

SESIÓN DE CASOS CLÍNICOS

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SERVICIO DE CARDIOLOGÍA

MIOCARDIOPATÍA NO COMPACTADA

SERVICIO DE CARDIOLOGÍA

Introducción

- ▶ **Definición:** Cardiopatía primaria, debida a una detención en el desarrollo embrionario del miocardio, caracterizada por la presencia de una hipertrabeculación del ventrículo izquierdo
- ▶ Descrita por primera vez en 1984 (Persistencia de sinusoides embrionarios) (*Engberding, Am J Cardiol. 1984*)
- ▶ Redefinición en 1990 como no compactación de ventrículo izquierdo (*Chin, Circulation 1990*)
- ▶ En 2006 la AHA la incluyó en el grupos de cardiopatías primarias de origen genético



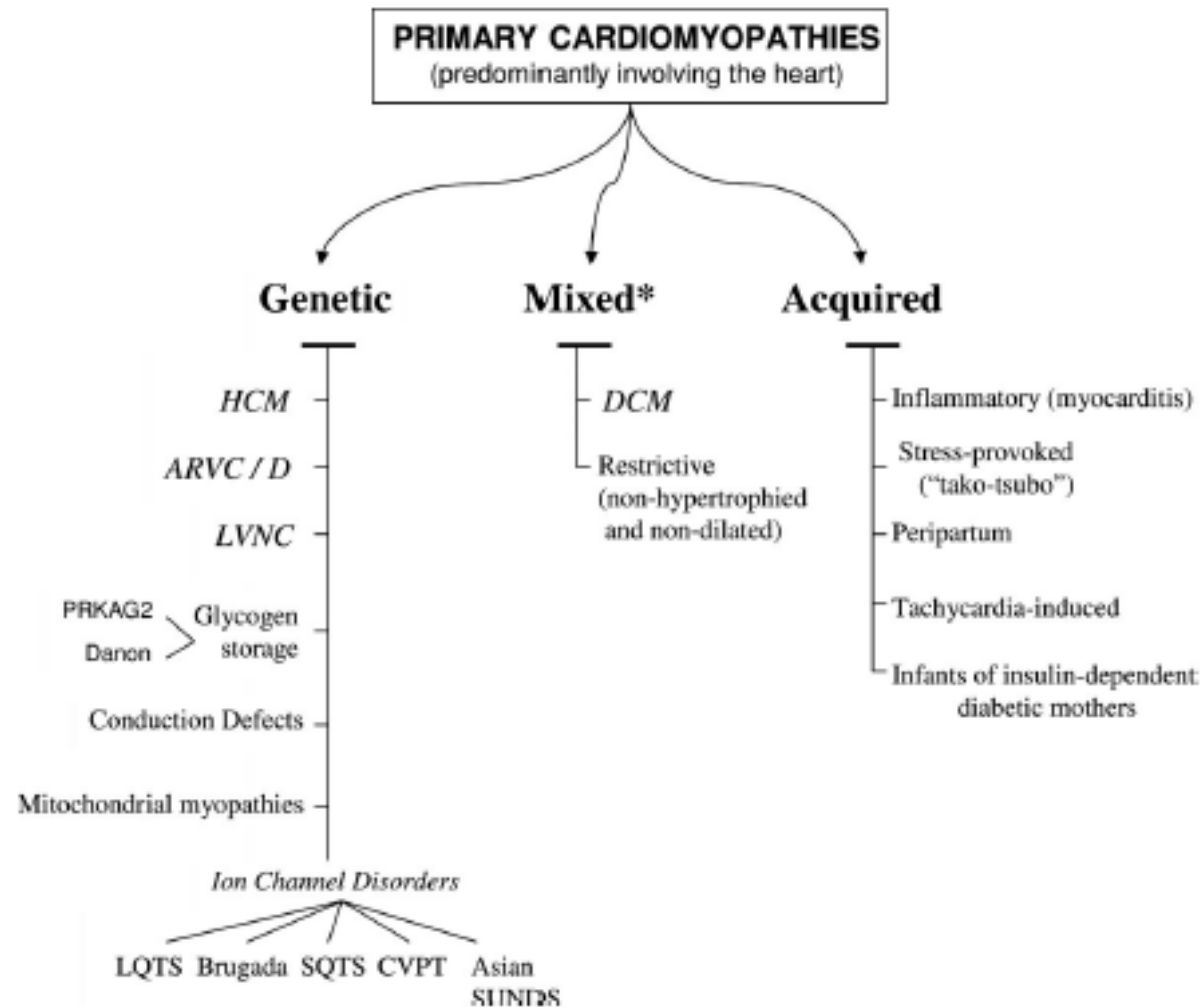
Contemporary Definitions and Classification of the Cardiomyopathies

An American Heart Association Scientific Statement From the Council on
Clinical Cardiology, Heart Failure and Transplantation Committee;
Quality of Care and Outcomes Research and Functional Genomics and
Translational Biology Interdisciplinary Working Groups; and Council on
Epidemiology and Prevention

