# Chestpain in Reykjavik

ESIM 2017 Bára Dís Benediktsdóttir Dagrún Jónasdóttir



### Clinical presentation

- 46 year old woman came to the cardiology ER unit with 3 week history of cramping intermittent chest pain.
- Pain is located centrally and radiates to both arms and to lesser amount to the jaw.
- Enormous pain that comes mainly at rest.
   10/10. Getting worse.
- 0-3x per 24h, but increased frequency of attacks.

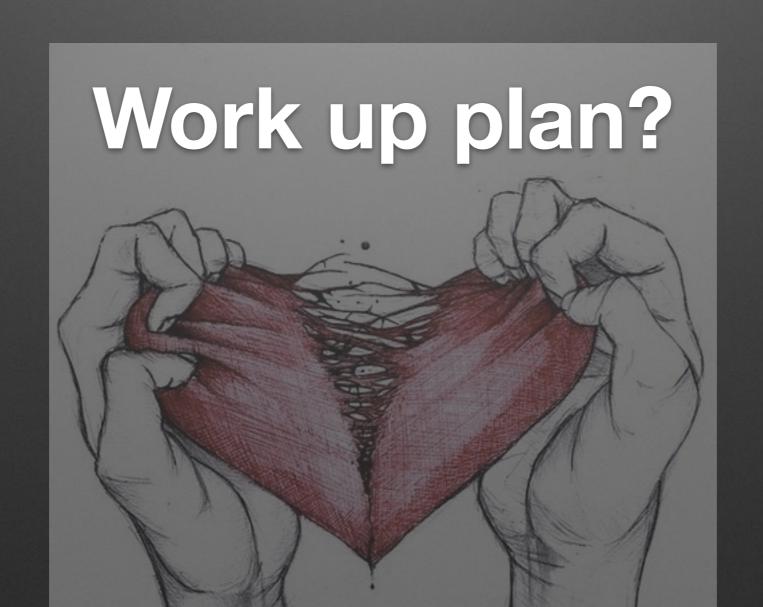
### Previous medical history

- 1. Ischemic stroke 2010 with left hemiparesis that resolved.
- 2. Hypertension for many years
- 3. Esophagitis. GERD.
- 4. Depression and anxiety

### Medications

- Rabeprazol 1x20mg
- Amilorid/hydrochlorothiazid 2.5/25
- Enalapril 2x5mg
- Zopiclone 1x7.5mg PRN

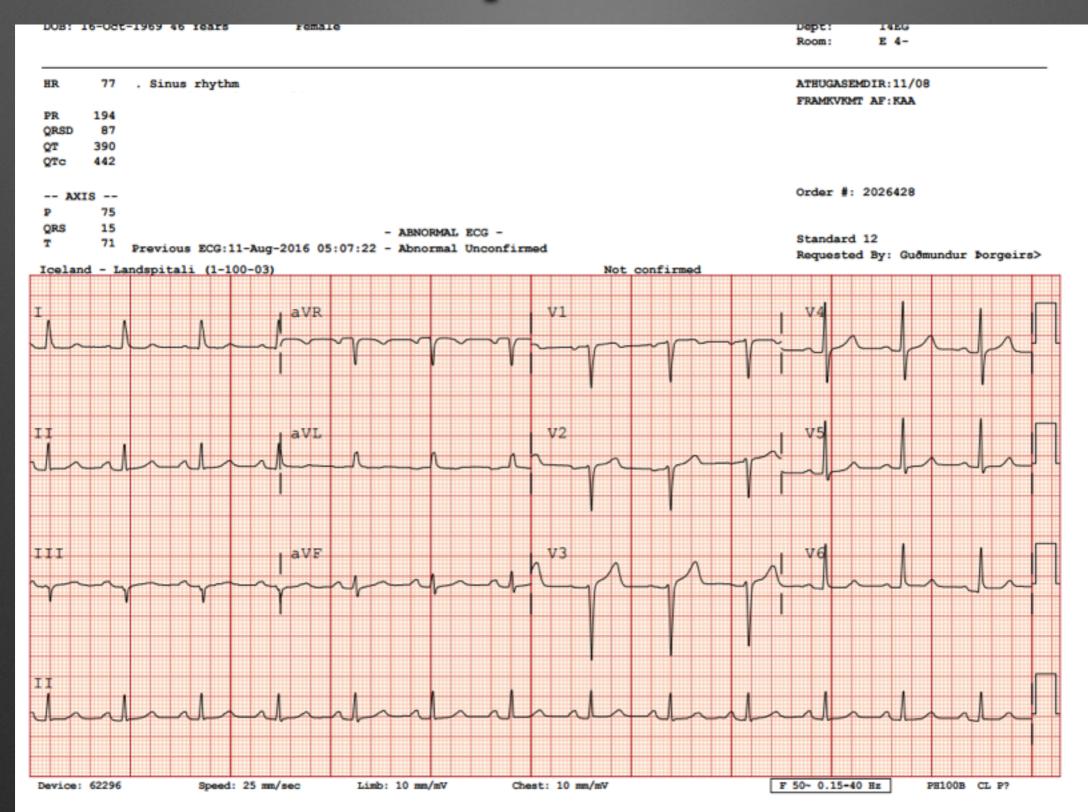
# More information about current clinical presentation?



