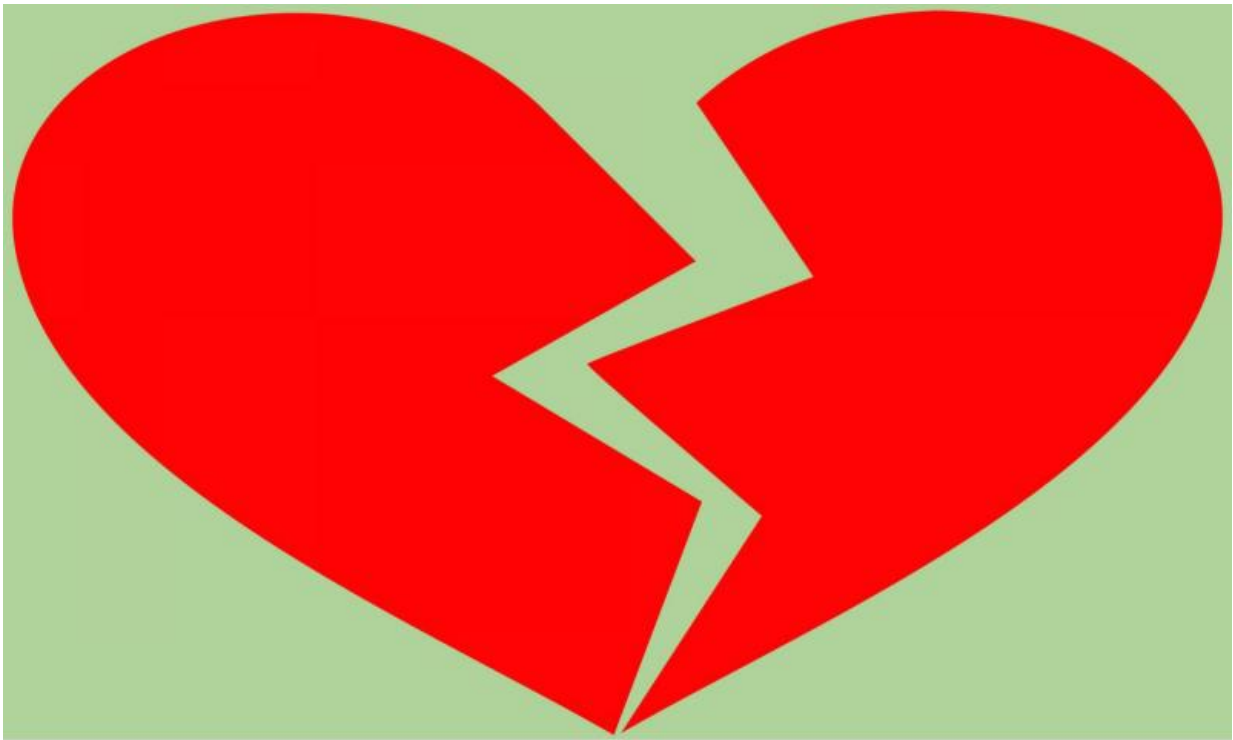


Broken heart linked to other risk factors than heart attack

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Broken-heart syndrome is linked to other diseases, but the risk factors for cardiovascular disease are normally lower in these patients. This according to a large registry study of Swedish patients made by Karolinska Institutet. The results, which are published in the *Journal of American College of Cardiology*, provide confirmation that the prognosis

for a broken heart is comparable to that for myocardial infarction.

Interest in [broken-heart](#) syndrome, or stress cardiomyopathy, has increased dramatically since the turn of the 2000s, but to date knowledge of the condition has been largely based on clinical observations of relatively small groups of [patients](#). The syndrome has also been named takotsubo, a Japanese word for an octopus trap, owing to the appearance of the heart when one of the ventricles, usually the left, expands and takes on a balloon-like form. It is very difficult to distinguish a broken heart from a myocardial infarction, so much so that two per cent of the latter eventually turn out to be the former. The condition is diagnosed through imaging tests showing that cardiac function is greatly impaired but the coronary vessels are normal.

Triggered by stress

The condition is often triggered by mental or physical stress. The prognosis was formally considered good, but more recent studies have indicated that broken-heart syndrome is more dangerous than once thought. In 2015, there were reports showing that the prognosis was similar to that of myocardial infarction, but the studies lacked healthy control groups.

In this new large-scale registry study, the researchers examined 500 Swedish patients with broken-heart syndrome from the Swedish Coronary Angiography and Angioplasty Register (SCAAR). These patients, who did not have coronary stenosis, were compared with age and sex-matched infarction patients. The investigators also compared results with controls, who had had a coronary x-ray examination owing to chest pain but who did not have a stenosis. Data on education backgrounds, incomes, drug history and other diseases were sourced from different registers.

"The study shows that a broken heart is associated with other diseases and their medication, particularly COPD, psychiatric diseases and migraine," says cardiologist Per Tornvall, researcher at the Department of Clinical Science and Education. "But on the other hand, traditional [risk factors](#) for [cardiovascular disease](#), such as smoking, [high blood pressure](#), high blood lipids and diabetes, are less common."

Mostly women

More than 80 percent of those with a broken-heart diagnosis were women. The study also shows that patients with broken-heart syndrome are educated and have high incomes, particularly compared to infarction patients. The study provides confirmation that the prognosis is the same as for patients with [myocardial infarction](#) and worse than for patients with chest pain.

"The study goes far towards helping doctors identify at-risk individuals," says Dr Tornvall. "It also gives indications of causes that can be useful for treatment. For example, it supports the idea that beta-blockers could be given to patients with broken-heart [syndrome](#)."

More information: Per Tornvall et al. A Case-Control Study of Risk Markers and Mortality in Takotsubo Stress Cardiomyopathy, *Journal of the American College of Cardiology* (2016). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2016.02.029](#)

Provided by Karolinska Institutet

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