



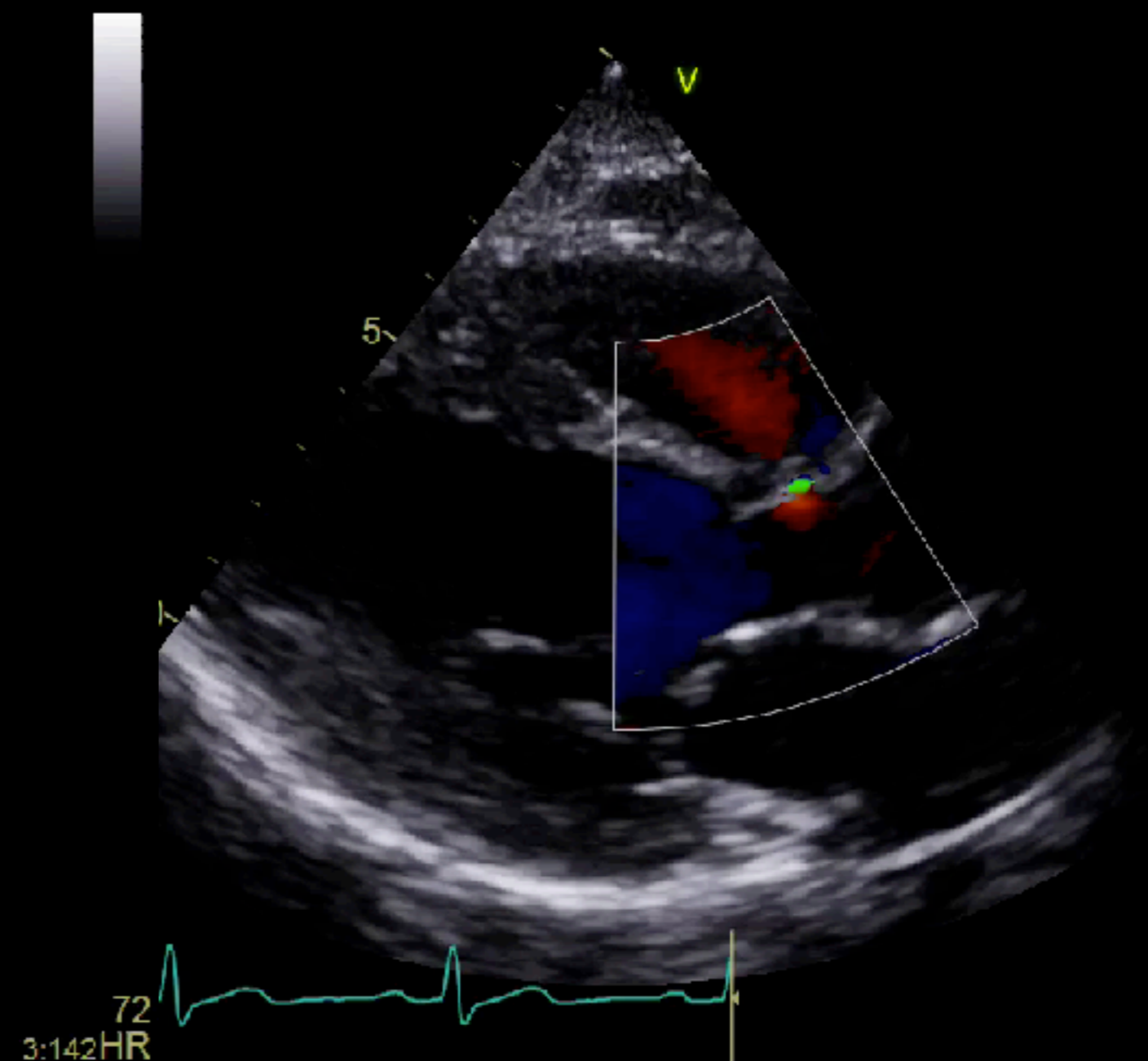
# Puzzling Cases to Learn From: Read with the Experts

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# Case 1

- 45 y.o. woman referred for murmur by primary care physician
- Use to see a cardiologist as child. No cardiac surgery
- Exercises - Aerobic 30-60 minutes at least a few times a week. No symptoms.
- Vital BP 155/70 both arms; Pulse Ox 98%; HR 72 bpm; BMI of 35kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Physical exam 4/6 harsh holo-systolic murmur left sternal border





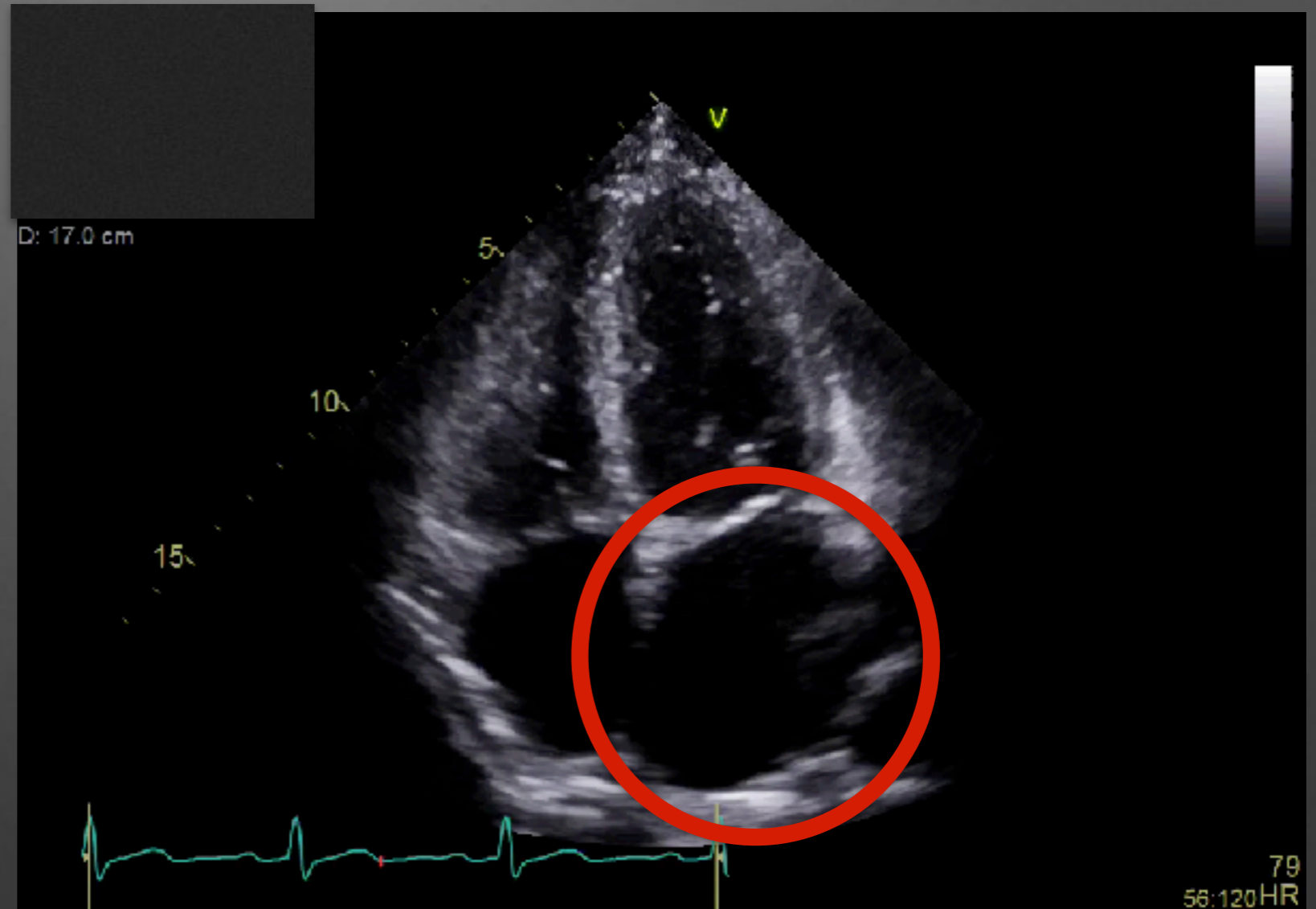
# What cardiac chamber enlarges with significant VSD?

