

A SUCCESSFUL CASE OF HEART TRANSPLANTATION FOLLOWING RESTRICTIVE CARDIOMYOPATHY DUE TO SYSTEMIC MASTOCYTOSIS

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INTRODUCTION:

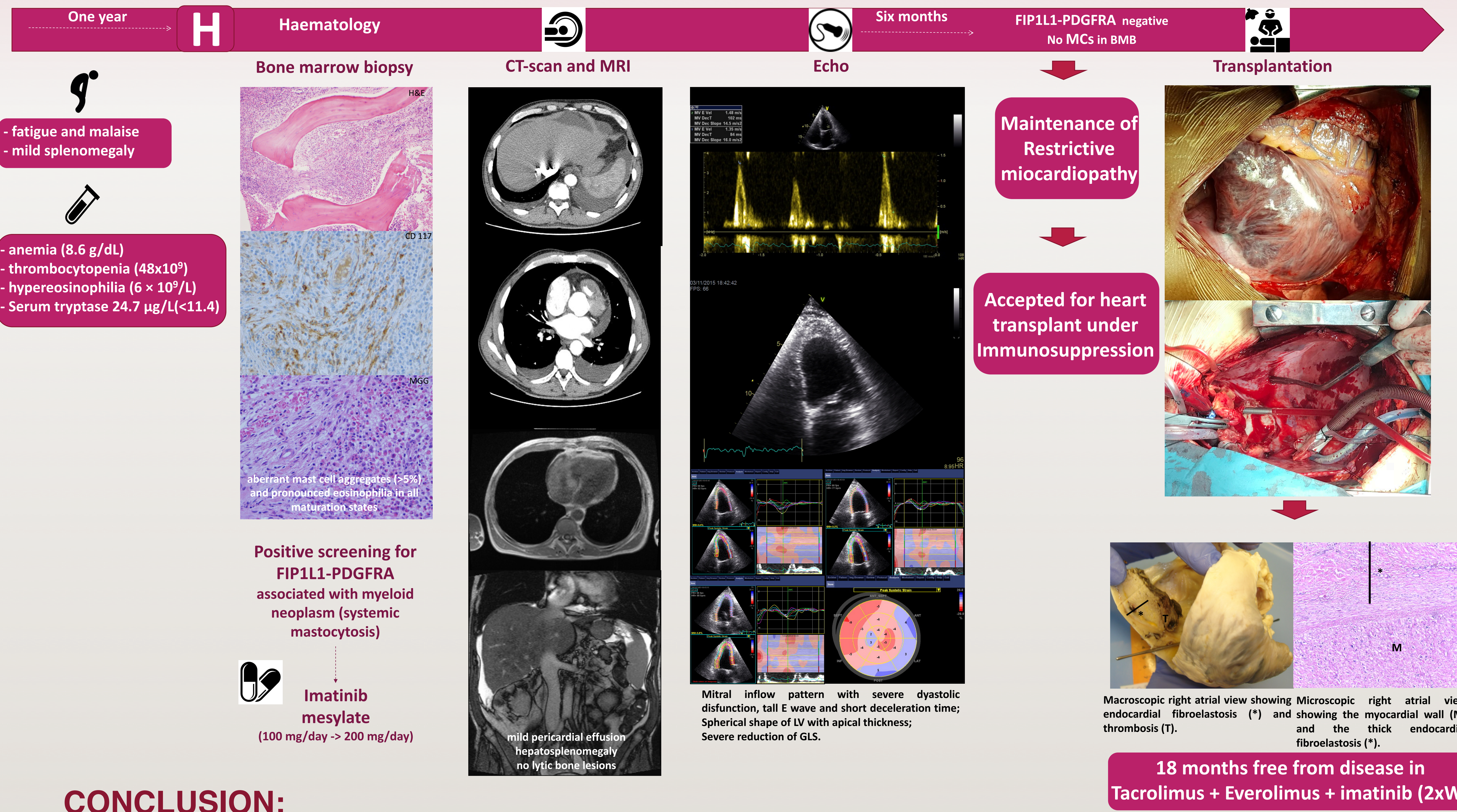
Systemic mastocytosis (SM) is a rare heterogeneous disease characterized by the accumulation of neoplastic mast cells (MCs) in the bone marrow and other organ organs/tissues¹.

Most adult patients have indolent forms of disease with no organ dysfunction but in advanced variants of the disease the malignant expansion and accumulation of MCs can lead to organ damage¹. MCs physiologically reside in the interstitial space between the cardiomyocytes in close proximity to nerves and may be associated with the generation and progression of arrhythmias².

Activated cardiac MCs release potent proinflammatory and profibrotic mediators and had a demonstrated role in congestive heart failure animal models but case reports of heart failure in SM patients are rare². Available evidence describes usually no pathologic alterations in systolic left ventricular function and systolic and diastolic left ventricular diameter². However a diastolic left ventricular dysfunction and left ventricular hypertrophy may be associated with SM but symptomatic chronic heart failure appears to be not more prevalent in SM patients than in the general population. Treatment guidelines for SM patients with chronic heart failure are the same as the general population and may include transplantation^{2,3}.

CASE REPORT:

56 year-old man referred to our department due to cardiogenic shock secondary to heart failure in a patient with a previous diagnosis of systemic mastocytosis and hypereosinophilia.



CONCLUSION:

Despite the pathophysiologic possibility of heart transplantation need in SM patients only one case was published and due to dilated cardiomyopathy probably not directly associated with SM⁴. We describe the first case of restrictive cardiomyopathy secondary to SM with heart failure and need for heart transplantation.

References

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