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## · 病例报告 ·

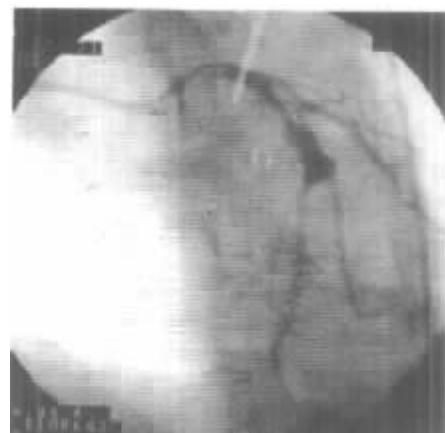
### 冠状动脉瘤一例

许哲 吕明 张帆 王孝功 刘彦森 王涌臻 王改英

患者男性,35岁,2001年4月前因情绪激动后出现心悸伴胸闷。症状呈间歇性发作,发作时间持续10min~1h不等。含服硝酸甘油症状无明显缓解。病程中有头晕及乏力,无心前区疼痛。曾多次在我院就诊,诊断为“植物神经功能失调”。调节神经功能镇静治疗后症状略缓解。发病以来7个月查心电图未见明显异常。为明确诊治,行冠状动脉造影术。造影结果显示右冠状动脉主干及各分支动脉未见异常,前降支发出第一对角支前可见动脉瘤样扩张,呈葫芦型、管壁光滑,约1.5cm×3cm大小,Timi3级,回旋支未见异常征象。临床诊断为“冠状动脉瘤”。

讨论 冠状动脉瘤最多见于右冠状动脉近端及中端,其次为左前降支,回旋支的近端少见。冠状动脉瘤的病因以动脉粥样硬化最多见,其次为先天性发育异常,创伤、夹层动脉瘤,多发性结节样动脉炎及结缔组织疾病等。本例患者前降支发出第一对角之前可见动脉瘤样扩张,呈葫芦型、管壁光

滑,根据其病程较长,无动脉硬化及其它特殊病史。考虑其病因以先天性发育畸形可能性大。冠状动脉瘤患者临幊上可无症状,但一般有典型或不典型以绞痛,也可发生心肌梗死,动脉瘤破裂等,故应早考虑手术治疗。



# 冠状动脉瘤一例

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