

# **Clinical and morphologic features of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in elderly patients 85 years or older**

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摘要

## **Abstract**

We studied the distinctive morphology of the left ventricle (LV) and attempted to relate advanced age and hypertension to this characteristic feature in elderly patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HC). Fourteen elderly patients  $\geq 85$  years old (mean age  $90 \pm 5$  years) with HC were compared with 45 young patients  $\leq 40$  years (mean age  $34 \pm 4$  years) with this disease. More mild hypertension in the elderly (10/14, 71%) than in the young (0%), and more syncope in the young (10/45, 22%) than in the elderly (0%) were observed. Echocardiography showed that the elderly patients had relatively mild LV wall thickening, generally confined to the septum (elderly vs young:  $18 \pm 4$  vs  $25 \pm 8$  mm,  $p < 0.001$ ), with more basal septal bulging (elderly vs young: 12/14, 86% vs 0%,  $p < 0.001$ ) and anterior septal hypertrophy of LV (elderly vs young: 11/14, 79% vs 0%,  $p < 0.001$ ). Elderly patients with mild hypertension showed a predominantly basal septal bulging (10/10, 100%) and anterior septal hypertrophy of LV (9/10, 90%). HC in elderly patients  $\geq 85$  years old has a striking LV morphology. Mild hypertension and advanced age may contribute to the distinctive geometry.

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