

Sitting in with the heart valve team: Mitral and tricuspid cases

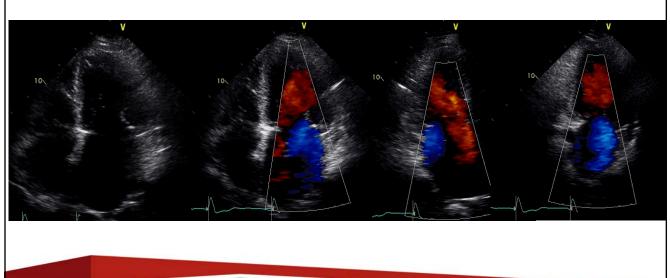
Echo Hawaii 2020

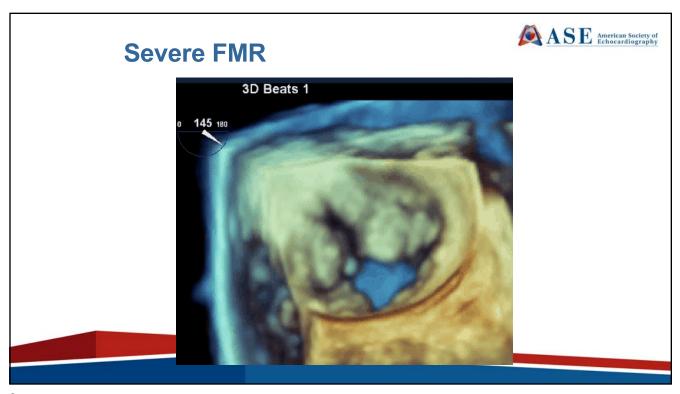
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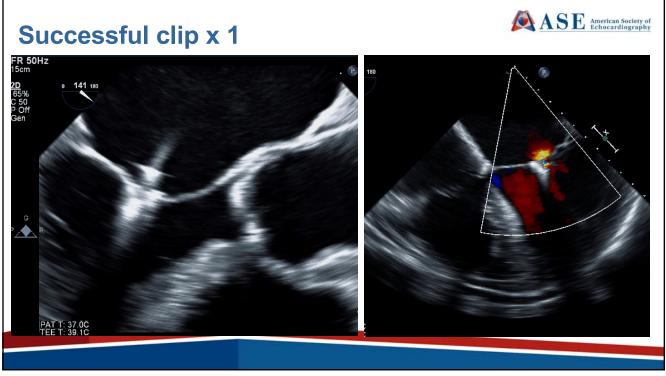
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Severe FMR



