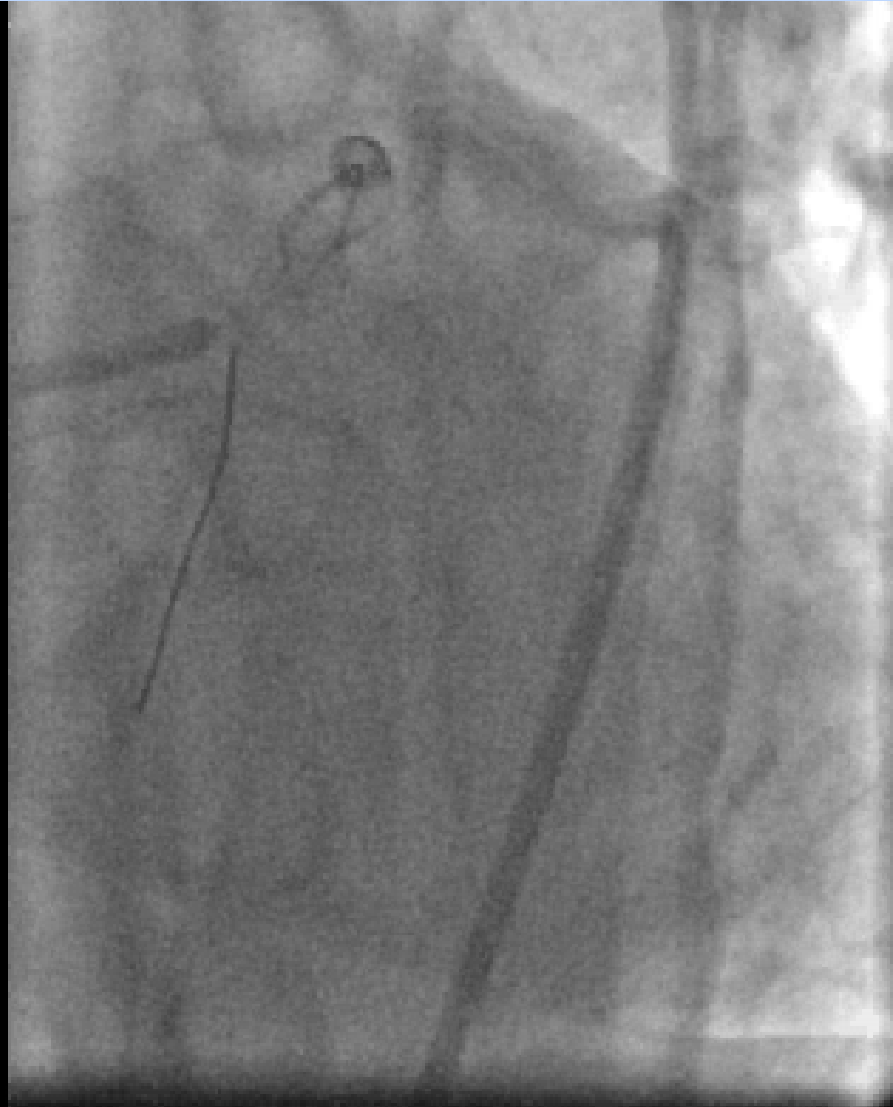
Four weeks later
More chest pain

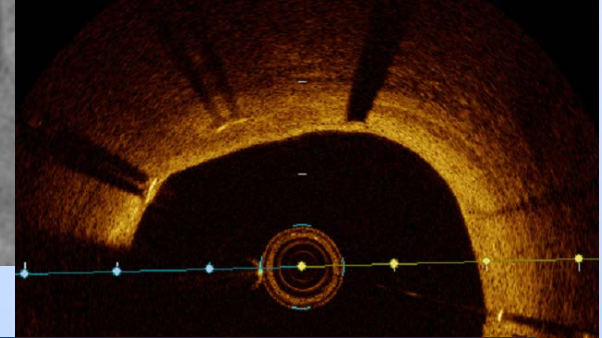
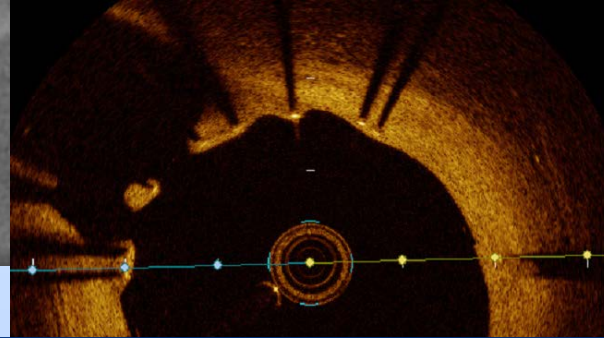
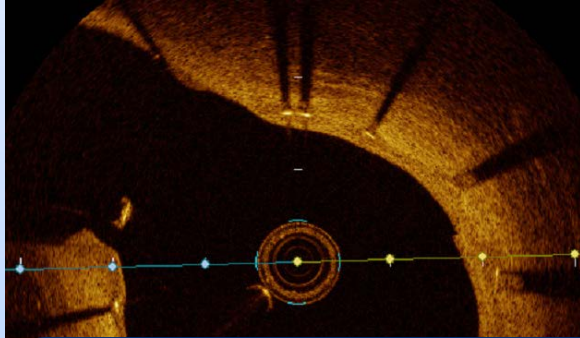
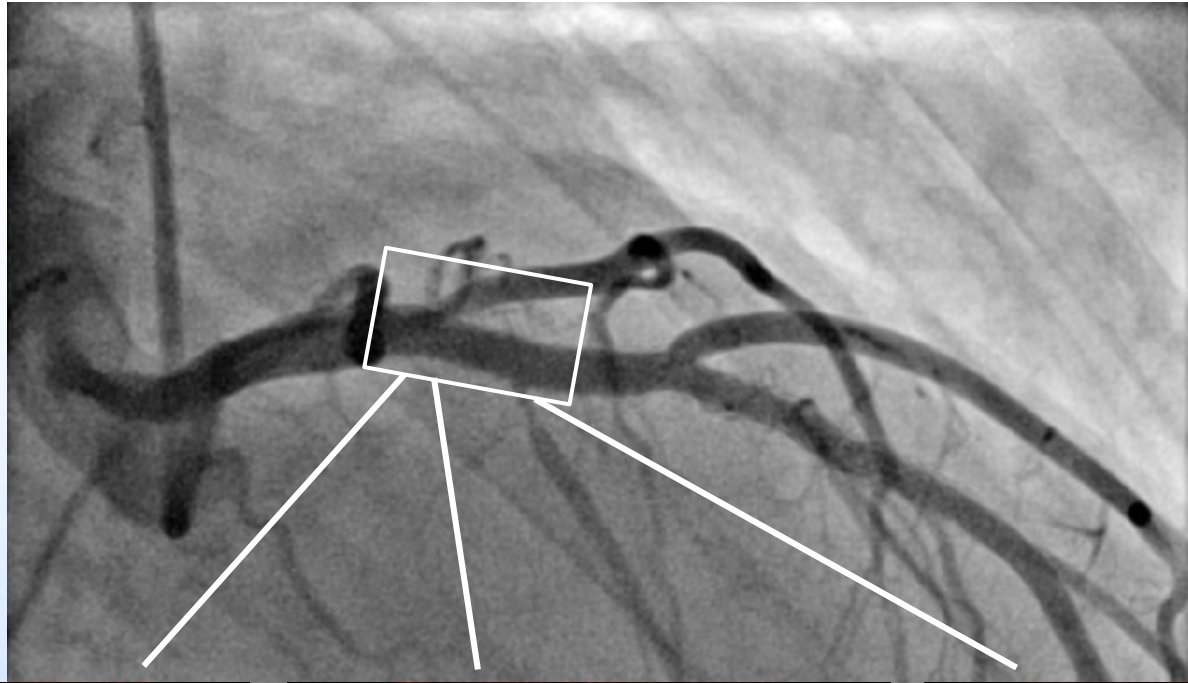
One month later





