

## SOME CURRENT FACTS OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AMONG YOUNG PATIENTS WITH LEFT VENTRICLE MUSHROOM ANEURISM

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**Research relevance:** despite the achievements in modern medicine, the level of disability and death rate from cardiovascular diseases have increased due to the patients with chronic heart failure. The main reason of CHF is still myocardial infarction.

**Objectives:** to study a clinical case of Myocardial infarction in a young patient with Blaylock's disease.

**Materials and methods:** we studied a patient's medical record from the department of Cardiology in City Clinical Hospital № 2.

**Results:** patient X, 35 years old, 1982 year, arrived at the department of cardiology in City Clinical Hospital № 2 with complaints about shortness of breath, irregular heart rate, swelling in the area of lower extremities, trophic ulcers in shins and ankles. In 2015 he had anterior-lateral MI, which was complicated with the development of akinetic fibroso-muscular aneurism of left ventricle (LV) in the upper field of septa with the transition to lower wall with parietal thrombus 53x20 mm without floating elements. From 2015 — to 2018 there was a reduction in test tolerance. During this period there were 4 hospitalizations, which were connected with decompensation in CHF. History of life said that patient had suffered from schizophrenia since childhood. Objective: general condition of the patient was severe. Skin and visible mucous membranes were pale and with acrocyanosis. Anasarca. Due to the ECG: sinus rhythm, partial right bundle branch block.

**Conclusion:** the case of this patient is atypical owing to MI with the development of aneurism of LV. As a result of atypical case of MI with the development of mushroom aneurism of LV there was progression of CHF. The most unfavorable for the patient's life are the symptoms of CHF of LV and RV. The recurrence of pulmonary embolism (PE) had arisen in connection with the development of mushroom aneurism of left ventricle. In the context of CHF and hepatitis C with liver cirrhosis, which was exacerbated by medical therapy, the patient had the symptoms of encephalopathy before death.

### References

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## THORACIC AORTIC ANEURYSM STUDY

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**Research relevance:** thoracic aortic aneurysm (TAA) is a very serious and life-threatening disease. It is usually asymptomatic and people tend to be unaware of their dangerous condition. This disease is very common: in the USA aortic aneurysms cause more deaths than HIV.

**Objectives:** to assess the significance of genetic predisposition to the development and progression of nonsyndromic forms of ascending aortic aneurysms; to estimate TAA prevalence; to evaluate potential mechanisms promoting TAA development.