From Mitral Annular Calcification to Calcified Amorphous Tumor

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Calcified amorphous tumor (CAT) is characterized as a non-neoplastic calcified, cardiac mass. A CAT is sometimes detected adjacent to a mitral annular calcification (MAC), suggesting its association with MAC.

A 75-year-old woman with known history of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy was admitted to our hospital because of dyspnea. Echocardiography showed MAC, left atrial enlargement and left ventricular hypertrophy. Picture A shows an echo image recorded 2 years previously, showing a small amount of MAC. Picture B shows an echo image recorded on admission, showing a large amount of MAC. She was treated with diuretics. Four month later, echocardiography showed a mobile calcified mass attached to an MAC (Picture C). Transesophageal echocardiography showed that the high echoic mass was attached to the posterior mitral annulus and was highly mobile (Picture D-F). She was diagnosed with a CAT derived from an MAC. The CAT was surgically resected to prevent embolism (Supplementary material).

The authors state that they have no Conflict of Interest (COI).

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