

Challenging Cases

Linda D. Gillam, MD, MPH, FASE
Chair, Cardiovascular Medicine
Medical Director CV Service Line
Morristown Medical Center/Atlantic Health System
Professor of Medicine, Thomas Jefferson University



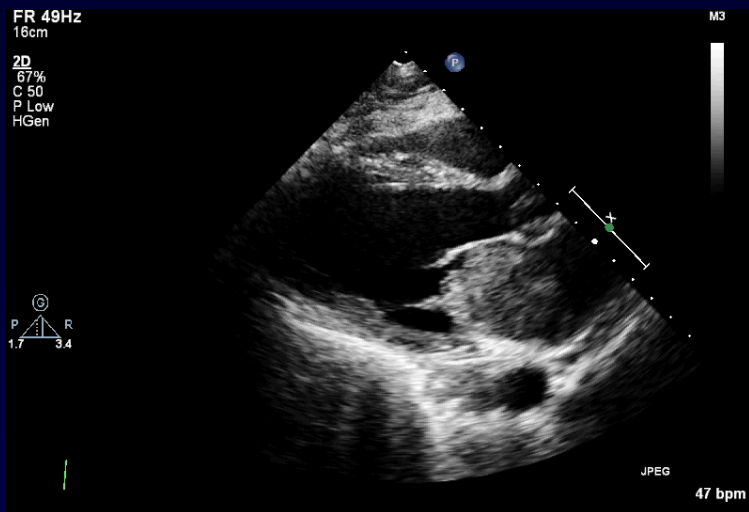
Disclosures

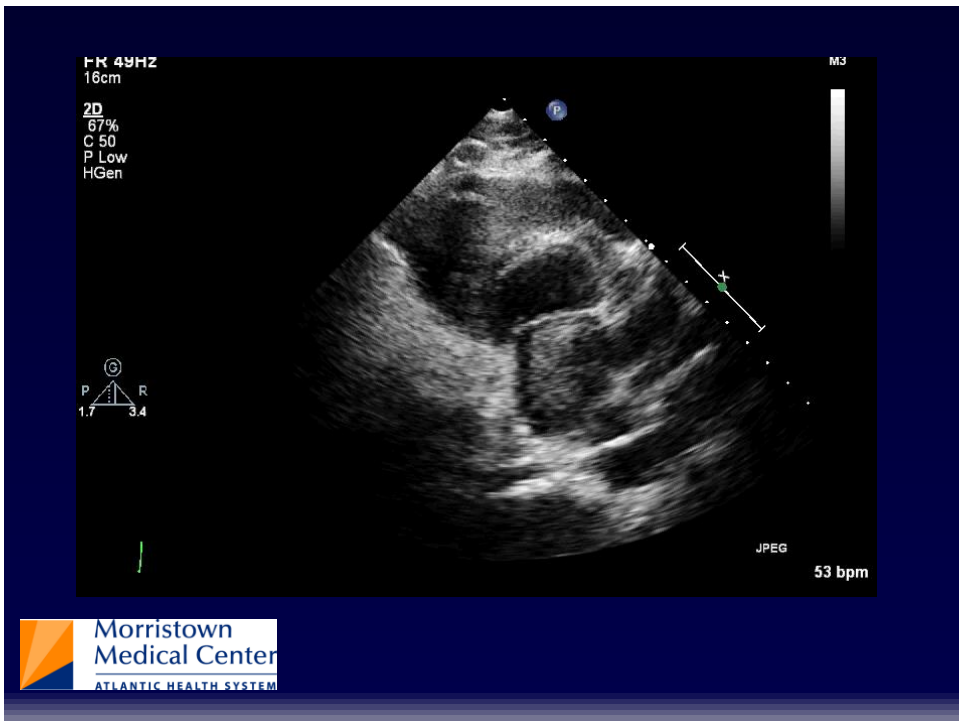
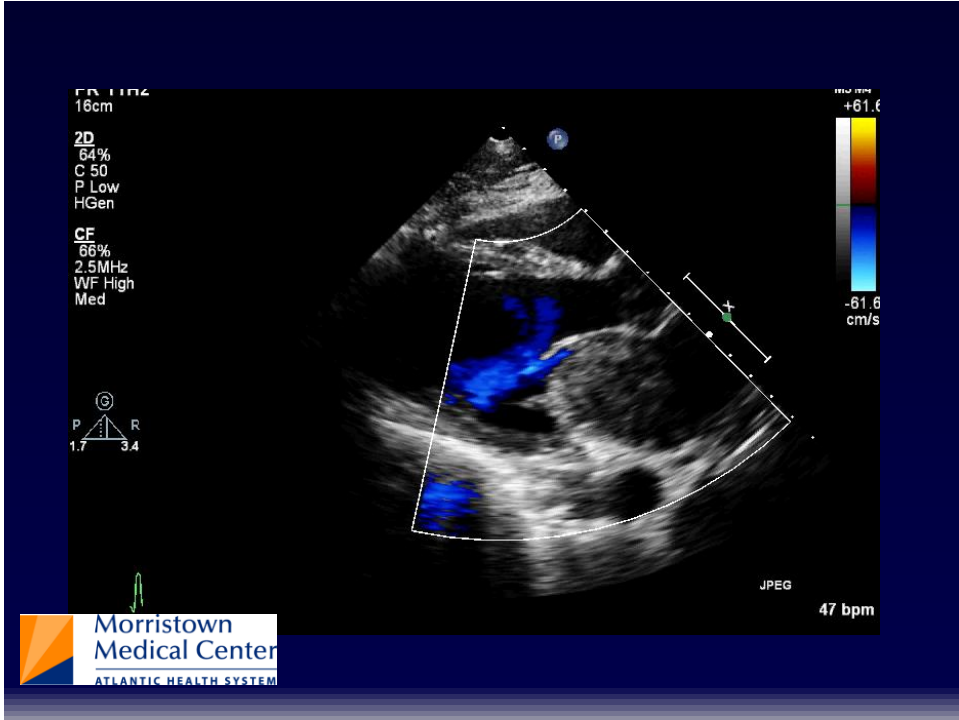
No disclosure relevant to this presentation

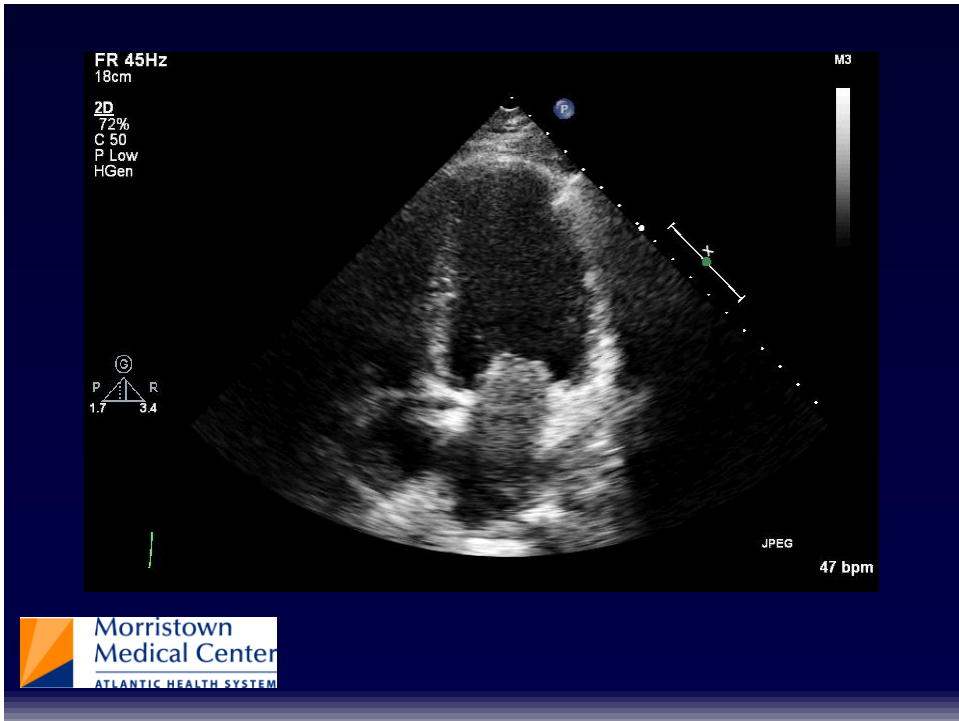
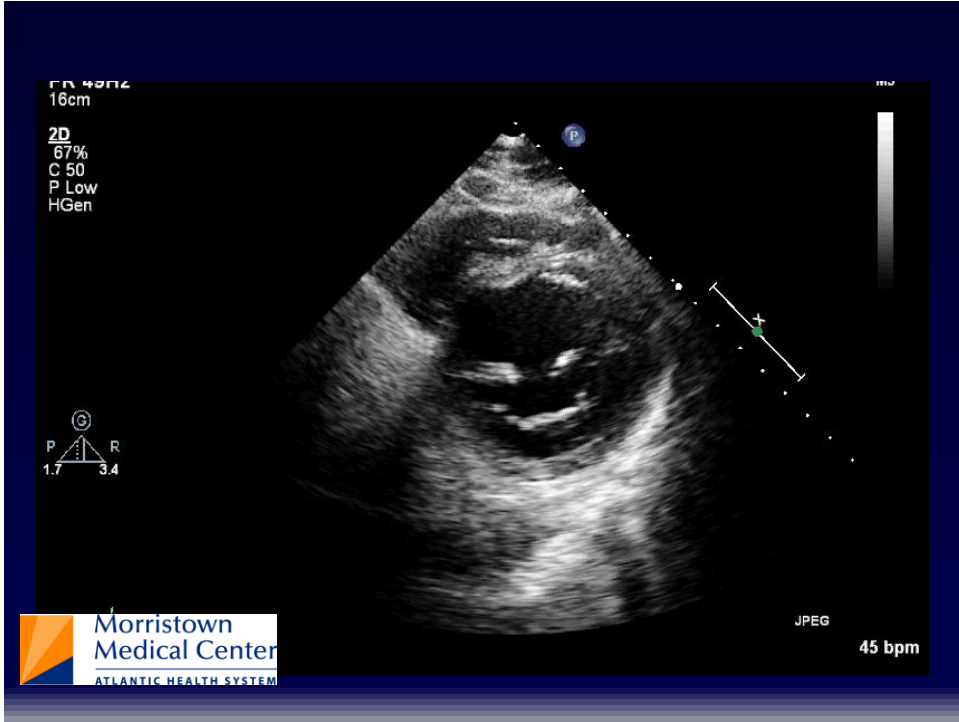


