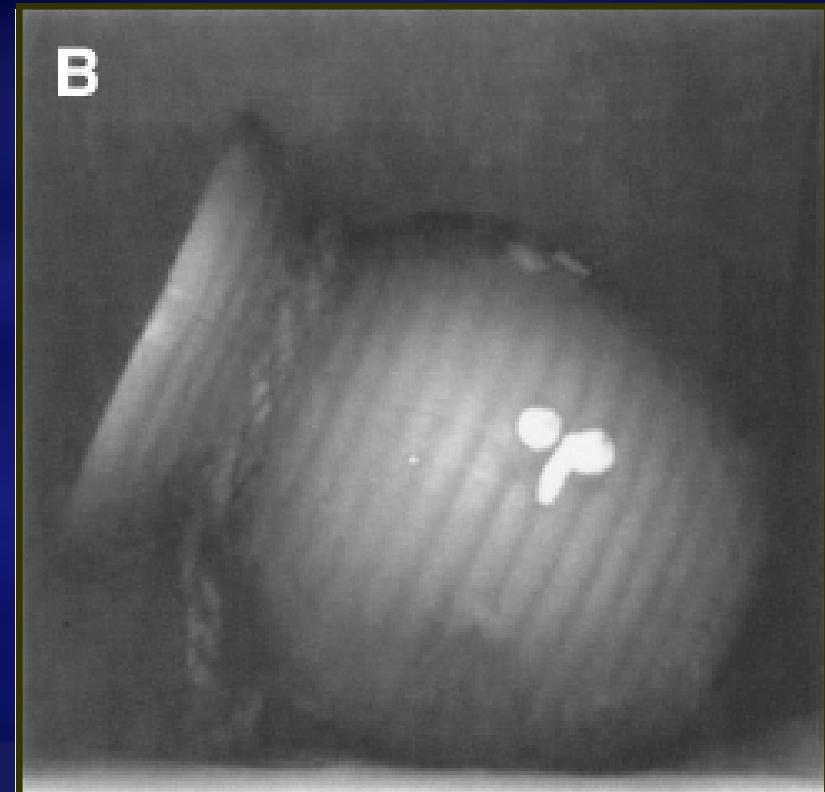
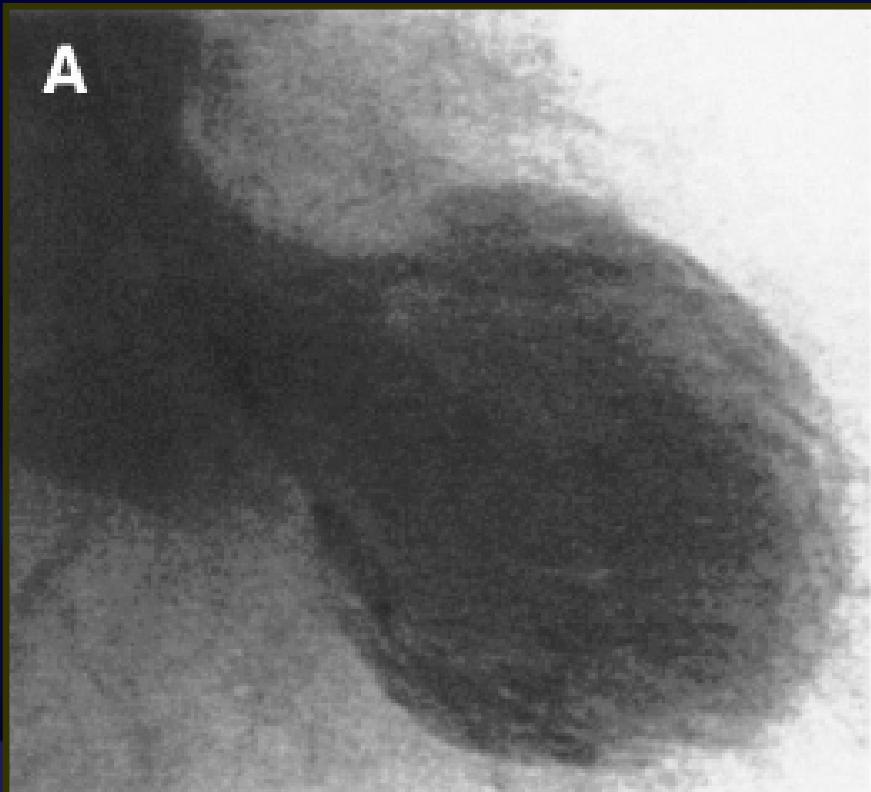


Stress Induced Cardiomyopathy

History

- Satoh et al., 1990
 - Takotsubo-type cardiomyopathy due to multivessel spasm
 - Tsuchihashi et al., 1997
 - Transient LV apical ballooning
 - ., 2002
 -
- :

Takotsubo



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: 60 가 3
atenolol 50mg, aspirin 100mg

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12
30

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- 83/51mmHg, 36.3C
65/min, 24/min
- (-)
- , (-)
S3,S4 (-)

1

: CBC 9600-12.6-257K

GOT/GPT 57/35

BUN/Cr 16.8/0.8

Na/K/Cl/HCO₃ 138-4.2-102-25.1

Chol/TG/LDL/HDL 191-133-131-52

CK/CK-MB/LDH

293/40/943 (1:00 am)

281/36/631 (5:00 am)

