The impact of three-dimensional morphology of tricuspid valve on tricuspid regurgitation in patients with hypoplastic left heart syndrome

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**Aim:** To investigate the impact of the three-dimensional (3D) morphology and functions of tricuspid valve (TV) on tricuspid valve regurgitation (TR) in patients with hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS).

**Methods:** The subjects were 9 pts with HLHS after Fontan procedure (mean age of 10.8y) and normal healthy children (10.2y). The 3D volume data of TV was obtained from apical four chamber view by iE33 /X5-1 probe with 6 beats full volume data acquisition and stored. The acquired data was analyzed by off-line soft ware (MV-Assessment 2.3 of Tom-Tec Inc.) for 3D morphology of TV and functions.

**Results:** The 3D area of TV was larger in HLHS than in N (10.6±3.1:8.9±3.2 cm²), the height (Ht) was lower (0.5±0.1: 0.6±0.08 cm), 3Darea/Ht was higher (19.7±4.7: 15.3±5.3 cm ). The displacement of TV (19.7±4.7: 15.3±5.3 cm) and annular velocity (18.3±5.7: 65.7±7.2 mm/s) were lower in HLHS than in N.

**In conclusion,** the 3D morphology of TV in HLHS is different from those in N, and the restricted mobility and lower annular velocity of TV might be prone to develop valve regurgitation.

![Diagram](image.png)

Max Annulus Displacement = H-L
Max Annulus Displacement Velocity = $d_2 (\frac{\Delta d}{\Delta t})$

**Graphs:**
- Max Annulus Displacement
- Max Annulus Displacement Velocity
- 3Darea / Hight