After ic nitrates and verapamil





Diagnosis: Mild atherosclerosis, profound spasm causing myocardial necrosis

Case #1



Coronary spasm – underdiagnosed in cath lab, overdiagnosed elsewhere

- Endothelial dysfunction +/- atherosclerosis
- Males and females
- Proximal mid and distal coronary arteries
- Focal and diffuse
- Value of intracoronary vasodilators
- Role for provocative testing in some

Case # 2: 65 yrs female farmer

- CABG 1998 for chest pain and left main stenosis
- 2003-2016 refractory chest pains
 - 21 stress tests
 - 9 angiograms
 - 4 institutions
 - GI, Pulmonology, Psychiatry
 - Narcotics, anxiolytics, antidepressants
- Referred back with worsening chest pains at rest and on exertion, mild +ve dobutamine echo (inferior)



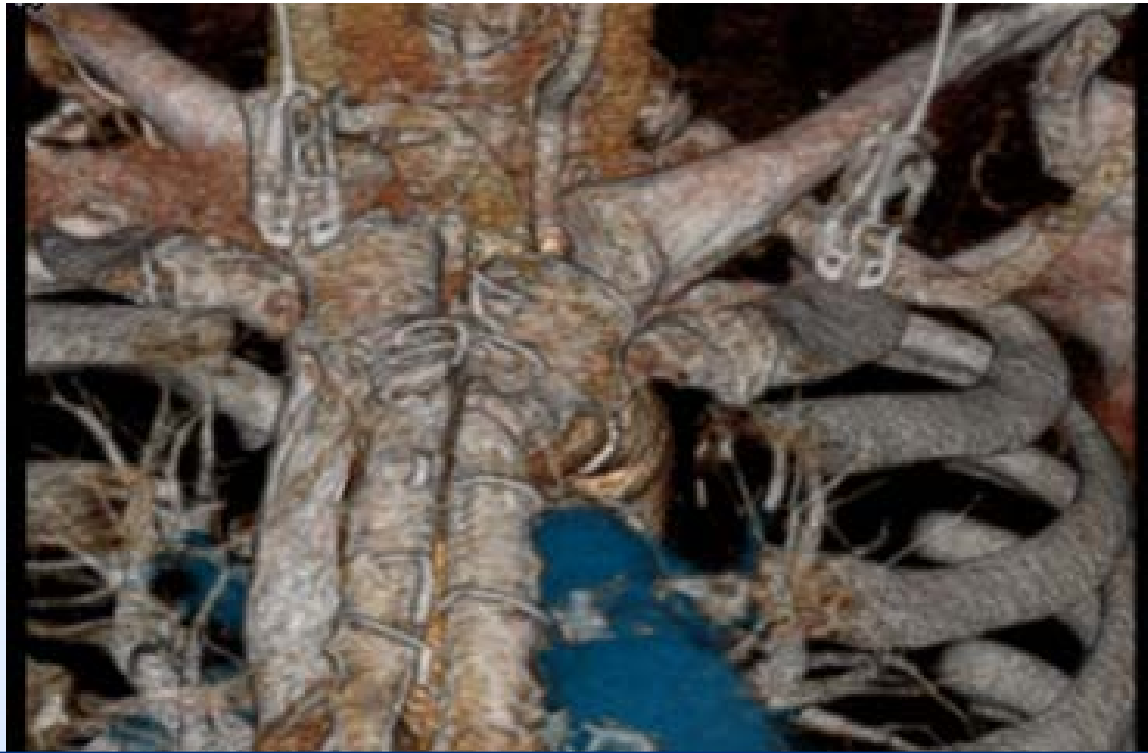


2001



2016





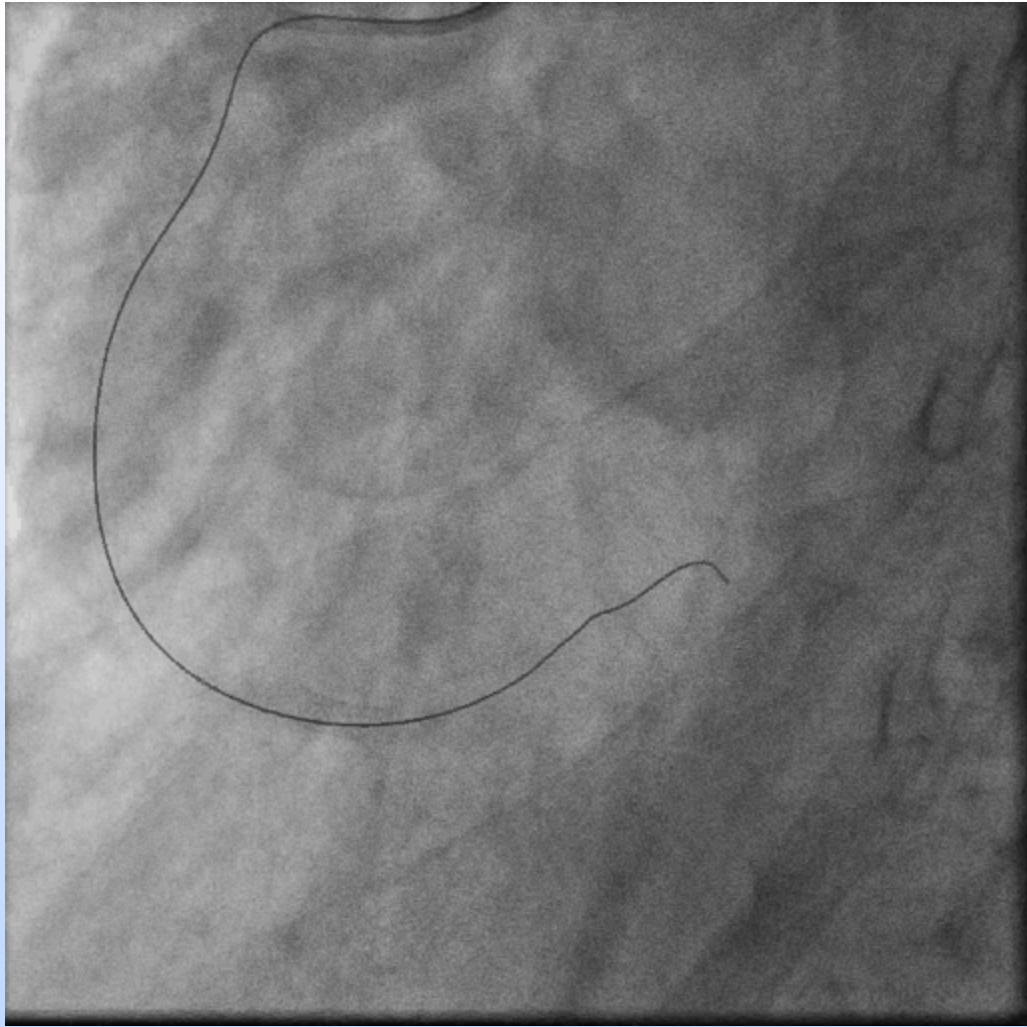
Late sterile sternal non-union

- Obesity, COPD, osteoporosis, DM
- Bilateral IMA, CPR
- Rx Sternal plating → Immediate relief

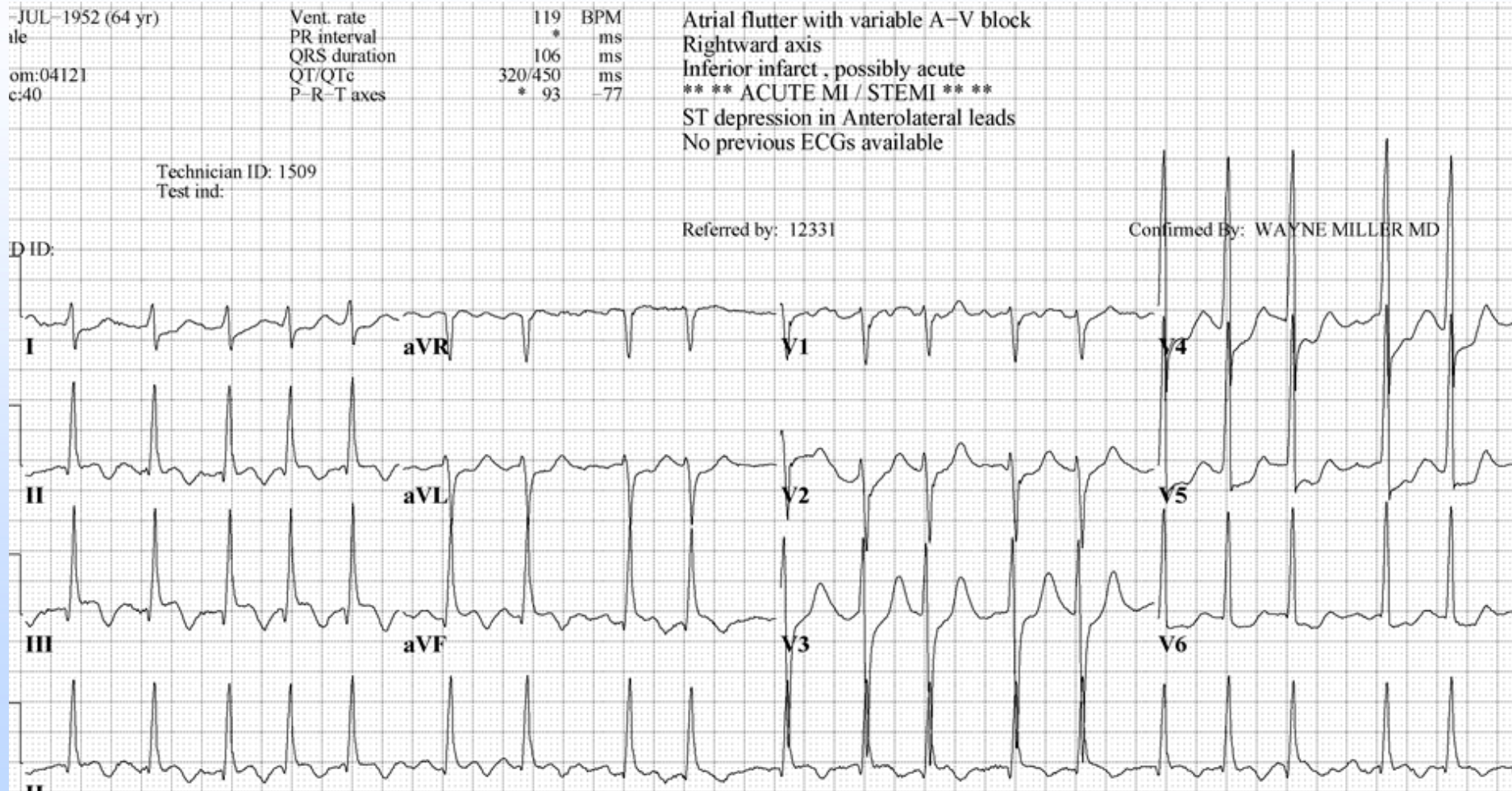
Case #3

- 64 year old male
- HTN only risk factor
- History of occasional palpitations 2 yrs
- Acute Inferior STEMI