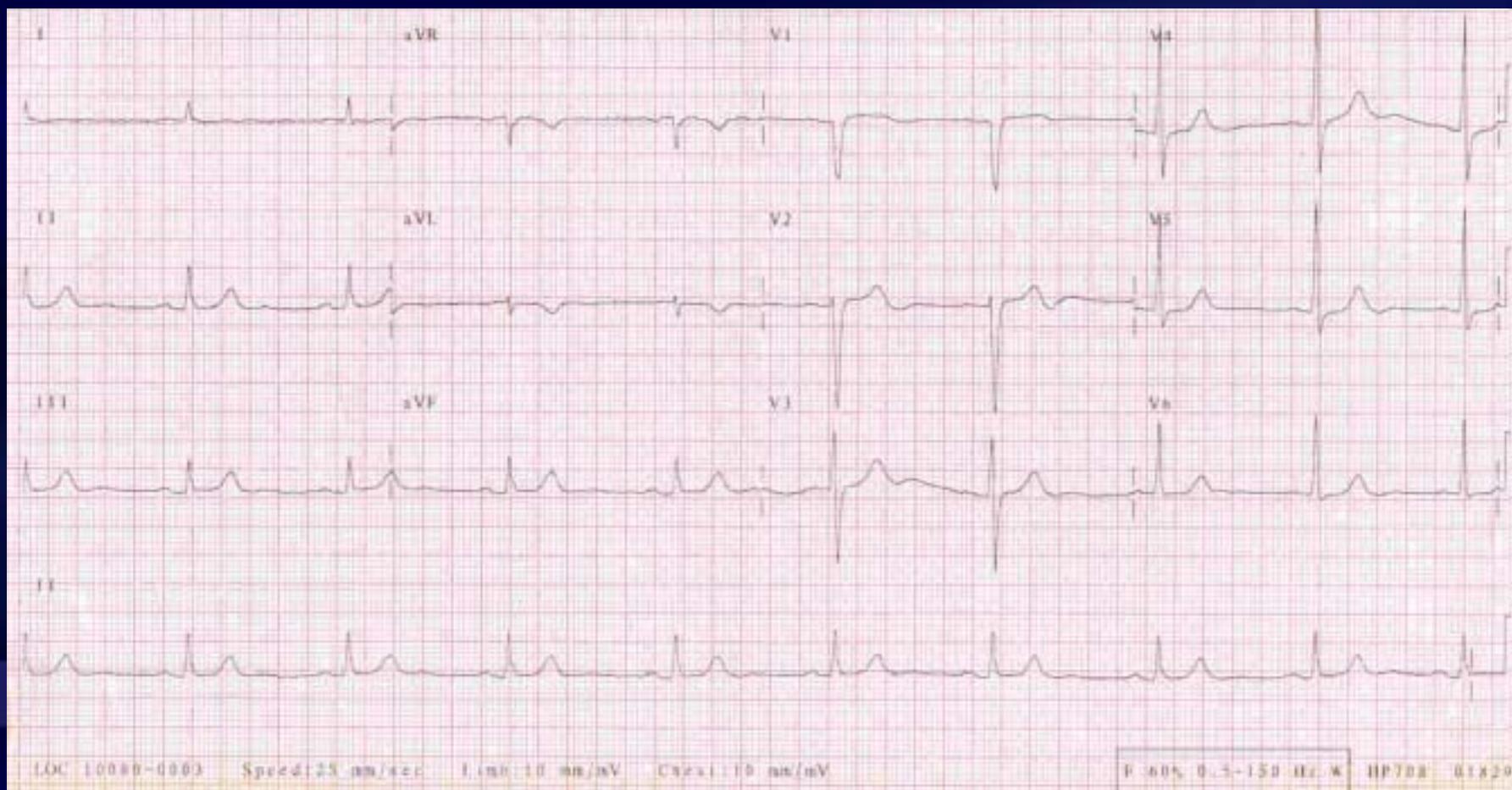
231/19/557 (9:00 am)

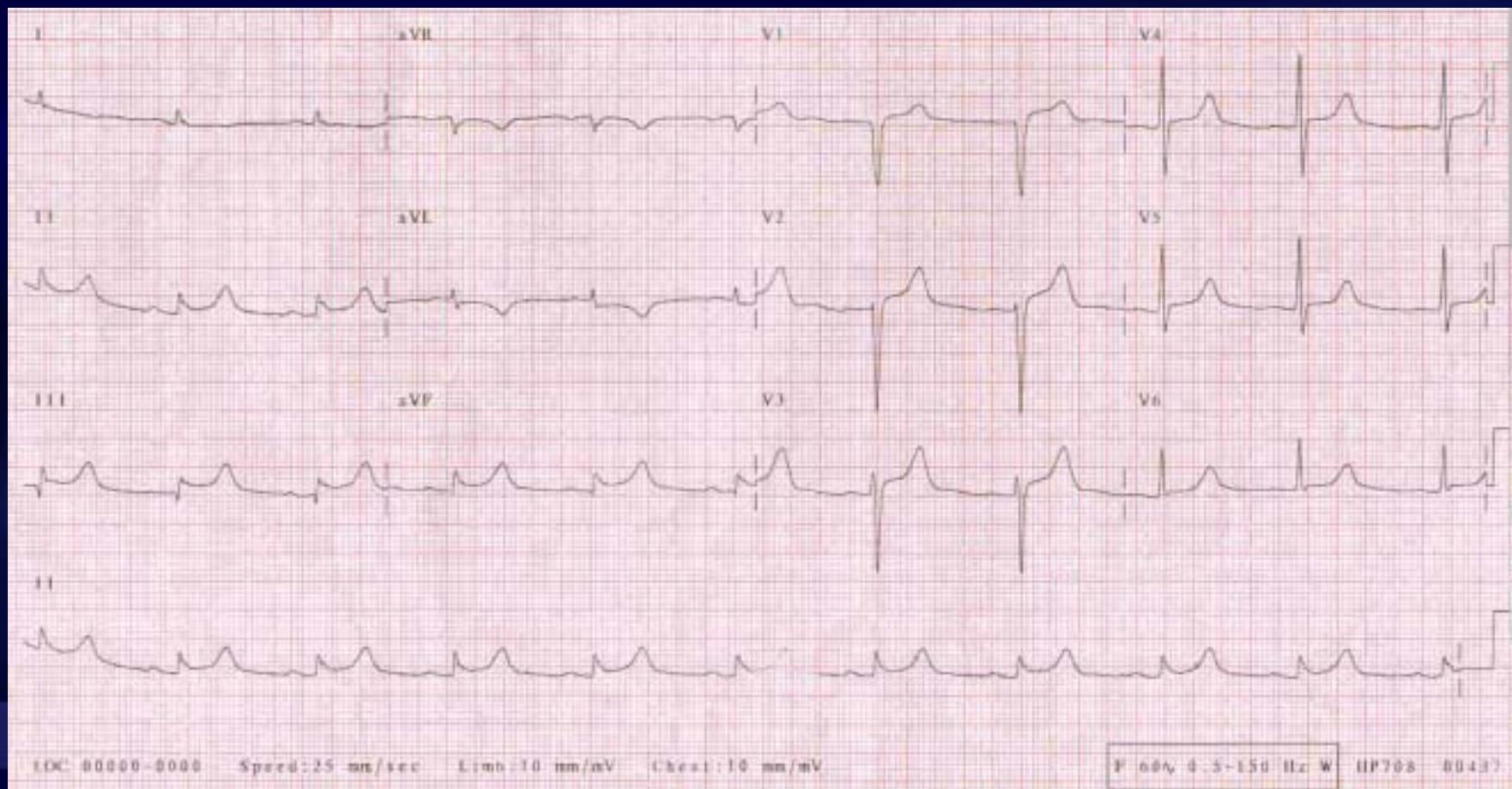
167/**14**/500 (9:00 pm)

