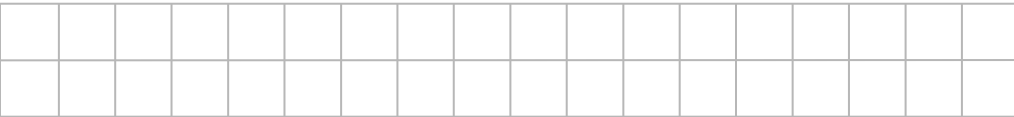


به نام خدا



ID: خانم ۲۵ ساله، اهل و ساکن رفسنجان

CC: خارش خفیف ژنرالیزه

PI:

- خانم ۲۵ ساله، G2 P1، با $GA = 36w + 1d$ ، با سابقه کلستاز بارداری و MR خفیف
- علائم همراه: خارش خفیف

Ob Hx: سزارین قبلی

VS:

SPO2 = 97% T = 36.7 RR = 18 PR = 77 BP = 130/80



Pre-hospital Hx

بیمار در تاریخ ۱۵ فروردین ماه، با شکایت تنگی نفس از روز قبل، به متخصص زنان مراجعه میکند و به متخصص قلب ارجاع داده می شود.

در تاریخ ۱۶ فروردین بیمار توسط متخصص قلب اکو شد که $EF = 55\%$ گزارش گردید. پس از آن بیمار به اورژانس زایشگاه مراجعه میکند که در آزمایشات آن مرکز، آنزیم های کبدی ایشان اندکی افزایش یافته بود. با توجه به همین موضوع، بیمار با نامه الکتیو جهت بستری در تاریخ ۱۷ فروردین به بیمارستان علی ابن ابی طالب مراجعه میکند.



بیمار در تاریخ ۱۷ فروردین ماه به صورت الکتیو به بیمارستان مراجعه کرد.

در سیر بستری آنزیم های کبدی به صورت روزانه چک می شد. علاوه بر آن NST و چک FHR نیز برای بیمار انجام می شد. دو دوز بتامتازون نیز دریافت کرد.

بیمار در تاریخ ۱۹ فروردین ماه مجدداً از تنگی نفس شکایت داشت که خود به خود رفع شد.

در تاریخ ۲۰ فروردین ماه به دلیل افزایش آنزیم های کبدی بیمار تحت سزارین اورژانسی قرار گرفت.

AST: 38 → 40 → 48 → 64

ALT: 52 → 61 → 51 → 87



پس از انجام سزارین، بیمار دچار تنگی نفس ناگهانی و افت سچوریشن تا ۸۰٪ شد. در سمع ریه رال دوطرفه داشت.

برای بیمار اکسیژن تراپی و مشاوره اورژانسی قلب انجام شد.
در اکوکاردیوگرافی، $EF = 35-40\%$ داشت. در اکوکاردیوگرافی ۲۲
فروردين نیز این مورد تکرار شد.

بیمار به مدت ۳ روز در ICU و CCU با لازیکس، آلداکتون، بیتوال،
کارودیلول و هپارین تحت درمان بود.

در تاریخ ۲۴ فروردین ماه بیمار با حال عمومی خوب و علائم حیاتی پایدار مرخص شد.

با توجه به شرایط بیمار و شواهد اکوکاردیوگرافی، برای وی تشخیص Peripartum cardiomyopathy گذاشته شد.

A stethoscope with a black tube and silver chest piece is resting on a medical chart. The chart features a calendar grid with dates from January to July. A black calculator is partially visible in the upper right corner. The chart also contains various medical notes and checkboxes.

Peripartum Cardiomyopathy

Definition: PPCM is defined as the development of systolic HF toward the end of pregnancy or in the months following pregnancy, with LVEF generally less than 45 percent in the absence of another identifiable cause of HF.

Risk factors: greater age, parity, multiple gestation, African ancestry, and a history of preeclampsia, eclampsia, or postpartum hypertension

Peripartum Cardiomyopathy

Pathogenic factors: The etiology of PPCM is unknown, but the final common pathway includes angiogenic imbalance and altered prolactin processing. Possible causes include genetic, inflammatory, hormonal, hemodynamic, infectious, and autoimmune factors.

Clinical manifestations: Onset during late pregnancy and early postpartum are unique to PPCM. Common findings include dyspnea, lower extremity edema, increased JVP, and crackles on lung exam.

A black stethoscope with a silver chest piece is resting on a medical chart. The chart features a calendar grid with dates from January to July. The stethoscope's tubing is coiled across the chart, and its chest piece is positioned over the date 21 January. The chart also contains various medical notes and checkboxes.

Peripartum Cardiomyopathy

Diagnostic test findings: An ECG, echocardiogram, and BNP are performed in most patients. A CXR is rarely necessary. Other tests are less useful.

- **ECG** – This is usually nonspecific in PPCM showing sinus tachycardia but can help distinguish from other conditions such as acute myocardial infarction or right heart strain from a pulmonary embolus.
- **Echocardiogram** – This shows global reduction in LV systolic function, with LVEF nearly always <45 percent. The LV is frequently but not always dilated.

A stethoscope with a black tube and silver chest piece is resting on a medical chart. The chart features a calendar grid with dates from January to July. A black calculator is partially visible in the upper right corner of the chart. The stethoscope's tubing is coiled across the chart, and its chest piece is positioned near the bottom left.

Peripartum Cardiomyopathy

Differential diagnosis:

- other types of pre-existing cardiomyopathy
- valvular heart disease
- congenital heart disease
- hypertension-related diastolic HF
- myocardial infarction
- pulmonary embolism

PPCM is a diagnosis of exclusion.

[illegible]

General measures – We use supplemental oxygen and assisted ventilation as needed

Bromocriptine – We suggest against the routine use of Bromocriptine in patients with PPCM. If bromocriptine is used, anticoagulation should also be started to prevent thromboembolic events.

Management of sequelae – Some patients with acute decompensated HF may benefit from intravenous inotropic support. Mechanical circulatory support (MCS) should be considered early in patients who are hemodynamically unstable and unresponsive; MCS includes intraaortic balloon counter pulsation, ECMO, and left ventricular (LV) assist device.

Peripartum Cardiomyopathy

Long-term management: In those patients who demonstrate persistent normal LV function for a period of at least six months, we suggest stepwise weaning of the HF regimen with close clinical follow-up and with echocardiographic monitoring to ensure stability of LV function during and for at least one to two years after weaning of HF medications to ensure stability. Cardiac transplantation is reserved for patients who have refractory severe HF symptoms despite maximal therapy.

A black stethoscope with a silver chest piece is resting on a medical chart. The chart features a calendar grid for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June. The stethoscope's tubing is coiled across the chart, and its chest piece is positioned over the calendar. The chart also contains various medical forms and text, including a section for 'Patient's name' and a section for 'Monthly second lowest cost plan (SLCSP) premium'.

Peripartum Cardiomyopathy

Delivery: Decisions regarding the timing and mode of delivery in PPCM should be made based upon combined input from cardiology, obstetrics, anesthesiology, and neonatology services. Prompt delivery is suggested in patients with advanced HF and hemodynamic instability despite medical therapy.

Risk of recurrence: The risk of recurrence with subsequent pregnancy is highest among patients with persistent LV systolic dysfunction. We suggest that patients with a history of PPCM who have persistent LV dysfunction avoid future pregnancy due to the risk of HF progression and death; we advise such patients to use reliable contraception or undergo sterilization.

با تشکر از توجه شما

