

## LEFT VENTRICLE THROMBOSIS AS COMPLICATION OF DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY

**R.B. Bejqi**, M.K. Kelmendi, R.R. Retkoceri, H.B. Bejqi, N.Z. Zeka, D.T. Telaku  
*Department of Cardiology, Pediatrics Clinic, Prishtina, Albania*  
[rbejqi@hotmail.com](mailto:rbejqi@hotmail.com)

Background: Disorders in kinetics of left ventricle and changes in its rhythm which are due to dilated cardiomyopathy very often are associated with left ventricle thrombosis. Symptoms that appears are related to decreased left ventricle space and possibility of periferal thrombosis if the thromb is moveble. Aim: Presentation of children treated in Pediatric Clinic Pristina with dilated left ventricle and thrombosis in left ventricle. Results: During y.2002 in ICU Ped. clin. Pristina were treated 24 children with signs of heart failure and dilated left ventricle caused by primary dilated cardiomyopathy, toxic and acut viral mycarditis. Three children developed left ventricle thrombosis, at 2 children it was fixed, at one child it was widely expressed in the posterier wall. These children received symthomathic cardiomyoathy therapy, aticoagulant and thrombolytic therapy. As well acetyl salycil acid 60mg/kg per os devided in 4 doses, after 3 days 30mg/kg in 2 doses, and Heparin 100UI/kg IV devided in 4 doses, and after 5 days 50UI/kg devided in 2 doses for 7 days. Thromb disapeared at 2 children with fixed thrombosis, at one child thromb exaggerated and we had fatal end. This child didn't show signs for periferal thrombosis. Conclusion: Left ventricle thrombosis beside the signs of heart failure and disturbance of rhythm is very serios complication of dilated cardiomyopathy.

