

Cases: Valve Stenosis Quantitation When the Pieces Don't Fit

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No disclosures

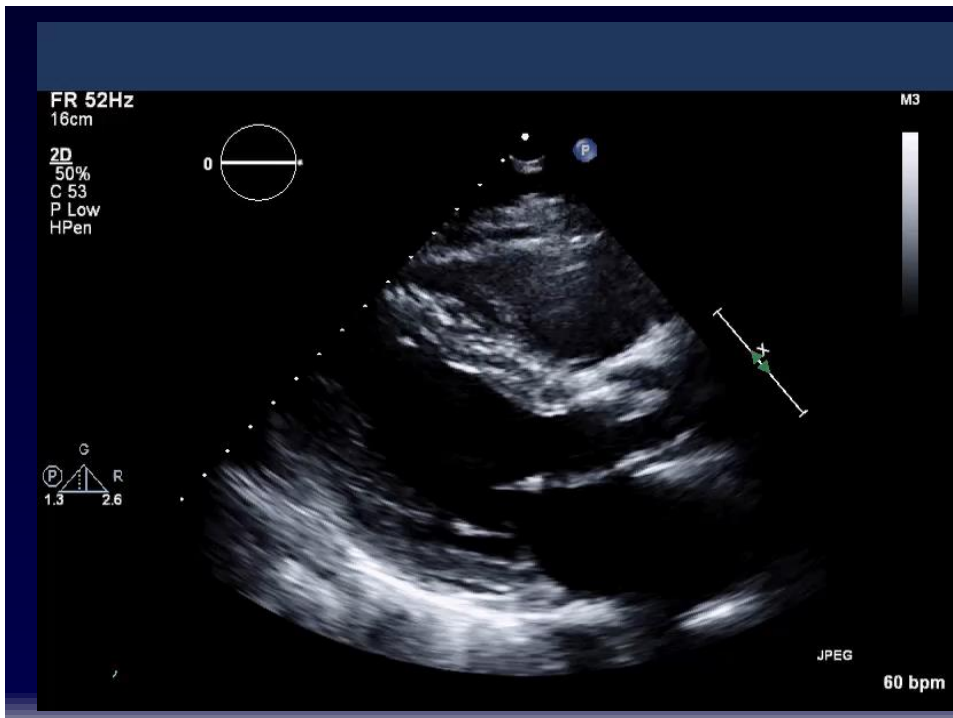
Elevated Gradients Following AVR

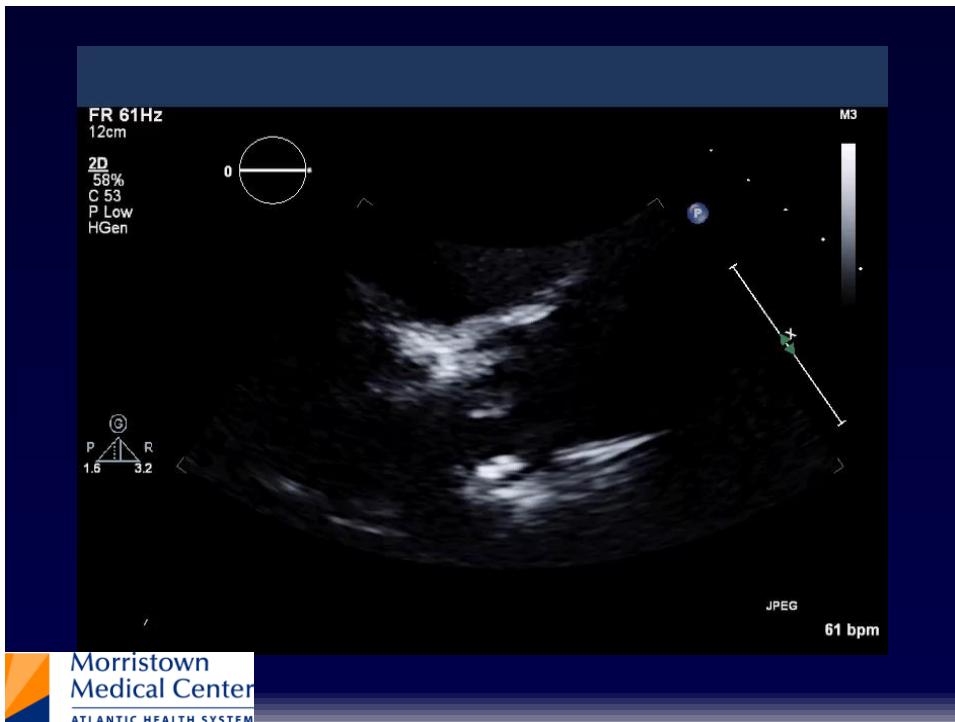
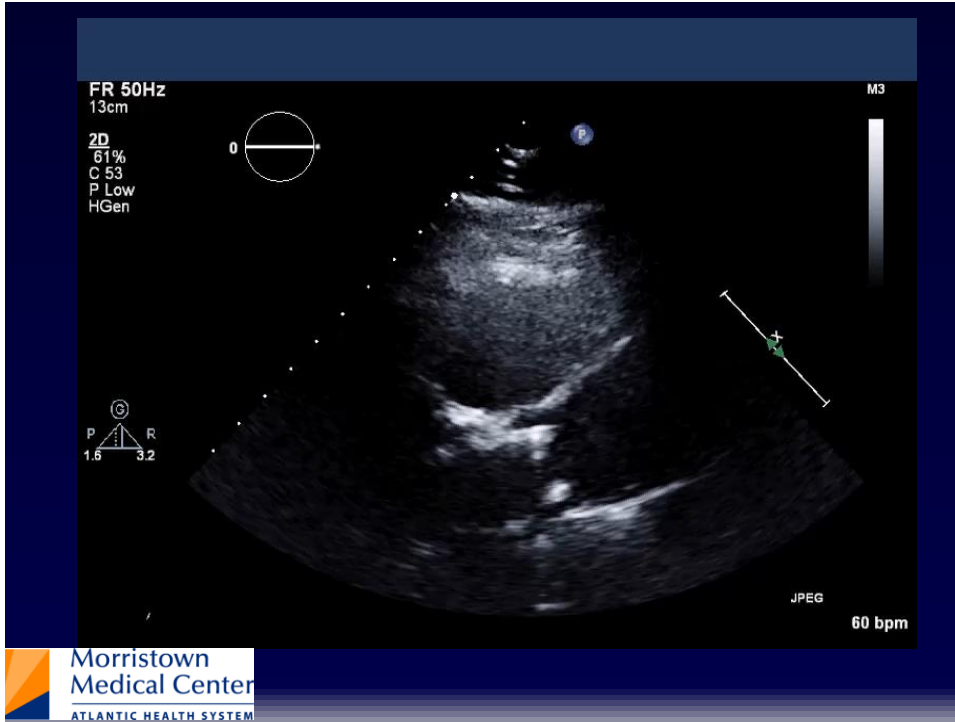
Case

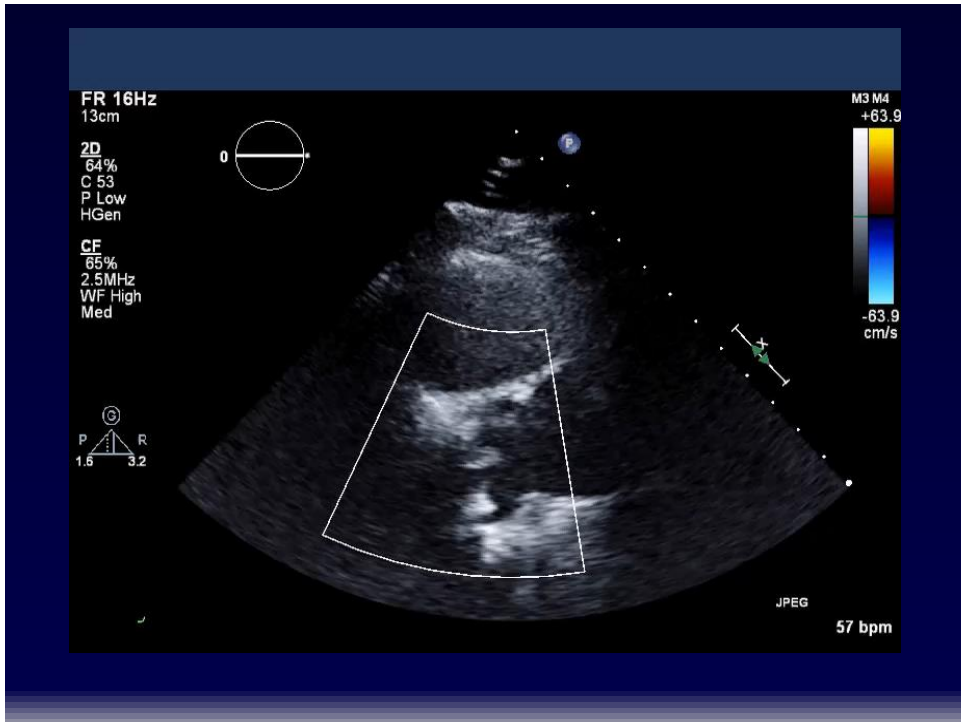
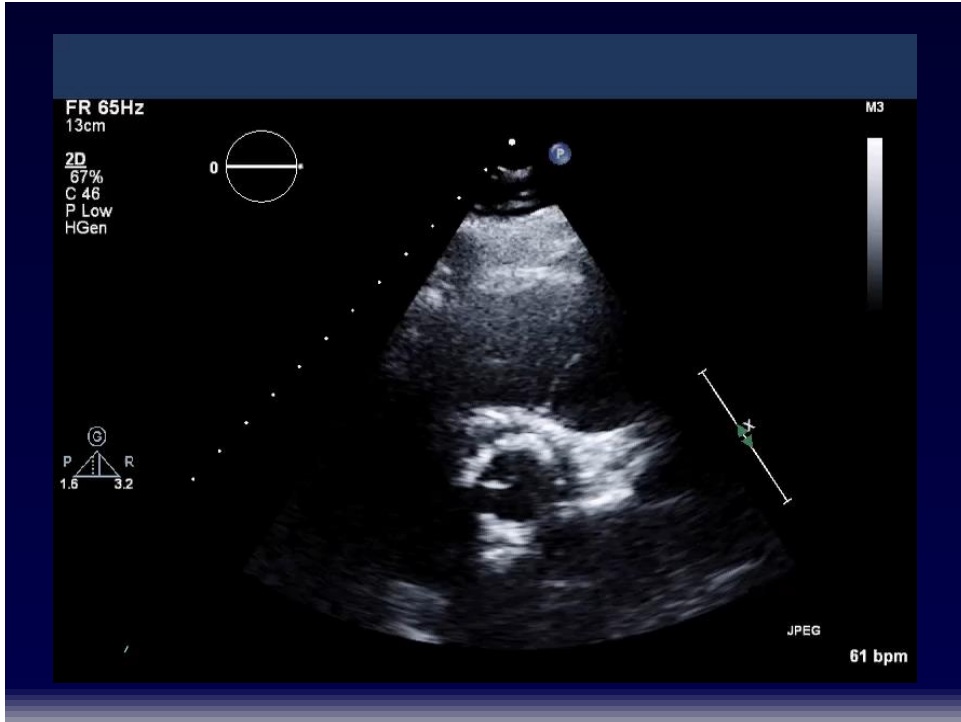
- 81 yo male referred for question of patient-prosthesis mismatch
- Past history of # 23 Mosaic bioprosthetic AVR (2010) for symptomatic aortic stenosis (dyspnea with evidence of CHF).
 - Normal coronaries
- Has remained asymptomatic but has newly moved to NJ where cardiologist has done TTE
 - High gradients
 - EOA = 0.7 cm²