Next day, BP 90 systolic, EF 20%



MAYO CLINIC 3FV
12:37:15 PM

IR
30°

Lens Temp: <37° C

79 fps / 120 mm

82 bpm / General

---2D---

5.5MHz / -8 dB

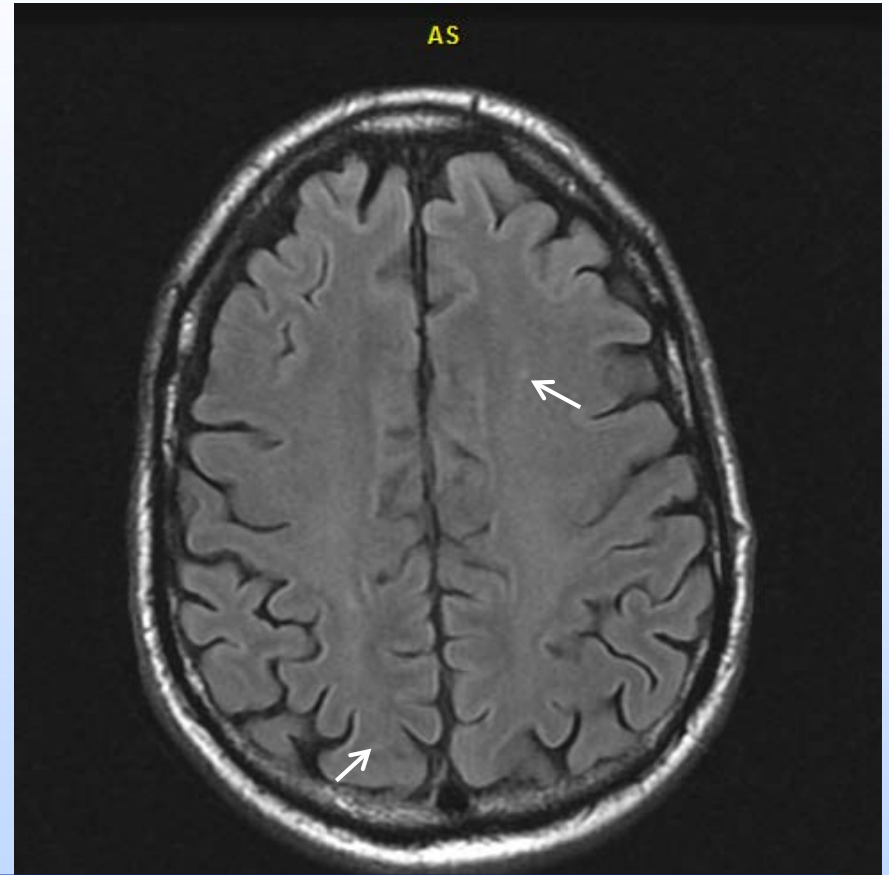
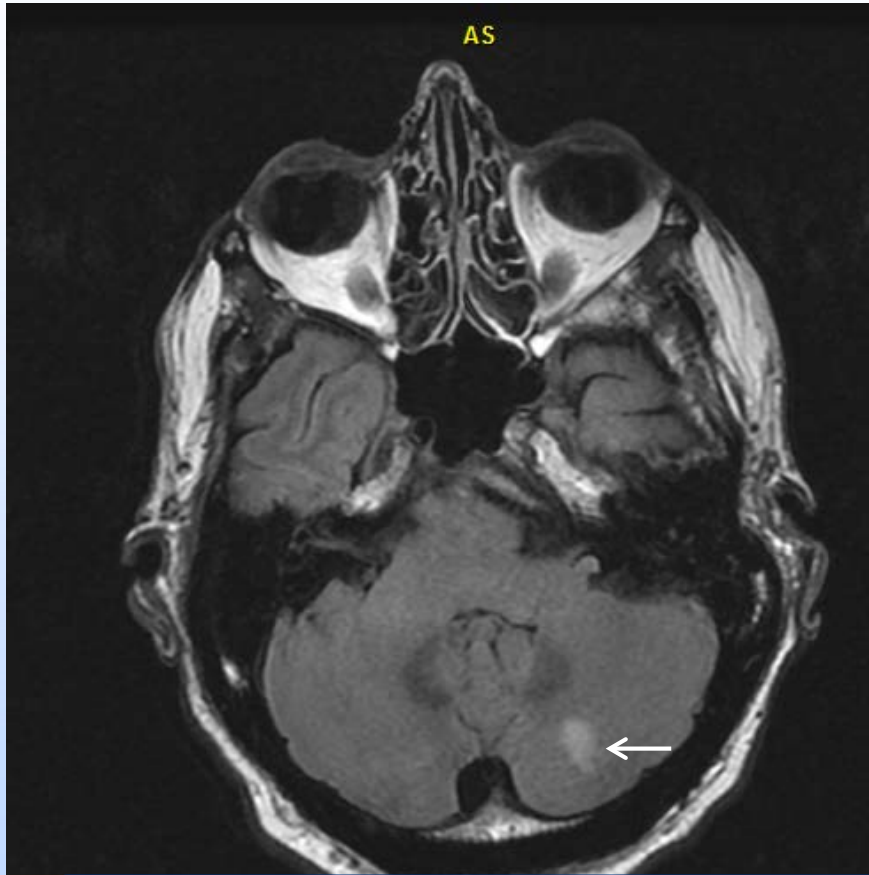
TEQ: 2 / Offset: 0 dB