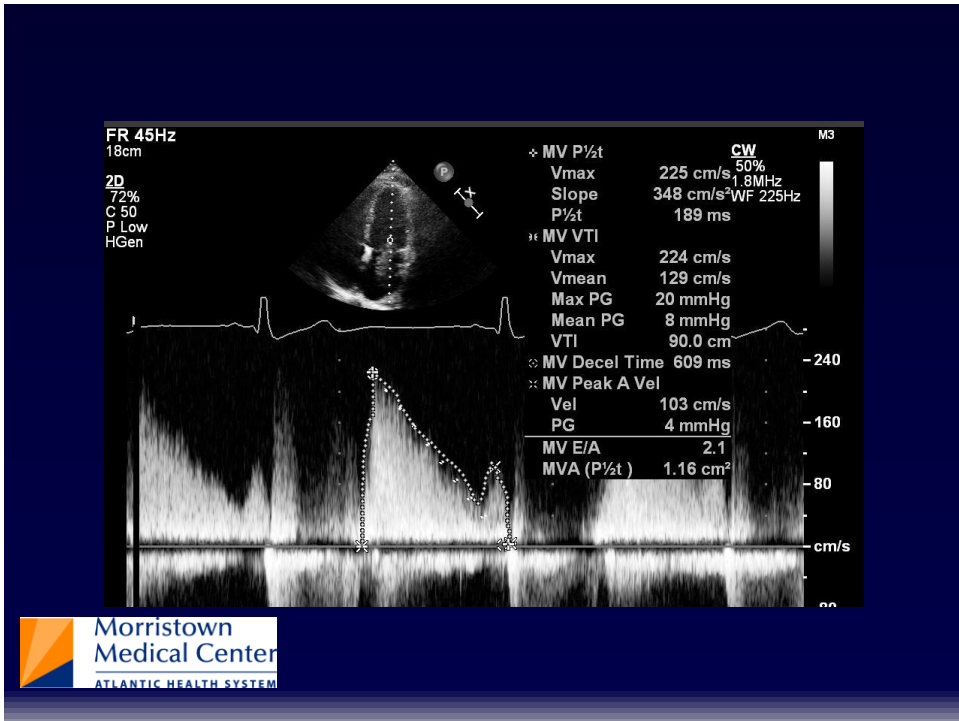
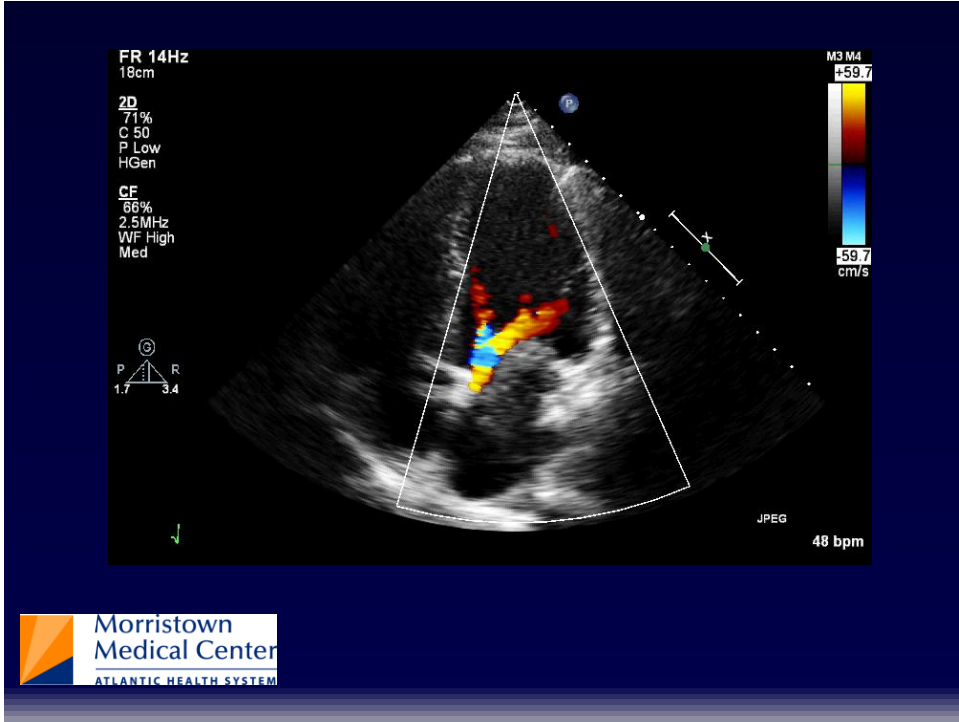
CASE

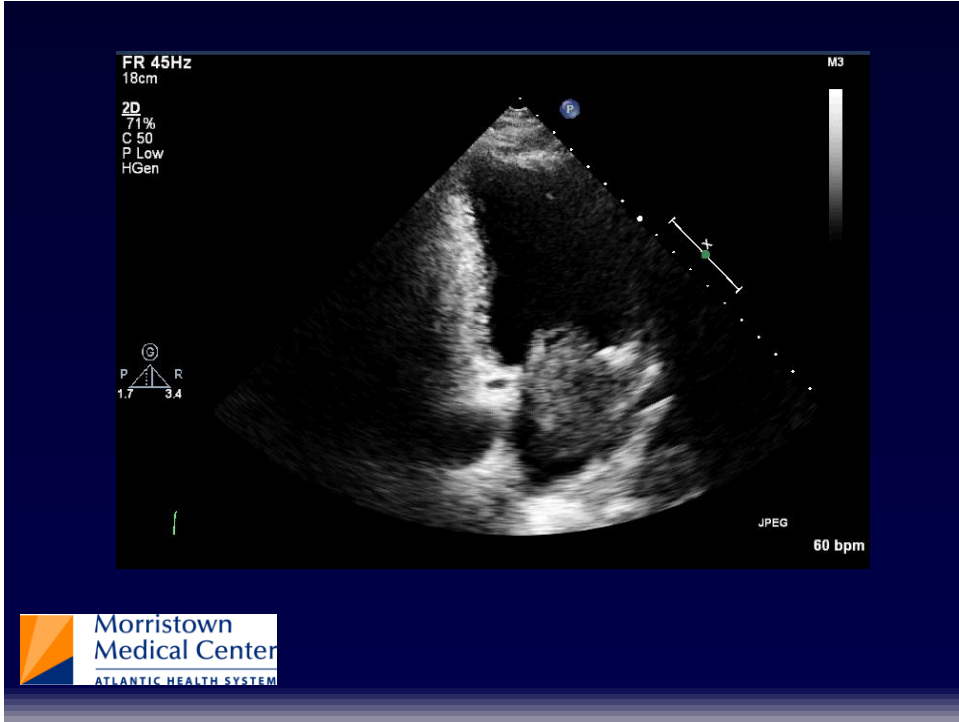
- 22 yo male with no prior medical history presents with chest pain
- ROS remarkable only for short term use of anabolic steroids
- 2D echo ordered