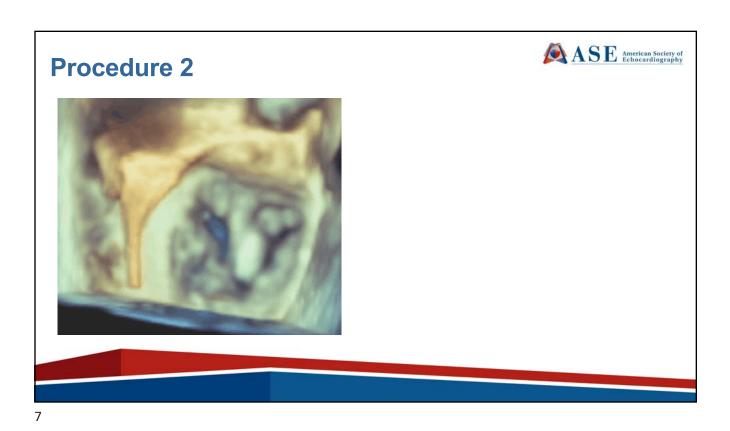


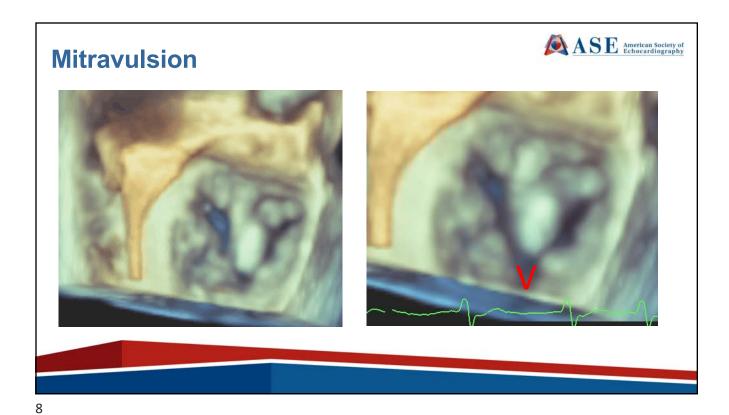








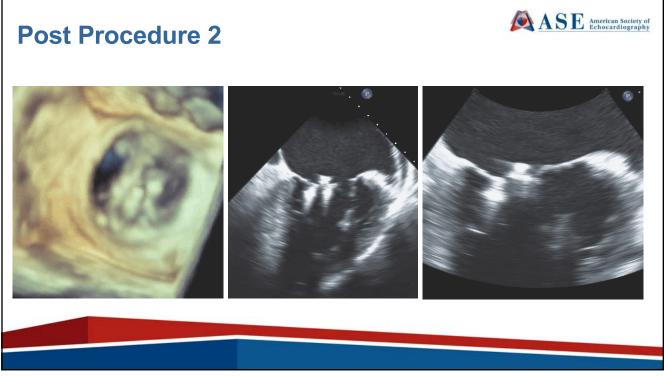


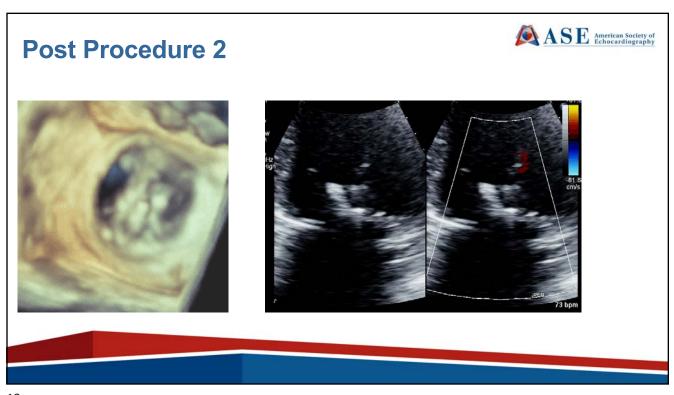


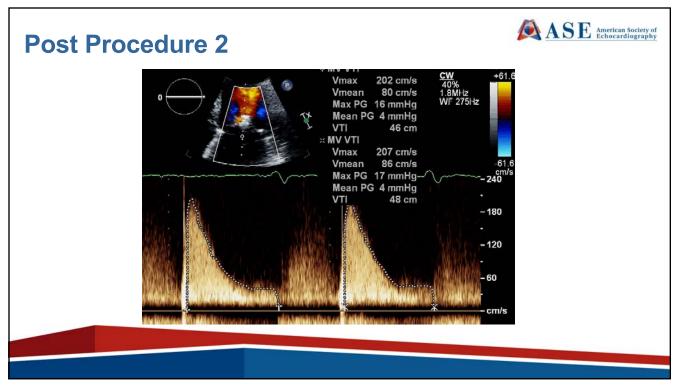












Case 2



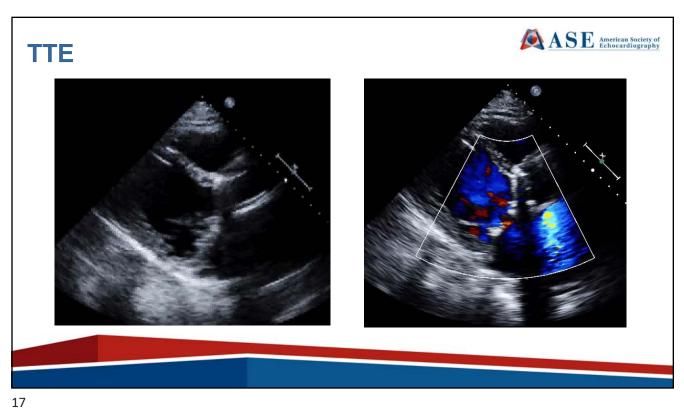
- 79 y/o male, 3x median sternotomies
 - AVR xenograft 2003
 - Re-do mechanical AVR and CABG 2010. Dual chamber pacemaker.
 - MV repair 2017 with 30mm Carpentier-Edwards Physio 2 semi-rigid annuloplasty ring for severe primary MR

