

Advanced heart failure and cardiac arrhythmia in a young adult survivor of childhood cancer

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The goal of this case report is to describe the young childhood cancer survivor who was treated for non-Hodgkin lymphoma with chemotherapy containing anthracycline doxorubicin and who developed symptoms of serious cardiovascular damage 27 years after diagnosis of cancer. The patient is in long-term complete remission of the lymphoma. He started guideline medical therapies for chronic heart failure and had a cardioverter defibrillator implanted for primary prevention of sudden cardiac death. He is currently a candidate for heart transplantation.

Key words: anthracyclines, arrhythmia, heart failure, implantable cardioverter defibrillator, late cardiotoxicity.

Závažné zlyhávanie srdca a arytmia po protinádorovej liečbe podávanej v detstve

Cieľom kazuistiky je popísať prípad mladého pacienta, v detstve úspešne liečeného pre non-Hodgkinov lymfóm chemoterapiou s obsahom anthracyklínu doxorubicínu s neskorším rozvojom príznakov závažného kardiovaskulárneho poškodenia 27 rokov od diagnostiky lymfómu. Pacient je dlhodobo v kompletnej remisii onkologického ochorenia. U pacienta bola započatá liečba chronického srdcového zlyhávania v súlade s najnovšími odporúčaniami vrátane implantácie kardioverter-defibrilátora, ako primárnej prevencie náhlejšej kardiálnej smrti. Momentálne je pacient čakaťom na transplantáciu srdca.

Kľúčové slová: antracyklíny, arytmia, srdcové zlyhávanie, implantovateľný kardioverter-defibrilátor, neskorá kardiotoxicita.

Introduction

Every year, 15 million people worldwide are diagnosed with cancer, of which about 300.000 are children. In developed countries, more than 2/3 of paediatric cancer patients have been cured in the last two decades and for some diagnoses (e.g., haematology-oncological malig-

nancies) the number of patients treated is even higher. However, 60% of paediatric cancer survivors experience serious or less serious long-term and late adverse health outcomes after the cancer treatment. Serious late outcomes after a multiyear latent period also include cardiovascular (CV) complications (1). In cardiology practice, childhood cancer survivors

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Cit. zkr: Vnitř Lék 2022;68(1):E22-E26

Článek přijat redakcí: 29. 11. 2021

Článek přijat po recenzích: 24. 1. 2022