

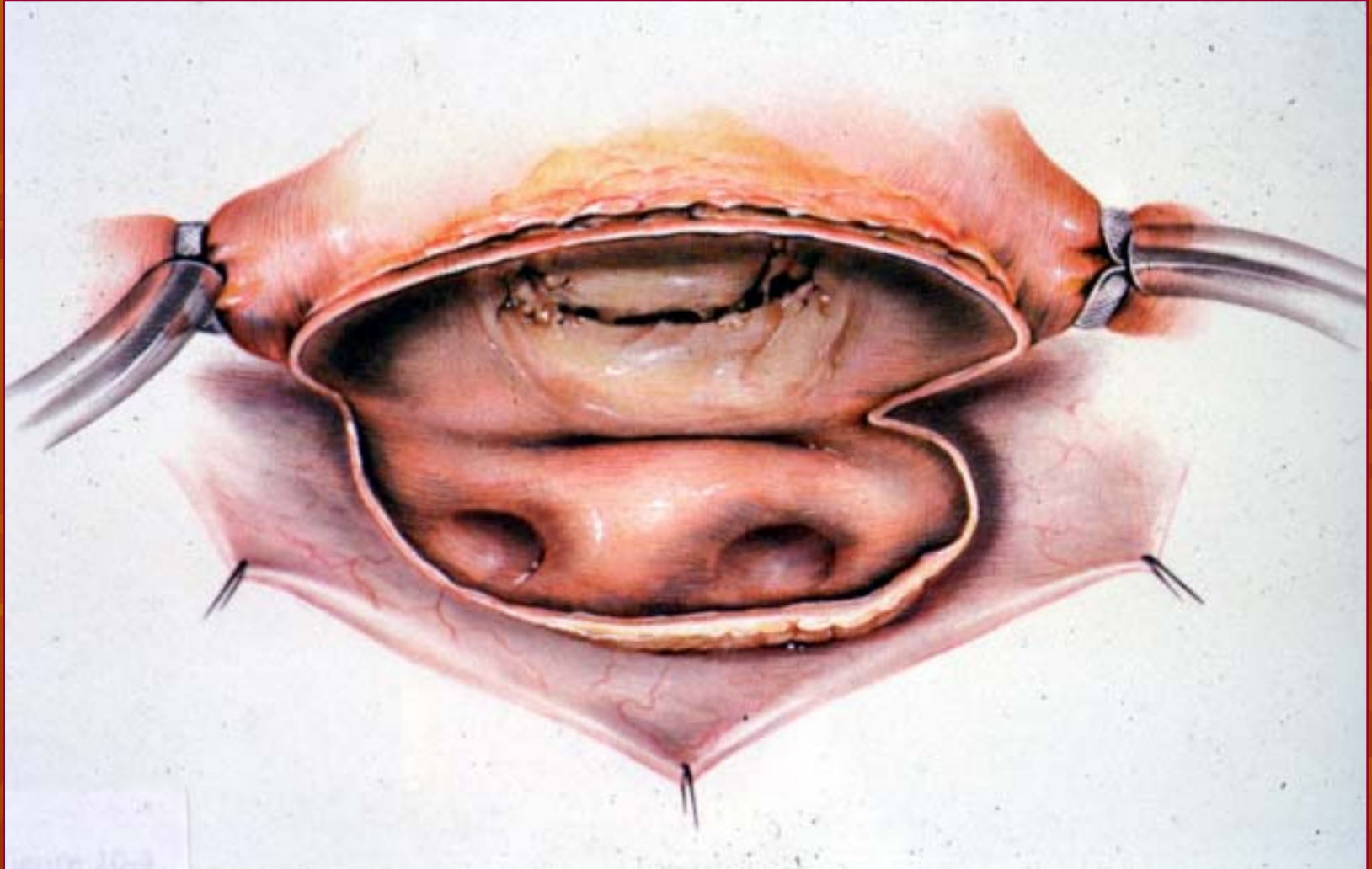
## Left Heart Valve Replacement; Surgical Technique, Choice of the Valve, Postoperative Management, and Long Term Results

Young Hwan Park, M.D.  
Yonsei Cardiovascular Center  
Yonsei University College of Medicine

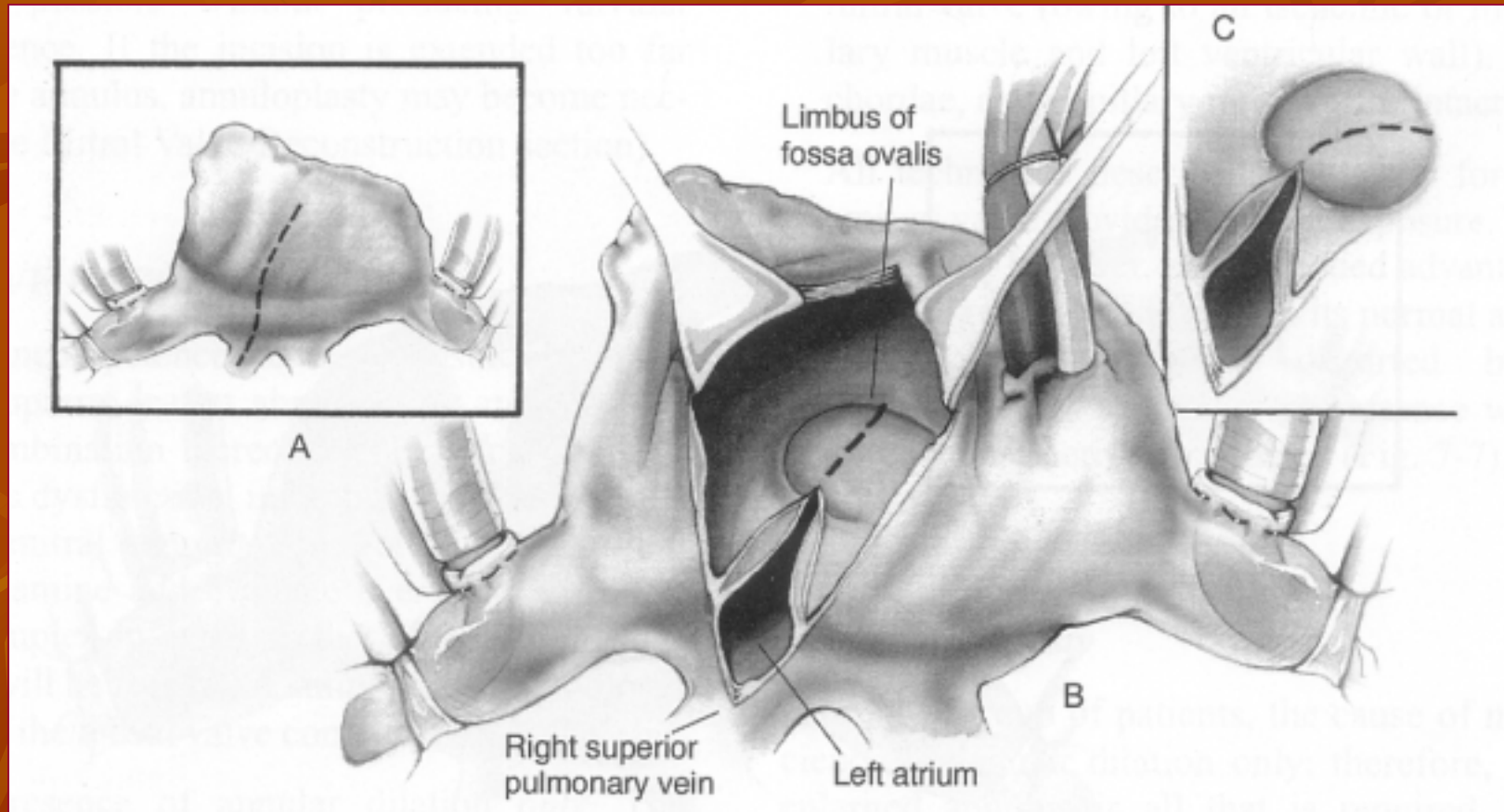
# Problems Related with Left Side Valve Replacement in Children

- Small size ( the mitral annulus, left atrium, left ventricle, aortic root )
- Great variability in valve anomalies
- Other cardiovascular anomalies
- Growth Potential
- Anticoagulation

