

Echocardiography of VSD's

Manjit Josen

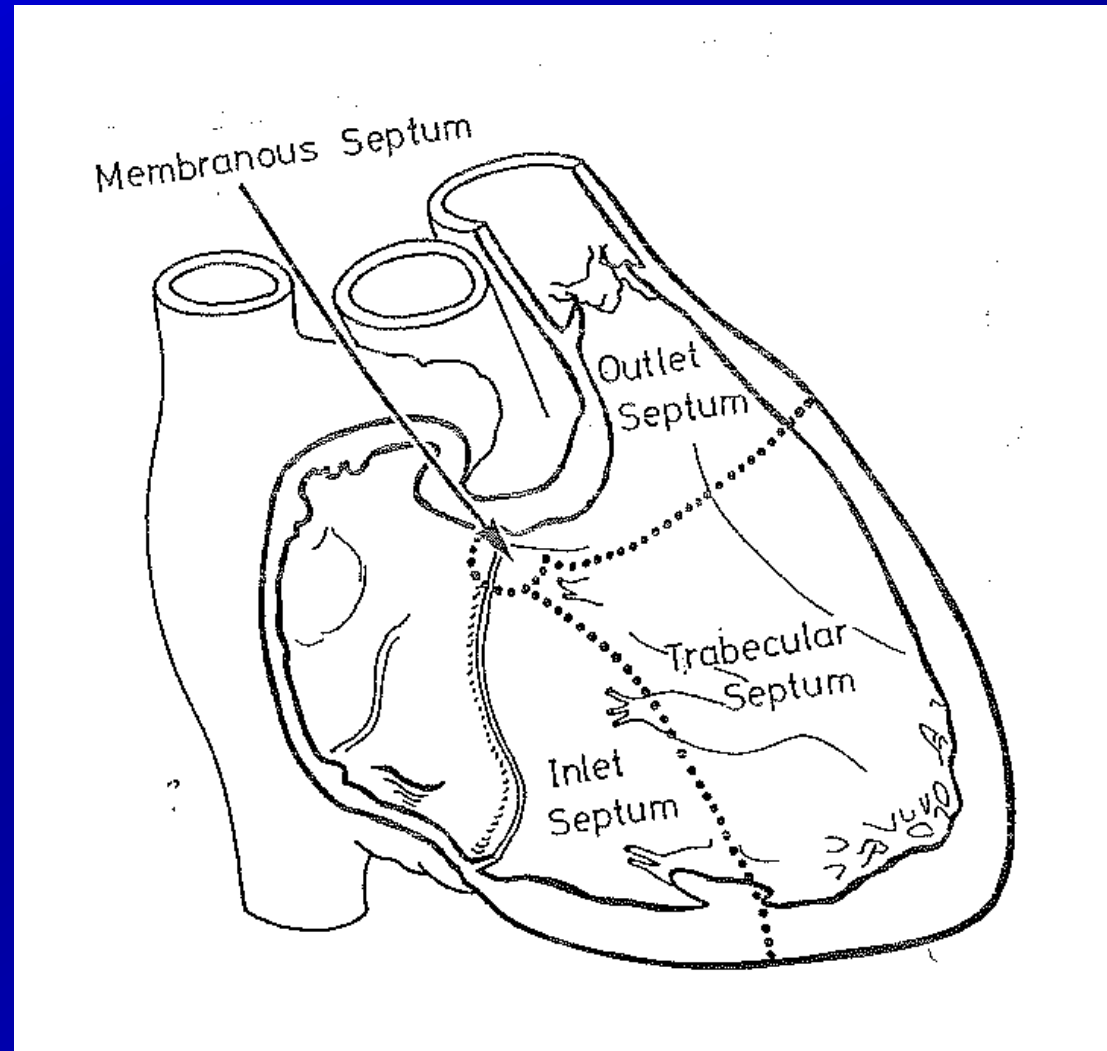
Consultant Scientist (Echo)

Royal Brompton Hospital(2018)

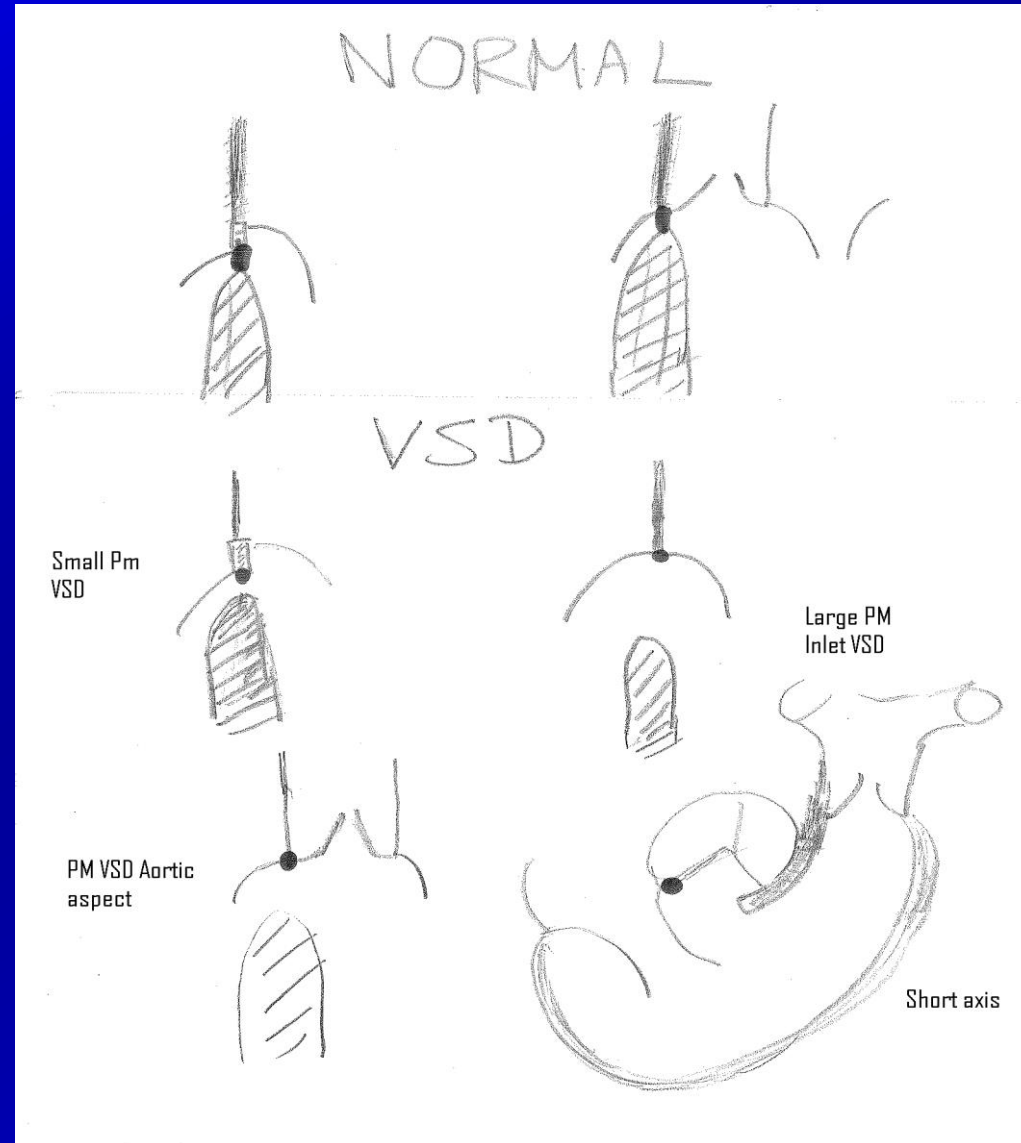
Principles of Defining VSD

- VSD 's are always demarcated from the right ventricular aspect (RV is Tri-partite ; Surgery)
- VSD's are classified according to their borders, location and size
- Peri-membranous VSD : excavate up to tricuspid valve
- Muscular VSD : have entirely muscular borders
- DCSEA VSD/Juxta- Arterial : Superior Border comprises Aortic and pulmonary valves

Tri-partite Nature of RV



Peri Membranous VSD (what is the Membranous septum)

