Letter to the Editor

Measles and Brugada pattern: A case report

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1. Introduction

Brugada syndrome is an autosomal dominant arrhythmogenic disease with incomplete penetrance due, in 25–30% of cases, to an alteration sodium channel, secondary to a mutation of SCN5A gene; from the electrocardiographic point of view is characterized by an elevation of the ST segment in right precordial leads V1 to V3 with a QRS morphology similar to a right bundle branch block. The isolated elevation of the ST segment in right precordial leads V1 to V3 with a QRS morphology similar to a right bundle branch block with ST-segment elevation in V1 and V2 and for the persistence of chest pain a cardiology consult in emergency was requested.

2. Case report

A healthy 31-year-old male, with no cardiovascular risk factors and no relevant clinical history, was referred to our department for symptoms characterized by intermittent fever, cough, and chest pain for about 5 days and resistant to therapy with paracetamol, corticosteroids and antibiotics.

The blood sample showed leukopenia and increase the indices of inflammation. The patient was subjected to hematological advice, abdominal ultrasound, chest radiography and chest computed tomography, investigations being all normal.

The ECG performed in emergency room showed a right bundle branch block with ST-segment elevation in V1–V2 and for the persistence of chest pain a cardiology consult in emergency was requested, in which blood pressure was found normal (110/70 mm Hg) and manifested fever (39.5 °C). The ECG showed sinus tachycardia and Brugada pattern “coved” type (Fig. 1). The echocardiogram was normal.

3. Conclusions

Scientific evidence now indicates that in patients with Brugada syndrome, and in patients with a spontaneous type 1 ECG with no history of syncope and without familiarity (Brugada type pattern), it is important to check serum electrolytes such as magnesium, potassium, calcium, sodium, chloride, and make periodic ECG and Holter monitoring. During any flu syndrome, fever is an element to be monitored immediately at the onset with adequate treatment of pyrexia [2].

On the basis of clinical evidence, in patients suffering from Brugada syndrome or pattern-like Brugada, should strictly avoid taking certain medications such as many antiarrhythmics, psychotropics, anesthetics, analgesics, and alcohol abuse, since they have arrhythmogenic effect or with negative effect on the electrical fault of the disease [3].

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certainty a uniform and shared behavior about the duration and type of follow-up for all those patients with similar characteristics to those presented by us.

References


