

World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

World J Clin Cases 2022 October 16; 10(29): 10391-10822



STANDARD AND CONSENSUS

- 10391** Baishideng's Reference Citation Analysis database announces the first Article Influence Index of multidisciplinary scholars
Wang JL, Ma YJ, Ma L, Ma N, Guo DM, Ma LS

REVIEW

- 10399** Cholecystectomy for asymptomatic gallstones: Markov decision tree analysis
Lee BJH, Yap QV, Low JK, Chan YH, Shelat VG
- 10413** Liver transplantation for hepatocellular carcinoma: Historical evolution of transplantation criteria
Ince V, Sahin TT, Akbulut S, Yilmaz S

MINIREVIEWS

- 10428** Prostate only radiotherapy using external beam radiotherapy: A clinician's perspective
Lee JW, Chung MJ

ORIGINAL ARTICLE**Retrospective Study**

- 10435** Age-adjusted NT-proBNP could help in the early identification and follow-up of children at risk for severe multisystem inflammatory syndrome associated with COVID-19 (MIS-C)
Rodriguez-Gonzalez M, Castellano-Martinez A
- 10451** Clinicopathological characteristics and prognosis of gastric signet ring cell carcinoma
Tian HK, Zhang Z, Ning ZK, Liu J, Liu ZT, Huang HY, Zong Z, Li H

- 10467** Development and validation of a prognostic nomogram for decompensated liver cirrhosis
Zhang W, Zhang Y, Liu Q, Nie Y, Zhu X

Observational Study

- 10478** Effect of medical care linkage-continuous management mode in patients with posterior circulation cerebral infarction undergoing endovascular interventional therapy
Zhu FX, Ye Q
- 10487** Effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on patients with presumed diagnosis of acute appendicitis
Akbulut S, Tuncer A, Ogut Z, Sahin TT, Koc C, Guldogan E, Karabulut E, Tanriverdi ES, Ozer A

EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE

- 10501** Delineation of a SMARCA4-specific competing endogenous RNA network and its function in hepatocellular carcinoma

Zhang L, Sun T, Wu XY, Fei FM, Gao ZZ

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

- 10516** Comparison of laboratory parameters, clinical symptoms and clinical outcomes of COVID-19 and influenza in pediatric patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Yu B, Chen HH, Hu XF, Mai RZ, He HY

CASE REPORT

- 10529** Surgical treatment of bipolar segmental clavicle fracture: A case report

Liang L, Chen XL, Chen Y, Zhang NN

- 10535** Multiple disciplinary team management of rare primary splenic malignancy: Two case reports

Luo H, Wang T, Xiao L, Wang C, Yi H

- 10543** Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome with ischemic stroke: A case report

Lee G, Choi T

- 10550** Vedolizumab in the treatment of immune checkpoint inhibitor-induced colitis: Two case reports

Zhang Z, Zheng CQ

- 10559** Novel way of patent foramen ovale detection and percutaneous closure by intracardiac echocardiography: A case report

Han KN, Yang SW, Zhou YJ

- 10565** Treatment failure in a patient infected with *Listeria* sepsis combined with latent meningitis: A case report

Wu GX, Zhou JY, Hong WJ, Huang J, Yan SQ

- 10575** Three-in-one incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma, cholangiocellular carcinoma, and neuroendocrine carcinoma: A case report

Wu Y, Xie CB, He YH, Ke D, Huang Q, Zhao KF, Shi RS

- 10583** Intestinal microbiome changes in an infant with right atrial isomerism and recurrent necrotizing enterocolitis: A case report and review of literature

Kaplina A, Zaikova E, Ivanov A, Volkova Y, Alkhova T, Nikiforov V, Latypov A, Khavkina M, Fedoseeva T, Pervunina T, Skorobogatova Y, Volkova S, Ulyantsev V, Kalinina O, Sitkin S, Petrova N

- 10600** *Serratia fonticola* and its role as a single pathogen causing emphysematous pyelonephritis in a non-diabetic patient: A case report

Villasuso-Alcocer V, Flores-Tapia JP, Perez-Garfias F, Rochel-Perez A, Mendez-Dominguez N

- 10606** Cardiac myxoma shedding leads to lower extremity arterial embolism: A case report

Meng XH, Xie LS, Xie XP, Liu YC, Huang CP, Wang LJ, Zhang GH, Xu D, Cai XC, Fang X