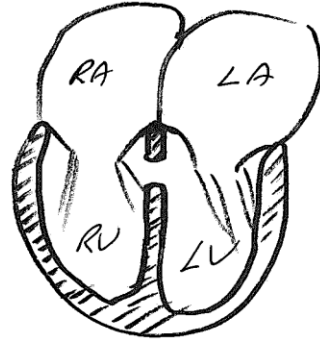


Membranous Septum on 2D Echo

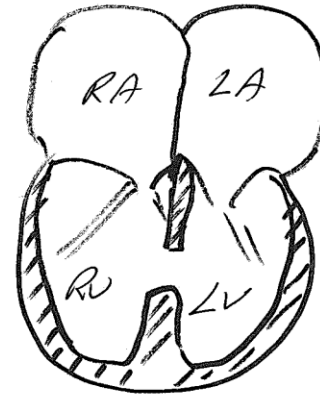


Muscular VSD 's

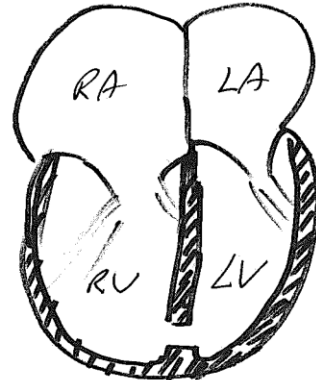
Q What do they have in common



Muscular Inlet
VSD



Mid Muscular
VSD

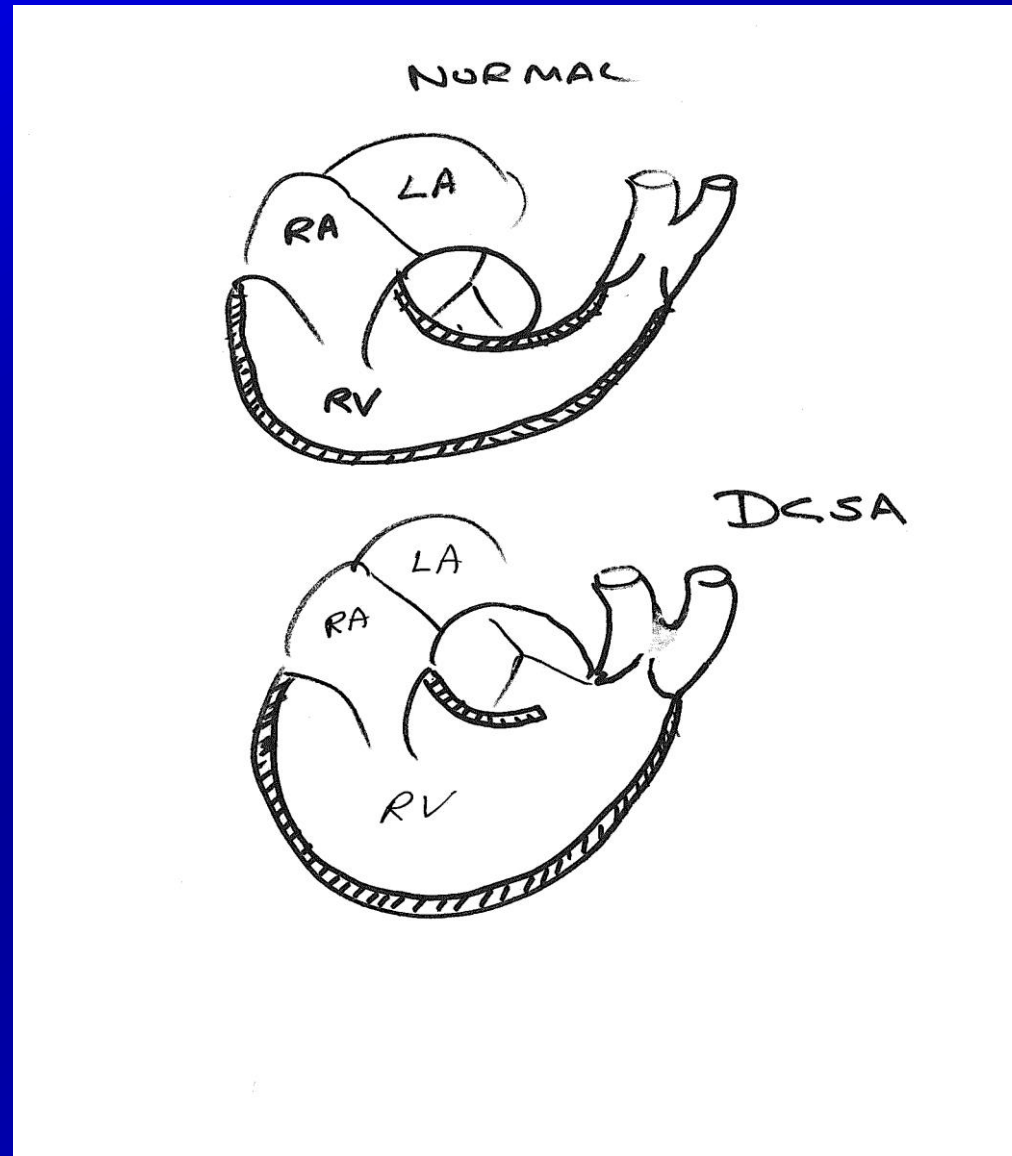


Apical VSD



Muscular outlet
VSD

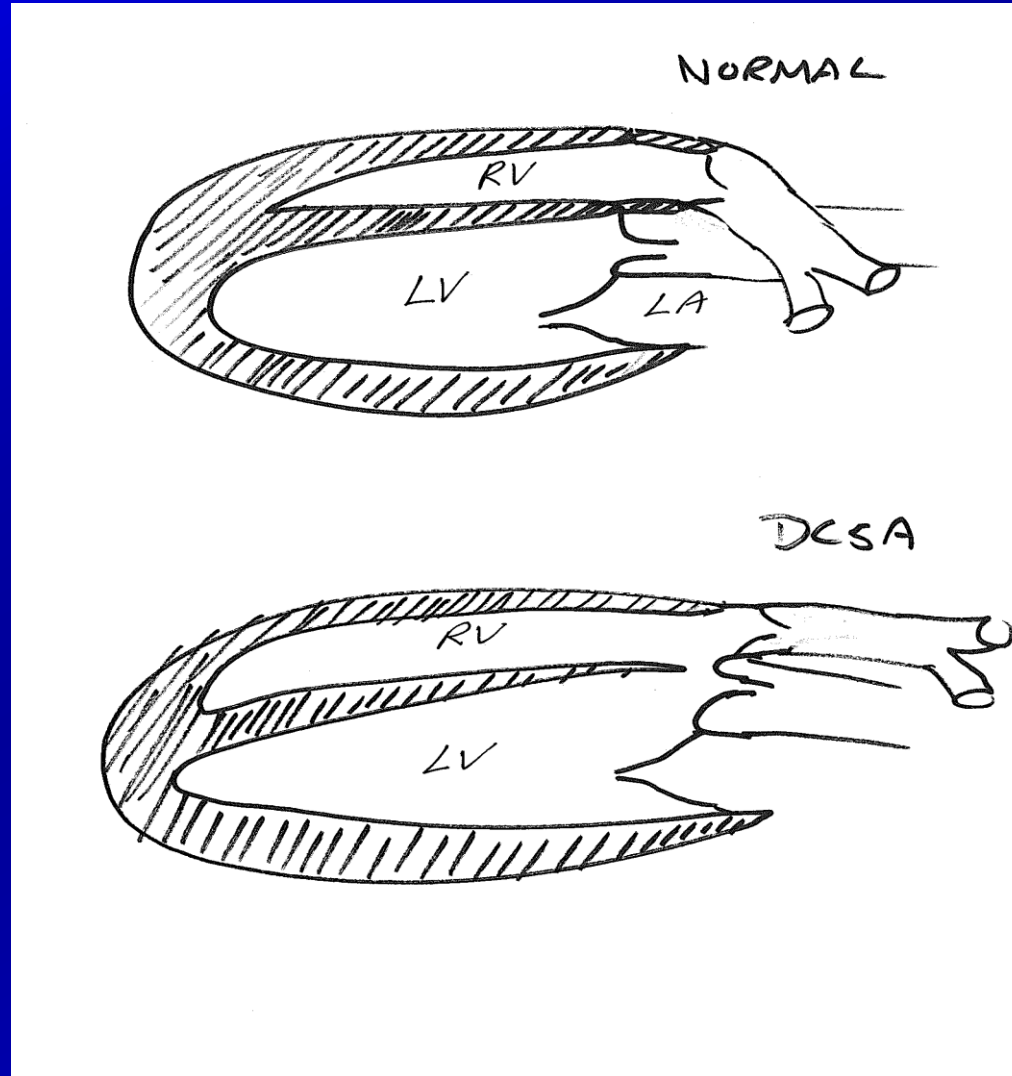
DCSA (Juxta-Arterial) VSD



Doubly Committed /Juxta Arterial VSD

- By Definition - The superior Border is made of Pulmonary and Aortic valves.
- The Pulmonary and aortic valves are said to be in Fibrous Continuity
- The Aortic and Pulmonary valves are at same level.
- There is no “Infundibular Septum”
- Difficulties for “Ross” Op

