

An anatomical illustration of the human aorta and pulmonary artery. The aorta is shown in a reddish-brown color, and the pulmonary artery is shown in a blue color. The illustration includes several Latin labels: 'Auricularis' and 'Appendix' on the left, 'Pulmonaria Arteria' in the center, and 'Pulmonaria' on the right. The background is a light beige color with a subtle pattern of anatomical drawings.

The Aorta...The Clinical Chameleon.

**Angie Carrick, DO, FACOEP, FACEP
APD Norman Regional EM Residency
Co-Director Stroke Program**

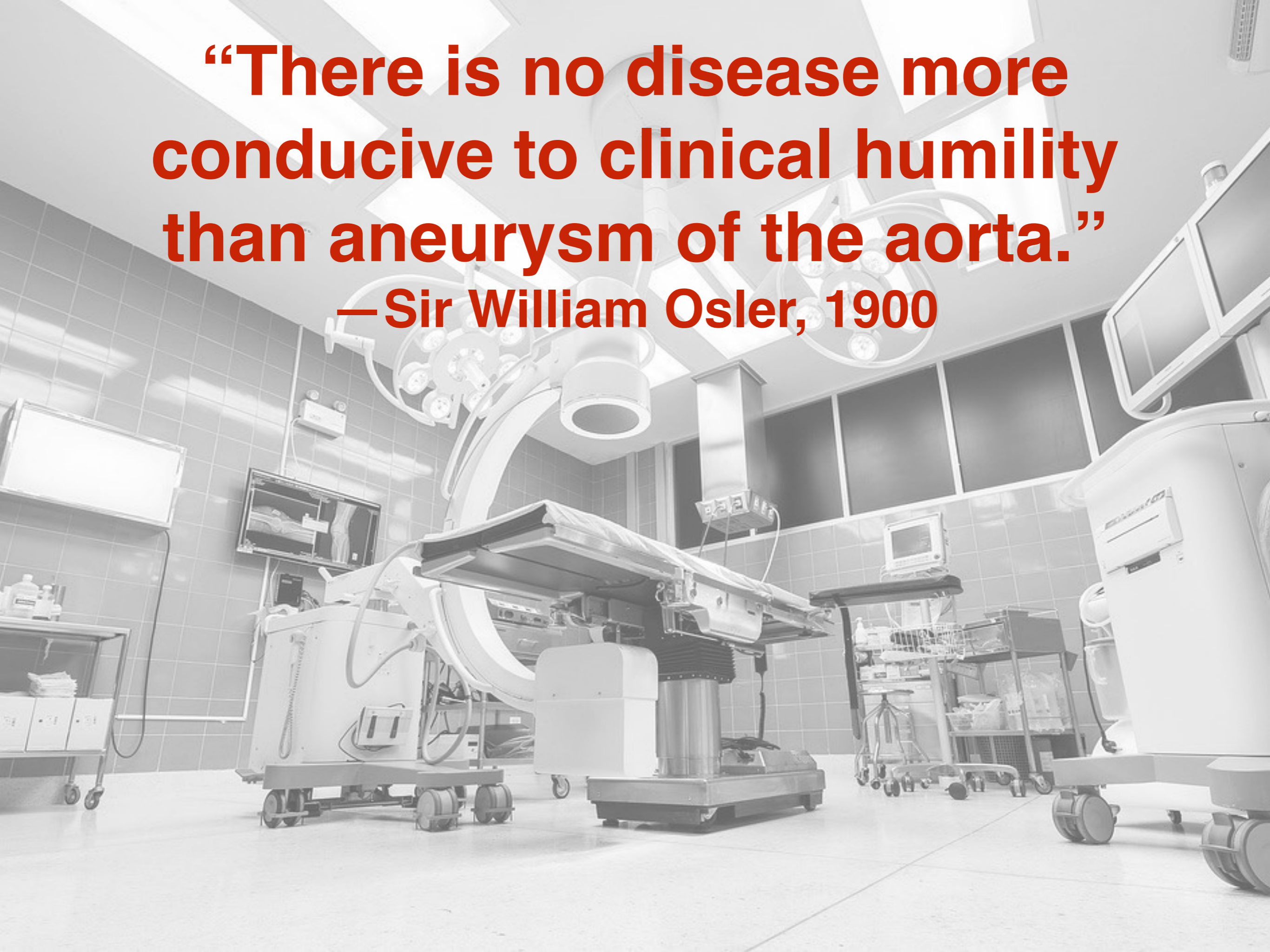


No disclosures.
I just like to teach!

Objectives

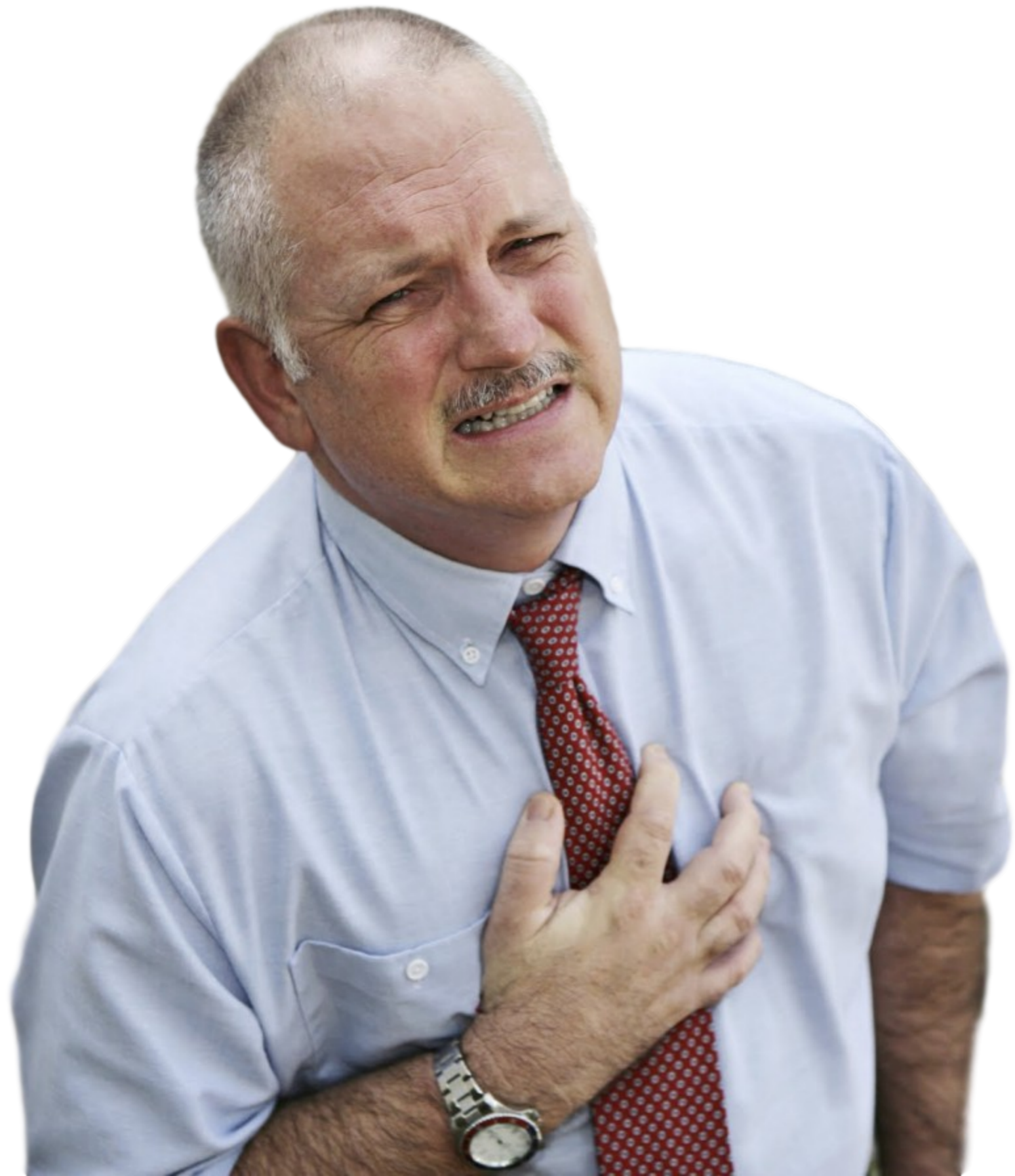
- 1. Confront the diagnostic challenge that is Aortic Dissection.**
- 2. Identify key historical points that should raise your suspicion for dissection.**
- 3. Discuss essential exam components in your patients with probable dissection.**
- 4. Examine important risk factors to ask these patients.**

