**ST-SEGMENT ELEVATION DURING BRONCHOSCOPY: A CASE OF LEFT-SIDED CARCINOID HEART DISEASE**

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Serotonin is a modulator of coronary vasomotor tone produced by carcinoid tumors. Carcinoid heart disease (CHD) with tricuspid and pulmonic insufficiency is a late complication of carcinoid syndrome. Left-sided valvular disease in CHD is seen in less than 10% of all cases. A 22-year-old male with a history of asthma presented with two months of fevers, cough and abdominal pain. Five months earlier he was hospitalized with left upper lobe pneumonia and a new murmur, echocardiography showed insignificant mitral leaflet thickening and aortic valve fibrinous strands. On re-admission, lung consolidation remained. CT chest showed a left bronchus mass, biopsies revealed a carcinoid tumor and excision was scheduled. At surgery, as the tumor was manipulated transient ST-segment elevations were observed on the rhythm monitor and confirmed by 12-lead electrocardiography. Troponin-I was elevated, coronary angiography was normal. Left ventricular end-diastolic pressure was elevated at 19 mmHg. Putting the puzzle together- asthma, mitral and aortic valve abnormalities, ST-segment elevation with normal coronary anatomy, the diagnosis of left-sided carcinoid heart disease was established. Intraoperative myocardial ischemia is associated with increased morbidity and mortality. In our case, ST-elevation was likely due to carcinoid tumor manipulation causing release of serotonin resulting in coronary vasospasm. This case is also unique given the mitral and aortic valve abnormalities, whereas CHD typically affects the right-sided valves. Left-sided valve involvement is usually secondary to a primary bronchial carcinoid, as in our patient, right-to-left shunting that circumvents the lungs or severe carcinoid syndrome that saturates the monoamine oxidase in the liver and lungs. Another interesting but rarely discussed factor is the left bronchial venous drainage system which provides a direct route to the left atrium, bypassing monoamine oxidase present in the lungs.