



# ClinicalKey – 帮助解决临床问题 案例介绍

如何快速回答具有挑战性的心脏病问题？

注:此案例成型于2012年，因此仍是ClinicalKey老版界面，与新版ClinicalKey (2014年9月升级) 有所不同，供大家参考。

# 临床案例

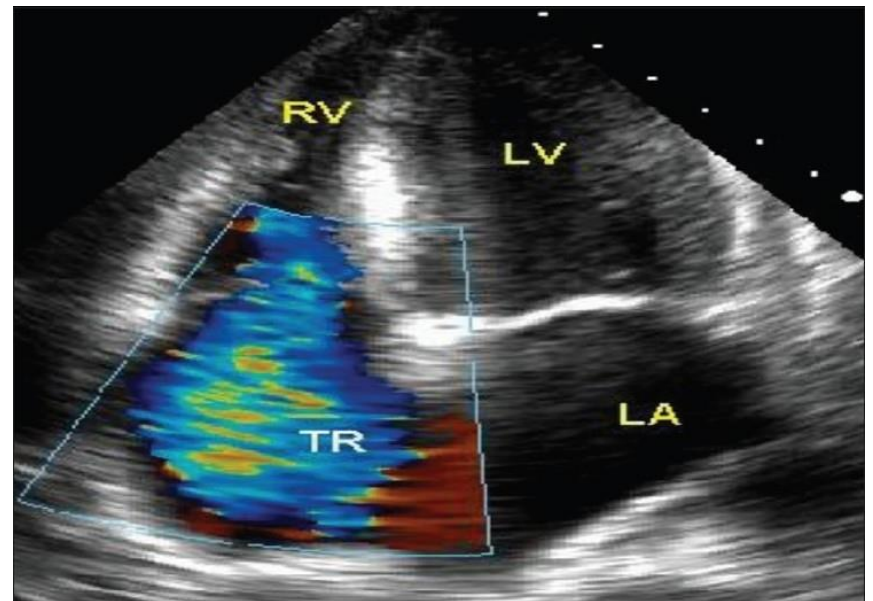
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- 患者女，72岁，疲劳、踝关节水肿、腹胀和消化不良进行性加重6个月
- 疲劳始发于3年前，当时的超声心电图显示：
  - 双室大小功能正常
  - 轻度二尖瓣反流
  - 轻到中度三尖瓣反流
  - 轻度心房增大
  - 多普勒彩超结果与左心室舒张受损、充盈压增高一致
- 既往治疗：噻嗪类利尿剂
- 无其他重要既往史
- **体格检查**
  - 血压134/70, 心率89, 不规则
  - 肺野清晰
  - 颈静脉压力12cm, V波显著
  - 心尖搏动不能触及
  - 沿胸骨左缘右心室杂音, 第一、二心音正常
  - 胸骨左下缘听诊, 第四心音&全收缩期心脏杂音2/6级, 吸气时增强
  - 肝脏边缘可触及, 质软
  - 腹胀
  - 下肢2度水肿

# 临床案例

- 初步实验室检查
  - 肝功轻度增高， 脑尿钠肽BNP 279, (凝血指标)INR 1.4, 肌酐1.1
- 心电图
  - 房颤， 平均心率86， 无其他异常
- 心脏超声
  - 左心室大小功能正常
  - 右心室轻度增大， 功能正常
  - 左右心房明显增大
  - 二尖瓣轻度反流， 三尖瓣重度反流， 瓣膜解剖正常
- 舒张功能
  - 由于房颤无法确定
  - 估计PASP 52 mmHg， LVOT VTI低

## 三尖瓣反流



Source: Indian J Endocrinol Metab. 2011 Apr-Jun; 15(2): 137-139, Mohammad Hayat Bhat et al.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3125005/>

# 治疗方案和问题？

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- 利尿剂治疗
  - 水肿腹胀症状减轻，但是仍有疲劳感，特别是劳累时，食欲差
- 受体阻滞剂治疗
  - 由于疲劳感加重，停止
  - 由于心房增大，未用心脏电复律治疗
- 需要解决的问题：
  - 显著三尖瓣反流的药物治疗方案？
  - 显著三尖瓣反流的手术指征？是否由于三尖瓣环和右心室扩张造成？
  - 若要手术 – 如何修补？瓣环成形术、生物瓣膜还是机械瓣膜？

# CLINICAL KEY

# ELSEVIER

Smarter search. Faster answers.