- 10614** Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation in curing a young man after modified Fontan operation: A case report
Guo HB, Tan JB, Cui YC, Xiong HF, Li CS, Liu YF, Sun Y, Pu L, Xiang P, Zhang M, Hao JJ, Yin NN, Hou XT, Liu JY
- 10622** Wandering small intestinal stromal tumor: A case report
Su JZ, Fan SF, Song X, Cao LJ, Su DY
- 10629** Acute mesenteric ischemia secondary to oral contraceptive-induced portomesenteric and splenic vein thrombosis: A case report
Zhao JW, Cui XH, Zhao WY, Wang L, Xing L, Jiang XY, Gong X, Yu L
- 10638** Perioperative anesthesia management in pediatric liver transplant recipient with atrial septal defect: A case report
Liu L, Chen P, Fang LL, Yu LN
- 10647** Multiple tophi deposits in the spine: A case report
Chen HJ, Chen DY, Zhou SZ, Chi KD, Wu JZ, Huang FL
- 10655** Myeloproliferative neoplasms complicated with β -thalassemia: Two case report
Xu NW, Li LJ
- 10663** Synchronous renal pelvis carcinoma associated with small lymphocytic lymphoma: A case report
Yang HJ, Huang X
- 10670** *Leclercia adecarboxylata* infective endocarditis in a man with mitral stenosis: A case report and review of the literature
Tan R, Yu JQ, Wang J, Zheng RQ
- 10681** Progressive ataxia of cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis with a rare c.255+1G>T splice site mutation: A case report
Chang YY, Yu CQ, Zhu L
- 10689** Intravesical explosion during transurethral resection of bladder tumor: A case report
Xu CB, Jia DS, Pan ZS
- 10695** Submucosal esophageal abscess evolving into intramural submucosal dissection: A case report
Jiao Y, Sikong YH, Zhang AJ, Zuo XL, Gao PY, Ren QG, Li RY
- 10701** Immune checkpoint inhibitor-associated arthritis in advanced pulmonary adenocarcinoma: A case report
Yang Y, Huang XJ
- 10708** Chondroid syringoma of the lower back simulating lipoma: A case report
Huang QF, Shao Y, Yu B, Hu XP
- 10713** Tension-reduced closure of large abdominal wall defect caused by shotgun wound: A case report
Li Y, Xing JH, Yang Z, Xu YJ, Yin XY, Chi Y, Xu YC, Han YD, Chen YB, Han Y

- 10721** Myocardial bridging phenomenon is not invariable: A case report
Li HH, Liu MW, Zhang YF, Song BC, Zhu ZC, Zhao FH
- 10728** Recurrent atypical leiomyoma in bladder trigone, confused with uterine fibroids: A case report
Song J, Song H, Kim YW
- 10735** Eczema herpeticum *vs* dermatitis herpetiformis as a clue of dedicator of cytokinesis 8 deficiency diagnosis: A case report
Alshengeti A
- 10742** Cutaneous allergic reaction to subcutaneous vitamin K₁: A case report and review of literature
Zhang M, Chen J, Wang CX, Lin NX, Li X
- 10755** Perithyroidal hemorrhage caused by hydrodissection during radiofrequency ablation for benign thyroid nodules: Two case reports
Zheng BW, Wu T, Yao ZC, Ma YP, Ren J
- 10763** Malignant giant cell tumors of the tendon sheath of the right hip: A case report
Huang WP, Gao G, Yang Q, Chen Z, Qiu YK, Gao JB, Kang L
- 10772** Atypical Takotsubo cardiomyopathy presenting as acute coronary syndrome: A case report
Wang ZH, Fan JR, Zhang GY, Li XL, Li L
- 10779** Secondary light chain amyloidosis with Waldenström's macroglobulinemia and internodal marginal zone lymphoma: A case report
Zhao ZY, Tang N, Fu XJ, Lin LE
- 10787** Bilateral occurrence of sperm granulomas in the left spermatic cord and on the right epididymis: A case report
Ly DY, Xie HJ, Cui F, Zhou HY, Shuang WB
- 10794** Glucocorticoids combined with tofacitinib in the treatment of Castleman's disease: A case report
Liu XR, Tian M
- 10803** Giant bilateral scrotal lipoma with abnormal somatic fat distribution: A case report
Chen Y, Li XN, Yi XL, Tang Y
- 10811** Elevated procalcitonin levels in the absence of infection in procalcitonin-secreting hepatocellular carcinoma: A case report
Zeng JT, Wang Y, Wang Y, Luo ZH, Qing Z, Zhang Y, Zhang YL, Zhang JF, Li DW, Luo XZ

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

- 10817** "Helicobacter pylori treatment guideline: An Indian perspective": Letter to the editor
Swarnakar R, Yadav SL
- 10820** Effect of gender on the reliability of COVID-19 rapid antigen test among elderly
Nori W, Akram W

ABOUT COVER

Editorial Board Member of *World Journal of Clinical Cases*, Natalia Stepanova, DSc, MD, PhD, Academic Research, Chief Doctor, Full Professor, Department of Nephrology and Dialysis, State Institution "Institute of Nephrology of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine", Kyiv 04050, Ukraine. nmstep88@gmail.com

AIMS AND SCOPE

The primary aim of *World Journal of Clinical Cases* (*WJCC*, *World J Clin Cases*) is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of clinical medicine with a platform to publish high-quality clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online.

