Cross sectional echocardiographic anatomy of common atrioventricular valve in atrial isomerism

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SUMMARY  The morphology of the common atrioventricular valve and its relation to the ventricles was assessed by cross sectional echocardiography in 17 patients with atrial isomerism—four with left isomerism and 13 with right isomerism. In 13 patients the atrioventricular valve consisted of four leaflets: a large anterosuperior leaflet, two lateral leaflets, and a posteroinferior leaflet. The remaining four patients had two anterosuperior leaflets. Five patients had hearts with a double inlet right ventricle and all of them had a rudimentary left ventricle. All the commissures were attached to the right ventricle. Five patients showed severe right ventricular dominance. The atrioventricular morphology in these five hearts differed from that in the patients with the usual atrial arrangement, concordant atrioventricular connection, and hypoplasia of the left ventricle. Only the anterosuperior leaflet bridged the rudimentary left ventricle, and the posteroinferior leaflet was tethered to the ventricular septal crest. Six patients had a biventricular atrioventricular connection and two of them showed mild right ventricular dominance. The atrioventricular morphology in these hearts was the same as that seen in the patients with usual atrial arrangement and a concordant atrioventricular connection. The remaining patient showed dominance of the left ventricle. Only the anterosuperior leaflet bridged the rudimentary right ventricle in this heart.

Atrial isomerism is commonly associated with anomalies of venous drainage, atrioventricular connection, ventricular morphology, ventriculoarterial connection, and a pulmonary obstructive lesion.13 In atrial isomerism a common atrioventricular valve is the most frequent mode of atrioventricular connection and the ventricular morphology is variable.4 All types of heart with a double inlet ventricle are common in atrial isomerism.4 A common atrioventricular valve was easily detected by cross sectional echocardiography in hearts with a double inlet ventricle.5 The detailed echocardiographic detection of the position of attachment of the commissural chordae of the anterosuperior leaflets of the common atrioventricular valve in the hearts with the usual atrial arrangement and concordant atrioventricular connection has been reported.6 But there is no clinical or pathological study to determine what part of the common atrioventricular valve is inserted into a rudimentary ventricle in a heart with a dominant ventricle or whether the shape of the common atrioventricular valve in the heart with atrial isomerism and a biventricular atrioventricular connection is the same as that in hearts with the usual atrial arrangement and concordant atrioventricular connection.

We used cross sectional echocardiography to study the common atrioventricular valve and its relation to the shape and size of the ventricle in hearts showing atrial isomerism.

Patients and methods

Seventeen patients with a common atrioventricular valve associated with thoracic isomerism were examined during a two year period from 1 March 1983 at Osaka University Medical School. Thoracic isomerism was identified by a plain chest radiograph and angiocardiology. Right isomerism was diag-
nosed if the chest radiograph showed bilateral short main bronchi and angiography showed bilateral eparterial bronchi. Left isomerism was diagnosed if there were bilateral long main bronchi and hyparterial bronchi. Atrial isomerism was confirmed by intraoperative examination of the atrial appendanges in eight patients and at necropsy in two patients. The cardiac axis and ventricular morphology were identified by angiography. The relation of the ventricles to the common atrioventricular valve was established by both cross sectional echocardiography and ventriculography.

The patients were examined with a Hewlett-Packard sector scanner 77020A and a 3.5 or 5.0 MHz transducer in the apical and precordial four chamber views, precordial short axis view, and subcostal short axis view. We examined the number of leaflets, number of papillary muscles in the left venticle, and the position of attachment of each commissural chorda in relation to ventricular morphology and the position of the trabecular ventricular septum.

Results

We identified left isomerism in four patients and right isomerism in 13 cases (table). The table also shows the position of the cardiac apex, the atrioventricular connection, the ventricular size, and the ventriculoarterial connection. Two ventricles were identified in all the patients. A morphologically right ventricle was situated anteriorly in 15 patients and posteriorly in two (cases 12 and 17) with right isomerism.

**Table**  Position of cardiac apex, atrioventricular connection, ventricular size, and ventriculoarterial connection in 17 patients with atrial isomerism and common atrioventricular valve. The right ventricular chamber was posteriorly positioned in patients 12 and 17 and anteriorly in 15 patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient No</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Type of isomerism</th>
<th>Position of cardiac apex</th>
<th>Atrioventricular connection and ventricular size</th>
<th>Ventriculoarterial connection</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6 mnth</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Double inlet right ventricle</td>
<td>DORV, PS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5 yr</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Biventricular A-V connection</td>
<td>Ao from RV, PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11 yr</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>Right ventricular dominance</td>
<td>DORV, PS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 yr</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>Right ventricular dominance</td>
<td>Ao from RV, PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6 yr</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Double inlet right ventricle</td>
<td>Ao from RV, PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 yr</td>
<td>F</td>
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<td>Left</td>
<td>Double inlet right ventricle</td>
<td>Ao from RV, PA</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Right ventricular dominance</td>
<td>DORV, PS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2 yr</td>
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<td>Right</td>
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<td>Right ventricular dominance</td>
<td>DORV, PS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Left</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Ao from RV, PA</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1 yr</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>Right</td>
<td>Right ventricular dominance</td>
<td>TGA(1), PS</td>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>Right ventricular dominance</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
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<td>F</td>
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<td>Right</td>
<td>Left ventricular dominance</td>
<td>DORV, PS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>Right ventricular dominance</td>
<td>DORV, PS</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Ao, aorta; DORV, double outlet right ventricle; PA, pulmonary atresia; PS, pulmonary stenosis; RV, right ventricle; TGA(1), transposition of great arteries with left sided aorta.
In two of four patients with a biventricular atrioventricular connection the anterosuperior leaflet was free floating and both the anterosuperior and posteroinferior leaflets straddled the interventricular septum (fig 1f). In another two patients two anterior leaflets were shown. One of them had no commissural cord between two anterosuperior leaflets (fig 1g, fig 4) and in the other the commissure between these leaflets was attached to the crest of interventricular septum (fig 1h, fig 5).

