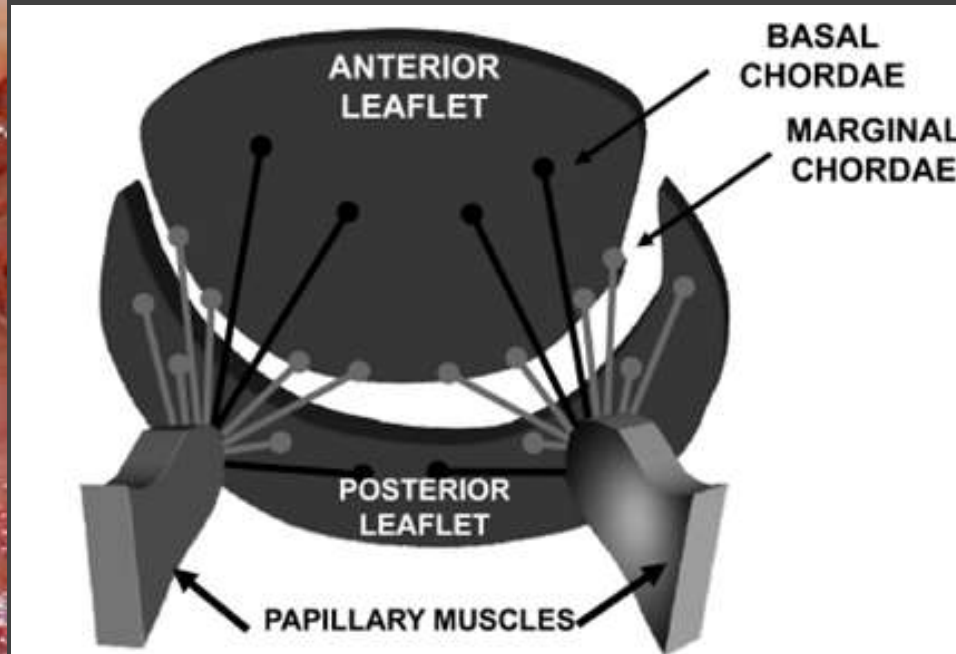
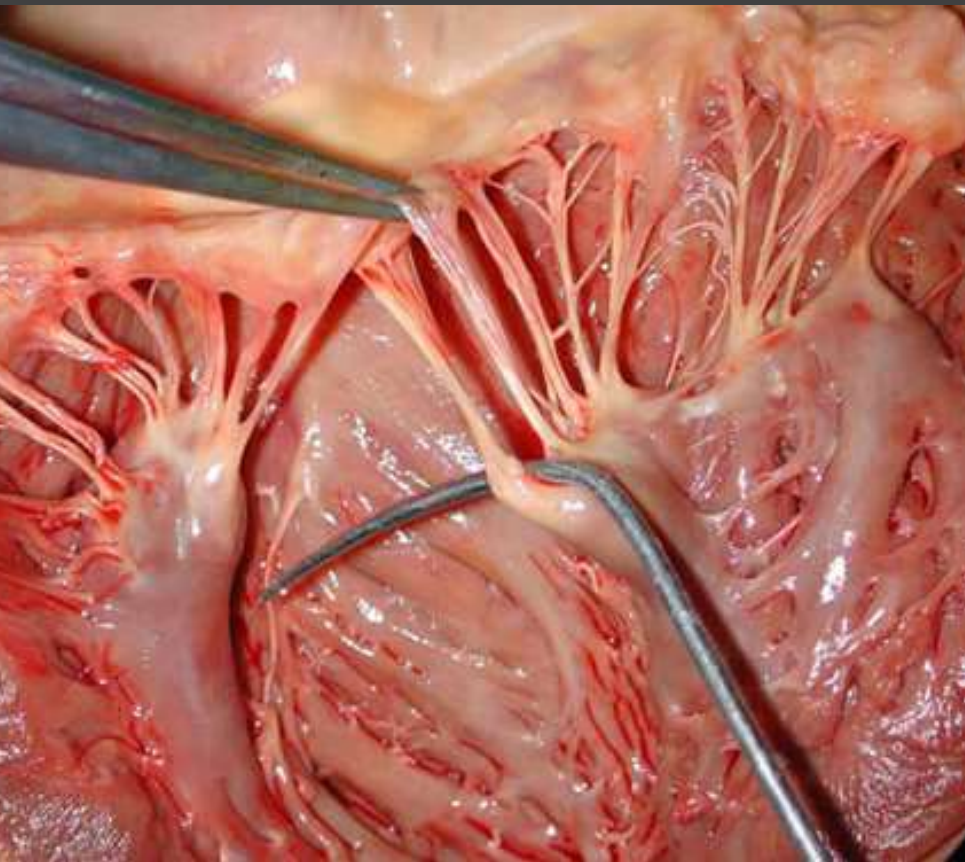