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(Circulation 2006; 113: 1807)

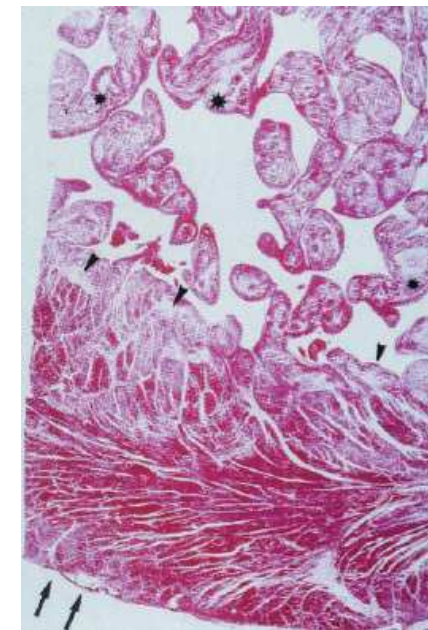
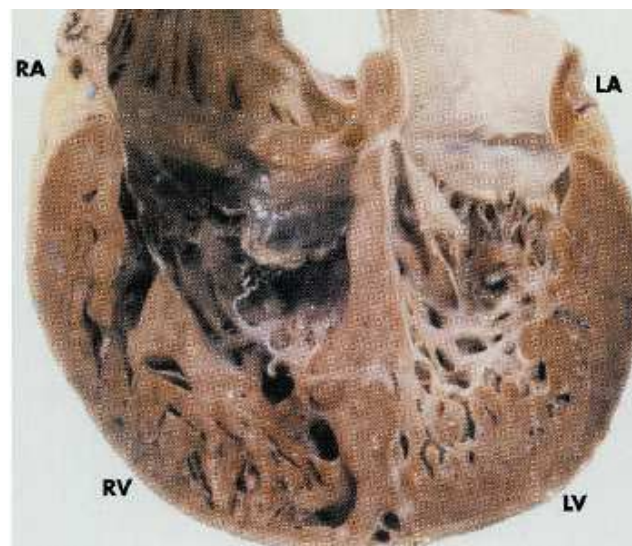
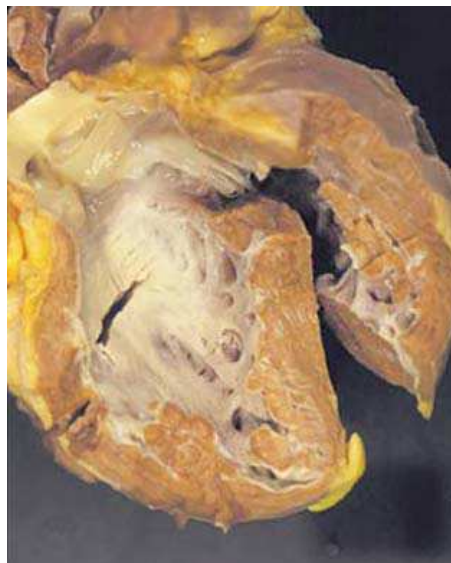




(Circulation 2006; 113: 1807)

EPIDEMIOLOGÍA

- ▶ Tercer tipo de cardiopatía primaria más frecuente
- ▶ Más común en hombres 56%- 82%
- ▶ Prevalencia variable 0.015- 0.25%