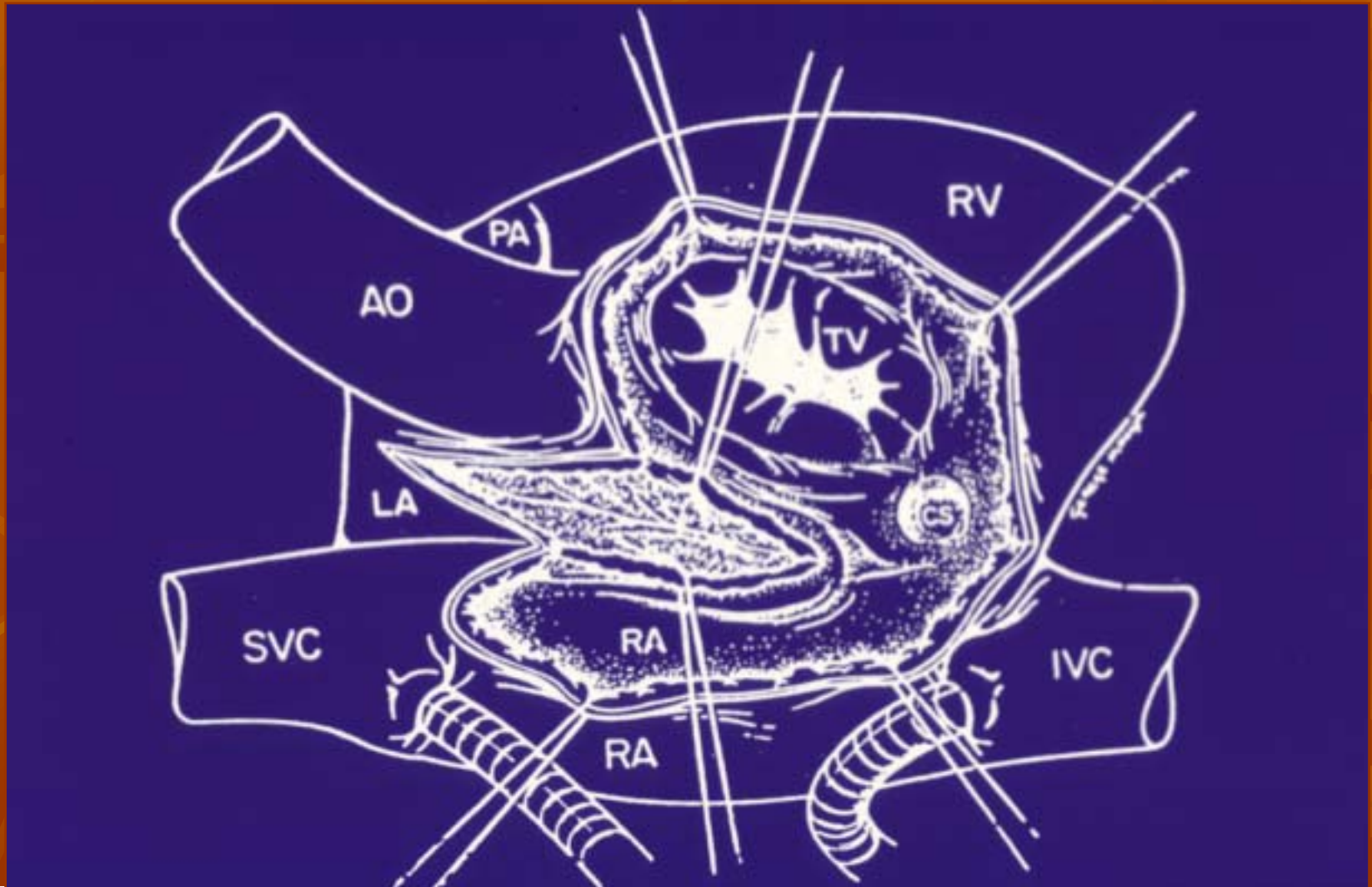
# Standard Exposure Method



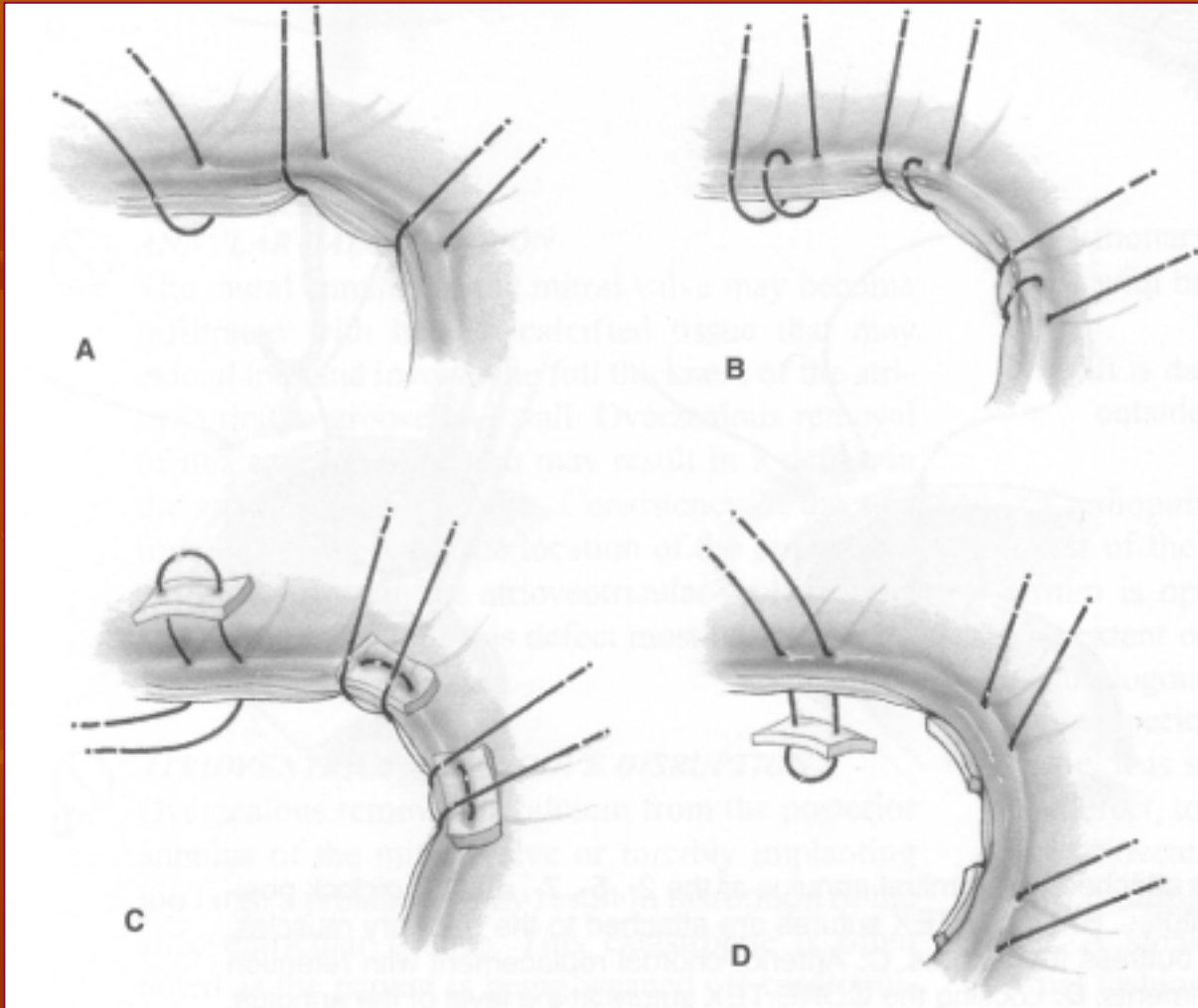
# Transverse Transseptal Approach



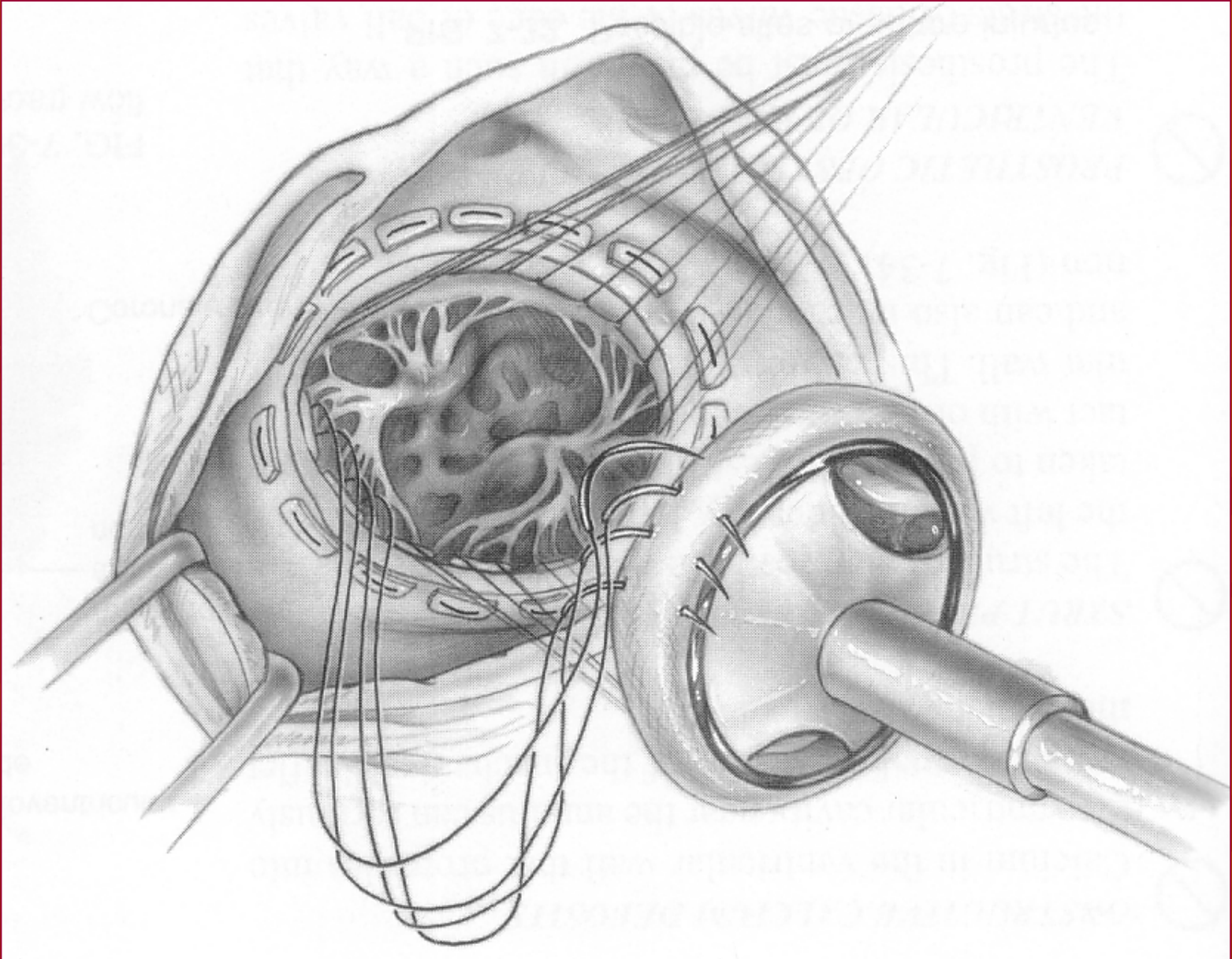
# Extended Transeptal Approach



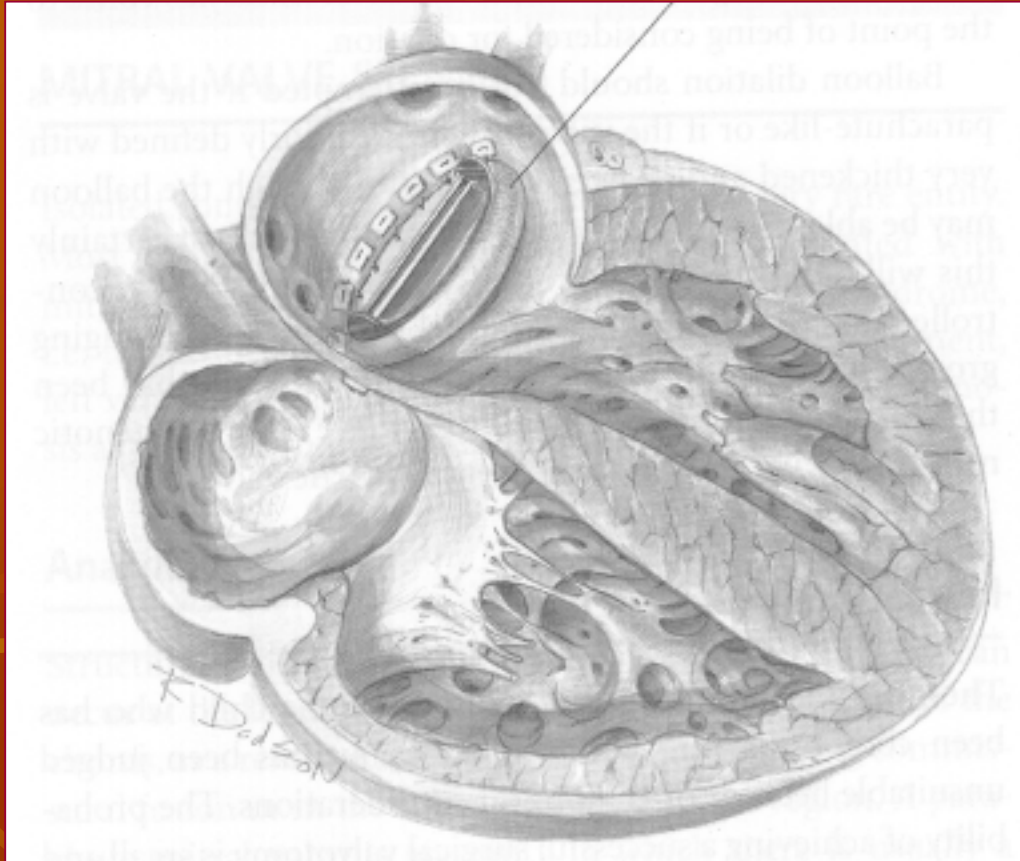
# Valve Suture Technique



- A. Simple Suture
- B. Figure of eight
- C. Everting Mattress
- D. Inverting Mattress



# Supra - annular Mitral Valve Replacement



Supraannular position

posterior: annulus and Left pulmonary vein

lateral: annulus and LA appendage

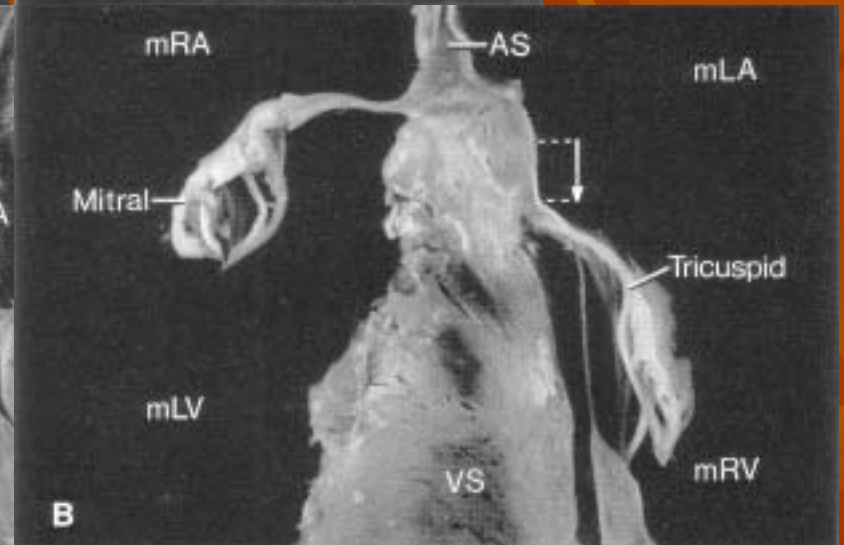
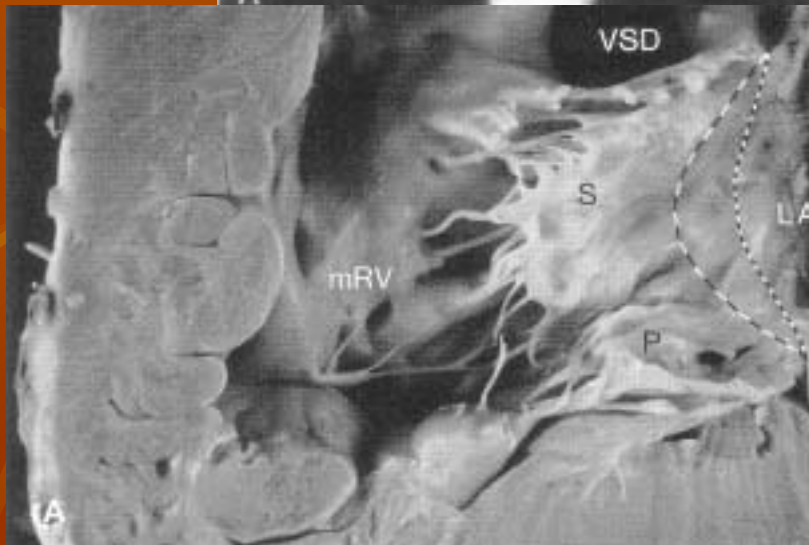
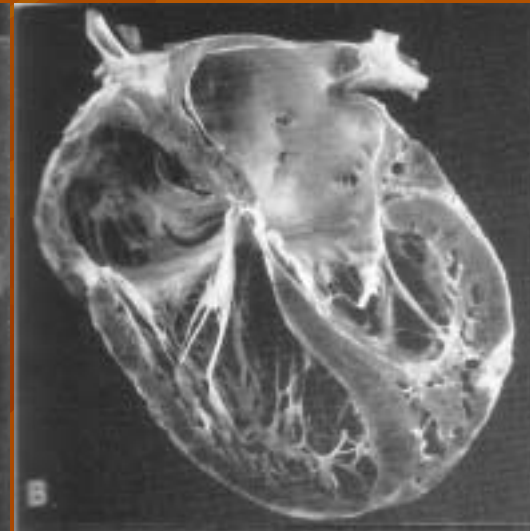
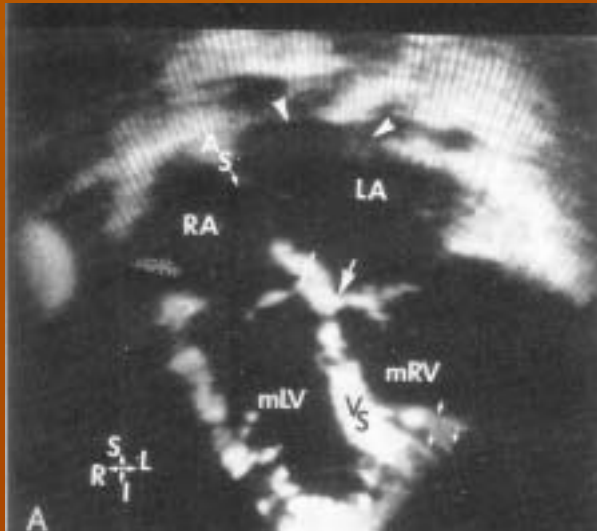
anterior: atrial septal



