

VENERDI' I MARZO

L'ARRESTO CARDIACO A RIPOSO E DURANTE ATTIVITÀ SPORTIVA. CAUSE E PREVENZIONE

Cristina Basso

UOC Patologia Cardiovascolare Azienda Ospedaliera-Università degli Studi di Padova

"Mens sana in corpore sano"

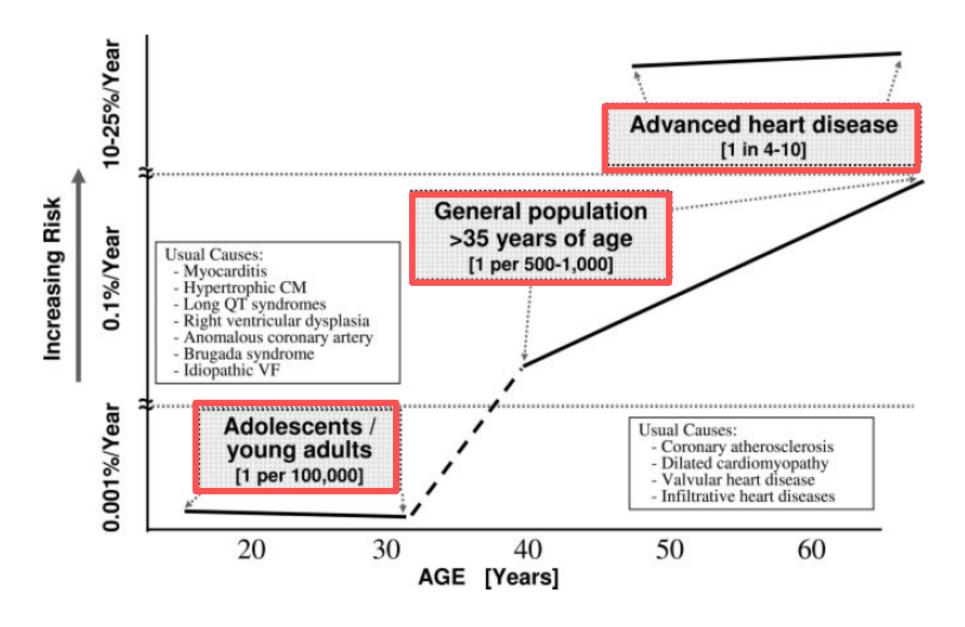
- Is a sign of high civilization (olympic games of the Ancient Greece)
- Enjoys not only the sportsmen but also the observers
- Makes contact with nature, gives well-being and improves body agility
- Is frequently collective, thus favouring social relationship
- Continuous physical activity decreases serum LDL and increases HDL cholesterol



"A two-edged sword: it can simultaneously offer protection from the risk of sudden death in those who regularly engage in exercise and can *increase* the short-term risk of sudden death due to underlying heart disease" B. Maron, NEJM 343:1409-1411

