

A Rare Cause of ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction in COVID-19: MINOCA Syndrome

COVID-19'da ST Segment Yükseklikli Miyokart İnfarktüsünün Nadir Bir Nedeni: MINOCA Sendromu

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ABSTRACT

Myocardial infarction with nonobstructive coronary arteries (MINOCA) is defined as having a stenosis of less than 50% or no stenosis in coronary angiography in a patient diagnosed with myocardial infarction.

Because of its thrombogenic predisposition in COVID-19, the diagnosis of MINOCA syndrome is rarely thought in the patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction on electrocardiogram. In this case report, we discuss a 47-year-old male patient diagnosed with MINOCA who was followed up with respiratory failure due to COVID-19 viral pneumonia in intensive care unit. His 12-lead electrocardiogram showed "inferior STEMI". A 30-40% stenosis was also shown in the midportion of left anterior descending artery in emergency coronary angiography. The patient had a normal computed tomographic pulmonary angiography and was discharged with a full recovery.

MINOCA may be triggered by hyperinflammation or various processes due to COVID-19. To explain these processes associated with MINOCA syndrome, further clinical trials are needed.

Keywords: MINOCA, COVID-19, STEMI

ÖZ

Non-obstrüktif Koroner Arterlerle birlikte Miyokart İnfarktüsü (MINOCA), miyokard infarktüsü teşhisi konulan bir hastada koroner anjiyografide darlığın %50'den az olması veya dar olmaması olarak tanımlanır.

COVID-19'daki büyük trombojenik yatkınlığı nedeniyle, elektrokardiyogram'da ST-elevasyonlu miyokard infarktüsü görülen hastalarda MINOCA sendromu tanısı nadiren düşünülür. Bu vaka sunumunda, yoğun bakım ünitesi'nde, COVID-19 viral pnömonisine bağlı solunum yetmezliği ile takip eden MINOCA tanısı almış 47 yaşında bir erkek hastayı tartışıyoruz. Hastanın 12-derivasyonlu elektrokardiyografisinde "inferiyör STEMI" vardı. Acil koroner anjiyografide de sol ön inen arter orta kısmında %30-40 darlık gösterildi. Bilgisayarlı tomografik pulmoner anjiyografisi normal olan hasta iyileşerek evine taburcu edildi.

MINOCA, COVID-19'a bağlı olarak hiperinflamasyon veya çeşitli süreçlerle tetiklenebilir. MINOCA sendromuyla ilişkili bu süreçleri açıklamak için daha fazla klinik denemeye ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: MINOCA, COVID-19, STEMI

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INTRODUCTION

Although defined as a respiratory disease and an inflammatory syndrome, COVID-19 increases the risk of venous and arterial thromboembolic events¹. As reported in the literature, thromboembolic event rates are changing in the range of 23-42% in COVID-19 patients followed in Intensive Care Units (ICUs)²⁻⁵. The virus, which binds to ACE2 receptors in organs such as lungs and heart, is thought to trigger thrombotic mechanisms along with the inflammatory response. Pulmonary embolism is more common as a thrombotic complication, but also the cardiac involvement of COVID-19 should not be ignored⁶. Although entities such as myopericarditis are primarily considered as inflammatory complications in COVID-19 patients, acute coronary syndrome may also be seen in these patients due to the tendency to thrombosis caused by the disease⁷.

According to the fourth universal definition of Myocardial Infarction the term myocardial infarction with nonobstructive coronary arteries (MINOCA) was newly defined in the literature as having a stenosis of less than 50% or no stenosis in coronary angiography in a patient diagnosed with MI⁸. Inflammation, hypoxia and thrombotic environment found in COVID-19 patients may predispose to MINOCA, apart from classical atherosclerotic coronary artery disease.

In this case report, it was aimed to present a male patient with MINOCA syndrome that was clinically diagnosed with STEMI during his hospitalization in the COVID-19 ICU and no significant stenosis was found in his coronary angiography.

The patient provided written informed consent and our medical management was conducted in accordance with protection of human subjects and the provisions of the Declaration of Helsinki.

