IMAGES AND VIDEOS

Late thrombosis of a mitral bioprosthetic valve with associated massive left atrial thrombus

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Summary

An 84-year-old man presented 5 years after bioprosthetic mitral valve replacement with three months of worsening dyspnea on exertion. A new mitral stenosis murmur was noted on physical examination, and an electrocardiogram revealed newly recognized atrial fibrillation. Severe mitral stenosis (mean gradient=13 mmHg) was confirmed.

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Figure 1
(A) Mid-esophageal 2-chamber TEE image reveals a massive left atrial mural thrombus (yellow arrow) and markedly thickened bioprosthetic mitral leaflets (white arrow). (B) Mid-esophageal long-axis TEE image reveals a massive left atrial mural thrombus (yellow arrow) and markedly thickened bioprosthetic mitral leaflets (white arrow). (C) Off-axis TEE view of the left atrium reveals a massive left atrial thrombus (white arrow). (D) Three-dimensional en face view (left atrial perspective) of the stenotic bioprosthetic mitral valve. Note the left atrial mural thrombus (black arrow).
by transthoracic echocardiography. Transesophageal echocardiography revealed markedly thickened mitral bioprosthetic leaflets with limited mobility, and a massive left atrial thrombus (>4 cm in diameter) (Fig. 1A, B, C, D and Videos 1, 2, 3 and 4). Intravenous heparin was initiated, and 5 days later, he was taken to the operating room for planned redo mitral valve replacement and left atrial thrombus extraction. Intraoperative transesophageal echocardiography revealed near-complete resolution of the bioprosthetic leaflet thickening, and a mean mitral gradient of only 3 mmHg (Fig. 2A, B, C and Videos 5, 6 and 7). The patient underwent resection of the massive left atrial thrombus (Fig. 2D) but did not require redo mitral valve replacement. He was initiated on heparin (and transitioned to warfarin) early in the post-operative period, with complete resolution of dyspnea on exertion at 3-month follow-up. Bioprosthetic valve thrombosis is increasingly recognized as a cause of early prosthetic valve dysfunction (1, 2). This case illustrates that bioprosthetic valve thrombosis may occur years after valve replacement; therefore, any deterioration in a patient’s clinical status (new-onset dyspnea, heart failure or atrial fibrillation) warrants a thorough evaluation of the bioprosthetic valve with transesophageal echocardiography. In this case, initiation of anticoagulation obviated the need for redo mitral valve replacement.

**Video 1**
Video 2

Video 3

Video 4

Video 5
Intraoperative mid-esophageal 2-chamber TEE image demonstrates thin and pliable bioprosthetic mitral leaflets after 5 days of intravenous heparin (compare to Fig. 1A and B). The left atrial thrombus remains. View Video 5 at http://movie-usa.glencoesoftware.com/video/10.1530/ERP-17-0004/video-5.

Video 6
Intraoperative mid-esophageal TEE image after extraction of the left atrial thrombus (compare to Fig. 2A). The bioprosthetic mitral leaflets appear normal. View Video 6 at http://movie-usa.glencoesoftware.com/video/10.1530/ERP-17-0004/video-6.

Video 7
Three-dimensional en face view (left atrial perspective). The mitral valve area is improved (compared to Fig. 1D), and the left atrial thrombus has been extracted. View Video 7 at http://movie-usa.glencoesoftware.com/video/10.1530/ERP-17-0004/video-7.

Declaration of interest
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of this article.

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Patient consent
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References

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