- A. Aorta
- B. Left atrium
- C. Right atrium
- D. Right ventricle

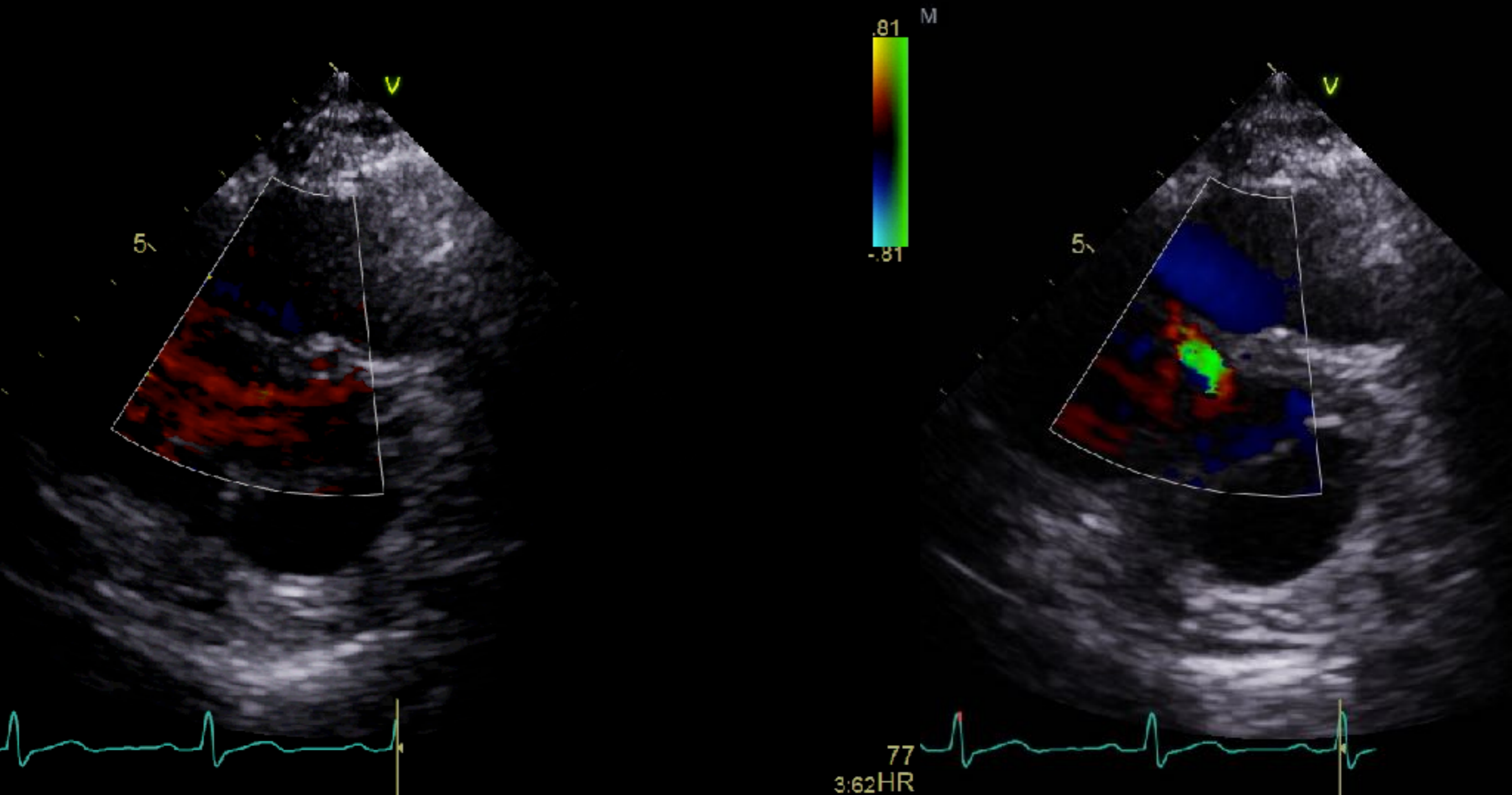


# What cardiac chamber enlarges with significant VSD?

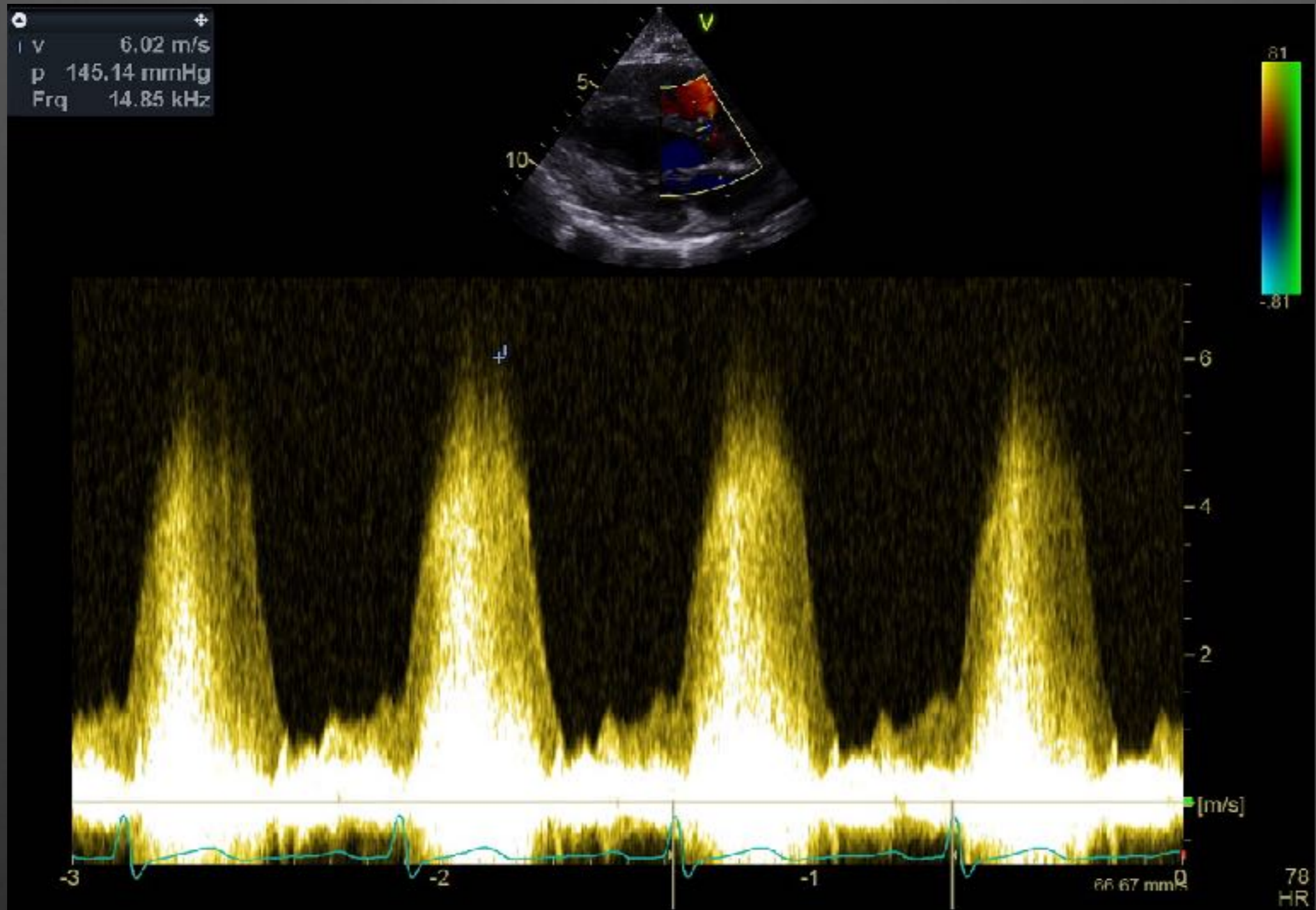
- B. Left atrium



# Second view confirmation



# VSD Doppler



# What is the estimated RV systolic pressure?

- Average E/e' 8, VSD jet 6m/sec, BP 155/80
- A. Normal
- B. Elevated





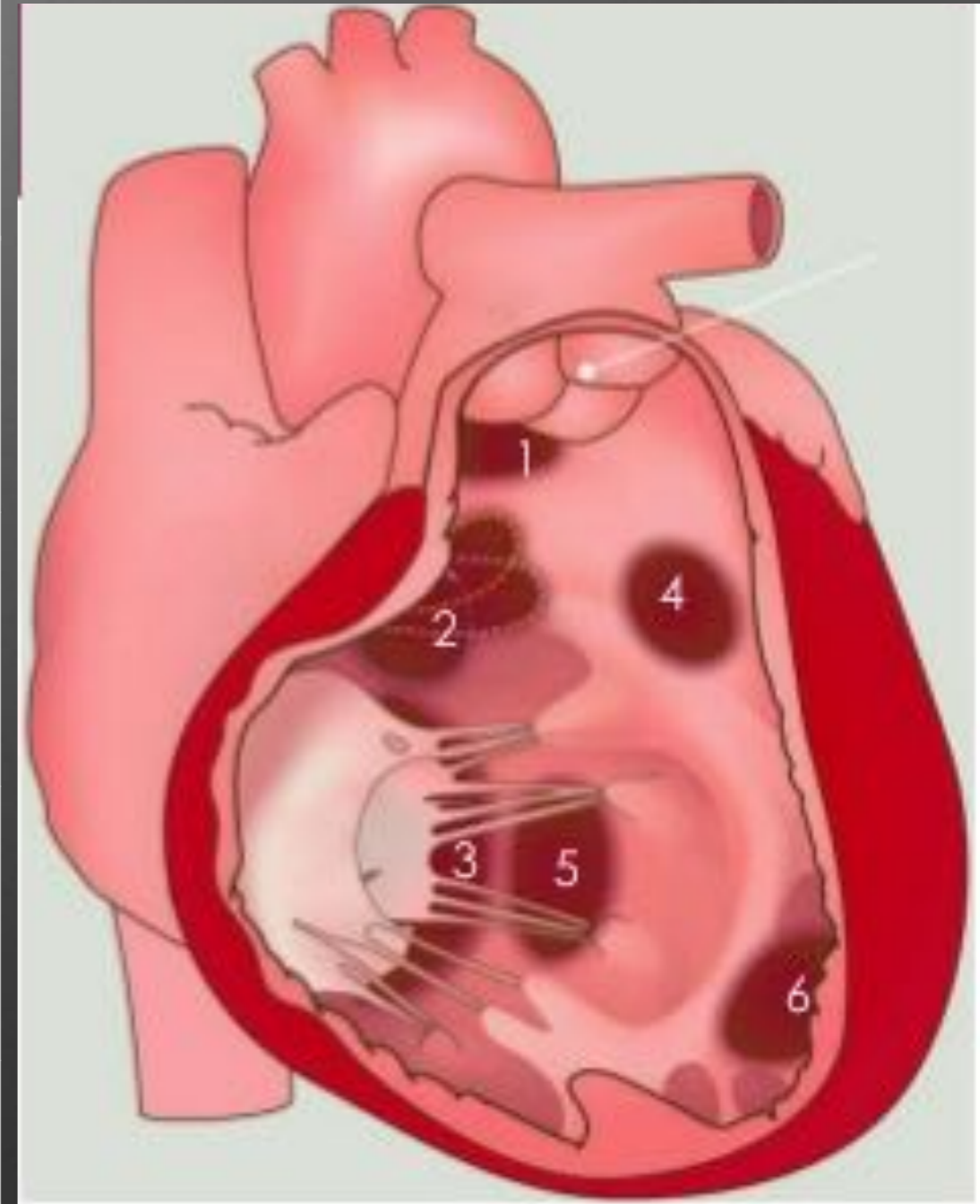
# Higher Velocity= Normal RV systolic pressures

- $RVP_{\text{systolic}} = BP_{\text{systolic}} - 4V^2_{\text{VSD}}$
- $RVP_{\text{systolic}} = 155 - 144 = 11\text{mmHg}$



# Ventricular Septal Defect

TYPE	NOMECLATURE
1. SUBARTERIAL	Supra-cristalis, sub pulmonary, outlet, double committed
2. PERIMEMBRANEOUS	Infra-cristalis, Subaortic
3. INLET	AV canal
4-6. MUSCULAR	Muscular