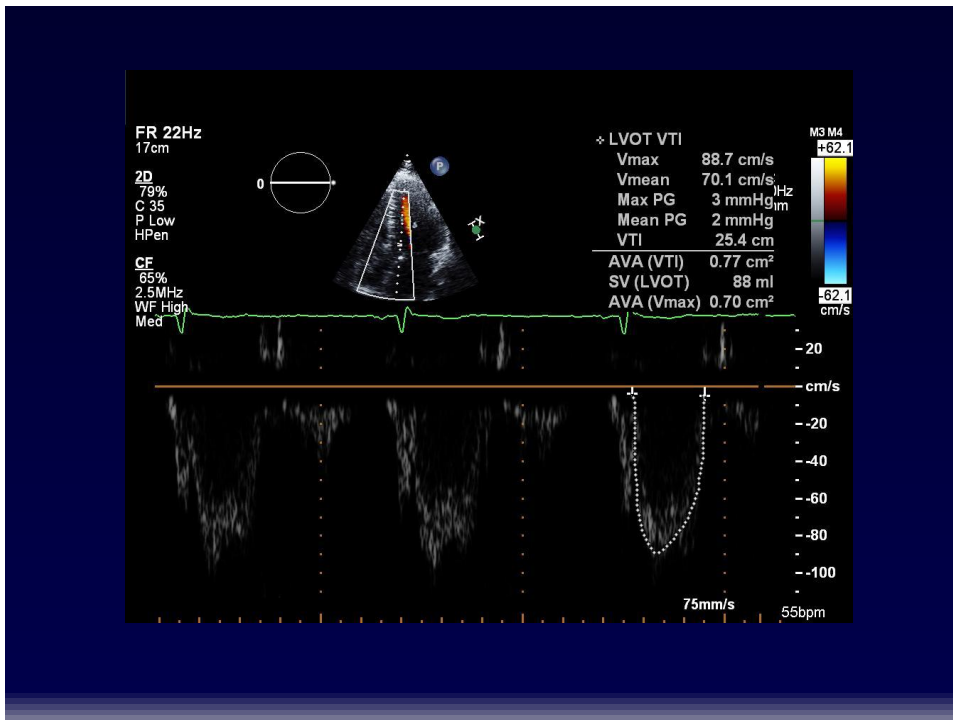
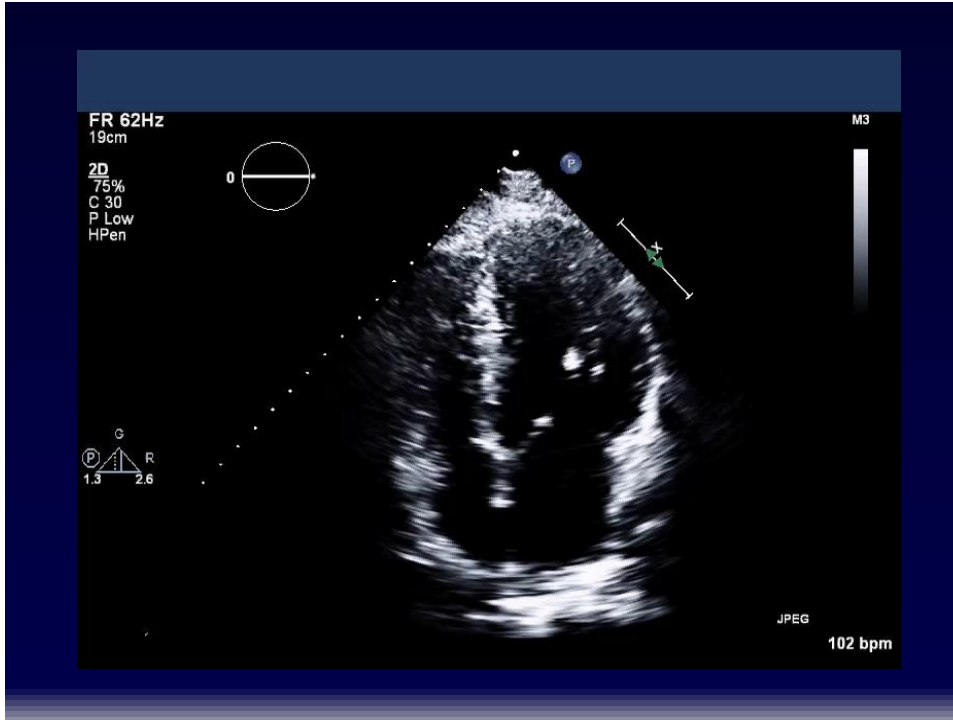
Case

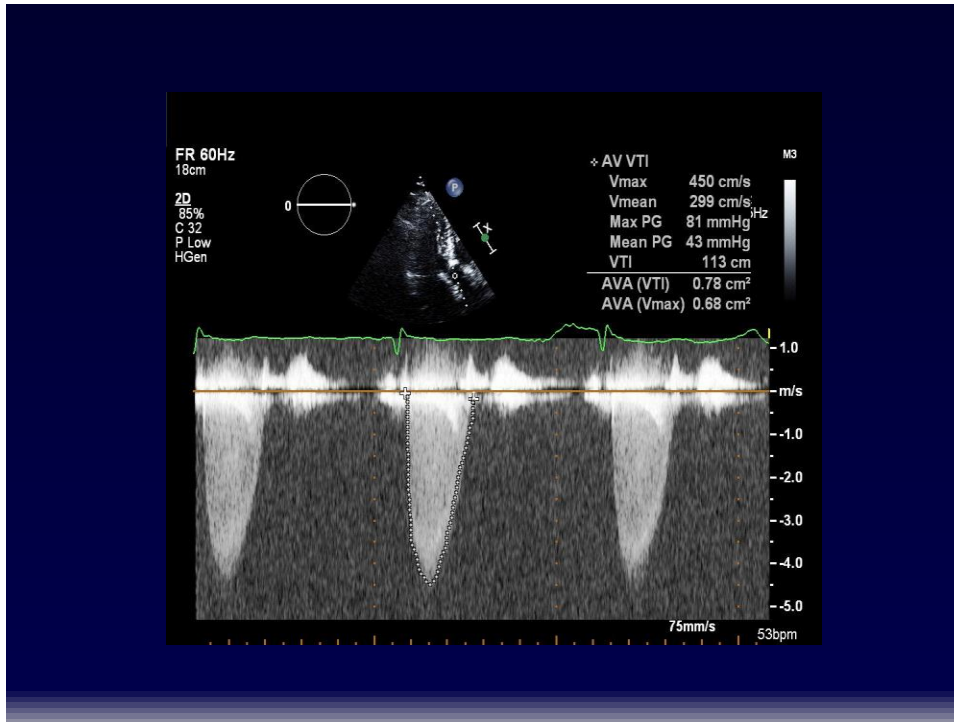
- Physical exam:
 - 6'1", 220 lbs, BSA =
 - BP = 120/70, HR 72
 - Chest clear
 - 3/6 ESM
 - Carotids normal volume, ? Delayed











GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

Recommendations for Evaluation of Prosthetic Valves With Echocardiography and Doppler Ultrasound

A Report From the American Society of Echocardiography's Guidelines and Standards Committee and the Task Force on Prosthetic Valves, Developed in Conjunction With the American College of Cardiology Cardiovascular Imaging Committee, Cardiac Imaging Committee of the American Heart Association, the European Association of Echocardiography, a registered branch of the European Society of Cardiology, the Japanese Society of Echocardiography and the Canadian Society of Echocardiography, Endorsed by the American College of Cardiology Foundation, American Heart Association, European Association of Echocardiography, a registered branch of the European Society of Cardiology, the Japanese Society of Echocardiography, and Canadian Society of Echocardiography

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EOA Reference Values for Most Currently Used Aortic Prostheses

Table 3 Normal reference values of EOAs* for prosthetic valves

Valve type	Prosthetic valve size (mm)						Reference
	19	21	23	25	27	29	
Stented bioprosthetic valves							
Medtronic Mosaic	1.20	1.22	1.38	1.65	1.80	2.00	6
Hancock II	NA	1.18	1.33	1.46	1.55	1.60	6
Carpentier-Edwards Perimount	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.80	1.80	NA	6
Stentless bioprosthetic valves							
Medtronic Freestyle	1.15	1.35	1.48	2.00	2.32	NA	6
St Jude Medical Toronto SPV	-	1.30	1.50	1.70	2.00	2.50	6
Prima Edwards	0.80	1.10	1.50	1.80	2.30	2.80	6
Mechanical valves							
Medtronic-Hall	1.19	1.34	NA	NA	NA	NA	6
St Jude Medical Standard	1.04	1.38	1.52	2.08	2.65	3.23	6
St Jude Medical Regent	1.60	2.00	2.20	2.50	3.60	4.40	40
MCRI On-X	1.50	1.70	2.00	2.40	3.20	3.20	41
Carbomedics	1.00	1.54	1.63	1.98	2.41	2.63	6
Sorin Bicarbon	NA	1.66	1.96	NA	NA	NA	42

*Expressed as mean values available in the literature.

Pibarot and Dumesnil, Heart. 2006; 92(8):1022-9.

Can you explain the gradients with Patient Prosthesis Mismatch?

