



WIKIPEDIA

The Free Encyclopedia

Main page

Contents

Featured content

Current events

Random article

Donate to Wikipedia

Interaction

Help

About Wikipedia

Community portal

Recent changes

Contact Wikipedia

Toolbox

Print/export

Languages

Català

Deutsch

Español

Français

Italiano

עברית

Nederlands

日本語

Norsk (bokmål)

PolSKI

Português

Русский

Simple English

Српски / Srpski

Svenska

Українська

Article

Discussion

Read

Edit

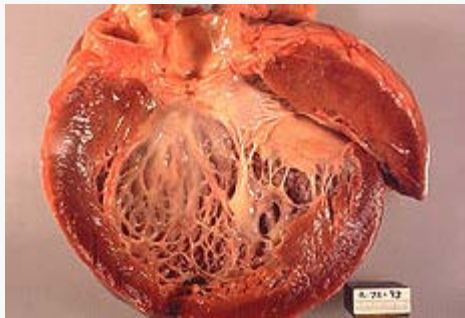
View history

Cardiomyopathy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Cardiomyopathy

Classification and external resources



Opened left ventricle of heart shows a thickened, dilated left ventricle with subendocardial fibrosis manifested as increased whiteness of endocardium.

ICD-10

142.0

ICD-9

425.4

DiseasesDB

2137

MedlinePlus

001105

MeSH

D009202

Contents [hide]

1 Classification

2 Types

3 Signs and symptoms

4 Treatment

5 References

6 External links

Classification

[edit]

Cardiomyopathies can be categorized as extrinsic or intrinsic.<sup>[3]</sup>

• An *extrinsic* cardiomyopathy is a cardiomyopathy where the primary **pathology** is outside the myocardium itself. Most cardiomyopathies are extrinsic, because by far the most common cause of a cardiomyopathy is **ischemia**. The World Health Organization calls these *specific cardiomyopathies*.<sup>[3]</sup>

• An *intrinsic* cardiomyopathy is defined as weakness in the muscle of the heart that is not due to an identifiable external cause. This definition was used to categorize previously idiopathic cardiomyopathies although specific external causes have since been identified for many. For example, alcoholism has been identified as a cause for some forms of dilated cardiomyopathy. To make a diagnosis of an intrinsic cardiomyopathy, significant coronary artery disease should be ruled out (amongst other things). The term intrinsic cardiomyopathy does not describe the specific **etiology** of weakened heart muscle. The intrinsic cardiomyopathies consist of a variety of disease states, each with their own causes. Many intrinsic cardiomyopathies now have identifiable external causes including **drug** and **alcohol** toxicity, certain **infections** (including **Hepatitis C**), and various **genetic** and **idiopathic** (i.e., unknown) causes.

It is also possible to classify cardiomyopathies functionally, as involving dilation, hypertrophy, or restriction.<sup>[4]</sup>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardiomyopathy[4/7/2011 11:54:13 AM]

## Types

[\[edit\]](#)

- Primary/intrinsic cardiomyopathies
  - Genetic
    - [Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy](#) (HCM or HOCM)
    - [Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy](#) (ARVC)
    - [Isolated ventricular non-compaction](#)
    - [Mitochondrial myopathy](#)
  - Mixed
    - [Dilated cardiomyopathy](#) (DCM)
    - [Restrictive cardiomyopathy](#) (RCM)
  - Acquired
    - [Takotsubo cardiomyopathy](#)
    - [Loeffler endocarditis](#)
- Secondary/extrinsic cardiomyopathies
  - Metabolic/storage
    - [amyloidosis](#)
    - [hemochromatosis](#)
  - Inflammatory
    - [Chagas disease](#)<sup>[5][6]</sup>
  - Endocrine
    - [diabetic cardiomyopathy](#)
    - [hyperthyroidism](#)
  - Toxicity
    - [chemotherapy](#)
    - [Alcoholic cardiomyopathy](#)
  - Neuromuscular
    - [muscular dystrophy](#)
  - [Nutritional diseases](#)
  - Other
    - "Ischemic cardiomyopathy" is a weakness in the muscle of the heart due to inadequate oxygen delivery to the myocardium with [coronary artery disease](#) being the most common cause. Not supported by current cardiomyopathies classification schemes.<sup>[7][8]</sup>

## Signs and symptoms

[\[edit\]](#)

Symptoms and signs may mimic those of almost any form of heart disease. Chest pain is common. Mild myocarditis or cardiomyopathy is frequently asymptomatic; severe cases are associated with heart failure, arrhythmias, and systemic embolization. Manifestations of the underlying disease (e.g., [Chagas' disease](#)) may be prominent. Most patients with biopsy-proven myocarditis report a recent viral prodrome preceding cardiovascular symptoms.

