

Cardiogenic Shock with Complete Atrio-ventricular Block in an Octogenarian Woman: Are we going too far?

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Abstract

We report a case of an octogenarian woman who suffered from cardiogenic shock following an inferolateral myocardial infarction extending to the right ventricle associated with complete atrioventricular heart block. Her initial status was critical with a poor prognosis. She requested an invasive full management to be able to continue to take care of her ill husband. She was managed with circulatory assistance, temporary pacing and percutaneous coronary intervention. The procedure was successfully performed and the patient showed a remarkable improvement in clinical condition. Cardiogenic shock complicating right heart ventricle in elderly requires careful patient selection for invasive strategies that can sometimes rely on the willingness of the patient, as the procedural outcome appears to be poor in this high-risk population.

Keywords: Cardiogenic shock; Octogenarian; Percutaneous coronary intervention.

Introduction

Post-myocardial infarction cardiogenic shock (CS) still carries a very poor prognosis despite of the rapid management using effective strategies of myocardial revascularization.¹ It has been shown to be a strong independent predictor of early- and-late mortality.² Yet, the elderly who developed CS were significantly less likely to have undergone cardiac catheterization, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), or coronary artery bypass surgery and to have received intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) with advancing age.³ So, in this category of patient, the trends are rather to “slow down” the invasive management. We present herein a case of an octogenarian woman with CS that was managed “aggressively” with a favorable clinical outcome.

Case Report

An 83-year old woman with a history of hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, atrial fibrillation and hypothyroidism was

admitted for CS secondary to an inferolateral myocardial infarction extending to the right ventricle with third degree atrioventricular heart block. Electrocardiogram showed ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) in the inferior (DII, DIII and aVF), and lateral (DI and aVL) leads. Systolic arterial pressure (SAP) was 90 mmHg, and heart rhythm was 35 beats/mn. The patient requested an invasive full management and insisted that she must go home “healthy” to be able to continue to take care of her husband who was suffering from severe Alzheimer disease. Cardiac ultrasound showed normal left heart function (left ventricular ejection function at 80%), but a dilated and hypokinetic right ventricle. Computed tomography showed no signs of pulmonary embolism.

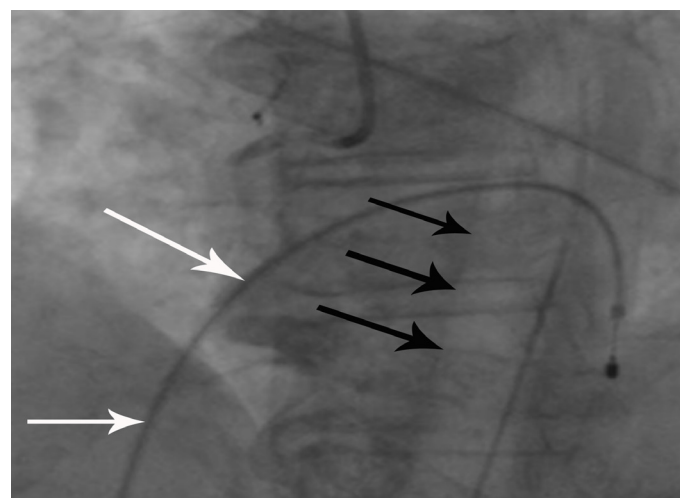


Figure 1: Temporary pacing (white arrows) and intra-aortic balloon pump (black arrows) were inserted before the percutaneous coronary intervention.

The patient was taken to the catheterization laboratory where temporary pacing was set up through right femoral vein, and an IABP (Figure 1) was installed through right femoral artery. Coronary angiography by right transradial approach showed very proximal thrombotic occlusion of a dominant right coronary artery (RCA) (Figure 2) that was partially supplemented by retrograde path from a left coronary system, which was roughly infiltrated with no significant main branches stenosis. Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) of the occluded RCA using a Bare Metal Stent (Integrity 3.0 mm × 30 mm, Biotronik, Erlangen, Germany) was

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successfully performed (Figure 3). Hemodynamic parameters improved quickly after the unclogging of the RCA and SAP rose to 110 mmHg. The patient showed a remarkable improvement, and restored spontaneous sinus rhythm at 70 beats/mn. Pacing probe and IABP were removed at day three, and the patient was discharged at day six. Medical treatment was continued and she followed a rehabilitation program. The function of the right ventricle normalized and the patient remained symptoms' free at one year. She was fully satisfied that she came back at home and was able to take care of her sick husband.