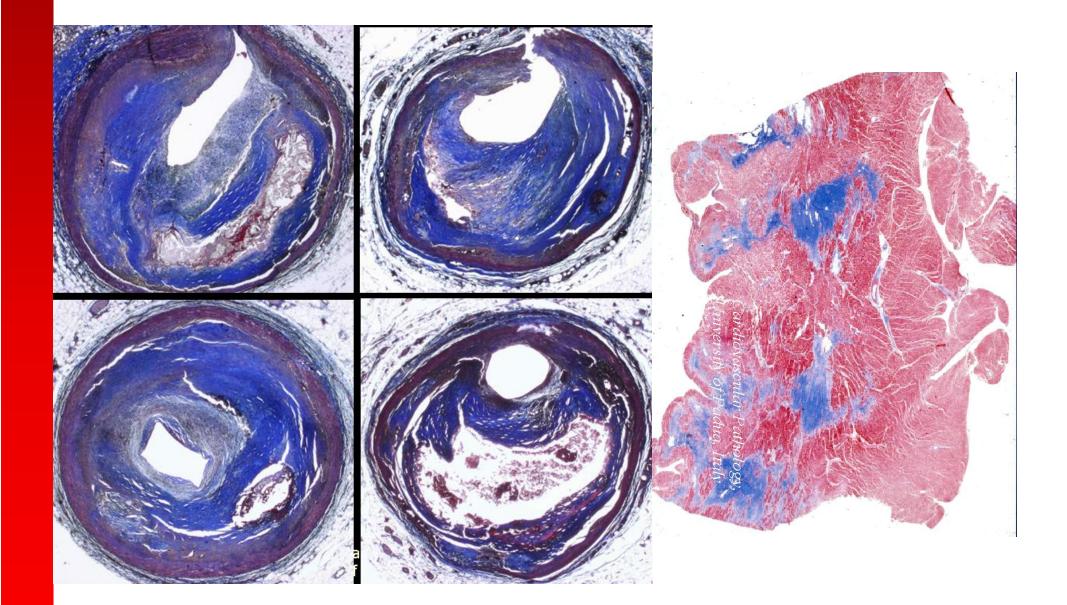
The Paradox of Exercise





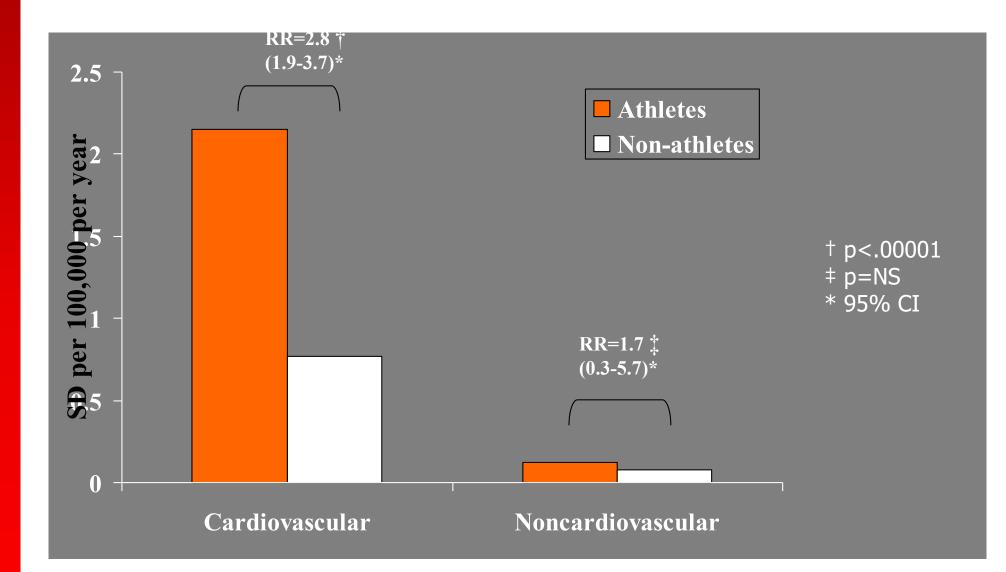
Myerburg RJ, Kessler KM, Castellanos A. Sudden cardiac death, Sctructure, function and time-dependence of risk. *Circulation*. 1992;85(Suppl 1):I2-I10.







