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**CLINICAL APPLIED RESEARCH OF PERCUTANEOUS  
BALLOON PULMONARY VALVE FOR CONGENITAL  
PULMONARY VALVE STENOSIS**

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**Objectives** To evaluate the clinical efficacy of percutaneous balloon pulmonary valvuloplasty (PBPV) for pulmonary valve stenosis (PS)

**Methods** 20 patients, through clinical, ECG, chest X-ray and cardiac ultrasound, were diagnosis as pure PS. Before PBPV, determination PS's type and valve annulus size, to select balloon diameter larger than its about 20–40%. After balloon expansion instantly measured pulmonary pressure gradient, and observed the pulmonary valve open, ejection, pressure gradient, tricuspid and pulmonary valve regurgitation after PBPV.

**Results** All 20 patients were successful with the balloon dilation, pressure gradient decreased 63.65% ( $p < 0.01$ ), 1 patients had mild pulmonary valve regurgitation, and 1 case in intraoperative occurred sinus bradycardia and disappeared by using atropine, no any serious complications.

**Conclusions** PBPV treatment for pulmonary valve stenosis with a high success rate, little trauma and few complications, and could be the first choice for PS treatment.