

Reporte breve

Miocardopatía periparto: reporte de un caso

Peripartum myocardopathy: a case report

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Introducción:

La miocardopatía peri parto, también conocida como cardiomiopatía relacionada con el puerperio, es una forma rara de insuficiencia cardíaca, de origen desconocido, caracterizada por disfunción sistólica del ventrículo izquierdo. Presenta signos de insuficiencia cardíaca durante el último mes del embarazo o en los primeros cinco meses posparto en mujeres sin enfermedad cardíaca previa.¹⁻² No es una patología frecuente, sin embargo, presenta una alta tasa de mortalidad elevándose aún más cuando el diagnóstico y el tratamiento no se realizan de forma temprana.³⁻⁴

Caso clínico:

Paciente de 26 años de edad, cursando embarazo de 42 semanas, es internada para inducción al trabajo de parto. Luego de 7 hs es trasladada a quirófano, para realizarle cesárea de urgencia por bradicardia fetal y presencia de líquido meconio agudo. La paciente ingresa disneica, pálida, taquicardia, con cifras tensionales normales y una saturación de oxígeno de 75%. Se realiza anestesia general, nace bebé vivo apgar 9/9. Al finalizar la cirugía se la traslada a la unidad de cuidados intensivos, intubada, con requerimiento de vasopresor, con la sospecha diagnóstica de una embolia de líquido amniótico. En dicha unidad se realiza un ecocardiograma doppler constatando una insuficiencia cardíaca compatible con una miocardopatía periparto. Continuó en terapia intensiva con medidas de soporte con una evolución desbordable. La paciente fallece cinco días después.

Conclusión:

Si bien es una patología poco frecuente, cuenta con una elevada tasa de morbi-mortalidad, de allí surge la importancia de un diagnóstico y tratamiento en forma temprana, pudiendo actuar de manera intensiva, multidisciplinaria, y poder modificar favorablemente la evolución y pronóstico de esta grave enfermedad.

Introduction:

Peripartum cardiomyopathy, also known as cardiomyopathy related to the puerperium, is a rare form of heart failure of unknown origin, characterized by left ventricular systolic dysfunction. Signs of heart failure appear during the last month of pregnancy or in the first five months postpartum in women without previous history of heart disease.¹⁻² It is not a frequent pathology, however, it has a high mortality rate, rising even more when diagnosis and treatment are not early performed.³⁻⁴

Clinical case:

A 26-year-old female patient, with a 42-week pregnancy, is admitted for labour induction. After 7 hours she is transferred to the operating room, to perform an emergency cesarean section due to fetal bradycardia and the presence of acute meconial fluid. The patient arrived in the operating room, to perform an emergency cesarean section due to fetal bradycardia and the presence of acute meconial fluid. The patient arrived dyspneic, pale, tachycardic, with normal tension figures and an oxygen saturation of 75%.

General anesthesia is performed, and a alive baby was born (Apgar 9/9).

Once surgery was finished, the patient was transferred intubated to the intensive care unit, with vasopressor requirement. Amniotic fluid embolism was the suspected diagnosis. While interned a Doppler echocardiogram was performed, confirming a heart failure compatible with peripartum cardiomyopathy. For the following days she continued in intensive care under support measures with a devastating evolution. The patient pronounced dead five days later.

Conclusion:

Although it is a rare disease, it has a high morbidity and mortality rate, from which emerges the importance of early diagnosis and treatment. It's imperative to act intensively and multidisciplinary to favorably modify the evolution and prognosis of this serious disease.

Palabras claves:

Miocardopatía periparto. insuficiencia cardíaca.

Keywords:

peripartum myocardiopathy. heart failure.

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