**“There is no disease more conducive to clinical humility than aneurysm of the aorta.”
— Sir William Osler, 1900**

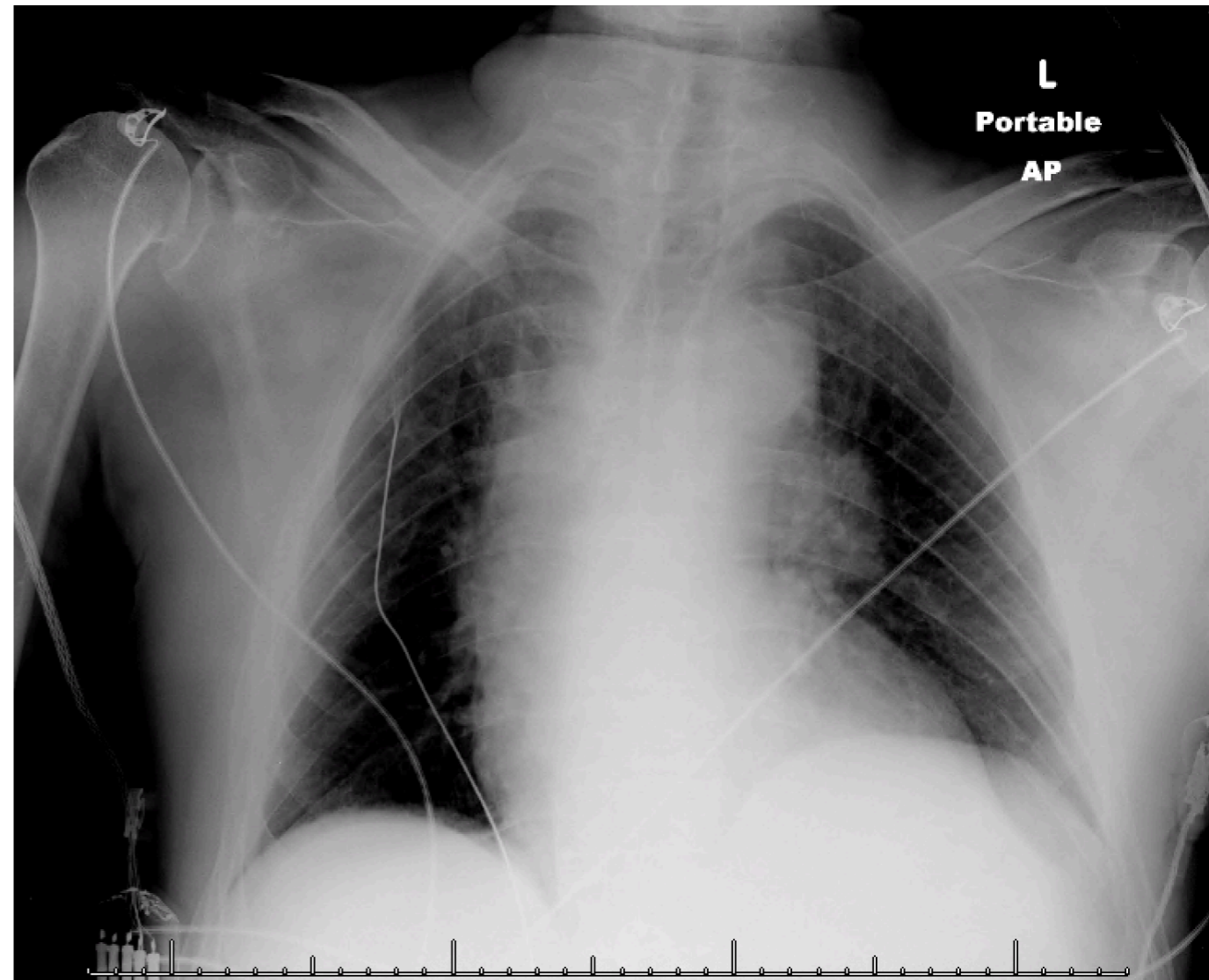


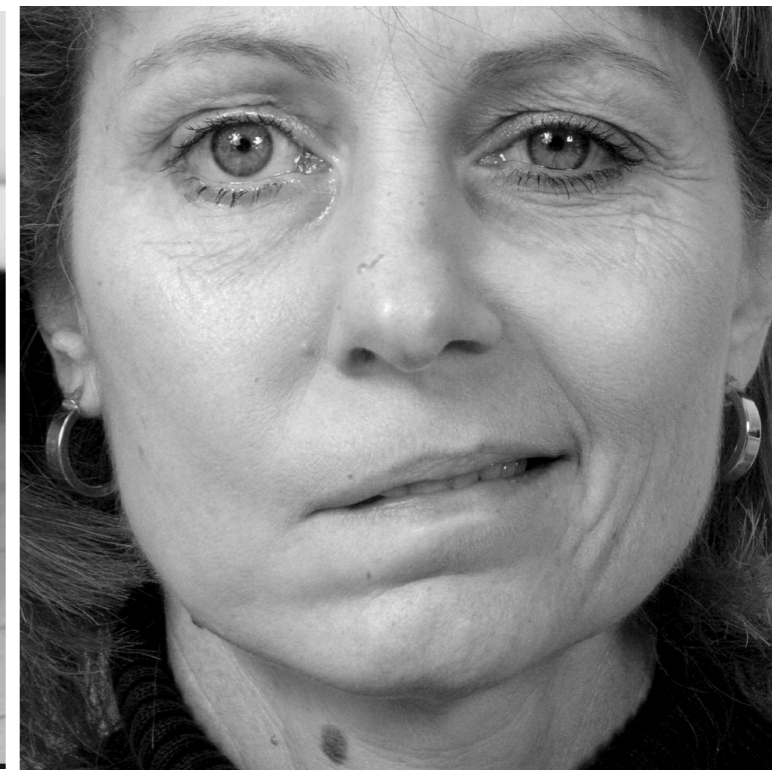


15-43%



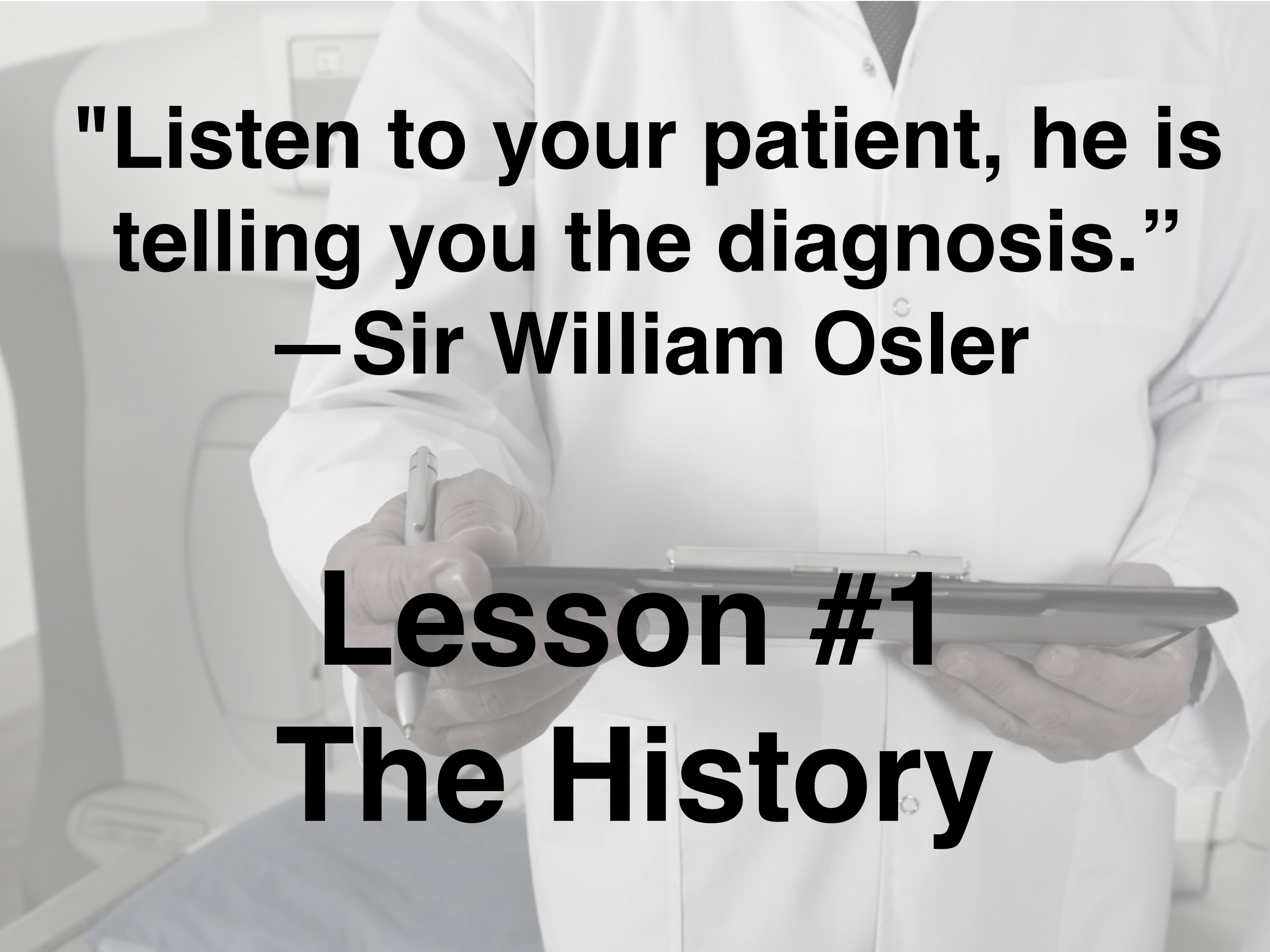
Classic Triad in only 1/4







4/100,000



**"Listen to your patient, he is
telling you the diagnosis."**

—Sir William Osler

Lesson #1

The History



41 yo F

**CC: CP,
confused**

PMH: HTN, GERD

**VS: T 36.7 P 107 BP
140/90 RR 14, Sat 99%**

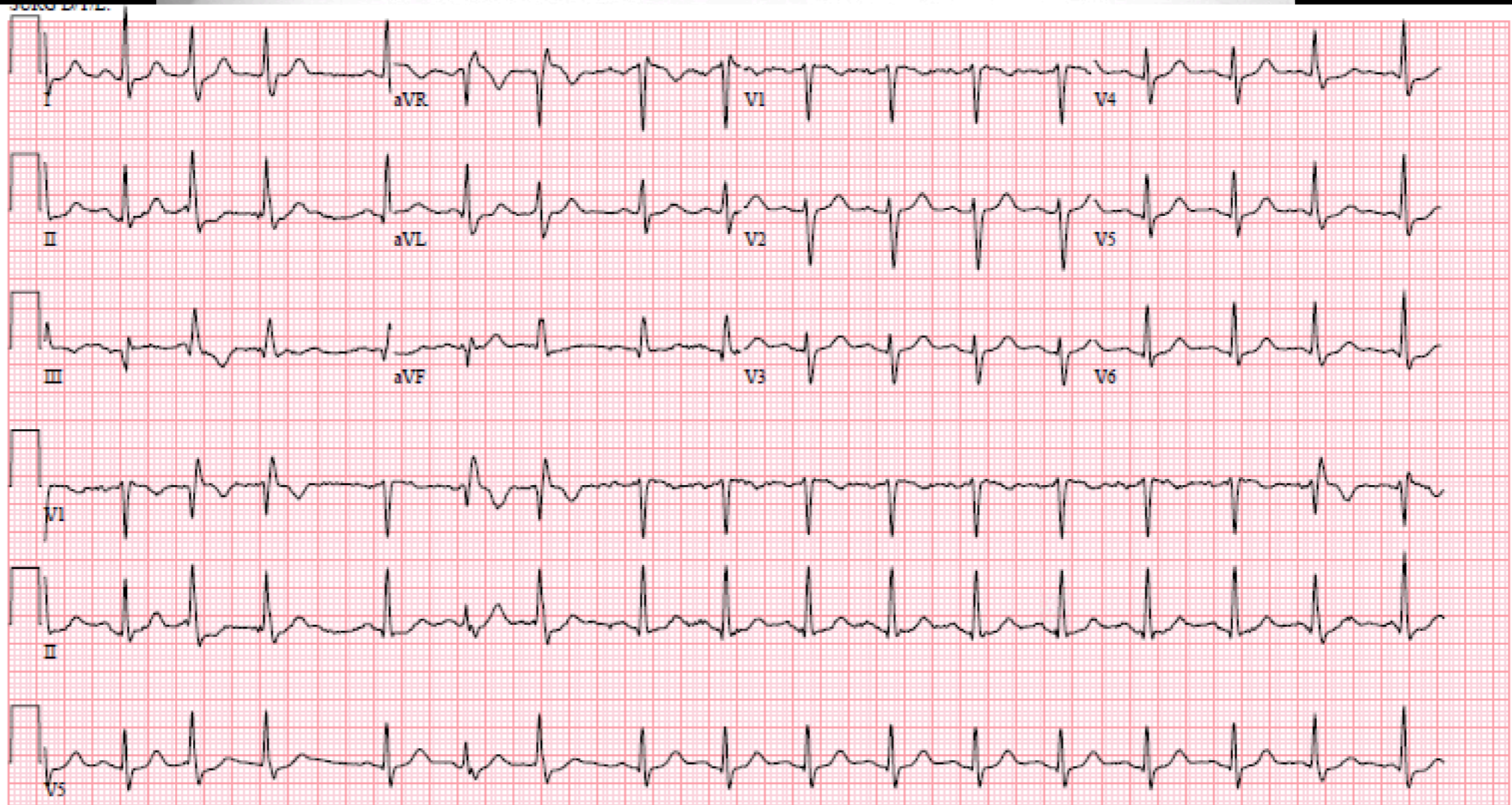
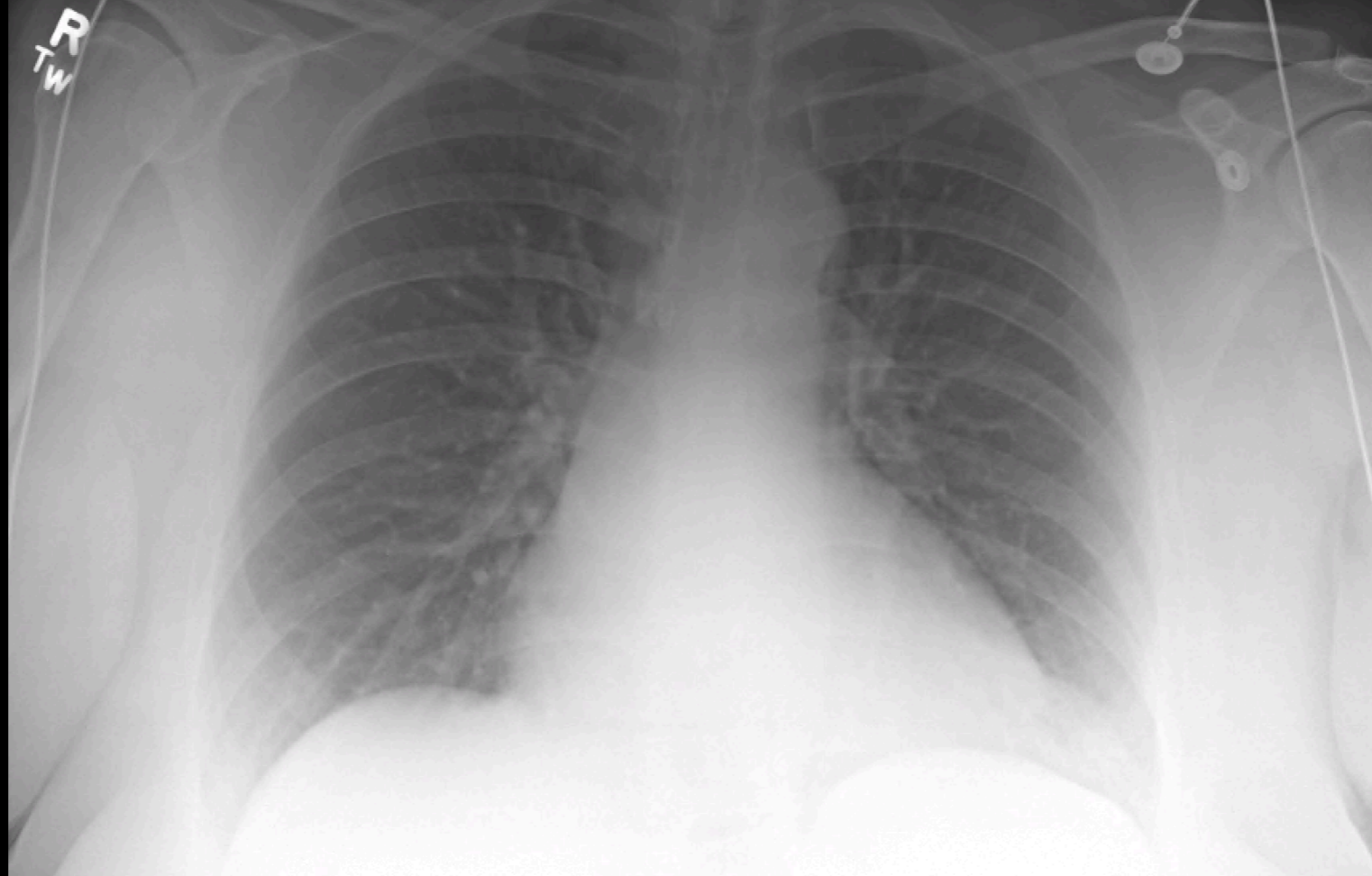
Notes: onset 10 min. PTA

CP: severe, rad to neck

L arm numb

**“using words inapp.
not making sense”**





CT Head: No acute changes



CTA: appears to be a **dissection flap** in the aorta extending to the great vessels.

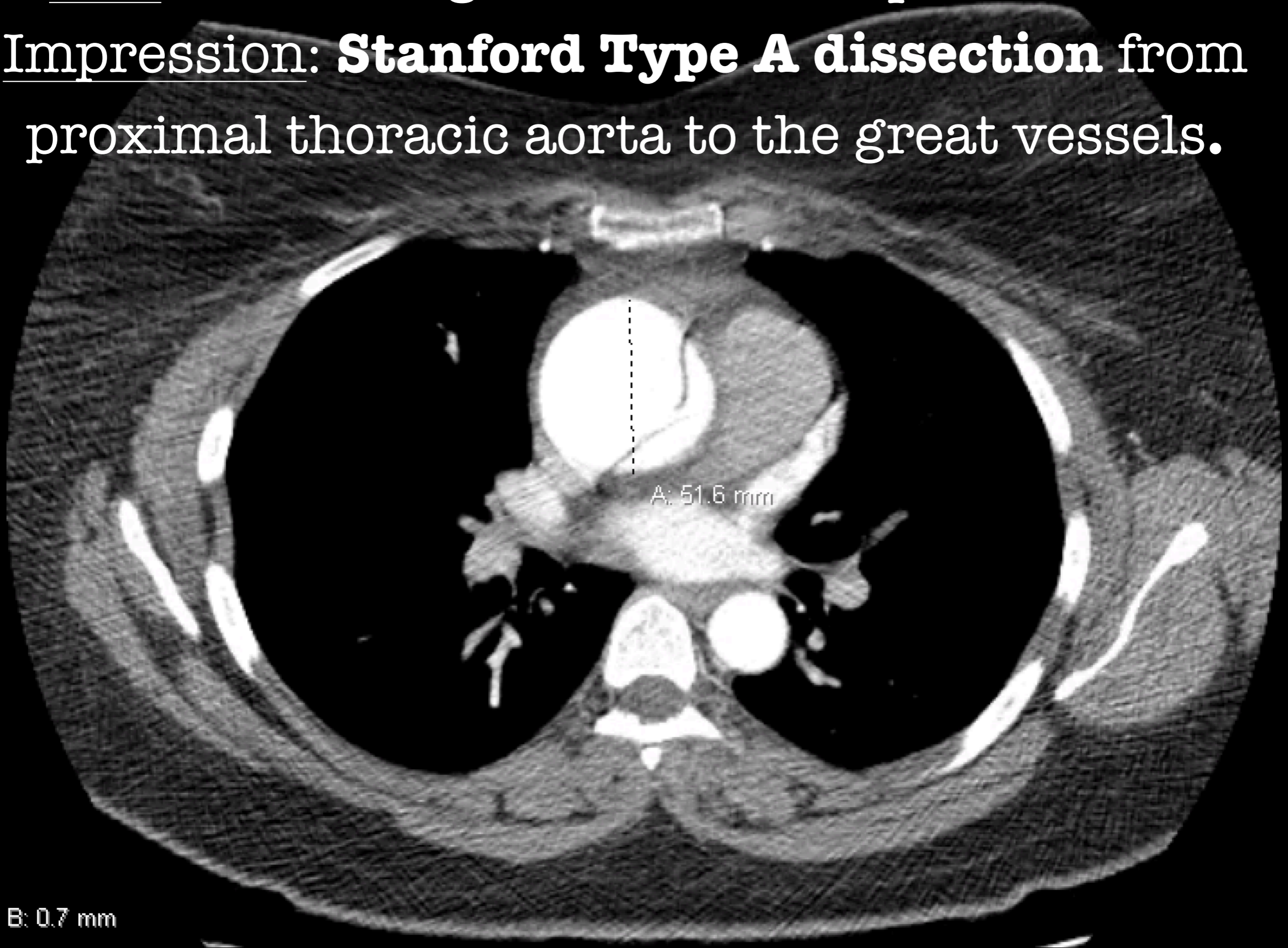
Impression: Findings concerning for **ascending thoracic dissection**.

R

An axial CT scan of the thorax at the level of the ascending aorta. The aorta is centrally located and shows a clear intimal flap, which is a sign of aortic dissection. The flap is seen as a thin, dark line within the bright, contrast-enhanced lumen of the aorta. The surrounding mediastinal structures, including the pulmonary arteries and the spine, are also visible. The lungs are dark and show some vascular markings. The letter 'R' is visible on the left side of the image, indicating the patient's right side.

CTA: ascending aorta dilated up to 5.2 cm.

Impression: **Stanford Type A dissection** from proximal thoracic aorta to the great vessels.



B: 0.7 mm



41 yo F

**CC: CP,
confused**

PMH: HTN, GERD

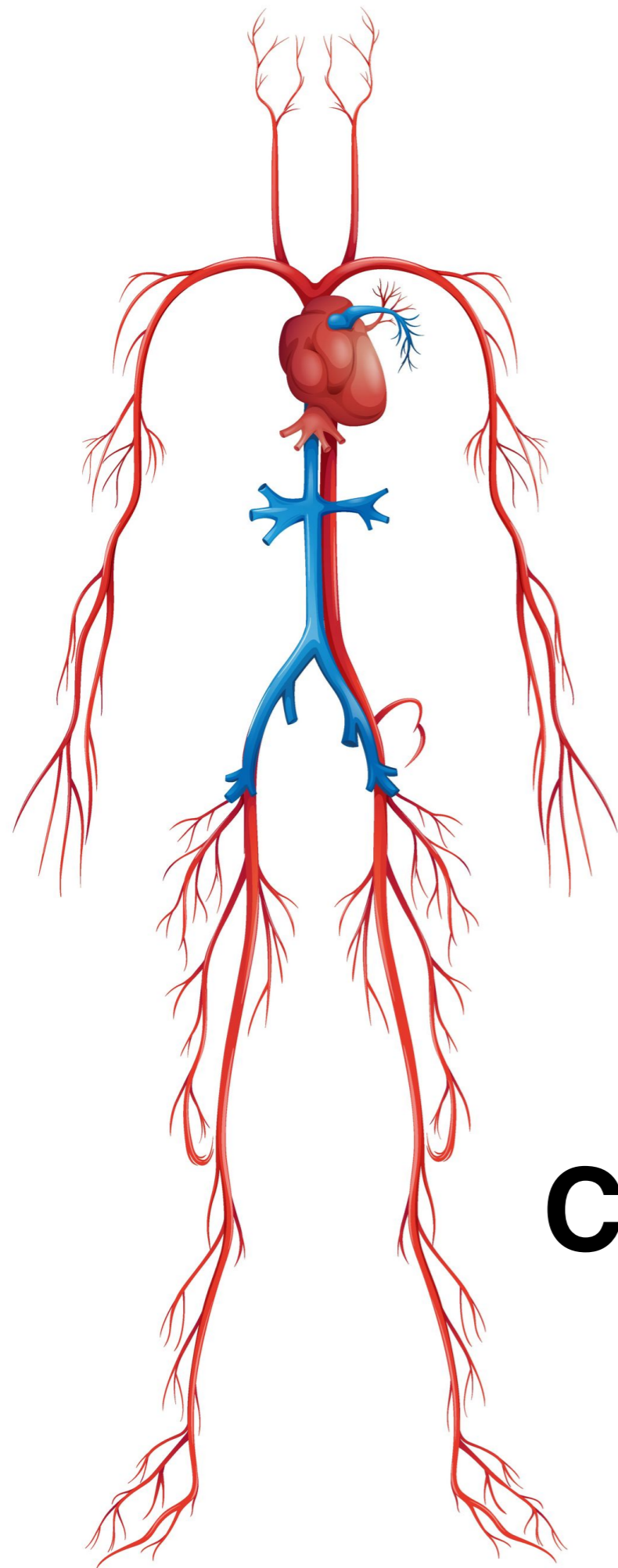
**VS: T 36.7 P 107 BP
140/90 RR 14, Sat 99%**