WJCC mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of clinical medicine and covering a wide range of topics, including case control studies, retrospective cohort studies, retrospective studies, clinical trials studies, observational studies, prospective studies, randomized controlled trials, randomized clinical trials, systematic reviews, meta-analysis, and case reports.

INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The *WJCC* is now abstracted and indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE, also known as SciSearch®), Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, Current Contents®/Clinical Medicine, PubMed, PubMed Central, Scopus, Reference Citation Analysis, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, China Science and Technology Journal Database, and Superstar Journals Database. The 2022 Edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2021 impact factor (IF) for *WJCC* as 1.534; IF without journal self cites: 1.491; 5-year IF: 1.599; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.28; Ranking: 135 among 172 journals in medicine, general and internal; and Quartile category: Q4. The *WJCC*'s CiteScore for 2021 is 1.2 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2021: General Medicine is 443/826.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: *Hua-Ge Yu*; Production Department Director: *Xiang Li*; Editorial Office Director: *Jin-Lei Wang*.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Clinical Cases

ISSN

ISSN 2307-8960 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

April 16, 2013

FREQUENCY

Thrice Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Bao-Gan Peng, Jerzy Tadeusz Chudek, George Kontogeorgos, Maurizio Serati, Ja Hyeon Ku

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

October 16, 2022

COPYRIGHT

© 2022 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>

Myocardial bridging phenomenon is not invariable: A case report

Hao-Hao Li, Ming-Wang Liu, Yang-Fang Zhang, Bo-Ce Song, Zheng-Chuan Zhu, Fu-Hai Zhao

Specialty type: Medicine, research and experimental

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.

Peer-review model: Single blind

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0
Grade B (Very good): B
Grade C (Good): C
Grade D (Fair): D
Grade E (Poor): 0

P-Reviewer: Imed L, Tunisia;
Tiwari N, United States

Received: May 27, 2022

Peer-review started: May 27, 2022

First decision: June 27, 2022

Revised: July 10, 2022

Accepted: August 25, 2022

Article in press: August 25, 2022

Published online: October 16, 2022



Hao-Hao Li, Graduate School of Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100029, China

Ming-Wang Liu, Yang-Fang Zhang, Bo-Ce Song, Zheng-Chuan Zhu, Fu-Hai Zhao, Department of Cardiology, Xiyuan Hospital, Chinese Academy of Chinese Medicine Science, National Clinical Research Center for Chinese Medicine Cardiology, Beijing 100091, China

Corresponding author: Fu-Hai Zhao, MD, Chief Doctor, Department of Cardiology, Xiyuan Hospital, Chinese Academy of Chinese Medicine Science, National Clinical Research Center for Chinese Medicine Cardiology, No. 1 Xiyuancaochang, Haidian District, Beijing 100091, China. 13911134962@163.com

Abstract

BACKGROUND

Myocardial bridging is a common anatomical malformation, and the milking effect is a characteristic phenomenon of myocardial bridging in coronary angiography. Generally, the phenomenon is invariable. However, this article reports an inconceivably rare myocardial bridging phenomenon that breaks through our conventional views. The milking effect changed obviously in two coronary angiography examinations, which subverted the traditional deep-rooted view of the myocardial bridging phenomenon and revealed the limitations of coronary angiography in diagnosing myocardial bridging and judging the prognosis of it.

CASE SUMMARY

A 63-year-old man was diagnosed with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction and received primary percutaneous coronary intervention on December 26, 2019. His heart rate was 104 beats per minute, and blood pressure was 15.3/10.3 kPa. A severe milking effect was found in the left anterior descending coronary artery during his index coronary angiography on January 14, 2020. The patient was given intensive medical management, including a β 1-adrenergic receptor blocker, during hospitalization and after discharge. Unexpectedly, coronary angiography showed that the previous impressive milking effect was dramatically alleviated (close to normal) at the follow-up on October 13, 2020. At that moment, the patient's heart rate was 83 beats per minute, and blood pressure was 12.7/8.0 kPa.

CONCLUSION

The myocardial bridging phenomenon is not invariable and, in certain circumstances, may vary. Furthermore, the autonomic nervous system may be involved in the myocardial bridging phenomenon.

