

perform the operation successfully; however, we encountered a previously documented complication of Guidezilla - stent stripping due to difficulty in advancing the stent through the proximal junction of Guidezilla (6) - and developed a novel technique to prevent the occurrence of this adverse event.

Stent stripping seems to be primarily associated with the Guidezilla support extension catheter system when compared with other guide extension catheters (such as the GuideLiner) due to the less elastic nature of the stainless steel collar of Guidezilla. The risk is particularly high with less flexible long stents (6). We have encountered this problem on numerous occasions and found that it is particularly difficult to advance a retracted stent into the proximal junction; similar to the occurrence in this particular case. While we know that manipulating the stent (such as rotating the stent or mild retraction of the guide extension catheter) (2) may help advance the stent, these maneuvers also increase the risk of stent stripping (5, 6).

We believe that this problem arises from an interaction between the less flexible metal collar of Guidezilla and the metal composition of the stent. Alterations and deformations that arise while pushing the stent into the proximal junction of Guidezilla may be the plausible culprit as this complication is rare with balloons and more likely when a stent that was retracted earlier is implanted.

The dilation of the proximal junction of Guidezilla does not increase the diameter of the junction significantly. Therefore, we do not think our maneuver functions by such a mechanism. We do think, however, that dilation of the junction causes structural alterations that allow a different alignment for the previously deformed stent. PTCA balloons of a diameter larger than the jammed stent could be easily advanced, supporting our belief that structural deformities caused by Guidezilla's metal collar are the primary mechanism of this particular problem, rather than the insufficient diameter of the proximal junction.

Another possible explanation could be the narrowing of the lumen due to a kinked guidewire. Depending on the structure of Guidezilla, a kinked wire might lead to an obstruction of the proximal junction in return. Balloon dilation of the proximal junction might have allowed stent advancement by flattening the guidewire, thus, relieving the obstruction.

The risk of stent stripping is a rather common and distinct complication of Guidezilla among guide extension support catheters (6, 7) and our novel solution may provide a simple but efficient method to prevent this.

Conclusion

In conclusion, while advancing a stent into the Guidezilla guide extension catheter, our solution of dilating the proximal junction of Guidezilla might be a reasonable alternative to rotating the stent when resistance is encountered.

Informed consent: An informed consent was obtained from the patient.

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Address for Correspondence: Dr. Kerim Esenboğa,

Ankara Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi,

Kardiyoloji Anabilim Dalı,

Ankara-Türkiye

Phone: +90 539 296 51 54

E-mail: kerimesenboga@yahoo.com

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Coronary vasospasm and raspberry ketones weight-loss supplement: Is there a connection?

Arjan Khattar, **Ian Beeton**

Department of Cardiology, St. Peter's Hospital; Surrey-United Kingdom

Introduction

Obesity is a thriving health problem, and failure to achieve weight loss through lifestyle changes is common. Consequently, weight-loss supplements have become increasingly popular, and raspberry ketones (RK) are one such example. Animal studies suggest that RK enable weight loss through various mechanisms, including norepinephrine-induced lipolysis (1). However, there is limited literature evaluating its effect on humans (2, 3). Despite unproven efficacy, RK are easily acquired, and may pose a potential toxicity risk, especially as dosing regimens and long-term effects are uncertain (4).

