**TAKOTSUBO CARDIOMYOPATHY AND STROKE**

M.L. Young1, J. Stoehr1, M.I. Aguilar2, **F.D. Fortuin2**

1Midwestern University, Glendale, AZ, 2Mayo Clinic Hospital, Phoenix, AZ, USA

Objectives and background: Stroke has been described after the diagnosis of Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy (TC), with the incidence reported in the range of 0.8-1.2 percent. In this retrospective, consecutive case series, we sought to better define the relationship of stroke and TC.

Methodology: Using diagnosis codes, we identified and abstracted data from the medical records of all patients diagnosed with TC at Mayo Clinic Hospital (Phoenix, AZ) between January 2006 and October 2011.

Results: (see table)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Demographics | **N=110** |
| Average age (years) | 70 |
| Female | 92 (84%) |
| **Stroke Diagnosis** | 7 (6%) |
| Prior to TC (Average 1 day prior) | 2 (1.8%) |
| Subsequent to TC (Average 5.5 days after) | 4 (3.6%) |
| Concurrent to TC | 1 (0.9%) |
| **Type of Stroke** |  |
| Ischemic | 3 |
| Transient Ischemic Attack | 1 |
| Intracerebral Hemorrhage | 2 |

Conclusions: Our study is associated with the highest incidence (3.6 percent) of stroke following Takotsubo diagnosis, indicating that stroke may be a more common complication of TC than previously stated. Although the causative mechanism to explain concurrent TC and stroke remains unclear, it is important that clinicians appreciate the potential for concurrent diagnoses. Clarification of the relationship is imperative for prevention and treatment.