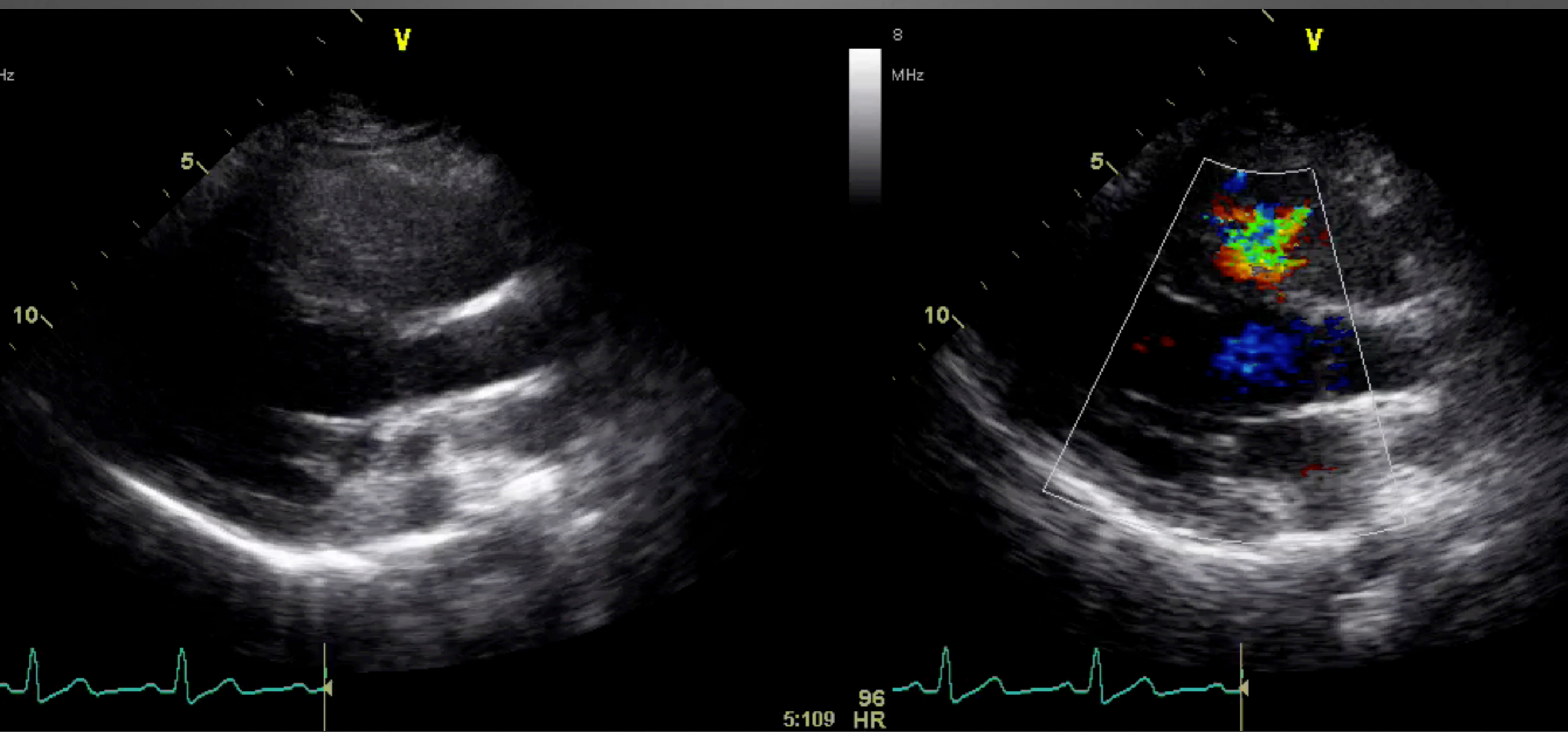
# Diagnosis and Plan

- Small perimembranous VSD
- No endocarditis prophylaxis

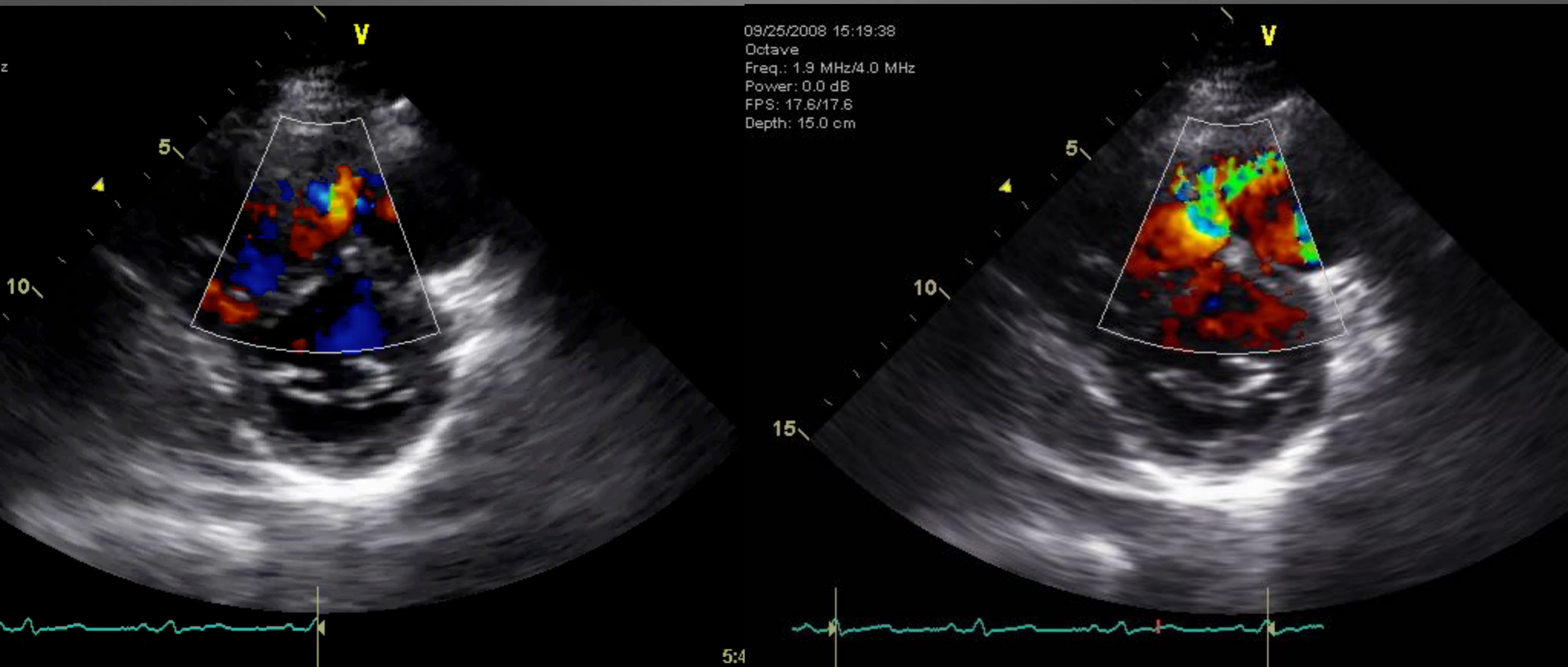
# Case 1a

- 30y.o. woman referred for murmur by primary care physician
- Use to see a cardiologist as child until her murmur resolved
- Worsening dyspnea on exertion for at least 6 months and now with a cough not resolved with steroids or abs
- Vital BP 120/70 both arms; Pulse Ox 98%; HR 100 bpm; BMI of 20kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Physical exam 4/6 harsh systolic murmur left sternal border



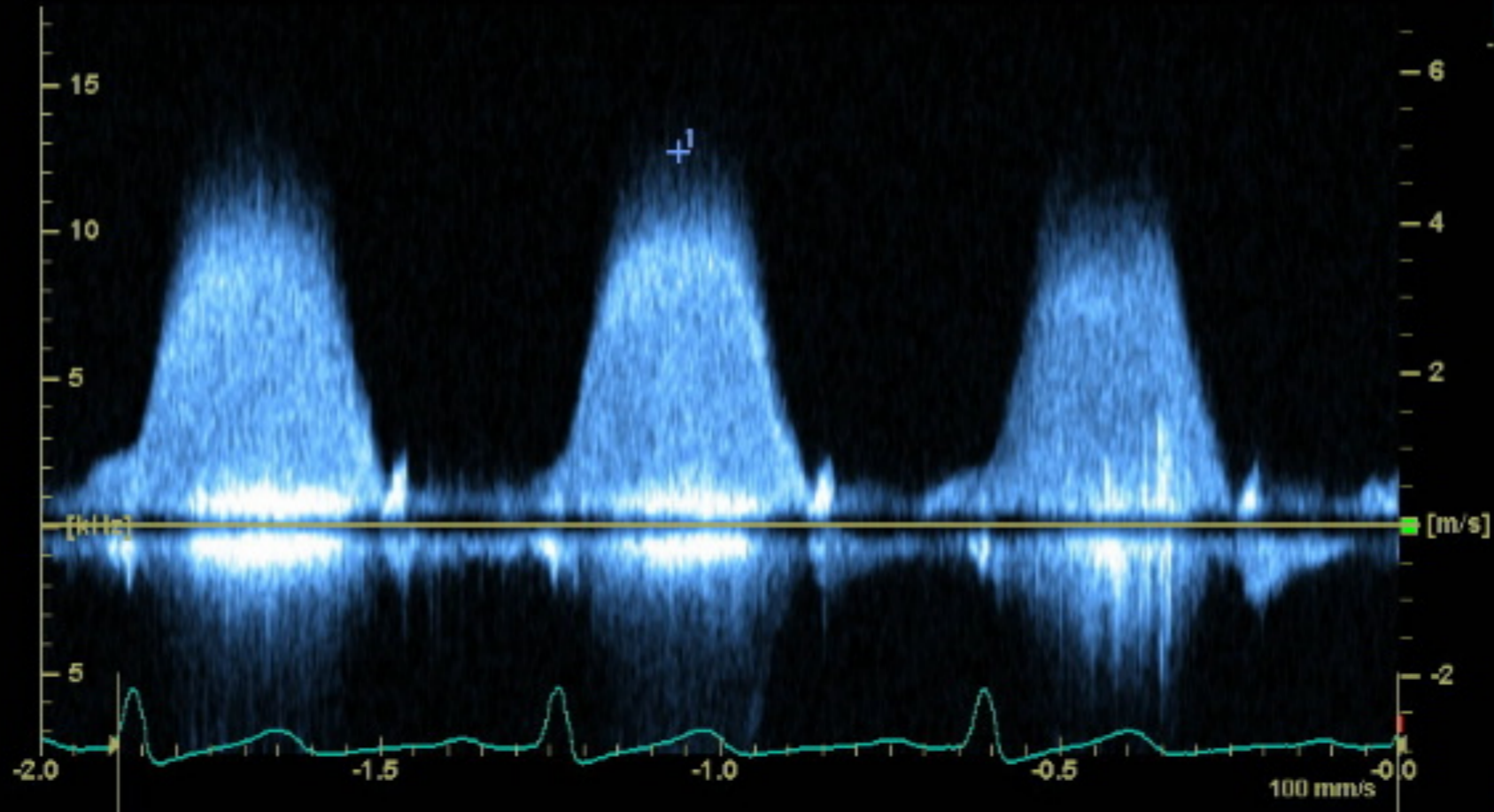
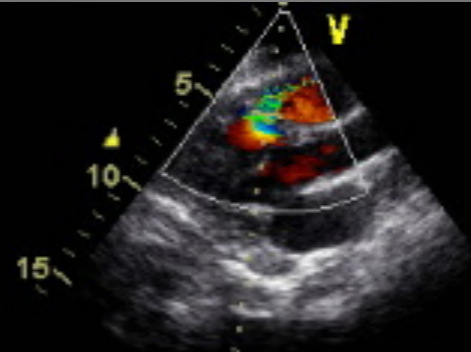


