

Case Report

Breaking Bad or Good: A Case Report and Literature Review of Acute Reversible Methamphetamine Associated Cardiomyopathy

Kriti Agarwal^{1*}, Anusha Chidharla², Surya Kiran Aedma³, Ahmad Al-Awwa¹, Urvish K. Patel⁴, Sameh Elias¹

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Hackensack Meridian Health Palisades Medical Center, North Bergen, New Jersey, USA

²Department of Internal Medicine, University of Illinois College of Medicine, Peoria, IL, USA

³Carle Illinois College of Medicine, Urbana, Illinois, USA

⁴Department of Public Health, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA

***Corresponding author:** Kriti Agarwal MBBS, MD, Department of Internal Medicine, Hackensack Meridian Health Palisades Medical Center, North Bergen, New Jersey, USA. Tel: +14253260536.

Received: 07 March 2022; **Accepted:** 14 March 2022; **Published:** 16 March 2022

Citation: Kriti Agarwal, Anusha Chidharla, Surya Kiran Aedma, Ahmad Al-Awwa, Urvish K. Patel, Sameh Elias. Breaking Bad or Good: A Case Report and Literature Review of Acute Reversible Methamphetamine Associated Cardiomyopathy. *Cardiology and Cardiovascular Medicine* 6 (2022): 92-99.

Abstract

Introduction: Methamphetamine use has been rising globally and results in significant morbidity and mortality. Methamphetamine is well known to affect multiple organs including neurological, cardiovascular, pulmonary, and renal. Cardiovascular manifestations like arrhythmias, pulmonary artery hypertension, cardiomyopathy, and cardiac arrest can occur from increased inflammation, myocardial fibrosis, and electrical remodeling.

Case Presentation: We present a rare case of a 39-year-old man with chronic methamphetamine abuse

presenting with worsening shortness of breath and palpitations. Patient was eventually found to have acute onset left ventricular systolic dysfunction (ejection fraction 25-30%) from methamphetamine associated cardiomyopathy. He had a prolonged hospital course, however, a repeat echocardiogram performed 2 weeks later demonstrated near normal left ventricular function (ejection fraction 50-55%).

Conclusions: This case emphasizes the temporal effects of drug overdose on the cardiovascular system and its life-threatening complications. It is aimed at raising awareness about consideration of

methamphetamine abuse as an important etiological factor when evaluating patients presenting with left ventricular systolic dysfunction and the importance of cessation of drug usage leading to reversal of cardiomyopathy.

Keywords: Case report; Methamphetamine; Psychostimulant; Reversible methamphetamine associated cardiomyopathy; Reversible cardiomyopathy; Sympathetic overactivity

1. Introduction

Methamphetamine affects the central and peripheral nervous system by its powerful, highly addictive stimulant effect. It is also known as meth, blue, ice, and crystal, among many other terms [1]. Deaths involving methamphetamines rose with a more than five-fold increase from 2012 to 2018 in young adults aged 25 to 54 years old [2]. There is a reported increase in overdose deaths by 35% due to methamphetamine psychostimulants in the United States for a 12 month period ending in May 2020 from its increased availability in the illicit drug supply and increases in methamphetamine-related treatment admissions during the COVID-19 pandemic [2, 3]. Methamphetamine is a psychostimulant that causes the release and blocks the reuptake of monoamine neurotransmitters, including dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin through various physiologic pathways. This leads to sympathetic overactivity resulting in various systemic complications like agitation, confusion, seizure, stroke, cognitive deficits and paranoia from its direct neurotoxic effects [4]. Cardiovascular complications are the leading causes of death among methamphetamine users, including malignant

hypertension, arrhythmias, aortic dissection, myocardial infarction secondary to vasospasm, cardiomyopathy and sudden cardiac death [5]. Here we present a case of methamphetamine associated cardiomyopathy and severe systolic heart failure which reversed after cessation of methamphetamine use.

