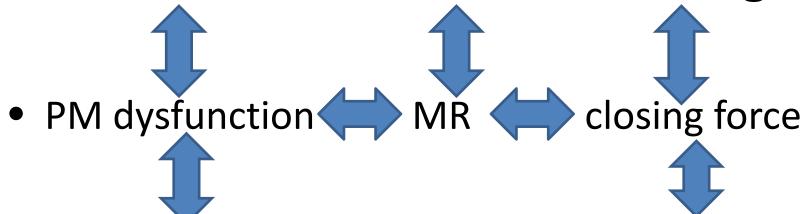
Functional MR: Repair or Replace?

Sompop prathanee MD., KKU, 2016

Definition FMR

 "MR without structural damage to leaflets,chordae,papillary muscle; occurrence of remodelling process of ventriculo-mitral unit"

Annular dilatation/flattening



Leaflet tethering LV dysfunction, dilation,

 Free wall kinetic abnormalities

2 Type of FMR

- Ischemic MR (IMR)
- Non-Ischemic MR(n IMR)

Pathophysiology

- A.annular dilatation and flatteningdynamic, not determine by LV dilation, loss of "saddle shape", ventricular dysfunction
- B.papillary muscle dysfunction-LV/PM systolic dyssynchrony,PM displacement,LV wall dysfunction,3D LV geometry changing

Treatment FMR

- 1. pharmacological therapy
- 2. CRT
- 3. Percutaneous intervention/cardiac support devices(CSD)
- 4.MV surgery

CSD

- "external restraint devices"
- Function relocate PM displacement, decrease LV dilation, decrease FMR
- Devices Acorn CSD, Myosplint device, Coapsys

MV Repair in FMR

- 1995 Bolling restrictive MVA : recurrent 30%
- 2002 Kron PM relocation
- 2007 Roma PM approximation
- Fumimoto PM realignment
- 2008 Arai mitral complex procedure
- Other chordal cutting, chordal reimplantation, surgical ventricular restoration(SVR)

SVR

- Septo-anterior ventricular exclusion(SAVE)
- Batista operation
- Infarct plication
- Dor procedure

Moderate MR should repair or not?

- 2014 Smith etal
- RCT study with 1 year FU
- "No significant difference regarding reversal of LV remodeling at 12 month between CABG alone and CABG plus annuloplasty."

MV repair VS replace

- Superiority is controversial.
- Replacement is low incident of valve-related complication.
- No difference in long term survival/LV function.
- Repair is lower hospital mortality.

Conclusion

- Choice of repair or replacement in FMR depends on the predictors of recurrence and the thromboembolic risk of each patient.
- Replacement provides more durable treatment and effects on long term outcomes despite the prosthetic valve- related complication.

