

MINOCA: infarkt myokardu s normálním nálezem na věnčitých tepnách – častěji, než si myslíte

KAZUISTIKA Č.1



XXVII. Výroční sjezd ČKS 14.5.2019

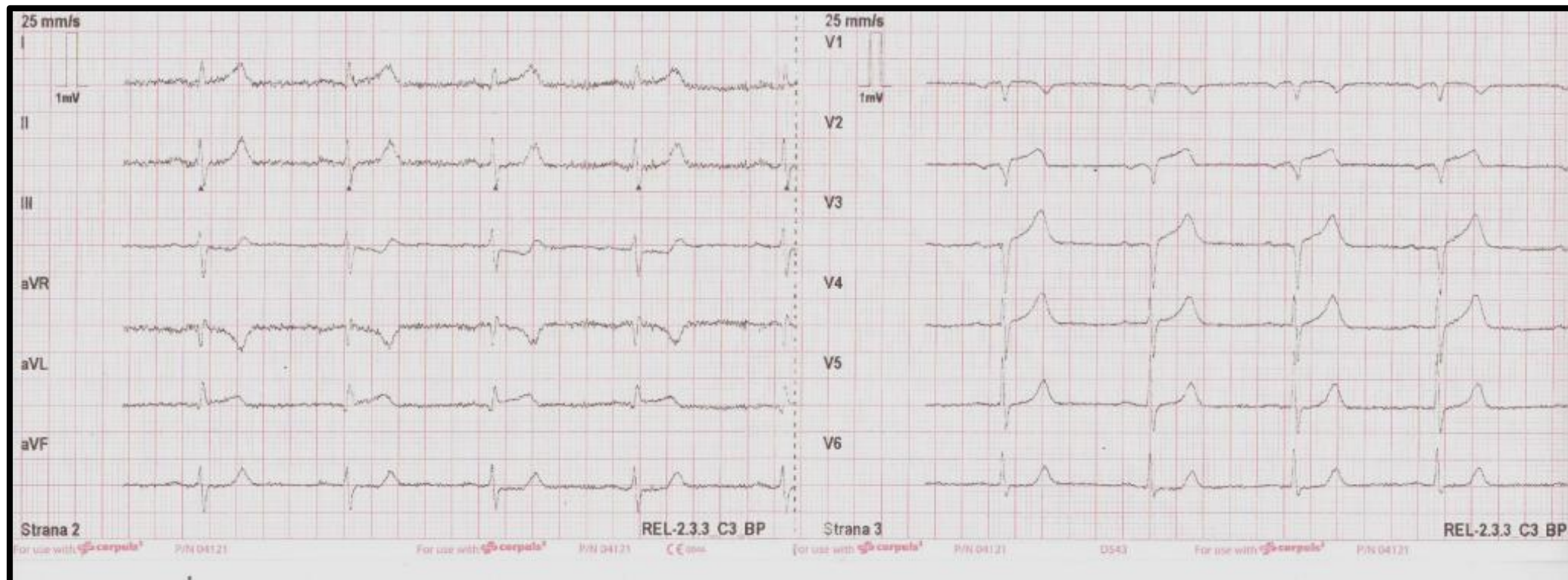




Popis případu

- Žena, 71 let (52kg,160cm)
 - Hypertenze (telmisartan, hydrochlorothiazid)
 - Osteoporóza, glaukom, katarakta
 - Pozitivní rodinná anamnéza – matka zemřela v 62 letech na IM
-
- 20:00 Selfmonitoring TK, konzultace LSPP pro vyšší TK (Telmisartan 40mg)
 - 3:30 - pálivé bolesti na hrudi, 1x zvracela
 - 4:00 - kontakt RZS