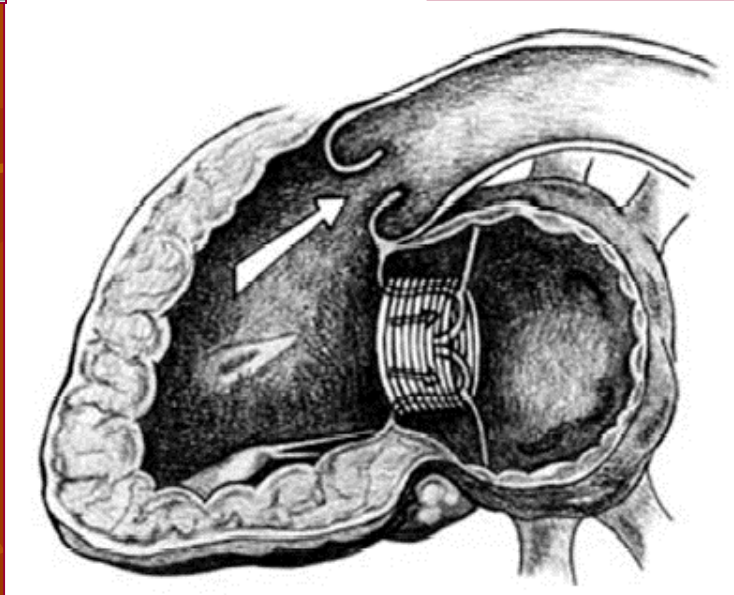
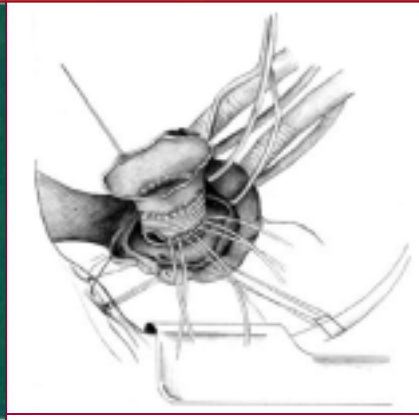
# Mitral Valve Replacement in AVSD



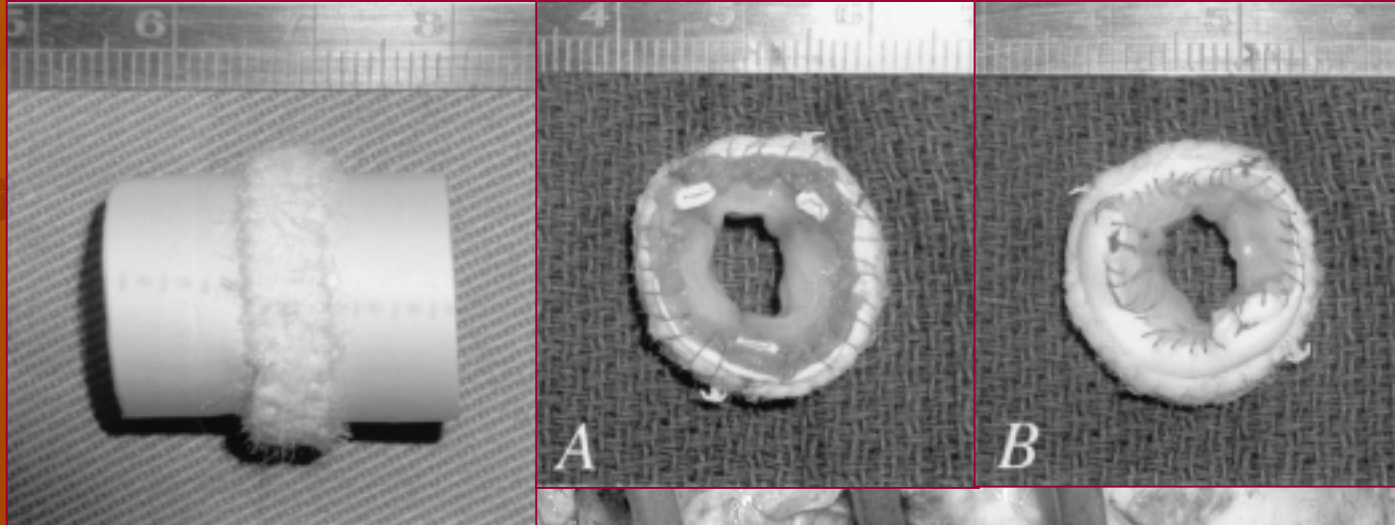
## Systemic Atrioventricular Valve in Corrected Transposition



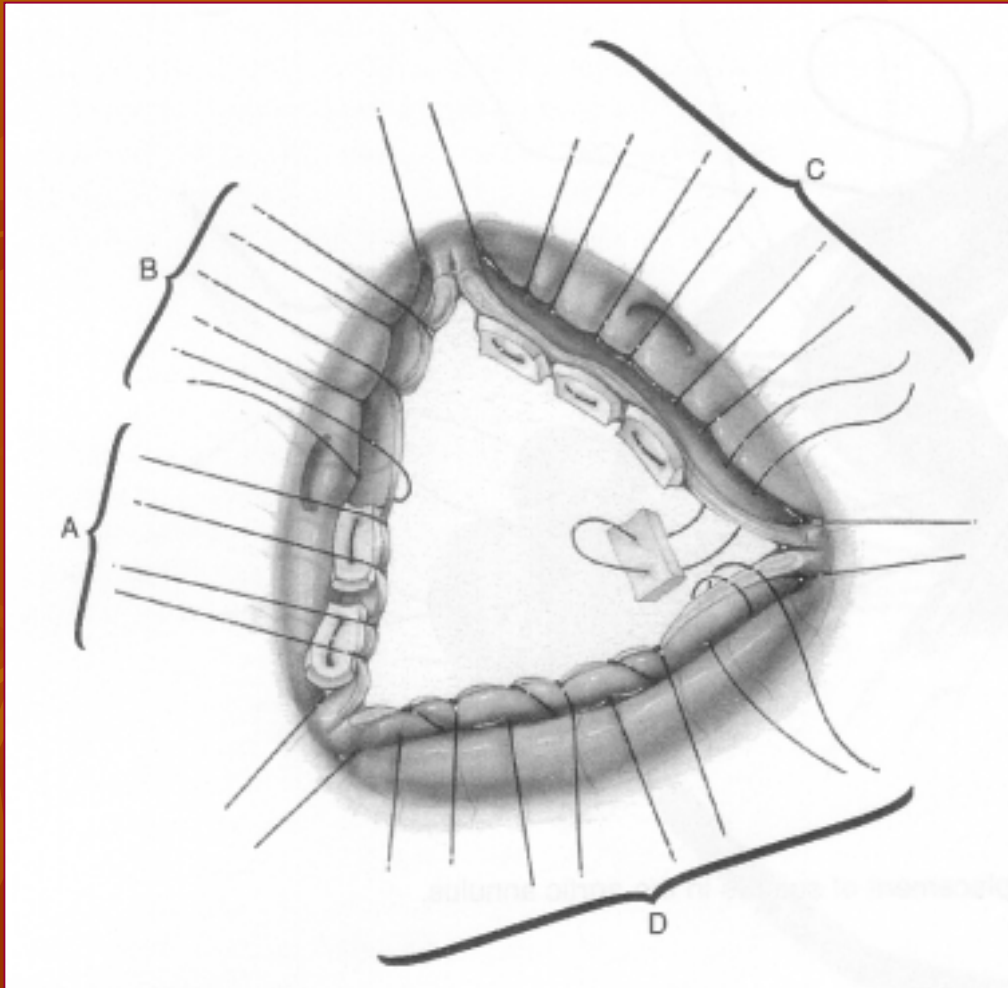
# Mitral Pulmonary Autograft



# Goretex Reinforced Mitral Pulmonary Autograft

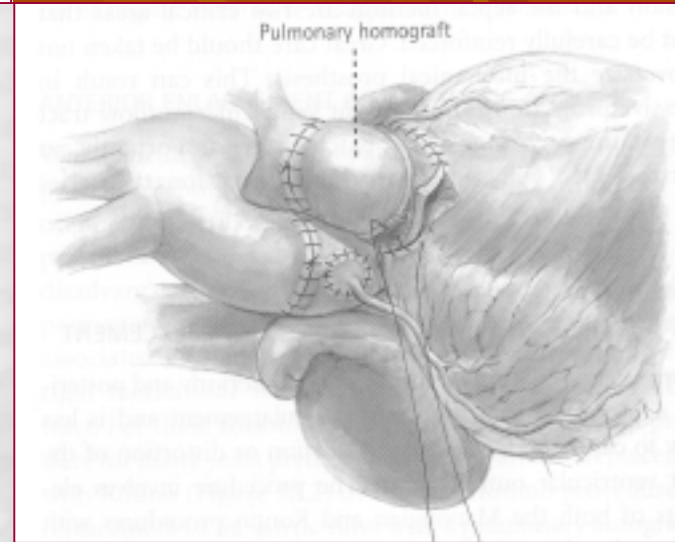
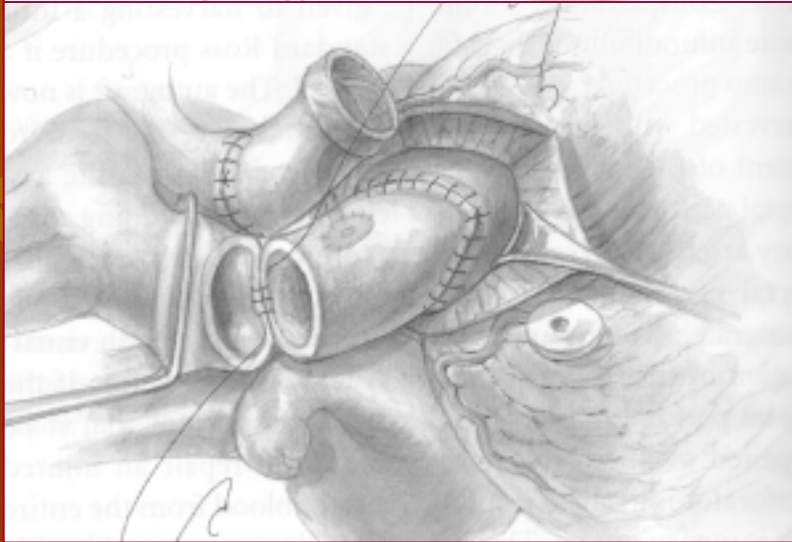
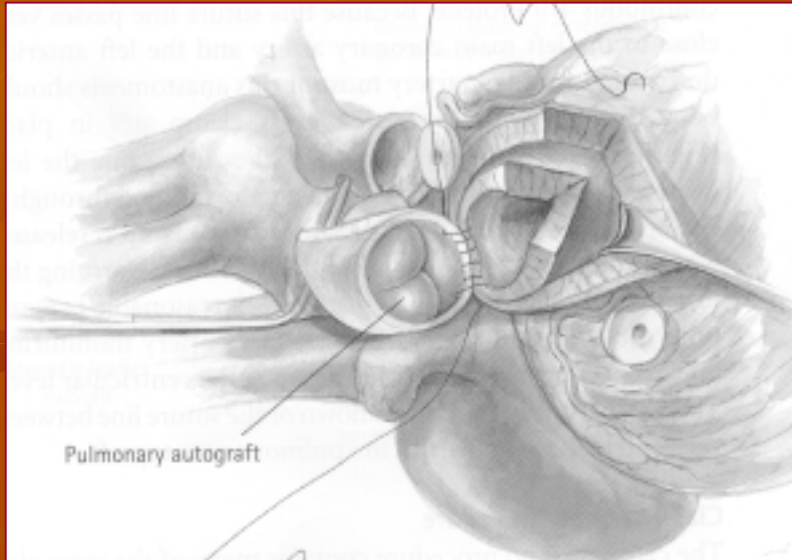