Search

- DISEASE** Tricuspid Valve Insufficiency
- DISEASE** Functional tricuspid regurgitation
- FINDINGS** Peak velocity of tricuspid regurgitation (observable entity)
- FINDINGS** Tricuspid Valve Insufficiency Risk Factors
- DISEASE** Congenital insufficiency of tricuspid valve
- DISEASE** Rheumatic tricuspid valve regurgitation
- DISEASE** Rheumatic tricuspid stenosis and insufficiency
- DISEASE** Transient tricuspid regurgitation of newborn
- DISEASE** Tricuspid incompetence, non-rheumatic

*You may also be interested in:*

- PROCEDURE** Echocardiography
- PROCEDURE** Electrocardiography
- PROCEDURE** Transesophageal Echocardiography
- PROCEDURE** Radiography of chest
- PROCEDURE** History and physical examination
- PROCEDURE** Annuloplasty of Tricuspid Valve
- PROCEDURE** Repair of Tricuspid Valve with Prosthesis

## Key Results for Tricuspid Valve Insufficiency

### J The Growing Clinical Importance of Secondary Tricuspid Regurgitation [Journal]

Taramasso, Maurizio, MD, Vanermen, Hugo, MD, Maisano, Francesco, MD, Guidotti, Andrea, La Canna, Giovanni, MD, Alfieri, Ottavio, MD  
*JACC (Journal of the American College of Cardiology)*, 2012-02-21, Volume 59, Issue 8, 703-710

Functional or secondary tricuspid regurgitation (STR) refers to tricuspid regurgitation (TR) occurring secondary to left-sided heart disease (LHD) or pulmonary hypertension in the absence of organic lesions of the tricuspid valve (TV) apparatus an...

### M Pathophysiology of tricuspid regurgitation: quantitative Doppler echocardiographic assessment of respiratory dependence. [MEDLINE]

Topitsky, Yan, Tribouilloy, Christophe, Michelena, Hector I, Pislaru, Sorin, Mahoney, Douglas W, Enriquez-Sarano, Maurice  
*Circulation*, 2010-10-12,

Respiratory dependence of tricuspid regurgitation (TR), a long-held concept suggested by murmur variation, remains unproven and of unclear mechanisms. In 41 patients with mild or greater Tricuspid Valve Insufficiency (median age, 67 years), we per...

### M Risk factors and mortality associated with an elevated tricuspid regurgitant jet velocity measured by Doppler echocardiography in thalassemia: a Thalassemia Clinical Research Network report. [MEDLINE]

Morris, Claudia R, Kim, Hae-Young, Trachtenberg, Felicia, Wood, John, Quinn, Charles T, Sweeters, Nancy, Kwiatkowski, Janet L, Thompson, Alexis A, Giardina, Patricia J, Boudreaux, Jeanne, Olivieri, Nancy F, Porter, John B, Neufeld, Ellis J, Vichinsky, Elliott P, Thalassemia Clinical Research Network  
*Blood*, 2011-10-07,

An elevated tricuspid regurgitant jet velocity (TRV) is associated with hemolysis and early mortality in sickle cell disease, yet risk factors, clinical parameters, and mortality associated with this biomarker in thalassemia are poorly defined. Th...

### J Tricuspid Regurgitation in Mitral Valve Disease [Journal]

Shiran, Avinoam, MD, Sagie, Alex, MD  
*JACC (Journal of the American College of Cardiology)*, 2009-02-03, Volume 53, Issue 5, 401-408

- Annular dilation
- Moderate TR
- Pulmonary hypertension
- Secondary TR and ischemic mitral regurgitation
- Surgical Treatment of Secondary Tricuspid Regurgitation
- Future Perspectives
- Conclusions

#### Keywords

#### Related Content



# Pulmonary hypertension

In cases of TV dysfunction, the grade of pulmonary hypertension has been shown to be associated with the severity of TR (20).