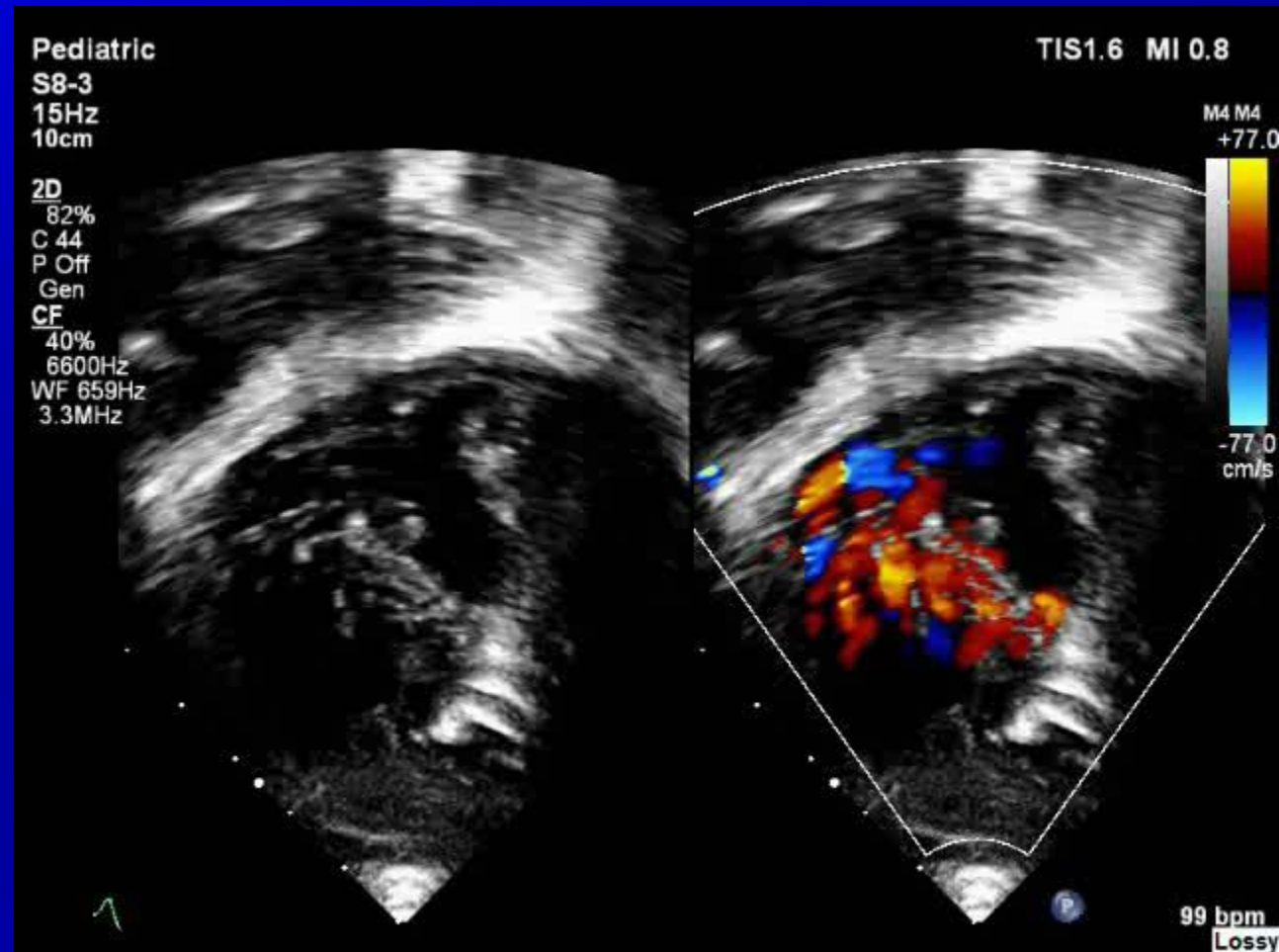
DCSA VSD (Long Axis)



*Q What type VSD- A. Peri- membranous ;
B Muscular ;C Muscular Inlet; D Apical
(4 Chamber view)*



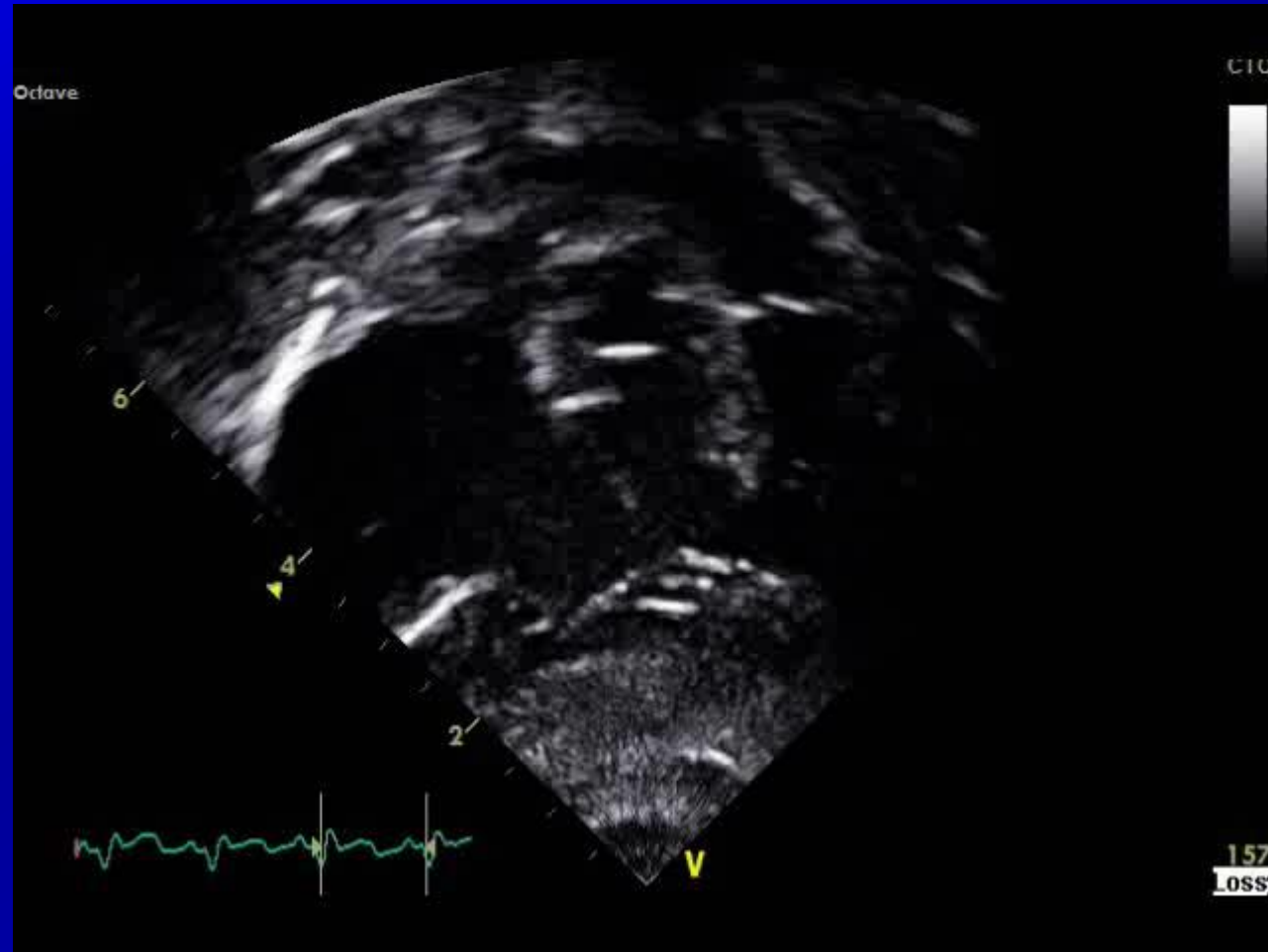
Q What are these Type VSD's commonly called
A Swiss cheese B Numerous
(4 Chamber anterior angulation)



