INVERTED TAKOTSUBO CARDIOMYOPATHY FOLLOWING BRAIN HEMATOMA

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Abstract
Inverted takotsubo is an entity that until now overlooked by healthcare practitioners. Its appearance in severe neurological disorders makes him a subject of exciting research. In this article, we report the case of a woman 37 years old presenting with during a comitial attack associated 2 hours later with chest pain mimicking acute coronary syndrome. Echocardiography revealed an extensive left ventricular akinesis except at the apex. Coronary angiography performed hashowen healthy coronary arteries. Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) analysis confirms the diagnosis of inverted takotsubo cardiomyopathy.

Introduction:-
Reverse Takotsubo cardiomyopathy is an exceptional and rather unknown variant of stress cardiomyopathy, which presents with basal ballooning instead of apical ballooning[1]. It has been described in patient with phéochromocytoma, alcohol induced pancreatitis, and amphetamine or cannabis use [2]. There are significant differences in the patient age and clinical profiles between classic and reverse takotsubo’s cardiomyopathy. Acute and reversible LV dysfunction in the absence of significant angiographic coronary stenosis is the condition, usually provoked by an episode of emotional or physical stress including acute neurologic disorders [3]. This entity is currently recognized as a novel heart neurological stress-related syndrome.

Case report:
This is a 37-year-old patient with multiple cardiovascular risk factors, namely: hypertension, diabetes and android obesity, admitted to the emergency department on suspicion of an acute coronary syndrome following a comitial crisis.

Clinical examination finds signs of left heart failure, without focal neurological deficit. Troponin was high. The ECG describes: ST segment elevation in AVR and an ascending and diffuse under ST segment.

Figure 1:- Electrocardiogram
Brain CT:
Diagnoses a left capsulo-lenticular hematoma. Echocardiography was performed demonstrating a circumferential akinesia of the basal segment of all walls and apical hyperkinesia with an altered LVEF to 34%.

In front of this, a coronary angiography was imposed urgently, returning strictly normal, hence the early realization of a cardiac MRI which in turn confirms the diagnosis of reverse Takotsubo and eliminates that of IDM or myocarditis.

Figure 2: Coronary angiography

The evolution was marked by the rapid regression of congestive signs under a low dose of diuretics; the patient remained neurologically stable. Three months later, the control demonstrated a complete recovery of myocardial contraction. LV ejection fraction was 60%.

Figure 3: Cardiac MRI
Discussion:
Inverted takotsubo paradoxically affects young women unlike the classic form. This may be due probably to a larger distribution of adrenergic receptors in the basal segments in this population [4]. In a study [4], the relative frequencies of classic, inverted, and mid-cavitary types of Takotsubo cardiomyopathy were found to be 67%, 23%, and 10%, respectively [5].

The pathophysiology remains poorly understood, however, they are some solids arguments in favour of sympathetic hyperactivity following mental or physical stress including neurologic disorders resulting in direct toxicity on myocardia and vascular endothelium.

In our case, the appearance of inverted takotsubo was simultaneous to the neurological disorders in acute phase. For this, we must call for awareness of this novel heart neurological stress-related syndrome as a rare extra-neurological manifestation.

In the literature, several Central Nervous System (CNS) diseases could trigger takotsubo especially during relapses of multiple sclerosis.

The clinical presentation and lab results mimics acute coronary syndrome. Cardiac catheterization must be performed urgently to demonstrate the absence of coronary artery disease.

Echocardiography reveals abnormal wall motion (basal) abnormality and decreased function. Recourse to cardiac MRI is necessary to refine the uncertain diagnosis of this entity [6].

Management of reverse takotsubo is predominantly symptomatic, similar to that classical form [7].

The usual evolution is towards resolution of the ventricular dysmorphia, improvement of systolic function, but research of complications is necessary and dominated by LV thrombi, pericardial effusion, and possibility of recurrence. Finally, the best mortality predictors are decreased ventricular function, development of atrial fibrillation, or neurologic disease.

Conclusion:
Reverse takotsubo is often missed, is an acute reversible heart failure syndrome. Our case recalls the rarity and the possible presence of this entity as an extra-neurological manifestation in the acute phase, without forgetting the importance of cardiac MRI as a relevant non-invasive tool in the diagnosis of TS.

Reference:
4. Ramaraj R, Movahed MR. Reverse or inverted takotsubo cardiomyopathy (reverse left ventricular apical ballooning syndrome) presents at a younger age compared with the mid or apical variant and is always associated with triggering stress. Congest Heart Fail 2010;16:284-6.