

PREEXISTUJÍCÍ KARDIOMYOPATIE A TĚHOTENSTVÍ

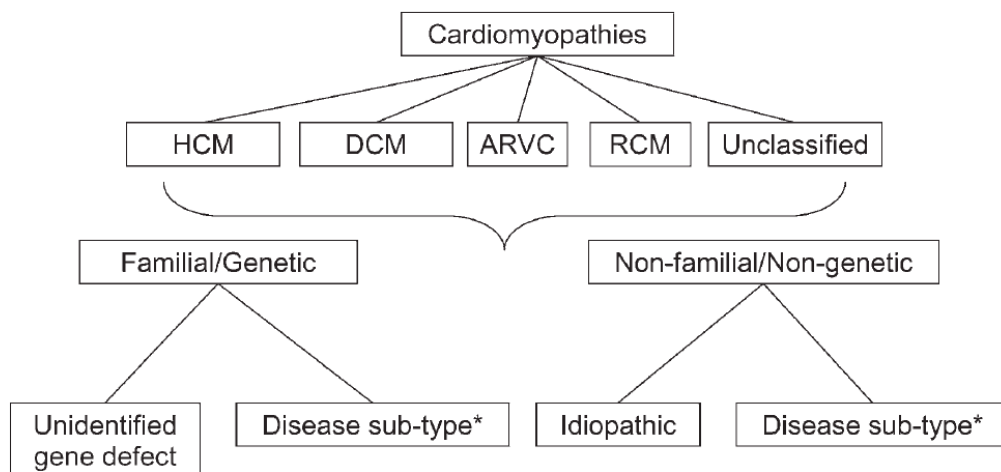
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Classification of the cardiomyopathies: a position statement from the european society of cardiology working group on myocardial and pericardial diseases