Kontakt RZS



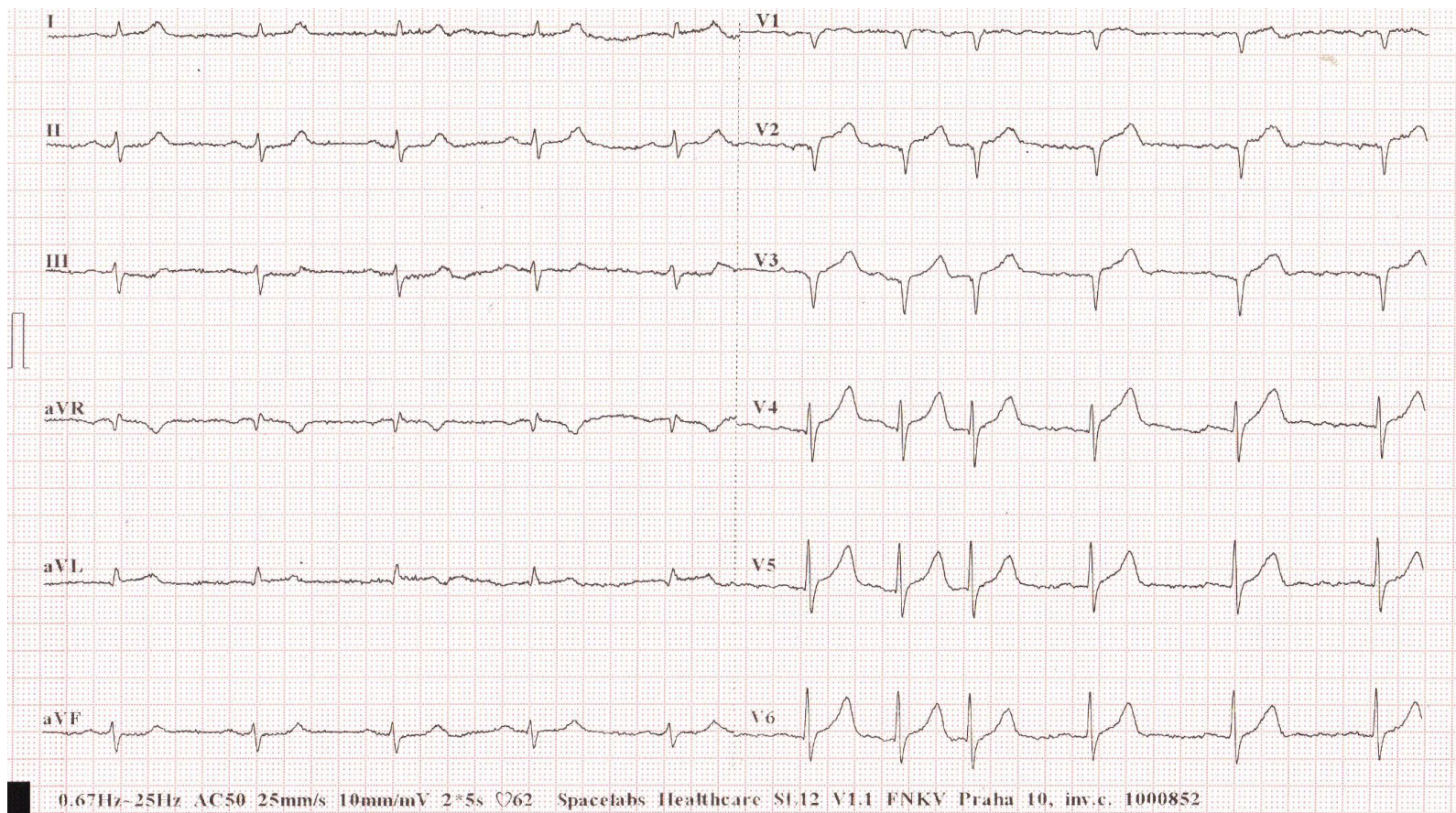
Trvá bolest na hrudi, K-P komp., TK 140/70, TF 65/min
Elevace ST V2-V4 s maximem V3, Aspepic 500mg i.v.,
Konzultace s kardiologem přes kontaktní místo, Transport 4:30



Další postup ???

