

Hyperthyroidism Presenting with Coronary Vasospasm

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ABSTRACT

Hyperthyroidism is associated with a number of heart diseases, and it may aggravate previous cardiac problems or cause new ones, such as hyperthyroid cardiopathy. Cases of hyperthyroidism presenting with coronary vasospasm are rarely reported. Herein, we present a case of a 54-year male patient with recurrent left chest pain for 2 months. Coronary angiography showed no obvious coronary artery stenosis, and coronary vasospasm was suspected. After admission, the patient's thyroid function and TSH-receptor antibody (TRAb) were abnormal. However, there was no obvious palpitation, hyperhidrosis, or weight loss, and the diagnosis of Graves' disease was rendered, which seemed to be the cause of coronary vasospasm. The patient did not experience chest pain after treatment with methimazole. Patients with coronary vasospasm should be investigated for the possibility of hyperthyroidism.

Key Words: Hyperthyroidism, Chest pain, Coronary angiography, Coronary vasospasm.

How to cite this article: Miao CQ, Wang WY, Zhao Y, Lu DC, Meng XL. Hyperthyroidism Presenting with Coronary Vasospasm. *J Coll Physicians Surg Pak* 2022; **32(11)**:1492-1494.

INTRODUCTION

Coronary vasospasm refers to transient coronary artery contraction that leads to incomplete or complete occlusion of blood vessels and then causes angina and myocardial infarction. Hyperthyroidism is the clinical state associated with inappropriately high circulating thyroid hormones, the most common cause of which is Graves' disease. Cases of hyperthyroidism presenting with coronary vasospasm have been rarely reported.¹⁻³ The mechanism may be related to the high metabolism and sympathetic excitation of hyperthyroidism.^{2,3} A middle-aged male patient was diagnosed with coronary vasospasm, and subsequently, he was found to have hyperthyroidism. Further analysis suggested coronary vasospasm as the possible mechanism of myocardial ischemia secondary to Graves' disease.

CASE REPORT

A 54-year male patient presented with the chief complaint of pain in the left anterior heart area without obvious precipitating factors, accompanied by chest tightness, sweating, discomfort in the back, and no radiating pain in the left upper limb. The symptoms lasted for about 20 minutes.

The patient's enhanced chest CT showed no significant abnormality. Coronary angiography showed coronary atherosclerosis without obvious stenosis (Figure 1). The patient's thyroid dysfunction was not detected at this time. The patient was diagnosed with coronary vasospasm and was treated with oral diltiazem.

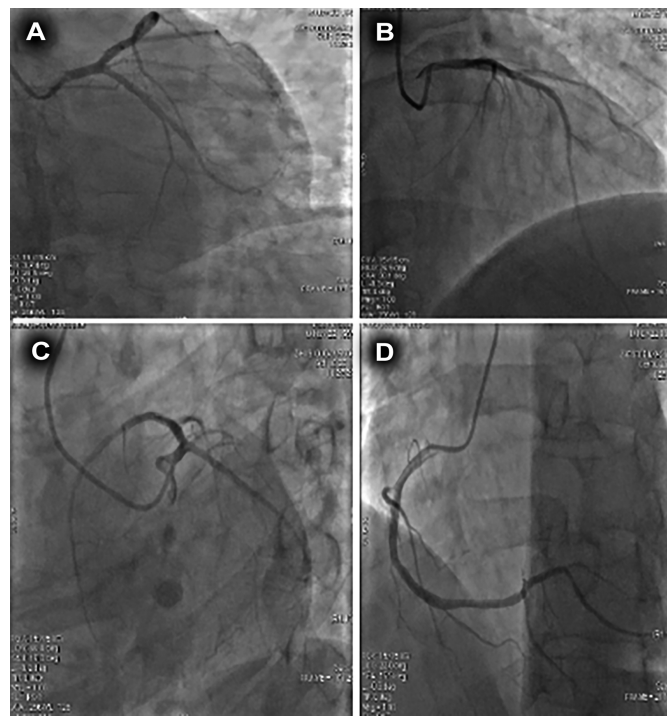


Figure 1: Coronary angiography showing coronary atherosclerosis without obstruction (A: left main coronary artery; B: left anterior descending branch; C: left circumflex branch; D: right coronary artery).

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Received: June 25, 2020; Revised: March 12, 2021;

Accepted: May 04, 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.29271/jcpsp.2022.11.1492>

Two months later, the patient had a second attack of chest pain without obvious precipitating factors. With the same symptoms as before, he was admitted to the hospital after two days. The patient had no obvious symptoms of hyperthyroidism, such as palpitations, hyperhidrosis, or weight loss. The patient had a history of hypertension for more than 10 years and was treated with valsartan, and he had no history of diabetes or coronary heart disease. On examination, the patient's blood pressure was 130/80 mmHg with the heart rate of 116 beats/min and a regular heart rhythm. The patient had tremors in both hands (+), no swelling in eyelids, and mild protrusion of both eyes. Neck examination revealed mild swelling of both lobes of thyroid. There was no oedema in the lower limbs.