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) Don't know

Is this Patient Prosthesis Mismatch

A) Yes

B) No

C) Don't know



Prosthesis-Patient Mismatch

**Indexed EOA
(cm²/m²)**

P-PM

>0.85

No P-PM

0.66-0.85

Moderate

≤0.65

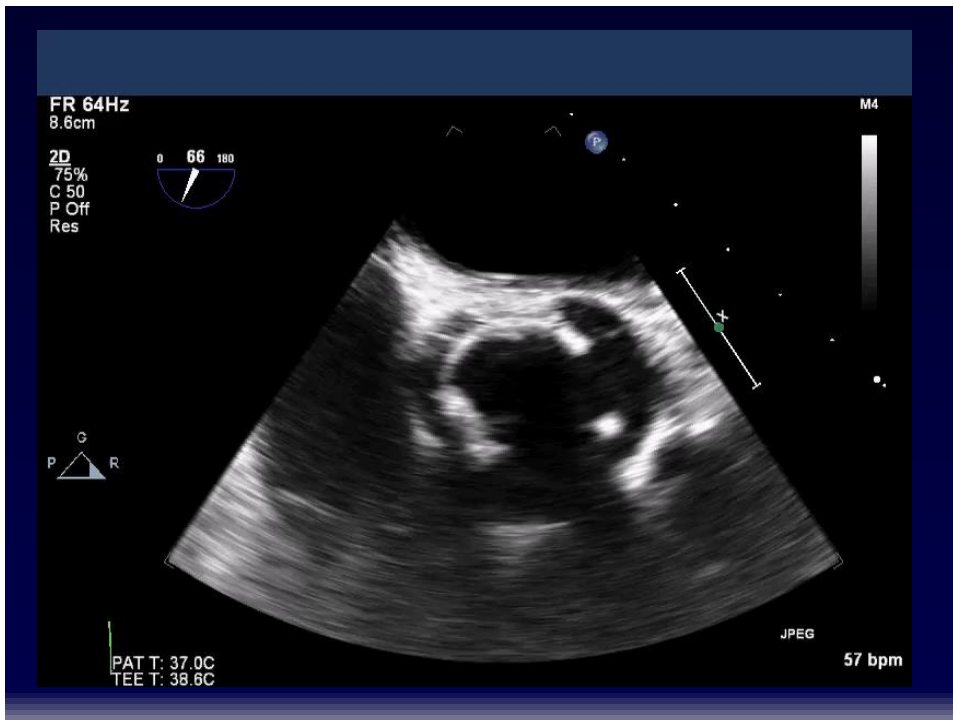
Severe

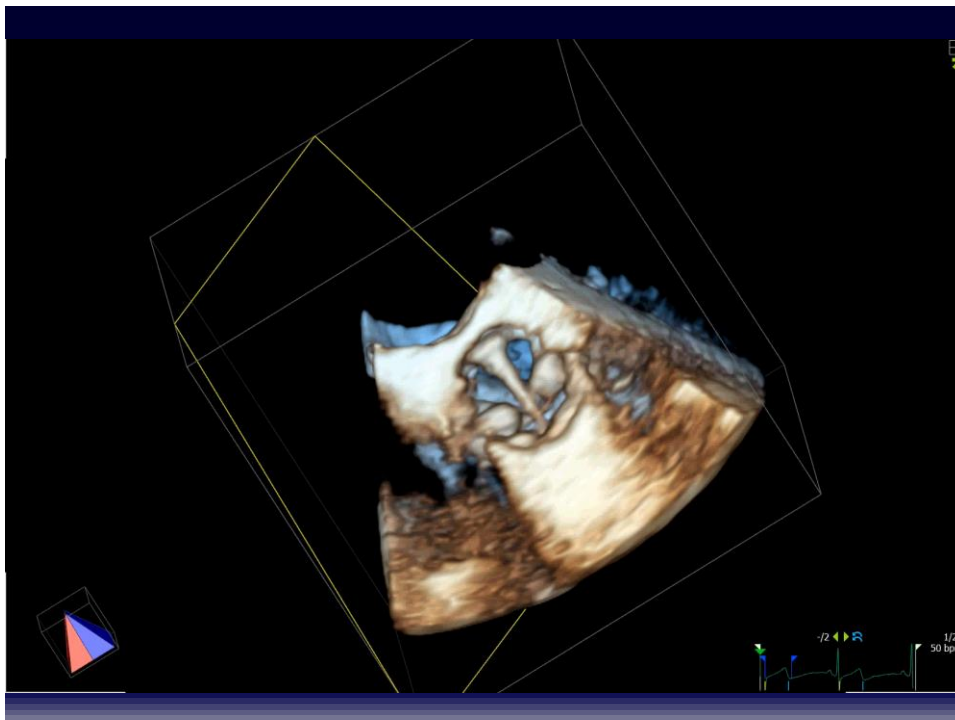
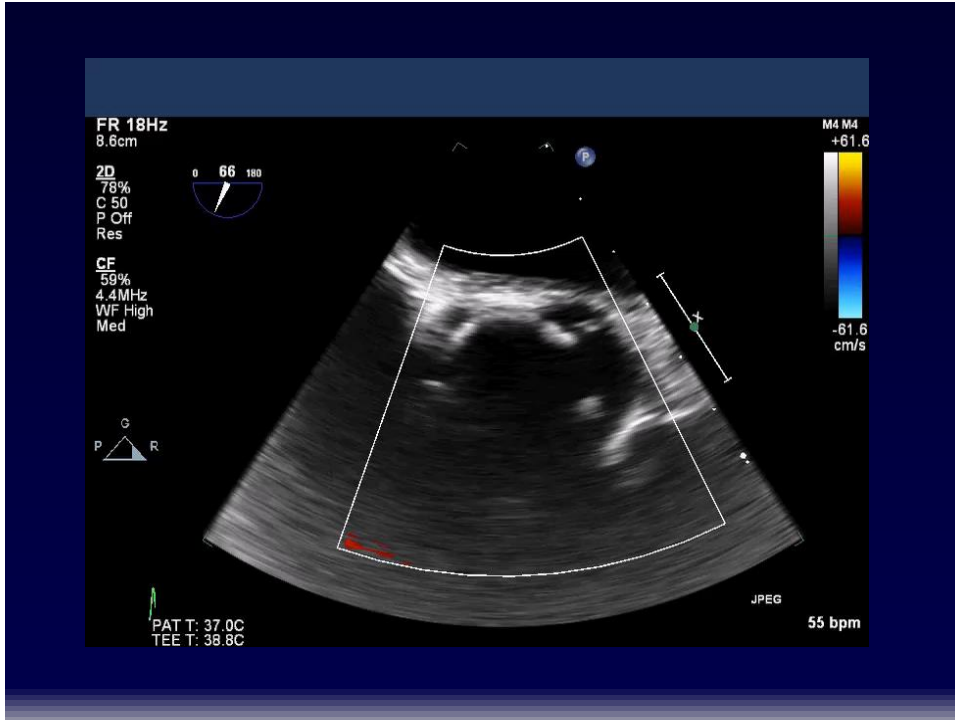
Algorithm for Interpretation of High Gradients in Valve Prosthesis

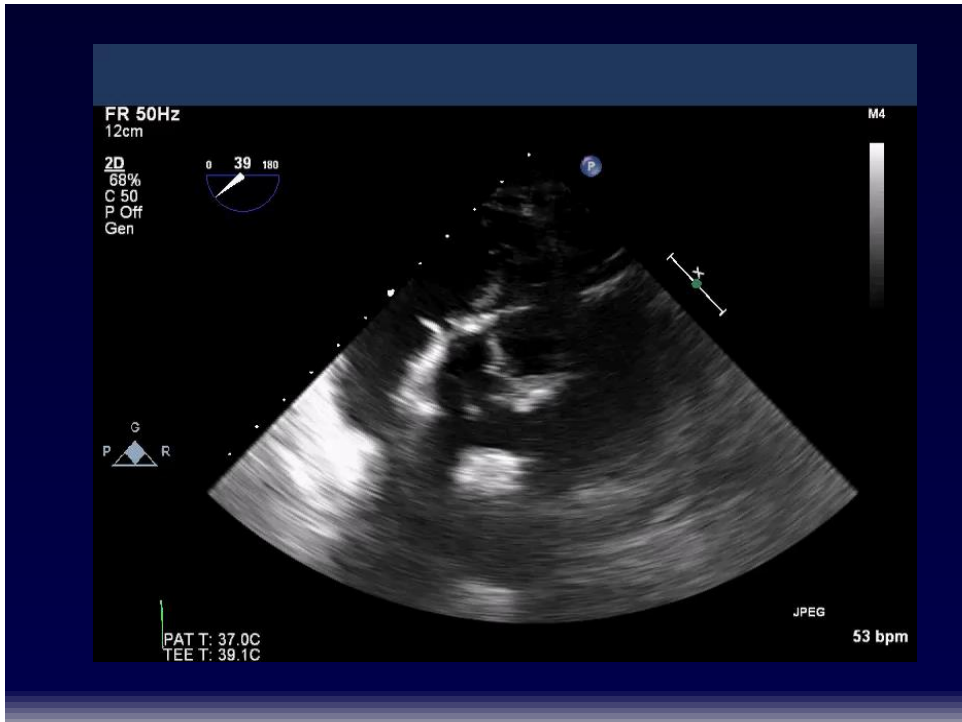
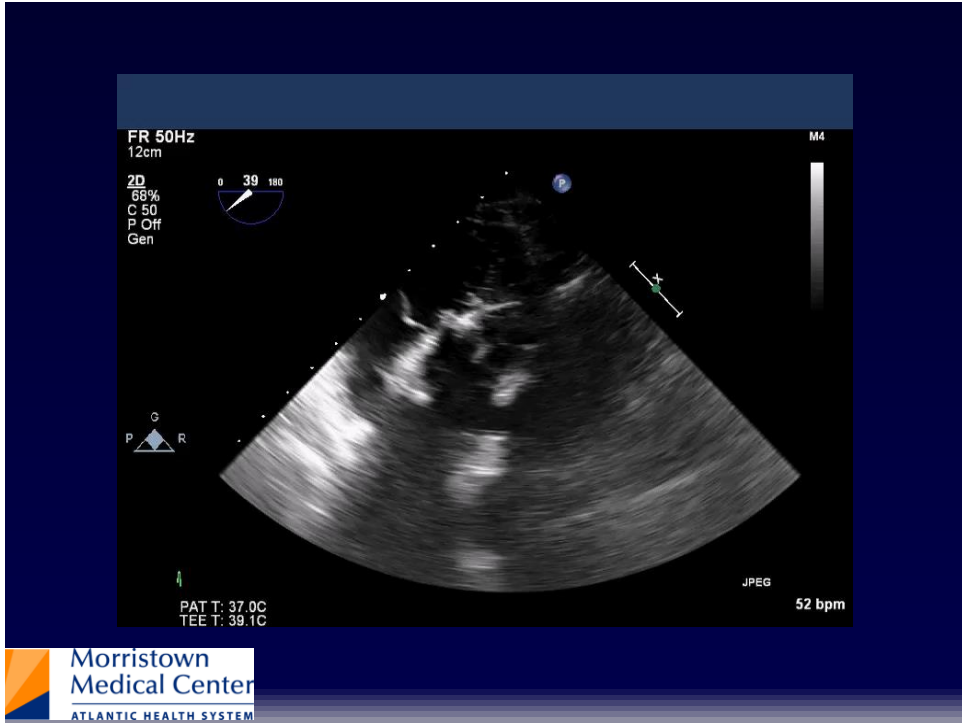
- Calculate EOA and compare with reference value for same type and size of prosthesis
- Compare with previous echoes if available
- If EOA = ± reference value, suspect PPM and confirm by calculating indexed EOA (present if < 1.2 cm²/m² for mitral <0.85 cm²/m² for aortic, not validated for tricuspid)
- If EOA significantly < reference value, consider pressure recovery in bi-leaflet prosthesis and/or intrinsic dysfunction
- If dysfunction suspected, evaluate leaflet mobility and integrity using TEE and/or fluoroscopy

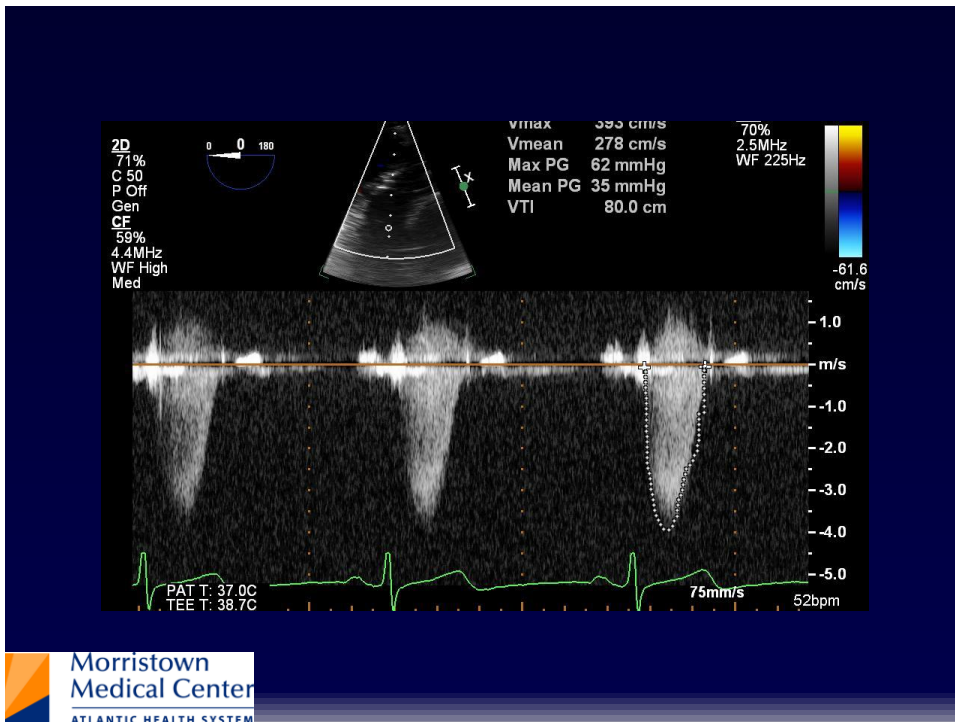
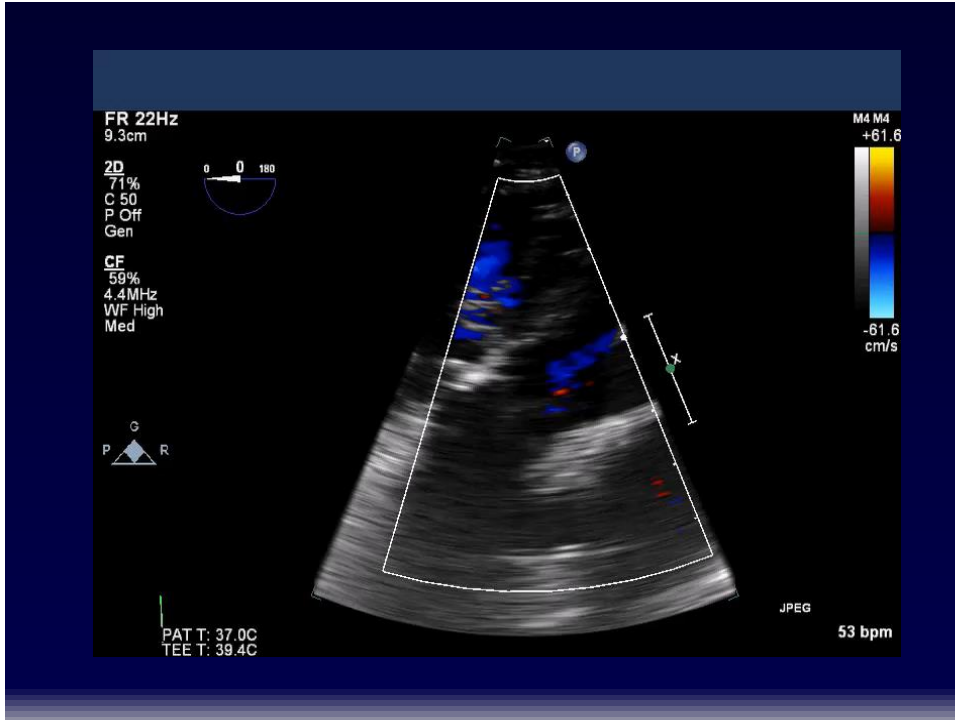
TEE