# Second view for Confirmation



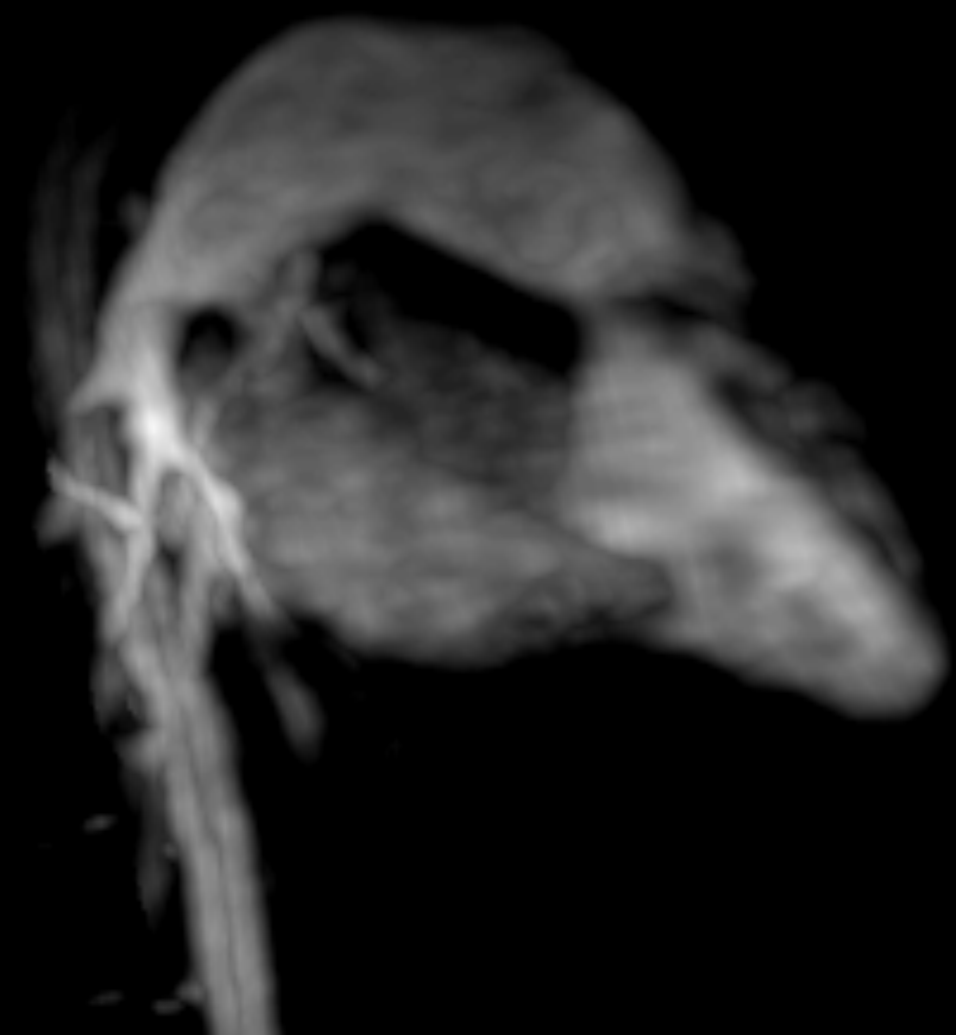
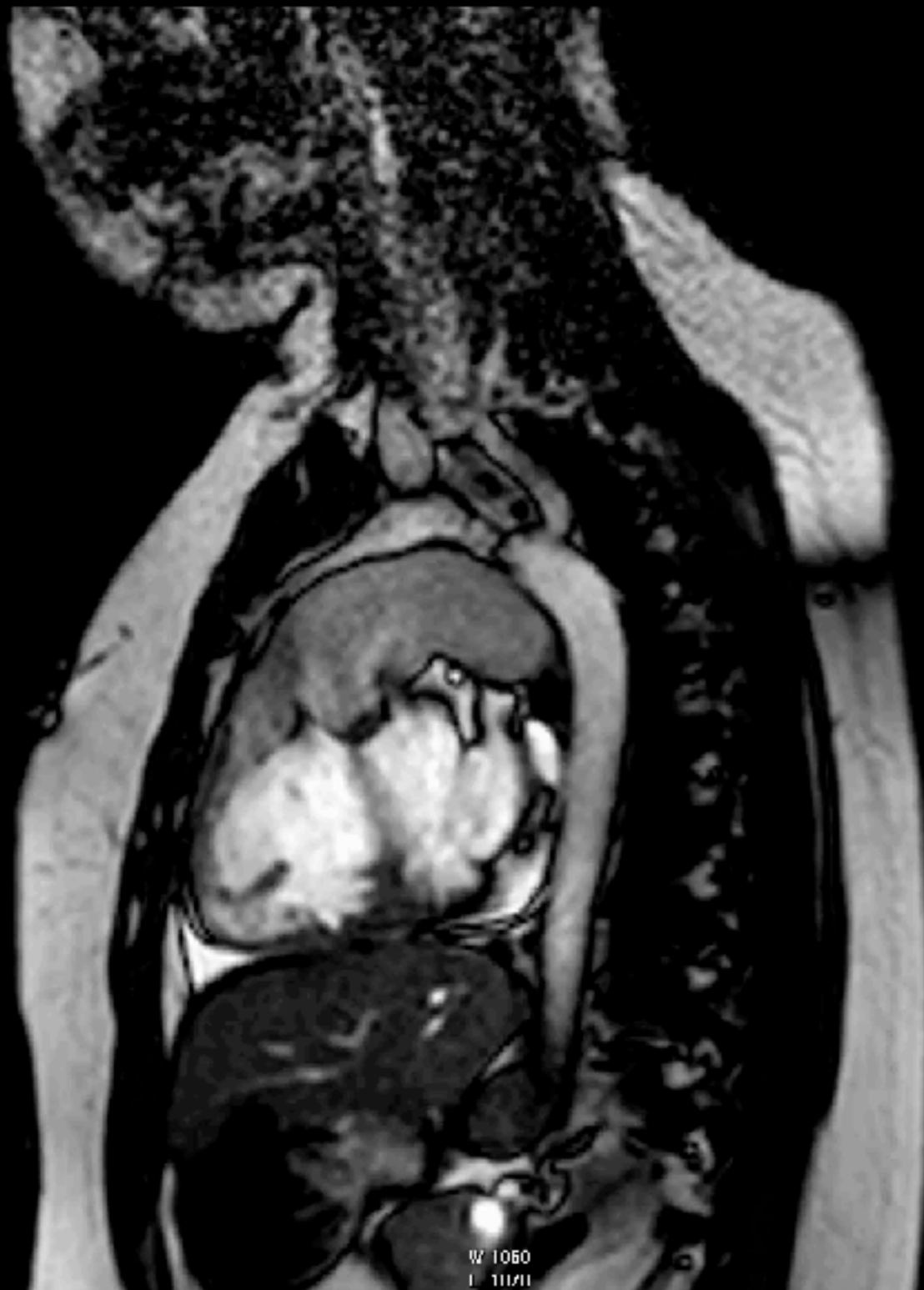
1 v 4.95 m/s  
p 97.92 mmHg

Power: 0.0 dB  
FPS: 6.9/6.9  
Depth: 16.0 cm  
Scale: 992.2 cm/s

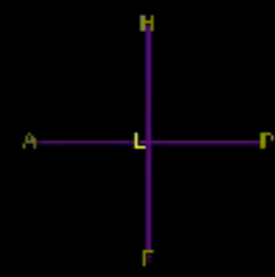


97  
HR

# Cardiac MRI



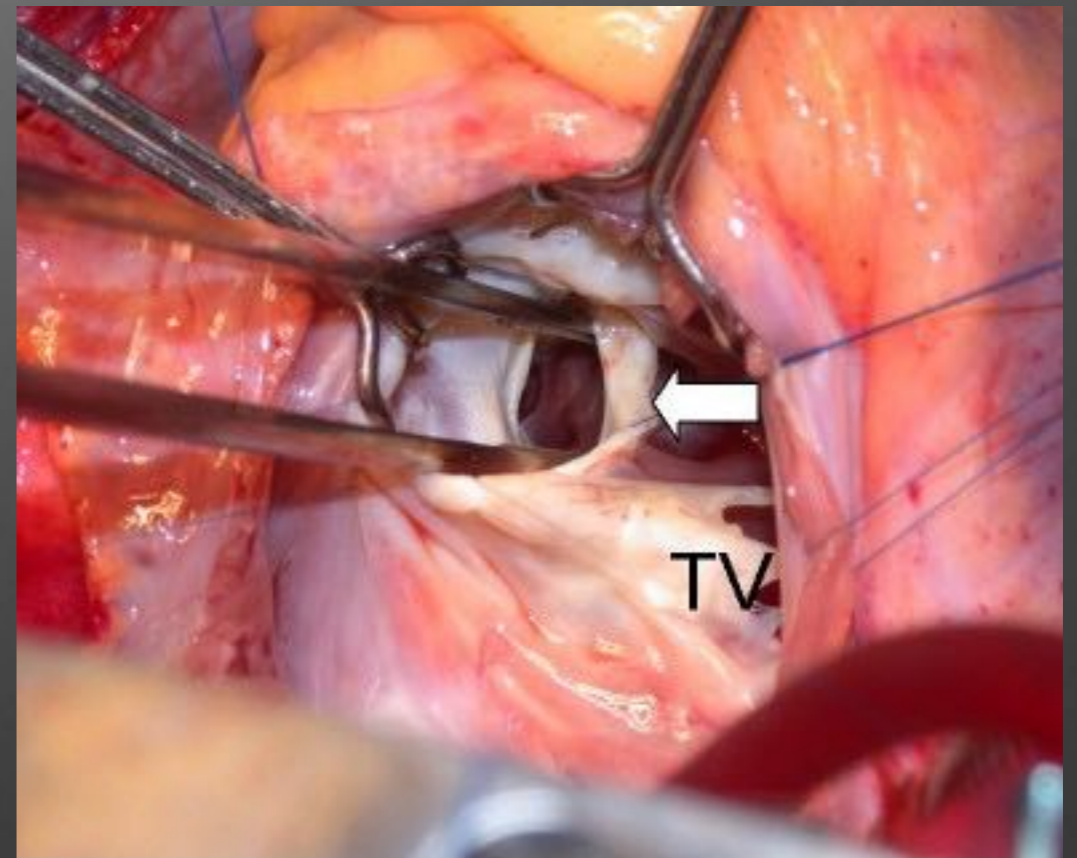
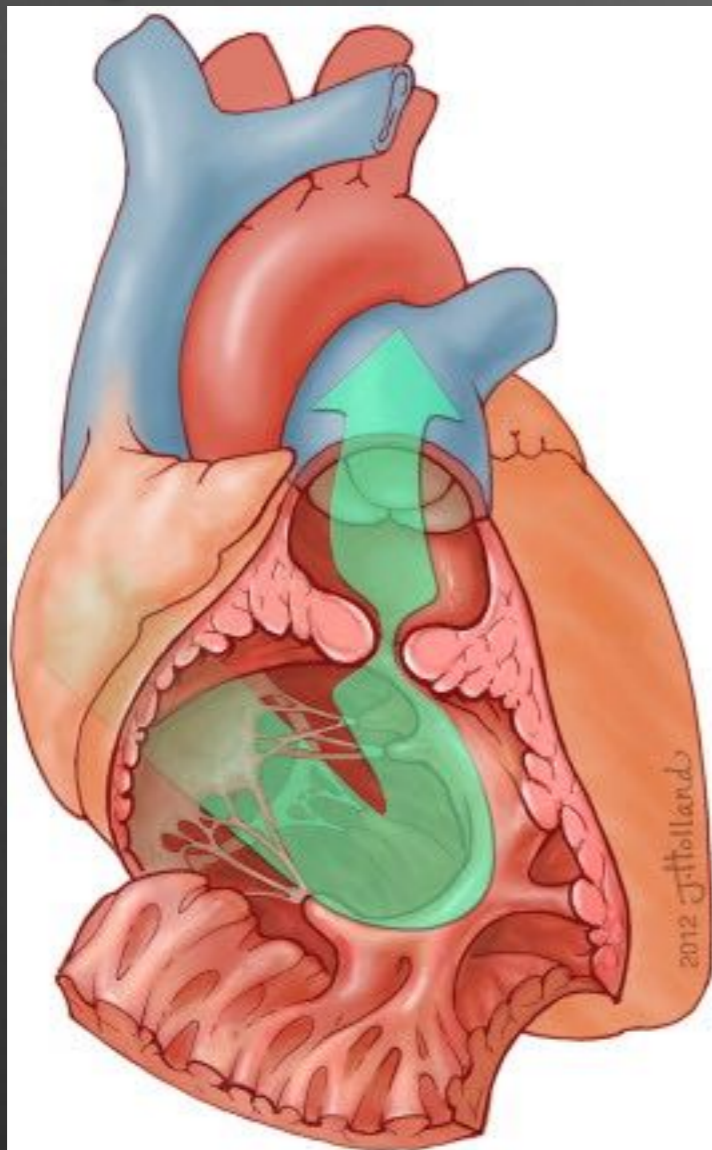
W 1060  
L 111/11