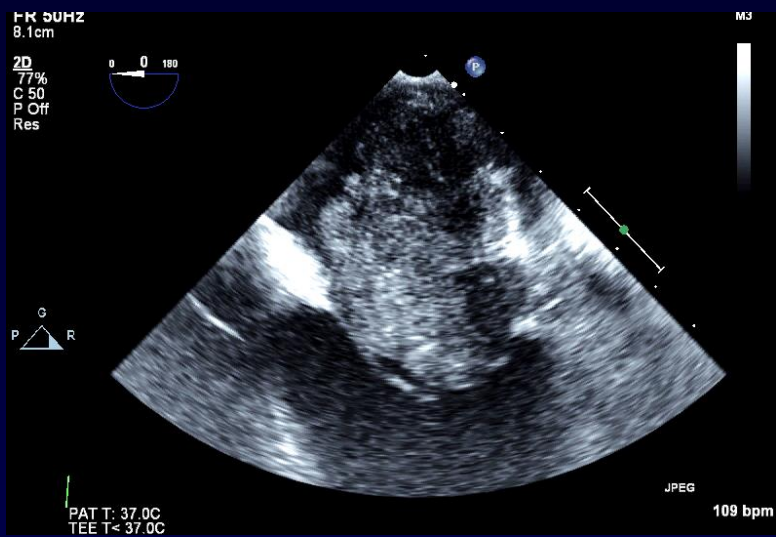


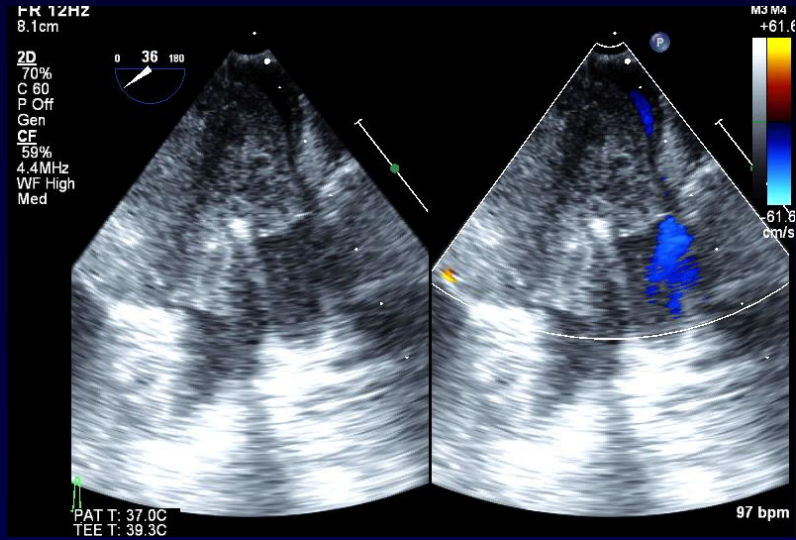
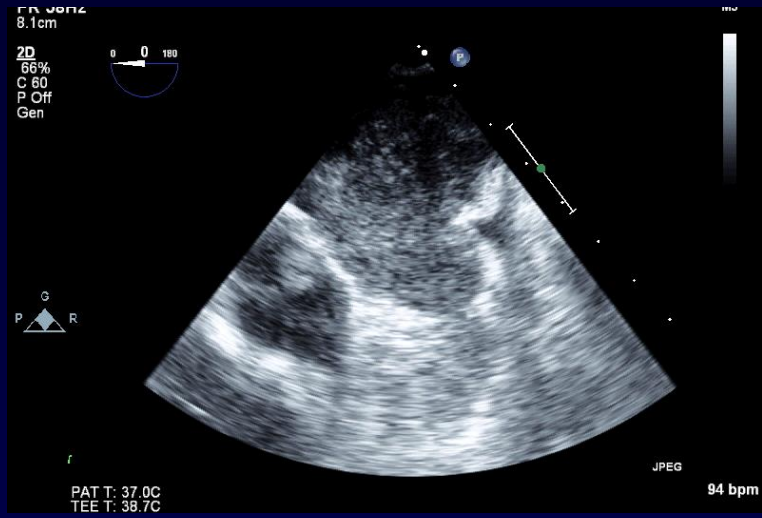


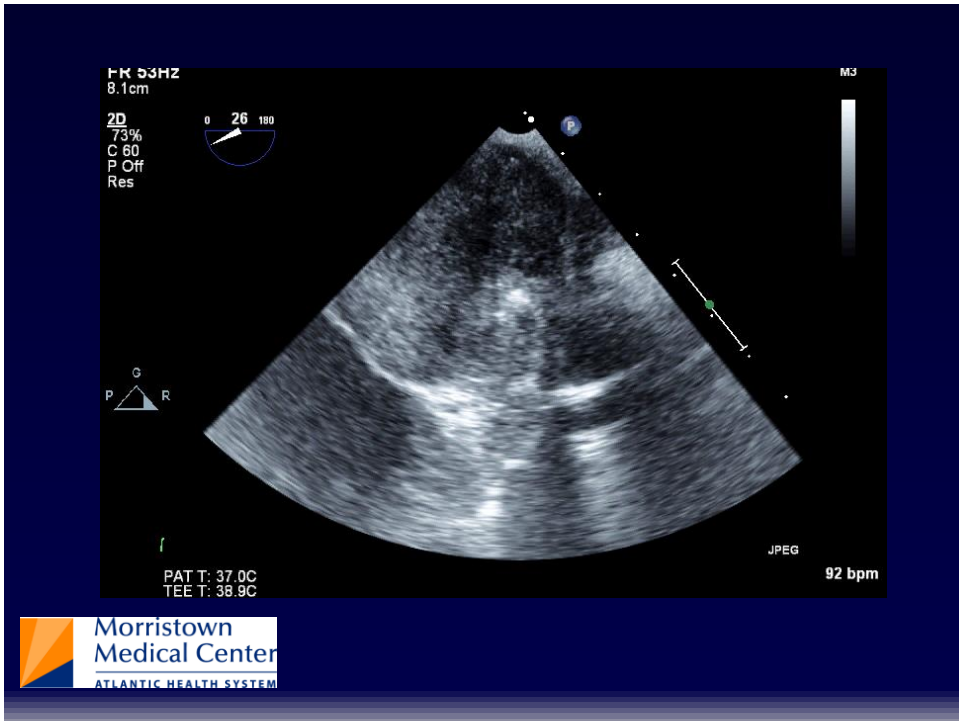
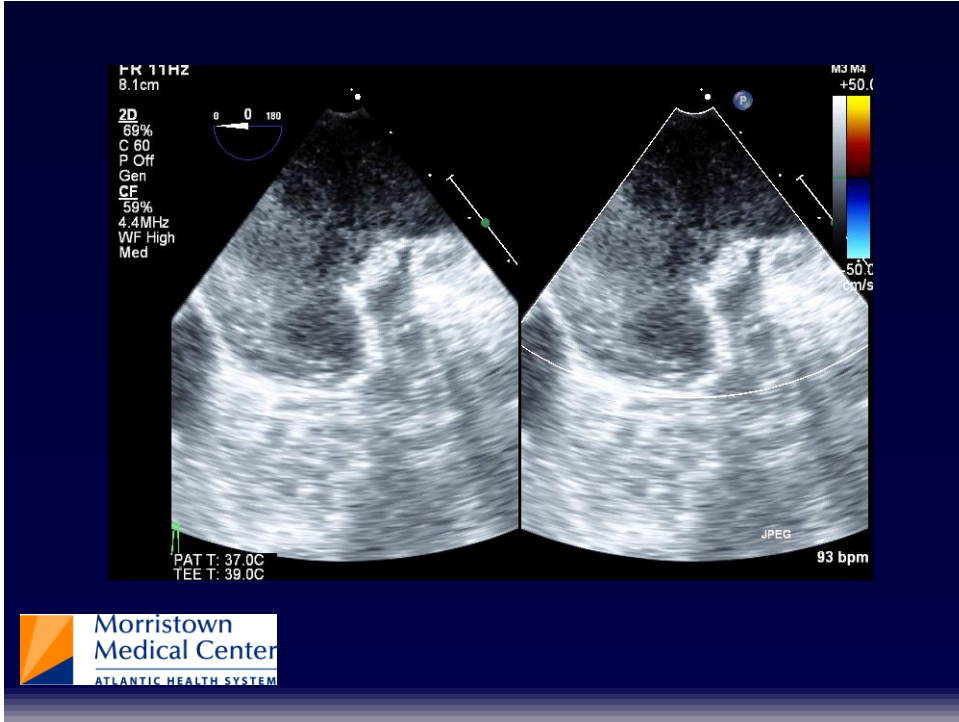
Thoughts?