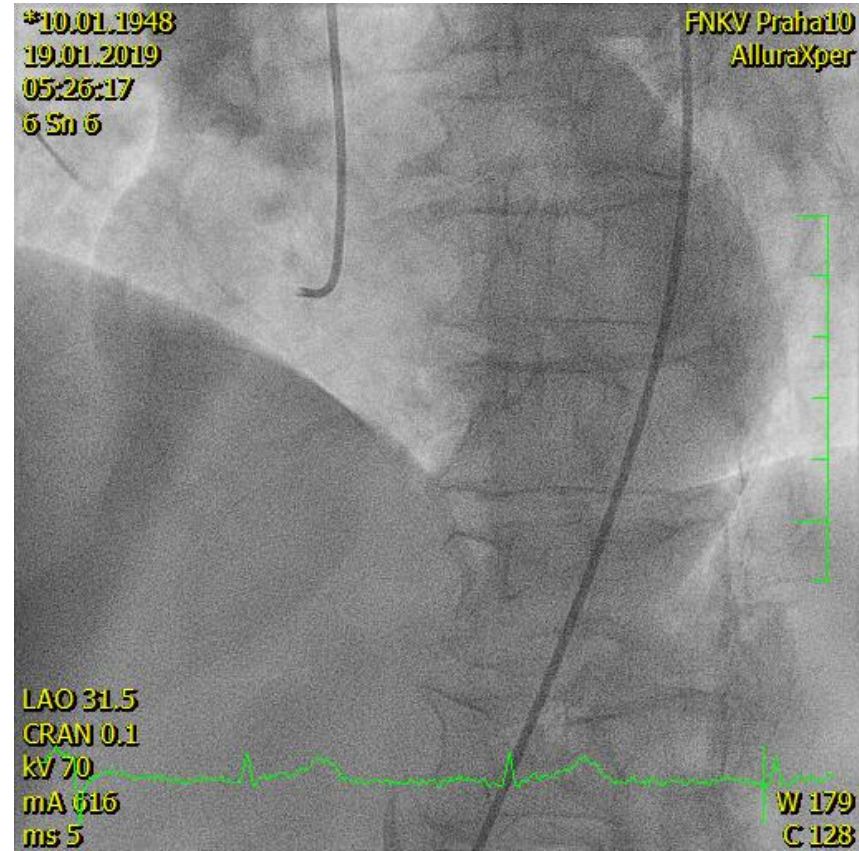
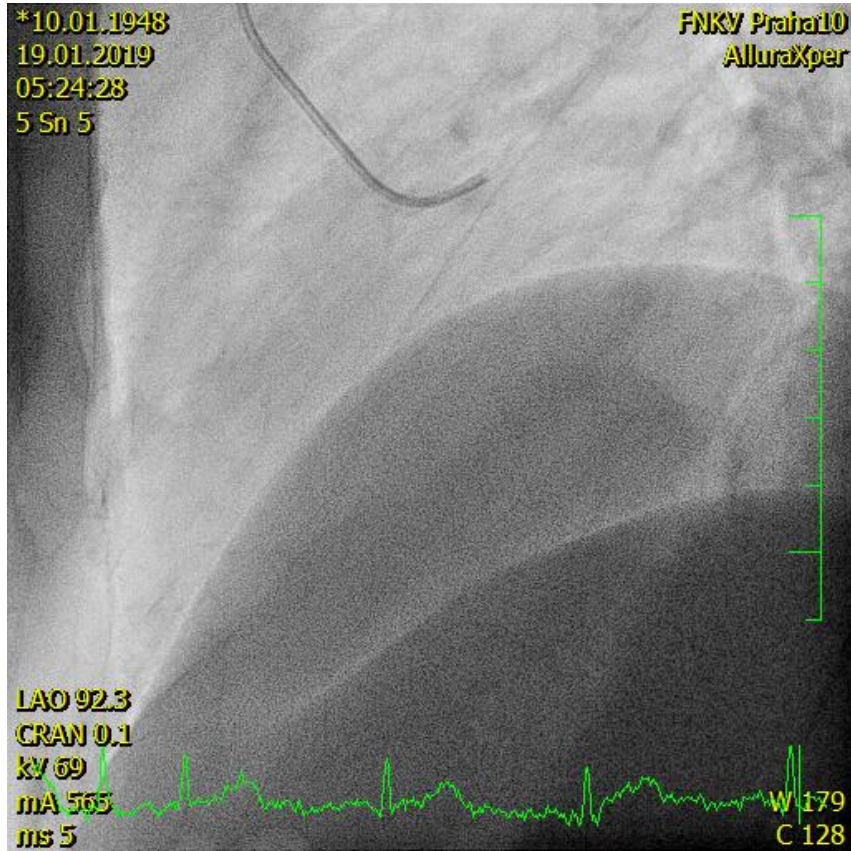
- 1) Okamžitý transport na katetrizační sál
- 2) Příjem na koronární jednotku k další diagnostice (echokardiografie, laboratoř)
- 3) Vyšetření kardiologem při příjezdu RZP s bed-side echo
- 4) Předání pacienta k dalšímu vyšetření na centrálním příjmu

Příjezd do kardiocentra



Bed-side echokardiografie : porucha kinetiky v oblasti hrotu LK
(04:45)

