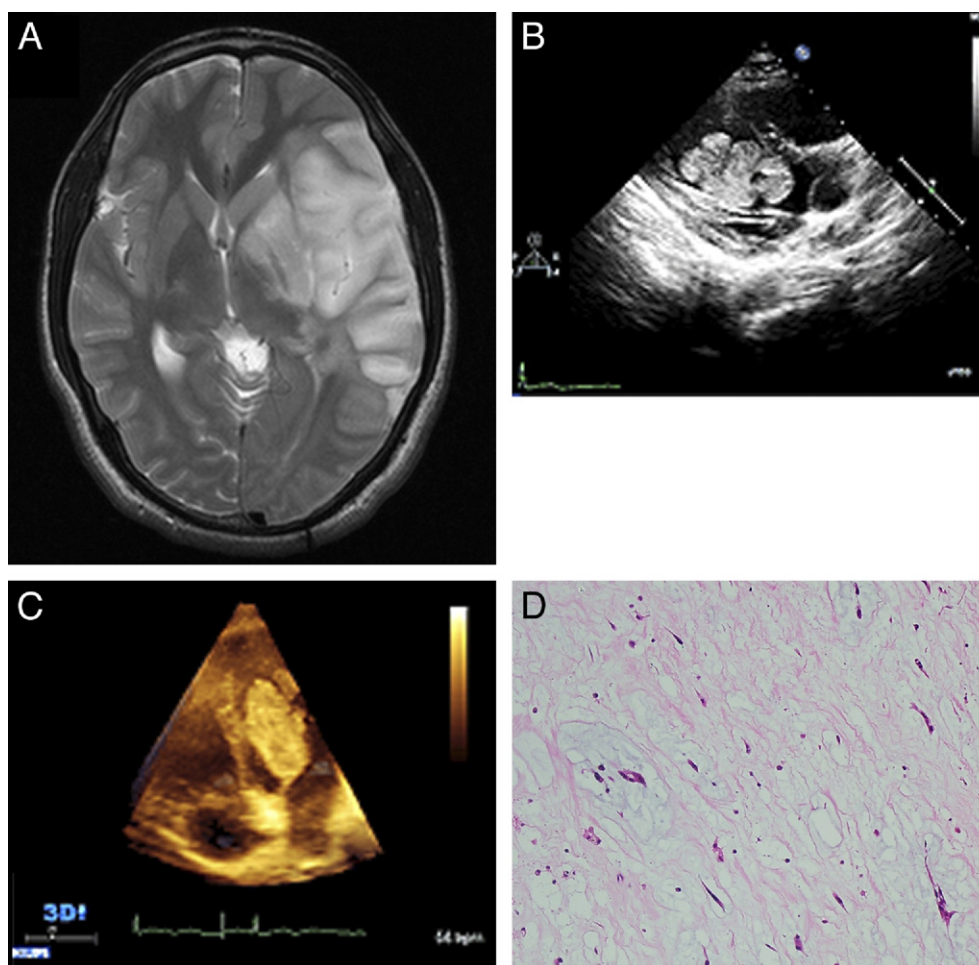


IMAGES IN CARDIOLOGY

Stroke Caused by Left Ventricular Myxoma

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A 32-year-old man presented with a 2-hour history of right hemiplegia and aphasia. The results of a brain computed tomographic scan done in the emergency department were normal. Subsequent brain magnetic resonance imaging (A) showed a large area of infarction in the left middle cerebral artery territory. Echocardiography showed a large mass in left ventricle with grapelike clusters measuring $53 \times 34 \times 29$ mm attached to the septum, partially obstructing left ventricular inflow and outflow and almost protruding through the aortic valve in systole (B and C, Online Videos 1 and 2). Diagnosis of left ventricular myxoma was made. Three weeks later, the mass was resected, and the diagnosis was confirmed histopathologically. Spindle and stellate mesenchymal cells were embedded in myxomatous stroma (D). Post-operatively, the patient showed slow improvement of language and reduction of motor deficit.

Myxoma is the most common primary cardiac tumor. It occurs mostly in the left atrium and is rarely seen in the left ventricle (<5%).