

IMAGE IN CARDIOLOGY

Thrombus in left atrial appendage – Overcoming percutaneous closure limitations



Trombo no apêndice auricular esquerdo – transpondo limitações do encerramento percutâneo

José Luís Martins^{a,*}, Luís Paiva^b, Marco Costa^b, Lino Gonçalves^b

^a Centro Hospitalar Baixo Vouga, Aveiro, Portugal

^b Centro Hospitalar Universitário Coimbra, Hospital Geral, Coimbra, Portugal

Received 17 December 2016; accepted 28 April 2017

Available online 30 March 2018

A 70-year-old male patient with a history of rheumatic mitral valve disease, who underwent percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty (2004) and surgical mitral valve repair (2007) was referred for left atrial appendage (LAA) closure due to LAA thrombus persistence, despite adequate anticoagulation.

The LAA thrombus was documented in a transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) (Figure 1). This thrombus was formed despite long-term oral anticoagulation with warfarin. The first approach was to increase the anticoagulation therapeutic range (INR 3.0-4.0) for 3 months, followed by high-dose enoxaparin (1.5 mg/kg, every 12 h) with limited success.

Due to high cardioembolic risk, the patient underwent successful LAA device implantation (Amulet™ St. Jude Medical; 28 mm) guided by intracardiac echocardiography (ICE), together with a cerebral protection system (Sentinel™, Claret Medical) (Figure 2). The patient

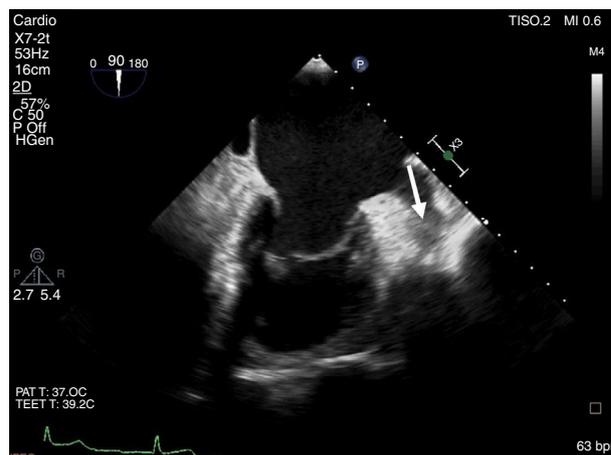


Figure 1 LAA thrombus (arrow) in 2D transesophageal echocardiography (TEE).

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: zeluismartins@gmail.com (J.L. Martins).

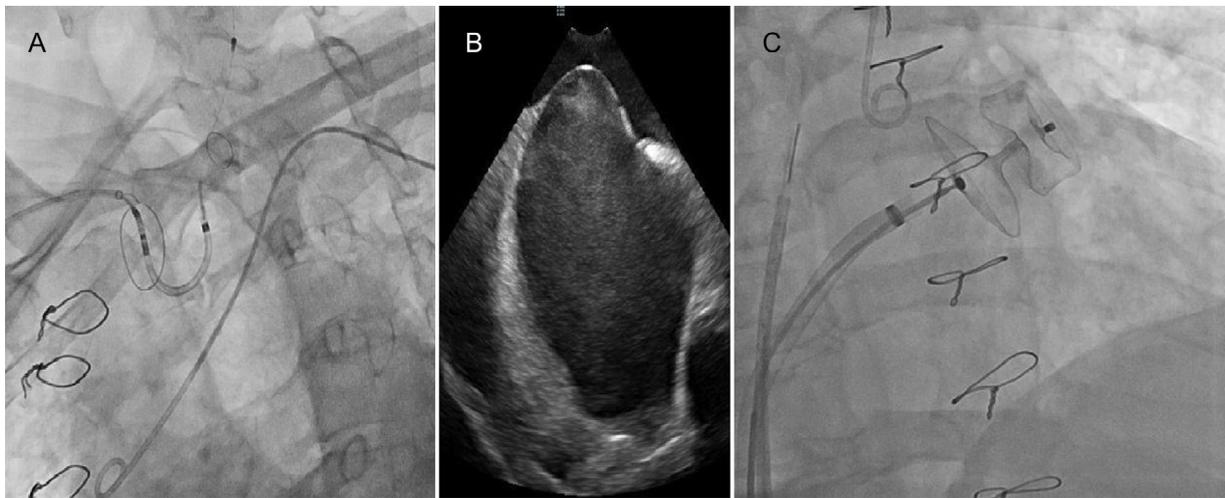


Figure 2 Device implantation using a cerebral protection system guided by intracardiac echocardiography (ICE). (A) Fluoroscopy showing the cerebral protection system (Sentinel™, Claret Medical). (B) Transseptal puncture guided by ICE. (C) Fluoroscopy showing the device (Amulet™ St. Jude Medical; size 28 mm) implantation.

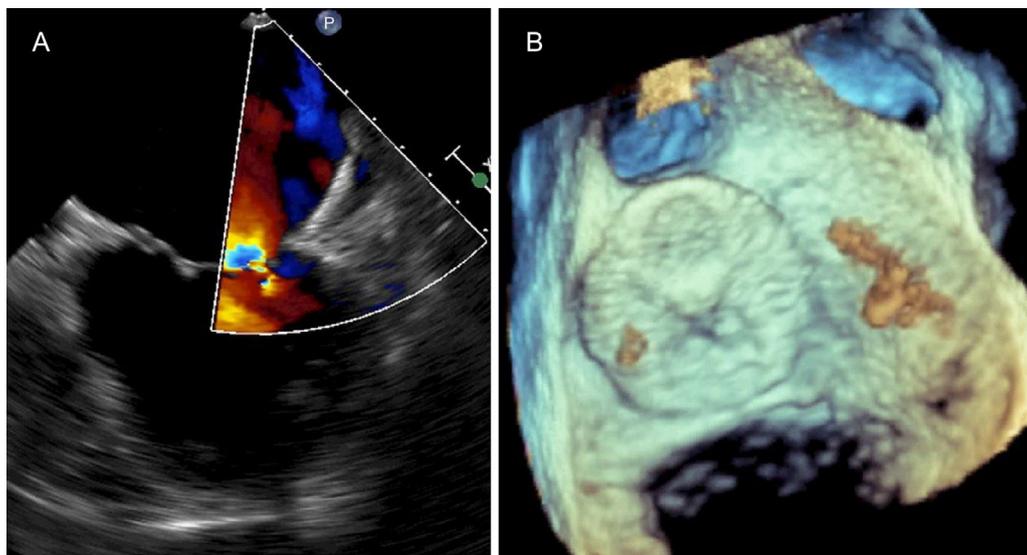


Figure 3 Follow-up TEE. Color Doppler 2D TEE (A) and 3D TEE (B) showing complete obliteration of LAA with no residual leak.

received five days of unfractionated heparin prior to the procedure to reduce the “thrombotic burden”, resulting in partial reduction of the thrombus. Using ICE negated the need for sedation or intubation, thus permitting continuous monitoring and early management of acute neurologic complications.

The procedure was performed without complications and no thrombotic material was retrieved from the cerebral protection system. The patient was discharged the following day on warfarin. The follow-up TEE at four weeks showed the device appropriately implanted (Figure 3).

It is crucial to take into account strategies to prevent thrombus migration in these circumstances such as not injecting contrast directly into the LAA, performing the cannulation of the delivery system without guide or pigtail and using a cerebral protection system.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.