Key Words: Myocardial bridging; Milking effect; Autonomic nervous system; Endocrine system; Coronary angiography; Case report

©The Author(s) 2022. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Core Tip: Myocardial bridging is a common anatomical malformation. Coronary angiography is considered the routine method to diagnose myocardial bridging, and the milking effect is a characteristic phenomenon of myocardial bridging in coronary angiography. Myocardial bridging is generally classified as superficial or deep according to anatomical features, which can be manifested by the milking effect. While the milking effect is generally invariable, our case surprisingly showed that the milking effect is not invariable. In certain circumstances, the myocardial bridging phenomenon may vary, which can mislead us into judging the prognosis of myocardial bridging. Therefore, it is necessary to perceive myocardial bridging phenomenon anew.

Citation: Li HH, Liu MW, Zhang YF, Song BC, Zhu ZC, Zhao FH. Myocardial bridging phenomenon is not invariable: A case report. *World J Clin Cases* 2022; 10(29): 10721-10727

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v10/i29/10721.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v10.i29.10721>

INTRODUCTION

Generally, the coronary artery travels in the connective tissue under the epicardium. When a coronary artery travels in the myocardium, this bundle of myocardial fibers is called myocardial bridging (MB), and this segment of the coronary artery is called the mural coronary artery (MCA). Coronary angiography (CAG) is the gold standard to diagnose MB[1]. The milking effect (ME) is a characteristic phenomenon of MB on CAG. We can find vasoconstriction of the MCA during systole and recovery during diastole. Generally, the ME is correlated with the depth of MB and is invariable[2]. However, it is not absolute. Herein, we report a case that experienced a significantly changeable myocardial bridging phenomenon (MBP) during and after follow-up CAG.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

A 63-year-old man presented with persistent chest pain that had lasted for 1 d.

History of present illness

The patient was admitted to the emergency department of our hospital on December 26, 2019, due to severe chest pain accompanied by dizziness, sweating, vomiting, diarrhea, and frequent urination. His heart rate was 104 beats per minute, and blood pressure was 15.3/10.3 kPa.

History of past illness

The patient had a history of smoking for 30 years, and he had quit 3 years ago. He was newly diagnosed with hyperlipidemia, diabetes mellitus, and acute cerebral infarction. The patient denied an allergy history.

Personal and family history

The patient denied relevant familial history.

Physical examination

The patient was conscious. His heart rate was 104 beats per minute, and blood pressure was 15.3/10.3 kPa. There were no significant abnormalities detected upon cardiac auscultation.

Laboratory examinations

The level of cardiac troponin T was high (0.597 ng/mL; normal range: 0.000-0.014 ng/mL), as was that of myoglobin (246.80 ng/mL; normal range: 28.00-72.00 ng/mL) and pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (Pro-BNP) (6828.00 pg/mL; normal level: < 161 pg/mL). In addition, plasma glucose was high (26.51 mmol/L; normal range: 3.90-6.10 mmol/L), as was glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) (13.60%; normal

range: 4.30%-6.10%). The urea level was just above normal range (8.90 mmol/L; normal range: 2.76-8.07 mmol/L) but the creatinine level was normal (66.00 mmol/L; normal range: 59.00-104.00 mmol/L). Total cholesterol was normal (5.34 mmol/L) but low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-cholesterol was high (4.09 mmol/L; desirable range: < 2.59 mmol/L), and high-density lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol was satisfactory (9.80 mmol/L; desirable range: > 1.09 mmol/L). The triglycerides level was normal (1.48 mmol/L; normal range: 0.60-1.70 mmol/L). Tests of heart rate variability (HRV) and norms showed the HRV indices standard deviation of RR-intervals (SDNN) to be 19 ms, the root mean squares of successive differences to be 36 ms, and the percentage of RR-intervals with at least 50 ms deviation from the preceding RR-interval (pNN50) to be 0%.

Imaging examinations

Electrocardiogram indicated an elevation of ST-segment in leads V1-V5 (Figure 1). The patient accepted emergency CAG, which indicated the left anterior descending (LAD) coronary artery as the culprit vessel and 100% occluded. He received emergency primary percutaneous coronary intervention. After one drug eluting stent was implanted, MB was found with 90% stenosis during the systolic phase in the middle segment of the LAD coronary artery. The patient was followed up by CAG on January 14, 2020, and the MB still had 90% stenosis (Figure 2A and B). He was further followed up and received a CAG procedure on October 13, 2020. Incredibly, the previous MBP changed dramatically with a stenosis decrease from 90% to 30% (Figure 2C and D) during heart systole.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

The patient was diagnosed with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, and his cardiac function was assessed as Killip class III. In addition, the patient was diagnosed with hyperlipidemia, diabetes mellitus, and acute cerebral infarction.