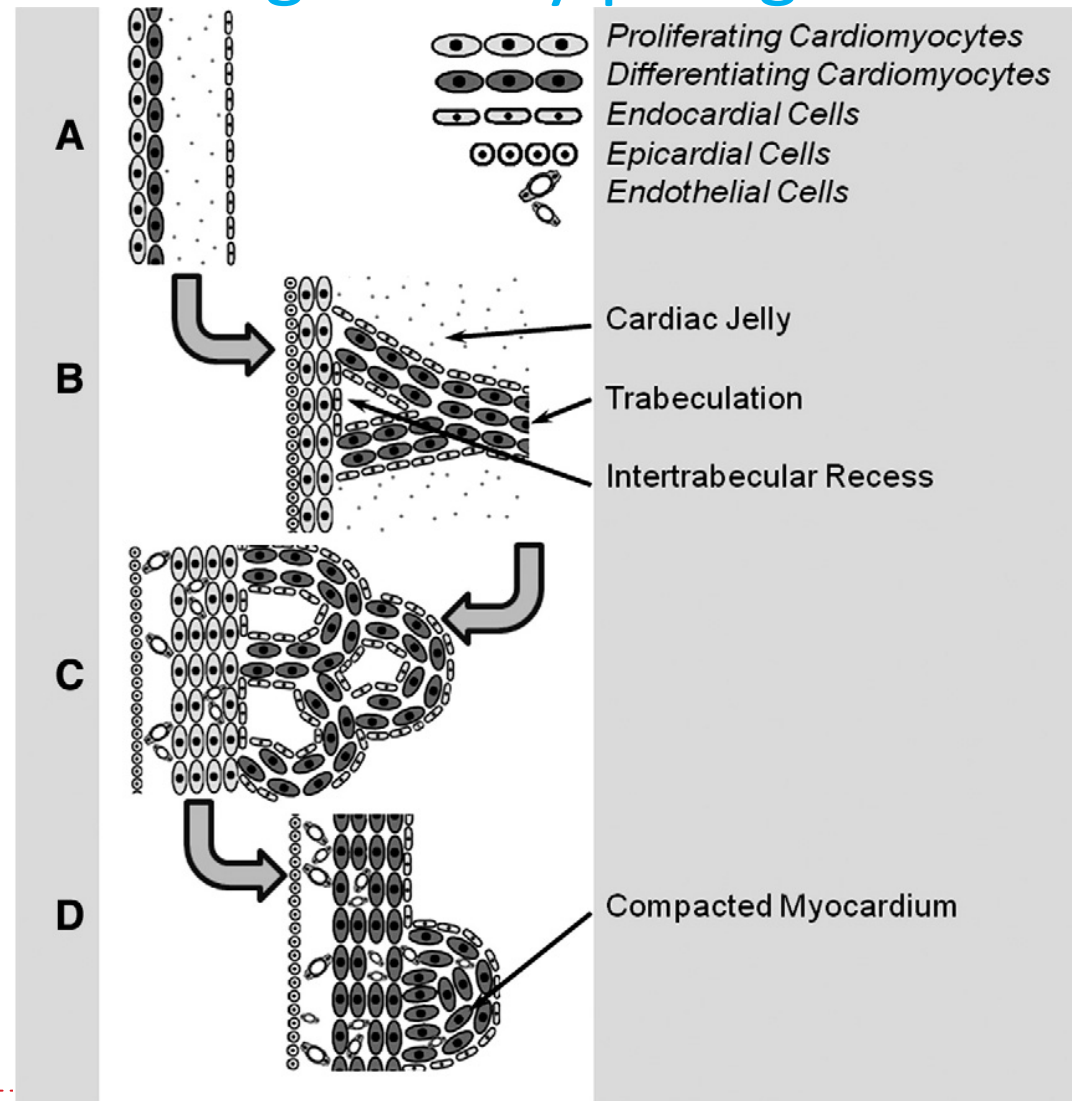
Embriogénesis y patogenia

Embriogénesis

- ▶ El miocardio se desarrolla a través de 2 capas, una compactada en la región subepicárdica y otra no compactada o trabecular en la región subendocárdica
- ▶ En el primer estadio el miocardio se nutre a través de la sangre de las trabéculas
- ▶ Posteriormente entre la semana 5ª y 8ª, esta zona trabecular se va compactando y se va desarrollando la circulación coronaria
- ▶ El proceso tiene lugar desde el epicardio al endocardio, y desde la región basal a la apical



Embriogénesis y patogenia



Int.Jour. Card 140 (2010):145

Embriogénesis y patogenia

1. Patogenia primaria (genética)

- ▶ Defectos presentes al nacimiento
- ▶ Consecuencia de disfunción vascular

2. Patogenia secundaria

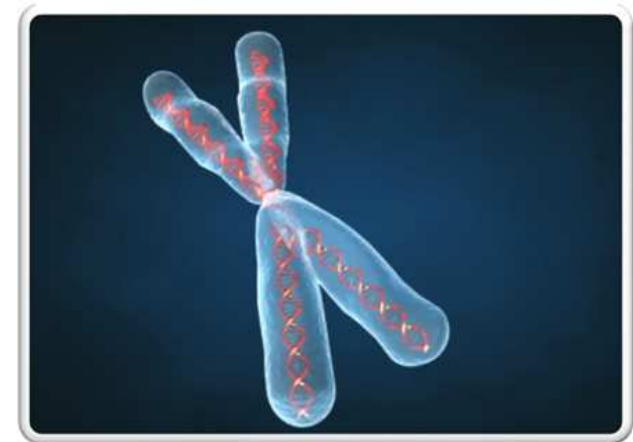
- ▶ Disección del miocardio
- ▶ Defectos metabólicos
- ▶ Hipervascularización compensatoria
- ▶ ...

Puede presentarse de manera aislada o asociada a otro tipo de defectos cardiacos congénitos: defectos septales, válvula aórtica bicúspide, anomalía de Ebstein...(cardiopatía cianosantes)



Genética

- ▶ Formas esporádicas
- ▶ Formas familiares hasta en un 44%
- ▶ Herencia:
 - ▶ - AD
 - ▶ - Ligada al X
- ▶ Muchas mutaciones implicadas



Genética

- ▶ Genes implicados
 - **TAZ/G5.5**: Situado en el crX. También implicado en otras cardiopatías infantiles (Sd. Barth, fibroelastosis). Implicada en el metabolismo de la cardiollpina
 - **DNTA**: 18q12.1 codifica para una proteína del citoesqueleto. Estabilidad de membrana durante la contracción.
 - **FKBP1A**: 20P13
 - **LMNAC**: 1Q12.1-Q23. Proteína de los filamentos intermedios
 - **11P15**: en 2004 MNC de herencia AD
 - Genes de proteínas de las sarcómeras: MYHY, ACTC, TNNT2
- ▶ Hasta el momento no existe una correlación entre genético-fenotípica