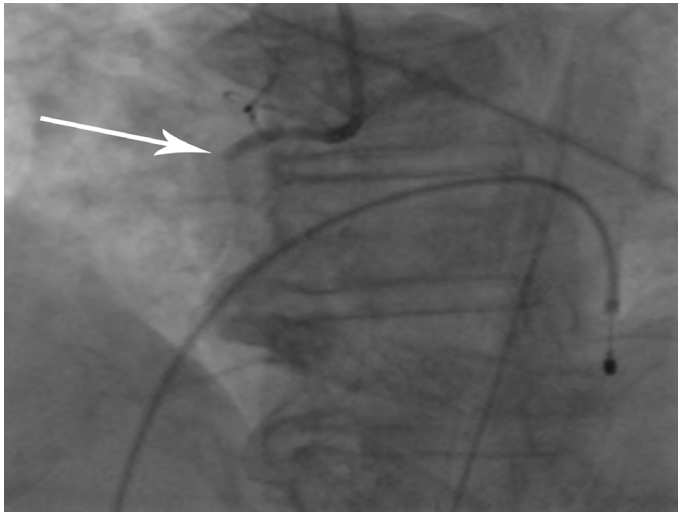


Figure 2: Proximal thrombotic occlusion of the right coronary artery.

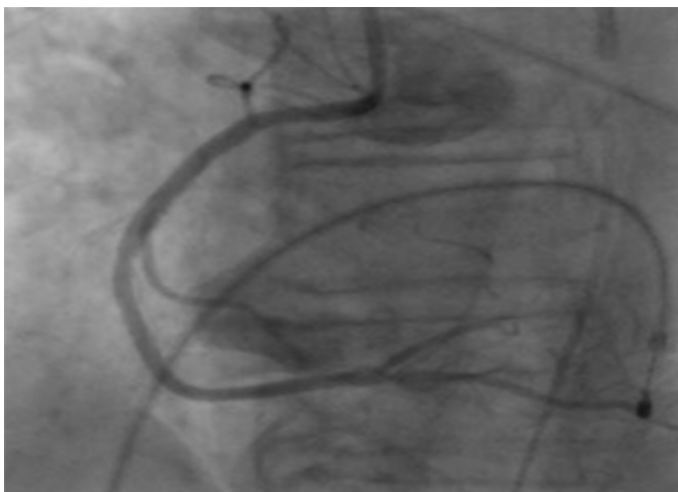


Figure 3: Right coronary artery after the percutaneous coronary intervention using a Bare Metal Stent (Integrity 3.0 mm × 30 mm, Biotronik, Erlangen, Germany).

Discussion

The continually rising global life expectancy has resulted in a significantly increased population over the age of 80.⁴ But the fact that very elderly patients have been excluded from randomized trials dealing with invasive coronary strategies has resulted in lack of evidence regarding the best approach for this population. However, several observational reviews have considered the in-hospital and

mid-term outcomes of PCI in the elderly.^{5,6} Despite the frequent comorbidities and the more extensive coronary atherosclerosis, PCI was associated with a high rate of procedural success in some reports even though the advanced age was still associated with a less favorable in-hospital outcome and a higher degree of procedural complexity.⁵ Other reports showed that the PCI in this sub-group of population can be accomplished with low mortality and morbidity and excellent mid-term results.⁶

Moreover, it has been reported that primary PCI in the setting of STEMI is efficacious and safe in octogenarians with a procedural outcome comparable with younger patients.⁷ Another report observed no difference over a 6-year period in early and 1-year post-discharge mortality in elderly STEMI patients.⁸ The subgroup of elderly patients presenting with acute coronary syndromes represents a continuously growing population with the highest risk for complications and death. Furthermore, they are the patients who may have a better absolute benefit from reperfusion treatments when compared with younger patients.⁹ So, we can anticipate that outcomes will be better among those patients treated by guideline-recommended care, which in the case of CS involves an invasive strategy.

In this case, the medical team agreed about the severity of the initial clinical prognosis, but opinions were divergent regarding the management ranging from palliative care to an invasive strategy assuming a possible recovery of the right heart. In such situations, the opinion of many clinicians worldwide will be to manage conservatively without invasive interventions. Furthermore, as we saw in our particular patient, the invasive strategy including temporary pacing, IABP, and PCI was carried out and was life-saving.

Conclusion

This case may raise the question of the feasibility and outcome of PCI in very old people presenting with CS complicating right heart ventricle infarction. At this time, careful patient selection for invasive strategies is recommended as the procedural outcome appears to be poor in this high-risk population. Moreover, we might consider a more invasive treatment for older individuals on a case-by-case basis, and sometimes we can rely on the willingness of the patient.

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Ethical Consent

Manuscripts with experimental investigations involving human subjects should include a statement that informed consent was obtained from subject/guardian. Authors reporting experiments on animals should include whether rules for the use of laboratory animals were followed.

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