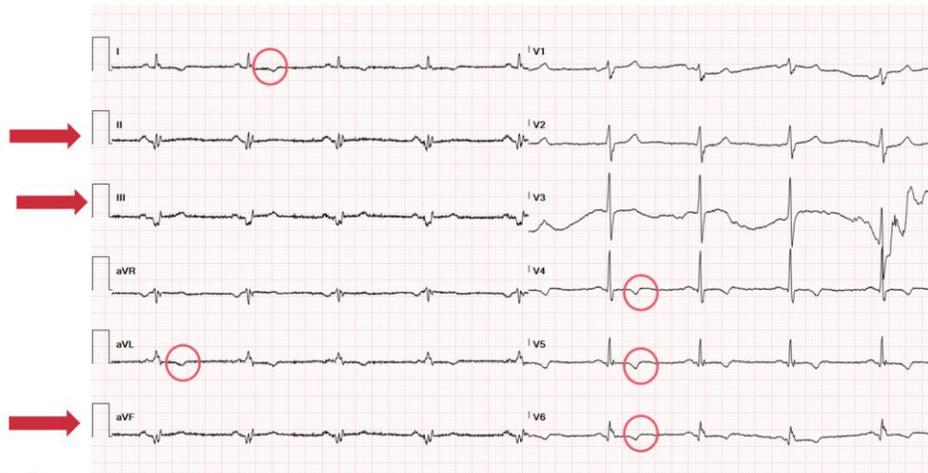


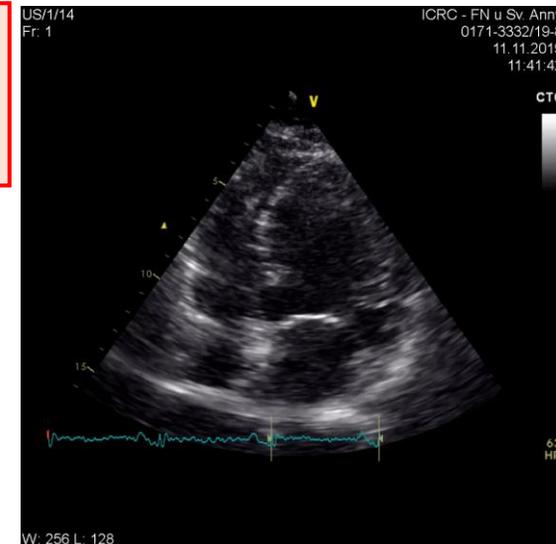
Dlouhá cesta k diagnóze...

- žena, *1961
- RA: otec + IM v 49 letech
- OA:
- **st.p. Q - kmitovém inferolaterálním infarktu myokardu v 1998**, dle SKG hladkostěnné koronární tepny, EF LK 57%
- vertigo v anamn. - nelze vyloučit st.p. TIA, TEE bez průkazu patologické komunikace, bez průkazu intrakardiálního zdroje embolizace
- recidivující perichondritidy levého boltce
- autoimunitní syndrom, pozitivní ANA, ENA, RF IgM bez klinických projevů systémového onemocnění
- heterozygot v lokuse MTHFR s normální hladinou homocysteinu
- **EKG (2010)**: SR 60/min, PQ 160 ms, QRS 80 ms, Qr II, III, aVF, ST izo, neg. T II, III, aVL, V5-6
- **ECHO srdce (2010)**: EF LK 50%, hypokineza apikálních 2/3 zadní a apikálních 2/3 spodní stěny
- **EKG Holter: (2010)**: 18 kupletů polymorfních KES
- **FA**: Concor cor 2,5 mg 1-0-0, Rosucard 40 mg 0-0-1, Tritace 1,25mg 1/2-0-0, Furon 40 mg 1/2-0-0, Verospiron 25mg 0-1-0

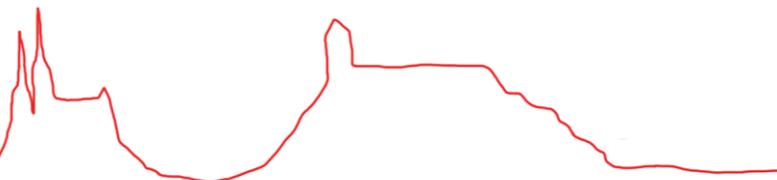
- sledována v kardiologické ambulanci, v r. 2019 referována do ambulance srdečního selhání I.IKAK pro pokles EF LK (42%), elevaci NT pro-BNP, mírně elevovaný troponin T, atypické oprese na hrudi... susp. recidiva IM?



