Recurrent Infection in a Late Presentation of Catecholaminergic Polymorphic VT

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Introduction

Catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (CPVT) is characterized by episodic syncope resulting from fast VT (bidirectional or polymorphic) occurring during exercise/acute emotion in individuals without structural cardiac abnormalities. Mean age of onset is between seven and nine years, although onset as late as the fourth decade of life has been reported. We present the oldest reported patient with index event of CPVT.

Our patient’s atypical condition, already emphasized by a very late CPVT event, included multiple consecutive episodes of device-related infection.

Case Report

A 45-year-old male patient, the offspring of consanguineous (first-cousin) parents and with mild hepatic dysfunction (alcoholic etiology), was admitted for syncope associated to acute anxiety. Family history of sudden death (SD) was reported: four brothers had died suddenly at ages 10-20 (autopsies inconclusive, but deaths reportedly attributed to epilepsy). He denied ever having had palpitations, dyspnea, syncope or chest pain. Physical examination was unremarkable, except for mild bruising/ecchymosis in both feet, and baseline electrocardiogram showed sinus tachycardia, only (due to anxiety). At the emergency department, an episode of sustained polymorphic VT (pVT) (with intermittent beat-to-beat axis variation) caused presyncope (Figure 1). Echocardiogram, cardiac-MRI and coronary angiography results were normal, but exercise stress testing disclosed runs of non-sustained ventricular arrhythmia starting at the second stage of Bruce protocol (isolate premature ventricular complexes, progressively followed by bigeminy, couplets and runs of non-sustained VT) (Figure 2). Programmed electrical stimulation failed to induce ventricular arrhythmias, but isoprenaline at increasing infusion rates led to spontaneous short bursts of non-sustained pVT.

Keywords

Tachycardia, Ventricular; Anti-Bacterial Agents / adverse effects; Drug Hypersensitivity; Pericarditis.

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Figure 1 – Polymorphic ventricular tachycardia with intermittent periods of alternating bidirectional QRS axis.

Figure 2 – Induction of ventricular tachycardia during exercise stress testing.
Case Report

defibrillator lead. Patient was restarted on linezolid (five-week treatment). Intracardiac mass was eliminated.

- **Month 9:** Patient re-admitted for new pocket infection.
- ICD was extracted and new antibiotic course initiated.
- Considering high risk of reinfection and patient preference, defibrillator was not re-implanted.

Six months later, patient is asymptomatic. Patient’s brother had several runs of non-sustained VT during follow-up, but no pocket hematoma/infection was reported.

Discussion

CPVT is a potentially lethal inherited arrhythmogenic disorder, characterized by adrenergically-mediated ventricular arrhythmias, typically bidirectional or pVT, manifested especially in children/teenagers. We present the case of a 45-year-old patient diagnosed with CPVT following its first manifestation.

To our knowledge, this is the oldest reported patient first presenting with this condition, which raised diagnostic doubts, especially considering genetic testing was negative for RYR2/ CASQ2 mutations. However, the clinical picture was highly suggestive of CPVT:

- Syncope caused by pVT during acute emotion;
- Alternating 180° QRS axis on beat-to-beat basis (bidirectional VT), although irregular pVT without stable QRS vector alternans was also documented;
- Ventricular arrhythmias of progressive complexity during exercise stress testing and isoproterenol infusion;
- Absence of electrocardiographic and structural cardiac abnormalities, electrolyte imbalance or drug treatment potentially associated to pVT.

Furthermore, mutations in the RYR2 and CASQ2 genes account for 51-56% of CPVT cases only, showing significant locus heterogeneity. The presence of other as-yet unidentified/unmapped loci has been postulated.

CPVT should be considered in the differential diagnosis of adrenergically-mediated syncope in otherwise healthy individuals. Presence/absence of right ventricular structural abnormalities must be evaluated to exclude presence of a rare variant of arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC) allelic to RYR2-related CPVT. Our patient’s right ventricle showed normal structure/contractility in cardiac MRI and programmed electrical stimulation could not induce ventricular arrhythmias, contrary to isoproterenol infusion, favoring catecholamine sensitive automaticity as the mechanism for this VT (contrary to the reentry mechanism of ARVC). Short-coupled VT resembles CPVT; however, it lacks an association between arrhythmic episodes and adrenergic stimuli and typical bidirectional pattern of CPVT. Exercise-related syncope is also found in LQT1 variant of long-QT syndrome. These patients may have normal QT intervals and therefore resemble CPVT, but they do not usually show ventricular arrhythmias of progressive complexity during graded exercise. There were no ST-T changes or QT interval prolongation preceding pVT runs, as expected in Brugada and long QT syndromes, respectively.

Rare CPVT cases have been reported in middle-aged adult patients. Severe CPVT forms usually die during childhood and people tend to become more sedentary after school graduation, hindering the diagnosis. Autosomal dominant cardiac conditions (possibly but not necessarily our case) show a wide range in severity and age of onset. Clinical presentation within a given kindred may vary widely between family members, which may be explained by genetic (earlier onset with multilocus mutations and double heterozygote) and environmental modifying factors.

The lifetime risk of further episodes of IE among survivors ranges between 2-22%. “Relapse” suggests an incompletely treated episode resulting in emergence of original microorganism from protected sources (prosthetic hardware/intracardiac devices), requiring a search for persistent focus of infection, longer course of treatment or surgical therapy. “Reinfection” concerns infection with a new microorganism. The need for accurate differentiation between relapse/reinfection, preferably using molecular strain-typing methodology, must be reinforced, considering its therapeutic impact. Reinfection with persistent colonizing strain of *S. aureus* could give the erroneous impression of relapse and an episode of IE may be polyclonal although involving a single species, as reported for *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. As polyclonality interferes with antibiotic susceptibility, this observation has important consequences for treatment of device-related coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus endocarditis* (*S. epidermidis*) and suggests the need for exhaustive antibiotic susceptibility testing.

Our patient had both relapsed infection and reinfection. We followed ESC guidelines on IE (prolonged antibiotic treatment, device removal, reimplantation postponed to allow weeks of antibiotic treatment, reimplantation on contralateral side), but severe allergic reactions and intolerance to vancomycin/meropenem were limiting. Potentially persistent/resistant foci of infection attached to the defibrillation lead and the infection polyclonal nature may have had a role as well. Possibility of immunodeficiency and hemorrhagic discrasy (mainly of secondary hemostasis) was considered, as our patient was the offspring of consanguineous first-cousin parents. Presence of hematoma, immunodeficiency and pocket instrumentation/revision increase risk of recurrent pocket infection or device-related IE.

Epicardial defibrillation system implantation was considered. However, placing the coil in the pericardial space may lead to pericarditis, adhesions/librosis, infection and arrhythmogenesis and long-term stability/reliability are still unknown. Left cardiac sympathetic denervation may be performed in case of syncope recurrence. Wearable cardioverter-defibrillator vests (such as LifeVest) are not yet available in our country.

**Potential Conflict of Interest**

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References