Manifestaciones clínicas

- ▶ Las manifestaciones mas frecuentes: insuficiencia cardiaca, fenómenos tromboembólicos y arritmias.
 - Disfunción microvascular (PET, RM)
- ▶ Amplio espectro de severidad desde formas asintomáticas hasta insuficiencia cardiaca terminal.
- ▶ Severidad en posible relación con el grado de extensión de la zona no compactada.
- ▶ Diferencias en las formas adultas respecto a las infantiles: no dismorfias faciales, ni SWPW, más frecuentes las alteraciones ECG
- ▶ ECG alteraciones inespecíficas en el la mayoría. Las más comunes: datos de hipertrofia ventricular, bloqueos de rama izquierda 44 %, alteraciones inespecíficas en la repolarización, fibrilación auricular 25%



Manifestaciones clínicas

Clinical findings in adult patients with isolated non-compaction cardiomyopathy

Adult patients					
	Oechslin et al. (15)	Sengupta et al. (16)	Murphy et al. (17)	Lofiego et al. (e52)	Stollberger et al. (22)
Number of patients	34	32	45	65	86
Age (median) at diagnosis	40 years	49 years	37 years (mean)	47 years (mean)	52 years
Percent male	74%	53%	62%	37%	76%
Familial clustering	18%			15%	
Length of follow-up	up to 11 years		up to 15 years		up to 8 years
Clinical manifestations					
Heart failure	68%	62,5%	62%	61%	70%
Arterial embolic event	21%		4%		
Pulmonary embolism	9%				
Ventricular thrombus	9%	6%			1%
Dysmorphic facies	0%				
Neuromuscular disorder				9%	38%
Death	35%		2%		22%
Heart transplantation	12%				1%
ECG					
A-V block	56%		29%	32%	26%
Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome	0%				2%
Ventricular tachycardia	41%		20%		
Left ventricular hypertrophy					

Manifestaciones clínicas

Clinical findings in pediatric patients with isolated non-compaction cardiomyopathy

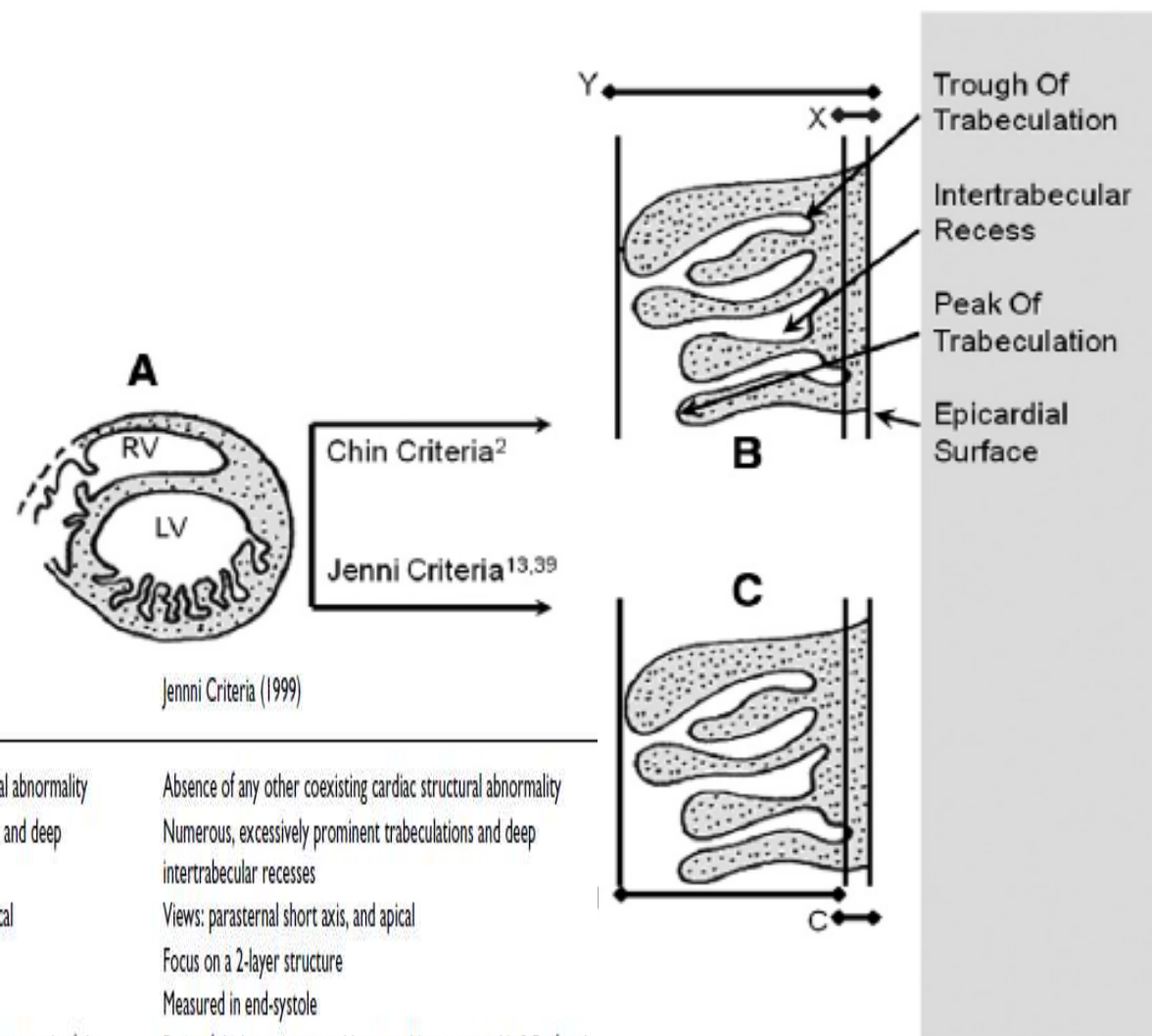
Pediatric patients				
	Chin et al. (5)	Ichida et al. (10)	Alehan et al. (e53)	Wald et al. (e54)
Number of patients	8	27	9	22
Age (median) at diagnosis	7 years	5 years	9 years	3.9 years
Percent male	63%	56%	89%	40%
Familial clustering	50%	44%	0%	18%
Length of follow-up	up to 5 years	up to 17 years	up to 5 years	up to 16 years
Clinical manifestations				
Heart failure	63%	30%	55%	54%
Arterial embolic event	38%	0%	0%	0%
Pulmonary embolism	0%	7%	0%	0%
Ventricular thrombus	25%	0%	0%	0%
Dysmorphic facies	38%	33%		10%
Neuromuscular disorder			0%	5%
Death	38%	7%	22%	14%
Heart transplantation	0%	4%	0%	9%
ECG				
A-V block	25%	15%	0%	5%
Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome	13%	15%	0%	5%
Ventricular tachycardia	38%	0%	0%	15%
Left ventricular hypertrophy		4%	66%	0%