## Valve Suture Technique (Aortic Valve)

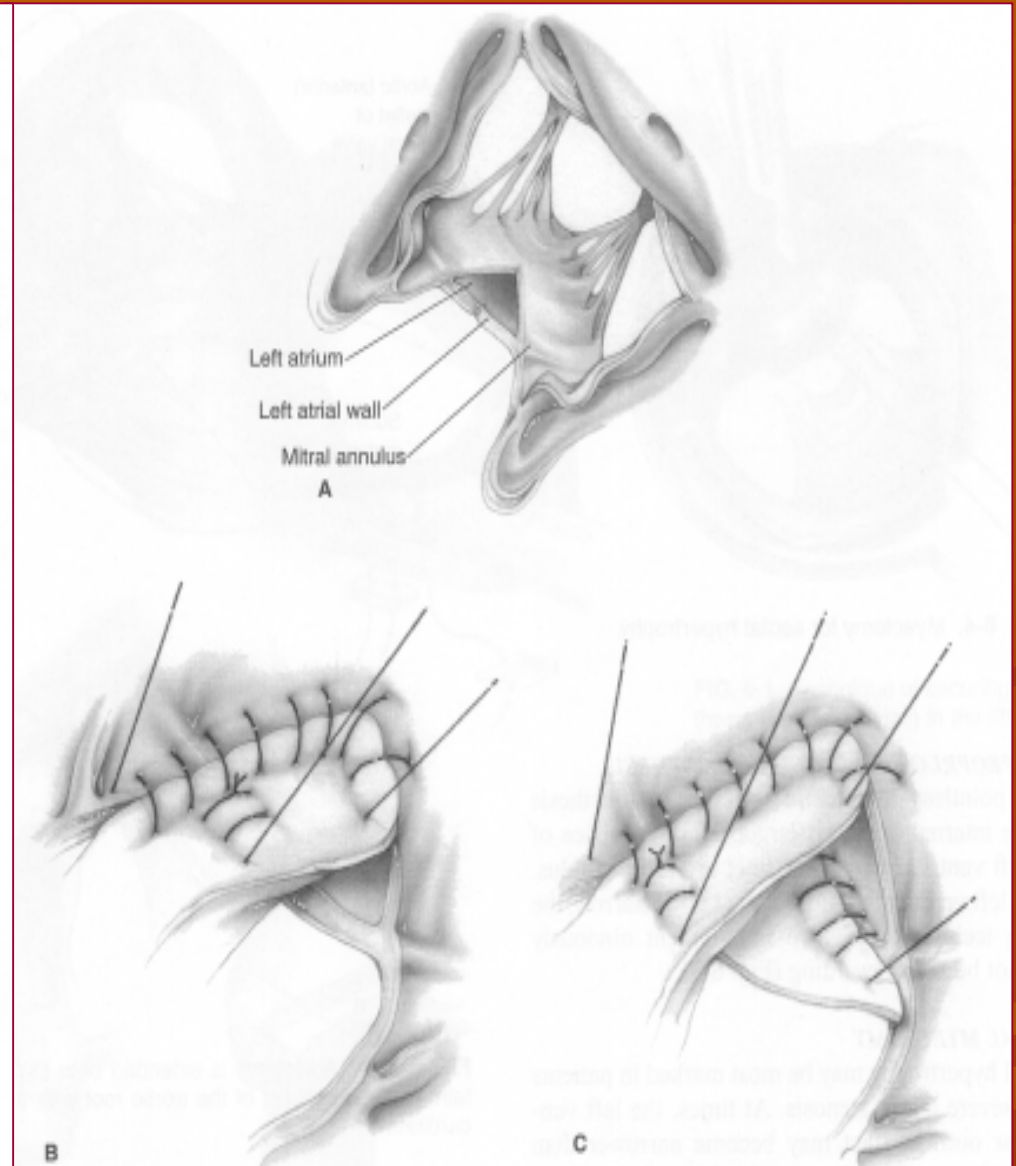
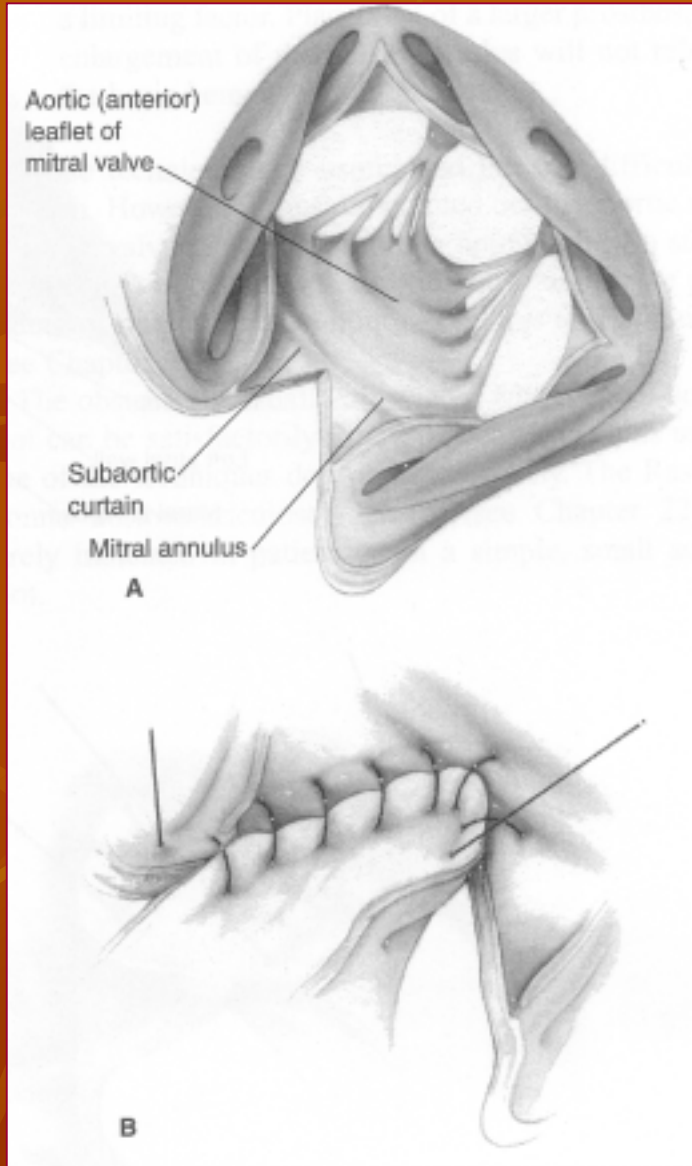


- A. Everting Mattress Suture
- B. Simple Suture
- C. Inverting Mattress Suture
- D. Figure of 8 Suture

## Ross/Konno procedure



# Surgical Technique(Aortic)



# Choice of the Valve

- Choice of Valve Type

Mechanical Valve: Caged Ball

Medtronic Hall

Bjork-Shiley

St. Jude, ATS, Carbomedic

Tissue Valve: Carpentier-Edward

Hancock

Medtronic Intact

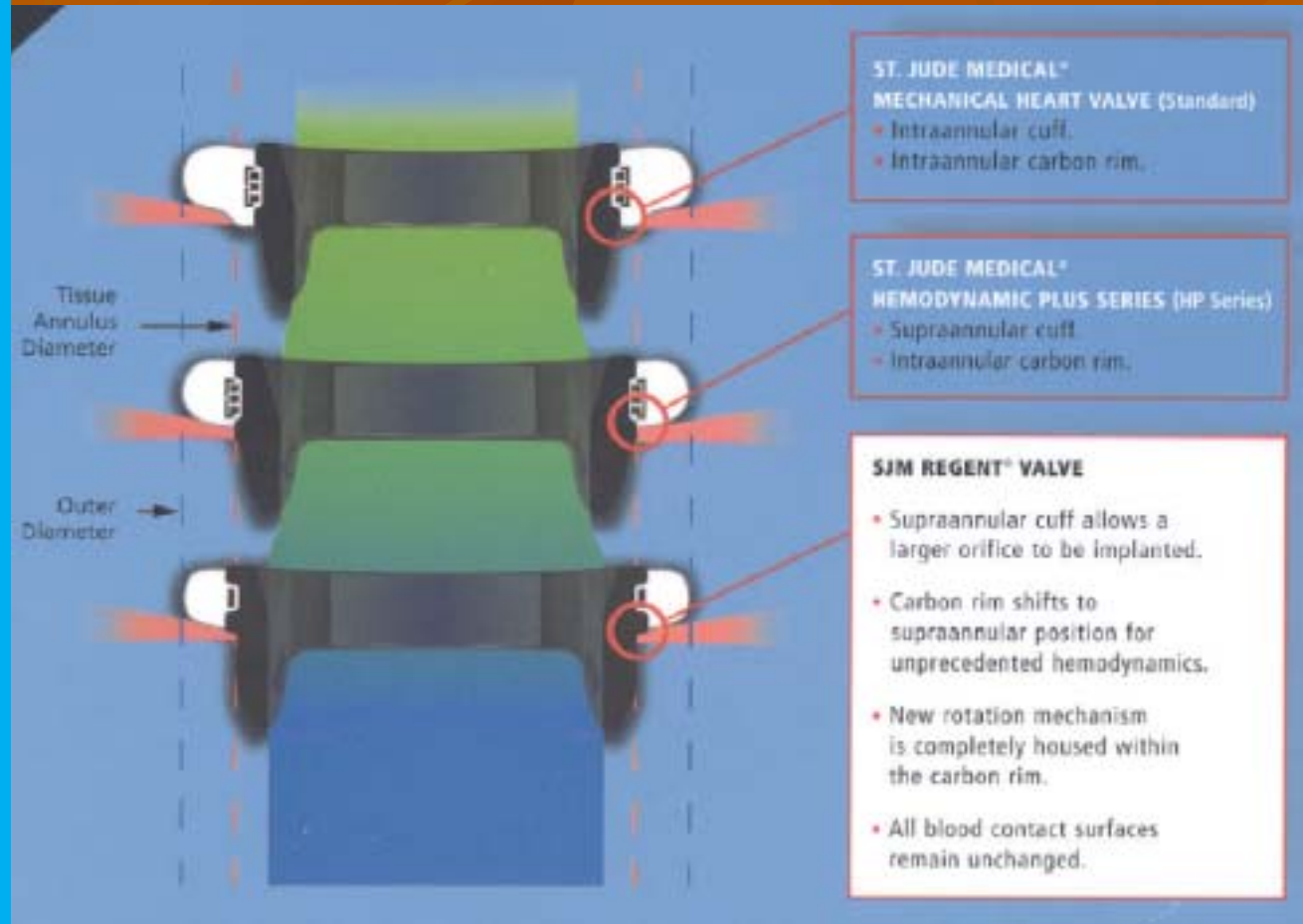




Aortic Valve



Mitral Valve



St. Jude Valve: Standard, Hemodynamic Plus, Regent

## CarboMedics

### Standard



For optimal valve seating



Large, flexible sewing cuff allows coaptation to annulus



For the narrow, rigid annulus



Maximum Blood Flow

### Reduced Series

### TopHat: Aortic

## ATS Medical Valve



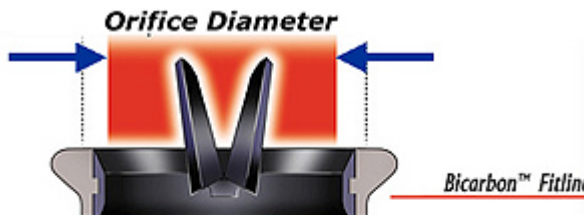


19 mm to 25 mm  
Supra-annular Cuff

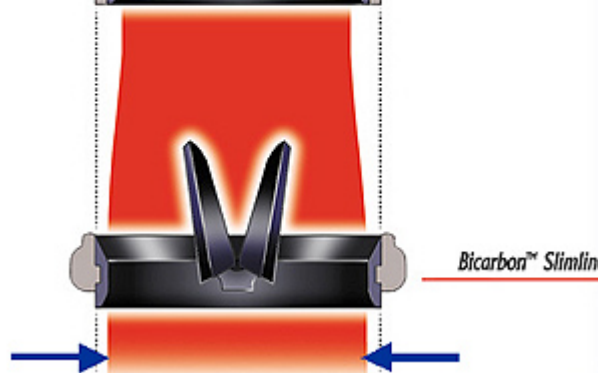


23<sup>2</sup> mm to 25 mm  
Supra-annular Cuff

On-X valve



Sorin: Overline



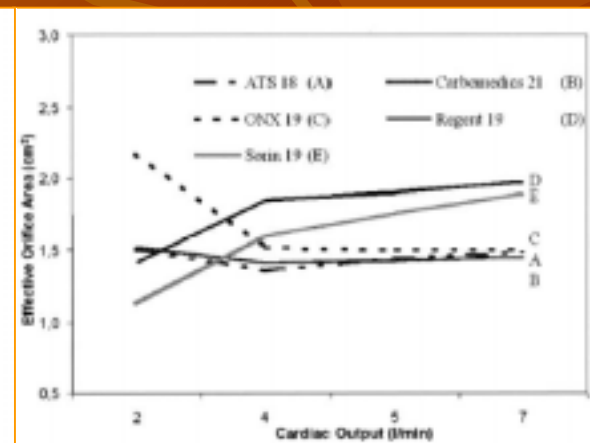
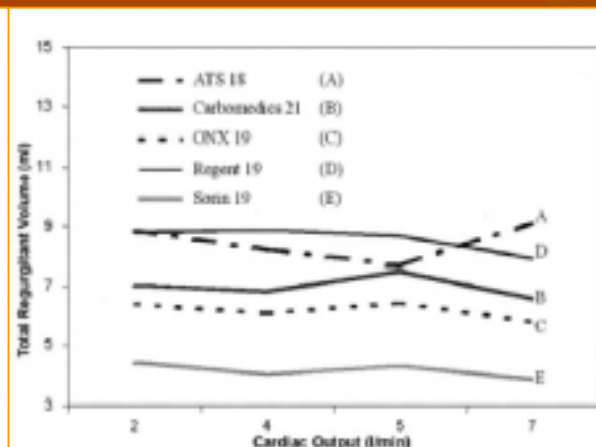
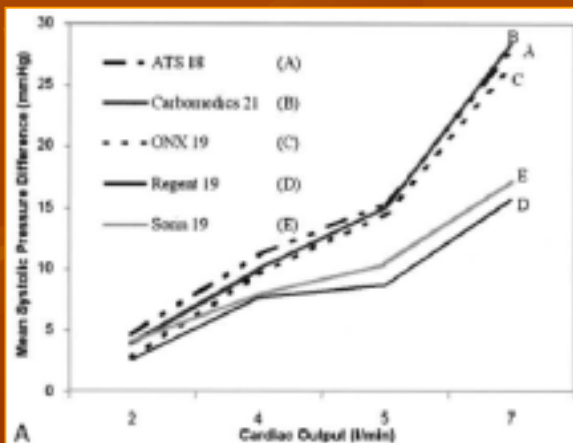
Sorin: Slimline

## 5 commercially available bileaflet mechanical valve for small aortic annulus

**TABLE 1. Geometrics of the tested valves and mean value of EOA calculated over all tests performed for each valve**

| Model               | External diameter (mm) | Internal diameter (mm) | Height (mm) | Excursion angle (°) | Opening angle (°) | Geometric orifice area (cm <sup>2</sup> ) | Clear valve area (cm <sup>2</sup> ) | EOA (cm <sup>2</sup> ) |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| ATS                 | 18.2                   | 16.8                   | 8.8         | 60                  | 85                | 2.02                                      | –                                   | 1.44                   |
| Carbomedics Top Hat | 21.8                   | 16.7                   | 10.3        | 53                  | 78                | 2.07                                      | 1.46                                | 1.45                   |
| On-X                | 20.1                   | 17.4                   | 10.8        | 47                  | 90                | 2.22                                      | 2.00                                | 1.80                   |
| SJM Regent          | 19                     | 17.8                   | 9.07        | 60                  | 85                | 2.39                                      | 1.96                                | 1.78                   |
| Sorin Slimline      | 19.2                   | 17.22                  | 10.5        | 60                  | 70                | 2.27                                      | –                                   | 1.59                   |

EOA, Effective orifice area.



