

Case Report of Type II Cardio- Cerebral Syndrome: Acute Ischemic Stroke followed by Acute Inferior Myocardial Infarction

Mohammed Habib *, Salama Awadallah

Department of Pediatrics School of Medicine Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center 1501 Kings Highway Shreveport, LA 71103

*Corresponding Author: Mohammed Habib, MD Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center 1501 Kings Highway.

Received Date: November 11, 2022; Accepted Date: December 26, 2022; Published Date: January 06, 2023

Citation: Mohammed Habib, Salama Awadallah (2023). Case Report of Type II Cardio- Cerebral Syndrome: Acute Ischemic Stroke followed by Acute Inferior Myocardial Infarction. *J. Clinical Cardiology and Cardiovascular Interventions*, 6(1); DOI:10.31579/2641-0419/292

Copyright: © 2023 Mohammed Habib, This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Abstract

We report a case of a preterm infant who underwent transcatheter closure of patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) with Amplatzer Piccolo device through the left femoral vein. During the procedure, a partially occluded inferior vena cava (IVC) with significant collateralization was noted. The catheter was negotiated using a coronary guide wire and the infant tolerated the procedure well. Interestingly, the infant had a normal IVC in prior radiological films. The cause of this acquired occluded IVC remained obscure.

Keywords: electrocardiograph; coronary artery; ectasia; aneurysm

Introduction

The incidence of acute ischemic stroke (AIS) after recent myocardial infarction (MI) during the hospital stay ranges from 0.7% to 2.2%. [1-3] AIS occurred more frequently in the first days after Acute myocardial infarction (AMI), but incidence progressively decreased over time. [3-5] Brandi Witt et al, suggested that during hospitalization for MI 11.1 the AIS occurred per 1000 MI compared with 12.2 at one month and 21.4 at one year. The most positive predictors of ischemic stroke after MI included: older age, hypertension, diabetes, history of previous stroke, history of anterior location MI, previous MI, atrial fibrillation and heart failure [6].

Case report

72 years old male patient, previously healthy with no chronic medical illnesses, presented complaining of acute burning retrosternal chest pain within two hours associated with diaphoresis and nausea. On examination, the patient was lying supine mildly anxious and sweaty. Blood Pressure: 142/90 mmHg. Oxygen saturation on room air 95 %, Pulse rate 105 beats per minute Temperature 37.6. Focused precordial exam: regular tachycardia with no added sounds. Back: normal vehicular breathing sounds with no crepitations. Electrocardiogram was done within 10 minutes and revealed ST segment elevation in inferior leads II, III, aVF with reciprocal ST depression in leads I, aVL (figure 1)

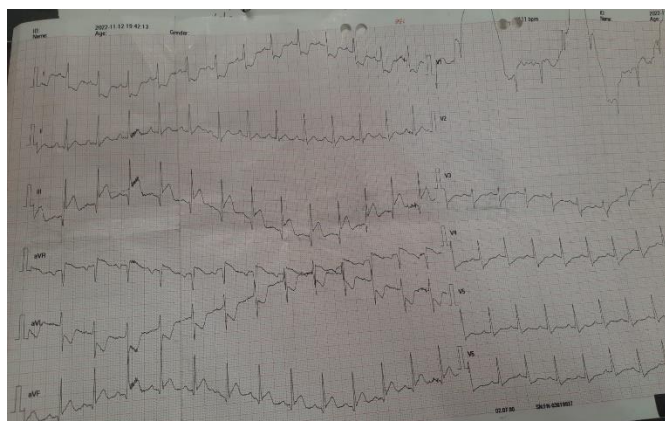


Figure 1: ECG sinus tachycardia, inferior ST elevation.

Because the patient arrived at the time window of thrombolytic strategy according to Al-Shifa Hospital protocol, thrombolytics was given rather than primary PCI. The patient was prepared before thrombolytics and was given 300 mg loading Aspirin and 300 mg loading clopidogrel, Streptokinase 1.5 million units over 60 minutes was given to the patient over 40 minutes in

emergency department, then the patient was transferred to the coronary care unit with continuous ECG monitoring and defibrillator. After 90 minutes of giving streptokinase, ECG was done and showed more than 50% resolution of ST segment in inferior leads with great improvement of chest discomfort and symptoms by the patient. (Figure 2)