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CARDIOMYOPATHY

The cardiomyopathies: an overview

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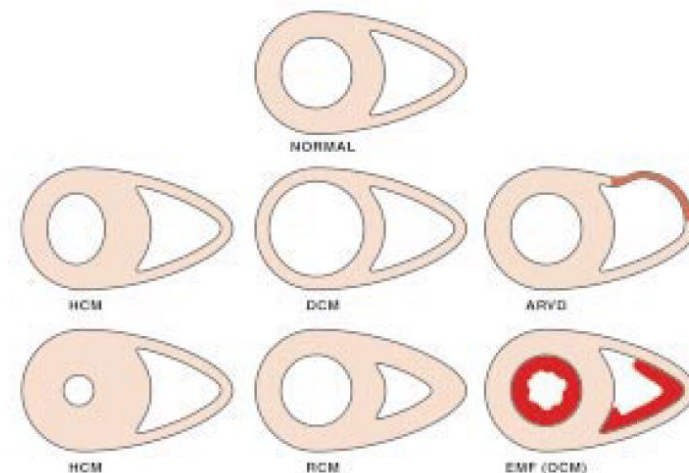
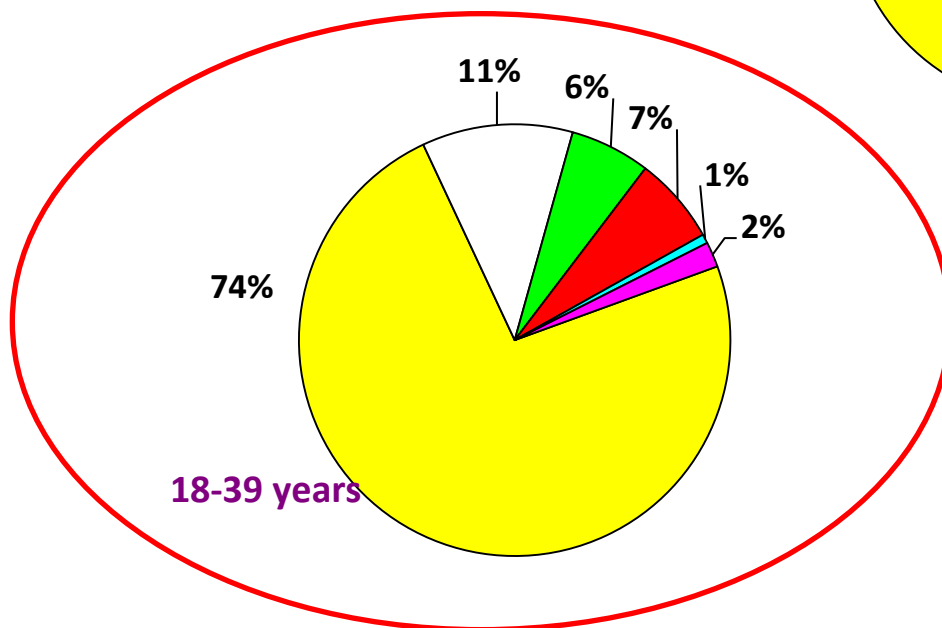
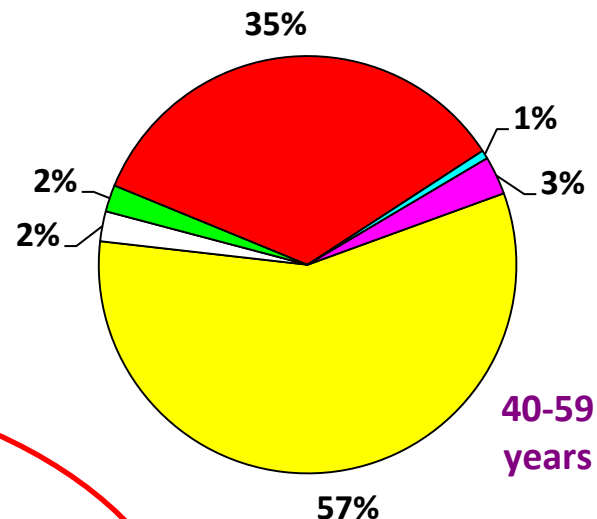
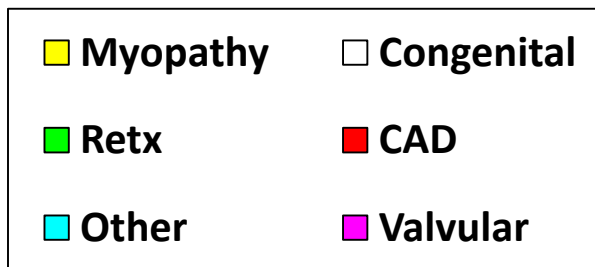


