

A large atrial septal defect type primum in a 65-year-old man: a case report

Katarina Kovačević*

Elnur Smajić,

Mirsad Selimović

University Clinical Center
Tuzla, Tuzla, Bosnia and
Herzegovina

KEYWORDS: atrial septal defect, pulmonary hypertension, atrial flutter.

CITATION: Cardiol Croat. 2022;17(9-10):235-6. | <https://doi.org/10.15836/ccar2022.235>

***ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE:** Katarina Kovačević, Univerzitetski klinički centar Tuzla, Prof.dr.Ibre Pašića bb, 75000, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina. / Phone: +387-61-602-982 / E-mail: kovacevickatarina90@yahoo.com

ORCID: Katarina Kovačević, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7875-9338> • Elnur Smajić, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0881-9443>
Mirsad Selimović, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6945-7784>

Introduction: ASD is one of the most common congenital heart diseases in adults. It is characterised by the presence of communication between the two atria¹. Most ASDs are asymptomatic until the fourth decade of life². Some present with fatigue, dyspnoea on exertion, exercise intolerance or, occasionally, syncopal attack³. Others may go on to develop complications such as atrial arrhythmias, paradoxical embolism, and pulmonary hypertension. In untreated patients with ASD, some may go on to develop complications such as atrial arrhythmias, pulmonary hypertension and Eisenmenger syndrome. Here, we would like to illustrate a case of ASD presenting with atrial flutter and secondary pulmonary hypertension in elderly man.

Case report: 65-year-old patient hospitalized due to symptoms and signs of heart failure. On admission, he complained of heart palpitations and intolerance of exertion. At admission, atrial flutter is verified, ventricular rate 120 per minute with a 2:1 block (**Figure 1**). The presence of a primum type ASD with a diameter of 2.12 cm (**Figure 2**) with a left-right shunt is confirmed (**Figure 3**) and moderate tricuspid regurgitation with a gradient of 36 mm Hg along with the inferior vena cava, 2 cm in diameter on admission. Present moderate mitral regurgitation with criteria for prolapse of both mitral cusps. The values of the performed laboratory parameters were referential. During hospitalization, the patient was treated with beta blockers, anticoagulants, antihypertensives and diuretics, which achieved clinical stabilization and heart rhythm control, with a satisfactory heart rate at discharge.

Conclusion: Although ASDs are common, they remain very much underdiagnosed, as most are asymptomatic. This case highlighted the importance of early diagnosis of ASD, as early interventions can help in preventing the development of complications.