Notes: onset 10 min. PTA

CP: severe rad to neck

L arm numb

**“using words inapp.
not making sense”**



5% present as CVA

CP + neuro deficit = LR 33

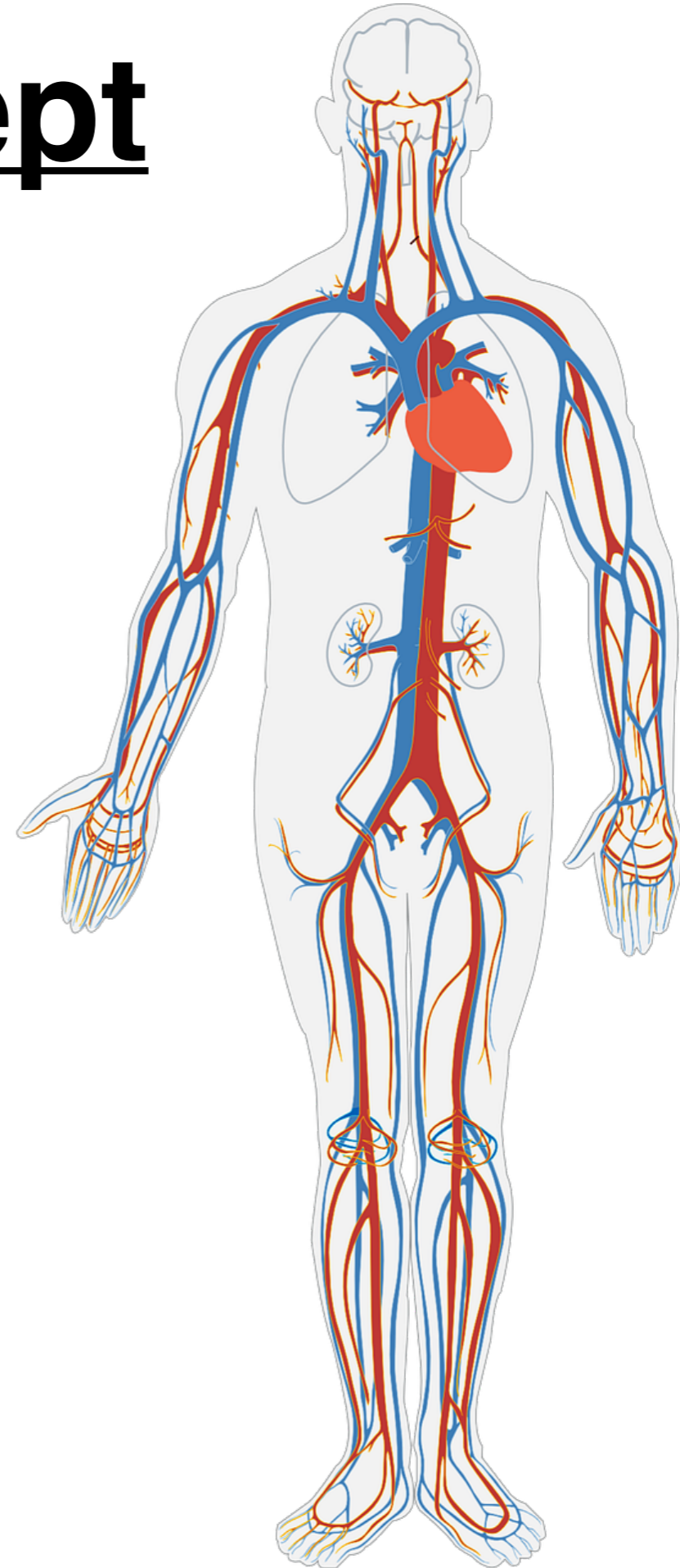
“CP + 1” Concept

CP + CVA

CP + Paralysis

CP + Limb ischemia

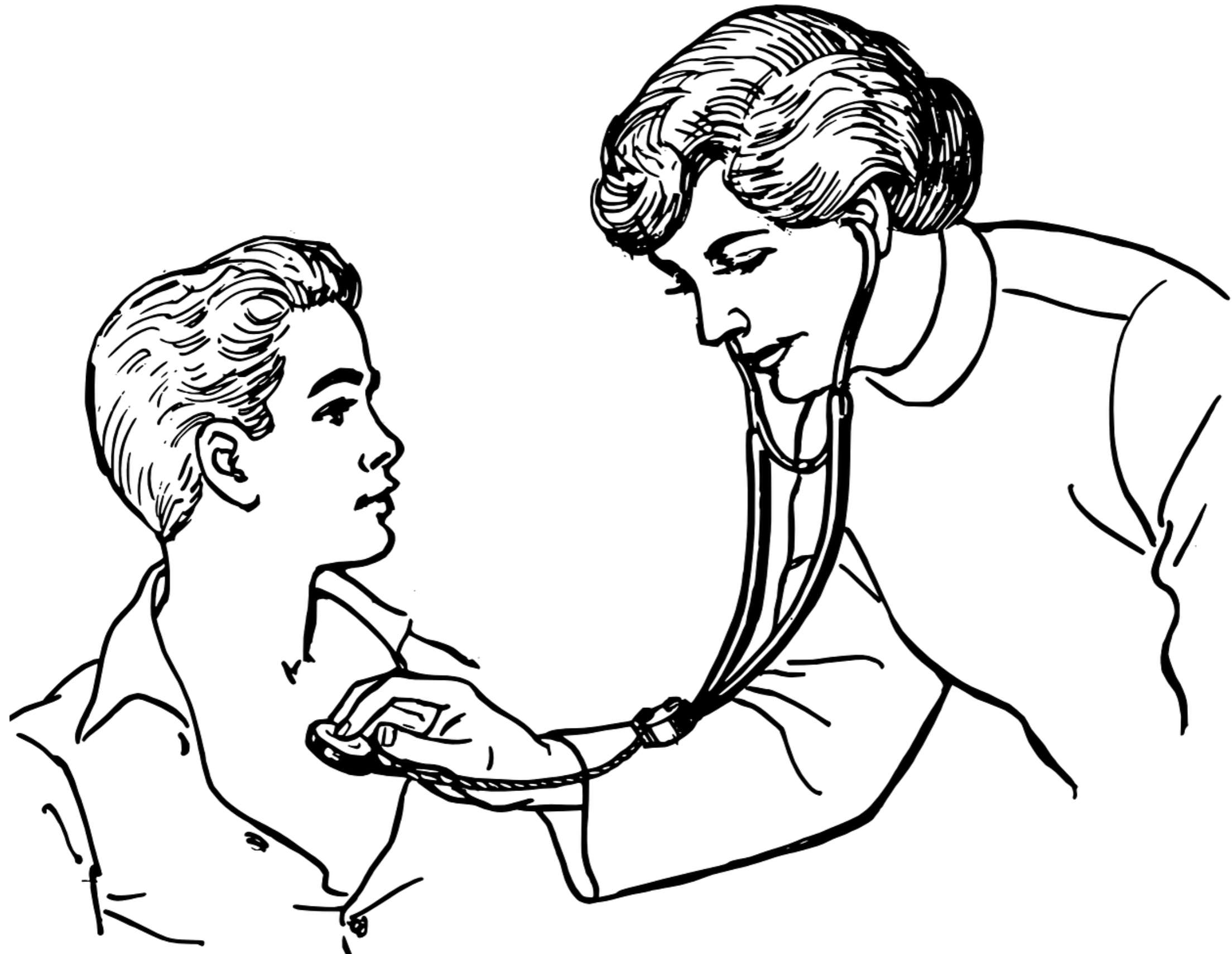
CP + Syncope



EMERGENCY MEDICINE CASES

Bringing you Canada's brightest minds in Emergency Medicine

Lesson #2: The Exam





73 yo M

CC: CP

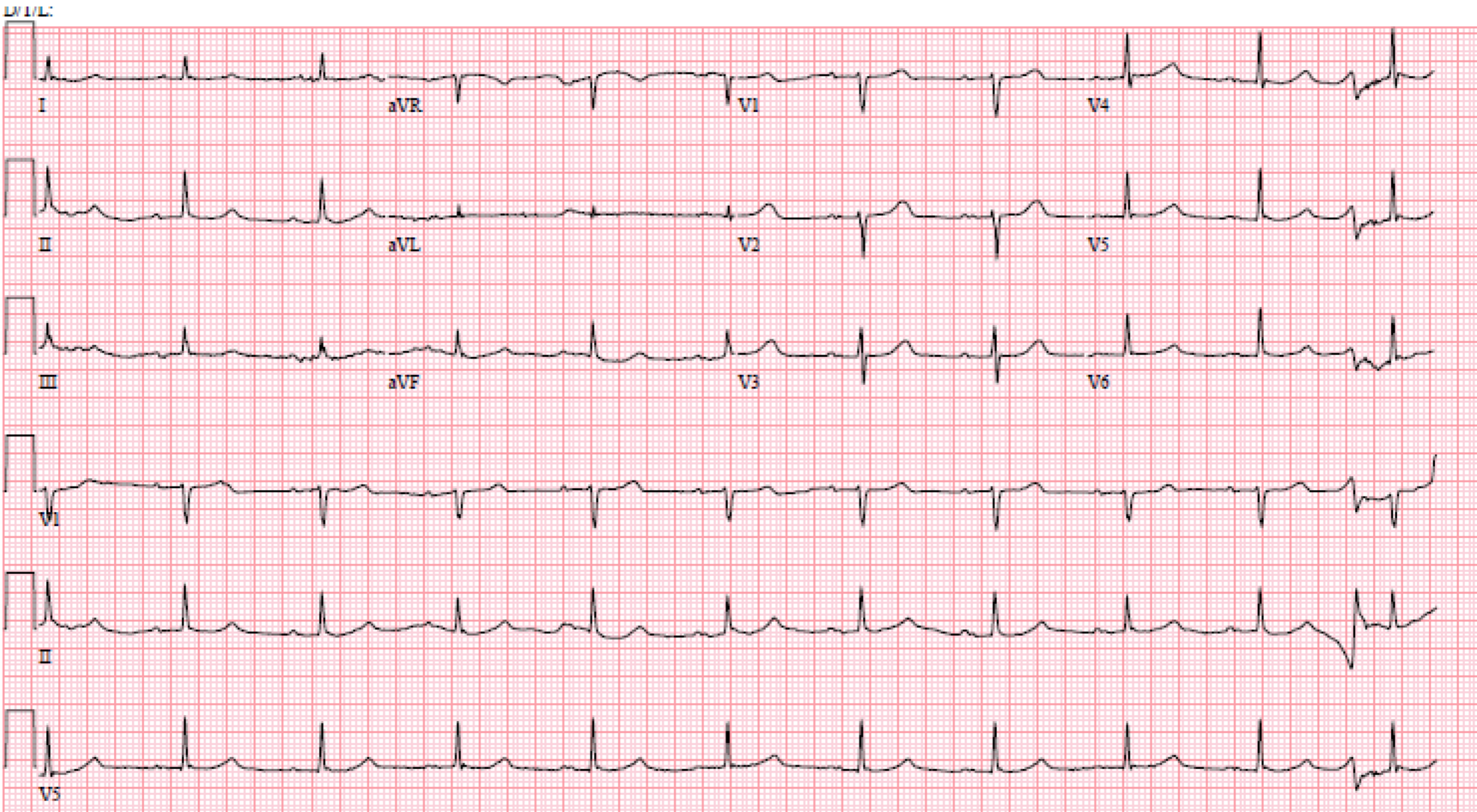
PMH: HTN

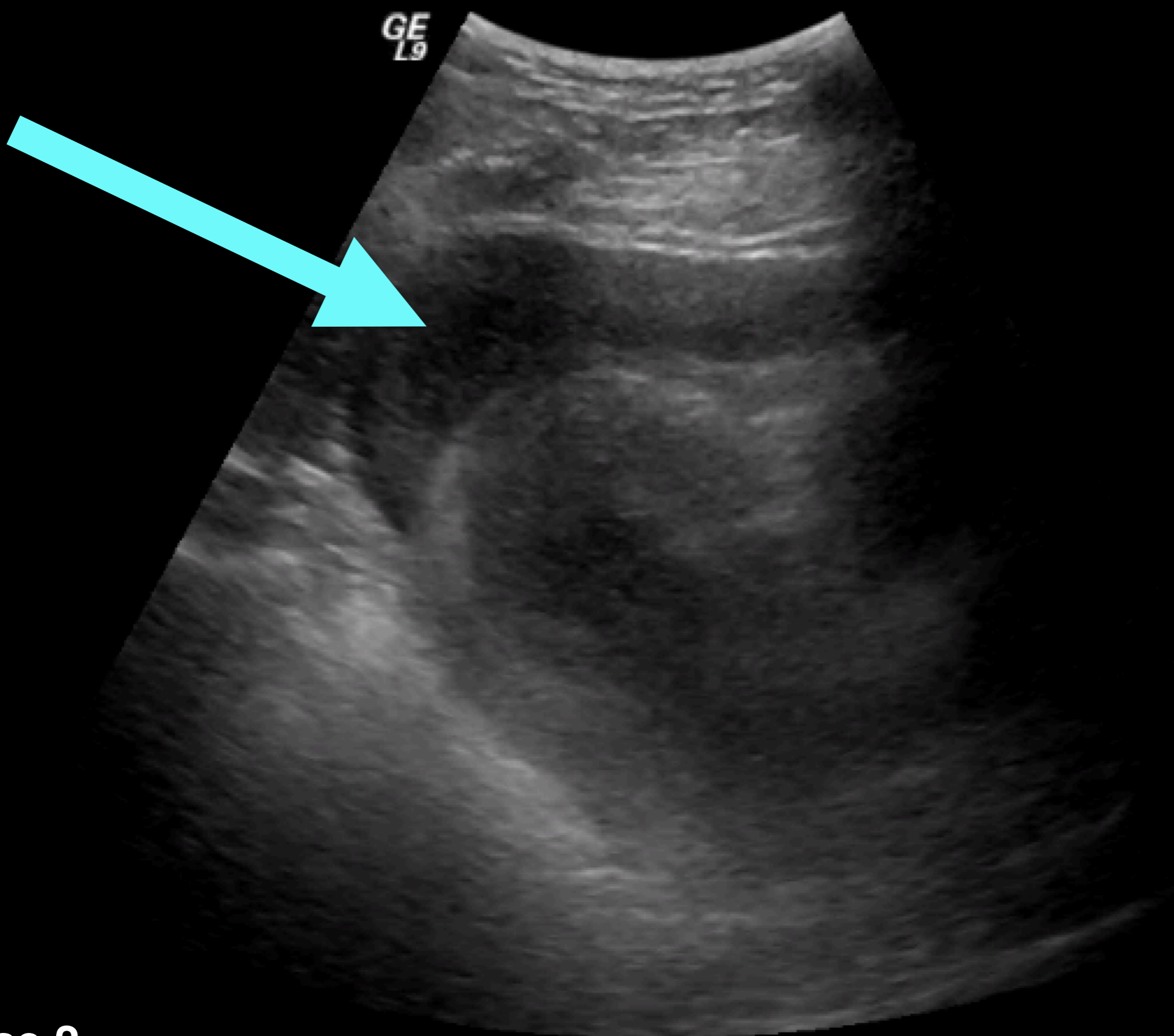
**VS: T 98 P 62 BP 98/38
RR 16, Sat 97%**