Koronarografie

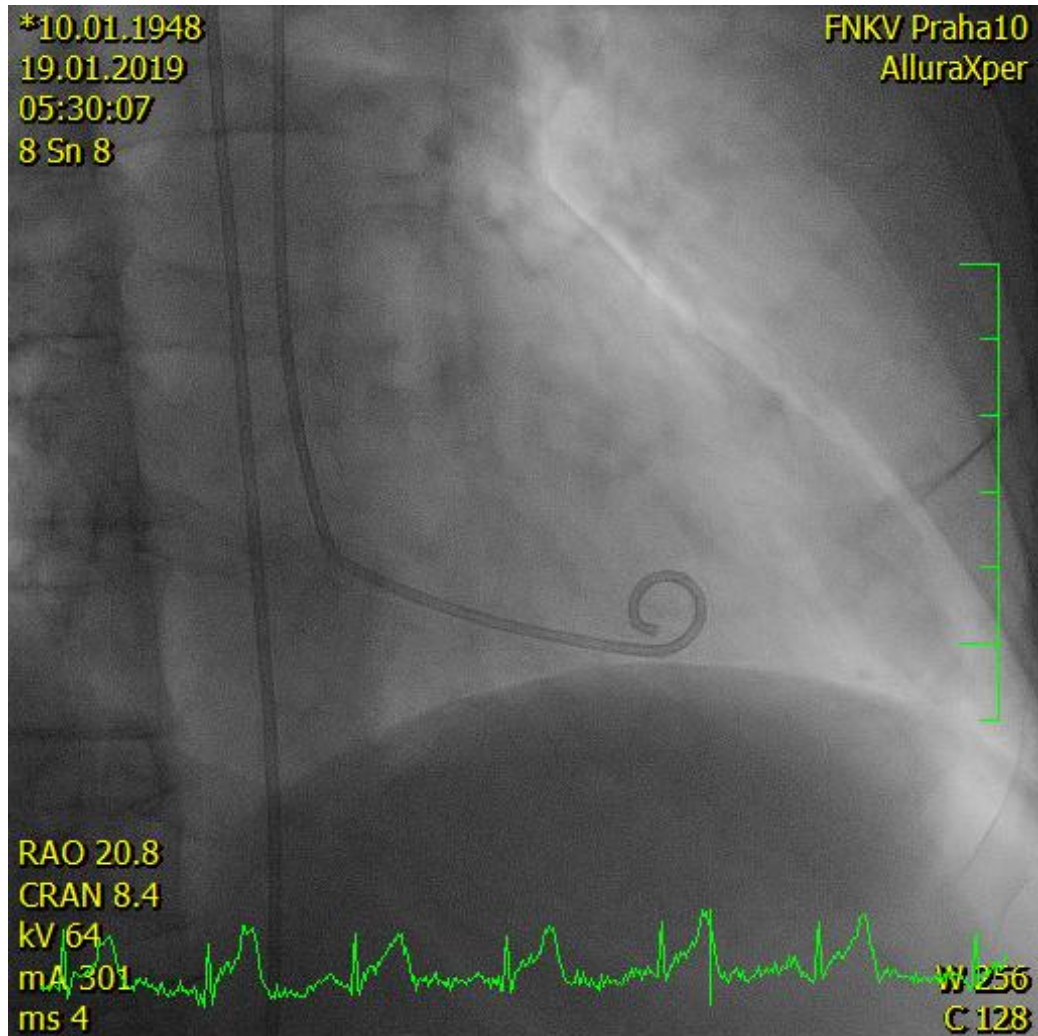




Určení etiologie ???

- 1) Až dle dalších výsledků (laboratoř, monitorace EKG)
- 2) Intravaskulární zobrazení (vyloučení spontánní disekce, ruptury plátu)
- 3) Testování spasmů
- 4) Provedení ventrikulografie (obraz Tako-tsubo syndromu)
- 5) CT angio k vyloučení disekce aorty