Table 1 Examples of different diseases that cause cardiomyopathies

	HCM	DCM	ARVC	RCM	Unclassified
Familial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familial, unknown gene Sarcomeric protein mutations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> β myosin heavy chain Cardiac myosin binding protein C Cardiac troponin I Troponin-T α-tropomyosin Essential myosin light chain Regulatory myosin light chain Cardiac actin α-myosin heavy chain Titin Troponin C Muscle LIM protein Glycogen storage disease (e.g. Pompe; PRKAG2, Forbes', Danon) Lysosomal storage diseases (e.g. Anderson–Fabry, Hurler's) Disorders of fatty acid metabolism Carnitine deficiency Phosphorylase B kinase deficiency Mitochondrial cytopathies Syndromic HCM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noonan's syndrome LEOPARD syndrome Friedreich's ataxia Beckwith–Wiedemann syndrome Swyer's syndrome Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phospholamban promoter Familial amyloid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familial, unknown gene Sarcomeric protein mutations (see HCM) Z-band Muscle LIM protein TCAP Cytoskeletal genes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dystrophin Desmin Metavinculin Sarcoglycan complex CRYAB Epicardin Nuclear membrane <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lamin A/C Emerin Mildly dilated CM Intercalated disc protein mutations (see ARVC) Mitochondrial cytopathy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familial, unknown gene Intercalated disc protein mutations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plakoglobin Desmoplakin Plakophilin 2 Desmoglein 2 Desmocollin 2 Cardiac ryanodine receptor (RyR2) Transforming growth factor-β3 (TGF β3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familial, unknown gene Sarcomeric protein mutations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troponin I (RCM +/- HCM) Essential light chain of myosin Familial amyloidosis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transthyretin (RCM + neuropathy) Apolipoprotein (RCM + nephropathy) Desminopathy Pseuxanthoma elasticum Haemochromatosis Anderson–Fabry disease Glycogen storage disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Left ventricular non-compaction Barth syndrome Lamin A/C ZASP α-dystrobrevin
Non-familial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obesity Infants of diabetic mothers Athletic training Amyloid (AL/prealbumin) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myocarditis (infective/toxic/immune) Kawasaki disease Eosinophilic (Churg Strauss syndrome) Viral persistence Drugs Pregnancy Endocrine Nutritional — thiamine, carnitine, selenium, hypophosphataemia, hypocalcaemia Alcohol Tachycardiomyopathy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflammation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amyloid (AL/prealbumin) Scleroderma Endomyocardial fibrosis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hypereosinophilic syndrome Idiopathic Chromosomal cause Drugs (serotonin, methysergide, ergotamine, mercurial agents, busulfan) Carcinoid heart disease Metastatic cancers Radiation Drugs (anthracyclines) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tako Tsubo cardiomyopathy

Transplantace srdce a kardiomyopatie



Těhotenství a hemodynamika

Management of pregnancy in cardiomyopathies and heart failure

Enrica Golia¹, Rita Gravino¹, Alessandra Rea¹, Daniele Masarone¹, Marta Rubino¹,
Annapaola Cirillo¹, Roberta Pacileo¹, Fiorella Fratta¹, Maria Giovanna Russo¹,
Giuseppe Pacileo¹ & Giuseppe Limongelli^{1*}

Table 1. Hemodynamic changes associated with pregnant state.

Parameter	Pregnancy	Labor	Immediately after delivery
Preload	↑ up to 50% due to an ↑ in maternal blood volume	Further ↑ of 500 ml each uterine contraction, partially counteracted by blood loss	Rapid ↑ due to autotransfusion of uterin blood and relief in IVC compression
Afterload	↓ due to a ↓ in systemic vascular resistance	↑ also due to maternal pushing, ↓ with epidural anaesthesia due to vasodilation	↓
Heart rate	↑ up to 15–20% by third trimester	↑↑↑	↑↑
CO	↑ due to changes in preload, afterload and HR	30% ↑ during the first stage, and 50% ↑ during the second stage	Rapid ↑

↑: Increase; ↓: Decrease; CO: Cardiac output; HR: Heart rate; IVC: Inferior vena cava.



Kardiovaskulární komplikace u matky v průběhu gravidity



Management of pregnancy in
cardiomyopathies and heart failure

Enrica Golia¹, Rita Gravino¹, Alessandra Rea¹, Daniele Masarone¹, Marta Rubino¹,
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Giuseppe Pacileo¹ & Giuseppe Limongelli*¹

**Box 1. Preconceptional risk assessment:
CARPREG risk score of maternal cardiovascular
complications (acquired and congenital heart
disease).**

- Prior cardiac event (HF, TIA, stroke, arrhythmias)
- NYHA >II or cyanosis
- Left heart obstruction (MS, AS, LVOTO)
- LVEF <40%
- 1 point for each predictor
- 0 point – 5%, 1 point – 27%, >1 point – 75%

ESC Guidelines on the management of cardiovascular diseases during pregnancy

The Task Force on the Management of Cardiovascular Diseases during Pregnancy of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

Endorsed by the European Society of Gynecology (ESG), the Association for European Paediatric Cardiology (AEPC), and the German Society for Gender Medicine (DGesGM)