**Notes: acute pain sitting
@ breakfast 90 min. PTA
near syncope
EMS: confused
bradycardia 40s
given atropine**



Case 2





GE
L9

Case 2

L
Portable
AP

Case 2





R

11:50:08

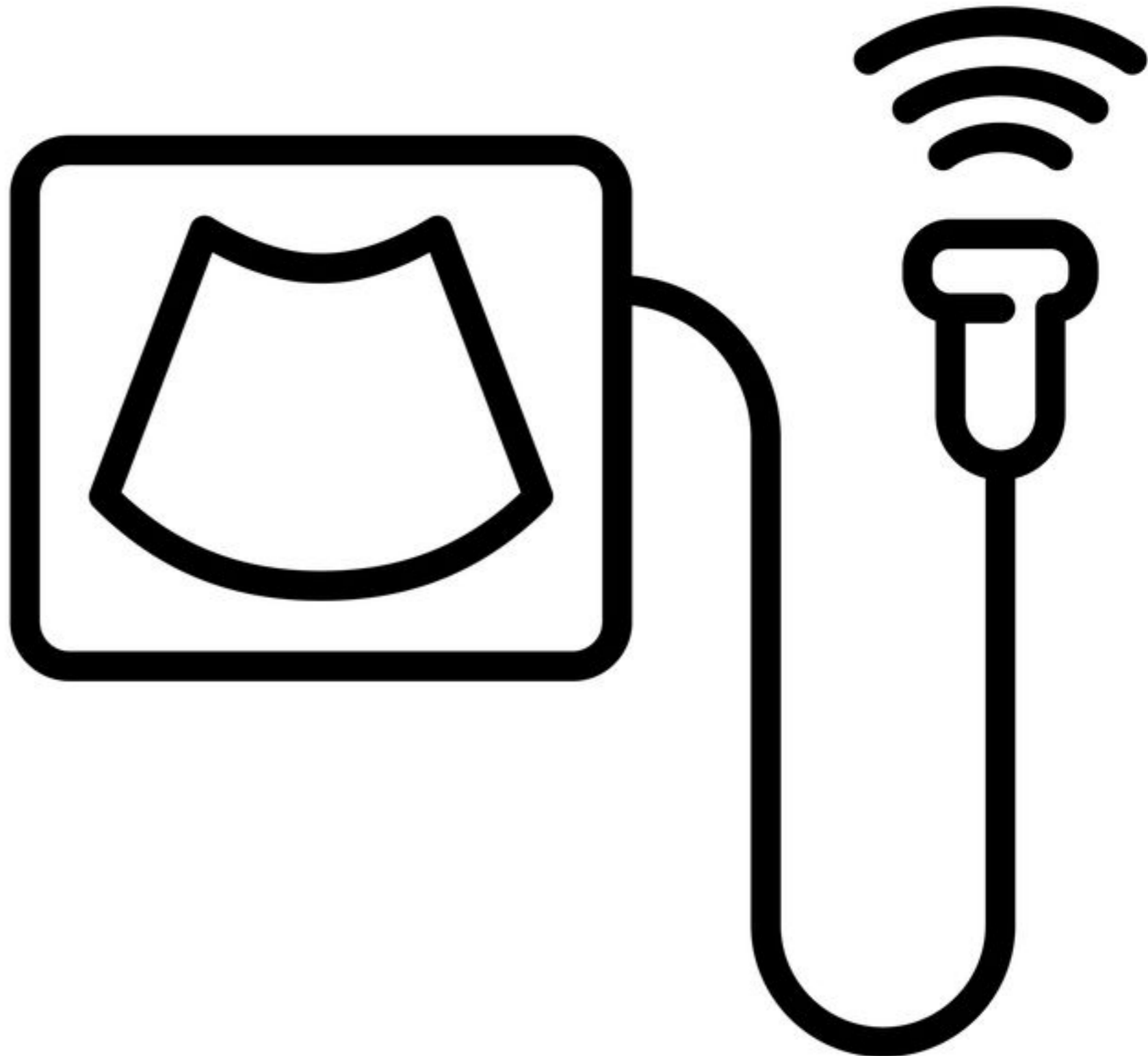
KVP 120

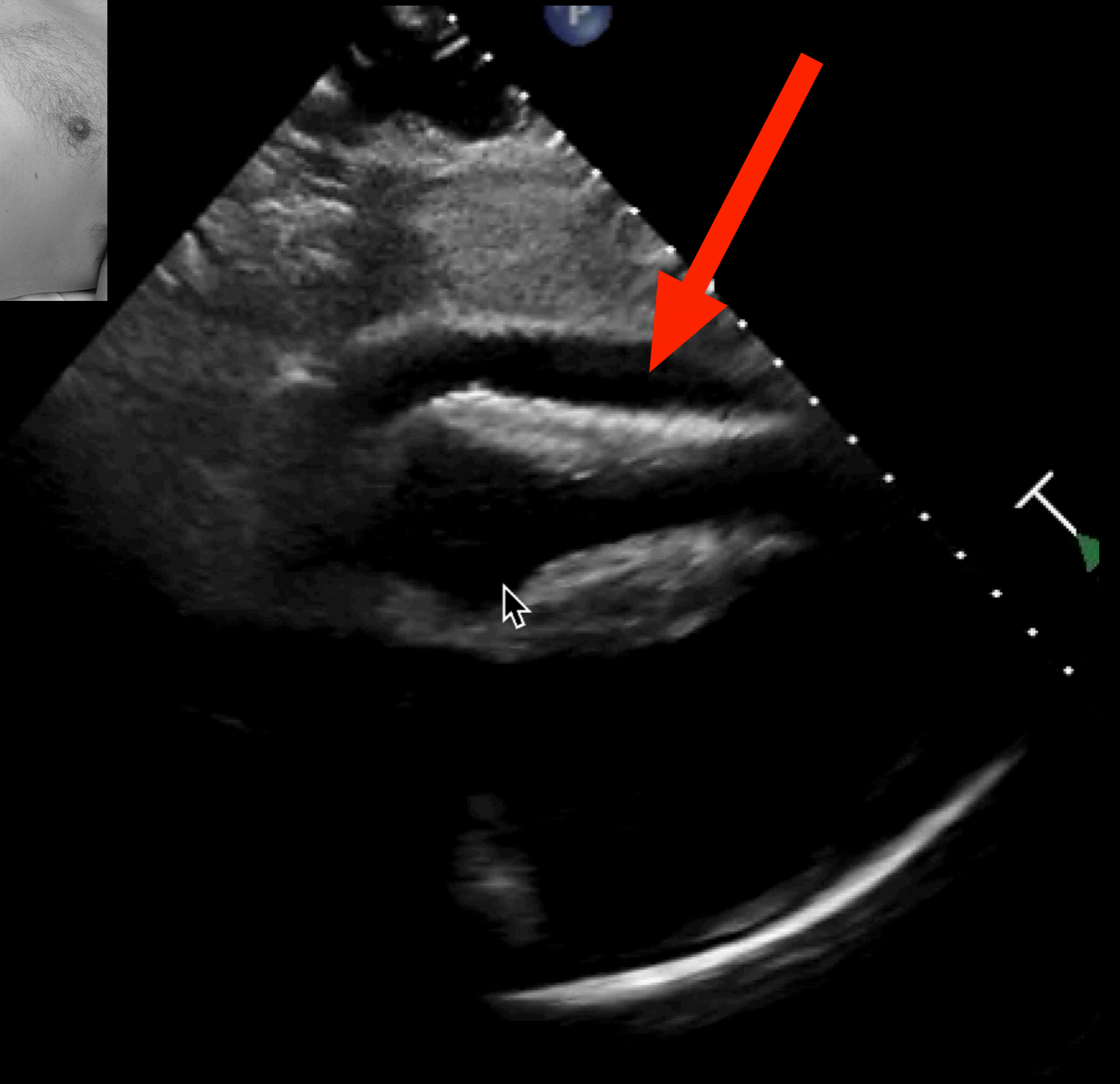
Case 2

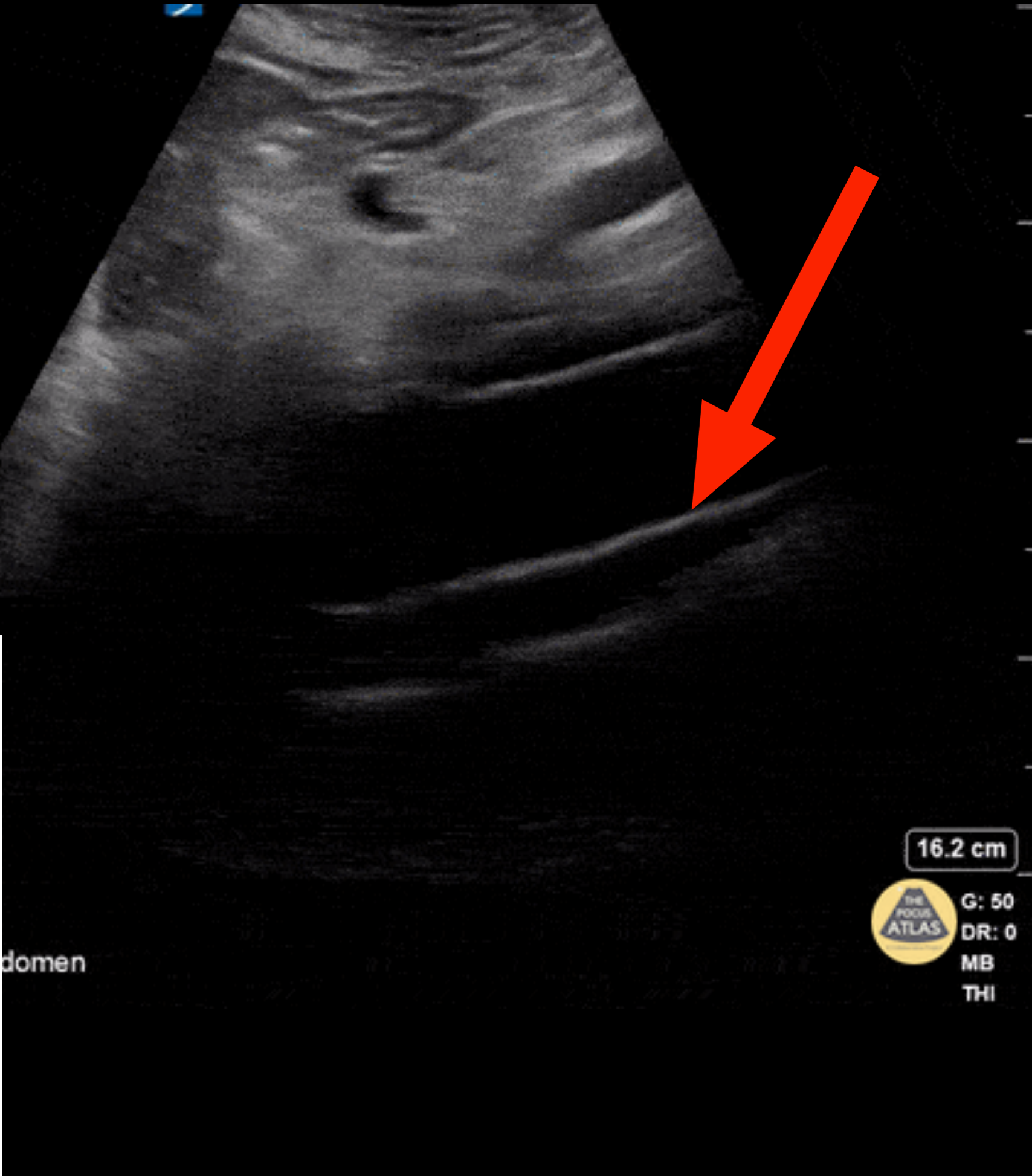
VISI 320 100CC

POCUS

- **Bedside**
- **Unstable patients**
- **Rapid Diagnosis**

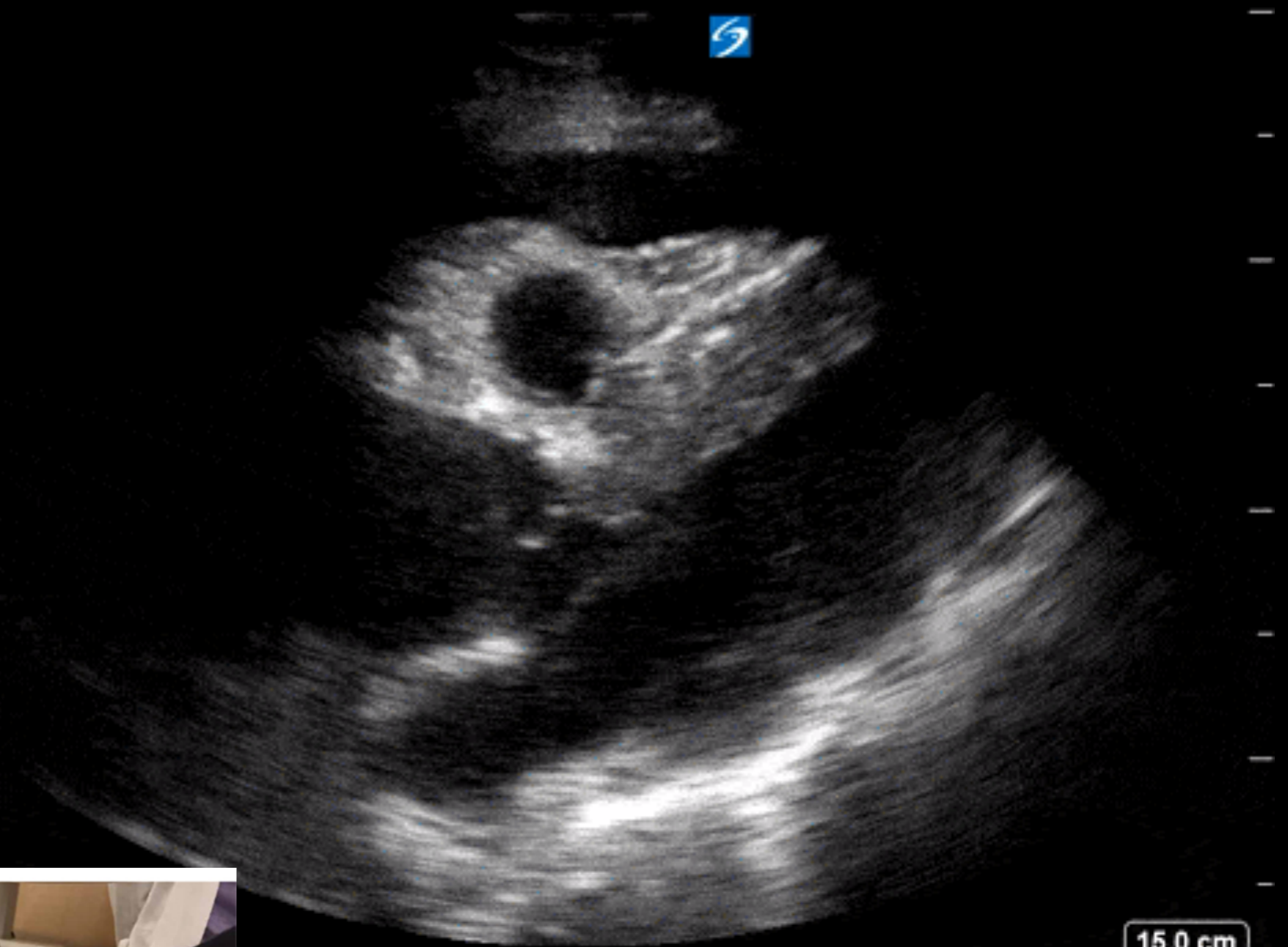