Risk factors for cardiovascular disease:
 pos: Hypertension, smoking, family history.
 neg: DM, hyperlipedemia

- 25 pack years and still smoking.
- General physical examination normal.

# ECG at presentation

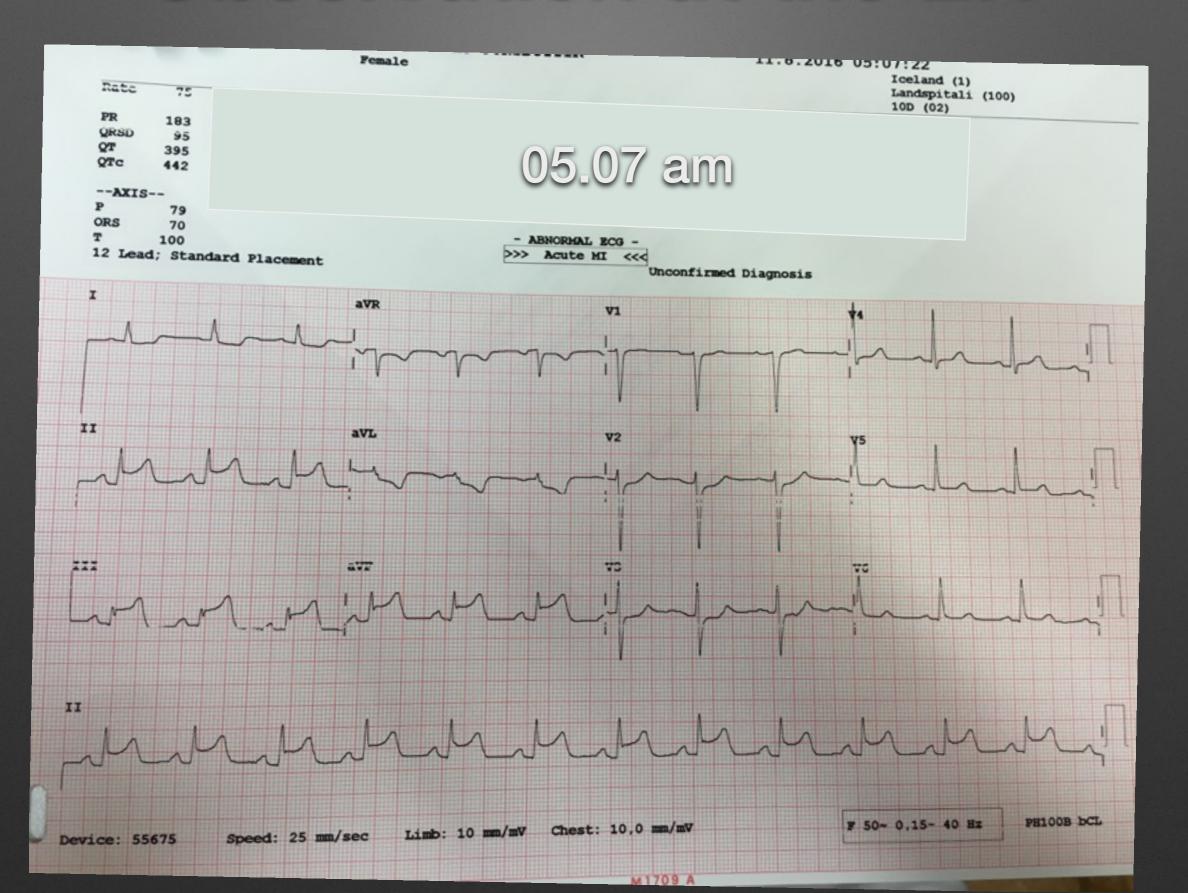


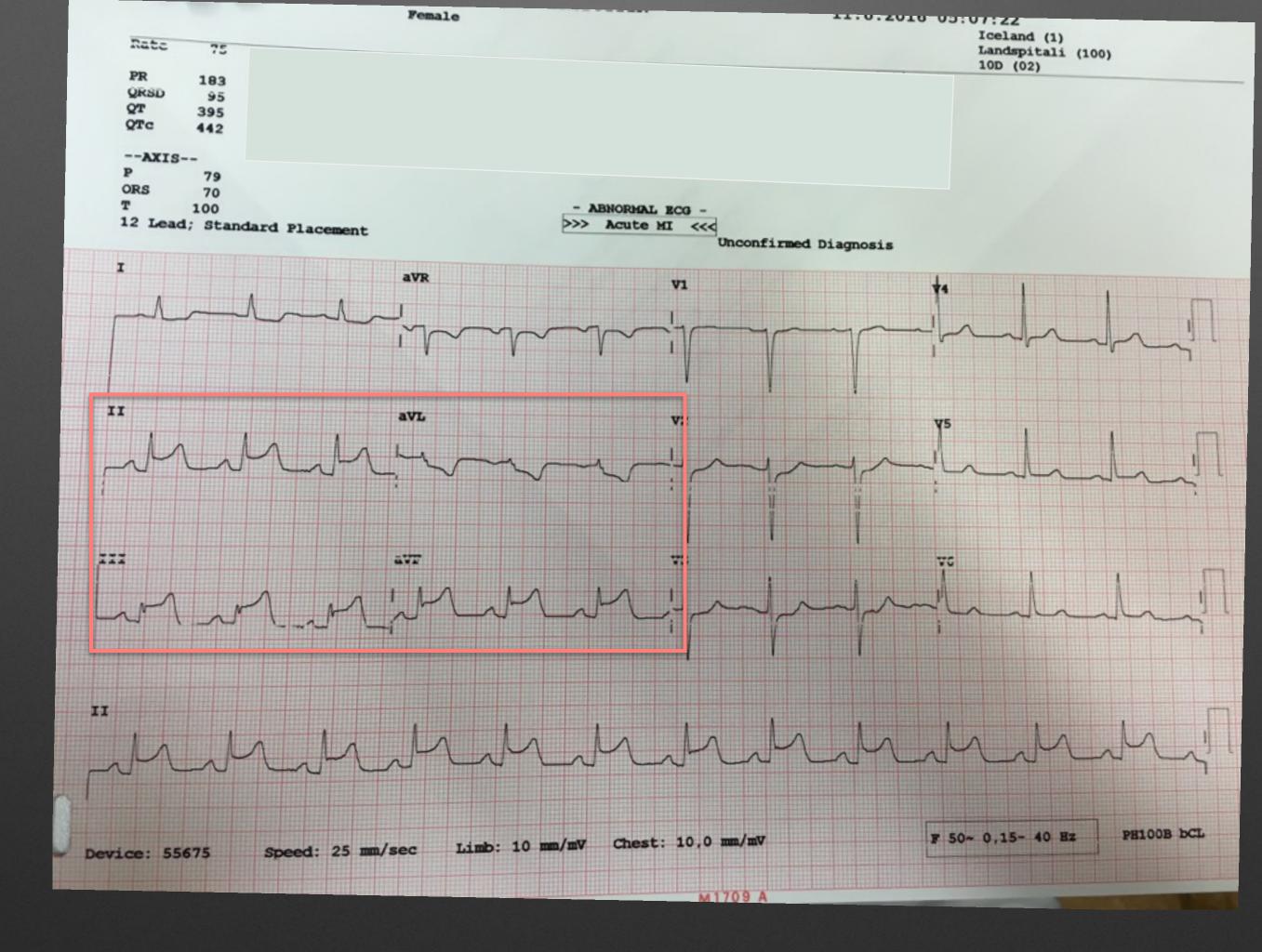
