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Large Right Atrial Thrombus with a Bechet's Disease

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Abstract

We gift a case of a 52-year-old feminine patient UN agency conferred with symptom and non-typical hurting in whom additional investigation disclosed an outsized right chamber clot. Considering the absence of hemodynamic compromise and lack of viscus surgery in Najran, we tend to use medical management that consisted of immunological disorder and medical aid. On a follow-up amount of twelve months, we tend to determine complete dissolution of the clot and dramatic improvement of clinical standing.

Key words: Behcet's disease; Right atrial thrombus.

INTRUDUCTION

Behcet's disease (BD) could be a multi-systemic chronic inflammatory disorder that is often seen in Mediterranean, geographical region, and much japanese countries. it's characterised by perennial oral aphthous ulcers, sex organ ulcers, uveitis, and skin lesions.

Etiology of bachelor's degree is unsure, however, genetic predisposition (human WBC antigen-B51) is additionally thought to play a job. vascular involvement that is encountered in 25-30% of patients is that the leading explanation for death [1]. Involvement of blood vessel system is occasional compared with blood vessel system. Inflammation of blood vessel could cause aneurism formation, most typically within the aorta. aorta and respiratory organ arteries area unit seldom affected [2]. notwithstanding, the foremost common explanation for artery aneurism (PAA) is bachelor's degree [3]. though vascular lesions area unit oftentimes encountered during this unwellness, viscus involvement is rare and could be a sign of poor prognosis [4]. viscus involvement is among the foremost lifethreatening complications in bachelor's degree. They embody carditis, artery pathology or aneurism, carditis, heart disease, symptom failure, control pathology, carditis, intra viscus occlusion, and aneurism of artery or its branches [5].

CASE REPORT

A 50-year-old feminine patient bestowed to the cardio-clinic (NAFH) with symptom, non-typical hurting, and palpitation. Physical examination was workaday. a whole blood count unconcealed blood disorder (12.500 per mm^3), and therefore the corpuscle sed rate was 35 mm/h. organic chemistry parameters were traditional. The chest skiagraph was traditional. graphical record was traditional. A transthoracic echocardiographic examination unconcealed a right chamber coagulum. The coagulum was 18 × 11 metric linear unit in dimensions, hooked up to the IAS, and freely mobile (Figure 1).

A meticulous questioning concerning previous symptoms unconcealed that the patient had been suering from oral and sex organ ulceration for pretty much 5 years. With a positive pathergy check, the identification of Behcet's unwellness was established. No clinical options of thrombosis were detected. Screening tests for hypercoagulability enclosed traditional levels of macromolecule C and macromolecule S, and positive antiphospholipid antibodies. Anti-nuclear protein (ANA) was negative. The patient was started on anticoagulant (5 mg per day), oral medicine (2 mg/kg/day), and anti-inflammatory (1 mg/kg per day). The hormone dose was tapered bit by bit. She did well on follow-up, and a transthoracic echocardiographic examination at a pair of months showed that the coagulum size was diminished (13 × nine mm). At eight months coagulum size was measured as 8 × 5 metric linear unit on

