# Article information:

Constrictive Pericarditis - StatPearls - NCBI Bookshelf  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK459314/?report=printable>

# Article summary:

1. Constrictive pericarditis is a condition in which granulation tissue formation in the pericardium results in loss of pericardial elasticity leading to restriction in the ventricular filling.

2. Worldwide, the leading cause of constrictive pericarditis is tuberculosis, and it is also a known complication of any cardiac surgery and mediastinal radiation therapy.

3. Diagnosis of constrictive pericarditis involves two-dimensional echocardiography, M mode, and other physical examination findings such as Kussmaul's sign and pulsus paradoxus.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an overview of constrictive pericarditis, including its pathophysiology, presentation, diagnosis, and treatment options. The article is written by medical professionals with expertise in this field and references are provided for each claim made throughout the text. The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided; rather it presents both sides equally by providing information on both infectious etiologies (tuberculosis) as well as idiopathic causes. Furthermore, potential risks associated with constrictive pericarditis are noted throughout the text.

The only potential issue with the article is that it does not provide any evidence for some of its claims; for example, there is no evidence provided to support the claim that “the incidence [of constrictive pericarditis] is about 50% of patients with tuberculous pericardial effusion despite antitubercular therapy” or that “in developed nations, the leading cause of this condition is idiopathic or post-viral infection with incidence being 40% to 60% of total cases”. Additionally, there are no counterarguments presented or explored in the text which could have been beneficial for readers looking for a more comprehensive understanding of this topic.

# Topics for further research:

* Constrictive pericarditis etiology
* Constrictive pericarditis risk factors
* Constrictive pericarditis prognosis
* Constrictive pericarditis complications
* Constrictive pericarditis diagnosis guidelines
* Constrictive pericarditis treatment options

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/f55cf6de3fd29c31bd69fc96bc935d9e>