Thrombosis in an Apparently Normal Thoracic Aorta and Arterial Embolism

Victoria Cañadas, a Isidre Vilacosta, a María Luaces, b Ana Bustos, c Joaquín Ferreirós, c Paloma Aragoncillo, c Leopoldo Pérez de Isla, a and Enrique Rodríguez e

a Servicio de Cardiología, Instituto Cardiovascular, Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain
b Servicio de Cardiología, Hospital de Fuenlabrada, Fuenlabrada, Madrid, Spain
c Servicio de Radiodiagnóstico, Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain
d Servicio de Anatomía Patológica, Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain
e Servicio de Cirugía Cardioíaca, Instituto Cardiovascular, Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain

INTRODUCTION

Etiological diagnosis of arterial embolisms is a complex task. Nonetheless, the embolic source can be identified in 90% to 95% of patients with noninvasive imaging techniques.1,2 Around 85% of peripheral arterial embolisms originate in the heart.2 Transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) is highly useful in this condition because it allows a thorough examination of both the heart and the thoracic aorta.1 The aorta is now generating increasing interest as a potential source of embolisms; it has been estimated that 5% of embolisms originate in the aorta.1 Thrombi mainly proceed from the abdominal aorta and adhere to aneurysms or arteriosclerotic lesions, although they have also been found in apparently healthy vascular segments. The presence of thrombi in the thoracic aorta is much less common, particularly when there is no concomitant aneurysm or arteriosclerotic disease.3,4 The optimal treatment for these patients is not well defined. The aim of the present study is to describe the clinical characteristics and evolution of 3 patients with thoracic aorta thrombosis and arterial embolism, in whom thrombosis of the thoracic aorta was documented.

METHODS

Between September 2002 and July 2006, thoracic aorta thrombi were found in 3 patients admitted to our hospital for arterial embolism. The imaging modalities used in these patients included TEE, computed tomography (CT), and/or magnetic resonance (MR) imaging. All patients had a macroscopically normal aorta (no arteriosclerosis or aneurysms).
RESULTS

The characteristics of the study patients are described below and presented in Table 1.

Case 1

A 54-year-old man with hypertension and dyslipidemia came to the emergency room for sudden onset of pain in the right arm, which showed an absence of humeral pulse. A TEE was performed to exclude acute aortic disease. A mass was detected in the descending aorta, immediately distal to the left subclavian artery, and was interpreted as a flap from a dissection. Subsequently, arteriography additionally documented a filling defect in the ascending aorta, 3 cm from the aortic valve plane. The patient was diagnosed with type A aortic dissection and underwent surgery. During the postoperative period he experienced a massive stroke and died. Examination of the surgical specimen identified a thrombus adhered to a small atherosclerotic plaque in the ascending aorta. There was no dissection.

Case 2

A 47-year-old woman with hypertension consulted for pain in the epigastrium and left hypochondrium. Abdominal-pelvic CT showed a massive splenic infarction (Figure 1). The transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) was normal and blood cultures were negative. TEE showed a large, highly mobile mass anchored in the aortic isthmus (Figure 1). The aorta was normal. Intravenous heparin was started, but the aortic mass persisted on subsequent follow-up studies. Hence, surgery was indicated and 2 masses were resected (Figure 2). Histological study confirmed their thrombotic nature. Hypercoagulability testing was normal.

Case 3

A 52-year-old man, a smoker with hypercholesterolemia and hypertension, came to the emergency room for pain in the right iliac fossa, vomiting, and diarrhea. The abdominal CT scan showed signs of ileitis, left kidney infarction, and massive splenic infarction. Blood cultures were negative. The TTE and TEE findings ruled out a cardiac origin. TEE detected a pedunculated mass anchored in the aortic isthmus. The aortic wall had a normal appearance. The patient was started on heparin anticoagulation and was scheduled for surgery. On an MR imaging study performed before surgery the thrombus was seen to have disappeared. Thrombophilia testing was negative.

DISCUSSION

We present 3 patients with arterial embolism and thrombosis of a thoracic aorta with an apparently normal wall. Several series of patients with thoracic aorta thrombi have been reported (Table 2).1-7 Our patients share some important features with the reported cases, but also present some peculiarities.

