



CASE REPORT

Acute Myocarditis After Black Widow Spider Bite: A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

The black widow spider (BWS) is a venomous spider whose bite can cause various clinical conditions that range from local damage to serious systemic complications, including death. Cases of myocarditis following a BWS bite are rare but they can be fatal on occasion. However, the prognostic significance of the bite and presentation of myocarditis is unknown. Our case involved a 50-year-old man who presented with myocarditis after being bitten by a BWS and subsequently admitted to the intensive care unit for cardiac monitoring. During

the hospital stay, he showed worsening signs on both the electrocardiographic and echocardiographic evaluations despite therapeutic success. Subsequent cardiac magnetic resonance and coronary angiography investigations showed no significant alterations; blood and instrumental test results slowly improved, and the patient was discharged home after 12 days of hospitalization without complications. This case illustrates that acute myocarditis, although an infrequent complication of BWS bite, has the potential to be lethal. The correct diagnosis, which is not always easy to formulate, is important to identify those patients who can benefit from careful monitoring and specific therapies aimed at reducing the risk of life.

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Key Summary Points

Envenomation from spiders can cause serious adverse events.

We observed a case of myocarditis in a person bitten by a black widow spider.

Rapid admission to the ward and the empirical treatments were fundamental to therapeutic success.

Myocarditis from spider bites should be considered as possible adverse effects although they are rare events.

INTRODUCTION

Latrodectus tredecimguttatus, more commonly known as the Mediterranean black widow spider, is a 12- to 15-mm-large spider with several red, hourglass-shaped marks on its abdomen [1, 2]. Its bite releases a neurotoxic alpha-latrotoxin that binds to the pre-synaptic neuronal receptor neurexin, inserts itself into the neuronal membrane, and creates a transmembrane calcium channel that mediates exocytosis of noradrenaline/acetylcholine and sodium channels opening at both neuromuscular junction and post-ganglionic noradrenergic synapses [3].

Patients may experience edema, necrosis, and bacterial superinfection at the inoculum site. The toxin can distally affect nerves, muscles, and organs (i.e., bladder, lungs, and heart) [4, 5]. Systemic symptoms and signs develop in approximately one third of patients who have been bitten, and rare cases of myocarditis have been reported [6].

The patient described in this case report provided written informed consent to publish data and clinical details relating to his condition and treatment.

CASE PRESENTATION

A healthy 50-year-old man experienced black widow spider (BWS) envenomation. After the bite, he manifested sweating, wrist paraesthesia, and pain at the initial bite site with inoculum spreading to the upper arms. Laboratory tests revealed leukocytosis and increased plasma levels of C-reactive protein, cardiac troponin-I, and brain natriuretic peptide (Table 1). Arterial blood gas analysis, chest X-rays, and echocardiographic examinations were normal at admission; electrocardiogram (ECG) showed diphasic T waves in lateral leads (Fig. 1a) which were not present in previous outpatient ECGs.

Due to the lack of available antidotes, the patient was empirically treated with intravenous fluids for hydration, analgesics for the relief of pain, benzodiazepines for agitation, antibiotics to prevent infection, steroids, and anti-histamines for periorbital edema. On day 1 of hospitalization, the ECG showed negative T waves in lateral and inferior leads (Fig. 1b), abnormalities in the wall motion of the left ventricle (LV) in association with moderate systolic dysfunction (hypokinesia of the LV middle/basal segments of the inferior, lateral and inferior-lateral walls); and LV ejection fraction (LVEF) of 48%. The decrease in LVEF was confirmed by speckle tracking analysis: global longitudinal strain (GLS) showed a reduced LV contractile performance (– 14%). Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, beta-blockers, and diuretics were administered. Cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) was carried out on day 6 to confirm the diagnosis of myocarditis, with the results showing an LVEF of 51% and no signs of myocardial edema/diffuse fibrosis. A minimal area of focal fibrosis was detected at the junction between the left atrium and ventricle, although this finding was not specific (Fig. 2). Coronary angiography excluded coronary stenosis (Fig. 3).

On day 11, the echocardiographic findings (LVEF 55%, GLS – 19%) and cardiac enzymes were normal and the patient was discharged with medical therapy for heart failure.