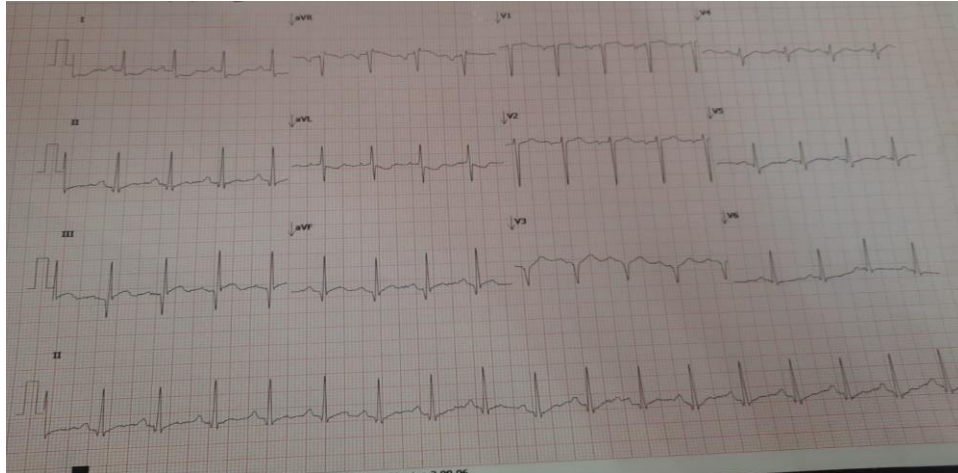


Figure 2: ECG 90 minutes after streptokinase, ST resolution > 50%.

The day after that, the patient was transfer to the catheterization laboratory for pharmaco-invasive PCI and while sterilization process the patient suddenly developed difficult speech, weakness in the left arm and disorientation.

Rapid coronary angiography by femoral access showed total occlusion of the mid right coronary artery and 2.75x26 mm resolute stent (drug eluting stent) was deployment. (figure 3a, 3b)



Figure 3a: Mid RCA totally occluded



Figure 3b: patent RCA after stent deployment

At the same time, the interventional cardiologist went to cerebral circulation and on the screen appeared haziness in the right middle cerebral artery (MCA). IA tPA 4 mg was given into right MCA with TIC1 flow III.



Figure 4a: haziness in the Right MCA

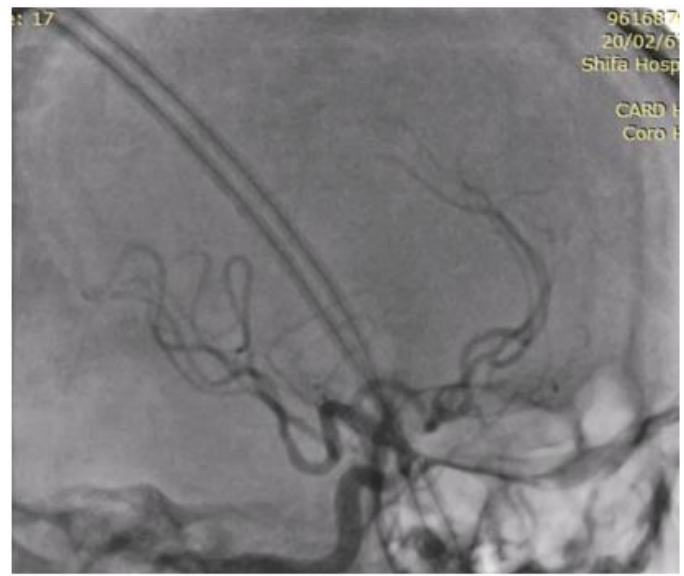


Figure 4b: TICI flow III in right MCA

After 5 minutes the was able to speak fluently and move his left arm with full power and good consciousness level, after 48 hours the patient discharge from hospital without any complications.

Discussion

According to the 2018 guideline of scientific statement from the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association (AHA/ASA), [7] 1. For patients presenting with AIS and a history of recent MI in the past 3 months, treating the ischemic stroke with IV alteplase is reasonable if the recent MI was non-STEMI. (Class IIa) 2. For patients presenting with AIS and a history of recent MI in the past 3 months, treating the ischemic stroke with IV alteplase is reasonable if the recent MI was a STEMI involving the right or inferior myocardium. (Class IIa) 3. For patients presenting with AIS and a history of recent MI in the past 3 months, treating the ischemic stroke with IV alteplase may reasonable if the recent MI was a STEMI involving the left anterior myocardium. (Class IIb) The main concerns about giving rt-PA to patients with AIS and history of recent MI are (Beyond the bleeding):

1. Thrombolysis-induced myocardial hemorrhage predisposing to myocardial wall rupture
2. Possible ventricular thrombus that could be embolized because of thrombolysis.
3. post-myocardial infarction pericarditis that may become hemopericardium

the safety of IV rt-PA for acute ischemic stroke (AIS) treatment after recent myocardial infarction (MI) is still controversial. In recent Retrospective review article of 102 AIS patients admitted for AIS with history of recent MI in the previous 3 months. Patients according to treated with standard IV rt-PA dose for AIS were divided into 2 groups: treated or not treated. Four patients with STEMI patients in the week preceding ischemic stroke (8.5%) and IV rt-PA treated died from confirmed cardiac rupture/ tamponade. This complication occurred in 1 (1.8%) patient in the nontreated group ($P=0.178$), and no non-STEMI patients receiving IV rt-PA had cardiac complications [8]. The new recommendation according to 2021 guidelines of European Stroke Organization (ESO) on intravenous thrombolysis for acute ischemic stroke suggested that [14]: Contraindication of rt-PA For patients with acute ischemic stroke of < 4.5 h duration and with history of subacute (> 6 h) ST elevation myocardial infarction during the last seven days. • Insufficient evidence to make a recommendation for patients with acute ischemic stroke of < 4.5 h duration and with history of ST-elevation myocardial infarction of more than a week to three months. • IV rt-PA for patients with acute ischemic stroke of < 4.5 h duration and with a history of non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction during the last three months. The recent retrospective trial among 40 396 AIS patients with age ≥ 65 years, the patients treated with rt-PA were