**RV remodeling and TV tethering**

**Pulmonary hypertension**

Natural History and Prognostic Implications

**Secondary TR and ischemic mitral regurgitation**

Concomitant STR is a frequent finding in patients with ischemic cardiomyopathy and functional mitral regurgitation (23). When left untreated, STR progression after surgical revascularization and mitral surgery in ischemic cardiomyopathy negatively affects prognosis (48).

general recommendations as to when, or when not, to correct STR. as left-heart surgery (36 37). If severe TV tethering is present the use of adjunctive surgical techniques to tricuspid annuloplasty or TV STR should be surgically corrected in cases of concomitant LHD (preoperative echocardiography or >70 mm on intraoperative inspection) ce of LHD requiring surgery, conservative management and clinical follow-up should be carried out (17).

**Surgical Treatment of Secondary Tricuspid Regurgitation**

TV annuloplasty is the basis of current surgical therapy for STR and aims to correct annular dilation and restore annular geometry, resulting in improved leaflet coaptation.

Two principal surgical methods are used to treat STR: suture annuloplasty techniques and the ring annuloplasty techniques.

With suture annuloplasty methods, annular size is reduced by using a continuous suture to purse string the annulus. Most suture annuloplasty techniques are modified versions of Kay bicuspization (Figs. 4 A and 4B) (49) or De Vega annuloplasty (Fig. 5 A), which consists of the plication of both the posterior and anterior annulus (50).



Table of Contents
Top of Article
Anatomy

Natural History and Prognostic Implications
Severe TR is an independent predictor of long-term mortality (65% 1-year survival rate in patients with severe TR compared with 90% of patients without TR) ( 25 ).

Tools
Author Information
Maurizio Taramasso MD
Hugo Vanermen MD
Francesco Maisano MD

Natural History and Prognostic Implications
Severe TR is an independent predictor of long-term mortality (65% 1-year survival rate in patients with severe TR compared with 90% of patients without TR) ( 25 ).

Natural History and Prognostic Implications
Conservative Management
Surgical Management of

Late TR onset after isolated mitral surgery is associated with decreased exercise tolerance and poor quality of life ( 31 ). Many of these patients undergo reoperative TV surgery, with an early mortality rate of 10% to 25% ( 13 ).

References (63)
Figures (5)
Related Videos (5)

Conservative Management

Tager et al. ( 32 ) reported that concomitant TV repair at the time of MV surgery results in TR resolution in about 85% of patients, while several other groups observed a higher incidence of post-operative TR in patients in whom TR was not treated than in patients who underwent TV repair. TV repair during mitral surgery results in a lower incidence of late TR after surgery. It is debated whether a lower incidence of late TR after surgery is associated with a higher incidence of late TR after surgery. RV overload may benefit from progressive use of diuretics and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors. However, an excessive reduction in central venous pressure may result in worsening of TR severity ( 2 ).

regurgitation
Surgical Treatment of Secondary Tricuspid Regurgitation
Future Perspectives
Conclusions

The use of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors is supported by evidence that chronic RV pressure overload activates the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, which may contribute to fluid retention and ventricular remodeling ( 33 ); B-type natriuretic peptide is usually increased in cases of RV pressure or volume overload ( 34 ). Although a causal relationship between TR severity and more severe renal failure has not been demonstrated, an association between TR grade and lower estimated glomerular filtration rate, higher blood urea nitrogen, and higher blood urea nitrogen/creatinine ratio has been described ( 35 ).

# Conservative Management

Conservative management of STR includes optimization of RV preload and afterload. RV overload may benefit from progressive use of diuretics and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors. However, an excessive reduction in central venous pressure may result in worsening of TR severity ( 2).

- RV remodeling and TV tethering
- Pulmonary hypertension
- Natural History and Prognostic Implications
- Conservative Management
- Surgical Management of Secondary Tricuspid Regurgitation
- Annular dilation
- Moderate TR
- Pulmonary hypertension
- Secondary TR and ischemic mitral regurgitation
- Surgical Treatment of Secondary Tricuspid Regurgitation
- Future Perspectives
- Conclusions

Although a causal relationship between TR severity and more severe renal failure has not been demonstrated, an association between TR grade and lower estimated glomerular filtration rate, higher blood urea nitrogen, and higher blood urea nitrogen/creatinine ratio has been described ( 35).

### Surgical Management of Secondary Tricuspid Regurgitation

The principles of therapy for STR include elimination of increased afterload to the right ventricle (by correction of LHD and optimization of left ventricular [LV] function) and correction of TA dilation and dysfunction, usually by TV annuloplasty ( 17).