- **Třída I bez zvýšeného rizika komplikací**
- **Třída II mírné zvýšení mortality a morbidity**
- **Třída III významně zvýšené riziko mortality a morbidity (pokud je žena těhotná, nutná pečlivá mezioborová monitorace)**
- **Třída IV extrémní riziko, těhotenství kontraindikováno (pokud je žena těhotná, tak ITP)**

Table 6 Modified WHO classification of maternal cardiovascular risk: principles

Risk class	Risk of pregnancy by medical condition
I	No detectable increased risk of maternal mortality and no/mild increase in morbidity.
II	Small increased risk of maternal mortality or moderate increase in morbidity.
III	Significantly increased risk of maternal mortality or severe morbidity. Expert counselling required. If pregnancy is decided upon, intensive specialist cardiac and obstetric monitoring needed throughout pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.
IV	Extremely high risk of maternal mortality or severe morbidity; pregnancy contraindicated. If pregnancy occurs termination should be discussed. If pregnancy continues, care as for class III.



Table 2. WHO classification and cardiomyopathies during pregnancy.

WHO class	Condition
II–III (depending on individual)	Every cardiomyopathy with mild left ventricular impairment, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
IV	LVEF<30% PPCM with any residual LVEF impairment Severe symptomatic LVOTO

LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; LVOTO: Left ventricular outflow tract obstruction; PPCM: Peripartum cardiomyopathy.

Vedle samotného hemodynamického vlivu těhotenství se uplatňuje i vynechání medikace s ohrožující vývoj plodu

- **Zhoršení srdečního selhání (progrese dušnosti a otoků)**
- **Arytmické komplikace (až s rizikem náhlé srdeční smrti)**

FDA klasifikace léků

- „A“ bez rizika v kontrolovaných studiích
- „B“ bez průkazu rizika u lidí (HCHTZ, sotalol)
- „C“ riziko nelze vyloučit (BB, digoxin, CaA, heparin, LMWH)
- „D“ riziko bylo prokázáno (warfarin, ACEI, ARB, MRA)
- „X“ kontraindikace v těhotenství

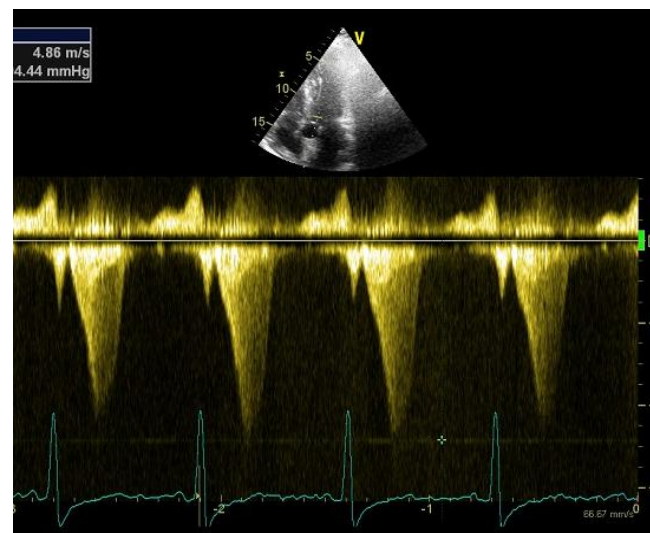
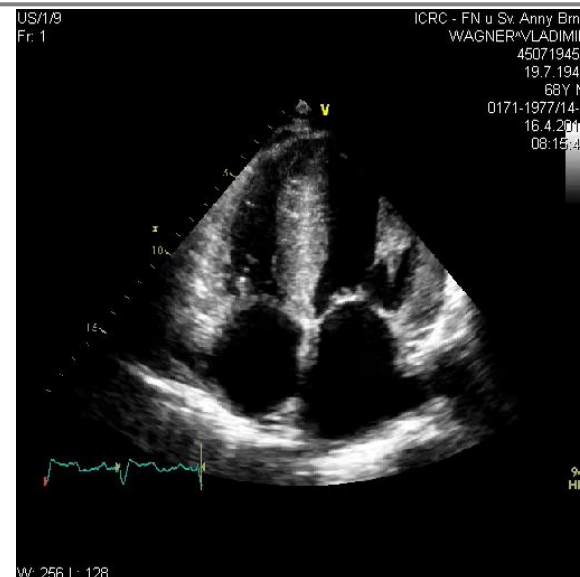
Table 2 Food and Drug Administration safety classification of cardiovascular drugs during pregnancy