Seagull MITRAL VALVE



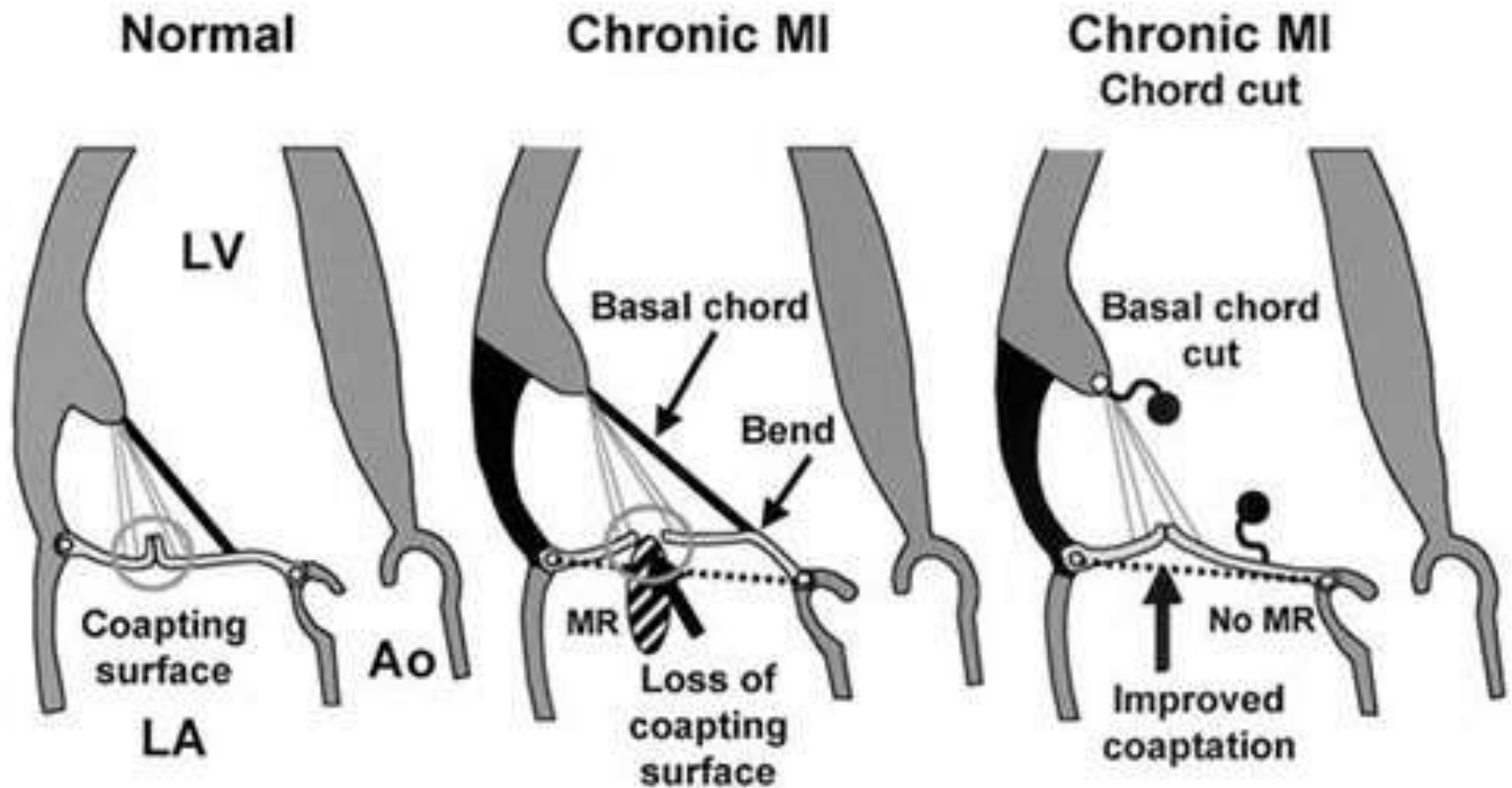
PATIENTS WITH MODERATE OR IMPORTANT MITRAL REGURGITATION WITHOUT ANY APPARENT MITRAL LESION TO TWO-DIMENSIONAL TRANSTHORACIC OR TRANSESOPHAGEAL ECHO.

MAINLY ASSOCIATED WITH LEFT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY.



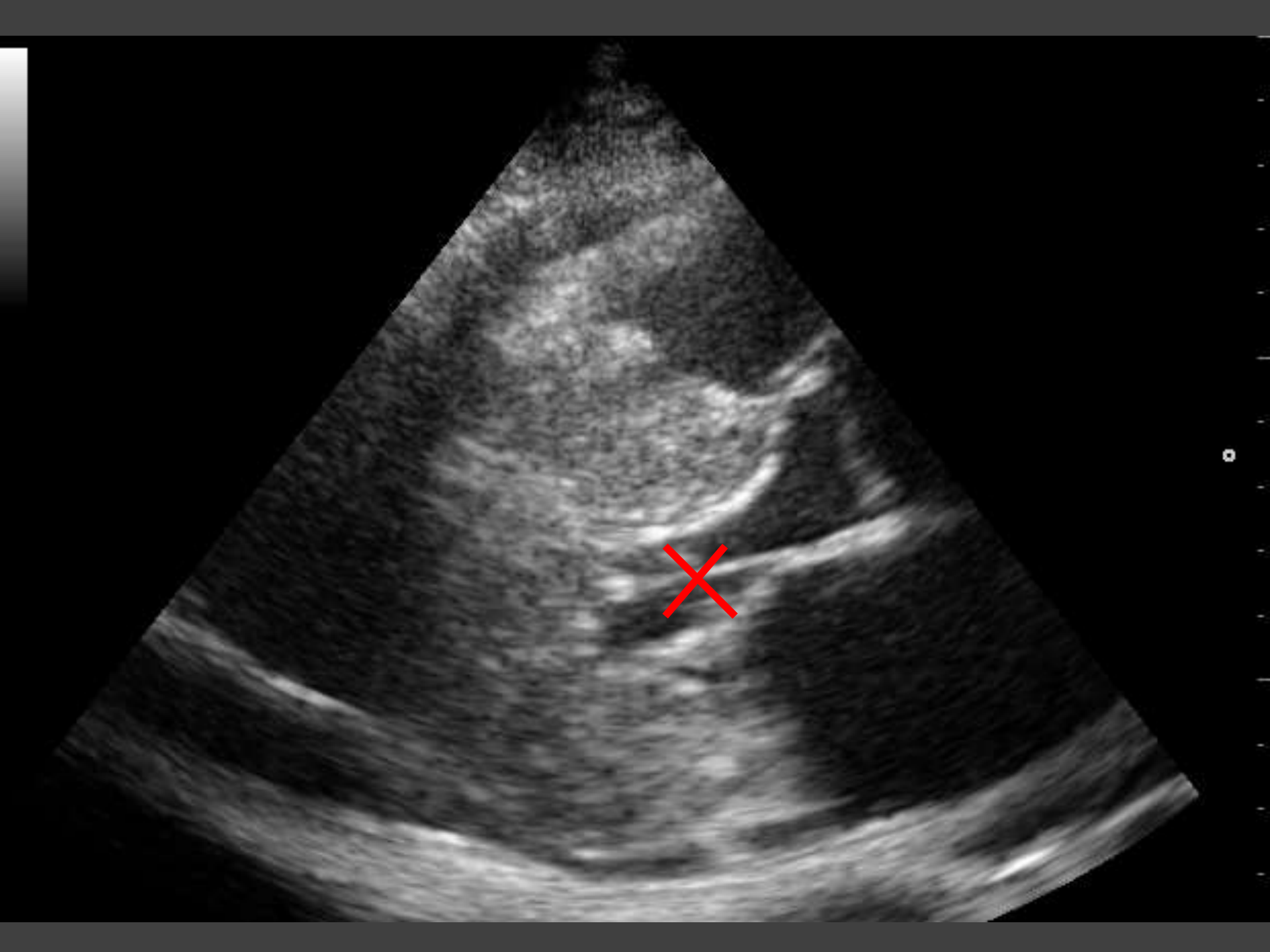
NON-UNIFORM TENSION IN A MITRAL LEAFLET DUE TO PM DISPLACEMENT LEADING TO INCREASE TRACTION ON THE BASAL CHORDAE TENDINEAE (SECONDARY) THAN ON THE MARGINAL (PRIMARY).