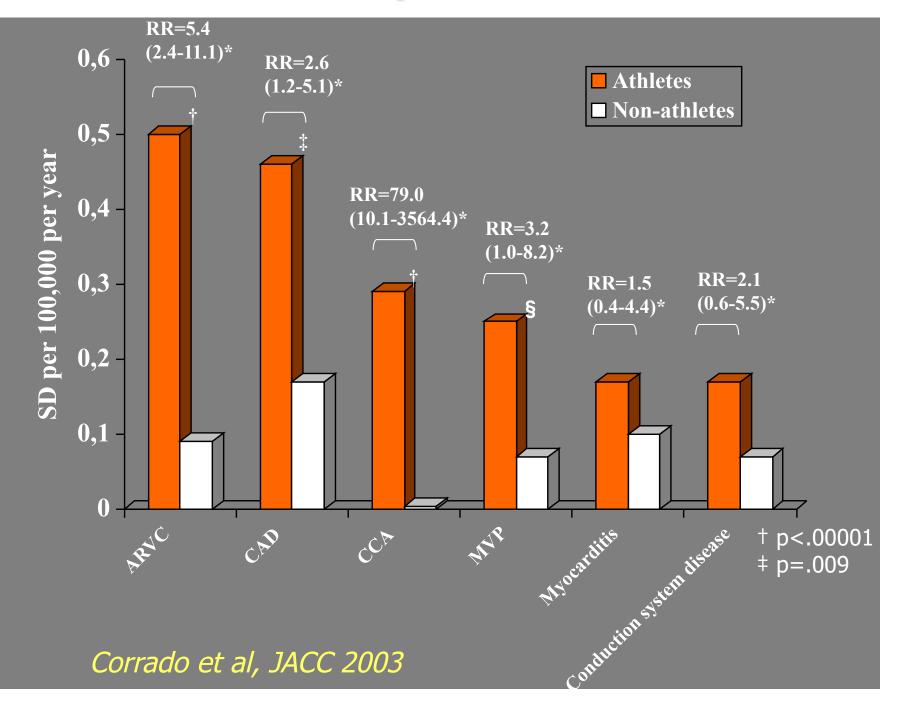
Relative Risk of Sport-related SD



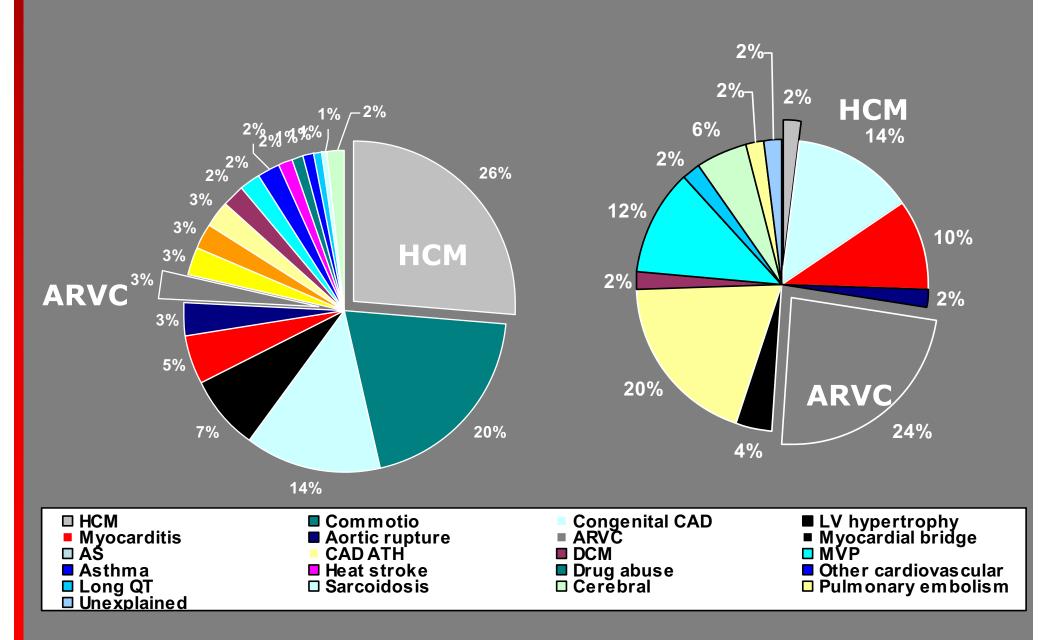


Università degli Studi di Padova *Corrado et al, JACC 2003*

Relative Risk of Sport-related SD



SD in Athletes- USA vs Italy Experience





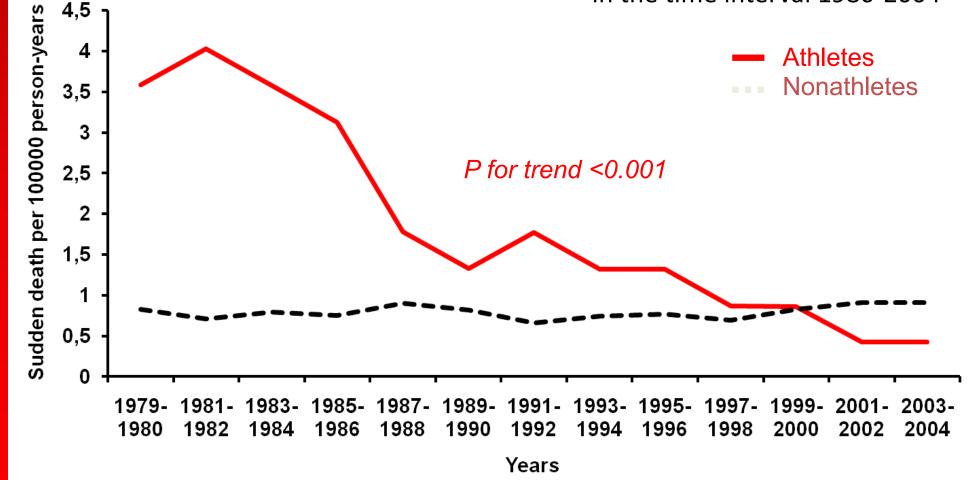
SCREENING FOR HCM IN YOUNG ATHLETES

Identification and disqualification of athletes affected by HCM at screening before participation in competitive sports prevent sudden death