# Double Chamber RV

- Associated with VSD can develop years after spontaneous closure



# VSD imaging

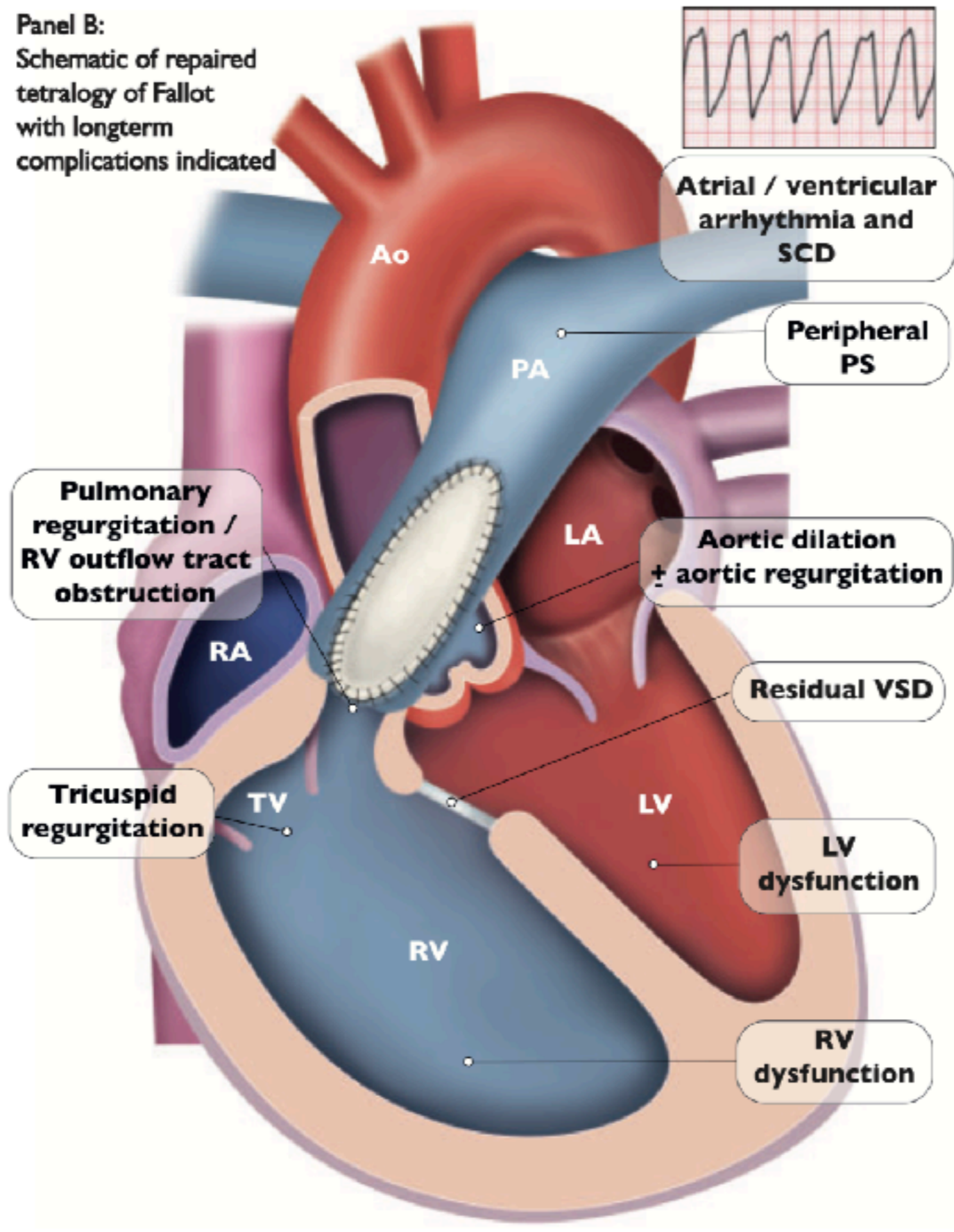
- Location and size of VSD confirmed in two views
- CW Doppler for hemodynamics
- Left Atrial Volume measurement for functional burden
- Associated defects
  - Aortic regurgitation
  - Double Chamber RV
  - Sub-aortic Membrane

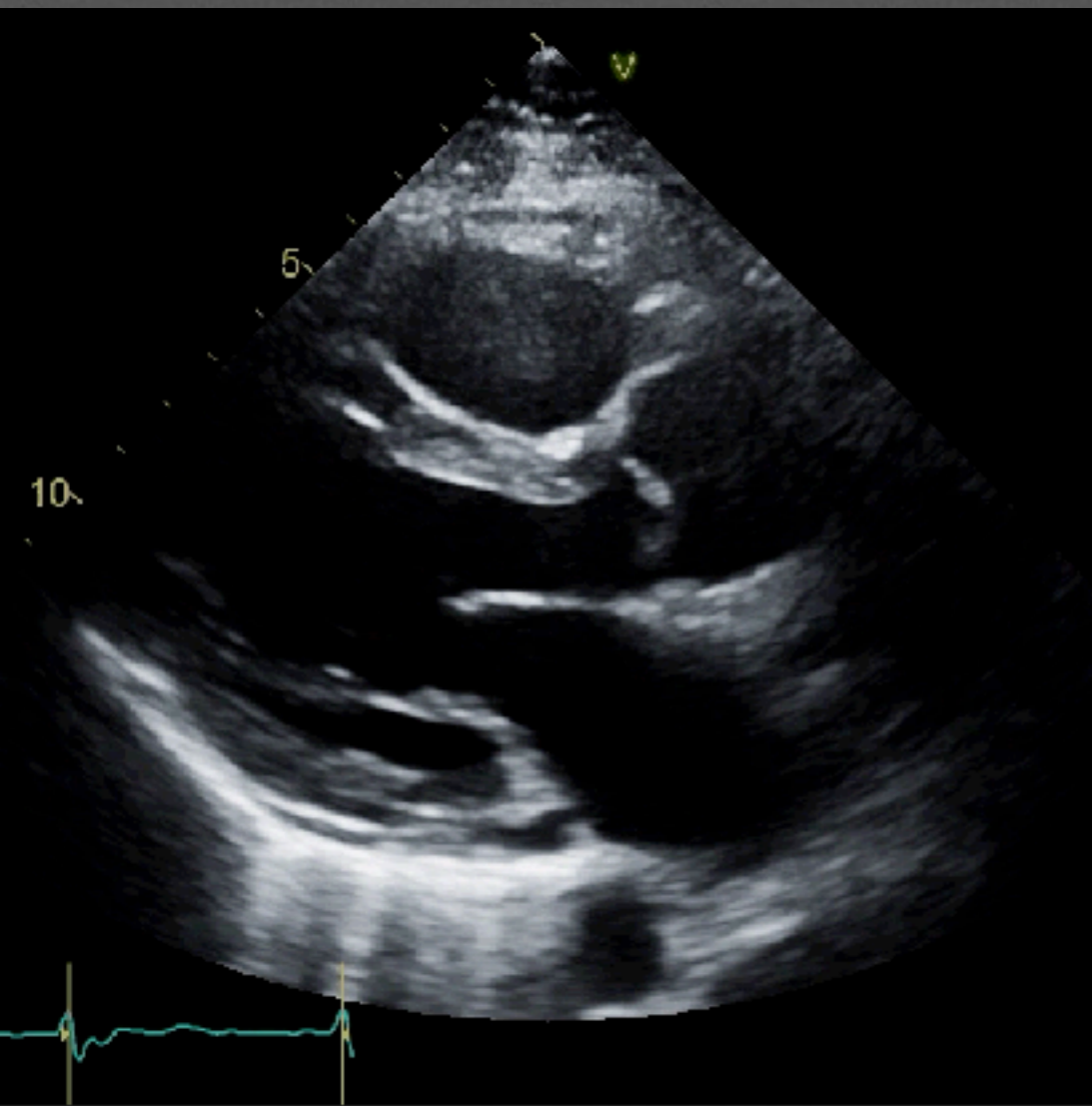
# Case 2a

- 49 y.o. woman referred to adult congenital clinic to establish care as she has been having progressive dyspnea on exertion
- Tetralogy of Fallot repaired at MVC
  - First year of life right BT shunt (right subclavian to right PA)
  - By 5 years old full repair by Dr. Richard Lower
- Vital BP 146/88 L arm; Pulse Ox 99%; HR 90 bpm; BMI 27kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Physical exam 4/6 harsh hold systolic murmur left sternal border

