INTRODUCTION

Extraosseous fixations in scintigraphy reflect, in addition to artefactual fixations, underlying pathologies. Binding of cardiac muscle to bone tracers is suggestive of cardiac amyloidosis. This results from the deposition of amyloid fibrils in the tissues, which seem to be rich in calcium and would explain the origin of the muscle fixation. There are two main forms of cardiac amyloidosis: mutated or wildtype transthyretin (ATTR) and light chain amyloidosis (AL).We report two cases of cardiac fixation discovered incidentally during extension workups of prostatic neoplasia.

OBJECTIVES

To show the contribution of assay marker scintigraphy in the search for cardiac amyloidosis

MATERIALS AND METHODS

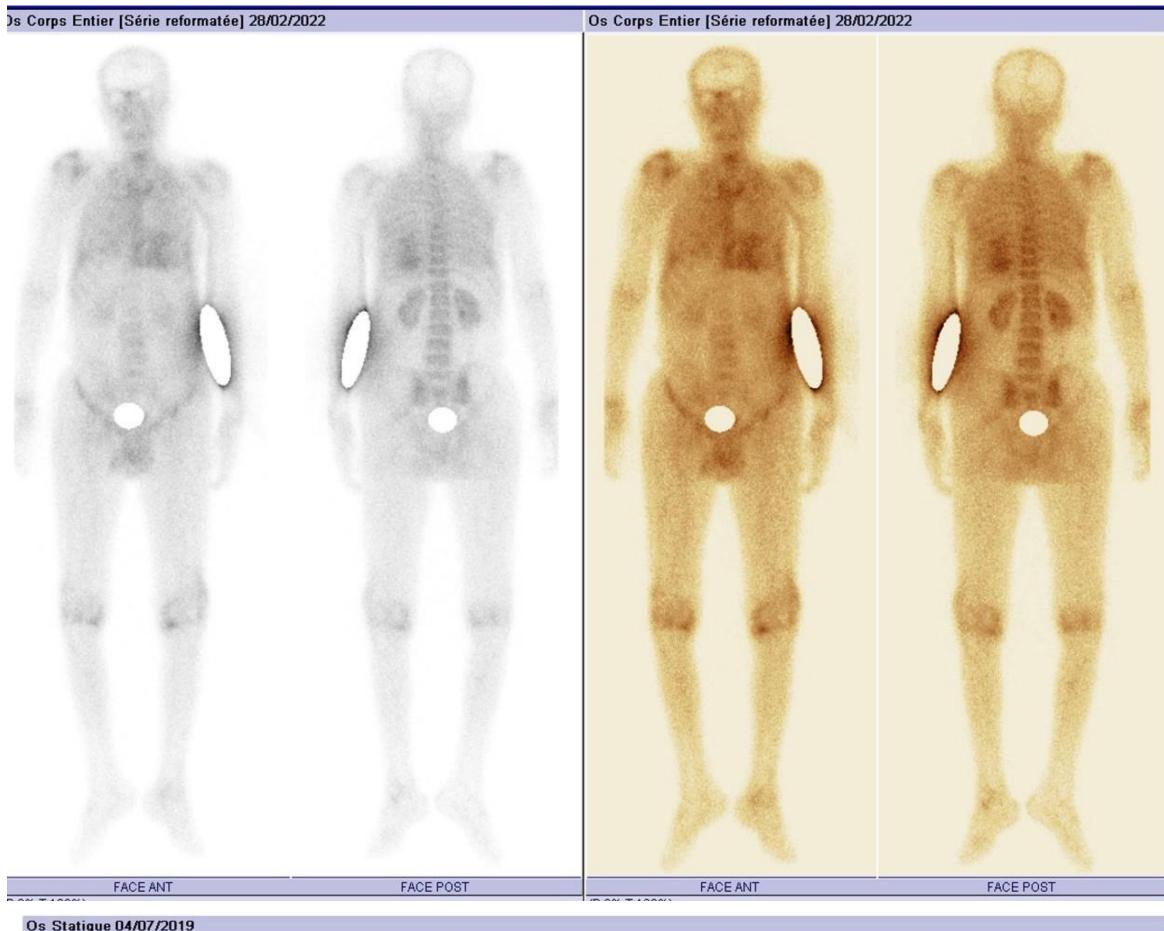
Two patients aged 70 and 80 years, respectively, were referred for extension workup of prostate adenocarcinoma. A history of cardiomyopathy was found in one of the patients. Bone scintigraphy was performed 3 hours after intravenous injection of 740 MBq of 99mTc-HMDP by planar acquisition of the anterior and posterior surfaces with a double-headed gamma camera type **MEDISO** 2014.

