

## **Systemic thromboembolism in Endomyocardial Fibrosis (EMF): clinical observations, aetio-pathogenesis and treatment**

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### **Summary**

Mural thrombi and thromboemboli are very common in idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES), whose cardiac pathology is indistinguishable from endomyocardial fibrosis (EMF). Although mural thrombi are common in EMF cases, and post mortem embolic infarcts are frequently seen; clinical recognition of thromboembolism in EMF is unusual. We report here 4 cases of clinically recognized thromboembolism among 106 consecutive cases of EMF (including a case with a sudden onset of vascular occlusion and a below knee infarction and auto-amputation of the right leg). Two of the 4 cases had hypereosinophilia that was probably induced by microfilaria. The mechanisms of mural thrombosis and thromboembolic infarcts in EMF cases are discussed, and the possibility shown that helminth induced eosinophilic myocarditis can induce similar acute mural thrombosis and thromboembolism. The place of anticoagulant therapy in EMF is discussed.

**Keywords:** *Mural thrombi; thromboemboli; hypereosinophilic system*

### **Résumé**

La thrombose murale et le thromboembolisme sont plus communs au syndrome idiopathique hypereosinophilique (HES), que la pathologie cardiaque que l'on ne peut distinguer de la fibrose endomyocardiale (EMF). Bien que les thromboses murales soient communes aux cas d'EMF, et les infarctions emboliques post mortem sont fréquemment vu; la reconnaissance clinique du thromboembolisme aux EMF est rare. Nous reportons quatre cas de thromboembolisme Clinique parmi 106 cas consécutives de EMF (inclut un cas d'occlusion vasculaire subite et une infarction du genou inferieur et une auto-amputation du pied droit. Deux sur 4 avaient d'hyper éosinophilie qui était probablement induit par la microfilaire. Les mécanismes d'infarction thromboembolique et de thrombose murale aux cas de EMF sont discute, et la possibilité démontrait que les verres induisaient une myocardite eosinophilique semblable a la thrombose murale acute et thromboembolisme. La place thérapeutique des anticoagulants aux EMF est discute.

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