Eosinophilic Endomyocarditis: Rare Cases with Uncertain Prognosis

Thoene L*, Stahnke VC, Lotz J and Unterberg-Buchwald C
Department of Radiology, University Hospital Göttingen, Germany

Case 1

A 67-year-old patient presented in a rural hospital with an increasing fatigue and worsening of her general state of health. She had a known rheumatoid arthritis that was diagnosed in 1990. One year before she suffered from a first cerebral ischemia that recurred in the following months resulting in a sensomotoric hemiparesis. In addition she underwent Hemicolecotomy with chemotherapy two months before the actual admission. The laboratory showed a leukocytosis, an eosinophilia and an increase in C-reactive protein. A transthoracic Echocardiogram (Figure 1) showed two large thrombi in both ventricles and a moderately reduced function of both ventricles (visual EF=35-40%). Earlier coronary angiography did not show any pathology that could explain the reduced ventricular function. The rural hospital started a therapy with oral steroids (prednisone 60 mg) and transferred the patient to the university hospital for further diagnosis. Cardiac MRI showed a highly reduced left ventricular ejection fraction (EF=27%) and a normal right ventricular ejection fraction (EF=55%) with huge thrombi in both ventricles (Figure 2). Late Gadolinium Enhancement of the entire endocardium and partial patchy late enhancement of the myocardium was shown (Figure 3). Due to the large thrombi myocardial biopsy was contraindicated. The most appropriate diagnosis of Loeffler’s endocarditis was deduced from the synopsis of the above described findings. As a hypereosinophilic syndrome can be associated with a FIP1L1-PDGFRα mutation this was ruled out. Besides a standard heart failure therapy (ACE, diuretics and beta blocker) anticoagulation with low molecular heparin was started and converted to a therapy with dabigatran during the inpatient stay.

Six weeks later left ventricular function improved to 35%, however the size of the biventricular thrombi decreased only minimally. Oral anticoagulation was changed to warfarin but the thrombus size did not reduce under therapeutic anticoagulation and EF kept constantly reduced. Due to the comorbidities, the age and the general very poor clinical status the patient preferred a palliative treatment and care at home.

Case 2

A 64-year-old patient presented with progressive dyspnea, cough and hemoptysis in a rural hospital. The diagnostic results including an Eosinophilia (11.9%) led to the suspicion of Churg-Strauss-syndrome. Treatment with steroids improved the patient’s state of health. Due to an acute renal failure the patient was transferred to our hospital.

The patient was dialedyzed and a biopsy of the kidney showed a focal segmental glomerulosclerosis without any clues for vasculitis. A pulmonary biopsy showed chronic inflammation but no Eosinophilic granulocytes and no signs of vasculitis. Echocardiography showed a global hypokinesia, left ventricular ejection fraction was 46%, earlier coronary angiography had not shown any vascular pathology. A FIP1L1-PDGFRα mutation was ruled out. High dose steroid therapy was induced with reduction every week from 80 mg to 20 mg.

Six weeks later the patient still had dyspnea. Echocardiography now revealed a thrombus in the left ventricle and patchy Endomyocardial Late Gadolinium Enhancement (Figure 4). Oral anticoagulation with...
Discussion

In the given cases both patients presented with dyspnea, depressed cardiac function and an eosinophilia. Eosinophilic endo-myocarditis is a rare subtype of myocarditis that can lead to focal or diffuse Myocardial Infiltration [1,2]. The symptoms of the patients with Eosinophilic Myocarditis may vary and be unspecific [3,4]. Our first patient presented with an eosinophilia and unexplained heart failure leading to the suspicion of an Eosinophilic Myocarditis, coronary artery disease or diastolic heart failure was excluded previously. However, eosinophilia is too unspecific to prove the diagnosis as some patients with EM do not have elevated eosinophils and others with eosinophilia do not suffer from EM [4,5]. In this patient MRI showed severe diffuse left ventricle dysfunction and ventricular thrombi. The pattern of Late Gadolinium Enhancement (LGE) with subendocardial LGE in nearly all segments combined with patchy intramyocardial areas is typical for Loeffer’s endocarditis [6,7] and was the decisive factor for the suspected diagnosis as it was not possible to take a myocardial biopsy due to the large non resolving thrombi. Though, a secured diagnosis of a Loeffer’s endocarditis can only be made by taking a myocardial biopsy which is the diagnostic gold standard [8]. Nevertheless cardiac MRI has been proved to be a reliable and sensitive diagnostic method [9]. Possible differential diagnoses of eosinophilia and reduced cardiac function are Loeffer’s endocarditis, Churg-Strauss syndrome, early giant cell myocarditis, hypersensitivity reactions (medication induced), parasitic infection, tropical Endomyocardial fibrosis or malignancy [3,10]. The patient was treated under the suspected diagnosis with steroids and standard therapy of heart failure. Eosinophilic Myocarditis is a rare clinical entity and so far no standard treatment has been established. The most important treatment goal is to ensure hemodynamic stability [3]. There are various case reports that document a successful therapy with corticosteroids [1-4]. In the case of our first patient after several weeks of anticoagulation and steroid-therapy, the biventricular thrombi were not significantly reduced in size. Ventricular function remained markedly reduced but the patient chose to stop further immunosuppressive therapy. Former studies monitoring venous thrombi showed a wide individual variation with respect to resolution of the thrombi showed persisting thrombi respectively incomplete resolution of the thrombi over the period of 6 month in several cases [11]. With respect to the resolution of arterial thrombi the data is very limited but it can be assumed that the resolution should be taking about the same amount of time. Thus it does not obligatory have to be a prolonged resolution of the biventricular thrombi but can be interpreted as a normal variation. Another explanation could be the late initiation of the therapy as our patient did already have very large thrombi. However, it remains unclear why our patient did not respond to the steroid therapy as the MRI showed persistent late gadolinium enhancement and the leukocytes remained elevated. A FIP1L1-PDGFRA mutation was ruled out in both cases. In some patients hypereosinophilic syndrome can be associated with this mutation and patients show a poor respond to steroid therapy [12].

In the second case finally myocardial biopsy proved the suspected diagnosis of Eosinophilic Endo-Myocarditis due to Churg-Strauss syndrome in combination with the very typical findings in cardiac MRI. There were no focal or diffuse scars that could be explained by a coronary heart disease or other structural disease nor were they typical for other forms of myocarditis.

The second patient was treated by a combined immunosuppressive therapy which led to a clinical improvement of his symptoms. Ventricular function improved into near normal and thrombus...
resolved under anticoagulation.

In both cases MRI has proved to be a reliable method to diagnose Eosinophilic Endomyocarditis and gave important information during the follow-up.

References


