



**ECOCARDIOCHIRURGIA®**  
ECO-RM-TC CHIRURGIA-INTERVENTISTICA

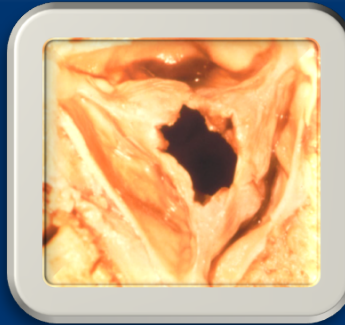
## **LA DIAGNOSI DI STENOSI VALVOLARE AORTICA SEVERA.**

***Puo' essere facile quando il gradiente medio e' critico.  
e' invece meno facile districarsi nella stenosi aortica  
low flow/low gradient***

**Dott.ssa Chiara Bencini**

**OSPEDALE SAN PAOLO - Milano**

# VALUTAZIONE DI SEVERITA' DELLA STENOSI AORTICA



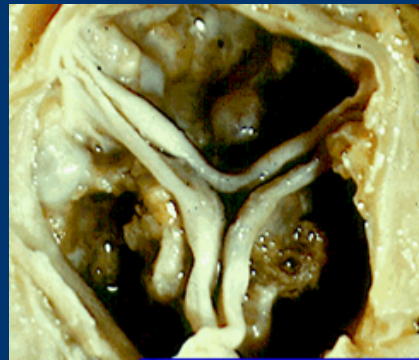
## *Aspetto della valvola*

- cuspidi molto ispessite
- estese calcificazioni
- cuspidi immobili

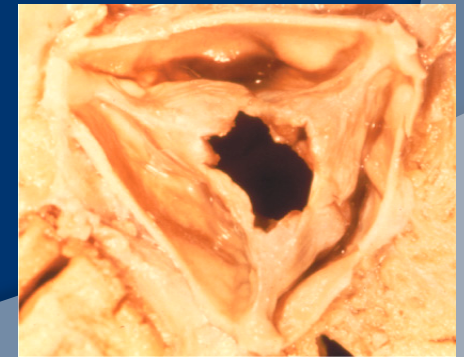
Suggeriscono stenosi aortica severa



BICUSPIDE



STENOSI DEGENERATIVA

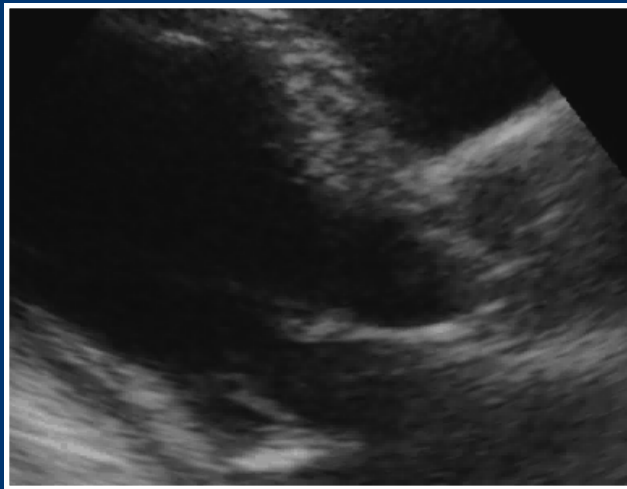


STENOSI REUMATICA

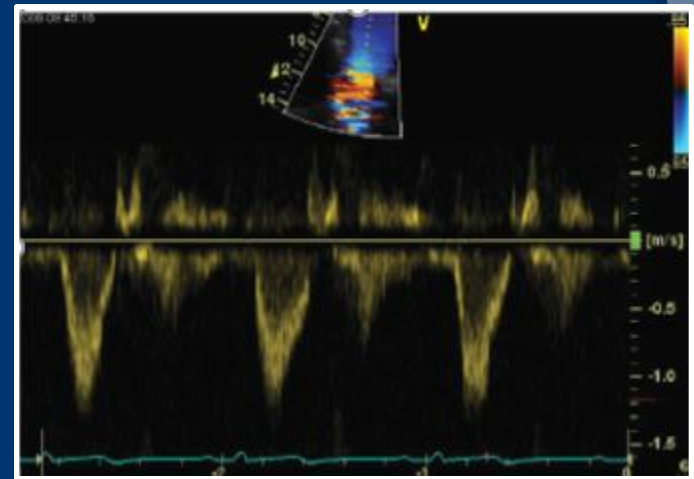
# VALUTAZIONE DI SEVERITA' DELLA STENOSI AORTICA

L'area valvolare aortica si deriva con l'equazione di continuità: importante perché relativamente indipendente dal flusso

$$AVA = 3.14 \times (D/2)^2 \times VTI_{TEVS} / VTI_{AO}$$

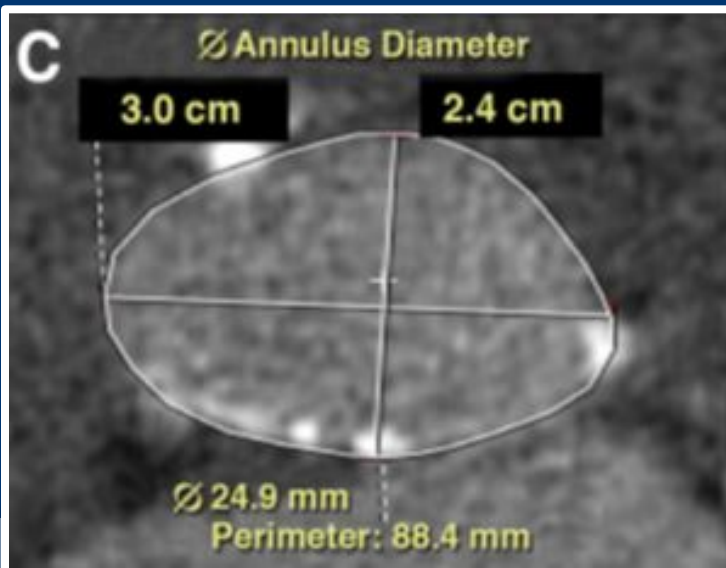
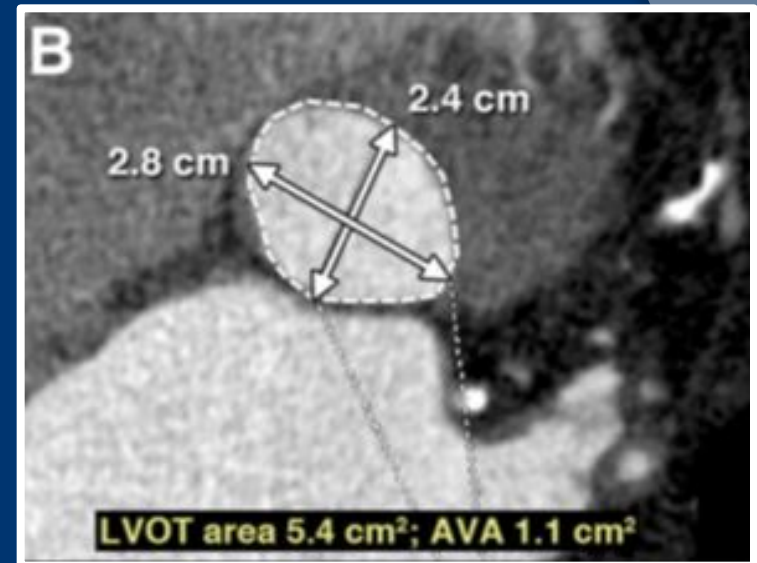