Messas, E. et al; Circ Cardiovasc Imaging. 2010;3:679-686



SURGICAL TREATMENT COULD BE CUTTING THE SECONDARY CHORDAE THAT IS STRETCHING THE MITRAL LEAFLET

Messas E, et al. Efficacy of chordal cutting to relieve chronic persistent ischemic mitral regurgitation. *Circulation* 2003;108 Suppl 1:II111-115).



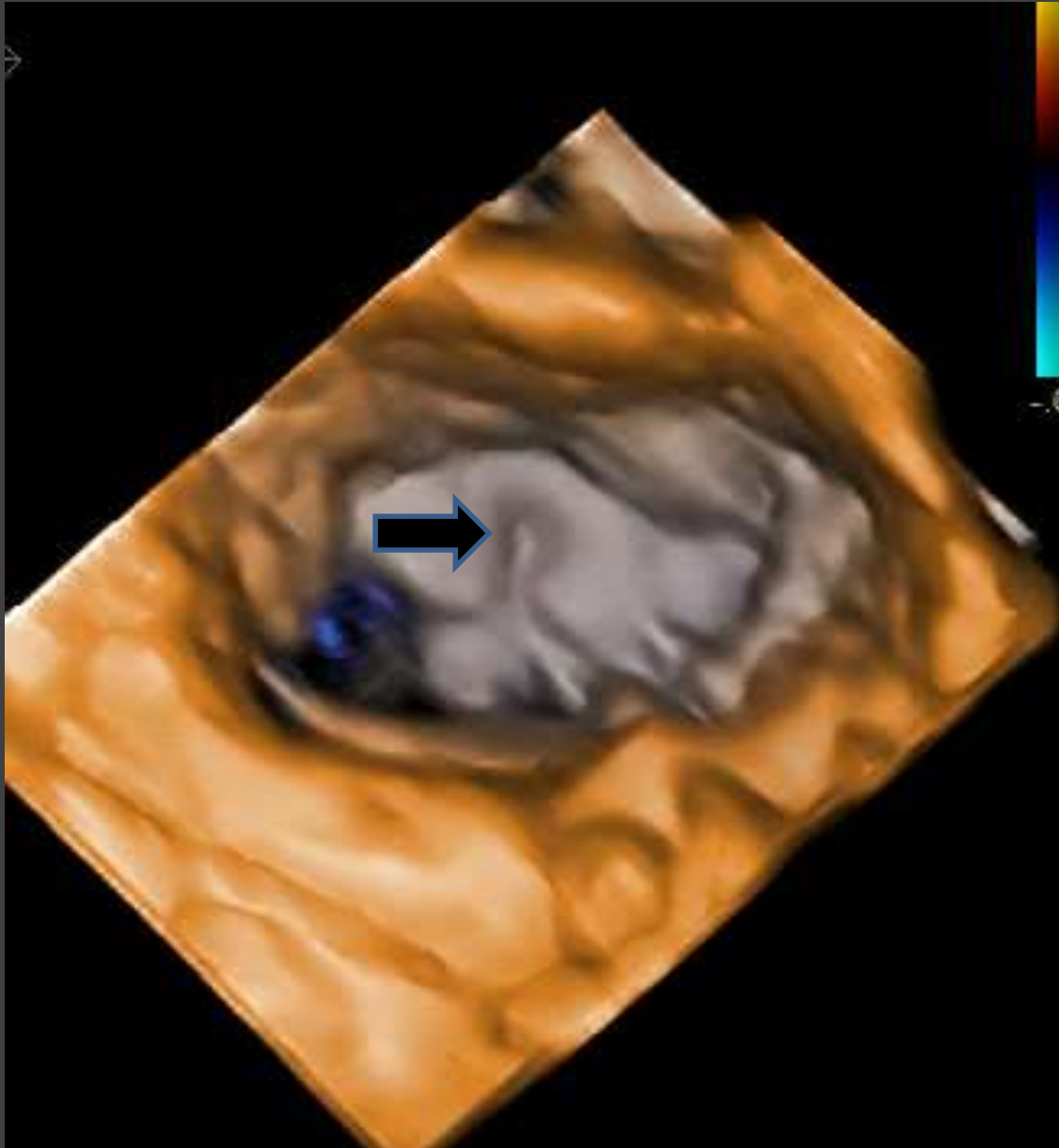
HOW TO DIAGNOSE?

SECONDARY CHORDAE ARE NORMAL AND THEREFORE THE DEMONSTRATION OF THESE STRUCTURES ON TWO-DIMENSIONAL ECHO DOES NOT INDICATE THAT THEY ARE CAUSING REGURGITATION.

IN THE ABSENCE OF ABNORMAL TRACTION, THE ATRIAL FACE OF THE MITRAL LEAFLET HAS A SURFACE RELATIVELY SMOOTH.

