

**An Uncommon Association of Sever Early Coronary Artery Disease and Aortic  
Coarctation in Patient with Familial Hypercholesterolemia:  
A Case Report**

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**FIGURES FILE**

Figure1: Arcus cornealis in the left eye results from cholesterol infiltration around the corneal rim.





Figure2: Sever bilateral knee xanthoma.

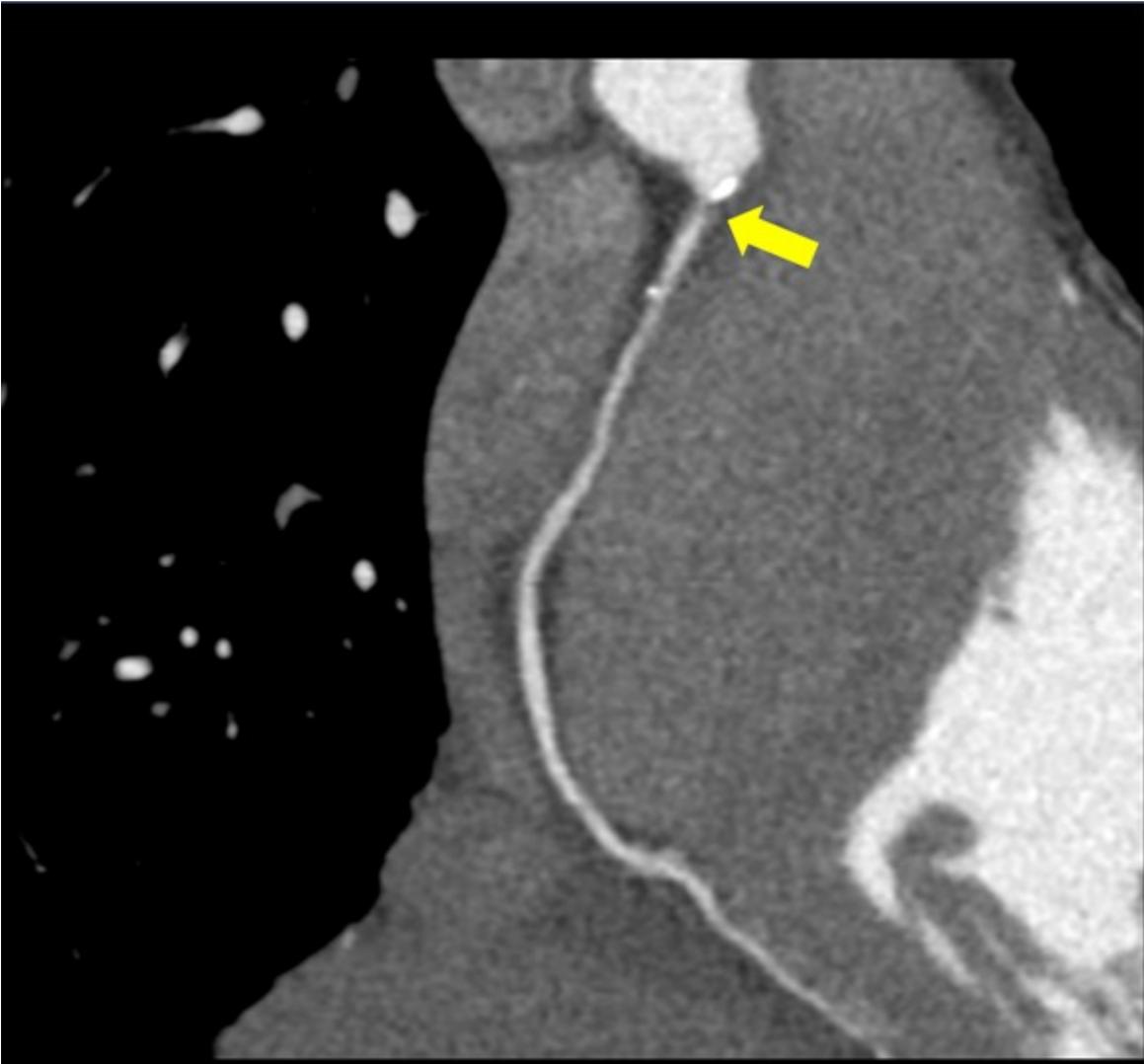


Figure3: Curved multi-planar reconstruction of the right coronary artery showing non-calcified plaque causing significant ostial stenosis (yellow arrow).