Ventrikulografie



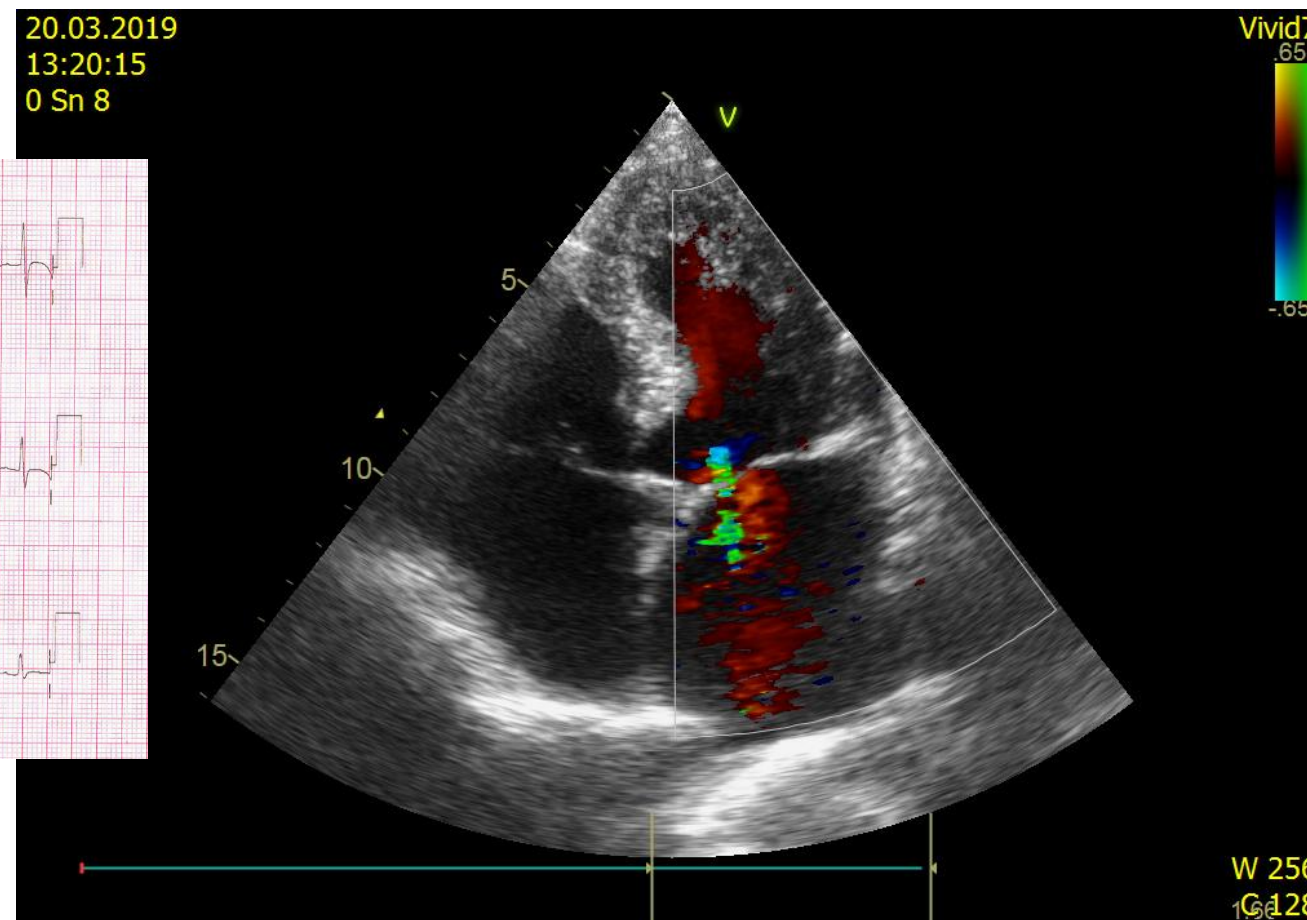
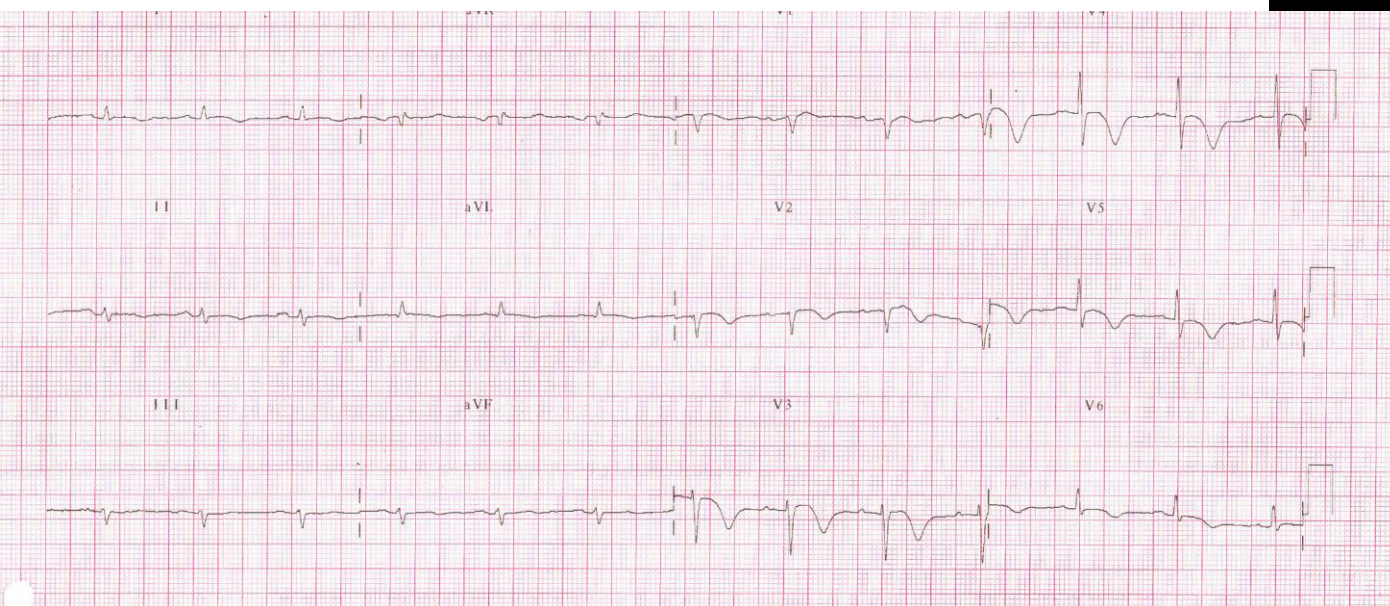
Hospitalizace

- dimise za 5 dní
- dg. Takotsubo syndrom – apikální forma
- max hsTnT 606ng/l
- stabilní, bez recidivy obtíží
- BB, ACEI

Ambulantní kontrola – 2 měsíce

Bez obtíží, bez recidivy bolestí na hrudi

20.03.2019
13:20:15
0 Sn 8



Medikace: Betablokátor, ACEI

International Expert Consensus Document on Takotsubo Syndrome (Part I): Clinical Characteristics, Diagnostic Criteria, and Pathophysiology

