

Cocartation of aorta:

- Most commonly in males and associated with bicuspid aortic valve and heavy atherosclerosis.
- Acquired may be due to trauma on aorta.

Pathogenesis

- Narrowing occurs in where the ductus arteriosus joins the aorta, at the isthmus just below the origin of the left subclavian artery.

Clinical features

- Usually later stage of life.
- Headache due to hypertension in upper parts, cramps and weakness in lower parts.
- BP ~~is~~ in upper but lower in low.
- Radiofemoral delay.
- Systolic murmur and ejection click over the cocartation.
- localized Bruit.

Investigation

MRI