Table 1 Main laboratory test values of the patient during his hospital stay

Laboratory Characteristics of the Patient	Normal range	Laboratory test values for the patient during hospitalization		
		First day	Second day	Third day
Complete blood count				
White blood cell (/mm ³)	4.3–10 × 10 ³	11.4 × 10 ³	13.3 × 10 ³	14.3 × 10 ³
Red blood cells (/mm ³)	3.9–5.2 × 10 ⁶	4.89 × 10 ⁶	5.36 × 10 ⁶	5.45 × 10 ⁶
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	12–16	14.3	15.5	16.6
Platelets (/mm ³)	140–159 × 10 ³	304 × 10 ³	285 × 10 ³	248 × 10 ³
Renal function				
Blood urea nitrogen (mg/dL)	17–50	34	26	33
Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.51–1.17	0.98	0.66	0.77
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	> 60	90	113	106
Electrolytes				
Sodium (mEq/L)	136–146	142	138	137
Potassium (mEq/L)	3.5–5.1	3.9	4.0	4.2
Chlorine (mEq/L)	101–109	99	98	95
Calcium (mg/dL)	8–10.6	9.5	9.9	10.4
Cardiac enzymes and inflammatory markers				
Troponin I-high sensitivity (ng/L)	< 25	2.4	1581.5	4323.2
Brain natriuretic peptide (pg/mL)	145–250	1332	1995	–
C-reactive protein (mg/L)	0–5	73.56	–	–
Coagulation				
D-dimer (ng/mL)	50–500	412	345	–

-eGFR Estimated glomerular filtration rate

DISCUSSION

Myocarditis is an inflammatory disease of the myocardium that is diagnosed on the basis of established histological, immunological, and immunohistochemical criteria [7]. Although the specific pathogenesis of myocarditis after a spider bite remains uncertain, possible mechanisms are the direct toxic effect of alpha-latrotoxin, excessive noradrenaline/acetylcholine release, and immunological mechanisms (i.e., allergy or hypersensitivity reactions) [7].

Our case report is an interesting example of a rare myocarditis form. Diagnosis was

challenging and was mainly based on a few clinical signs, results from diagnostic tools (ECG, CMR), and laboratory values, which ultimately revealed the hidden cause of patient's illness.

Physicians have several instruments at their disposal for diagnosing myocarditis. Endomyocardial biopsy (EMB) is considered the gold standard for diagnosis, but focal dissemination of the pathogens, rare right ventricle involvement, and immune-mediated forms with little/no cellular infiltrate strongly limit EMB in terms of performance [8]. In one study, only 30% of post-mortem-proven myocarditis met the

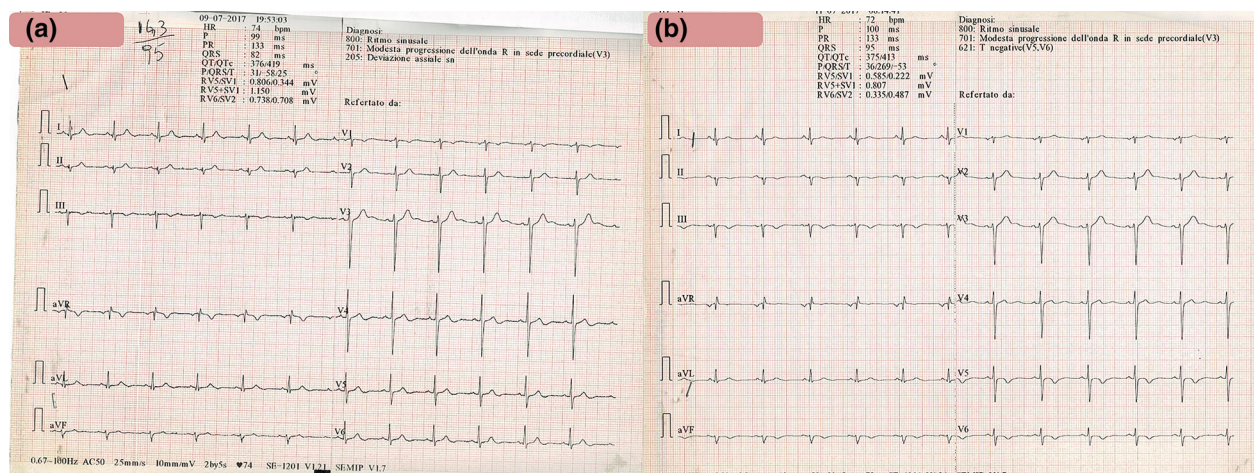


Fig. 1 Variations in electrocardiogram (ECG) of patient during hospital stay. **a** ECG at admission showing sinus rhythm and diphasic T waves in lateral leads, **b** ECG on third day after admission showing sinus rhythm and negative T waves in lateral and inferior leads

