Significant Mitral Regurgitation: Five Challenges, Two Etiologies, Three Approaches

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Disclosures: David H. Adams, MD

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai has royalty agreements with Edwards Lifesciences and Medtronic:

- Physio II Mitral Annuloplasty Ring
- IMR ETlogix Mitral Annuloplasty Ring
- TriAd Tricuspid Annuloplasty Ring

National Co-PI: Medtronic Apollo TMVR Pilot Trial

All patients have signed HIPAA release forms





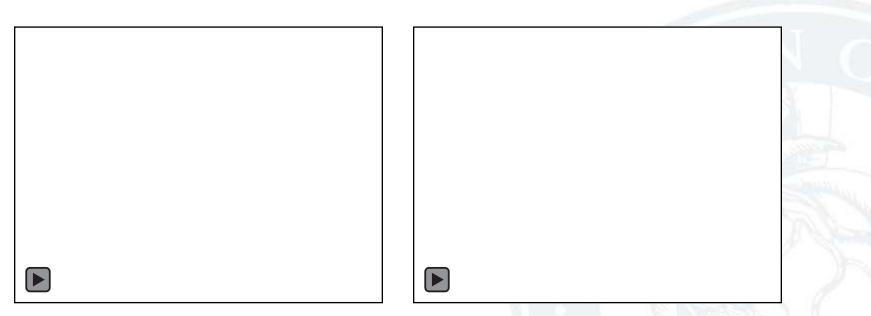
Case 1



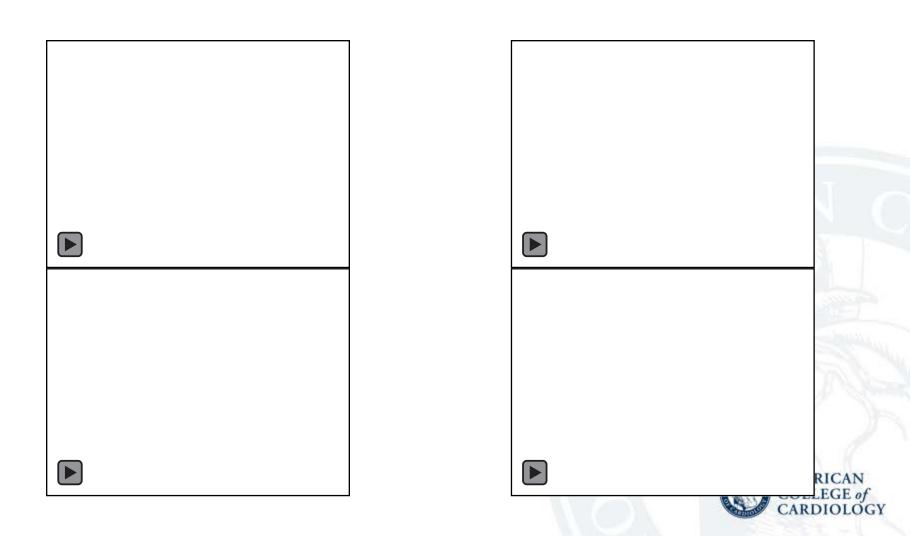
- 85 year old male; HTN, sleep apnea
- Diagnosed with MR, TR and Afib in 2012; medical Rx
- Recent onset of dyspnea
- Referred for one of many opinions



Transthoracic Echocardiogram June 2017







Coronary Angiography









Summary

Symptomatic 85 year old man with severe MR, develops Afib and exercise-induced PHTN (STS MV repair + CABG: 6.12%)

Imaging:

Severe MR, moderate TR (RVSP 51mmHg), moderate AI LVEDD 5cm, LVESD 3.3cm, LA 4.7cm, EF 57%

Cath: D1 80%, LCx-LPL 80%, Ramus 90%; Right Dominant Baseline and exercise cath parameters:

PCW 18 (35), PASP 32 (65), RA 6 (12)



