Mitral regurgitation and other valvular heart diseases

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Background: Mitral regurgitation (MR) represents the second most common valvular heart disease (VHD), with incidence of 24%¹. 10.4 % of patients have two and 0.8% three or more concurrent valvular heart disease¹. MR can be isolated or associated with other valvular heart disease, most commonly with tricuspid regurgitation². 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.

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LITERATURE

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