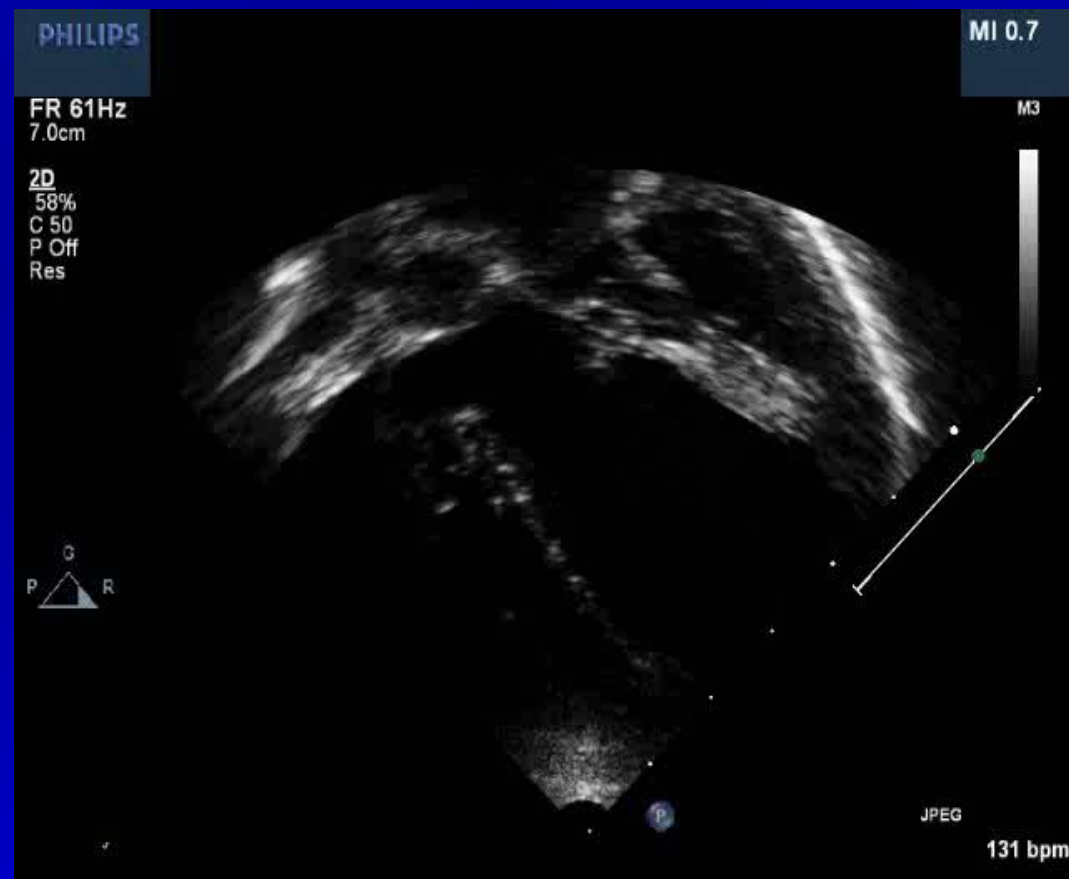
Q What Type VSD
A - PeriMemb ?; B Muscular



*Q -VSD Type ? –
A Muscular ; B DCSA ; C VSD Peri- Memb. VSD
(Subcostal “RAO”/ Anterior Oblique view)*



*PM VSD type ? Why ? -
How can we Intervene ?*



*Same VSD- patient has had a
Device closure*



*Similar VSD Q1 What Intervention Done ?
Q2 Why Intervention is not at VSD margins?*



Device and surgery Comparison

In both techniques Margins of VSD have been avoided as it contains Conduction tissue



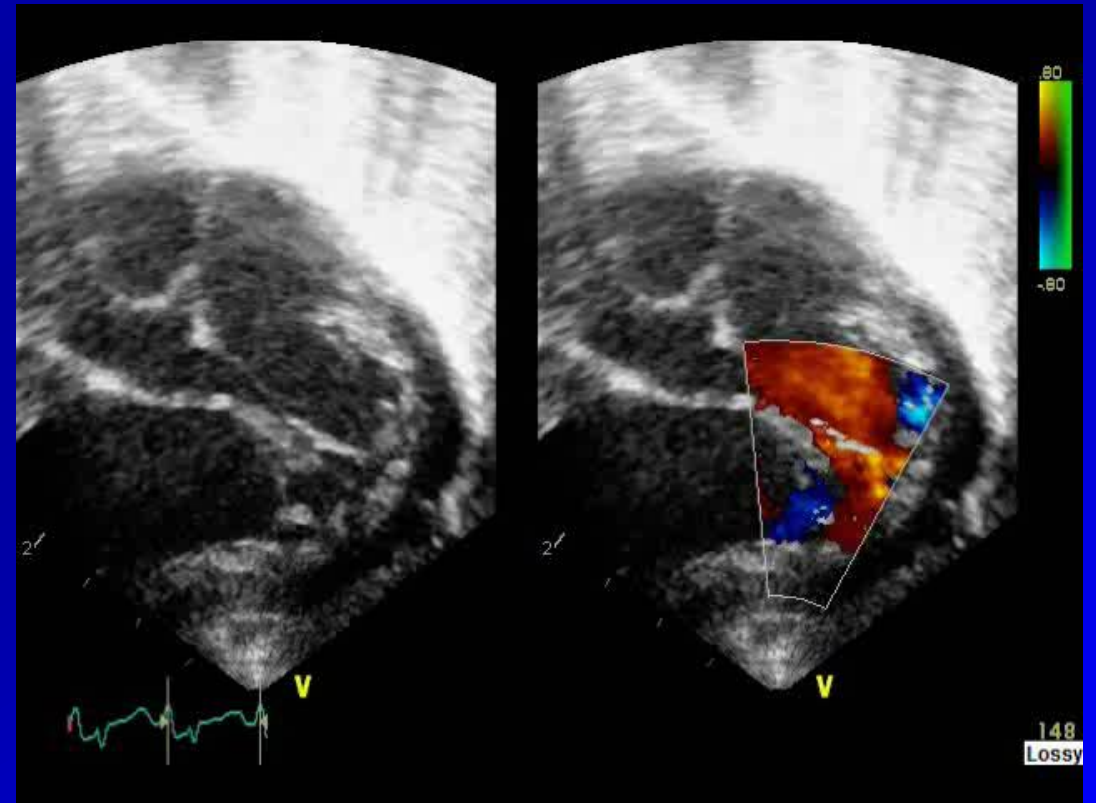
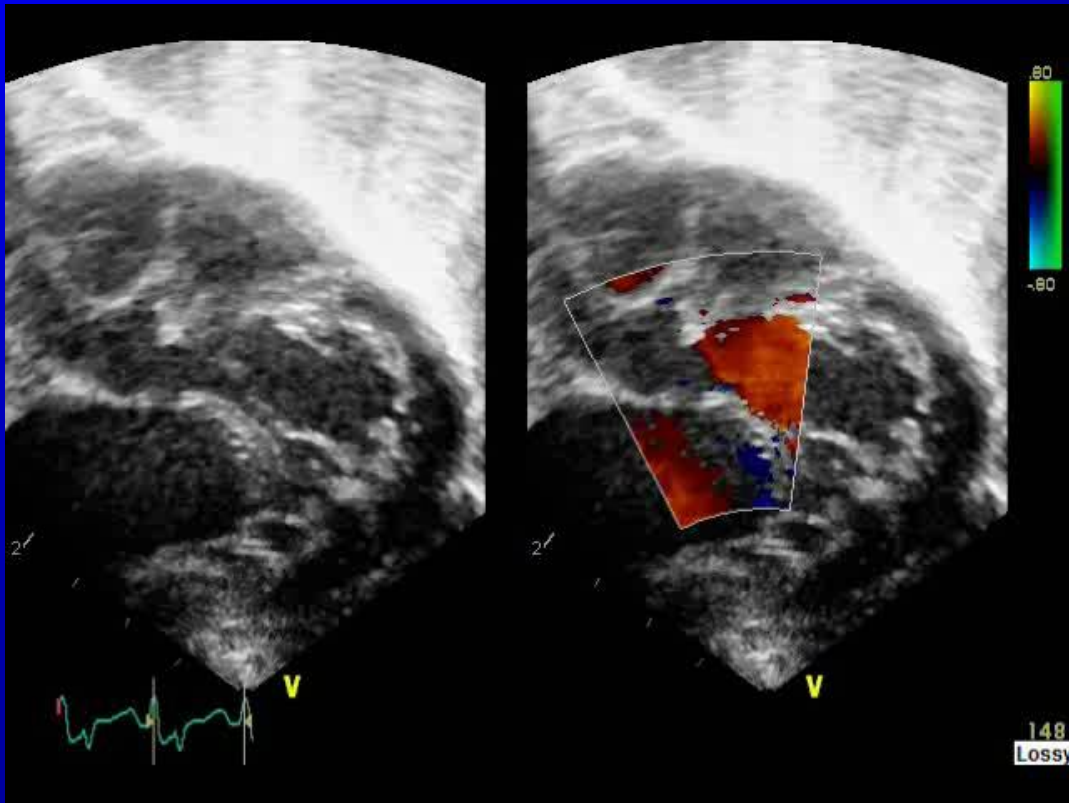
*What is VSD type- **A** Muscular ; **B** Peri- Memb
(Subcostal view)*



*Q How many VSD's ; A- One ; B- Two
Types VSD ?*



*Color Flow is very good at identifying VSD location
Flow not Turbulent as -A PHT ; B High RVp*