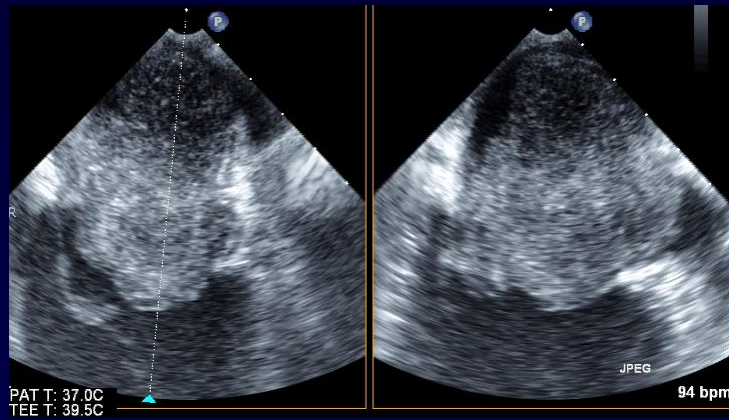
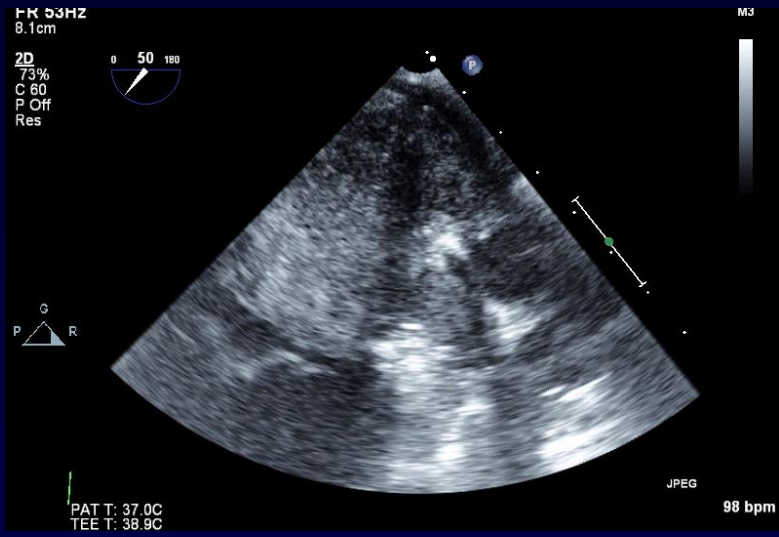


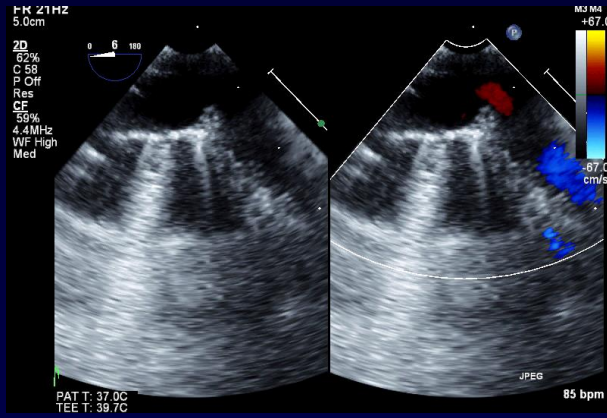
TEE



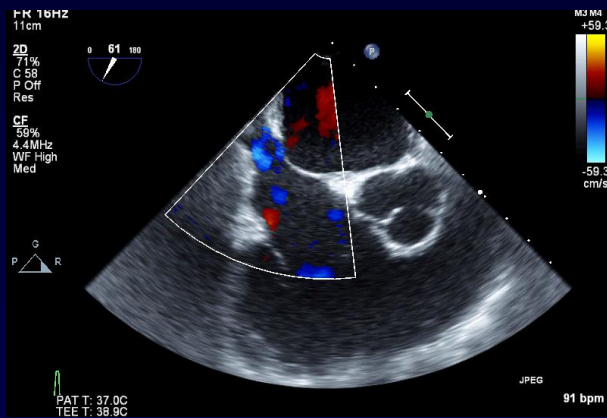




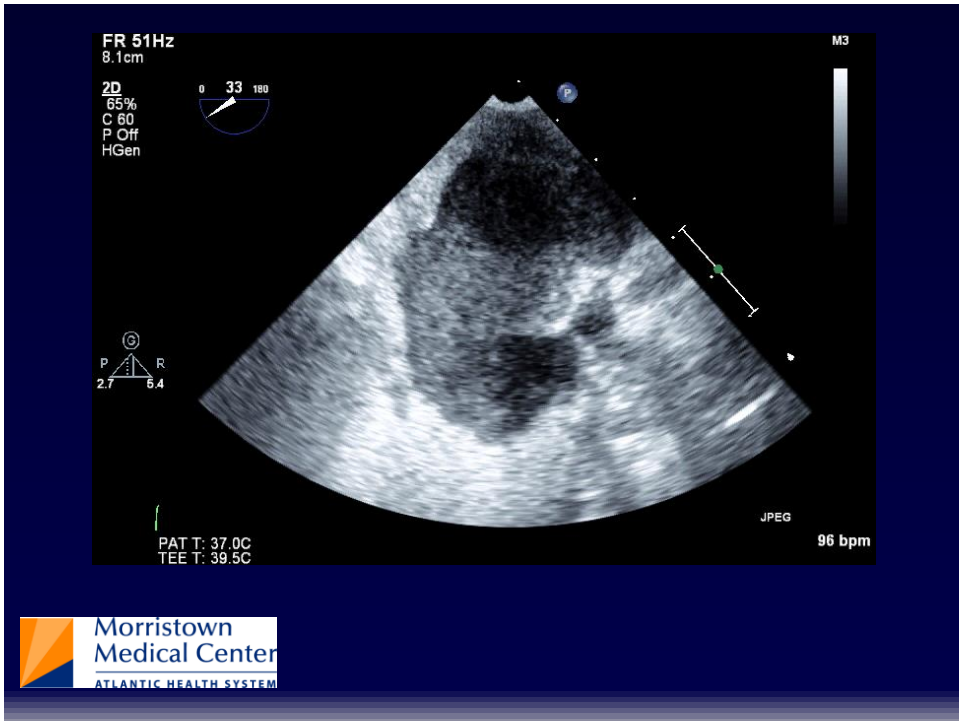
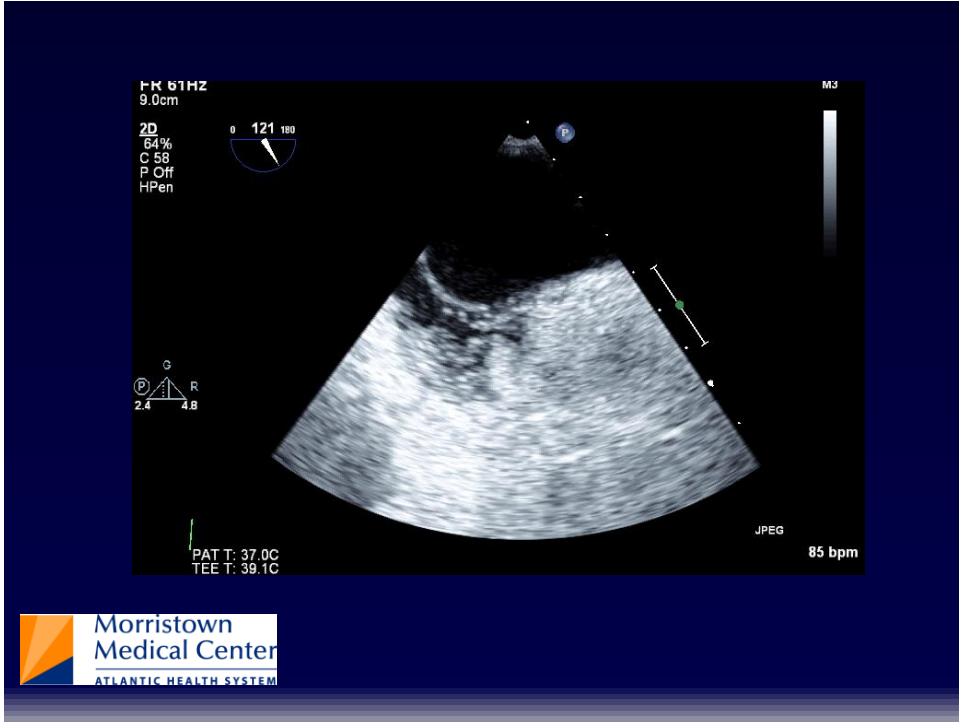