Current European and U.S. guidelines regarding TV surgery are reported in Table 1 ( 36 37 ).

**Table 1**  
Guidelines for Tricuspid Valve Repair for Secondary TR

European Society of Cardiology (2007)
Class I: severe TR in a patient undergoing left-sided valve surgery (C)
Class IIa moderate TR with dilated annulus (40 mm) in a patient undergoing left-sided valve surgery (C)
Class IIa: symptomatic severe TR late after left-sided valve surgery in the absence of left-sided myocardial, valve, or right ventricular dysfunction and without severe pulmonary hypertension (C)
American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association (2008)
Class I: severe TR in patients undergoing MV surgery (B)
Class IIb: "less than severe TR" in patients undergoing MV surgery, with pulmonary artery hypertension or tricuspid annular dilation (C)

### Annular dilation

TA dilation is invariably associated with STR ( 3). Some studies have suggested that concomitant tricuspid annuloplasty should be

- Cardiothoracic Surgery, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy
- Cardiothoracic Surgery, Onze Lieve Vrouweziekenhuis, Aalst, Belgium

- References (63)
- Figures (5)
- Related Videos (5)

### The Growing Clinical Importance of Secondary Tricuspid Regurgitation

Welcome to ClinicalKey!

Image Description Citation

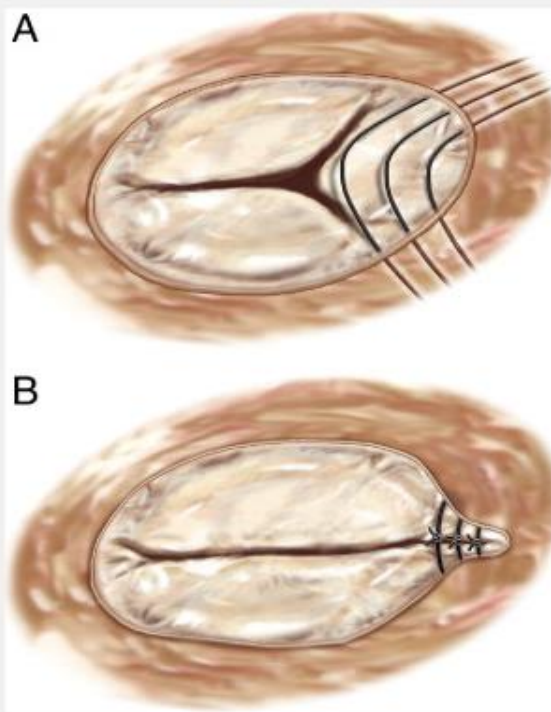


Tricuspid Annular Dilation (A) Not leading to tricuspid regurgitation

Taramasso, Maurizio, MD, Vanerri Ottavio, MD - JACC (Journal of the American College of Cardiology) © 2012 American College of Cardiology

### The Growing Clinical Importance of Secondary Tricuspid Regurgitation

Image Description Citation



Kay Repair Technique (A) Tricuspid valve bicuspidization is accomplished by plicating the annulus along the posterior leaflet. (B) The sutures are tied, obliterating the posterior leaflet, creating a bicuspid valve.

Figure illustration by Craig Skaggs.

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**Study Type** ▲

**Date** ▲

**Specialty** ▲

**Content Type** ▼

- All
- J Journals (2420)
- B Books (1187)
- FC First Consult (10)
- G Guidelines (18)
- M MEDLINE (2806)
- CT Clinical Trials (38)
- V Videos (58)
- I Images (1037)
- PE Patient Education (1)
- PC Procedures Consult (6)

**Subscribed Content** ?

## Key Results for Tricuspid Valve Insufficiency

- G** Targeted Neonatal Echocardiography in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit: Practice Guidelines and Recommendations for Training [Journal]  
2011-10-01
- G** 2012 ACCF/AATS/SCAI/STS expert consensus document on transcatheter aortic valve replacement [Journal]  
2012-09-01
- G** 2012 ACCF/AATS/SCAI/STS Expert Consensus Document on Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement [Journal]  
2012-03-27
- G** EAE/ASE Recommendations for Image Acquisition and Display Using Three-Dimensional Echocardiography [Journal]  
2012-01-01
- G** Guidelines on the management of valvular heart disease. [Guideline]  
European Society of Cardiology - Medical Specialty Society 2007-01-01
- G** 2008 focused update incorporated into the ACC/AHA 2006 guidelines for the management of patients with valvular heart disease. A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the 1998 Guidelines for the Management of Patients with Valvular Heart Disease). [Guideline]  
American College of Cardiology Foundation - Medical Specialty Society 1998-11-01
- G** ESC guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure 2008. [Guideline]  
European Society of Cardiology - Medical Specialty Society 2005-01-01
- G** Ebstein's anomaly. In: ACC/AHA 2008 guidelines for the management of adults with congenital heart disease. A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart

**Clinical Summary** ▼

Loading...