**Morphology of leaflets in a patient with left ventricular dominance**

The anterosuperior leaflet straddled the ventricular septum, and the commissure between right lateral and posteroinferior leaflets was attached to the ventricular septal crest (fig 1i, fig 6).

**Discussion**

A definite diagnosis of atrial isomerism can be made on the basis of the atrial morphology, especially the shape of the atrial appendage. The morphology of the atrial appendage can be shown by atrigraphy or at operation. But atrigraphy cannot be performed in all patients. There are only a few exceptions that show discordance between the thoracic situs and the atrial situs. The most reliable non-invasive method of diagnosis is, therefore, to show the bronchial situs by a plain chest radiograph. We detected bronchial isomerism by showing symmetrical main bronchi in a chest radiograph in our series. The course of the pulmonary arteries, which was shown by cineangiography, was used to establish right or left sidedness.
Cross sectional echocardiographic identification of common atrioventricular valve in hearts with a double inlet ventricle is regarded as reliable.\textsuperscript{5,13} We detected the cases of common atrioventricular valve by cross sectional echocardiography. Those with atresia of the left atrioventricular valve were also identified by cross sectional echocardiography and excluded from this study. Ventriculography was performed in all the patients and each of them had only one atrioventricular valve.

The common atrioventricular valve in hearts with the usual atrial arrangement and concordant atrioventricular connection was reported to have five leaflets—two anterosuperior, one posteroinferior, and right lateral and left lateral leaflets.\textsuperscript{14} They were classified according to the position of attachment of commissural chordae of two anterosuperior leaflets.\textsuperscript{14,15} Cross sectional echocardiography was reported to be the most effective method of detecting the detailed morphology of the common atrioventricular valve in terms of the description of the tethering position of the chordae of anterosuperior leaflets.\textsuperscript{6} In our series, we identified four leaflets in nine of 10 hearts with a double inlet right ventricle or showing considerable right ventricular dominance. A necropsy study of hearts with double inlet right ventricle showed that the valve generally has four leaflets.\textsuperscript{6} Four leaflets were also shown in three of six hearts with biventricular atrioventricular connection.
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right ventricle are not well known. In those patients with straddling of the mitral valve and two atrioventricular valves, the left ventricle generally had two papillary muscles, while the anterior papillary muscle was usually absent when there was one papillary muscle in the left ventricle. On the other hand, in our series, the posterior papillary muscle was absent and the chordae of the commissure between the left lateral and posteroinferior leaflets were tethered to the crest of ventricular septum when one papillary muscle was found in the left ventricle. These differences suggest that the development of left ventricular hypoplasia differs in hearts with a straddling mitral valve and those with atrial isomerism and a common atrioventricular valve.

Hypoplasia and dysplasia of the left ventricular

Fig 4  Echocardiogram from a two year old boy (case 4) with left isomerism and a right sided heart. The four chamber view shows two well formed ventricles and a severely dilated atrium. The two anterosuperior leaflets (AL) were of equal size. There was no chordal tethering of the commissure between these two leaflets to the crest of ventricular septum or to a papillary muscle and the commissure was free floating. RV, right ventricle; LV, left ventricle; R, right; L, left; AL, anteroinferior; PS, posteroinferior.

Fig 5  Echocardiograms from a five year old boy (case 11) with right isomerism and a left sided heart. (a) The four chamber view shows two anterosuperior leaflets. Chordae (arrow) from the commissure of these leaflets were attached to the crest of the interventricular septum. RAL, right anterosuperior leaflet; LAL, left anterosuperior leaflet. (b) The four chamber view with posterior tilt shows a posteroinferior leaflet (arrow) that bridged the interventricular septum (arrow heads).
component of the postero-inferior leaflet and hypoplasia of the left ventricular posterior papillary muscle were reported in cases of common atrioventricular valve with the usual atrial arrangement, left ventricular hypoplasia, and normal relations of the great vessels. The tethering of the commissure between the left lateral and postero-inferior leaflets to the crest of the ventricular septum that we found has not been described before in patients with the usual atrial arrangement.

Corrective surgery was performed in six patients. A total cavopulmonary shunt or modified Fontan procedure was performed in five patients with right ventricular dominance and in the patient with left ventricular dominance. Atrioventricular septation had been planned in one of the patients with right ventricular dominance, in whom the rudimentary left ventricle was large. The echocardiographic examination provided valuable information on which to base the surgical approach in this patient. Cross sectional echocardiography showed an atrioventricular valve of the type shown in fig 1b, and the modified Fontan procedure was performed.

We examined by echocardiography the range of types of common atrioventricular valve in atrial isomerism. We found that the atrioventricular morphology in those with partial insertion of a common atrioventricular valve into the rudimentary left ventricle in atrial isomerism differed from that in hearts with the usual atrial arrangement, concordant atrioventricular connection, and hypoplasia of the left ventricle.

References


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