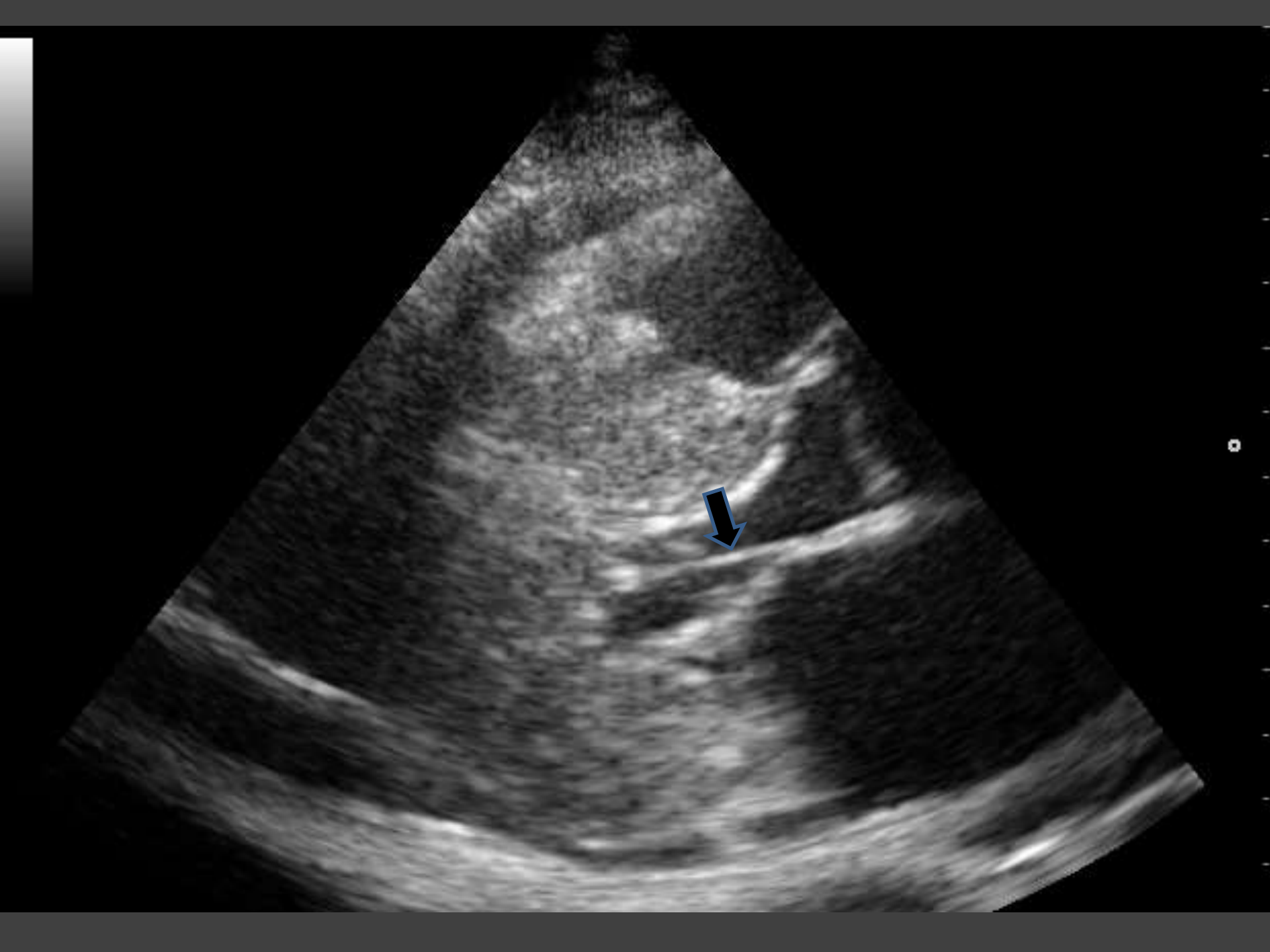


WHEN THERE IS AN ABNORMAL SECONDARY CHORDAE TRACTION ON THE VENTRICULAR FACE OF THE MITRAL LEAFLET IT USUALLY PRODUCES A DENT ON THE ATRIAL FACE.