CASE PRESENTATION

A 47-year-old male patient whose diagnosis of COVID-19 confirmed by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (nasal swab) testing was hospitalized with a six-days history of shortness of breath. He described typical anginal pain on his second day of hospitalization in COVID-19 ICU. He never smoked in and his past medical history was only significant for hypertension. He was on the tenth day of his COVID-19 diagnosis and he had fever with improvement on acetaminophen and six days of non-productive cough and dyspnea. He had been admitted to ICU due to progressive oxygen desaturation on fourth day of his hospitalization. Prior to ICU admission, thorax CT revealed diffuse bilateral infiltrates, ground glass opacities, crazy paving with thickened interlobular septa, and consolidation in lower lobes. Before onset of his angina symptoms, the patient was being treated in ICU with daily doses of 2x4000 IU sc, enoxaparin sodium, 1x80 mg prednisolon iv, 1x400 mg moxifloksasin iv, 1x5 mg amlodipin po. It was known that he had been treated with favirapiravir for 10 days (1600 mg orally twice daily for one day followed by 600 mg orally twice daily for nine days), and 1x2 gr ceftriaxone iv for 6 days before he was admitted to ICU. During his anginal pain, the vital parameters of the patient followed up with the support of high-flow nasal oxygen (HFNO) revealed blood pressure of 135/68 mmHg, heart rate of 73 bpm, oxygen saturation of 88-93% (60 L/min flow rate with 90% FiO₂ with HFNO), and body temperature of 36.7°C. His cardiac examination at that time was also within normal limits. However, a 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) showed the inferior STEMI (Figure 1). The patient was diagnosed with STEMI was started on 300 mg po acetylsalicylic acid, 180 mg po ticagrelor, and 4000 IU IV heparin treatment. Patient's cardiac symptoms decreased and finally disappeared within 30 minutes. Emergency coronary angiography showed 30-40% stenosis in the midportion of the left anterior descending artery. In addition

