

中文題目：ST 節段上升急性心肌梗塞合併嚴重鈣化

英文題目：A case of ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction with severe calcification

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Abstract:

A 84-year-old male presented to the ER with chest tightness on Aug 8, 2014. Tracing back his history, he had ischemic heart disease, hypertension, diabetes and hyperlipidemia. Otherwise, he had quitted smoking for many years.

This time, 12-lead EKG revealed ST-segment elevation over V2-V4 compared with the baseline tracing. Under the diagnosis of ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) was performed and it revealed triple vessel disease with a critical stenosis in the ostium of the left anterior descending (LAD) and delayed antegrade flow. After successful wiring into the LAD, thrombus aspiration using an Eliminate catheter was arranged but it was very difficult to advance the catheter due to severe calcification in the proximal LAD. Then sequential ballooning was performed and LAD flow was improved but some dissection was also shown. We decided to put a bare-metal stent (BMS) but it was also very difficult because of severe calcification.

Under a Guideliner catheter support, we changed the co-axial position of the guiding catheter, deep engaged it and successful pushed the first BMS (Integrity 2.75x18 mm) into the proximal LAD to cover the distal dissection. Using the same techniques, we advanced the 2nd BMS (Integrity 2.75x30 mm) from the left main trunk (LMT) to the proximal LAD for full coverage of the ostial lesion and deployed it successfully.

After sequential post-dilatation and performing the kiss balloon technique in the LMT bifurcation, good coronary flow was shown and no further chest tightness was mentioned. This patient received regular follow-up till now without any discomforts.

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Conclusions:

1. Severe Calcification during STEMI is not uncommon in the elderly population.
2. Interventionists should be familiar with all possible techniques to overcome this issue and complete PCI even with the Rotablator use.
3. Safety is of the highest priority during Complex PCI.