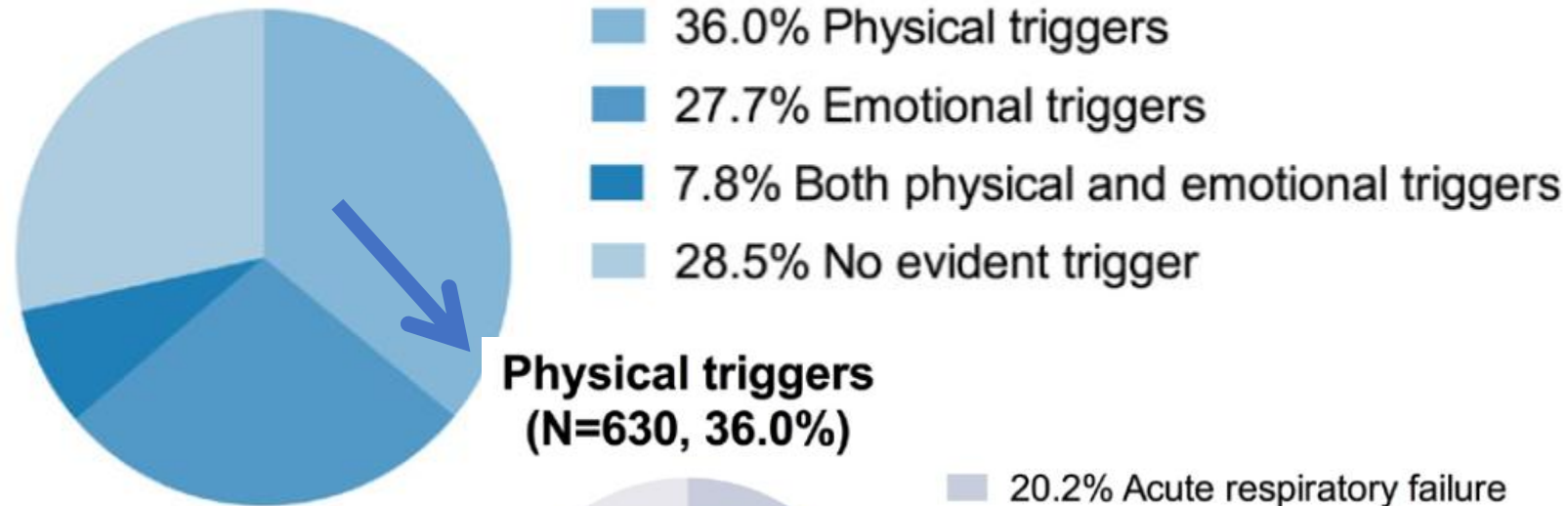
Prevalence 1-3% mezi AKS (4-5% u žen se STEMI)

Table I International Takotsubo Diagnostic Criteria (InterTAK Diagnostic Criteria)

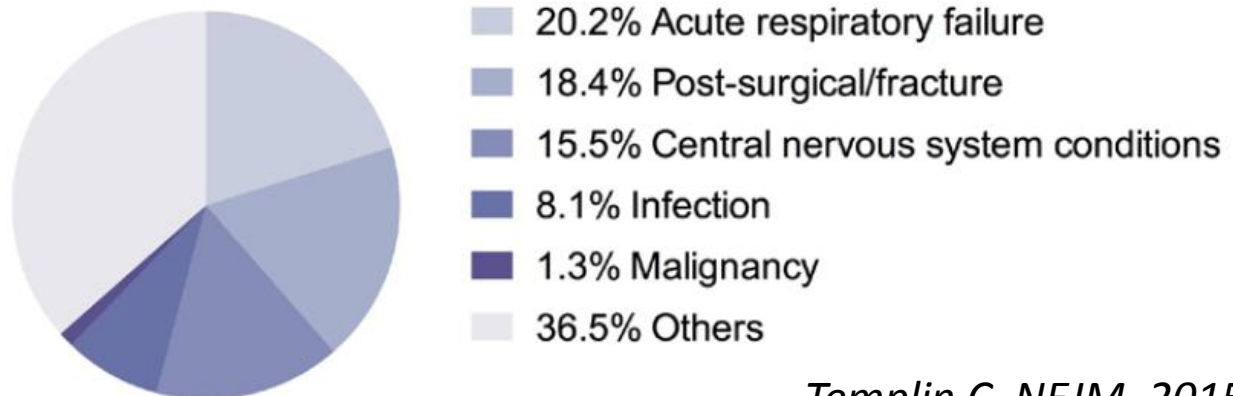
1. Patients show transient^a left ventricular dysfunction (hypokinesia, akinesia, or dyskinesia) presenting as apical ballooning or midventricular, basal, or focal wall motion abnormalities. Right ventricular involvement can be present. Besides these regional wall motion patterns, transitions between all types can exist. The regional wall motion abnormality usually extends beyond a single epicardial vascular distribution; however, rare cases can exist where the regional wall motion abnormality is present in the subtended myocardial territory of a single coronary artery (focal TTS).^b
2. An emotional, physical, or combined trigger can precede the takotsubo syndrome event, but this is not obligatory.
3. Neurologic disorders (e.g. subarachnoid haemorrhage, stroke/transient ischaemic attack, or seizures) as well as pheochromocytoma may serve as triggers for takotsubo syndrome.
4. New ECG abnormalities are present (ST-segment elevation, ST-segment depression, T-wave inversion, and QTc prolongation); however, rare cases exist without any ECG changes.
5. Levels of cardiac biomarkers (troponin and creatine kinase) are moderately elevated in most cases; significant elevation of brain natriuretic peptide is common.
6. Significant coronary artery disease is not a contradiction in takotsubo syndrome.
7. Patients have no evidence of infectious myocarditis.^b
8. Postmenopausal women are predominantly affected.

