Rupture of a Left Sinus of Valsalva Aneurysm Into the Pericardial Cavity

To the Editor,

The sinus of Valsalva aneurysm is an uncommon cardiac anomaly that can be congenital or acquired. It generally affects the right sinus of Valsalva (94% of the cases) and noncoronary sinus (5%); it rarely affects the left coronary sinus (1%).

The sinus of Valsalva aneurysm usually ruptures (in order of frequency) into right ventricle (60%), into right atrium (29%) or, less frequently, into left atrium (6%) or left ventricle (4%). The rupture into the pericardial cavity is exceptional (1%).

We report a complex and uncommon case of aneurysm of the aortic root, of the left sinus of Valsalva and of the proximal ascending aorta, complicated by rupture in left sinus of Valsalva into the pericardial cavity.

The patient was a 54-year-old woman with a personal history of hypercholesterolemia who came to the emergency room complaining of intermittent tightness in the center of her chest that had begun four days earlier. It was not associated with exertion, increased when she breathed deeply and radiated toward her jaw and left arm.

She had developed an upper airway cold over the preceding week that she was treating with amoxicillin and ibuprofen.

Upon her arrival in the emergency room, she was afebrile, her arterial blood pressure was 148/60 mmHg and her heart rate was 104 beats/minute. She was conscious and oriented, and was in generally...
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The rupture of a sinus of Valsalva aneurysm often produces hemodynamic instability; thus, it requires immediate diagnosis and emergency treatment. Transesophageal echocardiography is the diagnostic tool of choice. The early diagnosis of this condition is important because surgical treatment is easier and offers better long-term results when performed early.4
Surgery consists of direct excision of the aneurysm and closure of the base with a Gore-Tex or pericardial patch. Recurrence following surgery is exceptional. Aortic valve replacement may be necessary in the case of concomitant severe regurgitation or the impossibility of closing the base of the aneurysm.

Daniel Gaitán-Román, Raúl López-Salguero, Ignacio Álvarez-Rey, and Sergio J. Mejía-Viana

Servicio de Cardiología, Hospital Xanit Internacional, Málaga, Spain
Servicio de Radiología, Hospital Xanit Internacional, Málaga, Spain.

REFERENCES


Tako-tsubo Cardiomyopathy

To the Editor,

Tako-tsubo cardiomyopathy is a condition mimicking ST segment elevation myocardial infarction without evidence of significant coronary artery stenosis or spasm. It is characterized by transient regional wall motion abnormalities involving the left ventricular mid and apical segments that extend beyond a single epicardial vascular distribution. It occurs mainly in post-menopausal women after exposure to a sudden emotional or physical stress. The pathophysiology is still debated and may involve catecholamine-induced myocardial stunning triggered by a stressful event. We report the first case of a 50-year-old female with Tako-tsubo cardiomyopathy triggered by severe achalasia.

A 50-year-old post menopausal woman was admitted to the hospital because of vomiting and acute dyspnea. Her medical history included achalasia treated by pneumatic balloon dilatation, 10 years earlier. For about 6 months, she had complained of worsening dysphagia. She did not feel any chest pain. Systematic EKG recorded a transient ST segment elevation in the inferolateral leads (Figure, A), with troponin elevation (troponin I = 1.22 ng/mL; normal range <0.06 ng/mL). Transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) showed akinesis and ballooning of the left ventricular apex with reduced left ventricular ejection fraction (35%). Cardiac catheterization confirmed the diagnosis of Tako-tsubo cardiomyopathy: absence of coronary artery disease, no evidence of plaque rupture or epicardial coronary spasm and presence of a ballooning of the left ventricular apex (Figure, B).

The chest x-ray revealed a global mediastinum widening with two air-fluid levels (Figure, C) and chest CT showed a severe distension of the whole esophagus (maximal diameter, 74 mm), with air-fluid level and compression of the trachea (white arrow on Figure, D). The upper gastrointestinal endoscopy performed a few days later revealed distended esophagus with retained undigested food and lack of peristaltis and concluded to a recurrence of achalasia. Thirteen days after her arrival, our patient was treated with a successful pneumatic balloon dilatation; another was required 2 weeks later. Three months follow-up was uneventful, with...