PITFALLS IN THE DIAGNOSIS & MANAGEMENT OF C V

DISPASES

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"To make no mistakes is not in the power of man, but from their errors and mistakes the wise and good learn wisdom for the future"



Plutarch

HEART FAILURE:

- HF is not a diagnosis; it is a group of S&S occurring in a patient with cardiac disease.
- Cardiomegaly
- Symptoms of LVF:
 - * Dyspnea
 - *Paroxysmal cough
 - *PND
 - *Nocturnal angina
 - *Cardiac asthma
- Signs of LVF:
 - * Basal rales
 - * Pleural effusion

HEART FAILURE: RVF:

- Peripheral edema
- Hepatomegaly
- Congested neck veins

Therapy:

- Digtalis
- **Diuretics**
- **ACE Inhibitors**
- Other Inotropics
- B-Blockers

CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

-Failure to recognize cardiac pain:

A-Effort angina:

- *Unusual site *Abnormal character
- *Non effort precipitating factors

B-Unstable angina:

- *Not precipitated by effort
- *Linked angina
- *Normal ECG
- *Normal exercise tolerance

C-Myocardial infarction:

- * Silent infarction
- * Unusual site of pain
- * Good general condition
- * Absence of ECG changes
- **II- Erroneous diagnosis of CAD:**
- **➤** Coronary Mimics:
 - * Pleurodyna *Acute Pericarditis
 - * Cardiac neurosis *Aortic dissection
 - * Gall bladder disease *Esophogeal pain
 - * Cervical spodylosis *MVP
 - * Spontaneous Pneumothorax *IHSS



III- INVESTIGATIONS:

≻ ECG:

- *Normal ECG ---> False -ve diagnosis
 - *Cannot predict size & severity of AMI
 - * False +ve exercise test
 - * ECG mimics of IHD
- Cardiac Enzymes:
 - *May be normal in small infarcts
 - *Extracardiac sources
 - *Can predict size of infarction
- Coronary angiogram:
 - * value
 - * Infarction with normal coronary angio



III-THERAPY:

➤ Medical:

- *Nitroglycerine test
- *NG may worsen some types of angina (AS, IHSS, MVP)
- *NG Resistance may be due to old prep.
- * **B-Blockers**
- *Antiarrhythmic drugs
- * Digitalis
- * B P
- > Thrombolytic therapy:
 - * Patient selection
 - * Problems during treatment

VALVULAR HEART DISEASE D:

- 1-Silent MS
- 2- Syncope in MS (Atrial myxoma ball valve thrombus)
 - 3- MS simulating MR
 - 4- MS Vs. ASD
 - 5-MS X AR
- Ao. VD: 1- AR with double murmur
 - 2-Hyperdynamic state
 - **3-Acute AR**
 - 4-Severe AS with HF
 - 5-Ch RF with functional or organic Ao VD
 - 6- Basal SM (organic or functional)



CONGENITAL HEAT DISEASE

- Dextrocardia if you fail to palpate the apex
- Chest deformity as pectus excavatum straight back syndrome may simulate cong.HD e g ASD
- Innocent murmur in children need through evaluation
- Diastolic flow murmur in VSD, PDA, ASD should not be confused with organic MS
- Persistent of cong. HD in adult must be considered e g

Coarctation for essential HTN

ASD for MS

Cyanotic HD for COPD



DYSRHYTHMIAS

- Sudden regular rhythm in patient with AF?
- Ashman phenomena in AF
- Age is a strong indication for anticoagulation in AF rather than a contraindication.
- Wide complex tachycardia and its DD
- Syncope of cardiac origin is a difficult problem



DYSRHYTHMIAS

- Treat the patient not the arrhythmia
- Proarrhythmic effect of antiarrhythmic drugs
- Importance of LVD (Prognosis, Drug selection)
- Electrolyte & Acid base disturbances may be the cause of refractory dysrrhythmias
- WPW Traps



HYPERTENSION

- Over diagnosis of HTN
- Treatable causes not to be overlooked
- Patients with hypertensive HF may have normal BP
- Pseudo HTN
- Auscultatory gap



HYPERTENSION

- White coat HTN
- Use of diuretics in hypertensive encephalopathy
- Emergency use of sublingual nifedipine
- ACE Inhibitors in renal impairment.
- First dose hypotension & withdrawal syndrome.



INFECTIVE ENDOCARDITIS

- Any fever >10 days in cardiac patient should be considered IE until proved otherwise
- Classic Oslerian presentation is a late phenomena
- Heart murmur may be absent initially



INFECTIVE ENDOCARDITIS

- > -ve culture endocarditis
- ► The disease is more common in mild lesion than severe one rare in MS &AF
- Recurrence of fever may be due to relapse but other causes must be considered (drug fever, ring abscess, phlebitis)



OTHER CARDIAC DISEASES

Pericardial Disease:

- Acute pericarditis Vs. AMI
- Pericardial effusion Vs CHF
- Pericardial rub Vs. heart murmur
- Cardiac tamponade diagnosis & management
- Constrictive pericarditis Vs. liver cirrhosis
- Constrictive pericarditis as MS or TS



OTHER CARDIAC DISEASES

Pulmonary heart disease:

- PE need very high index of suspicion
- COPD my mask signs of L or R sided HF
- COPD Vs. pericardial disease