Ebstein’s anomaly of tricuspid valve with rheumatic mitral stenosis: a rare association

Sanjeev Asotra, Rajeev Merwaha, Davinder Pal Singh, Kunal Mahajan

Department of Cardiology, Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India

Correspondence to Dr Kunal Mahajan, kunalmahajan442@gmail.com

Accepted 3 March 2016

DESCRIPTION
A 16-year-old girl presented with progressive exertional dyspnoea and palpitations of 3-year duration. The medical history revealed one episode of fever with migratory polyarthritis at the age of 7 years, but it was not further evaluated. On presentation, she was in sinus rhythm with a pulse rate of 88/min and blood pressure of 110/80 mm Hg. Examination revealed a tapping apical impulse in the fifth intercostal space, inside the mid-clavicular line, and a grade 3 parasternal heave. Auscultation revealed loud S1 with an opening snap. There was a mid-diastolic rumble at the apex, with presystolic accentuation. A pansystolic murmur of tricuspid regurgitation was audible. Basal crepitations and peripheral oedema were absent. Transthoracic echocardiography revealed severe rheumatic mitral stenosis (MS) (video 1) (peak and mean mitral valve gradient of 25 and 18 mm Hg, respectively, and mitral valve area (MVA) of 0.74 cm² by pressure half time (figure 1) and 0.64 cm² by two-dimensional planimetry (figure 2)). In addition, the patient had Ebstein’s anomaly of tricuspid valve with apical displacement of septal tricuspid leaflet by 32 mm and an elongated anterior tricuspid leaflet (figure 3 and video 2). Severe tricuspid regurgitation (video 3) was identified, with a gradient of 58 mm Hg (figure 4). The interatrial septum was intact. The patient underwent successful balloon mitral valvotomy (BMV) using the Inoue technique. Post-BMV, MVA increased to 1.5 cm² and peak and mean mitral valve gradient decreased to 17 and 9 mm Hg, respectively. The patient showed a dramatic improvement in her symptoms. Ebstein’s anomaly was not corrected due to lack of associated right heart failure, cyanosis and...
recurrent paradoxical embolism. Ebstein’s anomaly is a rare congenital heart disorder occurring in \( \approx 1/200 \, 000 \) live births and accounting for <1% of all cases of congenital heart disease.1 Acquired rheumatic mitral valve disease is an extremely rare association. Severe MS is likely to alter the natural history of Ebstein’s anomaly, leading to a rapid progression of symptoms and an earlier onset of atrial fibrillation, heart failure and pulmonary hypertension.2 BMV in such a complex clinical scenario that offers an excellent outcome.3

**Learning points**

- Ebstein’s anomaly of tricuspid valve is a rare anomaly with a reported prevalence of 1/200 000 live births.
- Acquired rheumatic mitral stenosis in association with Ebstein’s anomaly of tricuspid valve is extremely rare.
- This can lead to earlier onset of adverse complications, which include atrial fibrillation, hypertension and heart failure, in a patient of Ebstein’s anomaly.
- Balloon mitral valvotomy offers an excellent treatment approach in the absence of contraindications. Relief of mitral stenosis decreases the pulmonary hypertension and severity of associated tricuspid regurgitation.

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Patient consent** Obtained.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**REFERENCES**