

## 급성 심근 경색으로 발현된 다발성 결절성 동맥염 1예

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## Polyarteritis Nodosa Presenting as Acute Myocardial Infarction

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## ABSTRACT

Coronary involvement of polyarteritis nodosa (PAN) is rarely identified at premortem. Herein, we report a case of PAN presenting as acute myocardial infarction (MI). A 66-year-old man without previous history of heart disease presented with excruciating substernal chest pain of 3 hours duration. On admission, cardiac enzyme and ECG changes were compatible with acute MI of inferior wall. Emergency coronary angiography showed multiple aneurysmal dilatations of both left and right coronary arteries (RCA) and total occlusion with large thrombi at mid-RCA. After balloon angioplasty and intracoronary urokinase, huge coronary aneurysm was defined at mid-RCA and coronary flow partially improved. The patient was transferred to coronary care unit and continuous intravenous heparin infusion was started. On the 7th hospitalization day, the patient was discharged in good condition. Two months later, follow-up coronary angiography showed no significant luminal narrowings in RCA with multiple aneurysmal dilatation, but abdominal angiography revealed multiple aneurysms in right renal and superior mesenteric arteries. These findings were compatible with the diagnosis of PAN. The patient was started on prednisone 60mg once daily and cytoxan 125mg bid. At follow-up 8 month later, there was no recurrence of symptoms. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(2):227-231**)

**KEY WORDS** : Polyarteritis nodosa · Acute myocardial infarction.

서 론

36 62%

1866 Kussmaul Ma-

ier

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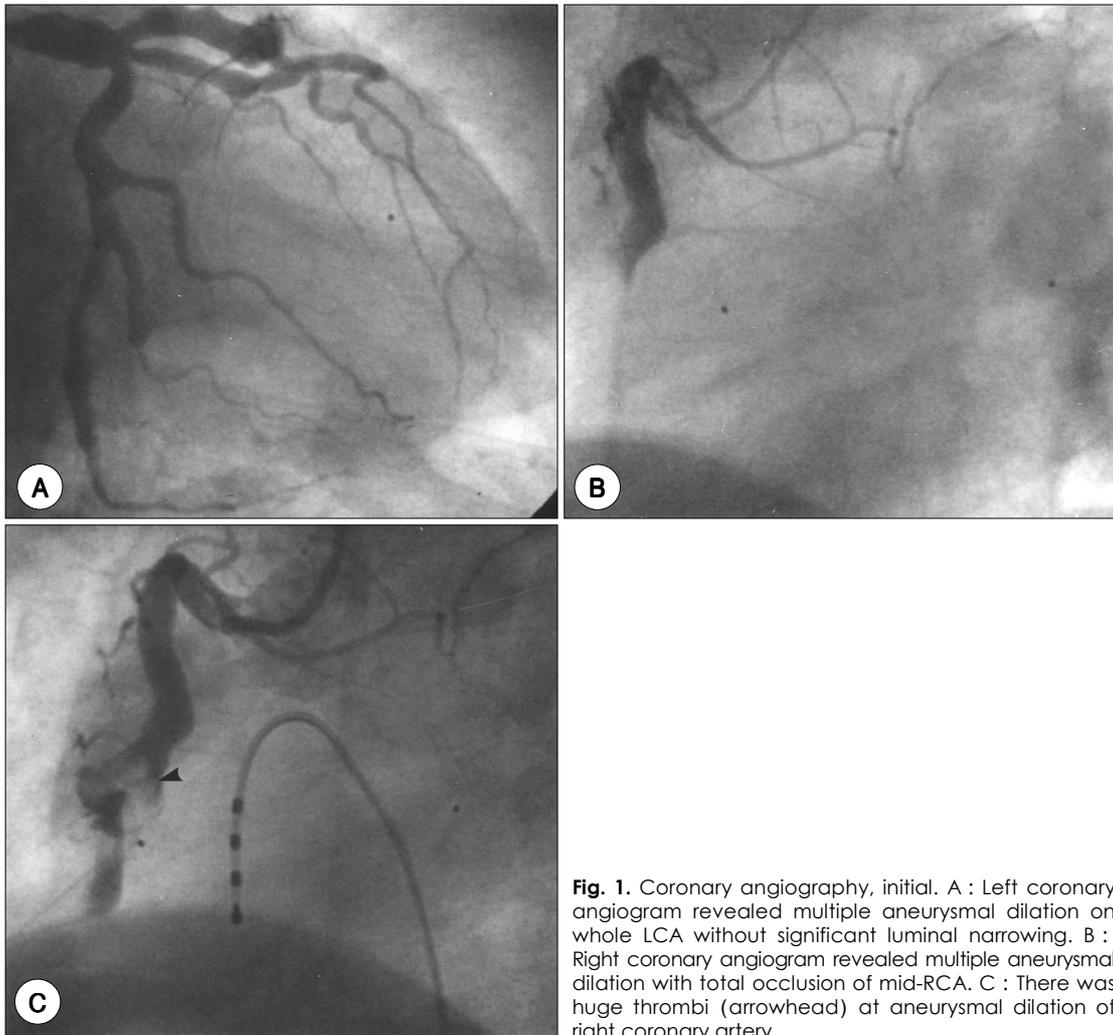
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100 / , 14 / , 36.7  
 70 mmHg  
 10  
 65  
 가  
 X-  
 가  
 lead , , aVF ST aVL,  
 V<sub>2</sub> 6 ST  
 160/90 mmHg, 11.3 g/dl, 32.7%,  
 5 가 , 30 40



**Fig. 1.** Coronary angiography, initial. A : Left coronary angiogram revealed multiple aneurysmal dilation on whole LCA without significant luminal narrowing. B : Right coronary angiogram revealed multiple aneurysmal dilation with total occlusion of mid-RCA. C : There was huge thrombi (arrowhead) at aneurysmal dilation of right coronary artery.