ILTEVS si misura a valvola aperta

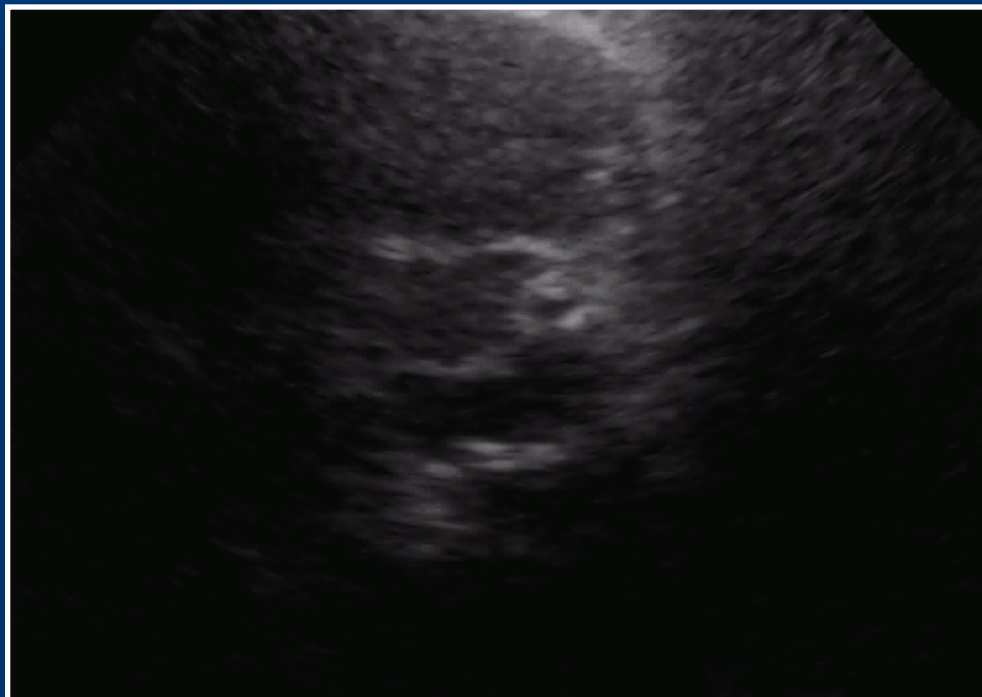


Media di almeno 3 misurazioni -  
5 misurazioni se in corso di fibrillazione atriale

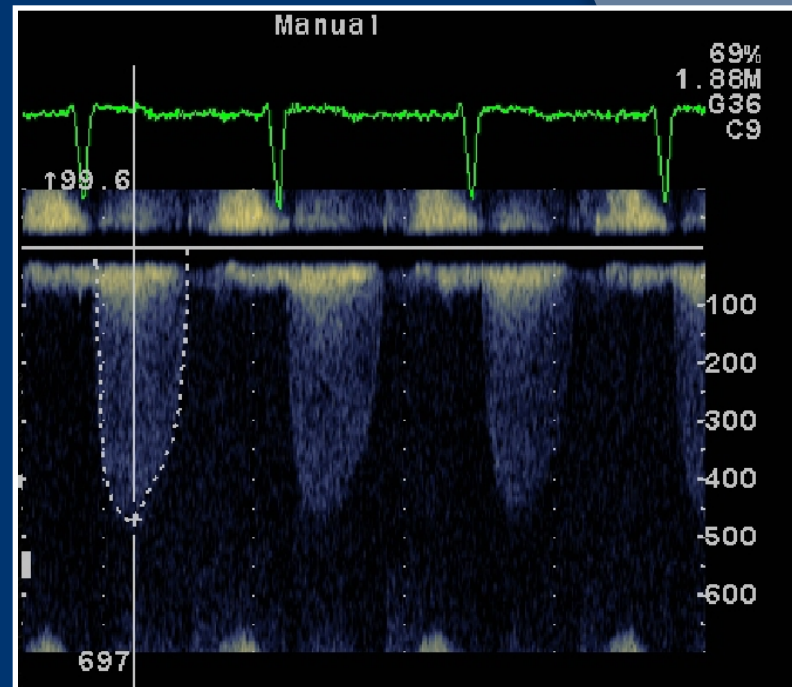
# VALUTAZIONE DI SEVERITA' DELLA STENOSI AORTICA



# STENOSI AORTICA SEVERA HIGH GRADIENT



Area valvolare  $\leq 1$  cm<sup>2</sup>  
( $\leq 0,6$  cm<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>)



Gradiente medio  $> 40$  mmHg



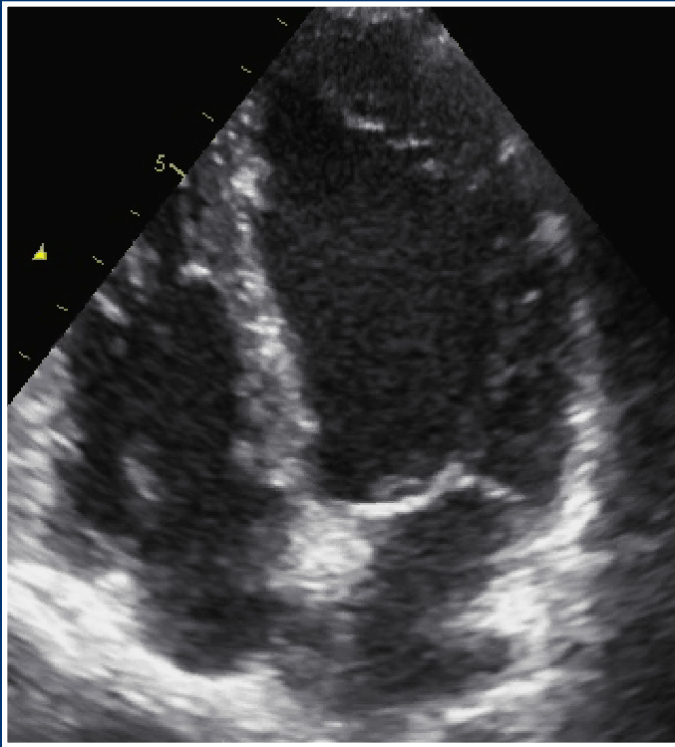
# STENOSI AORTICA HIGH GRADIENT

Se il paziente è sintomatico...

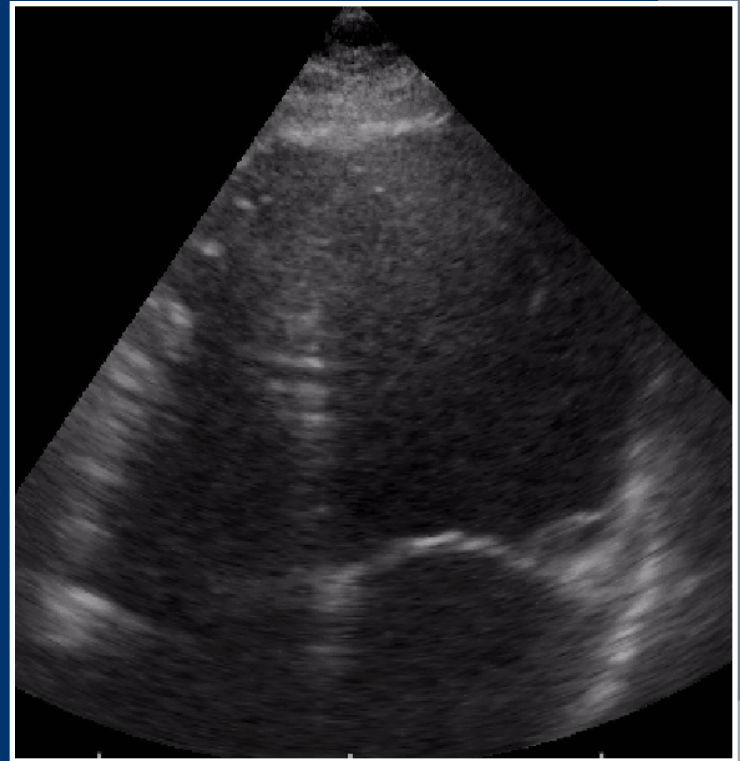


# STENOSI AORTICA HIGH GRADIENT

Se il paziente è ASINTOMATICO...