DR: 62 dB

S1

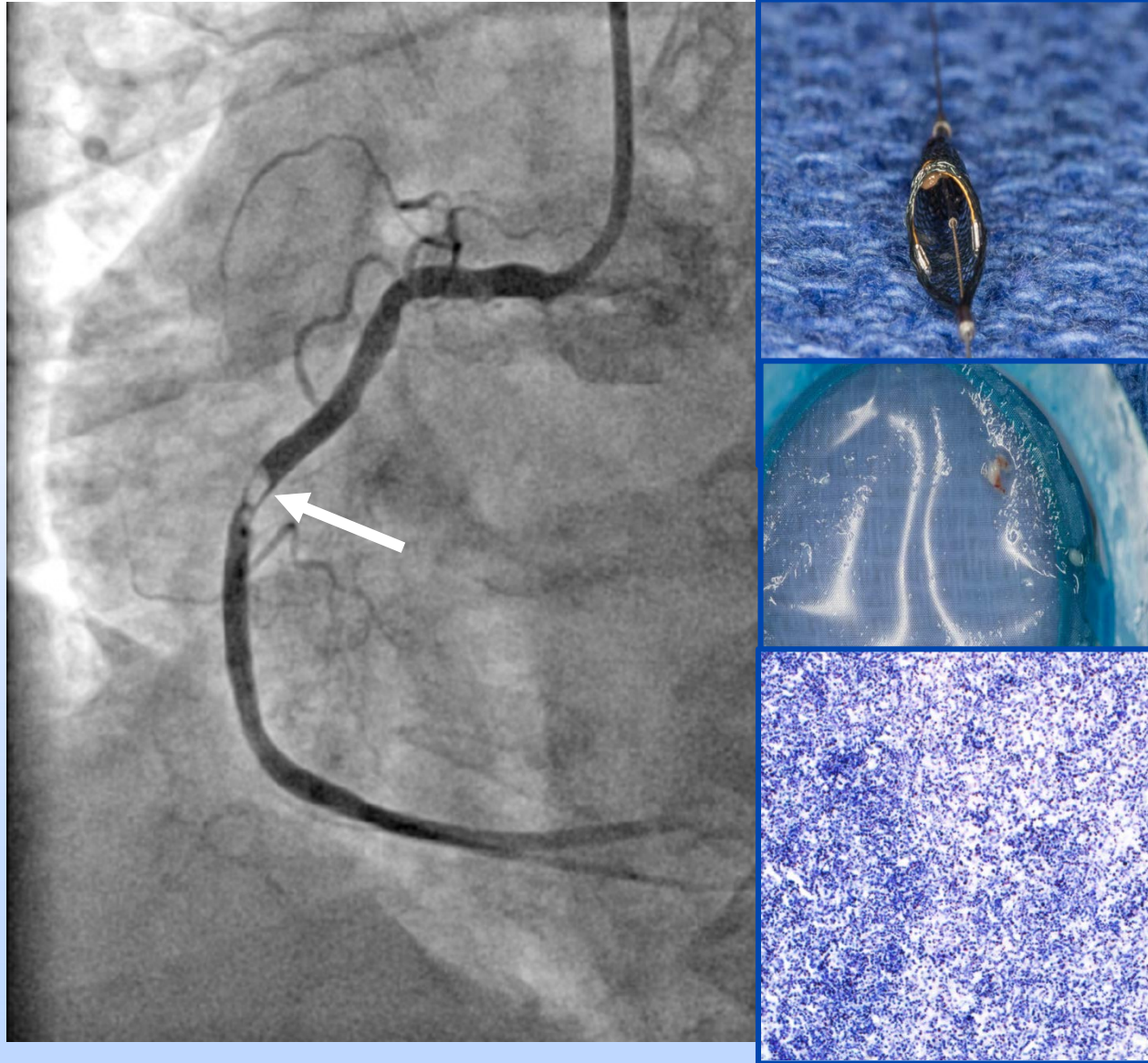


MRI brain – multiple small infarctions



Diagnosis- Embolic MI from LAA thrombus
Rx warfarin, clopidogrel long-term

68F with fevers, chills, then MI

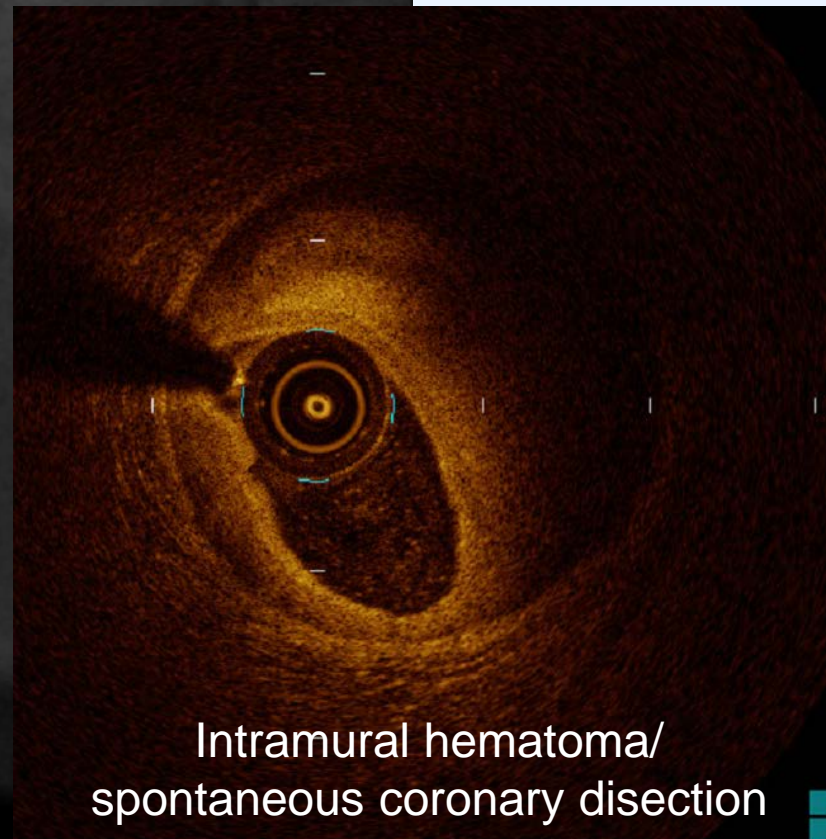
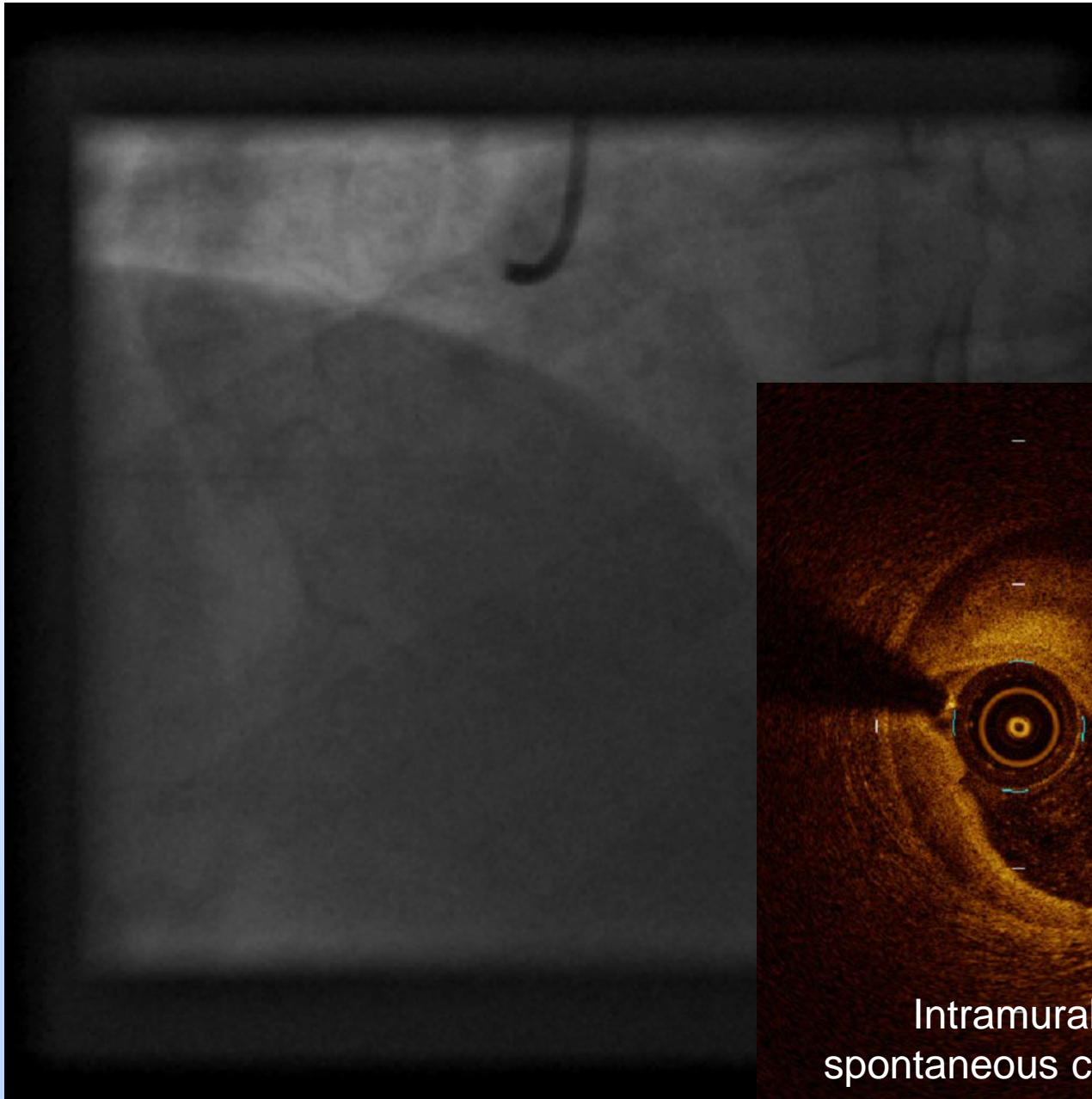