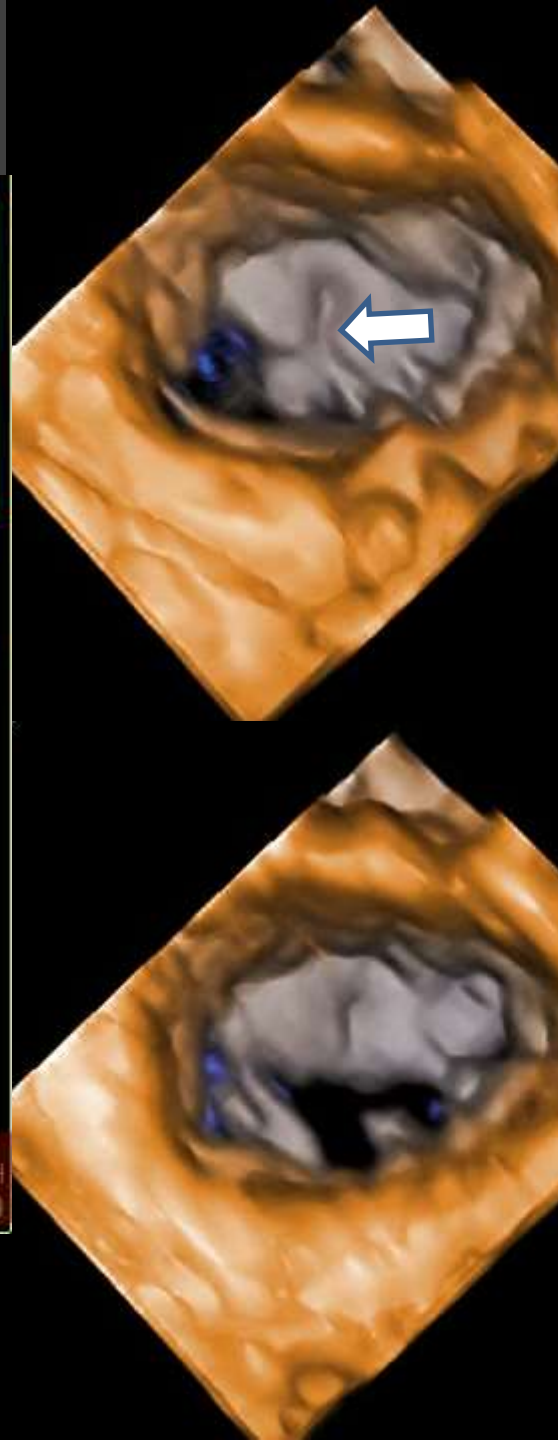
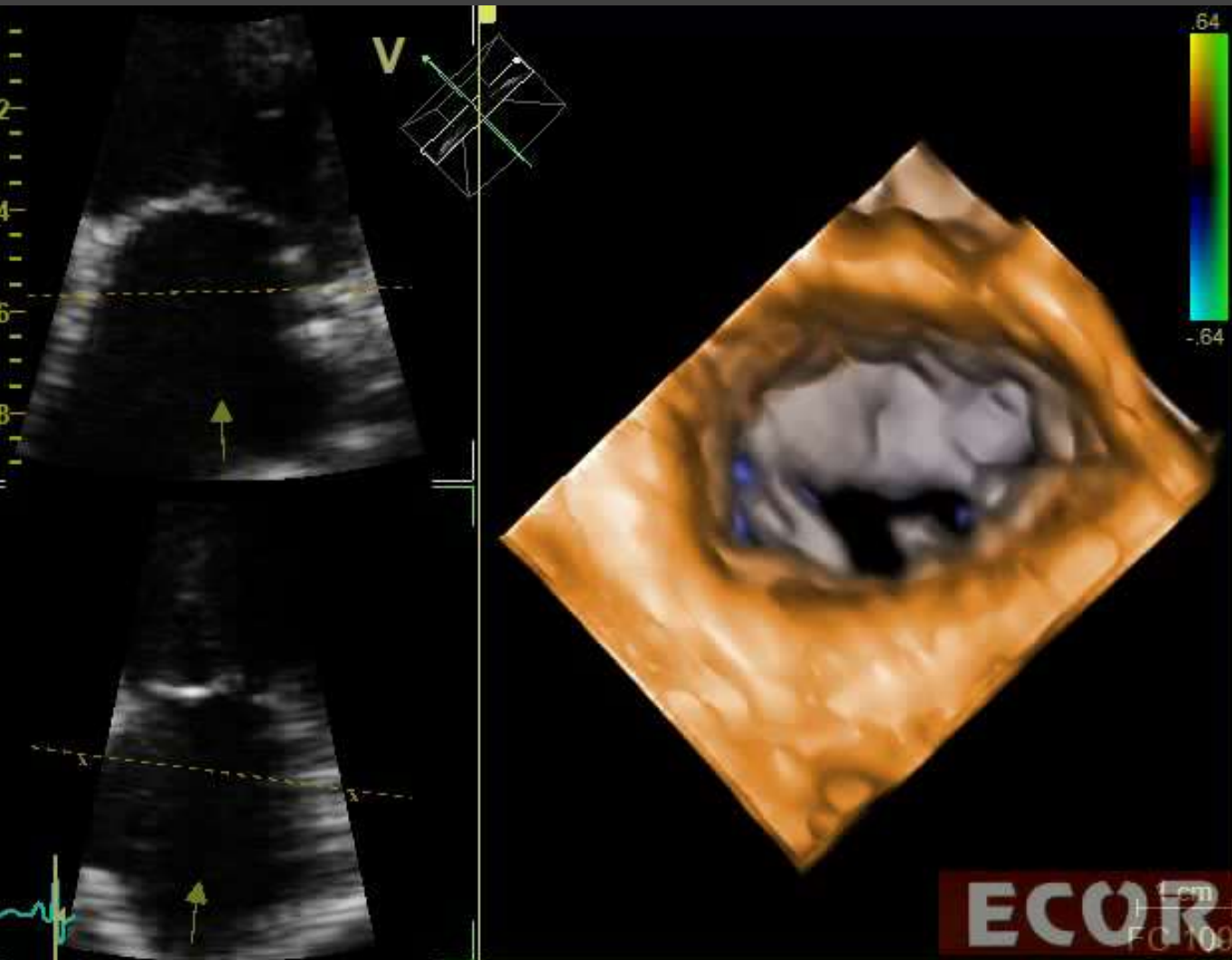


SEAGULL MITRAL VALVE

WOMAN, 48 y.o., ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION,
DIABETES AND MITRAL REGURGITATION.