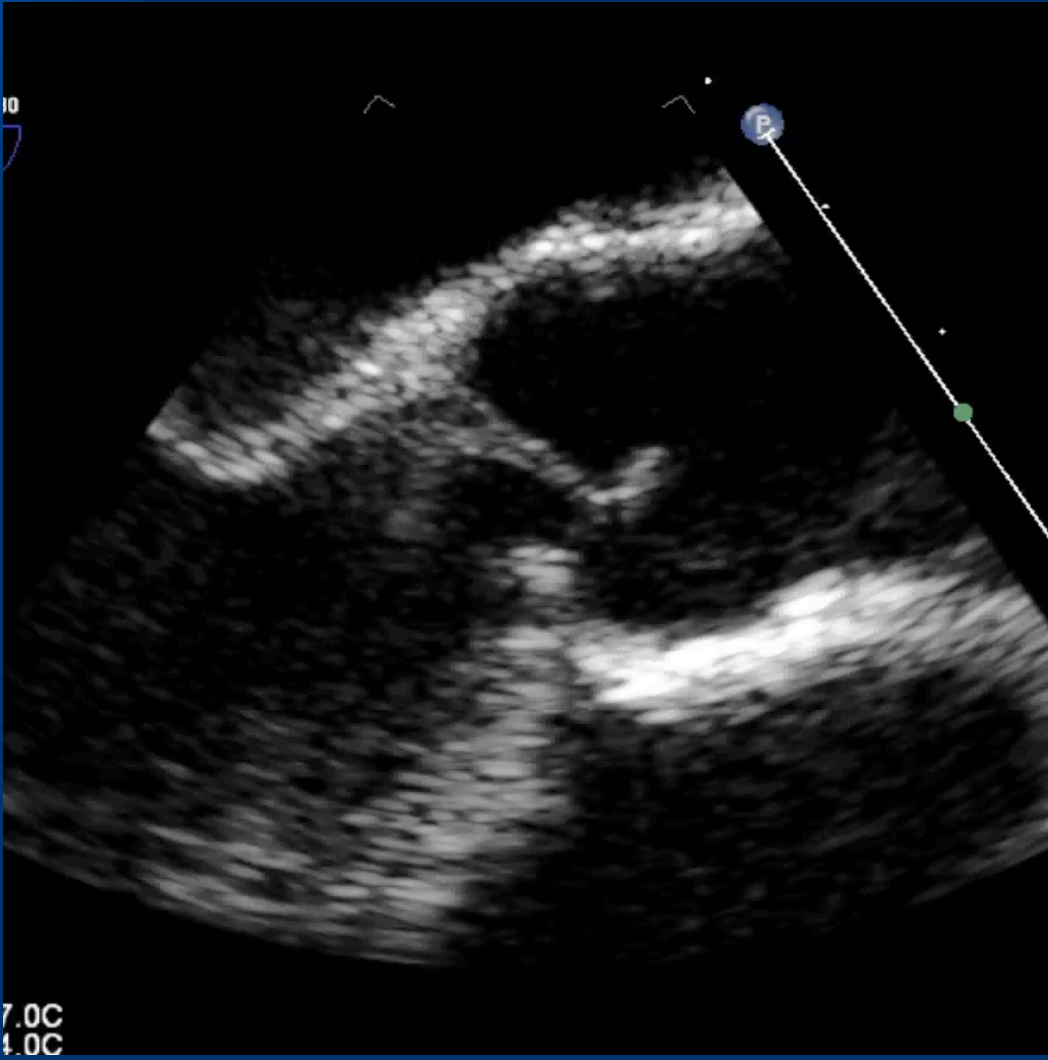
FOLLOW UP (test ergometric?)



**intervento**



ECOCARDIOCHIRURGIA®  
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FR 50HZ  
15cm

2D

63%  
C 50  
P Bassa  
AGen

×	V max	427 cm/s
	V media	295 cm/s
	PG max	73 mmHg
	PG medio	39 mmHg
	VTI	75.5 cm
+	V max	419 cm/s
	V media	292 cm/s
	PG max	70 mmHg
	PG medio	38 mmHg
	VTI	78.9 cm







# LE DIFFICOLTA'...

## DISCORDANZA AREA/GRADIENTE



**ERRORE DI  
MISURAZIONE /  
MANCATA  
INDICIZZAZIONE**

**LOW FLOW /LOW  
GRADIENT AS**

**INCONGRUENZA  
DELLE LINEE  
GUIDA**



# LE DIFFICOLTA'..

## DISCORDANZA AREA/GRADIENTE



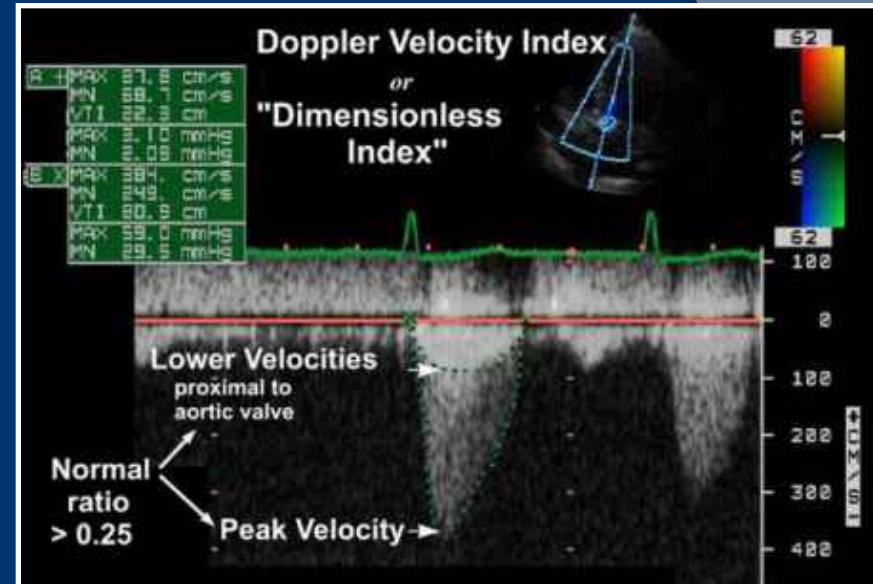
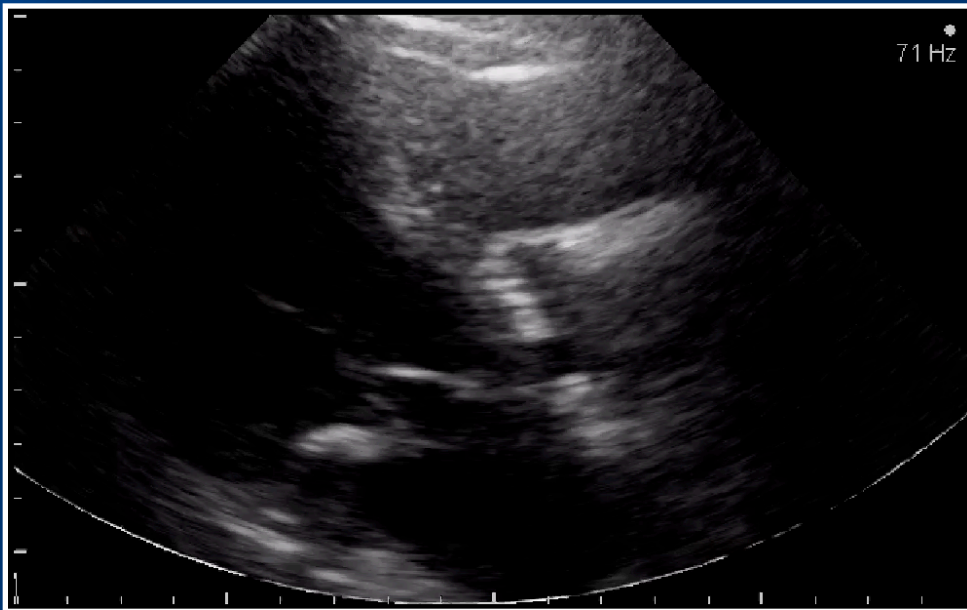
**ERRORE DI  
MISURAZIONE /  
MANCATA  
INDICIZZAZIONE**

**LOW FLOW /LOW  
GRADIENT AS**

**INCONGRUENZA  
DELLE LINEE  
GUIDA**



# ERRORE DI MISURAZIONE - COSA CI PUO' AIUTARE?



DOPPLER VELOCITY INDEX < 0,25

**AVA < 1 cm<sup>2</sup> con DVI > 0.30 → VEROSIMILE ERRORE di misurazione**

# ERRORE DI MISURAZIONE - COSA CI PUO' AIUTARE?



**INDICIZZARE L'AREA VALVOLARE PER SUPERFICIE  
CORPOREA!**

# LE DIFFICOLTA'..

## DISCORDANZA AREA/GRADIENTE



ERRORE DI  
MISURAZIONE /  
MANCATA  
INDICIZZAZIONE

LOW FLOW /LOW  
GRADIENT AS

INCONGRUENZA  
DELLE LINEE  
GUIDA



# INCONGRUENZA DELLE LINEE GUIDA

La valvola appare severamente stenotica ma i gradienti non sono critici in presenza di conservata FE (> 50%).