Case Report

A 47-year-old woman presented with sudden onset of diarrhea, sweating and feeling unwell. She had taken two tablets of RK, for the first time, approximately two hours earlier. She was a smoker with a body mass index of 31 kg/m² and no other coronary risk factors. Her physical examination revealed a heart rate of 137 beats/minute and blood pressure (BP) of 197/130, but no focal clinical signs. A 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) showed sinus rhythm. Blood tests revealed a normocytic anemia with a hemoglobin count of 93 g/L and urea of 13.9 mmol/L. Her BP gradually normalized without treatment. However, on the following day, her hemoglobin reduced to 69 g/L, with increased reticulocyte count of 133x10⁹/L. She was transfused three units of blood. During transfusion, she felt sudden chest pain radiating to the left arm. ECG displayed ST elevation in the inferoposterolateral territory (Fig. 1). Within five minutes, the chest pain spontaneously improved with resolution of ST changes (Fig. 2); her troponin level minimally increased to 66 ng/L. She experienced five further episodes of transient chest pain with similar ECG changes in the next two days; all of which were treated with nitrates and resolved within 10 minutes. Computed tomography (CT) coronary angiography revealed unobstructed coronary arteries with a calcium score of zero (Fig. 3).

Oesophago-gastro-duodenoscopy displayed gastritis and duodenal ulceration with *Helicobacter pylori* positivity but no recent bleeding. An incidental finding of bilateral subsegmental

pulmonary emboli was noted on CT coronary angiogram. The patient gave an account of several recent long-haul flights, and this, in combination with obesity and smoking, were considered to be predisposing factors for pulmonary embolism. The patient was treated with anticoagulation; diltiazem and ferrous sulfate were also commenced.

Discussion

This patient's pattern of symptoms and ECG changes were indicative of intermittent acute coronary occlusion. The normal CT coronary angiogram together with the transient, episodic, and nitrate-responsive nature of chest pain was highly suggestive of coronary vasospasm.

Multiple case reports have associated weight-loss supplements to adverse cardiac effects, such as synephrine (5, 6) and capsaicin-containing (7) supplements, both having sympathomimetic properties. An increased adrenergic tone is thought to be important in the pathogenesis of coronary vasospasm. The molecular structure of RK is similar to that of synephrine, an alpha-adrenergic agonist. One of the effects of RK is the augmentation of sympathetic activity (1). Our patient's presenting symptoms of diarrhea, sweating, tachycardia, and hypertension are consistent with increased sympathetic activity and occurred soon after the ingestion of RK. Consequently, there is a possibility that excessive dosage or increased sensitivity to RK may have caused the presenting symptoms and episodes of coronary vasospasm.

