Two unrelated patients who were believed to have hypertrophic cardiomyopathy were referred to our department for cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) imaging. In each patient, CMR imaging revealed asymmetric hypertrophy of the interventricular septum (A and B, black arrows, Online Videos 1 and 2). In addition, noncompacted myocardium was noted in the lateral and apical walls of the left ventricle (A and B, white arrows, Online Videos 1 and 2). The maximum end-diastolic ratio of noncompacted to compacted myocardium in each patient was 2.6:1 and 2.5:1, respectively, consistent with a diagnosis of left ventricular noncompaction (A and B, Online Videos 1 and 2). Our cases support findings that hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and left ventricular noncompaction may result from the same genetic mutations (1) and show that phenotypic expression of both conditions, although rare, can occur simultaneously. Comprehensive diagnostic assessment may provide a better understanding of the genotype–phenotype correlation between these diseases.

REFERENCE