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CASE REPORT

Takotsubo cardiomyopathy with severe bradyarrhythmia following epidural insertion

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SUMMARY

We present a case of takotsubo cardiomyopathy (TTC) with ventricular stand still and atrioventricular block. TTC can mimic ST elevation myocardial infarction and heart failure, but in this case resulted in a severe cardiac conduction disorder and ventricular standstill. This is a recognised but unusual presentation and serves as a lesson to those undertaking anaesthetics to be vigilant for TTC.

BACKGROUND

Takotsubo cardiomyopathy (TTC) or ‘apical ballooning syndrome’ is a relatively new clinical condition first described in 1990.¹ It is a form of non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy, typically, but not exclusively, characterised by transient left ventricular (LV) dysfunction of the mid-apical segment, associated with compensatory excessive contraction at the cardiac base and apical ballooning. Most patients present with chest pain and dyspnoea accompanied by ECG changes, consistent with myocardial infarction, cardiac enzyme release and normal coronary arteries.² Other complications have also been described, including arrhythmias,^{3–5} cardiogenic shock,⁶ intraventricular thrombi⁷ and arterial embolism.⁸ TTC has a female predilection and is thought to occur due to a catecholamine surge following stressful physical or emotional events leading to coronary spasm, autonomic disturbance and microvascular impairment, although the precise pathophysiology remains unclear.⁴

CASE PRESENTATION

A 66-year-old woman with a history of melanoma was admitted for an elective left-sided open adrenalectomy to manage an adrenal mass. Shortly after an uncomplicated epidural insertion and before any surgical intervention, she developed profound bradycardia with asystole requiring cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) including intravenous epinephrine (0.5 mg) and atropine (600 µg). There was prompt return of spontaneous circulation with spontaneous breathing shortly after CPR (<1 min) was started. The patient reported no preceding chest pain.

INVESTIGATIONS

An ECG at the time showed widespread T wave inversion and prolonged QT interval (figure 1A). These are well-recognised ECG changes in TTC but usually occur after 24–48 hours. Initial plasma troponin was undetectable (lower limit of detection ≤40 ng/L) but was raised after 12 hours at 1275 ng/L, other blood

tests including haemoglobin, urea and electrolytes were within normal limits. An echocardiogram performed shortly after this episode showed apical akinesia resulting in moderate LV dysfunction with no significant valvular abnormality. The patient was subsequently transferred to the coronary care unit for further management and continuous ECG monitor. At this time, the ECG intermittently demonstrated complete heart block (CHB), with a ventricular escape rhythm of 30 bpm (figure 1B). There were periods of asystole (up to 10 s; figure 1C).

An invasive coronary angiogram showed normal coronary arteries. A repeat echocardiogram at 4 days showed complete recovery of LV function. The diagnosis of TTC was made.

Despite recovery of LV function, CHB was persistent.

TREATMENT

A dual-chamber rate responsive pacemaker was inserted without complication. The patient was discharged on day 5.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Because of the pressing need for surgery, this was rescheduled in the subsequent 3 weeks and was uncomplicated other than a brief episode of non-sustained ventricular tachycardia postoperatively on the surgical high dependency ward. The cause of the adrenal mass was metastatic melanoma. Continued follow-up of the pacemaker (at 3 months) was unremarkable, with atrial pacing 1.3% and ventricular pacing <1%.

DISCUSSION

Arrhythmias are an increasingly recognised complication of TTC and include atrial fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia and conduction defects.^{3–6} Complete atrioventricular (AV) block is less common (<5%) and the involvement of prolonged asystole rarer.

The underlying pathophysiology of bradyarrhythmias in TTC remains unclear; proposed mechanisms including reduced coronary blood flow to conduction pathways secondary to ventricular dyskinesia, catecholamine-induced coronary vasospasm (especially to right coronary artery) and conduction pathway fibrosis secondary to prolonged ischaemia.⁵ The pathophysiology of tachyarrhythmia is most likely a result of long QT as is commonly seen in TTC and catecholamine surge. In our case, it is possible that the administration of epinephrine during the brief cardiac arrest may have contributed to the development of TTC as this mechanism has been previously suggested.⁹