Corrado et al., New Engl J Med 1998;339:364-9



Trends in Sudden Cardiovascular Death in Young Competitive Athletes After Implementation of a Preparticipation Screening Program Implementation in Italy of preparticipation screening for sport eligibility, including ECG, resulted in 90% reduction of SD in athletes (20-35 yrs of age) of the Veneto Region in the time interval 1980-2004





Corrado et al JAMA 2006;296:1593-1601

Sudden Death

Clinical Profile of Congenital Coronary Artery Anomalies With Origin From the Wrong Aortic Sinus Leading to Sudden Death in Young Competitive Athletes Cristina Basso, MD, PHD,* Barry J. Maron, MD, FACC,† Domenico Corrado, MD,‡ Gaetano Thiene, MD* Padua, Italy and Minneapolis, Minnesota

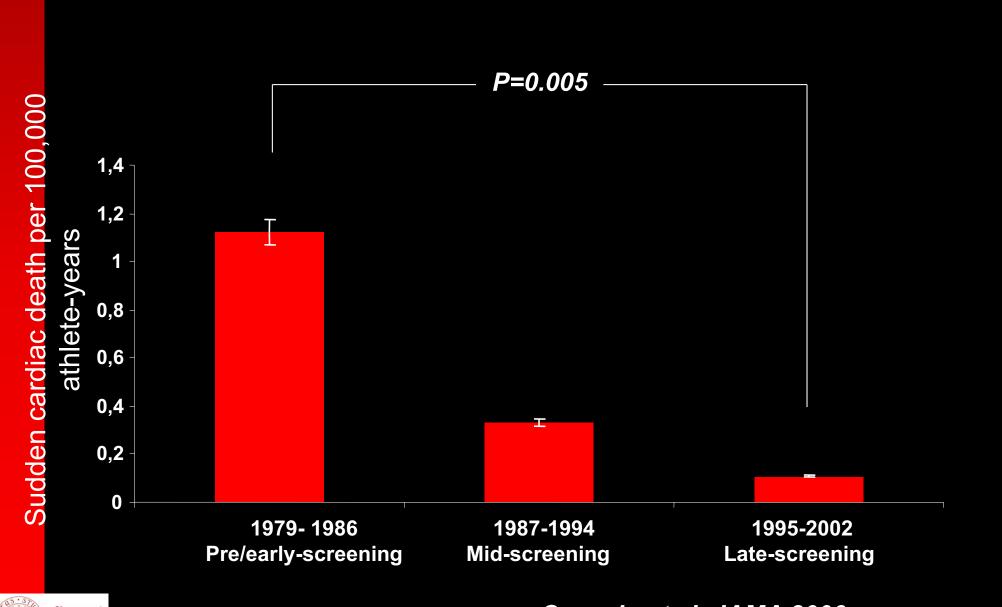
• SD during or shortly after exercise: all

- Premonitory cardiac symptoms: 10 (37%)
 (syncope, chest pain, palpitations on effort)
- 12 lead ECG (*available in 9*): normal in all
- Stress test ECG (available in 6): normal in all
- Clinical diagnosis and sport disqualification: none

