

Case report

Seizure as first manifestation of endocarditis in a patient with metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma: a case report

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ABSTRACT

Nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis is a potentially overlooked condition that involves the formation of sterile fibrin vegetations on heart valve leaflets in cancer patients. This condition can lead to valvular dysfunction, heart failure and systemic embolization. The pathogenesis depends on hypercoagulable states which are common in malignancy scenarios. Diagnosis requires the presence of valvular vegetations and the absence of infection.

Key words: nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis, cancer, cardio-oncology

INTRODUCTION

Nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis (NBTE) is a rare condition frequently associated with malignancy [1]. Cancer patients are usually immunocompromised and often need a central venous catheter for chemotherapy which increases their chances of acquiring endocarditis, both infectious and thrombotic. In addition, these patients can present atypical manifestations of endocarditis, making the diagnosis more challenging [2].

CASE REPORT

A 46-year-old man diagnosed with metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma, with Karnofsky Performance Status of 70 and Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) grade 2 presented to the emergency department with first episode of seizure just before chemotherapy with gemcitabine plus paclitaxel. After initial medical support, a brain computed tomography (CT) excluded intracranial bleeding. In addition, brain magnetic resonance images (MRI) were performed revealing ischemic lesions probably due to cardiac embolism (fig. 1). Hence, in order to investigate the origin of these lesions in central nervous system (CNS), a transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) was requested and showed two slightly mobile echogenic foci in native mitral valve associated with moderate mitral regurgitation (fig. 2). Blood cultures were drawn and antibiotic treatment was initiated for suspected bacterial endocarditis. Blood cultures and serologic tests for fastidious and intracellular microorganisms were negative. Even though the histopathological examination was not performed, the hypothesis of NBTE was reinforced and the patient was kept under anticoagulation with low molecular weight heparin and antibiotics were withdrawn. Patient had a good clinical evolution without seizures, focal deficits or heart failure.

FIGURE 1.
Brain MRI.

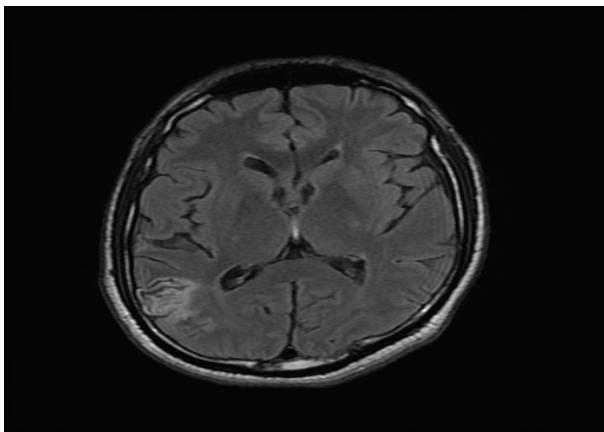
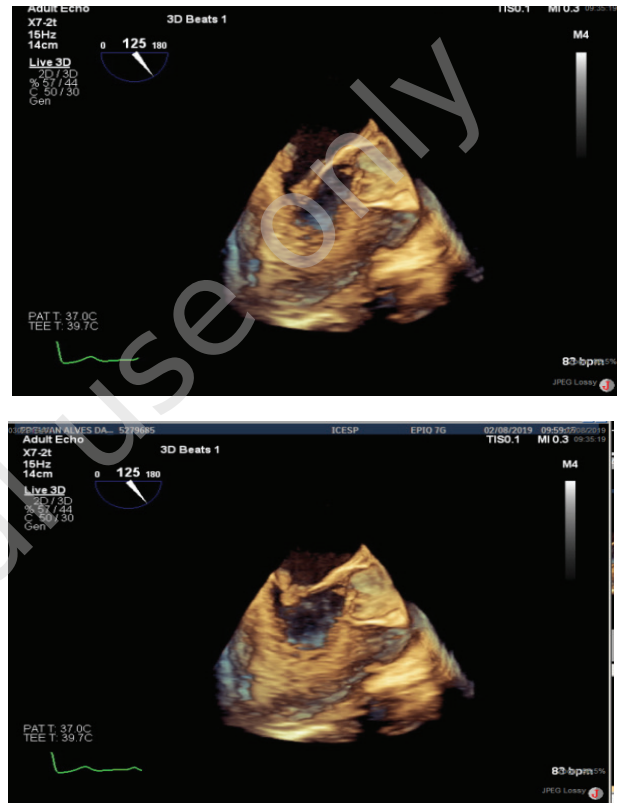


FIGURE 2.

