



Clinical Image

Giant calcified left coronary artery aneurysm

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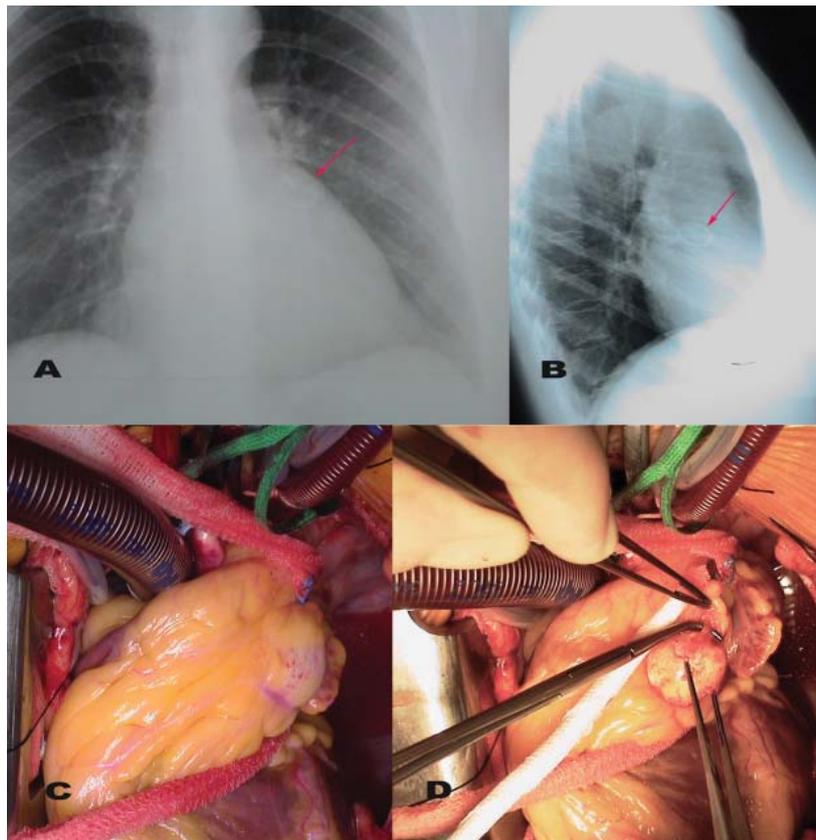
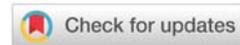


Figure 1: Preoperative chest X-rays of a 54-year-old woman admitted for stable angina showing a nodular opacity in the left para-hilar region (A and B). Laboratory only showed a hypercholesterolemia. An EKG was performed showing a sinus bradycardia associated with first-degree atrioventricular bloc (PR 212ms). A coronarography described a calcific spheroid lesion with a para-aortic left situation. An occlusion of the LAD and a stenosis of the OM1 in the ostia estimated at 80-85% were also reported. During the coronary artery bypass, we discovered a hard and white tumor affecting the proximal LAD (C). The dissection showed a calcified aneurysm of the LAD of 2x1.5x1.5 cm (D). Pathological examination revealed an atherosclerotic etiology with no sign of inflammatory disease.

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