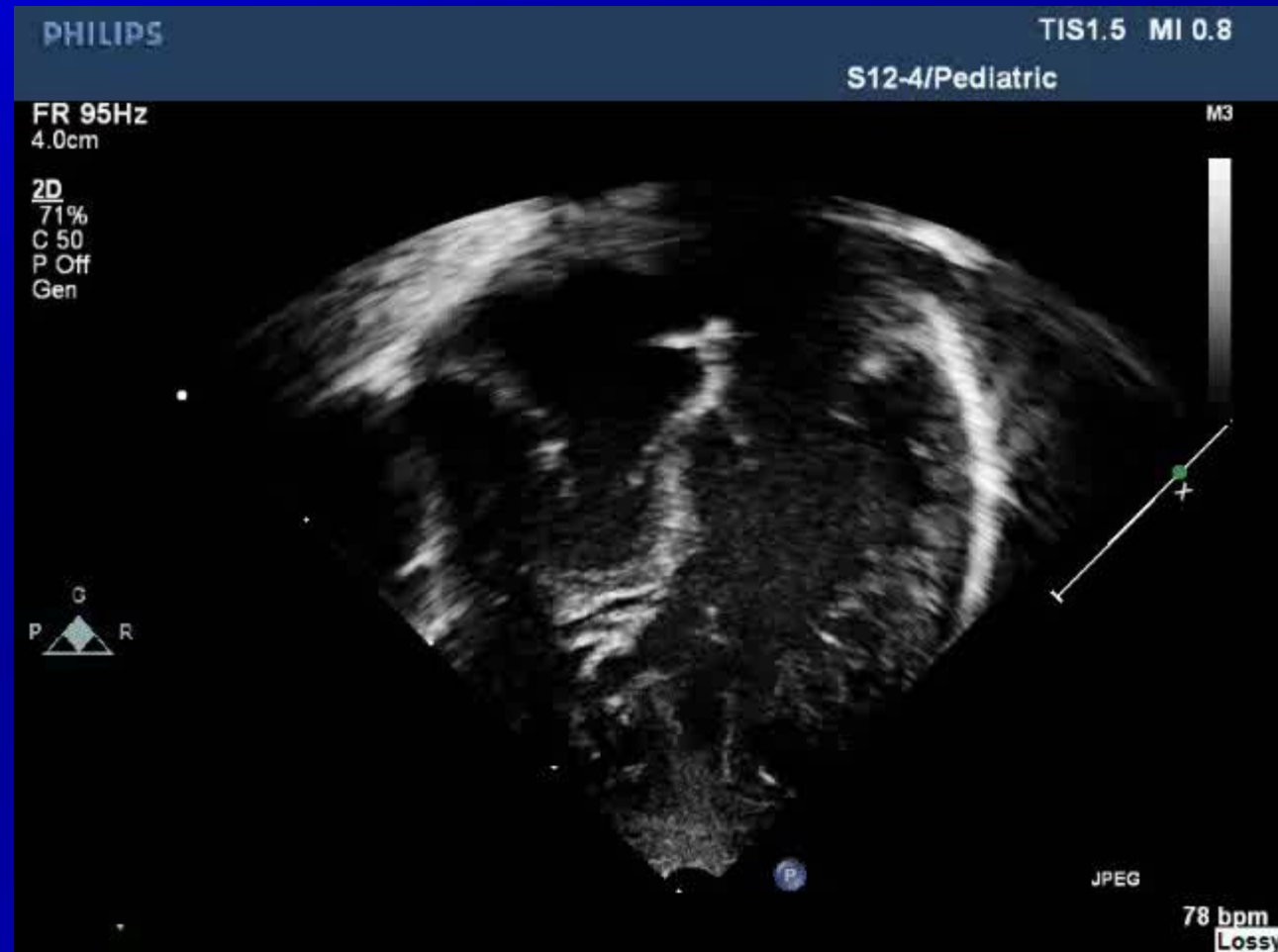
Combined Large perimembranous and muscular Apical VSD

- Rare
- Can have Complex conduction pathway if gap between small .
- Surgically challenging

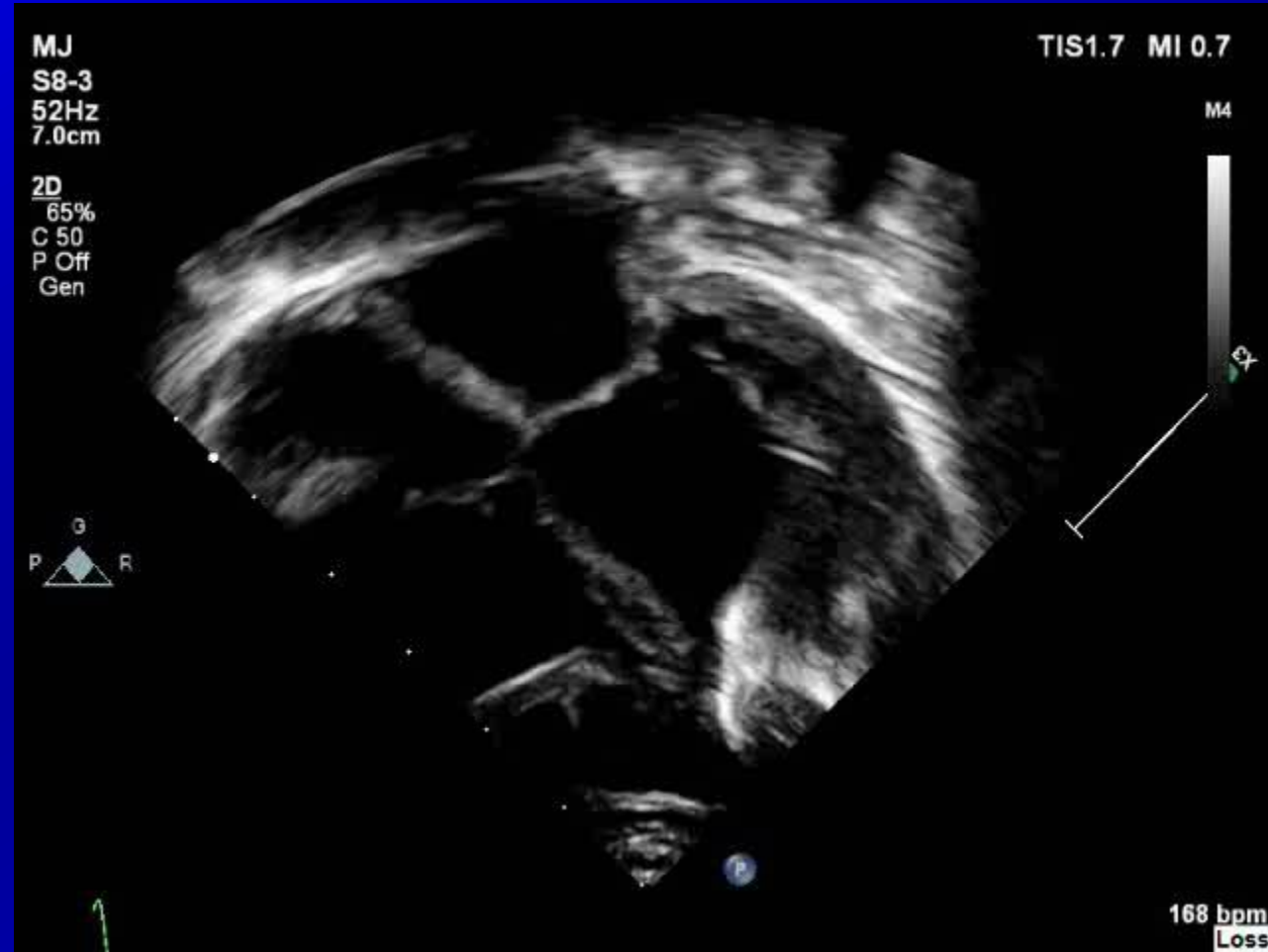
Mid Muscular / Apical VSD

They Close spontaneously From RV aspect (muscle overgrowth)

