



American Association  
for Thoracic Surgery

DECISION MAKING  
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# 2011 MITRAL CONCLAVE



MAY 5-6, 2011

Sheraton Hotel & Towers  
New York, New York, USA

[WWW.AATS.ORG/MITRAL](http://WWW.AATS.ORG/MITRAL)

## Anatomic Correction of Mitral Valve in Barlow Disease: Mid-Term Results From One Institution

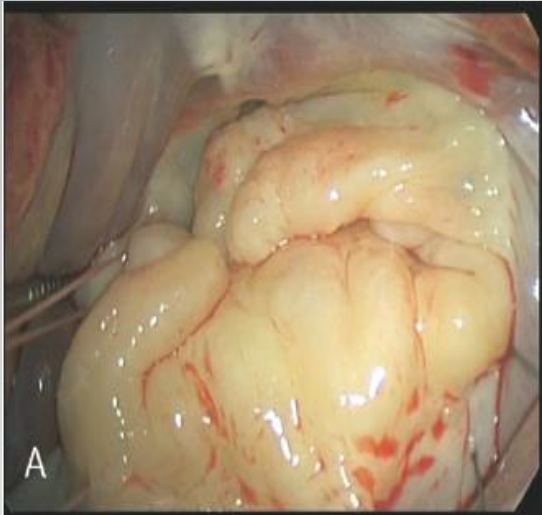
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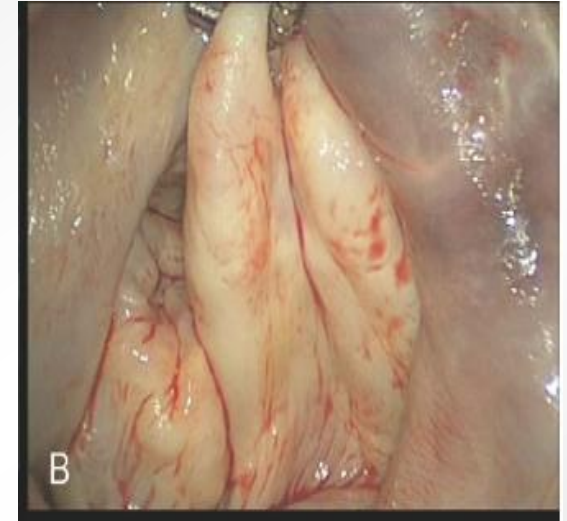