Spouštěcí faktory TTS

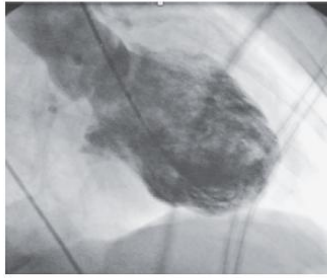
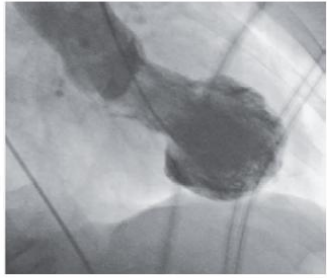
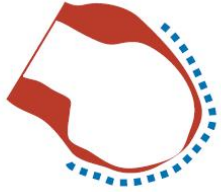

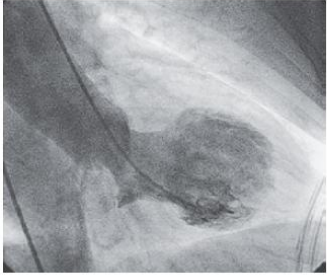
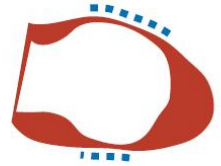
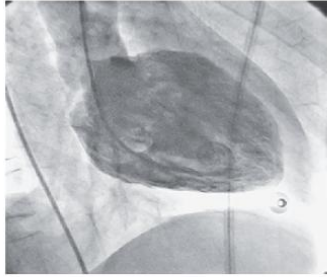
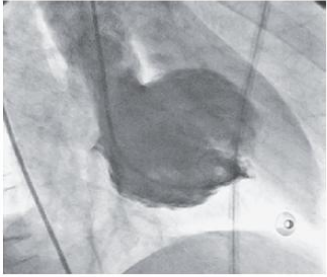
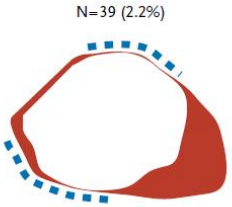
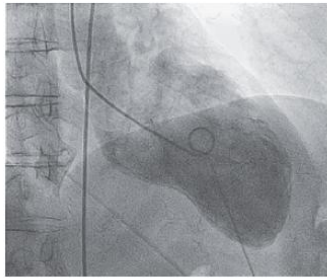
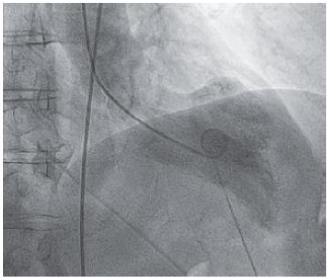

Triggering factors
(N=1750)



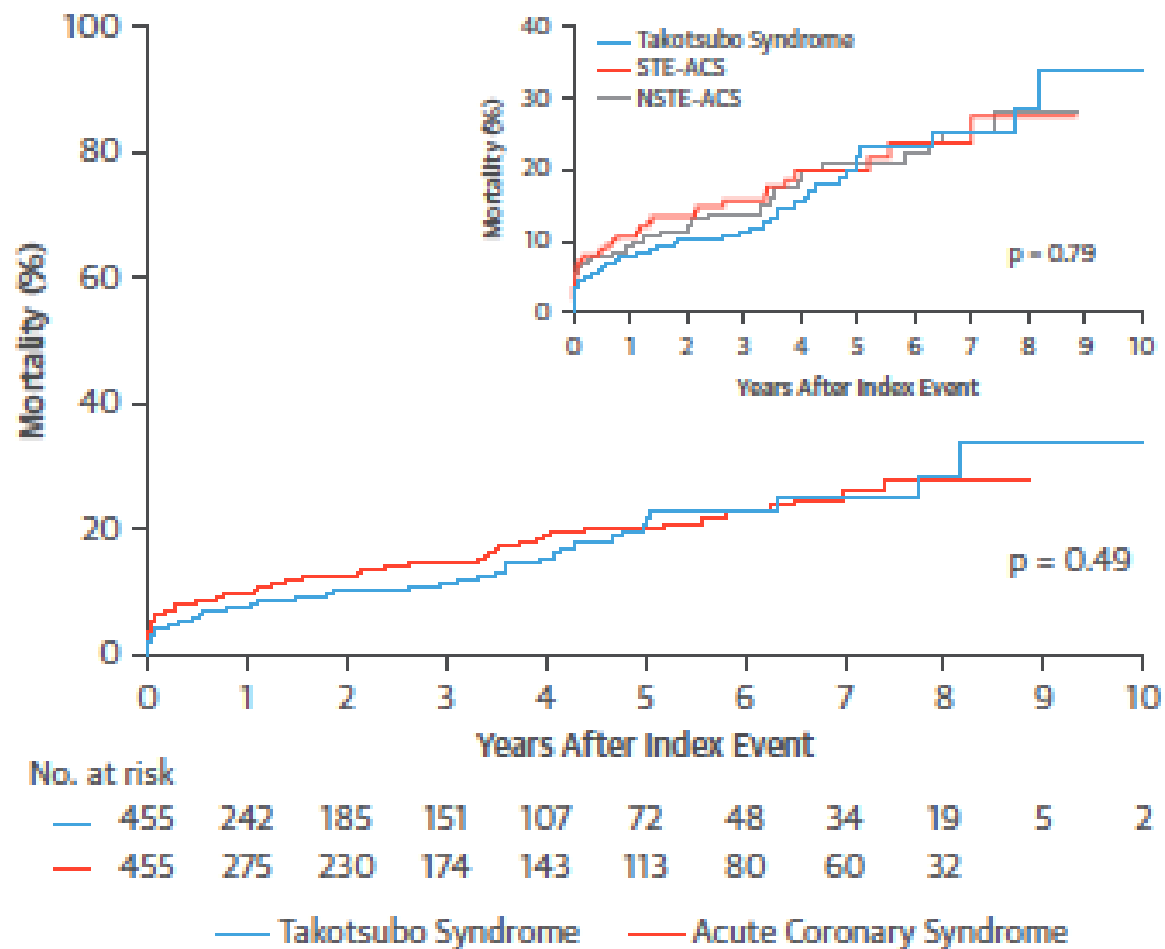
Physical triggers
(N=630, 36.0%)