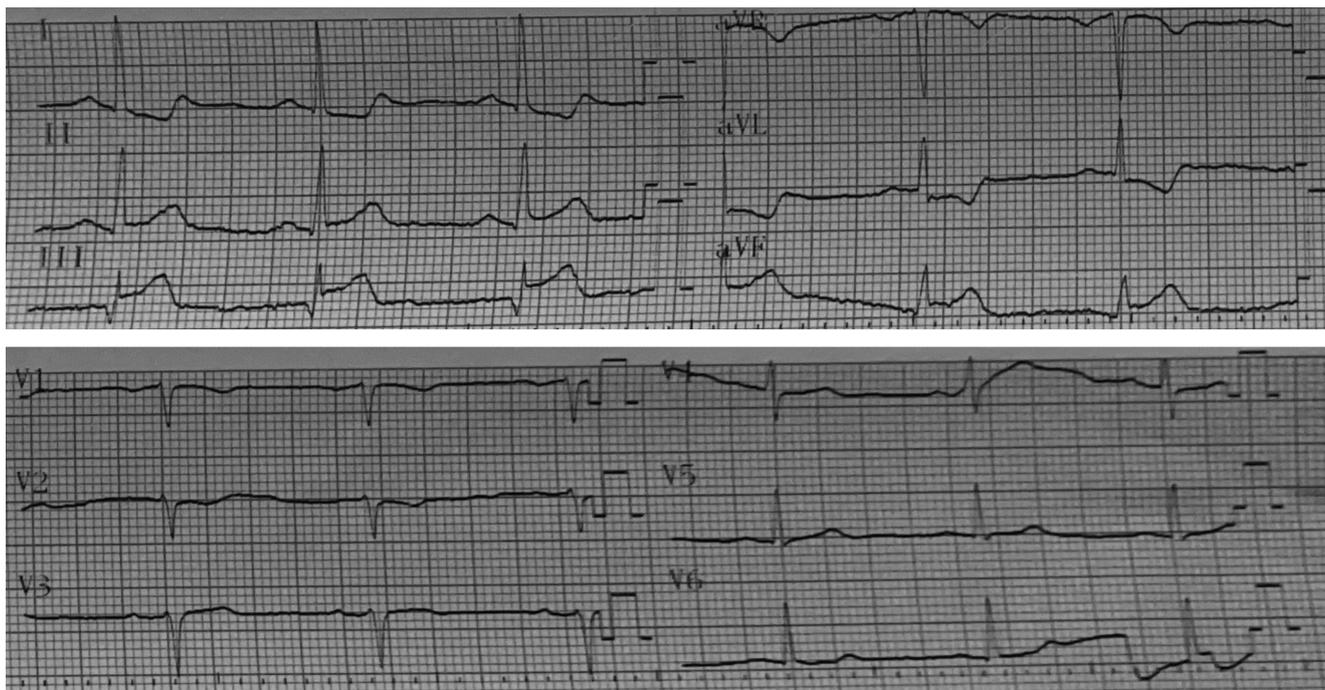


Figure 1. DII, DIII and aVF leads show 1 mm ST elevation, and 0.5-1 mm ST depression in DI and aVL leads.

to this, the left main coronary artery, left circumflex artery and right coronary artery were observedly normal (Figure 2). ST segment elevation regressed in the ECG of the patient, who had no more ischemic cardiac symptoms after the intervention (Figure 3).



Figure 2. Emergency coronary angiography of the patient shows 30-40% stenosis in the left anterior descending artery.

The high sensitivity troponin (hs-cTnI) value obtained at the time he had symptoms, was detected as 0.012 ng/mL (<0.0262 ng/mL), and the troponin value measured after the procedure was 0.056 ng/mL. Kidney and liver function tests were within normal limits. However increased levels of d-dimer (520 ng/mL; N <500 ng/mL), fibrinogen (589 mg/dL; N: 200-400 mg/dL), ferritin (1693 ng/ mL; N:22-275 ng/mL), lactate dehydrogenase (466 U/L; N:125-220 U/L), and C-reactive protein (4.1 mg/dL; N: <0.5 mg/dL) were detected, while pro-brain natriuretic peptide level was 20 pg/mL (N: <100 pg/mL). Computed tomographic pulmonary angiography (CTPA) did not reveal any evidence of pulmonary embolism. MINOCA was considered in the patient whose ECG findings showed inferior STEMI at the time of typical angina pain while his coronary angiography did not reveal any sign of significant stenosis.

Cardiognoniometry (a non-invasive medical tool worked with spatiotemporal vectocardiographic advancement), was performed after 24 hours of