- **EKG**: SR 79/min, PQ 150 ms, QRS 110 ms, **Qr II, III, aVF, ST izo, T neg. I, aVL, V4-6**
- **EKG Holter**: polymorfní KES, nsKT o 5-6 QRS komplexech



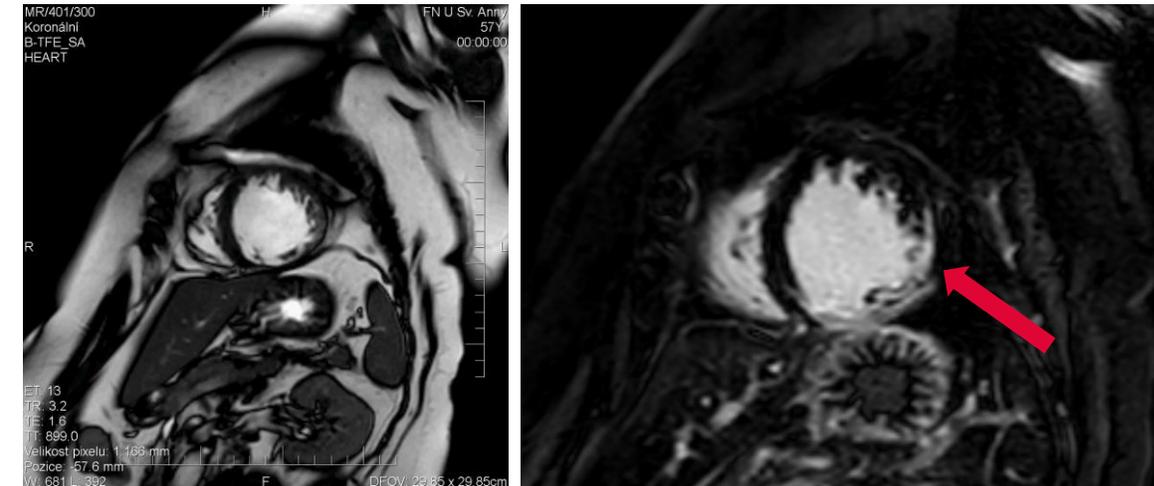
- **re-SKG (2019)** hladkostěnné koronární tepny
- **lab.:** NT pro-BNP 1700 ng/l, TnT negativní
- **ECHO**: EF LK 47 %, Dd 57, Ds 43



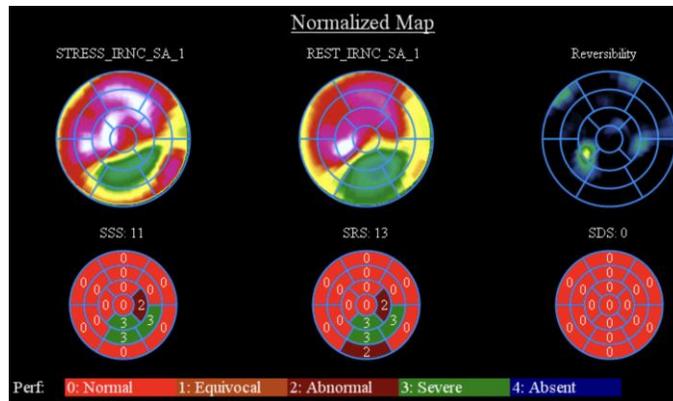
Vyšetření v ambulanci srdečního selhání (2019-2024)

- **CMR** deprese funkce LK, EF LK 41%, akineza apikální 1/2 dolní a inferolaterální stěny, kde transmurní poinfarktová jizva

- **EKG Holter**: cca 2500 polymorfních KES, nsKT 15 QRS
- CMR znovu odmítá pro klaustrofobii, odmítá EMB
- **re-SKG ACS + ACD**: hladkostěnná tepna bez stenóz, **RLVG**: akineza diafragmatického a zčásti hrotového segmentu, EF 30%



