

Coronary angiography of cardiac myxoma.

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摘要

Abstract

Background: Myxoma usually presents with nonspecific symptoms. Preoperative coronary angiography is presently only considered if patients are at increased risk of coronary artery disease (CAD). The angiographic patterns of cardiac myxoma have not been fully described.

Hypothesis: The aim of our study was to investigate coronary angiograms as well as patterns of tumor vascularity in patients with cardiac myxoma.

Methods: From January 1990 to December 2003, 33 patients with cardiac myxoma, who had received surgical resection at our hospital, were enrolled; of these, 9 patients underwent preoperative coronary angiography. The severity and extent of coronary artery stenosis, as well as tumor angiographic patterns, were analyzed. Coronary artery disease is defined as a > 50% stenosis in diameter at any segment of the coronary artery viewed by two orthogonal views on cineangiogram.

Results: Four (44.4%) patients showed concomitant CAD. The presence of coronary risk factors was not different between patients with and without CAD. Contrast media-enhanced tumor vasculature was found in five (55.6%) patients. Four (80%) patients had multiple feeding arteries. There was the characteristic sea anemone appearance of the tumor vasculature composed of (1) basal vascular network, (2) vessel stem, (3) backbone branches, and (4) dye brushes. These findings were characteristic of cardiac myxoma.

Conclusion: Coronary angiography can detect the concomitant coronary disease and the unique vascular appearances of cardiac myxoma. Familiarity with the sea-anemone angiographic findings may help in the diagnosis of cardiac myxoma.

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