LAP

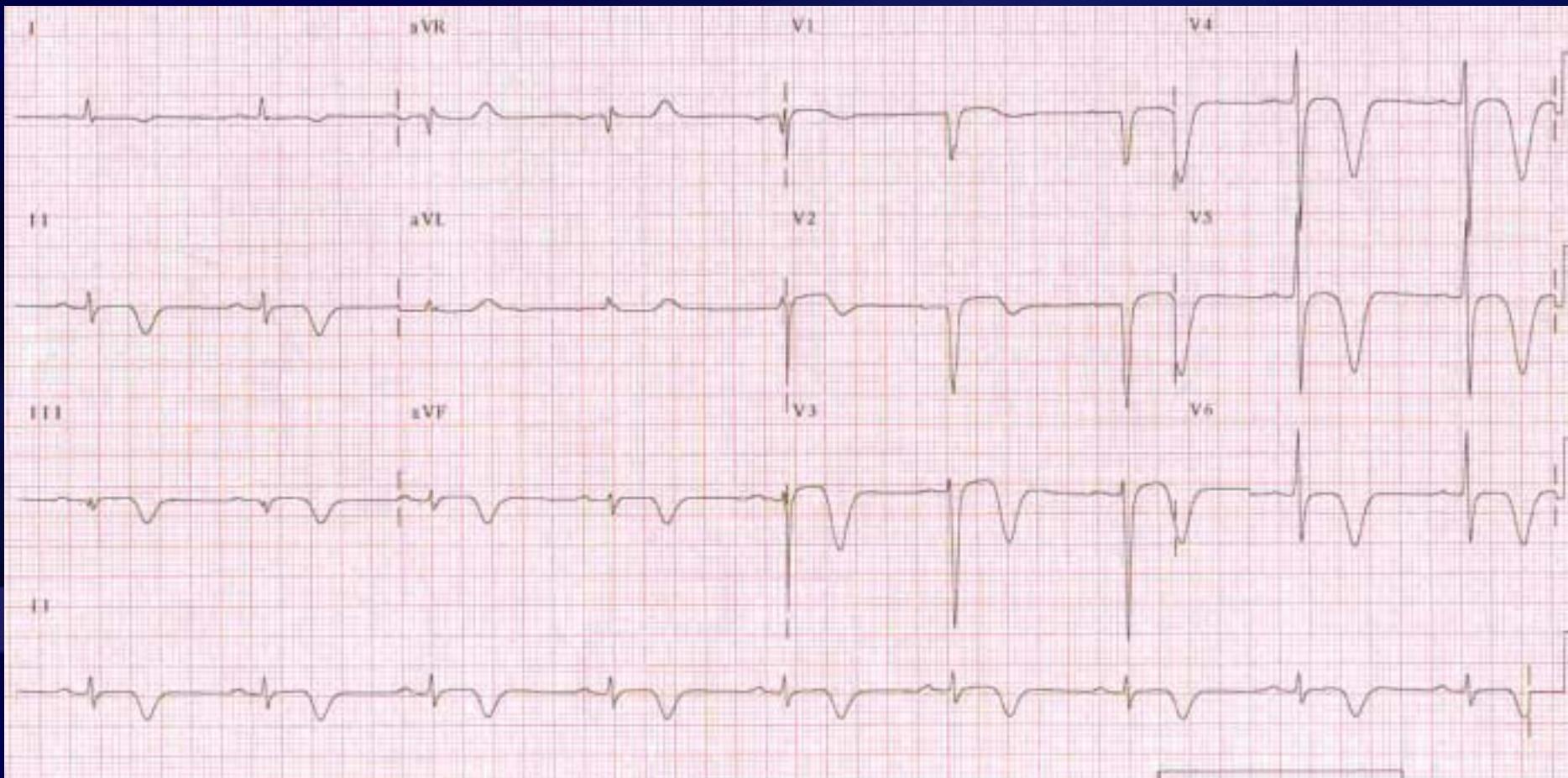


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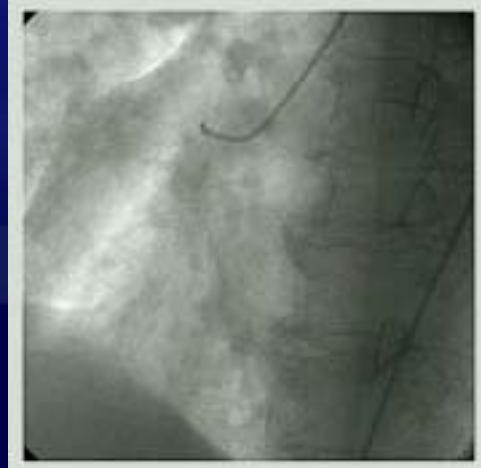
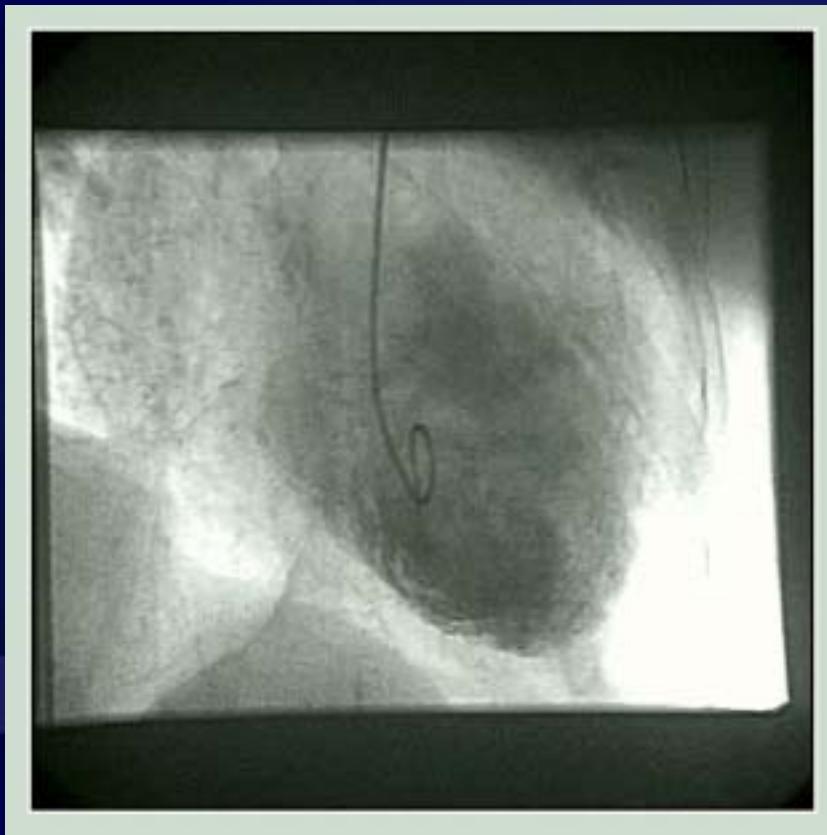