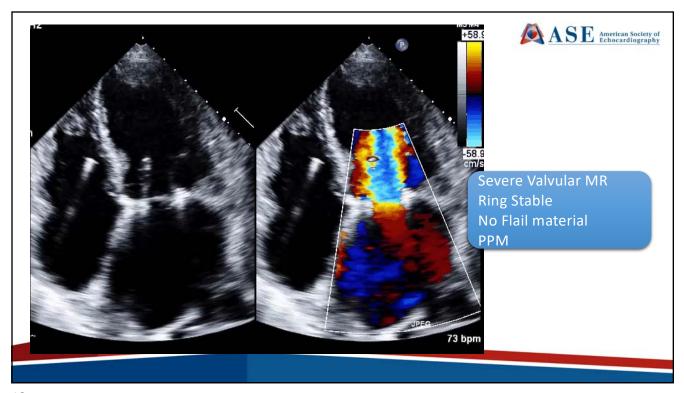
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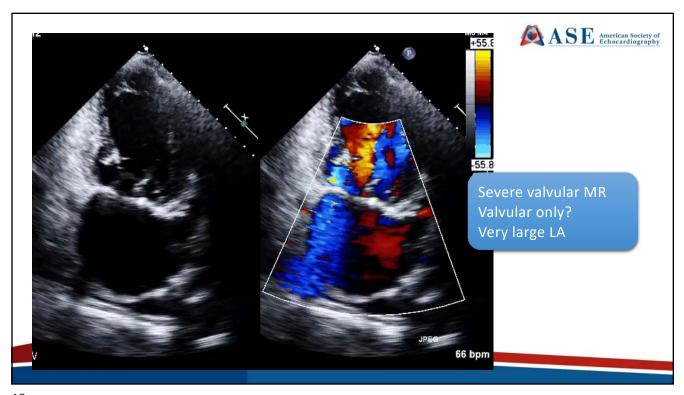
Case

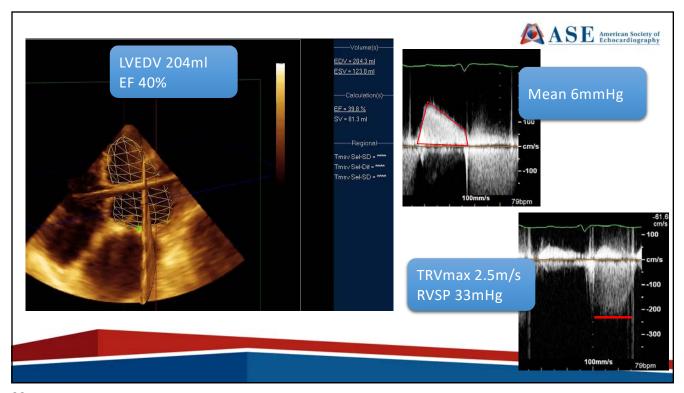


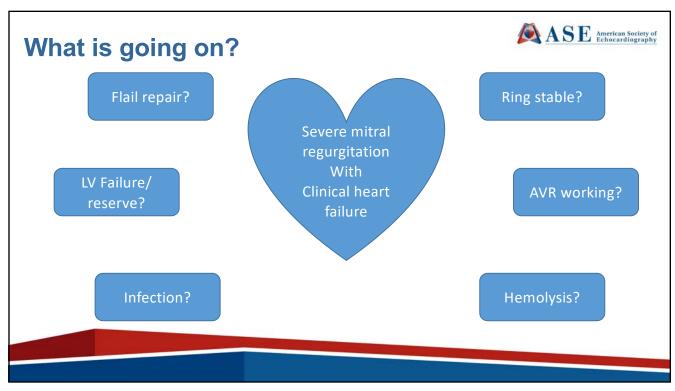
- 79 y/o male, 3x median sternotomies
 - Re-presents 3 months post-op #3 with NYHA Class IV dyspnoea
 - Hospitalised with edema and pulmonary congestion
 - Afebrile, normotensive, mild tachycardia, elevated JVP, moderate edema, very loud murmur
 - Anemic, high reticulocyte count, low haptoglobin and high LDH
 - Inflammatory parameters and blood cultures benign