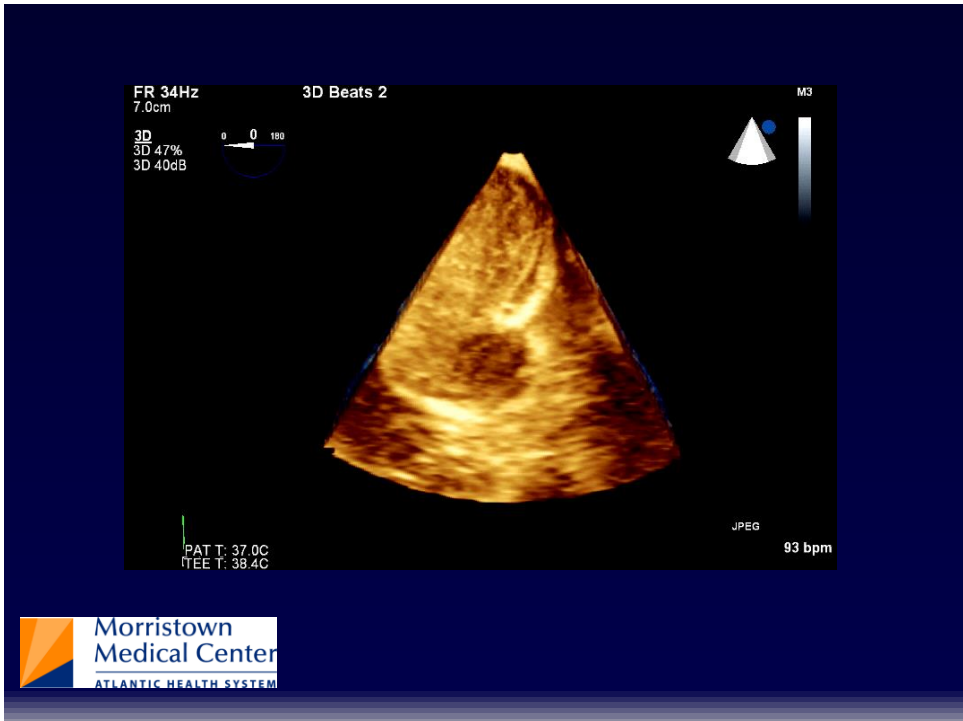
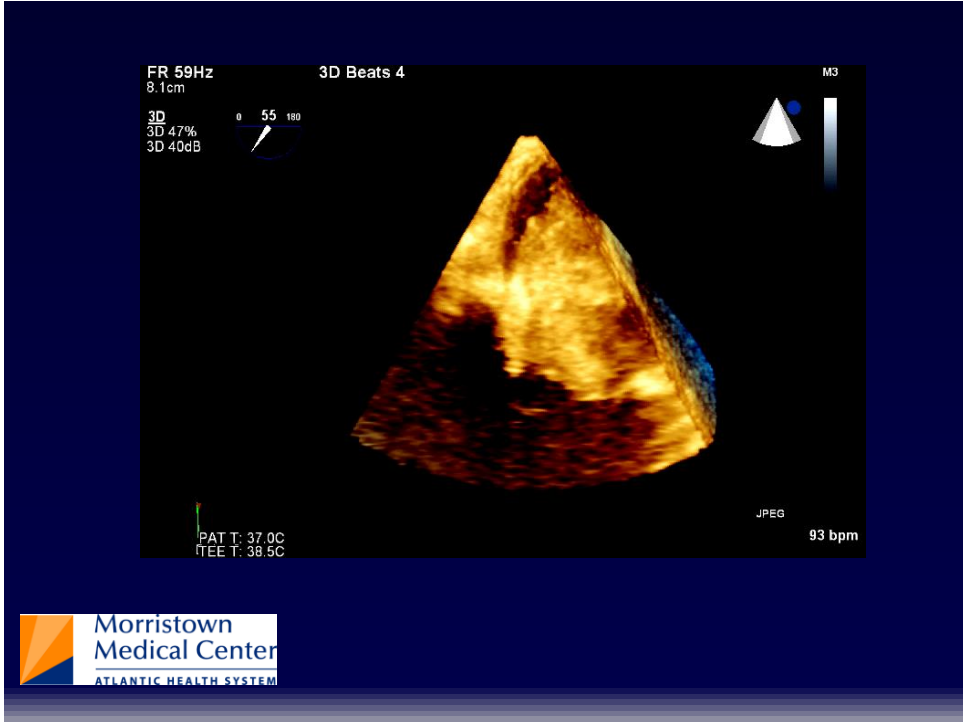


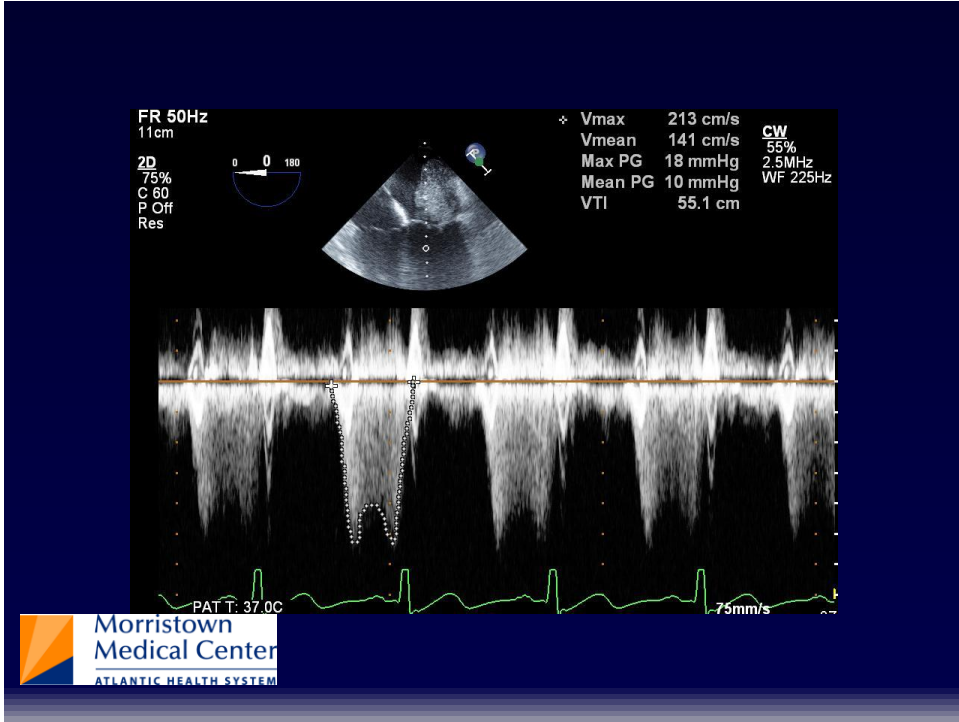
 **Morristown
Medical Center**
ATLANTIC HEALTH SYSTEM



 **Morristown
Medical Center**
ATLANTIC HEALTH SYSTEM







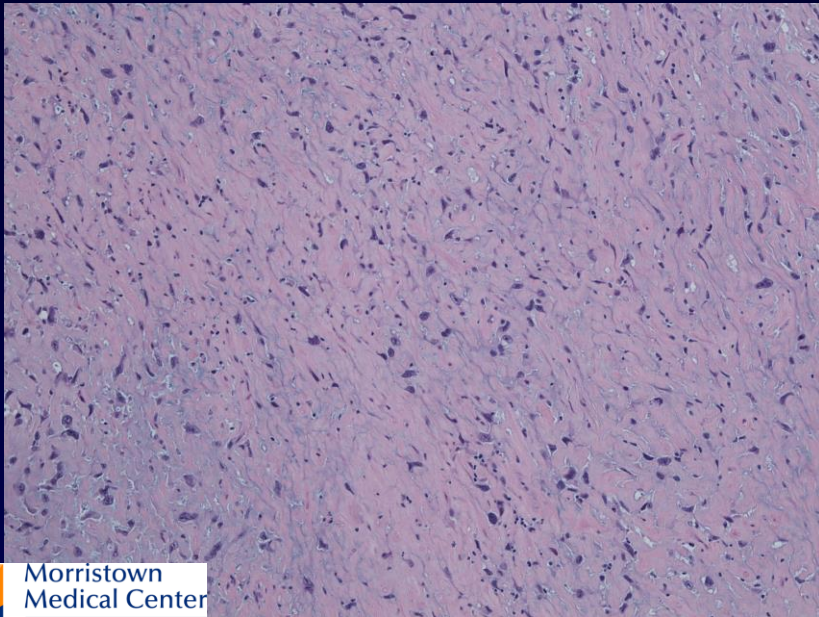
Thoughts?

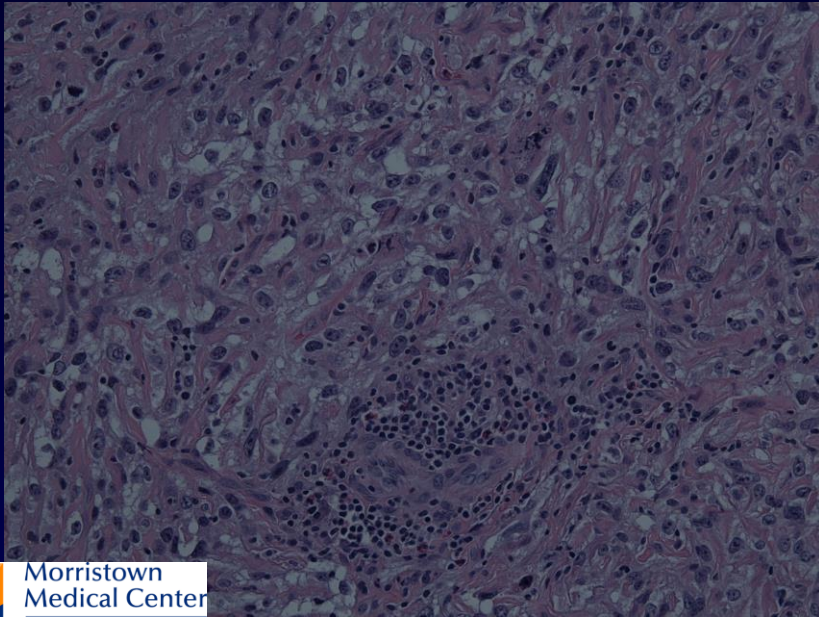
Case Continued

- CT confirmed intracardiac mass
- No other abnormalities (search for evidence of primary tumor)
- Surgical excision performed