# Advantages and Disadvantages of Tissue Valves

- No Anticoagulation
- No Thromboembolic event
- No Teratogenic effect
- Early degeneration and calcifications
- Relatively smaller orifice and larger profile
- No pregnancy over 10 yrs after AVR

# Advantages and Disadvantages of Mechanical Valves

- Require Anticoagulation

Thromboembolic event: 0.3 - 0.7%/patient-year

- Pannus in-growth, paravalvular leak

- Relatively larger orifice and lower profile

- Heparin switch during pregnancy

(6 - 12 , term) 4.1% of Embryopathy?

# Anticoagulation in Children

- Different intrinsic coagulation system
- Hemodynamic difference
  - Higher resting heart rate,
  - Lower incidence of arrhythmia,
  - Atrial enlargement and depressed ventricular function
- Difficult to keep daily medication and to maintain coumadin level.
- Strict prophylactic antibiotics (infective endocarditis)

# Multiple Procedure due to Outgrowth & Complication

- Small size of valve is commercially not available.

St. Jude # 17,19, 21,23, ATS # 16, 18, 20

Carbomedics # 16, 18, - - 25

- Bigger size of valve may be harmful to ventricular function.
- Risk of redosurgery is less than 1%.
- Goretex membrane protection



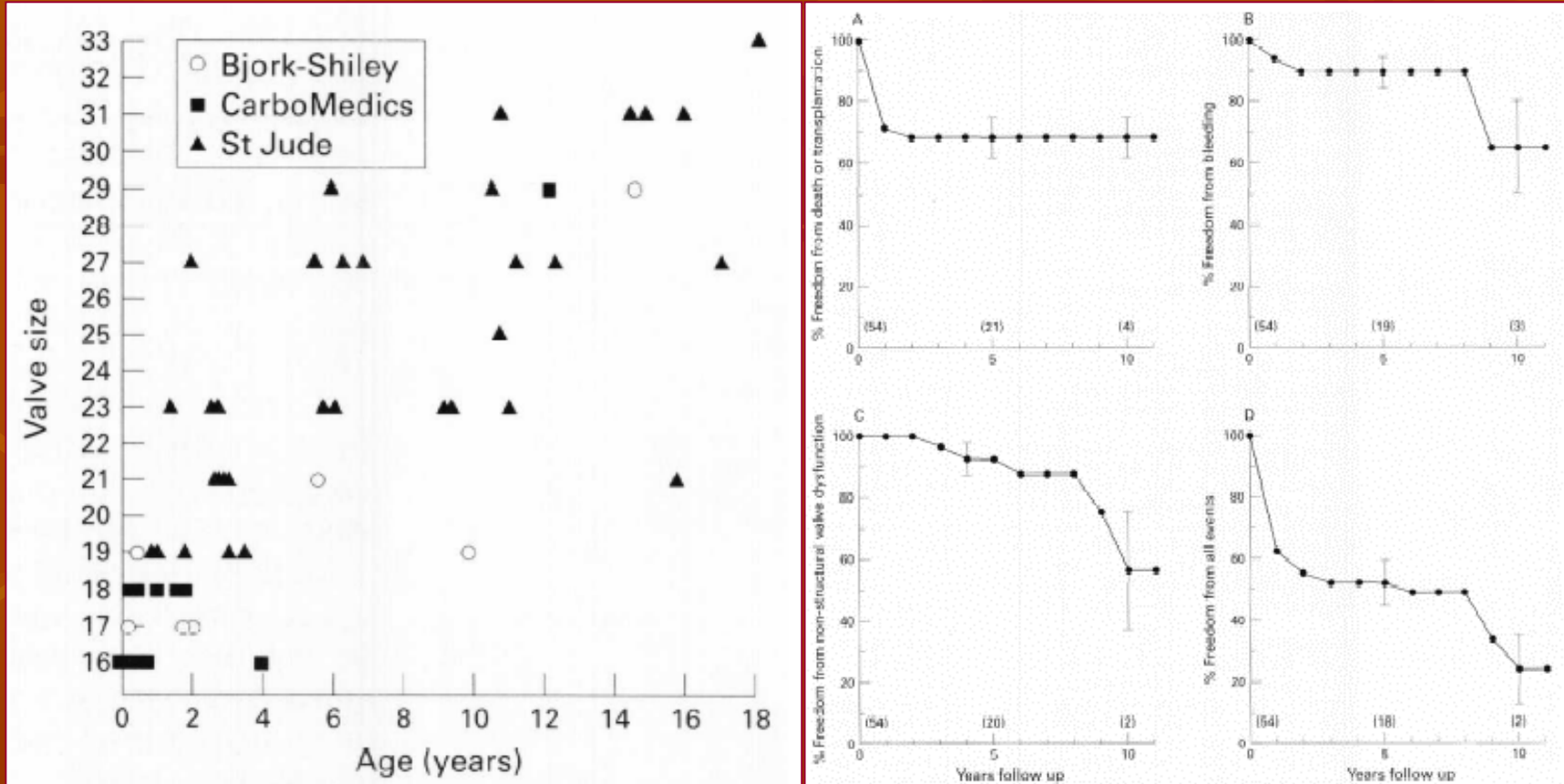
# Post - operative Care (Mitral Valve)

- Left atrial pressure monitoring
- Atrioventricular sequential pacing
- Mixed venous oxygen saturation
- Inotropics
- Vasodilators

# Post - operative Care (Aortic Valve)

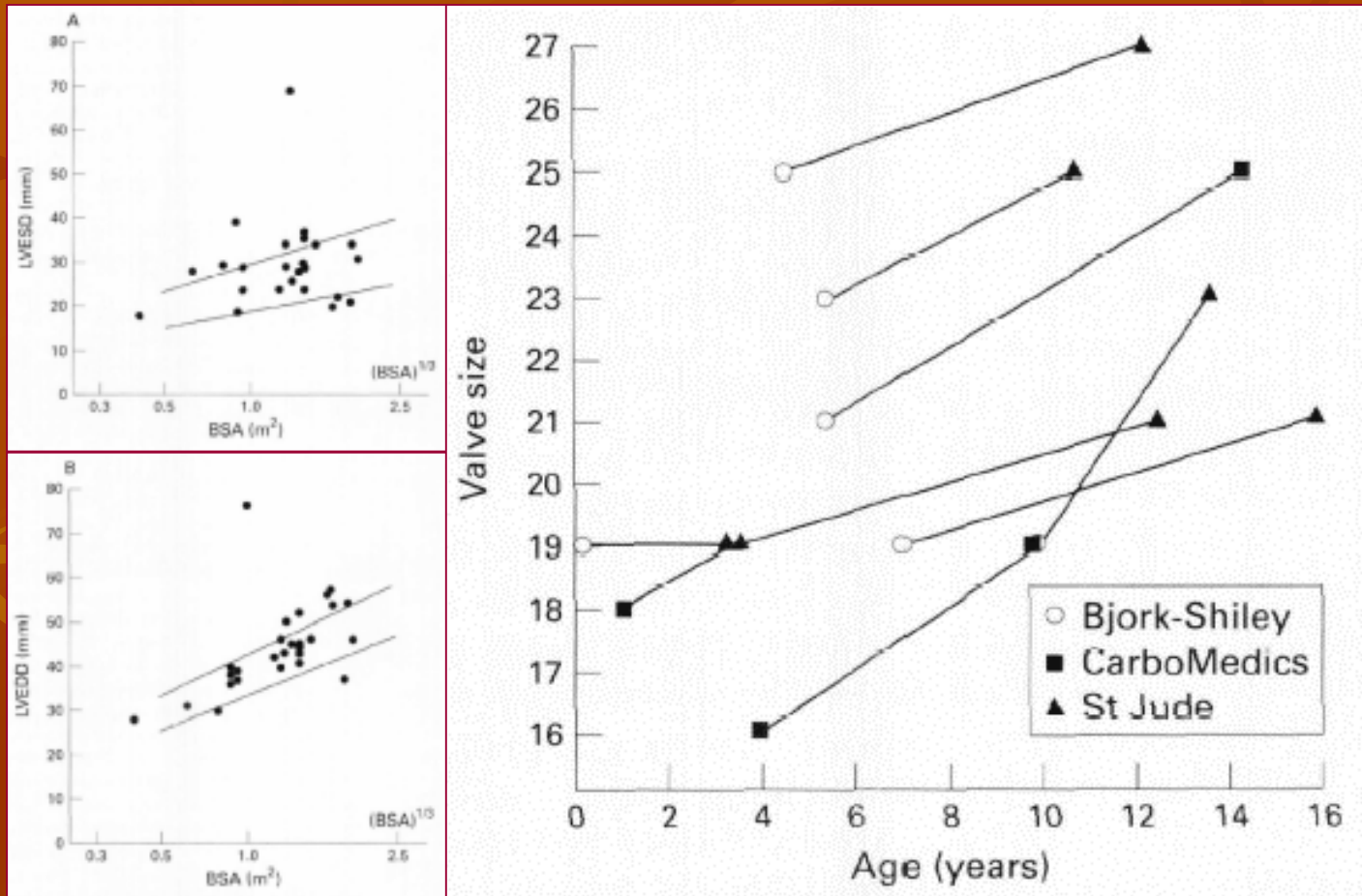
- Left atrial pressure monitoring
- Atrioventricular sequential pacing
- Volume infusion and Beta blocker in LV hypertrophy
- Inotropics if profound peripheral vasodilation often seen in patients with aortic insufficiency

# MVR in Children: hemodynamic status

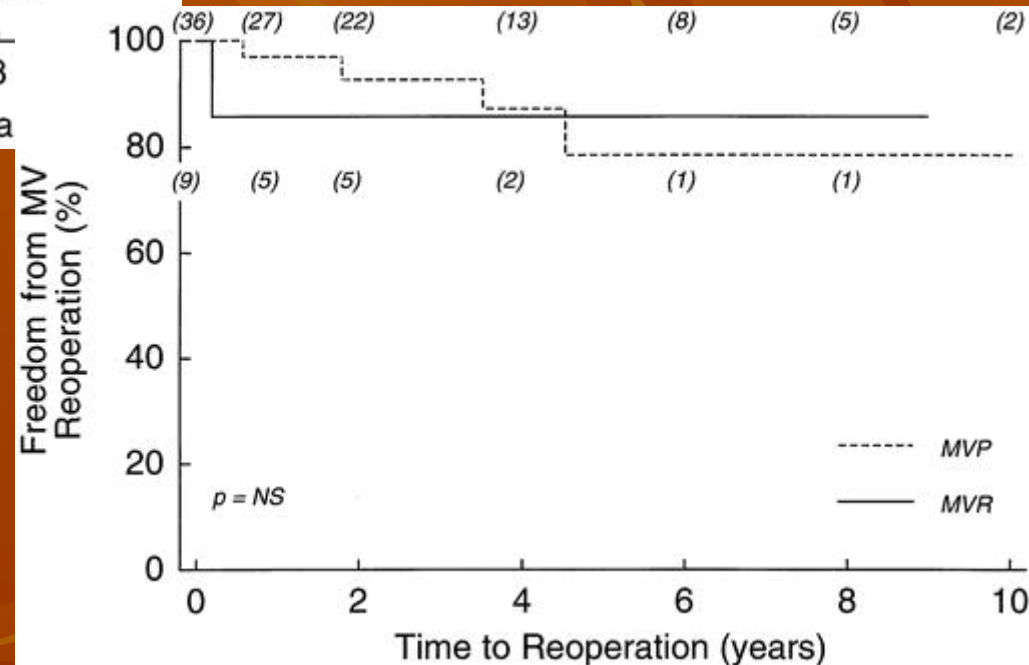
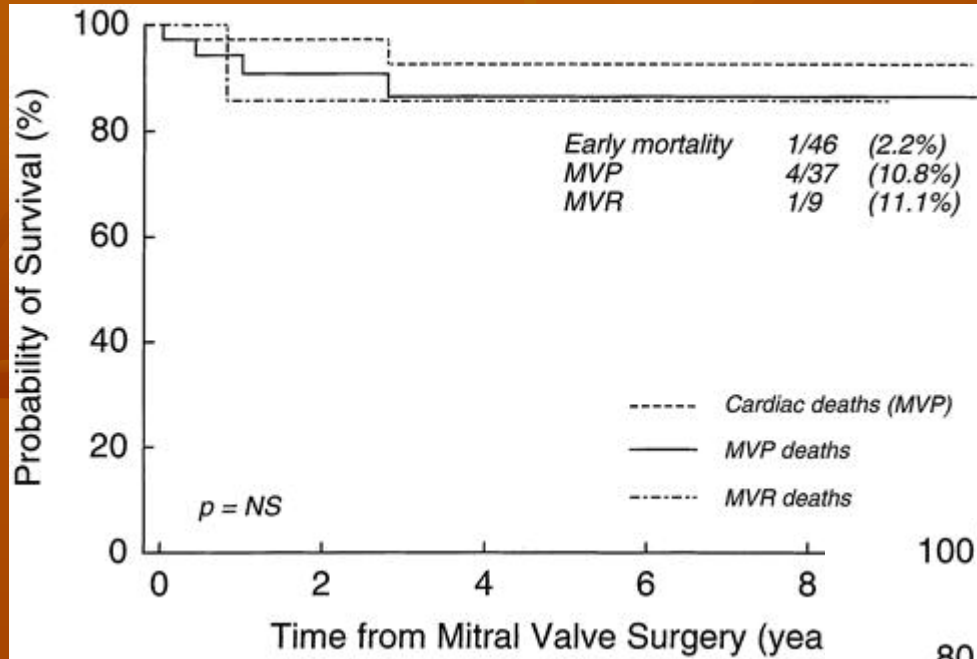


