

Occurrence of rare intracardiac tumor

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Six year old girl with a six month history of recurrent abdominal pain. Clinical and cardiological examinations were normal. ECG showed frequent ventricular extrasystoles, so 24-hour Holter was performed. It revealed multiple episodes of polymorphic ventricular tachycardia which coincided with abdominal pain (Figure 1).

2D echo and color Doppler revealed a large mass in the ventricular structure.

Cardiac MRI showed an intramyocardial tumor located at the septal apex and in almost the entire interventricular septum (Figure 2).

Dynamic images showed obstruction due to the tumor in the ventricular cavity; however, ventricular function was preserved.

No other tumor images were observed.

Abdominal pain may be the onset symptom of severe arrhythmia, but pediatricists usually do not relate them.

In this case, the finding of a large intracardiac tumor as the cause of severe arrhythmia was an unpleasant surprise.

Considering its location, it might be a fibroma. Partial control of the arrhythmia was achieved with amiodarone therapy, so the placement of an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator was determined.

For the time being, surgeons discarded surgery.

After 6 month-follow up, the patient has shown no progress.



Fig. 1. Polymorphic ventricular tachycardia, correlating with abdominal pain episodes.

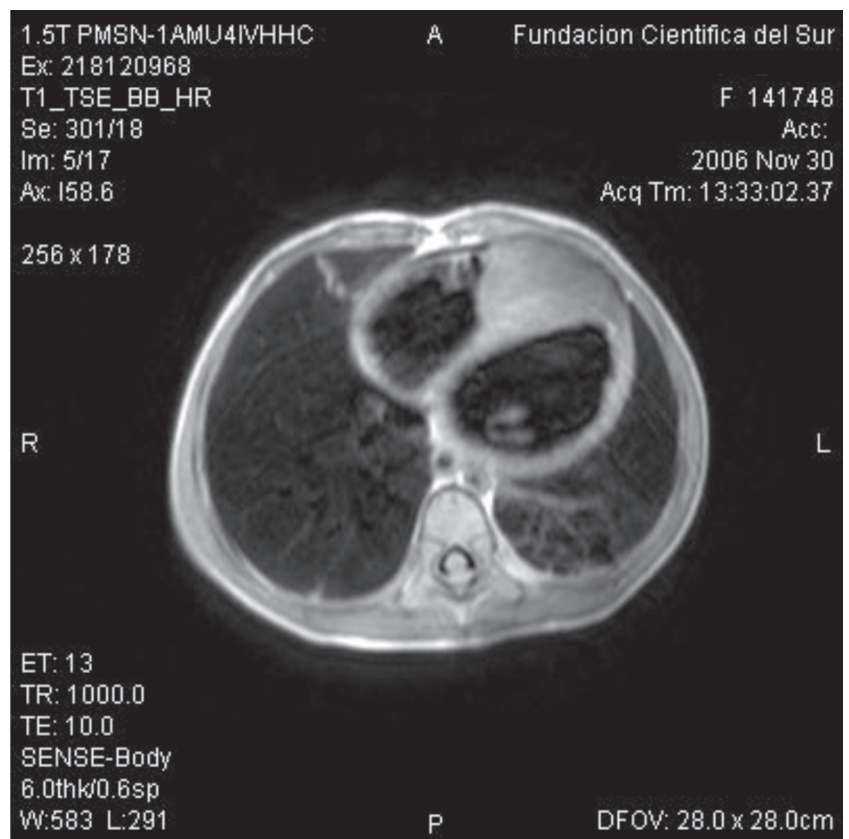


Fig. 2. Cardiac MRI. Image showing the intracardiac tumor.