Frozen section: Myxoma





 Morristown
Medical Center
ATLANTIC HEALTH SYSTEM

Final Diagnosis

Intimal Sarcoma

 Morristown
Medical Center
ATLANTIC HEALTH SYSTEM

Table 91.1 Type and Frequency of Primary Cardiac Tumors*

<i>Benign tumors (N=319, 59.8%)</i>	
Myxoma	24.4%
Lipoma	8.4%
Papillary fibroelastoma	7.9%
Rhabdomyoma	6.8%
Fibroma	3.2%
Hemangioma	2.8%
Teratoma	2.6%
Mesothelioma of the A-V node	2.3%
Granular cell tumor	< 1.0%
Neurofibroma	< 1.0%
Lymphangioma	< 1.0%
<i>Cysts (N=69, 16.7%)</i>	
Pericardial cyst	15.4%
Bronchogenic cyst	1.3%
<i>Malignant tumors (N=125, 23.5%)</i>	
Angiosarcoma	7.3%
Rhabdomyosarcoma	4.9%
Mesothelioma	3.6%
Fibrosarcoma	2.6%
Lymphoma	1.3%
Extraskelatal osteosarcoma	< 1.0%
Neurogenic sarcoma	< 1.0%
Malignant teratoma	< 1.0%
Thymoma	< 1.0%
Liposarcoma	< 1.0%
Leiomyosarcoma	< 1.0%
Chondrosarcoma	< 1.0%
Novial sarcoma	< 1.0%

*From 533 cases reviewed by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.²

Primary Intimal Sarcoma of the Pulmonary Vein with Extension into the Left Atrium: A Case Report

Constantine D. Mavroudis¹, Alfred Casillan¹, Mark Rabbat², Aileen Go³, Edward Melian⁴,
Mamdouh Bakhos¹, Christopher H. Wigfield¹

¹Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University Chicago, Maywood, USA; ²Department of Cardiology, Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University Chicago, Maywood, USA; ³Department of Oncology, Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University Chicago, Maywood, USA; ⁴Department of Radiation Oncology, Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University Chicago, Maywood, USA.
Email: cwigfield@lumc.edu

Received February 16th, 2012; revised March 19th, 2012; accepted March 25th, 2012

Take Home Message

- Not all left atrial masses are myxomas
- Pulmonary venous invasion/extension is a marker of malignancy



Another Diagnostic Conundrums

With thanks to Leo Marcoff, MD



Case History

- 54M with history of HTN and repaired coarctation of the aorta (age 7)
- Several days of progressive shortness of breath, worse when lying flat
- No cough or fever
- No chest pain



Physical Exam

- BP 155/70, HR 83, O2 sat RA =96%
- Clear lungs
- Regular heart rhythm, No murmurs, rubs, or gallops
- No leg edema



Diagnostic Studies

- EKG –NSR, left anterior fascicular block, no ischemic changes
- CXR –normal
- CT chest - small infiltrate in the right upper lobe
 - started on abx



Diagnostic Studies

- TTE - calcified mobile mass in the left ventricle attached to papillary muscle
- Transferred to our center for further management
- TTE reviewed - Cardiac MRI for evaluation of LV mass

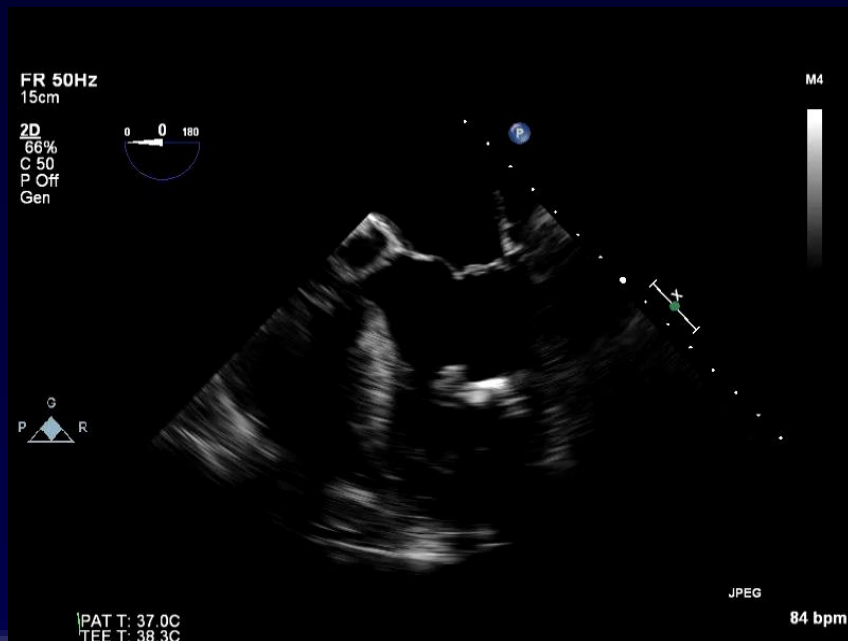


Cardiac MRI

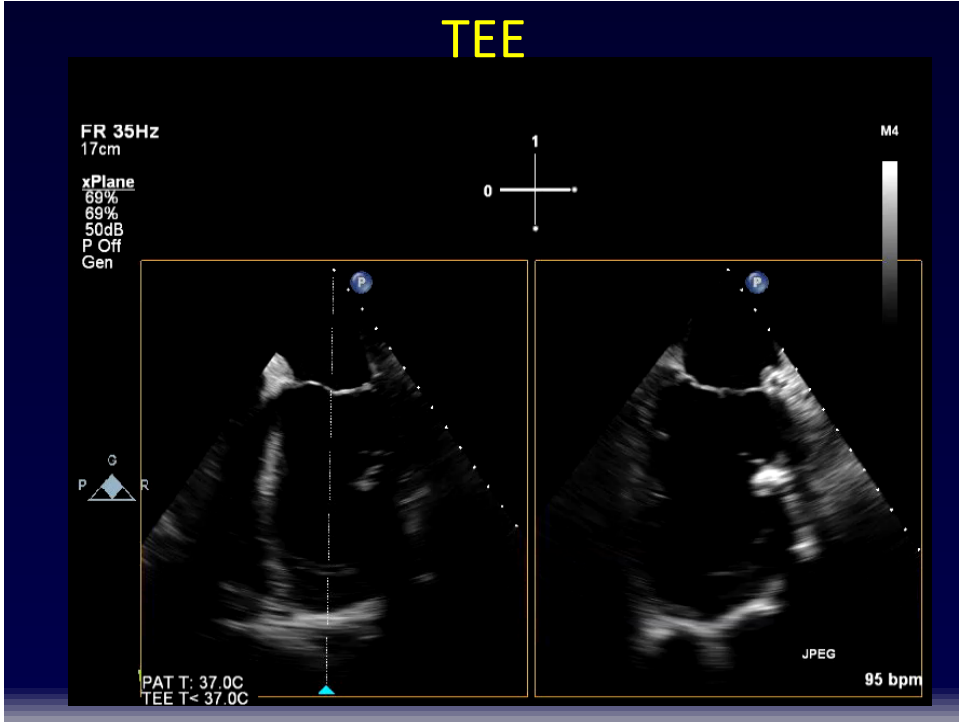
- Technically limited due to premature beats
- 11 x 9 mm mass adjacent or attached to the anterolateral papillary muscle
- Unlikely to be fat
- Thrombus versus mass
- TEE to evaluate further