**Etiology** ▲

**Diagnosis** ▲

**Treatment** ▲

**Prevention** ▲

**Prognosis** ▲

**G** 2008 focused update incorporated into the ACC/AHA 2006 guidelines for the management of patients with valvular heart disease. A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the 1998 Guidelines for the Management of Patients with Valvular Heart Disease).

Bonow RO, Carabello BA, Chatterjee K, de Leon AC Jr, Faxon DP, Freed MD, Gaasch WH, Lytle BW, Nishimura RA, O'Gara PT, O'Rourke RA, Otto CM, Shah PM, Shanewise JS, American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. 2008 focused update incorporated into the ACC/AHA 2006 guidelines for the management of patients with valvular heart disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines [Trunc]. J Am Coll Cardiol 2008 Sep 23;52(13):e1-142. [1067 references] [PubMed](#)

- Institute of Medicine (IOM)
- National Healthcare Quality
- Report Categories
- Identifying Information and Availability
- Disclaimer

- Aortic stenosis
- Aortic regurgitation
- Bicuspid aortic valves with dilated ascending aorta
- Mitral stenosis
- Mitral valve prolapse
- Mitral regurgitation
- Multiple valve disease
- Tricuspid valve disease
- Prosthetic heart valve complications
- Coronary artery disease
- Pulmonic stenosis
- Pulmonic regurgitation
- Pulmonic valve lesions

**Guideline Category**  
 Evaluation  
 Management

- Top of Article
- Scope
- Methodology
- Recommendations
- Evidence Supporting the Recommendations
- Benefits/Harms of Implementing the Guideline Recommendations
- Contraindications
- Qualifying Statements
- Implementation of the Guideline
- Institute of Medicine (IOM) National Healthcare Quality Report Categories
- Identifying Information and Availability
- Disclaimer

1. MV surgery is not indicated for asymptomatic patients with MR and preserved LV function (ejection fraction greater than 0.60 and end-systolic dimension less than 40 mm) in whom significant doubt about the feasibility of repair exists. **(Level of Evidence: C)**

2. Isolated MV surgery is not indicated for patients with mild or moderate MR. **(Level of Evidence: C)**

**Tricuspid Valve Disease**

**Management**

**Class I**

1. Tricuspid valve repair is beneficial for severe tricuspid regurgitation (TR) in patients with MV disease requiring MV surgery. **(Level of Evidence: B)**

**Class IIa**

1. Tricuspid valve replacement or annuloplasty is reasonable for severe primary TR when symptomatic. **(Level of Evidence: C)**

2. Tricuspid valve replacement is reasonable for severe TR secondary to diseased/abnormal tricuspid valve leaflets not amenable to annuloplasty or repair. **(Level of Evidence: C)**

**Class IIb**

1. Tricuspid annuloplasty may be considered for less than severe TR in patients undergoing MV surgery when there is pulmonary hypertension or tricuspid annular dilatation. **(Level of Evidence: C)**

**Class III**

1. Tricuspid valve replacement or annuloplasty is not indicated in asymptomatic patients with TR whose pulmonary artery systolic pressure is less than 60 mm Hg in the presence of a normal MV. **(Level of Evidence: C)**

2. Tricuspid valve replacement or annuloplasty is not indicated in patients with mild primary TR. **(Level of Evidence: C)**

**Evaluation and Management of Infective Endocarditis**

**Class I**

1. Patients at risk for infective endocarditis who have unexplained fever for more than 48 h should have at least 2 sets of blood cultures obtained from different sites. **(Level of Evidence: B)**

**Class III**

1. Patients with known valve disease or a valve prosthesis should not receive antibiotics before blood cultures are

Reading List (15) + Presentation (2)

Empty list area for reading list and presentation items.