MI due to coronary embolus – usually thrombus

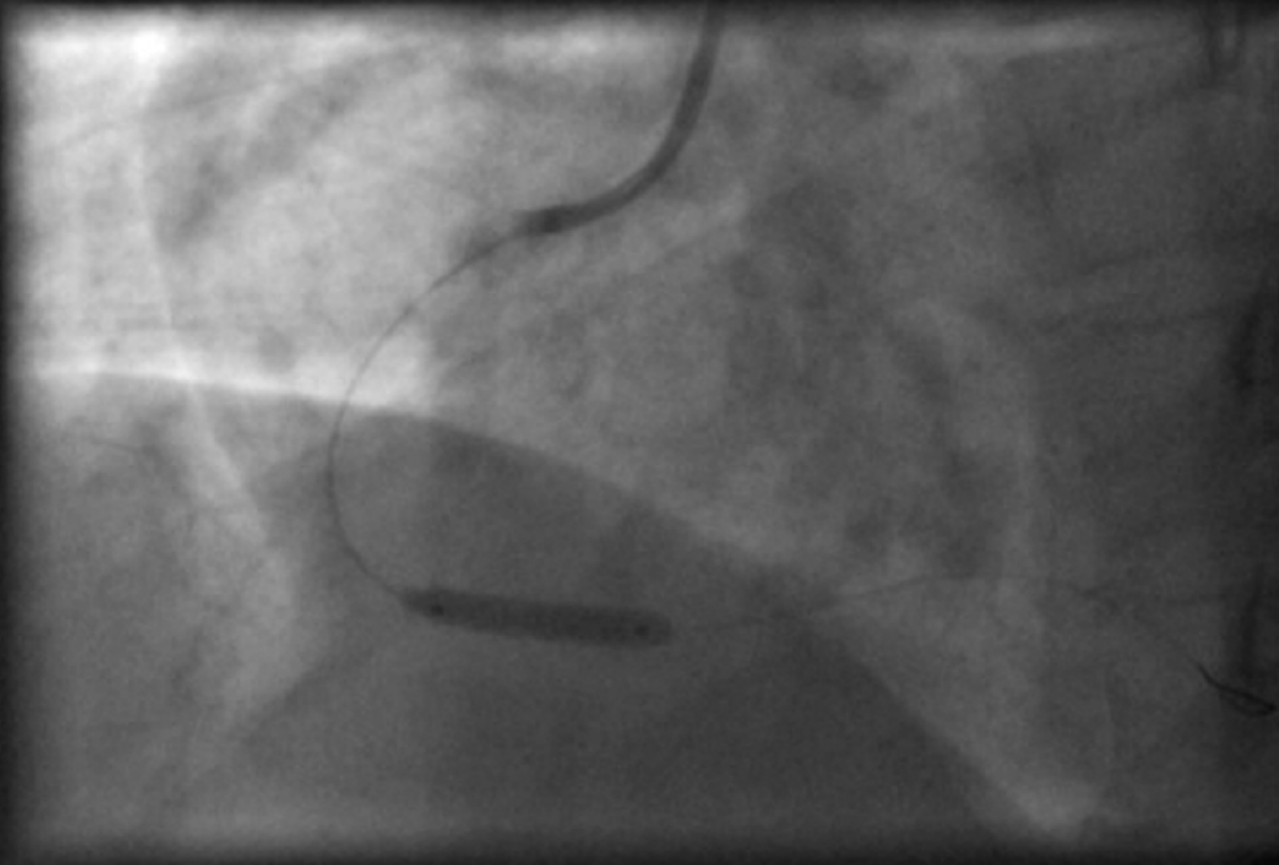
- Japanese Cerebral & CV Center AMI database
- N=53 cases vs 1724 controls, 2001- 2013
- Embolic source visualized in 31%, most LAA
- A Fib History 73% vs 7%
 - But 60% CHADS₂ score only 0-1
- 10% recurrence over 5 years, all had A Fib
- Life-long anticoagulation recommended