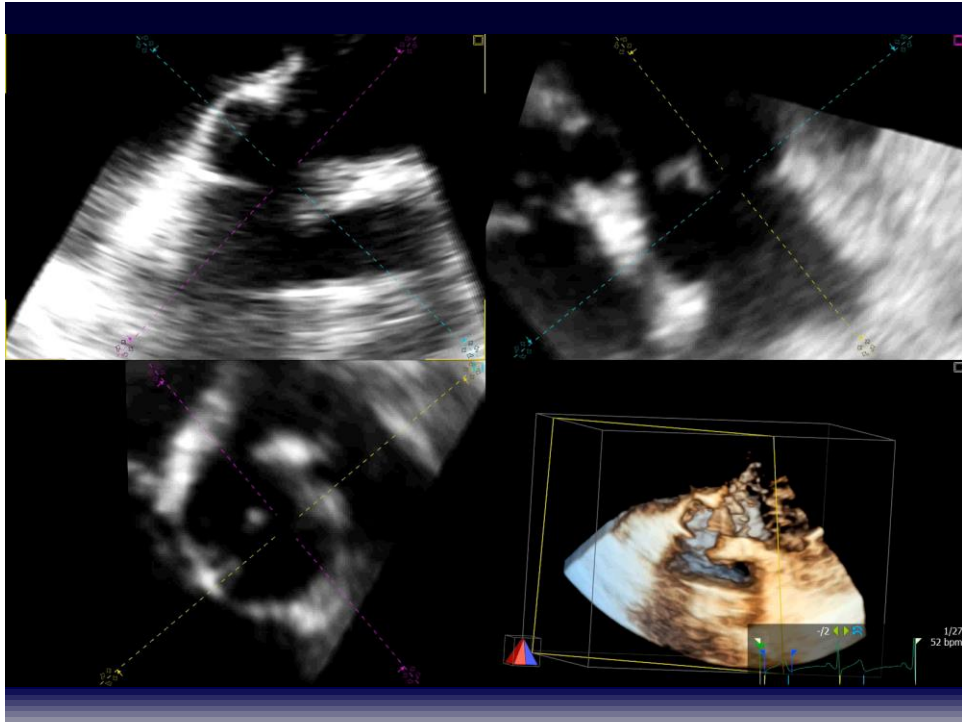
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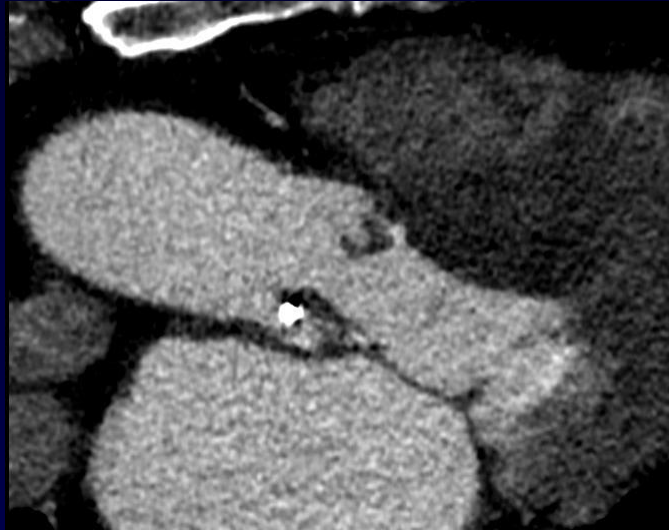








CT



Diagnosis

Prosthetic Valve Degeneration

Diagnosis

Prosthetic Valve Degeneration
Some degree of underlying PPM



Example of Chart Used to Avoid PPM at Time of Operation

Prosthesis size (mm)	EOAi by Prosthesis size (mm)					
	19	21	23	25	27	29
Average EOA (cm ²)	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.7
BSA (m²)						
0.6	1.83	2.17	2.50	3.00	3.83	4.50
0.7	1.57	1.86	2.14	2.57	3.29	3.86
0.8	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.25	2.88	3.38
0.9	1.22	1.44	1.67	2.00	2.56	3.00
1	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.80	2.30	2.70
1.1	1.00	1.18	1.36	1.64	2.09	2.45
1.2	0.92	1.08	1.25	1.50	1.92	2.25
1.3	0.85	1.00	1.15	1.38	1.77	2.08
1.4	0.79	0.93	1.07	1.29	1.64	1.93
1.5	0.73	0.87	1.00	1.20	1.53	1.80
1.6	0.49	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	1.69
1.7	0.65	0.76	0.88	1.06	1.35	1.59
1.8	0.61	0.72	0.83	1.00	1.28	1.50
1.9	0.58	0.68	0.79	0.95	1.21	1.42
2	0.55	0.65	0.75	0.90	1.15	1.35
2.1	0.52	0.62	0.71	0.86	1.10	1.29
2.2	0.50	0.59	0.68	0.82	1.05	1.23
2.3	0.48	0.57	0.65	0.78	1.00	1.17
2.4	0.46	0.54	0.63	0.75	0.96	1.13
2.5	0.44	0.52	0.60	0.72	0.92	1.08

Similar story, different patient




JACC: CARDIOVASCULAR IMAGING
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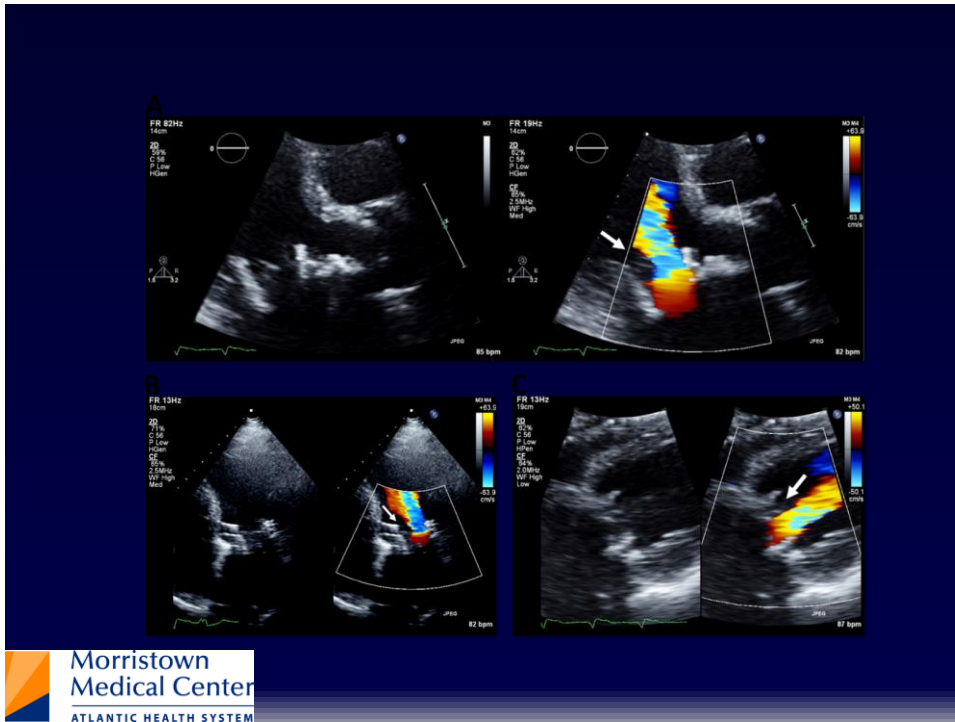
VOL. 10, NO. 1, 2017
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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcmg.2016.08.016>

IMAGING VIGNETTE

Color Paucity as a Marker of Transcatheter Valve Thrombosis

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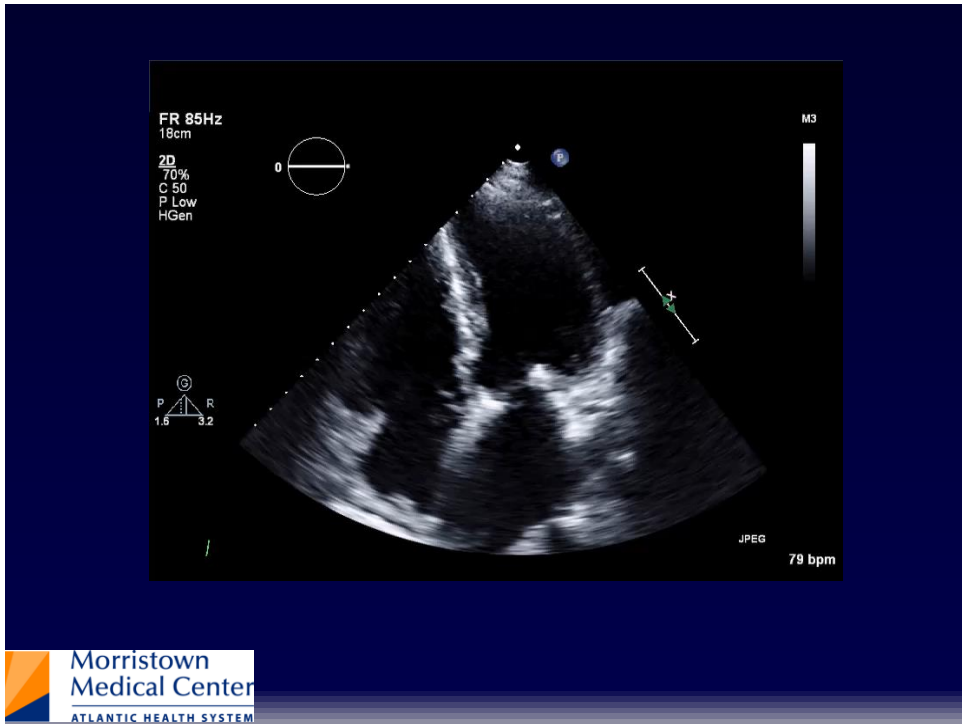
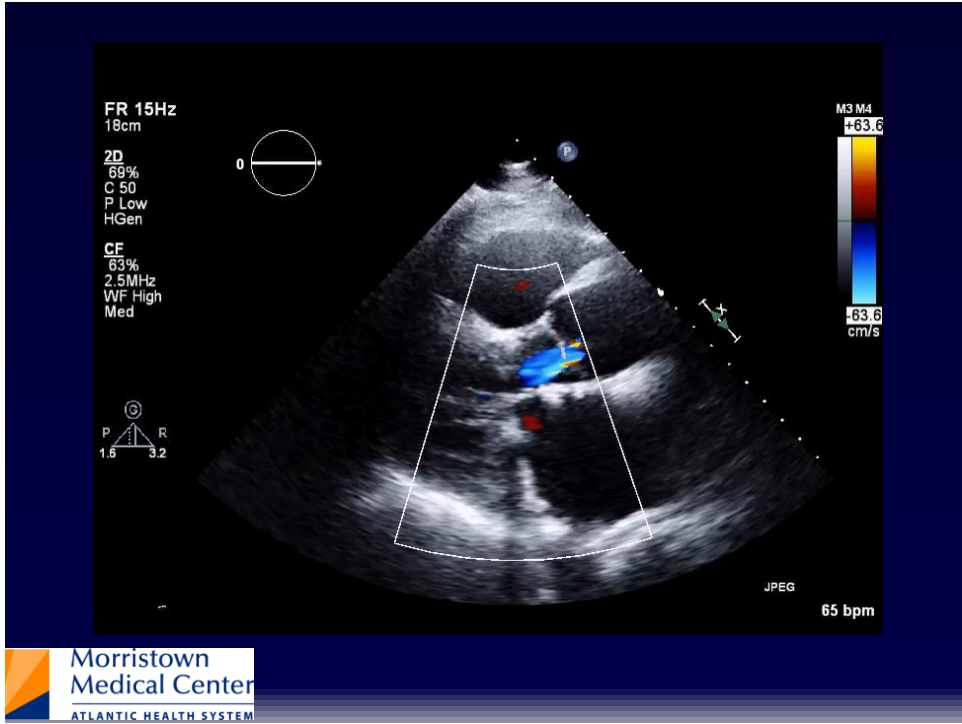
Case 2