- **SPECT**: fixní defekt perfuze dolní stěny, inferolaterálně a laterálně odpovídá jizvě po prodělaném infarktu myokardu, bez průkazu zátěží navozené ischemie myokardu

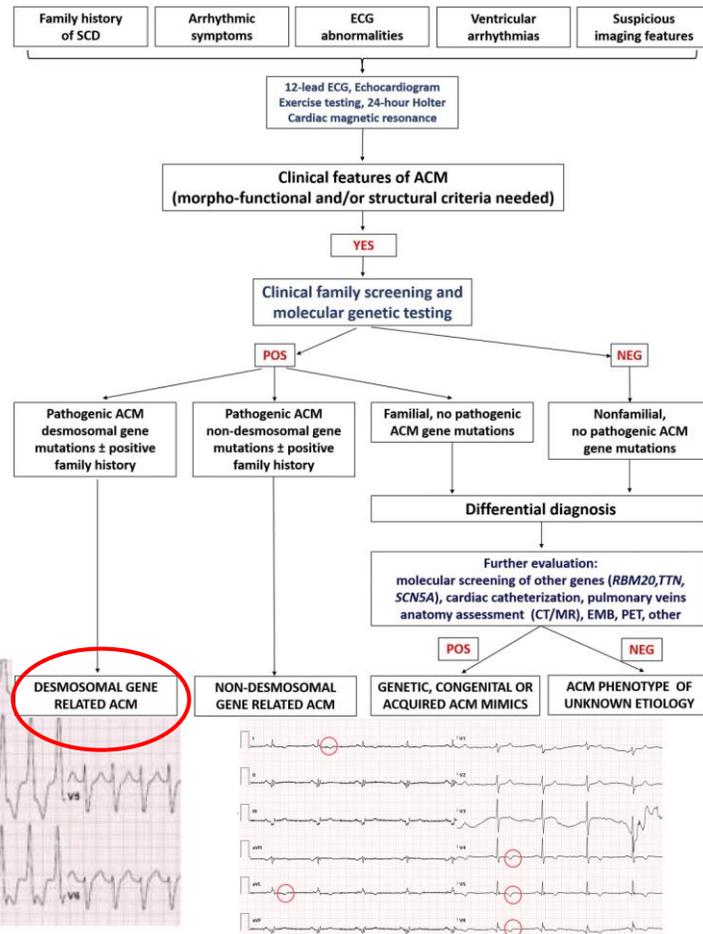
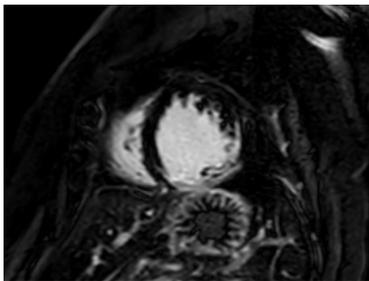


- **ECHO srdce**: snížená systolická funkce dilatované LK s EF LK 35 – 40 %, EF Teichholz 36 %, EF Simpson 38 %, Dd 62, Ds 52, akinesa apik. 1/2 segment dolní stěny, hypokinesa apik. 1/2 zadní stěny, hrotu, hypokinesa laterální stěny



Diagnostika

GENETICKÉ VYŠETŘENÍ: patogenní varianta v genu DSP 4137_4144 del



Gupta et al. (2020), *International Journal of Cardiology*, 328, 141–146.

Diagnosis of arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy: The Padua criteria

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Table 1. The Padua criteria.