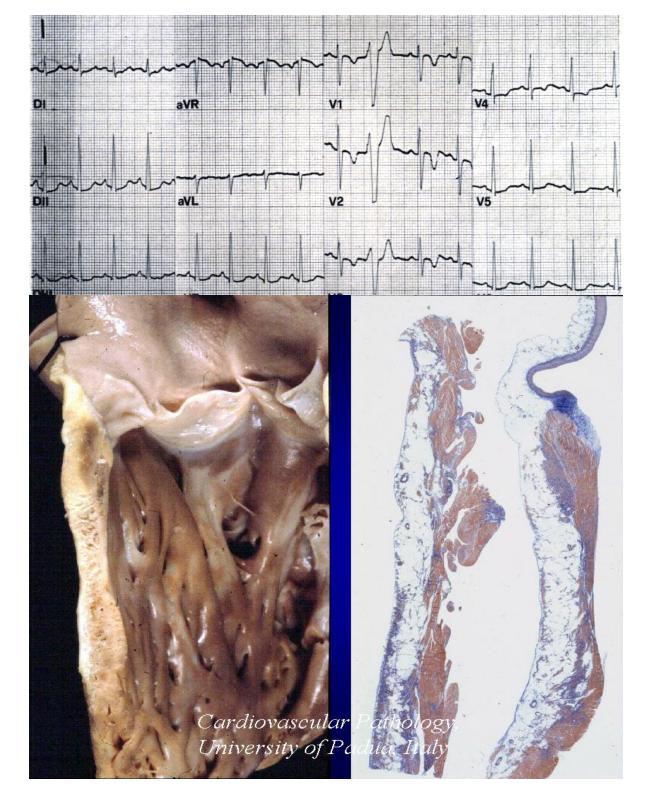


SD IN THE ATHLETES

FROM CARDIOMYOPATHIES



Università degli Studi di Padova Corrado et al. JAMA 2006



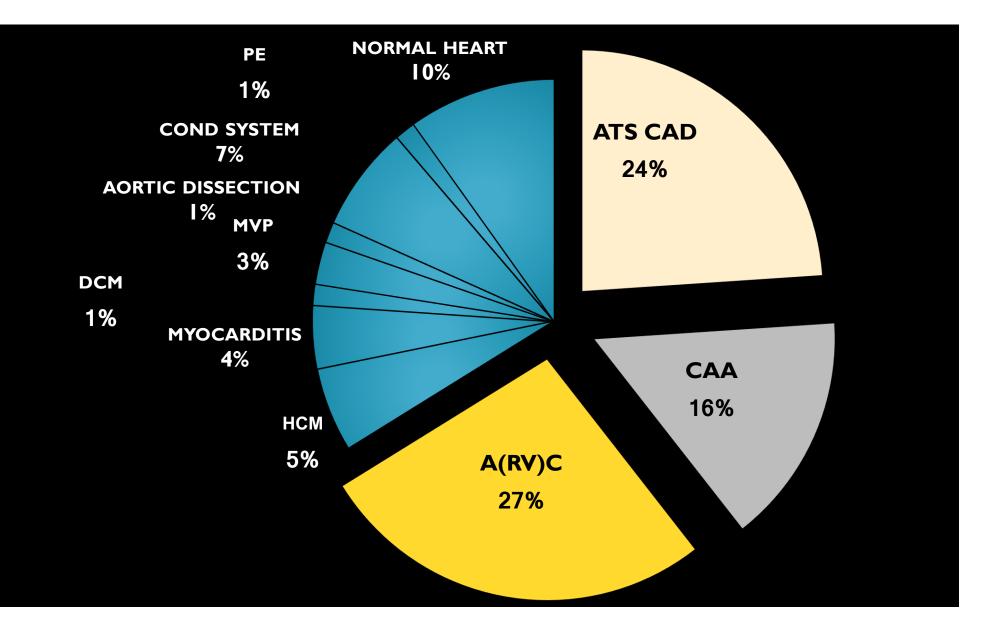


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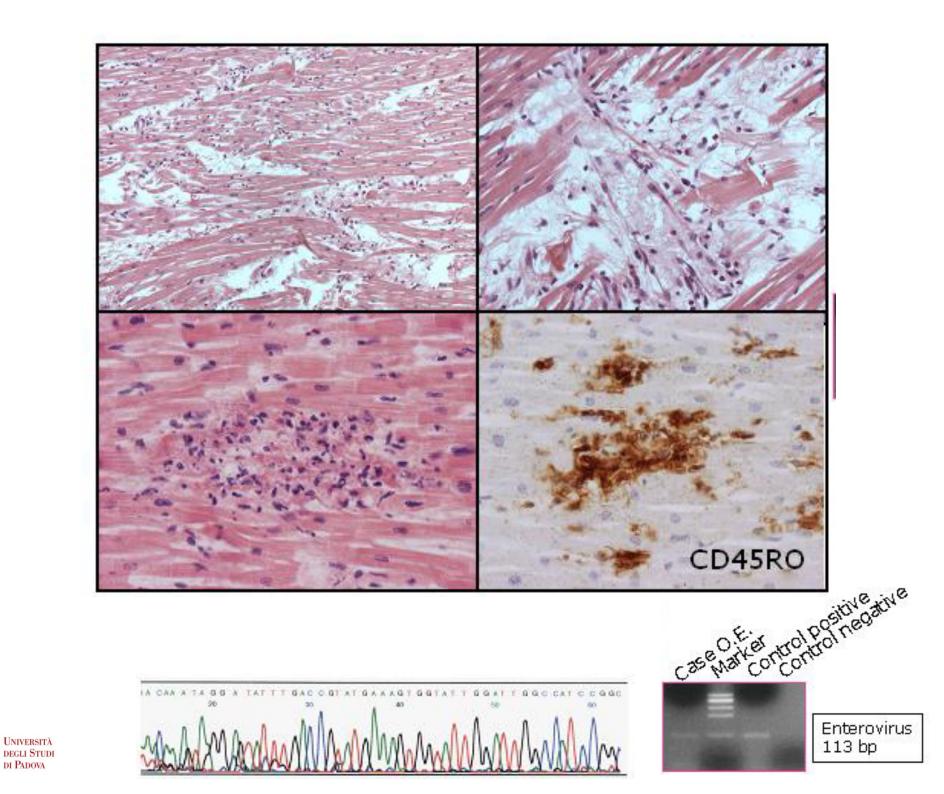
The challenge of early diagnosis and SCD prevention in cardiomyopathies, other than HCM and ARVC...



