



# Strategies for differentiating and confirming truly severe AS

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# Aortic Stenosis

## AHA & ACC Guidelines

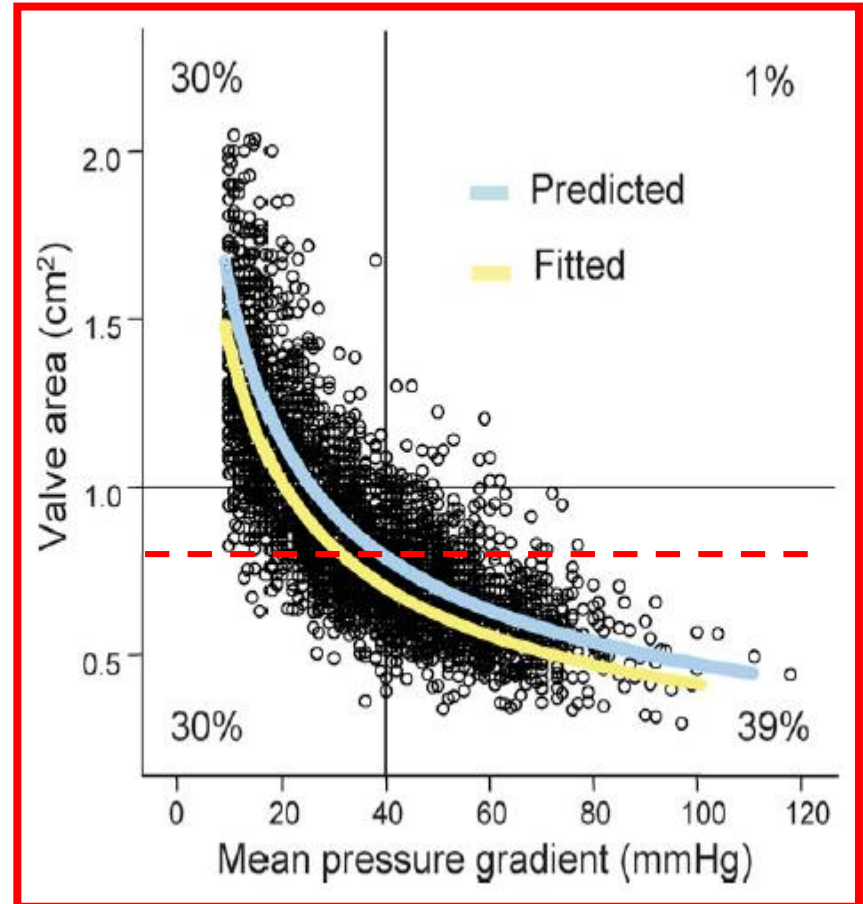
Indicator	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Jet velocity	< 3.0 m/s	3.0 – 4.0	> 4.0 m/s
Mean gradient	< 25 mmHg	25 – 40	> 40 mmHg
Valve area	> 1.5 cm <sup>2</sup>	1.0 – 1.5	< 1.0 cm <sup>2</sup>

# Relation of AS Gradient & Area

Gradient cut-off of  
>40 mmHg specific  
for severe AS

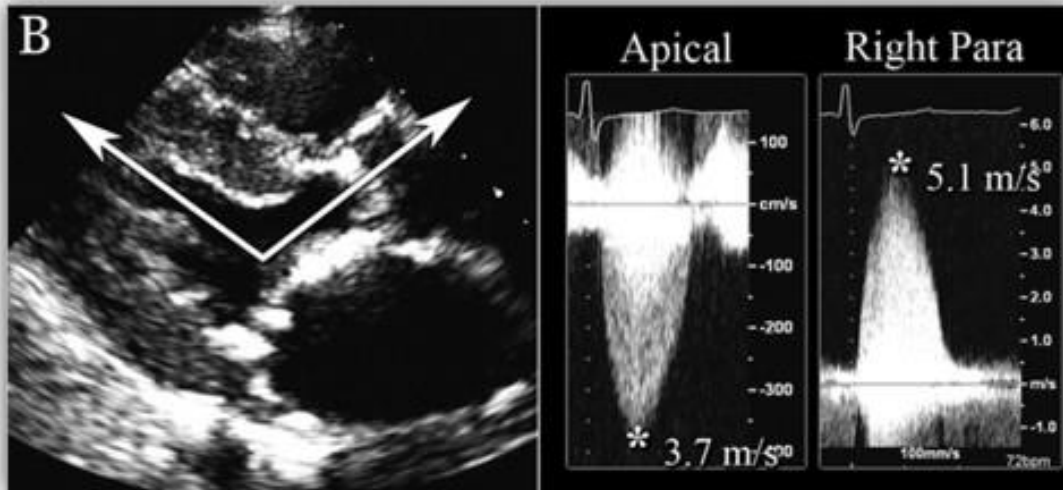
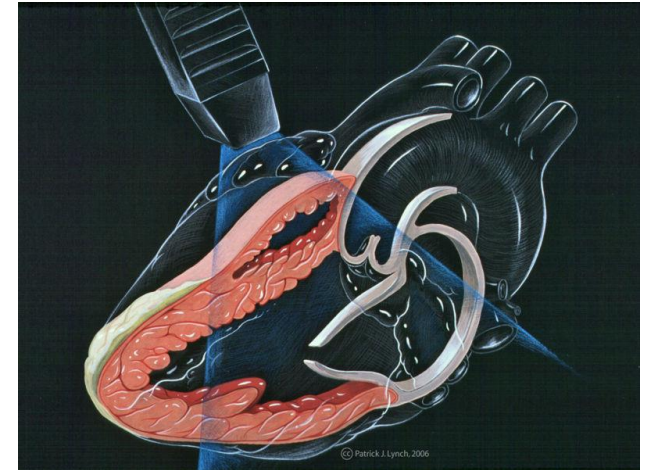
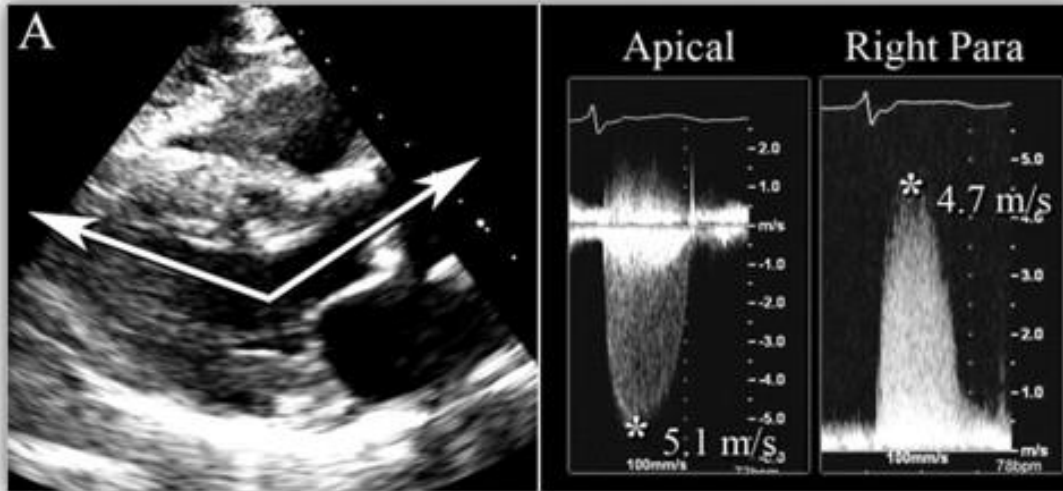
Valve Area < 1 cm<sup>2</sup>  
is more sensitive

## Gradient vs. Valve Area



# Ensuring Vmax capture

Takes patience, skill, commitment



Vmax:

- RPS in 50%
- apex in 39%

# Continuity Equation Pitfalls

- Accuracy of the LVOT diameter
  - error is squared
- LVOT velocity
  - Angle  $\theta$
  - Use laminar flow before pre-stenotic acceleration
- CW aortic velocity inaccuracy
  - measure signal at multiple windows
  - Distinguishing AS from MR
- Non-simultaneous measurement of LVOT and
- peak velocities
  - Varying cycle lengths



# In patients with aortic stenosis

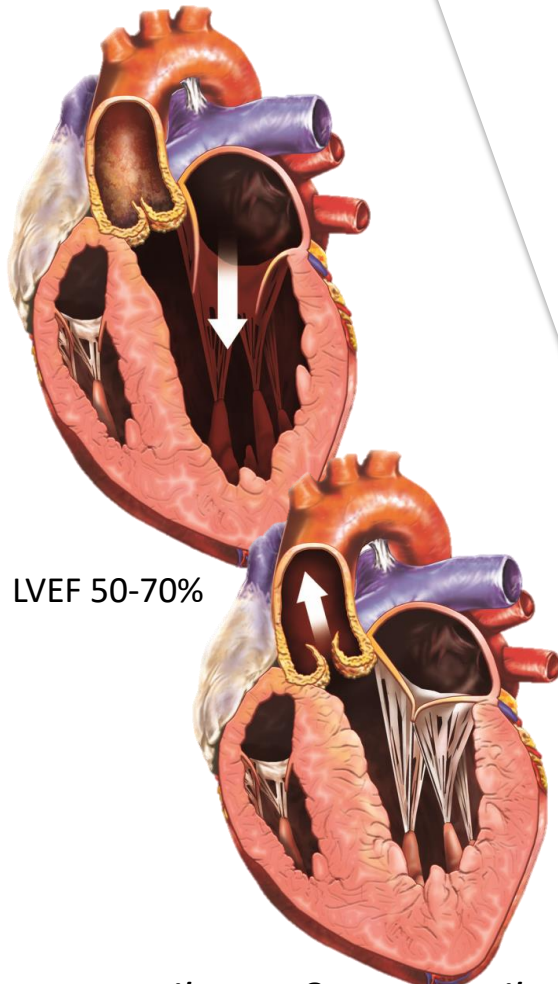
1. A low-flow state may occur with reduced LV ejection fraction (LVEF) (i.e., *classic low flow*)
2. or with preserved LVEF (i.e., *paradoxical low flow*)

Aortic valve pressure gradient is highly flow-dependent.



# Patterns of Aortic Stenosis

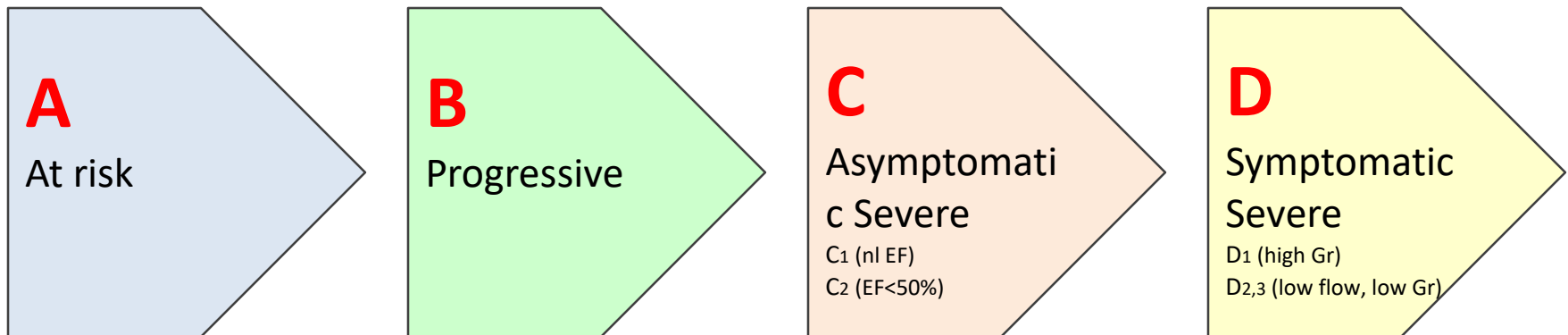
**Normal-LVEF  
Normal-Flow, High-Gradient**



LVEF 50-70%

*Pibarot & Dumesnil, JACC*

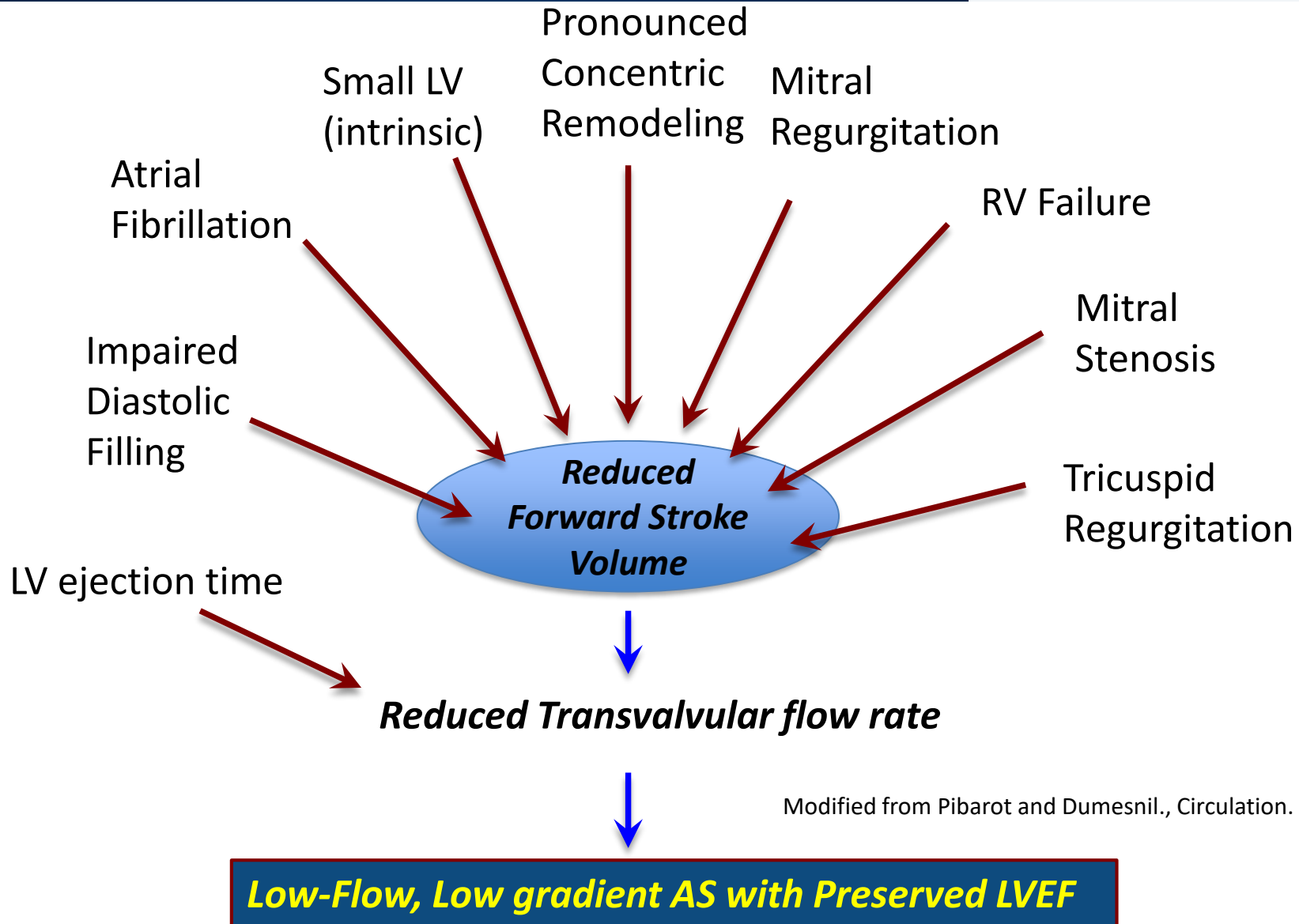
## Stages of Valvular Aortic Stenosis



“paradoxical” LF/LG as a D3 stage of aortic stenosis, which is defined as an aortic valve area (AVA) of  $<1.0 \text{ cm}^2$ , an indexed AVA of  $<0.6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$ , a mean gradient of  $<40 \text{ mm Hg}$ , a LVEF of  $>50\%$ , and a stroke volume index (SVi) of  $<35 \text{ ml/m}^2$ .

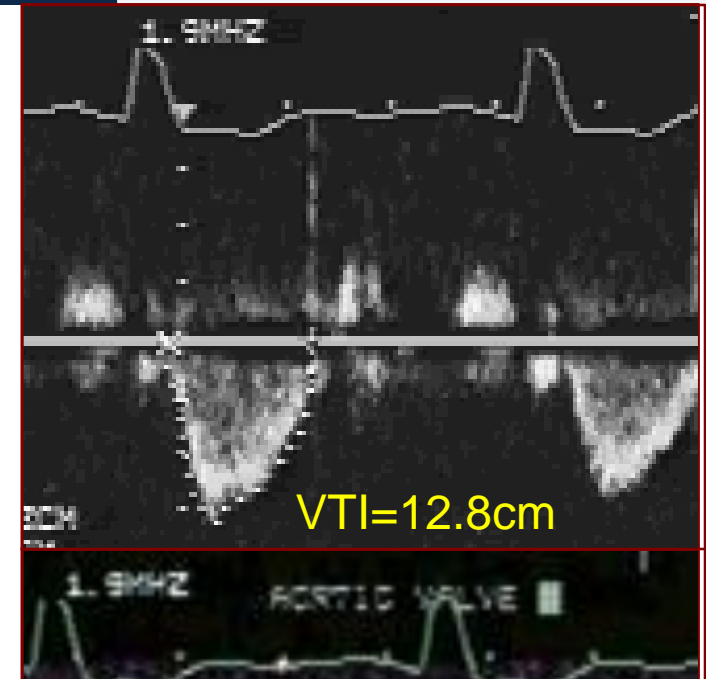
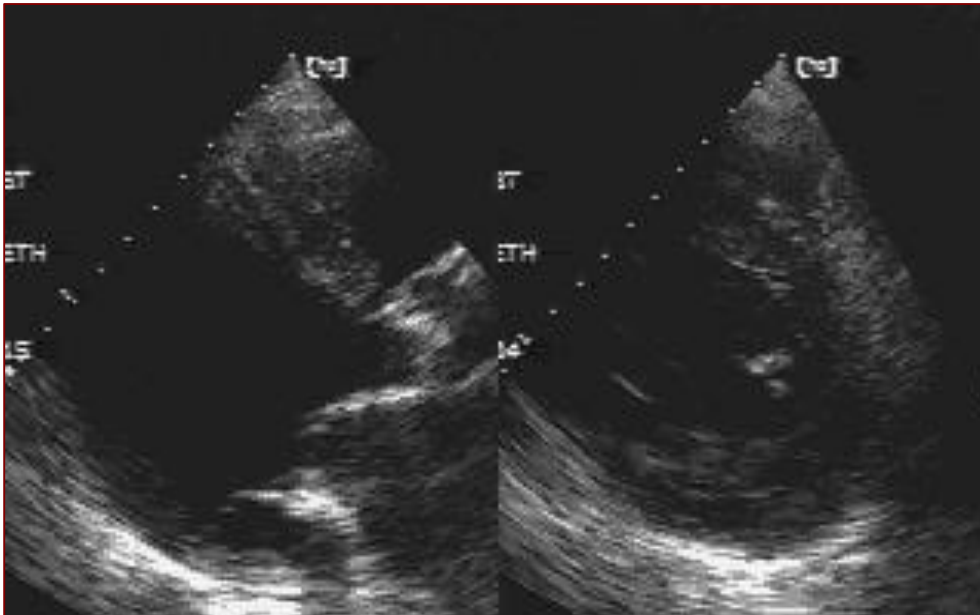


# Low Flow Scenarios



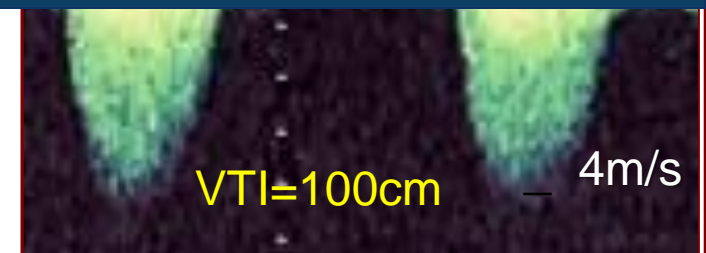
Modified from Pibarot and Dumesnil., Circulation. 2013;128:1729

# Case 1: 75M with AS & NYHA Class III Heart Failure

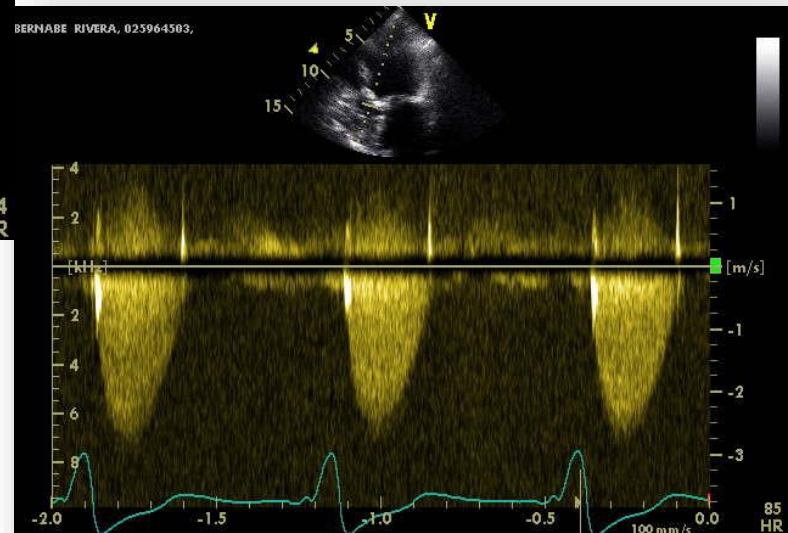
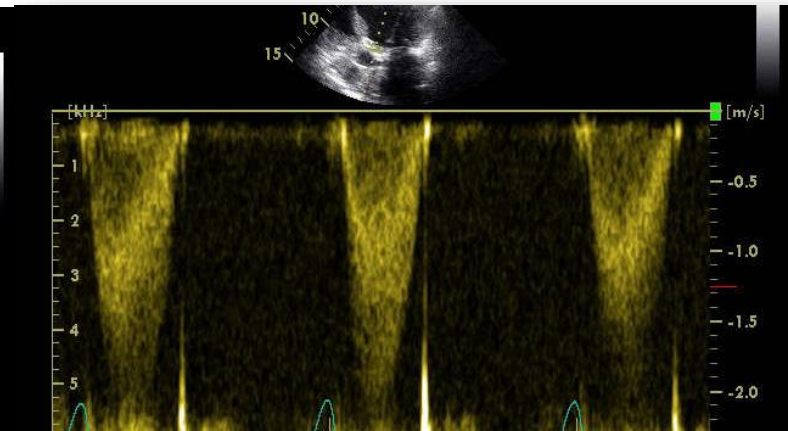
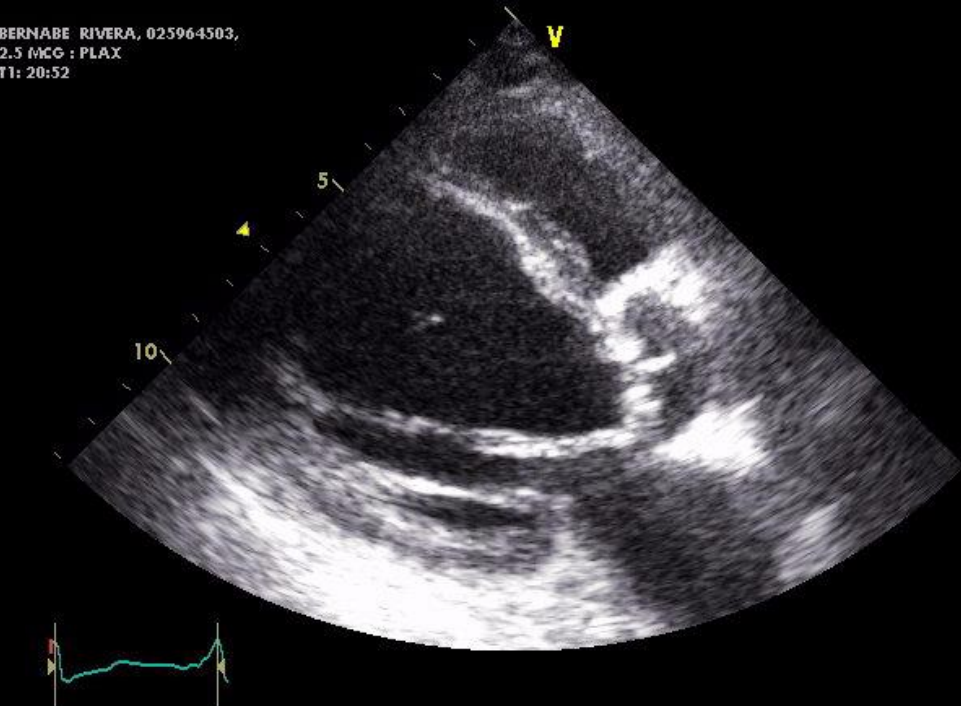


## Low flow, normal gradient Severe AS

SV = 40 ml  
Mn Gr = 46 mmHg  
AVA = 0.40cm<sup>2</sup>



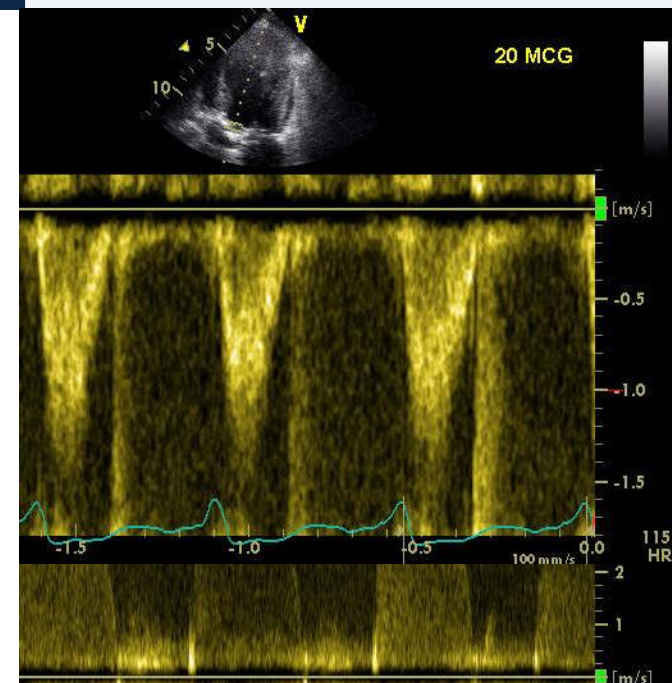
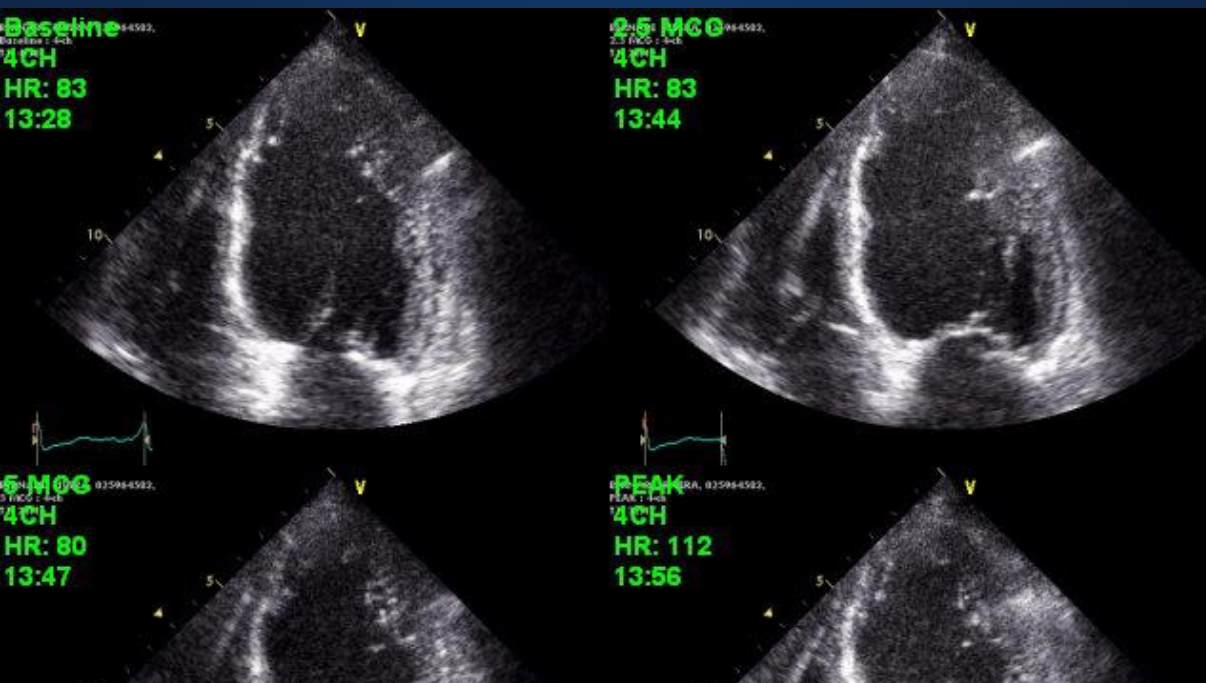
# CASE 2: Severe AS?



LVEF 29%  
SV 44ml  
Peak vel 2.7 m/s  
Mean gradient 16mmHg  
AVA 0.94 cm<sup>2</sup>

**Aortic valve stenosis is...**

# CASE 2: Severe AS?



Low flow, low gradient non-severe AS

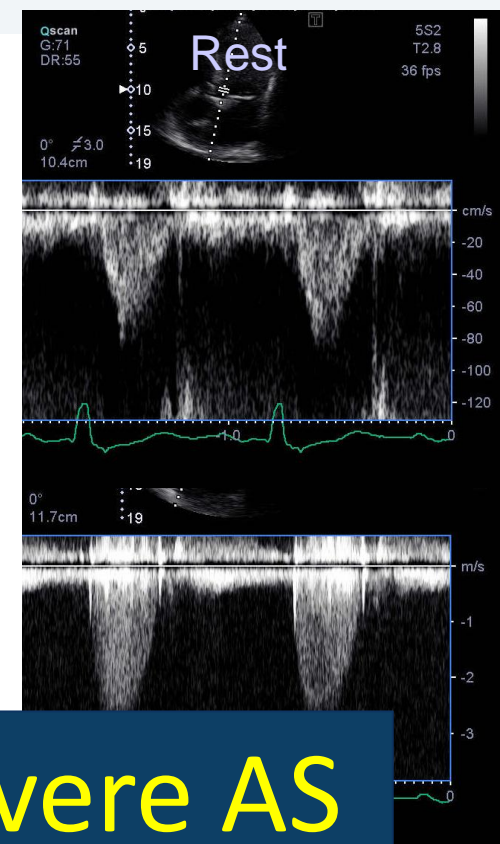
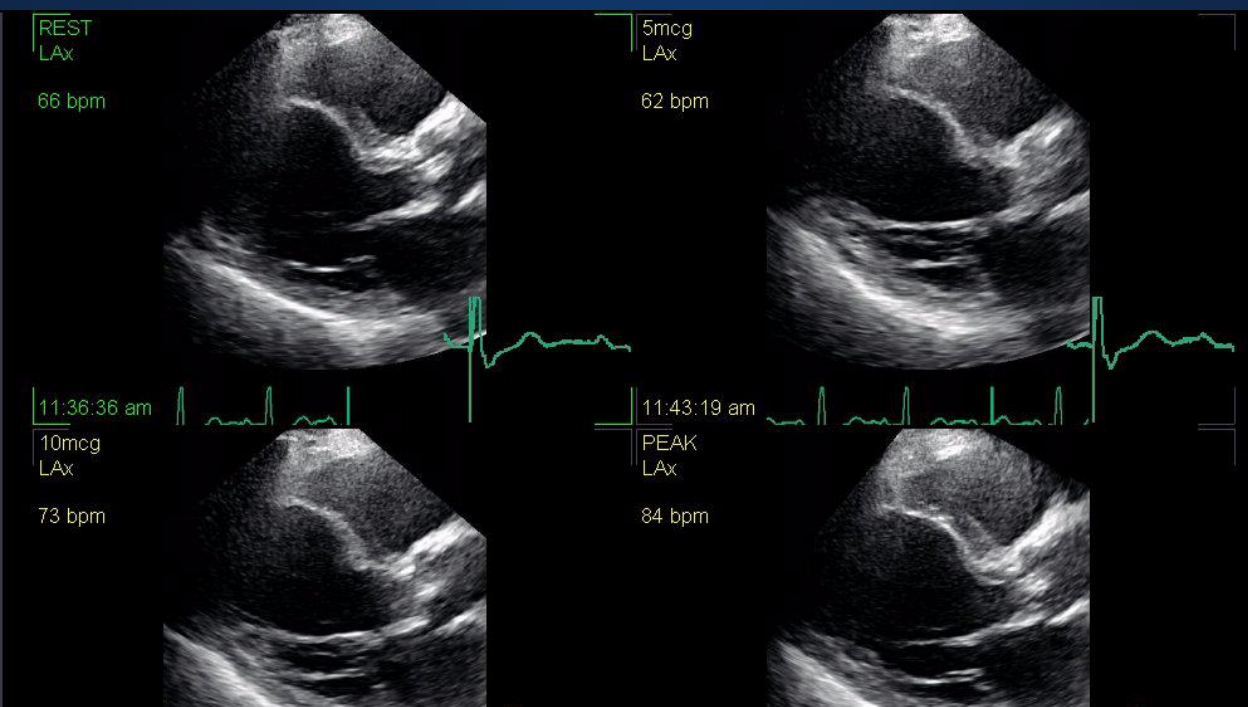
LVEF 35%  
SV 65ml  
Peak vel 3.0 m/s  
Mean gradient 23mmHg

AVA 1.4 cm<sup>2</sup>

**Aortic valve stenosis is...  
mild**



# CASE 3: Severe AS ?



## Low flow, low gradient Severe AS



**Stress:**

Pk vel 4.1

Mean Grad. 40 mmHg

SV 65 ml

AVA 0.8cm<sup>2</sup>

**Rest:**

Pk vel 2.7

Mean Grad. 18 mmHg

SV 45 ml

AVA 0.7cm<sup>2</sup>

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83 yr Female, remote CABG, now  
with dyspnea

Low flow, low gradient Severe AS

Can be confirmed with a non-contrast CT demonstrating AV calcium score  $> 1200$

mean gradient 20mmHg  
AVA 0.8cm<sup>2</sup>

Low flow (“lost flow”) Severe Aortic Stenosis?

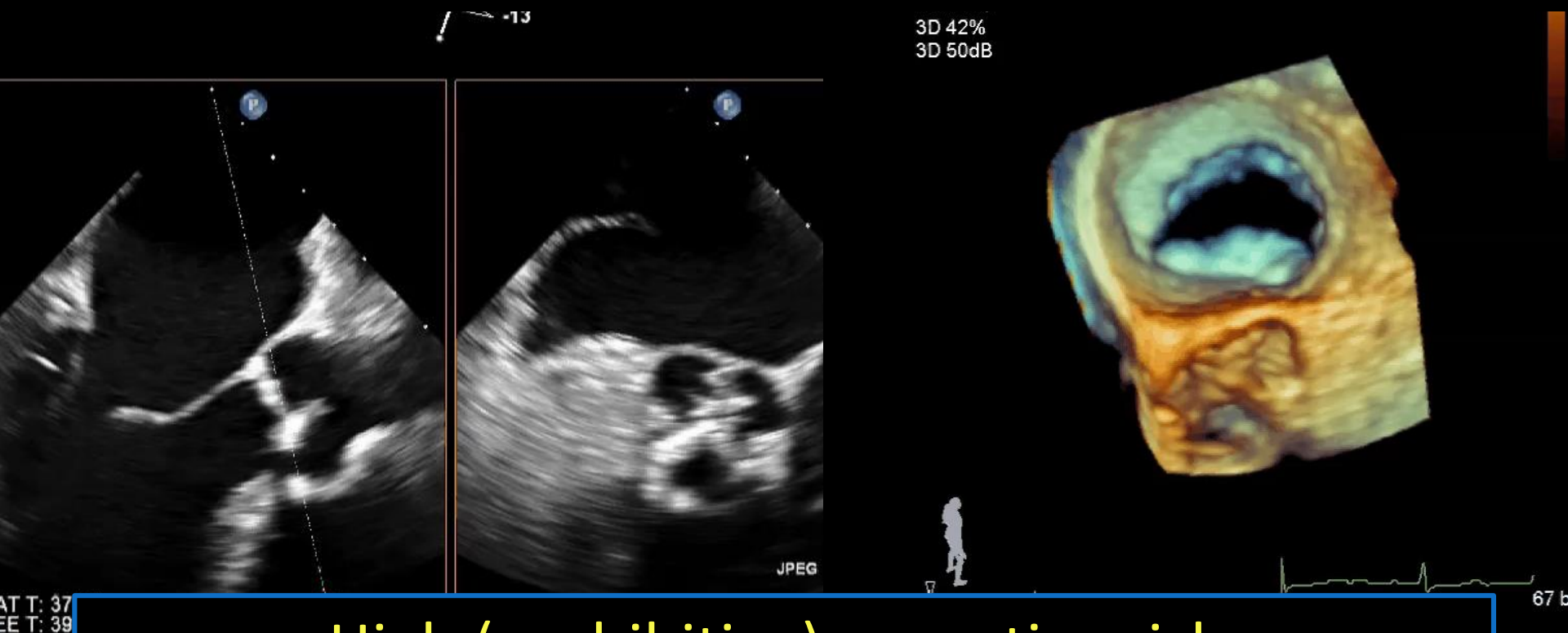


# Low flow (lost flow?)

- AS severity may be underestimated
  - As MR gets worse, a lower systemic stroke volume results in a lower AV pressure gradient
  - This is amplified in patients with depressed LV

# Case 5

91 yr Male, remote CABG, now with dyspnea



High (prohibitive) operative risk.  
Treatment priority is AS or MR or both?

# Hemodynamic Scenarios of Severe AS

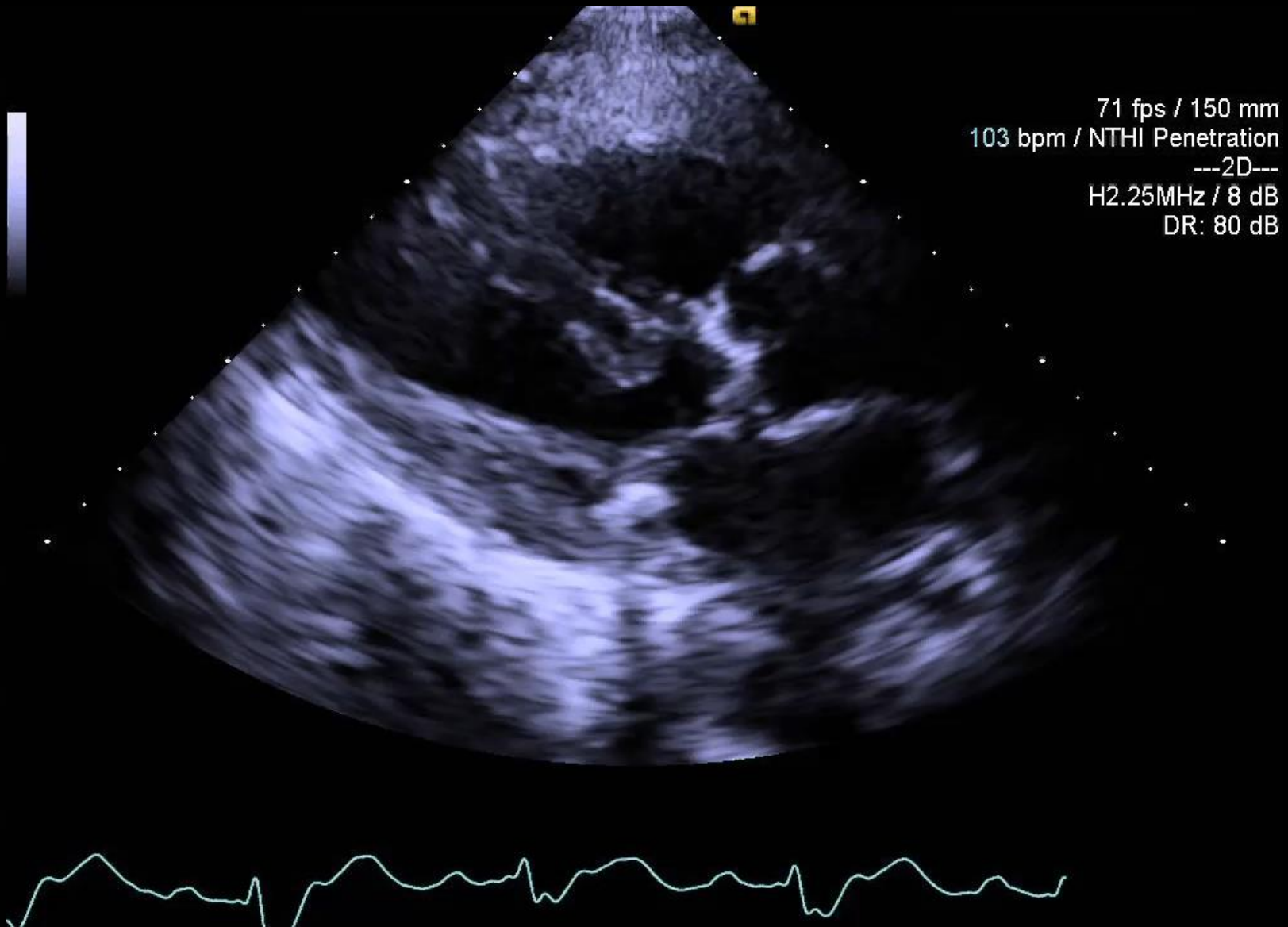
(EOAi < 0.6, preferably < 0.4 cm<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>)

	High Gradient	Low Gradient
Normal Flow	<p><b>Normal flow, high gradient</b></p> <p>SVi ≥ 35ml/m<sup>2</sup> Mean Gradient ≥ 40 mmHg</p>	<p><b>Normal flow, low gradient</b></p> <p>SVi ≥ 35ml/m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>Usually AS is not severe</b></p>
Low Flow	<p><b>Low flow, high gradient</b></p> <p>SVi &lt; 35ml/m<sup>2</sup> Mean Gradient ≥ 40 mmHg</p>	<p><b>Low flow, low gradient</b></p> <p>SVi &lt; 35ml/m<sup>2</sup> Mean Gradient &lt; 40 mmHg</p> <p><b>Normal or Depressed LVEF</b></p>

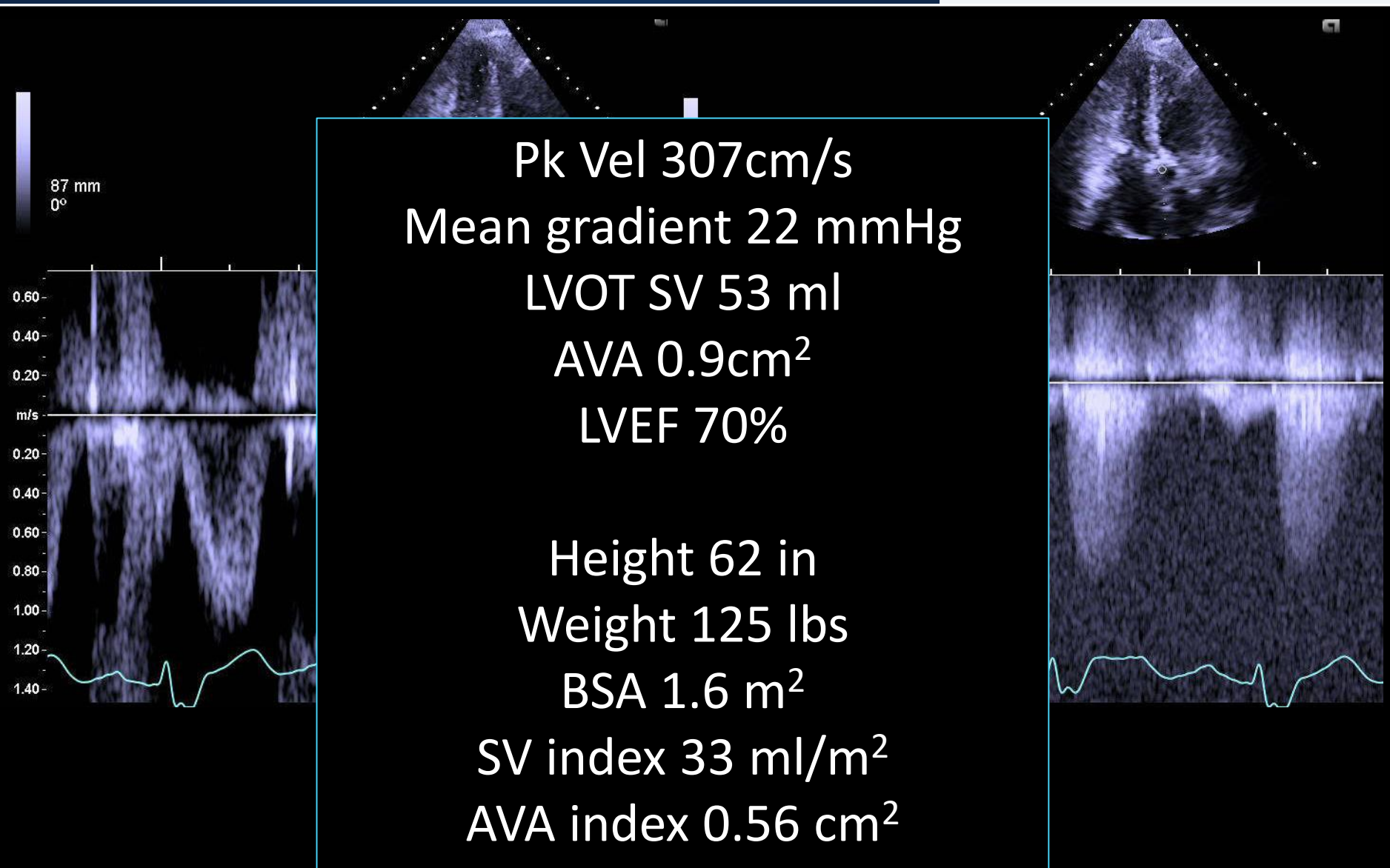
# Case 6: Clinical History

- 82 yr female
- Assisted living
- c/o profound fatigue, dyspnea on exertion
- Referred to your echo lab...

# Is LV function normal?



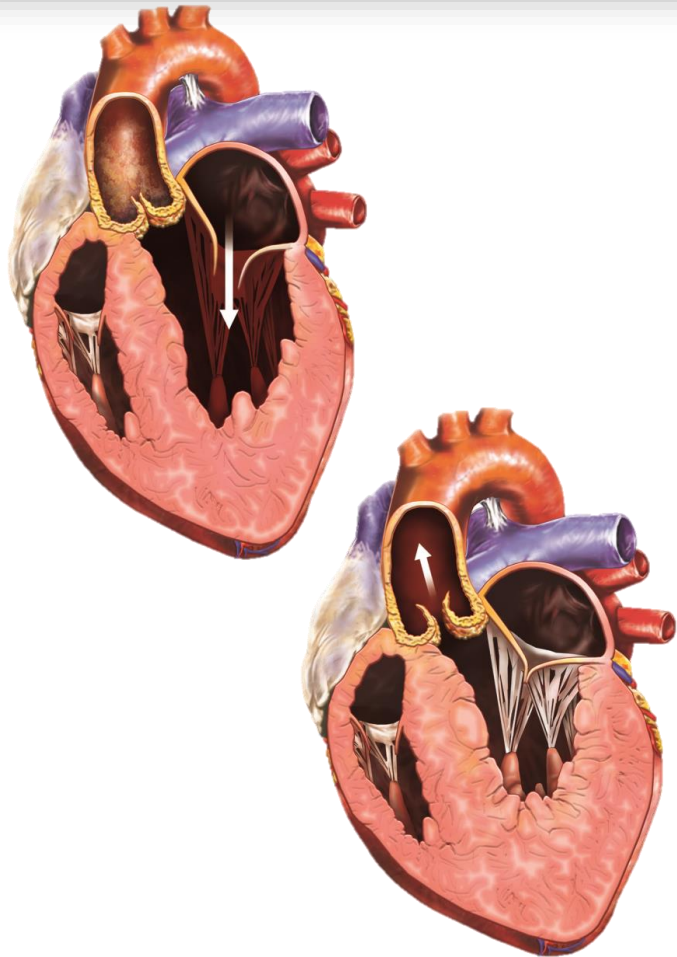
# What is the AS severity?





# Paradoxical Low-Flow, Low-Gradient Severe Aortic Stenosis Despite Preserved Ejection Fraction Is Associated With Higher Afterload and Reduced Survival

Zeineb Hachicha, MD; Jean G. Dumesnil, MD; Peter Bogaty, MD; Philippe Pibarot, DVM, PhD



- Advanced age
- Women
- Hypertension
- Diabetes/metabolic syndrome

*Hachicha Z et al., Circulation, 2007*  
*Dumesnil et al. Eur Heart J, 2009*  
*Pibarot & Dumesnil JACC, 2012*

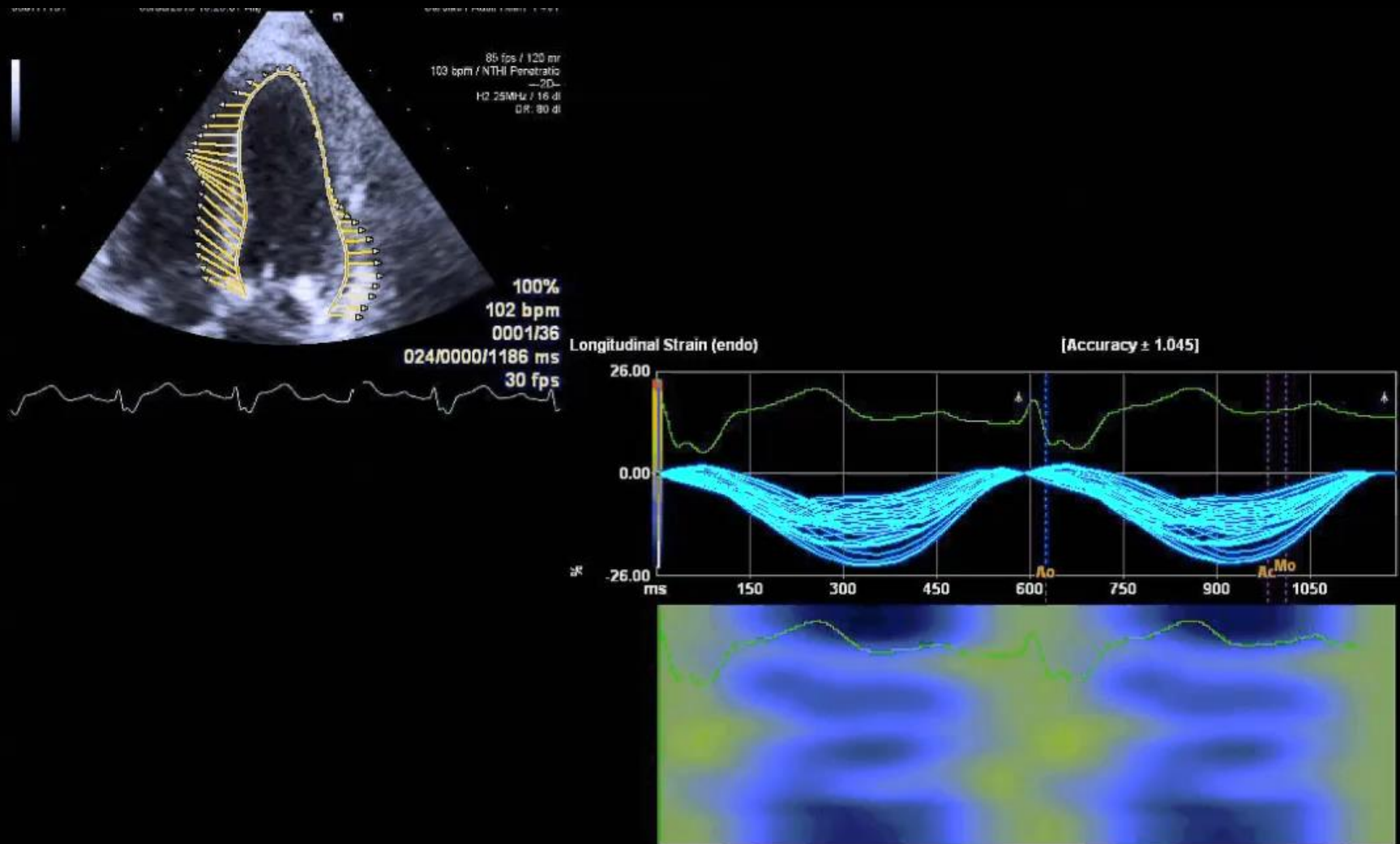


## Low Flow, Low Gradient Severe Aortic Stenosis

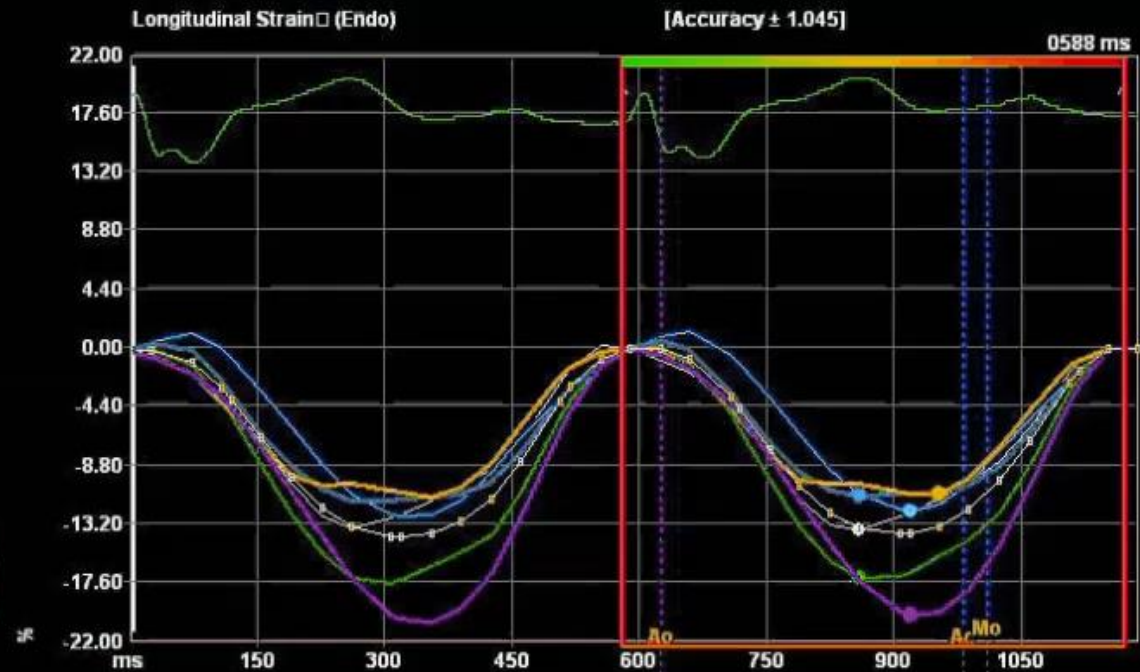
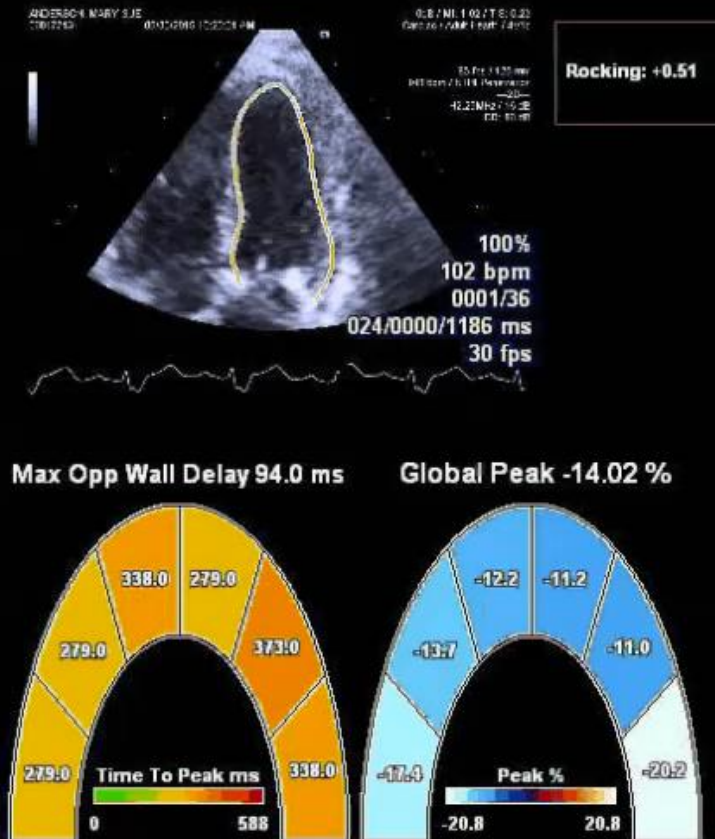
*Mean Gr < 40 mmHg, SVi < 35ml/m<sup>2</sup> and AVA < 0.4-0.6 cm<sup>2</sup> /m<sup>2</sup>*

- The entity exists and has multiple etiologies, leading to a small ventricle with preserved LVEF
- Carries poor prognosis, likely exacerbated by the underlying/concomitant cardiac conditions
- Need to be vigilant in deriving valve area (error in diameter of LVO, Pulsed or CW Doppler mal-position)
- Low Stroke Volume by Doppler needs to be corroborated by LV volume (small) and function.

# LV strain imaging



# LV strain is reduced

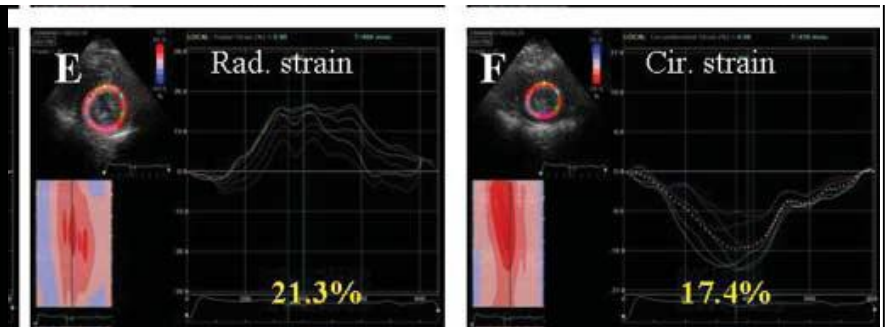
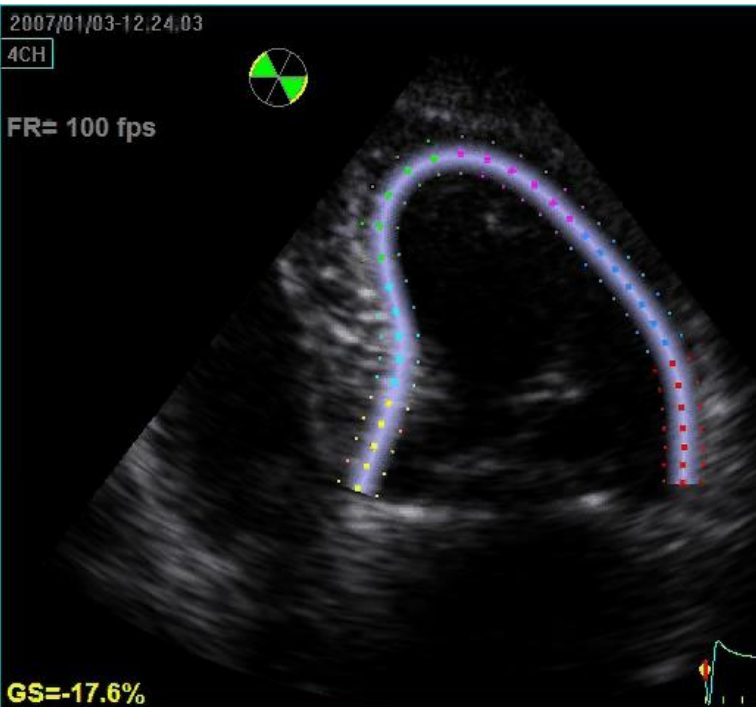


GLS < - 15%

# Paradoxical low-flow AS have abnormal systolic function

## Deterioration of Myocardial Function in Paradoxical Low-Flow Severe Aortic Stenosis: Two-Dimensional Strain Analysis

Seung-Pyo Lee, MD, Yong-Jin Kim, MD, PhD, Ji-Hyun Kim, MD, Kyungil Park, MD, Kyung-Hee Kim, MD, Hyung-Kwan Kim, MD, PhD, Goo-Yeong Cho, MD, PhD, Dae-Won Sohn, MD, PhD, Byung-Hee Oh, MD, PhD, and Young-Bae Park, MD, PhD, *Seoul and Seongnam, Korea*



*Lancellotti et al. Eur J Echo 2010*

*Lee et al. J Am Soc Echocardiogr, 2011*

**Low-Flow, Low-Gradient Severe Aortic Stenosis Despite Normal Ejection Fraction Is Associated With Severe Left Ventricular Dysfunction as Assessed by Speckle-Tracking Echocardiography : A Multicenter Study**

Jérôme Adda, Christopher Mielot, Roch Giorgi, Frédéric Cransac, Xavier Zirphile, Erwan Donal, Catherine Sportouch-Dukhan, Patricia Réant, Stéphane Laffitte, Stéphane Cade, Yvan Le Dolley, Franck Thuny, Nathalie Touboul, Cécile Lavoute, Jean-François Avierinos, Patrizio Lancellotti and Gilbert Habib

*Circ Cardiovasc Imaging* 2012;5;27-35; originally published online November 22, 2011;  
DOI: 10.1161/CIRCIMAGING.111.967554

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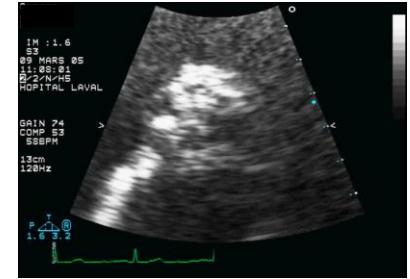
- LFLG AS is observed in 9% of patients with severe AS and normal ejection fraction
- Is associated markedly reduced longitudinal systolic function



# Echo Features of Paradoxical Low-Flow, Low-Gradient AS

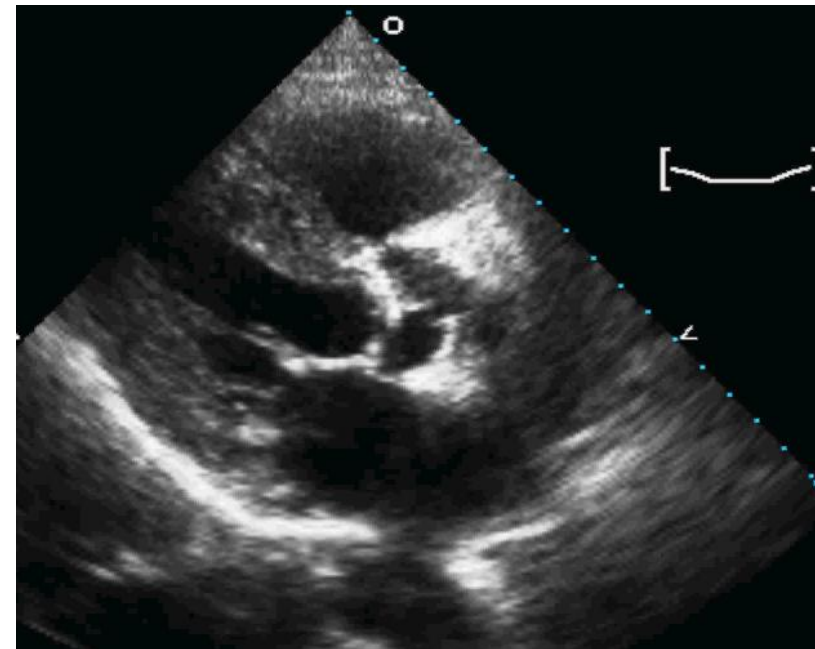
## The Aortic Valve:

- $AVA < 1.0 \text{ cm}^2$   $AVA_i < 0.6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$   $DVI < 0.25$
- Severely thickened/calcified valve
- Mean gradient  $< 40 \text{ mmHg}$
- Valvulo-arterial impedance  $> 4.5 \text{ mmHg.ml}^{-1}.\text{m}^{-2}$



## The Left Ventricle

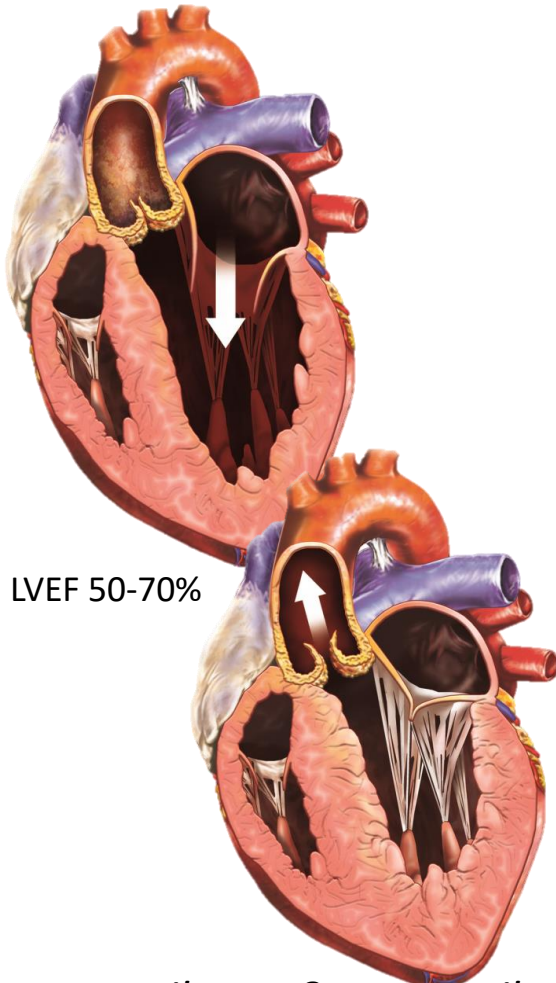
- $EDD < 47 \text{ mm}$   $EDV < 55 \text{ mL/m}^2$
- RWT ratio  $> 0.50$
- Myocardial fibrosis
- Impaired LV filling
- $LVEF > 50\%$
- $SV_i < 35 \text{ mL/m}^2$
- **$GLS < 15\%$**



# Summary of AS

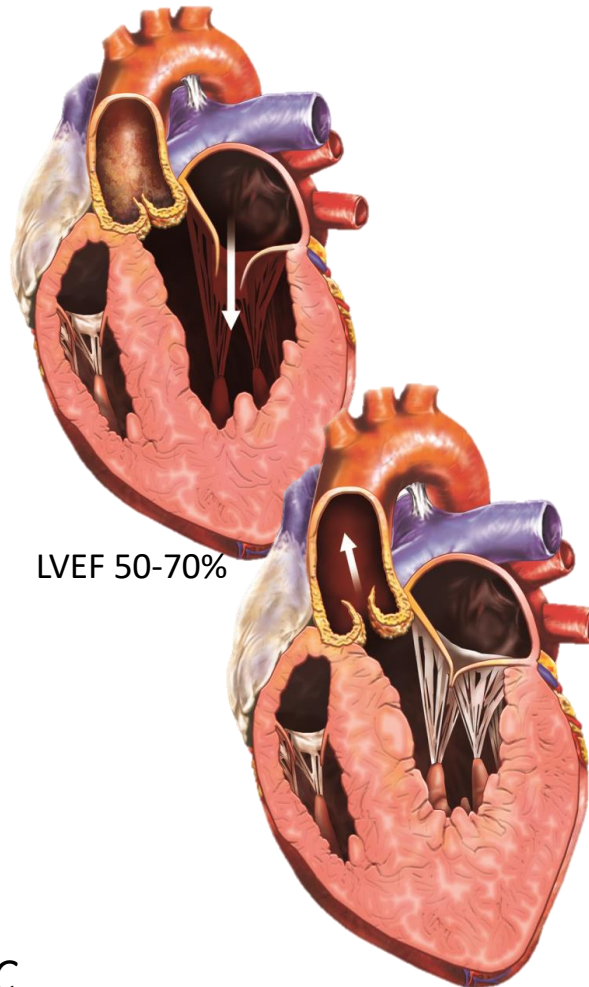
**Normal-LVEF**

**Normal-Flow, High-Gradient**



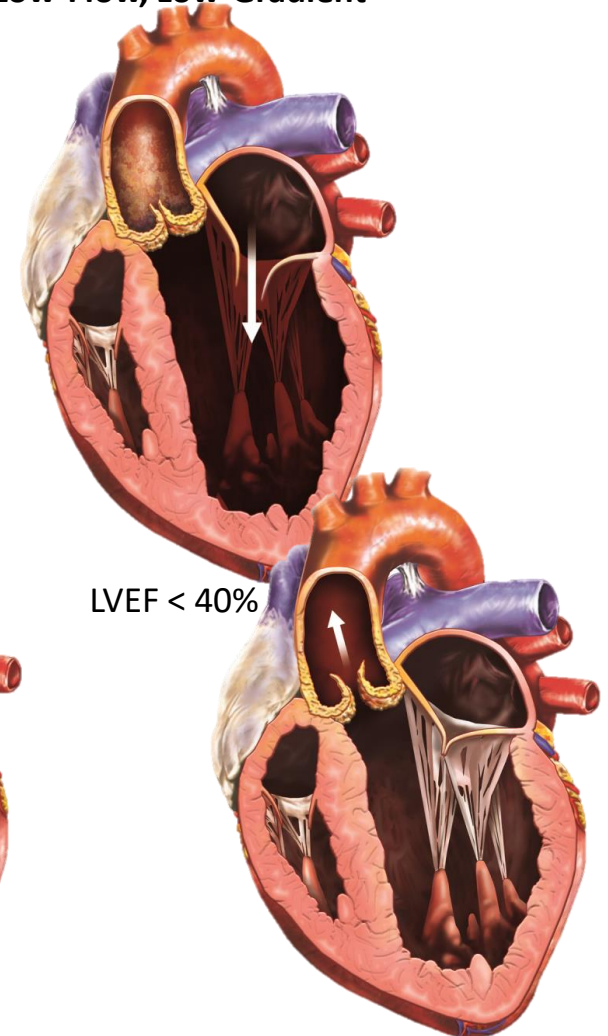
**Normal-LVEF  
«PARADOXICAL»**

**Low-Flow, Low-Gradient**



**Low-LVEF  
«CLASSICAL»**

**Low-Flow, Low-Gradient**







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