

## Left atrial appendage thrombi revealed by coronary angiography

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A 77-year-old male patient was admitted to the hospital because of chest pain. Electrocardiography revealed atrial fibrillation with high voltage. Coronary angiography (CAG) revealed left atrial appendage (LAA) thrombi with abnormal neovascularization arising from the left atrial branch of the left circumflex artery in the right anterior oblique projection (arrows in Figure 1). There were no angiographical findings indicating severe stenosis or embolic occlusion. Transesophageal echocardiography also showed severe spontaneous echocardiography contrast and hypoechoic thrombi in the LAA

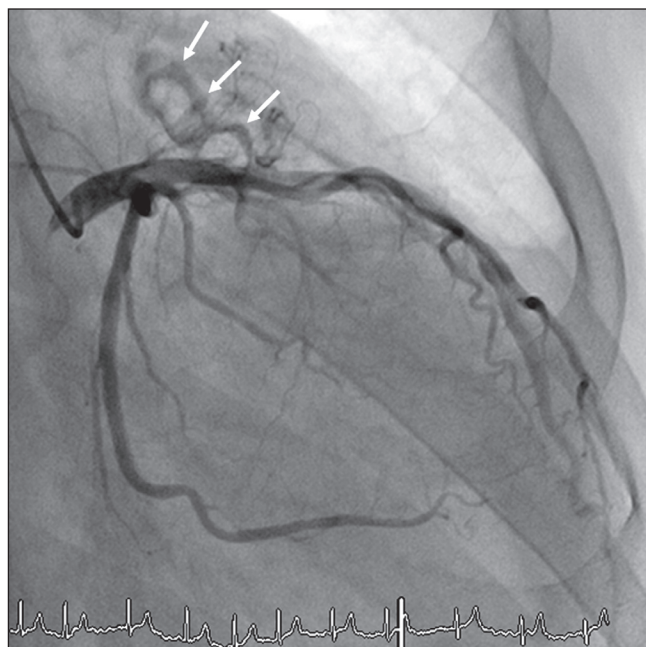


Figure 1

without mitral stenosis (arrows in Figure 2). Although previous studies (1-3) have reported that CAG is useful for the diagnosis of LAA thrombi in patients with mitral stenosis, it is rare that both CAG and transesophageal echocardiography clearly reveal the thrombi without mitral stenosis.

### REFERENCES

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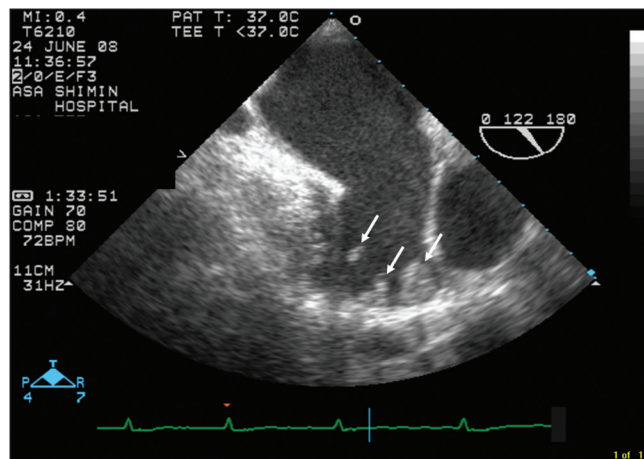


Figure 2

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