

# Gerbec Morgagni Adams Stokes Syndrome

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## Introduction

Gerbec Morgagni Adams Stokes syndrome is characterized by a classical triad of symptoms: loss of consciousness, seizures and no pulse. Periodic fainting spell is due to the sudden CNS ischemia, which is the result of asystole or bradycardia (e.g. intermittent complete heart block).

## Case Description

74 years old patient visited her family medicine doctor, because of vertigo, which had exacerbated in the last 3 days. The day before, she had felt that her left calf is hot and painful. Woman presented several chronic illnesses, including hypertension and rheumatoid arthritis. During the pupillary light reflex examination, she started to complain about dizziness, and then she fell on the floor. Subsequently, our patient presented with enuresis, dilated pupils and generalized seizures. She started to gag and gibber. Lastly, she lost her consciousness and was lying immobile on the floor. After a while, our patient regained consciousness, she could have answered the questions, but periodically the fainting spell had been repeating several times until the ambulance arrival. At this point, we thought about ischemic stroke and seizures as a consequence. In the emergency room, she had an ECG performed and 3rd degree AV block was diagnosed. She had a limited electrical stimulation of the heart with an external generator (temporary pacemaker) performed via the subclavian vein. During this procedure, she had many MAS attacks and that was the reason for external cardiac massage. In ECHO: EF 60%, without any segmental contractility dysfunction. Patient's troponin T level was 500 ng/l, probably due to secondary kidney failure and heart massage. 30.03.2021 using the antibiotic therapy, woman had a permanent pacemaker implanted. Patient was discharged home in a good general condition (Figure 1) [1,2].

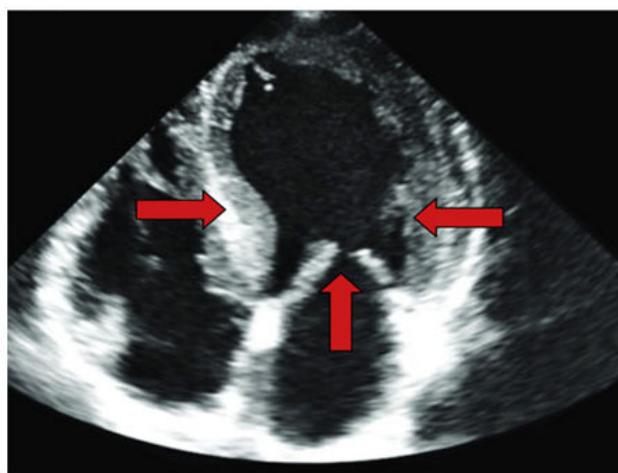


Figure 1: Adams stokes syndrome.

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## Conclusion

Gerbec morgagni adams stokes syndrome may clinically mimic ischemic stroke. It's really important to perform a differential diagnosis and quickly introduce the appropriate treatment in order to save the patient's life.

## References

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