Drugs	FDA safety classification	Comments
Heart failure		
ACE inhibitors	C (1st trimester), D (2nd and 3rd trimesters)	Contra-indicated during pregnancy
Aldosterone inhibitors		
Spirinolactone	C/D	Not advised, limited data available on effects during pregnancy, reports of feminization in male animals
ARBs	C (1st trimester), D (2nd and 3rd trimesters)	Contra-indicated during pregnancy
Beta-blockers		
See below		
Calcium-antagonists		
Amlodipine	C	Limited data available on effects during pregnancy
Diuretics		
Furosemide	C	Relatively safe, beware of iatrogenic dehydration
Hydrochlorothiazide	B	Relatively safe, beware of iatrogenic dehydration
Vasodilators		
Hydralazine	C	Limited data available on effects during pregnancy
Isosorbide nitrate	C	Limited data available on effects during pregnancy
Nitroglyceride	C	Not advised, limited data available on effects during pregnancy, risk of neonatal cyanide poisoning
Anti-arrhythmic		
Dysopyramide	C	Not advised, limited data available on effects during pregnancy, can induce uterine contractions
Procainamide	C	Relatively safe, can be used for chronic treatment of VT
Lidocaine	B	Safe, but limited efficacy
Flecainide	C	Probably safe, but limited data available on effects during pregnancy
Propafenone	C	Limited data available on effects during pregnancy, avoid using in first trimester
Beta-blockers		
Atenolol	D	Not advised, rather use other beta-blocker
Bisoprolol	C	Relatively safe
Carvedilol	C	Relatively safe
Metoprolol	C	Relatively safe
Labetalol	C	Relatively safe, ample experience
Propranolol	C	Relatively safe
Amiodarone	D	Teratogenic, use only in acute treatment of arrhythmias
Sotalol	B	Limited data available on effects during pregnancy, easy passage through placenta
Calcium-antagonists		
Diltiazem	C	Limited data available on effects during pregnancy, negative inotropic and possible risk of AV-block
Verapamil	C	Relatively safe, negative inotropic and possible risk of AV-block
Digoxin	C	Safe, first choice in SVTs
Adenosine	C	Relatively safe, limited data available on effects during pregnancy
Anti-coagulation		
Acenocoumarol	None ^a	Only on indication (high thrombotic risk), avoid in first trimester due to teratogenic effect
Phenprocoumon	None ^a	Only on indication (high thrombotic risk), avoid in first trimester due to teratogenic effect
Warfarin	D	Only on indication (high thrombotic risk), avoid in first trimester due to teratogenic effect
Heparin	C	Relatively safe, difficult to maintain appropriate anti-coagulation

^aNo FDA classification
FDA, Food & Drug Administration (USA); ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARBs, angiotensin receptor II blockers; VT, ventricular tachycardia; AV-block, atrio-ventricular nodal block; SVT, supraventricular tachycardia.
FDA safety classification: A, controlled studies show no risk; B, no evidence of risk in humans; C, risk cannot be ruled out; D, positive evidence of risk; X, contraindicated in pregnancy.

