Mitral regurgitation and other valvular heart diseases

KEYWORDS: mitral regurgitation, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, tricuspid regurgitation.


*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Ante Pašalić, Klinička bolnica „Sveti Duh“, Sv. Duh 64, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia. / Phone: +385-91-3712-083 / E-mail: ante.pasalic@outlook.com

ORCID: Ante Pašalić, https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5989-6496 • Leon Adrović, https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0555-6863
Zrinka Planinić, https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3189-8661 • Dario Gulin, https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7904-8899
Dijana Bešić, https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9701-0253 • Jozica Šikić, https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4488-0559

1University Hospital “Sveti Duh”, Zagreb, Croatia
2University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

Background: Mitral regurgitation (MR) represents the second most common valvular heart disease (VHD), with incidence of 24%. 10.4% of patients have two and 0.8% three or more concurrent valvular heart disease. MR can be isolated or associated with other valvular heart disease, most commonly with tricuspid regurgitation. In this article we represent data from our centre.

Patients and Methods: Retrospective study was conducted to assess the relation between MR with other VHD. A total of 686 patients, with male predominance of 55%, were included in the study. The patients were divided into four groups according to the number of valvular diseases: two, three and four valvular diseases.

Results: Among the patients with two valvular disease, the most common combination was MR and tricuspid regurgitation (TR) (50.58%). Among the patients with three valvular disease, the combination of MR, aortic regurgitation (AR) and TR was the most common (17.78%). Finally, four valvular disease was found in 5.98% of patients. In both men and women with two valvular disease, MR and TR, was most frequently found (44.3 and 58.3%) in contrast to MR and AS which was least common combination (16.7 and 26.2%) in both men and women. When it comes to three valvular disease combination of MR, aortic stenosis (AS) and AR or MR, AS and TR was almost the same.

Conclusion: Our results match the above-mentioned results in general population. MR was most commonly associated with TR. In three valvular disease combinations of MR, AR and TR was the most common in both gender.