Muscular ventricular septal defects (MVSDs) can exist virtually anywhere in the septum. They can be single or multiple, ranging from extremely small (1–2 mm) to very large (equal to or greater than the diameter of the aortic valve). Most defects warranting surgery are closed in infancy but some smaller defects initially considered not to require closure in early life require late closure if left ventricular dimension increases, although the majority of muscular defects are small and usually close spontaneously. A right sided approach is used for surgical repair. A left ventriculotomy gives excellent exposure but it can give rise to left ventricular dysfunction and should be avoided.2 Overall results of surgery are excellent in the current era, but there is an increased risk of residual defects and the need for repeat operation when compared with perimembranous defects.3,4 During the past few years a variety of devices have been used to close congenital or post-infarction MVSDs, but none has gained wide acceptance.5–11 Large delivery sheaths, inability to occlude congenital or post-infarction MVSDs, but none has gained wide acceptance.5–11 Large delivery sheaths, inability to close muscular ventricular septal defects with the Amplatzer ventricular septal defect occluder (AVSDO).

Patients and design: Thirty patients, aged 4 months to 16 years, with MVSDs underwent transcatheter closure with the AVSDO. The device consists of two low profile disks made of Nitinol wire mesh with a 7 mm connecting waist. The prosthesis size (waist diameter) was selected to be equal to the balloon “stretched” diameter of the defect. A 7–9 French sheath was used to deliver the AVSDO. Fluoroscopy and transoesophageal echocardiography guided the procedure.

Results: The stretched diameter of the defects ranged from 6–14 mm. The communication was completely occluded in 28 of 30 patients (93% closure rate). One patient (a 4 month old infant) with sustained complete left bundle branch block after the procedure went on to develop complete heart block one year later. No other complications were observed during a mean follow up of 2.2 years (range 0.25–4.5 years).

Conclusions: The AVSDO is an efficient prosthesis that can be safely used in the majority of patients with a single MVSD. Further studies are required to establish long term results in a larger patient population.

Objectives: To present further experience and intermediate term outcome in 30 patients with single muscular ventricular septal defects (MVSDs) who underwent transcatheter closure with the Amplatzer ventricular septal defect occluder (AVSDO).
with semilunar or atrioventricular valve function. Prophylactic antibiotics were not routinely given during the procedure.

All patients were discharged on the day after the procedure and prescribed aspirin 3–5 mg/kg daily for six months. Before discharge an ECG and a 24 hour Holter ECG, a biplane chest radiograph, and a transthoracic echocardiogram were recorded. All patients had chest radiography, an ECG, and complete two dimensional and colour Doppler echocardiographic studies at 1–3 months after the procedure and then serially every six months. At 12 months’ follow up examination a 24 hour Holter ECG was also recorded. Endocarditis prophylaxis was discontinued at the 12 month follow up if the defect was completely closed. A complete haemodynamic and angiographic study was scheduled for the two year follow up. Persistent shunts were angiographically and echocardiographically graded as foaming, trivial, small, moderate, and large as previously described.14

RESULTS

Thirty infants, children, and adolescents were entered into the study. Their weights ranged from 4.2–39 kg (median 22 (11) kg), age 4 months to 16 years (median 5.8 (3.7) years), pulmonary to systemic flow ratio 1.7–3.4 (mean 2.4 (0.3)), and stretched diameter of the defect 6–14 mm (8.5 (3.2) mm). Fluoroscopy and total procedural times ranged from 25–45 minutes (mean 35 minutes) and from 75–120 minutes (mean 90 minutes), respectively. The site of the ventricular septal defect varied considerably, which opened to the inlet of the right ventricle in two and was a mid-muscular defect in 16, an anterior and apical defect in seven, and an anterior and outlet defect in five. Associated abnormalities were congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries in two, complete transposition of the great arteries after a Mustard operation in one, and a residual MVSD after complete repair of tetralogy of Fallot with pulmonary atresia.

Figure 1  (A) Long axial oblique left ventriculogram showing an anterior muscular ventricular septal defect. (B) Crossing of the defect with a balloon tipped end hole catheter (right anterior oblique (RAO) 30˚ view). (C) Advancement of an Amplatz 0.035˚ ST1 exchange wire: balloon sizing (arrow). (D) Deployment of the left ventricular disk (RAO 30˚ view). (E) Deployment of the right ventricular disk (RAO 30˚ view). (F) Long axial oblique left ventriculogram after release of the device showing complete closure of the defect.

