Vasospastic angina induced by prostaglandin F$_{2\alpha}$

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Abstract
A 56 year old woman underwent cholecystectomy. Postoperative paralytic ileus was treated with an intravenous infusion of prostaglandin F$_{2\alpha}$. During infusion she complained of oppressive chest pain. This was accompanied by ST segment depression, and was relieved by sublingual glyceryl trinitrate. Coronary arteriography did not show significant stenosis, but subsequent intravenous infusion of prostaglandin F$_{2\alpha}$ provoked multiple segmental spasm of both the right and left coronary arteries.

The cardiovascular effects of prostaglandin F$_{2\alpha}$ (PGF$_{2\alpha}$), especially on coronary arterial tone have not been fully established. We report a patient in whom vasospastic angina was induced by intravenous infusion of PGF$_{2\alpha}$ and in whom coronary arterial spasm was demonstrated angiographically.

Case report
A 56 year old housewife was admitted with cholecystolithiasis. She had had a small cerebral infarction at the age of 48, when hypertension and hypercholesterolaemia were found. She had been treated with enalapril and probucol. She was non-smoker and had no previous history of angina. She was obese (height 156 cm, weight 83 kg) and her blood pressure was 170/90 mm Hg. Concentrations of total serum cholesterol and HDL cholesterol were 220 and 38 mg/dl respectively. The resting electrocardiogram showed no abnormalities (fig 1A) and a Master’s single two-step test was normal. She underwent cholecystectomy under general anaesthesia.

On the fourth day after the operation paralytic ileus developed and she was treated with intravenous drip infusion of PGF$_{2\alpha}$ (8 µg/min). Fifteen minutes after the infusion she suddenly complained of oppressive chest pain. Her electrocardiogram showed ST segment depression and inverted T wave in leads II, III, aVF, V5, and V6 (not shown in the figure). When the infusion of PGF$_{2\alpha}$ was stopped and sublingual glyceryl trinitrate was given her symptoms were relieved and her electrocardiogram returned to normal.

Cardiac catheterisation was performed one month after the episode. Haemodynamic measurements at rest were normal. Selective coronary arteriography was carried out by the Sones’s technique. The right and left basal coronary arteriograms showed no significant coronary stenosis (fig 2A and B). PGF$_{2\alpha}$ was infused intravenously (0-4 µg/kg/min) with the patient’s informed consent. During infusion she complained of crushing chest pain. This was associated with ST segment depression and negative T wave in the same electrocardiographic leads as before (fig 1B). Coronary arteriograms obtained immediately after the onset of chest pain showed multiple segmental spasm of both right and left coronary arteries (fig 2C and D). The spasm had resolved (fig 2E and F) and her electrocardiogram became normal (fig 1C) after 5 minutes of isosorbide dinitrate was injected into the sinus of Valsalva.

Discussion
PGF$_{2\alpha}$, an arachidonic acid metabolite which causes rhythmic constriction of smooth
Kawai et al.\(^7\) reported that lower concentrations of PGF\(_{2\alpha}\) (10\(^{-11}\)-10\(^{-7}\) mol/l) relaxed isolated monkey cerebral arteries with intact endothelium, whereas higher concentrations (>10\(^{-6}\) mol/l) induced a dose dependent constriction. On the other hand, in the arteries without endothelium or in arteries in which endothelium-derived relaxing factor (EDRF) release was blocked by L-N\(^\text{O}\) monomethyl-arginine (L-NMMA), a selective inhibitor of EDRF synthesis, PGF\(_{2\alpha}\) caused constriction even in lower concentrations. Kawai et al. suggested that PGF\(_{2\alpha}\) might stimulate the release of EDRF, resulting in vasodilation.

There are few reports of the effects of PGF\(_{2\alpha}\) on the coronary artery in clinical practice. However, in patients with early coronary atherosclerosis less EDRF was released from the coronary arteries.\(^8\) The patient we described here had several coronary risk factors, so she was likely to have had mild coronary atherosclerosis and secondary endothelial dysfunction. Accordingly, the vasocostrictive effect would predominate when PGF\(_{2\alpha}\) was given.

We know of no other reports of PGF\(_{2\alpha}\) induced vasospastic angina.

We thank Dr S Imanishi and Dr T Maruyama for their invaluable suggestions.

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