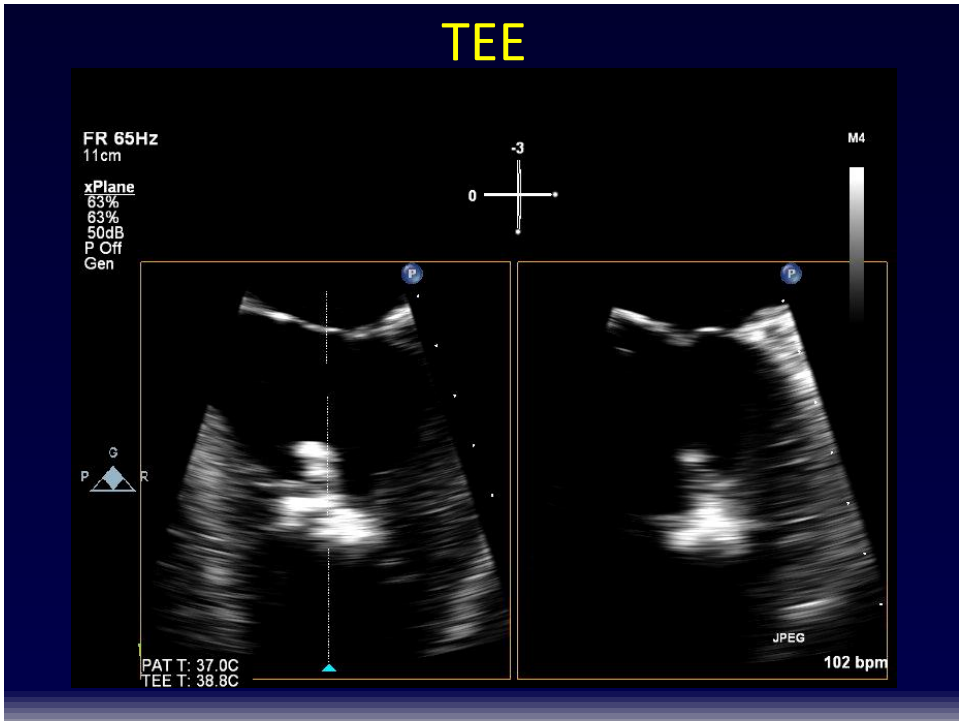
TEE



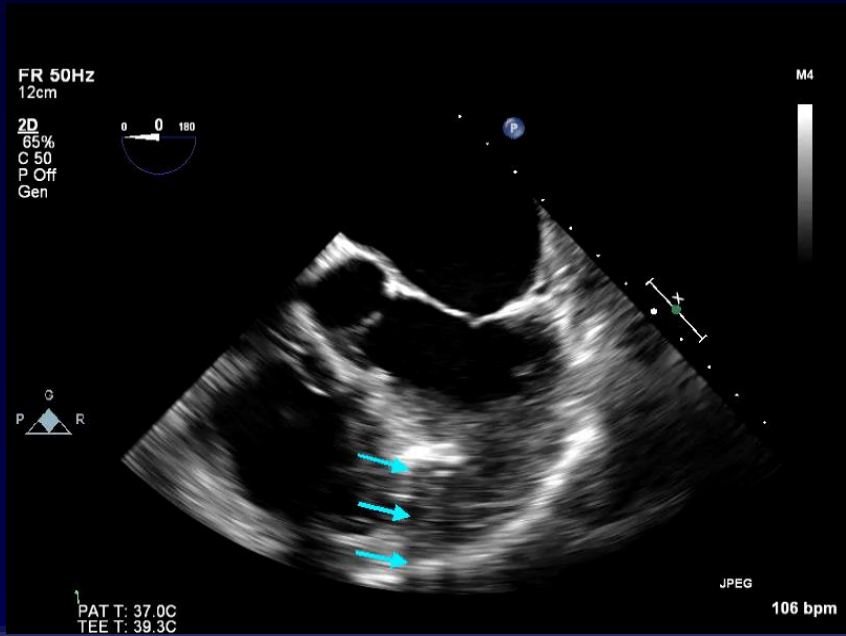
TEE



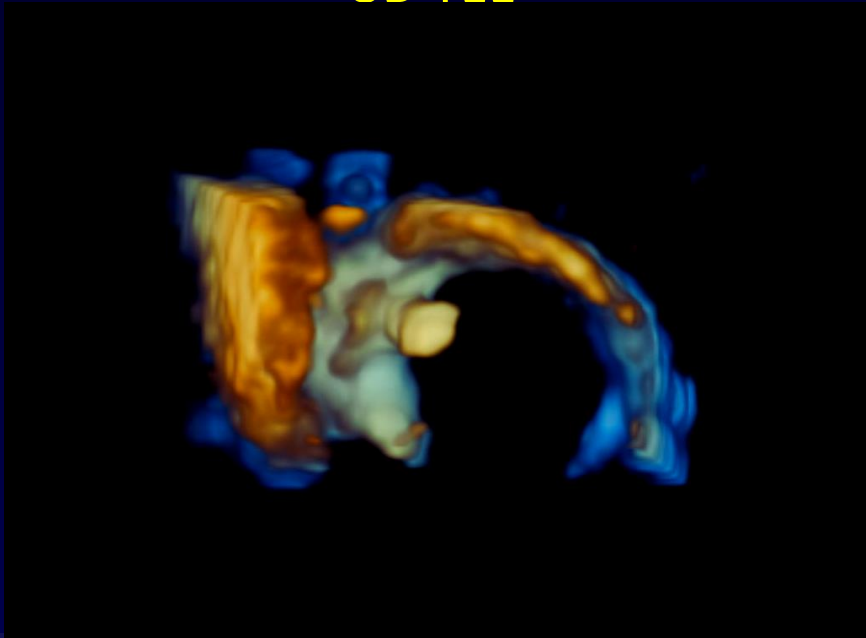
TEE



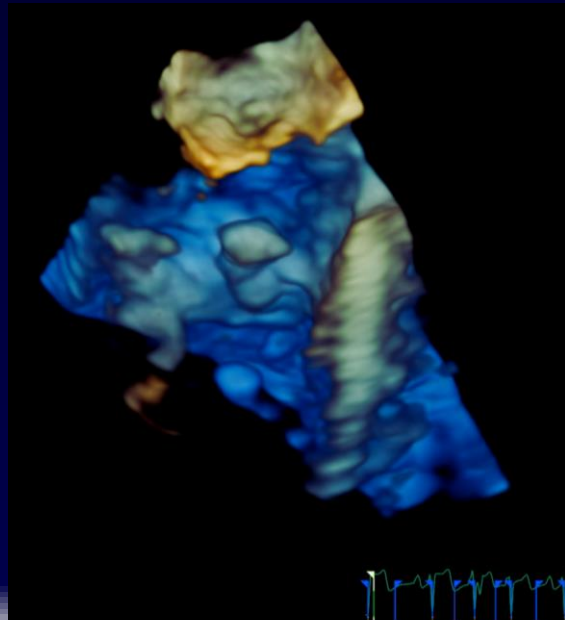
TEE



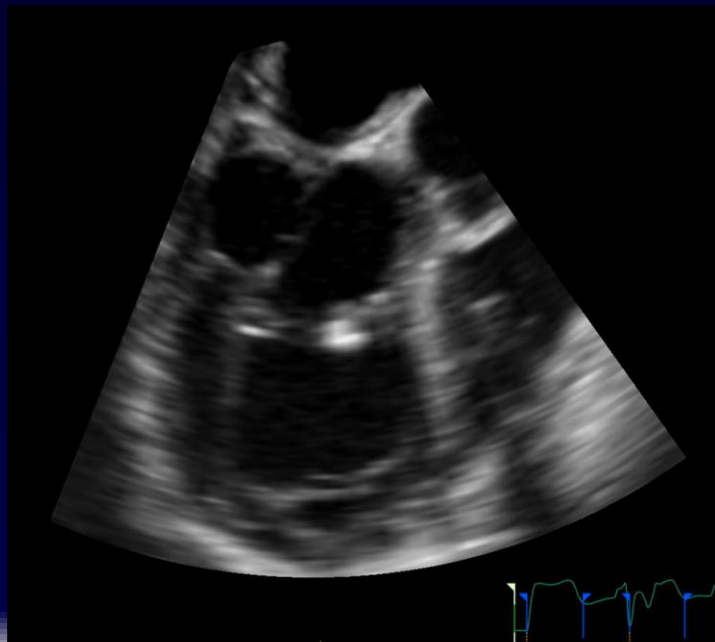
3D TEE



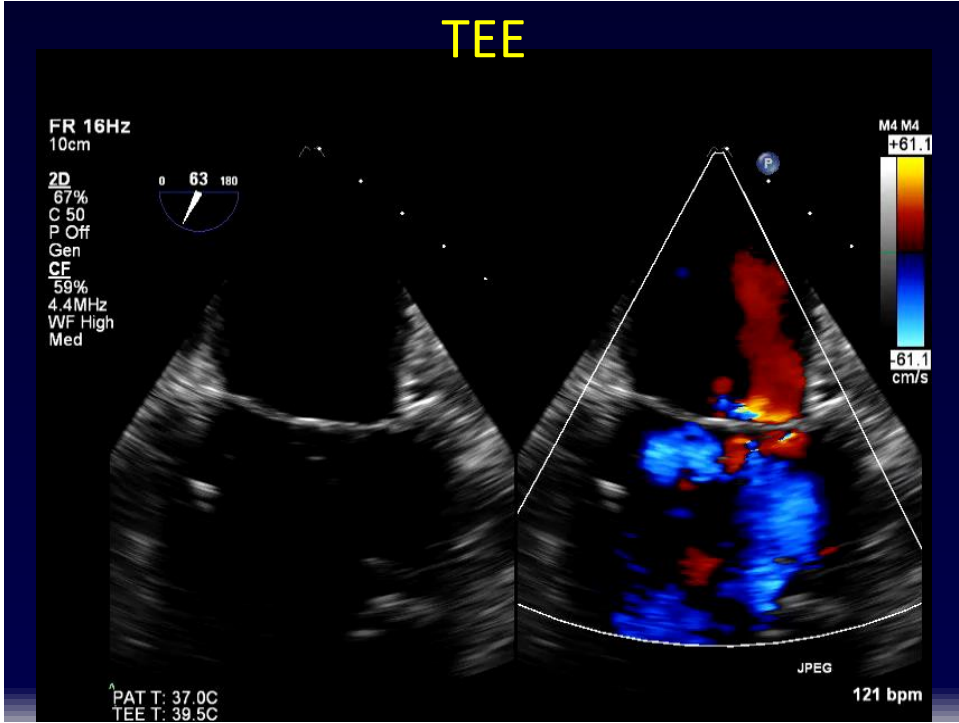
3D TEE



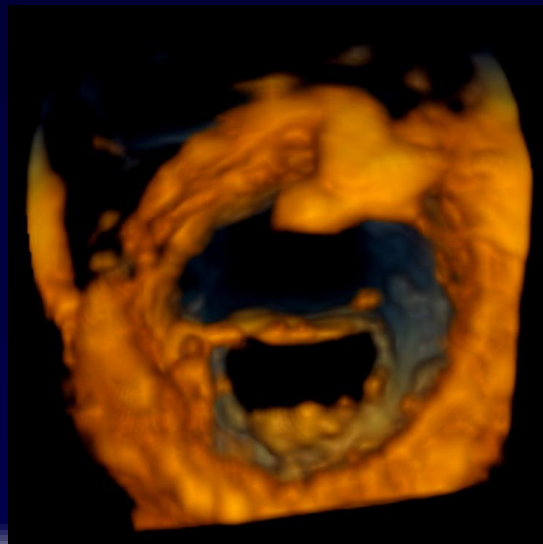
3D TEE



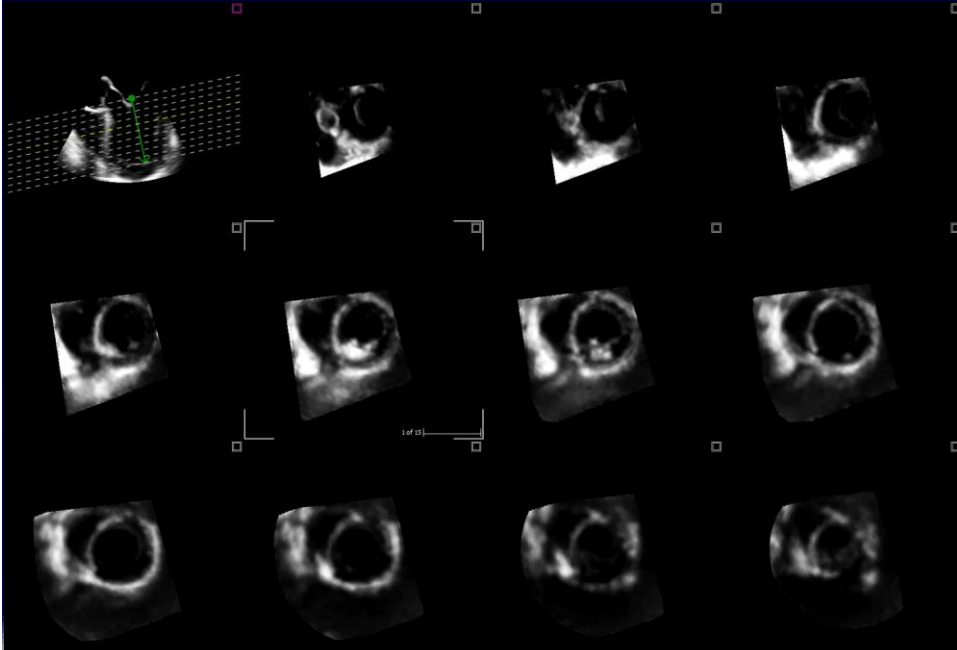
TEE



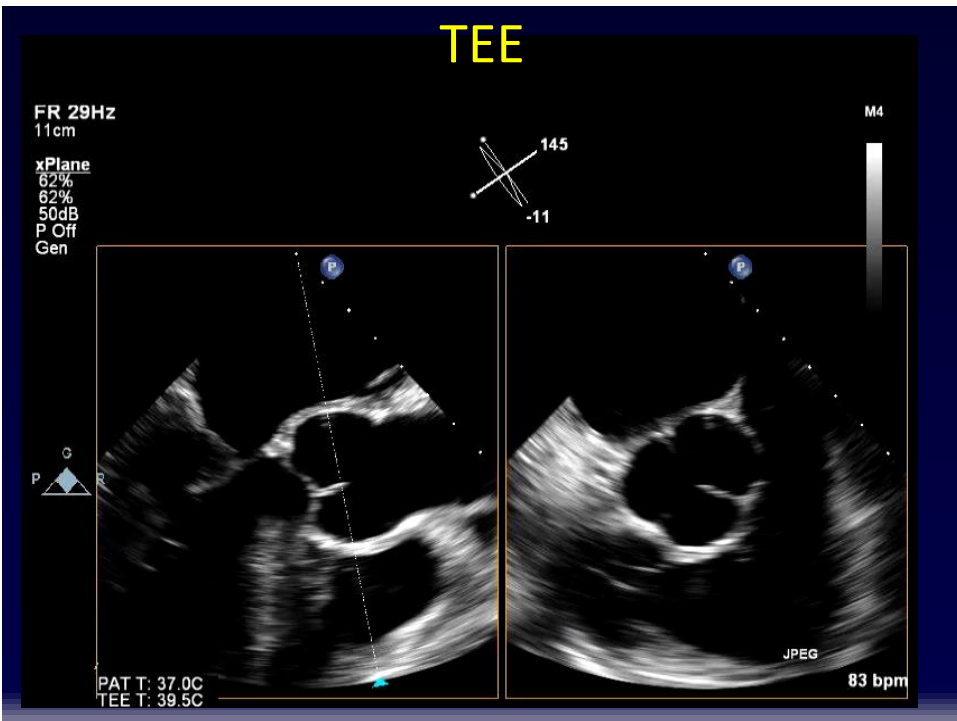
3D TEE

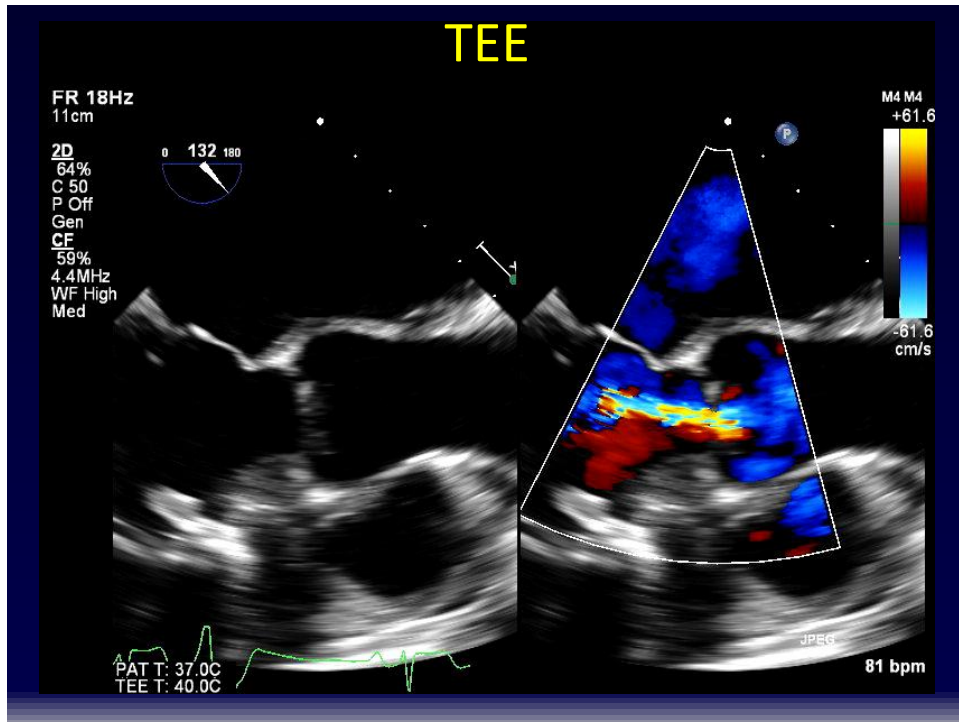


3D TEE



TEE





- Differential diagnosis
 - Neoplasm
 - Thrombus
 - Vegetation
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Other?

Management

- Diagnostic uncertainty
- Likely embolic risk
- CT surgery consulted
- Resection of left ventricular mass through aortotomy and aortic root
- Total bypass time of 36 minutes



Pathology

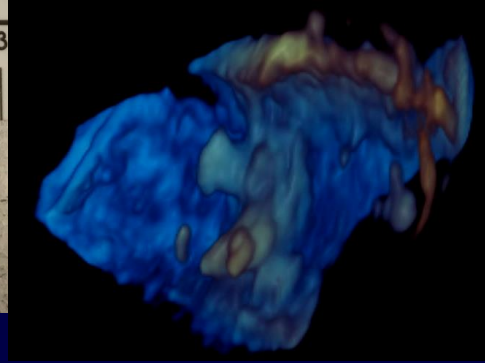


Image courtesy of Dr. Christopher Magovern

Pathology



Image courtesy of Dr. Christopher Magovern



Diagnosis

- Calcified nodule, suggestive of a calcified mural thrombus also known as Cardiac Calcified Amorphous Tumor
- No evidence of a neoplastic process.
- No evidence of sarcoidosis.