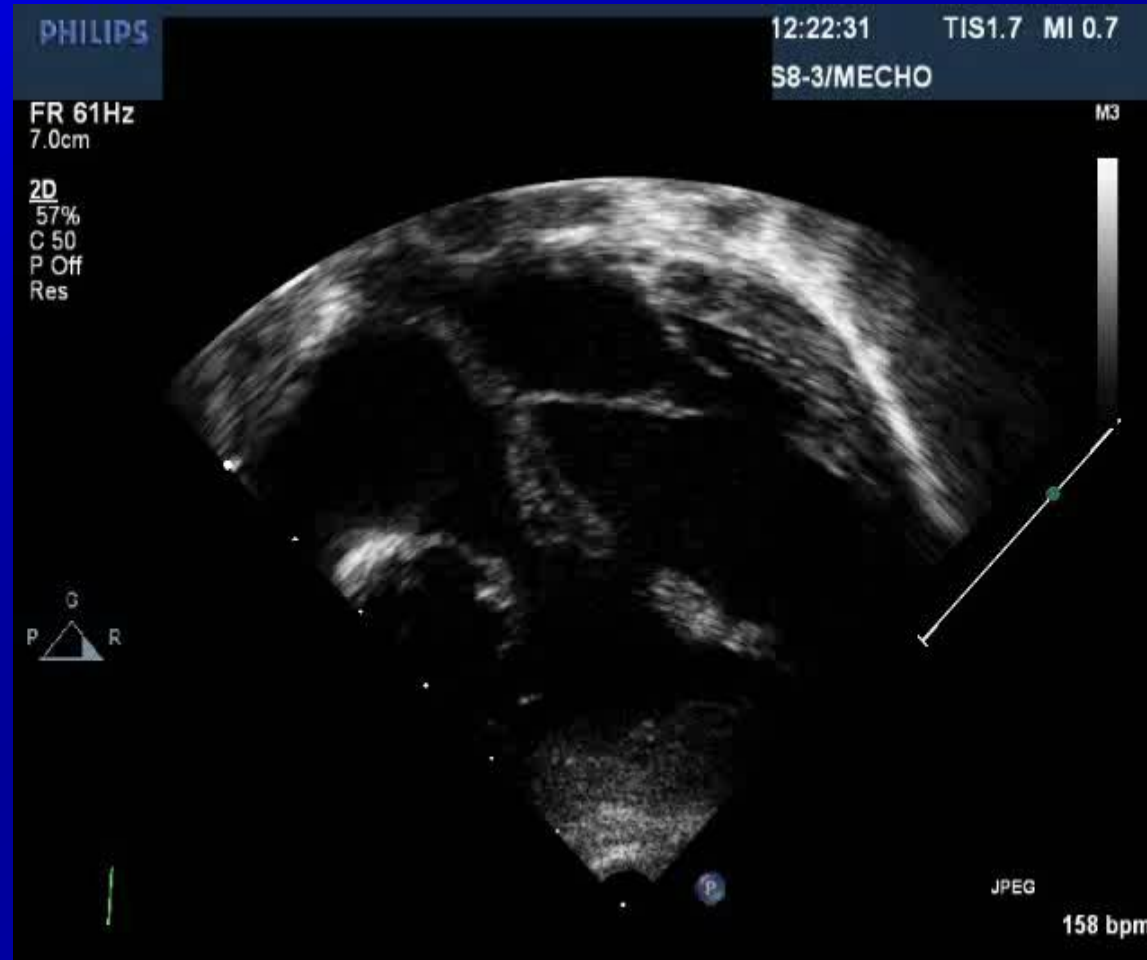
How can we Close them ?



Apical VSD
Patient has had a VSD Device



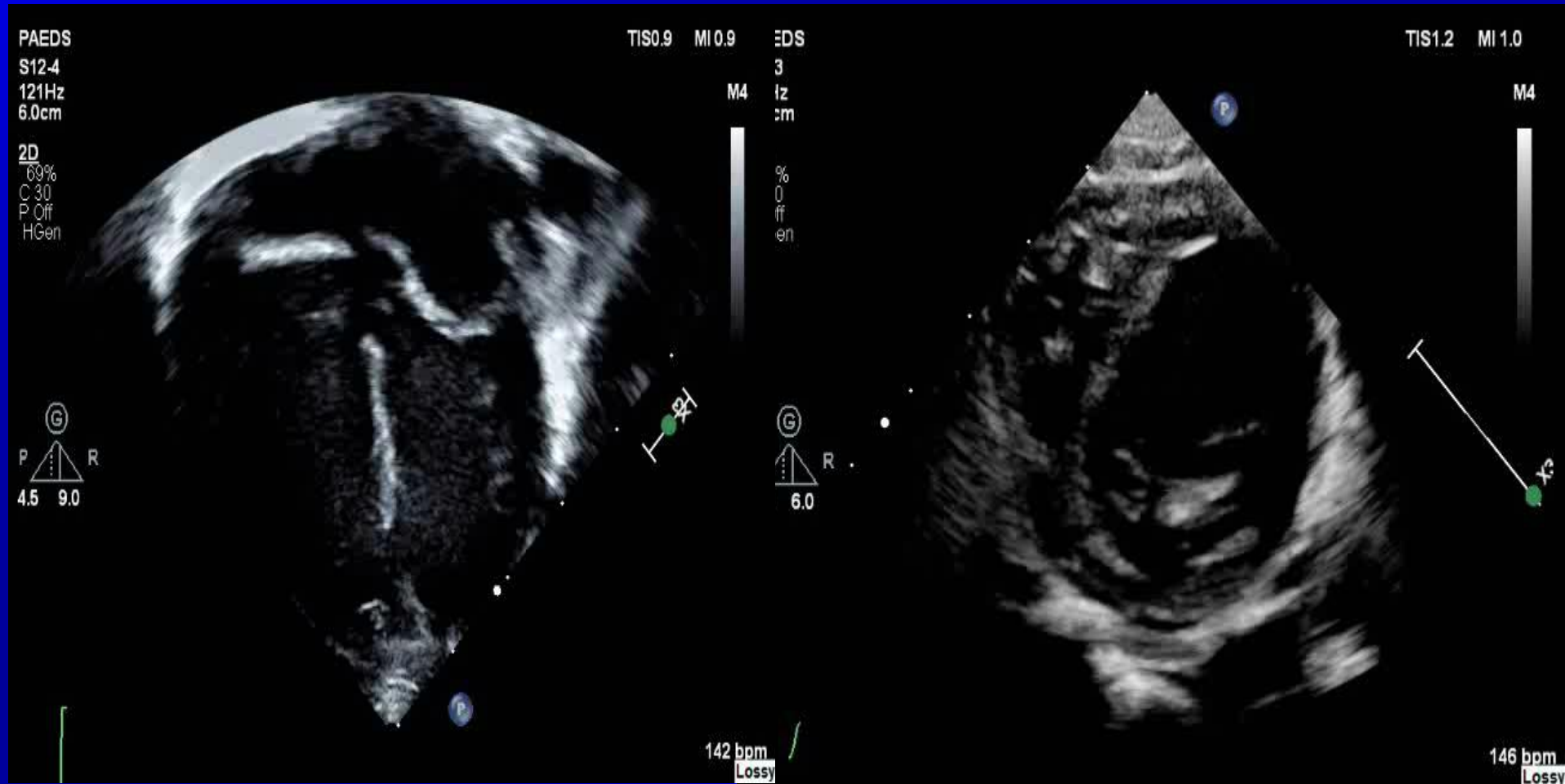
How Can We Intervene on This Patient with multiple VSD
Modern approach is Hybrid procedure



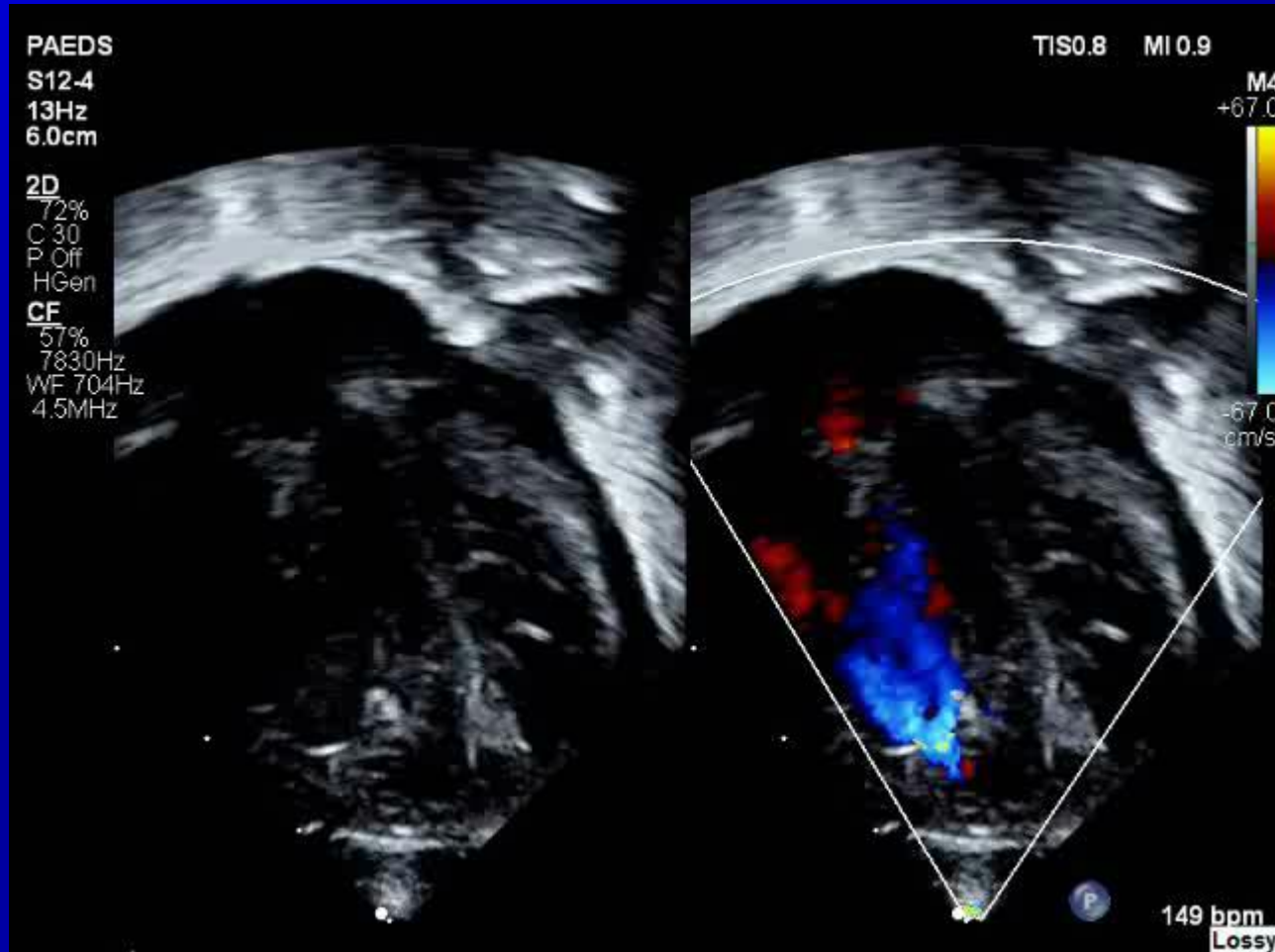
*Same patient had Hybrid Approach
(combined Surgeon and cardiologist in
Theatre)*