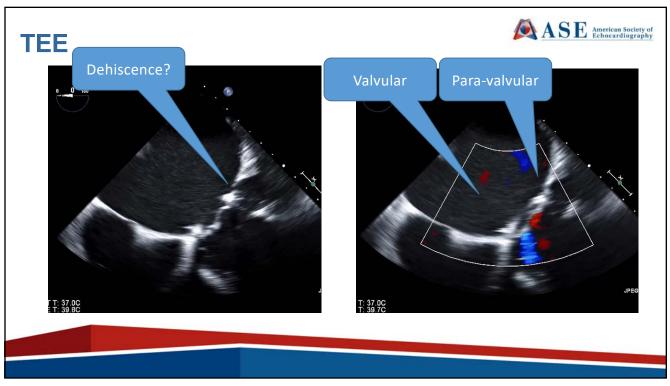


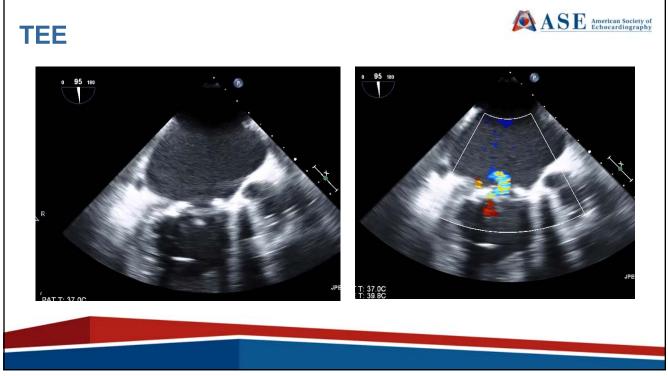


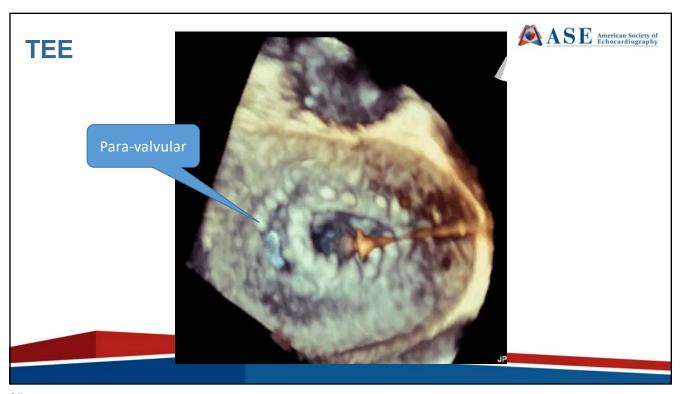












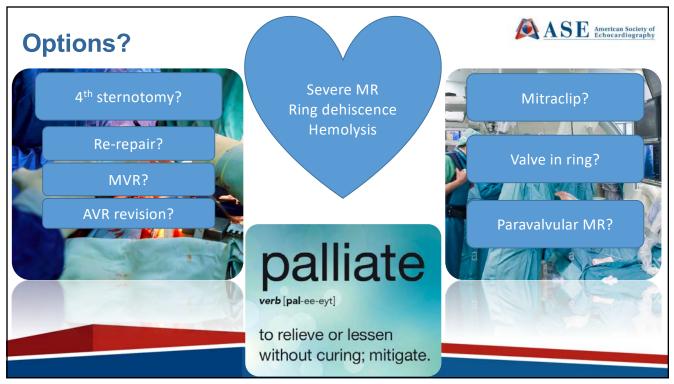


Case Summary



- 79 y/o male, 3x median sternotomy
 - moderate left ventricular dysfunction
 - permanent atrial fibrillation
 - dual-chamber pacemaker
 - Severe MR valvular and paravalvular from lateral ring dehiscence
 - Hemolysis
- STS-PROM 13.7%

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30mm Carpentier-Edwards Physio 2 semi-rigid annuloplasty ring

