Constrictive pericarditis is characterized by a thickened and scarred pericardial sac that lays around the heart and prevents proper diastolic filling. Diagnosis is very difficult because this condition mimics many other diseases.

For further details on “Acute Pericarditis”, please see our separate article on that subject.

Definition of Constrictive Pericarditis
Constrictive pericarditis limits the heart’s ability to function normally due to a thickened and scarred pericardial sac which lays around the heart. This prevents proper diastolic filling.

Epidemiology of Constrictive Pericarditis

Spread of constrictive pericarditis

Constrictive pericarditis is much less common compared to acute percarditis. Approximately 10% of acute pericarditis progress to constrictive pericarditis. Middle age males are the most predominant group.

Etiology of Constrictive Pericarditis

Causes of constrictive pericarditis

In the past, constrictive pericarditis was associated with bacterial pericarditis and purulent pericarditis. In the developed world this is a rare finding. Constrictive pericarditis is often iatrogenic following open heart surgery or radiation therapy for the treatment of mastocarcinoma and other cancers. Radiation induced constrictive pericarditis usually presents 10 years after therapy. In the developing world tuberculosis is a common cause of constrictive pericarditis.
Pathology and Pathophysiology of Constrictive Pericarditis

Inflammation of the pericardial sac results in the release of fibrin and the formation of effusion. If this results in an organization the parietal and visceral linings will become thickened and fuse. This sclerotic pericardium cannot expand and will prevent the heart from filling during diastole, resulting in a right-sided heart failure.

Symptoms of Constrictive Pericarditis

Signs of constrictive pericarditis

Constrictive Pericarditis results in a right-sided heart failure. Symptoms include:

- **Dyspnea**
- Edema of the extremities
- **Swollen abdomen**: hepatomegaly, ascites
- **Hepatic congestion**: right upper quadrant pain of the abdomen
- Other symptoms include: fatigue, chest pain, palpitations

On physical exam, a pericardial knock may be heard at the left sternal border in early diastole. Hepatomegaly and hepatic pulsations are also findings of constrictive pericarditis.

Diagnosis of Constrictive Pericarditis

**ECG findings** are usually nonspecific and include a low voltage QRS complex in all leads and T wave inversions. **Kussmaul's sign**, a rise in jugular venous pressure with inspiration (normally it should drop with inspiration) is a nonspecific finding and is found in restrictive pericarditis, restrictive cardiomyopathy, and tricuspid stenosis.

**Echocardiography** is the preferred method to diagnose constrictive pericarditis. Abnormalities of chamber filling and pericardial distortions will be visible. **Chest X-ray** may show pericardial calcification or pleural effusions.
Cardiac catheterization can identify abnormal cardiac filling pressure, another sign of constrictive pericarditis. It is invasive and not a first line diagnostic procedure. Classically the diastolic waveform has a shape of square root sign.

Differential Diagnoses of Constrictive Pericarditis

- Acute pericarditis
- Atrial myxoma
Cardiac tamponade
Cirrhosis of the liver
Dilated cardiomyopathy
Myocardial infarction
Pericardial effusion
Restrictive cardiomyopathy
Uremia

Note: It is difficult to distinguish constrictive pericarditis and restrictive cardiomyopathy.

Therapy of Constrictive Pericarditis

Treatment of constrictive pericarditis

Medical management is usually ineffective. However, diuretics are helpful early in the disease. Definitive treatment is pericardiectomy or pericardial stripping. This procedure has significant risk associated with it. In pericardiectomy, some or most of the pericardium is surgically removed.

Progression and Prognosis of Constrictive Pericarditis

The best strategy in treating constrictive pericarditis is to recognize it and start treatment as early as possible. Constrictive pericarditis responds poorly to medical intervention, while surgical treatment is the definitive but risky. Long-term prognosis depends on etiology. Idiopathic constrictive pericarditis has the best prognosis, followed by post-surgery constriction. Post radiation constriction has the worst prognosis.

Review Questions

The solutions are located below the sources.

1. Which of the following is not a symptom of constrictive pericarditis?
   A. Extremity edema
   B. Fatigue
   C. Hepatomegaly
   D. Chest pain

2. Kussmaul’s sign is caused by which condition?
   A. Constrictive pericarditis
   B. Tricuspid stenosis
   C. Restrictive cardiomyopathy
   D. All of the above

References


Hancock EW. On the elastic and rigid forms of constrictive pericarditis. Am Heart J. 1980