2. Case Presentation

This is a 39-year-old male who presented with worsening shortness of breath and palpitations for 1 week. Patient was a chronic methamphetamine user for 18 years; last use was 1 week prior to presentation. He had a history of hypertension but was not on any medications. On presentation, blood pressure was elevated at 218/154 mm Hg and tachycardic with heart rate of 110 beats/min, oxygen saturation was 98% on room air. Physical exam was remarkable for bibasilar rales, bilateral lower extremity pitting edema extending up to the level of mid shins. Initial laboratory tests were significant for elevated B-type natriuretic peptide 2400 pg/ml, troponin 0.21ng/ml and creatinine 1.58mg/dl, urine drug screen was positive for amphetamine. Electrocardiogram (EKG) on admission showed sinus tachycardia, non-specific T wave inversions in V2-V3 precordial leads and left atrial enlargement. Chest imaging showed vascular congestion, cardiomegaly, and mild pleural effusion bilaterally (Figure 1). Echocardiogram showed diffuse left ventricular hypokinesis, left ventricular ejection fraction of 25-30%. There was moderate concentric left ventricular hypertrophy, dilated right ventricle with elevated right ventricular systolic pressure 56 mmHg suggestive of moderate pulmonary hypertension (Figure 2).

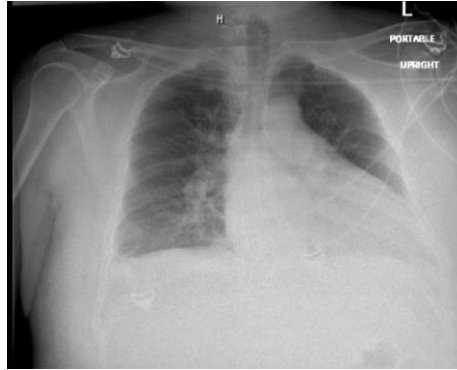


Figure 1: Anteroposterior portable chest radiograph on admission shows significant cardiomegaly and bilateral pleural effusion

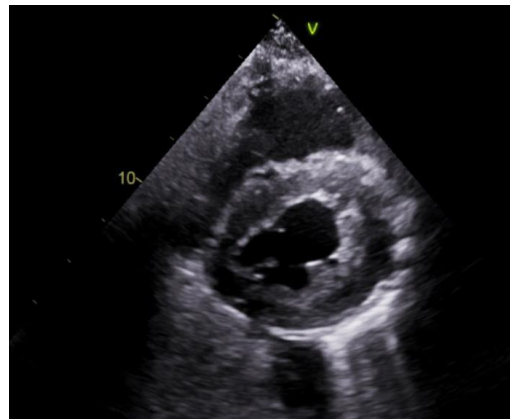


Figure 2: Echocardiography shows concentric left ventricle hypertrophy and diffuse LV hypokinesis.

He was started on nicardipine drip for blood pressure control and transferred to the intensive care unit. Over the next 2 days, blood pressure remained stable, 140-150 mm Hg systolic but the patient was noted to be lethargic. Initial Computed Tomography scan head showed no acute intracranial hemorrhage or mass effect. Magnetic Resonance Imaging of brain showed foci of acute and chronic microangiopathic ischemic changes, cerebral angiogram was done which showed multiple stenosis bilaterally involving the anterior and middle cerebral artery territories suggestive of drug induced vasculopathy versus reversible cerebral vasoconstriction syndrome. Further course was complicated by multiple episodes of melena resulting

in a significant drop in hemoglobin from 13 to 6 g/dl with worsening mental status, respiratory distress and hypotension. Henceforth, the patient was intubated and started on vasopressor support. Upper endoscopy was remarkable for gastritis and oozing duodenal bulb ulcer which was treated with epinephrine, pathology consistent with focal foveolar metaplasia, no adenoma or malignancy was identified. His troponins increased up to a maximum of 28ng/ml, EKG did not show any significant ST-T wave changes indicative of ischemia. Troponins eventually trended down to 7ng/ml after treating his anemia with 6 units of packed red blood cells and was thought to be secondary to demand ischemia. The patient was

highly unstable for cardiac catheterization or to be started on heparin drip in the setting of acute bleeding hence was recommended outpatient follow up by cardiologist. Over the course of the next 5 days, his condition improved with goal directed medical therapy. His clinical status improved over 2 weeks after admission. Repeat chest imaging showed improvement in pulmonary vascular congestion as

well as cardiomegaly as compared to initial chest imaging (Figure 3). Because of these imaging findings, we performed a repeat echocardiogram which showed significant improvement in left ventricular ejection fraction to 50-55%. Patient was sent home on goal directed medical therapy with instructions for cessation of methamphetamine use.

