Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy Overview

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KEYWORDS

• Takotsubo cardiomyopathy • Apical ballooning • Stress cardiomyopathy

KEY POINTS

- Takotsubo cardiomyopathy (TTC) is a unique acute syndrome characterized by transient left ventricular (LV) systolic dysfunction in the absence of significant coronary artery disease.
- TTC occurs mostly in postmenopausal women after an emotional and/or physical stress.
- Because the symptoms and signs are nonspecific, a high clinical index of suspicion is necessary to detect the disease in different clinical settings.
- Noninvasive multimodality imaging (ie, echocardiography, CT, and magnetic resonance) may be
 useful to promptly distinguish TTC from other acute cardiac and thoracic diseases; however, coronary angiography remains mandatory to differentiate TTC from acute coronary syndromes (ACSs).
- Despite the often dramatic clinical presentation, prognosis is generally favorable, with a rapid recovery of ventricular function within few weeks.

INTRODUCTION

Takotsubo cardiomyopathy (TTC) is an acute reversible clinical condition mimicking an acute myocardial infarction (AMI).¹ It is also known as stress cardiomyopathy, transient LV apical ballooning syndrome (ABS), or broken heart syndrome (Box 1). The popular and original term, takotsubo, first described in Japan by Sato and

colleagues² in 1990 and reported in 5 patients by Dote and coworkers in 1991,³ was coined on the basis of similarities between LV morphologic features observed on left ventriculography and the shape of a fishing pot takotsubo (round bottom and narrow neck) used in Japan to trap octopuses. TTC is usually characterized by transient LV systolic dysfunction, represented by a balloon-like apical akinesia with compensatory

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Box 1 Names tabulated from published reports

Apical ballooning

ABS

Acute LV ABS

LV ABS

Transient LV ABS

Primary apical ballooning

Transient apical ballooning

Transient ABS

Transient cardiac ABS

Transient left ABS

Transient cardiac ballooning

Left ABS

Acute ABS

Cardiac ABS

Apical ballooning

Apical ballooning without apical ballooning

Apical ballooning cardiomyopathy

Reversible apical ballooning of left ventricle

LV ballooning syndrome

Midventricular variant of transient apical ballooning

Midventricular ballooning syndrome

Transient LV midportion ballooning

Transient midventricular ballooning

Transient midventricular ballooning cardiomyopathy

Transient LV nonapical ballooning

Reverse or inverted LV ABS

Inverted LV ABS

Transient basal ballooning

Stress cardiomyopathy

Acute stress cardiomyopathy

Human stress cardiomyopathy

Acute and reversible cardiomyopathy provoked by stress

Stress-induced cardiomyopathy

Stress-induced TTC

Stress-induced ABS

Stress-related left ventricular dysfunction

Stress-related cardiomyopathy

Stress-related cardiomyopathy syndrome

Stress TTC

Emotional stress-induced ampulla cardiomyopathy

Midventricular stress cardiomyopathy

Atypical transient stress-induced cardiomyopathy

Stress-induced myocardial stunning

Emotional stress-induced TTC

Stress-associated catecholamine induced cardiomyopathy

Neurogenic stress syndrome

Other

Neurogenic stunned myocardium

Adrenergic cardiomyopathy

Broken heart syndrome

Ampulla cardiomyopathy

Ampulla-shaped cardiomyopathy

Chestnut-shaped transient regional left ventricular hypokinesia

Ball-shaped spherical dilation of LV apex

The artichoke heart

Transient midventricular akinesia

Transient anteroapical dyskinesia

Takotsubo

TTC

Takotsubo-like cardiomyopathy

Takotsubo syndrome

Takotsubo disease

Takotsubo LV dysfunction

Takotsubo-like LV dysfunction

Takotsubo-like transient biventricular dysfunction

Takotsubo-like transient LV ballooning

Takotsubo-shaped cardiomyopathy

Takotsubo-shaped hypokinesia of left ventricle

Takotsubo-type cardiomyopathy

Takotsubo transient LV apical ballooning

Midventricular TTC

Midventricular form of TTC

Inverted takotsubo contractile pattern

Inverted TTC

Inverted takotsubo pattern

Atypical TTC

Reverse takotsubo syndrome

Atypical basal type TTC

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