### Blood tests at presentation

- Status, electrolytes, kidney function normal
- Troponin T: 5 ng/L ( <15)</li>

### Observation at the ER

#### Observation at the ER





# Differential diagnosis - ST elevations

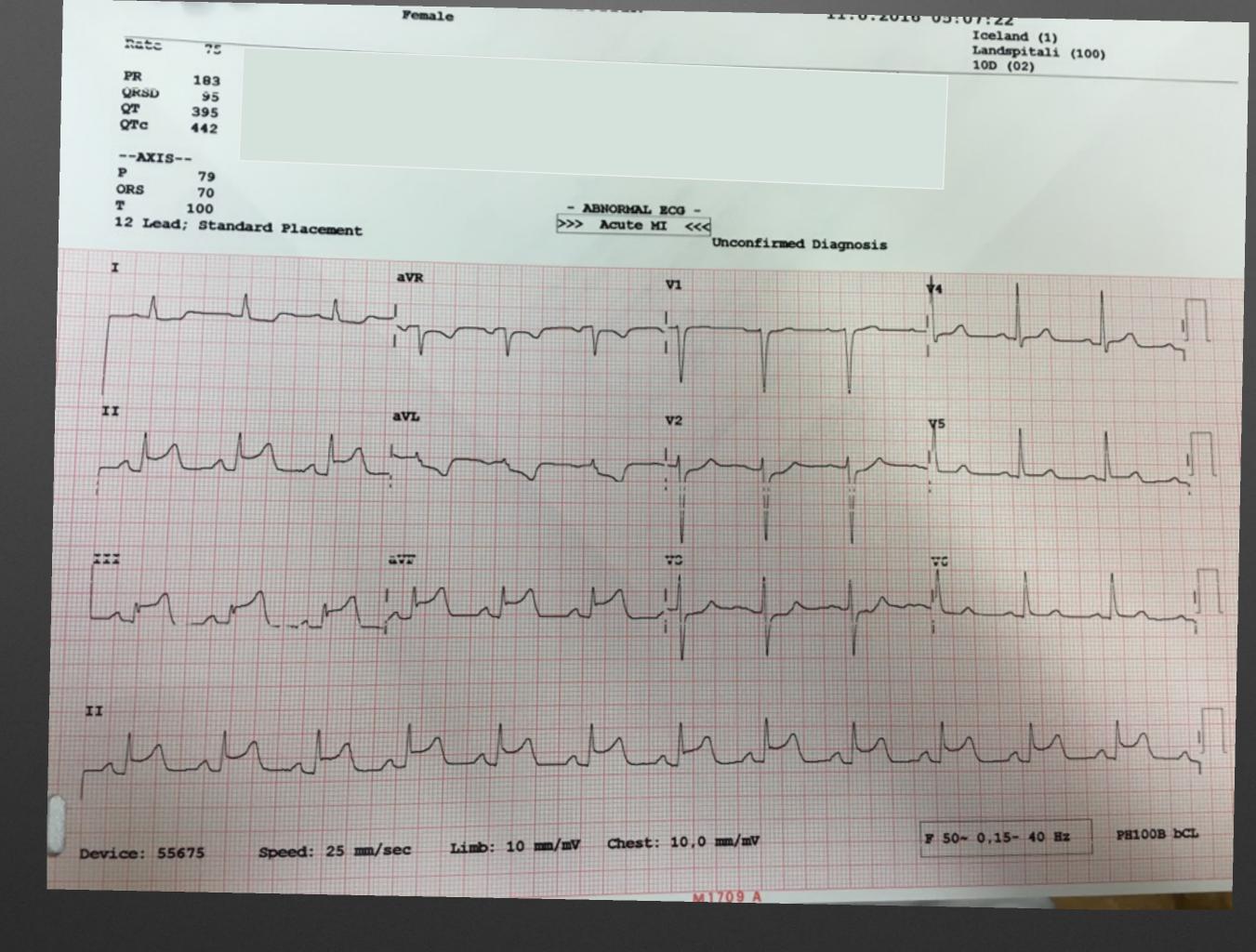


# Differential diagnosis - ST elevations

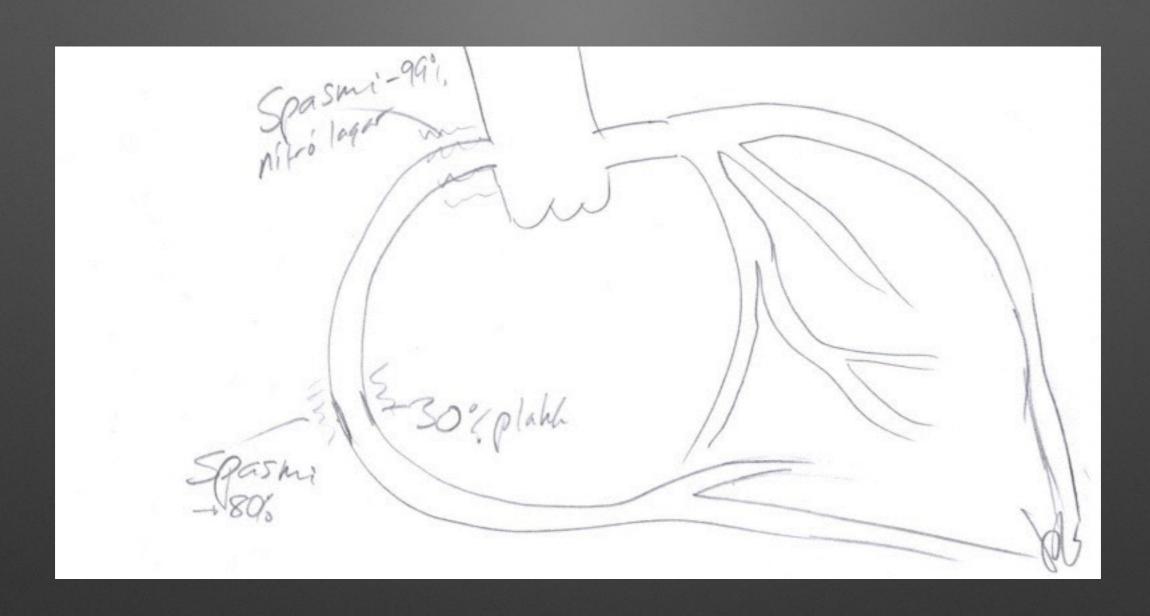
- Myocardial infarct (STEMI)
- Coronary artery vasospasm
- Coronary artery dissection
- Drugs of abuse (eg, cocaine, crack, meth)
- Pericarditis
- Myocarditis
- Aortic dissection in to coronary
- LV aneurysm
- Early repolarization
- Hypothermia ("Osborn J waves")
- Brugada syndrome
- Takotsubo cardiomyopathy