TREATMENT

In addition to the imaging-consequent surgical interventions described above, the patient was given intensive medical management of bisoprolol fumarate, a type of β_1 -adrenergic receptor blocker, as well as antiplatelet therapy, anticoagulation, statin and blood glucose control, *etc.* After discharge, the patient was prescribed orally administered 5 mg qd of bisoprolol fumarate, 0.1 g qd of aspirin, 75 mg qd of clopidogrel, 10 mg qd of rivaroxaban, 10 mg qn of rosuvastatin calcium, 50 mg qd of acarbose, and 100 mg qd of sitagliptin phosphate, and injections with 4 IU to 6 IU of insulin aspart before meals and 12 IU of insulin glargine before sleep.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

The patient was followed up and accepted a CAG procedure on October 13, 2020. Incredibly, the previous MBP changed dramatically with a stenosis decrease from 90% to 30% (Figure 2C and D) during heart systole. This was very thought-provoking, and further intravascular ultrasound examination showed a distinctive 'half-moon' phenomenon of the MB (Figure 3A and B). There was no obvious change of the lumen area during systole (Figure 3C and D) as index CAG had shown. Unfortunately, the intravascular ultrasound procedure was not performed during his index hospitalization on December 26, 2019.

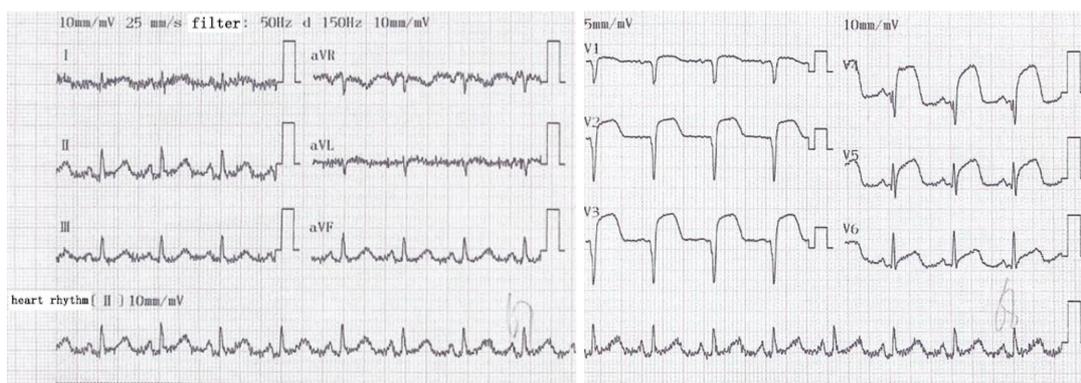
In this follow-up, the patient's heart rate was 83 beats per minute and blood pressure was 12.7/8.0 kPa. The level of cardiac troponin T lowered substantially to just above normal (0.034 ng/mL) and that of myoglobin normalized (32.53 ng/mL). Pro-BNP also lowered substantially but remained slightly above normal (321.30 pg/mL). The patient's diabetic markers normalized, with plasma glucose at 5.90 mmol/L and HbA1c at 6.10%. The urea level normalized (5.20 mmol/L) and the creatinine level remained normal (74.00 mmol/L). The total cholesterol remained normal (2.92 mmol/L) and LDL-cholesterol (0.81 mmol/L) and HDL-cholesterol (1.76 mmol/L) were within the desirable range. The triglycerides level was within normal range (1.14 mmol/L).

Between January 2020 and October 2020, the patient was instructed to take a low-salt, low-fat and diabetic diet and avoid exertion and rage. He was also instructed to take drugs for secondary prevention of coronary heart disease (administered orally as 5 mg qd of bisoprolol fumarate, 0.1 g qd of aspirin, 75 mg qd of clopidogrel, 10 mg qd of rivaroxaban, and 10 mg qn of rosuvastatin calcium) and to manage blood glucose (administered orally as 50 mg qd of acarbose and 100 mg qd of sitagliptin phosphate, and administered as subcutaneous injections with 4 IU to 6 IU of insulin aspart before meals and 12 IU of insulin glargine before sleep). The timeline summarized the relevant information from this case (Table 1).