- Study Type
- Date
- Specialty
- Content Type
  - All
  - Journals (2420)
  - Books (1187)
  - First Consult (10)
  - Guidelines (18)
  - MEDLINE (2806)
  - Clinical Trials (38)
  - Videos (58)
  - Images (1037)
  - Patient Education (1)
  - Procedures Consult (6)

Eleid, Mackram F., MD,Blauwet, Lori A., MD,Cha, Yong-Mei, MD,Connolly, Heidi M., MD,Brady, Peter A., MD,Dearani, Joseph A., MD,Espinosa, Raúl E., MD  
*JACC (Journal of the American College of Cardiology)*, 2012-02-28, Volume 59, Issue 9, 813-818  
 Tricuspid valve replacement (TVR) with a bioprosthetic tricuspid valve (BTV) is an established treatment for severe tricuspid valve (TV) stenosis and tricuspid regurgitation (TR) related to a variety of disease states. Atrioventricular block and s...

**Fc** Carcinoid syndrome [First Consult]  
 Stephen Sisson, MD,Jenna Goldberg, MD,Edwin Choy, MD  
 Revised: 13 Sep 2007  
 Last Updated:  
 Symptom complex characterized by paroxysmal vasomotor disturbances, diarrhea, bronchospasm, and cutaneous flushing. Symptoms caused by the action of amines and peptides (serotonin, bradykinin, histamine) produced by tumors arising from neuroendocr...

**M** Determinants of surgical outcome in patients with isolated tricuspid regurgitation. [MEDLINE]  
 Kim, Yong-Jin,Kwon, Dong-A,Kim, Hyung-Kwan,Park, Jin-Shik,Hahn, Seokyoung,Kim, Kyung-Hwan,Kim, Ki-Bong,Sohn, Dae-Won,Ahn, Hyuk,Oh, Byung-Hee,Park, Young-Bae  
*Circulation*, 2009-10-28,  
 We sought to identify preoperative predictors of clinical outcomes after surgery in patients with severe tricuspid regurgitation. We prospectively enrolled 61 consecutive patients (54 women, aged 57+/-9 years) with isolated severe tricuspid regurg...

**B** Valvular Heart Disease [Book]  
*Braunwald's Heart Disease: A Textbook of Cardiovascular Medicine* - Ninth Edition, Chapter 66, 1468-1539, © 2012  
 Major types of aortic valve stenosis. A, Normal aortic valve. B, Congenital bicuspid aortic stenosis. A false raphe is present at 6 o'clock. C, Rheumatic aortic stenosis. The commissures are fused with a fixed central orifice. D, Calcific degenera...

**M** Combining tricuspid valve repair with double lung transplantation in patients with severe pulmonary hypertension, tricuspid regurgitation, and right ventricular dysfunction. [MEDLINE]  
 Shigemura, Norihsa,Sareyyupoglu, Basar,Bhama, Jay,Bonde, Pramod,Thacker, Jnanesh,Bermudez, Christian,Gries, Cynthia,Crespo, Maria,Johnson, Bruce,Pilewski, Joseph,Toyoda, Yoshiya  
*Chest*, 2011-10-02,  
 Concomitant tricuspid valve repair (TVR) and double lung transplantation (DLTx) has been a surgical option at our institution since 2004 in an attempt to improve the outcome of DLTx for end-stage pulmonary hypertension, severe tricuspid regurgitat...

**Clinical Summary**  
 No results found

**Etiology** ▲  
**Diagnosis** ▲  
**Treatment** ▲  
**Prevention** ▲  
**Prognosis** ▲

## M Determinants of surgical outcome in patients with isolated tricuspid regurgitation.

Kim YJ, Kwon DA, Kim HK, Park JS, Hahn S, Kim KH, Kim KB, Sohn DW, Ahn H, Oh BH, Park YB - Circulation - Oct 2009; 120(17): 1672-8

- 61例孤立性重度三尖瓣反流接受过手术
- 93% 曾有左瓣膜手术史
- 术中死亡率10%
- 长期随访3人死亡，6人因心血管问题再入院
- 32个月随访，75% 存活正常
- 61% 功能改善
- 良好预后的影响因素：右心室面积小于20平方cm， Hgb大于11