Sudden death in Athletes Veneto Region, Italy Total n. 75





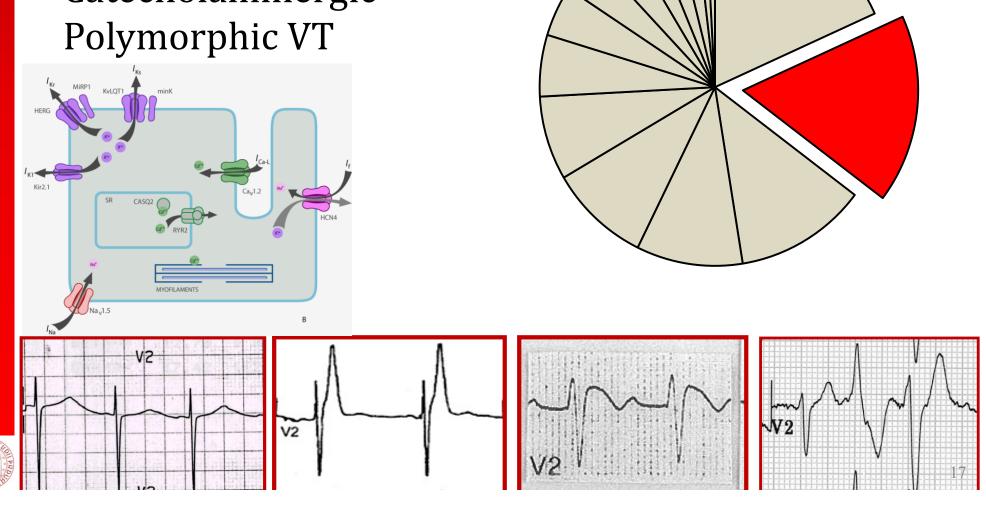


Sudden Cardiac Death and Normal Heart

Normal heart

17%

- Long QT
- Short QT
- Brugada syndrome ${\color{black}\bullet}$
- Catecholaminergic **Polymorphic VT**



Main Causes of SD in the Young and/or Athletes (autopsy-proven)

Country	N, Age (yrs)	Incidence n/100000/ year	CAD (%)	CAA (%)	Myocardits (%)	HCM (%)	AC (%)	MVP (%)	Normal heart (%)
DN	314 1-35	1.9	13	1	7	0.6	5	2.5	43
UK	258 * 7-35	NA	1.4	6	2	7.4	11. 6	NA	47.6
Australia /NZ	490 1-35	1.3	24		7	16		NA	40
USA	842* 14- 23	NA	4	19	7	36	5	4	3
Italy	650 1-40	1	18	5	14	10	10	8	17

Virchows Arch DOI 10.1007/s00428-017-2221-0

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Guidelines for autopsy investigation of sudden cardiac death: 2017 update from the Association for European Cardiovascular Pathology

Cristina Basso¹ · Beatriz Aguilera² · Jytte Banner³ · Stephan Cohle⁴ · Giulia d'Amati⁵ · Rosa Henriques de Gouveia⁶ · Cira di Gioia⁵ · Aurelie Fabre⁷ · Patrick J. Gallagher⁸ · Ornella Leone⁹ · Joaquin Lucena¹⁰ · Lubov Mitrofanova¹¹ · Pilar Molina¹² · Sarah Parsons¹³ · Stefania Rizzo¹ · Mary N. Sheppard¹⁴ · Maria Paz Suárez Mier² · S. Kim Suvarna¹⁵ · Gaetano Thiene¹ · Allard van der Wal¹⁶ · Aryan Vink¹⁷ · Katarzyna Michaud¹⁸ · on behalf of the Association for European Cardiovascular Pathology

