

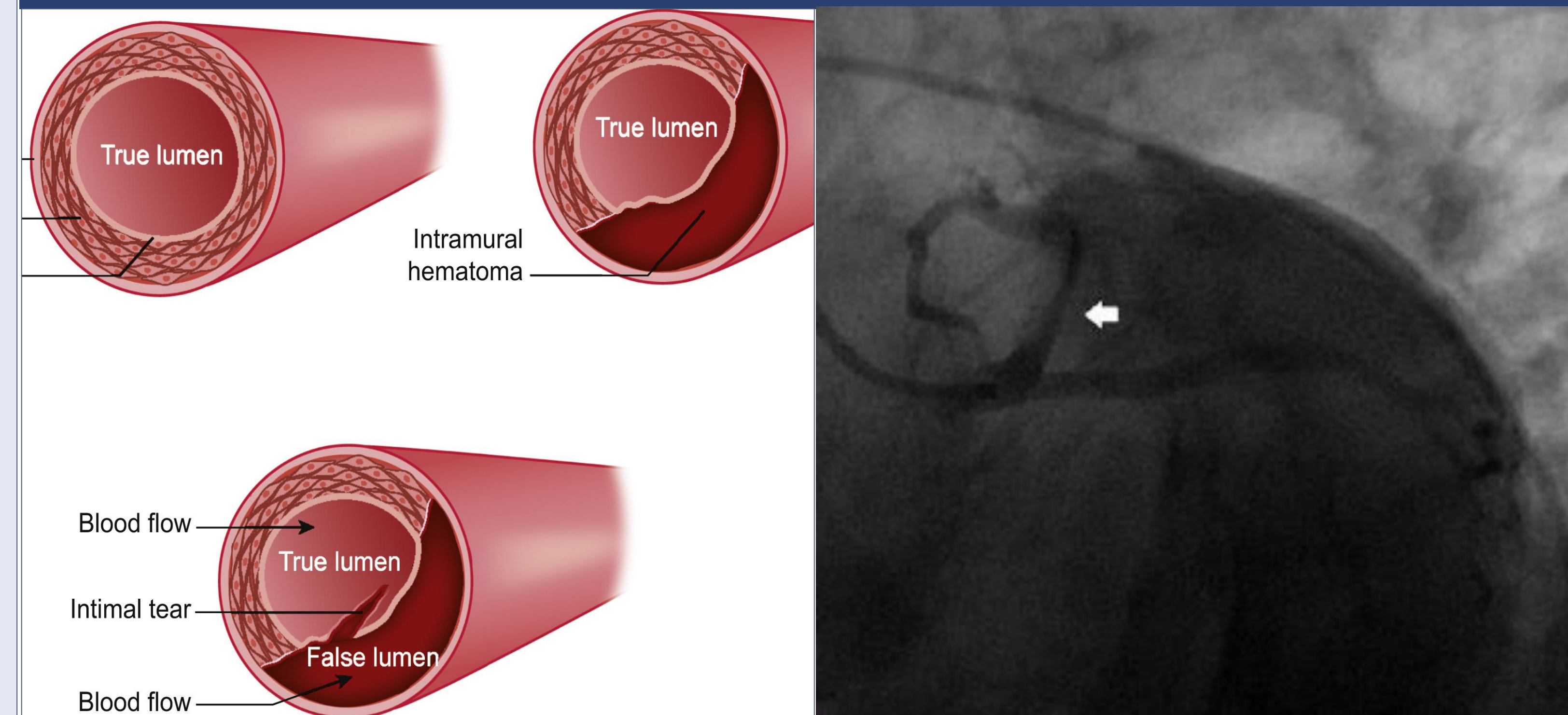
## INTRODUCTION

- ❑ Spontaneous coronary artery dissection (SCAD) is a unique clinical entity and an important cause of myocardial infarction (MI), particularly among young and middle-aged women.
- ❑ It is defined as dissection of the epicardial coronary vessels not linked to atherosclerosis, trauma or related to cardiac catheterization and is commonly related to connective tissue diseases.

