**CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TAKOTSUBO CARDIOMYOPATHY IN THAILAND**

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*Background*: The transient cardiac dysfunction which is proceeded by an emotional or physical trigger are termed “Takotsubo cardiomyopathy” (TTC). There are no studies about natural history, management and outcome of TTC in Thailand.

*Objective*: To study Clinical Characteristics of Takotsubo cardiomyopathy (TTC) and identify factors associated with mortality.

*Method*: We will review the medical records of all TTC patients admitted in King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital during 2008 – 2015. The demographic data (such as age, sex, underlying diseases etc.), TTC –inducing factors, other related - investigation results and in-hospital outcome will be collected and assessed. Chi-square and T-tests were used.

*Results*: Total of 29 patients were diagnosed with TTC, 25 (86%) . were female. Age were ranged from 41 to 92 years (mean age 69 years). Precipitating factors were identified in most of the patients which mostly were malignancy, respiratory failure and infection, respectively. Only 8 patients had no obvious physical stressor. The most common presenting symptoms were dyspnea and chest pain. From CAG and Echo findings, only 2 had localized type of RWMA pattern, while the remaining (n = 27) were typically classic type of TCM. Nearly half (n = 13) of patients died in-hospital had significantly lower LVEF and LVEDP than patients who survived significantly.

*Conclusion:* The incidence of TTC patients in Thailand was much lower than incidence studied in other countries. General profile of TTC patients was indifferent; exceptionally, TTC cases in KCMH had higher in-hospital mortality upon type of physical stressors.