

Clinical significance of angiographically detectable neovascularity in patients with cardiac myxoma

October 27 2021



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In a new publication from *Cardiovascular Innovations and Applications*, Xiaofan Peng, Yichao Xiao Yanan Guo and colleagues from Central

South University, Changsha, Hunan, China consider the clinical significance of angiographically detectable neovascularity in patients with cardiac myxoma.

Myxomas are the most common primary cardiac tumors. Angiographically detectable neovascularity (ADN) of myxoma is increasingly being reported as a result of the use of coronary angiography (CAG) to detect [coronary artery disease](#). However, the clinical significance of these findings is not fully understood.

The authors of this paper enrolled 59 patients with cardiac myxoma who also underwent CAG between January 2013 and October 2018. The clinical features, echocardiography measurements, pathological examination findings, CAG results, and outcomes during follow-up were compared between patients with ADN and patients without ADN.

The results demonstrated that CAG-detected ADN in patients with cardiac myxoma is associated with a borderline lower rate of major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events.

More information: Shenghua Zhou, Clinical Significance of Angiographically Detectable Neovascularity in Patients with Cardiac Myxoma, *Cardiovascular Innovations and Applications* (2021). [DOI: 10.15212/CVIA.2021.0025](#)

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