

Minfield in the aorta: a rare case of thrombus

Aorta mayın tarlası: Ender bir tromboz olgusu

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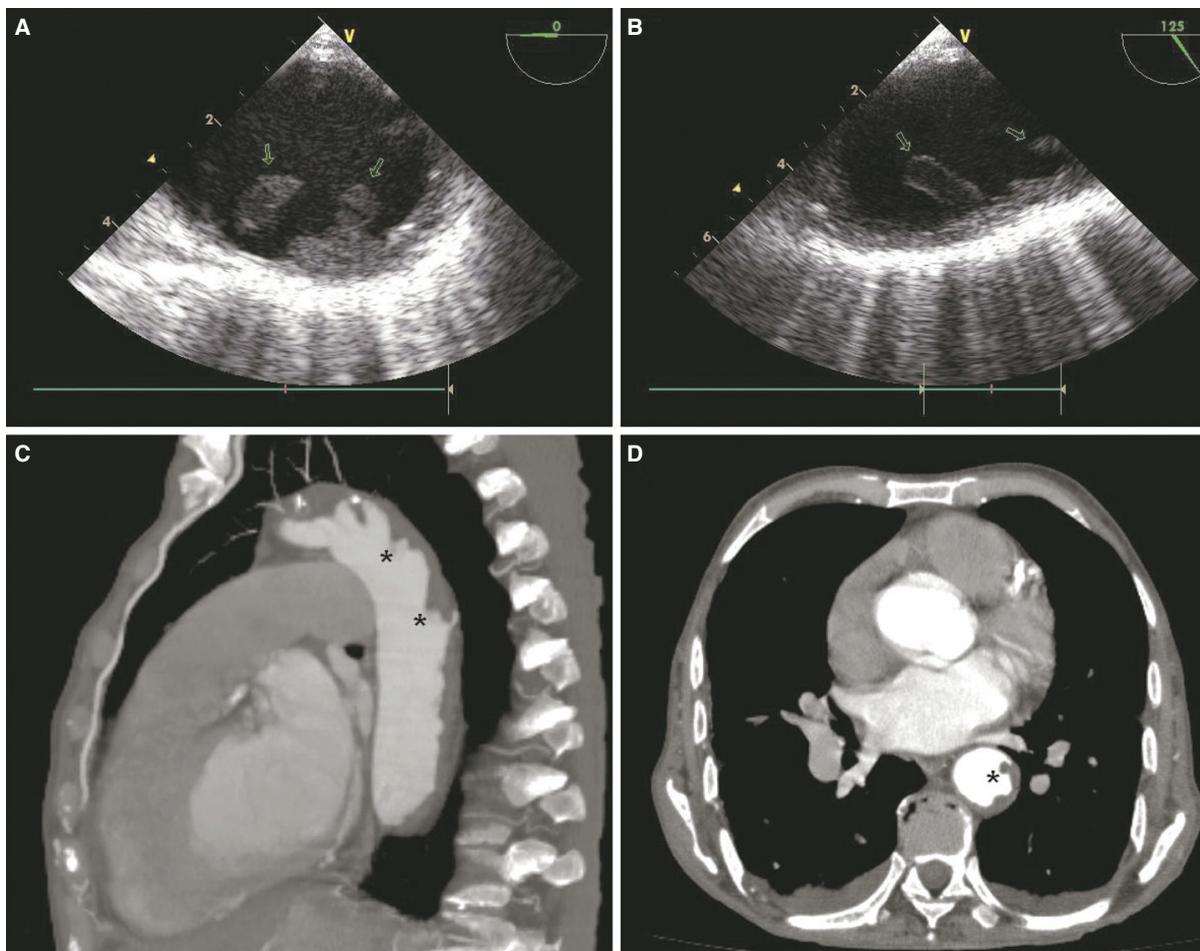
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Thrombosis is a serious complication of essential thrombocytosis (ET). In clinical practice we usually see thrombus in the venous system and cardiac chambers. Thrombosis in large arteries, such as aorta is rare and generally has a localized and plastering

manner. Widespread and mobile thrombus in the aorta is very rare in case of ET. A 78-year-old male with a diagnosis of ET was admitted to the cardiology clinic with abdominal pain and shortness of breath. Physical examination was normal except 3/6 systolic

murmur heard at the apex. Blood tests were normal except for thrombocyte count ($1.128 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$). Trans-thoracic echocardiography showed global hypokinesia with an ejection fraction of 45% and severe mitral regurgitation. Transesophageal echocardiography was performed to examine mitral valve structure and it revealed partial corda rupture of mitral valve with severe mitral regurgitation. Moreover, various shaped, pedunculated and mobile thrombi-like masses were detected in the descending aorta (Fig. A and B, arrows, Video 1-3*). Computed tomographic angiography showed widespread pedunculated and mobile thrombi in different locations starting from the aortic arch extending to abdominal aorta (Fig. C and D, asterisks). The patient refused an operation and was treated medically.



Figures– (A) Transesophageal echocardiography revealed thrombi like masses (arrows) in short axis and (B) long axis views of descending aorta. (C, D) Computed tomographic angiography showed widespread pedunculated and mobile thrombi in different locations starting from the aortic arch extending to abdominal aorta (asterisks).
*Supplementary video files associated with this presentation can be found in the online version of the journal.