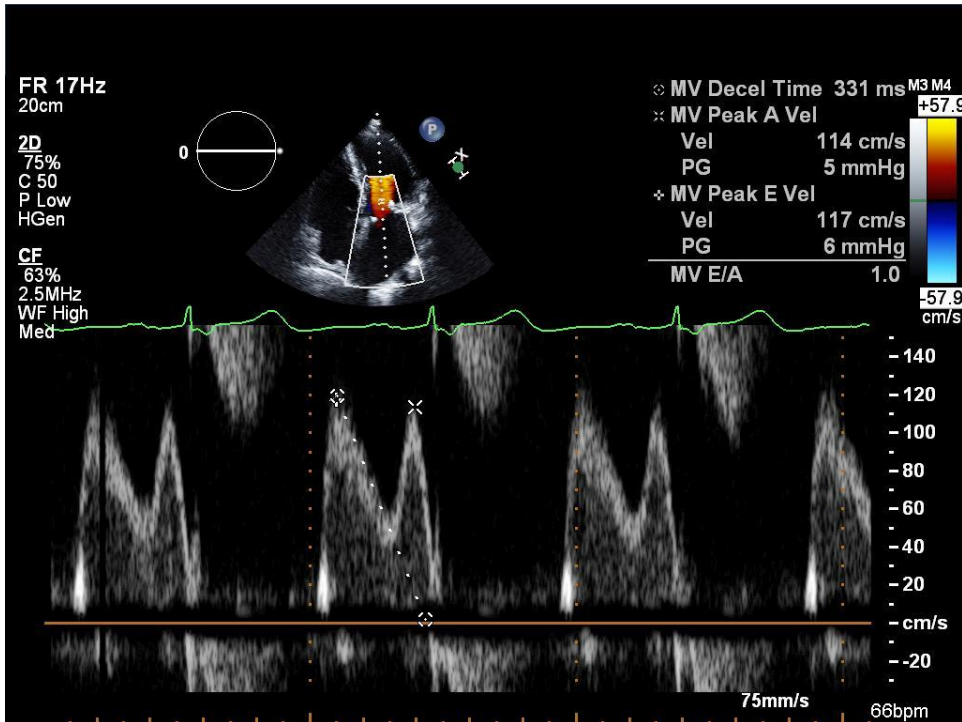
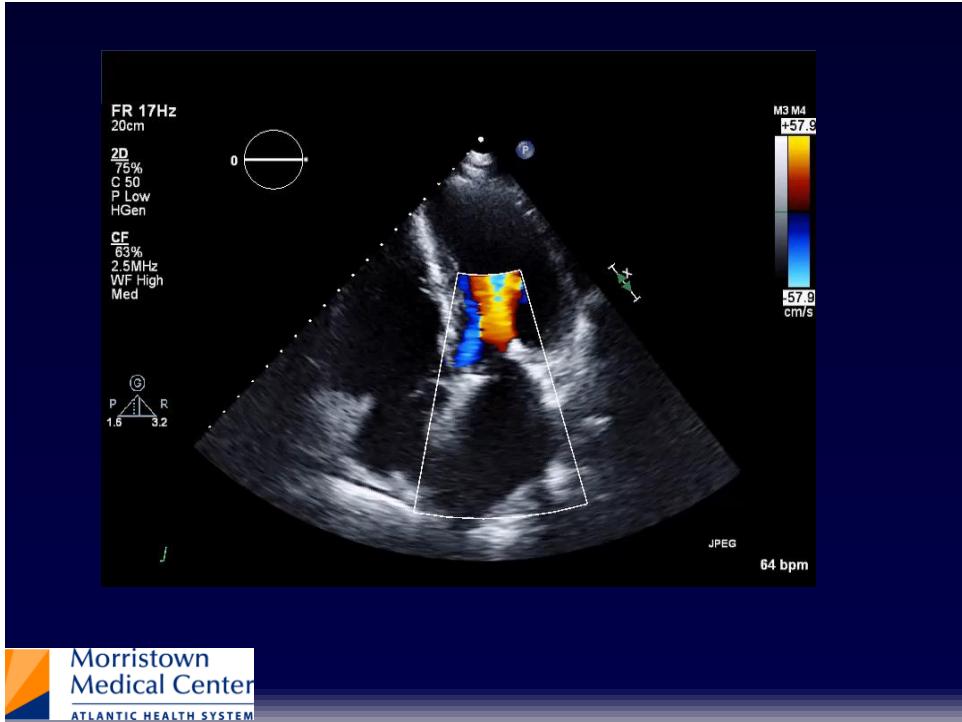
Mismatch between symptoms and
echo findings

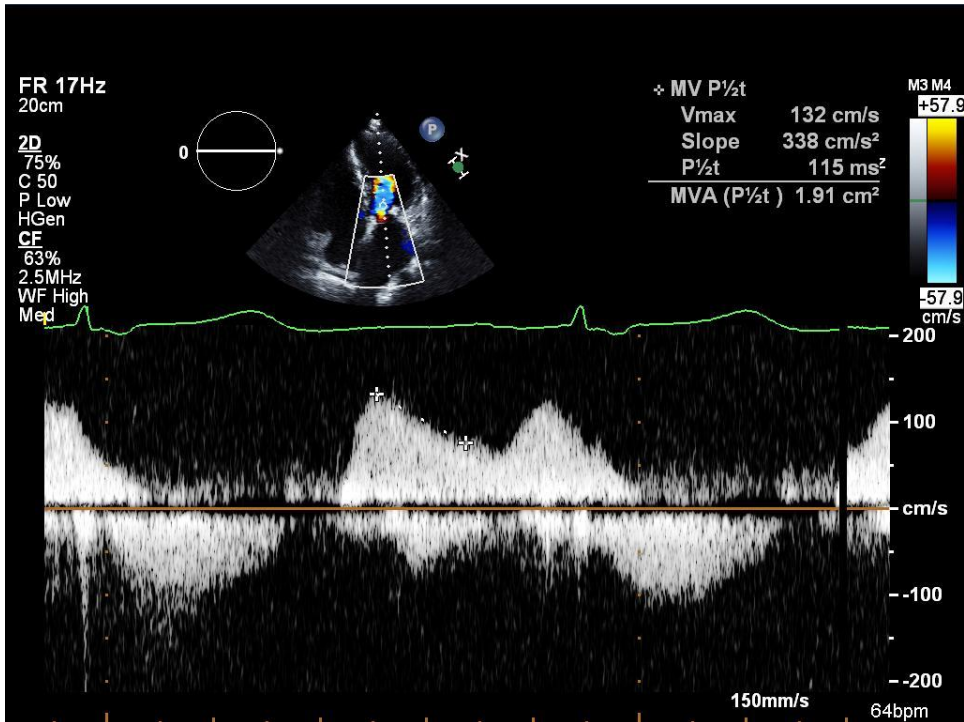
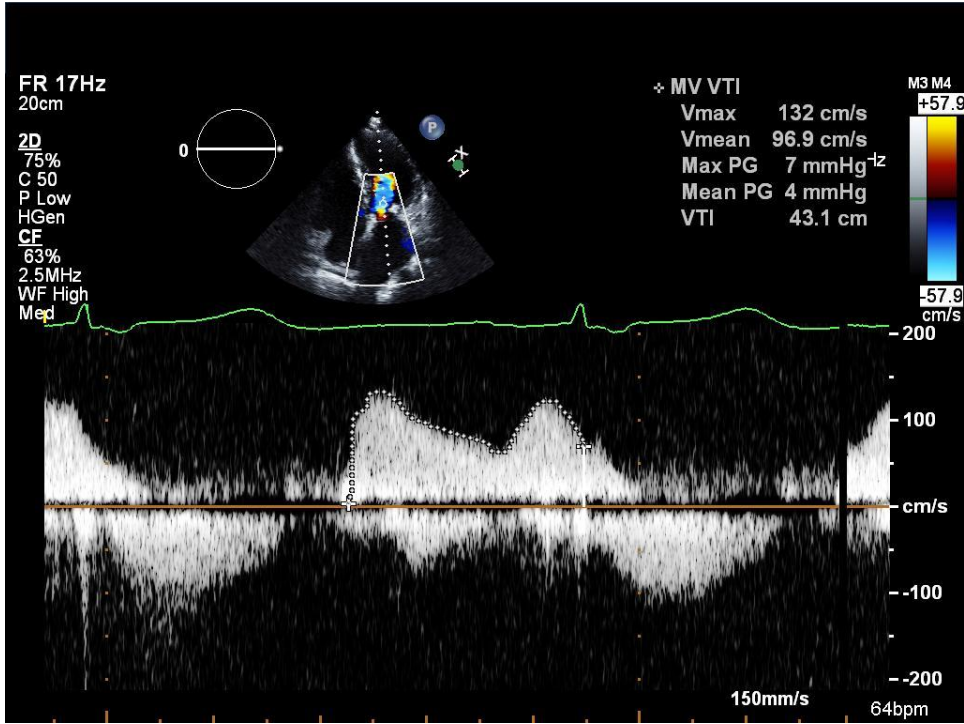