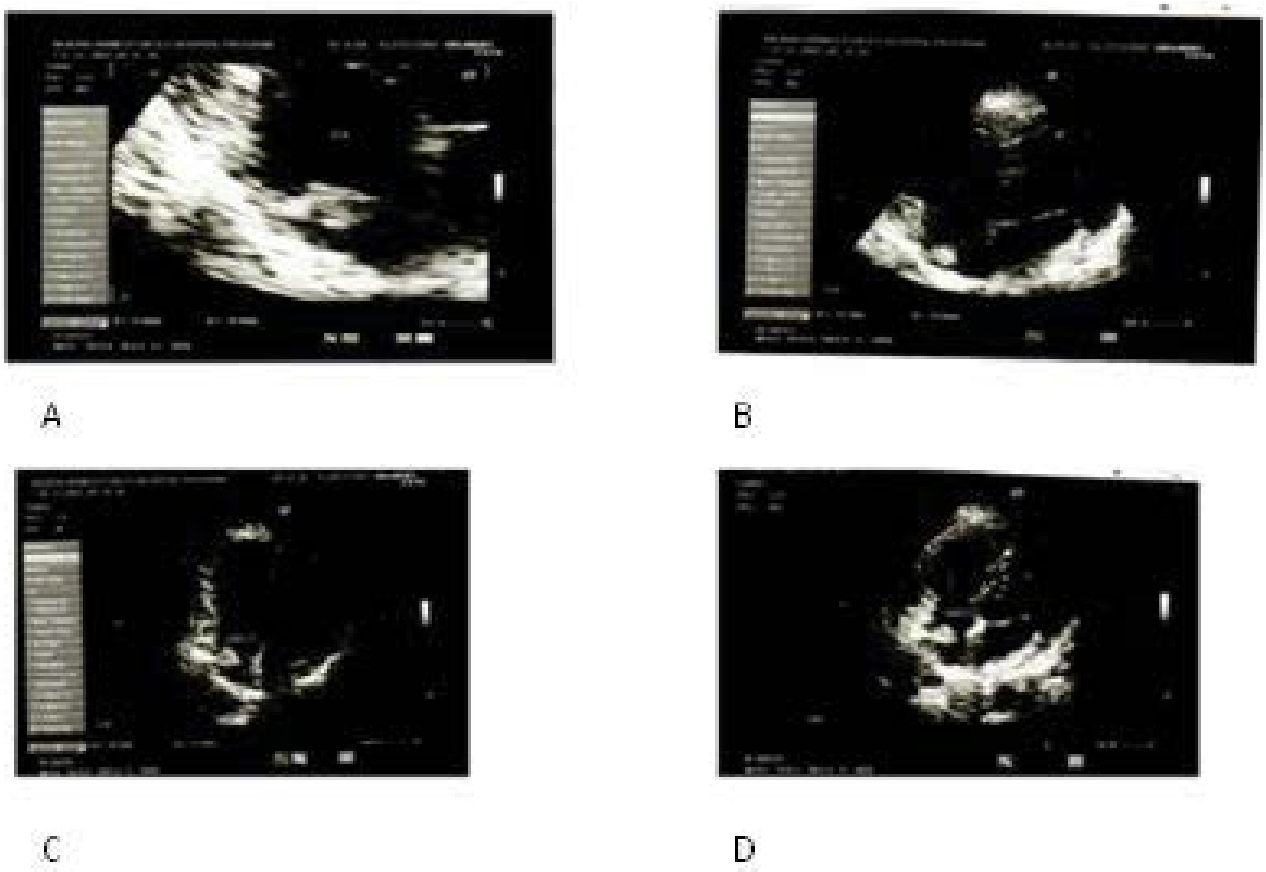

Figure 1: Transthoracic subcostal view showing right atrial free thrombus.