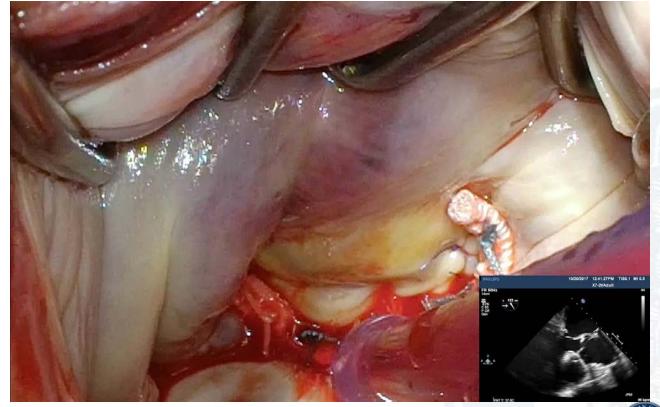
1. Optimize medical therapy, repeat TTE in 6 months

2. CABG, MV repair, MAZE, TV repair ± AVR

3. PCI + MitraClip











Case 2

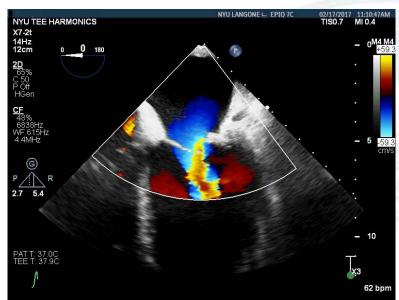


- 78-year-old male; with myxomatous MV disease
- OSH MVr ('04): P2 neochordae x6; 28mm MVA band
- Asymptomatic post MV repair, active echo surveillance
- Latest echo reports increasing MR



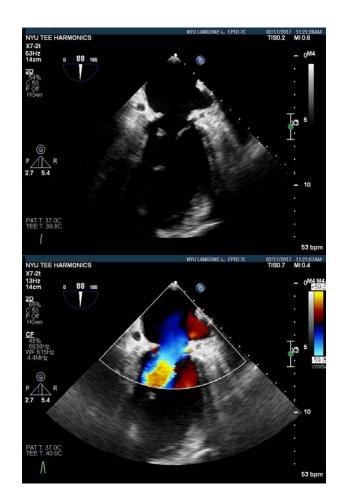
Transesophageal Echocardiogram

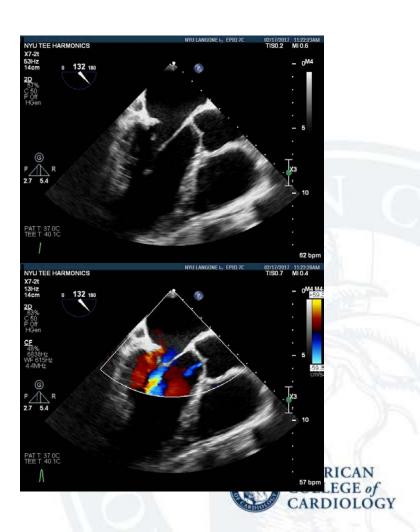






BP 153/81 mmHg Height 69in Weight 180 lb





Summary

Asymptomatic 78-year-old male, 13 years s/p MV repair and active echo surveillance, referred for suspicion of worsening MR STS Score: MVrpr- Reop: 2.15%

Imaging:

Moderate-severe MR, mild TR (RVSP 34.6mmHg) LVEDD 5.5cm, LVESD 3.9cm, moderate LA 4.8cm, EF 40-45%



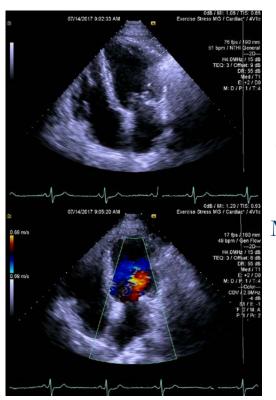
1. Active surveillance, repeat TTE in 6 months