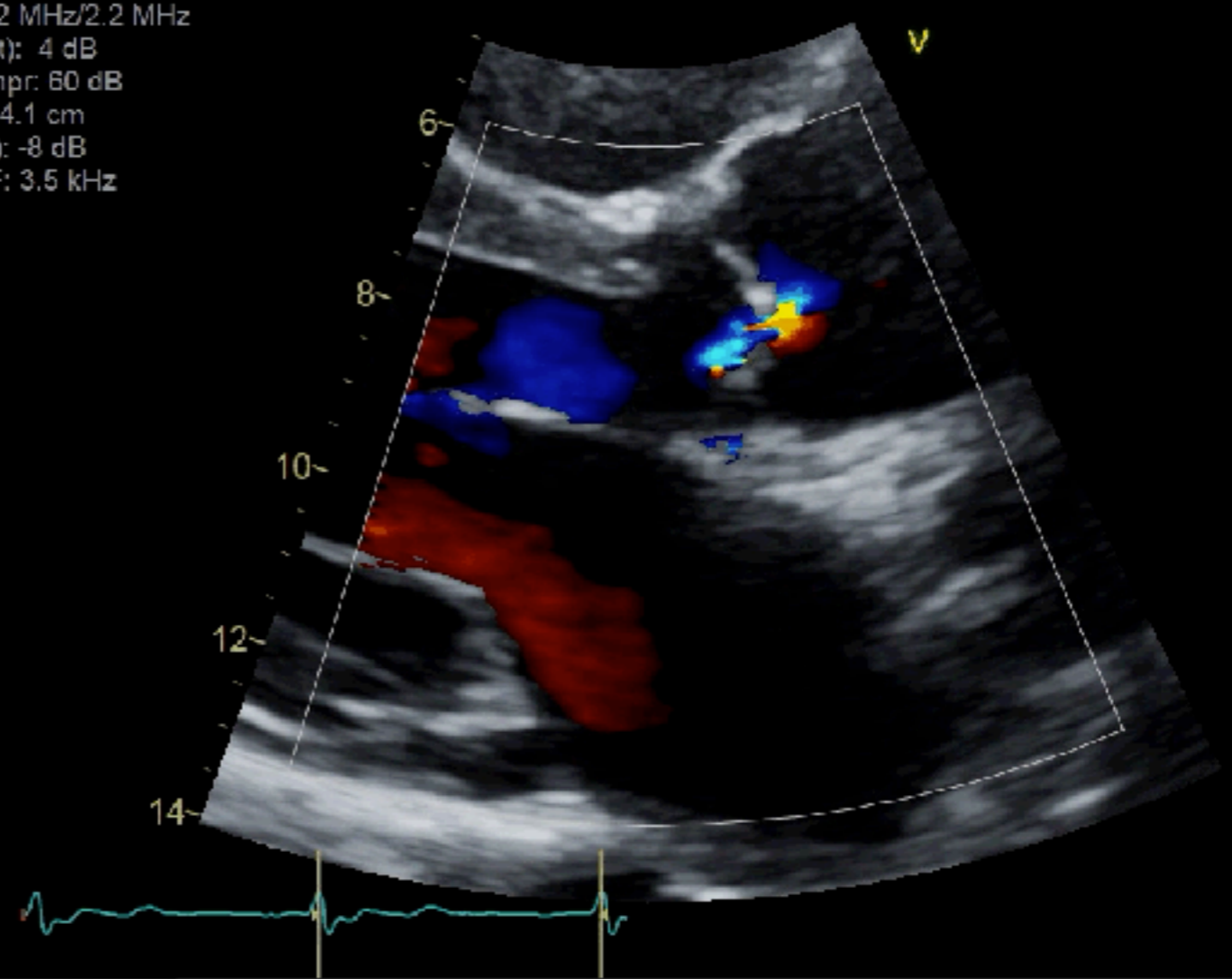


**Panel B:**  
Schematic of repaired tetralogy of Fallot with longterm complications indicated

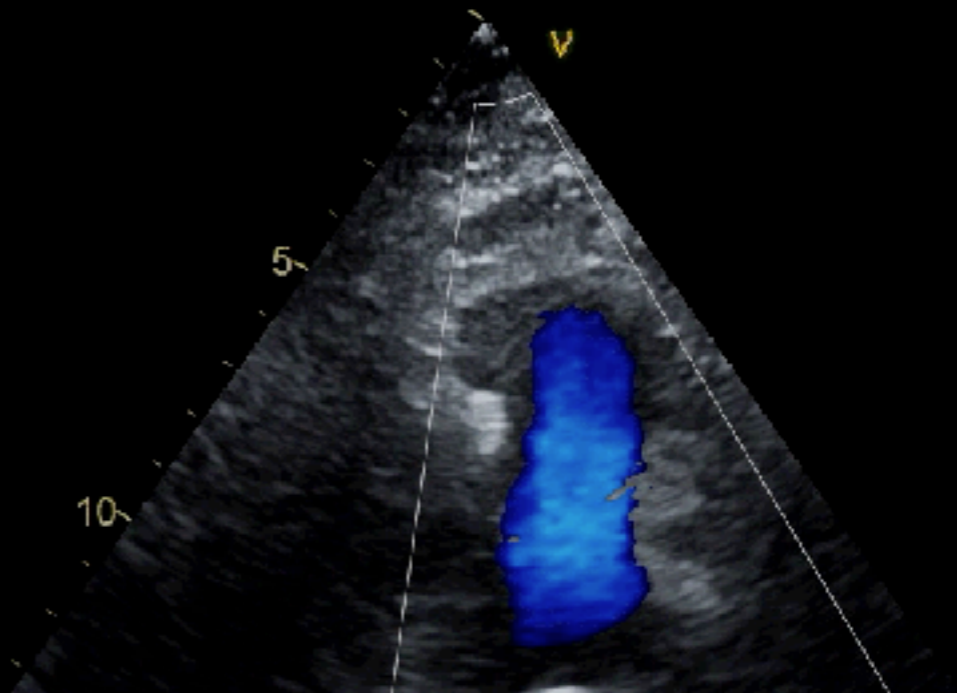
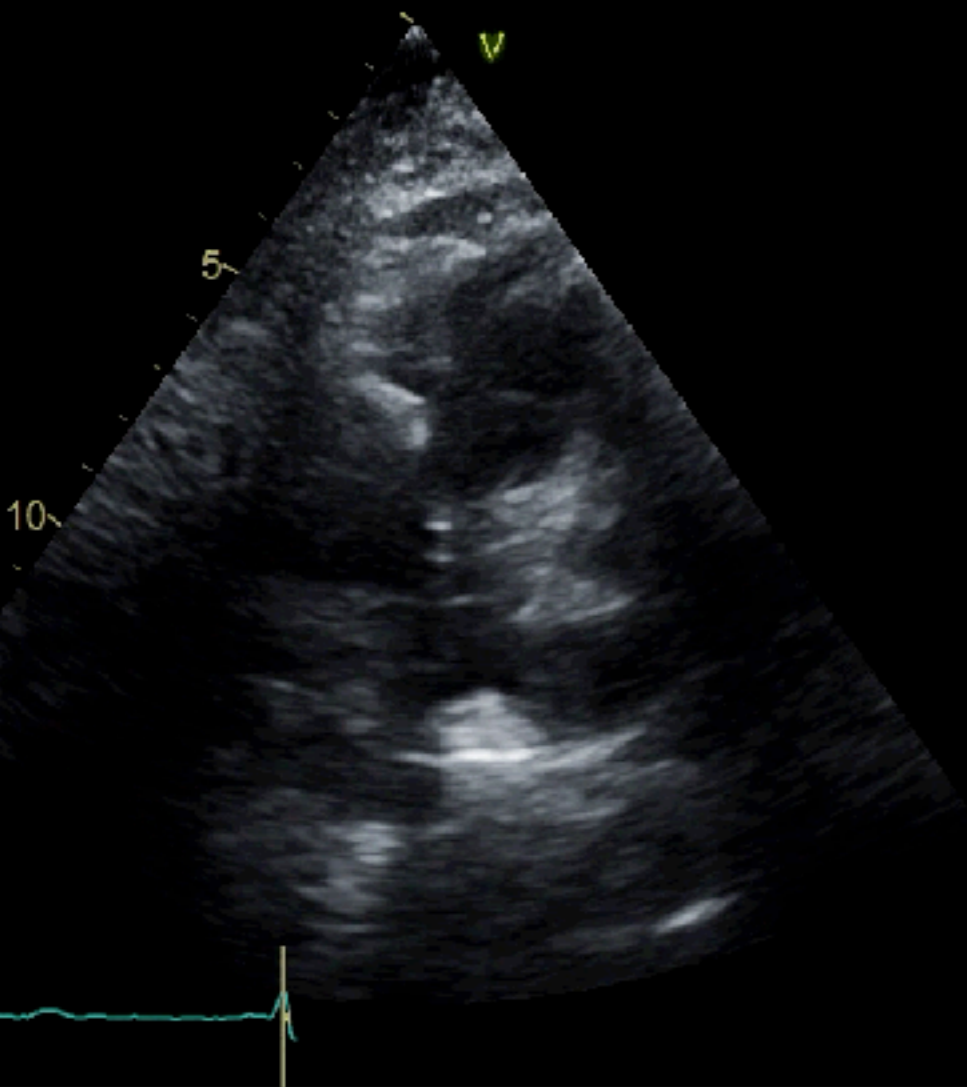




f: 2.2 MHz/2.2 MHz  
AG(t): 4 dB  
Compr: 60 dB  
D: 14.1 cm  
G(c): -8 dB  
PRF: 3.5 kHz

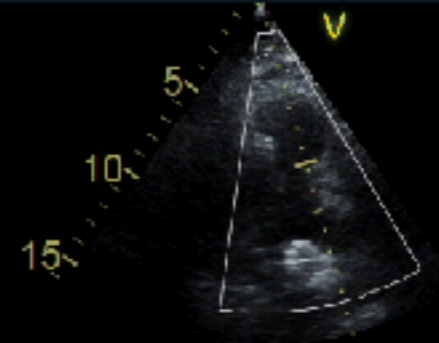


FPS: 20/20  
f: 2.2 MHz/2.2 MHz  
AG(t): 4 dB  
Compr: 60 dB  
D: 16.0 cm  
(c): -8 dB  
RF: 3.5 kHz

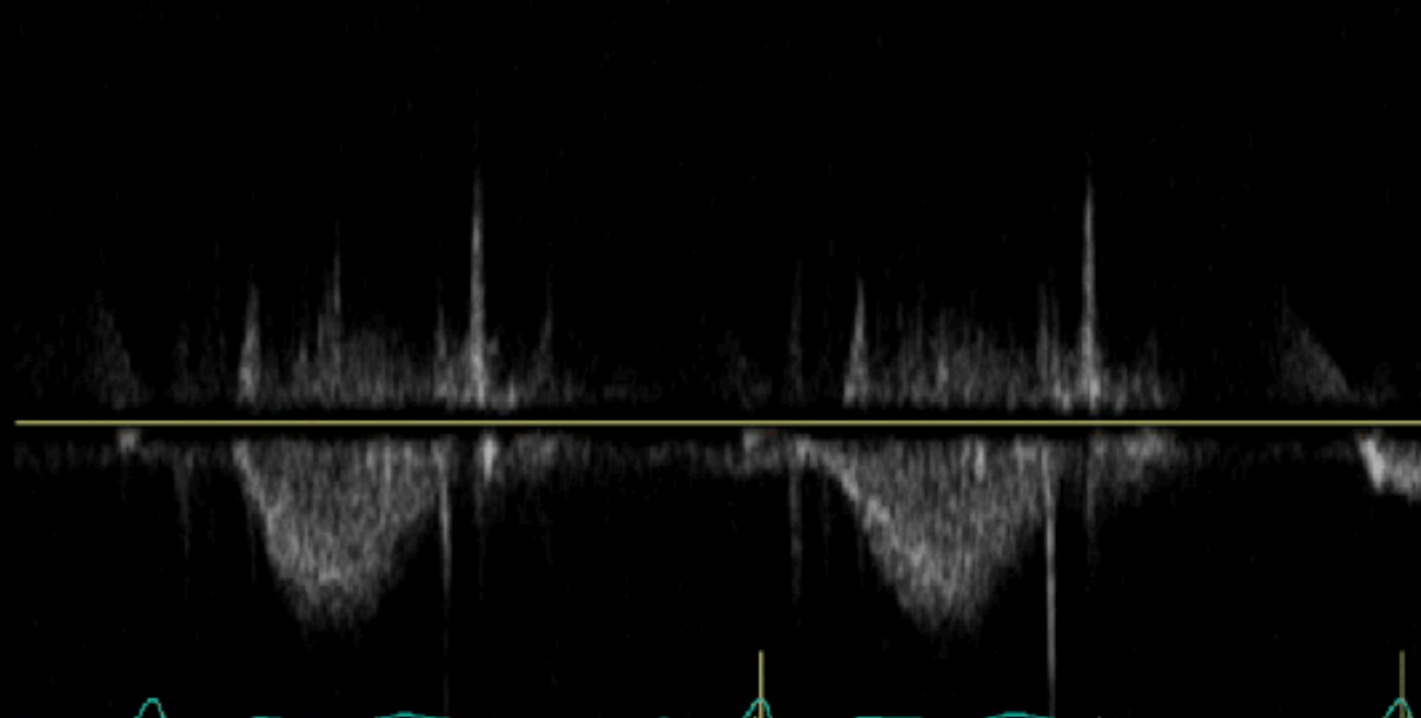


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VCU HEALTH SYSTEM - GE6  
05/13/2021 11:01:56  
M55c  
VCX VCU