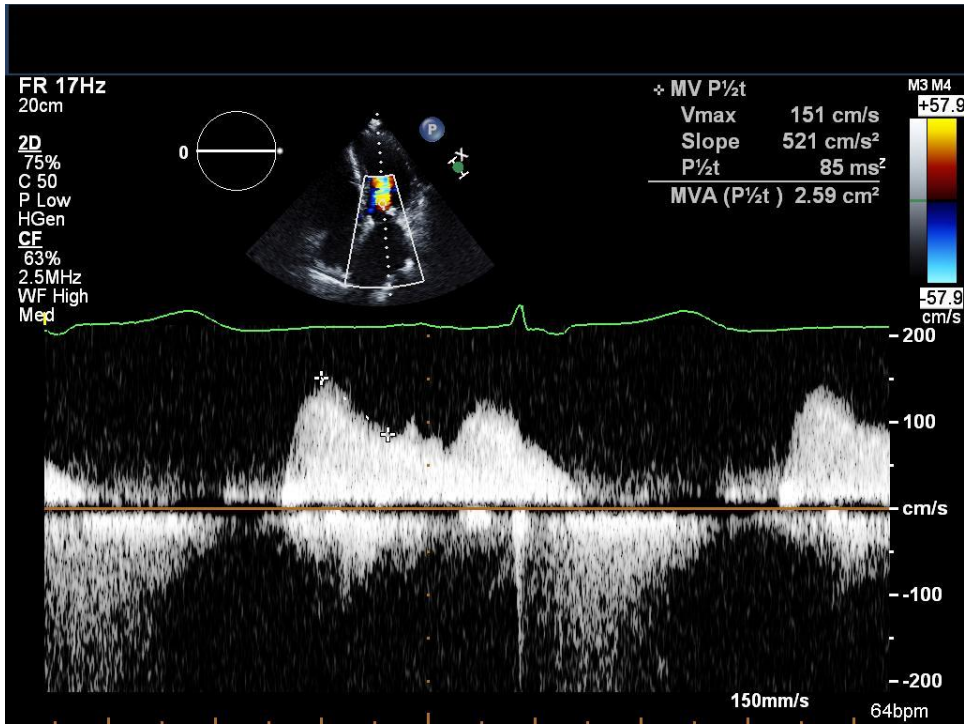
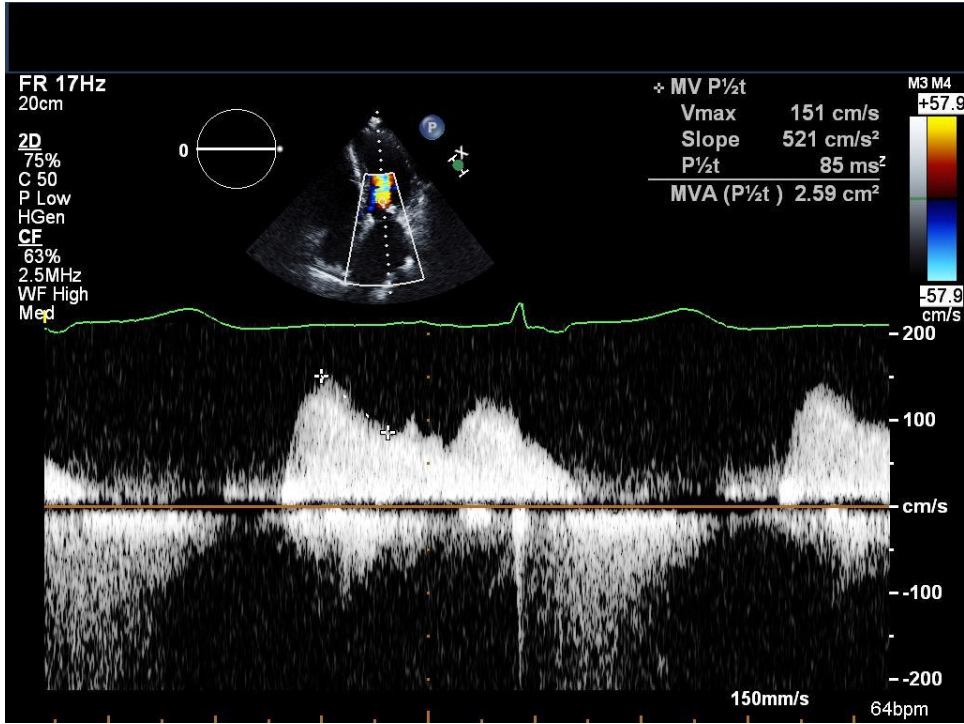
- 72 yo male who underwent “elective” mitral valve repair for severe mitral regurgitation due to myxomatous mitral valve disease
- Repair done at high volume center of excellence with “excellent” result
- Post-operatively new dyspnea on exertion
- PE unremarkable (HR 72 NSR)

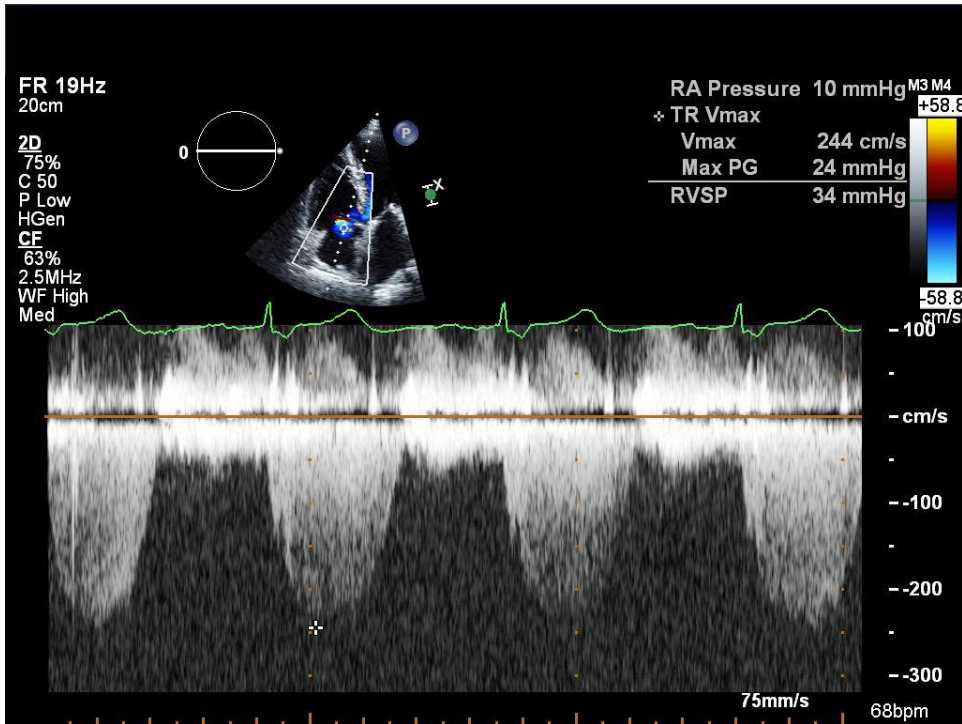
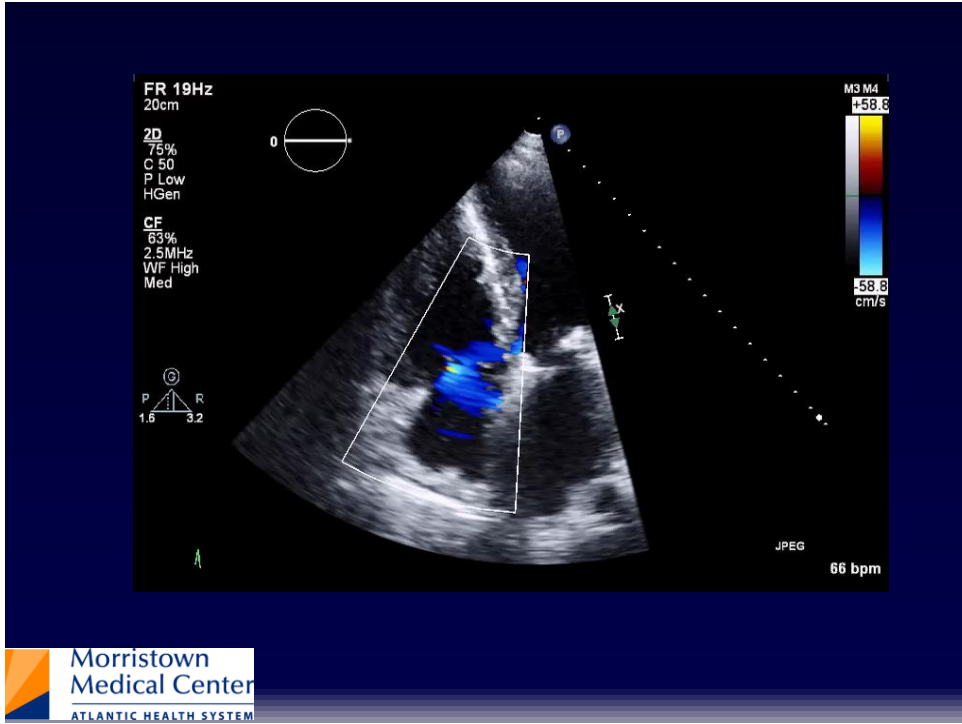
TTE

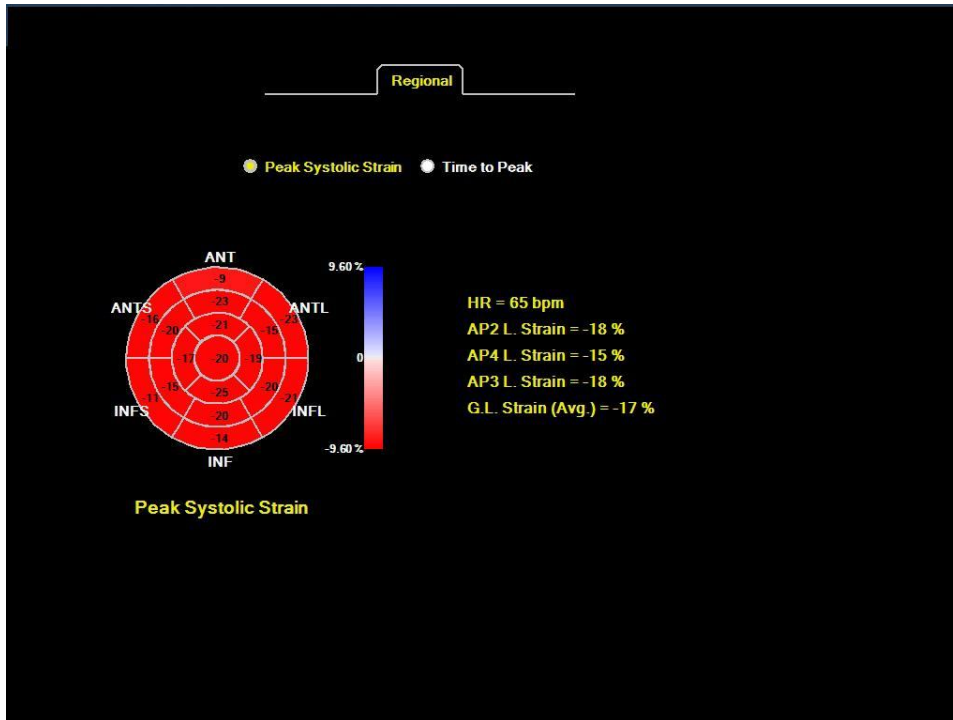












What would you do next?