Transesophageal echocardiogram showing a mobile echogenic foci in native mitral valve (A) opened and (B) closed.



DISCUSSION

Nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis is commonly associated with hypercoagulability which may be part of the clinical spectrum of paraneoplastic syndrome and plays a critical role in patient outcome. From this perspective, we should emphasize the association between NBTE and cancer because it might be more frequent than expected [3]. Highlighting the tendency towards clot formation in the arterial part of cardiovascular system, Seok et al. performed transcranial Doppler and D-dimer analysis in cancer patients with cryptogenic stroke. Their results revealed not only higher embolic signals, but also increased D-dimer levels, reinforcing the prothrombotic condition in cancer scenario [4]. Of further note, Deppisch et al. reported an autopsy series performed during a 10-year period with 65 cases of NBTE and 51 of them were associated with malignancy, with adenocarcinoma as the most frequent histologic type identified [5].

Classically, the absence of bloodstream bacterial infection is the cornerstone of NBTE which affects mainly left-sided heart valves, specially mitral valve [1, 2, 6]. NBTE has been reported in patients with a wide age range and no gender distinction. Moreover, the incidence of systemic embolization also varies depending on the

population studied and features such as underlying malignancy [3, 5]. The clinical spectrum of these events and associated complications includes deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, CNS embolization, disseminated intravascular coagulation and thrombotic microangiopathy [7]. Once presented, these systemic embolic events are the main cause of mortality among patients [3, 8].

In terms of diagnosis, TEE is the preferred imaging modality to detect vegetations [2]. It's important to perform platelet count and coagulation tests, especially in those undergoing chemotherapy. In the presence of other clinical manifestations, some additional tests may be necessary such as chest and brain computed tomographies to evaluate systemic embolic events.

Indeed, in terms of thromboembolic complications, stroke is the main cause of concern due to its association with worse prognosis. As we know, the incidence of stroke is increased in cancer patients in comparison to overall population [9, 10]. In order to clarify the aforementioned relationship, a large population-based cohort study was performed including 52,089 patients with lung cancer and pointed out a higher risk of ischemic stroke in the cancer group (HR 1.4; CI 95% 1.3–1.5) [9, 10].

Concerning the treatment of NBTE, anticoagulation therapy is the most important intervention and surgical valve replacement should be considered only in selected cases [3, 5]. In cancer patients the anticoagulation therapy should be individualized since this population have a high risk for both thrombosis and bleeding [11, 12].

Considering oncology population, warfarin tends to show worse outcomes and unpredictable anticoagulation effects in comparison to non-cancer patients [13]. Poor oral intake, nausea and vomiting due to chemotherapy, coagulopathies and fluctuation in kidney and liver functions are some of the reasons for weak warfarin performance during cancer treatment [10].

On the other hand, therapy with direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) have emerged as an alternative anticoagulation treatment to prevent thromboembolic complications in atrial fibrillation (AF). Nowadays, DOACs are extensively used as their efficacy over Warfarin has been proved in major trials (RE-LY, ARISTOTLE, ROCKET AF and ENGAGE AF) [14–17] and as laboratory monitoring is not required during treatment with these drugs.

Some recent studies suggest that on prevention of thromboembolic events in AF patients with malignancy, DOACs seem to be at least as effective and safe as conventional anticoagulant treatment with vitamin K antagonists (VKAs) [18, 19]. Moreover, drug-to-drug interactions during chemotherapy and higher rates of bleeding in the gastrointestinal cancers are some of the concerns with DOACs in need of further investigation.

SUMMARY

The prognosis of NBTE is often poor not only for the disease itself, but also due to its association with advanced malignancy. In order to increase detection rates, we should maintain a high level of clinical suspicion. Anticoagulation and control of the underlying disease are the pillars of the treatment.

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Authors' contributions:

Marcel Pina Ciuffo Almeida, Isabela Bispo Santos da Silva Costa, Ludhmila Abrahão Hajjar: writing and reviewing.
Maria Carolina Feres de Almeida, Cecília Beatriz Bittencourt Viana Cruz, Stéphanie Itala Rizk: data collect.
All the authors read and agreed to the submitted version.

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