

Selective Serotonin–norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors-induced Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy

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Abstract

Context: Takotsubo translates to “octopus pot” in Japanese. Takotsubo cardiomyopathy (TTC) is characterized by a transient regional systolic dysfunction of the left ventricle. Catecholamine excess is the one most studied and favored theories explaining the pathophysiology of TTC. **Case Report:** We present the case of a 52-year-old Hispanic female admitted for venlafaxine-induced TTC with a review literature on all the cases of Serotonin–norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRI)-associated TTC published so far. **Conclusion:** SNRI inhibit the reuptake of catecholamines into the presynaptic neuron, resulting in a net gain in the concentration of epinephrine and serotonin in the neuronal synapses and causing iatrogenic catecholamine excess, ultimately leading to TTC.

Keywords: Apical ballooning syndrome, selective serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, stress-induced cardiomyopathy, Takotsubo cardiomyopathy

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Introduction

Takotsubo cardiomyopathy (TTC) is a temporary condition that results due to sudden weakening of the heart muscle and change in the shape of the left ventricle. The left ventricle changes its shape developing a narrow neck and a round bottom, hence the name Takotsubo, which means “octopus pot” in Japanese. Other synonyms are stress-induced cardiomyopathy, broken-heart syndrome, and apical ballooning syndrome. Although the etiological mechanism of TTC remains unclear, a dramatic increase in catecholamines, such as epinephrine and norepinephrine, has been recognized as a possible cause. Selective serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRI) such as venlafaxine, desvenlafaxine,

and duloxetine inhibit reuptake of serotonin and norepinephrine at presynaptic level and increase their level at postsynaptic level, predisposing the patients to iatrogenic catecholamine excess. We report a case of TTC following normal dosing of venlafaxine, and review all the cases reported of TTC associated with SNRI use.

Case Report

A 52-year-old Hispanic female presented to the Emergency Room with complain of left-sided chest pain radiating to her left arm associated with nausea

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but no vomiting. According to the patient, the pain began 2 hours before presentation when she was having breakfast; she reported no previous similar episodes. She did not recall any change in her daily routine and had no stress at work or home. Her past medical history included hypertension, for which she was taking enalapril 2.5 mg, and chronic back pain secondary to disc budge at L4–L5 level, for which she was taking oxycodone. She never had any cardiac catheterization or echocardiography done in past. She had no known drug or food allergies. She was recently started on venlafaxine 75 mg for her depression 4 weeks ago. Upon arrival to the Emergency Department, her blood pressure was 128/85 with a pulse of 94 beats per minute. The physical examination including cardiovascular examination was essentially normal. Electrocardiography done in the emergency department showed sinus tachycardia with rate of 118/min with no ST segment changes but diffuse symmetric T-wave inversions in the limb and precordial leads [Figure 1]. Patient was given Aspirin (ASA) 325 mg, plavix loading dose of 600 mg, and nitroglycerin with some improvement in chest pain. Her cardiac biomarkers were increased at 1.85 ng/ml. Patient was diagnosed with non-ST elevation myocardial infarction, admitted to telemetry floor, and started on heparin drip. Her chest pain improved overnight and troponins in morning were 1.7 ng/ml, with normal complete blood count and metabolic profile. Patient was taken for cardiac catheterization, which showed normal coronaries [Figure 2], with left ventriculogram in right anterior oblique projection showing diffuse dyskinesia/ballooning of the left ventricular apex (both anterior and inferior aspects) and ejection fraction of 45% [Figure 3 panel A/B]. Echocardiography was also done that showed hyperkinesia of the basal segment of the left ventricle with akinesia and ballooning of the apical segment of the left ventricle, with ejection consistent with the morphology of TTC [Figure 4 panel A/B].

Patient was diagnosed to have TTC secondary to SNRI venlafaxine. She was discharged home on ASA, enalapril, and metoprolol, and was asked to discontinue venlafaxine therapy. Follow-up echocardiography after 6 weeks showed complete resolution of wall motion abnormalities and normal ejection fraction.