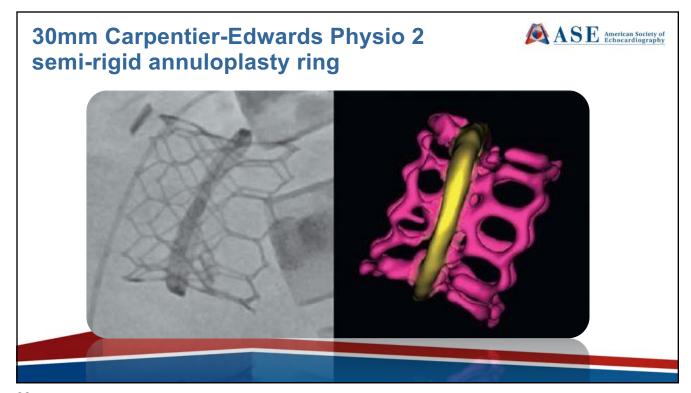


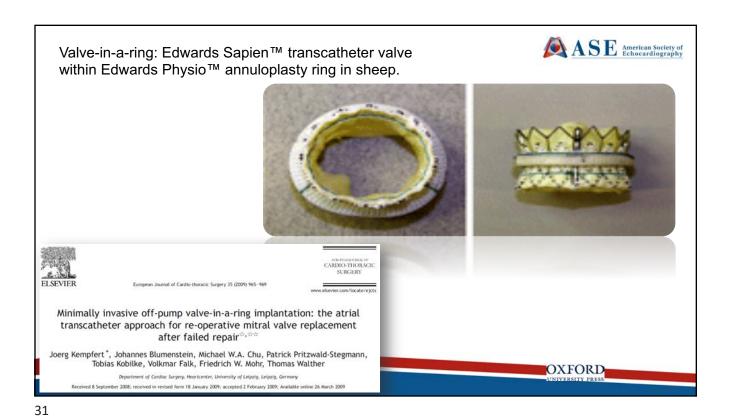


The Carpentier-Edwards Physio ring

- composed of Elgiloy bands, a cobaltchromiun alloy
- Alloy bands separated by polyester film bands
- · Anterior section of this ring is rigid,
- Posterior section is flexible, allowing transverse but not longitudinal deformation
- It has been previously described that these rings become rounded after the TMViR

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Apical trans-catheter mitral valve-in-ring implantation

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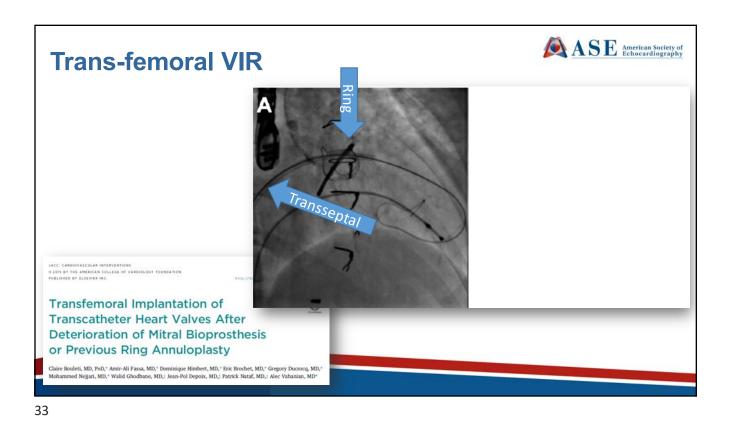
Company 10 (2011) 1574-1574

Case report

First-in-man implantation of a trans-catheter aortic valve in a mitral annuloplasty ring: novel treatment modality for failed mitral valve repair

Arend de Weger **, See H. Ewe **, Victoria Delgado **, Jeroen J. Bax **

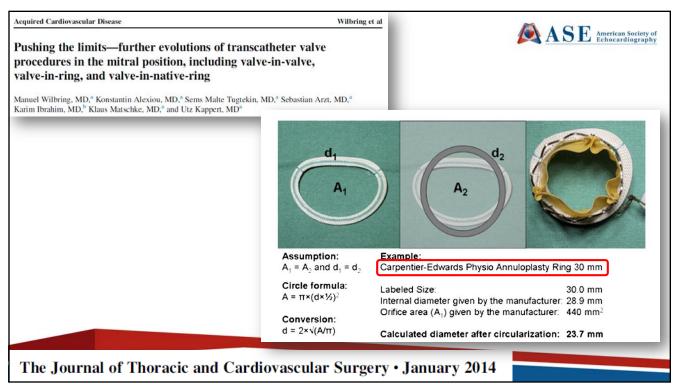
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Mitral ViR - Four considerations

- 1. Characteristics of the annuloplasty Bands vs Rings,
 - Bands incomplete or complete depending on whether they are sutured only to the posterior annulus or to the posterior and anterior annulus, respectively.
 - Mitral rings tend to be complete rigid or semirigid
- 2. Characteristics of the THV including the delivery system,
- 3. Probability of LVOTO
- 4. Possibility of delayed embolization.