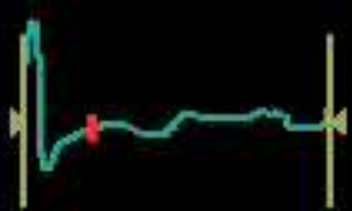
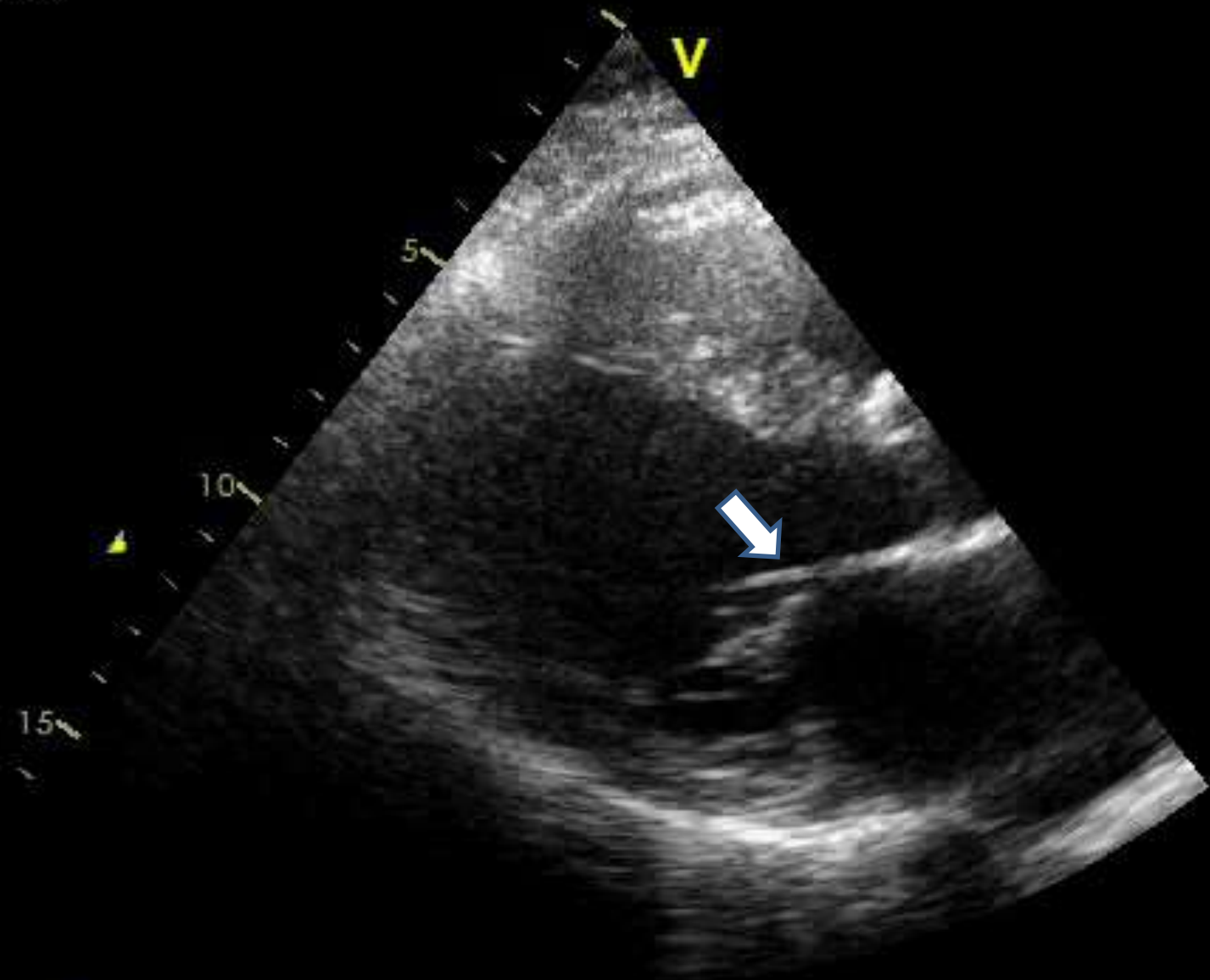


DENT ON THE LEAFLET

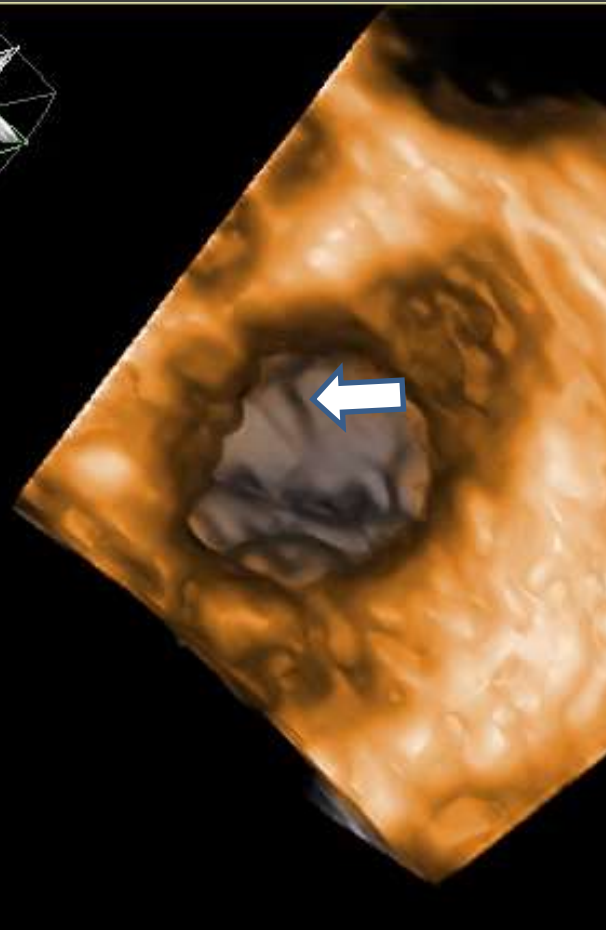
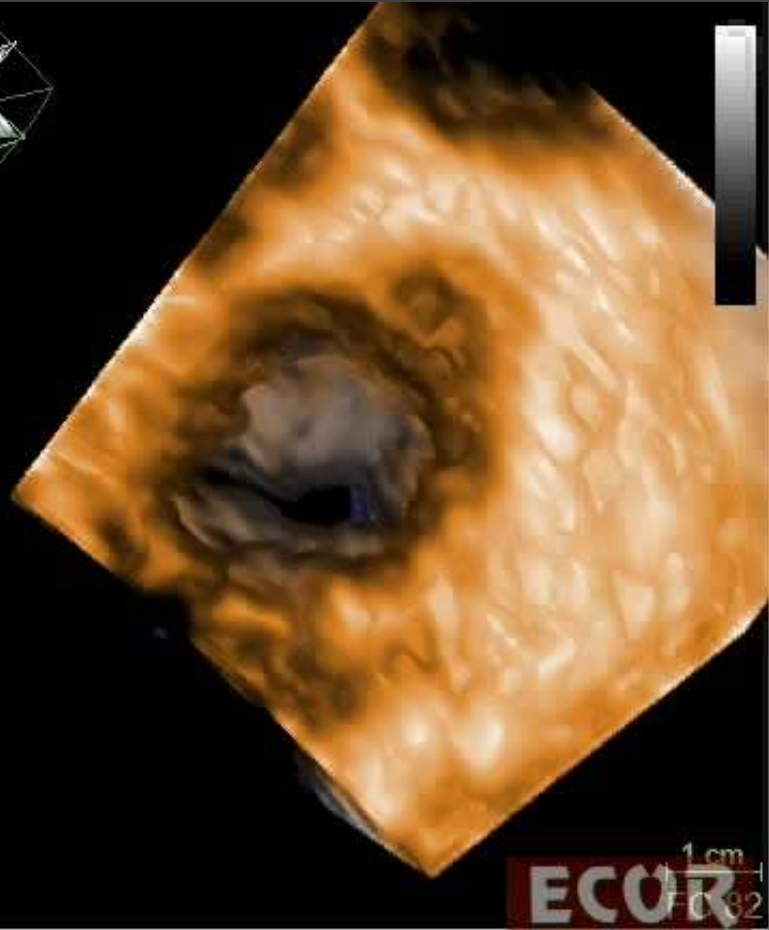
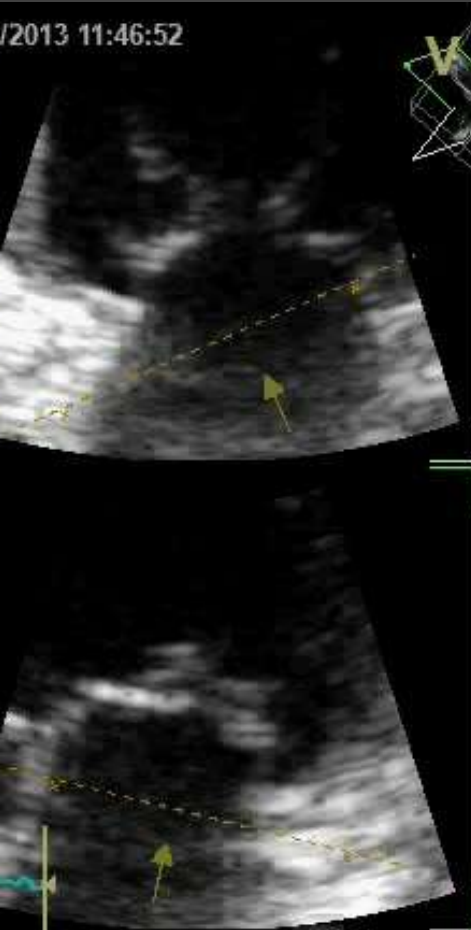


