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## 3D TEE Clinical Cases IV : Paravalvular Leak

17<sup>th</sup> Annual Toronto Perioperative TEE Symposium

**3D TEE Course** 

November 1, 2019 Toronto General Hospital- UHN, Toronto, Canada

## I have no disclosure.

# Case 1

44-year-old man, presented to our center with severe MR due to mitral valve endocarditis













## Early paravalvular leak

- Trace to mild early paravalvular leak can be seen in the OR in about 20% of patients after AVR, MVR or double valve replacement
- Early leaks are mainly due to technical challenges and are more frequent in:
  - Smaller body size patient
  - Bioprosthetic valve replacement
  - Debridement of annular calcification
  - Older patients
  - Redo valvular surgery
  - Reconstruction of the aortic and mitral annulus
  - Slightly more common in MVR than AVR (22.6% vs 17.7%)

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#### Valve Surgery

#### **JACC 2001**

#### Outcome of Mild Periprosthetic Regurgitation Detected by Intraoperative Transesophageal Echocardiography

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White River Junction, Vermont; Lebanon, New Hampshire; and Roslyn, New York

OBJECTIVES	The goal of this study was to determine the outcome of trivial or mild periprosthetic
DACKODOUND	regurgitation (PPR) identified by intraoperative transesophageal echocardiography (TEE).
BACKGROUND	after surgery are unknown.
METHODS	Between 1992 and 1997, 608 consecutive patients underwent isolated aortic valve replace-
	ment or mitral valve replacement at Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center. Of these, 113
	patients (18.3%) were found to have trivial or mild PPR at surgery by TEE. Follow-up
	transthoracic echocardiograms (early TTEs) were obtained within six weeks of surgery in
	99.0% of patients and late TTEs (mean 2.1 years) in 54.3%. Clinical, intraoperative and

Results: At mean follow up of 2.1 years only one patient of the original <u>113 patients</u> with trivial or mild paravalvular leak (out of total 608 pts with surgery), progressed to severe and had to go for have redo-AVR, 3 years after initial valve implantation.

## Late paravalvular leak

Rizzoli et al followed 2680 patient who received  $\geq 1$ mechanical prosthesis for the development of complications requiring reoperation. Follow-up included 18523 patient/years. 251 patients had reoperation due to malfunction of mechanical prosthesis. Indications for reoperation were:

- 1. Mechanical valve dehiscence (PVL) 131pts (0.5% of total)
- 2. Pannus formation
- 3. Valve thrombosis

48 pts 27 pts

### GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

## Recommendations for Evaluation of Prosthetic Valves With Echocardiography and Doppler Ultrasound

A Report From the American Society of Echocardiography's Guidelines and Standards Committee and the Task Force on Prosthetic Valves, Developed in Conjunction With the American College of Cardiology Cardiovascular Imaging Committee, Cardiac Imaging Committee of the American Heart Association, the European Association of Echocardiography, a registered branch of the European Society of Cardiology, the Japanese Society of Echocardiography and the Canadian Society of Echocardiography, Endorsed by the American College of Cardiology Foundation, American Heart Association, European Association of Echocardiography, a registered branch of the European Society of Cardiology, the Japanese Society of Echocardiography, and Canadian Society of Cardiology, the Japanese Society of Echocardiography Bechocardiography

### **GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS**



## Guidelines for the Evaluation of Valvular Regurgitation After Percutaneous Valve Repair or Replacement

A Report from the American Society of Echocardiography Developed in Collaboration with the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Japanese Society of Echocardiography, and Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance

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Timothy C. Slesnick, MD, FASE, William J. Stewart, MD, FASE, Paaladinesh Thavendiranathan, MD, MSc, FASE, Neil J. Weissman, MD, FASE, Satoshi Yasukochi, MD, JCC, SJSUM, and Karen G. Zimmerman, BS, ACS, RDCS, RVT, FASE, Houston and Dallas, Texas; Washington, District of Columbia; Rochester, Minnesota; Morristown, New Jersey; New York, New York; Boston and Springfield, Massachusetts; Los Angeles, California; Cleveland, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Nagano, Japan; and Morgantown, West Virginia Vena contracta width (VCW)



VCW >0.6 cm specific for severe AR; severity of multiple smaller jets more difficult to evaluate

#### Vena contracta area (VCA)

- May allow addition of multiple jets

- Prone to blooming artifacts

Accuracy limited by spatial resolution for small jets

VCA ≥ 0.30 cm2 is c/w severe AR

### **TTE/TEE** parameters determining AR severity after TAVR





### Anatomic orientation of the valves (bound by fibrous skeleton)





**Clock face orientation** 

Surgical view of the mitral valve and relation with aortic root



Surgical view of the MV (from LA side)

Surgeon's view of the AoV

Surgical view of the tricuspid valve



#### 3D zoom mode of pulmonic valve

### En-face view of a bioprosthetic pulmonic valve

# Case 2

65-year-old female, presented with SOB
 2 month after bio MVR, TV repair, and
 CABG









# Case 3

68-year-old man underwent bioprosthetic MVR in our center 3 years ago. His MVR was implanted as top-hat position due to severe MAC (supra-annular position in the LA to avoid removal of the MAC)

He presented back after 3 years with severe SOB




























### Case 4

47-year-old female with a history of MVR, and TV repair 16 years ago presented to our center with severe SOB























# Case 5

18-year-old boy with endocarditis of aortic and mitral valve underwent mechanical AVR + MV repair with a Physio annuloplasty ring





#### He presented again 1 year later with severe SOB

















## Case 6

#### 55-year-man with history of mechanical AVR 1 year ago







#### Post op






## Summary

- Trivial or mild paravalvular leak (PVL) is a common finding in intraoperative TEE. The clinical outcome and natural history of the trace to mild PVL is benign in the majority of cases.
- Late PVL due to dehiscence of the valves is the most common indication for reoperation in long-term F/U of patients with mechanical valves.
- Cardiac imaging techniques, especially 3D TEE plays as essential role in the diagnosis, spatial orientation of the leak, guidance of surgical or percutaneous intervention, and evaluation of the outcome.

