A 67-year-old woman underwent left heart catheterization due to dyspnea. A multipurpose catheter was used for ventriculography due to calcification of the aortic valve. During injection, the multipurpose catheter penetrated the myocardium and contrast dye was injected into the myocardium and pericardium. The mechanical pressure pushed the contrast dye through the myocardium, filling the middle cardiac vein and opacifying the coronary sinus. A small amount of contrast entered the pericardium (Fig. 1). The patient was asymptomatic.

Aortography performed 30 min later revealed persistent intramyocardial retention of injected contrast dye (Fig. 2).

Reference