(n=54, MVR=59)

# MVR in Children: hemodynamic status

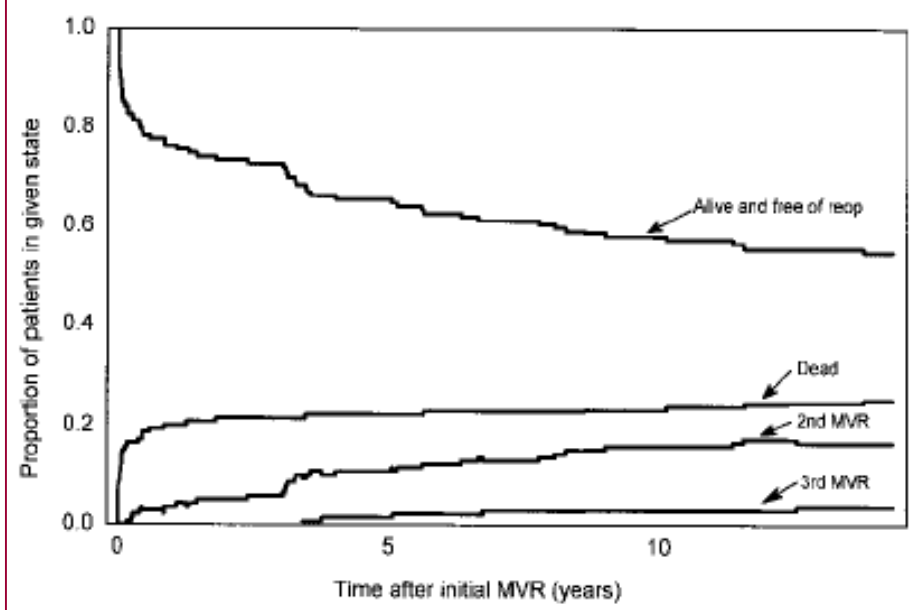
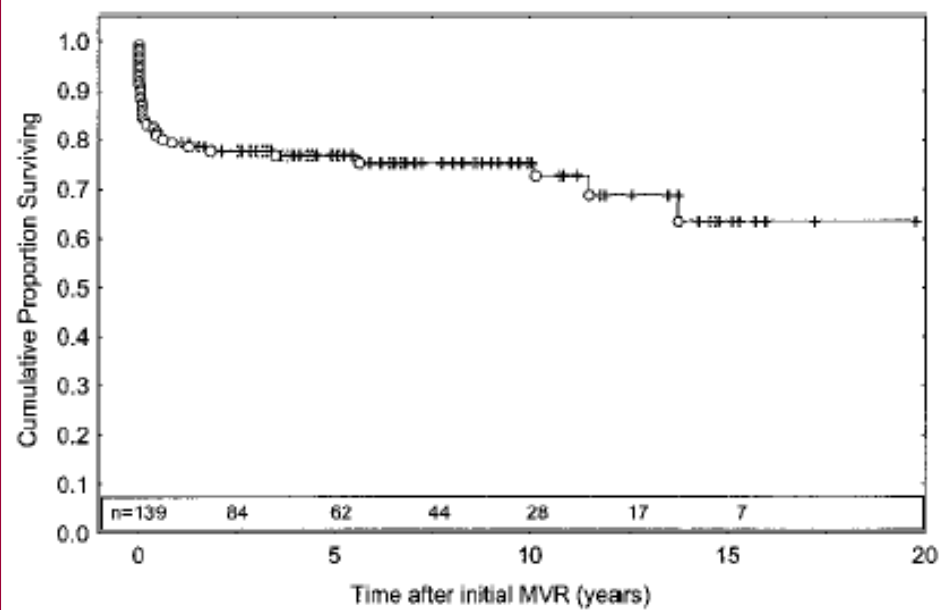


## Survival and Reoperation freedom Of AVSD after MVP or MVR



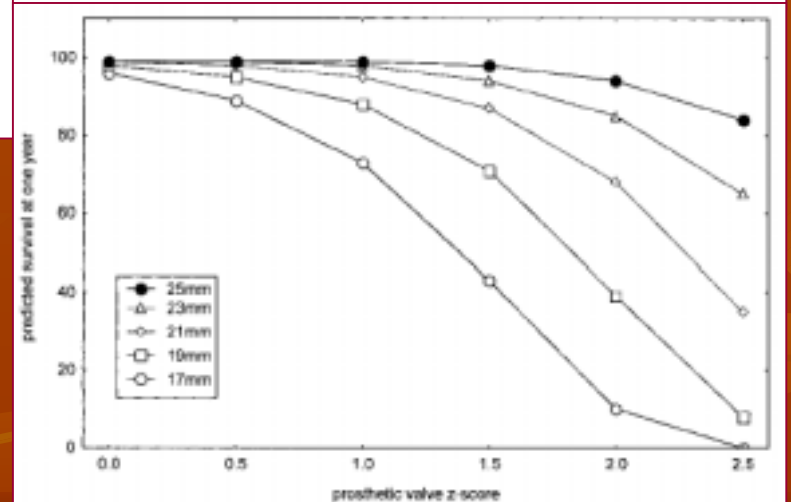
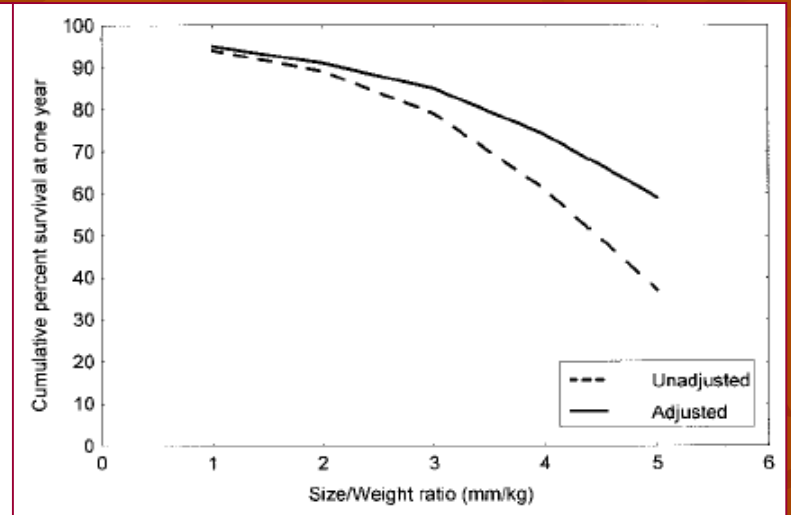
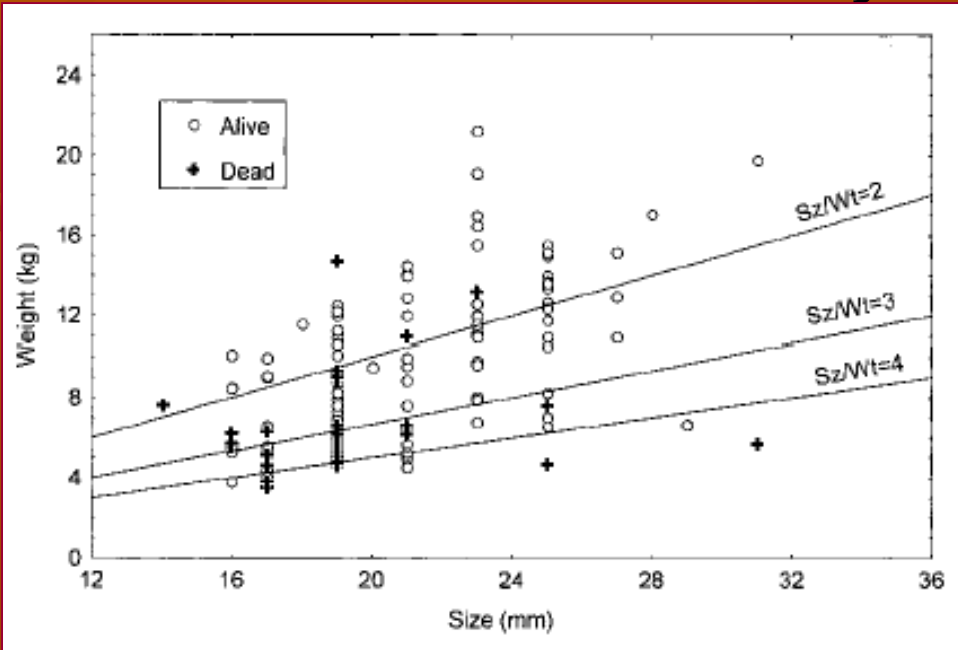
Complete heart block: 20 - 30%

# Long-Term Survival after MVR <5years

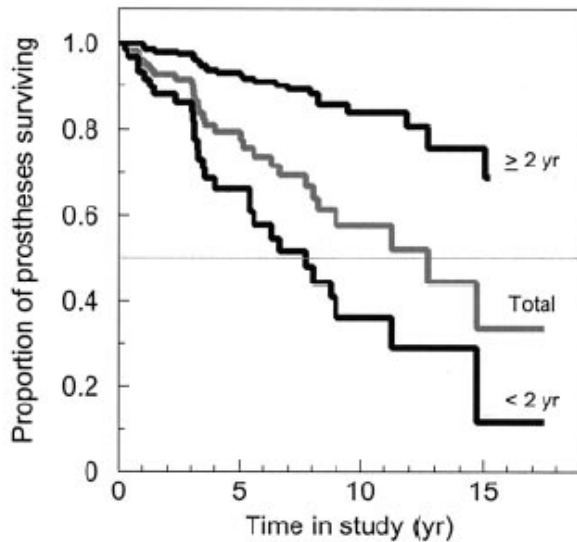


45 center, 139 , 176 MVR

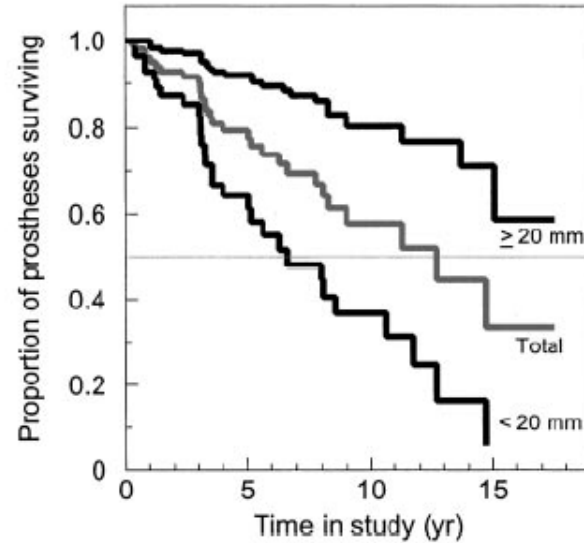
# Long-Term Survival after MVR <5 years



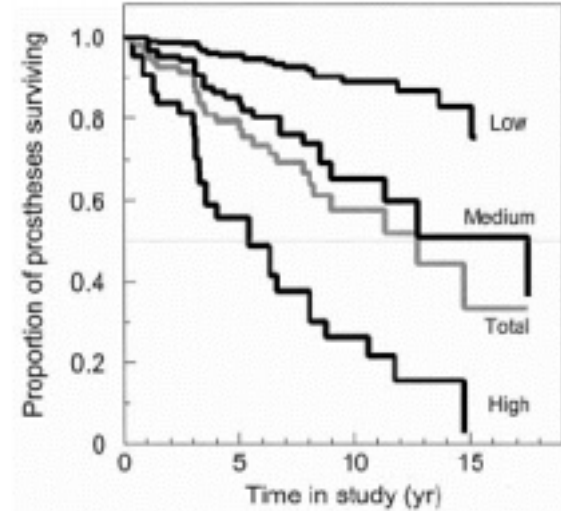
# MVR below 5 years of Children



|             |     |    |    |   |
|-------------|-----|----|----|---|
| $< 2$ yr    | 52  | 32 | 16 | 6 |
| $\geq 2$ yr | 50  | 26 | 11 | 3 |
| Total       | 102 | 58 | 27 | 9 |



|              |     |    |    |   |
|--------------|-----|----|----|---|
| $< 20$ mm    | 45  | 28 | 14 | 5 |
| $\geq 20$ mm | 57  | 30 | 13 | 4 |
| Total        | 102 | 58 | 27 | 9 |



|        |     |    |    |   |
|--------|-----|----|----|---|
| Low    | 37  | 18 | 7  | 2 |
| Medium | 33  | 20 | 10 | 3 |
| High   | 32  | 20 | 10 | 4 |
| Total  | 102 | 58 | 27 | 9 |

