Yangyihong, Liaowei, Zhongyiming, Xiedongming, Yangyihong, the first affiliated hospital of Gannan medical university

**Objectives** 62 aortic dissection misdiagnosed cases' clinical data and misdiagnosed the reasons having been analysed, To improve the level of diagnosis of the disease and reduce misdiagnosed.

**Methods** It had been retrospectively analysed 89 hospitalised patients (included The first misdiagnosis of 62 cases of patients) with aortic dissection’s clinical data about symptoms, signs, risk factors, electrocardiogram, cardiac enzymes, chest X-ray or regular CT, echocardiography, aortic CTA or MRA and other clinical data from January 2009 to December 2010 in the Department of Cardiology in our hospital.

**Results** In 89 cases, there are 62 patients misdiagnosis, Approximately 70% of the rate of misdiagnosis; The first misdiagnosis of acute coronary syndrome are 49 cases, Hypertension and acute left heart failure are two cases, lung infection are 4 cases, cerebral vascular accident is 1 case, abdominal disease six cases; It is About 90% of patients with hypertension, 82% of patients with chest pain, 80% of patients have ECG abnormalities, 100% of the patients diagnosed by aortic CTA or MRA.

**Conclusions** Patients with aortic dissection need to be early diagnosis in a timely and to be choice right-imaging studies on clinical, and to be guide treatment options. Taking effective treatment can significantly reduce mortality.