...is your feedback. Tell Us What You Think

- Study Type
- Date
- Specialty
- Content Type
  - All
  - Journals (2420)
  - Books (1187)
  - First Consult (10)
  - Guidelines (18)
  - MEDLINE (2806)
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  - Videos (58)
  - Images (1037)
  - Patient Education (1)
  - Procedures Consult (6)

- Leaflet suspension to the contralateral annulus to address restriction or tethering-induced mitral and tricuspid regurgitation in children: results of a case-control study [Journal] Myers, Patrick O., MD, Christenson, Jan T., MD, Cikirikcioglu, Mustafa, MD, PhD, Tissot, Céclie, MD, Aggoun, Yacine, MD, Kalangos, Atksendiyos, MD, PhD  
*Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, The*, 2010-11-01, Volume 140, Issue 5, 1110-1116  
Video clip is available online. Mitral and tricuspid valve repair, if technically feasible, remains the procedure of choice for most etiologies of mitral and tricuspid regurgitation. However, when the leaflets are retracted or tethered as in type ...
- INTERVENTIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF TRICUSPID REGURGITATION – CAVAL VALVE IMPLANTATION FROM PRECLINICAL TRIALS TO FIRST HUMAN APPLICATION [Journal]** Lauten, Alexander, Ferrari, Markus, Figulla, Hans R.  
*JACC (Journal of the American College of Cardiology)*, 2012-03-27, Volume 59, Issue 13, Supplement, E2046-E2046  
Objective Heterotopic valve implantation into the caval veins has been suggested to treat venous congestion in severe TR. We report our experience with this approach from basic preclinical studies to the first human treatment. Methods and Results ...
- Uncorrected Ebstein's Anomaly With Severe Tricuspid Insufficiency and Atrial Septal Defect [Journal] Jung, Christian, MD, Goebel, Bjoern, MD, Figulla, Hans R., MD, Krizanac, Florian, MD, Ferrari, Markus, MD, Lauten, Alexander, MD  
*JACC (Journal of the American College of Cardiology)*, 2011-04-05, Volume 57, Issue 14, e203-e203  
A 22-year-old patient presented with hemoptysis and dyspnea on exertion. When the patient was a child, an atrial septal defect and Ebstein's anomaly had been diagnosed. The parents and the patient refused any treatment. Physical condition was redu...
- PREVALENCE OF SIGNIFICANT TRICUSPID REGURGITATION AND ITS CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN PATIENTS WITH SUCCESSFUL PERCUTANEOUS MITRAL VALVULOPLASTY FOR MITRAL STENOSIS, RESULTS FROM 12 YEARS FOLLOW-UP OF ONE CENTER PROSPECTIVE REGISTRY [Journal] Lee, Seung-Pyo, Kim, Hyung-Kwan, Kim, Kyung-Hee, Kim, Ji-Hyun, Park, Hyo Eun, Kim, Yong-Jin, Sohn, Dae Won  
*JACC (Journal of the American College of Cardiology)*, 2012-03-27, Volume 59, Issue 13, Supplement, E2006-E2006  
Background Although percutaneous mitral valvuloplasty (PMV) is an attractive treatment option for mitral stenosis (MS), incidence of tricuspid regurgitation (TR) after successful PMV and its relationship to clinical outcomes remains unknown. Methods ...
- THREE-DIMENSIONAL TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC QUANTIFICATION OF TRICUSPID REGURGITATION ORIFICE AREA

**Clinical Summary**  
No results found

- Etiology
- Diagnosis
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INTERVENTIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF TRICUSPID REGURGITATION – CAVAL VALVE IMPLANTATION FROM PRECLINICAL TRIALS TO FIRST HUMAN APPLICATION

Alexander Lauten, Markus Ferrari, and Hans R. Figulla JACC (Journal of the American College of Cardiology), 2012-03-27, Volume 59, Issue 13, Supplement, Pages E2046-E2046 Copyright © 2012

Objective Heterotopic valve implantation into the caval veins has been suggested to treat venous congestion in severe TR. We report our experience with this approach from basic preclinical studies to the first human treatment.