Table 1 Timeline summarizing the patient's information, clinical findings, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up

Timeline	
Patient's information	A 63-year-old man presented with persistent chest pain that had lasted for 1 d on December 26, 2019. His heart rate was 104 beats per minute, and blood pressure was 15.3/10.3 kPa
Clinical findings	The level of cardiac troponin T was high (0.597 ng/mL; normal range: 0.000-0.014 ng/mL), as was that of myoglobin (246.80 ng/mL; normal range: 28.00-72.00 ng/mL) and Pro-BNP (6828.00 pg/mL; normal level: < 161 pg/mL). Tests of HRV and norms showed the HRV indices SDNN to be 19 ms. Myocardial bridging was stenosed about 90% during systole and recovered during diastole on January 14, 2020
Diagnosis	The patient was mainly diagnosed with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, and his cardiac function was assessed as Killip class III
Treatment	The patient accepted PCI and one drug eluting stent was implanted. After PCI, the patient was instructed to take a low-salt, low-fat and diabetic diet and avoid exertion and rage. He was also instructed to take drugs for secondary prevention of coronary heart disease (administered orally as 5 mg qd of bisoprolol fumarate, 0.1 g qd of aspirin, 75 mg qd of clopidogrel, 10 mg qd of rivaroxaban, and 10 mg qd of rosuvastatin calcium) and to manage blood glucose (administered orally as 50 mg qd of acarbose and 100 mg qd of sitagliptin phosphate, and administered as subcutaneous injections with 4 IU to 6 IU of insulin aspart before meals and 12 IU of insulin glargine before sleep)
Follow-up	On October 13, 2020, the follow-up manifested that the previous MBP changed dramatically with a stenosis decrease from 90% to 30% during heart systole. In this follow-up, the patient's heart rate was 83 beats per minute and blood pressure was 12.7/8.0 kPa. The level of cardiac troponin T lowered substantially (0.034 ng/mL) and that of myoglobin normalized (32.53 ng/mL). Pro-BNP also lowered substantially (321.30 pg/mL)

Pro-BNP: Pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; HRV: Heart rate variability; SDNN: Standard deviation of RR-intervals; PCI: Primary percutaneous coronary intervention; MBP: Myocardial bridging phenomenon.



DOI: 10.12998/wjcc.v10.i29.10721 Copyright ©The Author(s) 2022.

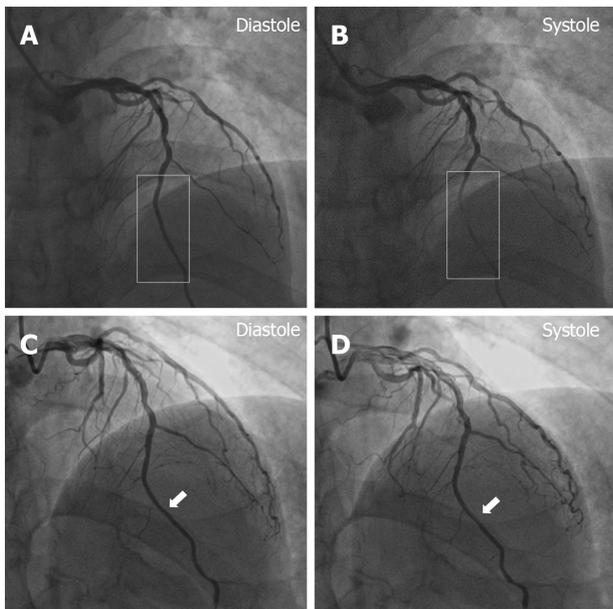
Figure 1 Electrocardiogram showed ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.

DISCUSSION

Although there is no recognized criteria for the classification of MB, it is generally classified as superficial or deep. According to Corban *et al*[3], the differentiation between superficial MB and deep MB is usually based on anatomical features. The ME is correlated with the depth of the MB, and the depth of the MB is correlated with prognosis[2]. Therefore, the ME is very valuable for judging the prognosis of MB. In traditional opinions, superficial and deep MBs have relatively fixed positions in the myocardium so that the ME is invariable. In this case, however, we found that the MBP changed greatly in a short period, which suggests that it is inadvisable to evaluate the position and prognosis of MB by CAG, considered the gold standard to diagnose the MB[1].

