Aortic Saddle Embolism Caused by Left Ventricular Thrombus in a Patient with Cardiac Sarcoidosis

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Figure 1. Multislice computed tomography showed an obstruction of the distal abdominal aorta.

Figure 2. Multislice computed tomography (A) and echocardiography (B) showed an aneurysm in the basal posterior septum and posterobasal region of the left ventricle which was associated with a thrombus (arrows).

A 54-year-old man was admitted to our hospital because of palpitation. On day 3, he suddenly experienced lower abdominal pain radiating to the bilateral lower extremities. The bilateral femoral arteries were not palpable. Multislice computed tomography showed an obstruction of the distal abdominal aorta (Fig. 1) and a thrombus in the posterobasal region of the left ventricle (LV). An urgent transfemoral thrombectomy using a Forgarty balloon catheter was thus performed, and a large amount of thrombus was removed.

Echocardiography performed immediately after the thrombectomy showed an aneurysm in the basal posterior septum and posterobasal region, associated with a thrombus (Fig. 2). He underwent an urgent LV thrombectomy at a university hospital. The patient was later diagnosed to have cardiac sarcoidosis. This is a rare case of abdominal aortic saddle embolism due to an LV thrombus which occurred in a patient with cardiac sarcoidosis.

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