*Stroke volume index > 35 ml/m<sup>2</sup>*

un paziente con SV normale e AVA 0.8 -1 cm<sup>2</sup> sviluppa un gradiente medio di 30 – 35 mmHg.

AVA < 0.8 cm<sup>2</sup> → gradiente medio > 40 mmHg



# LE DIFFICOLTA'..

## DISCORDANZA AREA/GRADIENTE



ERRORE DI  
MISURAZIONE /  
MANCATA  
INDICIZZAZIONE

LOW FLOW /LOW  
GRADIENT AS

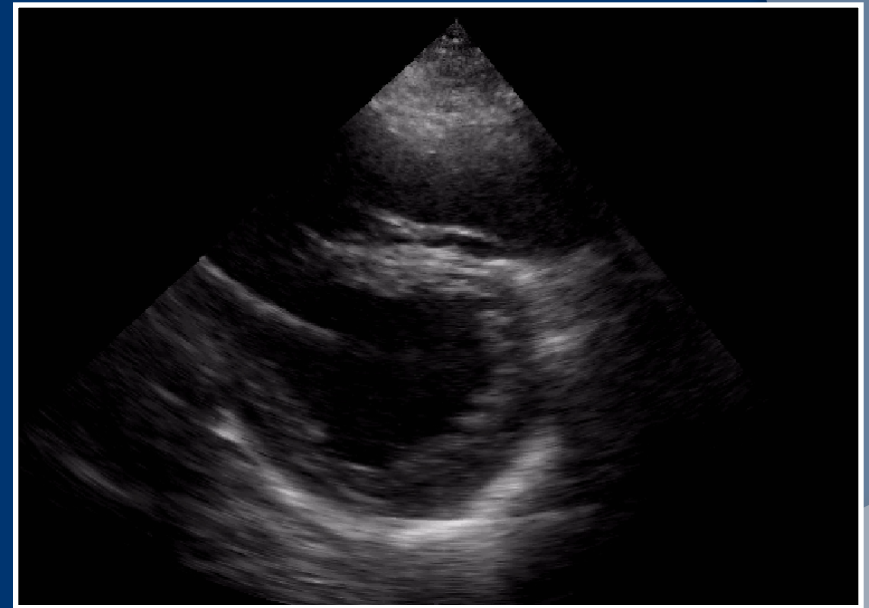
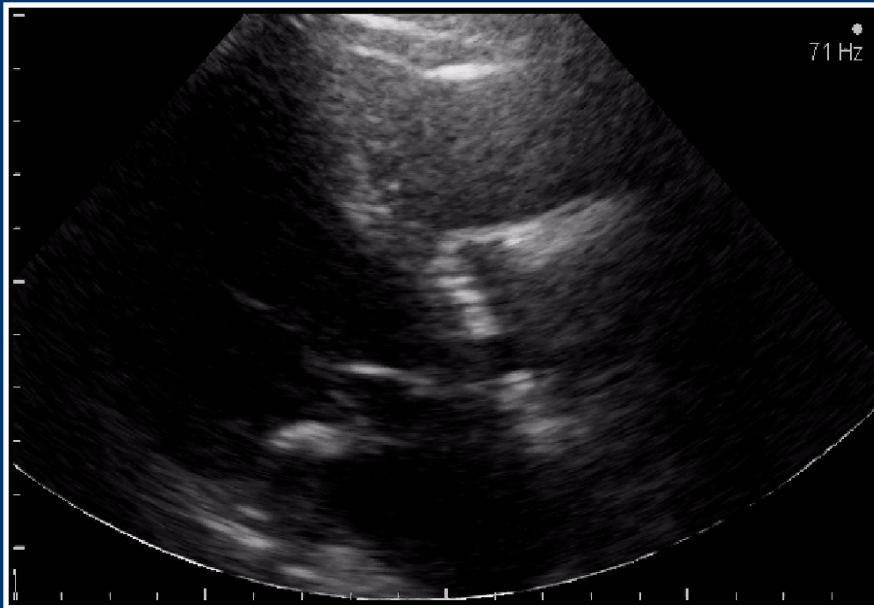
INCONGRUENZA  
DELLE LINEE  
GUIDA





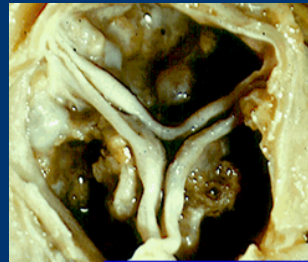
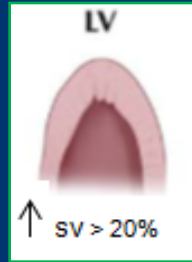
# LOW FLOW - LOW GRADIENT AORTIC STENOSIS (FE < 50%)

La stenosi è ispettivamente severa ma i gradienti transvalvolari non sono critici e la funzione sistolica globale del ventricolo sinistro è compromessa (FE < 50%)

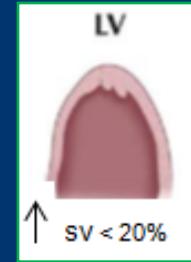


LA VALVOLA E' STENOTICA O SI APRE POCO PERCHE' E' RIDOTTA  
LA FUNZIONE SISTOLICA GLOBALE?  
COME MI ORIENTO?

# LOW FLOW - LOW GRADIENT AORTIC STENOSIS (FE < 50%)



STRESS DOBUTAMINA  
5 -10- 20 Y / kg / min



SI riserva contrattile

NO riserva contrattile

AVA  $\leq$  1 cm<sup>2</sup>/  
Gradiente medio  $\geq$   
40 mmHg

AVA > 1 cm<sup>2</sup>/  
Gradiente medio  
< 40 mmHg

?

Stenosi aortica  
severa vera

Stenosi aortica  
pseudosevera

Indeterminata

→ TC?



# PARADOXICAL LOW GRADIENT SEVERE AORTIC STENOSIS (FE > 50%)

La valvola appare severamente stenotica ma i gradienti non sono critici in presenza di conservata FE (> 50%)

-AVA  $\leq$  1.0 cm<sup>2</sup>/ Indexed AVA  $\leq$  0.6 cm<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>

- Aortic Vmax <4 m/s or mean DP <40 mm Hg

-**Stroke volume index <35 mL/m<sup>2</sup>**, measured when patient is normotensive (systolic BP < 140 mmHg)

# PARADOXICAL LOW GRADIENT SEVERE AORTIC STENOSIS

## D: Symptomatic severe AS

D1 Symptomatic severe high-gradient AS

- Severe leaflet calcification or congenital stenosis with severely reduced leaflet area
- Aortic  $V_{max} \geq 4$  m/s or mean  $\Delta P \geq 40$  mm Hg or AVA indexed to  $< 1.0$  cm<sup>2</sup>

- LV diastolic dysfunction
- LV hypertrophy
- Pulmonary hypertension may be present
- Exertional dyspnea or decreased exercise tolerance
- Exertional angina
- Exertional syncope or presyncope

D2

**D3 Symptomatic severe low-gradient AS with normal LVEF or paradoxical low-flow severe AS**

- LV diastolic dysfunction
- LV hypertrophy
- LVEF  $< 50\%$
- HF
- Angina
- Syncope or presyncope

D3

- Increased LV relative wall thickness
- Small LV chamber with low stroke volume
- Restrictive diastolic filling
- LVEF  $\geq 50\%$
- HF
- Angina
- Syncope or presyncope

- Stroke volume index  $< 35$  mL/m<sup>2</sup>
- Measured when patient is normotensive (systolic BP  $< 140$  mm Hg)

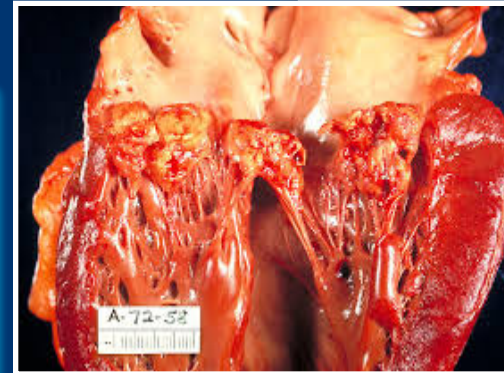
AR indicates aortic regurgitation; AS, aortic stenosis; AVA, aortic valve area; AVAI, aortic valve area indexed to body surface area; BP, blood pressure; HF, heart failure; LV, left ventricular; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction;  $\Delta P$ , pressure gradient; and  $V_{max}$ , maximum aortic velocity.

