

**PP125 COEXISTENCE LMCA AND
RCA OSTIAL STENOSIS IN
YOUNG LADY : A RARE
ANGIOGRAPHIC ENTITY**

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INTRODUCTION:

Left main stem (LMS) disease is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. The classical presentation of LMS includes classical ischaemic chest pain and other prodromal symptoms, however the diagnosis is rather difficult and overlooked in women especially in younger age group due to its rare occurrence as they tend to have atypical presentation. We present a case of a young lady diagnosed as LMS Disease.

CASE REPORT:

A 21-year-old healthy lady presented with history of left sided pricking chest pain for two weeks which aggravated on movement and breathing. On admission, she developed palpitation, vomiting and failure symptoms. She was tachypnoeic with poor oxygen saturation. Electrocardiogram (ECG) showed ST elevation on aVR with widespread ST depression at leads I, II, III, aVF, V2-V6. Bedside Echocardiography showed global hypokinesia. She was diagnosed as Left Main Stem Disease with Left Ventricular Failure and started on dual antiplatelet, anticoagulant and diuretics. She was referred to Institut Jantung Negara (IJN), Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) done and two stents inserted over ostial Left Main Coronary Artery (LMCA) and Right Coronary Artery (RCA). She is currently on dual antiplatelet therapy.

DISCUSSIONS:

The etiology of LMCA Stenosis can be due to atherosclerotic or non-atherosclerotic. Atherosclerotic is caused by plaque formation and special anatomy and histology differences in women population may precipitate its formation. It is due to smaller vessel caliber for both RCA and LMCA in women. This anatomy variance affects the physiological mechanism when higher pressure in aorta can cause intimal injury leading to ostial stenosis. Coexistence of LMCA and RCA occlusion are higher in younger women population approximately 63%.

CONCLUSION:

Diagnostic dilemma in young women with subtle chest pain can be decreased with different approach. ECG and Bedside Echocardiography are the essential modalities to aid in diagnostic evaluation which help in early treatment.