Diagnóstico

- ▶ La ecocardiografía sigue siendo la técnica de elección
- ▶ En casos en los que la ecocardiografía no aporte un diagnóstico preciso, se utiliza la RMN.
 - Cociente al final de la diástole $NC/C > 2.3$ (*Petersen; J Am Coll Card 2005*)
 - Implicaciones pronósticas
- ▶ Problema: No existen criterios diagnósticos estandarizados.



Criteria	Characteristics of study population
	Echocardiographic diagnostic features
Chin [2] criteria (1990)	Cohort size: 8 cases Sex ratio: 5 males; 3 females Follow-up duration: 5 years Ages range: 11 months–22.5 years ■ Absence of coexistent structural cardiac abnormalities in Isolated LVNC ■ Focus on depth of recesses ■ End-diastolic $X/Y \leq 0.5$ is diagnostic ■ X/Y at base and mid-ventricular level with parasternal long-axis view ■ X/Y at apex with subxyphoid or apical views
Jenni [13,39] criteria (2000)	Cohort size: 34 cases Sex ratio: 25 males; 9 females Follow-up duration: 44 ± 40 months Age ranges: 16–75 years ■ Absence of coexistent structural cardiac abnormalities in Isolated LVNC ■ Focus on a two-layer structure ■ Maximal end-systolic $N/C > 2$ is diagnostic in adults ■ N/C in parasternal short-axis views ■ Non-compaction predominantly in mid-lateral/apical/mid-inferior areas ■ Colour Doppler evidence of deep perfused intertrabecular recesses ■ Decreased thickening and hypokinesia present within, but not limited to, the non-compacted segments
Pignatelli [41] criteria for children (2003)	Cohort size: 36 cases Sex ratio: 20 males; 16 females Mean follow-up: 3.2 years Age ranges: 1 day–17 years ■ Maximal end-systolic $N/C > 1.4$ is diagnostic in children
Stöllberger [15] criteria (2004)	Cohort size: 62 cases Sex ratio: 49 males; 13 females Age ranges: 18–75 years ■ > 3 anatomically confirmed trabeculations within one imaging plane, apical to the insertion of the papillary muscles ■ Intertrabecular spaces perfused from the ventricular cavity visualized on color Doppler imaging
Belanger [40] criteria (2008)	Cohort size: 60 cases Sex ratio: 36 males; 24 females Age ranges: 55.6 ± 17.9 years ■ Absence of congenital heart disease, infiltrative/hypertrophic cardiomyopathy or documented coronary artery disease. ■ Apical hypertrabeculation in any view ■ Blood flow through the area of non-compaction ■ Maximal systolic N/C ratio in apical 4-chamber view (mild = $N/C \geq 0$ and < 1; moderate = $N/C \geq 1$ and < 2; severe = ≥ 2) ■ Planimetry of non-compacted zone (mild = $\text{Area} \geq 0 \text{ cm}^2$ and $< 2.5 \text{ cm}^2$; moderate = $\text{Area} \geq 2.5 \text{ cm}^2 < 5.0 \text{ cm}^2$; severe = $\text{Area} \geq 5.0 \text{ cm}^2$.)



