3-10-2014

Patient Characteristics and Predictors of Mortality Associated with Pericardial Decompression Syndrome

Rajesh Pradhan, MD
Thomas Jefferson University Hospital

Toshimasa Okabe, MD
Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, Toshimasa.Okabe@jefferson.edu

Kazuki Yoshida, MD
Harvard School of Public Health

Dimitrios Angouras, MD
Attikon University Hospital, Athens Greece

Matthew Decaro, MD
Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, Matthew.DeCaro@jefferson.edu

See next page for additional authors

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Follow this and additional works at: http://jdc.jefferson.edu/cardiologyfp

Part of the Cardiology Commons

Recommended Citation
Pradhan, MD, Rajesh; Okabe, MD, Toshimasa; Yoshida, MD, Kazuki; Angouras, MD, Dimitrios; Decaro, MD, Matthew; and Marhefka, MD, Gregory D., "Patient Characteristics and Predictors of Mortality Associated with Pericardial Decompression Syndrome" (2014). Cardiology Faculty Papers. Paper 46.
http://jdc.jefferson.edu/cardiologyfp/46
Patient Characteristics and Predictors of Mortality Associated With Pericardial Decompression Syndrome

Rajesh Pradhan1, Toshimasa Okabe1, Kazuki Yoshida2, Dimitrios Angouras3, Matthew V. Decaro1, Gregory D. Marhefka1
1Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, Division of Cardiology, Philadelphia, PA, USA; 2Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA; 3Attikon University Hospital, Athens, Greece

Abstract

Background
Pericardial decompression syndrome (PDS) is a rare and potentially fatal complication of apparently successful pericardiocentesis, characterized by paradoxical hemodynamic deterioration, ventricular dysfunction, and pulmonary edema. It can mimic cardiac tamponade with systolic collapse in parasternal long axis view.

Methods
A systematic review of PDS reported in PubMed was performed. We collected baseline clinical variables, echocardiographic and hemodynamic variables, method of drainage, needle or surgical drainage, amount of fluid drained, and survival data. We used the analysis of continuous and categorical variables, respectively.

Results
A total of 34 cases (male:female 12:22) were identified. Needle pericardiocentesis, surgical drainage, or both were performed in 18, 15, and 1 patients, respectively. The procedure was done for cardiac tamponade in 32 cases. The mean age was 48 ± 17. Large pericardial effusion was seen in 29 (85%) cases. The mean amount was 902 ± 404 mL. The minimum drained effusion was 450 mL. The reported cases of PDS in our series may be a heterogeneous group of disorders due to lack of standard definition and diagnostic criteria for PDS.

Conclusion
The reported cases of PDS in our series may be a heterogeneous group of disorders due to lack of standard definition and diagnostic criteria for PDS. The reported cases of PDS in our series may be a heterogeneous group of disorders due to lack of standard definition and diagnostic criteria for PDS. The reported cases of PDS in our series may be a heterogeneous group of disorders due to lack of standard definition and diagnostic criteria for PDS. The reported cases of PDS in our series may be a heterogeneous group of disorders due to lack of standard definition and diagnostic criteria for PDS.