Careggi Hospital- Florence  
Italy





# Aim

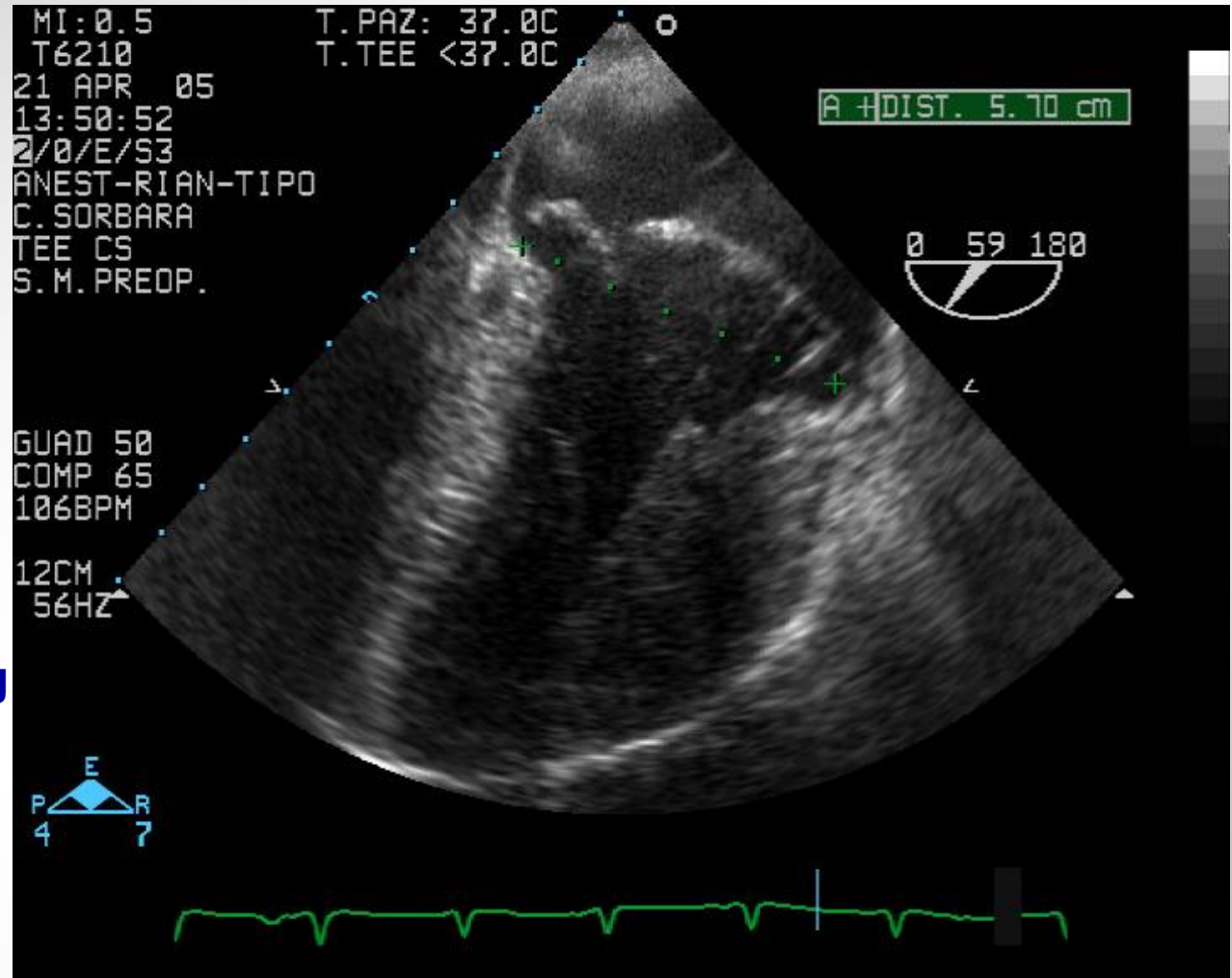


A Single-Institution Experience  
With Anatomic Correction  
of Mitral Valve in Barlow Disease

# Echo Diagnosis

## Criteria

- **Leaflets prolapse**  
( > 2 mm)
- **Anular dilatation**
- **Leaflets thickening**  
(  $\geq$  3 mm)



# Patient Population

October 2001- Dicember 2009:

1573 Mitral Valve Repair

**102 Barlow Disease (6.4%)**

Mean age 57 yrs. range 28-80

Male gender 69 (67.6 %)

Atrial Fibrillation 27 (26.4 %)

CHF 25 (24.5 %)

LVEF 59 ± 8 %

NYHA Functional Class

II 33 pts. (32.3 %)

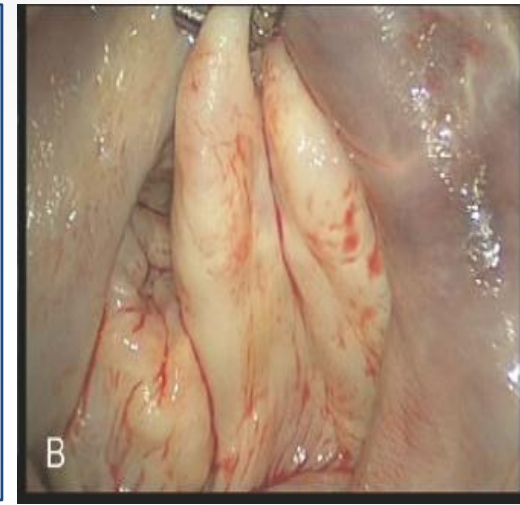
III 69 pts. (67.7 %)