PRACTICE GUIDELINE - 2014 AHA/ACC Guideline for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease

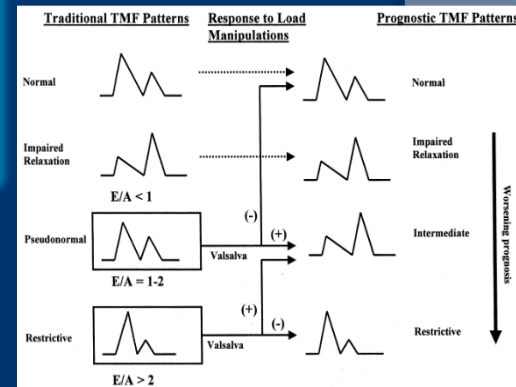
# PARADOXICAL LOW GRADIENT SEVERE AORTIC STENOSIS

## CARATTERISTICHE

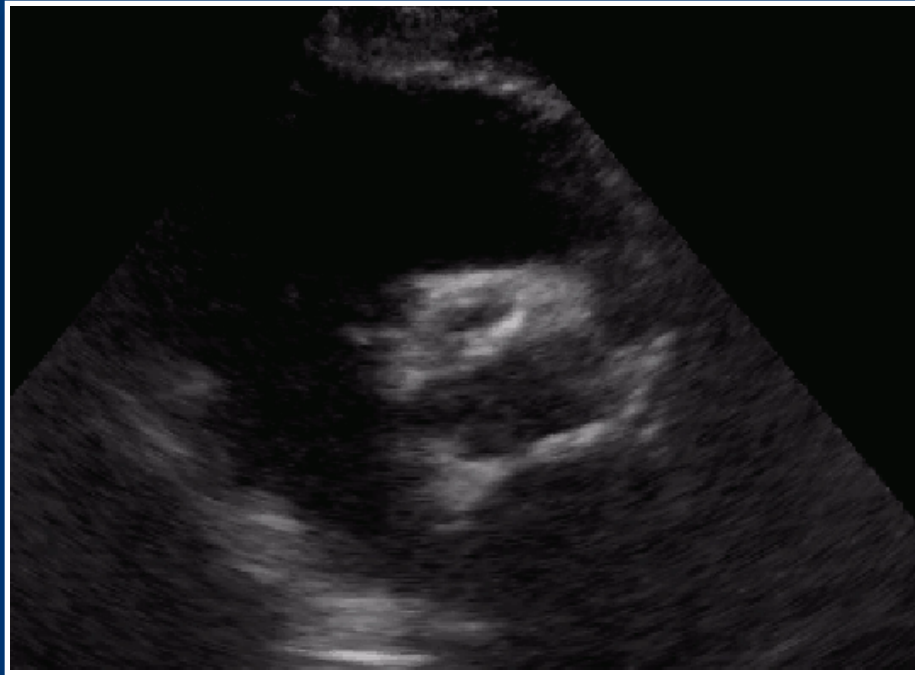
- ✓ donne anziane ipertese
- ✓ ventricolo sinistro di piccole dimensioni
- ✓ rimodellamento concentrico del VS
- ✓ disfunzione diastolica moderato-severa
- ✓ fibrosi subendocardica diffusa
- ✓ disfunzione sistolica latente (global longitudinal strain)
- ✓ Incremento dei valori di valvulo-arterial impedance



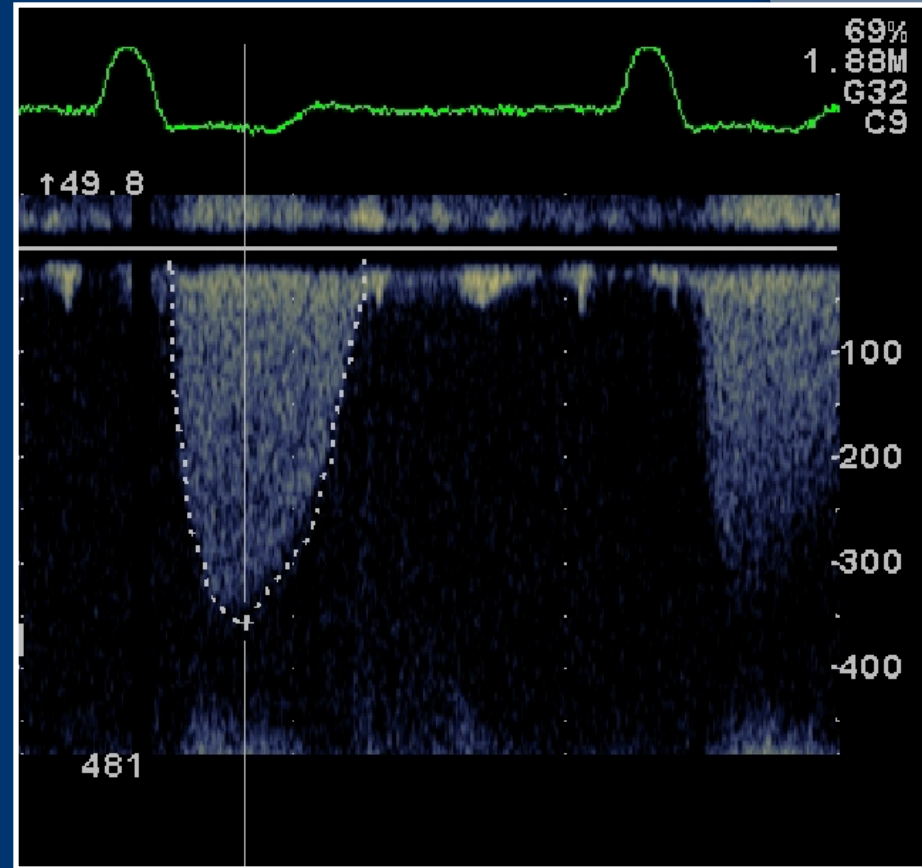
**IL RIDOTTO GRADIENTE E' SECONDARIO ALLA  
RIDUZIONE DI STROKE VOLUME!  
→ stroke volume index < 35ml/m<sup>2</sup>**