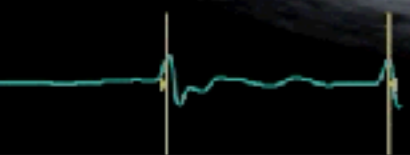
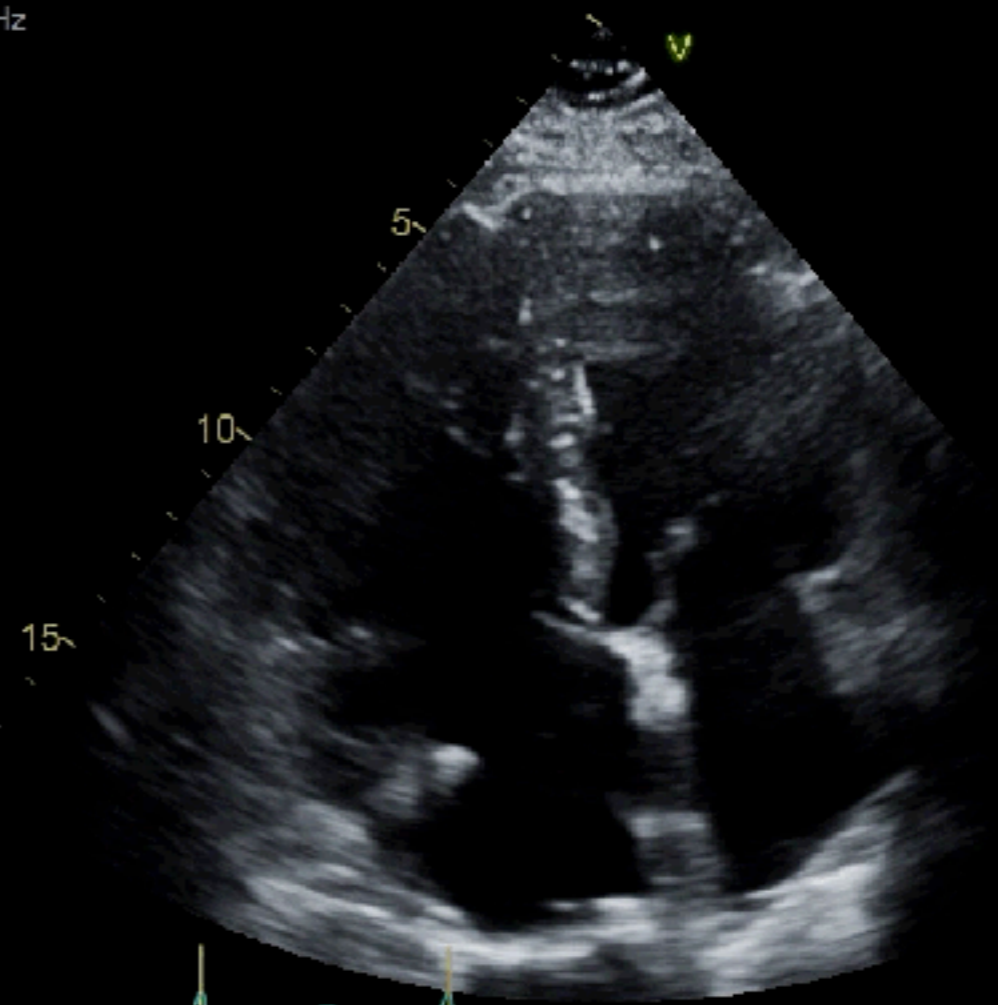
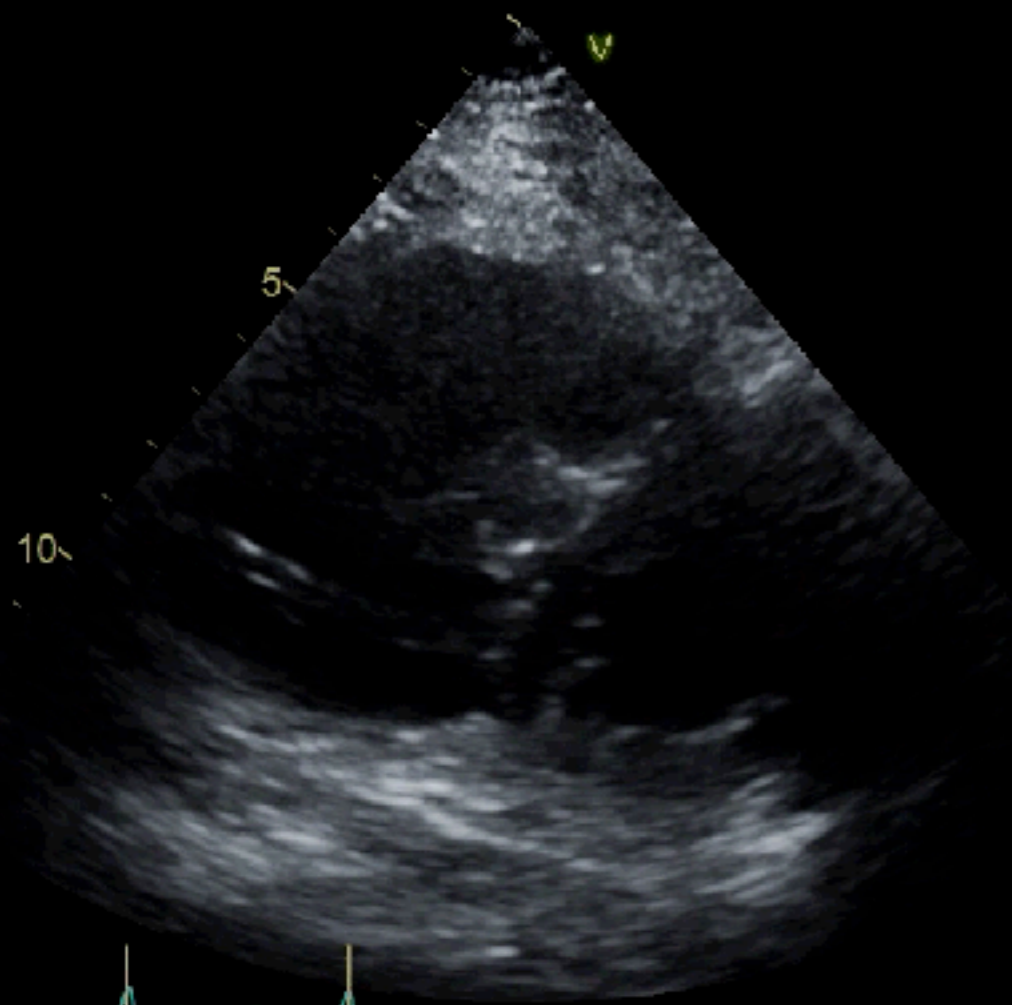
D  
PS: 20/20  
1.9 MHz/1.9 MHz  
G(t): 4 dB  
ompr: 60 dB  
: 16.0 cm  
(c): -8 dB  
RF: 3.5 kHz  
(d): 2 dB