2. Exercise stress echocardiogram

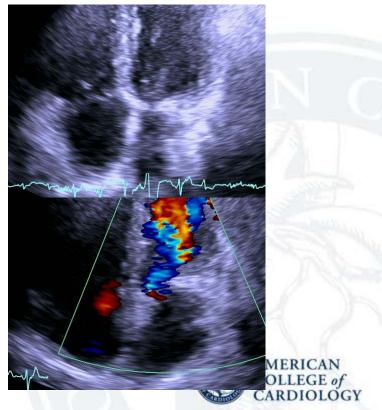
3. Reoperative MV repair / replacement



Exercise Stress Echocardiogram

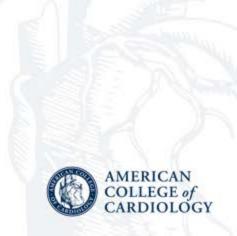


6min 22sec
(7.5METS)
85% pred peak HR
Normal LV + BP
augmentation
Mod PHTN at peak
55 vs 41mmHg
MR unchanged
EF 52%



1. Active surveillance, repeat TTE in 6 months

2. Reoperative mitral valve repair / replacement



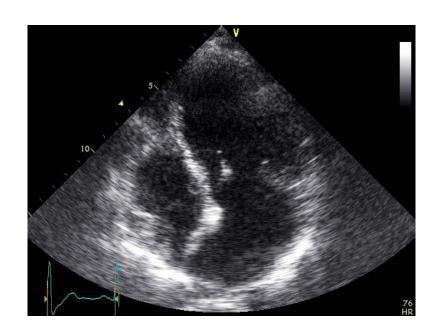


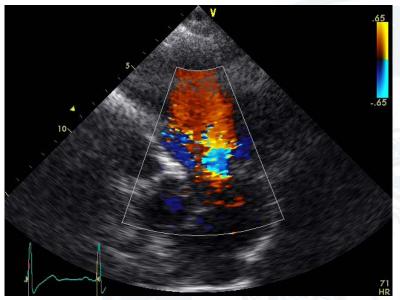
Case 3

- 63-year-old female with remote history of bileaflet mitral valve prolapse
- Paroxysmal Afib, asymptomatic PVC's; active surveillance
- s/p instability during induction for Obstetric procedure (age 34)
- Progressive exertional dyspnea accompanied by palpitations (†frequency / duration)
- Latest imaging revealed severe MR