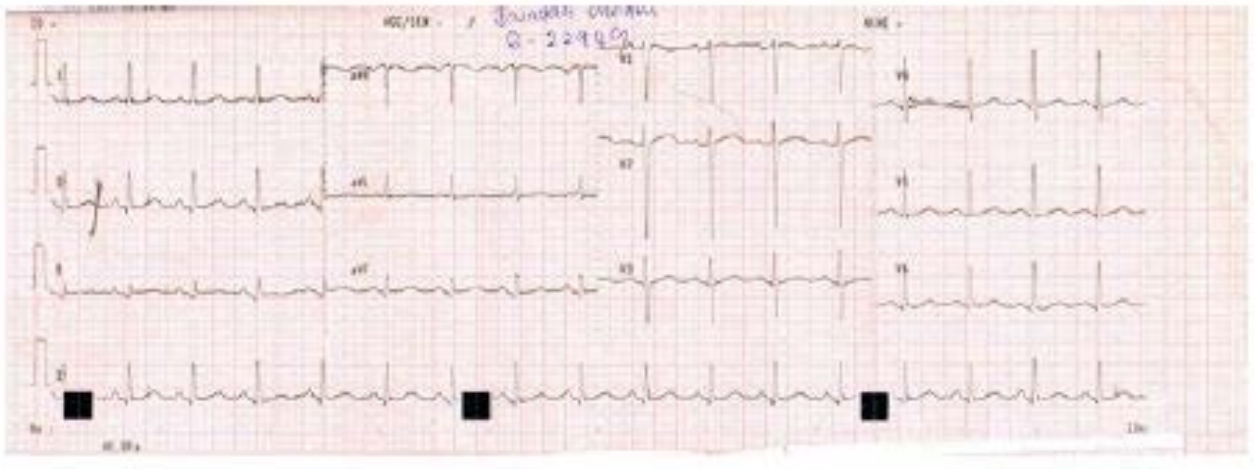

Figure 2: ECG OF the patient: sinus tachycardia non-specific ST T changes.

transthoracic diagnostic procedure. At one-year, transthoracic diagnostic procedure unconcealed that the coagulum had been fully dissolved, and therefore the patient was freed from symptoms (Figure 2).

DISCUSSION

Behcet's disease is a chronic, multisystem disorder in which Vasculitis is the prominent pathological process [6]. Hypercoagulability is associated with this disorder

and the presence of anti-phospholipid antibodies is an independent predictive factor for increased risk of vascular thrombosis in individuals with Behcet's disease. Cardiovascular involvement has been reported to occur in about 1–7% of patients with Behcet's disease. The reported complications include endomyocardial fibrosis in both the right and left ventricles, thrombus in the pulmonary artery or right ventricle [5,6]. Anti-phospholipid antibodies are reported to be present in patients with Behcet's disease and are associated with increased risk of vascular thrombosis. The anti-phospholipid antibodies were positive in our patient, and this may have contributed to cardiac thrombus formation. Cardiac thrombi may demand surgical treatment if they cause hemodynamic compromise or congestive heart failure, but recurrence after surgery has been reported.

In our patient, surgical treatment was considered because the right atrial thrombus was large, and it protruded into the tricuspid valve orifice. However, it did not cause hemodynamic compromise and congestive heart failure. Considering the excessive risk of recurrence after surgery, he was managed medically with immunosuppresses and anticoagulants. The result was extremely satisfactory, with gradual resolution of the thrombus and improvement of symptoms.

Patients who are hemodynamically stable and who do not show signs of congestive heart failure can usually be managed with a conservative approach. Our patient had a large and free right atrial thrombus which protruded into the tricuspid valve orifice; nevertheless, she had no hemodynamic compromise or congestive heart failure. Considering the risks of surgical treatment and possibility of recurrence, we preferred a conservative approach which proved to be successful.

CONCLUSIONS

Intracardiac thrombosis is generally one of the serious cardiac complications and may be one of the first findings of the disease with pulmonary emboli or may cause cerebral emboli by passing through the patent foramen ovale. Often, the right ventricle is involved, but it has been demonstrated that the left ventricle can also be involved. The main cardiac features of BD include pericarditis, myocardial (diastolic and/or systolic) dysfunction, valvular, coronary (thrombosis, aneurysms, rupture), and intracardiac thrombus. Several cardiac manifestations may coincide in one patient.

Cardiologists should always bear in mind the potential threats of symptomatic cardiovascular involvement in BD and consider diagnostic measures (echocardiography, CT, MRI) for its timely detection. The prognosis of cardiac lesions is poorer than that of lesions in other organs involved in BD, but anticoagulation, immunosuppressant agents, and colchicine seem to improve the prognosis of cardiac manifestations in BD.

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