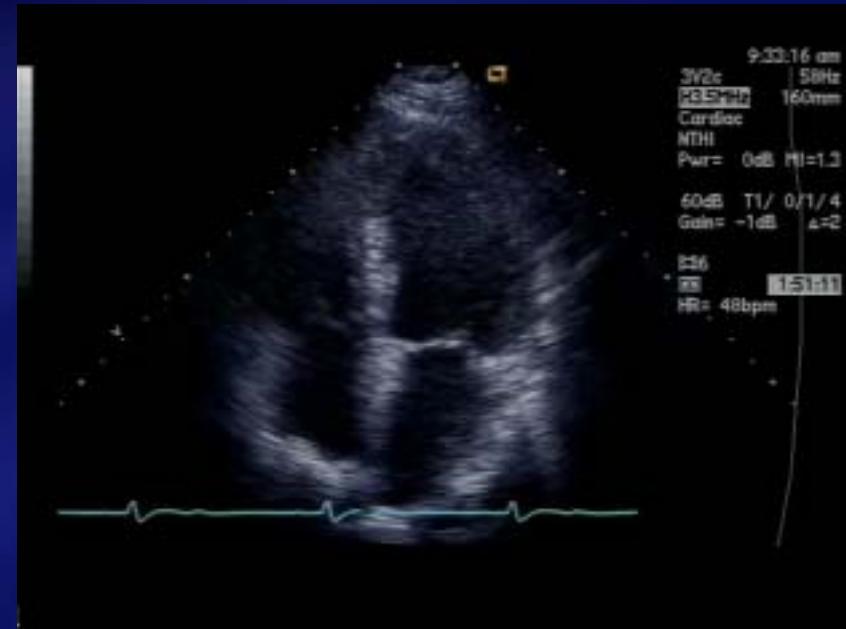
9



2005

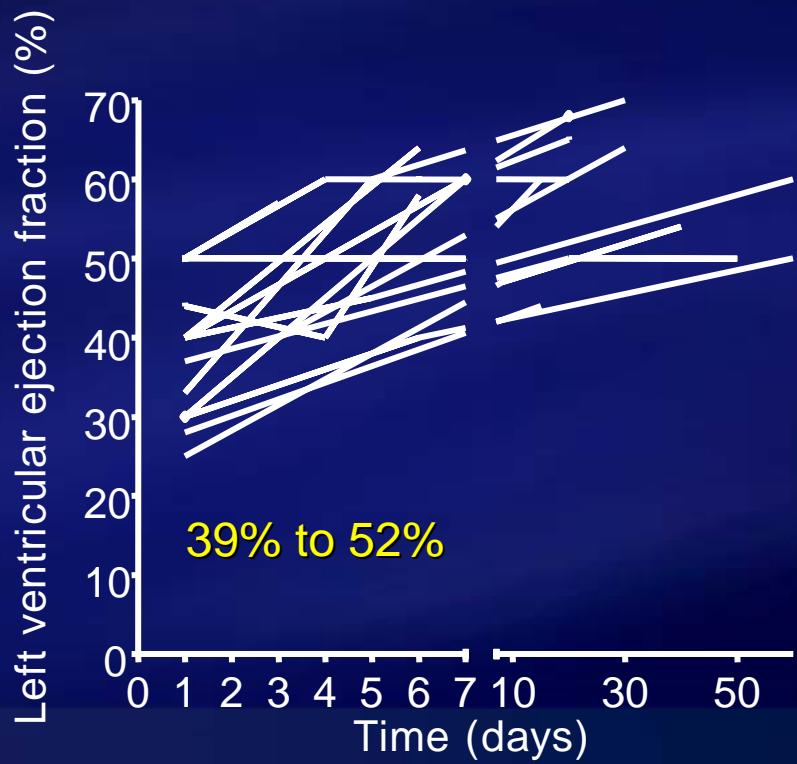
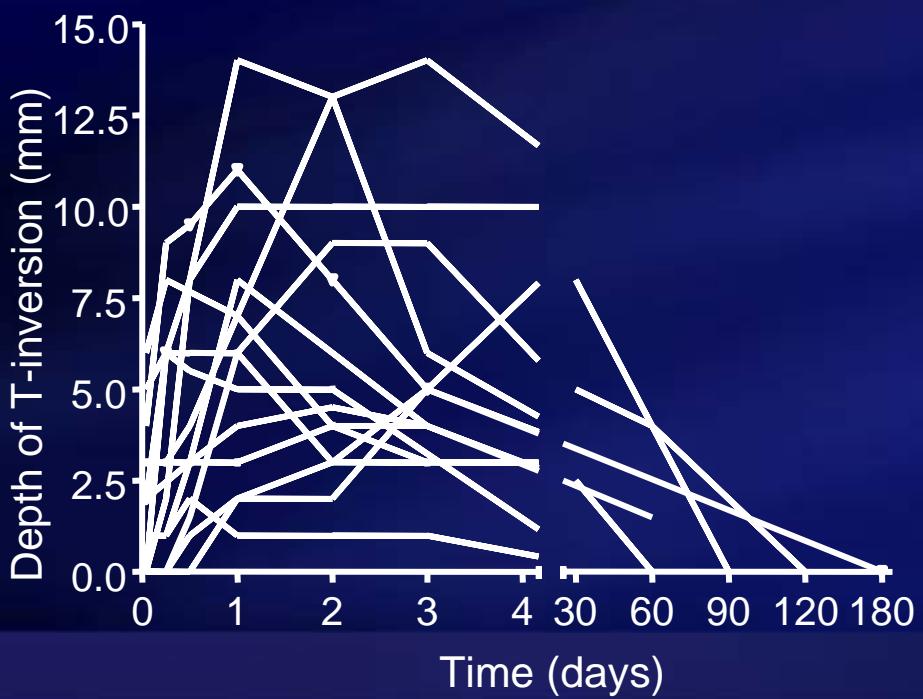
1