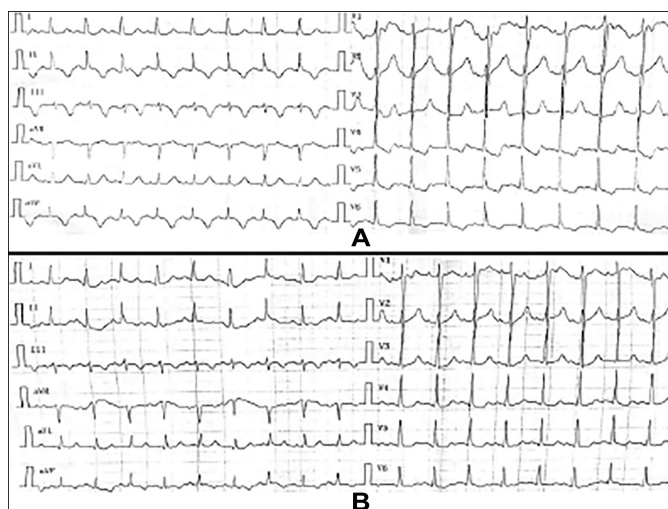


Figure 2: Electrocardiogram (ECG) showing T wave inversion (lead II, III, AVF, V4-V6) and dynamic changes during (A) and after (B) onset of chest pain.

On the evening of admission day, the patient complained of chest pain again. Serum troponin I was up to 0.905 ng/ml (normal: 0-0.028) and creatine kinase isoenzyme was 24.0 U/L (normal: 30-135). The patient's electrocardiogram (ECG) showed T wave inversion (lead II, III, AVF, V4-V6) and dynamic changes (Figure 2). The patient was diagnosed with non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, and he was treated with antiplatelet agents, vascular plaque stabilisation, anticoagulation, and improvement of myocardial blood supply. Other blood test results are listed in Table I. Thyroid color doppler ultrasound showed enlarged thyroid with uneven echos. Two ECG examinations indicated atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter, respectively. The patient was treated with methimazole and diltiazem. After treatment, there was no recurrence of chest pain. The discharge diagnosis was acute coronary syndrome, coronary vasospasm, Graves' disease, hyperthyroid heart disease, paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, hypertension, diabetes, and hypokalemia. After 3 months of treatment, thyroid function showed TSH of 0.56 mIU/L, free T3: 6.21 pmol/L, and free T4: 17.28 pmol/L. The patient had no more episodes of chest pain. The ECG did not show atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter. Methimazole was reduced to 10 mg daily.

DISCUSSION

We presented the case of a middle-aged man who had chest pain two months before recent admission, but the symptoms of hyperthyroidism were not obvious at that time. The patient was diagnosed with coronary vasospasm by coronary angiography. After admission, due to thyroid dysfunction and high TRAb levels, Graves' disease was clearly diagnosed. Through treatment, the patient had no recurrence of chest pain, and coronary vasospasm was considered to be related to Graves' disease.

Cases of hyperthyroidism presenting with coronary vasospasm are rare. The first clinical diagnosis of hyperthyroidism with coronary vasospasm was made in 1950, and this diagnosis was confirmed by coronary angiography in 1979.¹ Hyperthyroidism with coronary vasospasm seems to develop more frequently in females at younger ages. In the reported cases, most patients were Asians, within the age range of 35 and 75 years, with no obvious clinical symptoms of hyperthyroidism,² which is consistent with the present case. When coronary vasospasm occurs, the patient may present angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, cardiogenic shock, ventricular tachycardia, cardiac arrest, etc. In this case, the patient presented with angina pectoris. Most reports indicate that coronary vasospasm can be relieved or can even disappear once thyroid functions return to normal. A case of coronary vasospasm caused by hyperthyroidism has been reported, in which chest pain continued to recur after thyroid functions returned to normal.³

The mechanism through which hyperthyroidism causes coronary spasm is not fully understood. The important pathophysiological mechanisms include abnormal changes in the autonomic tone of coronary arteries and hyperreactivity of vascular endothelium. Firstly, thyroid hormones can cause an increase in blood levels of epinephrine. Secondly, thyroid hormones can increase the sensitivity of coronary arteries to catecholamines and serotonin, thereby causing coronary artery spasm.^{2,4}

Coronary vasospasm induced by hyperthyroidism is closely related to elevated thyroid hormones in patients. Therefore, measures should be taken to reduce the thyroid hormone levels as soon as possible. However, surgery and isotope therapy may cause a short-term rise in thyroid hormones because of damage to thyroid tissue, which is not recommended. Data supports use of nitrates and calcium channel blockers rather than beta-blockers due to the possibility of alpha-adrenergic stimulation and subsequent enhanced coronary vasoconstriction.⁵

In conclusion, cases of hyperthyroidism presenting with coronary vasospasm are rare. In patients with obvious symptoms of myocardial ischemia, thyroid functions should be checked to determine the possibility of hyperthyroidism with coronary artery spasm. Similarly, in patients with hyperthyroidism, if chest pain occurs repeatedly, the possibility of coronary spasm should also be considered.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

We thank NedMedic (www.Nedmedica.nl) for its linguistic assistance during the preparation of this manuscript.

PATIENT'S CONSENT:

Written consent was obtained from the patient.

COMPETING INTEREST:

The authors declared no competing interest.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION:

CM: Designed and authored the manuscript.

WYW, YZ: Data collection and literature review.

DCL: Contributed in analysis, acquisition, revision, and final proof.

XLM: Study supervision.

All the authors have approved the final version of the manuscript to be published.

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