Görüntülü olgu örnekleri

Pseudoaneurysm of the mitral-aortic intervalvular fibrosa after aortic valve replacement

Figures. (A) Large vegetation (arrow) attached to the interventricular septum in transesophageal long-axis view. (B) Transesophageal short-axis view showing mechanical aortic valve and pseudoaneurysm of the mitral-aortic intervalvular fibrosa (asterisk). (C) In the same position, color flow Doppler demonstrating systolic flow into the pseudoaneurysm (asterisk). (D) Transesophageal long-axis view showing the pseudoaneurysm (asterisk) after three years, remaining stable in size without complications. AoV: Aortic valve; LA: Left atrium; LV: Left ventricle.

A 37-year-old woman with rheumatic heart disease developed infective endocarditis. She underwent surgery for severe aortic regurgitation and mobile vegetations on the interventricular septum near the left ventricular outflow tract (Fig. A). The aortic valve was replaced with a mechanical valve. No perianular complication was identified at the time of surgery. Postoperative echocardiography showed no relevant abnormalities. Eight months later, a systolic murmur was detected on the right side of the sternum during routine cardiac evaluation. Transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiography showed a large pseudoaneurysm in the mitral-aortic intervalvular fibrosa causing diastolic collapse and prominent expansion with each systole. A turbulent flow was demonstrated in the pseudoaneurysm lumen (Fig. B, C). A redo operation was recommended, but the patient refused the procedure. During a follow-up period of three years, the patient remained asymptomatic and the pseudoaneurysm remained stable in size (Fig. D).

Gökhan Kahveci¹
Nurşen Keleş²
Fatih Bayrak³
Bülent Mutlu²

Cardiology Departments of
¹Rize State Hospital, Rize; ²Kartal Koşuyolu Yüksek İhtisas Training and Research Hospital, İstanbul; ³Medicine Faculty of Yeditepe University, İstanbul

Aort kapak replasmanı sonrası gelişen mitral-aortik fibroz doku psödoanevrizması