

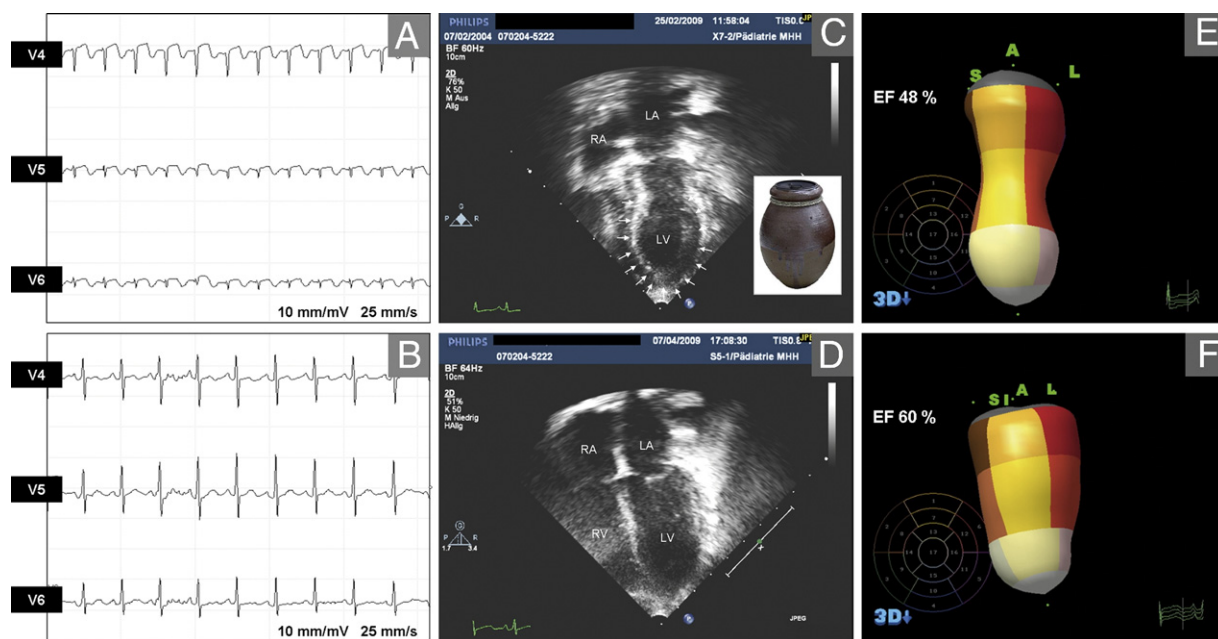
IMAGES IN CARDIOLOGY

Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy in a 2-Year-Old Girl

3-Dimensional Visualization of Reversible Left Ventricular Dysfunction

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A 2-year-old girl underwent surgery for anaplastic ependymoma in our clinic. On the second post-surgical day, a significant left ventricular dysfunction developed. Her electrocardiography results demonstrated changes consistent with myocardial infarction (A). Transthoracic electrocardiography was suggestive of a Takotsubo cardiomyopathy demonstrating a left ventricle (LV) with ballooning of the apex, resembling the octopus trap (takotsubo) configuration (C, arrows and inserted image; Online Videos 1 and 2), and an ejection fraction (EF) of 48% under running treatment with adrenaline. However, 3-dimensional echocardiography using volume slopes revealed more clearly the typical changes of the LV in systole (E, Online Video 3). During the following days, we observed a spontaneous recovery of the cardiac condition with complete regression of the electrocardiography changes (B). After a 6-week stay in the clinic, the young girl was discharged home with regular left ventricular function without any residual signs of the Takotsubo cardiomyopathy (D and F, Online Videos 4 and 5). A = anterior; I = inferior; L = lateral; LA = left atrium; RA = right atrium; RV = right ventricle; S = septal.