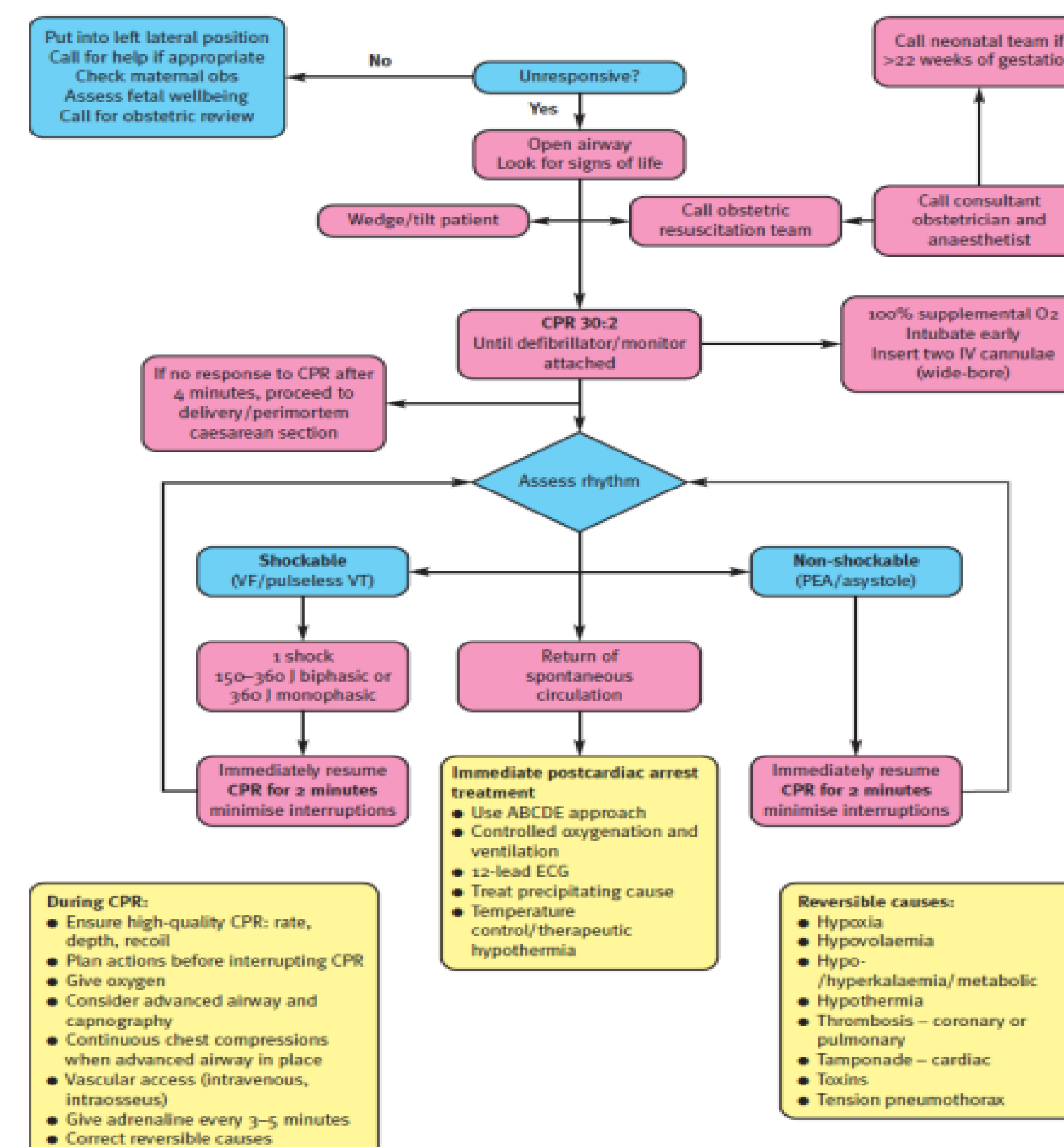
## CASE REPORT

- ❖ We present a 35-year old female, with no significant past medical history, who was brought to our institution in cardiac arrest. Approximately fifteen days prior, she had an uneventful LSCS for Failure to progress.
- ❖ Risks were -VTE-2, smoker, had finished 10 days on LMWH at 5 days ago.
- ❖ On the day of presentation, EMS was called as she was found unresponsive. Immediately resuscitated by the paramedics and intubated.
- ❖ Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) was initiated, while the cardiac monitor from EMS revealed ventricular fibrillation, and therefore, unsynchronized cardioversion was given with immediate return of spontaneous circulation.
- ❖ Subsequently, 9 cycles of CPR + Shock were delivered as she went into multiple episodes of Ventricular Fibrillation, at home and in Accident and emergency. 10 ml Lidocaine and Adrenaline were also given.
- ❖ **ECG SHOWED VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION.**
- ❖ **CT ANGIOGRAM SHOWED FRESH SPONTANEOUS CORONARY DISSECTION** and hence revascularization with two stents were done, showing a good angiographic result with good blood flow results.

## INVESTIGATION



## MATERNAL COLLAPSE



## DISCUSSION

- ❑ Cardiac disease remains the largest single cause of indirect maternal deaths.
- ❑ Pregnancy-related spontaneous coronary artery dissection (P-SCAD) is a rare complication in the postpartum patient.
- ❑ Spontaneous coronary artery dissection (SCAD) is the most common cause of myocardial infarction related to pregnancy. However, pregnancy related SCAD is only less than 5% of all reported SCAD. This includes SCAD cases presented during pregnancy and during lactation.
- ❑ The association between SCAD and pregnancy is not well-understood. It was postulated that it is related to hormonal changes during pregnancy and the changes in the connective tissue and arterial walls related to it .
- ❑ **Revascularization for SCAD should be considered in patients exhibiting active myocardial ischemia, hemodynamic instability, or left main dissection, in whom conservative management is an unsatisfactory alternative.**

## CONCLUSION

- ❖ SCAD is a poorly understood, underdiagnosed subtype of ACS. However, it has an excellent prognosis if managed appropriately.
- ❖ **Early suspicion, recognition and management are important to achieve a successful outcome.**

## REFERENCES

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