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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, β-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).