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# Coronary angiogram



# Diagnosis?

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- Vasospastic angina
  - = Variant angina
  - = Prinzmetal angina

# Diagnostic criteria Vasospastic angina

COVADIS diagnostic criteria for vasospastic angina

#### COVADIS diagnostic criteria for vasospastic angina\*

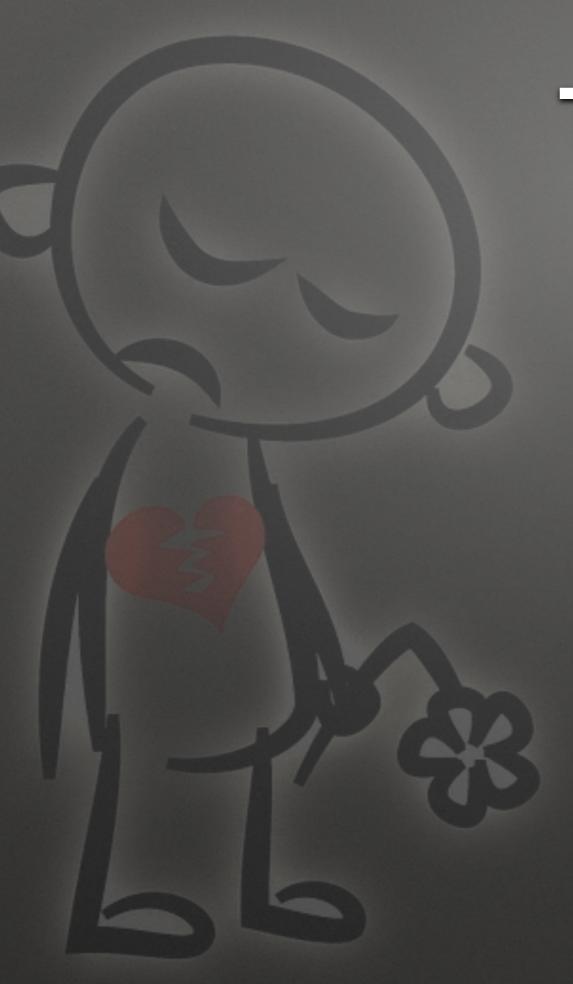
#### Vasospastic angina diagnostic criteria elements

- Nitrate-responsive angina (during spontaneous episode, with at least one of the following):
  - Rest angina, especially between night and early morning
  - Marked diurnal variation in exercise tolerance, reduced in morning
  - Hyperventilation can precipitate an episode
  - Calcium channel blockers (but not beta blockers) suppress episodes
- Transient ischemic ECG changes (during spontaneous episode, including any of the following in at least two contiguous leads):
  - ST segment elevation ≥0.1 mV
  - ST segment depression ≥0.1 mV
  - New negative U waves
- Coronary artery spasm: Defined as transient total or subtotal coronary artery occlusion (>90% constriction) with angina and ischemic ECG changes either spontaneously or in response to a provocative stimulus (typically acetylcholine, ergot, or hyperventilation)



# Symptoms of vasospastic angina

- Intermittent chest pain
- Attacks for 2-15 min at time
- Worse during night time
- Comes at rest
- Chest pain that does not change with inspiration or movement.



