

A Case of Recurrent Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection with Eight Years Interval

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Purpose: Spontaneous coronary artery dissection (SCAD) is a rare cause of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) that is more common in young patients and women. Because recurrent SCAD is even more rare, clinical features and prognosis of SCAD remain insufficiently characterized. We describe a case in whom repeated presentation revealed a recurrent spontaneous coronary artery dissection eight years after the first episode.

Methods and Results: We report a case of a 46-year old woman who presented with chest pain when scolding at her children. She had a medical history of postpartum SCAD 8 years ago and had no risk factors except for hypertension. Given the clinical findings suggesting acute inferolateral myocardial infarction, the patient underwent emergent cardiac catheterization, which revealed a tight stenosis at left circumflex coronary artery. Although the angiogram did not show the findings suggesting coronary dissection, the use of the intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) confirmed the diagnosis and helped our decision making for stent implantation.

Conclusion: This case highlights the possibility of SCAD recurrence causing major adverse cardiac events in the long term, which corroborates the need for close follow-up and more aggressive medical therapy. Urgent angiography should be considered if SCAD recurrence is suspected, because early diagnosis and appropriate management may prevent the propagation of dissection.