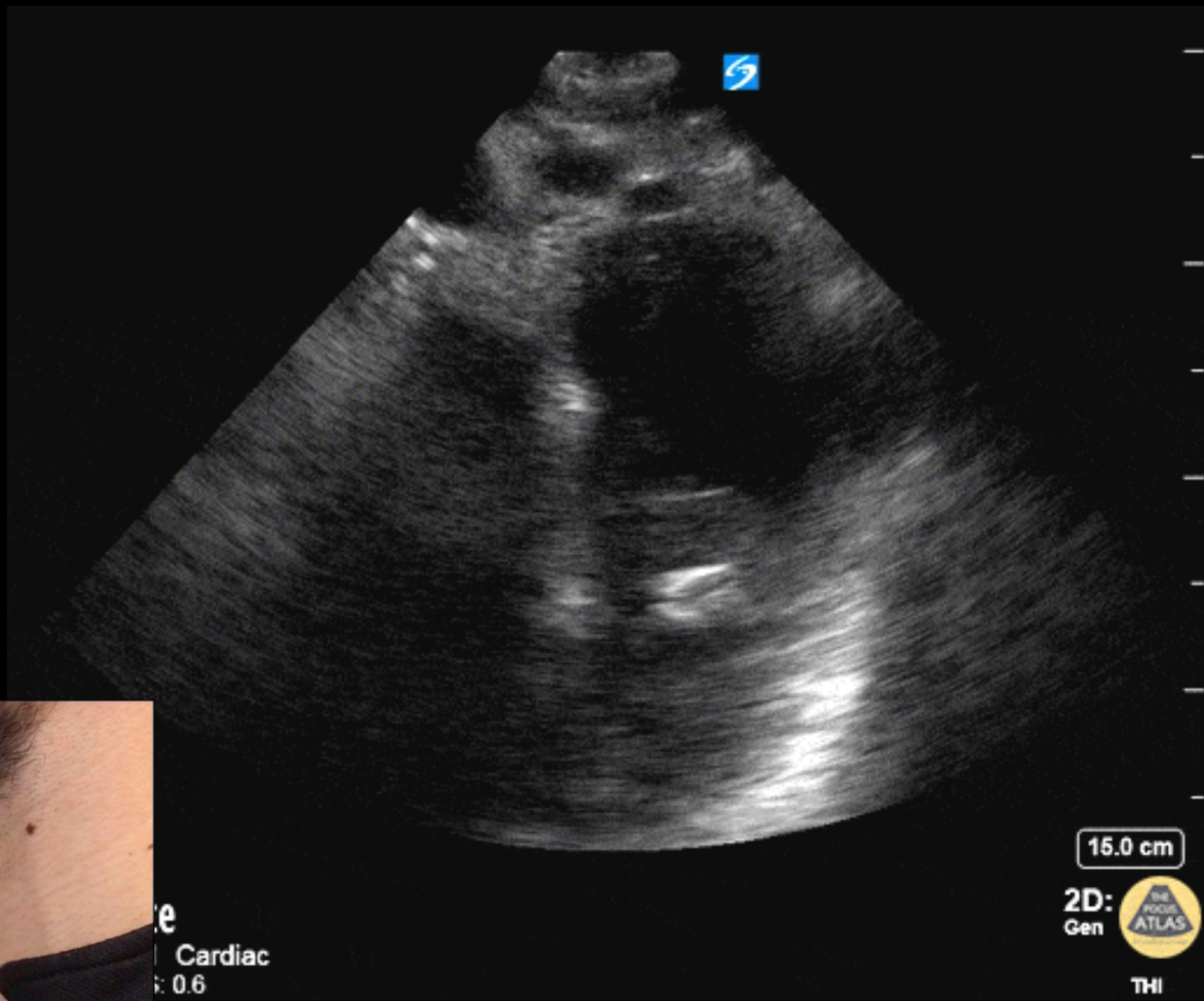
R shoulder



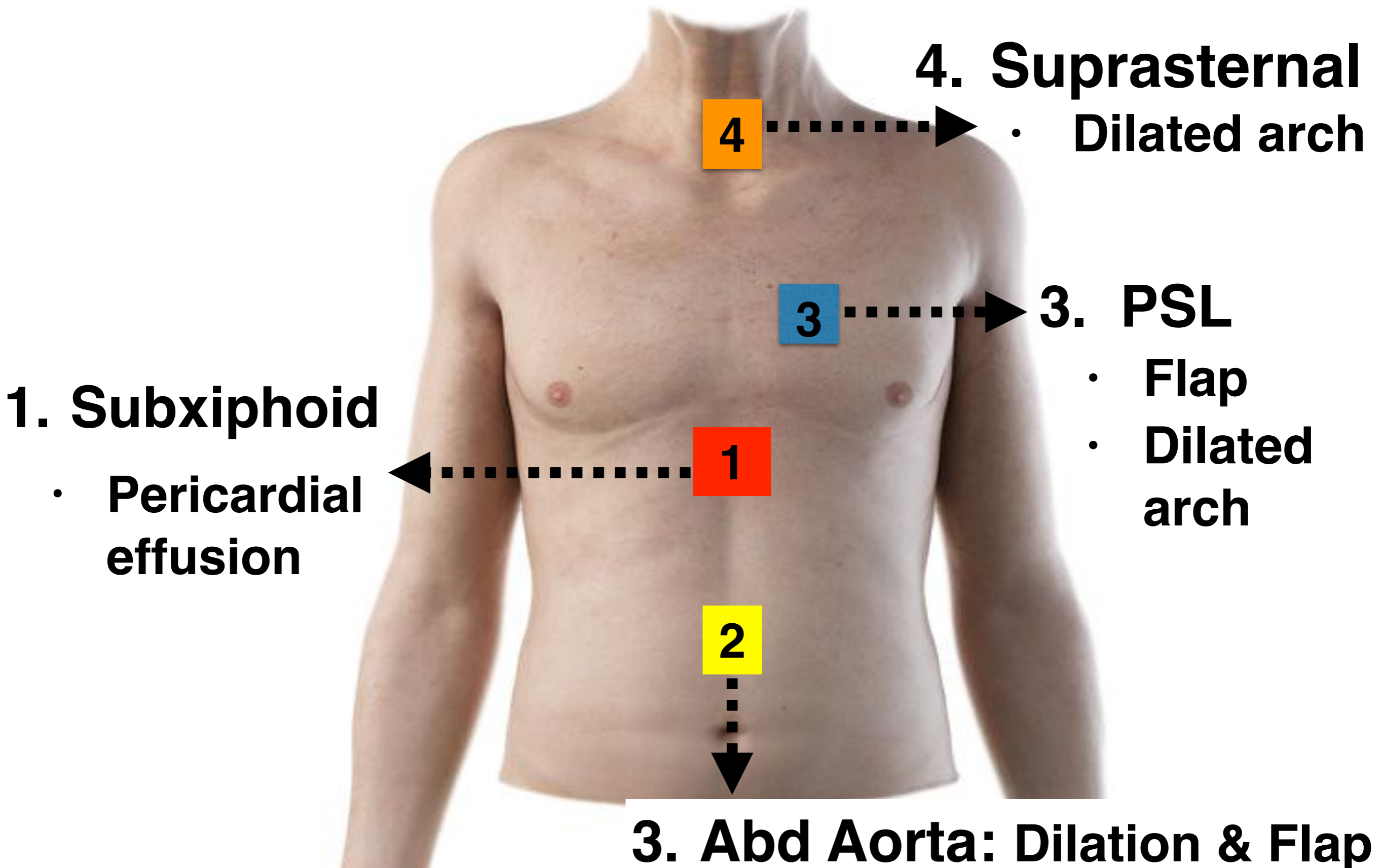
15.0 cm

2D: G: 50
Gen





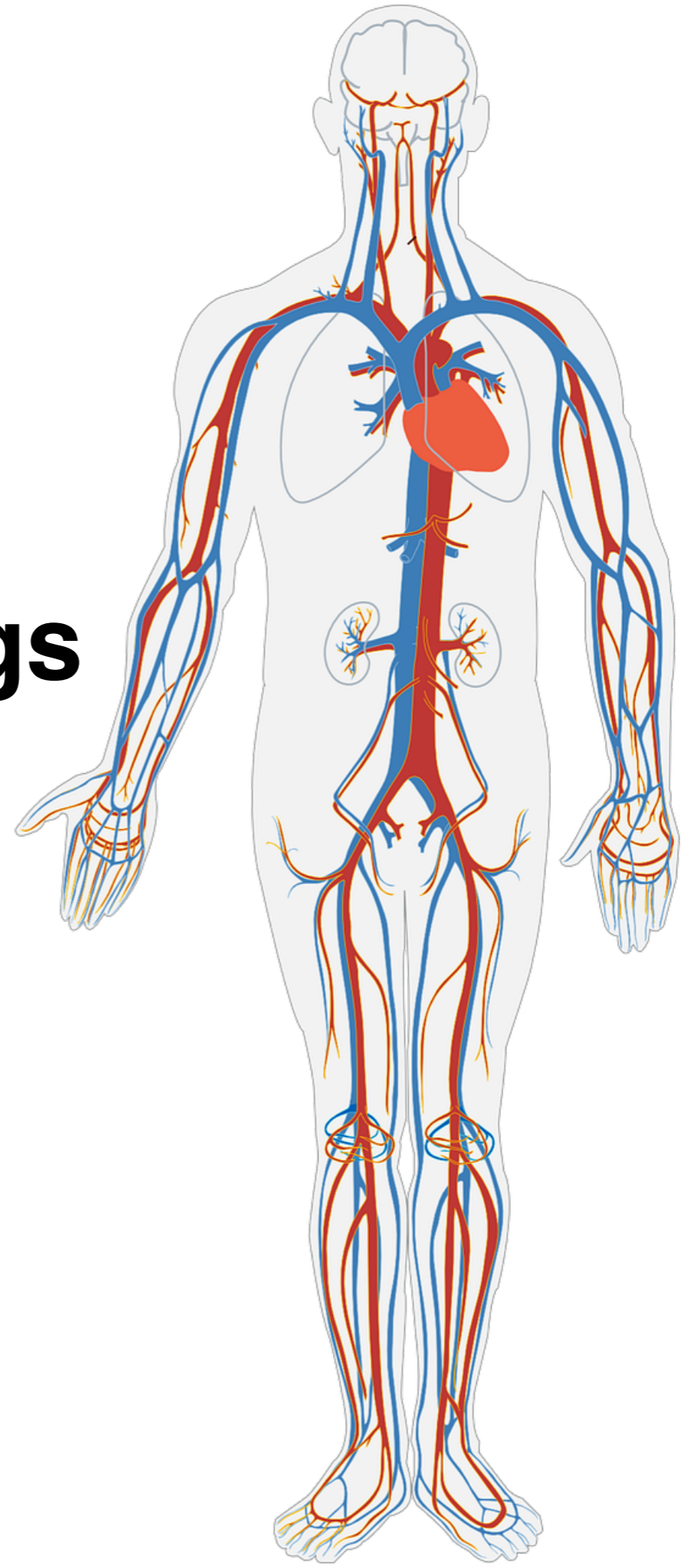
POCUS



ACEP Policy Statement

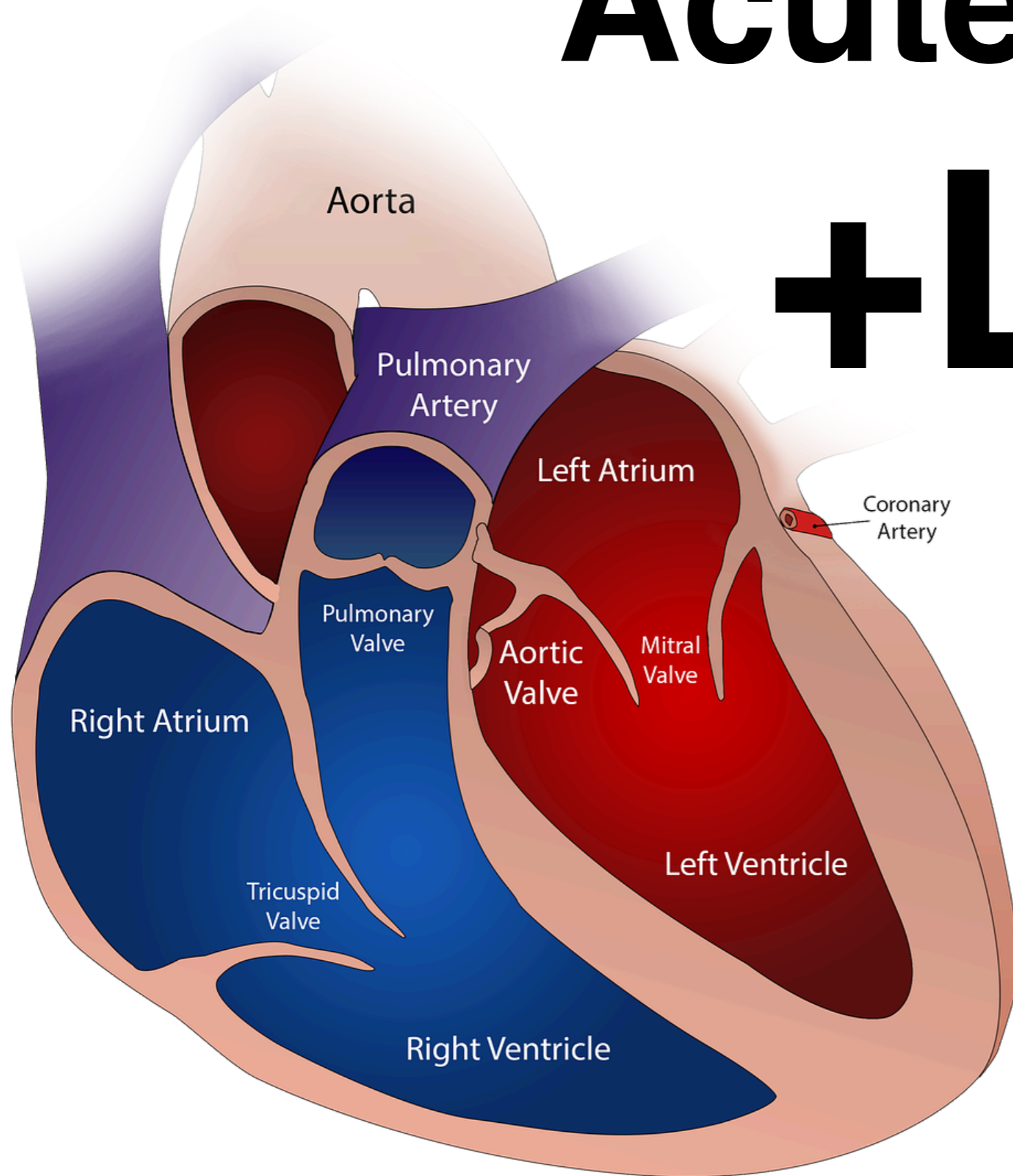
- **Level C: “In adult patients with suspected dissection, **immediate surgical consultation or transfer** to a higher level of care should be considered if a TTE is suggestive of aortic dissection.”**

