

## Takotsubo-Syndrom

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**Referent: Prof. Christoph Kaiser**

### Conclusion

- Takotsubo – Syndrome
- Occurs mainly in postmenopausal women and is frequently, but not always, preceded by a stressful trigger
- Coronary angiography without evidence of culprit atherosclerotic coronary artery disease and regional wall motion abnormalities usually extend beyond a single epicardial vascular distribution
- Clinical manifestation and prognosis: ACS (in-hospital mortality 1-4%)
- LVEF recovers usually until 3-6 months
- Treatment: acute heart failure and complications, ACE-inhibitor until full recovery of LVEF
- Is most likely caused by an emotional or physical stressor that is commonly associated with a „fight or flight“ hypersympathetic response