Chin Criteria (1990)

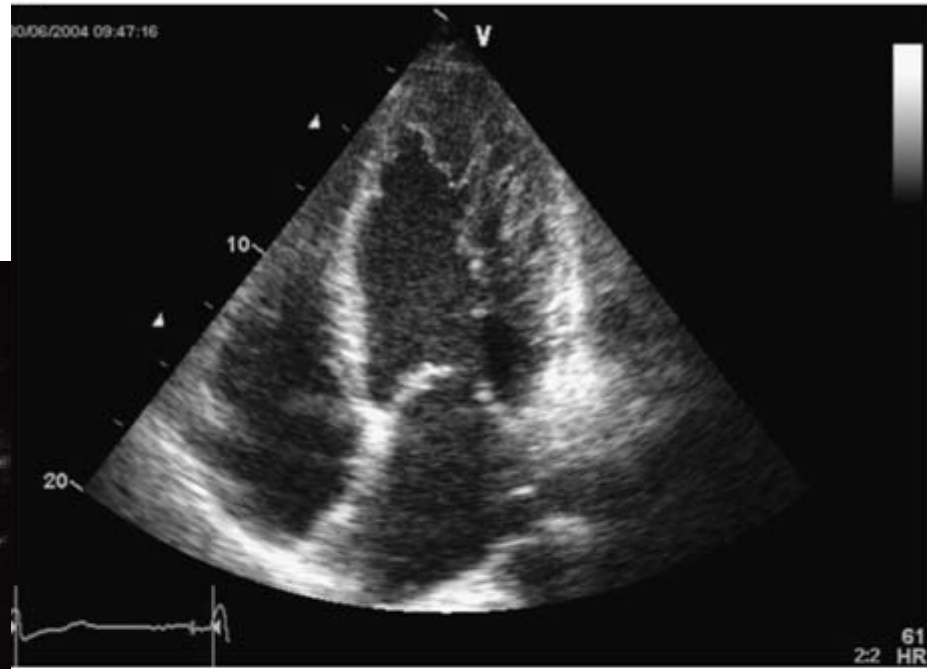
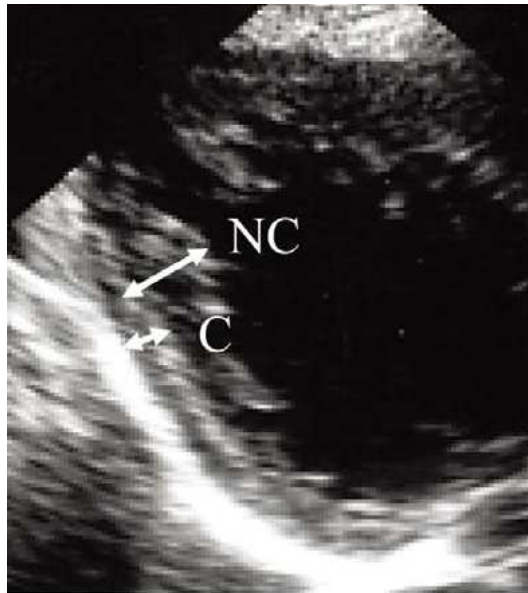
Absence of any other coexisting cardiac structural abnormality
 Numerous, excessively prominent trabeculations and deep intertrabecular recesses
 Views: parasternal long axis, subxyphoid, and apical
 Focus on depth of recesses
 Measured in end-diastole
 Ratio of distance from the epicardial surface to the trough of the trabecular recesses and distance from the epicardial surface to peak of trabeculation ≤ 0.5

Jenni Criteria (1999)