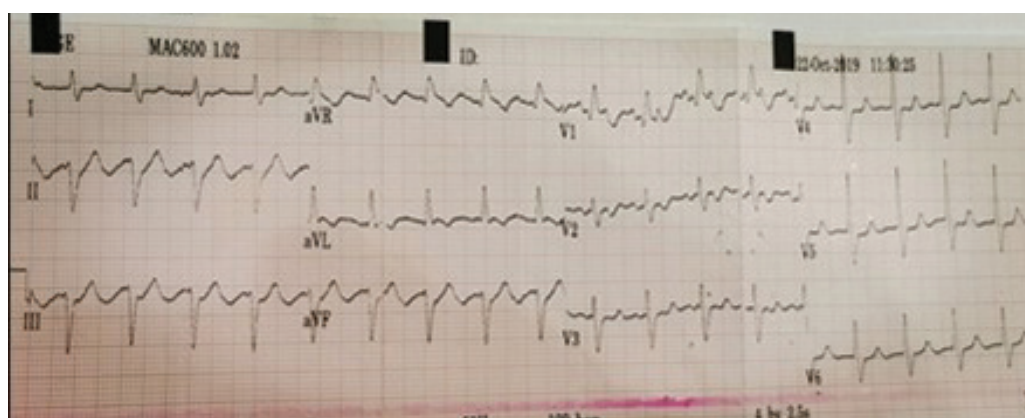
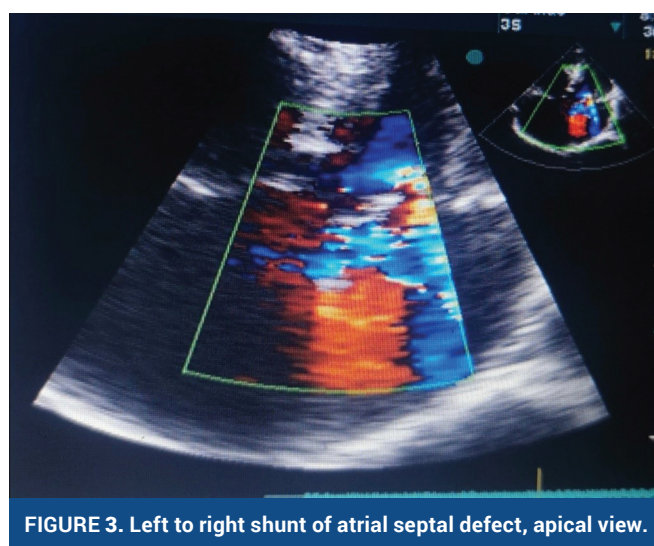
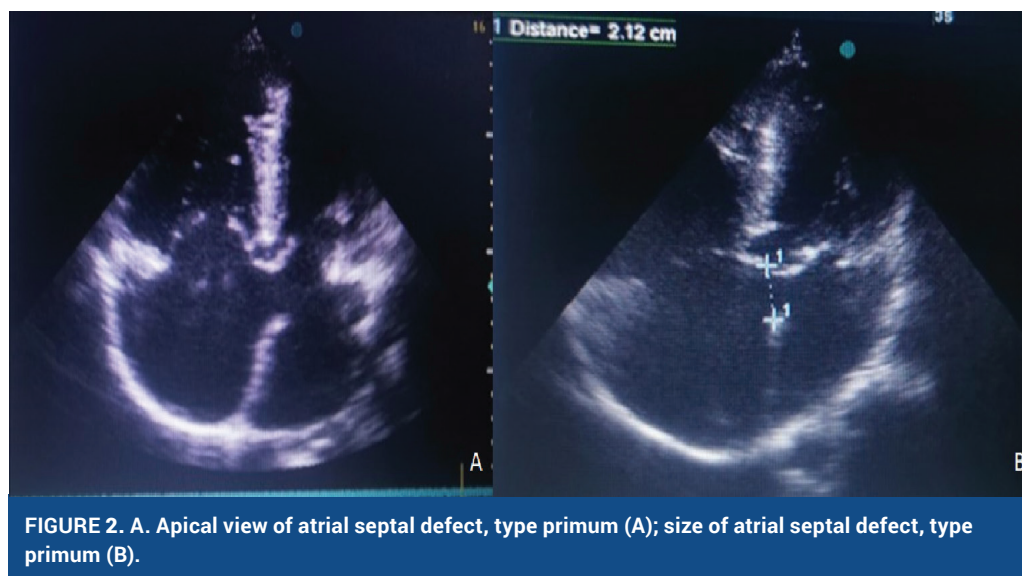


FIGURE 1. Electrocardiogram on admission with atrial flutter, with block 2:1.

RECEIVED:
November 3, 2022

ACCEPTED:
November 10, 2022





LITERATURE

1. Cardoso FB, Cardoso MB, Nishimura RI, Ponta GC, Ribeiro GC, Costa CE. Atrial septal defect and pulmonary hypertension in professional soccer player. *Arq Bras Cardiol.* 2010 Aug;95(2):e38-9. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0066-782X2010001200024>
2. Diaconu CC. Atrial septal defect in an elderly woman-a case report. *J Med Life.* 2011 Jan-Mar;4(1):91-3. PubMed: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21505579/>
3. Mikhalkova D, Fenstad ER, Miller WL. 34-year-old man with exertional syncope, dyspnea, and chest pain. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2013 Jul;88(7):756-60. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mayocp.2012.09.012>