What is VSD position?
A Apical ; B Antero- Apical



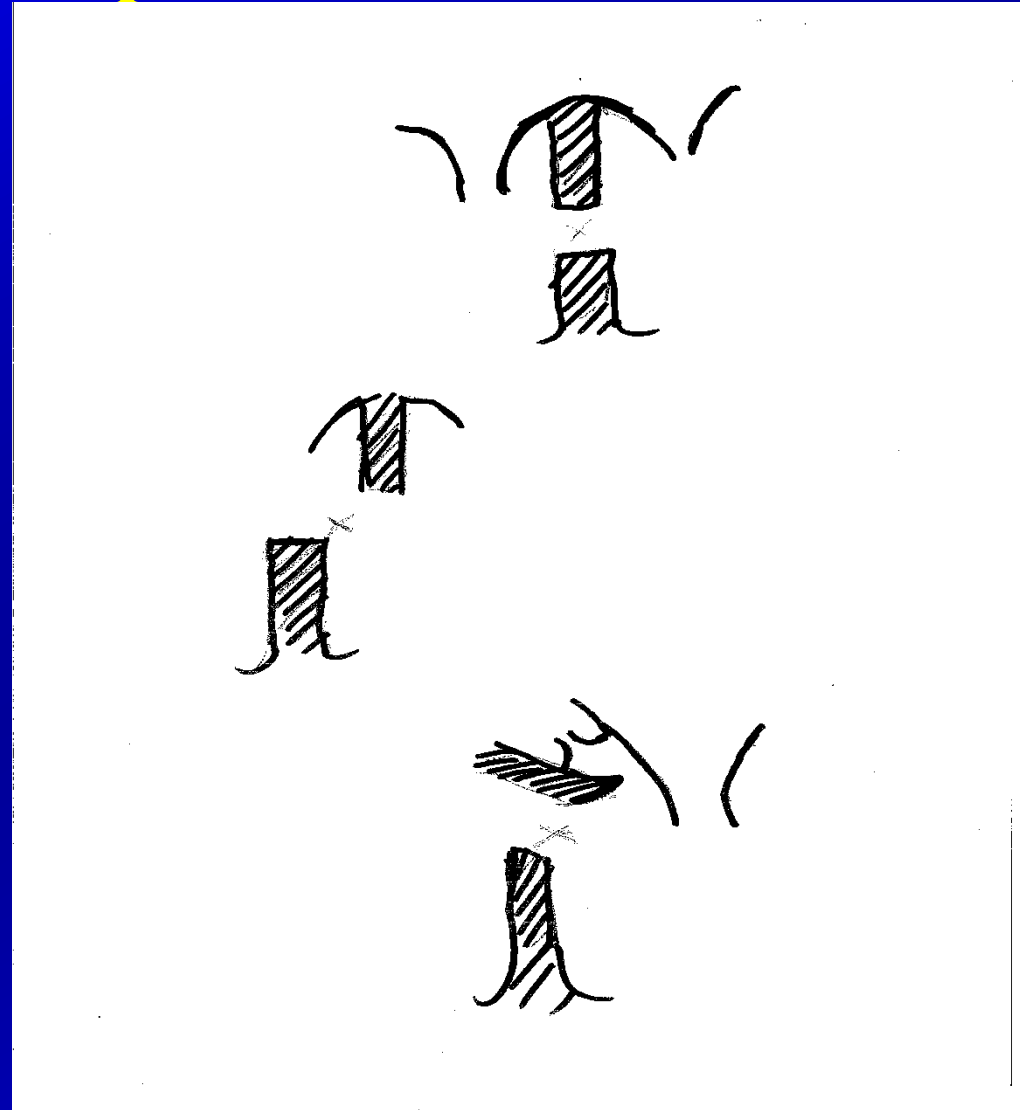
Same patient
Sweeps are important in VSD and other situations



Mal-alignment and Deviation

- The Bordering Walls of the VSD are not Truly aligned as in a simple VSD
- These Defects cannot close spontaneously
- Are usually part of a complex Morphological and Physiological situation.
- May not be amenable to repair.
- Deviation may mean an angled misalignment; Mal-alignment may mean parallel non alignment.

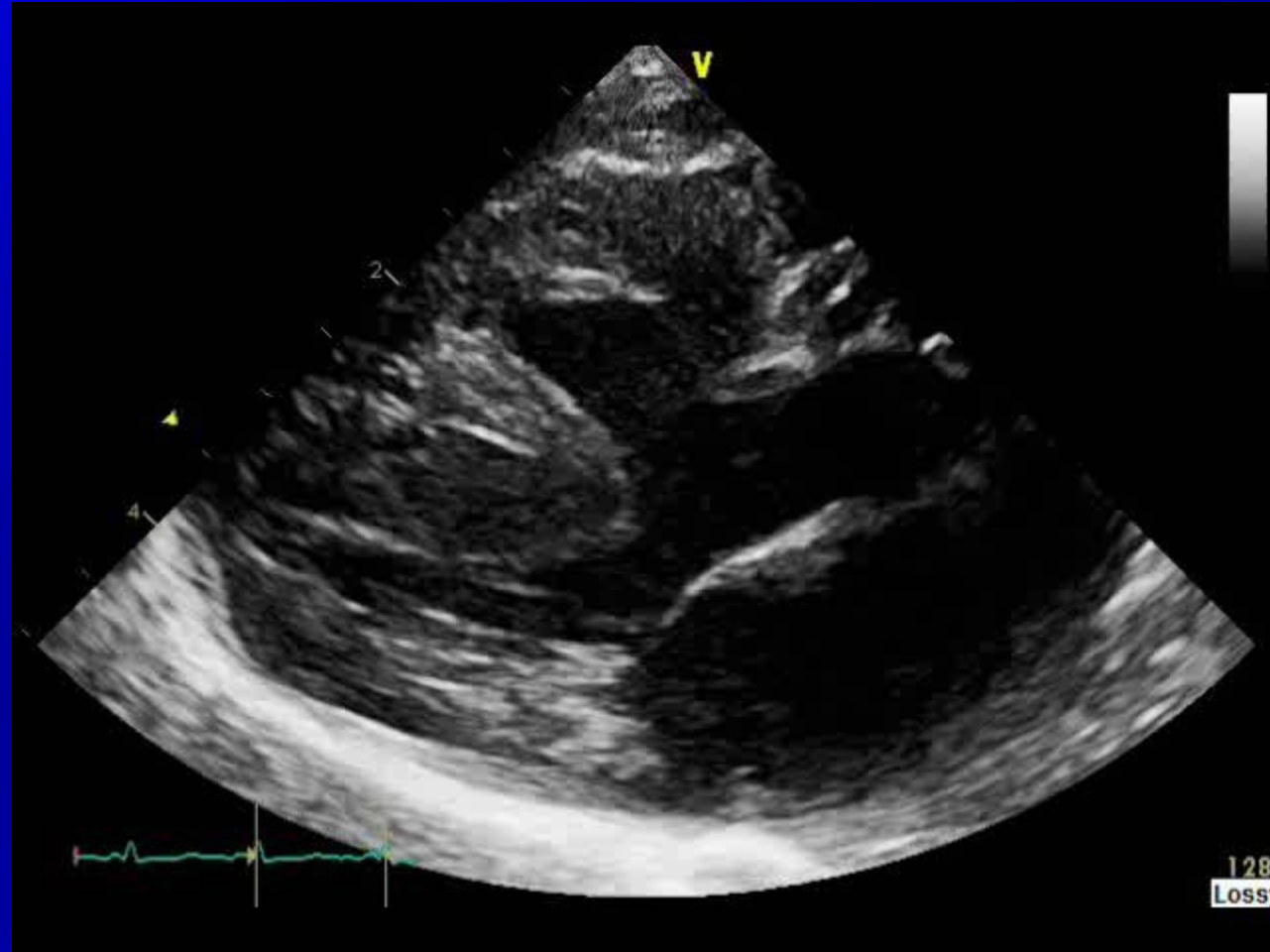
Mal-alignment and Deviation of Septal Borders of VSD.