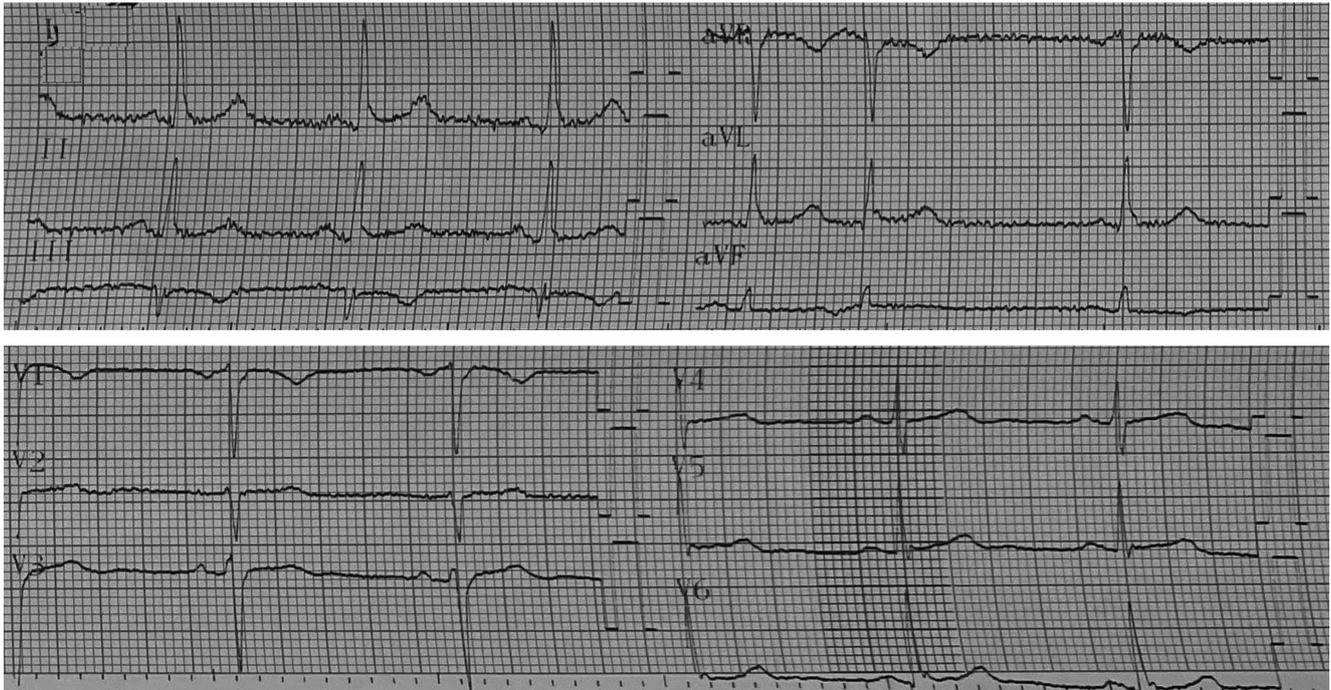


Figure 3. It is seen that the ST elevation and depressions regress relative to the patient's first ECG.

CGM



MEDICAL SOLUTIONS

S...	HR	S...	S...	B...	P...	R...	T...	tR
-2	65	1...	...	W...	0...	3...	0...	1...

CGM report

Main diagnosis: Pathological CGM.

Characteristics: none

Parameter set: NORM

Block form: no abnormalities

LVI score: 0 (no abnormalities)

Atrial fibrillation: no indications

Localization of ischemia: septal inferior

Abnormal parameters: Median alphaTmax, Median betaTmax

Notes:

Filter: Baseline, 50/60 Hz (auto)

50/60 Hz impact: high 50/60 Hz impact

Validity: ok

Breathing: no abnormalities



Segment	P+	P-	R+	R-	ST	T+	T-	Total
mV ² ms	8.26	11.20	49.47	52.35	0.00	42.31	21.62	201.61
ms	72	100	43	43	0	213	88	920

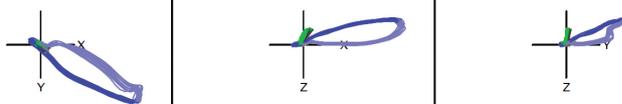
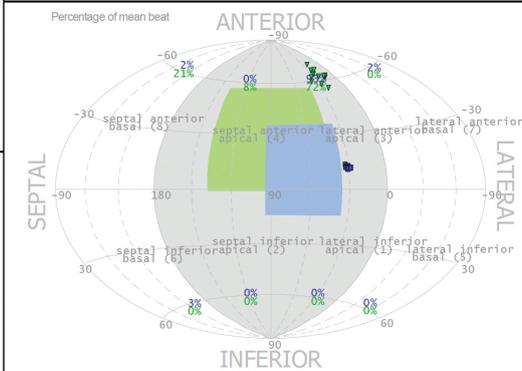
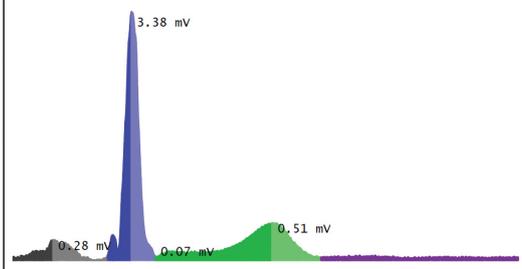


Figure 4. 3D ECG /Cardiogrammetry performed to the patient shows septal inferior myocardial ischemia.

the pain, it revealed septal inferior myocardial ischemia (Figure 4), and supported our diagnosis. After starting medical treatment of the acute coronary syndrome and viral pneumonia stage of the disease, the patient was followed up with progressive clinical and hemodynamic improvement. He was transferred to the normal medical ward on the fifth day in the ICU, and he was discharged on the eleventh day of his hospitalization in a healthy state.