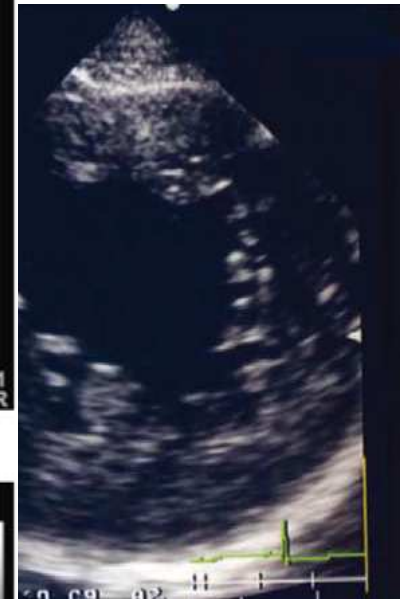
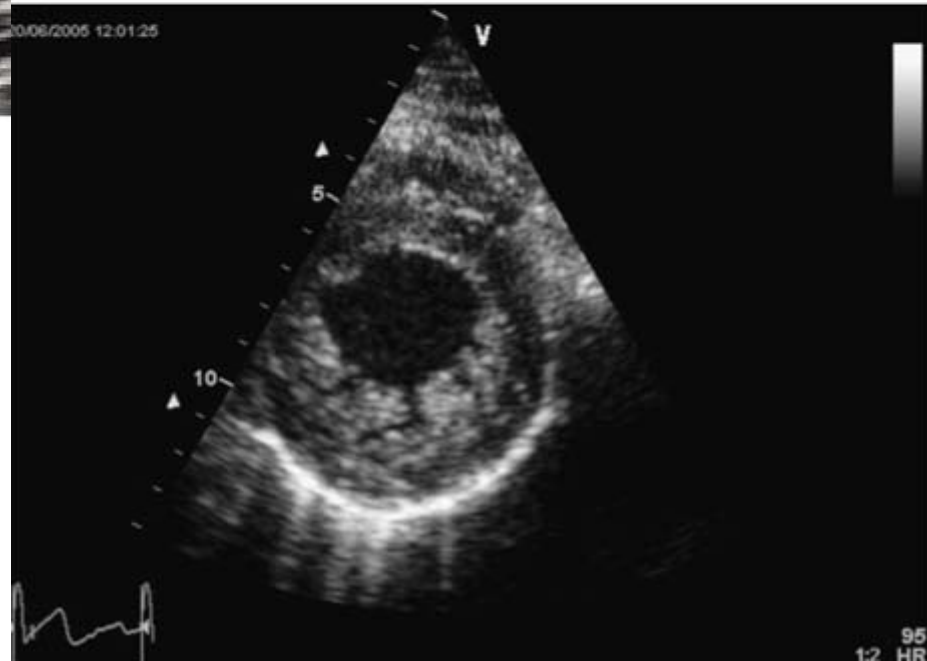
Absence of any other coexisting cardiac structural abnormality
 Numerous, excessively prominent trabeculations and deep intertrabecular recesses
 Views: parasternal short axis, and apical
 Focus on a 2-layer structure
 Measured in end-systole
 Ratio of thick noncompacted layer to thin compacted ≥ 2 Perfused intertrabecular recesses supplied by intraventricular blood on color Doppler analysis

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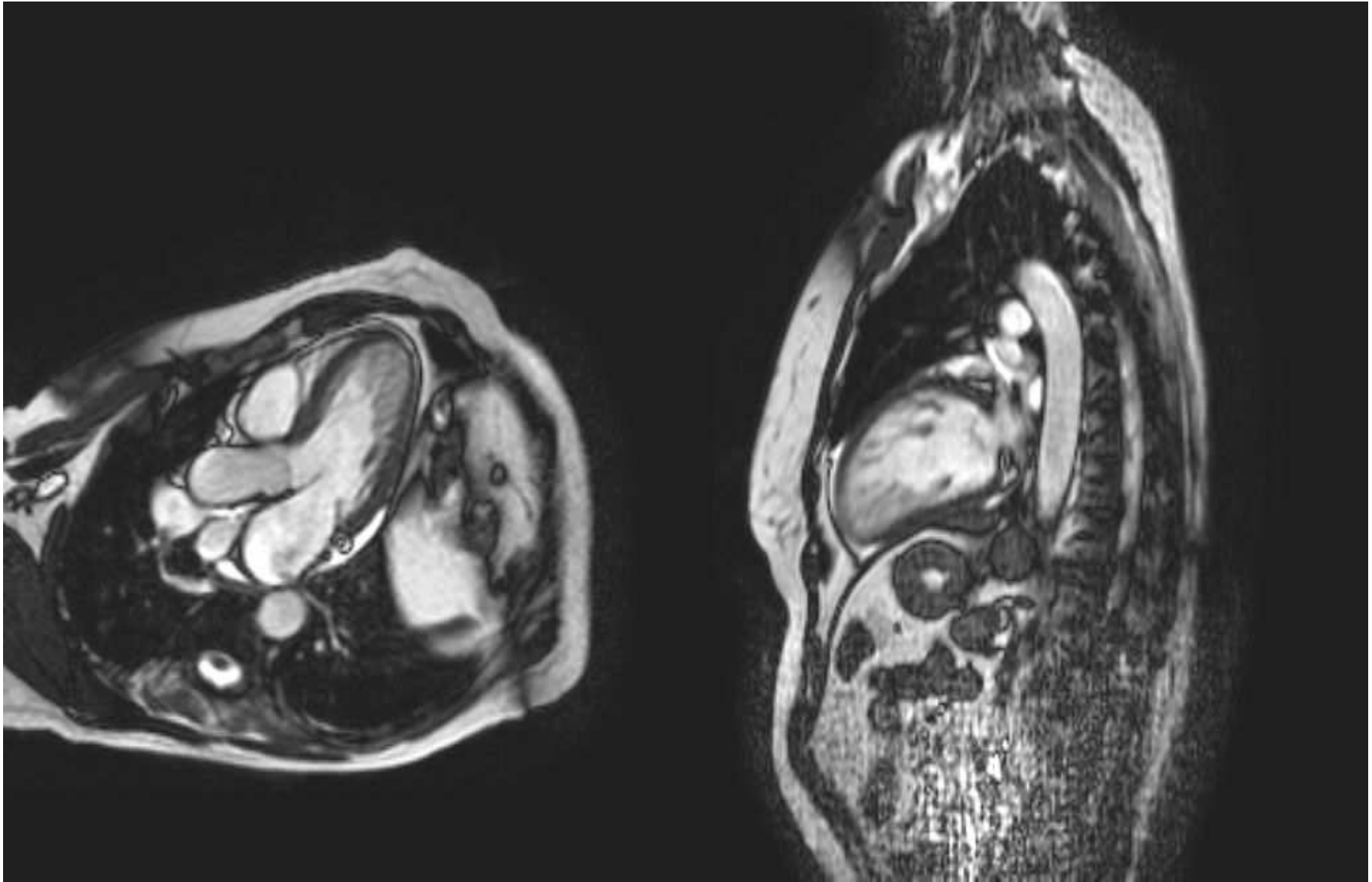
- Ecocardiografía



b)



- RMN



Diagnóstico

- ▶ Diagnóstico diferencial
 - Hipertrofia apical
 - Miocardiopatía dilatada
 - Fibroelastosis endomiocárdica
 - Miocardiopatía restrictiva
 - Metástasis cardíaca
- ▶ Screening de familiares de primer grado, evaluación neuromuscular
- ▶ En muchas ocasiones diagnóstico erróneo o desapercibido



Tratamiento

- ▶ No tratamiento específico
- ▶ Tratamiento de la insuficiencia cardiaca y arritmias, prevención de fenómenos tromboembólicos

- ▶ **Insuficiencia cardiaca**

Tratamiento médico estándar

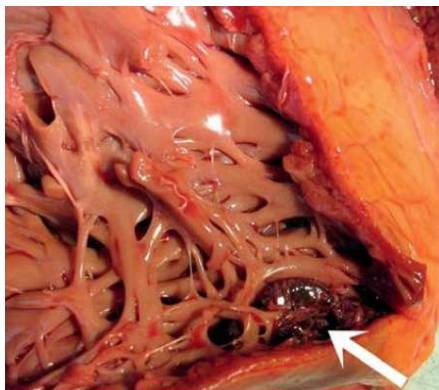
Casos de IC avanzada, manejo agresivo:

- Dispositivos: TRC (Mejor respuesta que MCD No asociada a MNC) (*Matteo Bertini, Heart 2011*)
- Trasplante cardiaco



► Fenómenos tromboembólicos

- Predisposición a formación de fenómenos tromboembólicos por la estructura trabecular endomiocárdica
- Criterios de anticoagulación:



Presencia de trombo intraventricular

Presencia de trombo auricular

Presencia de fenómenos tromboembólicos previos

Presencia de disfunción ventricular severa

A todos? (*Ritter 1997; Oechslin 2000*)

- Recomendación de Holter anual dado el riesgo arritmogénico y tromboembólico



Tratamiento

► Arritmias

- Prevención de muerte súbita

Hasta en un 40% en algunas series, pero variable

No existen técnicas útiles para estratificación de riesgo

Manejo:

Implante de DAI (a todos?)

-Guidelines for Device Based Therapy (JACC 2008)

Clase de recomendación IIA, nivel de evidencia C:

-P. Primaria según criterios actuales de MCD

-Prevención secundaria

- Fibrilación auricular

Criterio de anticoagulación

Ensombrece el pronóstico



Pronóstico

- ▶ Incierto, espectro muy variable
- ▶ Pacientes asintomáticos buen pronóstico
- ▶ En general en pacientes sintomáticos mal pronóstico (6 con rápida progresión de la enfermedad)
- ▶ **Factores pronósticos desfavorables**
 - Clase III/IV de la NYHA
 - DVTD > 60mm
 - BCRIHH
 - Fibrilación auricular



Puntos clave

- ▶ Cardiopatía primaria debida a una alteración en el proceso de formación embrionaria
 - ▶ Múltiples genes implicados
 - ▶ Diagnóstico mediante ecocardiografía y RMN
 - ▶ Clínica: Asintomáticos, insuficiencia cardiaca, fenómenos tromboembólicos y arritmias
 - ▶ Tratamiento sintomático según las recomendaciones generales
 - ▶ Pronóstico incierto, pacientes asintomáticos buen pronóstico, aparición de síntomas lo empeora (44 meses 47% m o tx)
-



Cuestiones sin resolver

- ▶ Criterios ecocardiográficos diagnósticos
- ▶ Papel de la RMN
- ▶ Pronóstico de los pacientes
- ▶ Criterios de implante de DAI como prevención primaria
- ▶ Cuándo anticoagular
- ▶ Papel de la genética
- ▶ Fisiopatología de la enfermedad



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