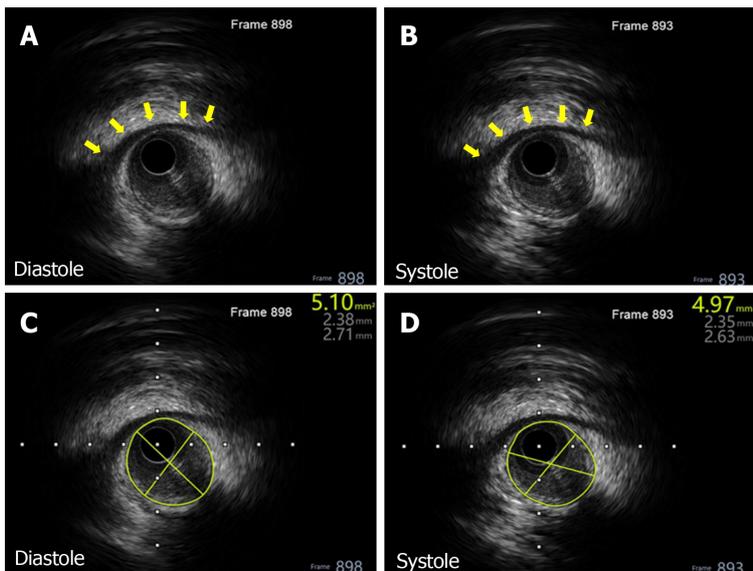
MB typically involves the LAD coronary artery. Watanabe *et al*[4] dissected 60 hearts, among which 89.4% of MB was found to occur in the LAD coronary artery. MB detection rate varies between 0.8% to 4.9% by CAG compared with 5% to 86% by autopsy[5]. Therefore, it is generally considered benign and does not have clinical significance. However, adverse events caused by MB have still been widely reported and have relevance with the depth of the MB; MB may result in severe cardiovascular events[2, 6]. Additionally, sudden cardiac death in young people who lack of any high-risk cardiovascular factors and underlying diseases has received increasing attention in recent years, which reminds us to give attention to congenital coronary malformations, such as MB[7,8].

We speculate that the autonomic nervous system and endocrine system may be involved in the MBP. The sympathetic nervous system would be more excited, and the parasympathetic nervous system would be suppressed after the onset of an acute myocardial infarction[9]. Sympathetic excitation can increase the myocardial contractility, accelerate the heart rate, and quicken the conduction speed. These



DOI: 10.12998/wjcc.v10.i29.10721 Copyright ©The Author(s) 2022.

Figure 2 Myocardial bridging was identified on coronary angiography. A and B: Myocardial bridging (rectangle) was stenosed about 90% during systole and recovered during diastole on January 14, 2020; C and D: The myocardial bridging (white arrow) was stenosed about 30% on October 13, 2020, and its length was reduced during follow-up.



DOI: 10.12998/wjcc.v10.i29.10721 Copyright ©The Author(s) 2022.

Figure 3 Intravascular ultrasound showed myocardial bridging. There was no obvious change of the lumen area during systole during follow-up. A and B: An apparent 'half-moon' phenomenon of the myocardial bridging on October 13, 2020 (yellow arrow); C and D: The vascular lumen area of the mural coronary artery was 5.10 mm² during diastole and 4.97 mm² during systole.

actions are respectively defined as positive inotropic action, positive chronotropic action, and positive dromotropic action. Furthermore, sympathetic nervous activity would return to normal sooner, along with improvement in cardiac function then parasympathetic nervous activity[9]. Sympathetic nerves can also cause the coronary artery to constrict, even though its action is inconspicuous. Our patient's sympathetic nervous system was excited just after he experienced ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction and acute cerebral infarction. His heart rate, blood pressure and SDNN were relatively higher. The MBP was severe. When he was followed up after 10 mo, the sympathetic nervous activity was determined to have alleviated because he was gradually recovering and had accepted medical management (especially the β 1-adrenergic receptor blocker). The previous stenosis caused by MB was incredibly alleviated. Of course, the role of humoral factors is still not excluded. Vascular function is regulated by both the autonomic nervous system and the endocrine system. As is well-known, pro-BNP

can serve to dilate blood vessels. Interestingly, our patient's pro-BNP was 6828.00 pg/mL when his MBP was significant, compared with a level of 321.30 pg/mL when his MBP was insignificant. As such, we speculate that MBP may be more closely related to the autonomic nervous system rather than to the endocrine system. However, this does not mean that MBP has nothing to do with endocrine factors, because the clinical hormonal assessment that was accepted by this patient was limited and there was not sufficient evidence to deny the effects of other endocrine substances. Based on this dilemma, the MBP is worth exploring further.

Through research, MB was found to be controlled by the cervical ganglia and vagal nerves by dissecting animals[10]. Regrettably, the anatomic evidence of MCA in human is still insufficient, although the autonomic fibers are known to sometimes travel along the coronary artery[4]. Therefore, we conjecture such a possibility that the sympathetic nerve affects the MBP in a manner of acting on the myocardial muscle bands as well as the smooth muscle of the MCA. On the one hand, when sympathetic nervous activity increases, heart contractility increases and the heart rate is faster. As a consequence, the systole is prolonged and the diastole is shortened. The process when the MCA is squeezed is prolonged, and the ME is significant. On the other hand, the MCA is likely distributed with sympathetic fibers. The increased activity that can cause the MCA to shrink results in more significant ME.