ECG abnormalities are often present, although the changes are frequently nonspecific. A pattern characteristic of left ventricular hypertrophy may be present. Flat or inverted [T waves](#) are most common, often with low-voltage QRS complexes. Intraventricular conduction defects and bundle branch block, especially left bundle branch block, are also common. An echocardiogram is useful to detect wall motion abnormalities or a pericardial effusion. Chest radiographs can be normal or can

show evidence of congestive heart failure with pulmonary edema or cardiomegaly.

Treatment

[edit]

Treatment depends on the type of cardiomyopathy, but may include medication, implanted [pacemakers](#), [defibrillators](#), or [ventricular assist devices](#) (LVADs), or [ablation](#). The goal of treatment is often symptom relief, and some patients may eventually require a [heart transplant](#). Treatment of cardiomyopathy (and other heart diseases) using alternative methods such as [stem cell therapy](#) is commercially available but is not supported by convincing evidence.

References

[edit]

1. <sup>^</sup> Kasper, Denis L. *et al.* (2005). *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, 16th edn. McGraw-Hill. ISBN 0-07-139140-1.

2. <sup>^</sup> Gabriel A. Adelman (12 November 2010). *Cardiology Essentials in Clinical Practice* <sup>[i]</sup>. Springer. pp. 158–. ISBN 9781849963046. Retrieved 11 November 2010.

3. <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Richardson, P. *et al.*; McKenna, W; Bristow, M; Maisch, B; Mautner, B; O'Connell, J; Olsen, E; Thiene, G *et al.* (1996). "Report of the 1995 World Health Organization/International Society and Federation of Cardiology Task Force on the Definition and Classification of cardiomyopathies". *Circulation* **93** (5): 841–2. PMID 8598070 <sup>[i]</sup>. (Full text <sup>[i]</sup>)

4. <sup>^</sup> Valentin Fuster; John Willis Hurst (2004). *Hurst's the heart* <sup>[i]</sup>. McGraw-Hill Professional. pp. 1884–. ISBN 9780071432252. Retrieved 11 November 2010.

5. <sup>^</sup> Salazar-Schettino PM, Perera R, Ruiz-Hernandez AL, *et al.* (2009). "Chagas disease as a cause of symptomatic chronic myocardopathy in mexican children". *Pediatr Infect Dis J* **28** (11): 1011–3. doi:10.1097/INF.0b013e3181ad8425 <sup>[i]</sup>. PMID 19859016 <sup>[i]</sup>.

6. <sup>^</sup> Sánchez-Guillén Mdel C, López-Colombo A, Ordóñez-Toquero G, *et al.* (2006). "Clinical forms of *Trypanosoma cruzi* infected individuals in the chronic phase of Chagas disease in Puebla, Mexico". *Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz* **101** (7): 733–40. PMID 17160280 <sup>[i]</sup>.

7. <sup>^</sup> Elliott, P.; Andersson, B.; Arbustini, E.; Bilinska, Z.; Cecchi, F.; Charron, P.; Dubourg, O.; Kuhl, U. *et al.* (2007). "Classification of the cardiomyopathies: a position statement from the european society of cardiology working group on myocardial and pericardial diseases". *European Heart Journal* **29** (2): 270. doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehm342 <sup>[i]</sup>. PMID 17916581 <sup>[i]</sup>. edit

8. <sup>^</sup> Maron, B. J.; Towbin, J. A.; Thiene, G.; Antzelevitch, C.; Corrado, D.; Arnett, D.; Moss, A. J.; Seidman, C. E. *et al.* (2006). "Contemporary Definitions and Classification of the Cardiomyopathies: an American Heart Association Scientific Statement from the Council on Clinical Cardiology, Heart Failure and Transplantation Committee; Quality of Care and Outcomes Research and Functional Genomics and Translational Biology Interdisciplinary Working Groups; and Council on Epidemiology and Prevention". *Circulation* **113** (14): 1807. doi:10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.106.174287 <sup>[i]</sup>. PMID 16567565 <sup>[i]</sup>. edit

External links

[edit]

- Cardiomyopathy <sup>[i]</sup> at the Open Directory Project

v · d · e

Cardiovascular disease: heart disease · Circulatory system

[show]

pathology (100–152, 390–429)

Categories: [Cardiology](#) | [Cardiomyopathy](#)

Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.

[Contact us](#)

[Privacy policy](#) [About Wikipedia](#) [Disclaimers](#)