Low risk:  $>2$ yr,  $>20$ mm

Medium risk:  $<2$ yr,  $>20$ mm or  
 $> 2$ yr,  $<20$ mm

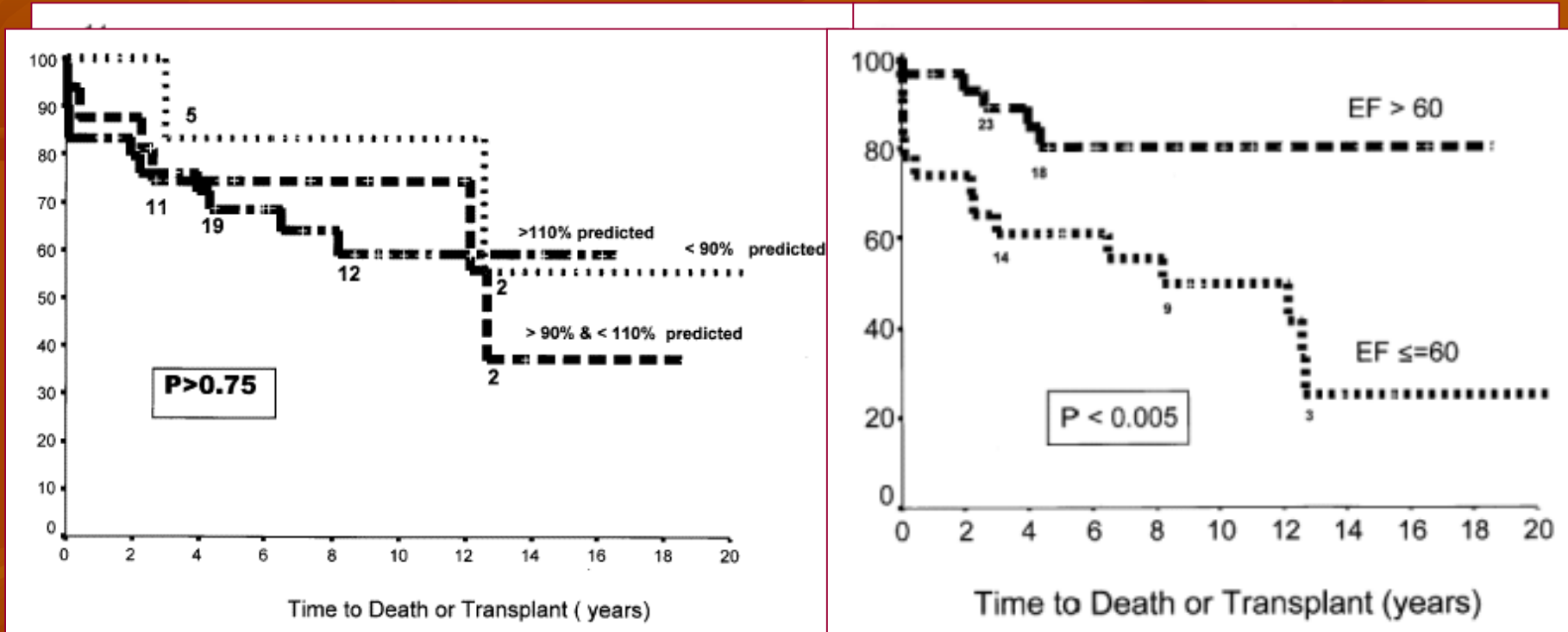
High risk:  $<2$ yr,  $<20$ mm



# Improved Risk and Survival of MVR in Children

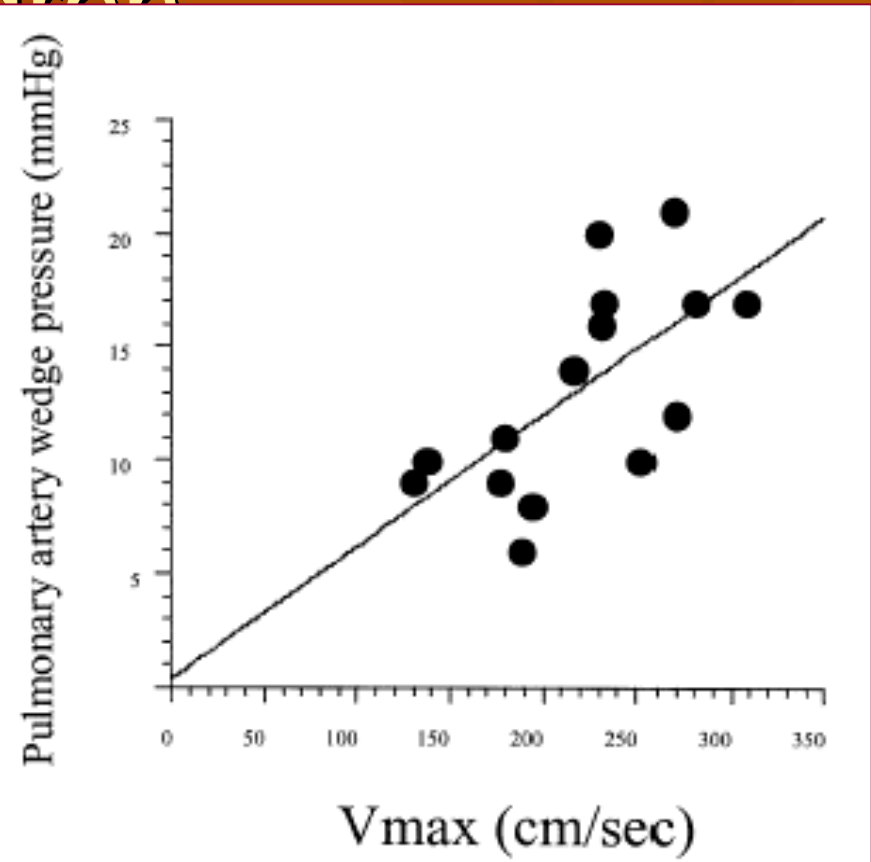
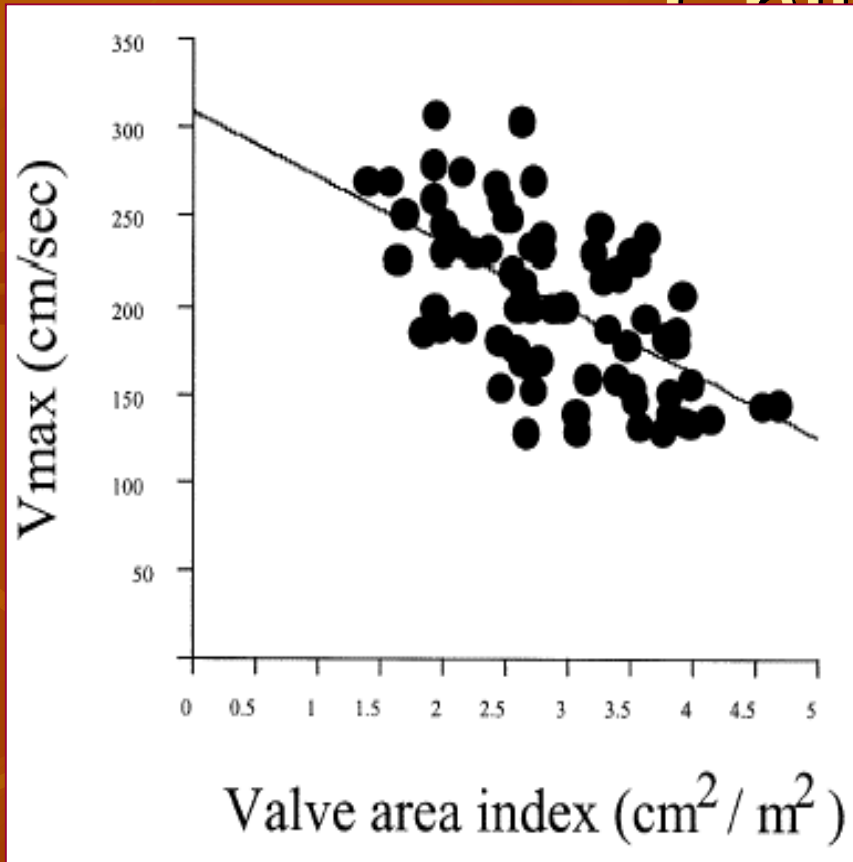


# MVR in Children: predictors of Long-term Survival



(N=53)

# Late Results after MVR in Children

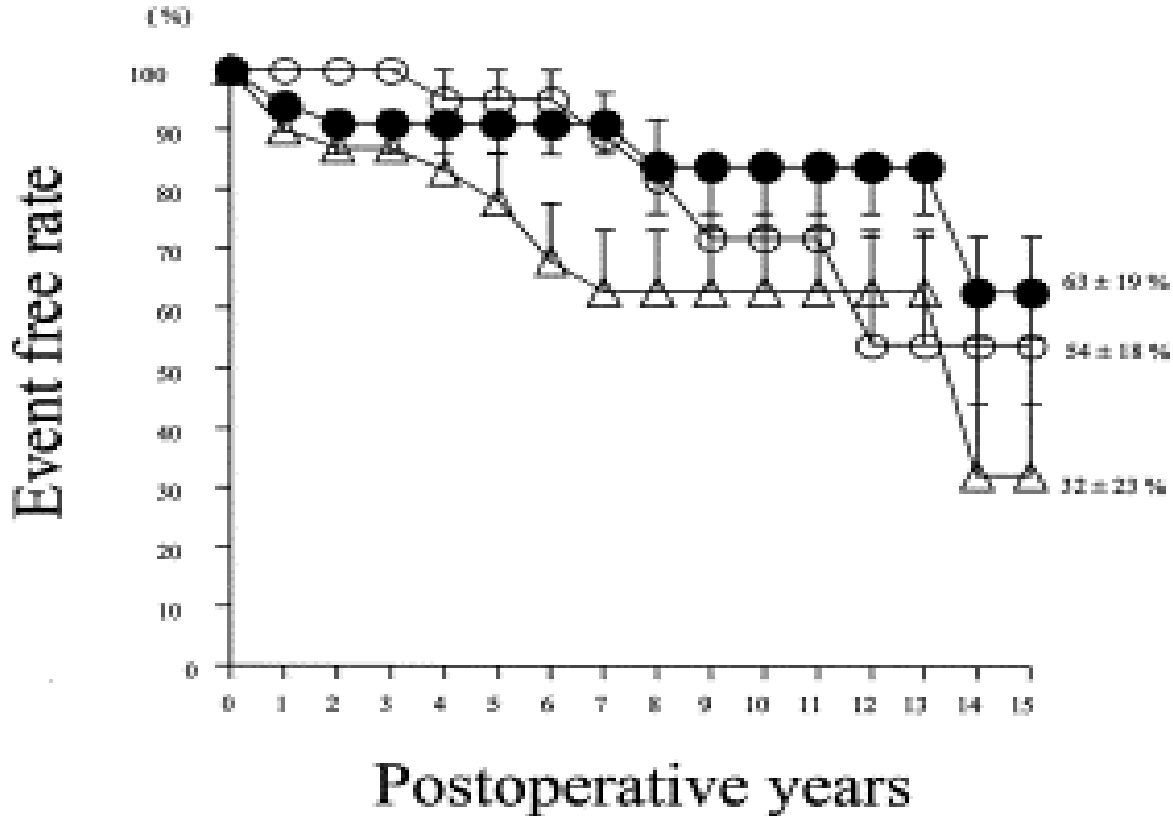


Geometric valve area > 1.3 cm<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> BSA

Prosthesis-Patient Mismatch n=37

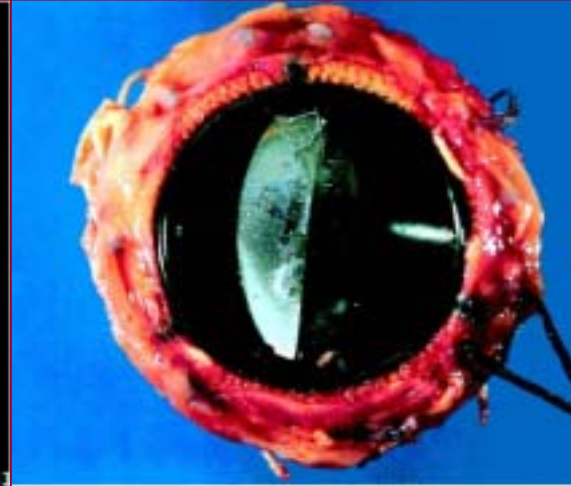
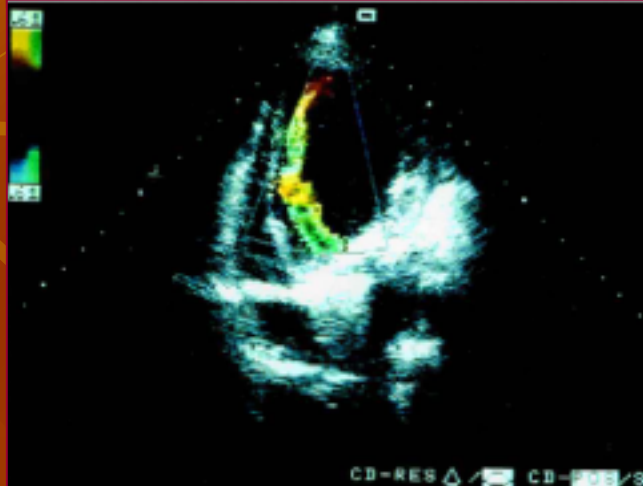
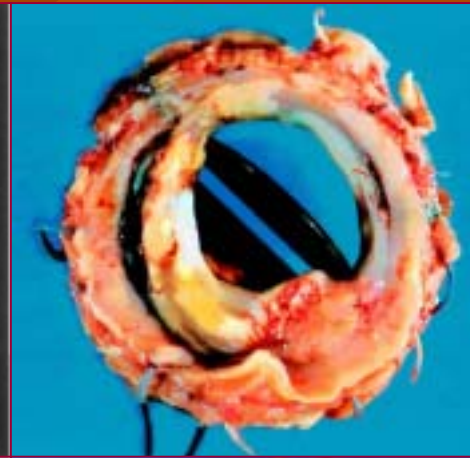
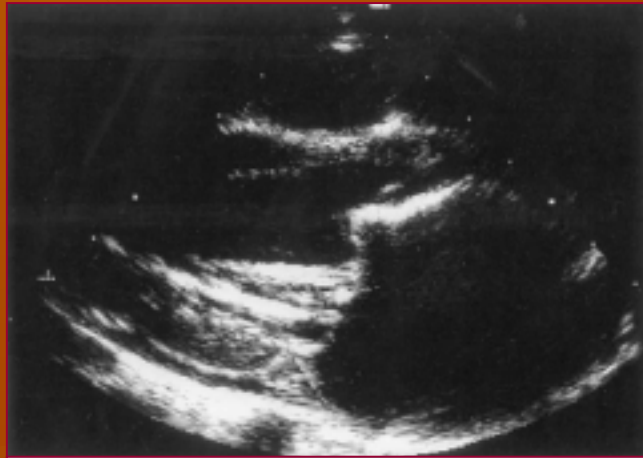
Vmax > 270cm/s reoperation