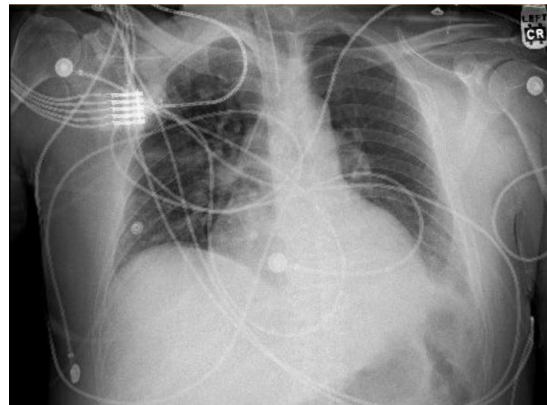


Figure 3: Chest imaging showing improvement in cardiac enlargement noted earlier; increased lung volumes; endotracheal tube seen in position

3. Discussion

Methamphetamine is an extremely addictive drug, easily produced in makeshift laboratories and is one of the most abused drugs worldwide [1]. It is a potent sympathomimetic which causes an intense rush of euphoria and pleasure from its surge of dopamine release in the brain and elevated levels of intrasynaptic monoamine leading to multiorgan involvement [4, 6]. Our patient was a chronic methamphetamine user who demonstrated signs of acute systemic vasospasm likely due to increase in reactive oxygen species from its long-term use [4,5]. Multisystem involvement with neurological, gastrointestinal, renal and cardiovascular complications led to rapid decline in his clinical status. Endothelial activation in chronic drug user leads to increased inflammation, structural

myocardial changes like fibrosis and electrical remodelling which results in increased potential for arrhythmias [5, 7]. This eventually leads to dilated cardiomyopathy, heart failure, myocardial necrosis and/or recurrent coronary artery vasospasm from its catecholaminergic toxicity [5,7,8] similar to findings noted in our patient. There is limited evidence for duration after which the drug effects can be reversed with various studies reporting different time periods [9-11]. Some studies have reported profound harmful effects of methamphetamine on the cardiovascular system with irreversible damage using heart samples obtained at autopsy from 32 chronic meth users raising the risk of a sudden cardiac arrest and heart failure [12]. Table 1 shows a literature review of studies published online including a total of 60 patients showing cardiovascular effects of chronic

methamphetamine use. While complete cessation of drug use along with guideline based medical therapy has been reported to provide partial improvement in cardiac function, continued methamphetamine use leads to ongoing heart failure and worse outcomes

[13-15]. Our patient had findings similar to these studies which emphasizes the importance of aggressive medical management and cessation of drug usage which can reverse long term effects of methamphetamine use.

Study name; year	Study Design	Age (years) ; gender (number included in study/ total sample)	Study sample	Initial presentation	Main findings	Conclusion
Devkota et al. [9]	Case Report	38; Male	One	Shortness of breath, chest tightness and sweating after intravenous crystal meth use the day before presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Echocardiogram showed left ventricular dilatation, diffuse hypokinesis and depressed systolic function LVEF 25-30%. Cardiac catheterization showed normal coronaries and normal left ventricular function. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat echocardiogram one week later showed normal left ventricular systolic and diastolic function with an ejection fraction of 70%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient discharged to a drug rehabilitation facility after eight days of treatment resulting in reversible cardiomyopathy
Lopez et al. [10]	Case Report	44; Female	One	Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea, peripheral edema and dyspnea on exertion with 15 years of inhaled methamphetamine use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TTE and CMR showed a reduced ejection fraction of 37% with no LGE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional improvement noted on follow up at 6 months with goal directed medical therapy and abstinence from methamphetamine use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Echocardiography showed LVEF 64%. Left ventricular mass changed from 234 to 185 grams.
Baloch et al. [11]	Case report	47; Male	One	Severe dyspnea at rest associated with mild substernal non-radiating chest pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TTE revealed severe left ventricular and left atrial dilatation, extremely impaired systolic function with LVEF < 15% Coronary angiography demonstrated no coronary artery disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irreversible cardiomyopathy after 3 months follow up with no significant improvement in LV function Patient considered for heart transplantation upon discharge
Schürer et al. [13]	Case Series	30; Males (28/30)	Thirty methamphetamine users with left ventricular ejection fraction <40%	New York Heart Association functional class III or IV dyspnea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Echocardiography revealed marked LV dilatation and impaired LEF (mean 19 ± 6%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-third of the patients had intraventricular thrombi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially improved cardiac function with medical therapy and discontinuation of methamphetamine use No improvement seen in patients with continued abuse Improvement in cardiac function was independently associated with the extent of fibrosis noted on EMB