# Treatment?

#### Treatment?

- A. Ca-channel blocker, quit smoking
- B. Beta blocker and nitroglycerin pn
- C. Long acting nitroglycerin
- D. Ca-channel blocker, long acting nitroglycerin, quit smoking
- E. Ca-channel blocker, quit smoking and nitroglyserin pn

#### Treatment?

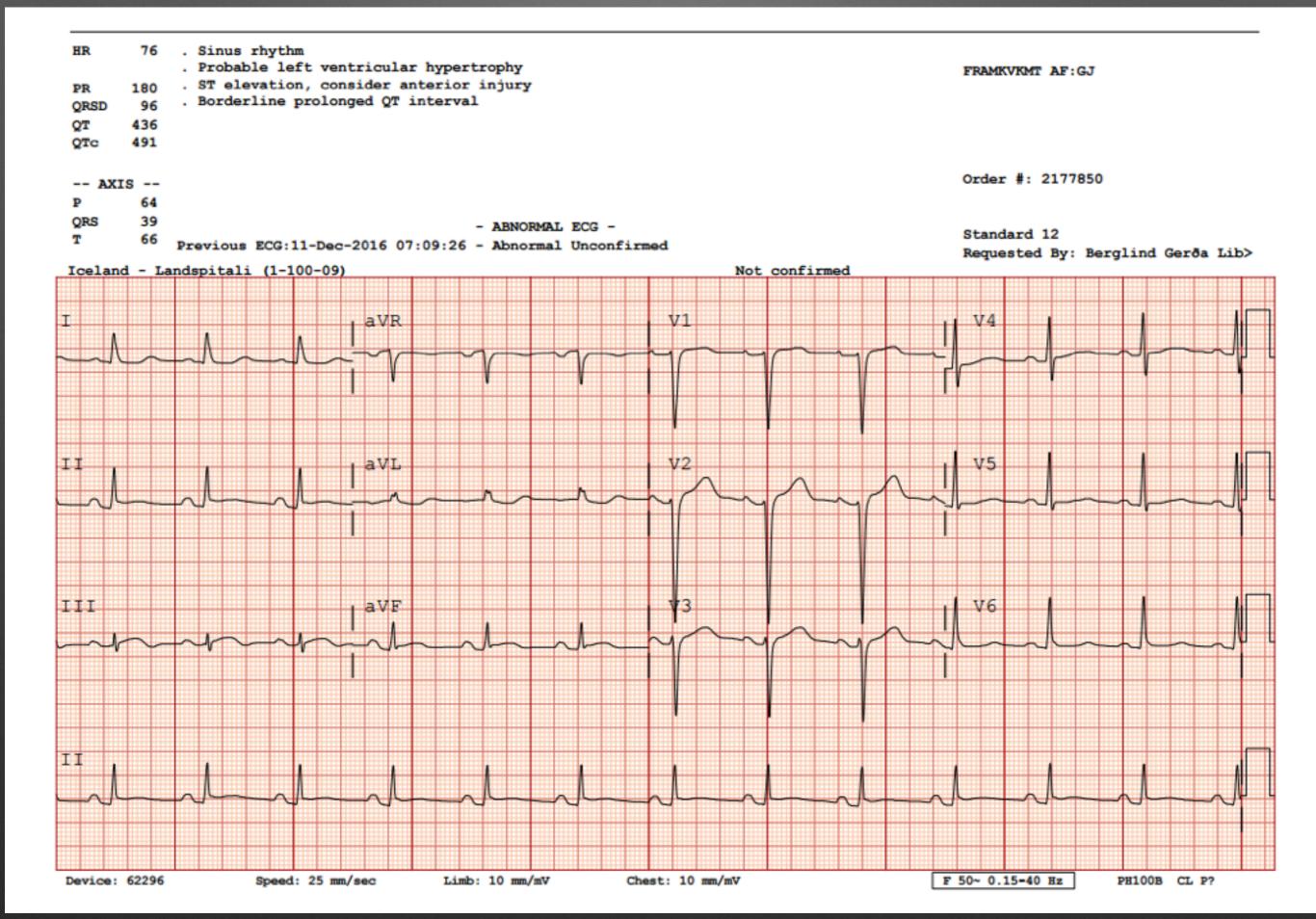
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#### Next months

- Frequent visit at the ER with chest pain.
- Patient still smoking
- Doses of diltiazem increased and long acting nitroglycerin added.

