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Images in Cardiology

Cardiovascular syphilis with coronary stenosis and aneurysmSatyendra Tewari ^a, Nagaraja Moorthy ^{b,*}^a Department of Cardiology, Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow 226014, India^b Department of Cardiology, Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences and Research, Bangalore, India

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ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular manifestations of tertiary syphilis include aortitis, aortic root dilation, aneurysm formation, aortic regurgitation, and coronary ostial stenosis. Coronary ostial lesions have been detected in as many as 26% of patients with syphilitic aortitis. However nonostial coronary stenosis and coronary aneurysms in same patient is rarely described in cardiovascular syphilis.

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1. Text

A-44-year old gentleman with no cardiovascular risk factors was admitted with the history of unstable angina. He gave history of ulcer over scrotum around 20 years back. His cardiovascular examination was unremarkable. Electrocardiogram showed ST depression in anterolateral and inferior leads and ST elevation in aVR. Echocardiography showed aneurysmally dilated ostial right coronary artery (Fig. 1A and 1B, Video-1A, 1B). Blood serology was strongly positive for VDRL and TPHA. Coronary angiography showed critical stenosis of left main coronary artery shaft (Fig. 2A; Video2A) and aneurysmally dilated ostial right coronary artery (Fig. 2B; Video 2B). He was advised coronary artery bypass surgery with aneurysmectomy. Cardiovascular manifestations of tertiary syphilitic include aortitis, aortic root dilation, aneurysm formation, aortic regurgitation, and coronary ostial stenosis. Coronary

ostial lesions have been detected in as many as 26% of patients with syphilitic aortitis. However nonostial coronary stenosis and coronary aneurysms in same patient is rarely described in cardiovascular syphilis.

Supplementary video related to this article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ihj.2014.10.408>.

Conflicts of interest

All authors have none to declare.

Prior publications/presentations

None.

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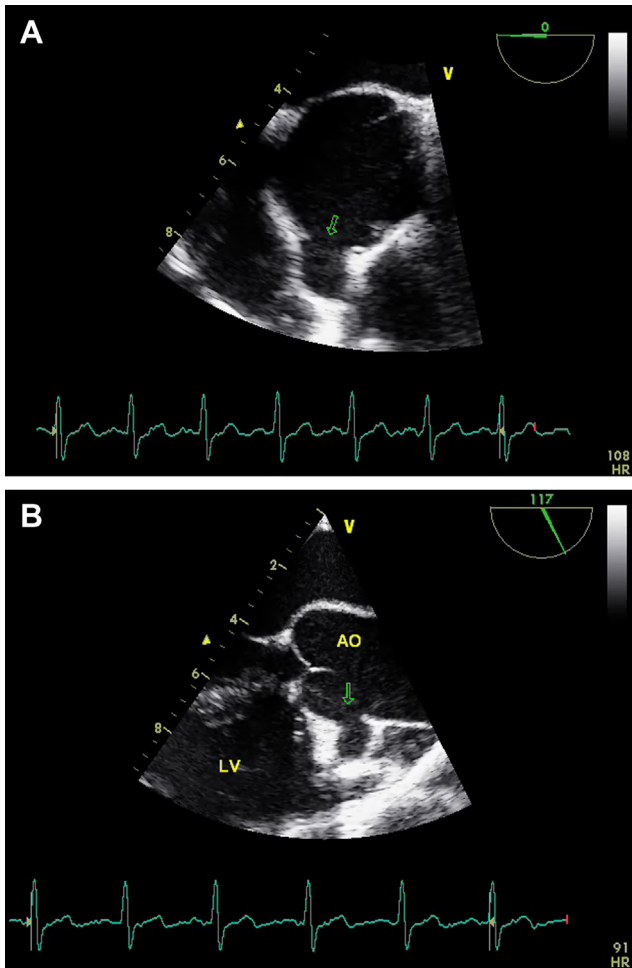


Fig. 1 – A: Transesophageal echocardiography in short axis showing ostial right coronary artery aneurysm (Arrow). **B:** Transesophageal echocardiography in long axis view showing ostial right coronary artery aneurysm (Arrow).

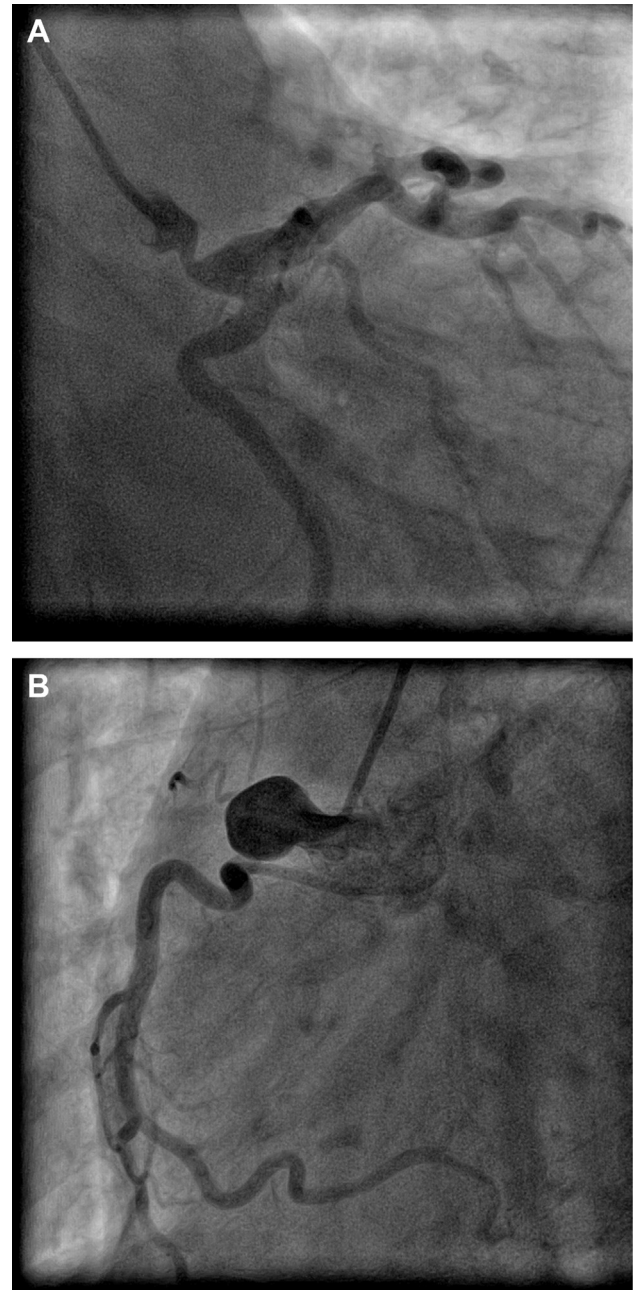


Fig. 2 – A: Left coronary angiography showing critical stenosis of shaft of left main. **B:** Right coronary angiography showing ostial coronary artery aneurysm.