	Criteria for RV involvement	Criteria for LV involvement
I. Morpho-functional ventricular abnormalities	<p>By 2D echocardiogram, CMR or angiography:</p> <p>Major</p> <p>Regional RV akinesia, dyskinesia, or bulging plus one of the following: -global RV dilatation (increase of RV EDV according to the imaging test specific nomograms for age, sex and BSA) or -global RV systolic dysfunction (reduction of RV EF according to the imaging test specific nomograms for age and sex)</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Regional RV akinesia, dyskinesia or aneurysm of RV free wall</p>	<p>By 2D echocardiogram, CMR or angiography:</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Global LV systolic dysfunction (depression of LV EF or reduction of echocardiographic global longitudinal strain), with or without LV dilatation (increase of LV EDV according to the imaging test specific nomograms for age, sex, and BSA)</p>
	<p>By CE-CMR:</p> <p>Major</p> <p>Transmural LGE (stria pattern) of ≥1 RV region(s) (inlet, outlet, and apex in 2 orthogonal views)</p> <p>By EMB (limited indications):</p> <p>Major</p> <p>Fibrous replacement of the myocardium in ≥1 sample, with or without fatty tissue</p>	<p>By CE-CMR:</p> <p>Major</p> <p>LV LGE (stria pattern) of ≥1 Bull's Eye segment(s) (in 2 orthogonal views) of the free wall (subepicardial or midmyocardial), septum, or both (excluding septal junctional LGE)</p>
	<p>By EMB (limited indications):</p> <p>Major</p> <p>Fibrous replacement of the myocardium in ≥1 sample, with or without fatty tissue</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Regional LV hypokinesia or akinesia of LV free wall, septum, or both</p>
III. ECG repolarization abnormalities	<p>Major</p> <p>Inverted T waves in right precordial leads (V₁, V₂, and V₃) or beyond in individuals with complete pubertal development (in the absence of complete RBBB)</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>-Inverted T waves in leads V1 and V2 in individuals with completed pubertal development (in the absence of complete RBBB) -Inverted T waves in V1, V2, V3 and V4 in individuals with completed pubertal development in the presence of complete RBBB</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Inverted T waves in left precordial leads (V₄-V₆) without complete LBBB</p>
	<p>Minor</p> <p>-Epsilon wave (reproducible low amplitude signals between end of QRS complex to onset of the T wave) in the right precordial leads (V1 to V3) -Terminal activation duration of QRS ≥55 ms measured from the nadir of the S wave to the end of the QRS, including R', in V1, V2, or V3 (in the absence of complete RBBB)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Low QRS voltages (<0.5 mV peak to peak) in limb leads (in the absence of obesity, emphysema, or pericardial effusion)</p>
V. Ventricular arrhythmias	<p>Major</p> <p>-Frequent ventricular extrasystoles (>500 per 24 hours), non-sustained or sustained ventricular tachycardia of LBBB non-inferior axis morphology</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>-Frequent ventricular extrasystoles (>500 per 24 hours), non-sustained or sustained ventricular tachycardia of LBBB morphology with inferior axis ("RVOT pattern")</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Frequent ventricular extrasystoles (>500 per 24 hours), non-sustained or sustained ventricular tachycardia with a RBBB morphology (excluding the "fascicular pattern")</p>
	<p>Major</p> <p>-ACM confirmed in a first-degree relative who meets diagnostic criteria -ACM confirmed pathologically at autopsy or surgery in a first-degree relative -Identification of a pathogenic or likely pathogenic ACM mutation in the patient under evaluation</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>-History of ACM in a first-degree relative in whom it is not possible or practical to determine whether the family member meets diagnostic criteria -Premature sudden death (<35 years of age) due to suspected ACM in a first-degree relative -ACM confirmed pathologically or by diagnostic criteria in second-degree relative</p>	<p>Major</p> <p>-ACM confirmed in a first-degree relative who meets diagnostic criteria -ACM confirmed pathologically at autopsy or surgery in a first-degree relative -Identification of a pathogenic or likely pathogenic ACM mutation in the patient under evaluation</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>-History of ACM in a first-degree relative in whom it is not possible or practical to determine whether the family member meets diagnostic criteria -Premature sudden death (<35 years of age) due to suspected ACM in a first-degree relative -ACM confirmed pathologically or by diagnostic criteria in second-degree relative</p>

ACM, arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy; BSA, body surface area; CE-CMR, cardiac enhanced-cardiac magnetic resonance; CMR, cardiac magnetic resonance; EDV, end diastolic volume; EF, ejection fraction; EMB, endomyocardial biopsy; LBBB, left bundle branch block; LGE, late gadolinium enhancement; LV, left ventricle; RBBB, right bundle branch block; RV, right ventricle; RVOT, right ventricular outflow tract. Adapted from Corrado et al. [19].