DISCUSSION

The binding of COVID-19 virus to ACE2 receptors in endothelial cells with surface glycoproteins activates the thrombotic process with the proinflammatory response in the endothelium. This thrombotic process, associated with activation of leukocyte, thrombocyte and endothelial cells, and complements, secretion of multiple cytokines, and ultimately, an excessive increase in thrombin production, causes not only venous but also microvascular and arterial thrombosis⁶. Helms et al.⁵ confirmed that in comparison with non-COVID-19 ARDS patients, COVID-19 ARDS patients significantly more often developed thrombotic complications, mainly pulmonary embolisms (11.7 vs. 2.1%, $p < 0.008$).

It was reported that different thrombotic patterns such as stroke and acute coronary syndrome may occur with similar functioning mechanisms via the ACE2 enzyme, which is also found in organs such as the heart, kidney, and vascular endothelium^{7,9}. In a recent study¹⁰, the incidence of acute coronary syndrome in hospitalized COVID-19 patients was reported as 1.1%.

Although it is thought that many mechanisms such as hyperinflammation, cytokine storm, thrombosis, and hypoxia may occur together in the cardiac involvement of COVID-19, the increased thrombotic environment may induce MINOCA in COVID-19 patients with acute coronary syndrome¹¹. In a prospective study compar-

ing two different cohorts with and without COVID-19 in STEMI patients, coronary angiography was found to be compatible with MINOCA in 54% of patients in the COVID-19 group¹². In our patient, whose coronary angiography did not have significant stenosis and CTPA could not reveal any evidence of pulmonary embolism, it was thought that the reason of typical anginal pain with ST-segment elevation in the inferior leads on the ECG was MINOCA triggered by hyperinflammation and thrombotic processes due to COVID-19.

The pathogenetic mechanisms such as coronary plaque rupture, coronary vasospasm, thrombosis, type 2 MI, coronary dissection, cardiomyopathy, and myocarditis are included in the etiology of MINOCA. In addition to this, it has been emphasized that clinical conditions such as coronary vasospasm, hypoxia that cause type 2 MI and coexistence of thrombosis mechanisms are more likely in these patients¹³. It cannot be denied that the situation created by the mechanisms of susceptibility to thrombosis, inflammation and accompanying hypoxia in COVID-19 patients followed in the ICU coincides with the pathophysiology of MINOCA. In some studies even fluoroquinolones were associated with a risk of cardiac events¹⁴. So that, we are aware that many factors, including the use of fluoroquinolone, can cause STEMI in our patient. As such, particular attention must be paid to such complications in patients predisposed to the development thrombotic complications by monitoring thrombotic and inflammatory parameters such as D-dimer, LDH, ferritin, fibrinogen and CRP, especially in populations at increased risk.

Limitations

In the differential diagnosis of MINOCA, pulmonary and cardiac causes such as pulmonary embolism, myopericarditis, cardiomyopathy, and systemic causes such as sepsis and renal disorders that may result in troponin elevation and ECG changes¹⁵ should be excluded. Therefore,

one of the recommended cardiac tests is cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). As a limitation, cardiac MRI could not be performed on the patient in our case. However myocarditis and not already considered clinically significant as the patient had typically short-lasting anginal pain, and the ST elevation on the ECG in the inferior leads was accordant with perfusion of the particular perivascular area.

CONCLUSION

Hypoxia and thrombotic environment that coexist in COVID-19 patients can predispose them to acute coronary syndrome as well as thrombotic complications such as pulmonary embolism and stroke.

Overall, large cohort clinical trial is needed for further exploration of MINOCA.

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