## The goals of reconstructive surgery

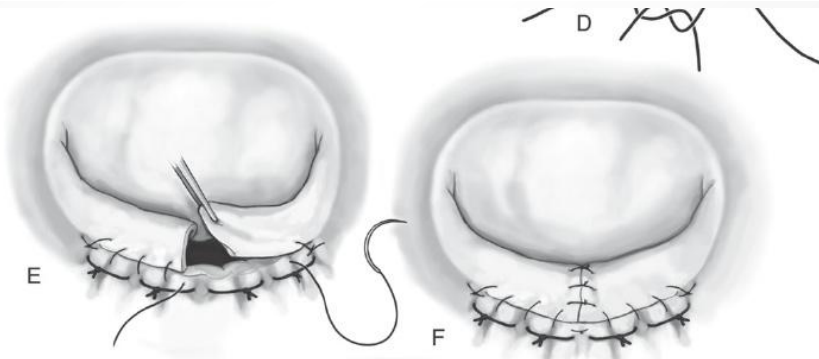
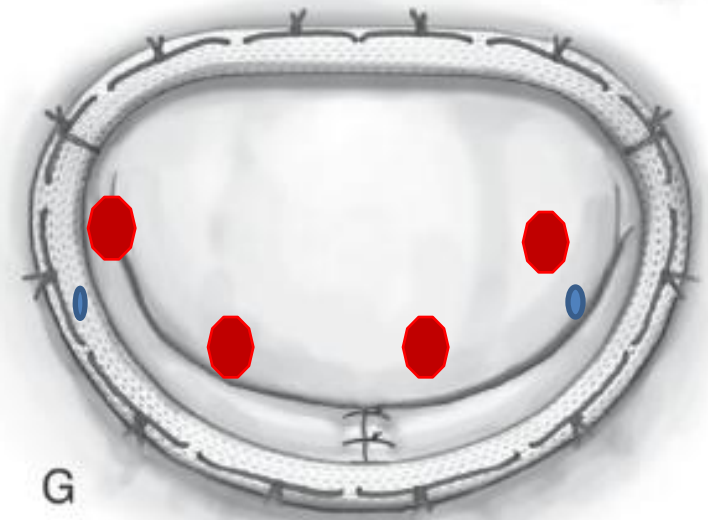
Preservation or restoration of normal leaflet motion

Creation of a large surface of coaptation

Stabilization of the annulus



- Resection PML/AML ± Sliding
- Neocordae A1 A3 2X A2
- Neocordae P1-P3 (When prolapsed)
- ± Clefts closure
- Annuloplasty
- Cordae tied with the LV filled
- CL at least 0.8 mm (Preferably >10 mm)



Rings : (range) 36-40 mm

# Surgical Inspection

	Patients (n)	%
Billowing	92	90.1
Tissue Excess	102	100
Leaflets thickening	102	100
Chordal elongation	92	90.1
Chordal Rupture	42	41.1
Multiple Clefts	53	51.9
Annular Dilatation	102	100
Annular Calcification	17	16.6
PMs Elongation	0	0
PMs Calcification	4	3.9
Mechanism:		
<i>PML Prolapse</i>	33	32.3
<i>PML Flail</i>	35	34.3
<i>AML Prolapse</i>	5	4.9
<i>AML Flail</i>	6	5.8
<i>Bileaflet Prolapse</i>	64	62.8