Pujol-Lopez et al. [14]	Case Series	N/A	Six patients with methamphetamine associated cardiomyopathy	Severe ventricular dysfunction (mean LVEF of 16.2 ±5.5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three patients with chronic methamphetamine use demonstrated LGE with multiple foci and foci in the interventricular union in CMR • Two patients showed normal recovery of left ventricular ejection fraction who stopped using methamphetamine and without multiple foci of LGE • One patient with chronic abuse showed no LGE, and nonadherence to treatment resulted in no improvement in LVEF • One patient with multiple foci of LGE persisted with severe ventricular dysfunction at 1 year despite medical treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of LGE may predict the recovery of left ventricular ejection fraction. • CMR with LGE may be a good alternative to EMB to study fibrosis and myocardial disease extension. • Multiple foci of LGE associated with a lack of recovery of the LVEF
Vascoboinik et al. [15]	Case Series	35; Males (14/20)	Twenty patients diagnosed with methamphetamine associated cardiomyopathy	Very severe systolic dysfunction (mean LVEF 19.7 ± 11.4%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global systolic dysfunction in 14 patients with mid-wall fibrosis noted on CMR • 6 patients had a reverse Takotsubo pattern with severely hypokinetic basal-mid segments and apical preservation • 6 out of 19 had normalization of LVEF ≥ 50% within 6 weeks on follow-up TTE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predictors of early recovery were smaller left ventricular and left atrial size, shorter duration of methamphetamine use and Reverse Takotsubo pattern • Presence of myocardial fibrosis and ventricular enlargement resulted in limited recovery
Agrawal et al. (Present study)	Case report	39; Male	One	Worsening shortness of breath and palpitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Echocardiogram showed diffuse LV hypokinesis, LVEF 25-30%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reversible cardiomyopathy with improvement in LVEF to 55% after 2 weeks of medical therapy and abstinence from methamphetamine use
<p>• Foot notes: LVEF- left ventricular ejection fraction; TTE- Transthoracic echocardiogram; LGE - late gadolinium enhancement; CMR - cardiac magnetic resonance; EMB - endomyocardial biopsy</p>						

Table 1 : Literature review on reversible cardiovascular effects of chronic methamphetamine use.

Devkota et al reported a case of a 38-years-old male who showed reversible methamphetamine associated cardiomyopathy after one week of medical therapy [9] whereas Baloch et al reported 47-years-old male with a history of chronic amphetamine abuse showing no improvement in heart failure symptoms after 3-weeks of intensive pharmacotherapy and was considered for heart transplantation [11]. This finding

was different from our 39-years-old patient who showed improvement in heart failure symptoms after 2 weeks of goal directed medical therapy and cessation of drug use. Schruer, et al. [13] included patients with severe systolic dysfunction seen on echocardiogram and concluded that improvement in cardiac function after cessation of methamphetamine abuse was independently associated with the extent

of fibrosis whereas Pujol-Lopez et al. used cardiac magnetic resonance imaging as an alternative for endomyocardial biopsy and predicted recovery of the left ventricular ejection fraction by demonstrating the presence of late gadolinium enhancement [14]. Factors predicting early recovery were shorter duration of methamphetamine use, no evidence of myocardial fibrosis and smaller left ventricular size [10,12] whereas our patient who presented with significant cardiomyopathy showed clinical improvement after goal directed medical therapy despite being a chronic methamphetamine user.