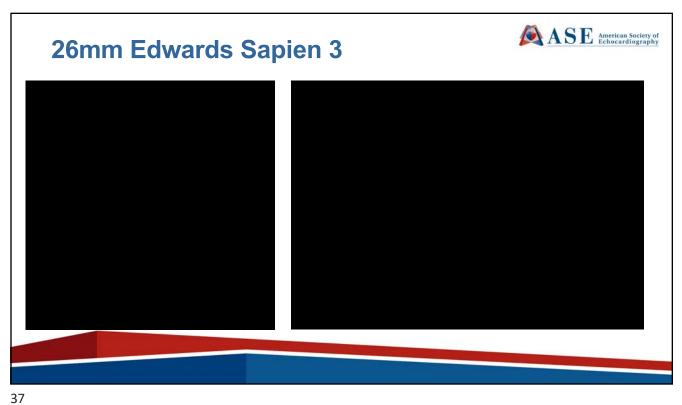


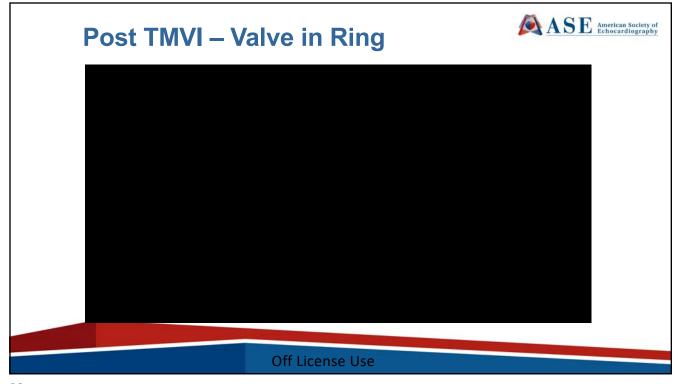


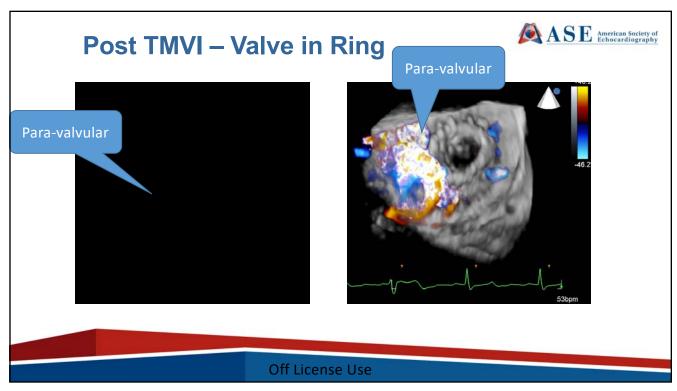


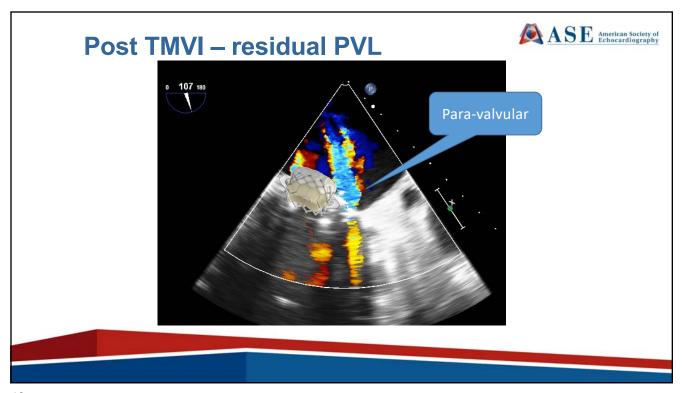


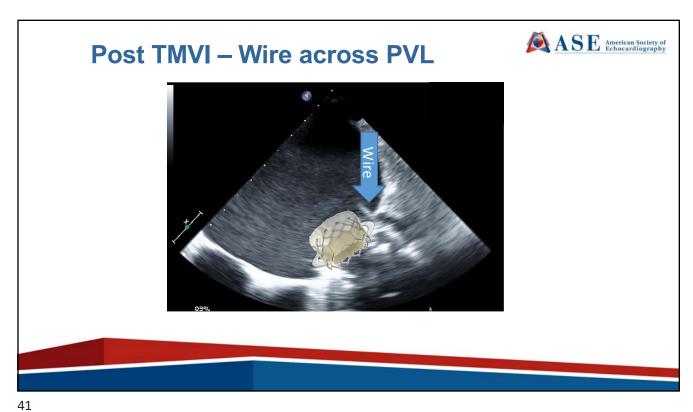
- General anaesthesia with fluoroscopic and TEE guidance in hybrid OR
- Left anterior mini-thoracotomy
- Trans-apical VIR to be performed first
 - May reduce para-ring leak
 - PVL closure device may encroach upon MV repair