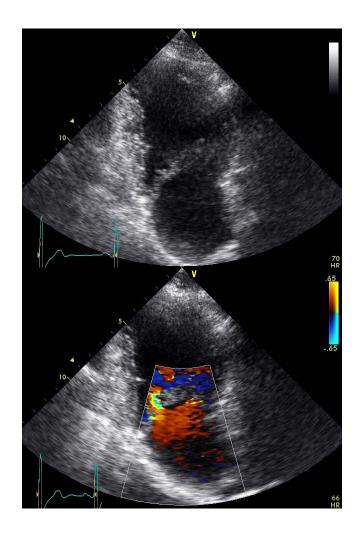


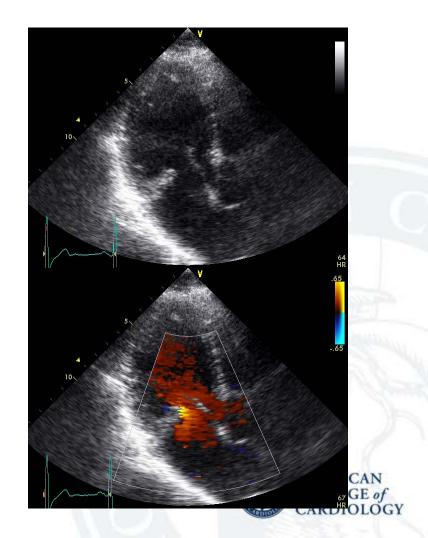
Transthoracic Echocardiogram



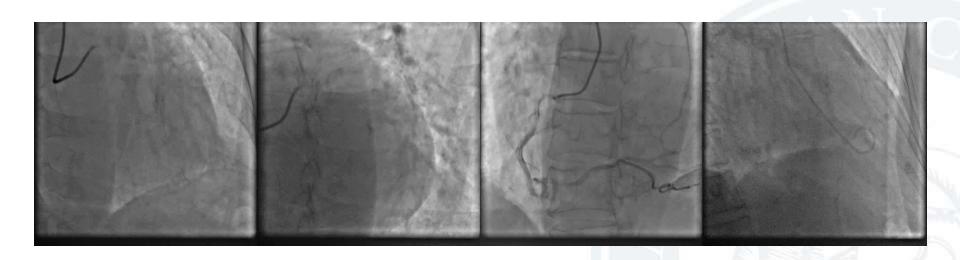








Coronary Angiogram





Summary

63-year-old woman with remote h/o bileaflet MV prolapse, PAF, worsening dyspnea and palpitations, seeks surgical opinion for severe MR STS Score MVr 0.86%

Imaging:

Severe MR, trace TR

LVEDD 5.3cm, LVESD 3.4cm, moderate LA 5.7cm, EF 66%

CATH: normal coronaries, right dominant, MR++++



1. Mitral repair ± TV repair

2. Continue active surveillance



Intraoperative Events

- 12:37pm Anesthesia Induction
- 12:39pm 16mcg IV-Bolus Epinephrine
- 12:42pm Intubation: short runs VF, Hypertension (200/140mmHg) → VF Arrest
- 12:42pm Chest Compressions; Defibrillation, Swan-Ganz catheter insertion
- 12:58pm Multiple cycles Epi, norEpi, Vassopressin to maintain MAP
- Emergent TEE: severe MR, Anterior & Ant/septal wall akinesis, EF 10%, PVC's +++

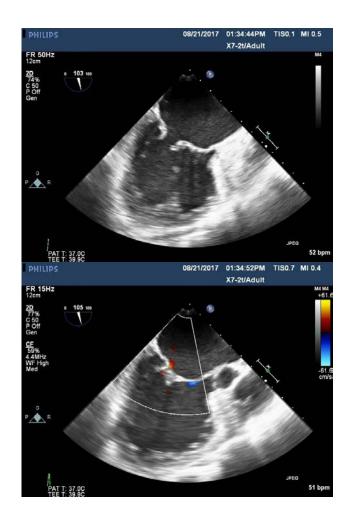


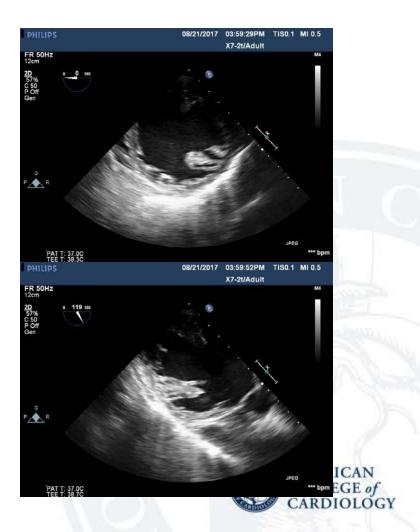
Emergent Transesophageal Echocardiogram











Intraoperative Sequence

EP Specialist called to OR to evaluate EKG findings: multiple polymorphic
 PVC's, QRS pattern consistent with pap. muscle origin