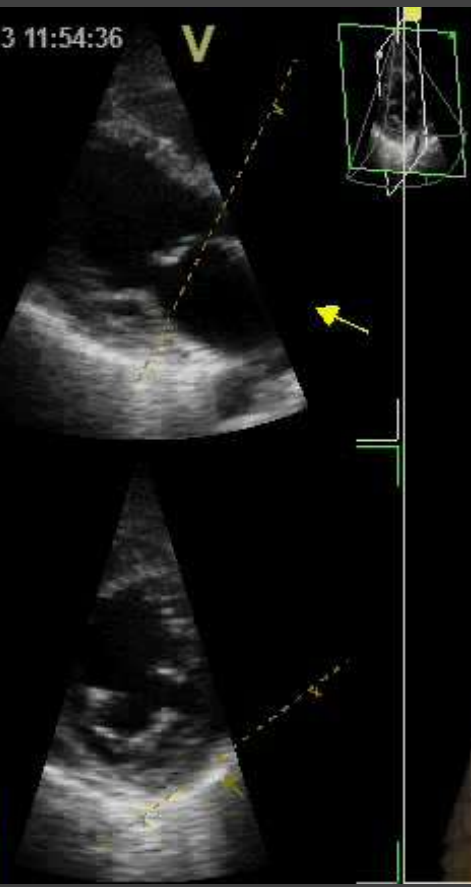
SEAGULL MITRAL VALVE

WOMAN, 55 y.o., ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION
AND MITRAL REGURGITATION.



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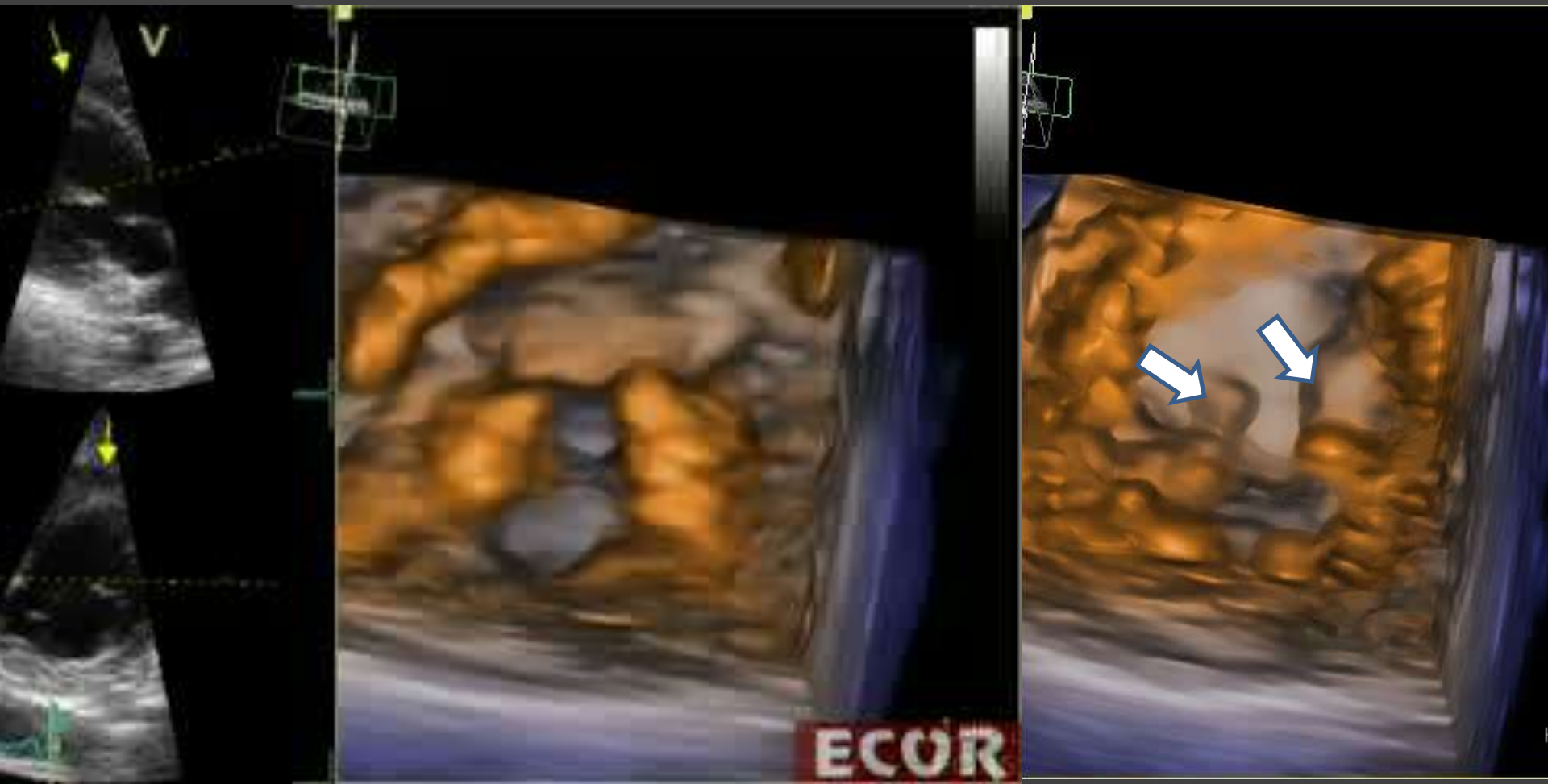




