Atrial fibrillation precipitated by tyramine containing foods

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SUMMARY Episodes of atrial fibrillation that occurred after meals developed in a 60 year old man with a history of ischaemic heart disease. The attacks were precipitated by precursors and metabolites of tyramine and tyramine containing foods and drinks, in the absence of monoamine oxidase inhibitors. The patient has remained free of atrial fibrillation for the past twelve months on a diet that does not contain tyramine.

Case report

In 1980, at the age of 56 years, our patient was admitted to the hospital with central chest pain radiating to the left arm and in fast atrial fibrillation. Electrocardiography showed Q waves and ST segment elevation in the anterior chest leads V1–V5, and the plasma activity of the cardiac enzymes was increased, confirming the diagnosis of acute anterior myocardial infarction with atrial fibrillation. A few hours later acute left ventricular failure developed. He was treated with digoxin, diuretics, and anticoagulants. He quickly improved and recovered and sinus rhythm returned. He was transferred from the coronary care unit to the medical ward where he convalesced for 10 days and made a good recovery. Investigations—that is full blood count, urea and electrolyte concentration, liver function and thyroid function tests—were normal. He was discharged home in sinus rhythm on the above drugs.

He had a history of migraine in his twenties, which had been successfully treated by his general practitioner. There was no history of palpitation or heart disease nor of any psychiatric illness. He was married with three children and was a non-smoker. He drank two pints of beer a night and was not on any drugs. His father had died of heart disease at the age of seventy but there was no other relevant family history.

Two months later when he was reviewed in the outpatient clinic his condition was good, he was in sinus rhythm, and he was not in heart failure. He was maintained on digoxin and the other drugs were stopped. He was subsequently reviewed throughout 1981 at the clinic and his condition remained stable; he was eventually discharged back to the care of his general practitioner.

In February 1983 he was referred to the hospital after he developed attacks of palpitation and dyspnoea, and clinical examination disclosed atrial fibrillation and left ventricular failure, which were confirmed by electrocardiogram and chest x ray respectively. The dose of digoxin was increased to 250 μg/day and diuretics were started. He improved and was subsequently reviewed in the clinic and found to be in a stable condition and in sinus rhythm with a heart rate of 64 beats/min; the attacks of palpitation had become less frequent.

In May 1983 during one of his clinic reviews he mentioned for the first time that some of the attacks of palpitation occurred after meals. When he was questioned more closely about foods he suspected he identified cheese, chocolate, red wine, and bananas. Later after he had been asked to note his food more closely, he mentioned that broad beans and some tinned food with preservatives had also precipitated palpitation. Urinary concentrations of catecholamines and 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid were normal, however.

There was clearly some connection between the foods he mentioned and the palpitation which was not prevented by digoxin. A change to amiodarone improved control but did not abolish palpitation. He was advised to avoid foods containing tyramine, phenylalanine, and tyrosine. Two 24 hour Holter recordings obtained while he was on this diet showed sinus rhythm and no episodes of atrial fibrillation. Atrial fibrillation occurred when he was challenged with tyramine containing foods during 24 hour Hol-
Discussion

Foods and drinks such as cheese, dried yeast, red wine (Chianti), yoghurt, pineapple, bananas, ice cream, and chocolate are known to produce hypertensive crises in patients on monoamine oxidase inhibitors. Phenylalanine, tyramine, serotonin, tyrosine, and noradrenaline are the vasoactive amines most commonly found in these foods. Phenylalanine is metabolised to tyrosine, which is decarboxylated to tyramine and also to dopa, dopamine, and noradrenaline. Tyramine increased noradrenaline in the coronary sinus blood in patients with ischaemic heart disease. The increase in the heart rate-blood pressure product was not, however, found to be significant. Cardiac arrhythmias, such as sinus tachycardia, atrial ectopic impulses, ventricular ectopic impulses, and Wenckebach’s phenomenon were induced in patients with pharmacologically untreated anxiety and depression when they were challenged with tyramine infusion but to our knowledge atrial fibrillation has not been reported.

Although in our patient acute myocardial infarction was complicated initially by atrial fibrillation, sinus rhythm returned while he was in hospital after the infarction and continued after discharge. Palpitation developed after consumption of tyramine containing foods and he was not on antidepressant drugs such as monoamine oxidase inhibitors. On two separate occasions tyramine challenge produced atrial fibrillation that was confirmed on 24 hour Holter recordings. We think that tyramine containing foods can precipitate cardiac arrhythmias, such as atrial fibrillation, in some patients with ischaemic heart disease.

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References