IABP placed

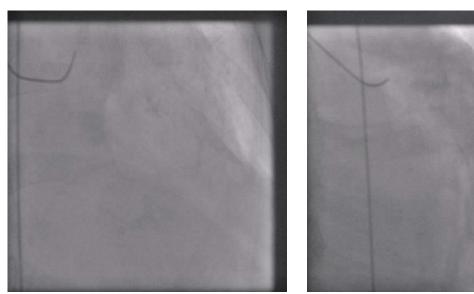


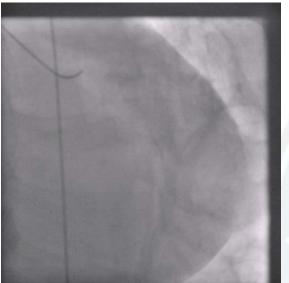
1. Proceed to surgery as planned

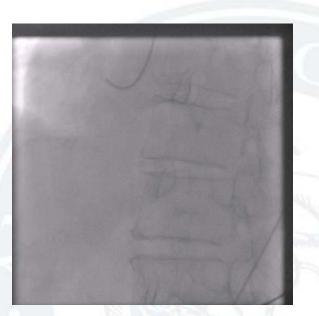
2. Emergent coronary angiogram



Emergent Coronary Angiogram



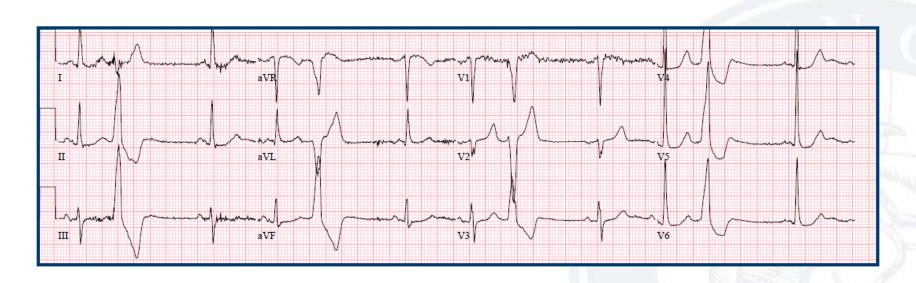




Normal Coronaries; No Coronary Vasospasm

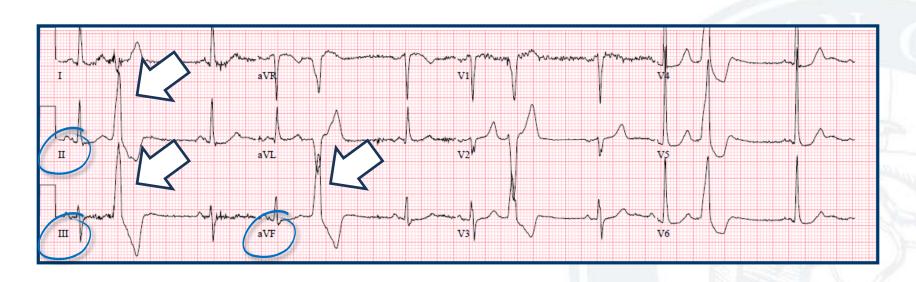


Preoperative EKG





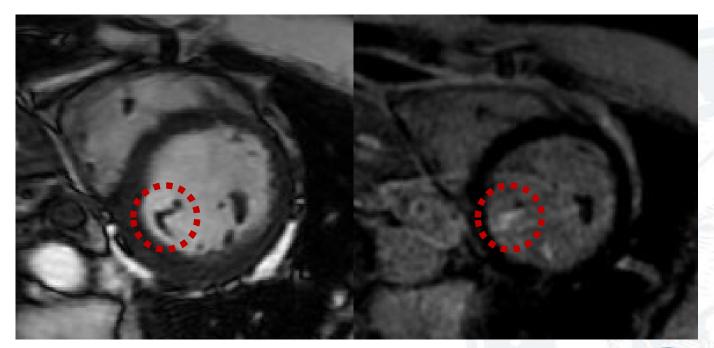
Strongly Positive PVC QRS in Inferior Leads







Cardiac MRI: PM Pap. Muscle Tip Scar





1. AICD placement now

2. AICD placement if ventricular arrhythmias reoccur



1. Long-term medical therapy without surgery

2. Medical optimization and surgery in 3 months



Plan of Care

- IACD placement
- Tapering dose Amiodarone; β-blocker
- Mitral repair scheduled for early 2018