3

2005



2002

2

spinal stenosis
stress

7
00 C4-5

emotional

2

: 15

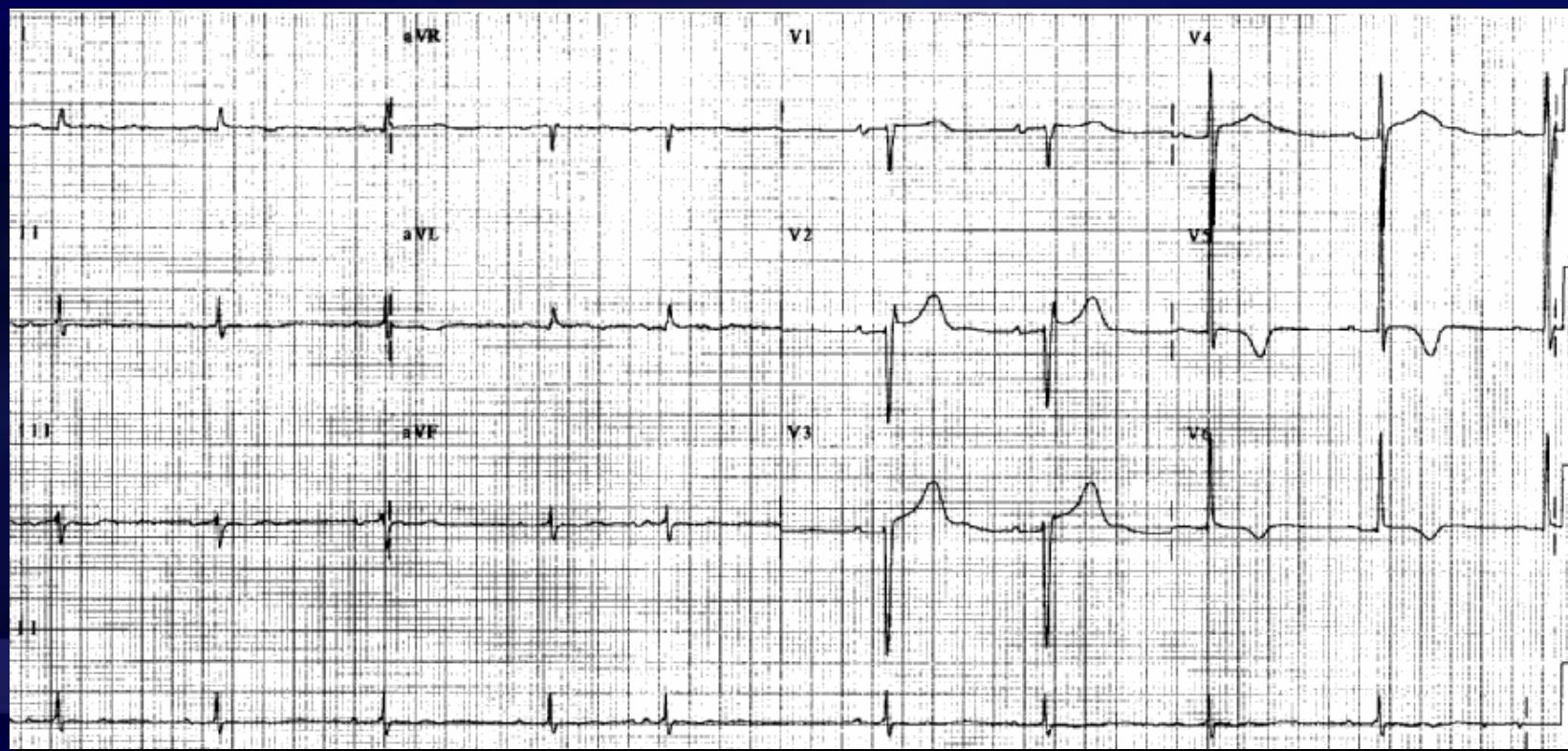
: (-), (-), (-)