Additional exam findings



Acute AR 30%

+LR=5

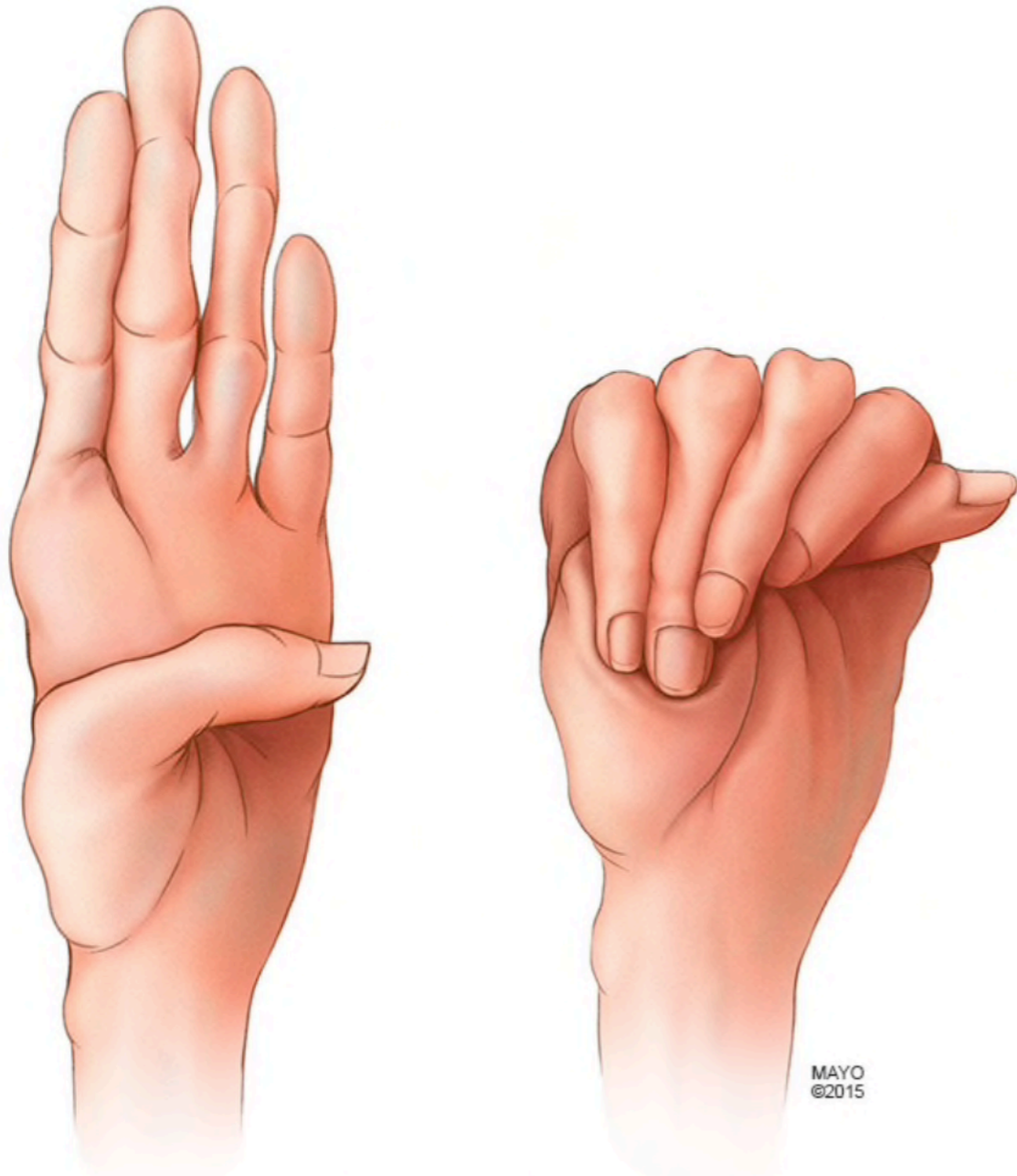




15%

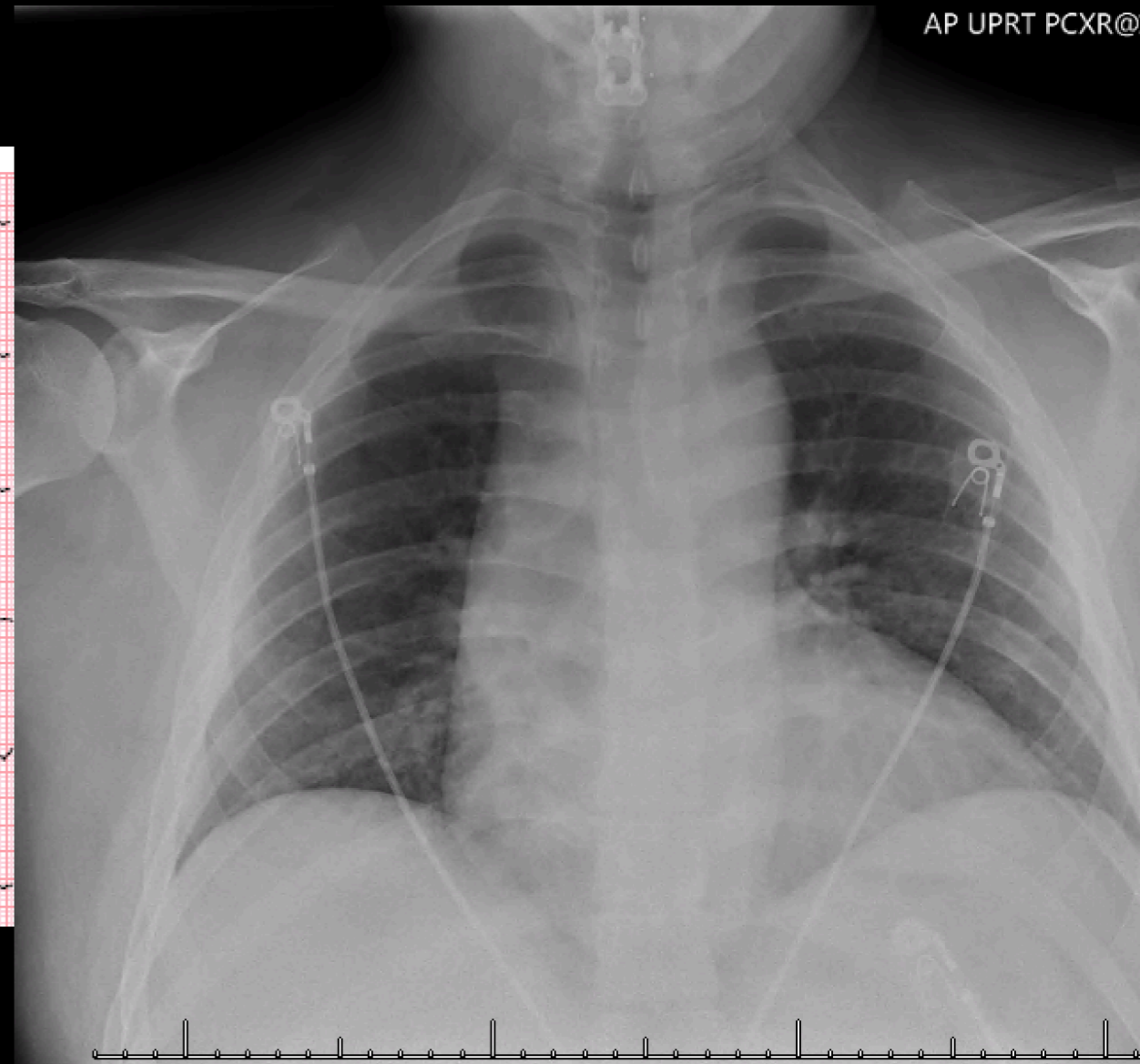
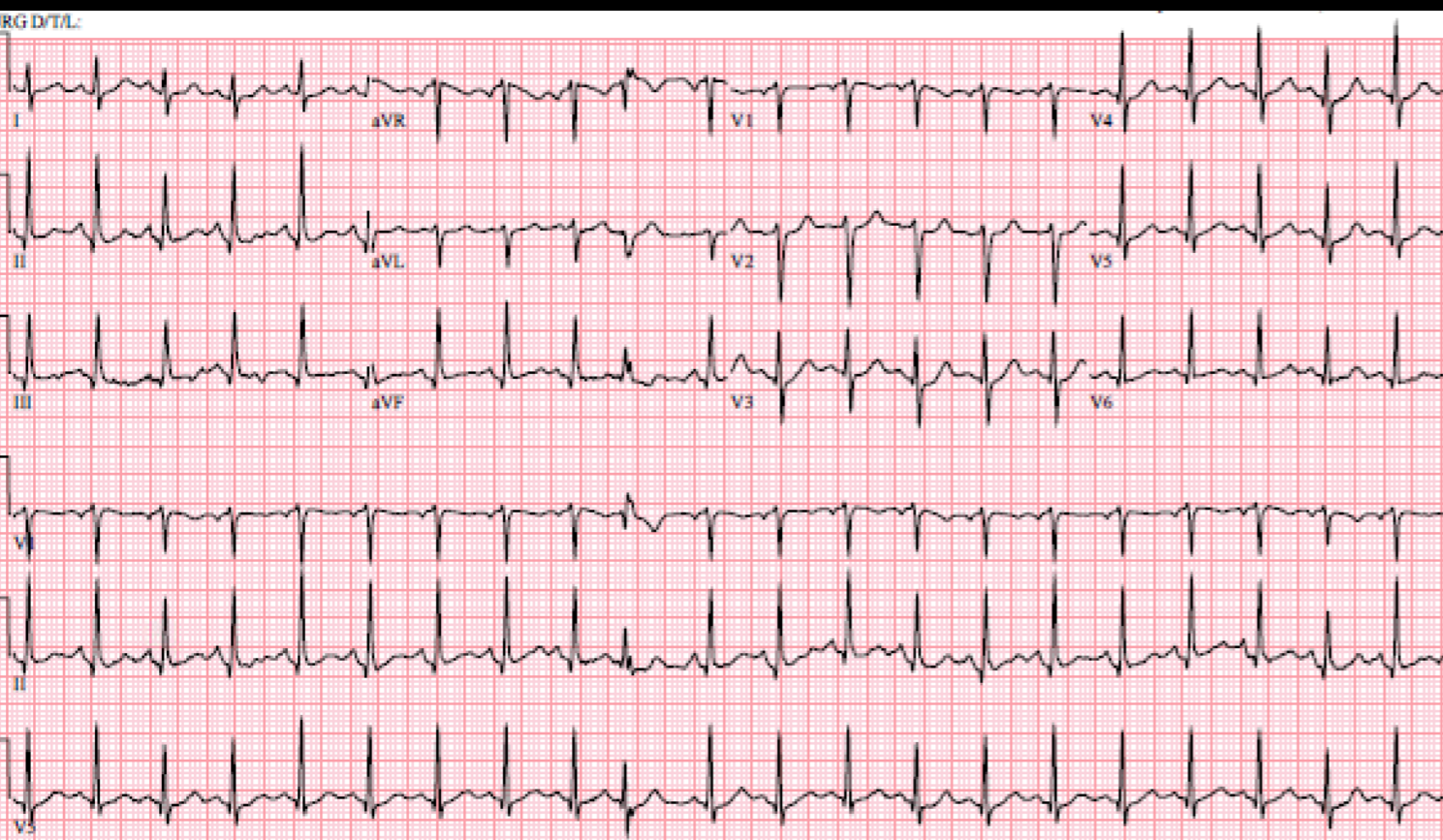
+LR=2.7

Marfan's

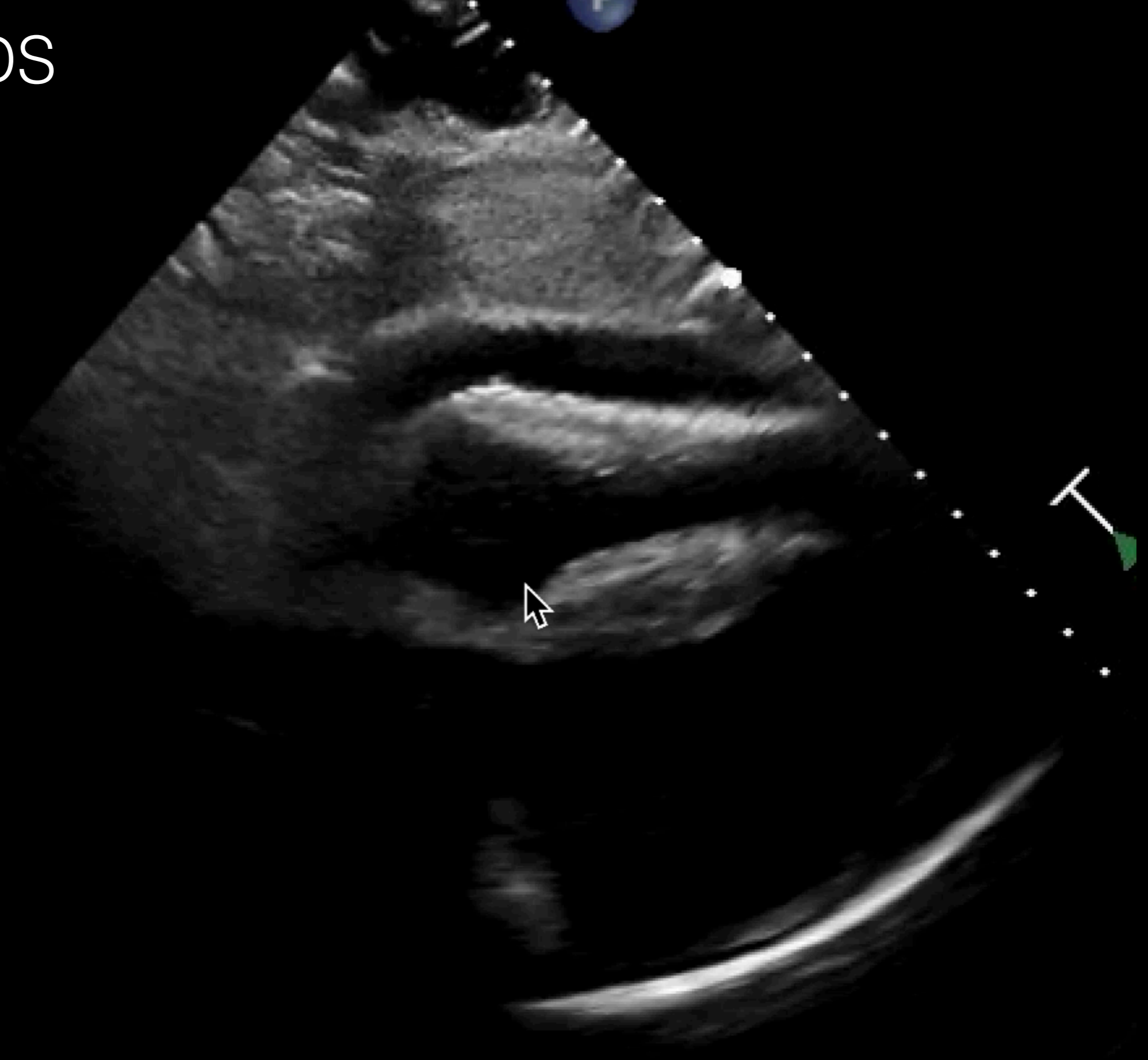


Lesson #3: Risk Factors

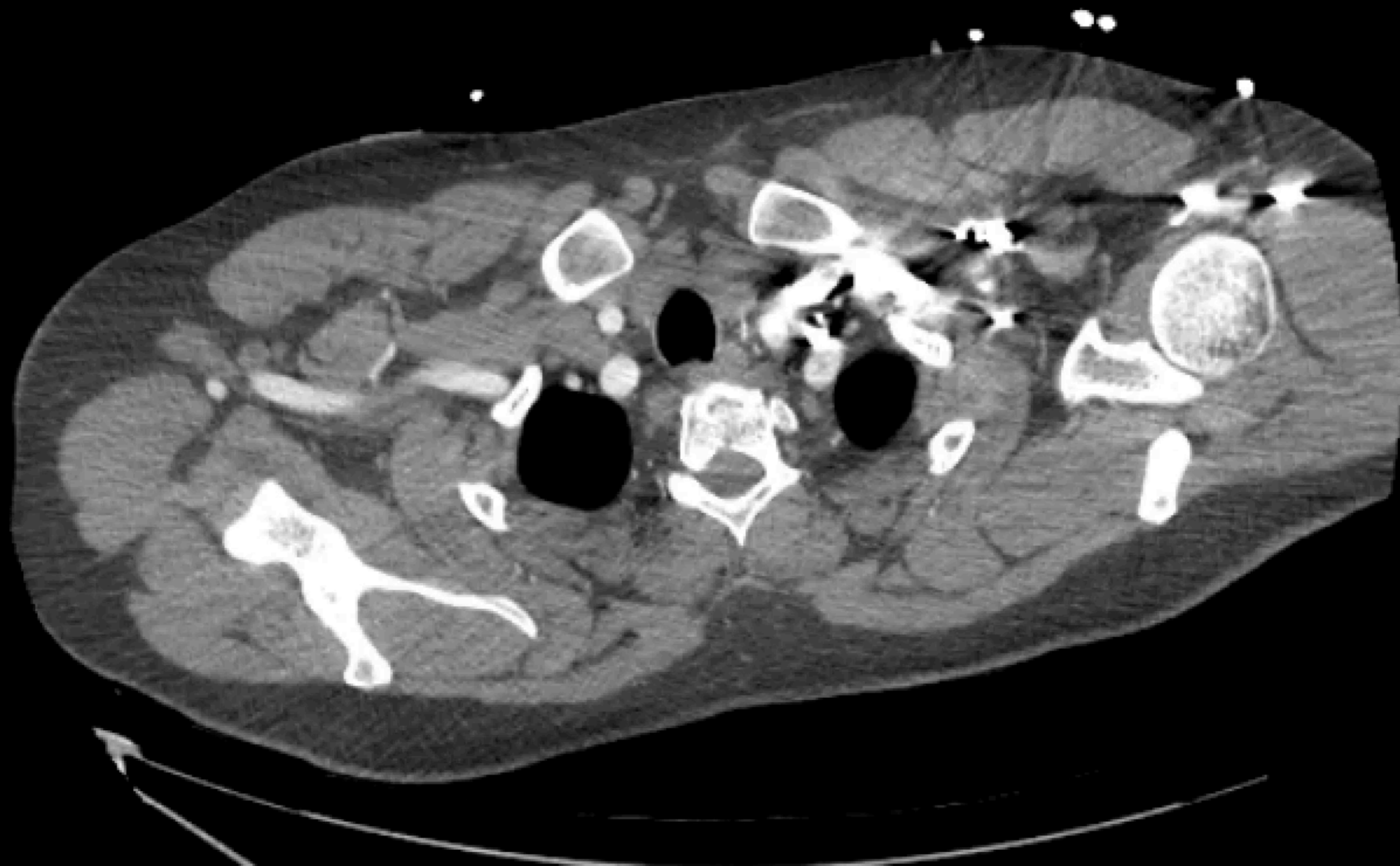




Case 3 DS



R





30's yo M

CC: CP

PMH: HTN

**VS: T 98 P 128 BP 153/98
RR 26, Sat 96%**

**Notes: Sharp/stab
substernal
rad to neck
L arm tingling
after intercourse**

“WALL WEAKENERS”

• HTN 72%

- Marfan's
- Bicuspid Aortic Valve
- Turner Syndrome
- Inflammatory Diseases
- Pregnancy
- Aortic instrumentation/surgery
- FH of aneurysm

Oral Fluoroquinolone and the Risk of Aortic Dissection

2.5X ↑ Risk

Chien-Chang Lee, MD, ScD,^a Meng-tse Gabriel Lee, PhD,^a Ronan Hsieh, MD,^b Lorenzo Porta, MD,^c
Wan-Chien Lee, MS,^a Si-Huei Lee, MD,^{d,e} Shy-Shin Chang, MD, PhD^f

The BMJ

BMJ. 360: k678

Fluoroquinolone use and risk of aortic aneurysm and dissection: nationwide cohort study

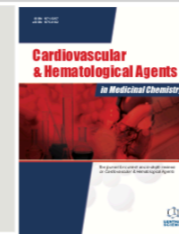
Björn Pasternak, senior researcher¹², Malin Inghammar, consultant²³, Henrik Svanström, senior researcher²

1.66X ↑ Risk

Cardiovascular & Hematological Agents in Medicinal Chemistry, 2019, 17, 3-10

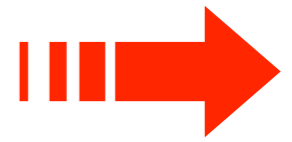
SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ARTICLE

Fluoroquinolones and the Risk of Aortic Aneurysm or Aortic Dissection: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis



2.14X ↑ Risk

Catecholamine Surge



Abrupt increase in BP

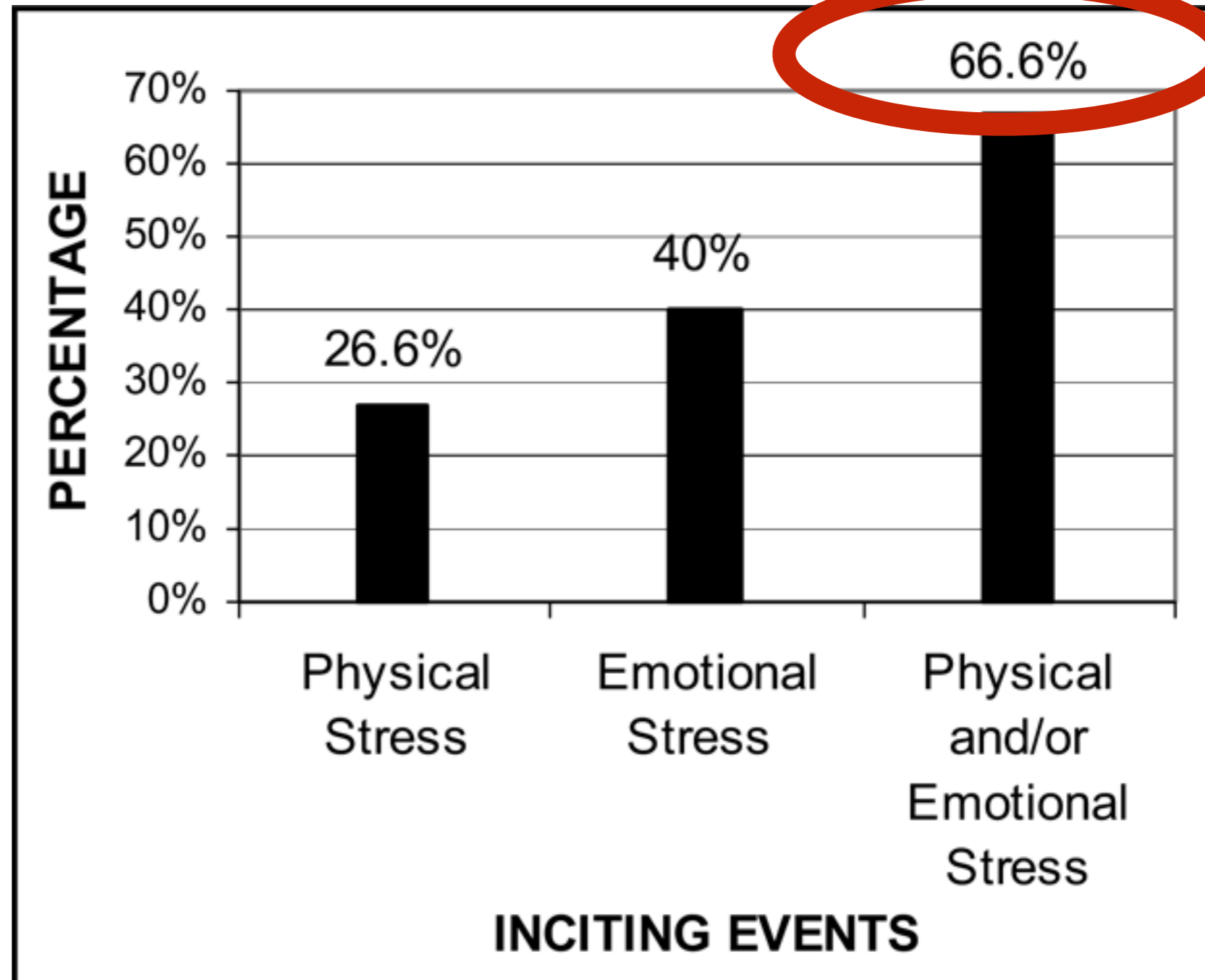


- **Heavy weight lifting**
- **Sexual intercourse**
- **Energy drinks**
- **Cocaine**