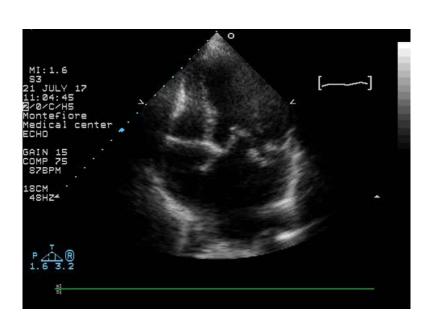
Case 4

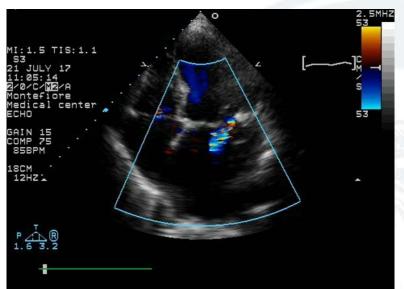


- 62-year-old retired speech & language pathologist
- History of MR and Parkinson's disease
- s/p Burr hole; deep brain stimulation
- Active echo surveillance
- Developed palpitations followed by organized AFib
- Now symptomatic on minimal activity



Transthoracic Echocardiogram







Transesophageal Echocardiogram











Summary

62-year-old female with long standing MR and Parkinson's disease, Afib and now dyspnea on inclines. STS MVr: 0.82%

Imaging:

2015: Moderate MR, mild TR (RVSP 30-35mmHg)

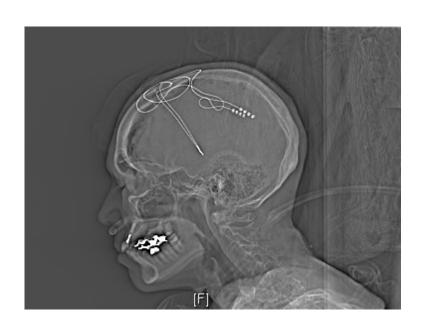
LVEDD 4.9cm. LVESD 2.6cm, LA 5.1cm, EF 70%

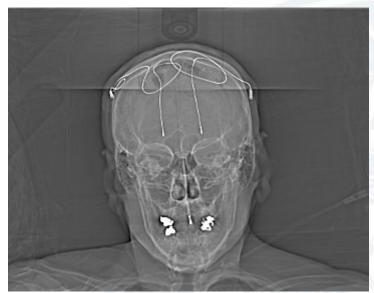
2017: Severe MR, bileaflet MVP, MAC, mild TR (RVSP 41mmHg)

LVEDD 5.3cm, LVESD 3.6cm, LA 6cm, EF 57%



Deep Brain Stimulation Leads







What would you recommend?

1. Optimize medical therapy, repeat TTE in 6 months

2. MV repair + MAZE \pm TV repair

3. MitraClip





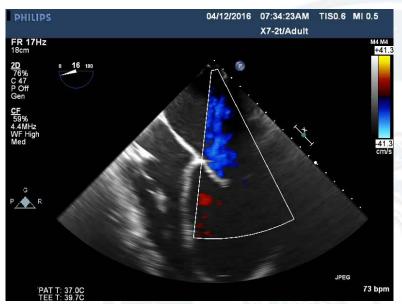
Case 5

- 52-year-old male former Olympic gold medalist
- c/o dyspnea during intense physical training 4 years prior
- MRI/CATH 2012: non-ischemic dilated cardiomyopathy with severe MR
- s/p OOH AICD placement; CRT
- Now class III-IV symptoms on optimal medical therapy

