

Dislocated artificial hip as trigger for ST-elevation myocardial infarction

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Clinical image

A 68-year-old woman was referred for an acute anterior myocardial infarction from the emergency medical services. The prehospital ECG (panel A) demonstrated ST-segment elevation in anterolateral leads and ST-segment depression in inferior leads, and the patient was immediately transferred to the catheterisation laboratory. Upon arrival, the patient complained of pain in her right thigh. The paramedics confirmed that the alarm was initially due to suspicion of artificial hip dislocation but once the ambulance arrived, the patient's pain "moved to the chest".

Left arterial femoral access was rapidly gained and the right hip was investigated under fluoroscopy. This confirmed artificial hip posterior dislocation (panel B). Coronary angiogram was then shortly performed and demonstrated a thrombotic occlusion of the proximal part of the left anterior descending artery (panels C–E, LAD). The patient was administered 5,000 UI of li-

quemine IV and 180 mg of ticagrelor PO. Recanalisation, aspiration's thrombectomy and direct stenting using a dedicated self-expanding drug-eluting coronary stent (Stentys-DES, 3.5–4.5 / 22 mm) were promptly performed and led to good angiographical result (Panels F–H). After the coronary intervention, the patient was referred to the on-call orthopaedic surgeon who reduced the hip back into proper position using deep sedation (panel I).

This case illustrates that emotional stress is a significant risk factor for atherosclerotic plaque rupture and subsequent cardiovascular event [1].

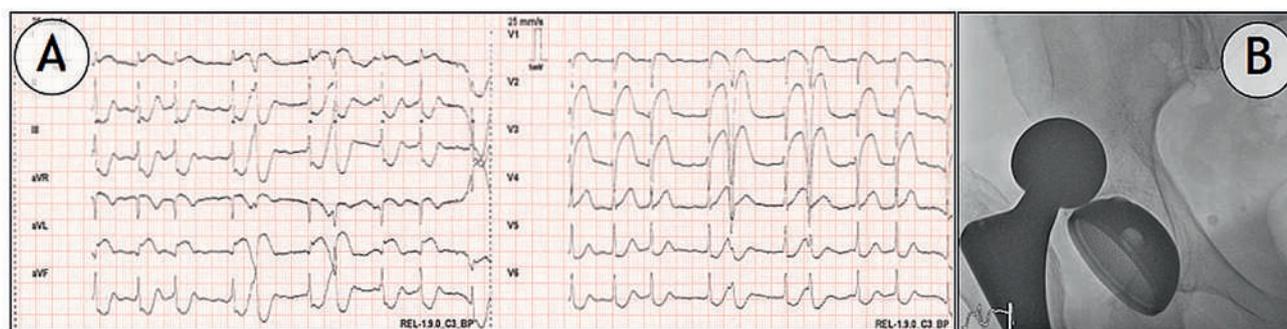
Key words: acute ST-elevation; myocardial infarction; plaque rupture; trigger; extrinsic factor

Reference

- 1 Schwartz BG, French WJ, Mayeda GS, Burstein S, Economides C, Bhandari AK, et al. Emotional stressors trigger cardiovascular events. *Int J Clin Pract.* 2012;66:631–9.

Figure

- A** 12-lead electrocardiogram showing ST-segment elevation in I, aVL and V₁–V₃ with reciprocal changes in the inferior leads, indicative of transmural anterior wall myocardial infarction.
- B** The pre-PCI anteroposterior (0°/0°) fluoroscopy of the right groin demonstrates the artificial hip dislocation.



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Figure

C–H From upper left to lower right: coronary angiograms demonstrating the prompt revascularisation of the thrombotic occluded left anterior descending artery (LAD), result after thrombectomy and direct stenting using one self-expanding drug-eluting coronary stent. Angulations: 0°/caudal 32° (panels C–F); RAO 39°/cranial 25° (panel G); LAO 36°/caudal 21° (panel H).

I Post-PCI x-ray before (up) and after (bottom) successful hip reduction.