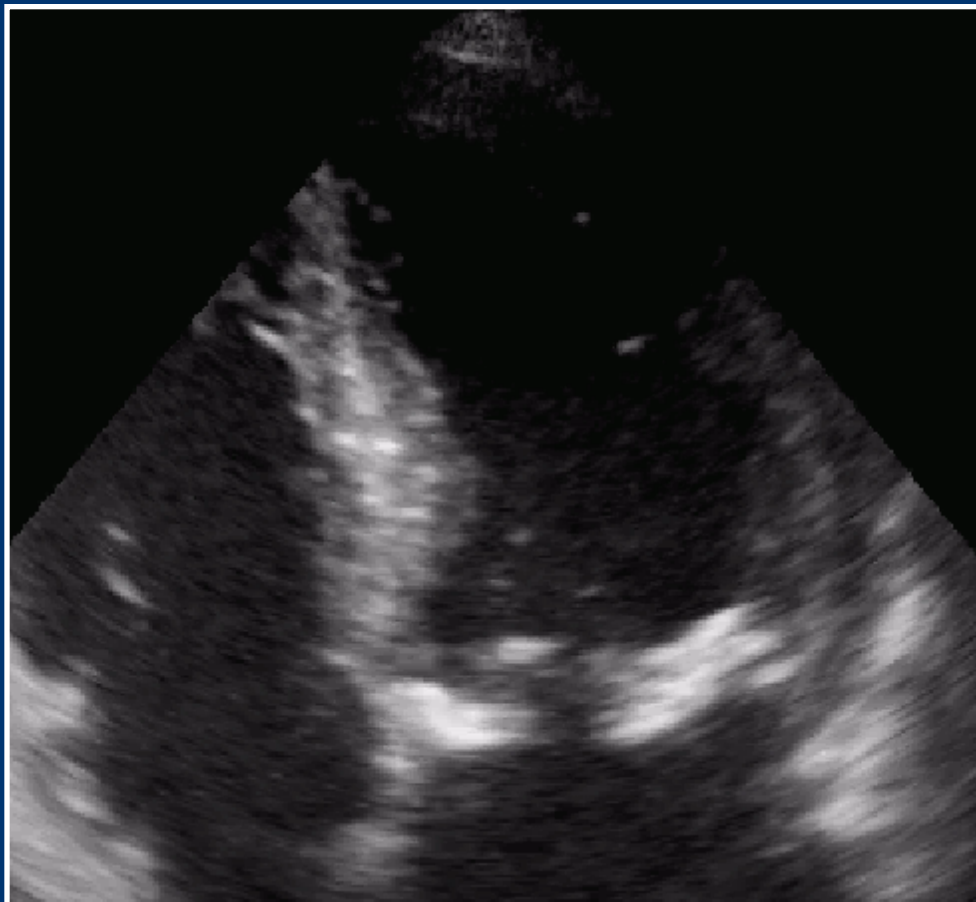
# PARADOXICAL LOW GRADIENT SEVERE AORTIC STENOSIS



**AVA 0.4 cm<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>**



# PARADOXICAL LOW GRADIENT SEVERE AORTIC STENOSIS



**SVi 27 ml/m<sup>2</sup>**  
**DVI 0.16**



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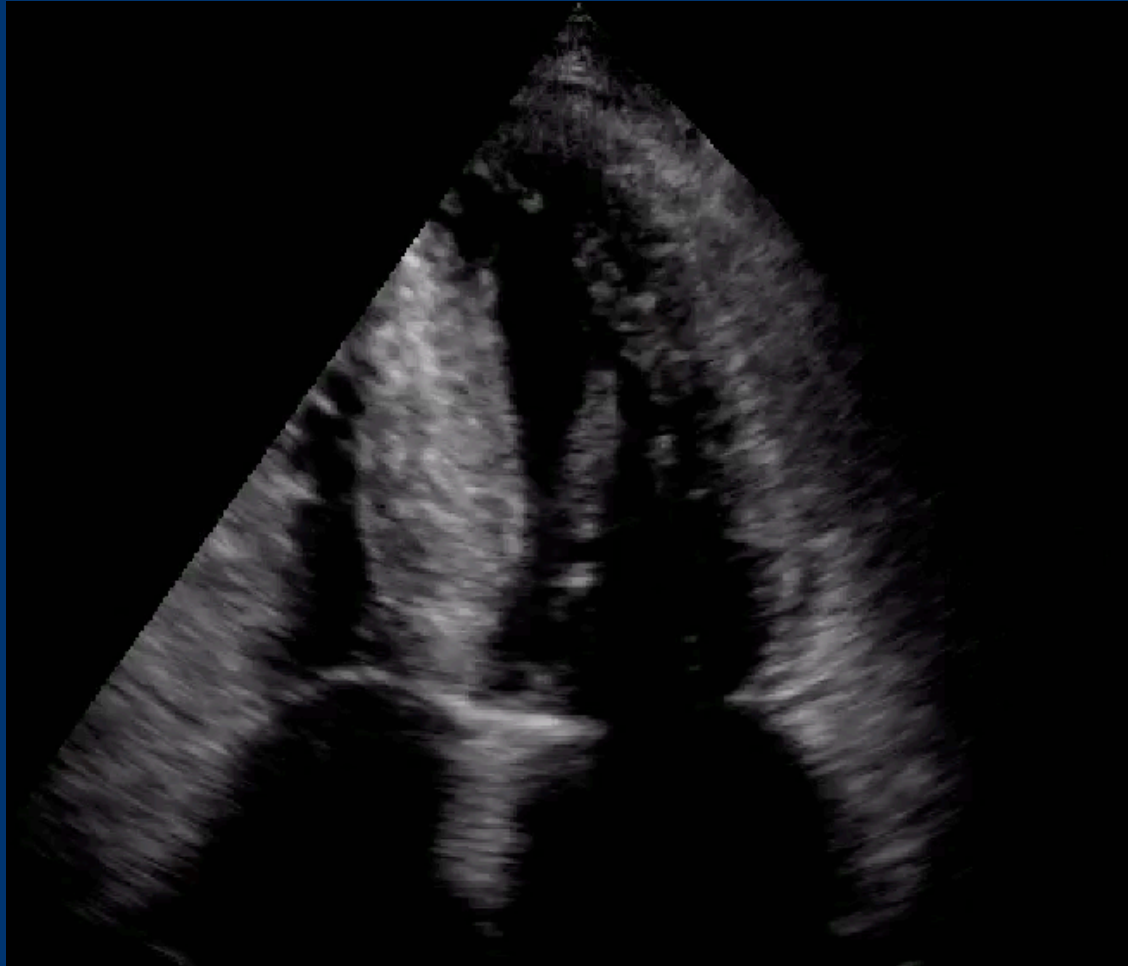


**PERCHE' LO SV E' RIDOTTO?**

**DISFUNZIONE DIASTOLICA**  
(+ disfunzione sistolica)

**PERCHE' LO SV E' RIDOTTO?**

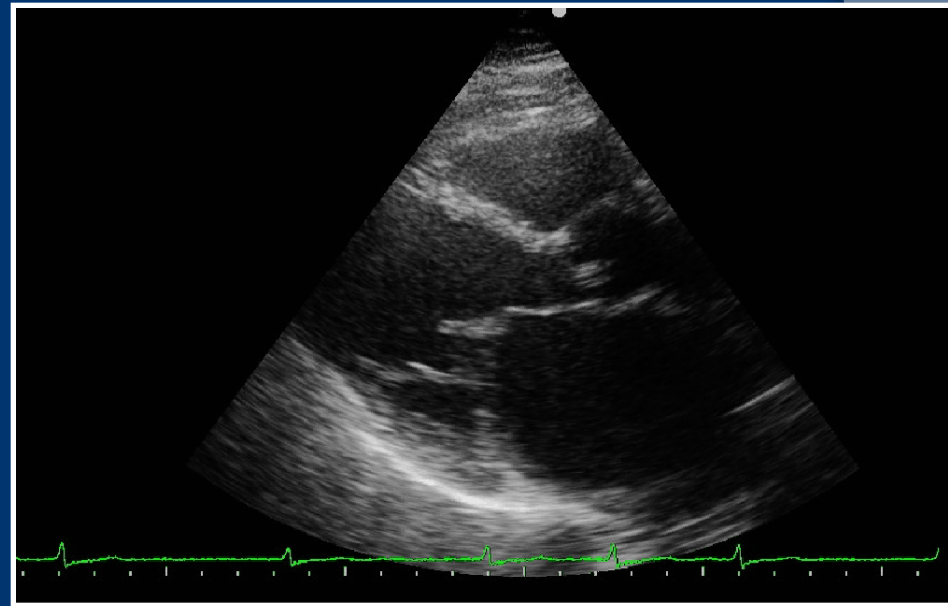
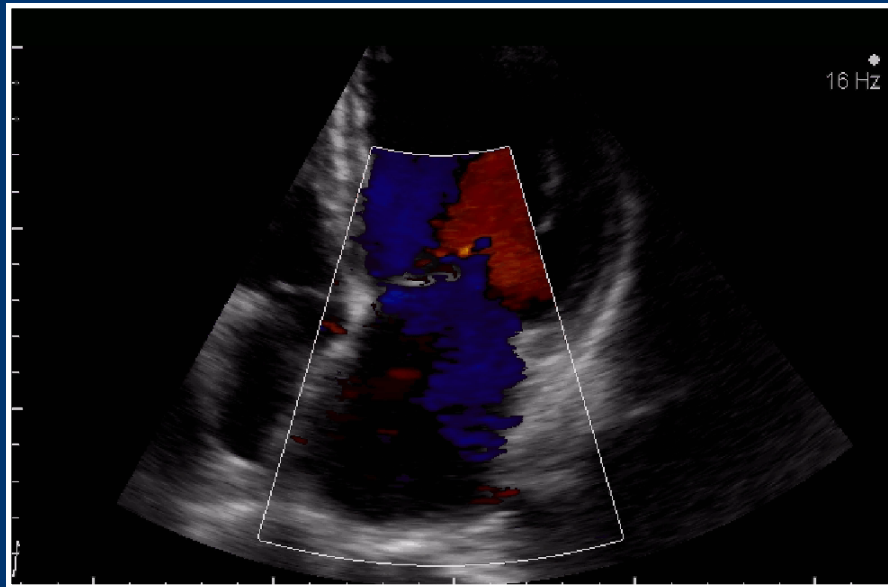
**DISFUNZIONE DIASTOLICA**  
(+ disfunzione sistolica)