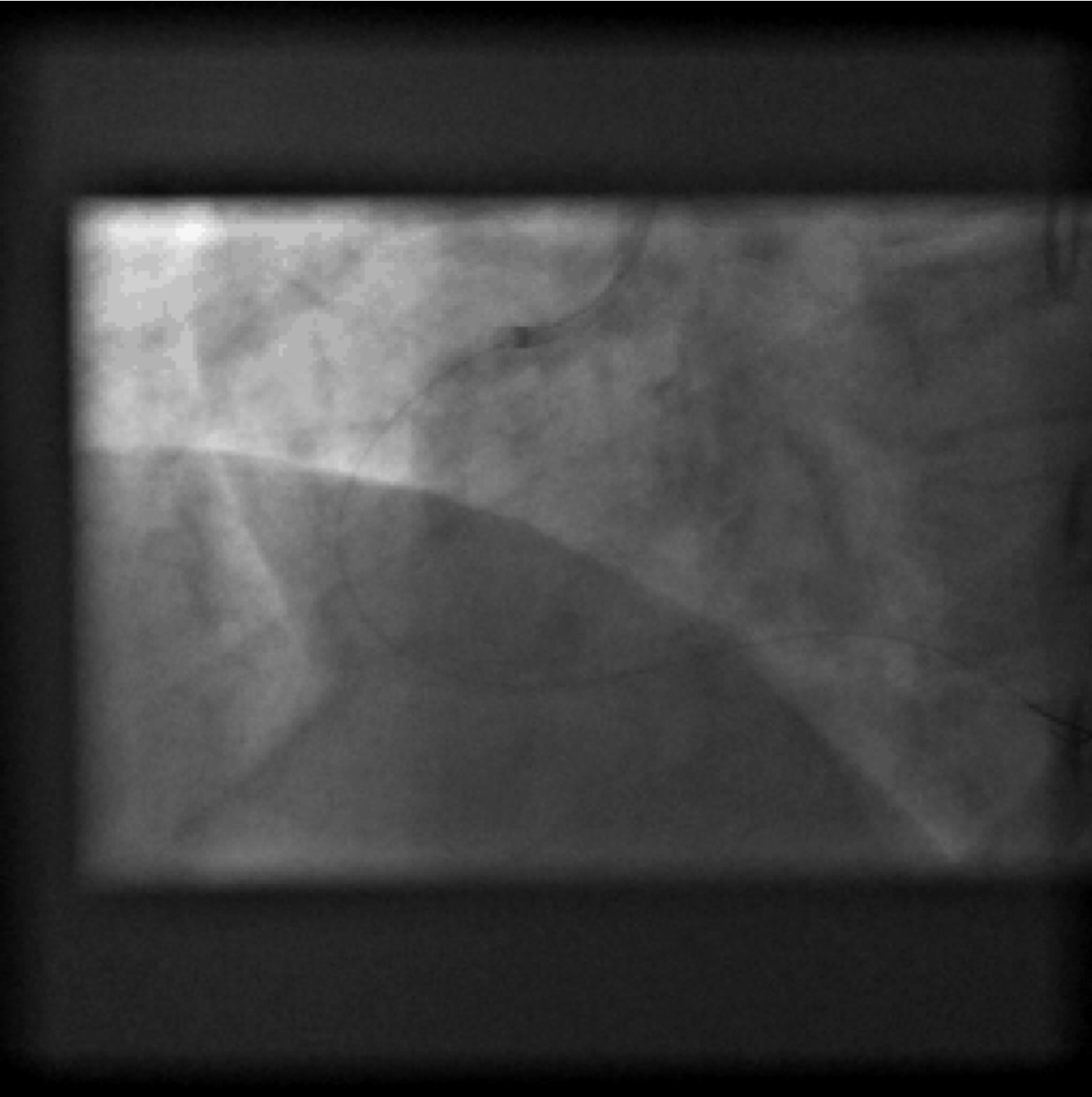
Final case of non-atherosclerotic ACS

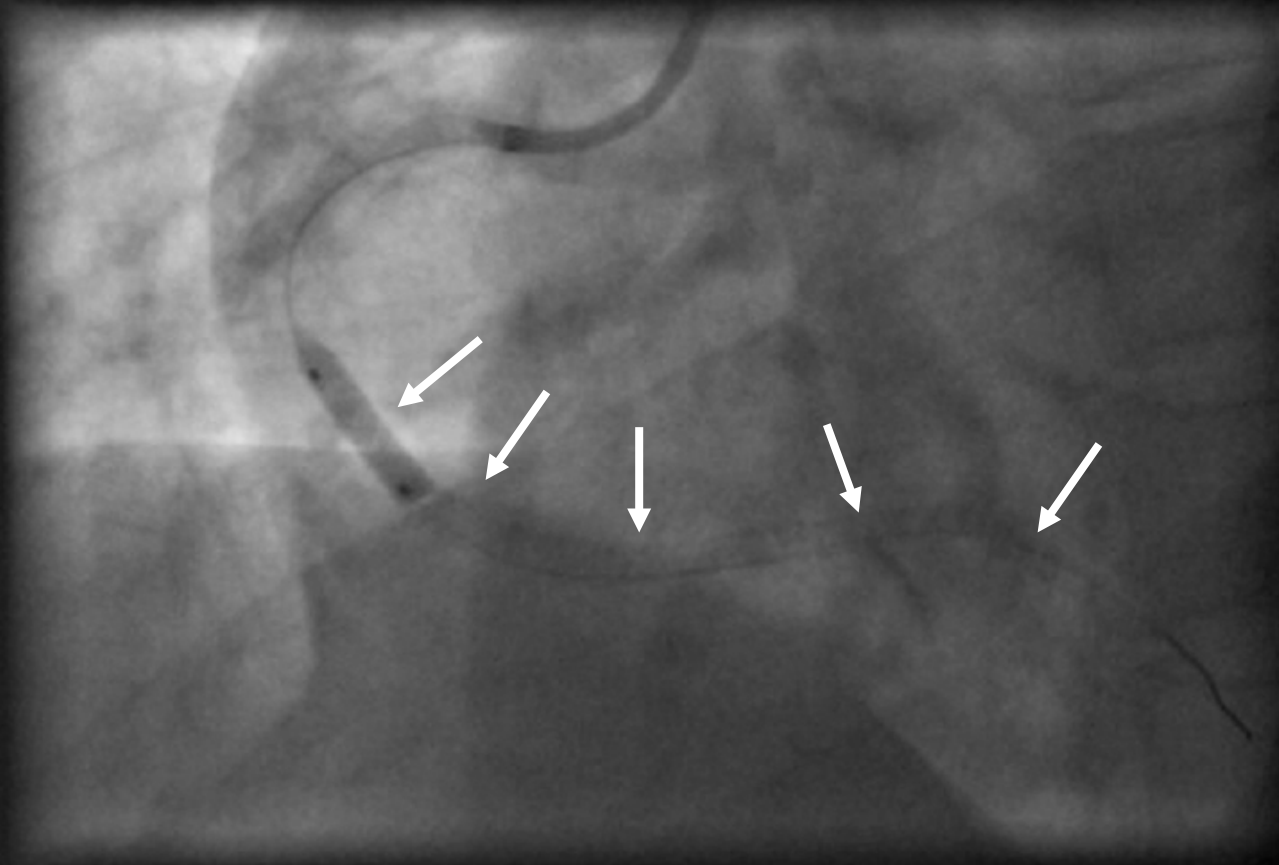
41 F with inferior STEMI



Intramural hematoma/
spontaneous coronary dissection











Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection

- Under-recognized cause of MI in females
- Vascular FMD in 60%+
- Coronary tortuosity in 60%+
- High risk of PCI complications
- Manage conservatively if possible?