Figure4: Curved multi-planar reconstruction of the left anterior descending coronary artery non-calcified plaque causing significant ostial stenosis (yellow arrow) and partially calcified plaque causing significant stenosis of the proximal segment (red arrow).



Figure5: 3D volume rendered image of the ascending aorta, arch and descending thoracic aorta showing significant coarctation (yellow arrow).

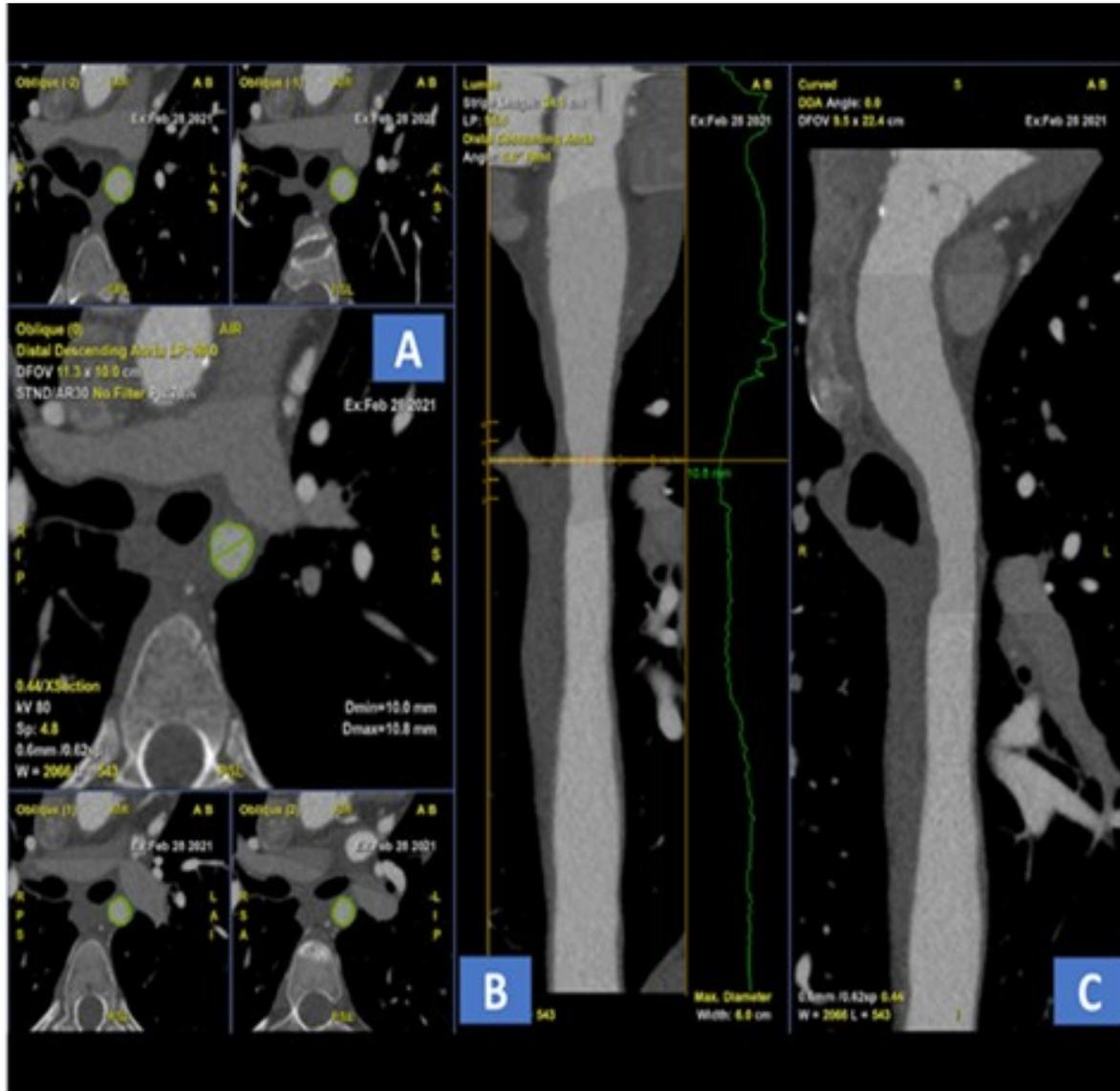


Figure6: Aortic geometry reconstruction of the aorta showing double oblique image of the coarctation site (A), luminal view (B) and curved multi-planar reconstruction (C).