# 15 year results after MVR

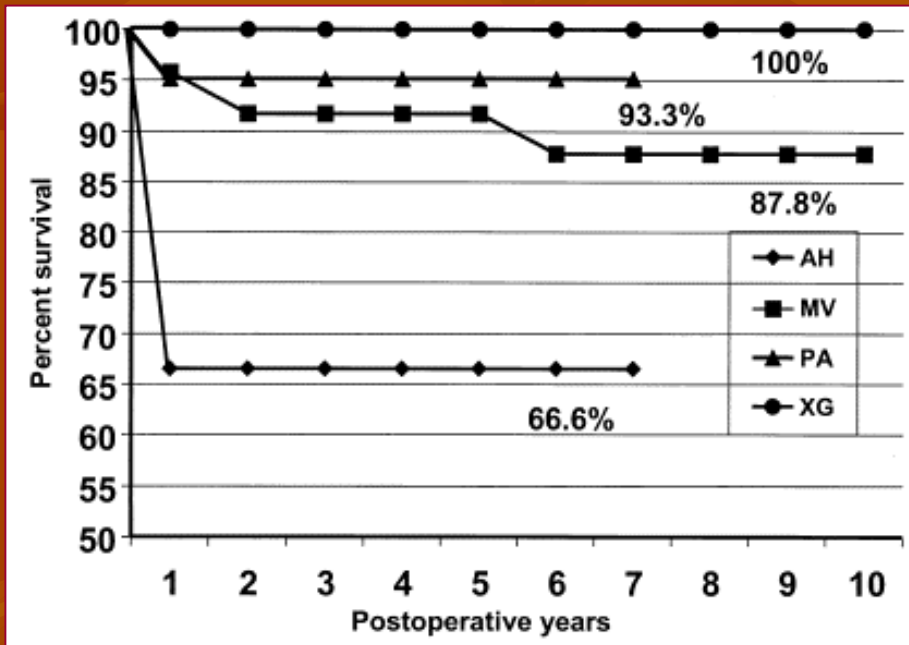


| Patients at risk | 0  | 5  | 10 | 15 |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Survival rate    | 32 | 18 | 6  | 3  |
| Re-MVR free      | 32 | 18 | 6  | 2  |
| Event free       | 32 | 16 | 4  | 1  |

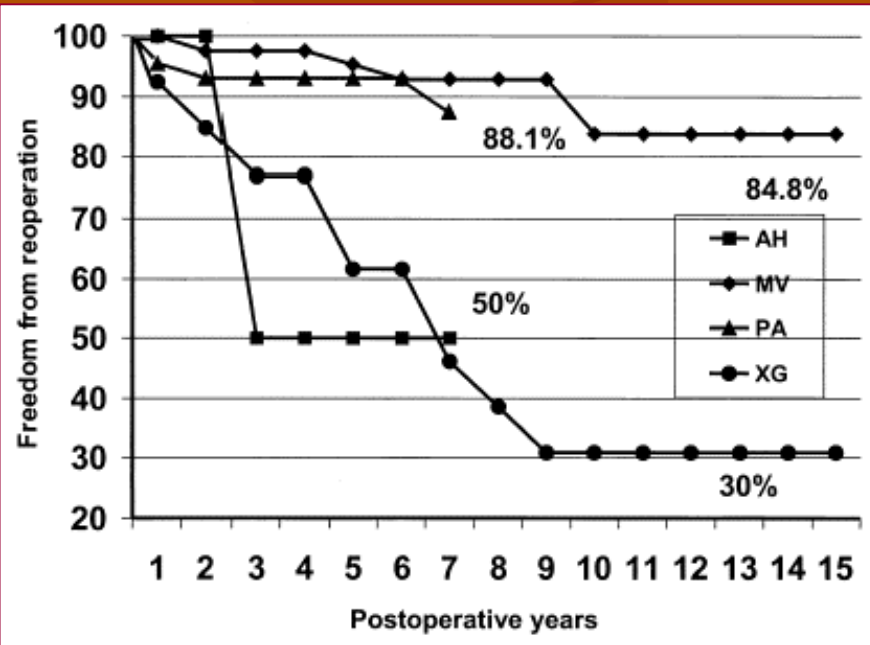
# Formation of Pannus with Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum



# Biological vs. Mechanical AVR in Children



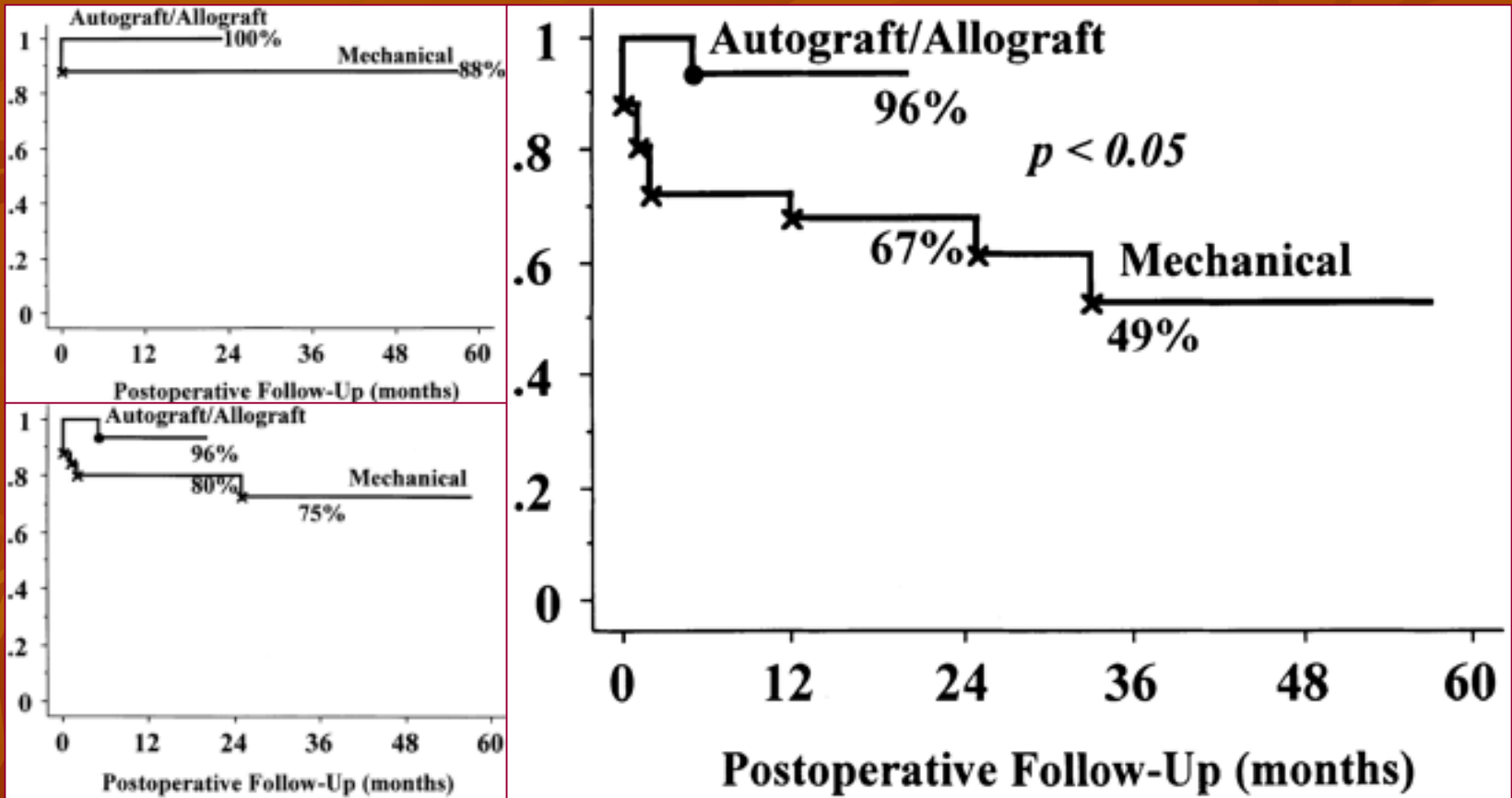
Actuarial Survival



Freedom from Reoperation

# Human Tissue vs Mechanical Valve

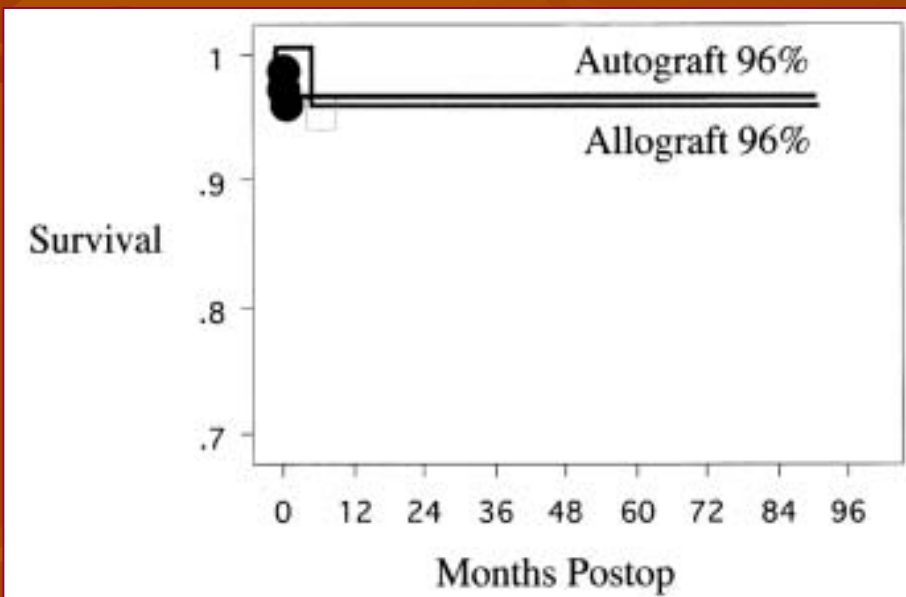
## Actuarial Survival



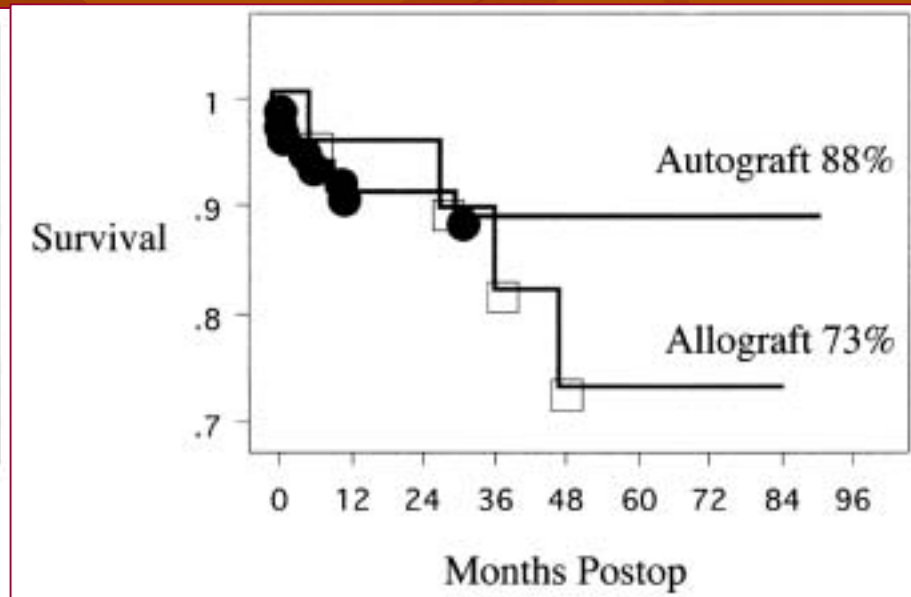
Freedom from Reoperation

Actuarial Survival free of all late complication

# Autograft vs Allograft



Survival



Reoperation Freedom