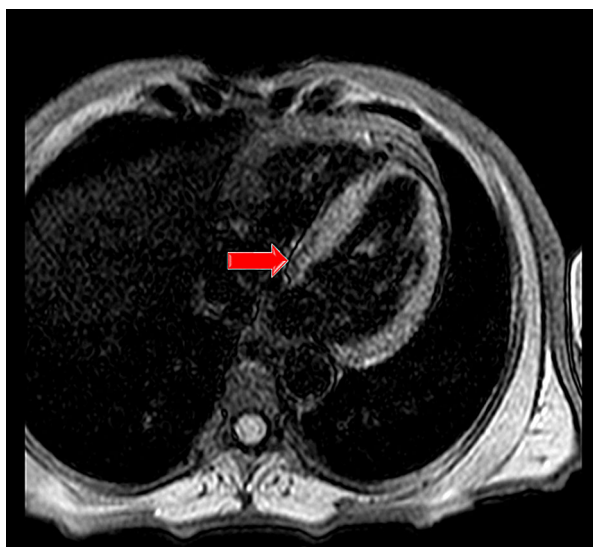


Fig. 2 Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging showed no sign of myocardial edema or diffuse fibrosis. A minimal area of focal fibrosis could be seen at the junction between the left atrium and ventricle

Dallas criteria [7]. EMB is not sensitive, has a relatively high false negative rate, is expensive, and requires expertise to perform. Current guidelines promote its use only in patients with acute, unexplained heart failure with hemodynamic instability [9]. Our patient was hemodynamically stable and did not meet any of the

criteria for being transferred to an EBM-performing center.

CMR is accurate in describing ventricular morphology and functions well in characterizing cardiac tissue. CMR has a diagnostic accuracy for myocarditis of close to 80% and a negative predictive value of 70% [10]; T1- and T2-weighted images in addition to late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) improve the final diagnosis [11–13]. Nevertheless, CMR also has limitations: minimal variations can not be detected; borderline myocarditis or cytokine/humoral-mediated forms might not induce injuries to myocytes, thus no LGE can be seen; finally, the time from symptom onset to CMR performance may influence the results. Therefore, some patients with clinical myocarditis may show normal findings on CMR images [14]. Our case illustrates the limitations of CMR to diagnose myocarditis: despite the signs and the symptoms of the patient clearly being related to a myocarditis condition, no overt features of myocarditis were demonstrated with CMR mapping.

Echocardiography ameliorates the diagnosis of myocarditis. Some findings include: LV dilatation and thickness (edema), systolic/diastolic dysfunction, regional wall motion abnormalities, pericardial effusion, and changes in myocardial texture [15]. Echocardiography is the first approach in acute myocarditis due to its

