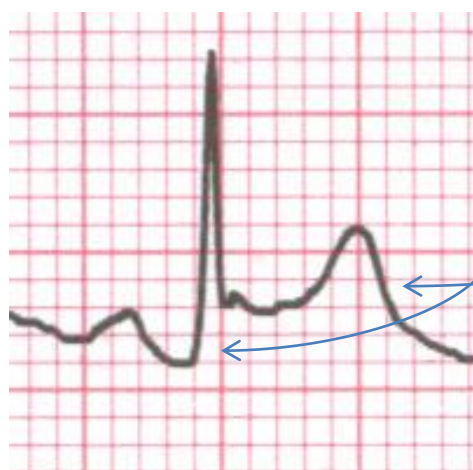


Summary

Syndromes	Myocarditis	*Pericarditis
Definition	Inflammatory disease of the heart muscle. Mild → sever localized or diffuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contiguous spread • Hematogenous spread • Lymphangetic spread • Traumatic or irradiation • Fibrinous exudate → a dull, opaque, and “sandy” sac → adhesions and fibrosis
Etiology	Non-Infectious (autoimmune neoplastic) Infectious (Viral bacteria, Parasitic) Coxsackie B is the most common	Non-Infectious (autoimmune neoplastic) Infectious (Viral bacteria, Parasitic) Coxsackie A and B are the most common Caseous pericarditis (TB) Serious pericarditis Fibrous pericarditis (suppurative and hemorrhagic)
Clinical symptoms	Flu-like symptoms, arrhythmias and congestive heart failure	Sudden pleuritic chest pain, fever, dyspnea and a friction rub . Pulsus paradoxus JVP and tachycardia. Palpitations presyncope or syncope may occur.
Diagnosis	WBCs, ESR, Troponins and CK-MB ECG (nonspecific ST-T changes and conduction delays are common) Blood cultures Serology Radiology Heart muscle biopsy	ECG will show ST elevation, PR depression and T-wave Leukocytosis and an elevated ESR are typical Urea and creatine Blood culture PPD skin test is usually positive “not so definitive” Chest X-ray and CT scan Pericardial fluid or pericardial biopsy specimens
Management	Supportive Anticoagulant, NSAID, steroid or immunosuppressive Heart transplant	Bed rest and NSAIDS, Colchicine. Corticosteroid Treat specific etiology



ECG for a **pericarditis** patient shows **PR depression** and **ST elevation**

* Pericarditis
www.youtube.com/watch?v=XIYeKJzctdg&feature=youtu.be