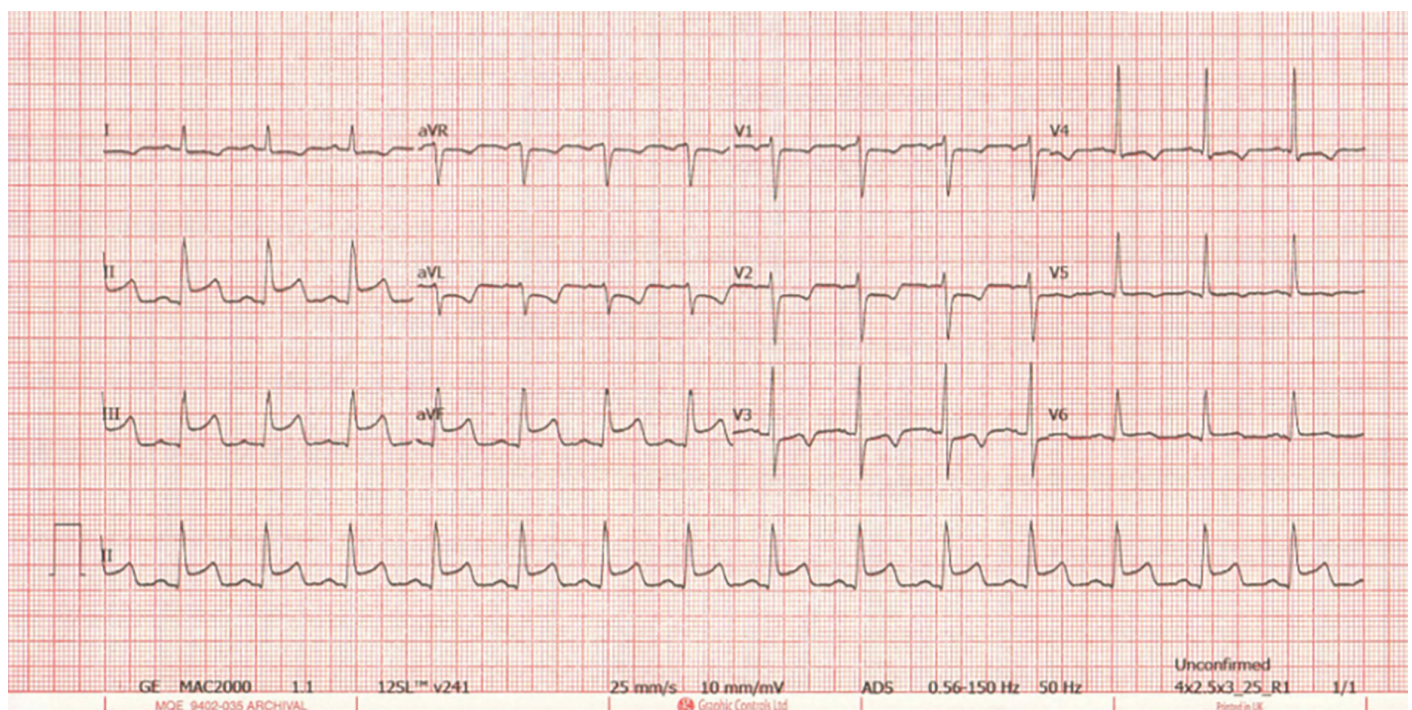


Figure 1. An ECG showing ST elevation in leads II, III, aVF, and V6; ST depression in leads V1-4, I, and aVL; and T-wave inversion in V5 suggestive of an acute coronary occlusion involving the inferoposterolateral territory