Hypertrofická kardiomyopatie

- Nejčastější KMP s prevalencí 1:500
- Hypertrofie stěn LK nad 15mm
- Autosomálně domimantní dědičnost, „sarkomerická KMP“
- Těhotenství bývá obvykle dobře snášeno (WHA třída II-III)
- s výjimkou případů se systol. dysfunkcí LK, NYHA III-IV, vysokým LVOTG a přítomností arytmií (WHO třída IV)
- Obvykle spontánní vaginální porod



- Terapií volby je podávání betablokátorů (metoprolol, bisoprolol)
- Verapamil méně vhodný (AV blokáda u dítěte)
- Při arytmiích sotalol, amiodaron jen v kritickém případě
- Diuretika při symptomech
- Vysoký LVOTG řešit před otěhotněním
- Genetické testování



Delivery should be performed with β -blocker protection in women with HCM.

IIa

C

β -blockers should be considered in all patients with HCM and more than mild LVOTO or maximal wall thickness >15mm to prevent sudden pulmonary congestion.

IIa

C

In HCM, cardioversion should be considered for persistent atrial fibrillation.

IIa

C



- **Prevalence 1:2500**
- **Dilatace srdečních oddílů, snížená ejekční frakce LK**
- **Často důsledek myokarditidy (zánětu srdečního svalu)**
- **V mladším věku méně častá, dif. dg. s PPCM**
- **Možnost zhoršení stavu v graviditě!**
- **Při EF < 30% WHO třída IV – gravidita kontraindikována!**

Women with HF during pregnancy should be treated according to current guidelines for non-pregnant patients, respecting contraindications for some drugs in pregnancy—see Section II Table 21.

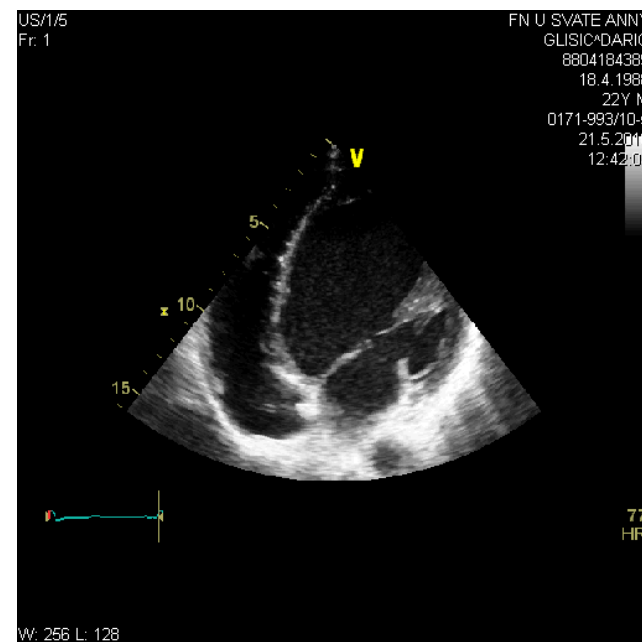
I	B ¹⁶⁸
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Women with DCM should be informed about the risk of deterioration of the condition during gestation and peripartum.

I	C
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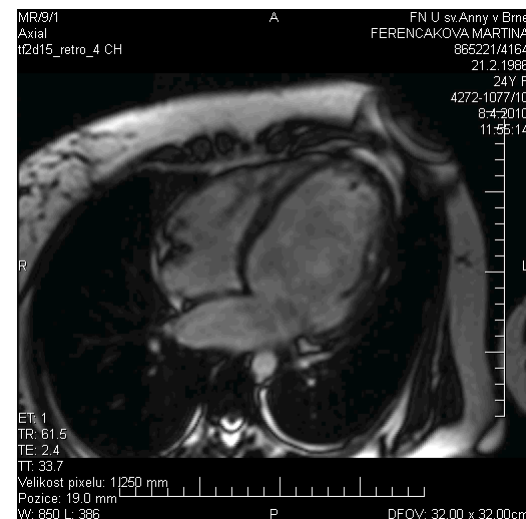
In patients with a past history or family history of sudden death close surveillance with prompt investigation is recommended if symptoms of palpitations or presyncope are reported.