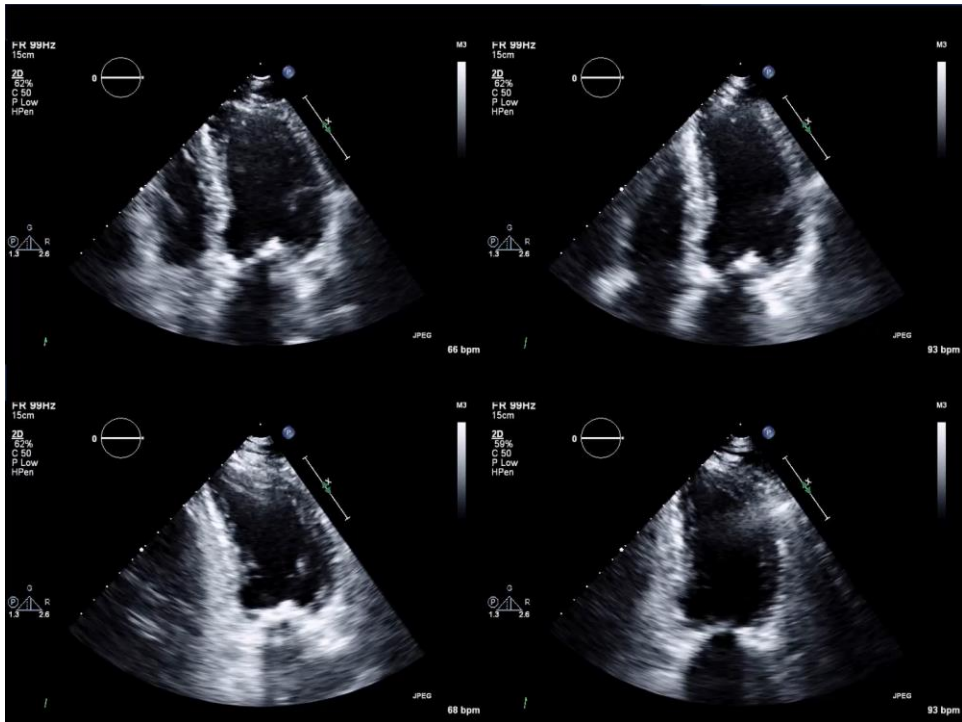
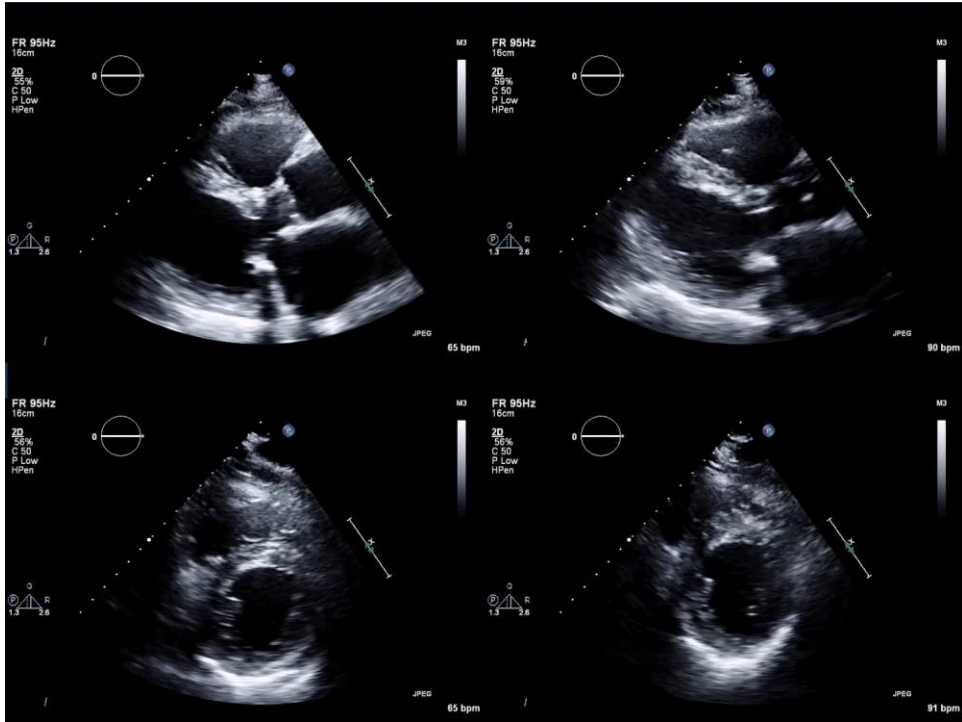
- A) Offer reassurance
- B) TEE
- C) Pulmonary function tests
- D) Chest CT
- E) Stress echo

What would you do next?

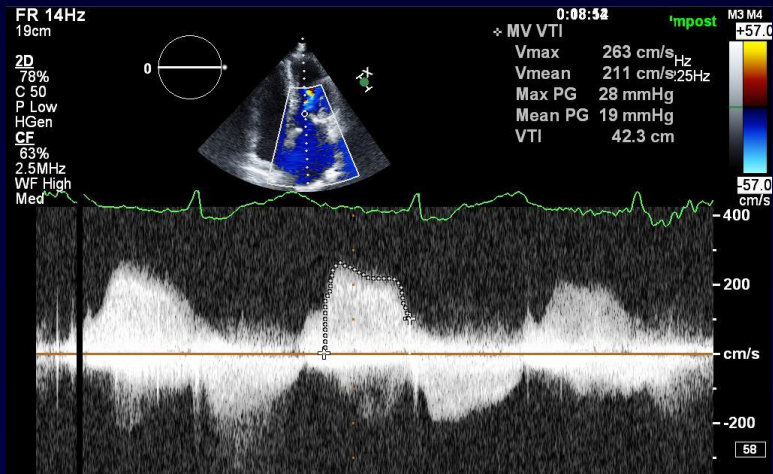
- A) Offer reassurance
- B) TEE
- C) Pulmonary function tests
- D) Chest CT
- E) **Stress echo**

Stress response

- Bicycle stress attempted, could not bicycle (knee pain)
- Switched to Bruce –completed 4 mins
- Stopped due to dyspnea
- Peak HR 121
- Peak BP 150/80
- Post BNP 400 pg/ml



HR 117



Conclusion

Iatrogenic mitral stenosis

Indications for Stress Echo in MS

- Discordance between resting assessment of severity (gradient, valve area, PAP) and symptoms
- Assess adequacy of rate control
- May be helpful in predicting ability to cope with pregnancy

Case

Is this severe AS?

AS Severity

	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Mean Gradient mmHg	<20	20-39	≥40
AVA cm ²	1.5 – 2.0	1-1.5	≤1.0
Peak gradient mmHg	<36	36-63	≥64

Normal aortic valve area = 3-4 cm²

Case

75 yo female with longstanding hypertension presents with progressive dyspnea on exertion (now unable to walk >20 ft)

BSA = 1.5 m²

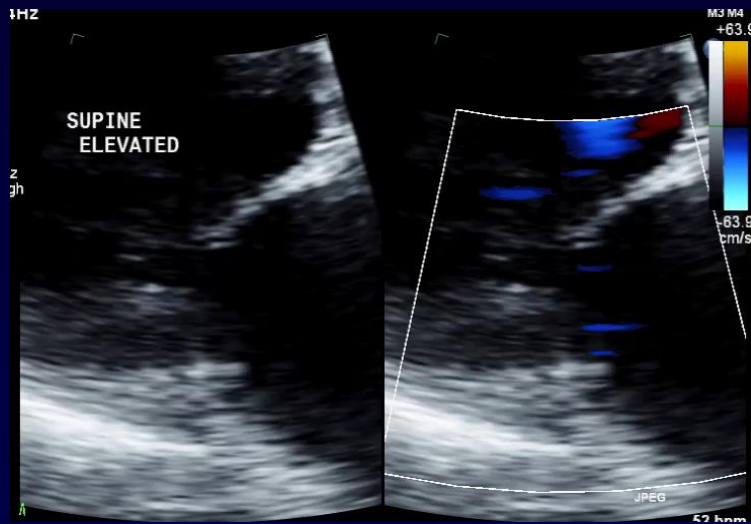
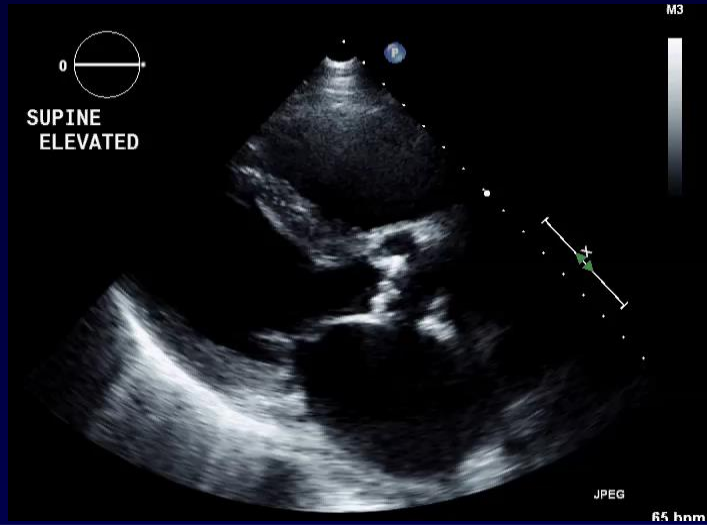
PE: BP 160/70

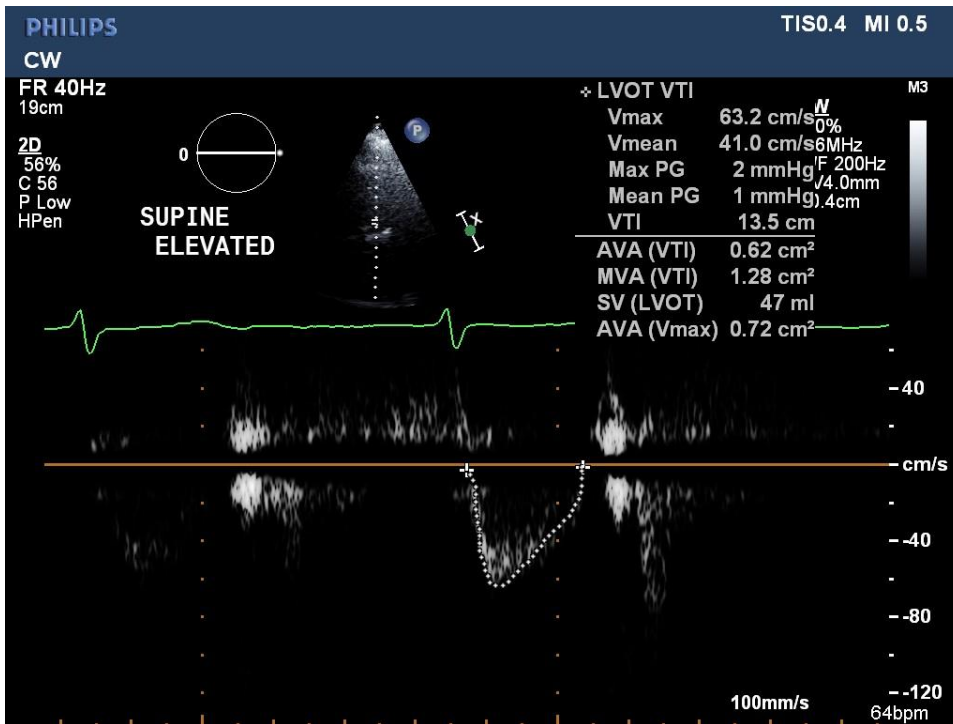
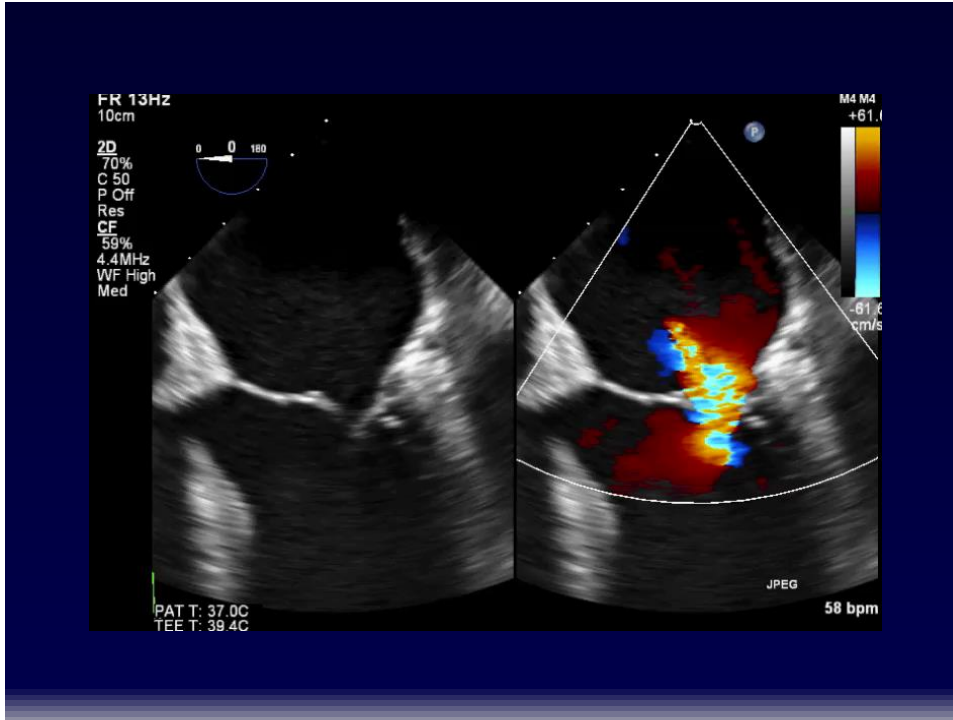
S1, S2 single, S4