- 100/50mmHg, 36.6C
60/min, 24/min

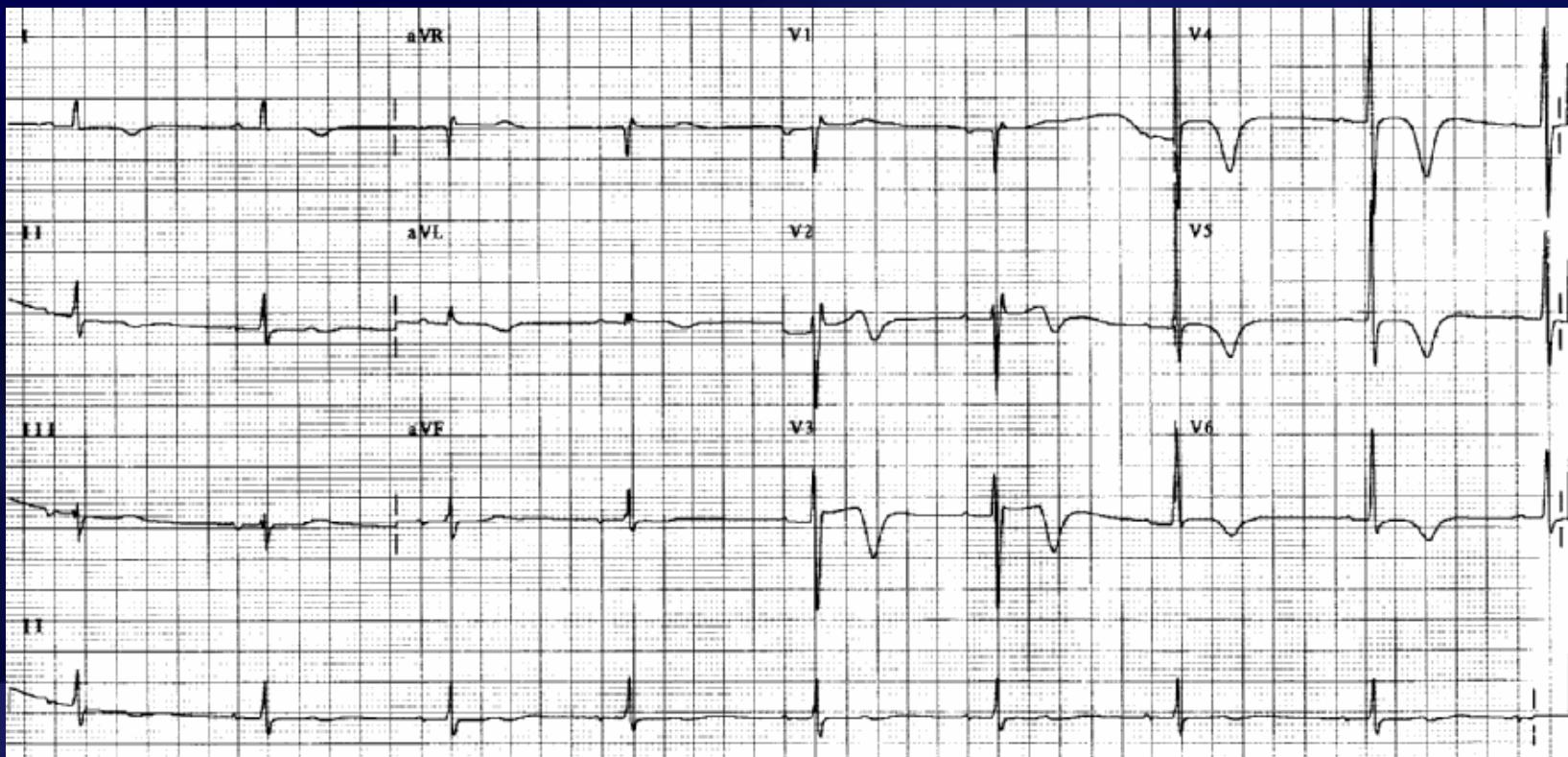
- , (-)
S3,S4 (-)