I	C
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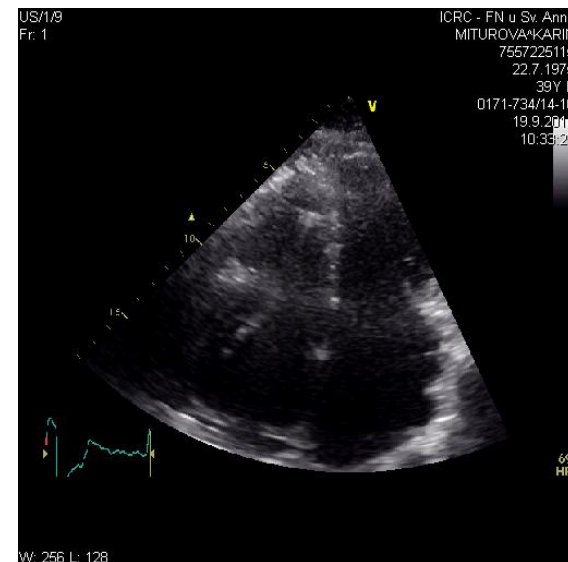
Dilatační kardiomyopatie

- terapie je založena na podávání betablokátorů (může pokračovat v graviditě), **ACEI /ARB (nutno vysadit!), MRA (nutno vysadit!)**
- Při arytmiích sotalol, amiodaron jen v kritickém případě
- Diuretika při symptomech
- Implantace ICD
- Vedení porodu záleží na funkci LK a symptomech, u mírně symptomatických může být spontánní vaginální, jinak indikován SC



Další kardiomyopatie

- **ARVC** – vzácná (1:5000), obtížná diagnostika, typická přítomnosti arytmií, léčba sotalolem, těhotenství snášeno obvykle dobře
- **LVNC** – málo častá, těhotenství snášeno obvykle dobře, riziko tromboembolismu z LK, antikoagulační léčba
- **RKMP** – vzácná, vysoké riziko komplikací v průběhu gravidity, špatná prognóza, těhotenství kontraindikováno





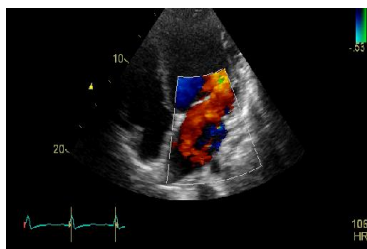
Prekoncepční opatření

Konzultace s matkou, resp. oběma rodiči, ideálně ve spolupráci gynekologa a kardiologa, ev. genetika

- **pokročilost onemocnění a funkční stav nemocné**
- **vliv těhotenství na vývoj srdeční nemoci**
- **vliv kardiálního postižení na vývoj plodu**
- **prognóza matky a schopnost se o dítě starat**
- **farmakologická i nefarmakologická léčba před těhotenstvím a zejména v jeho průběhu**
- **riziko přenosu nemoci na dítě, genetické poradenství**
- **naplánování monitoringu v průběhu těhotenství**

Závěrem...

- **Kardiomyopatie se mohou manifestovat v mladším věku a postihovat tak ženy ve fertilním věku**
- **Těhotenství má na průběh kardiomyopatií potenciálně negativní vliv**
- **Farmakologická léčba kardiomyopatií může mít mnohdy negativní vliv na plod**
- **Pro optimalizaci péče o ženy s kardiomyopatiemi (kardiovaskulárními chorobami) je nezbytná spolupráce gynekologa a kardiologa**





...úplným závěrem...

Prošba o spolupráci!

- Pod záštitou prezidenta ČKS jsme oslovili Gynekologicko-porodnickou společnost ve snaze o navázání spolupráce v péči o těhotné ženy s kardiomyopatiemi.
- Pokud byste byli osloveni gynekology o provedení kardiologického a/či echokardiografického vyšetření, prosím buďte vstřícní.
- Rádi bychom Vás v blízké době oslovili s konkrétnějšími obrysy tohoto projektu.

Děkuji za pozornost !