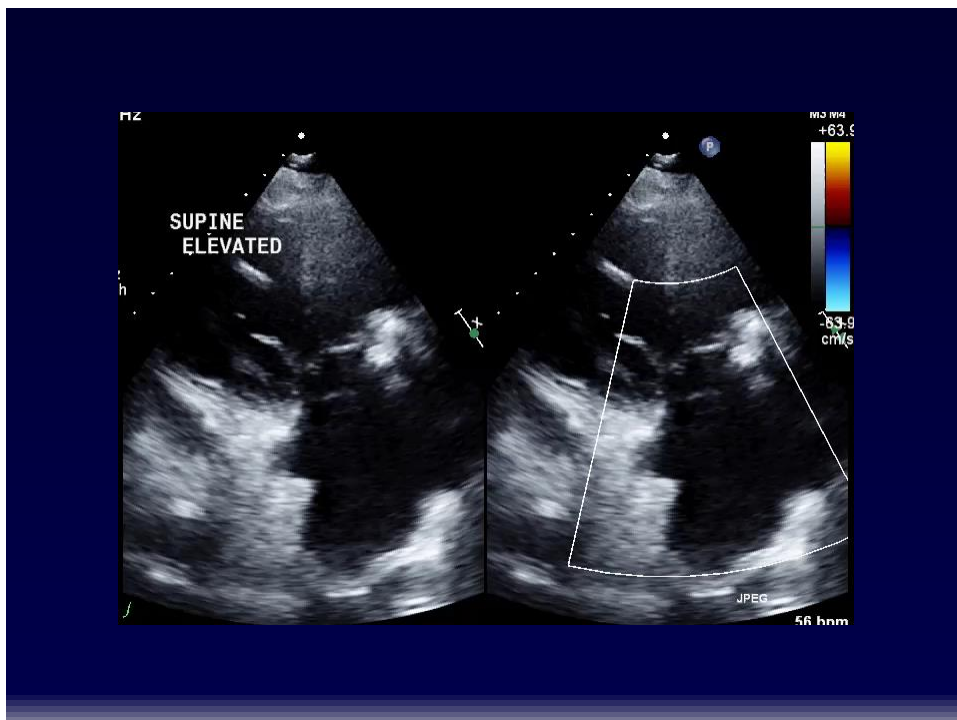
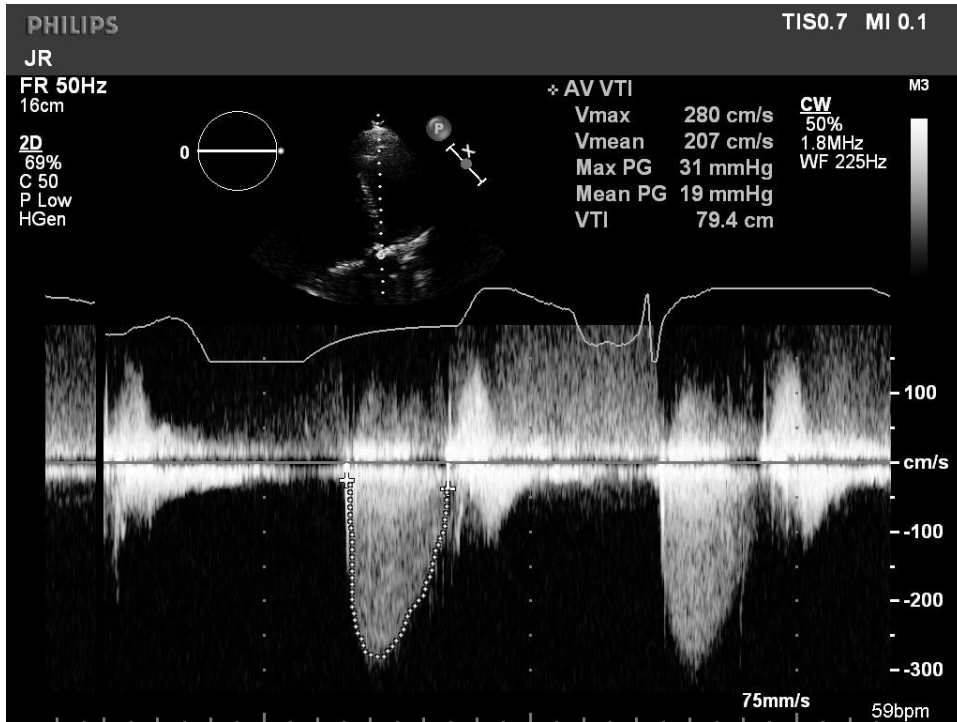
3/6 ESM at base radiating to carotids, 1/6 holodiastolic murmur at LSB

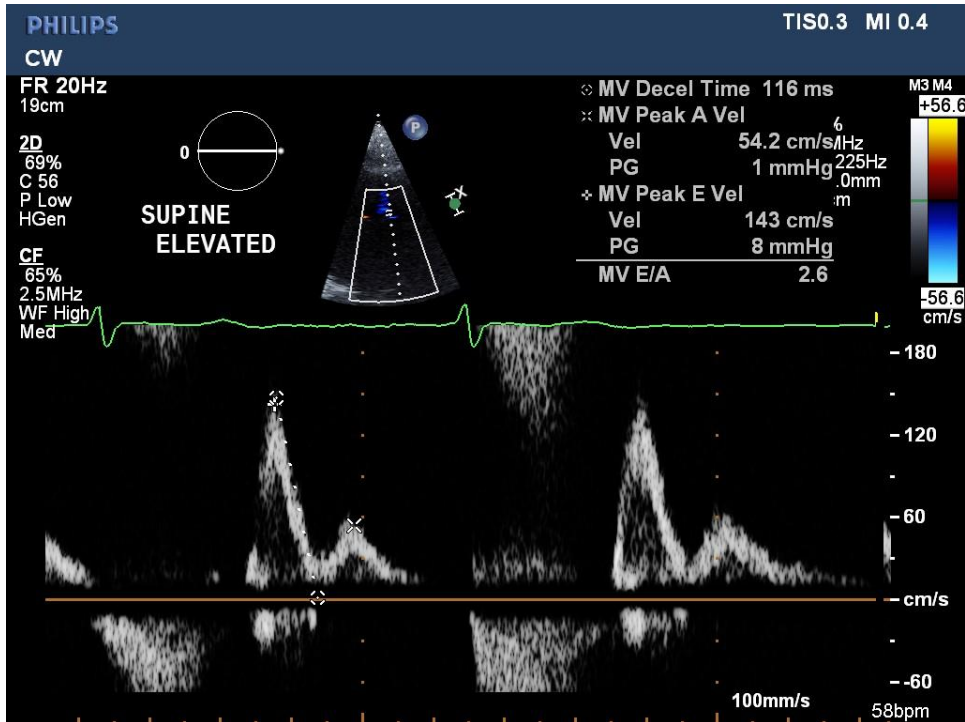
Basal rales

LVOT = 2.3
LVEDD 4.6
Wall thickness = 1.2 cm









Derived Hemodynamics

- Peak gradient = 31 mmHg
- Mean gradient = 19 mmHg
- AV VTI = 79.4 cm
- LVOT VTI 13.5 cm (peak 0.62)
- SV = 56 cc (31 cc/m²)
- Calculated AVA = 0.7 cm²

Impedance

$$Z_{va} = \frac{SAP + MG}{SVI}$$

$$\frac{130 + 19}{31}$$

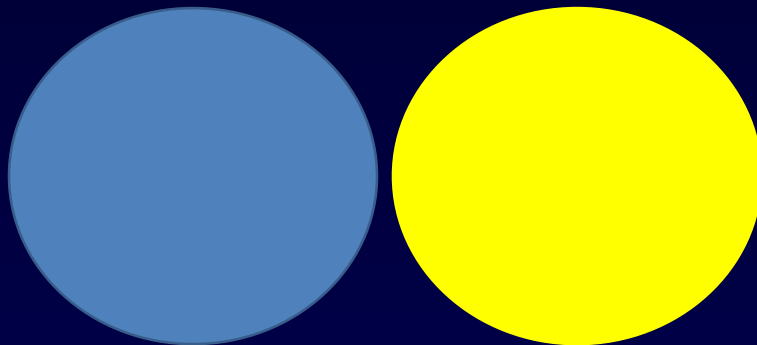
$$= 4.8 \text{ mmHg/ml/m}^2$$

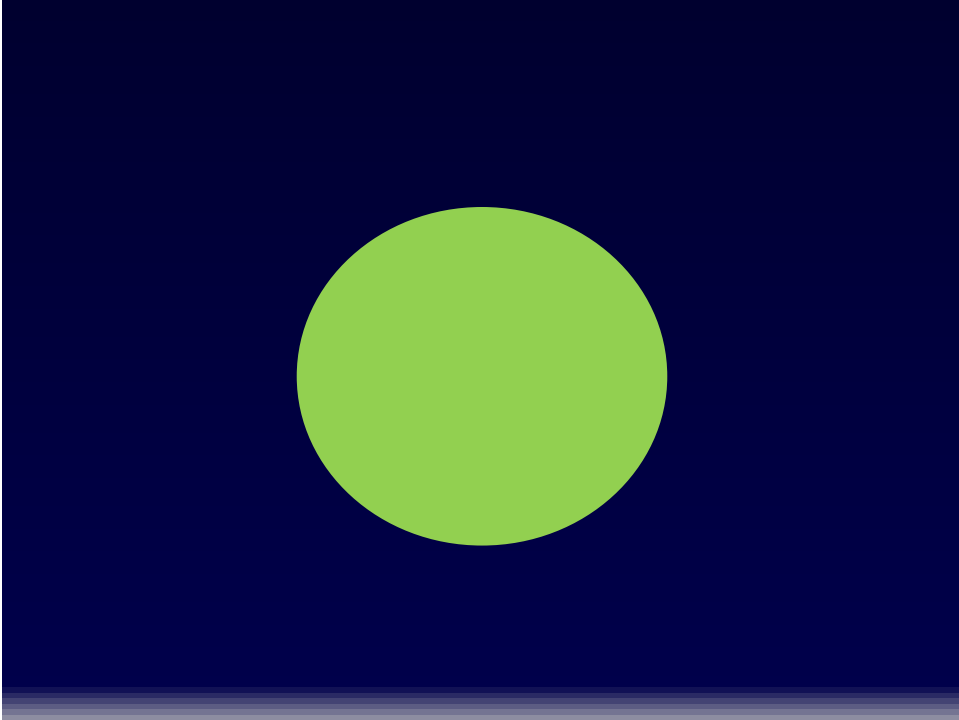
Diagnosis

Low gradient, low stroke volume,
preserved LVEF severe aortic stenosis
with low SV due to MR

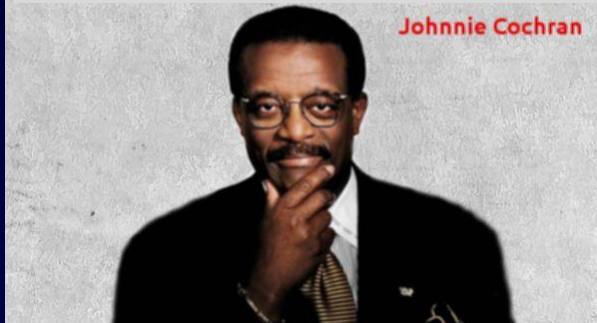
Summary

- It is important to reconcile discordant estimates of the severity of valve stenosis





If the numbers /images don't
fit you must not quit



Thank you!