

AZIENDA OSPEDALIERO-UNIVERSITARIA "S. MARIA DELLA MISERICORDIA"
DI RILIEVO NAZIONALE E DI ALTA SPECIALIZZAZIONE
UDINE



AZIENDA
OSPEDALIERO
UNIVERSITARIA



Santa Maria
della Misericordia
Udine

DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE CARDIOPOLMONARI
S.O.C. Cardiologia – *Direttore: Paolo M. Fioretti*

AORTIC REGURGITATION: WHEN TO OPERATE IN 2009 AND SHOULD A VALVE BE REPLACED OR REPAIRED?

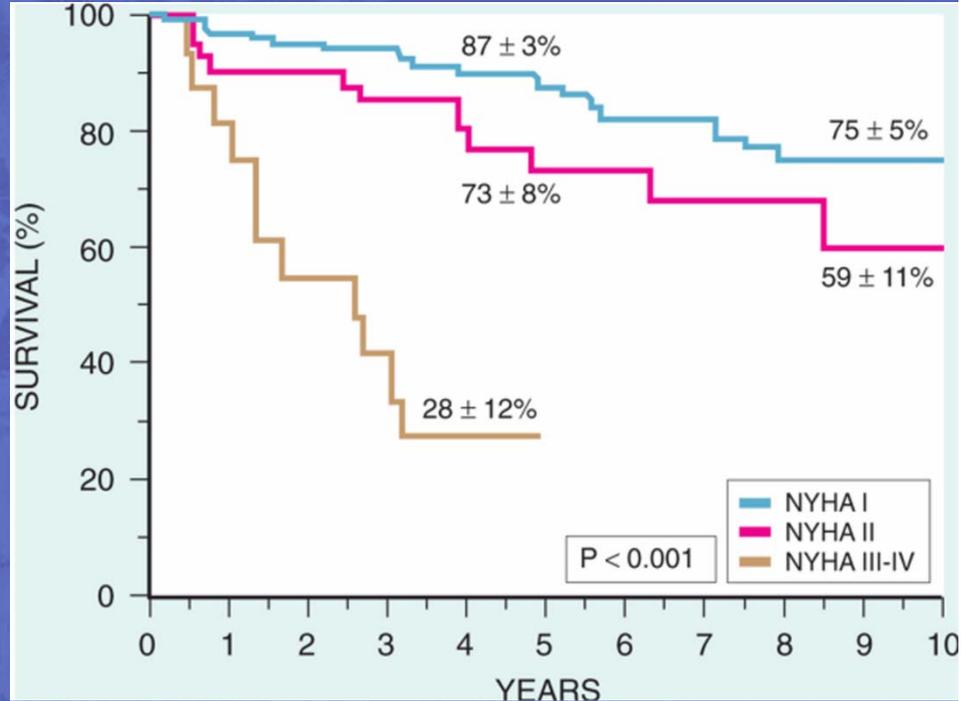
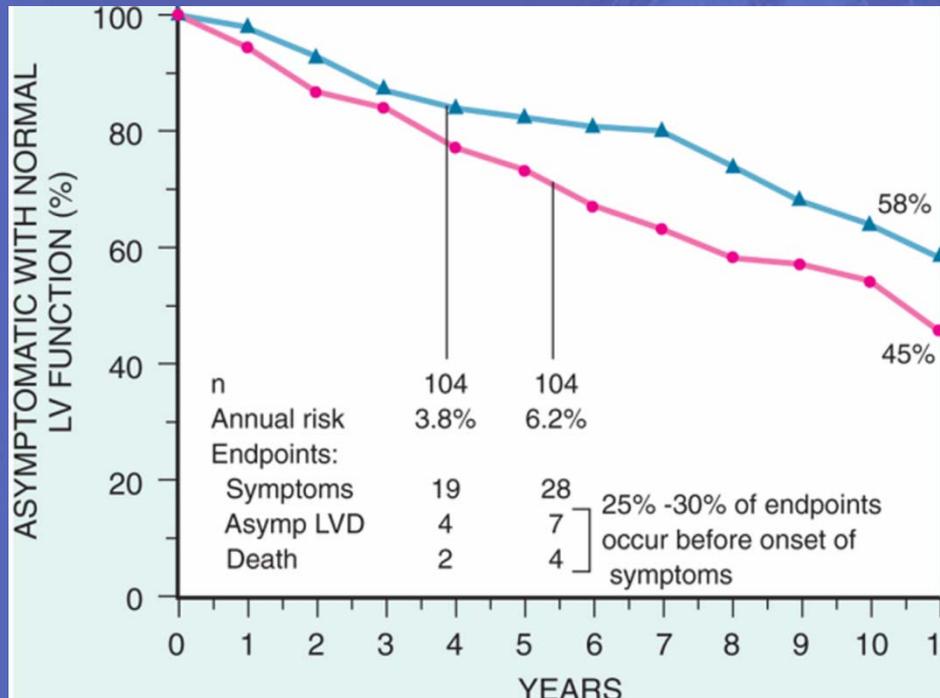
Luigi P. Badano*, MD, FESC

*Dr. Badano received honoraries and research grants from GE Healthcare, Sorin Cardio S.p.A,
Edwards Life Sciences, Actelion

* No off/label use of devices

AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

Natural History

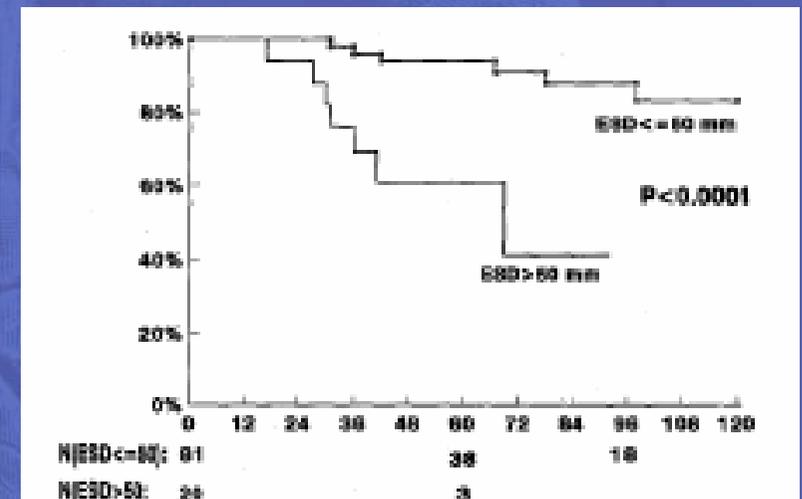
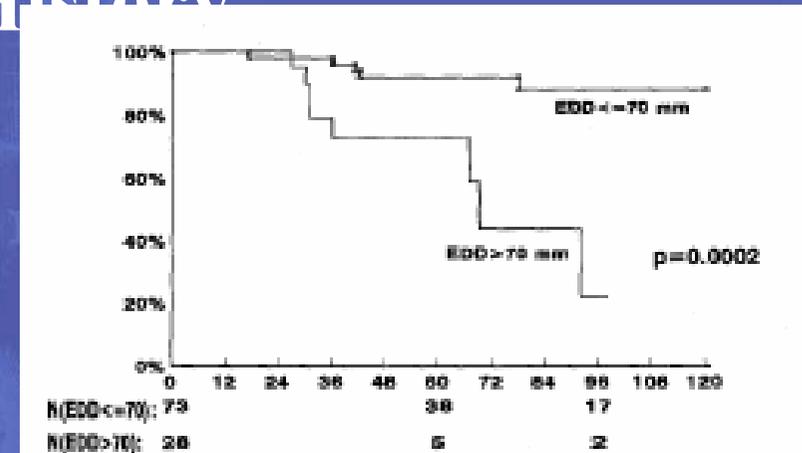
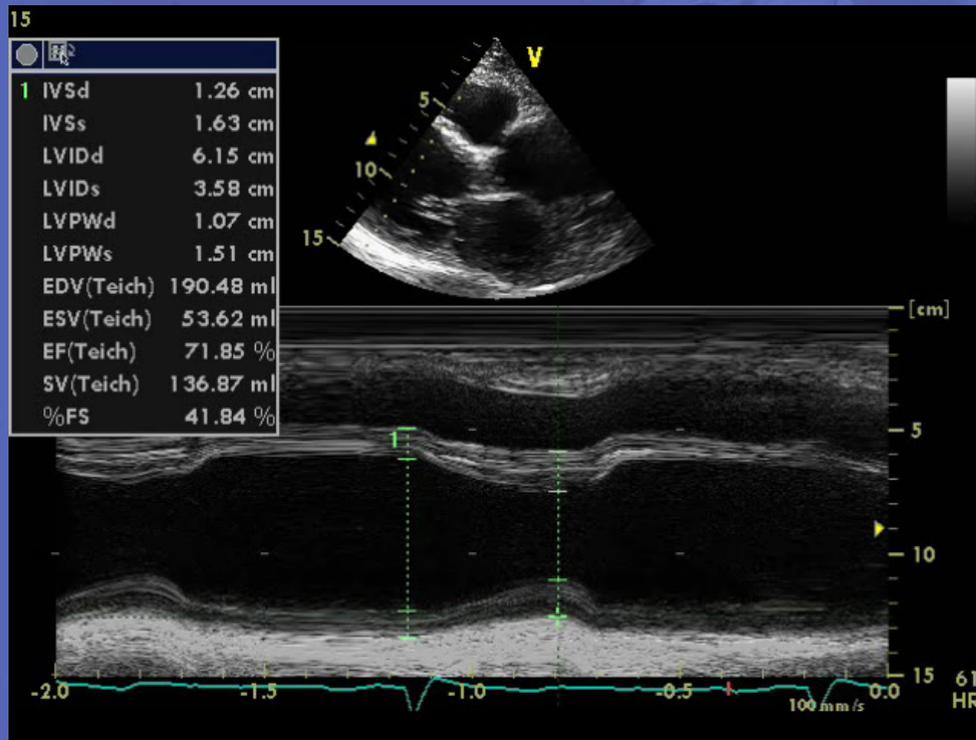


Risk of developing symptoms,
LV dysfunction, or death ~4 – 6%/yr

Bonow RO et al. Circulation 1991
Borer JS et al. Circulation 1998

AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

Natural History



Pilar Tornos M, et al. Am Heart J. 1995

AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

Natural History

Asymptomatic

- | | %/year |
|--|--------|
| • Normal LV function (good prognosis) | |
| – Progression to symptoms or LV dysfunction | < 6 |
| – Progression to asymptomatic LV dysfunction | < 3.5 |
| – 5-year survival | 75 |
| – Sudden death | < 0.2 |
| • Abnormal LV function | |
| – Progression to cardiac symptoms | 25 |
| • Symptomatic (poor prognosis) | |
| – Mortality | > 10 |

TX: Medical → Surgery BEFORE LV dysfunction

Bonow RO, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 1998

AORTIC REGURGITATION

European Guidelines for Management

Table 14 (modified). Indications for surgery in aortic regurgitation (AR)

SEVERE AORTIC REGURGITATION	Class
Symptomatic patients (dyspnoea NYHA class II, III, IV, or angina)	IB
Asymptomatic patients with resting LVEF \leq 50%	IB
Patients undergoing CABG or surgery of ascending aorta, or on another valve	IC
Asymptomatic patients with resting LVEF $>$ 50% with severe LV dilatation	
End-diastolic diameter $>$ 70 mm	IIaC
or End-systolic diameter $>$ 50 mm (or 25 mm/m² BSA)	IIaC
WHATEVER THE SEVERITY OF AORTIC REGURGITATION	
Pts who have aortic root disease with maximal aortic diameter:	
\geq 45 mm for pts. With Marfan's syndrome	IC
\geq 50 mm for patients with bicuspid aortic valves	IIaC
\geq 55 mm for other patients	IIaC

ASSESSMENT OF AORTIC REGURGITATION SEVERITY

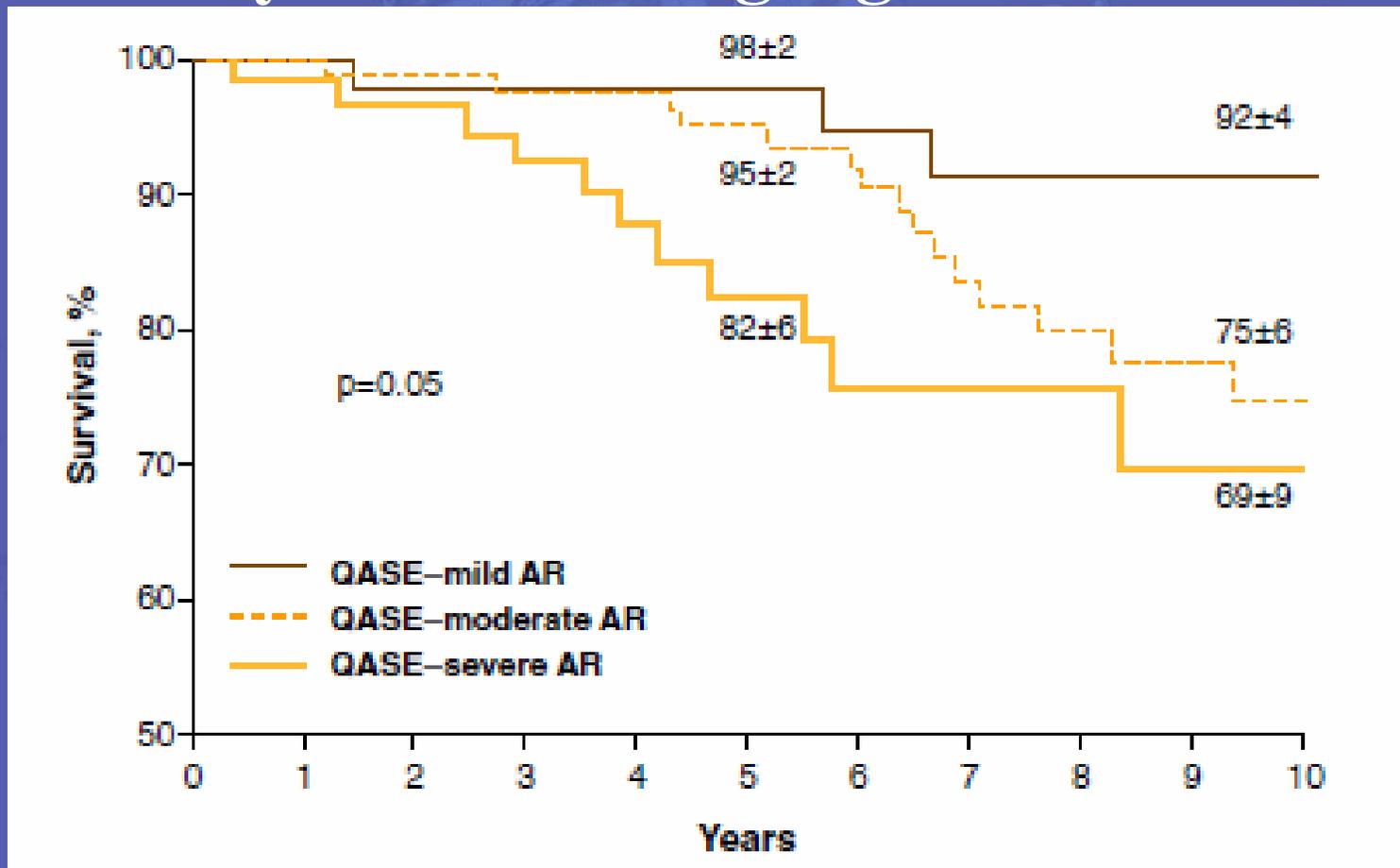


	Mild	Moderate		Severe
Specific Signs for AR severity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Jet, width <25% of LVOT Vena contracta < 0.3 cm¹ No or brief early diastolic flow reversal in descending aorta 	Signs of AR > mild present but no criteria for severe AR		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Jet, width ≥ 65% of LVOT Vena contracta > 0.6 cm
Supportive Signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure half-time > 500 ms Normal LV size² 	Intermediate values		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure half-time < 200 ms Holodiastolic aortic flow reversal in descending aorta Moderate or greater LV enlargement³
Quantitative Parameters				
RVol, ml/beat	< 30	30-44	45-59	≥ 60
RF, %	< 30	30-39	40-49	≥ 50
EROA, cm ²	< 0.10	0.10-0.19	0.20-0.29	≥ 0.30

Zoghbi et al J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2003

AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

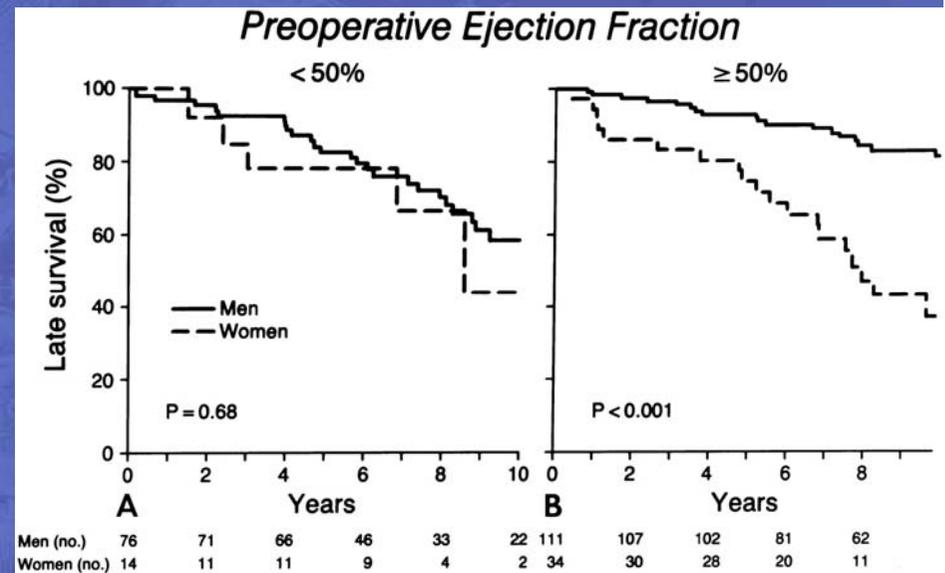
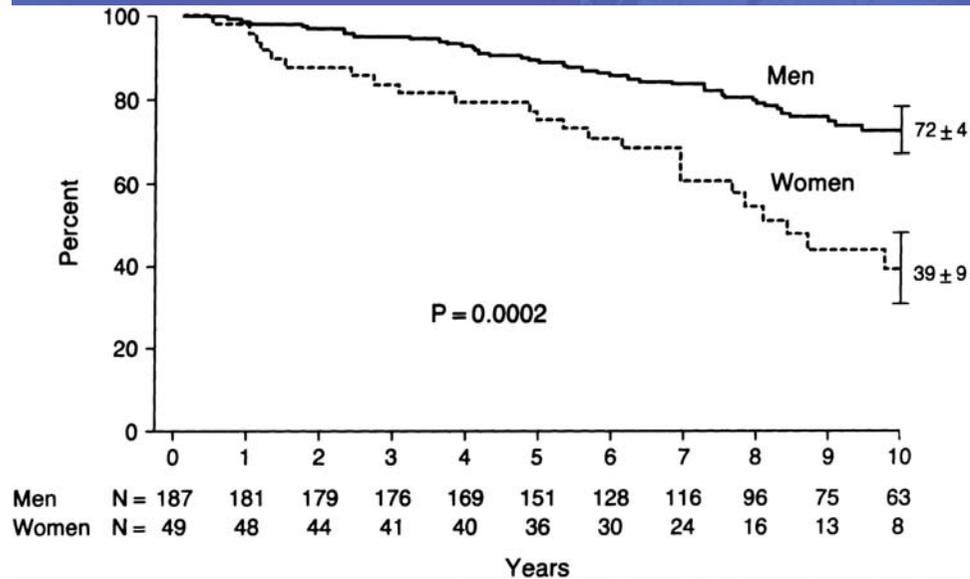
Is Severity of Aortic Regurgitation an Issue?



Enriquez-Sarano M, et al. JACC Imaging. 2008

AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

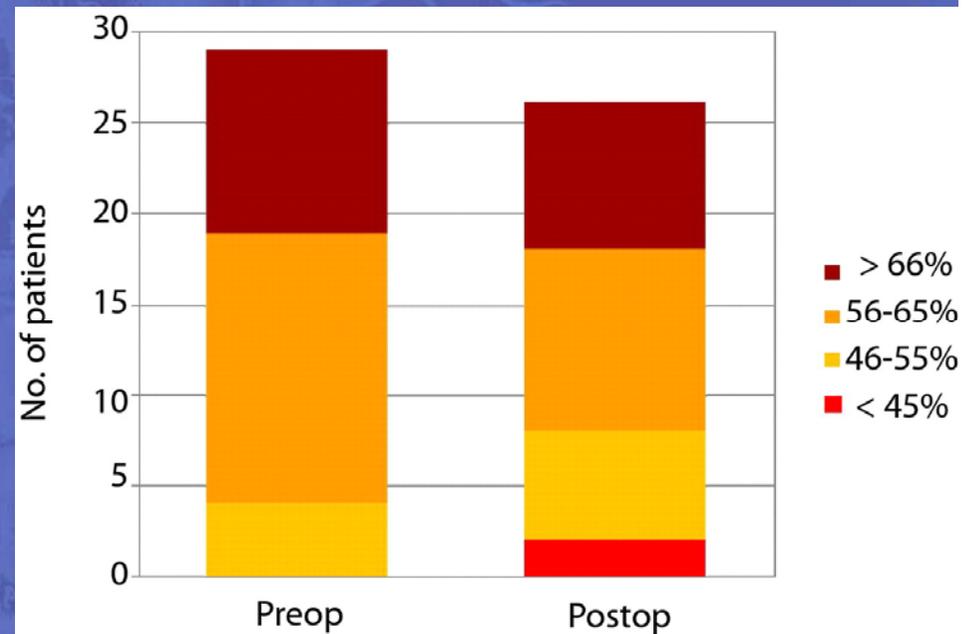
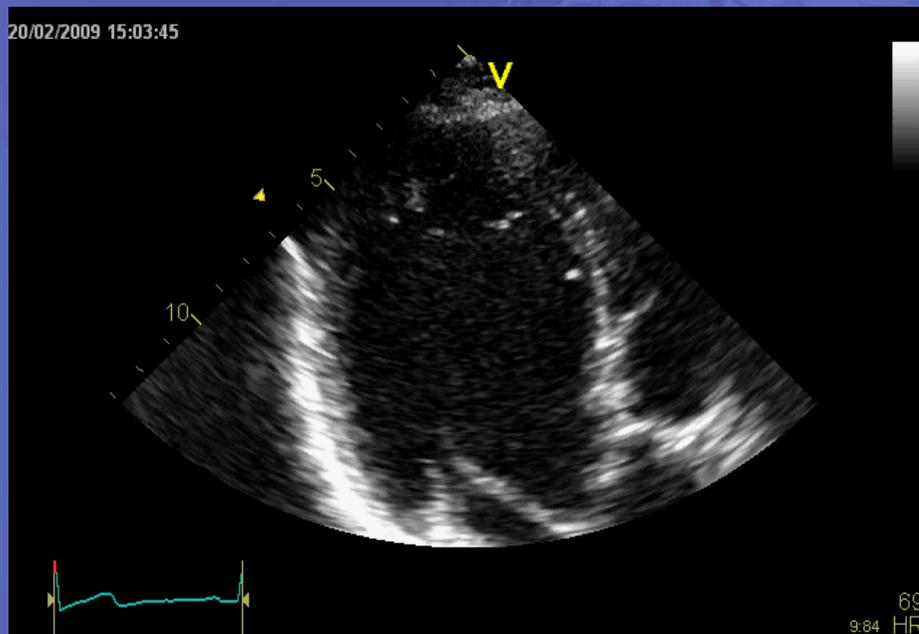
The Gender Issue



Kludas, E. et al. Circulation 1996

AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

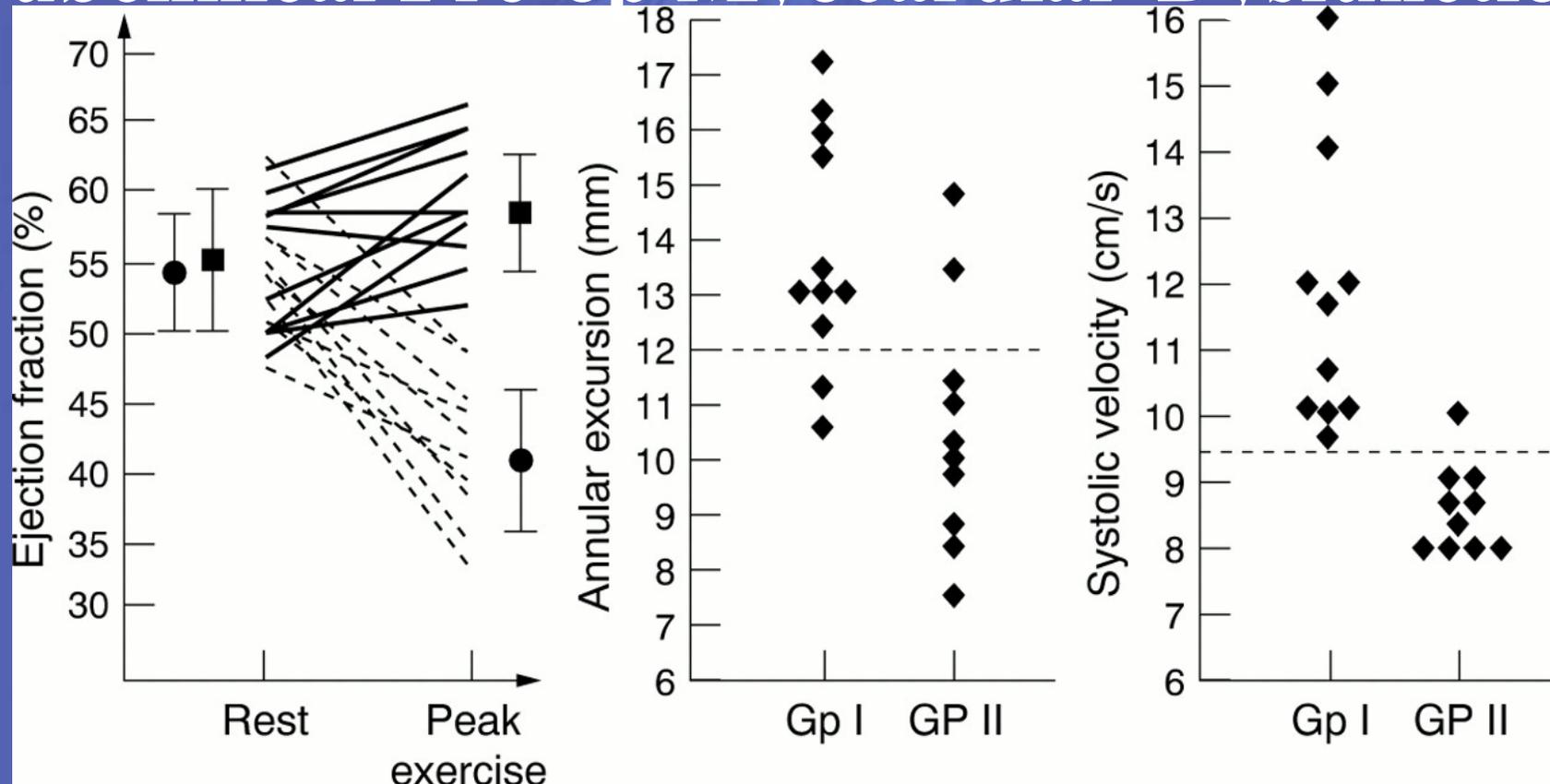
Subclinical Pre-op Myocardial Dysfunction



Tamas, E. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol Img 2009

AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

Subclinical Pre-op Myocardial Dysfunction



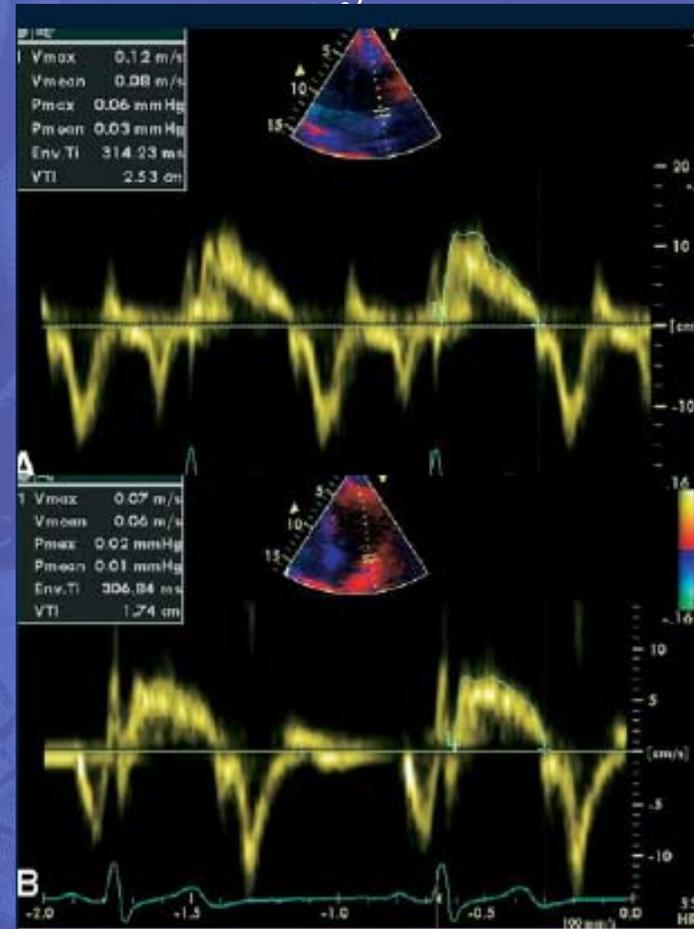
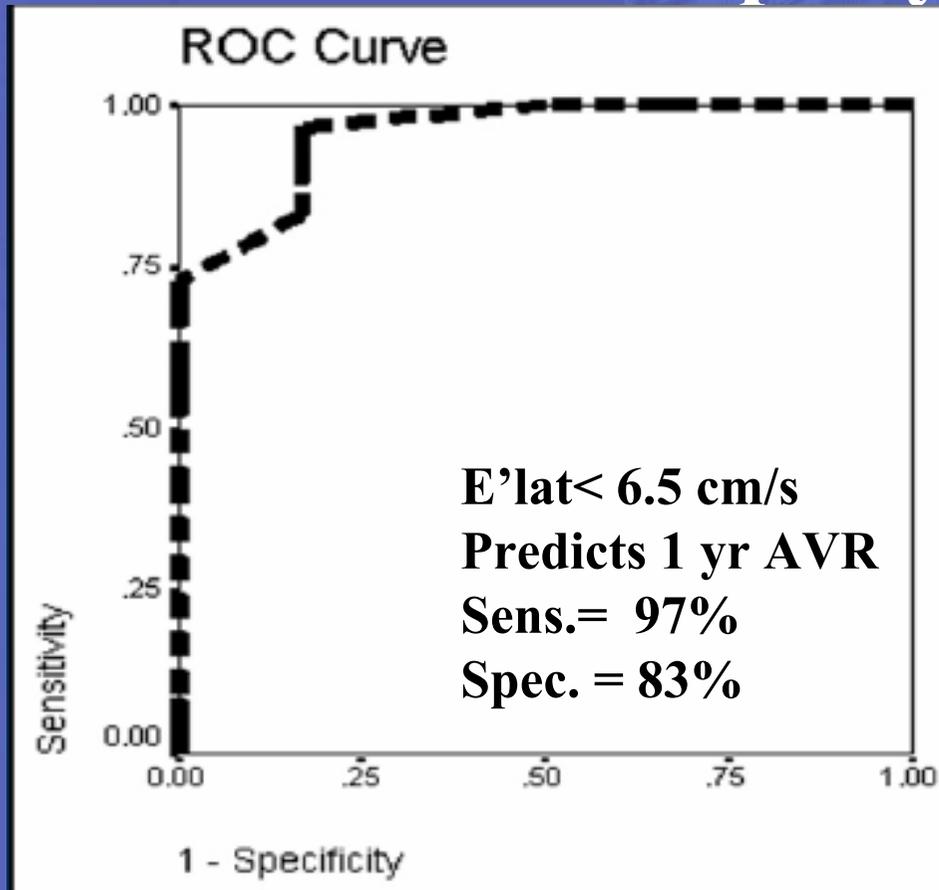
Group I (n= 11): LVEF \uparrow with Exercise $\geq 5\%$

Group II (n= 10): LVEF $\uparrow < 5\%$ or \downarrow with Exercise

Vinereanu, D et al. Heart 2001

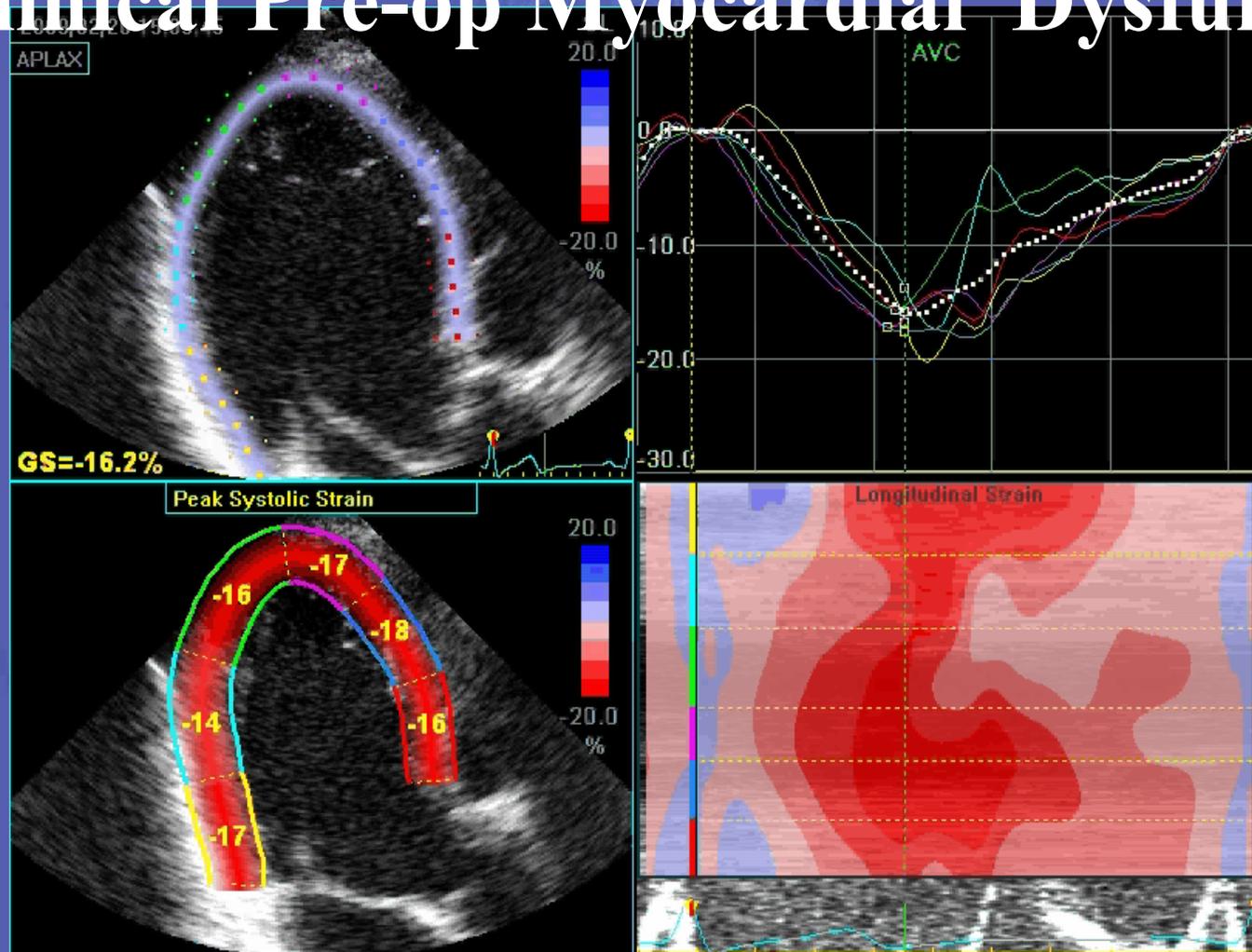
AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

Subclinical Pre-op Myocardial Dysfunction



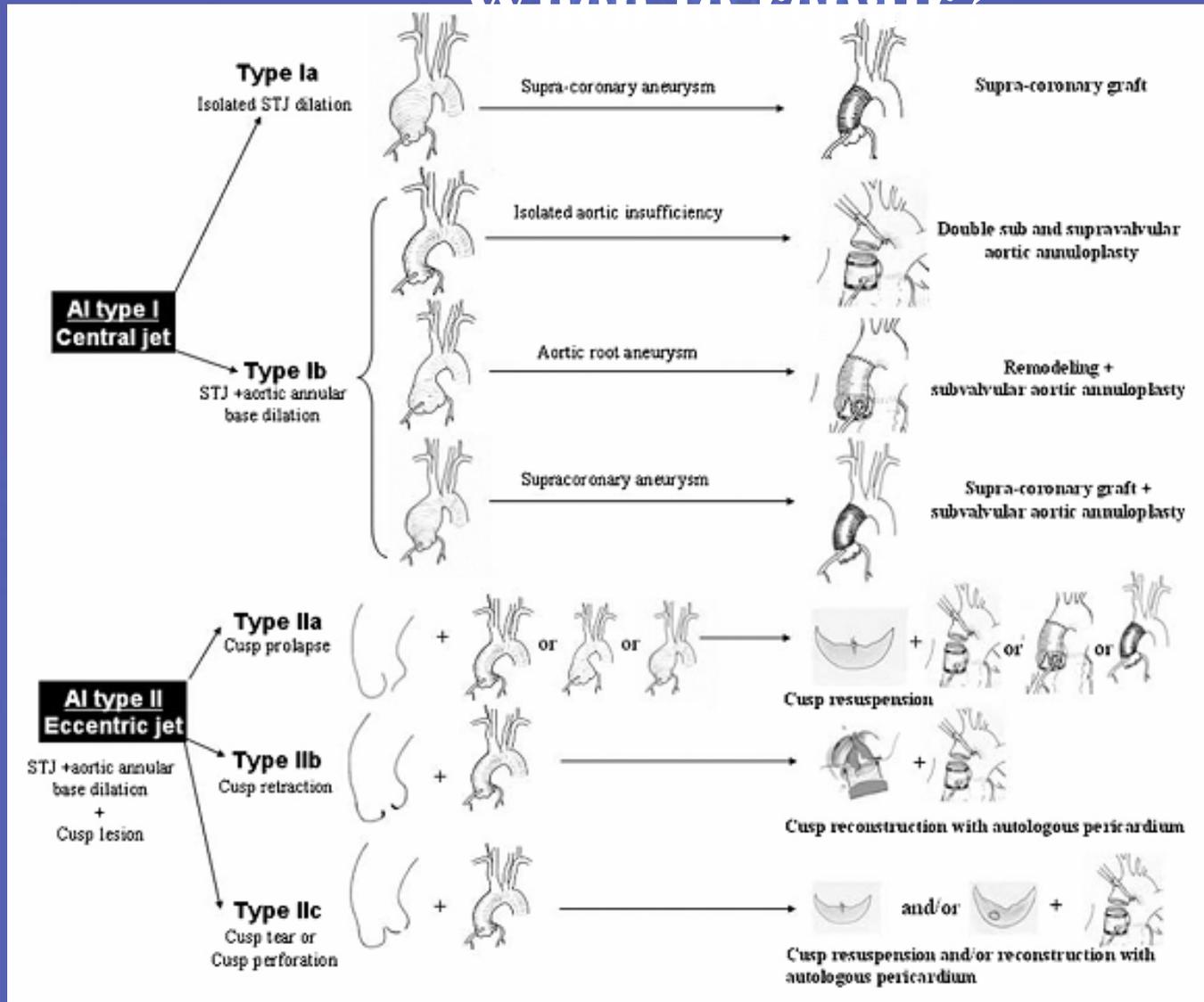
AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

Subclinical Pre-op Myocardial Dysfunction



AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

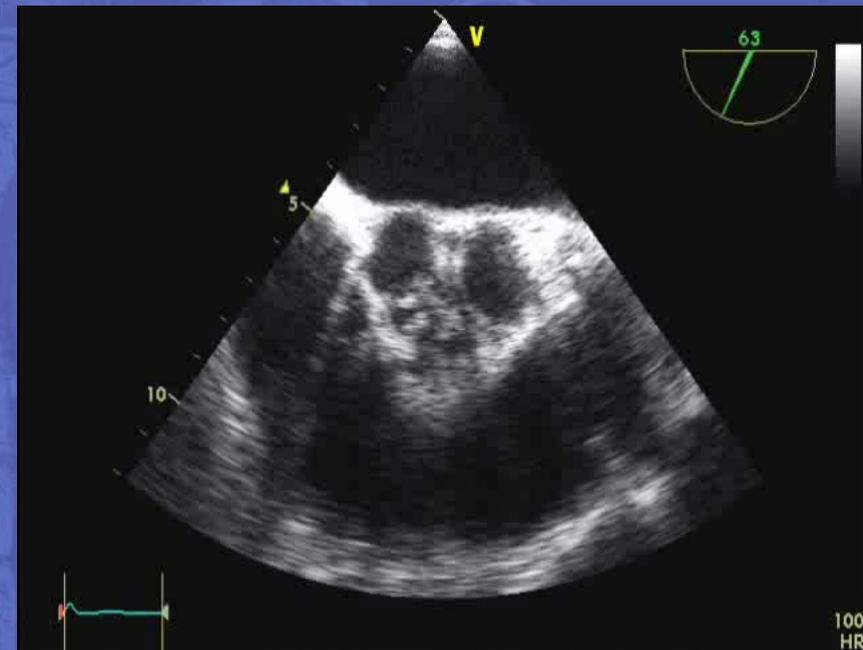
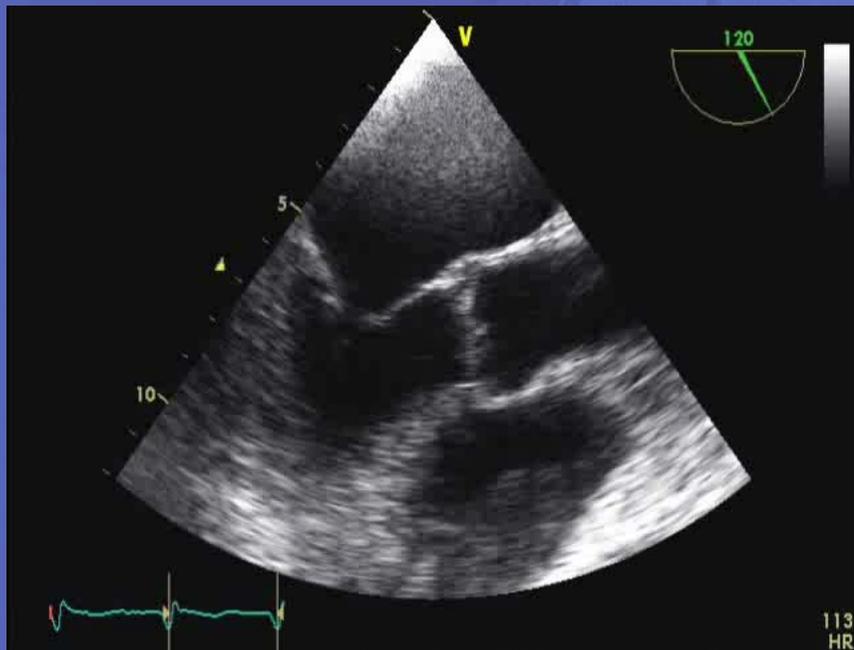
When to repair?



Lansac E, et al. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg. 2008

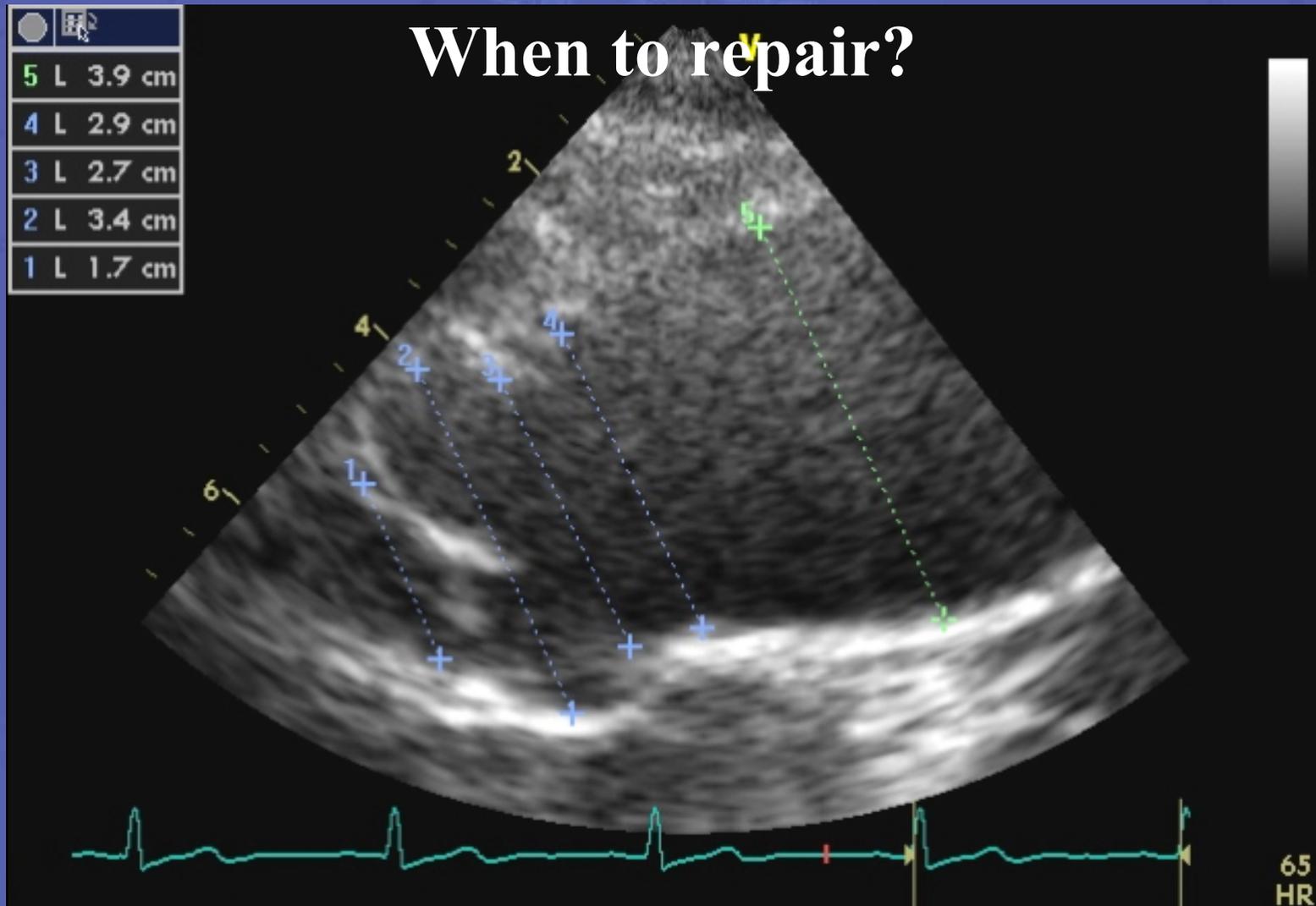
AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

When to repair?



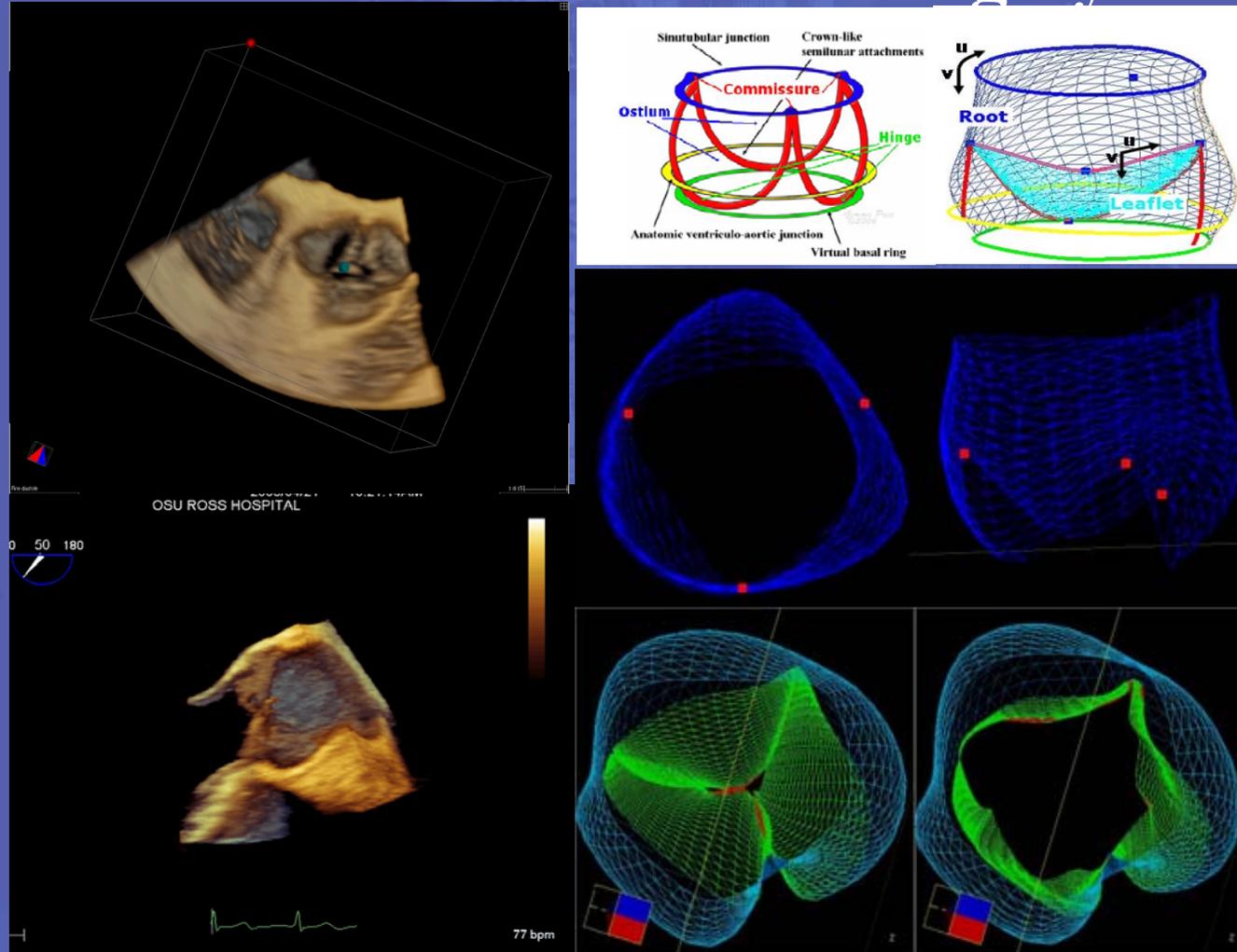
AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

When to repair?



AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

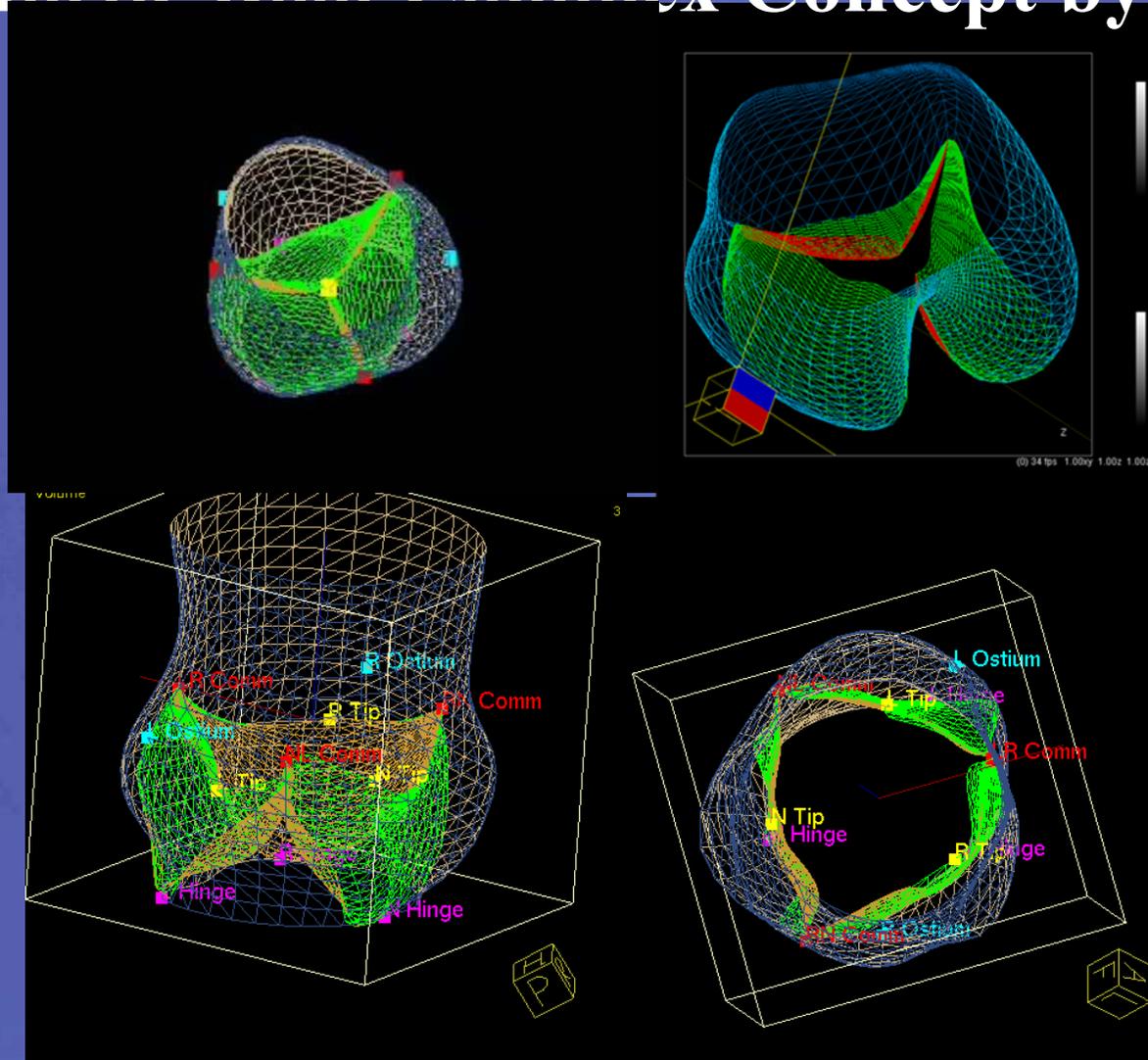
Aortic Valve and Root Modeling by 3D Echo



Courtesy of M Vannan

AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

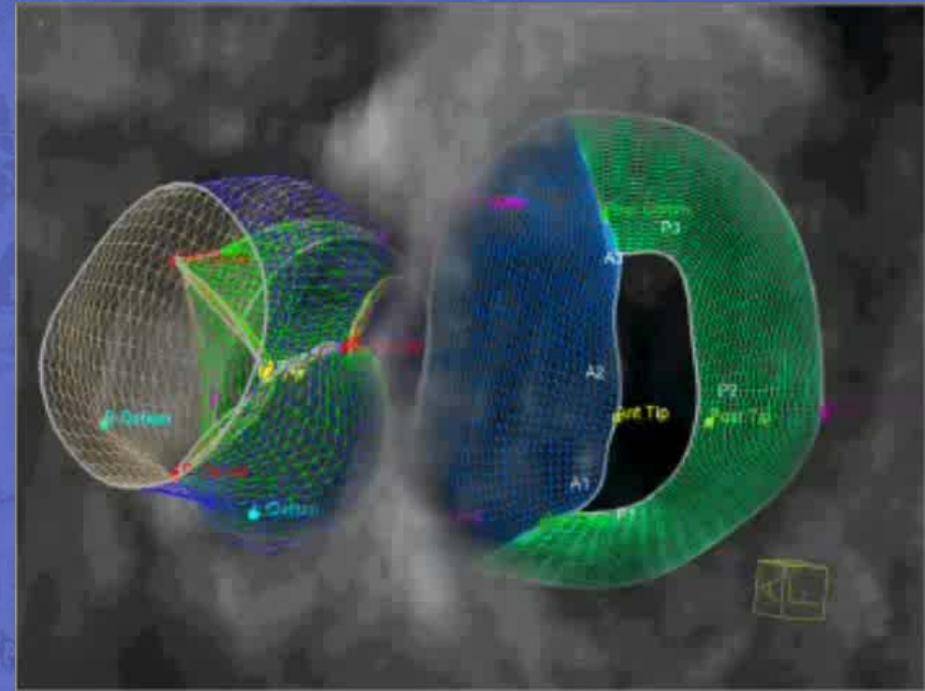
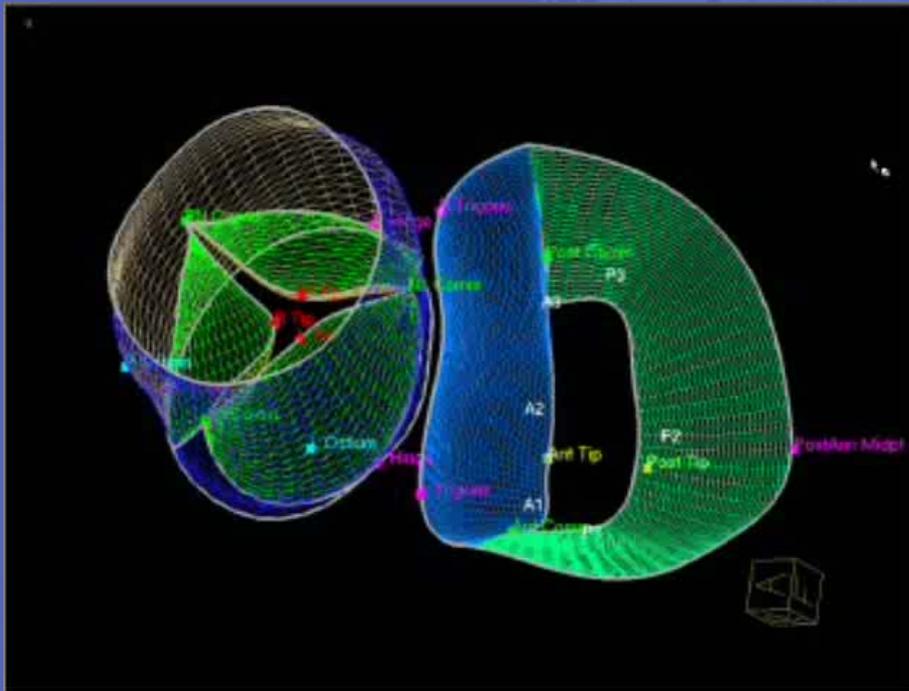
The Aortic Root Complex Concept by 3D Echo



Courtesy of M Vannan

AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

Aortic Valve and Root Modeling by 3D Echo



Courtesy of M Vannan

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3D

06/02/2007 16:20:09



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3D Echo To Assess Aortic Valve Anatomy



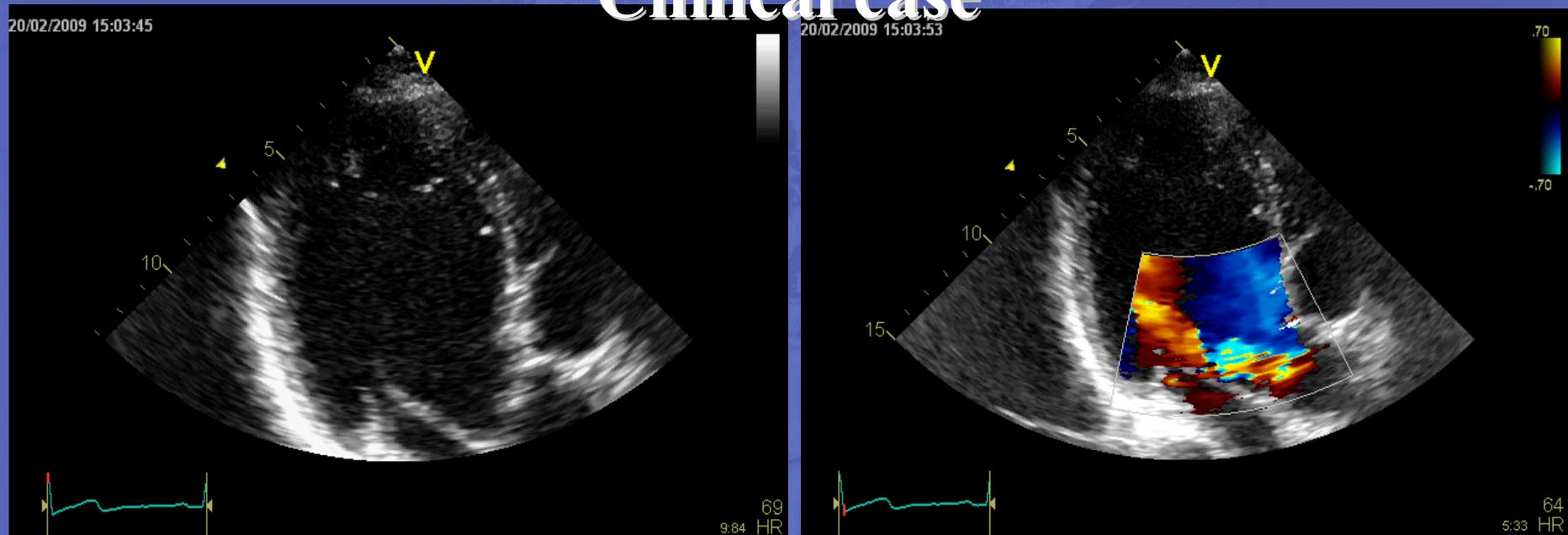
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AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

Clinical case



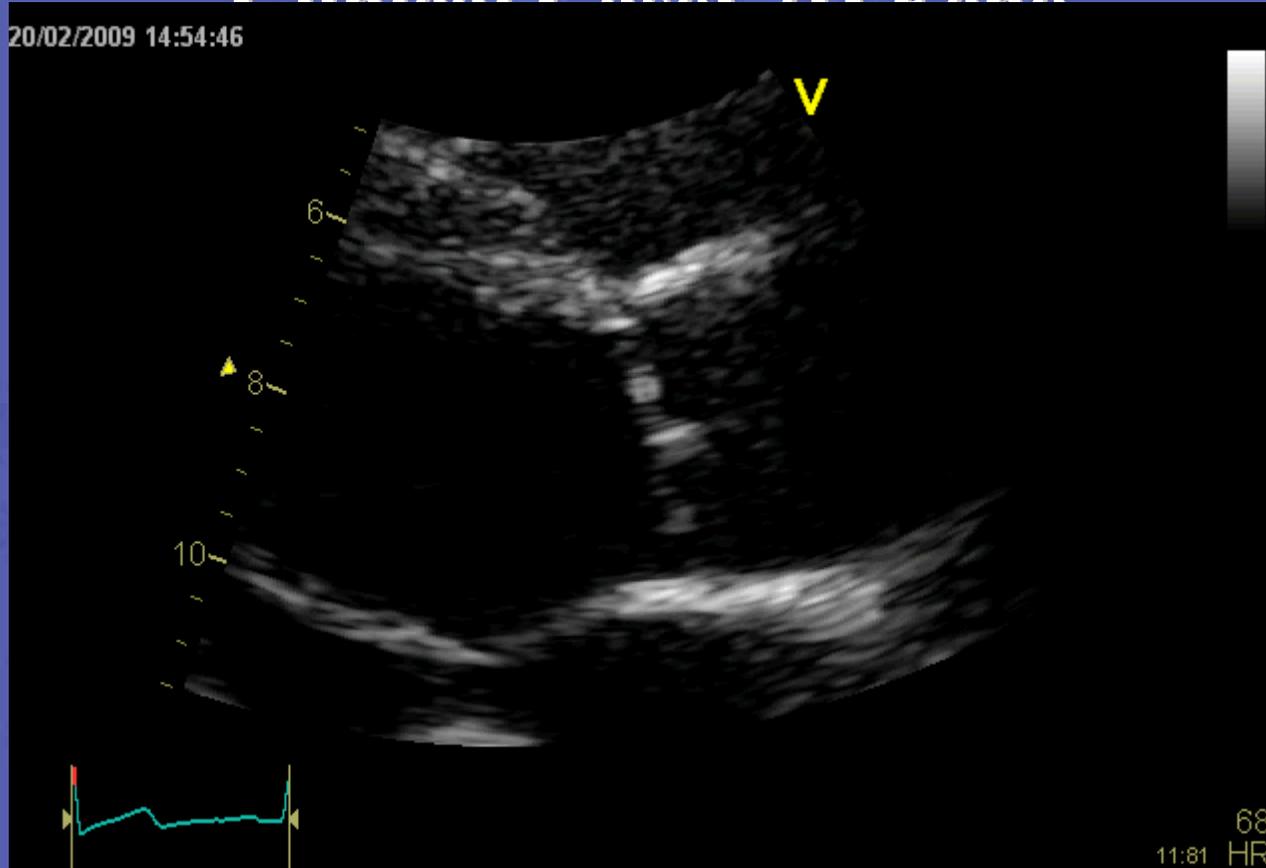
43-yr-old caucasian male

Asymptomatic

AR ERO= 0.32 cm²

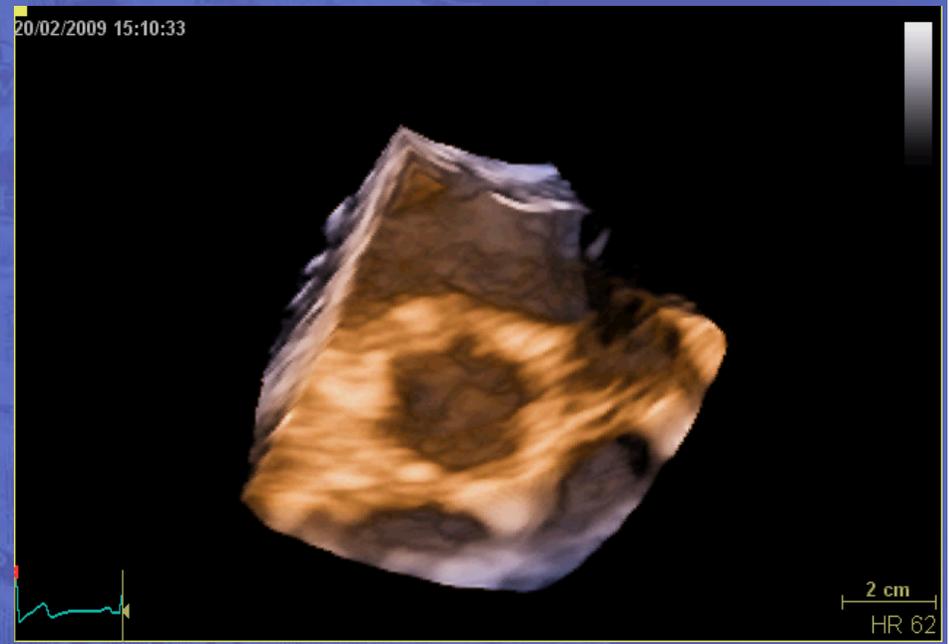
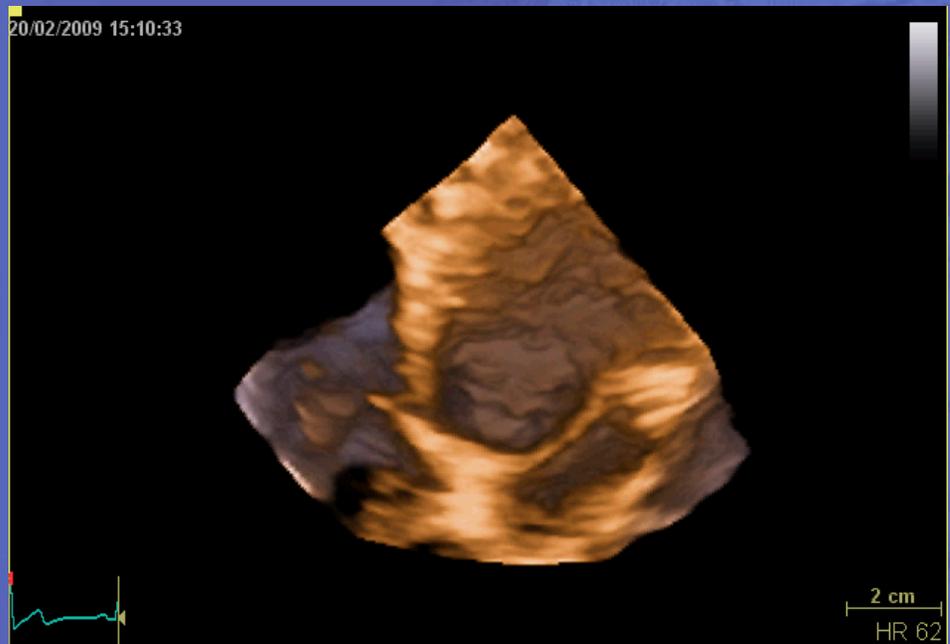
AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

Clinical Case: 2D Echo



AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

Clinical Case: Pivotal Role of 3D Echo



AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT

- **Guidelines defining indications for surgery are supported only by a consensus and inferences from observational studies (no randomized trials!);**
- **~ 10% of patients sent to surgery according with current guidelines results in a post-op. LV dysfunction;**
- **Bicuspid aortic valve, degenerative media diseases (i.e. Marfan syndrome), degenerative cusp prolapse, acute aortic dissection, and atherosclerotic aortic aneurysm of ascending aorta are the most common indications for surgical repair in AR;**
- **Better understanding and quantitation of the aortic root complex may lead to better understanding the pathophysiology of AR and to select the most adequate surgical maneuver to repair the lesion.**

Positive proof of global warming.



**18th
Century**

1900

1950

1970

1980

1990

2006