Figure 2  Transoesophageal guidance of transcatheter closure of a mid-muscular ventricular septal defect with the Amplatzer ventricular septal defect occluder: four chamber view. (A) Deployment of the left ventricular disk. (B) The left disk pulled against the septum. (C) Deployment of the right ventricular disk. (D) Colour Doppler obtained immediately after implantation of the prosthesis. Note good position of the device with no evidence of residual shunting.
Transcatheter closure of MVSDs

The ventricular septal defect was successfully closed in 28 of 30 patients (93% closure rate, 95% confidence interval 77.9% to 99.2%). In two patients with a moderately large apical defect there was a small residual left to right shunt and one patient with a mid-muscular defect had a small additional apical defect. Four patients developed transient complete left bundle branch block at the time of the procedure, which then resolved at follow up. However, a fifth patient with sustained complete left bundle branch block and normal at age PR interval went on to develop complete heart block one year after the procedure. This was a 4 month infant who weighed 4.2 kg at the time of the procedure and had received an 8 mm occluder. In 26 patients the left ventricular end diastolic dimension, measured by transthoracic echocardiography 1–3 months after device closure, had a reduction ranging from 5–20% (mean 9%). No other early or late complications such as atrioventricular or semilunar valve regurgitation, device embolisation, or thromboembolic events occurred during a median follow up of 2.2 years (range 0.25–4.5 years). Metal fatigue structures on chest radiography were not observed. Complete closure, excellent position of the device across the defect, and no evidence of device failure were observed in all 12 patients who underwent cardiac catheterisation two years after closure (fig 3).

DISCUSSION
There are few reports in the medical literature of transcatheter closure of MVSDs with the AVSDO with very good early results. The findings of this study of a significant number of patients with a median follow up of 2.2 years indicate that transcatheter closure of MVSDs with the AVSDO can be undertaken effectively and safely in the majority of patients. The communication was completely occluded in 28 of 30 patients (93% closure rate, 95% confidence interval 77.9% to 99.2%) with a very low rate of significant complications (one in 30; 3.3%) during the procedure or at follow up.

Comparison with other occluders
In contrast to other occluders (Rashkind or buttoned device), which were originally developed for percutaneous closure of atrial septal defects and persistent ductus arteriosus, the AVSDO was especially designed for transcatheter occlusion of MVSDs. Most important is the long connecting waist of the device, which in essence stents the communication forcing blood flow through a highly thrombogenic conduit composed of Nitinol wire mesh filled with polyester fabric. This achieves fixation and stability and results in a virtually 100% occlusion rate by thrombosis. Therefore, the AVSDO possesses small retention disks, which lower the risk of encroachment on vital cardiac structures and require a small septal rim around the defect. This unique design solved many of the limitations of previously used MVSD occluders, such as large delivery sheaths, no self-centering, dislodgement and embolisation of the device, and an inability to be repositioned and redeployed. Although we did not encounter all anatomical types of MVSDs such as multiple defects it is expected that these communications would be amenable to transcatheter closure with the AVSDO. Recently, Weight and colleagues reported on their preliminary experience with three patients in whom the AVSDO was used for multiple MVSDs with quite satisfactory results.

Although transoesophageal and colour Doppler echocardiography are important in monitoring transcatheter device closure of cardiac defects, in our experience for the closure of ventricular septal defects this modality should always be combined with fluoroscopic guidance. Repeated left ventricular injections of small amounts of contrast medium through the arterial catheter greatly facilitates the guidance of the procedure and reduces the risk of device misplacement and embolisation.

The potential complications of transcatheter closure include ventricular perforation leading to cardiac tamponade, embolisation of the device, and interference with atrioventricular valve function leading to regurgitation. It is not yet clear whether there will be a continuing risk of endocarditis. There appears also to be a risk of complete heart block after closure of a defect opening to the inlet of the right ventricle. This is not surprising because the ventricular conduction tissue axis passes above or anterosuperior to the defect and is overlapped by the right ventricular retention disk. The persistent motion of the heart may lead to erosion of the conduction axis, giving rise to complete atrioventricular block. As in our study this is more likely to occur in small infants who have received a relatively large device. On the basis of this experience we believe that all patients need 24 hour Holter ECG recording at regular intervals.

Drawbacks
Only three patients in the study were under 12 months of age, whereas most recent surgical series include a high proportion of infants with large defects or multiple defects presenting with heart failure and failure to thrive in early life. Although a critical appraisal of the results of this study shows that overall they are very good, they cannot be compared with most series of conventional surgery. It seems, however, that transcatheter device closure of a single MVSD with the AVSDO can be applied to most muscular defects and some residual defects present after cardiac surgery. It remains to be
Janeway lesions in infective endocarditis

Janeway lesions are one of the stigmata of infectious endocarditis. They are irregular, erythematous, flat, painless macules on the palms, soles, thenar and hypothenar eminences of the hands, tips of the fingers, and plantar surfaces of the toes; they rarely present as a diffuse rash, and are very rare in clinical practice.

A 25 year old woman presented with prolonged fever. She was on regular penicillin prophylaxis for rheumatic mitral valve disease. She had fever at the time of presentation. Her physical examination revealed erythematous macular painless rashes distributed along the thenar and hypothenar eminences of both hands (panel A), which were more pronounced on the left hand (panel B). She had subconjunctival haemorrhages and subungual splinter haemorrhages. Cardiac examination revealed moderate mitral regurgitation and mild mitral stenosis. She also had hepatosplenomegaly.

The diagnosis of infective endocarditis was confirmed by blood cultures, which grew *Streptococcus viridans* in three separate cultures, and echocardiographic demonstration of vegetation attached to the mitral valve (panel C).

The patient was treated with intravenous antibiotics (crystalline penicillin and gentamicin).

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References


Images in Cardiology

Janeway lesions in infective endocarditis