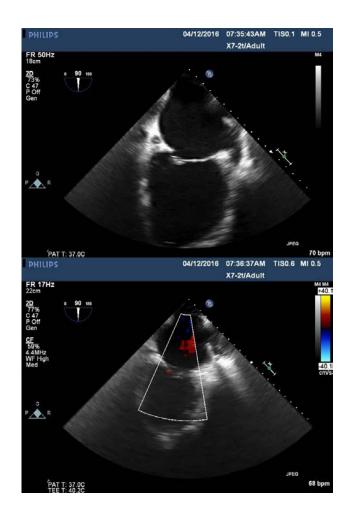


Transesophageal Echocardiogram













Summary

52-year-old athletic male with non-ischemic dilated cardiomyopathy and Bi-Ventricular AICD in situ, reports progressive decline in exercise tolerance and dyspnea at one flight of stairs, despite optimal medical Rx and CRT. STS Score: MVr 0.496%

Imaging:

Severe MR, mild-moderate TR (RVSP 68mmHg) LVEDD 6.9cm. LVESD 6.7cm, LA 6.9cm, EF 21%

RHC-rest: PCW 20mmHg, PA 60/29/39mmHg, RV 60/7mmHg

Exercise: PCW 30mmHg, PA 75/38/50mmHg

What would you recommend?

1. Continued optimal medical therapy

2. MV repair ± TV repair

3. MV replacement ± TV repair

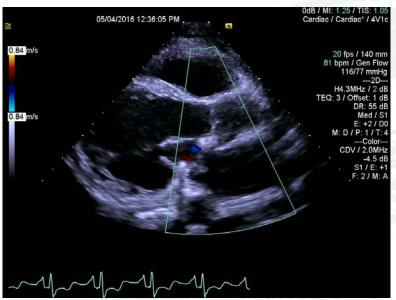
4. MitraClip





Follow-Up TTE 3 Weeks Postoperatively







Follow-Up 6 Months Postoperatively

- Patient doing well
- Resumed moderate exercise training





Case 6

- 77-year-old female
- CHF admission, severe FMR, LVEF 27%, NYHA-IV
- CAD (STEMI 2003), HLD, HTN, T2DM, CKD, PVD, AFib
- s/p CABG (2005), AICD (2005), AVR(b) (2013), TIA (2016)
- Multiple OOH admissions: acute CHF episodes
- Referred for high-risk surgery consult

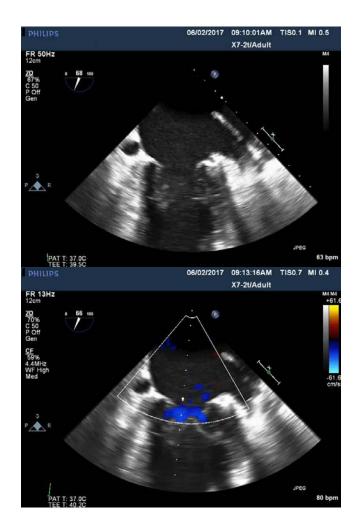


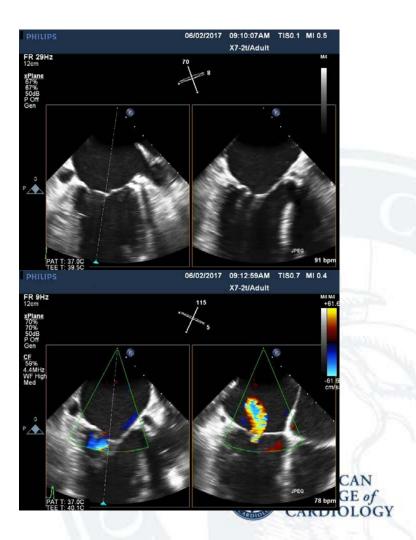
Transesophageal Echocardiogram

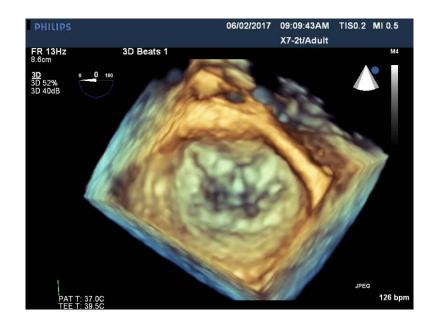


















Summary

77-year-old female with ischemic cardiomyopathy, functional MR, multiple acute-on-chronic CHF, s/p CABG (2005), AICD (2005), AVR(b) (2013), TIA (2016), NYHA-IV, referred for high-risk surgery consult following ED admission for CHF exacerbation. STS Score: MV repair 11.21%

