

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

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Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a myocardial disorder characterized by unexplained left ventricular hypertrophy that occurs in the absence of pressure overload or storage/infiltrative Myocyte disarray and fibrosis are pathognomonic histological features. The diagnosis is usually established by echocardiography, although cardiac magnetic resonance imaging can provide additional information to characterize left ventricular morphology and facilitate diagnosis

HCM demonstrates remarkable diversity in disease course with cases reported in all continents, affecting people of both genders and of various racial and ethnic origins. HCM is widely accepted as a monogenic disease caused by a mutation of sarcomeric genes. Most patients do well, with normal life expectancy and manageable symptoms however, an important subset will experience severe sequelae, including catastrophically with sudden cardiac death (SCD) or ventricular arrhythmias or progressive heart failure leading to death or cardiac transplantation.

Dilated-hypokinetic evolution is rare but not exception in HCM. Young age at diagnosis, family history of HCM, and greater wall thickness are incremental risk factors for dilated-hypokinetic HCM, which carries an ominous prognosis. Therefore, we introduce a case of HCM with progressed dilated evolution.