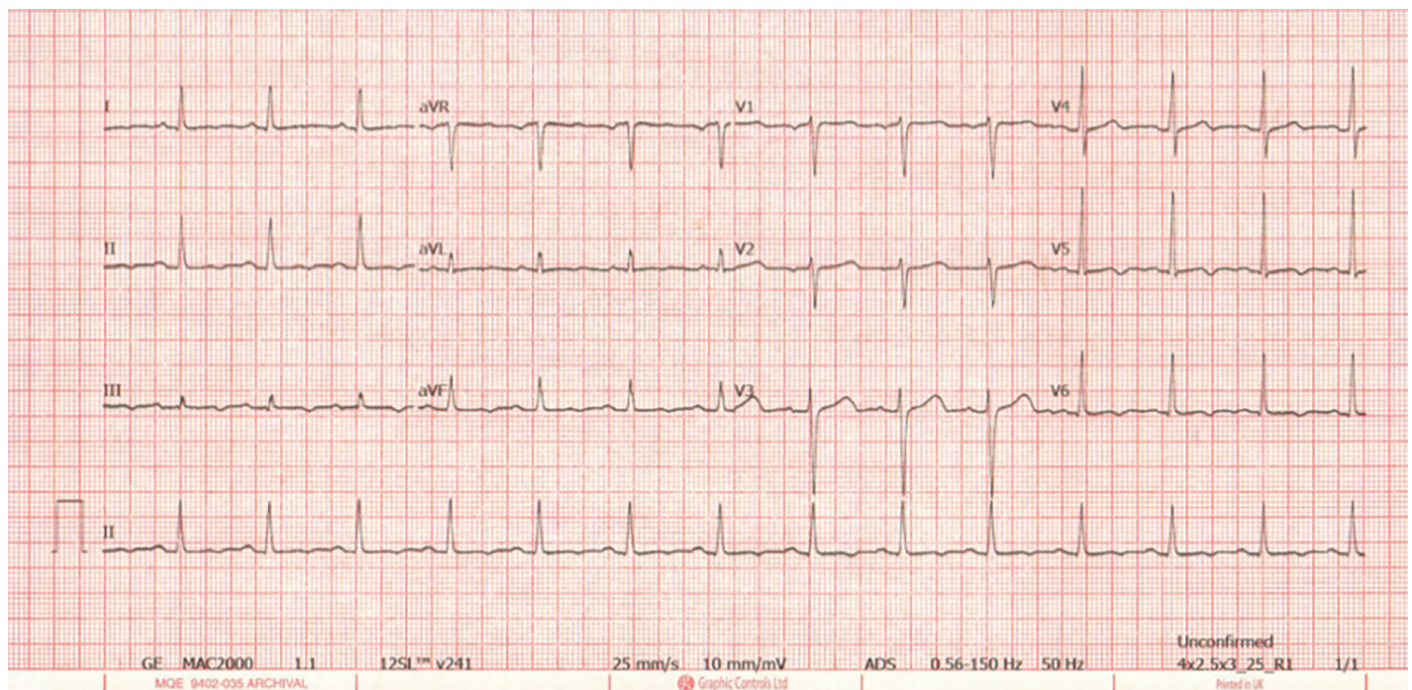


Figure 2. An ECG taken within 10 minutes of the previous showing resolution of the ST changes. There is a remaining T-wave inversion in leads II, III, aVL, aVF, and V5-6

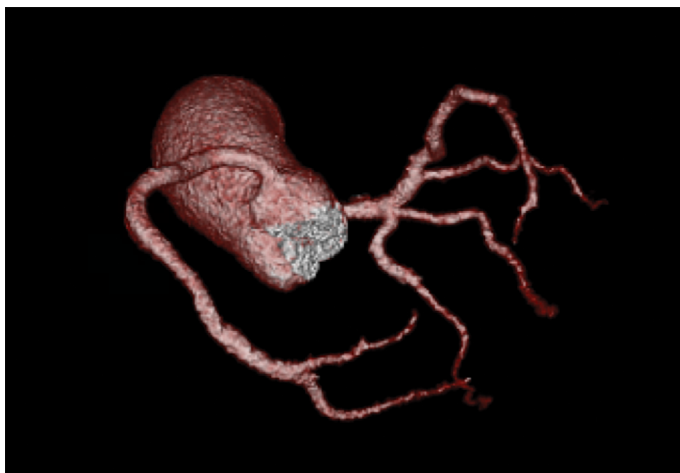


Figure 3. A CT coronary angiogram (spider view) demonstrating no significant plaque or stenosis in the coronary arteries and a calcium score of 0 (Agatston method)

Two case reports have investigated the association of blood transfusion with ST changes. One case was considered to be the result of an anaphylactic reaction (8), and the other was consistent with an acute coronary syndrome due to atherosclerosis (9). In our case, although the first episode occurred during blood transfusion, there was no allergic response and further episodes occurred after completing the transfusion, making a causal connection unlikely.

The patient had multiple active comorbidities, which may have predisposed to coronary vasospasm. However, the manifestations of initial symptoms soon after ingestion of RK, and the fact that the chest pain episodes stopped after two days,

enhance the likelihood of RK as the main contributing factor. It is also important to acknowledge that numerous hospitalized patients have multiple acute medical conditions but associated coronary vasospasm is extremely rare. A diagnostic challenge with re-exposure to RK would have been of interest but was not performed for safety reasons. Instead, the patient was empirically treated with calcium antagonists and to date has not experienced any further recurrence of symptoms.

Conclusion

Based on our case, we propose that the ingestion of RK, with its known sympathomimetic effects and unclear therapeutic dosage and pharmacokinetics, may be associated with coronary vasospasm.

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Informed consent: This patient gave consent for submission of this case report after being informed of the content.

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Address for Correspondence: Arjan Khattar, MD,

Department of Cardiology,

St. Peter's Hospital;

Guildford Road,

Chertsey,

Surrey-United Kingdom

Phone: +447896026470

E-mail: arjan.khattar@gmail.com

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