- CK(IU/l) / MB(ng/ml) / TnI(ng/ml)
129 / 6.19 / 4.24

2005



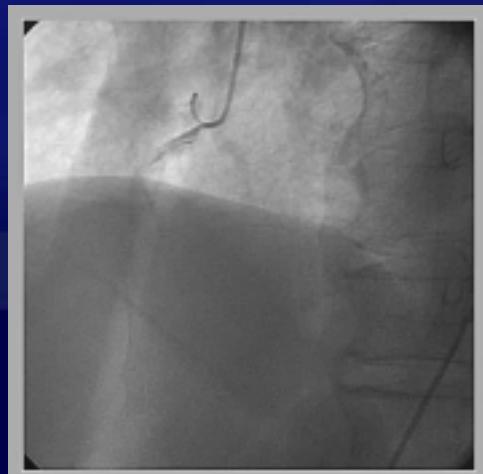
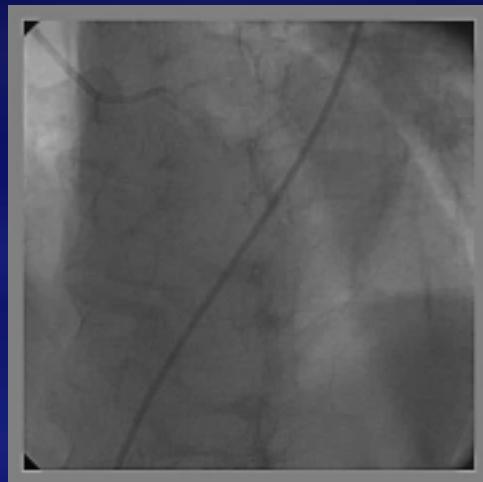
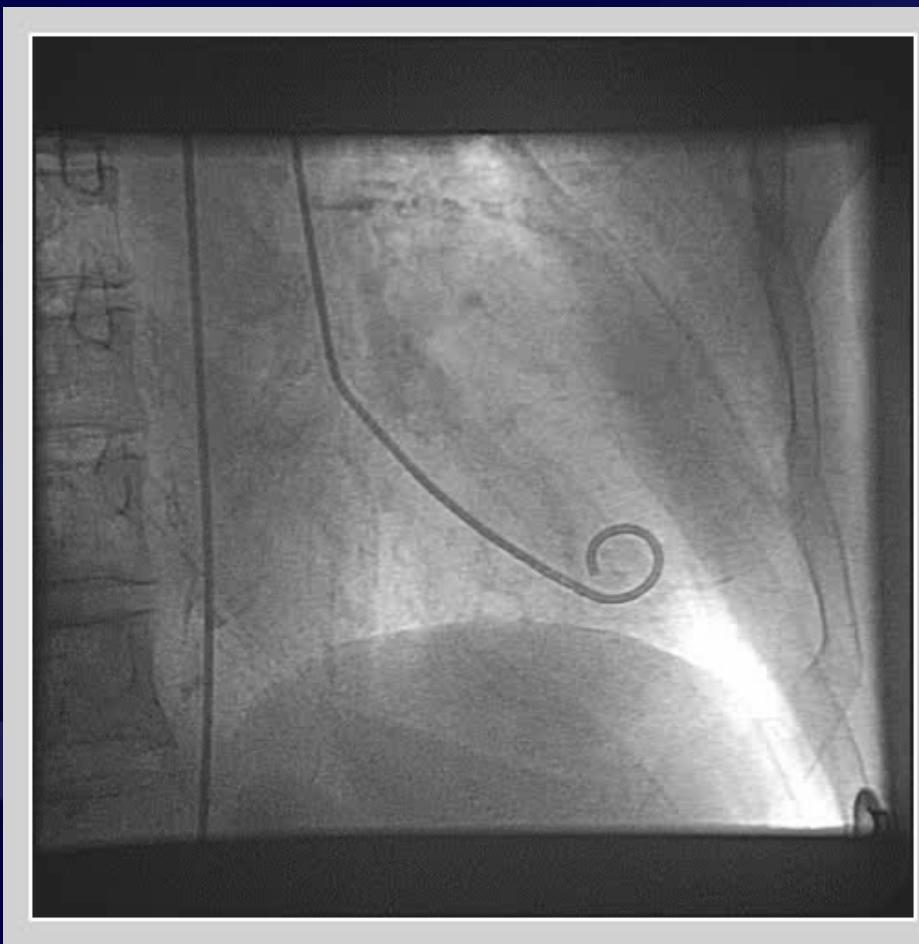
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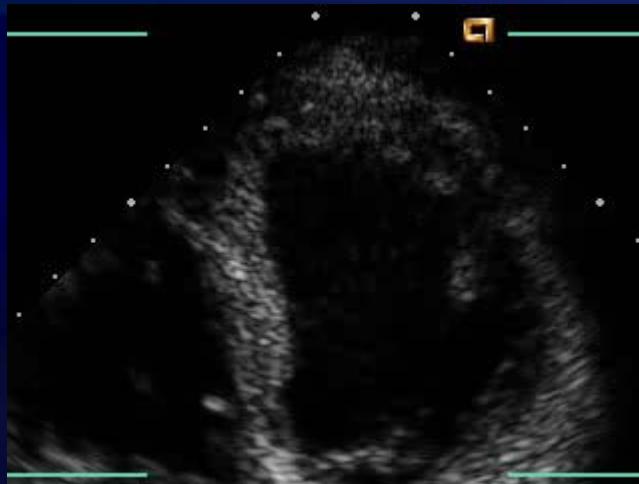
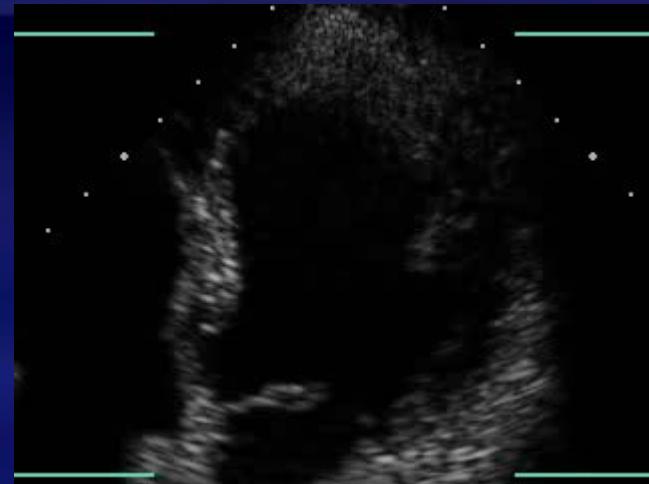
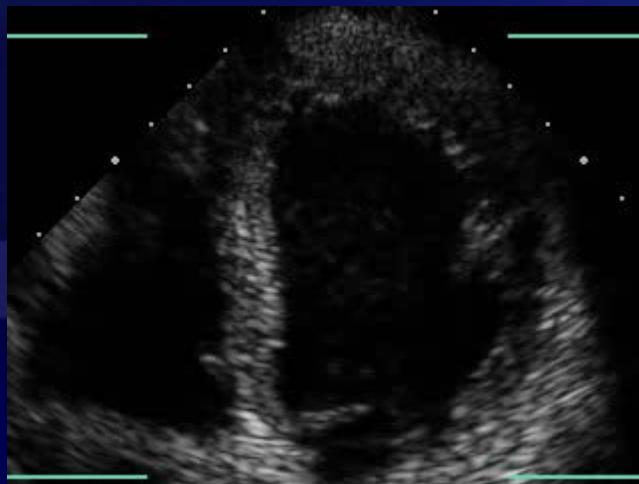
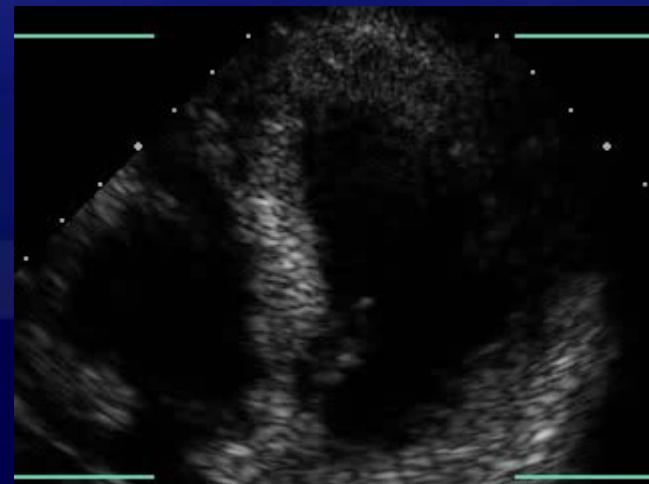


2005

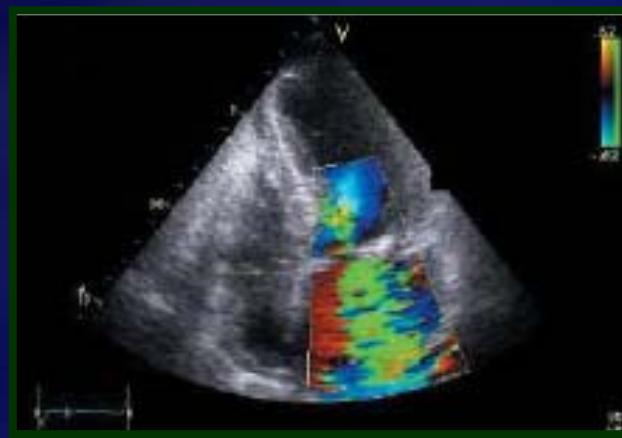
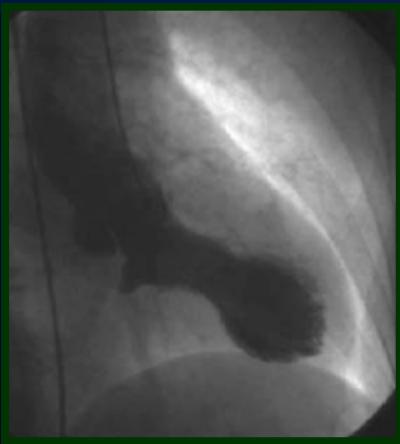


