EXTRACORONARY VASCULAR ABNORMALITIES ARE COMMON IN PATIENTS WITH SPONTANEOUS CORONARY ARTERY DISSECTION: ANALYSIS OF 72 PATIENTS AT A TERTIARY REFERRAL CENTER

Poster Contributions
Hall C
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Background: Spontaneous coronary artery dissection (SCAD) is an acute coronary syndrome with a predilection for young women. Extracoronary vascular abnormalities (EVA) such as fibromuscular dysplasia (FMD) have been reported in patients with SCAD, but this is poorly understood. We aimed to assess extent of EVA and its role in SCAD recurrence.

Methods: We prospectively imaged and retrospectively reviewed vascular imaging among 72 patients with confirmed SCAD presenting for outpatient evaluation at our institution between 1/2010-12/2012. Prospective imaging included computed tomography angiography protocol (CTAPr), involving CTA of the neck, chest, abdomen and pelvis (n=53). Outside imaging included focused imaging of the neck, chest, abdomen and/or pelvis with magnetic resonance angiography or CTA (n=19). Images were interpreted by two subspecialty radiologists.

Results: Patients were 43 ± 8.5 years old, 96% female with minimal cardiovascular risk factors. EVA were present in 43/72 (60%) of all patients undergoing any form of vascular imaging. Of patients with complete CTA imaging, EVA were present in 37/53 (70%). SCAD recurrence was not significantly associated with the presence of EVA (28% with EVA vs. 41% without EVA, p=0.24; median follow-up 1.9 years, IQR 0.62-4.6).

Conclusions: Our data suggest the majority of patients with SCAD have coexisting EVA. SCAD may be a manifestation of underlying systemic vascular disease. EVA did not significantly correlate with SCAD recurrence.