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# Surgical Data

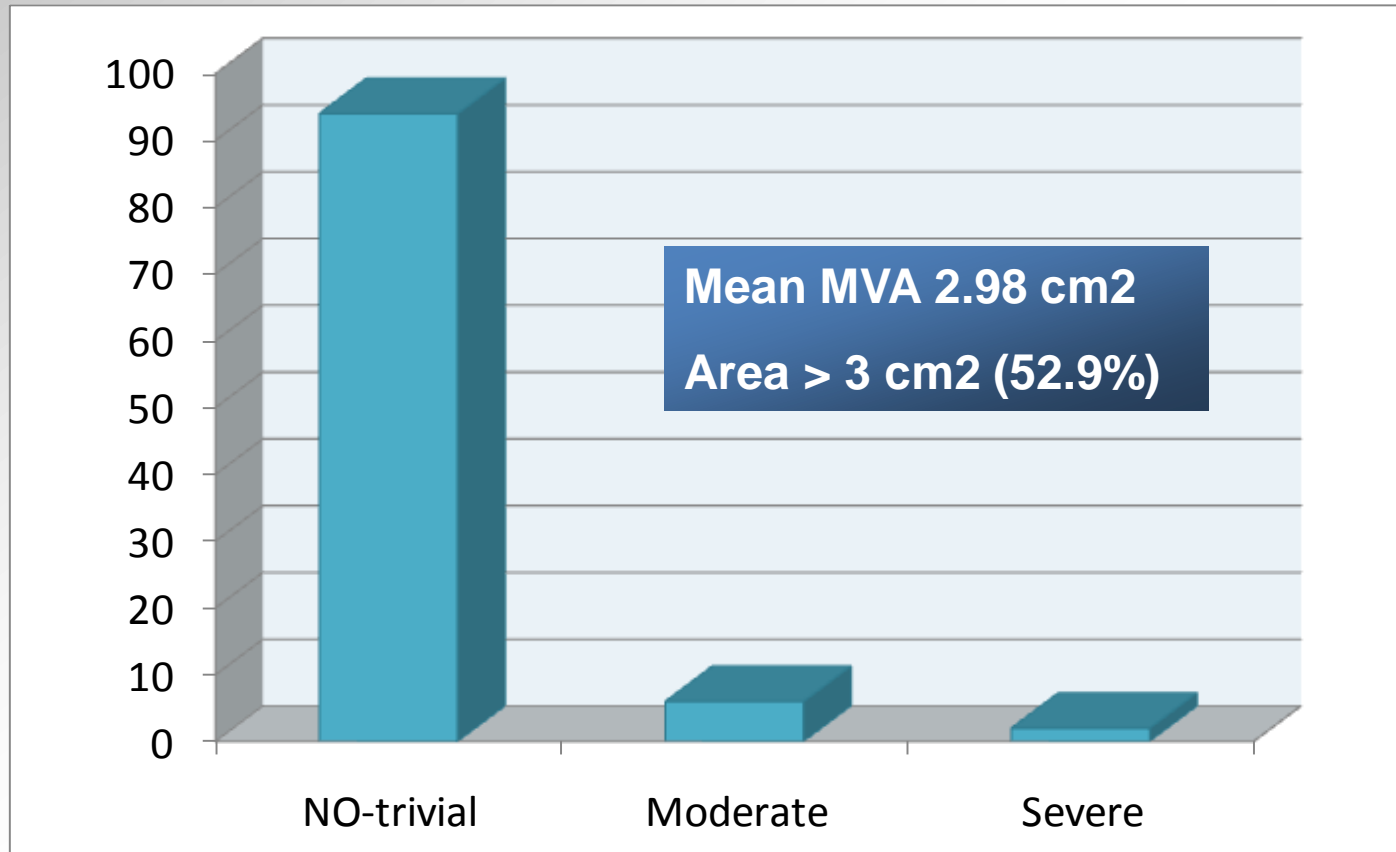
	<b>Patients (n)</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>MV Repair:</b>		
Quadrangular resection PML	94	92.1
(Neo) chordae	97	95.0
Cleft's Closure	21	20.5
<b>Neochordae (couples):</b>		
AML	39	38.2
PML	13	12.7
AML+PML	45	44.1
<b>Associated Procedures</b>		
AF Ablation	34	33.3
Tricuspid annuloplasty	8	7.8
CABG	11	10.7
ASD Closure	4	3.9
Aortic Valve Surgery	4	3.9

# Early-Follow up

	<b>Pts.</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Death</b>	0	0
<b>Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation</b>	1	0.9
<b>Bleeding</b>	3	2.9
<b>Pericardial Effusion</b>	4	3.9
<b>SAM</b>	0	0
<b>Residual Severe MR</b>	1	0.9
<b>In-hospital AF</b>	20	19.6
<b>AF at Discharge</b>	3	2.9



