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# **Concurrent pulmonary thrombosis with systemic embolism: a case report**

**Key words: Pulmonary thrombosis, Cerebral infarction, Acute myocardial infarction (AMI), Ventricular aneurysm**

# ***Research Summary***

- ❑ We report on a 55-year-old female with acute pulmonary embolism (PE), subsequently diagnosed as having acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and a cerebral infarction.
- ❑ Examinations had been carried out, excluding potential arteriovenous shunts, cancer, antiphospholipid syndrome and other common hypercoagulable states.
- ❑ With the standard medications including the anticoagulant, antiplatelet,  $\beta$ -blocker and atorvastatin, her condition improved, however, an aneurysm of left ventricular apex was found at the 16 months' follow-up.
- ❑ It showed that combined anticoagulation and antiplatelet therapy significantly relieved the symptoms and improved the prognosis in patients suffering from arteriovenous embolism without any major clinical bleeding events.

# Innovation Points

- ❑ Coexistence of PE and arterial thrombosis in a single individual is rare in the clinical practice. This is the first reported case of PE coincident or concomitant with subsequent to acute myocardial and cerebral infarction.
- ❑ The anticoagulation and antiplatelet therapy significantly improved the clinical prognosis of arteriovenous embolism in this patient.
- ❑ The following figures showed the examples of PE, cerebral infarction and ventricular remodeling (the apex aneurysm).