The most frequent clinical presentation is embolism of the limbs, with a certain predilection for the left arm.7 This clinical presentation was seen in patient 1 of the present study, although the affected limb was the right arm. The other patients presented with a visceral embolism. This is an uncommon location that was seen in only 5 patients among those included in the above-mentioned series. On occasion, there are multiple embolisms (10% of patients at the time of clinical presentation in the largest series6). In our series, patient 3 presented with several embolisms and all were located in the viscera.

### TABLE 1. Main Characteristics of the Study Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Patient 1</th>
<th>Patient 2</th>
<th>Patient 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age, y</strong></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CVRF</strong></td>
<td>HT, DL</td>
<td>HT</td>
<td>HT, DL, S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECG</strong></td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical presentation</strong></td>
<td>Embolism in right arm</td>
<td>Splenic embolism</td>
<td>Renal and splenic embolism, ischemic ileitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>1: ascending aorta; 2: aortic isthmus</td>
<td>1: arch; 2: aortic isthmus</td>
<td>Aortic isthmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size, mm</strong></td>
<td>33×5</td>
<td>1: 35×6; 2: 100×12</td>
<td>26×7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anchor</strong></td>
<td>Sessile</td>
<td>1: sessile; 2: pedunculated</td>
<td>Pedunculated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aortic wall</strong></td>
<td>Small atheromatous plaque located at anchor point</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anticoagulation</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surgery, technique</strong></td>
<td>Yes (aortic valve and ascending aorta replacement)</td>
<td>Yes (lateral thoracotomy and aortotomy with thrombectomy)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome, mo</strong></td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Good, 6 mo</td>
<td>Good, 5 mo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DL indicates dyslipidemia; ECG, electrocardiogram; CVRF, cardiovascular risk factors; HT, hypertension; SR, sinus rhythm; S, smoker.
The most frequent location of thoracic aorta thrombi is the region of the aortic isthmus and the portion distal to the aortic arch, at the side opposite to the origin of the subclavian artery. All our patients had thrombi in this region and in patients 1 and 2, more than one thrombus was detected. In patient 1, one of the thrombi was in the ascending aorta, which is the most uncommon location.

The pathophysiology of aortic thrombi is not well defined. They occur more commonly in patients of advanced age and those with several cardiovascular risk factors and severe aortic atherosclerosis, although they have also been described in apparently normal aortas and in those with circumscribed arteriosclerosis at the site where the thrombus is anchored to the vessel. The mean age of our patients was 51 years, and except for the third case, they had a low cardiovascular risk profile. In some series, aortic thrombosis was accompanied by chronic inflammatory disease, which was absent in our patients. Hypercoagulability testing was negative in all 3 patients, a frequent finding in other reported series.

The differential diagnosis of aortic thrombi must be established with other aortic masses, such as tumors. The definite diagnosis requires histological and immunohistochemical studies, but MR is the most useful imaging test for the differential diagnosis. Diagnosis with aortic dissection is also important because of the therapeutic implications. TEE may be better than other imaging techniques applied for this purpose, particularly CT.

The most widely used technique in the diagnosis of aortic thrombosis in the reported series is TEE. This test has high diagnostic accuracy and allows assessment of...
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There is general consensus that these patients should receive anticoagulation therapy. 1,2,4-7 Surgical treatment (thrombectomy) is reserved for selected cases of recurrent embolism or persistent thrombus despite proper anticoagulation. As occurred in our third patient, complete resolution of the thrombus has been described following anticoagulation therapy. 2,7 Some authors recommend TEE in the 24 h prior to surgery to confirm persistent thrombus. 7 All our patients with the exception of patient 1 (in whom dissection was suspected initially) received anticoagulation with heparin sodium. In patient 2, thrombectomy was performed after anticoagulation treatment had failed. The prognosis of these patients is mainly determined by the consequences of the embolism. In our series, 1 patient died due to a massive cerebral embolism. The clinical evolution of the other 2 patients was favorable, and there was no evidence of recurrence in the follow-up.

In patients with arterial embolism, it is advisable to investigate the thoracic aorta as the possible source in addition to the typical embolic foci, even in patients without classic cardiovascular risk factors.

REFERENCES