# Recurrent MR

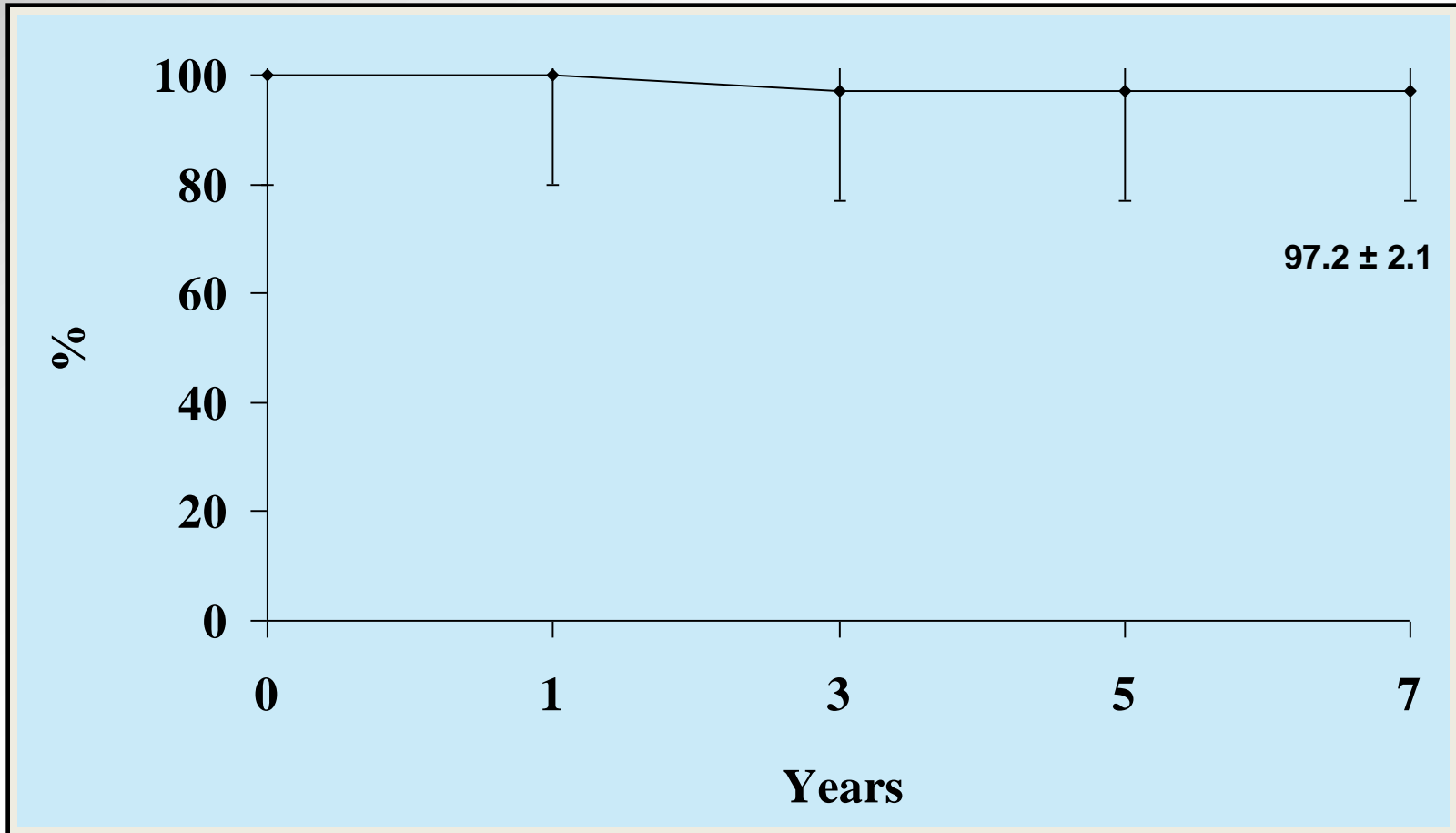


**Median FOLLOW UP : 33 months [IQR 7-76]**

# Echo Results

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Post operative</b>	<b>p</b>
<b>LA Diameter</b>	49 (40-60) mm	40.1 (33-55) mm	0.007
<b>LA Area</b>	25 (13-47) cm <sup>2</sup>	18.8 (13-29) cm <sup>2</sup>	0.01
<b>End Diastolic Diameter</b>	59.8 (49-78) mm	52.1 (48-59) mm	0.04
<b>End Systolic Diameter</b>	35.3 (25-50) mm	34.5 (29-44) mm	ns
<b>End Diastolic Volume</b>	133 (92-228) mL	93.4 (45-120) mL	<0.001
<b>End Systolic Volume</b>	51.2 (14-130) mL	39.1 (20-72) mL	0.002
<b>LVEF</b>	59.8 (42-70) %	58.3 (45-70) %	ns

# Freedom from reoperation



# Conclusions

- The Targeted Approach to Anatomically Corrective Repair of MV in Barlow Disease enhanced satisfactory mid-term results with a low incidence of recurrent MR.
- An accurate echocardiographic characterization and classification of MR is mandatory to enhance a correct surgical planning and management.
- **Our findings need to be confirmed by further larger studies**