241 patients (0.6%) had recent MI in the past 3 months, of which 19.5% (41 patients) were ST-segment–elevation myocardial infarction. Patients with recent MI had more severe stroke than those without. Among older patients receiving rt-PA for AIS, a recent history of MI in the past 3 months was associated with higher inhospital mortality compared with no history of MI in ischemic stroke patients treated with rt-PA. This association was more prominent in patients with STEMI than those with NSTEMI. This association was not significant, if the time frame from the onset of MI to the indexed AIS was > 3 months [9]. Despite the increasing risk of mortality, further studies are necessary to determine whether the benefit of rt-PA outweighs its risk among AIS patients with a recent history of MI in last 3 months.

According to Alshifa hospital classification this is type II cardiocerebral infarction syndrome and diagnosis AIS (a sudden onset of focal neurological deficit caused by a cerebral vascular narrowing cause) and recent history of MI (acute elevation cardiac enzyme plus ischemic electrocardiogram changes and/or symptoms) in the previous 3 months but not in first 12 hours from MI. and the causes may be Left ventricle thrombus formation or Increased coagulation activity or The circulatory inflammatory cytokines or Post myocardial infarction atrial fibrillation/ atrial flutter or Intervention of myocardial infarction (PCI and CABG) (10).

Conclusion

The type II cardiocerebral infarction syndrome one of the most challenging medical emergency conditions and requires timely management. therapeutic strategies and efficient team-work among neurologists and cardiologists are required for ideal management for such exceptional cases. We believe that invasive treatment using mechanical thrombectomy for cerebral arteries and PCI to culprit coronary artery must be done. Future clinical trial study, though difficult to perform due to its rarity, is required in order to develop the optimal management of this catastrophic clinical scenario.

References

1. Al Suwaidi J, Al Habib K, Asaad N, Singh R, Hersi A, Al Falaeh H, et al. (2012). Immediate and one-year outcome of patients presenting with acute coronary syndrome complicated by stroke: findings from the 2nd Gulf Registry of Acute Coronary Events (Gulf RACE-2). *BMC Cardiovasc Disord.* 12:64.
2. Longstreth WT Jr, Litwin PE, Weaver WD. (1993). Myocardial infarction, thrombolytic therapy, and stroke. A community-

- based study. The MITI Project Group. Stroke. 24:587–590. 3. Kajermo U, Ulvenstam A, Modica A, Jernberg T, Mooe T. (2014). Incidence, trends, and predictors of ischemic stroke 30 days after an acute myocardial infarction. Stroke. 45:1324–1330.
3. Mooe T, Olofsson BO, Stegmayr B, Eriksson P. Ischemic stroke. (1999). Impact of a recent myocardial infarction. Stroke. 30:997–1001.
 4. Brammås A, Jakobsson S, Ulvenstam A, Mooe T. (2013). Mortality after ischemic stroke in patients with acute myocardial infarction: predictors and trends over time in Sweden. Stroke. 44:3050–3055
 5. Brandi J. Witt, MD et al. (2006). The Incidence of Stroke after Myocardial Infarction: A Meta-Analysis. The American Journal of Medicine. 119, 354.e1-354.
 6. Eivind Berge et al. European Stroke Organisation (ESO) guidelines on intravenous thrombolysis for acute ischaemic stroke. European Stroke Journal 2021
 7. Jean-Philippe Collet, et al. (2020). Acute Coronary Syndromes (ACS) in Patients Presenting without Persistent ST-Segment Elevation (Management of) Guidelines. European Heart Journal (2021)42, 12891367
 8. C. Michael Gibson et al. (2016). Prevention of Bleeding in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation Undergoing PCI. N Engl J Med; 375:2423-34.6 16.
 9. Mohammed habib, Cardio-Cerebral Infarction Syndrome (CCIS): Definition, Diagnosis, Pathophysiology and Treatment . Cardiology and Cardiovascular Research 2021; 5(2): 84-89



This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License

To Submit Your Article Click Here:

Submit Manuscript

DOI:10.31579/2641-0419/292

Ready to submit your research? Choose Auctores and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- rigorous peer review by experienced research in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- authors retain copyrights
- unique DOI for all articles
- immediate, unrestricted online access

At Auctores, research is always in progress.

Learn more <https://auctoresonline.org/journals/clinical-cardiology-and-cardiovascular-interventions>