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Virchows Arch (2008) 452:11–18 DOI 10.1007/s00428-007-0505-5

REVIEW AND PERSPECTIVE

Guidelines for autopsy investigation of sudden cardiac death _

Cristina Basso • Margaret Burke • Paul Fornes • Patrick J Gallagher • Rosa Henriques de Gouveia • Mary Sheppard • Gaetano Thiene • Allard van der Wal • on behalf of the Association for European Cardiovascular Pathology*







Rigorous methodology:

- Gross
- Histology
- Toxicology
- Genetics
- Family investigation

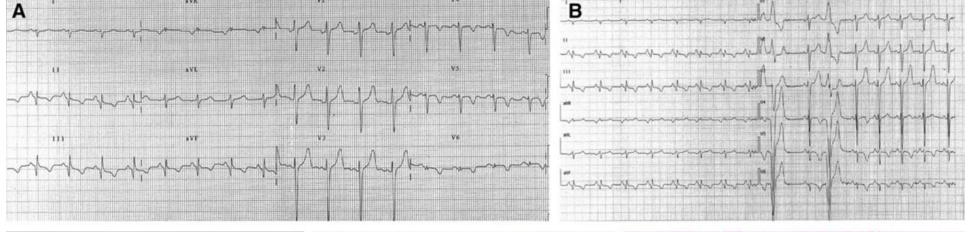


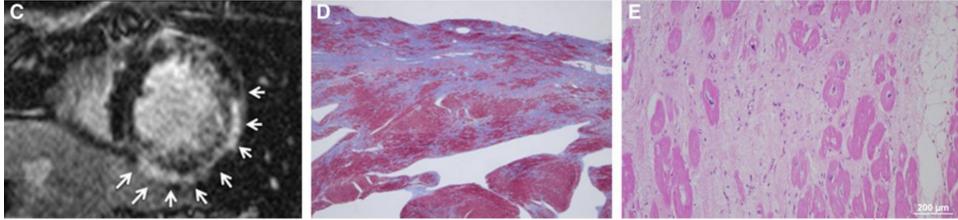
Original Article

OPEN

Nonischemic Left Ventricular Scar as a Substrate of Life-Threatening Ventricular Arrhythmias and Sudden Cardiac Death in Competitive Athletes

Alessandro Zorzi, MD*; Martina Perazzolo Marra, MD, PhD*; Ilaria Rigato, MD, PhD;
Manuel De Lazzari, MD; Angela Susana, MD; Alice Niero, MD; Kalliopi Pilichou, BS, PhD;
Federico Migliore, MD, PhD; Stefania Rizzo, MD, PhD; Benedetta Giorgi, MD;
Giorgio De Conti, MD; Patrizio Sarto, MD; Luis Serratosa, MD; Giampiero Patrizi, MD;
Elia De Maria, MD; Antonio Pelliccia, MD; Cristina Basso, MD, PhD;
Maurizio Schiavon, MD; Barbara Bauce, MD, PhD; Sabino Iliceto, MD;
Gaetano Thiene, MD; Domenico Corrado, MD, PhD