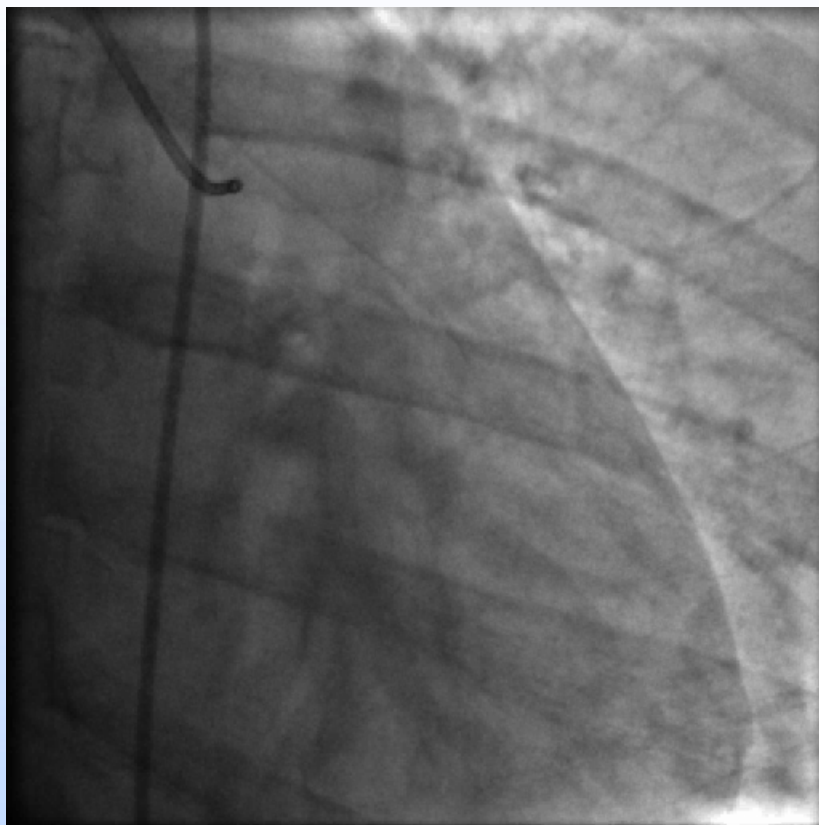
Tweet MS et al; Eleid MF et al

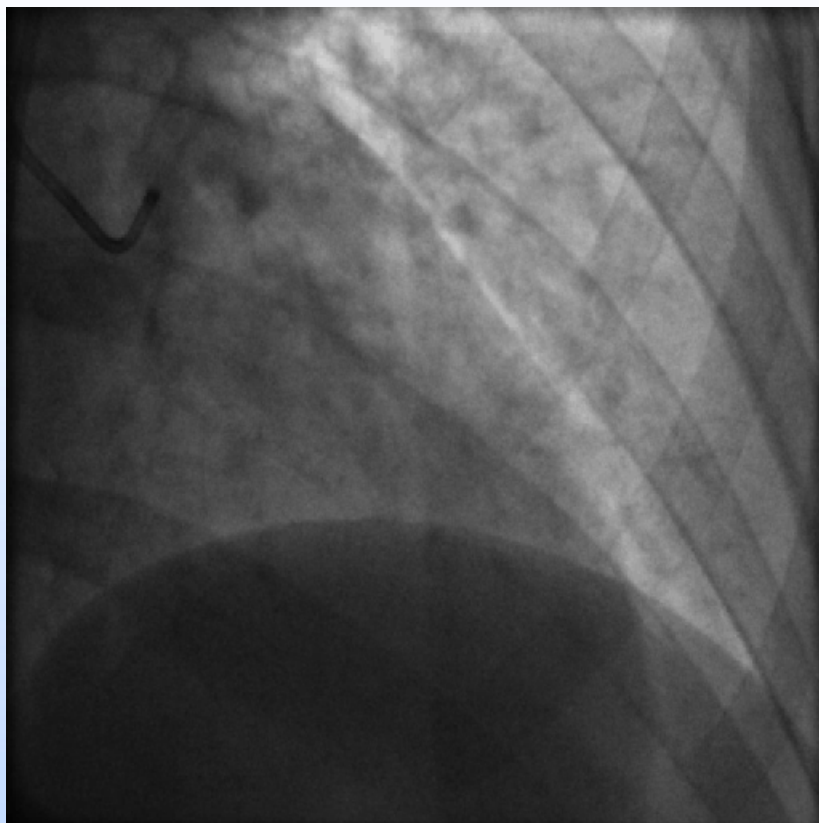
Circulation 2012, Circ Interv 2014, Circ Interv 2015, CAD 2016, JACC Img 2016, EHJ-ACVC 2017

Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection

Another case

34 year old female

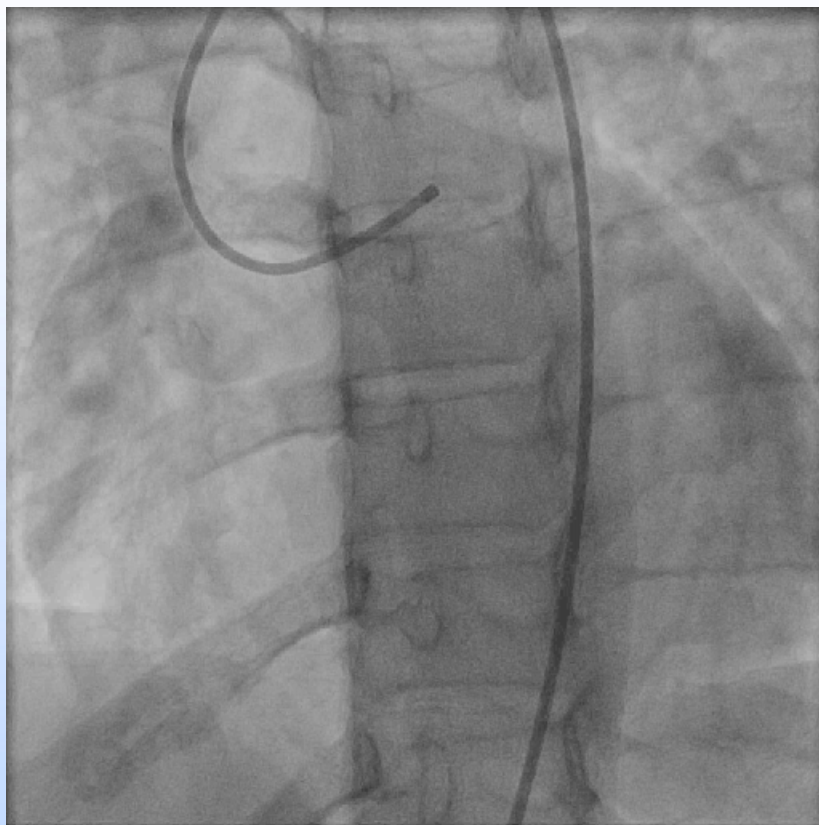


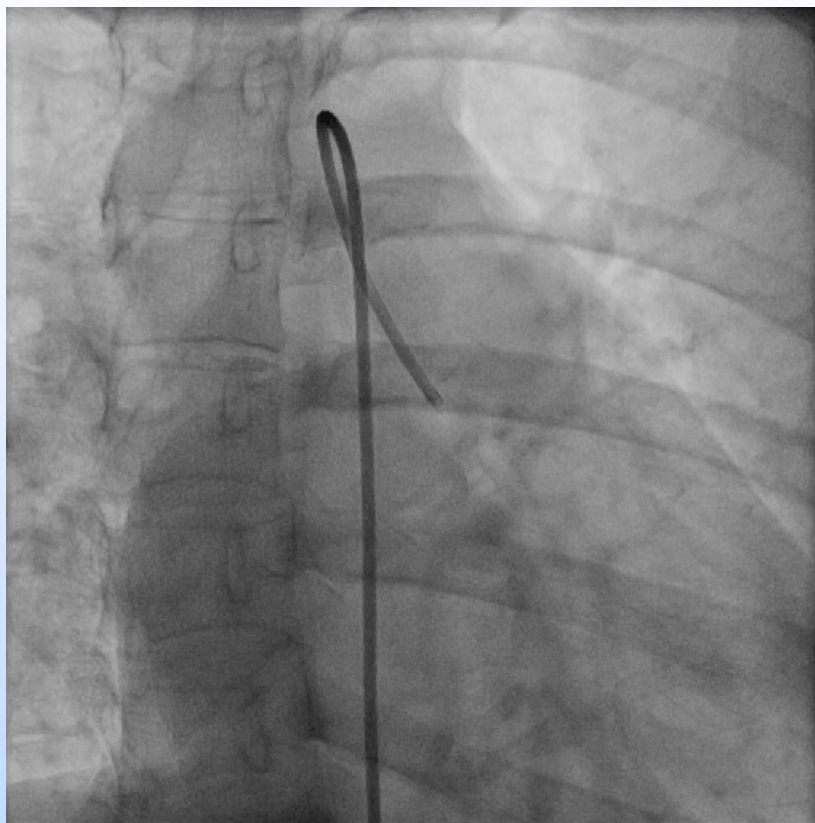


Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection

Managed conservatively

9 days later...





Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection

- Critical to consider in women with atherosclerotic risk factors
- Non-interventional approach emphasized, but conservative

New data forthcoming!

Cath-lab cases

Non-atherosclerotic CAD

- Spasm
- Embolus
- Bone disease
- Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection

Diagnosed with OCT, echo and plain X-ray,
not contrast!



Thank you for your time

gulati.rajiv@mayo.edu



[@rajivxgulati](https://twitter.com/rajivxgulati)