Role of Exertion or Emotion as Inciting Events for Acute Aortic Dissection

Ioannis S. Hatzaras, MD, Jesse E. Bible, MD, George J. Koullias, MD, Maryann Tranquilli, RN, Mansher Singh, MD, and John A. Elefteriades, MD*

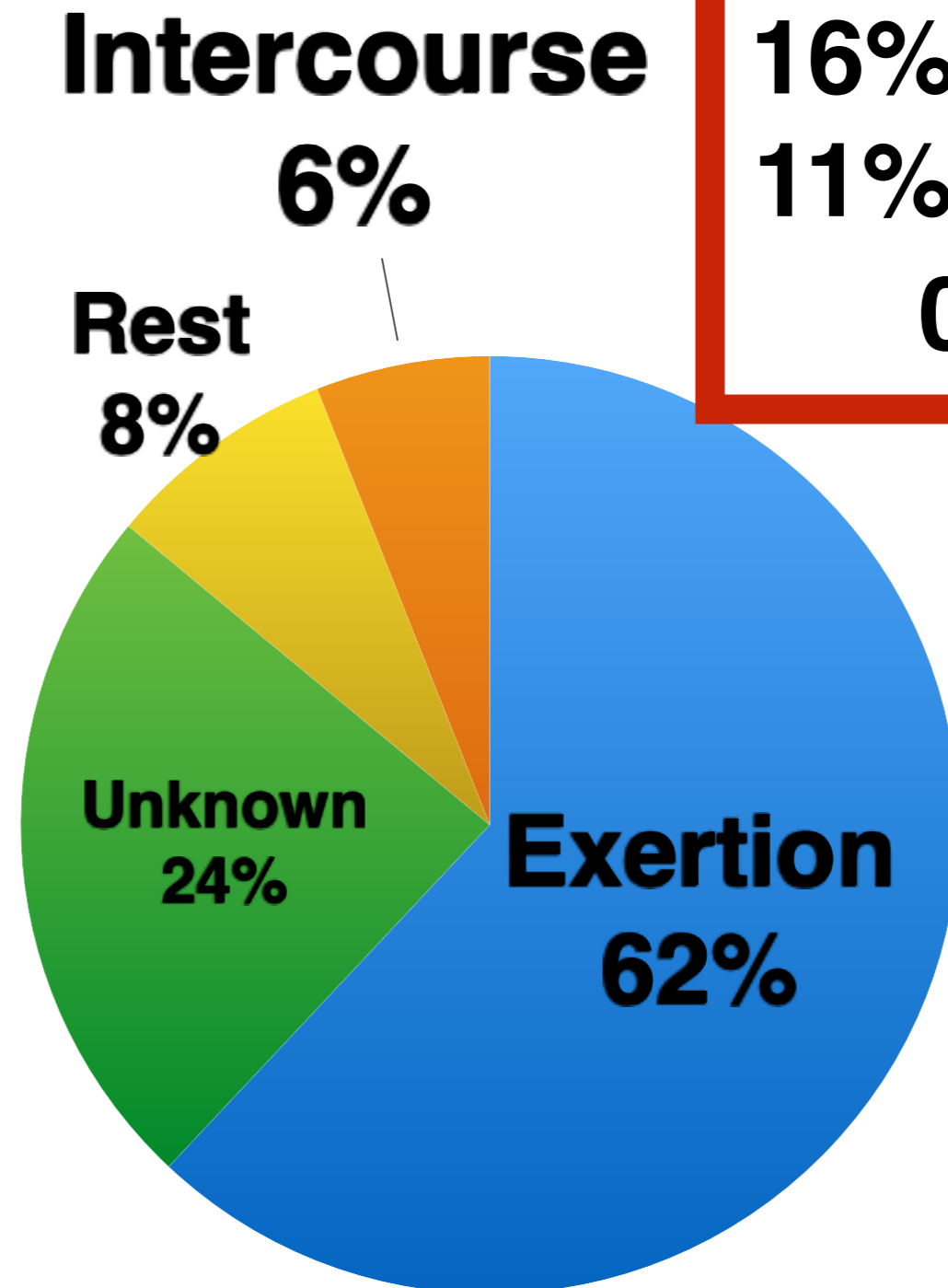
- “shoveling snow”
- “doing push-ups”
- “bad business lunch”
- “big losses at casino”
- “hard cough”



Aortic Dissections Type A during Sexual Intercourse in Male Patients: Accident or Systematic Coincidence? Examination of 365 Patients with Acute Aortic Dissection within 20 Years

Thorac CV Surg 2016

**270 patients
age <60**

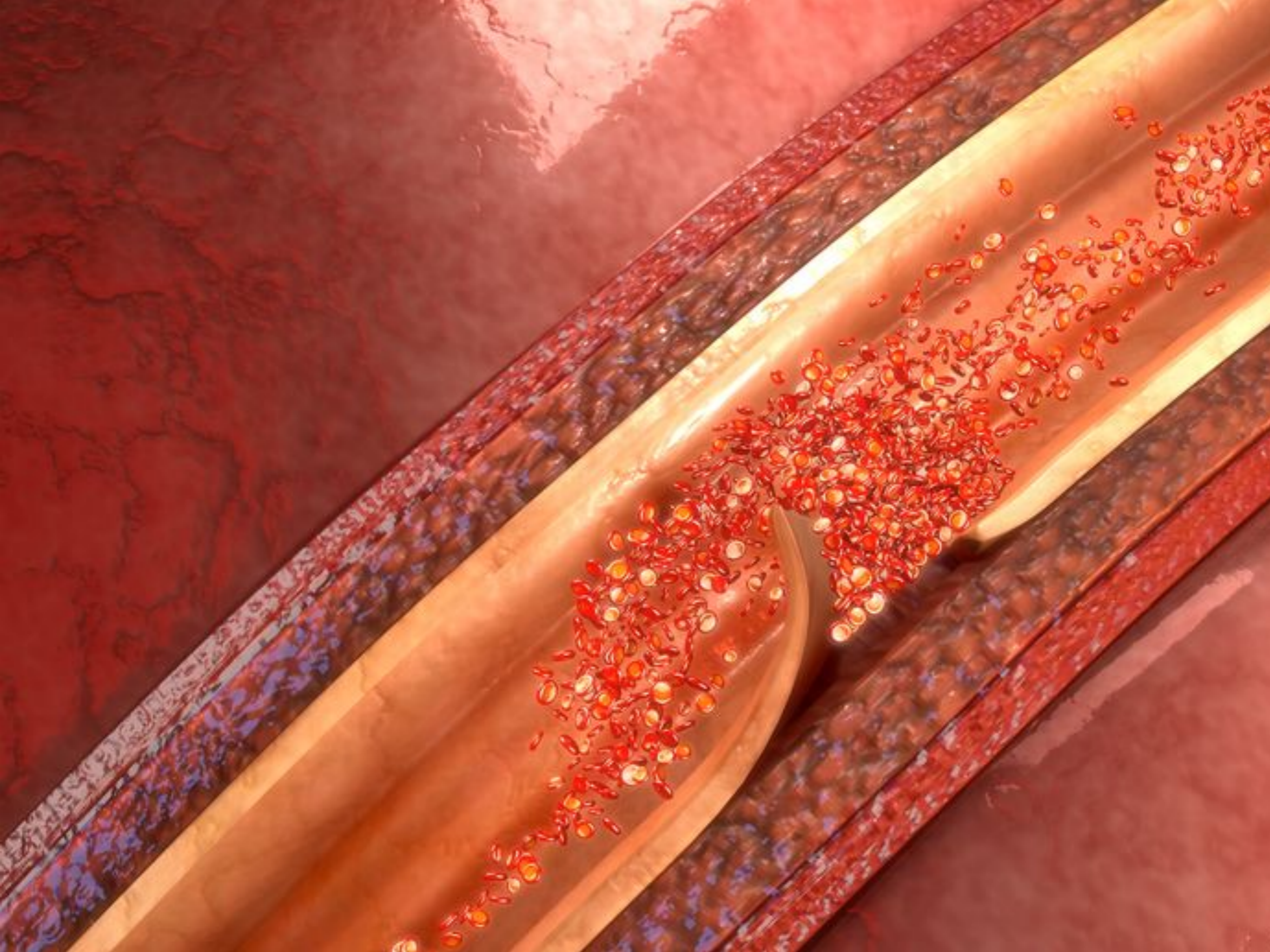


**16% age <50
11% age <60
0% ♀**

Abrupt
85%

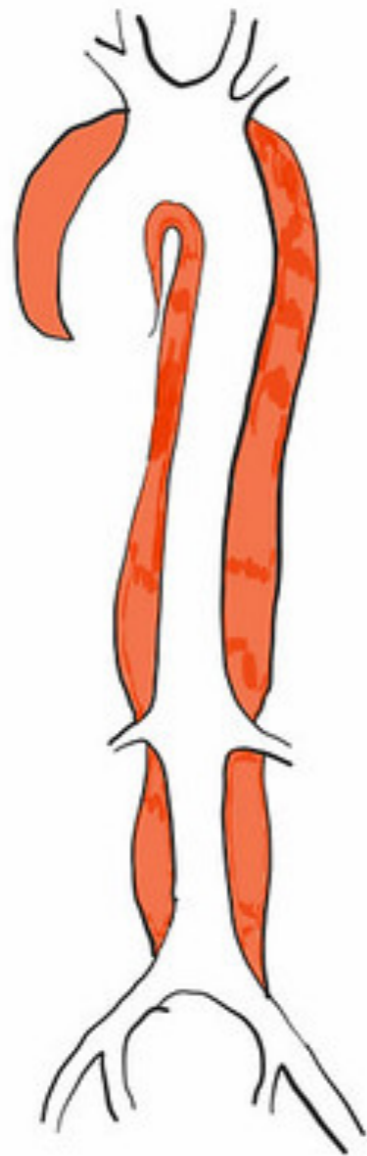
Worst
91%



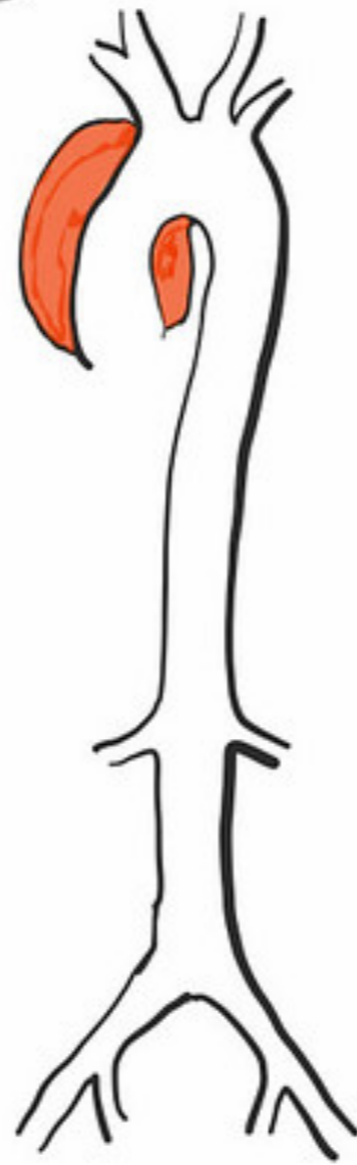


STANFORD A

STANFORD B



Type I



Type II



Type III

DEBAKEY

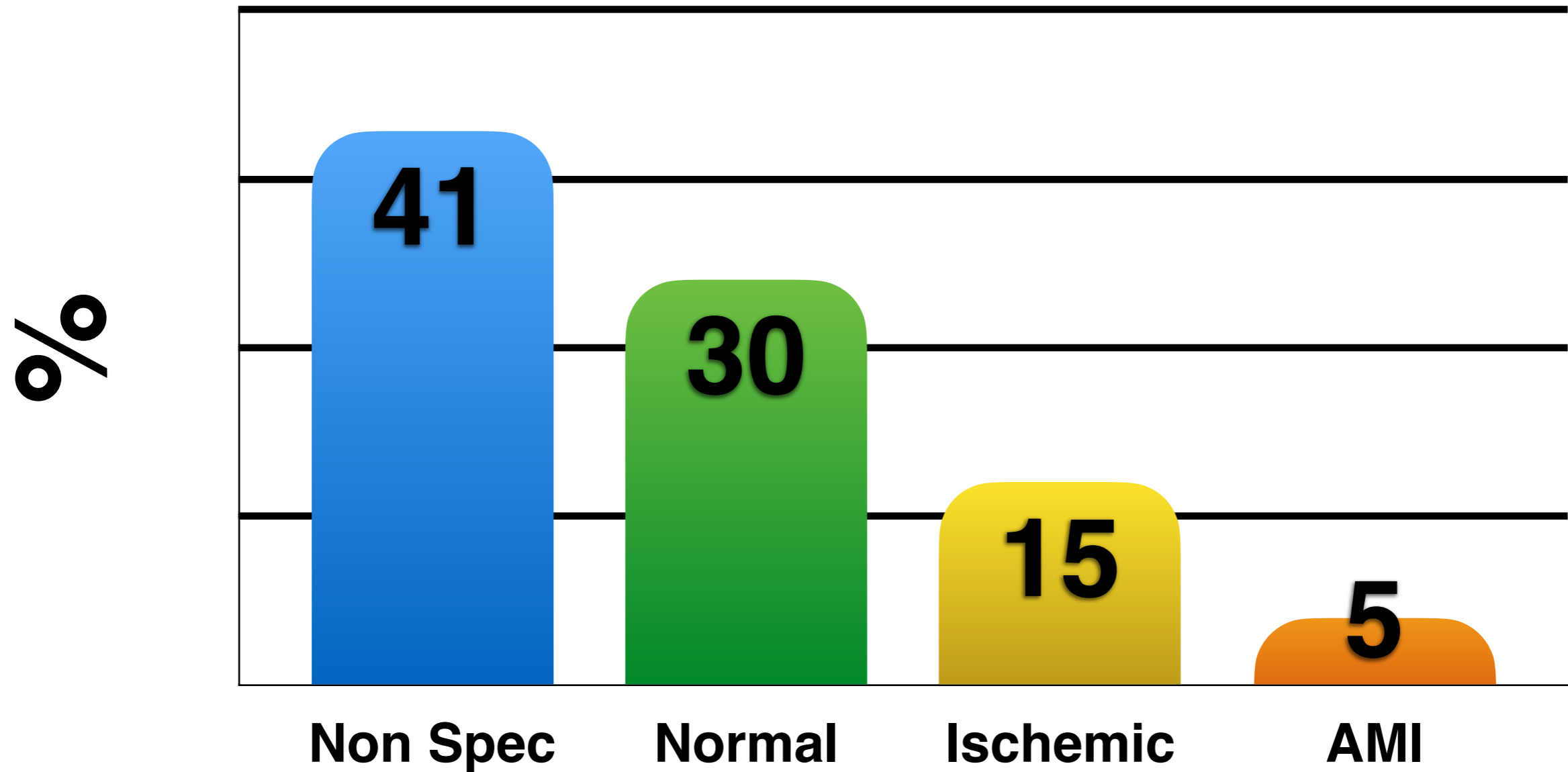
Evaluation

- History/Risk Factors**
- Examination: Pulses, Murmur, Neuro**
- POCUS**
- Labs**
- EKG**
- CXR**

- Troponin ↑ 25%
- ACEP Clinical Policy on D-dimer
“...do not rely on D-dimer alone
to exclude the diagnosis”