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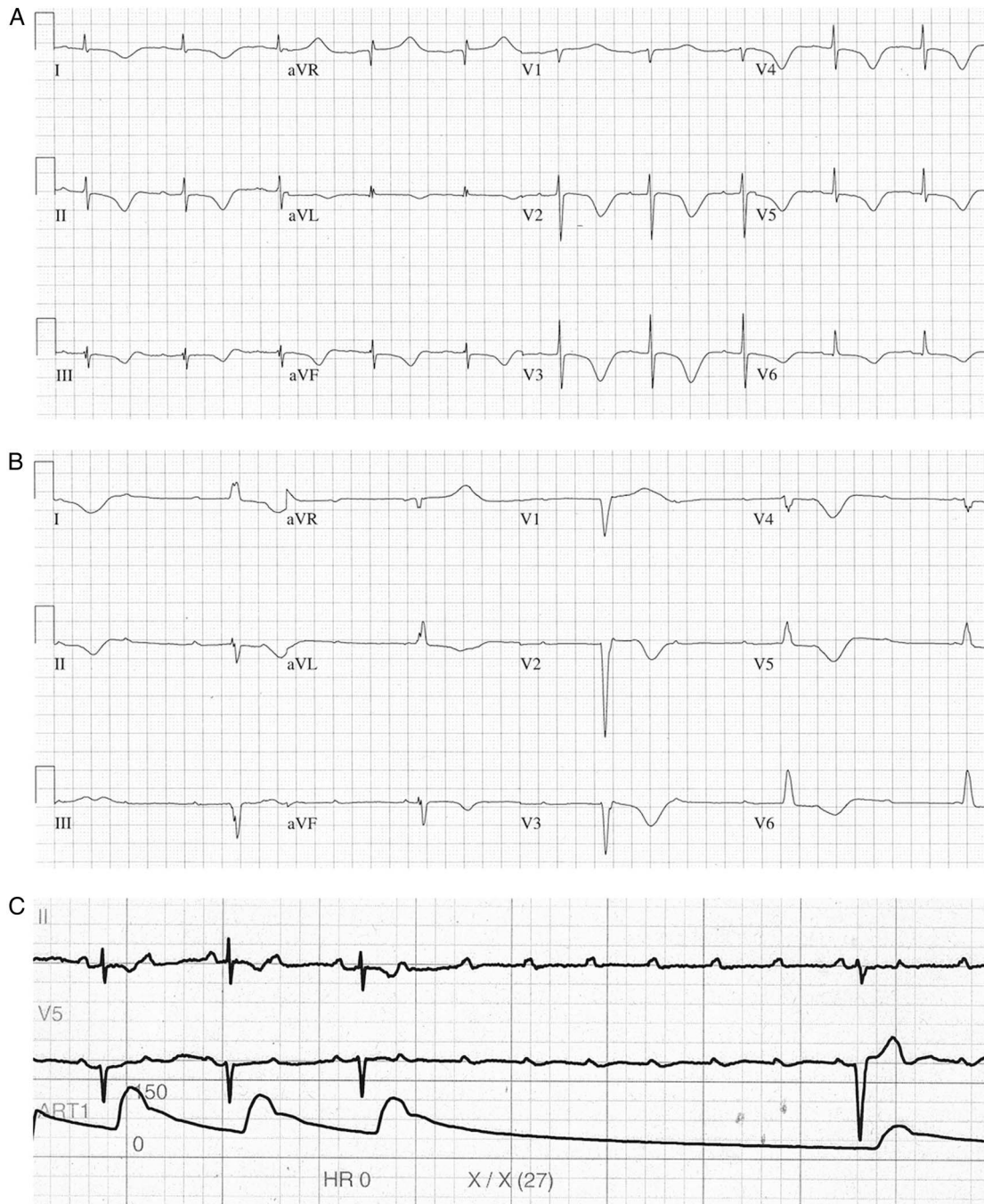


Figure 1 (A) Initial ECG showing widespread T wave inversion and QT interval prolongation. (B) ECG showing complete heart block with escape rhythm at 30 bpm. (C) Two lead rhythm strip and plethysmography trace showing ventricular asystole.

The correct management of TTC with complete AV block is uncertain and can be challenging. Literature on this subject is limited but recent studies have suggested that AV block persists despite resolution of the cardiomyopathy, and that permanent pacemaker implantation improves mortality in these patients. In our case, there was some time pressure due to the need for surgery and therefore early permanent pacemaker implantation was undertaken.^{4 10 11}

This case of ventricular asystole and cardiac arrest in the context of a TTC is unusual, and in this case mimicked a profound vasovagal episode triggered by an epidural insertion. The correct diagnosis was made with the use of early

echocardiography and exclusion of coronary artery disease, in our case by conventional coronary angiography although one could argue that CT coronary angiography could be useful in such cases. Less invasive modalities such as CT coronary angiography would be appropriate in a clinical setting where ST elevation was not suspected. Cardiac MRI (CMR) would also be very important where clinical uncertainty or poor echo images resulting in diagnostic doubt.¹² CMR is a useful imaging modality in suspected TTC, as the absence of late gadolinium enhancement rules out a myocardial infarction and the presence of myocardial oedema can point to the diagnosis. If performed in the acute phase, CMR can also help differentiate between myocarditis

and TTC. In this case, the profound bradycardia would have made MRI difficult and the need for permanent pacing would preclude MRI in the recovery phase.

The persistence of AV block and need for surgery mandated permanent pacemaker insertion. This case illustrates that anaesthetist should be vigilant for this increasing recognised cause of cardiovascular compromise and request an early echocardiogram in suspected cases.¹²

Learning points

- ▶ Takotsubo cardiomyopathy (TTC) is an increasingly recognised clinical condition.
- ▶ TTC can mimic other cardiac conditions and early investigation with echo and coronary imaging is important to avoid unnecessary therapy, for example, thrombolysis.
- ▶ Treatment of TTC is supportive.
- ▶ Recovery is usually good although recurrence can occur.

Contributors DTG was involved in the clinical care of this patient, and preparation of the first draft of this paper and subsequent review. KJS was involved in the clinical care of this patient, preparation of the first draft of this paper and subsequent review, and had major role in preparing the images. CS was involved in the review of the first draft and literature review. SJL was involved in the clinical care of this patient and had the idea for the case report and was involved at all stages of writing.

Competing interests None declared.

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