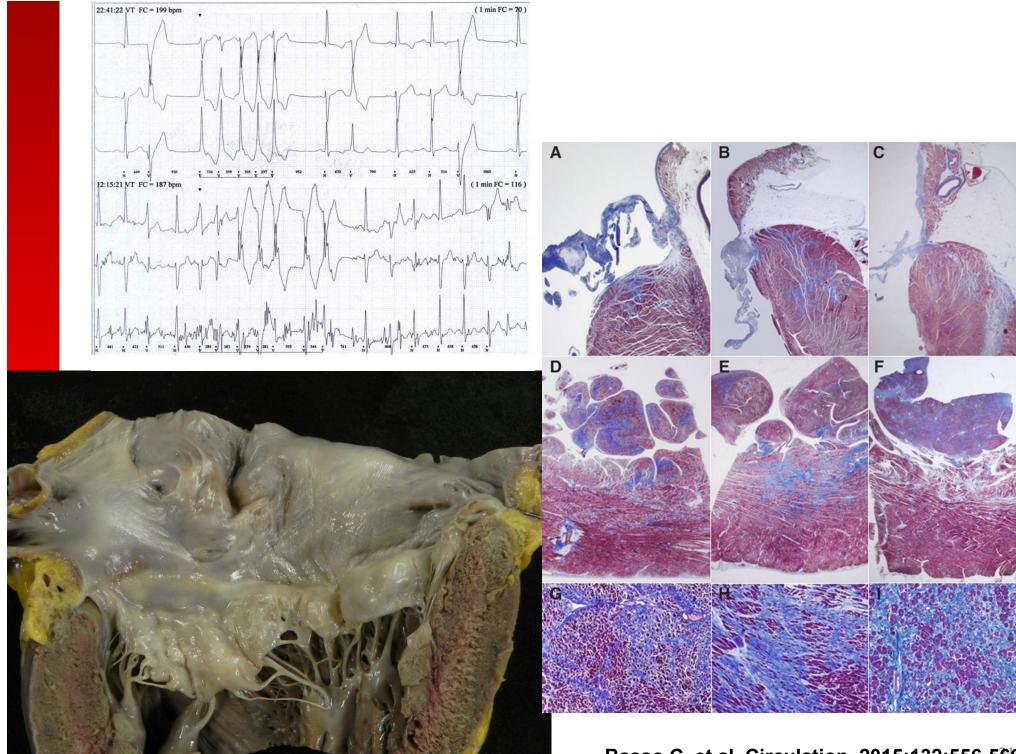
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DI PADOVA

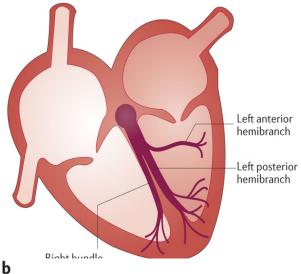






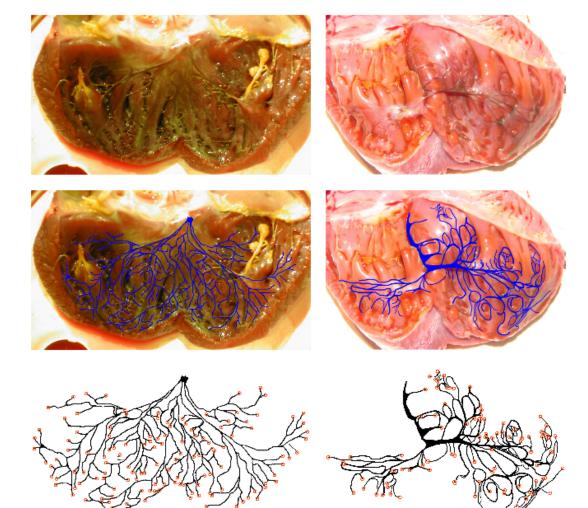
Basso C, et al. Circulation. 2015;132:556-566

Ventricular arrhythmias and the His–Purkinje



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Haissaguerre M. et al. Nat. Rev. Cardiol., Volume 13, 2016, 155-166



Nature Reviews | Cardiology

Structural Cardiac Abnormalities

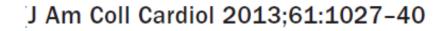
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy
- Congenital coronary artery anomalies
 - Marfan syndrome
- Mitral valve prolapse/Aortic stenosis

Electrical Cardiac Abnormalities

- Wolff Parkinson White syndrome
 - Congenital long QT syndrome
 Brugada syndrome
- Catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia

Acquired Cardiac Abnormalities

- Infection (myocarditis)
- Trauma (commotio cordis)
- Toxicity (illicit/performance enhancing drugs)
- Environment (hypo/hyperthermia)





Conclusions

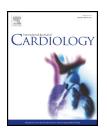
- An age-related distribution of structural substrates of SCD is found at autopsy
- In people >30 yrs, ath-CAD is by far the most common cause accounting for >1/3 SCDs
- Cardiovascular diseases at risk are mostly structural
- CAD, ARVC, HCM are the most frequent causes of cardiac arrest on effort
- SD is possible by combining early diagnosis and early defibrillation (AED)



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Correspondence

Sudden cardiac death in an Italian competitive athlete: Pre-participation screening and cardiovascular emergency care are both essential



Giulia d'Amati^a, Raffaele De Caterina^b, Cristina Basso^{c,*}