2005



B**5****10****20**

2005



Heart 2004

Stress Induced Cardiomyopathy

Clinical characteristics (I)

- Postmenopausal women
- An episode of acute emotional or physiologic stress
- Favorable prognosis
- Unknown cause

Clinical characteristics (II)

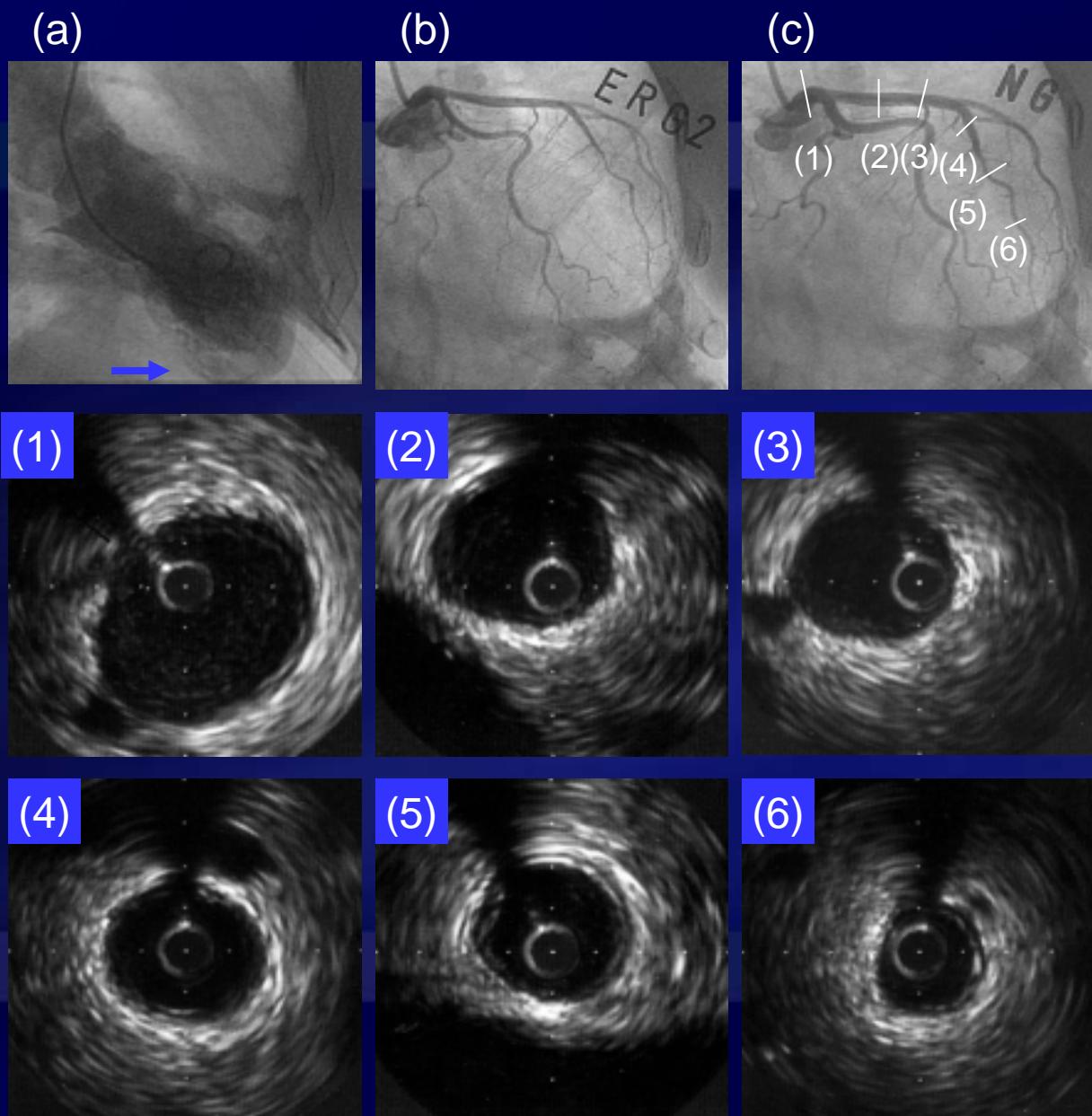
- Abrupt onset of angina-like chest pain
- ECG changes; ST-segment elevation, diffuse T-wave inversions, abnormal QS-wave development
- Discrete wall motion abnormalities involving the lower anterior wall and apex on echocardiography or left ventriculography

Clinical characteristics (III)

- Limited myocardial enzyme release relative to the extent of ventricular akinesia
- Clinical presentation mimics AMI but always occurs in patients without evidence for hemodynamically significant coronary arterial stenoses by angiography

Pathogenesis

- **Proposed mechanism**
 - Excessive sympathetic activation with transient regional left ventricular stunning
 - Coronary vasospasm
 - Acute lymphocytic myocarditis
 - Microvascular ischemia
 - Ruptured coronary plaque
- **Unifying mechanistic explanation is still lacking**



Mayo Clinical Criteria

- 1. Transient akinesis or dyskinesis of the left ventricular apical and mid-ventricular segments with regional wall-motion abnormalities extending beyond a single epicardial vascular distribution**
- 2. Absence of obstructive coronary disease or angiographic evidence of acute plaque rupture**
- 3. New electrocardiographic abnormalities (either ST-segment elevation or T-wave inversion)**
- 4. Absence of**
 - Recent significant head trauma**
 - Intracranial bleeding**
 - Pheochromocytoma**
 - Obstructive epicardial coronary artery disease**
 - Myocarditis**
 - Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy**

Treatment

- **Conservative Treatment**
 - Hypotension – inotropics, mechanical support
 - Pulm. edema – diuretics
- **ACE inhibitors**
- **Beta blocker**
- **Ca channel blocker**
- **Long acting nitrates**

Prognosis

- In hospital mortality: 0 - 8%
- Recurrence: 3%

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