



Foundations of Mitral Valve Repair: 10 tips to ensure a 95% repair rate

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You must know:

- 1. Anatomy of the mitral valve
- 2. Pathology of the mitral valve
- 3. Pathophysiology of mitral valve dysfunction

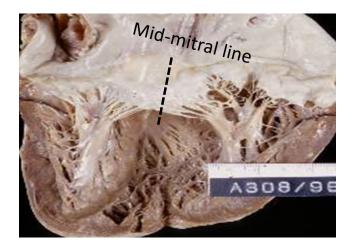


MITRAL VALVE REPAIR

Tip # 2: MV repair is better than MV replacement in degenerative MR



Degenerative Ischemic Dilated cardiomyopathy Rheumatic Congenital Endocarditis Other



A GOOD MV REPLACEMENT IS BETTER THAN A BAD REPAIR



TEE is an excellent diagnostic tool and aids you in selecting patient for repair BUT do not rely on it alone to perform the repair.





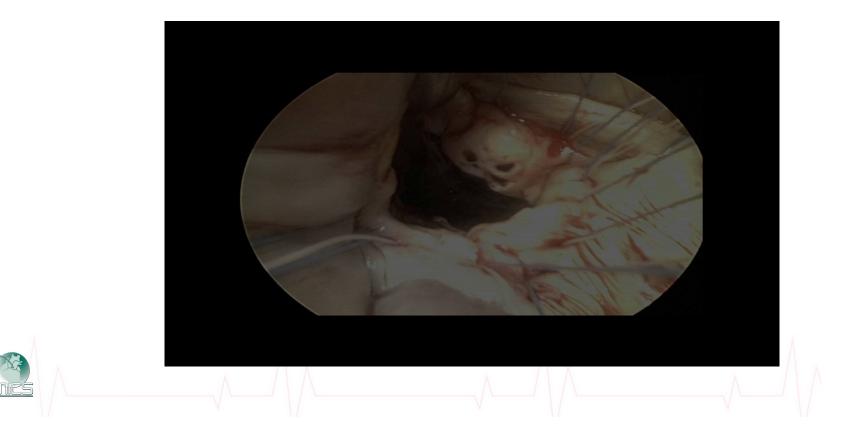
You must be able to see ALL components of the mitral valve

You must examine each segment of the mitral valve individually, identify ALL abnormalities and make a plan to correct each one ONLY after careful analysis





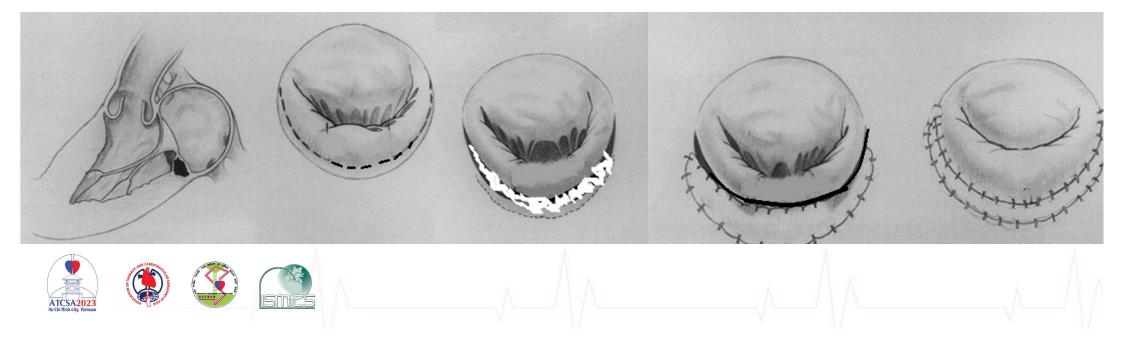
You must be familial with ALL available techniques of repair and correct each abnormality of the mitral valve



MITRAL VALVE REPAIR

Tip # 6

CT scan is the best diagnostic tool to determine the extensiveness of MAC. Resection of MAC is often necessary in order to repair the mitral valve.





Barlow's valve is frequently associated with MAD



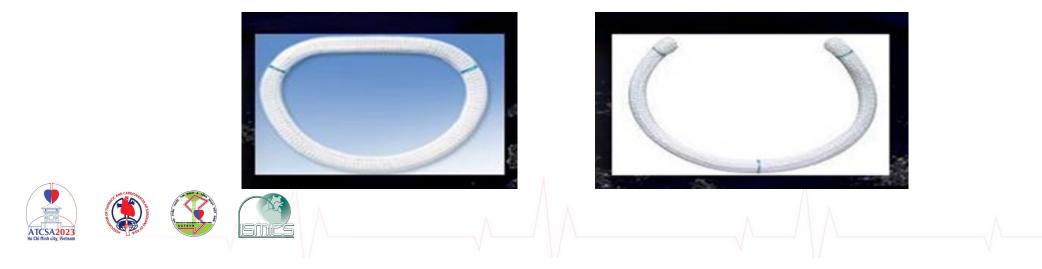






An annuloplasty with a ring or a band IS necessary in patients with degenerative mitral insufficiency

The type of device plays no role on perioperative or long term outcome







TEE after mitral valve repair:

1. Persistent MR: Moderate \rightarrow Back on the pump: re-repair Mild \rightarrow Residual prolapse? Restricted leaflet?

2. Systolic anterior motion \rightarrow MR? Gradient?

3. Wall motion abnormality \rightarrow MV repair: circumflex

TV repair: right coronary artery



Follow your patients. You will learn a lot about your skill as a mitral valve repair surgery.





Thank you