Methods and Results Proof-of-concept studies were performed in a sheep model. Following the induction of TR, two valves were implanted into the superior and inferior caval (IVC) vein resulting in a significant decrease of the ventricular wave (V-wave) from 16.2±2.33 to 13.9±2.97mmHg and a significant increase of cardiac output from 2.9±1.16l to 4.20±0.84l/min. Valve function was documented during 6 month follow-up. Autopsy results verified device position and function in all successfully implanted animals. Based on these promising results, the first-in-man concept application was performed for compassionate treatment in an inoperable 79-year-old patient (EuroScore 29.7%, 3 previous heart procedures). In this patient a self-expanding pericardial tissue valve was implanted in the IVC and anchored at the cavo-atrial junction immediately above the hepatic vein inflow. After deployment, excellent device function and valvular competence with full systolic valve closure was confirmed. Hemodynamics confirmed a nearly abolished v-wave in the IVC from 29/19 to 19/12mmHg and a decrease of mean pressure from 19 to 16mmHg. Valve function remained excellent during the first 8 weeks of follow-up. The patient experienced improved physical capacity and was able to resume off-bed activities. There was no recurrence of RV failure during follow-up and a partial reduction of ascites. The patient was discharged from hospital into a rehabilitation program.

Conclusion Transcatheter caval valve implantation for treatment of severe TR is feasible resulting in an immediate abolition of IVC regurgitation with midterm clinical improvement. Thus, in selected non-surgical patients this interventional concept may become a therapeutic option to treat venous regurgitation and improve hepatic congestion. Further confirmatory experience with longer follow-up is required to evaluate the long-term clinical benefit of the procedure as well as potential deleterious effects.

Reading List (15) + Presentation (2)

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Author Information
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Figures (0)
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Section II. Cardiovascular Disease [Video] Smith's Anesthesia for Infants and Children

Chapter 11. Valvular Stenosis [Video] Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography

Chapter 66: Valvular Heart Disease [Video] Braunwald's Heart Disease: A Textbook of Cardiovascular

Video 5 - Prevalence and Mechanism of Tricuspid Regurgitation following Implantation of Endocardial Leads for Pacemaker or Cardioverter-Defibrillator



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Mitral valvular disease often causes functional tricuspid regurgitation (FTR), which is associated with right ventricular failure and pulmonary hypertension. Some reports suggest that tricuspid regurgitation (TR) can be improved after successful m...

**Abstract**  
The durability of tricuspid valve (TV) repair by annuloplasty is limited. Identification of mechanisms of recurrent or residual tricuspid regurgitation (TR) after annuloplasty is necessary to improve results of TV repair. The purpose of this study was to investigate echocardiographic determinants of mid-term outcome after TV annuloplasty. This study consisted of 39 patients with functional TR who had echocardiography preoperatively, early postoperatively (5+/-2 days), and >1 year (20+/-6 months) after TV annuloplasty. Detailed echocardiographic measurements were performed, including TR severity, TV annular dimension, TV leaflet displacement, left ventricular (LV) function, and right ventricular (RV) function and pressures. Preoperative leaflet tethering height and area predicted early and mid-term outcome of annuloplasty. Early postoperative LV ejection fraction and TR severity influenced degree of TR >1 year after surgery. In addition, increased RV pressure was related to worse TR during late follow-up. Although TV tethering is an important determinant of recurrent or residual TR, LV and RV function and pressures impact repair durability. These factors identify patients at risk for repair failure; such individuals require development of additional surgical strategies to improve results of tricuspid valve repair and close surveillance after surgery.

**Keywords**  
**Related Content**

## M Determinants of recurrent or residual functional tricuspid regurgitation after tricuspid annuloplasty.

Fukuda S, Gillinov AM, McCarthy PM, Stewart WJ, Song JM, Kihara T, Daimon M, Shin MS, Thomas JD, Shiota T - Circulation - Jul 2006; 114(1 Suppl); I582-7

- 功能型TR的TV瓣环成形术小型回顾性观察研究
- 假设：环形扩张是功能性TR的主要原因
- (中重度)TR一年期生存预后指标:Preop LVEF <37% and TV的活动情况
- 残存TR再入院预测指标：EF和TR严重程度
- 随访期间TR的严重程度与RV压力相关

# 案例结论

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- 支持手术:
  - ✓ 尽管药物治疗，症状仍然存在
  - ✓ 重度三尖瓣反流
  - ✓ 轻度肺高压
  - ✓ 轻度RV扩张，功能正常
  - ✓ TV解剖正常
  - ✓ LV收缩功能正常
  - ✓ 既往无心脏手术史
  - ✓ 无明显并存疾病

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