## Another night at the ER

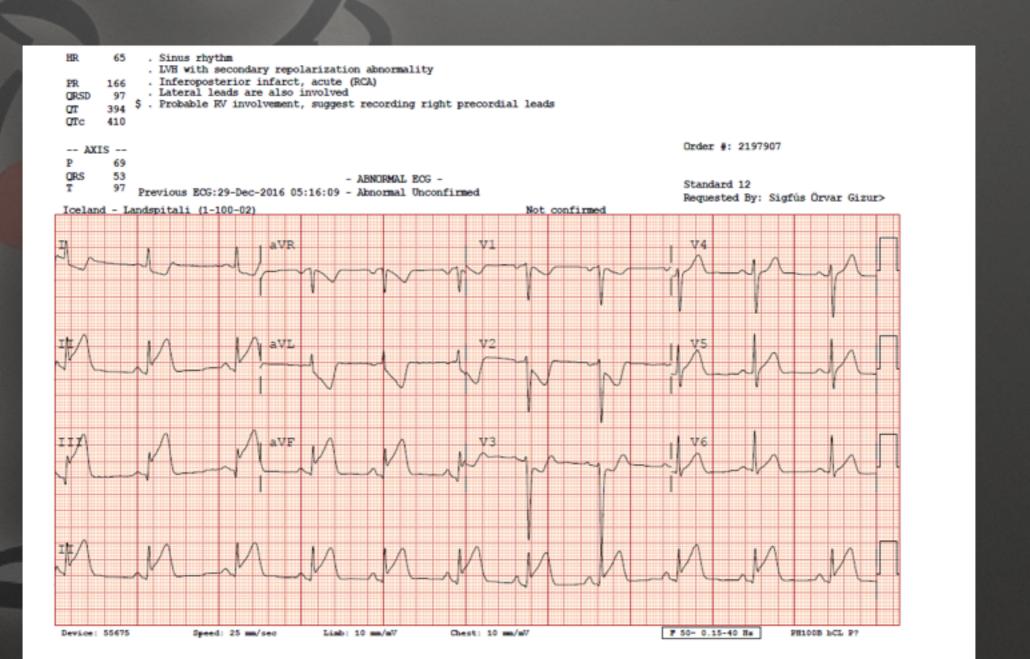
- Witnessed cardiac arrest at home at 6 am
- VF electronic cardioversion by ambulance team
- Spontantly breathing but unconsciousness
- Extreme vasospasm when inserting arterial catheter



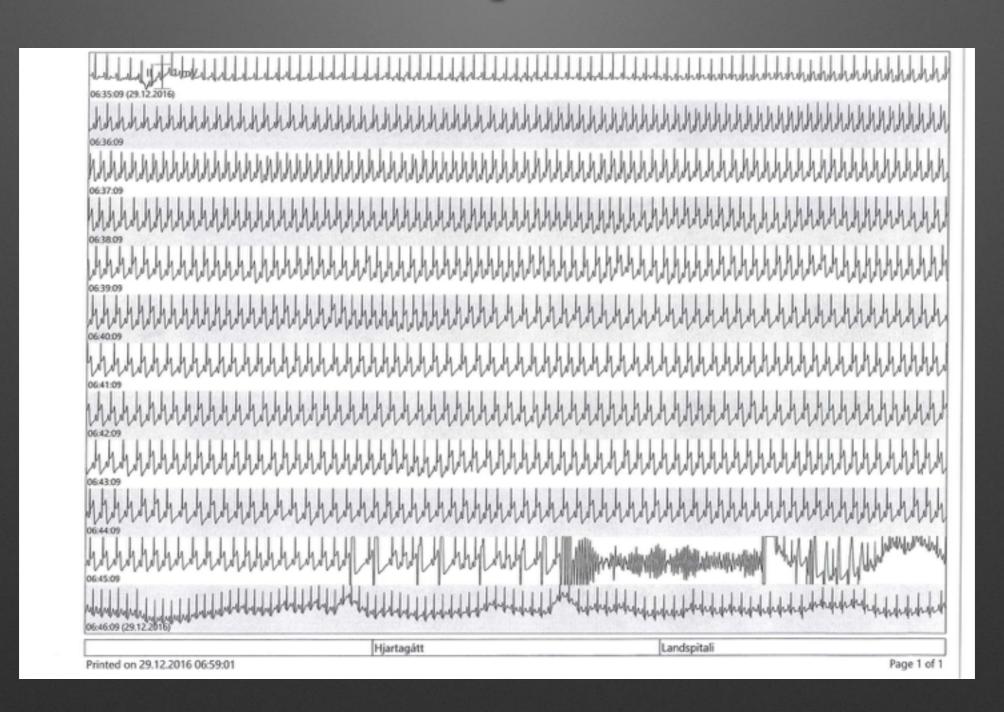
- Transferred to the ICU
- No events during admission
- Discharged in good condition few days later with ICD.