**Dahl et al, Heart 2015; 101: 1015-1023**

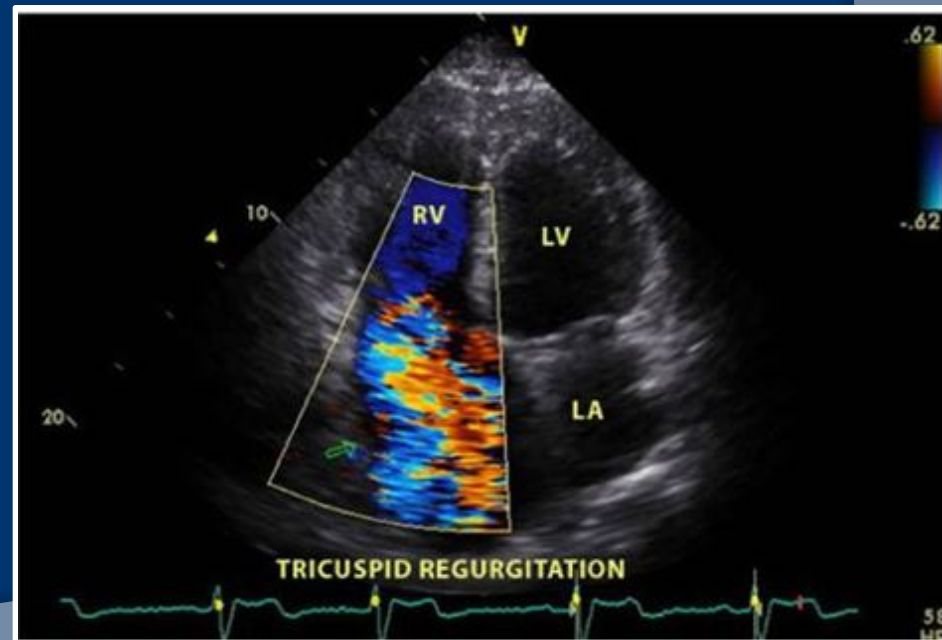
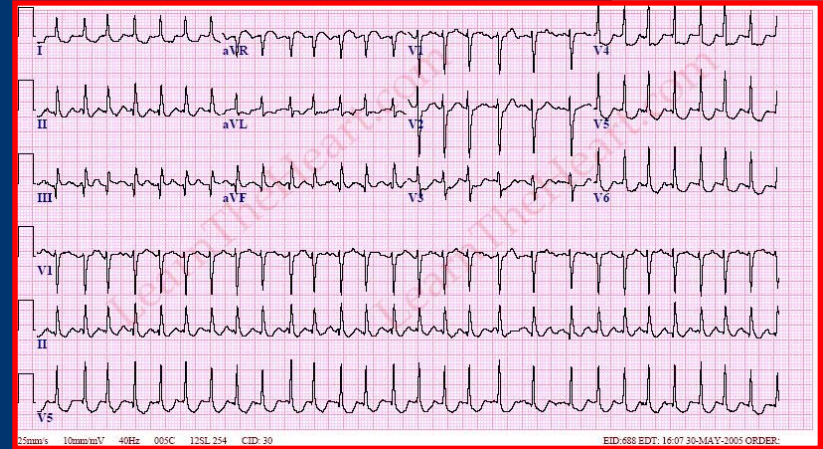
# PERCHE' LO SV E' RIDOTTO?

- ✓ IPERTENSIONE ARTERIOSA NON CONTROLLATA
- ✓ STENOSI MITRALICA
- ✓ INSUFFICIENZA MITRALICA

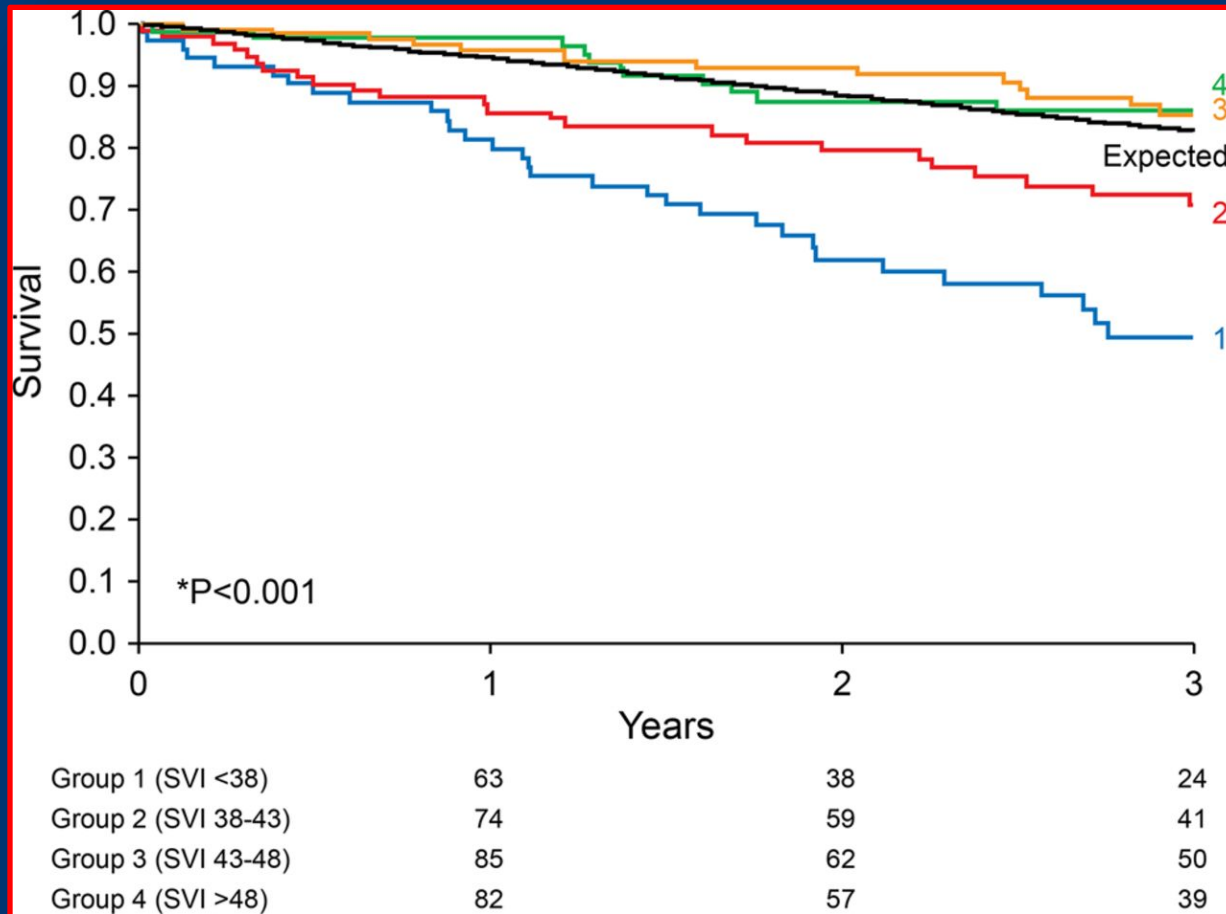


# PERCHE' LO SV E' RIDOTTO?

- ✓ FIBRILLAZIONE ATRIALE
- ✓ PERICARDITE COSTRITTIVA
- ✓ INSUFFICIENZA TRICUSPIDALE



# CAMBIAMO I NOSTRI REFERTI...



# SVi!

Stroke volume index (SVI) quartiles and adjusted survival.

NON E' SOLO UNA MALATTIA DELLA VALVOLA...