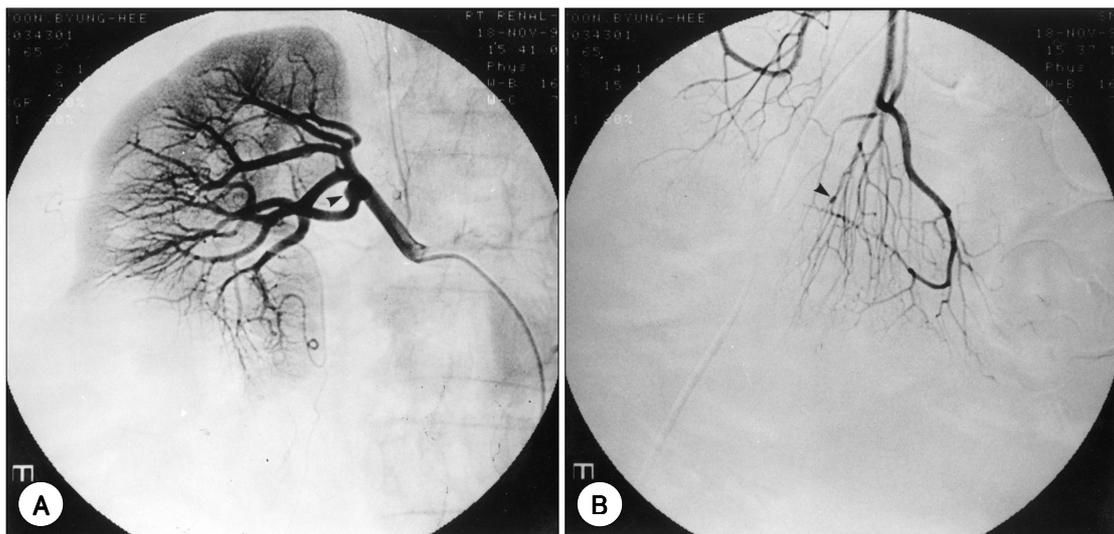
5,800/mm<sup>3</sup>( 55.3%, 33.1%,  
 9.2%, 2.0%, 0.4%),  
 134,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, 83 mm/hour .  
 BUN 21.2 mg/dl, creatinine 1.3 mg/dl  
 AST 380 IU/L( 8 30), ALT 76 IU/L  
 ( 8 30), CK 202 IU/L( 20 134), CK -  
 MB 15.4 ng/ml( 2 8) 가 rapid  
 troponin - T . total cholest-  
 erol 206 mg/dl( 100 220), HDL - cholesterol  
 37 mg/dl( 30 80), triglyceride 86 mg/dl(

44 166), calculated LDL - cholesterol 152 mg/dl,  
 lipoprotein(a) 22.6 mg/dl C - reactive pro-  
 tein 1.35 mg/dl( 0.8) .  
 anti - nuclear antibody(ANA) 1 : 40 , anti -  
 DNA antibody 1 : 10 , anti - neutrophilic cyto-  
 plasmic antibody(ANCA) , rheumatic factor  
 , C3 82 mg/dl( 45 86), C4 35 mg/dl(  
 11 47), CH50 50.2/ml( 30 45), circulating  
 immune complex(CIC) 1.24 ng/ml( 1.23), anti -  
 cardiolipin antibody IgG/IgM , lupus antico-  
 agulant , HBs antigen .



**Fig. 2.** Follow-up coronary angiogram, 2 month later. Right coronary angiogram revealed multiple aneurysmal dilation without significant luminal narrowing.

55%  
 (Fig. 1 - A and B).  
 5 mm 가  
 (Fig. 1 - C)  
 urokinase 10  
 가  
 heparin



**Fig. 3.** Abdominal aortogram along with renal, mesenteric and splanchnic angiogram revealed multiple aneurysms (arrow-head) in the right renal (A) and superior mesenteric arteries (B).

7 가  
nicorandil, captopril, carvedilol, aspirin, ticlopi-  
dine . 2

(Fig. 2)

가  
(Fig. 3 - A and B).  
prednisolone 60 mg cyclophospha-  
mide 125 mg 8

Przybojewski  
가 29

.<sup>4)</sup> Pick

26

### 고 안

.<sup>5)</sup> Keith

1  
51

5

가

. 1962 Holsinger 1926 1958  
Mayo Clinic 66

가

1

.<sup>6)</sup>

62%  
88%

가가  
Kawasaki

가  
. <sup>3)</sup> Schrader 1935 1976  
Johns Hopkins University

Kawasaki  
Kawasaki

Takayasu , Wegener  
가

<sup>7)8)</sup> Takayasu <sup>9-12)</sup>

.<sup>1)</sup>

, Kawasaki ,  
, Takayasu , Wegener

2)

1990 American College of Rheumatology  
<sup>13)</sup>

3

가

urokinase

요 약

urokinase

1

중심 단어 :

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