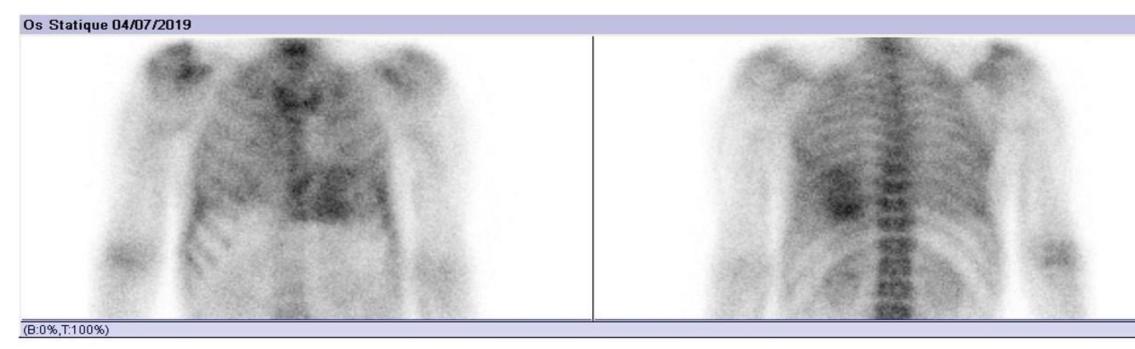
INCIDENTAL MYOCARDIAL FIXATION ON BISPHOSPHONATE BONE SCAN: TWO CASES

1: Service de Biophysique et Médecine Nucléaire, UFRSMA / Institut de Médecine Nucléaire d'Abidjan 2: Correspondant E-mail : keitasouleymane87@gmail.com

RESULTAT

In addition to bone fixation, diffuse cardiac fixation and enhanced soft tissue fixation were noted, classified as Perugini score 2 in our two patients. This 4-step visual grading reflects the extent of amyloid infiltration.







S Keita1,2, N Kouassi-Aboukoua1, AL Djobo1, YE Soro1, E Zunon-Kipre1, NKJ N'drin1, A Kouame-Koutouan1,

Bone tracer scintigraphy is certainly not specific but sensitive and can be used as a diagnostic approach in cardiac amyloidosis. If this fixation is constant and intense in the TTR form; at least equal to a grade 2, it is inconstant in the AL form. The incidental finding of myocardial fixation to bone tracers requires specific biological tests for appropriate management.

1.Guy JM, Lamaud M, Segura C, Berthaud T, Duranton B, Verneyre H. [Echography and scintigraphy using technetium 99m pyrophosphate in the diagnosis of cardiac amyloidosis]. Ann Cardiol Angeiol (Paris). avr 1989;38(4):215-8. 2. Takezaki M, Ishida Y, Morozumi T, Tani A, Sato H, Hori M, et al. [Noninvasive diagnosis of cardiac involvement by technetium-99mpyrophosphate (Tc-99m PYP) myocardial scintigraphy in 2 cases of familial amyloid polyneuropathy and case of secondary amyloidosis]. Kaku Igaku. déc 1989;26(12):1537-43.

The team of the laboratory of biophysics and nuclear medicine of the UFR SMA and the Institute of Nuclear Medicine of Abidjan (IMENA)

CONCLUSION

REFERENCES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS