

Erasmus MC
University Medical Center Rotterdam



Partial Atrioventricular Defect in the Adult

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No disclosures

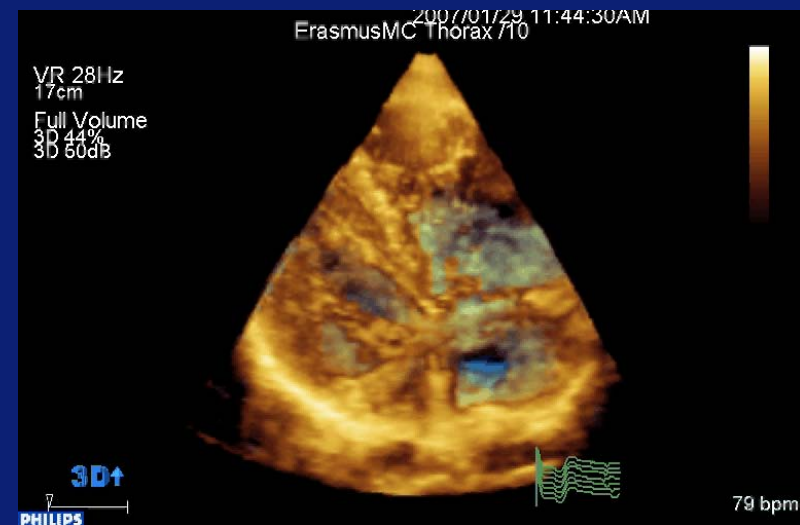
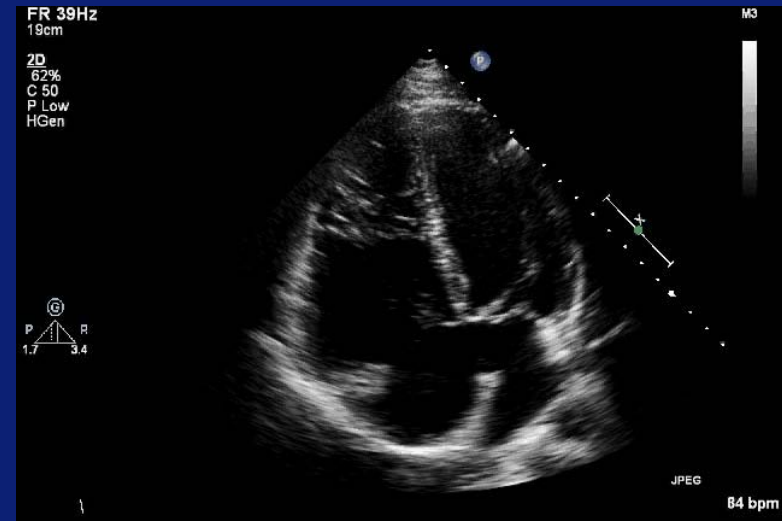


Partial Atrioventricular Defect (PAVSD) in the adult

Clinical Presentation

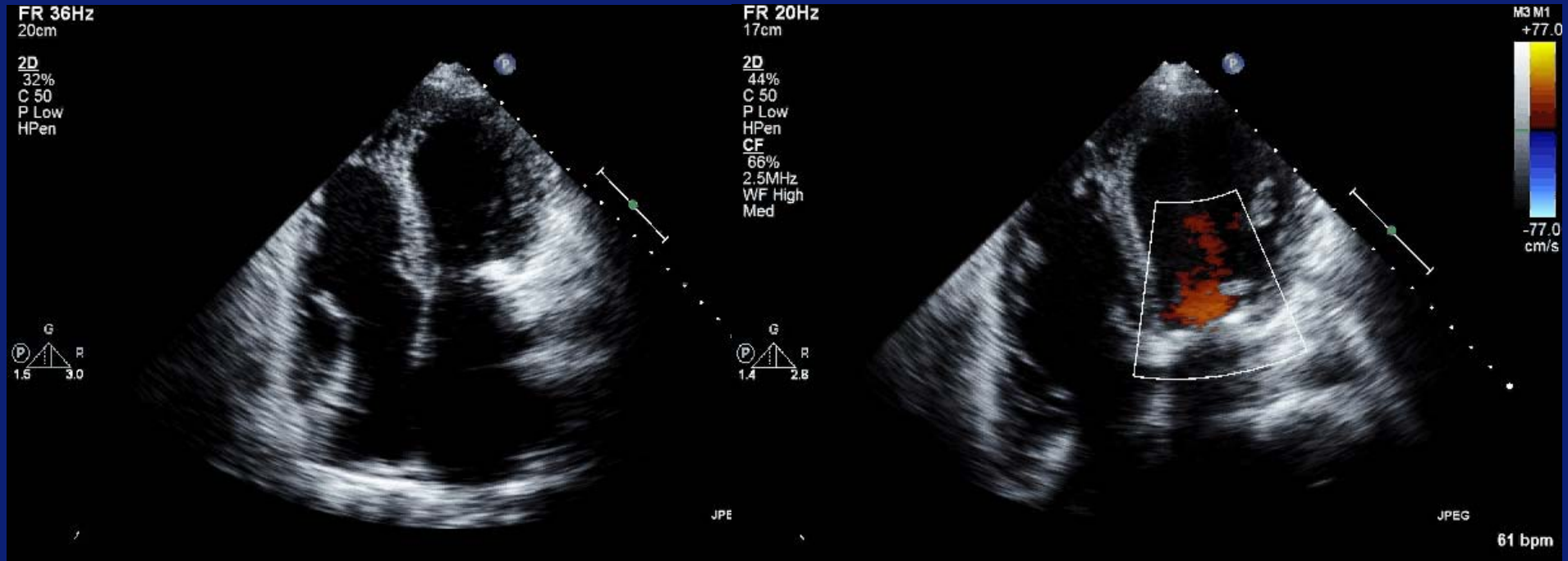
- Atrial Fibrillation
- Mitral Regurgitation
- Exercise intolerance
- Screening or detection by chance

(PAVSD continues to present in adulthood as symptoms may not occur until the 3rd or 4th decade)

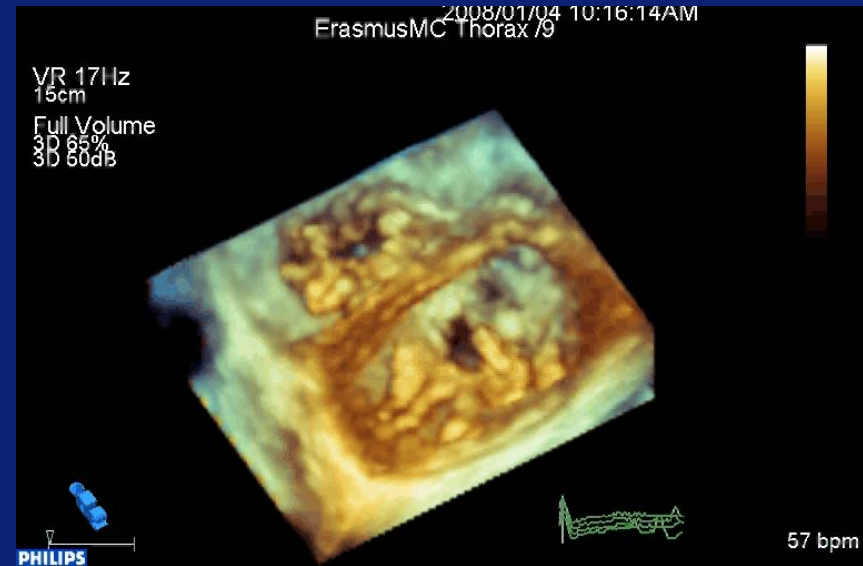


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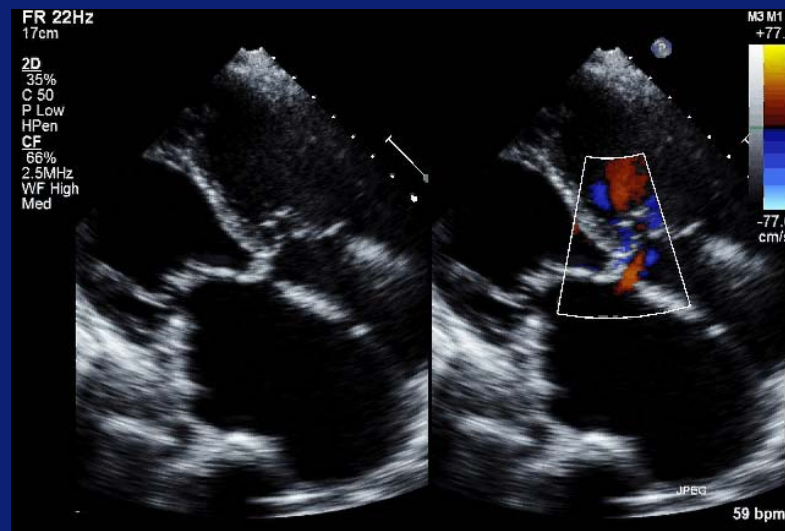
Mitral valve regurgitation: severity?



Mitral valve regurgitation



Abnormal mitral valve?



PAVSD: Goals of the echo examination

- Size of the atrial communication
- Assessment of the severity of AV valve regurgitation
- Assessment of LVOT obstruction
- Assessment of the hemodynamic load to the left and right side
- Estimation of right-sided pressures
- Detection of associated lesions

CASE

50 year old male known with Downs syndroom

Complaints: atypical chest pain

Admitted to a community hospital with chest pain, no ischemia found

Clinical History:

Regularly visits to the Childrens hospital up to the age of 16 in relation to a possible VSD.

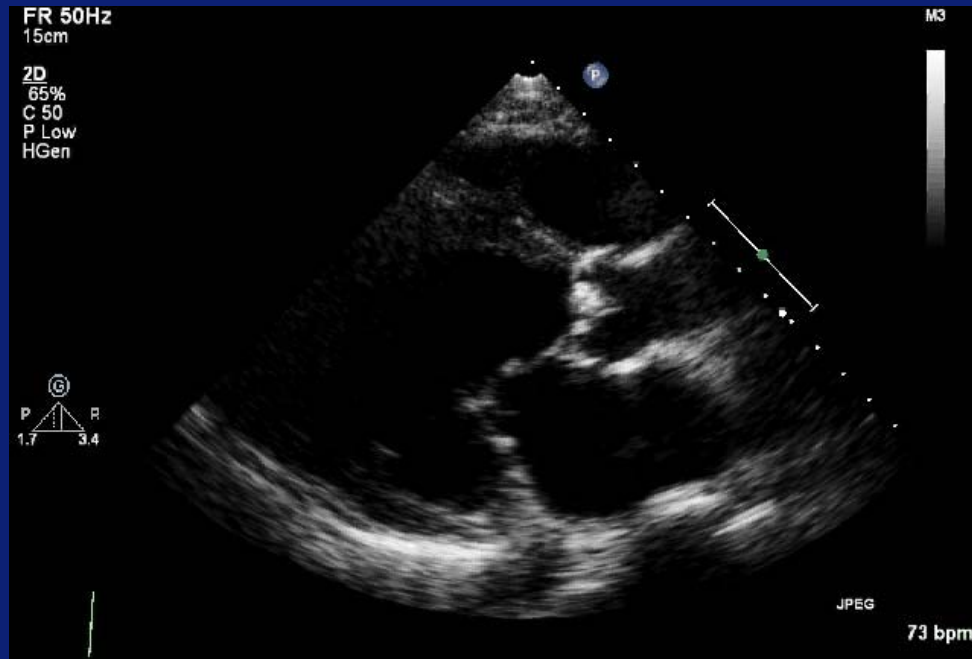
Physical examination:

Blood pressure : 93/57 mmHg; CVP normal; O₂ saturation 100%

Heart: normal 1st en 2nd sound, holisystolic murmer II/VI max apex.

ejection murmer II/VI op 2^e R. Diastolic mumer II/VI 3^e L

Parasternal Long Axis View



2D measurements:

LVEDD: 74mm

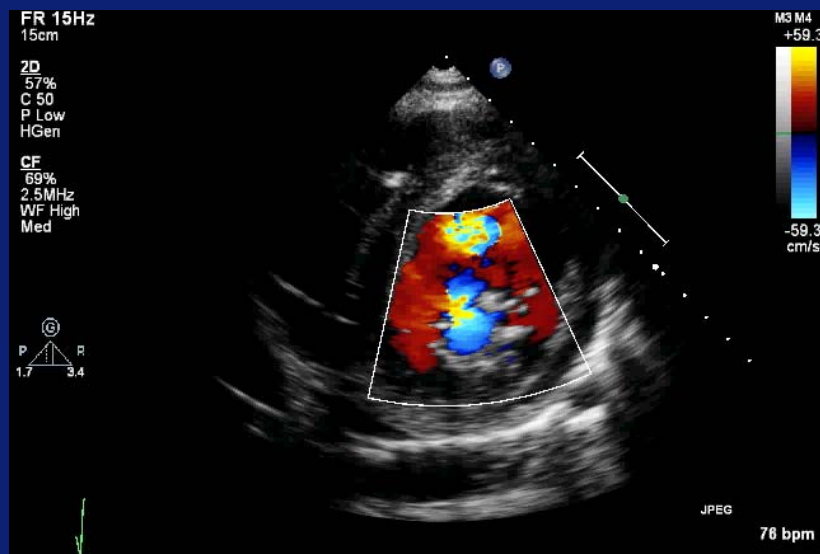
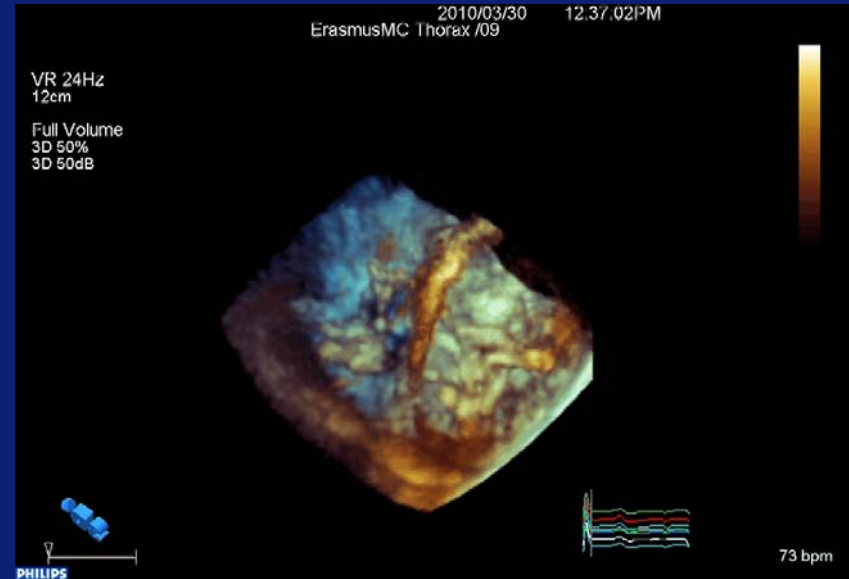
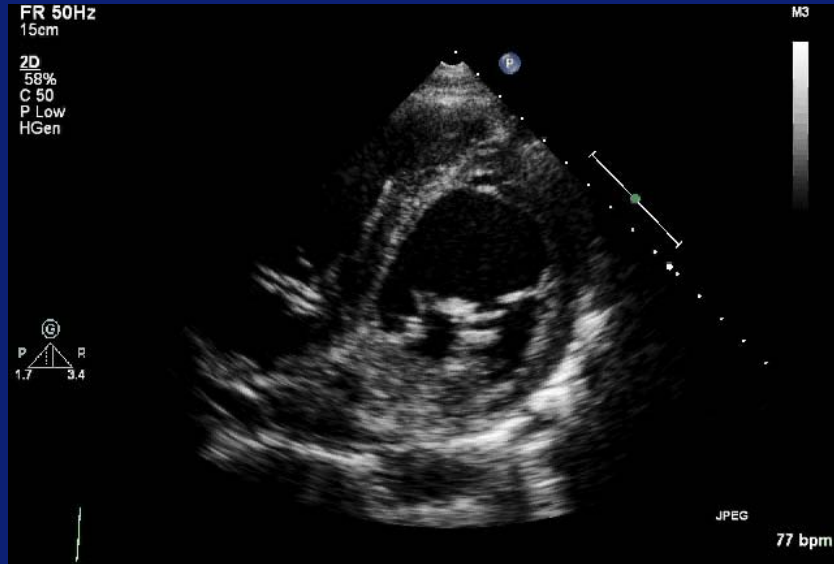
LVESD: 52mm

LA dim. 4CH: 82mm

2CH: 90mm

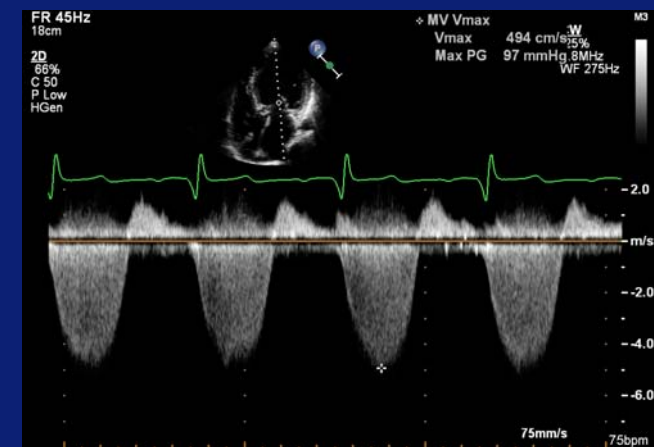
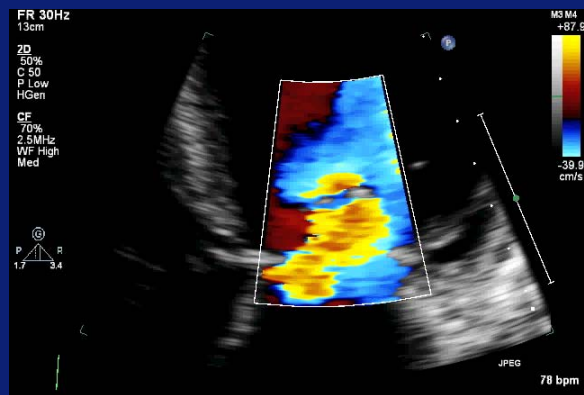
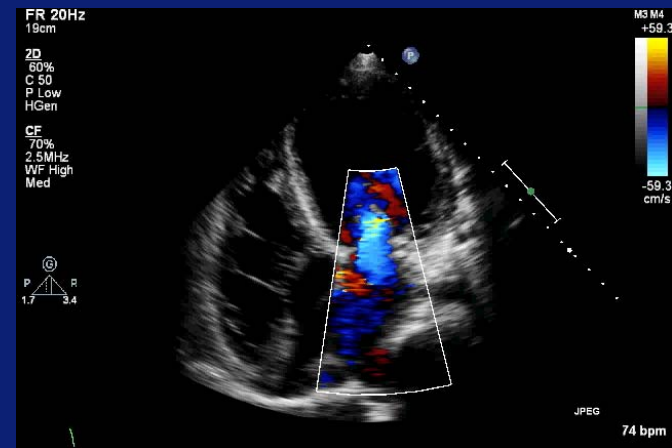
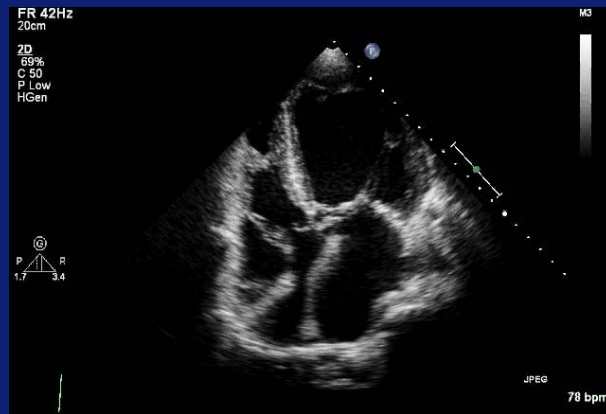
LA volume 178ml
(normal value 18-58ml)

Left AV valve regurgitation



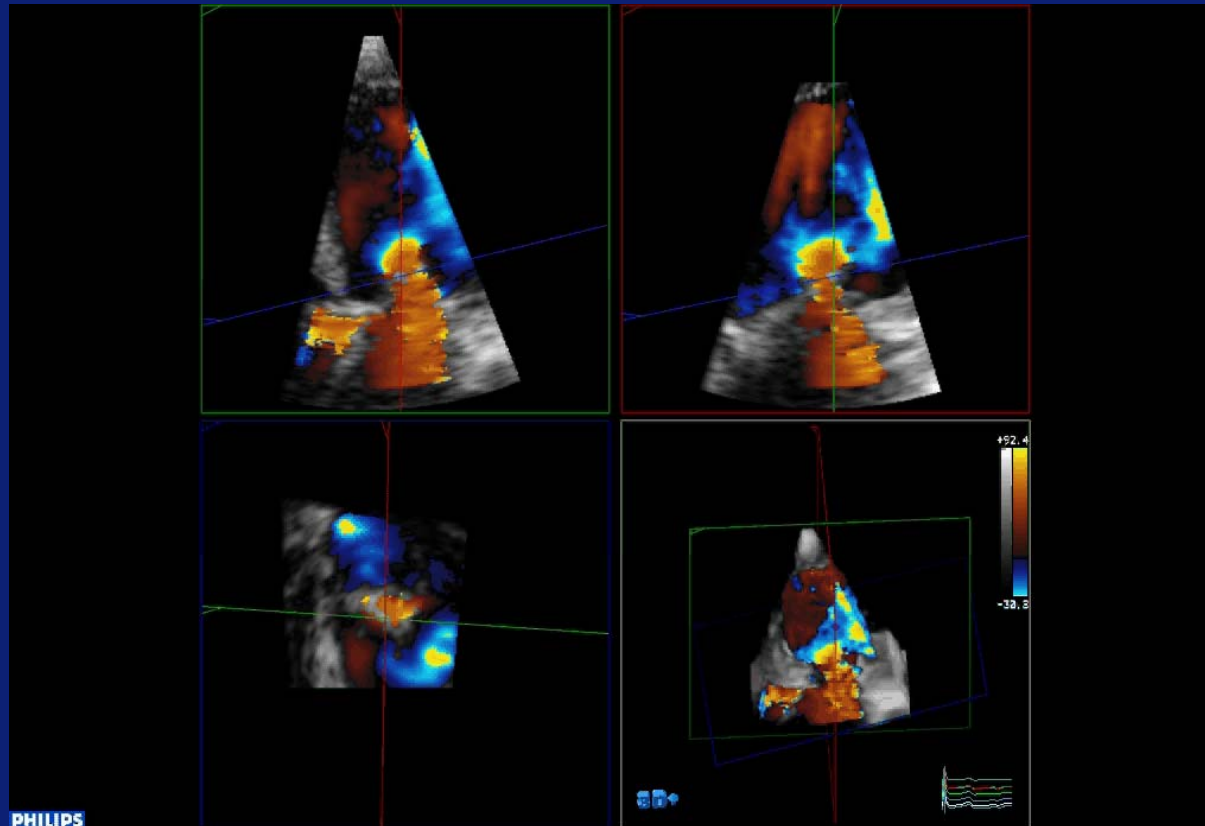
Enface view: left AV valve
Length/ width/ extent of cleft.
Cleft points medially towards the RV

Left AV valve regurgitation



Many quantitative and qualitative techniques have been developed to assess left AV valve regurgitation. They all have limitations

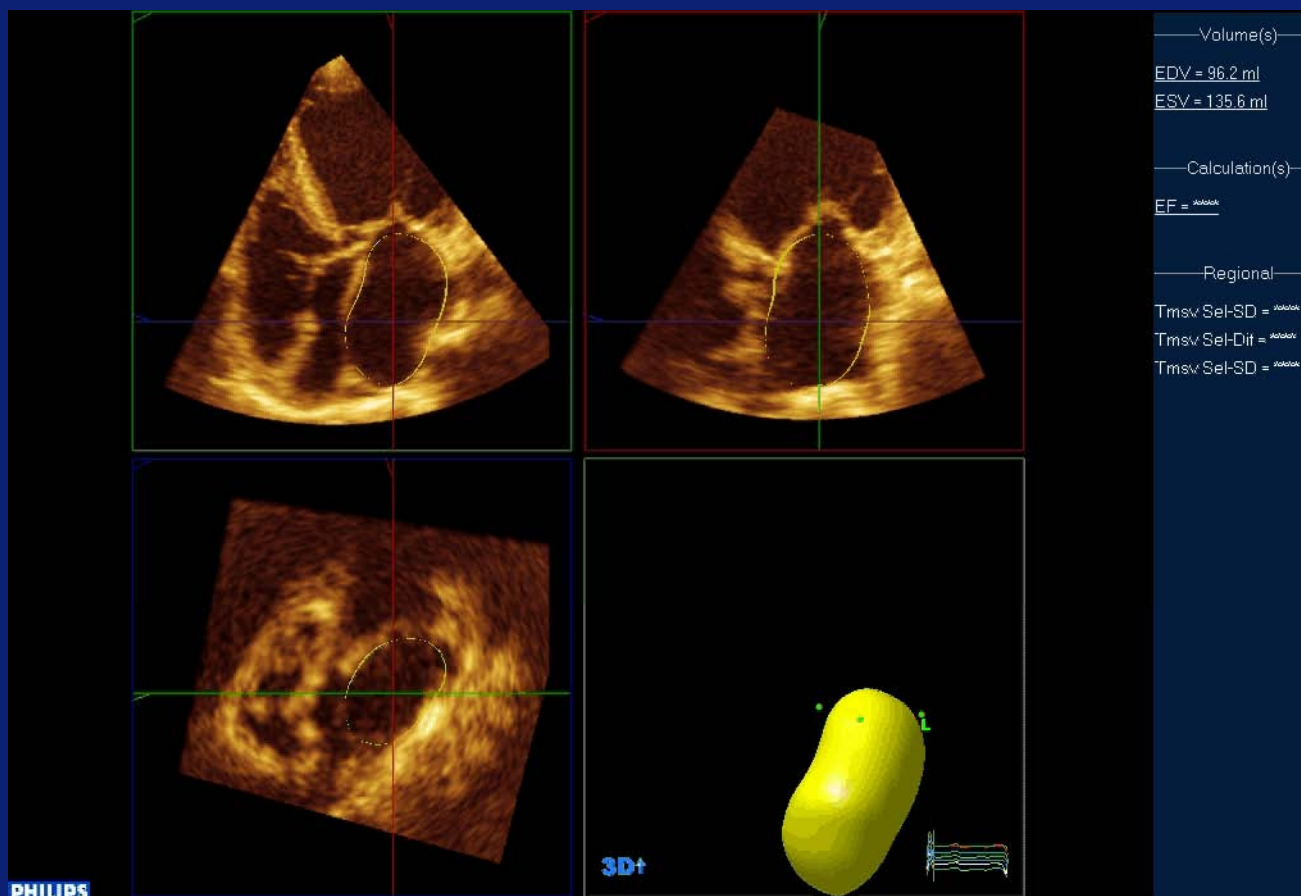
Left AV valve regurgitation



3D colour doppler Can it be of help?

Research

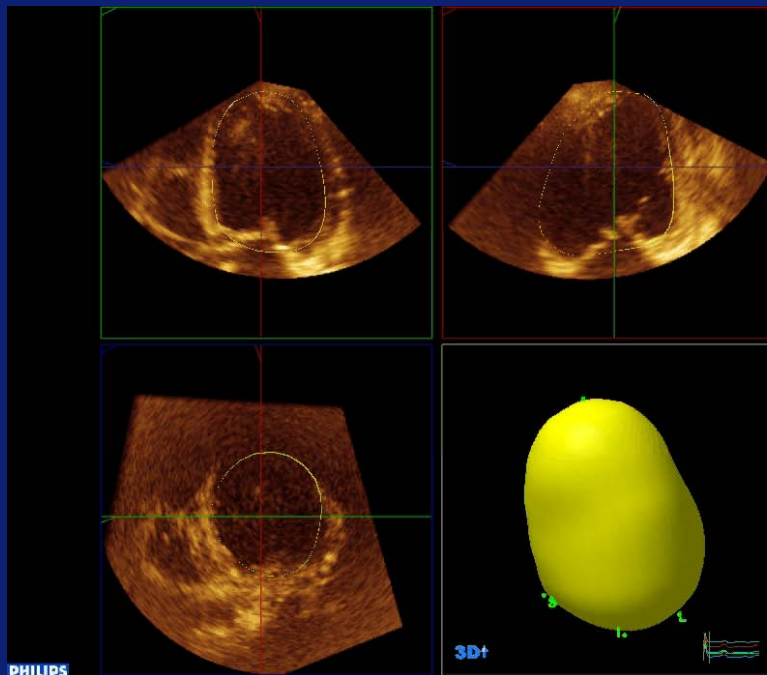
Hemodynamic impact of left AV valve regurgitation



3D LA volume 135.6ml

Hemodynamic impact of left AV valve regurgitation

3D LV volume and ejection fraction

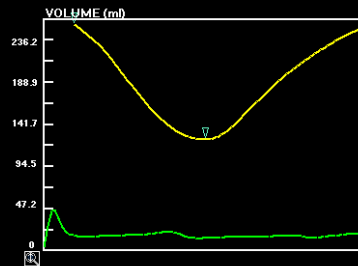


Volume(s)
EDV = 259.8 ml
ESV = 128.1 ml

Calculation(s)
EF = 50.7 %
SV = 131.7 ml

Global Regional (msec) Regional (%R-R) Parametric Imaging

Global Function Report



HR **78** bpm

Systolic Function

EDV est. **259.8** ml

ESV est. **125.0** ml

SV est. **134.8** ml

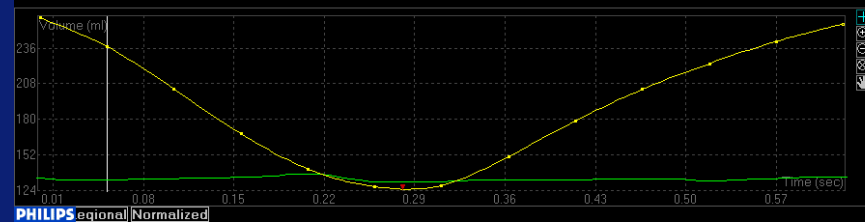
EF est. **51.9** %

51.9%

Volume(s)
EDV = 259.8 ml
ESV = 128.1 ml

Calculation(s)
EF = 50.7 %
SV = 131.7 ml

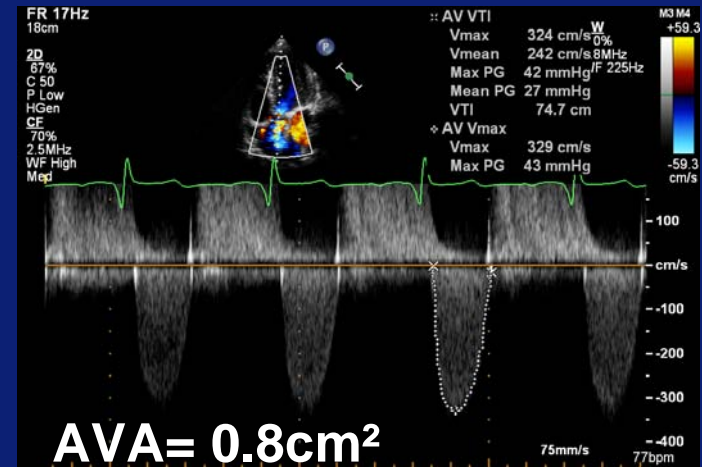
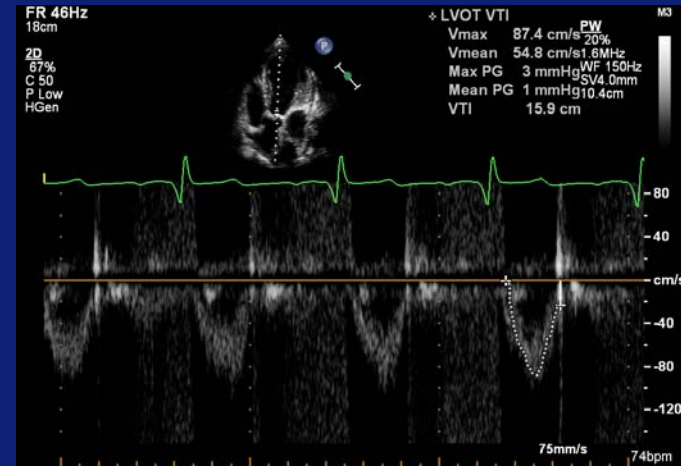
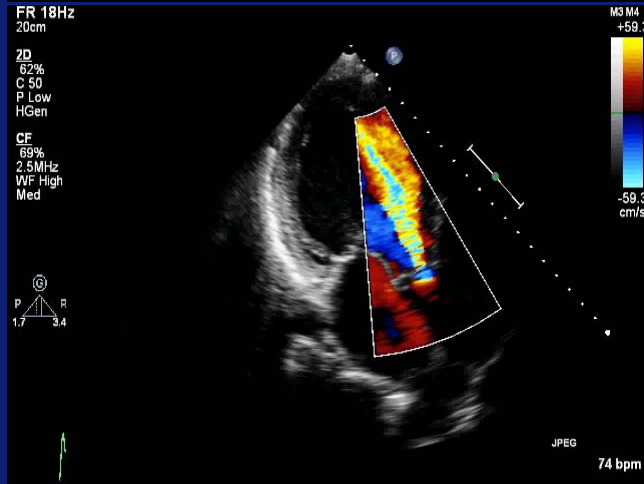
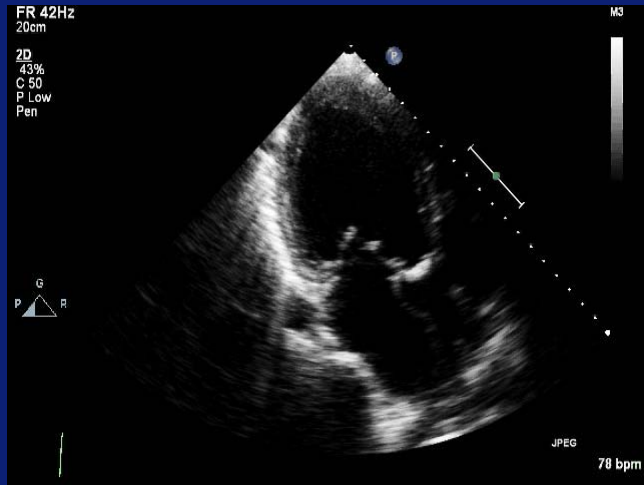
Regional
Tmsv Sel-SD = *****
Tmsv Sel-Dif = *****
Tmsv Sel-SD = *****



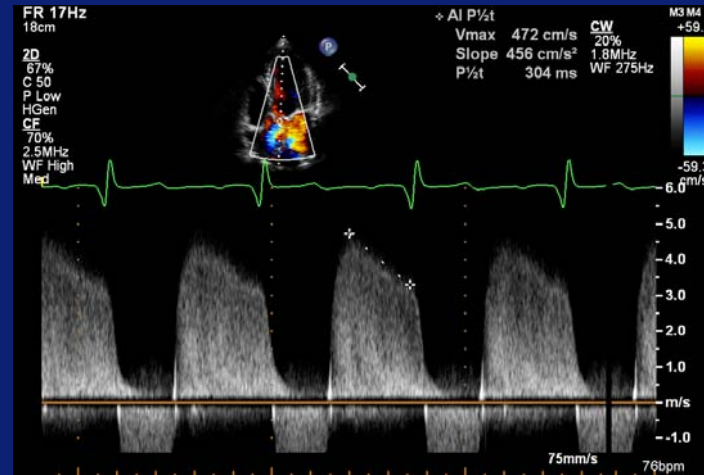
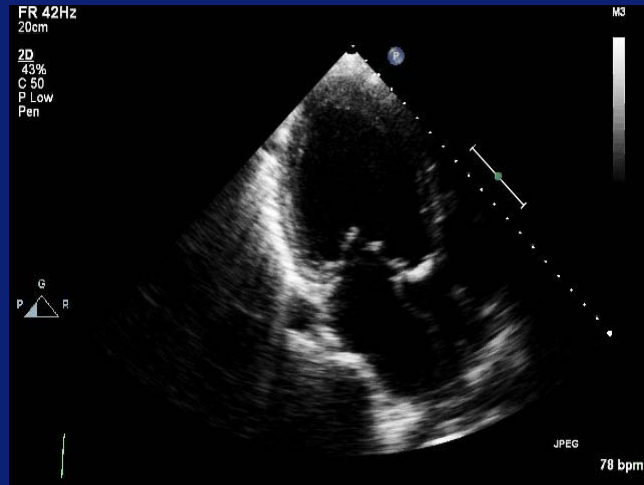
Normal value: EF = 60%

Czapury

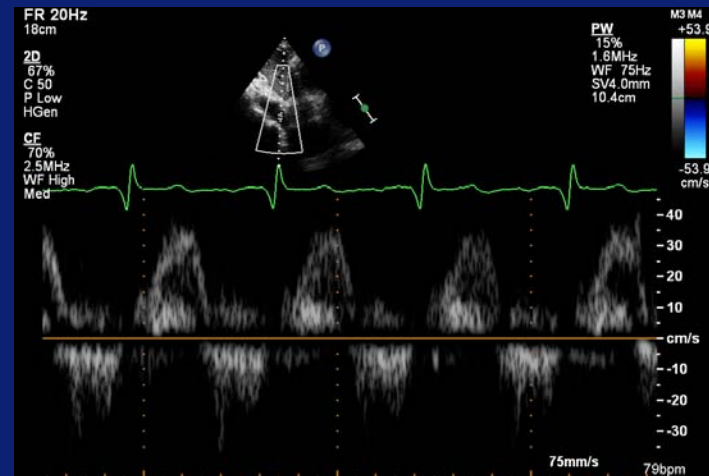
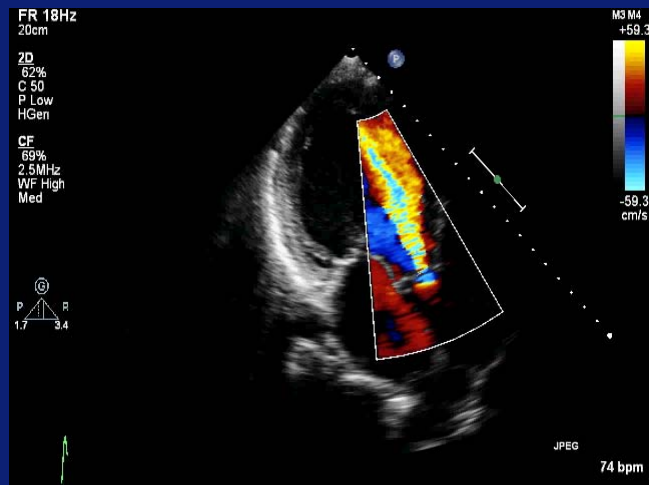
Aortic valve



Aortic valve regurgitation



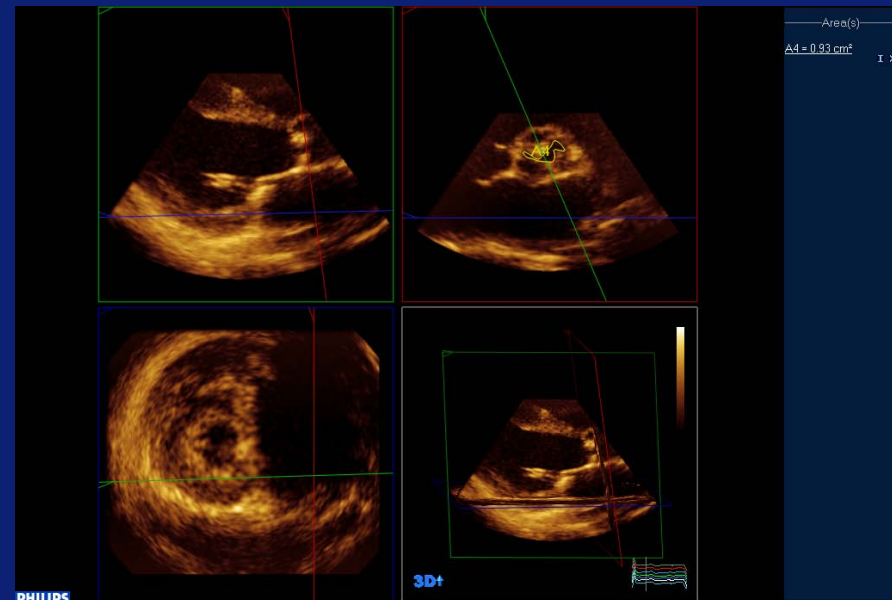
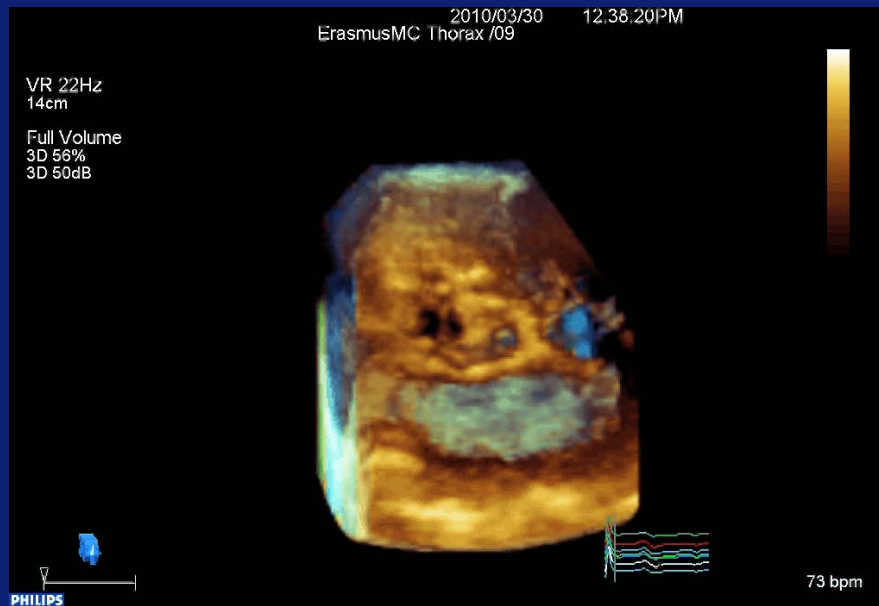
P_{1/2}t 304ms



Abd. Aorta

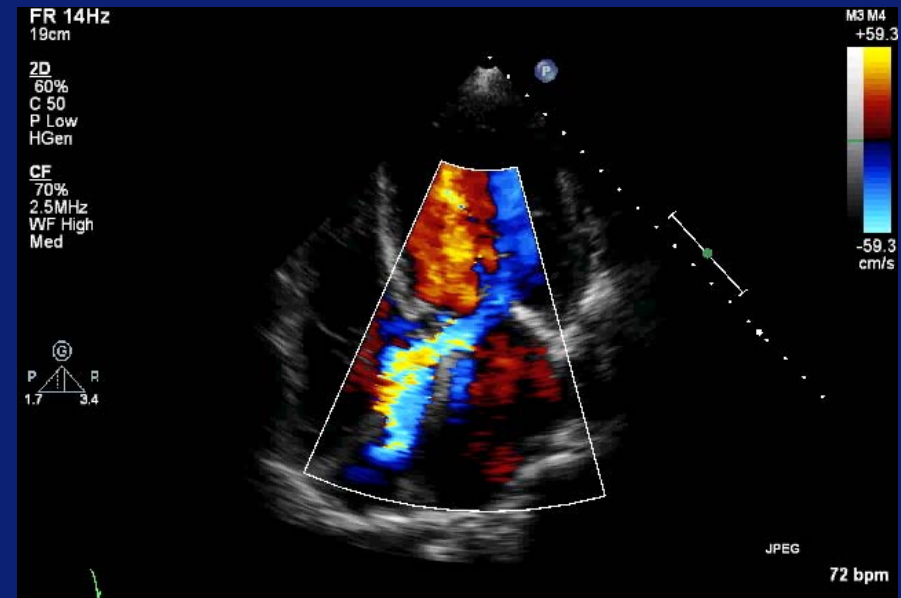
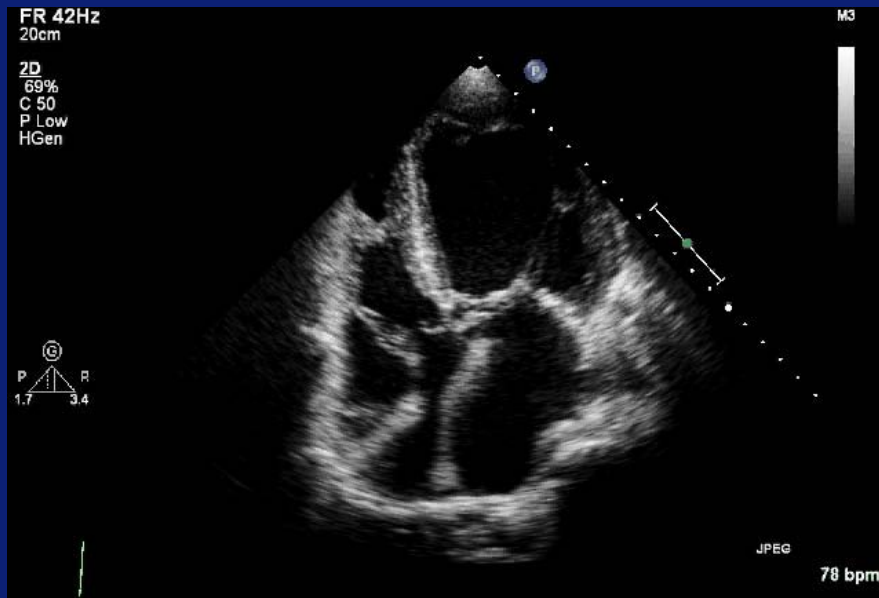
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3D evaluation of the Aortic Stenoses



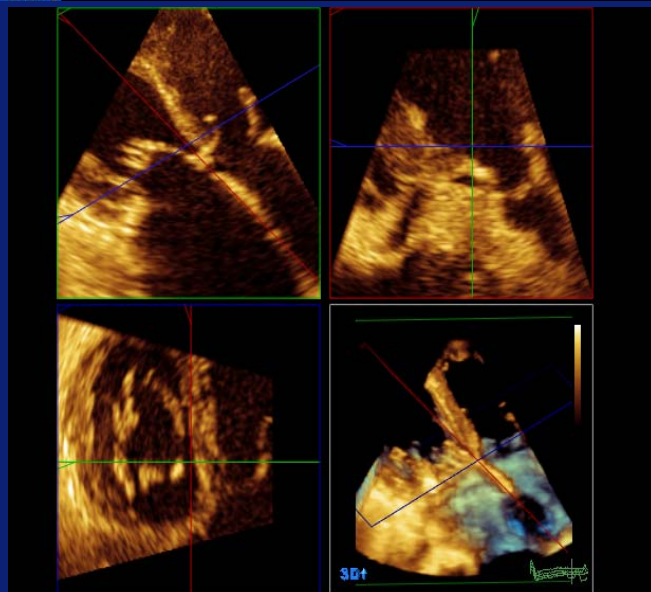
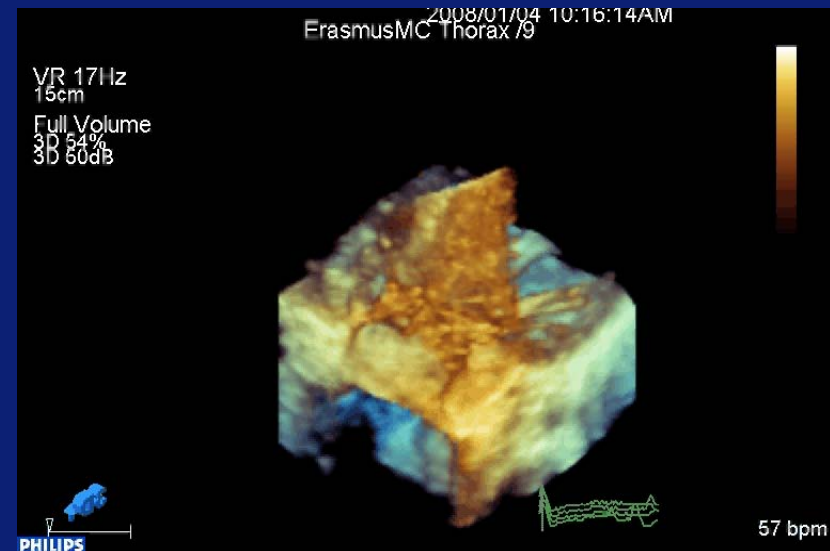
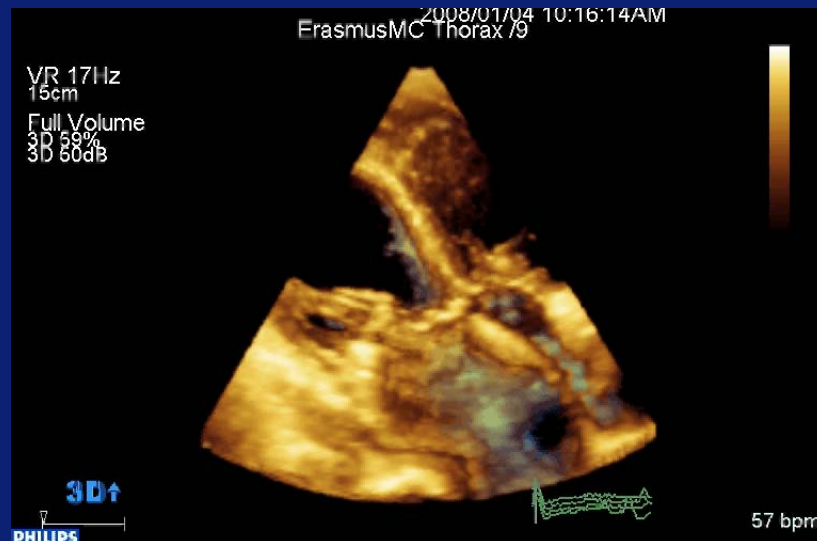
Aortic valve area 0.93 cm^2

Intra atrial communication: Left to right shunting



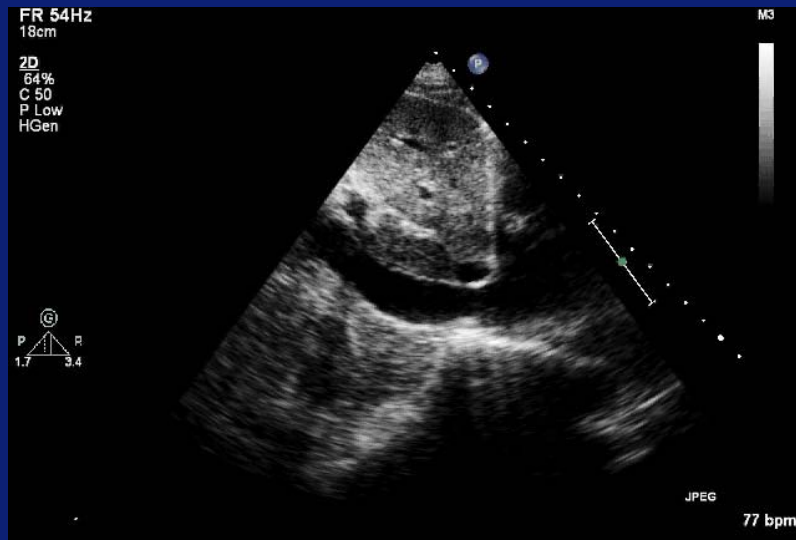
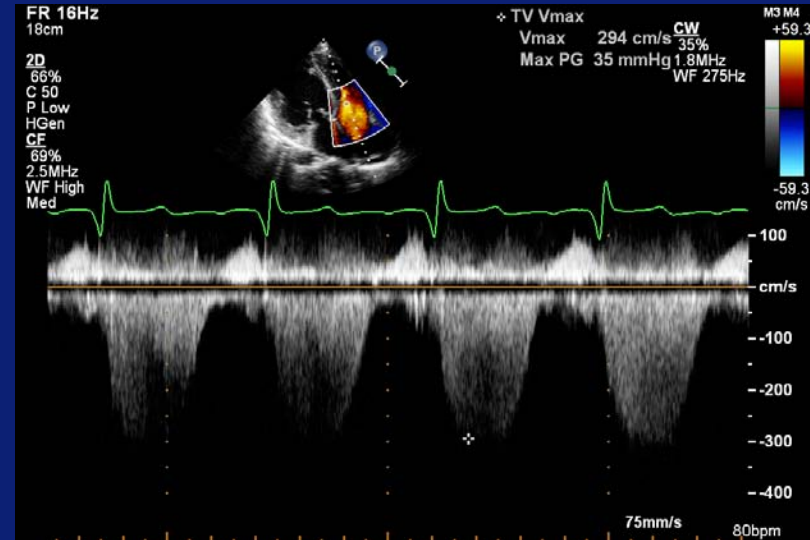
No VSD found

3D evaluation of the atrial communication



Calculated area:
0.29 cm²

Right AV valve Regurgitation



RA pressure 5mmHg
RV pressure 39mmHg

IVC

Conclusion

Incremental value of 3D TTE for the pre operative evaluation of PAVSD:

- Defect: calculate the area, relationship to all the surrounding structures
- Left AV valve: accurate assessment of the cleft; length / width / extent.
- Severity of left AV regurgitation: area of research
- Papillary muscles: abnormal orientation or arrangement
- LV volume and EF%
- LA volume

Postoperative evaluation of PAVSD and CAVSD

Goals of the echo examination

Assessment for residual atrial and ventricular communications

- residual VSD(high velocity)
- residual ASD(low velocity)
- difficult to see, multiple colour jets in atrium

Valvular regurgitation

- mainly leftsided AV valve
- mechanism of AV regurgitation

(typically occurs at the interface of the superior and inferior bridging leaflet)

Postoperative evaluation of PAVSD and CAVSD

Goals of the echo examination

Assesment of valvular stenoses

LVOT obstructie (pre or post operative)

- elongated outflow tract
- subaortic obstruction: membrane,
abnormal chordal attachment

Pulmonary Hypertension

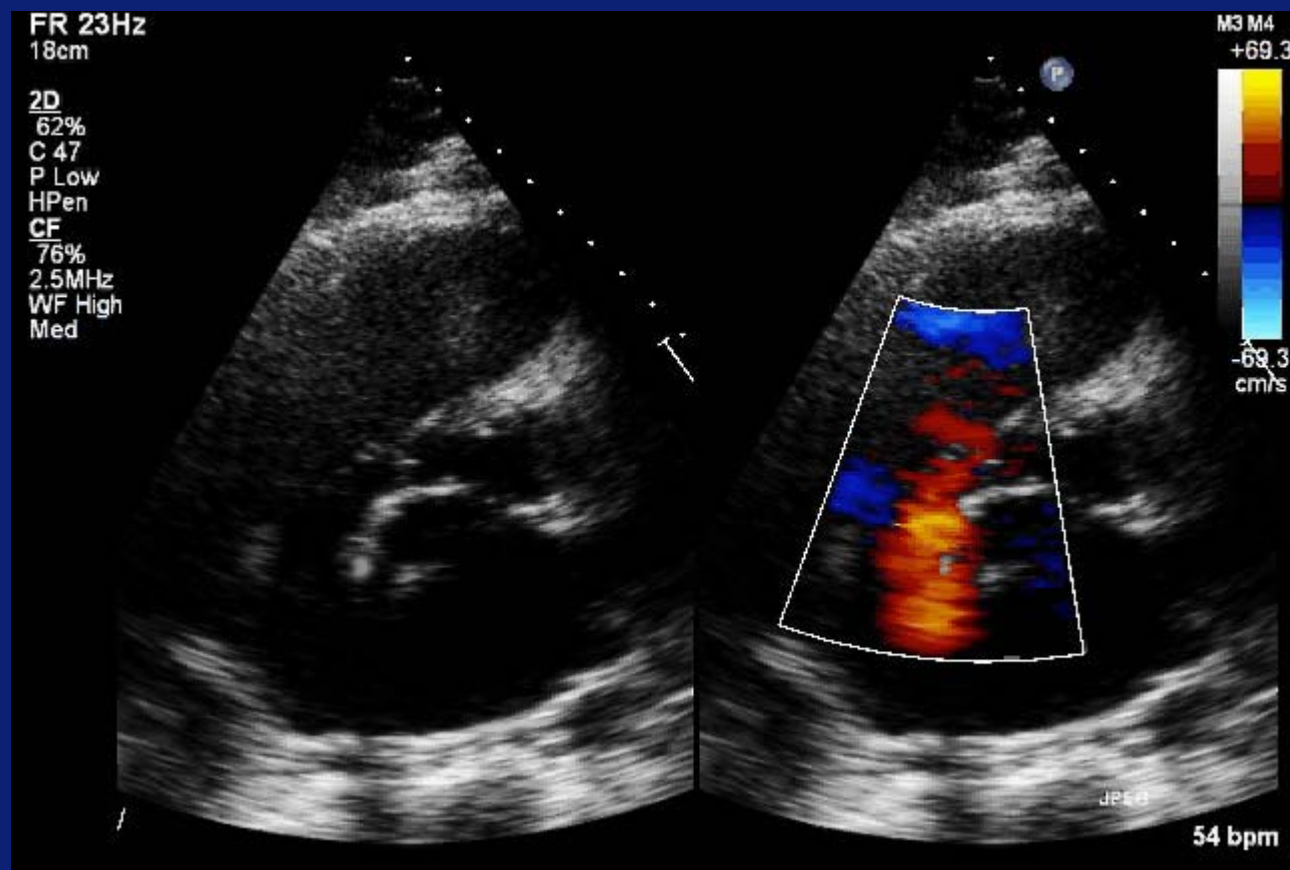
- operated too late

Postoperative evaluation CAVSD: Rest shunts



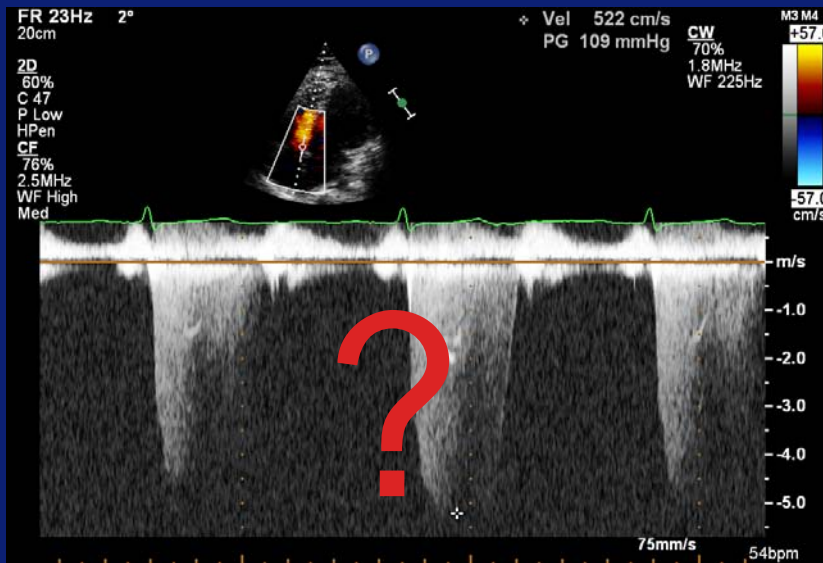
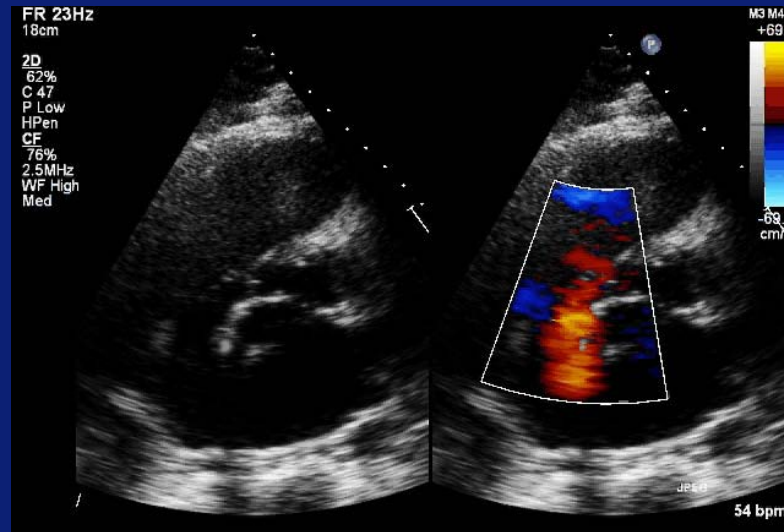
RV inflow

Postoperative evaluation PAVSD: Rest shunt

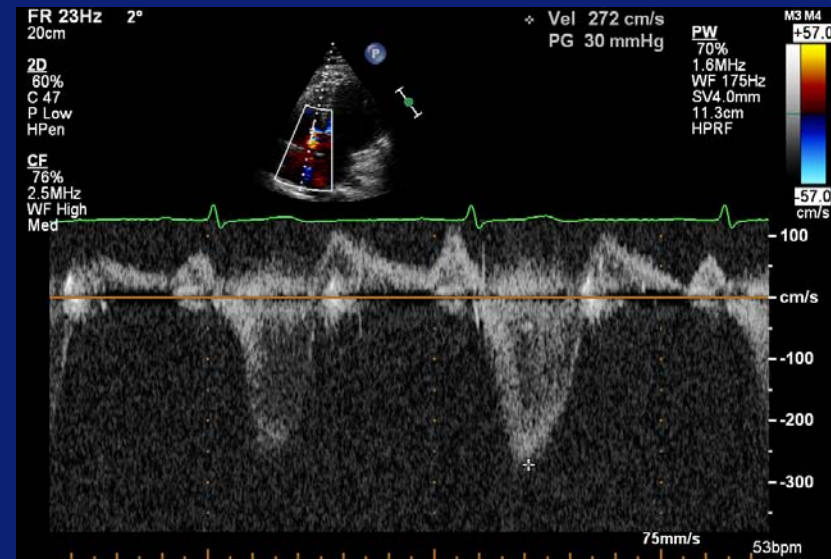


Defect connecting the LV to the RA through the AV junction

Postoperative evaluation PAVSD: Rest shunt



CW: Right AV valve Vmax 5.2 m/s

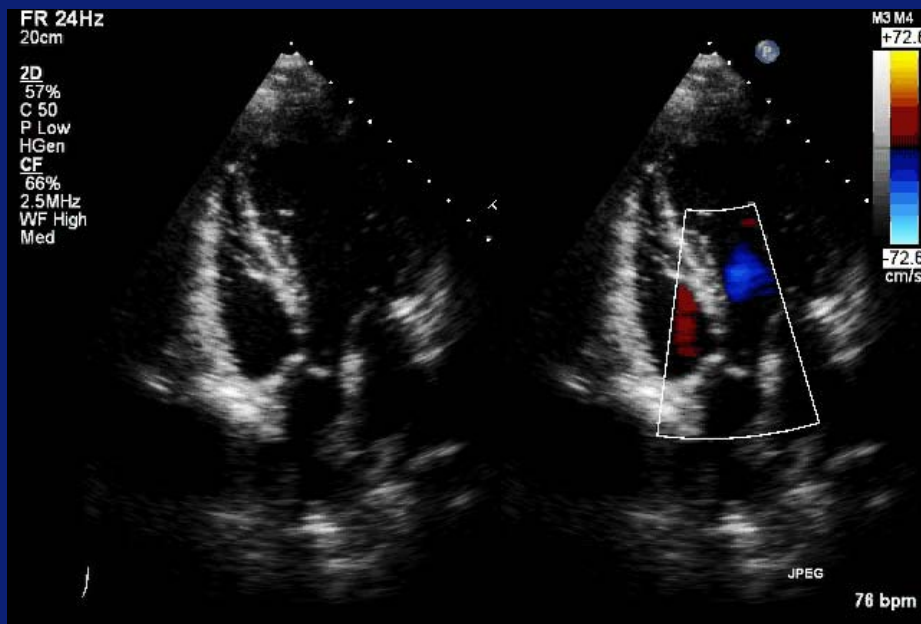


PW: Right AV valve Vmax 2.7 m/s

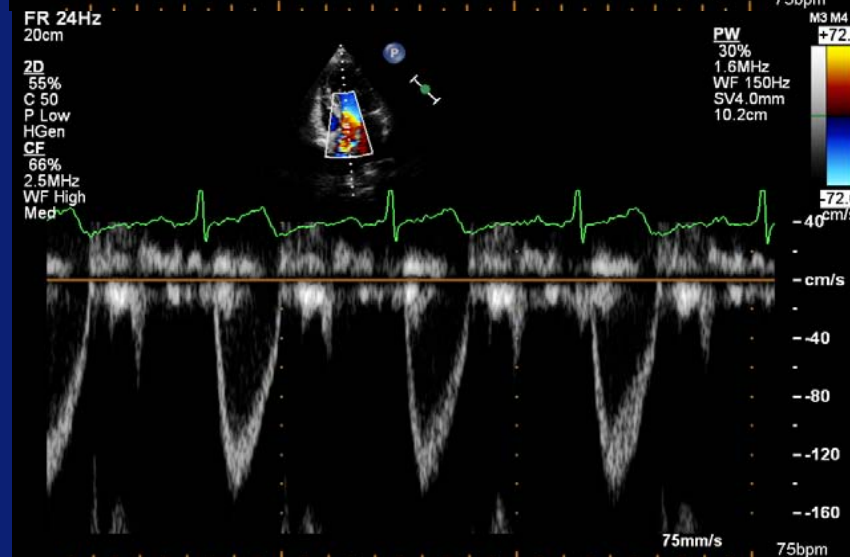
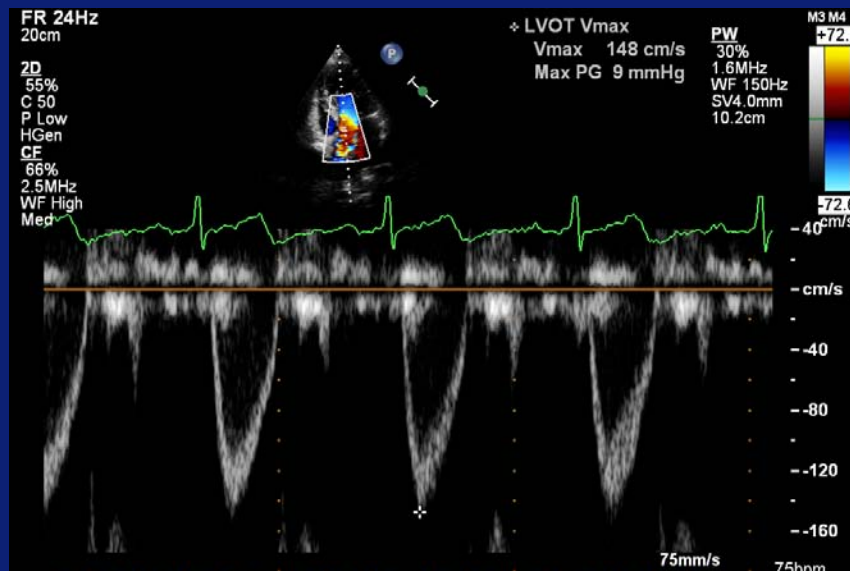
MC

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Postoperative evaluation PAVSD: Elongated LVOT



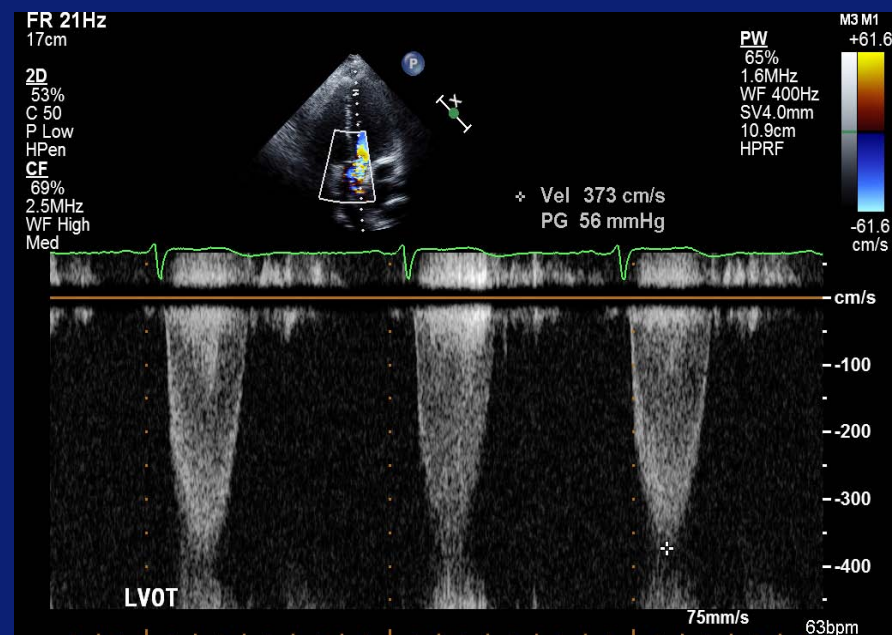
AP5CH



Postoperative evaluation PAVSD: LVOT obstruction



AP5CH zoom



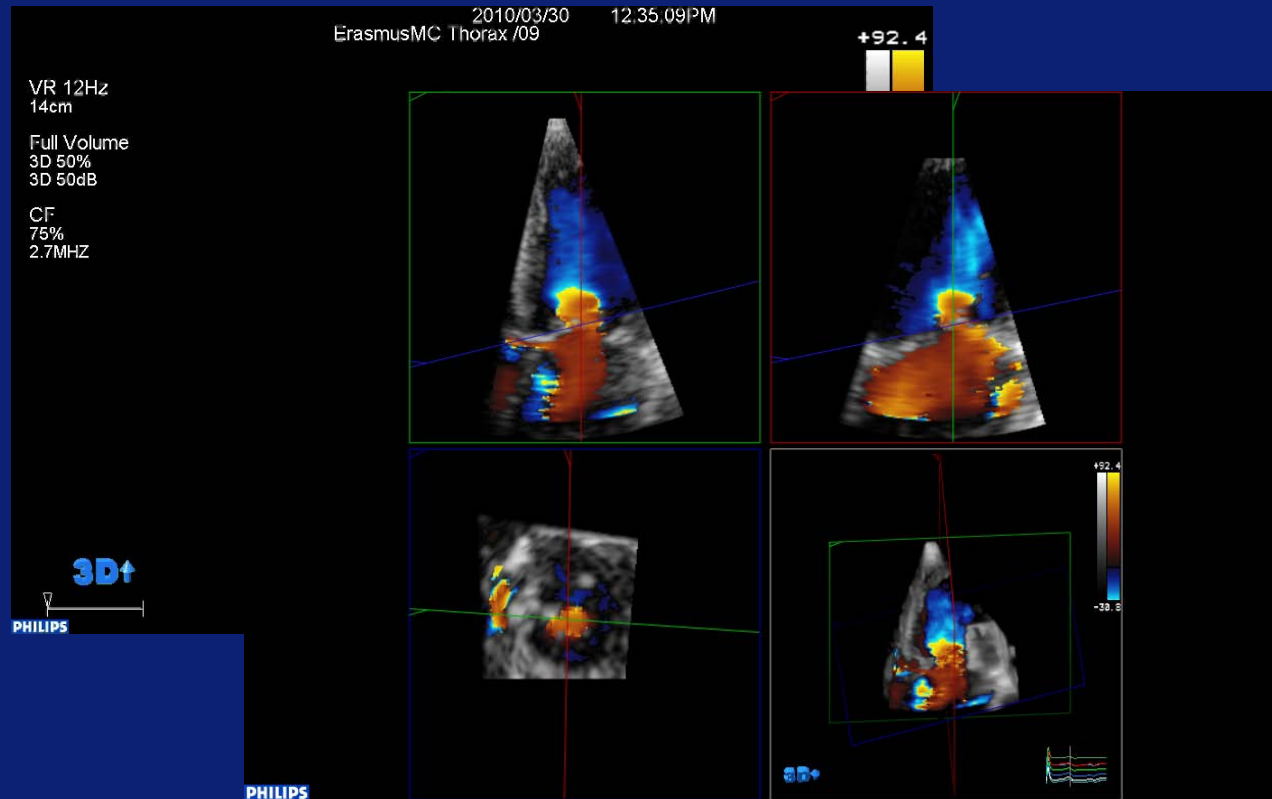
Vmax LVOT 3.7 m/s

Conclusion

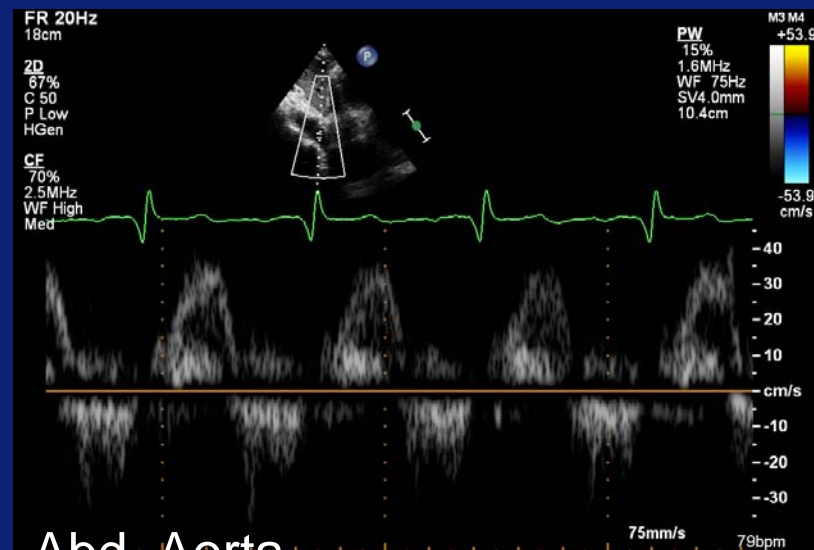
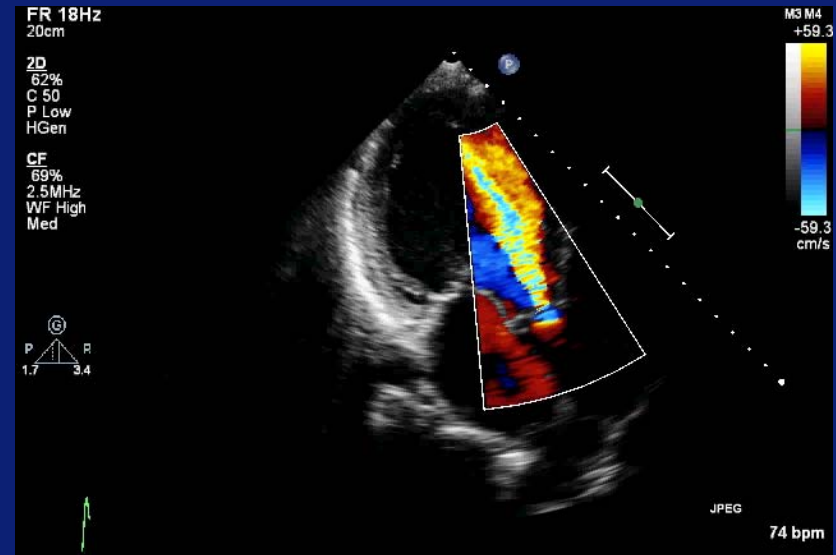
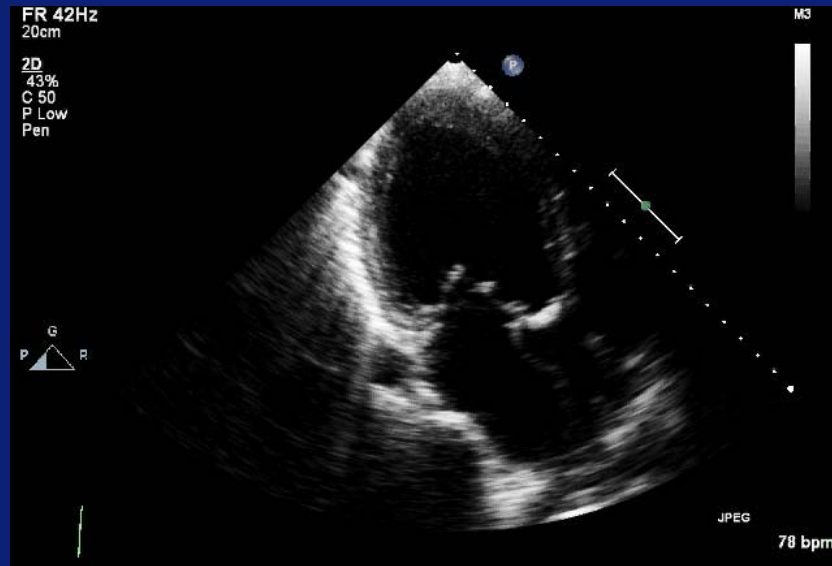
Post operative follow up:

- First out patient echo:
 - Full work-up and where possible 3D
 - Exclude residual shunts at the AV junction / LVOT obstruction / AV valve regurgitation / PH
- Consecutive follow up echo's in cases of LAVV regurgitation
- Short echo protocol:
 - LV dimensions and function with 3D where possible
 - LA volume
 - RA / RV pressures

Left AV valve regurgitation: Severity?

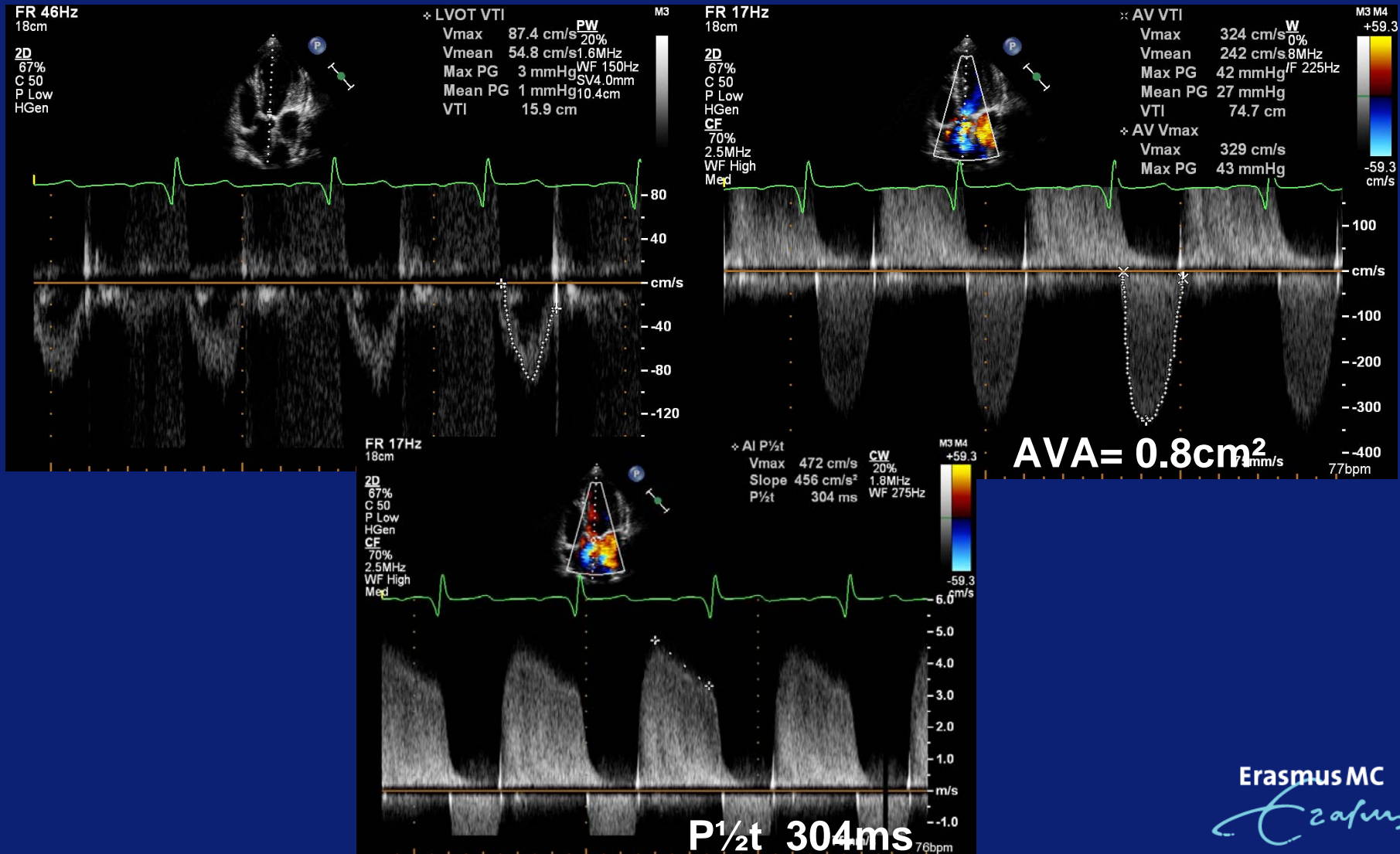


Aortic valve stenoses and regurgitation

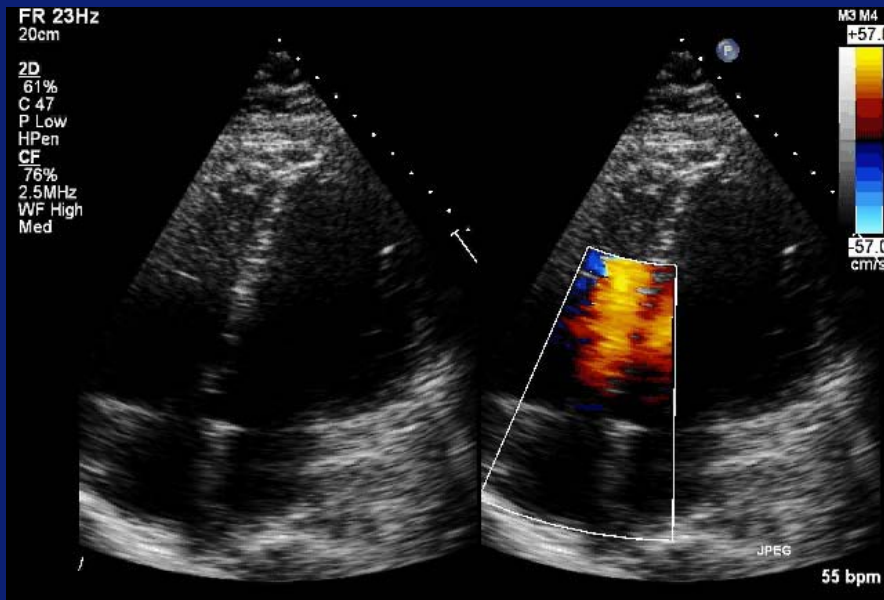


Abd. Aorta

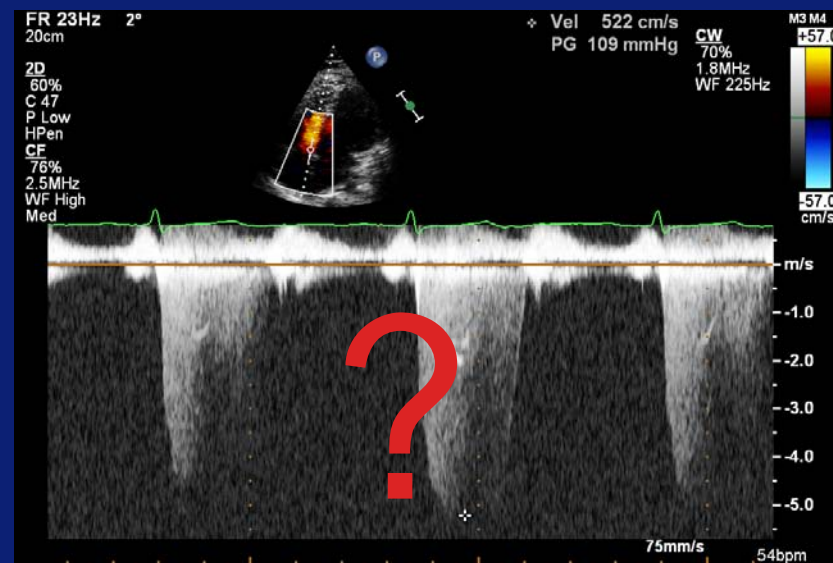
Doppler evaluation of the AS and AR



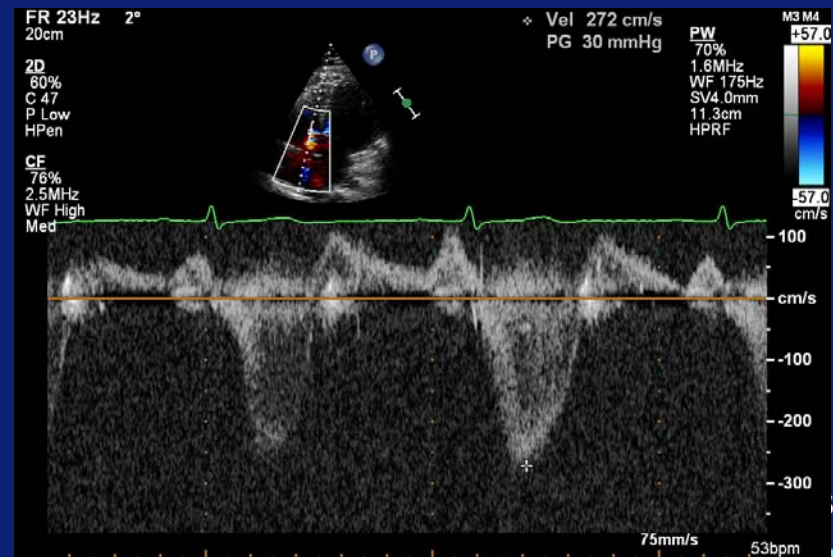
Postoperative evaluation: PAVSD



AP4CH



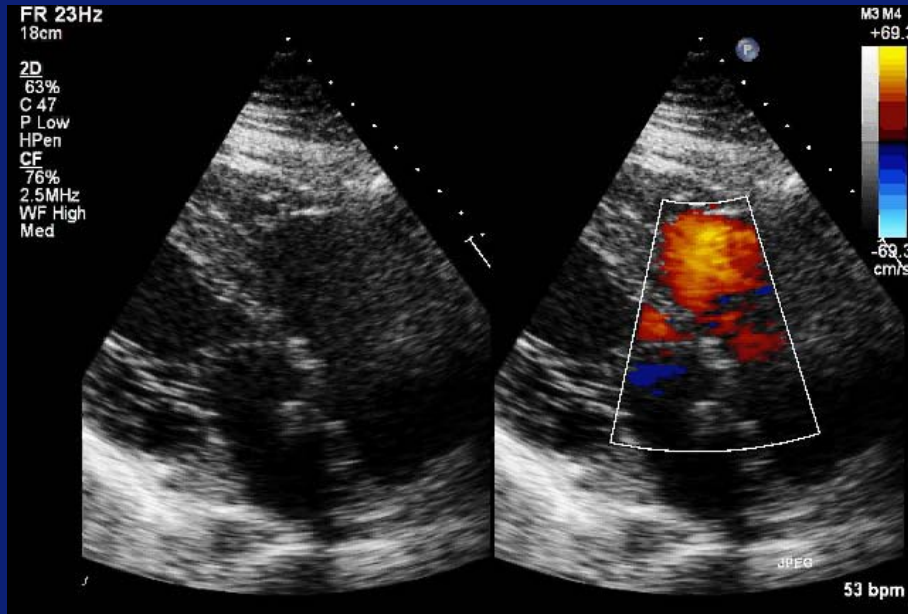
CW: Right AV valve Vmax 5.2 m/s



PW: Right AV valve Vmax 2.7 m/s

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Postoperative evaluation: PAVSD

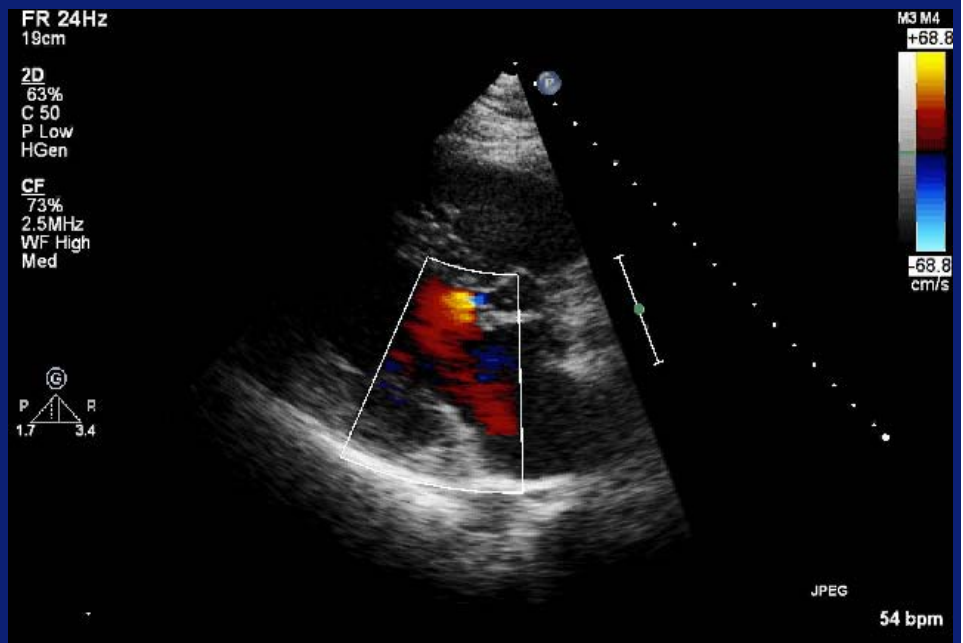
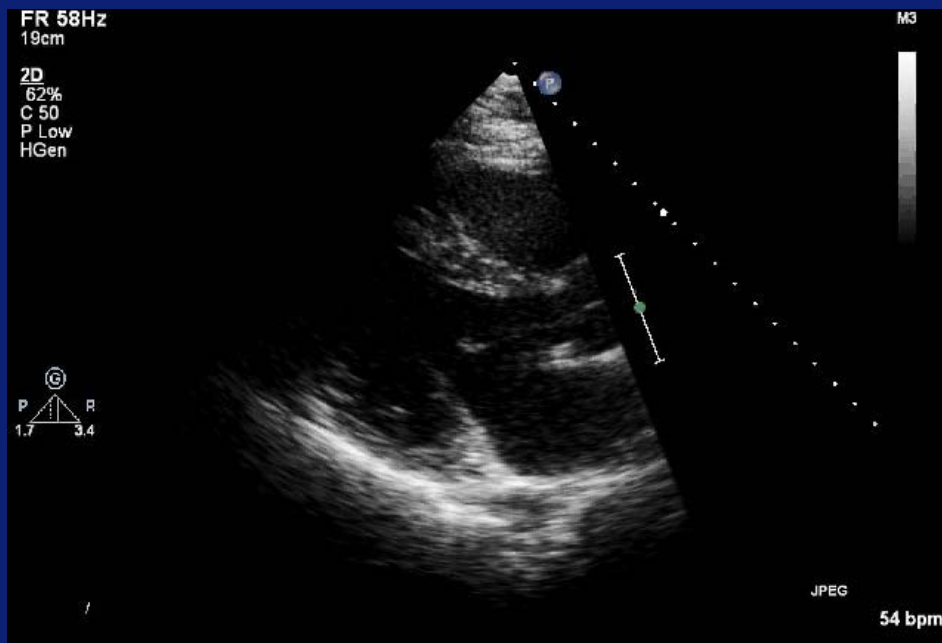


RV inflow

PSSAX

Postoperative evaluation: PAVSD

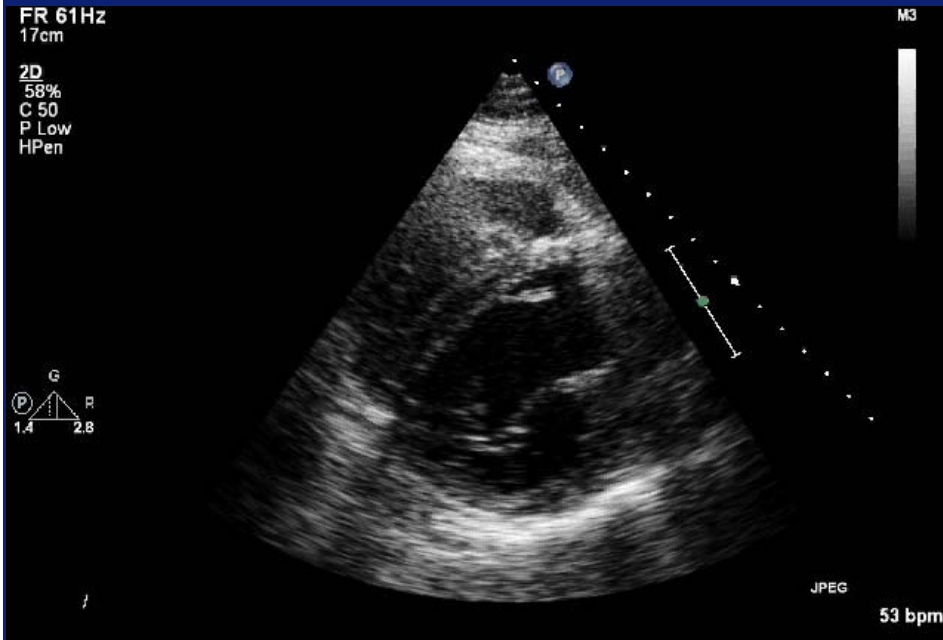
Case: 41y female corrected in 1984 for a PAVSD and ASDII



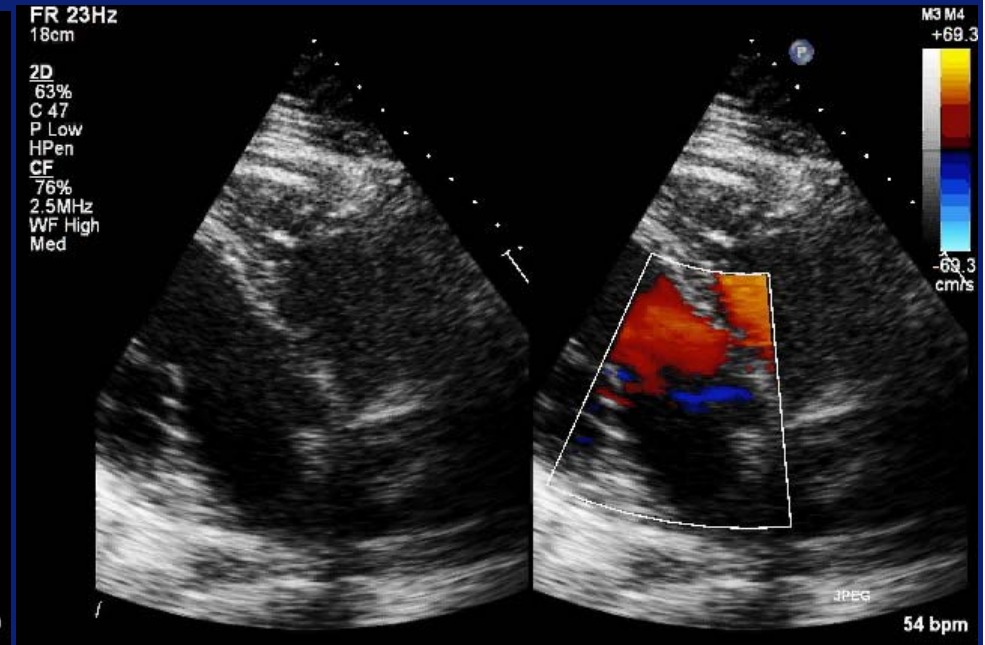
Left sided AV valve regurgitation

Patients lenght: 1.68 m
weight: 120 kg!

Postoperative evaluation: PAVSD



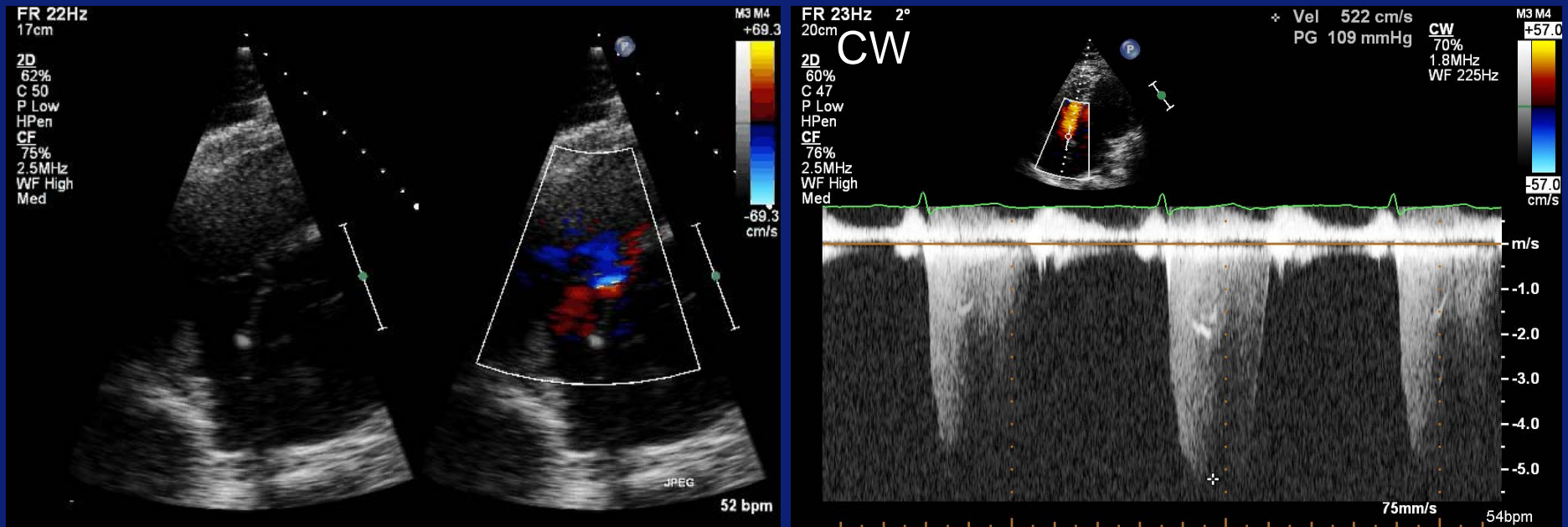
PSSAX



RVinflow

Mechanism of left sided AV regurgitation?

Postoperative evaluation: PAVSD



PSSAX

Right sided AV valve regurgitation with V_{max} 5.2m/s!

Postoperative evaluation of PAVSD and CAVSD

Valvular regurgitation:

- mainly leftsided AV valve
- mechanism of AV regurgitation

Residual septal defects:

- residual VSD (high velocity)
- residual ASD(low velocity)
 - difficult to see!
 - multiple colour jets in atrium

LVOT obstructie:

- elongated outflow tract, abnormal chordal attachment
- subaortic obstruction

Pulmonary Hypertension:

- operated too late