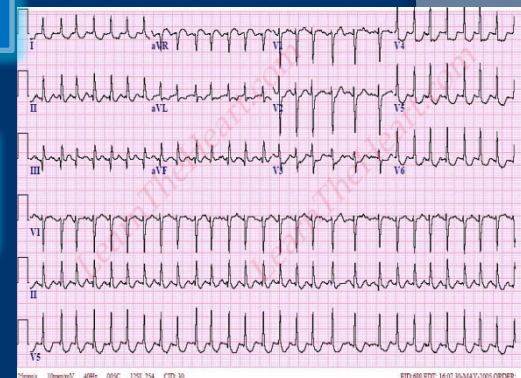
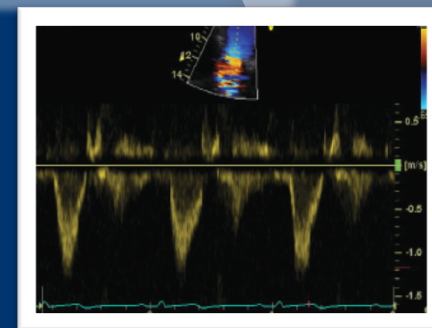
# Paradoxical low gradient severe AS SIAMO SICURI?

IL GRADIENTE MEDIO E' DAVVERO RIDOTTO?

LO SVi E' DAVVERO RIDOTTO? (attenzione a dove misuro LVOT e a dove posiziono il PW – utilizzare più metodi)

LA FUNZIONE SISTOLICA E' DAVVERO CONSERVATA?

SONO RIUSCITO AD IDENTIFICARE UNA CAUSA DI RIDUZIONE DELLO SVi?



HO ELIMINATO TUTTI I POSSIBILI FATTORI  
CONFONDENTI?

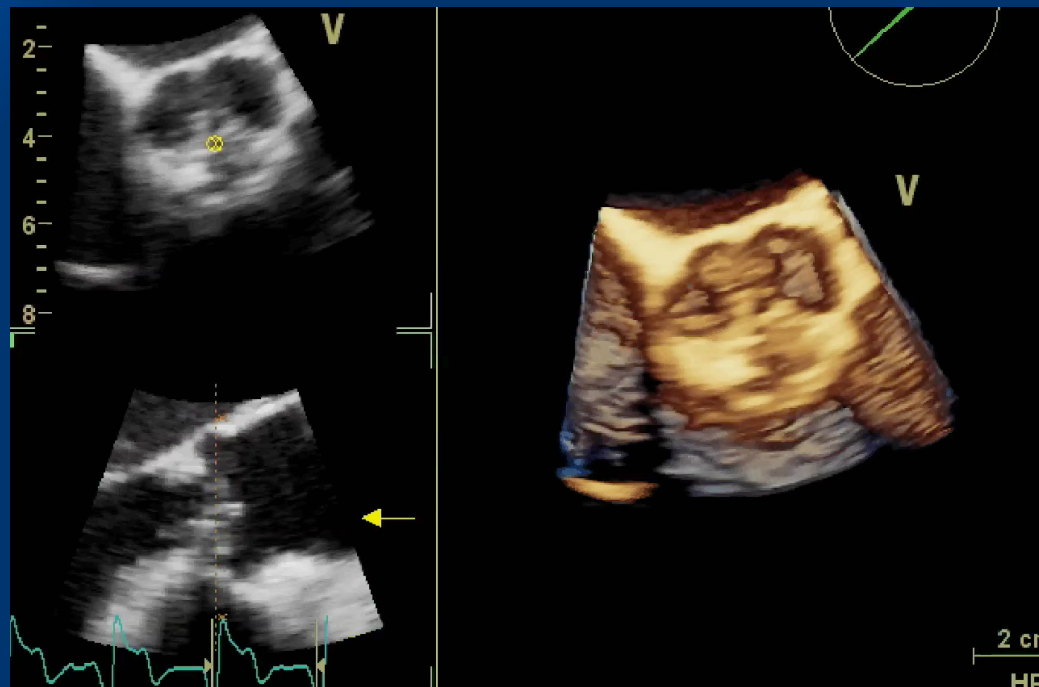


## DIAGNOSI IMPROBABILE SE:

- $V_{max} < 3 \text{ m/sec}$
- GRADIENTE MEDIO  $< 20 \text{ mmHg}$
- DOPPLER VELOCITY INDEX  $> 0,30$

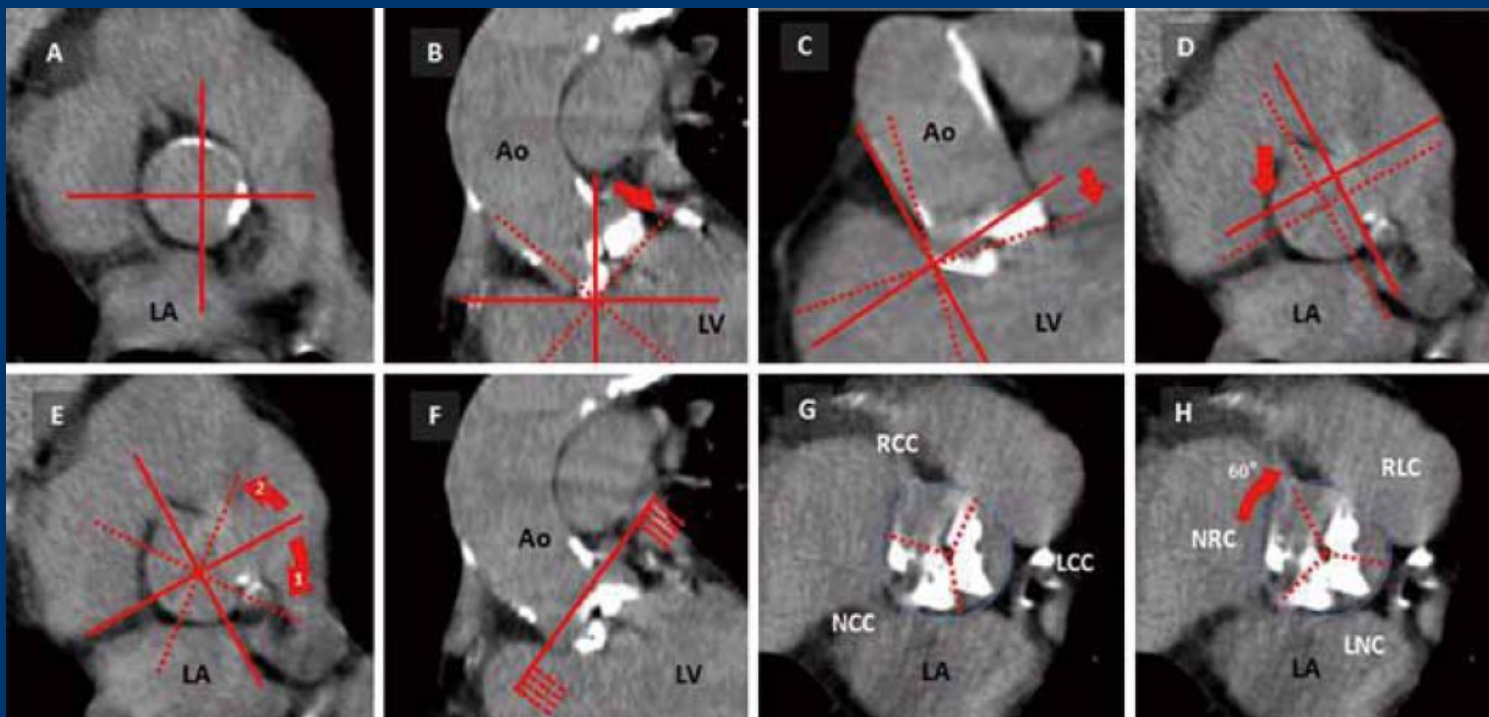


# E SE FOSSE UNA PSEUDO SEVERA? (30%!)



# E SE FOSSE UNA PSEUDO SEVERA? (30%!)

## MULTISLICE CT (AVC – aortic valve calcification)



Classe IIA

Clavel et al, JACC 2013; 62: 2329-38

# E SE FOSSE UNA PSEUDO SEVERA? (30%!)

## STRESS ECO

Calcolo di projected AVA (flow rate 250 ml/sec)  
Clavel et al. JACC. CARDIOVASCULAR IMAGING. VOL 6 N 2, 2013



Classe IIB

## LE LINEE GUIDA

AVR is reasonable in symptomatic patients with low-flow/low-gradient severe AS (stage D3) with an LVEF 50% or greater, a calcified aortic valve with significantly reduced leaflet motion, and a valve area 1.0 cm<sup>2</sup> or less **only if clinical, hemodynamic, and anatomic data support valve obstruction as the most likely cause of symptoms and data recorded when the patient is normotensive (systolic BP <140 mm Hg)**

CLASSE IIa



**GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE!**