CONCLUSION

This case report describes an inconceivably rare MBP, in which the ME varied greatly during and after follow-up CAG. This case showed that the ME is not invariable, which subverts the traditional deep-rooted views of superficial and deep MB. The MBP may change with activity of the autonomic nerves. Sometimes deep MBP and superficial MBP can change to the other, which can mislead the prognosis of MB. A new perspective of MBP is warranted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are extremely grateful for the cooperation of the patient and his family members.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Li HH designed and wrote the report; Zhao FH guided the writing of the report and revised it; Liu MW contributed to constructive discussions; Zhang YF, Song BC, and Zhu ZC assisted with the data management; All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Supported by the CACMS Innovation Fund, No. CI2021A00901.

Informed consent statement: The patient provided oral and written informed consent prior to study enrolment.

Conflict-of-interest statement: All authors declare no conflicts of interest.

CARE Checklist (2016) statement: All authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

Country/Territory of origin: China

ORCID number: Hao-Hao Li 0000-0002-7236-1097; Ming-Wang Liu 0000-0001-5631-9879; Yang-Fang Zhang 0000-0003-0999-8789; Bo-Ce Song 0000-0003-0514-1091; Zheng-Chuan Zhu 0000-0002-8630-0965; Fu-Hai Zhao 0000-0002-1380-170X.

S-Editor: Wang LL

L-Editor: A

P-Editor: Wang LL

REFERENCES

- 1 **Vernuccio F**, Fazio G, Lo Re G, Grutta G, Insalaco A, Galfano MC, Rabita F, La Grutta L. Diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of "myocardial bridging": state of the art and unresolved issues. *Recenti Prog Med* 2013; **104**: 493-497 [PMID: 24121947 DOI: 10.1701/1331.14738]
- 2 **Elmali M**, Soyulu K, Gulel O, Bayrak IK, Koprulu D, Diren HB, Celenk C. Correlation between depth of myocardial bridging and coronary angiography findings. *Acta Radiol* 2008; **49**: 883-888 [PMID: 18651253 DOI: 10.1080/02841850802282837]
- 3 **Corban MT**, Hung OY, Eshtehardi P, Rasoul-Arzrumly E, McDaniel M, Mekonnen G, Timmins LH, Lutz J, Guyton RA, Samady H. Myocardial bridging: contemporary understanding of pathophysiology with implications for diagnostic and therapeutic strategies. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2014; **63**: 2346-2355 [PMID: 24583304 DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2014.01.049]
- 4 **Watanabe Y**, Arakawa T, Kageyama I, Aizawa Y, Kumaki K, Miki A, Terashima T. Gross anatomical study on the human myocardial bridges with special reference to the spatial relationship among coronary arteries, cardiac veins, and autonomic nerves. *Clin Anat* 2016; **29**: 333-341 [PMID: 26506515 DOI: 10.1002/ca.22662]
- 5 **Rogers IS**, Tremmel JA, Schnittger I. Myocardial bridges: Overview of diagnosis and management. *Congenit Heart Dis* 2017; **12**: 619-623 [PMID: 28675696 DOI: 10.1111/chd.12499]
- 6 **He X**, Ahmed Z, Liu X, Xu C, Zeng H. Recurrent attack of acute myocardial infarction complicated with ventricular fibrillation due to coronary vasospasm within a myocardial bridge: a case report. *BMC Cardiovasc Disord* 2020; **20**: 385 [PMID: 32838731 DOI: 10.1186/s12872-020-01650-7]
- 7 **Belhadj M**, Saadi S, Ben Jomaa S, Dhouieb R, Kort I, Marzougui M, Amine Mesrati M, Chadly A, Haj Salem N. Death due to myocardial infarction in young patients: A study of 312 cases of sudden death. *Ann Cardiol Angeiol (Paris)* 2020; **69**: 67-73 [PMID: 32222285 DOI: 10.1016/j.ancard.2020.03.006]
- 8 **Konduracka E**, Piwowska W, Kitliński M. Myocardial bridge of the coronary arteries and its clinical significance. *Pol Merkur Lekarski* 1997; **3**: 86-88 [PMID: 9480185]
- 9 **Oya M**, Itoh H, Kato K, Tanabe K, Murayama M. Effects of exercise training on the recovery of the autonomic nervous system and exercise capacity after acute myocardial infarction. *Jpn Circ J* 1999; **63**: 843-848 [PMID: 10598888 DOI: 10.1253/jcj.63.843]
- 10 **Tangkawattana P**, Muto M, Nakayama T, Karkoura A, Yamano S, Yamaguchi M. Prevalence, vasculature, and innervation of myocardial bridges in dogs. *Am J Vet Res* 1997; **58**: 1209-1215 [PMID: 9361880]



Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**
7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA
Telephone: +1-925-3991568
E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com
Help Desk: <https://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>
<https://www.wjgnet.com>