# Few weeks later: Another night at the ER

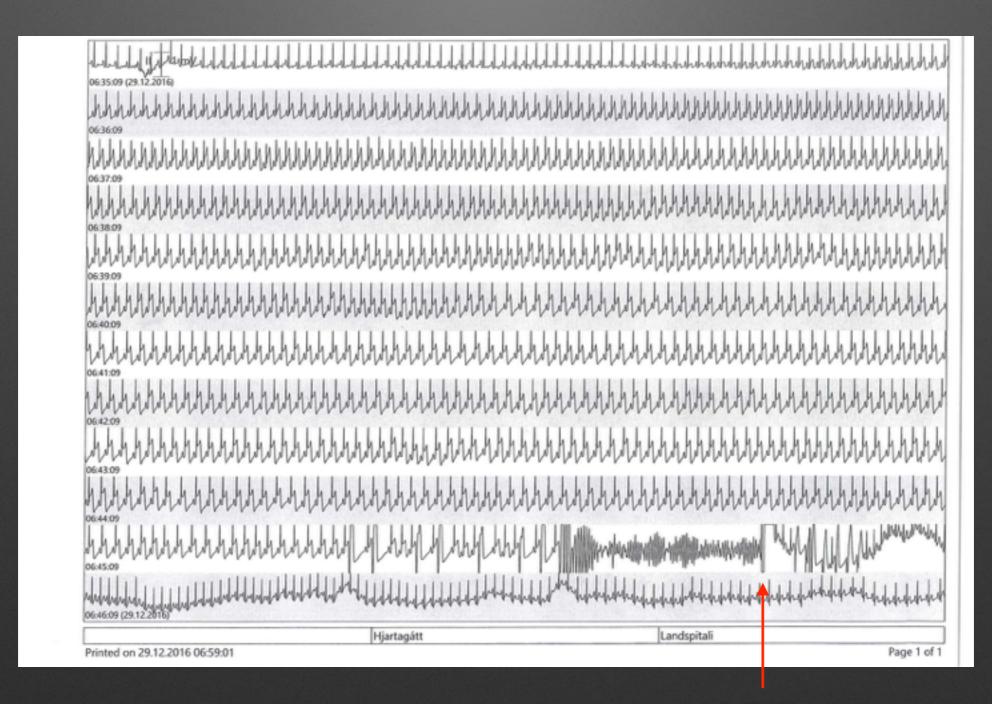
Syncope at home - witness by husband



# Chest pain 6 am Not responsive

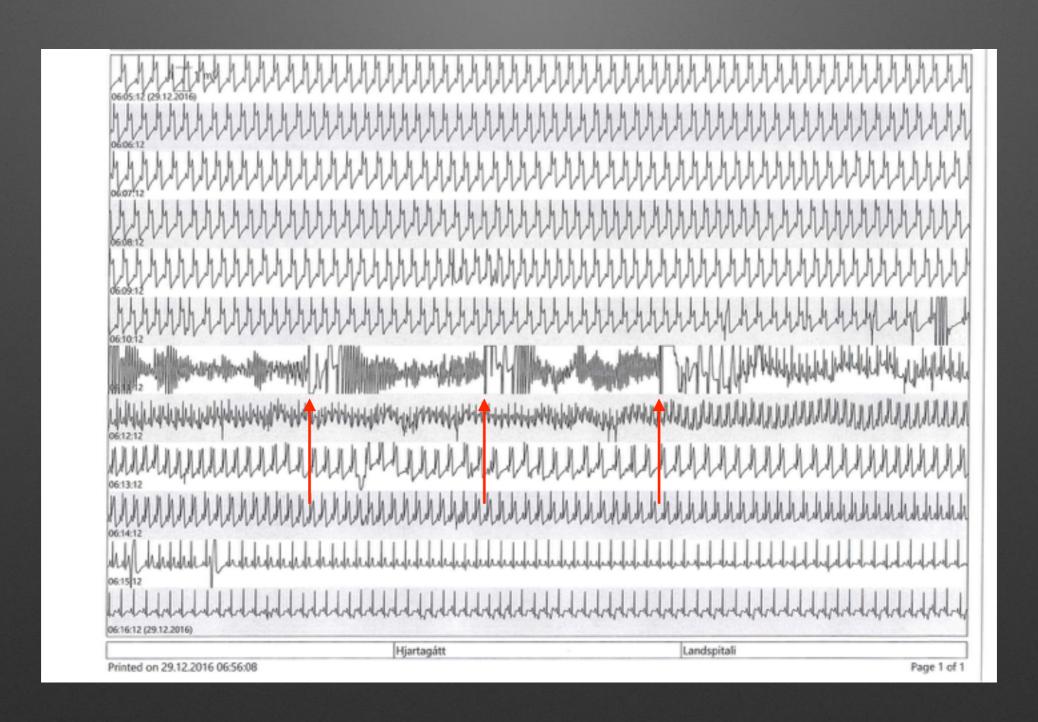


# Chest pain 6 am Not responsive





## VF - multiple shock by ICD



### Take home message

- ST elevation is not always STEMI
- Nicotine is a trigger The importance of smoking cessation
- Vasospastic angina can be lethal