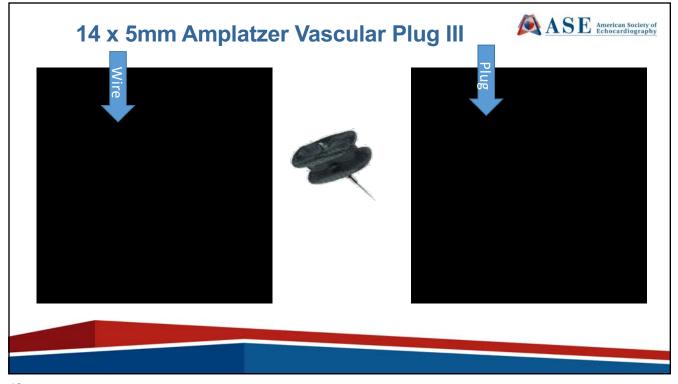


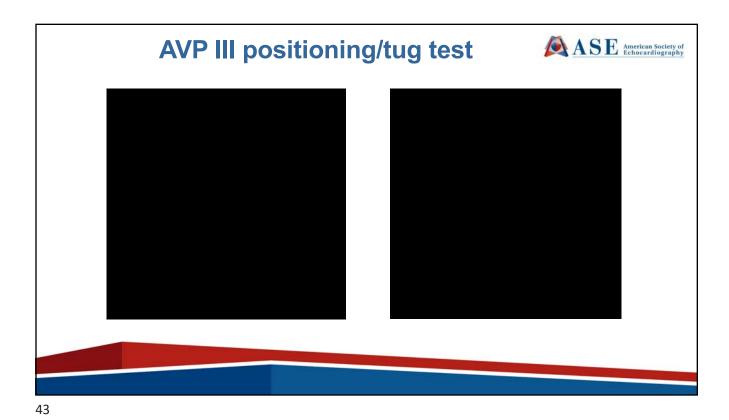


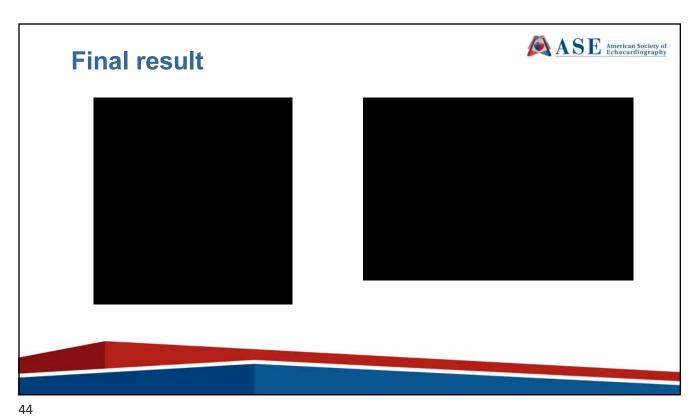




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Summary



- Recurrent MR after MV repair may be complex
 - Prepare to treat both trans-ring and para-ring MR
- TF and TA access are feasible
- ViR TMVI is more challenging than ViV
- Consider regurgitant volumes of each jet
- Consider TMVI prior to PVL closure if treating both