

Young Wellens Of A Feather Flock Together

C-22

Zhao Ming Lee, Anish Hirachan, Sathvinder Singh Gian Singh, Kamaraj Selvaraj

Hospital Sultan Idris Shah

We report two cases of Wellens syndrome in extremely young male smokers, both had coronary angiography on the same day. The first patient, a 21-year-old with a 4-year smoking history, was found to have mid-LAD occlusion. Achieving TIMI 3 flow was challenging, necessitating multiple thromboaspiration attempts, intracoronary tirofiban and adenosine, and intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) to confirm true lumen positioning and to identify organized thrombus. A cutting balloon was used, and TIMI 3 flow was ultimately achieved, with white thrombus aspirated. A drug-coated balloon (DCB) was used to complete PCI. The second case involved a 26-year-old with a 10-year smoking history and subtotal occlusion at the ostial-to-proximal LAD. Difficult lesion crossing required escalation from runthrough wire to Gaia One supported by Finecross microcatheter. After successful wiring and sequential predilatation, PCI was completed with DCB. Both patients smoked the same inexpensive cigarette brand, suggesting a potential link to aggressive early-onset coronary artery disease. These cases demonstrate that in stable young patients, DCB is a viable alternative to stenting, preserving native vessel physiology.