4. Conclusion

Our patient demonstrated significant improvement of LVEF after 2 weeks of hospital stay even though he was a chronic methamphetamine user and had ongoing life-threatening systemic manifestations of a perfect meth storm in that duration. We can demonstrate that current evidence on MACM is very promising that recovery of cardiac function can be achieved with intensive medical management and abstinence from drug use. This case report provides a way forward that cessation of crystal methamphetamine abuse can lead to reversible cardiac changes and improvement in functional status of young adults in acute settings despite its long-term use.

Declarations

Funding Information

No targeted funding reported.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval and Informed Consent to Participate

Patient's identity is not disclosed anywhere, and IRB or ethics committee approval was not required to publish this work. All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

Consent for Publication

Informed consent was obtained from individual participant included in the study to publish the manuscript.

Availability of data and material

Not applicable

Code availability

Not applicable

Authors' contributions

Conception or design of the work: KA,UP; data collection: KA, AC, SA, AA; data analysis and interpretation: KA; drafting the article: KA, AC, SA, UP, AA; critical revision of the article: SE, UP; final approval of the version to be published: KA, AC,UP, SE.

References

1. National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Methamphetamine Research Report. NIH Publication (2013).
2. Overdose Deaths Accelerating During COVID-19. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Press release 404 (2020): 639-3286.
3. Han B, Cotto J, Etz K, et al.

- Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths in the US by Sex and Race and Ethnicity. *JAMA Psychiatry* 78 (2021): 564-567.
4. Yu S, Zhu L, Shen Q, et al. Recent advances in methamphetamine neurotoxicity mechanisms and its molecular pathophysiology. *Behavioural neurology* 2015(2015): 103969.
 5. Kevil CG, Goeders NE, Woolard MD, et al. Methamphetamine Use and Cardiovascular Disease. *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology* 39 (2019): 1739-1746.
 6. Barr AM, Panenka WJ, MacEwan GW, et al. The need for speed: an update on methamphetamine addiction. *Journal of psychiatry neuroscience* 31 (2006): 301-313.
 7. Reddy PK V, Ng TMH, Oh EE, et al. Clinical Characteristics and Management of Methamphetamine Associated Cardiomyopathy: State of the Art Review. *Journal of the American Heart Association* 9 (2020): 016704.
 8. Kaye S, McKetin R, Duflo J, Darke S. Methamphetamine and cardiovascular pathology: a review of the evidence. *Addiction* 102 (2007): 1204-1211.
 9. Devkota AR, Dufrense A, Parajuli P. Acute reversible cardiomyopathy due to methamphetamine overdose. *British Journal of Medical Practitioners* 8 (2015): 4-5.
 10. Lopez JE, Yeo K, Caputo G, et al. Recovery of methamphetamine associated cardiomyopathy predicted by late gadolinium enhanced cardiovascular magnetic resonance. *Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance* 11 (2009): 46.
 11. Qutrio Baloch Z, Hussain M, Agha Abbas S, et al. Methamphetamine-Induced Cardiomyopathy (MACM) in a Middle-Aged Man. a Case Report. *Emergency* 6 (2018): 9.
 12. Bhuiyan PD. Autopsies reveal how meth hurts the heart. *American Heart Association Meeting Report-Presentation #120; Concurrent Session 13* (2019).
 13. Schürer S, Klingel K, Sandri M, et al. Clinical Characteristics, Histopathological Features, and Clinical Outcome of Methamphetamine-Associated Cardiomyopathy. *JACC: Heart Failure* 5 (2017): 435-445.
 14. Pujol-López M, Ortega-Paz L, Flores-Umanzor EJ, et al. Cardiac Magnetic Resonance as an Alternative to Endomyocardial Biopsy to Predict Recoverability of Left Ventricular Function in Methamphetamine-Associated Cardiomyopathy. *JACC: Heart Failure* 5 (2017): 853-854.
 15. Voskoboinik A, Ihle JF, Bloom JE, et al. Methamphetamine-associated cardiomyopathy: patterns and predictors of recovery. *Internal medicine journal* 46 (2016): 723-727.



This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the [Creative Commons Attribution \(CC-BY\) license 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)