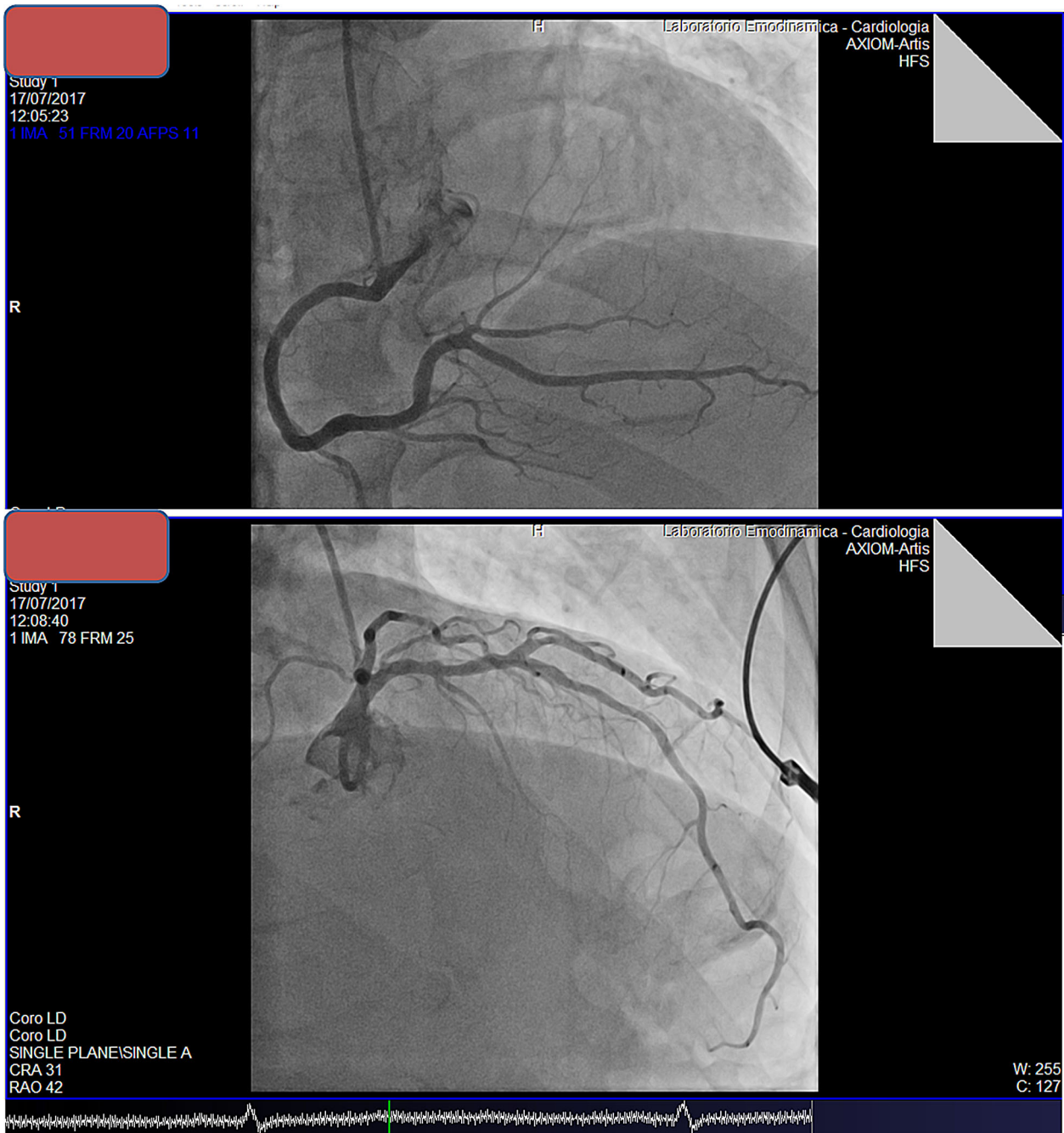


Fig. 3 Coronary angiography

non-invasiveness and good performance in follow-up [16]. Nevertheless, no specific echocardiographic features have been recognized in acute myocarditis, especially in patients with preserved LV systolic function. Initially our patient showed no alteration in LVEF; later, the

reduction in GLS value associated with the natural course of the disease suggested the negative influence of inflammation on the myocardium [17].

CONCLUSION

A BWS bite rarely causes acute myocarditis. Confirmation of a diagnosis of myocarditis is difficult and based on a comprehensive cardiac evaluation that includes biomarkers (i.e., troponin or natriuretic peptides) and instrumental assessment (i.e., echocardiography, CMR, and coronary angiography). Further studies are needed to improve the diagnosis of myocarditis.

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Disclosures. Assunta Piscopo, Francesco Massari, Pietro Scicchitano, Mariella Sanasi, Micaela De Pal, Pasquale Caldarola, Mariarosa Liccese and Giacinto Calculli have nothing to disclose.

Compliance with Ethics Guidelines. The patient described in this case report provided

written informed consent to publish data and clinical details relating to his condition and treatment.

Data Availability. The datasets during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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