Discussion

TTC was first reported in 1990, and since then many cases have been reported and various theories have been put forward to explain its pathophysiology. TTC is characterized by reversible left ventricular dysfunction due to akinesia/hypokinesia involving the apical/mid-ventricular segments and a hyperactive

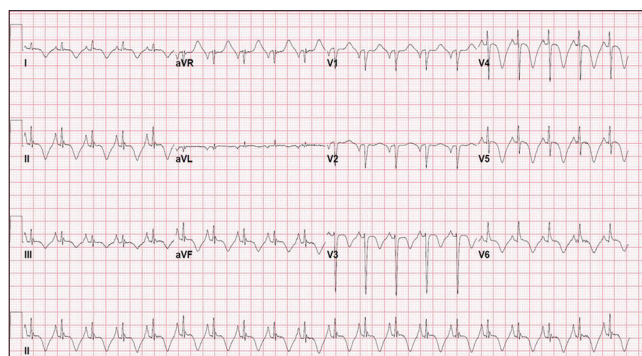


Figure 1: Electrocardiogram showing sinus tachycardia at 118/min with diffuse symmetric T wave inversions in limb and precordial leads but no ST segment changes



Figure 2: Cardiac catheterization showing normal coronaries. (Panel A) Left ventriculogram in right anterior oblique projection showing diffuse ballooning of the left ventricular apex in diastole

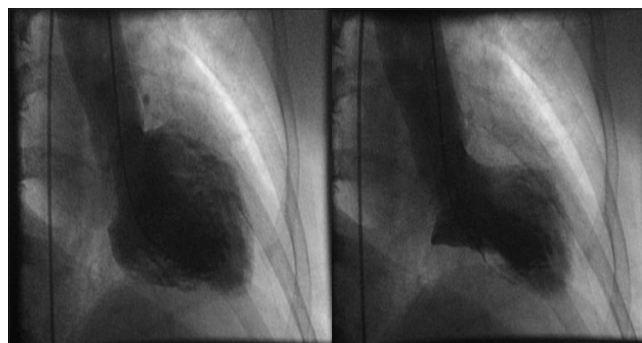


Figure 3: (Panel B) Dyskinetic base in systole

base (causing left ventricular outflow obstruction). Patients usually present with chest pain, dyspnea, and syncope. They may have ST segment/T-wave changes with modest elevation of troponins. Diagnosis is confirmed with an echocardiography showing regional wall abnormalities that extend beyond a single epicardial coronary artery distribution and cardiac catheterization

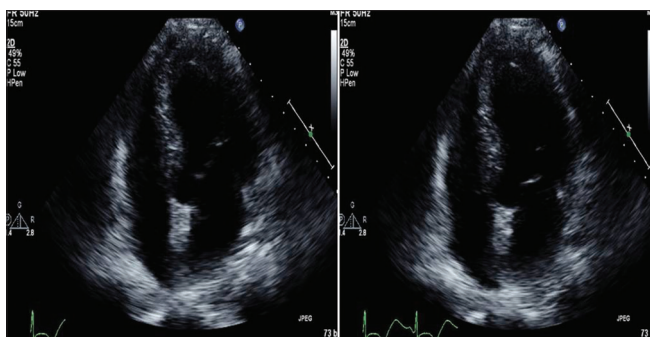


Figure 4: Echocardiography 4 chamber view showing akinesis and ballooning of the apical segment and hyperactive base of the left ventricle diastole (Panel B) and systole

showing absence of obstructive coronary disease or angiographic evidence of acute plaque rupture.^[1] With conservative management and supportive treatment, most of the cases show recovery of left ventricular systolic function in 1–4 weeks.

Various theories such as catecholamine excess, microvascular dysfunction, neurogenic, and multivessel coronary artery spasm have been put forward to explain the pathophysiological mechanism behind TTC. Out of these hypotheses, catecholamine excess is the most studied and favored hypothesis.^[2,3] Catecholamines have been shown to induce myocardial damage by excessive stimulation of cardiac adrenergic receptors in animal models.^[4] Coronary vasospasm is another pathogenic mechanism. It has been postulated that simultaneous multivessel coronary spasm at the epicardial artery or microvascular levels may contribute to the onset of Takotsubo such as left ventricular dysfunction.^[5] The duration of wall motion abnormality in TTC is typically longer than would be expected in conventional cases of coronary vasospasm. Another putative mechanism is neurogenic stunning of the myocardium. This condition is also observed during acute cerebrovascular accidents and during the catecholamine-induced cardiomyopathy in patients with pheochromocytoma. Enhanced sympathetic activity appears to play a very important role in the pathophysiology of TTC. Triggering factors, such as intense emotional stress, are frequently seen in patients with this syndrome. Excessive levels of catecholamines have been observed in patients with TTC.^[1,2,6,7]

