Management of secondary mitral regurgitation - from drugs to devices: MCQ:

1) Which of the following best describes patients with mitral regurgitation who meet the ‘COAPT criteria’
   a) Symptomatic moderate-severe/severe mitral regurgitation, LVEDd >70mm, LVEF 20-50%, without moderate or severe right ventricular dysfunction, despite optimal medical therapy
   b) Asymptomatic moderate-severe/severe mitral regurgitation, LVEDd >70mm, LVEF 20-50%, without moderate or severe right ventricular dysfunction
   c) Symptomatic moderate-severe/severe mitral regurgitation, LVEDd ≤70mm, LVEF 20-50%, without moderate or severe right ventricular dysfunction, despite optimal medical therapy
   d) Symptomatic severe mitral regurgitation, LVEDd ≤70mm, LVEF 20-50%, without moderate or severe right ventricular dysfunction, despite optimal medical therapy
   e) Asymptomatic severe mitral regurgitation, LVEDd ≤70mm, LVEF 20-50%, without moderate or severe right ventricular dysfunction

2) Which of the following mechanisms are not thought to contribute to secondary mitral regurgitation
   a) Mitral annular dilatation
   b) Left atrial dilatation
   c) Atrial fibrillation
   d) Ventricular dyssynchrony
   e) Mitral annular calcification

3) Which statement best describes the role of surgery in the management of severe secondary mitral regurgitation?
   a) Surgical mitral intervention is recommended in patients with severe secondary mitral regurgitation undergoing CABG or other cardiac surgery
   b) There is a limited role for surgical mitral intervention in severe secondary mitral regurgitation
   c) Surgical intervention is supported in patients with severe secondary mitral regurgitation who remain symptomatic despite optimal medical therapy (+/- cardiac resynchronisation device therapy if indicated) if this is supported by the Heart Team
   d) A) and C
   e) None of the above

4) In patients with symptomatic severe secondary mitral regurgitation, the likelihood of procedural success from transcatheter edge-to-edge repair (TEER) is:
   a) > 95%
   b) 92-95%
   c) > 90%
   d) 88-92%
   e) 85%

5) Transcatheter edge-to-edge repair (TEER) is performed via:
   a) A central sternotomy
   b) A puncture in the femoral artery
   c) A puncture in the femoral vein
   d) A lateral thoracotomy
   e) A transapical incision
6) Regarding the benefits of transcatheter edge-to-edge repair (TEER) in severe secondary mitral regurgitation; which statement is FALSE?
   a) In patients who meet the COAPT criteria, the number needed to treat to prevent 1 heart failure hospitalisation is 3.1, and to prevent 1 fatality is 5.9
   b) In patients who meet the COAPT criteria, mitral TEER has been shown to be cost effective in the UK
   c) In patients who do not fulfill the COAPT criteria, TEER may still be considered for symptomatic benefit if the Heart Team is supportive
   d) In intermediate and high surgical risk patients, mitral TEER is a low-risk procedure with 30 day mortality rate of 2-3%
   e) Referring suitable TEER candidates early for mitral valve intervention is unlikely to result in better outcomes