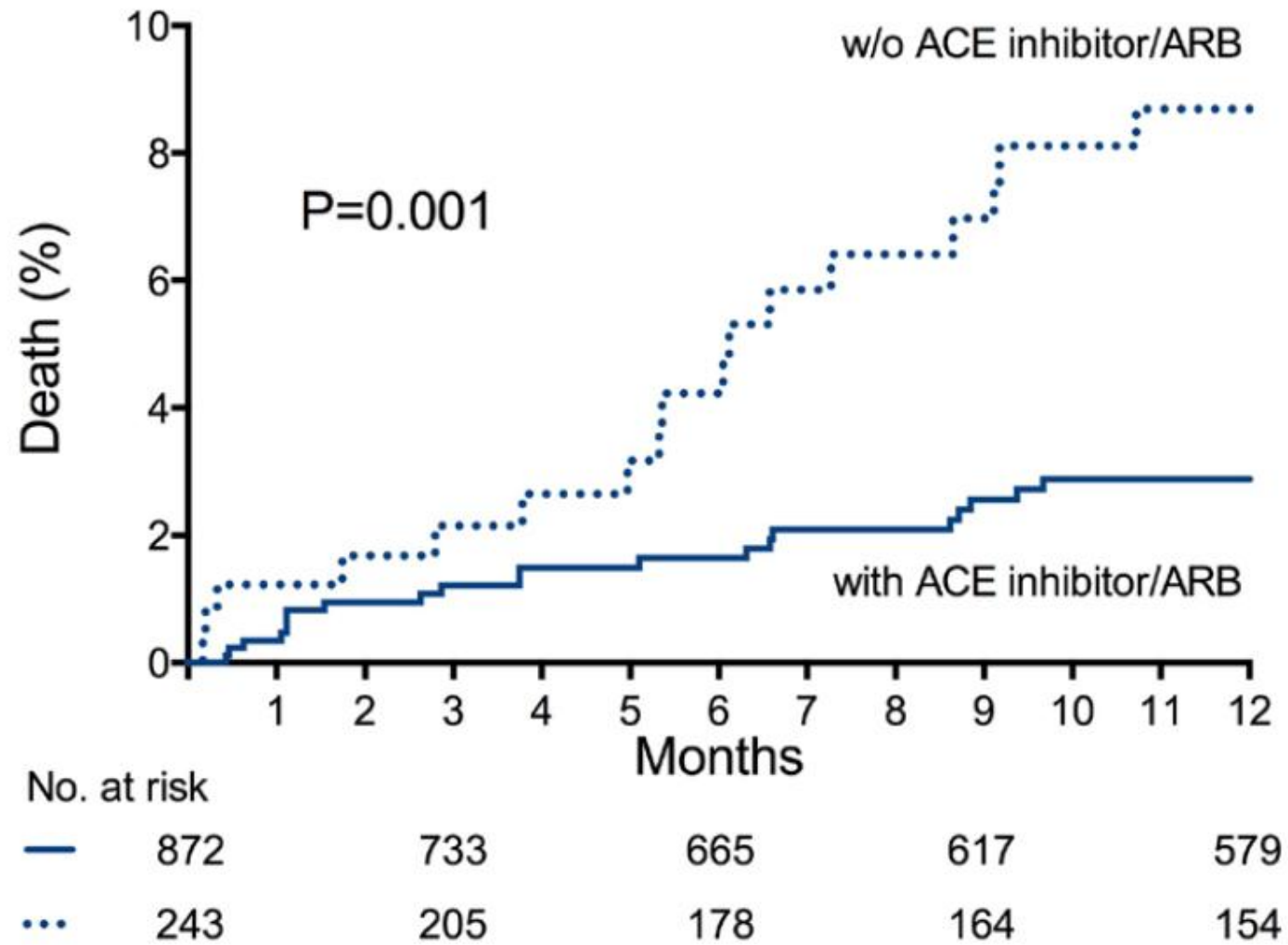
Typy Takotsubo

Apical Type	A 	B 	N=1430 (81.7%) 
Midventricular Type	C 	D 	N=255 (14.6%) 
Basal Type	E 	F 	N=39 (2.2%) 
Focal Type	G 	H 	N=26 (1.5%) 

Prognóza TTS



Efekt léčby



Děkuji za pozornost



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