Imaging:

Severe MR, multiple jets, MAC, chordal fibrocalcification mild TR, moderate PHTN (RVSP 51mmHg)
LVEDD 5.2cm, LVESD 4.2cm, LA 4.6cm, EF 29%

Right Heart Cath: PCW 35, PA 64/25/38, RV 60/14 Coronary CT Angio: patent SVG's to LAD, RCA



What would you recommend?

1. Continue optimal therapy; no intervention

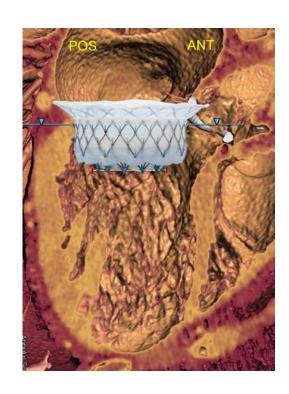
2. MV surgery

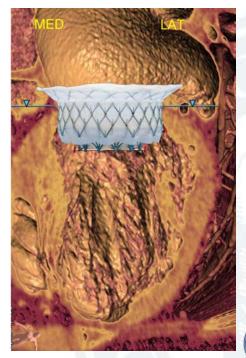
3. MitraClip

4. TMVR



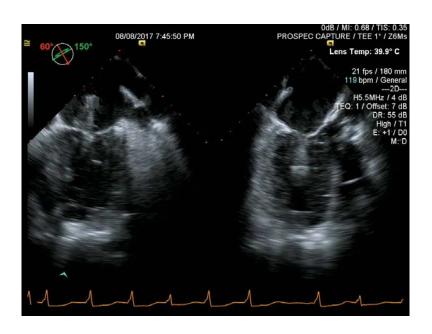
Preoperative Screening







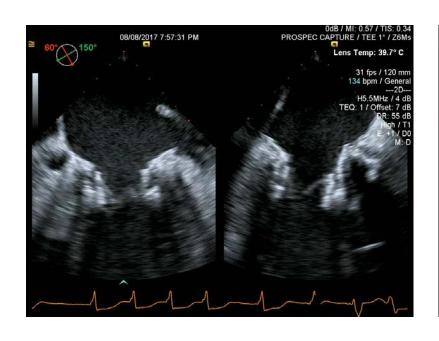
Intraoperative Echocardiogram

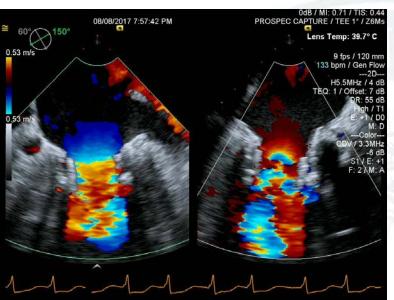






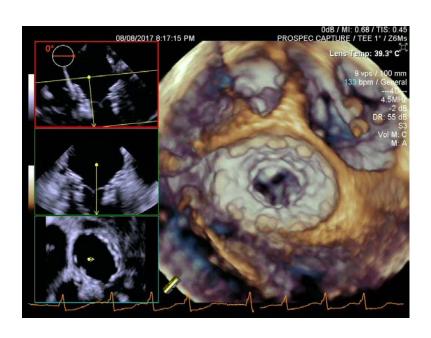
Device Deployment Final Result







Device Deployment Final Result







4-month Follow-Up



- Patient doing well
- Currently asymptomatic
- Resumed normal life style



Thank You