SNRIs such as venlafaxine and duloxetine inhibit the reuptake of catecholamine into the presynaptic neuron, leaving a net gain in the concentration of epinephrine and serotonin in the synapse, increasing the

probability and frequency of neurotransmitter binding to postsynaptic neurotransmitter receptors.^[8,9] Venlafaxine is sixth most commonly prescribed antidepressant in the US retail market with 17.2 million prescriptions. Previous studies have shown cardiotoxicity related to venlafaxine including QT prolongation, heart failure, and arrhythmias.^[10] Few cases of TTC associated with venlafaxine have been reported, and the postulated mechanism include block of cardiac fast inward sodium current resulting in cardiac conduction^[11] and increase in catecholamine levels resulting in myocardial stunning.^[11] It has also been suggested that patients with affective disorders are susceptible to “double whammy” of unusually high catecholamine response to stress along with greater cardiac sympathetic sensitivity that predisposes these patients to TTC.^[12]

In our literature search on PubMed with “SNRI and Takotsubo” and “venlafaxine and Takotsubo” as keywords, we could identify 8 more cases of TTC (2 case reports^[8,13] and 1 case series^[14] with 6 patients). Demographic, clinical characteristic, laboratory characteristics, and imaging findings of all the patients including our case are summarized in Table 1. Seven out of 9 patients were taking venlafaxine, one patient was on desvenlafaxine and another patient was on duloxetine when they developed TTC. Most of these patients were taking prescribed doses of SNRIs ($n = 7$) whereas two patients had suffered an overdose of venlafaxine. Eight of the 9 patients were females with mean age of 57.2 years (range 37–82 years). All of the patients showed segmental left ventricular dysfunction with ejection fraction ranging from 25–60%, and all of them showed complete recovery of wall motion abnormalities. Eight out of the 9 patients had elevated troponins on admission (0.10–2.88 ng/ml).

These findings support the theory of apical ballooning caused by catecholamine-induced myocardial stunning. These patients had elevated serotonin/norepinephrine levels secondary to reuptake inhibition leading to TTC. We would emphasize the importance of selectively choosing SNRIs in patients at risk of TTC. If diagnosed, SNRIs should be stopped and alternate antidepressants should be tried. Moreover, independent trials evaluating the cardiotoxicity associated with these newer highly selective serotonin/norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors are required.

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Table 1: Demographic, clinical, laboratory, and clinical characteristics of all the patients

Patient	1[^{present case}]	2[¹³]	3[⁸]	4[¹⁴]	5[¹⁴]	6[¹⁴]	7[¹⁴]	8[¹⁴]	9[¹⁴]
Age in years	52	59	43	82	73	37	61	58	50
Sex	F	F	F	F	M	F	F	F	F
Any other stressor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	COPD exacerbation	Suicide attempt	COPD exacerbation	Nil	Work related conflict
Name of SNRI and dose	Venlafaxine 75 mg	Duloxetine 40 mg BID	Venlafaxine 300 mg (overdose)	Venlafaxine 37.5 mg	Venlafaxine 375 mg	Venlafaxine 2100 mg	Venlafaxine 300 mg	Desvenlafaxine 100 mg daily	Venlafaxine 225 mg
Echo wall motion abnormalities	Apex	Midventricular	Apical and midventricular	Apex	Midventricular	Base	Apex	Apex	Midventricular
Ejection fraction on presentation	40%	Decreased	25%	60%	27%	37%	44%	42%	55%
Peak troponins	1.17	2.88	Normal	0.86	1.8	0.13	0.29	0.10	0.10
Outcome	Recovered	Recovered	Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-

M = Male, F = Female, COPD = Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, SNRI = Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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