

18TH ANNUAL CANADIAN ECHO WEEKEND
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Session Title: Pericarditis vs Myopericarditis: Is There a Difference? How Should We Follow Them?

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OBJECTIVES: What questions or points will participants learn or discuss?

1. Describe the definition and diagnostic criteria for pericarditis and myopericarditis
2. Review the recommendations of the ESC pericardial diseases guidelines for myopericarditis
3. Review the literature for the prognosis of patients with myopericarditis vs pericarditis.
4. Review the role of imaging for the diagnosis and follow-up of these patients

DISCUSSION: Please provide a summary of the discussion and/or include 3 to 6 key presentation slides.

Myopericarditis has a specific definition which is predominantly pericarditis with minor myocardial injury. This is defined by elevation of cardiac biomarkers (i.e.: troponins) with a preserved LVEF and no significant wall motion abnormalities

The current ESC pericardial guidelines has a specific set of recommendations for myopericarditis which includes a lower threshold for hospitalization, more frequent use of CMR, coronary angiography in selected cases and restriction of strenuous physical activity for 6 months

Recently published literature as well as a systematic review indicate an overall good prognosis for patients with myopericarditis as defined by the ESC guidelines (with the caveat that the total number of patients in these studies are small)

Review cases in which echocardiography, CMR and biomarkers (CRP and troponins) were helpful for the initial diagnosis of the patient and the follow-up.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Myopericarditis is defined as pericarditis with elevated biomarkers and preserved LV systolic function (global and regional)
2. There are a specific set of recommendations for myopericarditis in the ESC pericardial diseases guidelines
3. Overall prognosis of patients with myopericarditis and pericarditis is similar from the current literature
4. In addition to echocardiography, CMR can be helpful in cases where there is diagnostic uncertainty

REFERENCES: (journals, websites, etc.)

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