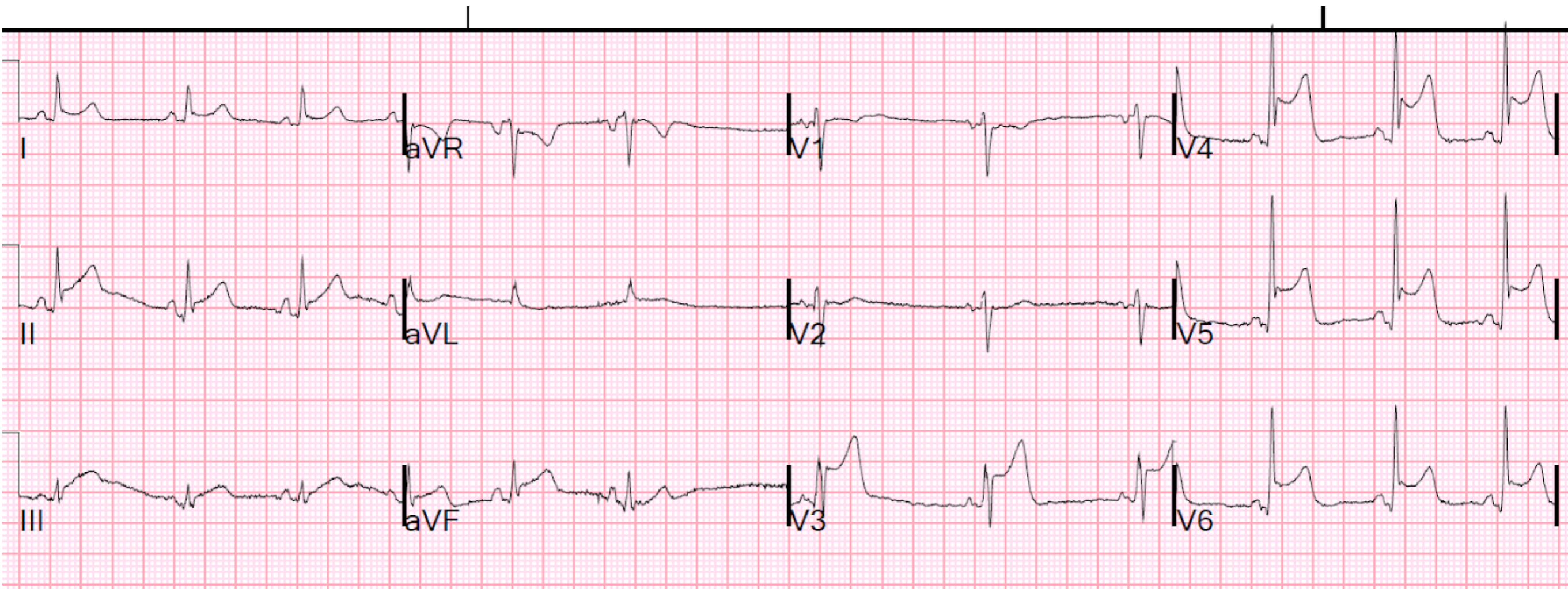
EKG findings in Aortic Dissection



EKG findings in Aortic Dissection



What do you do?

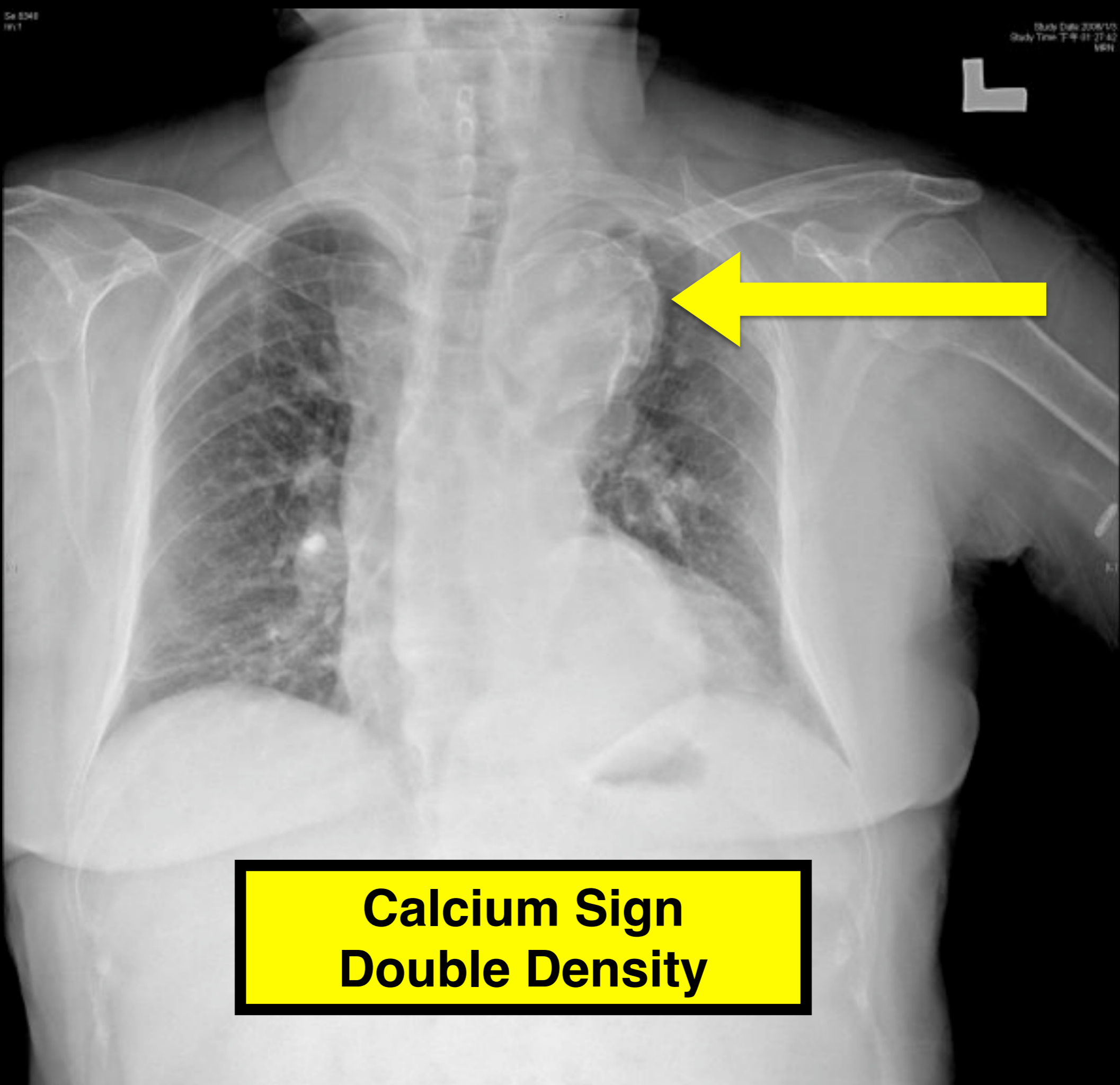


AMI 1000X more common than AD



60%

**Wide Mediastinum
Trachea Deviation
Abnormal Aortic Knob**



**Calcium Sign
Double Density**



Management

Call Surgeon

Pain Control

Heart Rate Control

Blood Pressure Control

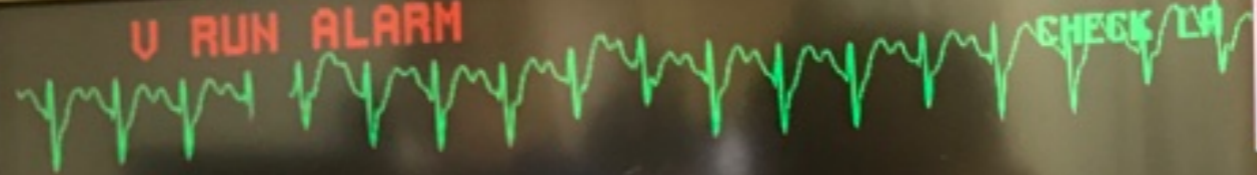


SPACELABS
Healthcare

GE-13183

Ultraview SL

U RUN ALARM



ECG

ST = ? ?? *
II VE/MIN = 0
160 ♡

URUN 5
140
70

HELP

Goal 60 bpm

SENSOR OFF PATIENT
Check connection at patient

14:45	99/	68
15:00	55/	41
15:15	95/	60
15:30	97/	55
16:56	87/	52

CO2 SENSORS
Check sensor

MULTIPLE ALARMS

SPO2 MENU

ALARM LIMITS

Esmolol
Labetalol
.....
Diltiazem
Verapamil

100
88
30 mmHg
ING IN
GRESS S 160
90

MODE SIDE
GAS ALM OFF

RECORD

PREVIOUS MENU

NORMAL SCREEN

ALARM HISTORY

NIBP
NO

17:08

22 JUL 17

SPACELABS Healthcare GE-13183 Ultraview SL

U RUN ALARM CHECK LA

E C G ST = ?..? *
II VE/MIN=0 URUN 5
160 140
70

HELP

Goal SBP 110

SENSOR OFF PATIENT
Check connection at patient

14:45	99/
15:00	55/
15:15	95/
15:30	97/
16:56	87/

CO2 SENSOR
Check sen

MULTIPLE ALARMS

SPO2 MENU

ALARM LIMITS

100
88

160
90

MODE SIDE
GAS ALM OFF

RECORD

PREVIOUS MENU

NORMAL SCREEN

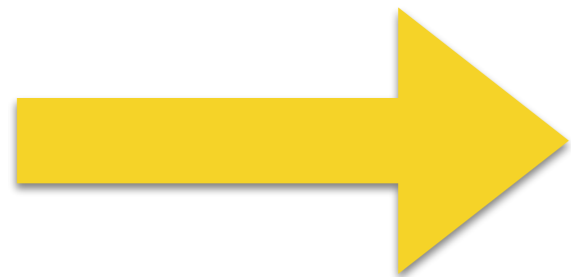
HISTORY

17:08

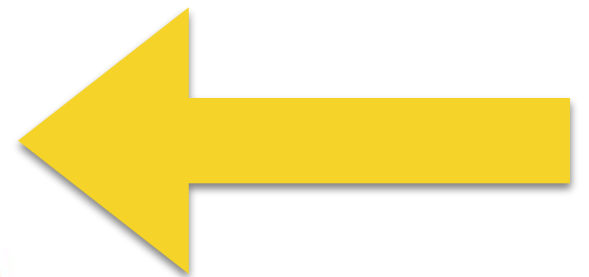
22 JUL 17

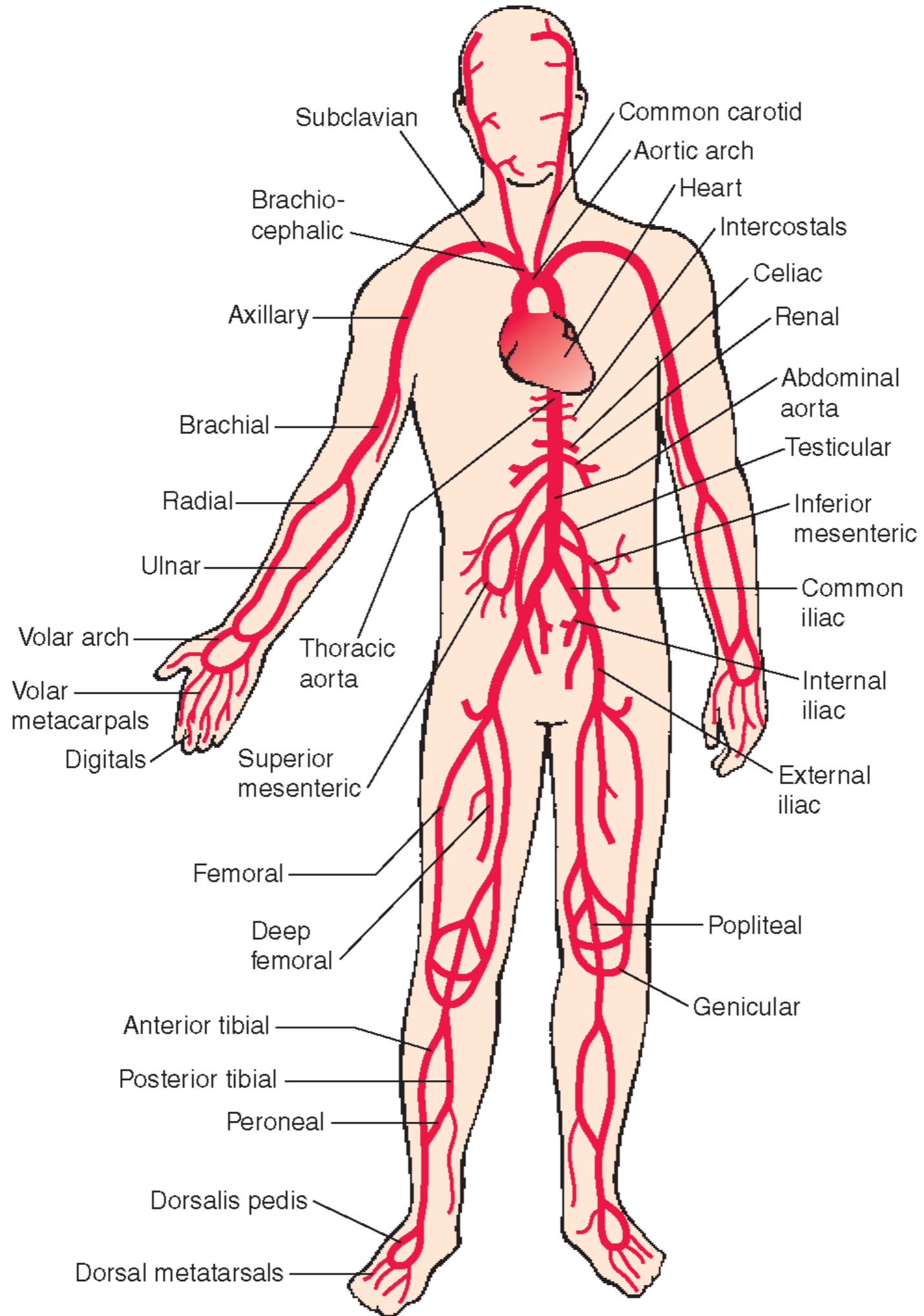
Nicardipine Clevidipine Nitroprusside

180/110



140/85





Summary

- 1. Aortic dissection is time sensitive.**
- 2. AD can masquerade itself.**
- 3. Consider this in Chest Pain PLUS 1.**
- 4. Exam findings of new murmur, Marfan's signs or pulse/neuro deficits could help clinch the diagnosis.**
- 5. Use POCUS to identify tamponade or a flap.**
- 6. Listen for history of “wall weakeners” or BP “surgers”.**

References

1. Hagan MB, Peter, et al. The International Registry of Acute Aortic Dissection (IRAD) New Insights Into an Old Disease. JAMA, February 16, 2000.
2. Rosman MD, Howard, et al. Quality of History Taking in Patients with Aortic Dissection. Chest, 114, 3, September, 1998.
3. Klompas MD, Michael. Does This Patient Have an Acute Thoracic Aortic Dissection? JAMA, May 1, 2002.
4. Muieng, Chua MD, et al. Acute aortic dissection in the ED: risk factors and predictors for missed diagnosis. American Journal of Emergency Medicine (2012) 30, 1622–1626
5. Strayer, Reuben J, MD, et al. Screening, Evaluation, and Early Management of Acute Aortic Dissection in the ED. Current Cardiology Reviews, 2012, 8, 152-157.
6. Pare, MD, Joseph, et al. Emergency physician focused cardiac ultrasound improves diagnosis of ascending aortic dissection. American Journal of Emergency Medicine 34 (2016) 486–492.
7. Colla, J S MD, et al. Emergency Ultrasound: Identification of Aortic Dissection Using Limited Bedside Ultrasound. *Emergency Medicine*. 2017 March;49(3):135-137
8. Kosuge, M. MD, PhD. Clinical Implications of Electrocardiograms for Patients With Type A Acute Aortic Dissection. Circ J 2017; 81: 1254–1260.
9. <https://emergencymedicinecases.com/aortic-dissection-em-cases-course/>
10. <http://www.emdocs.net/acute-aortic-dissection-3/>
11. <https://coreem.net/core/aortic-dissection/>
12. https://www-uptodate-com.ezproxy.chs.okstate.edu/contents/clinical-features-and-diagnosis-of-acute-aortic-dissection?search=aortic%20dissection&source=search_result&selectedTitle=1~150&usage_type=default&display_rank=1#H27023034
13. <https://vimeo.com/391548110> (5 minute sono of Aortic Dissection)
14. <http://www.thepocusatlas.com/aorta-1>
15. <https://images.app.goo.gl/yBLNeb1fN5myTSh97>
16. Case courtesy of Assoc Prof Craig Hacking, Radiopaedia.org, rID: 73356
17. <https://images.app.goo.gl/yBLNeb1fN5myTSh97>
18. <http://hqmeded-ecg.blogspot.com/2018/10/is-this-stemi-no-not-by-definition-why.html>
19. <https://www.openpediatrics.org/assets/image/rhythm-strip-normal-sinus-rhythm>

Handout

- **Great websites for review on Aortic Dissection**

1. <https://youtu.be/lvrw3M2uJFI> (EM:RAP aorta US) video
2. <https://vimeo.com/391548110> (5 minute sono of Aortic Dissection)
3. Esmolol drip sheet: <https://emcrit.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/esmolol-drip-sheet.pdf>
4. <https://coreem.net/core/aortic-dissection/>
5. <https://emergencymedicinecases.com/aortic-dissection-em-cases-course/>
6. <http://www.emdocs.net/acute-aortic-dissection-3/>

Blood Pressure

