*英文題目：*A Case of Pontine Infarction Accompanied by Cor Tritriatum Dexter and Patent Foramen Ovale

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引言: The Chiari network is a continuous membrane courses from the coronary sinus to the inferior vena cava. During cardiac development, this membrane regresses. Lack of normal regression results in a prominent filamentous membrane to partial or complete septation of the right atrium, a condition referred to as cor triatriatum dexter. Like the Eustachian valve, it has little clinical significance. Herein, we reported an interesting and rare case presenting with young ischemic stroke accompanied by cor tritriatum dexter and patent foramen ovale.

病例報告: A 33-year-old woman presented with sudden dysarthria, progressive left hemiparesis, and right facial palsy during the early first trimester. She did not have traditional risk factors of stroke. Physical examination revealed central type of the right facial palsy and decreased muscle power of the left upper and lower limbs. Noninvasive vascular echogram revealed minimal atherosclerosis in bilateral carotid artery systems. Magnetic resonance imaging of the head showed hyperintense area with mass effect noted in the pons and magnetic resonance angiography revealed

occlusion of the distal basilar artery. Immunological serum tests were all negative. Transthoracic echocardiography demonstrated a prominent membrane across the right atrium just like cor tritriatum. Thereafter, transesophageal echocardiography clearly disclosed a highly flexible and mobile reflective structure locating near the orifice of the coronary sinus across the right atrium. In addition, there was a spontaneous bi-directional shunt of the patent foramen ovale. Such findings of the Chiari network with patent foramen ovale may contribute to ischemic stroke in young people without risk factors.