69  
HR



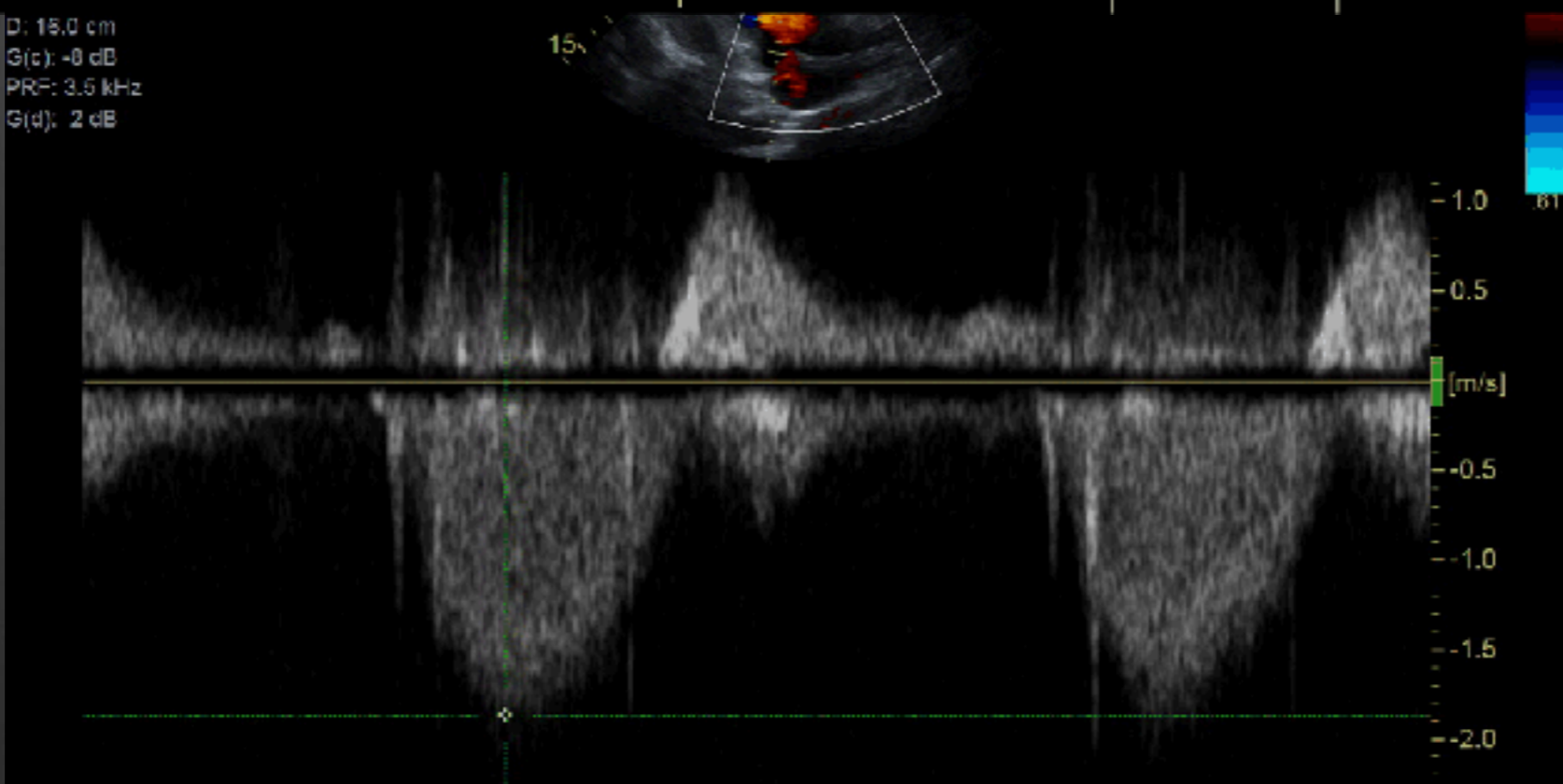
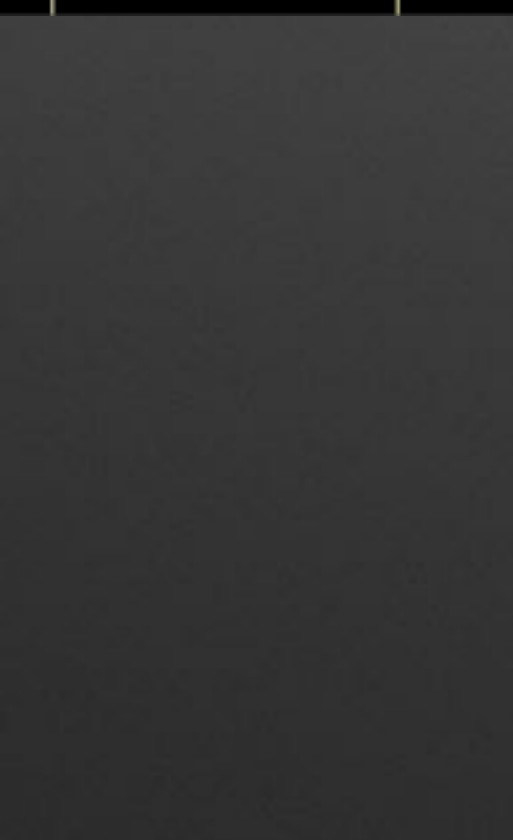
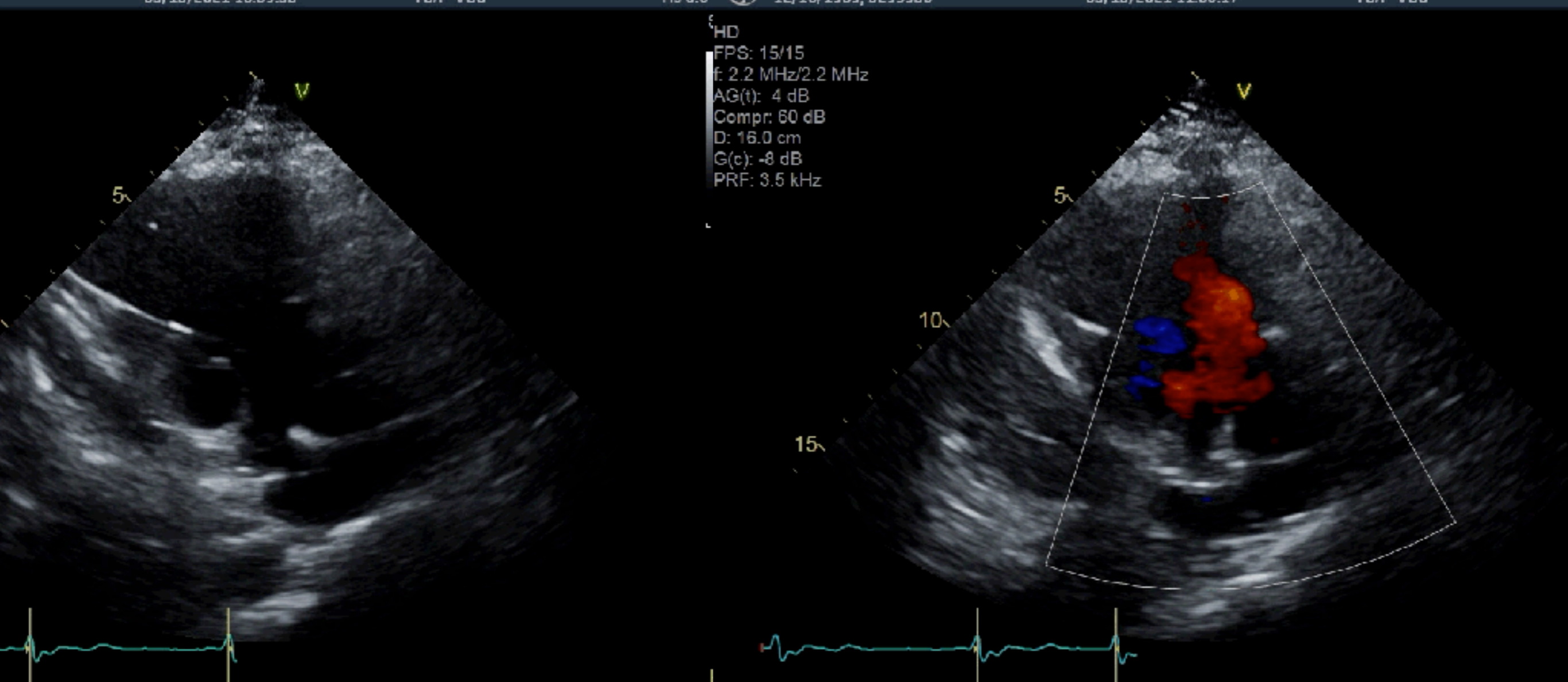
FPS: 57/  
f: 1.7 MHz/3.3 MHz  
AG(t): 4 dB  
Compr: 60 dB  
D: 18.0 cm



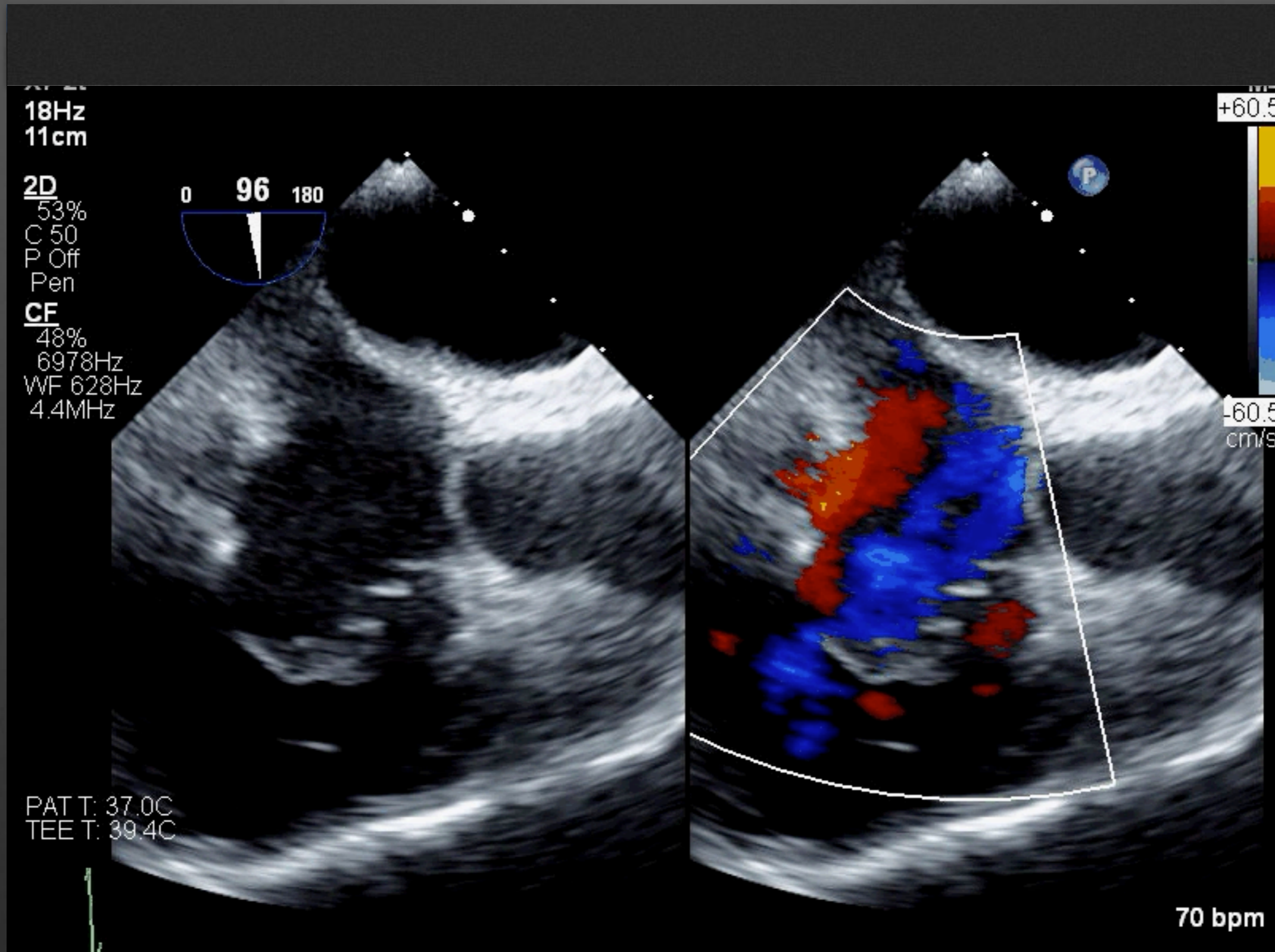
- Enlarged RV with preserved RV systolic function
- Biatrial enlargement (RA>LA)
- Normally functioning pulmonary valve without stenosis or regurgitation
- Normal LV size and systolic function







# TEE



18Hz  
11cm

**2D**  
52%  
C 50  
P Off  
Pen

**CF**  
48%  
8333Hz  
WF 749Hz  
4.4MHz



+72.3

72.3  
cm/s

PAT T: 37.0C  
TEE T: 39.4C

69 bpm



# Diagnosis and Plan

- Tetralogy of Fallot with initial BT (arterial to PA) shunt followed by repair of VSD and surgical valvulotomy of PV with functional PV
- Infected devices 12 months ago with removal of device and cardiac leads
- Severe TR with vegetations vs disruption of TV apparatus with lead extraction
- Scheduled for OR - TV replacement, Removal of current RV lead and placement of epicardial RV lead.



## Imaging Assessment of Tricuspid Regurgitation Severity



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Fabien Praz, MD,<sup>a,d</sup> William A. Zoghbi, MD<sup>e</sup>

**FIGURE 9** Proposed New Grading Scheme

Parameters	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	MASSIVE	TORRENTIAL
Vena Contracta width (biplane average)	<3 mm	3-6.9 mm	7 mm - 13 mm	14-20 mm	≥21 mm
EROA by PISA	<20 mm <sup>2</sup>	20-39 mm <sup>2</sup>	40-59 mm <sup>2</sup>	60-79 mm <sup>2</sup>	≥80 mm <sup>2</sup>
3D Vena Contracta Area or Quantitative Doppler EROA	-	-	75-94 mm <sup>2</sup>	95-114 mm <sup>2</sup>	≥115 mm <sup>2</sup>

Example:

