

Brugada sindrom i morfofunkcionalne abnormalnosti desnog ventrikula na ultrazvuku u mladog muškarca s obiteljskom anamnezom nagle srčane smrti

Brugada syndrome and right ventricle morphofunctional abnormalities on echocardiography in young male with family anamnesis of sudden cardiac death

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Brugada sindrom (BrS) je primarno električni poremećaj srca, koji može uzrokovati naglu srčanu smrt ili po život opasne ventrikulske aritmije. Ova nasljedna bolest prenosi se autosomno dominantno i genetski je određena. Iako je veliki broj gena analizirano, sindrom je sa sigurnošću povezan jedino s mutacijama na genu SCN5A, koji kodira α -podjedinicu natrijevih kanala. EKG promjene koje sugeriraju BrS, uključuju repolarizacijske i depolarizacijske promjene uz odsutnost strukturalnih promjena srca ili lijekova koji mogu uzrokovati elevaciju ST-segmenta u desnim prekoridijalnim odvodima (V1-V3). Intravenska primjena određenih lijekova mogu promijeniti izgled EKG zapisa. Ajmalin, flekainid, prokainamid te propafenon povećavaju elevaciju ST-segmenta ili je otkrivaju ako se prvobitno ne vidi. Kardioverter defibrilator je jedina dokazano učinkovita terapija BrS. Iako je BrS primarno električni poremećaj, neki autori smatraju da postoje morfološke i funkcijske abnormalnosti, uglavnom izgonskog trakta desnog ventrikula.

U ovom kratkom izvješću prikazat ćemo slučaj mladog muškarca, s predispozicijom i pozitivnom obiteljskom anamnezom nagle srčane smrti, s kompletnom učinjenom dijagnostičkom obradom, uključujući propafenonski test. Navedeni test je bio pozitivan te otkrio BrS. Ehokardiografski pregled pokazao je proširenje apikalnog dijela desnog ventrikula, sugerirajući da je moguće da BrS nije samo električni poremećaj, nego može imati i morfofunkcionalne promjene desnog ventrikula, što je također objavljivano u literaturi. U konačnici, bolesniku je implantiran kardioverter defibrilator. Analizirali smo moguće poveznice između BrS i morfoloških abnormalnosti desnog ventrikula.

Ključne riječi: Brugada sindrom, nagla srčana smrt, propafenonski test, morfološke abnormalnosti desnog ventrikula, kardioverter defibrilator.

Brugada Syndrome (BrS) is a primary electrical disease of the heart that causes sudden cardiac death or life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias. This disease is hereditary autosomic dominant transmitted and genetically determined. Although a number of candidate genes were analysed, the syndrome has been linked only to mutations in SCN5A, the gene encoding for the α -subunit of the sodium channel. ECG abnormalities indicating BrS, include repolarization and depolarization abnormalities in the absence of identifiable structural cardiac abnormalities or other conditions or agents known to lead to ST-segment elevation in the right precordial leads (V1-V3). Intravenous administration of certain drugs may modify the ECG pattern. Ajmaline, flecainide, procainamide and propafenone exaggerate the ST-segment elevation or unmask it when it is initially absent. An implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) is the only proven effective device treatment for the disease. Although BrS is primary electrical disease, some authors have suggested the presence of morphological and functional abnormalities mainly located in the right ventricle (RV), notably in the outflow tract (RVOT).

In this short report we will demonstrate a young male, with predisposition and positive family anamnesis of sudden cardiac death, with his completely diagnostic procedure, propafenone test which was positive, unmasking BrS. An echocardiography demonstrated dilated apical RV, suggestive BrS is not only electrical disorder, but may include morphofunctional abnormalities, that are also reported in the literature. Finally he was implanted ICD. In addition, we reviewed the possible connection between BrS and morphological abnormalities in RV.

Keywords: Brugada syndrome, sudden cardiac death, propafenone test, right ventricular morphological abnormalities, implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD).

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