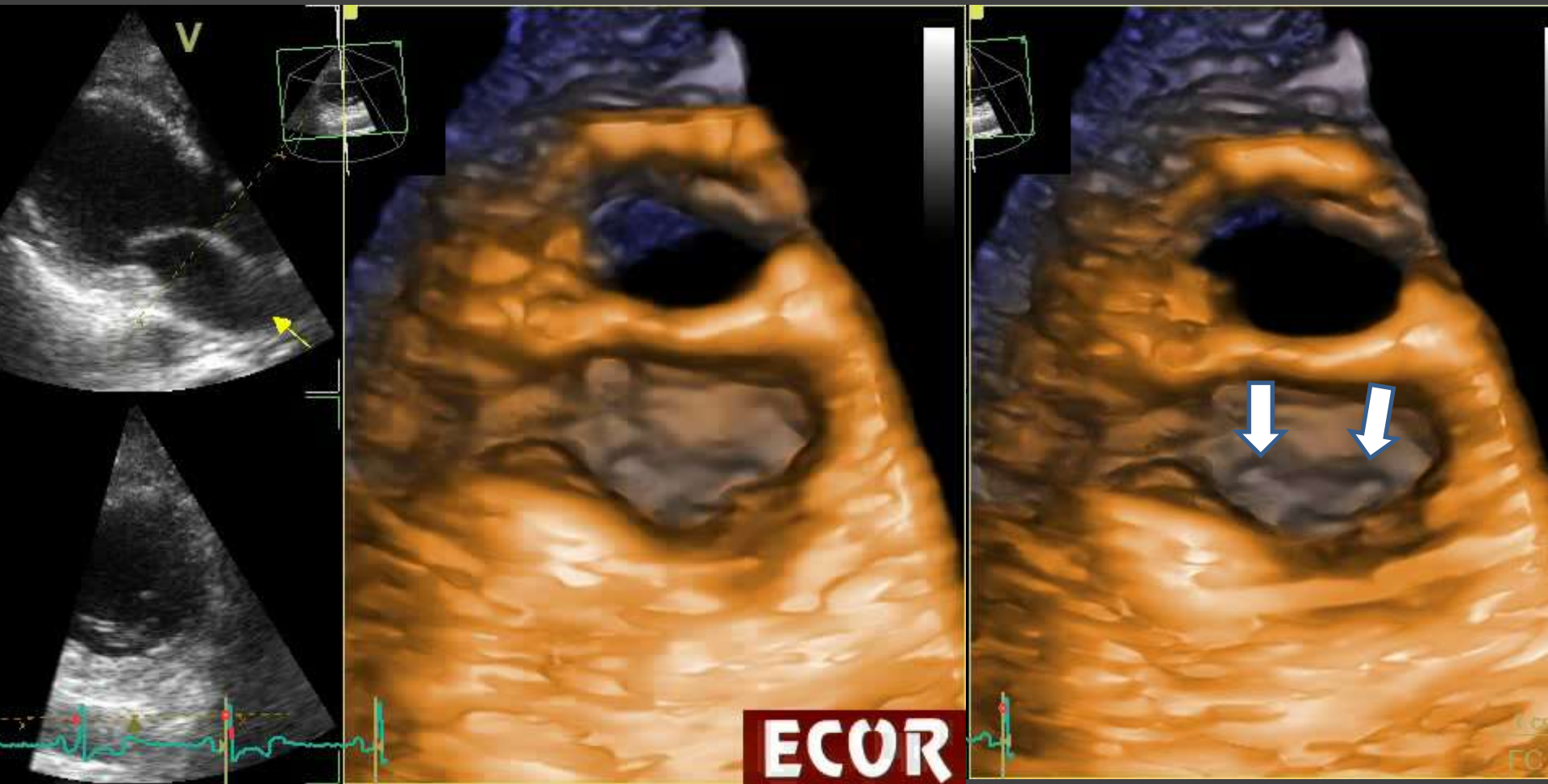
SEAGULL MITRAL VALVE

MAN, 59 y.o., ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION
AND MITRAL REGURGITATION.

VENTRICULAR SIDE VIEW OF CHORDAE FROM TWO PM WITH TRACTION ON THE MITRAL LEAFLET.



LEFT ATRIAL SIDE VIEW



"SEAGULL" MITRAL VALVE REGURGITATION CAN BE EASILY DIAGNOSED BY THREE-DIMENSIONAL ECHO.

THIS TYPE OF MITRAL REGURGITATION MAY BE RELATIVELY FREQUENT.

FURTHER RESEARCHS ARE NEEDED.

As of my knowledge, these echo findings have not yet been described.

END

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