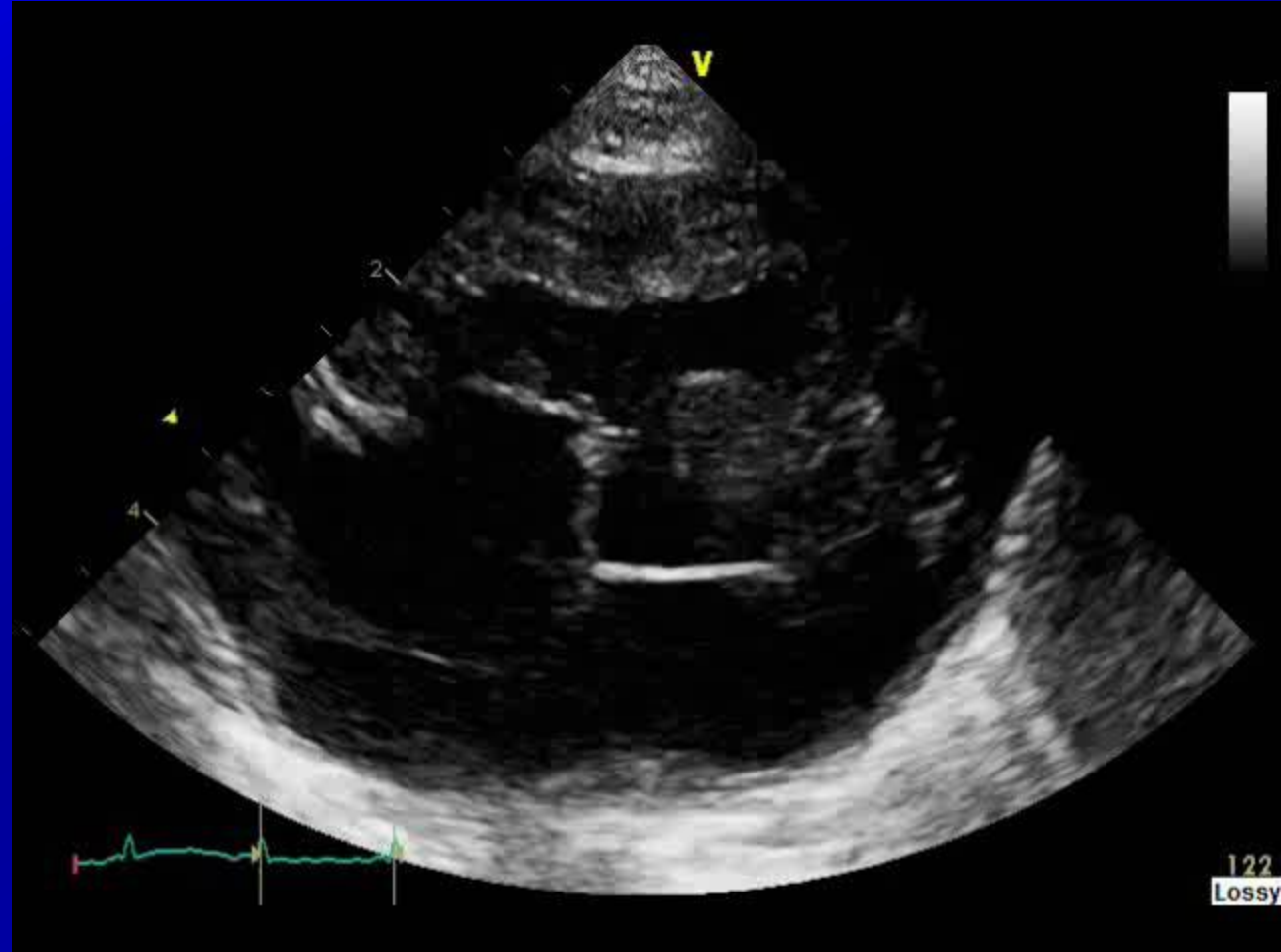
Aortic Override – Q1 What Type of VSD

A -Muscular B -Peri- Memb; C –Can't say

Q2 What is muscle bar above Parallel to septum in RV?



*Same Aortic Override Patient
(Parasternal short axis- VSD Type?
Q Can we say type now ?*



VSD typical of Truncus



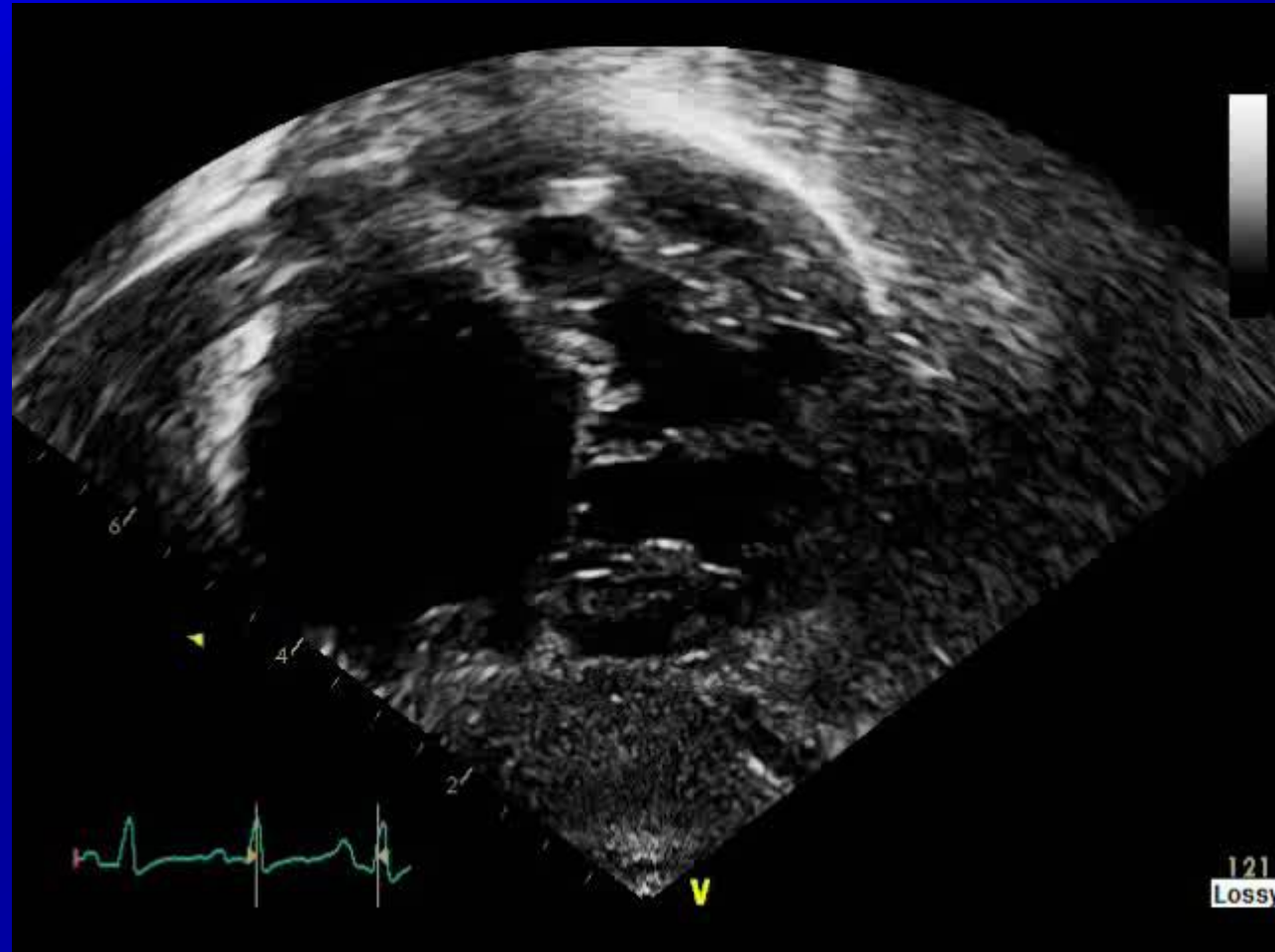
*Deviation-
Posterior Deviation of O/L septum ;*



*Posterior Deviation of Outlet Septum into LVOT
(Anterior 4 chamber view)*



*Q What type of VSD ?- A -Peri- Memb ; B -Muscular ;
C -DCSA*

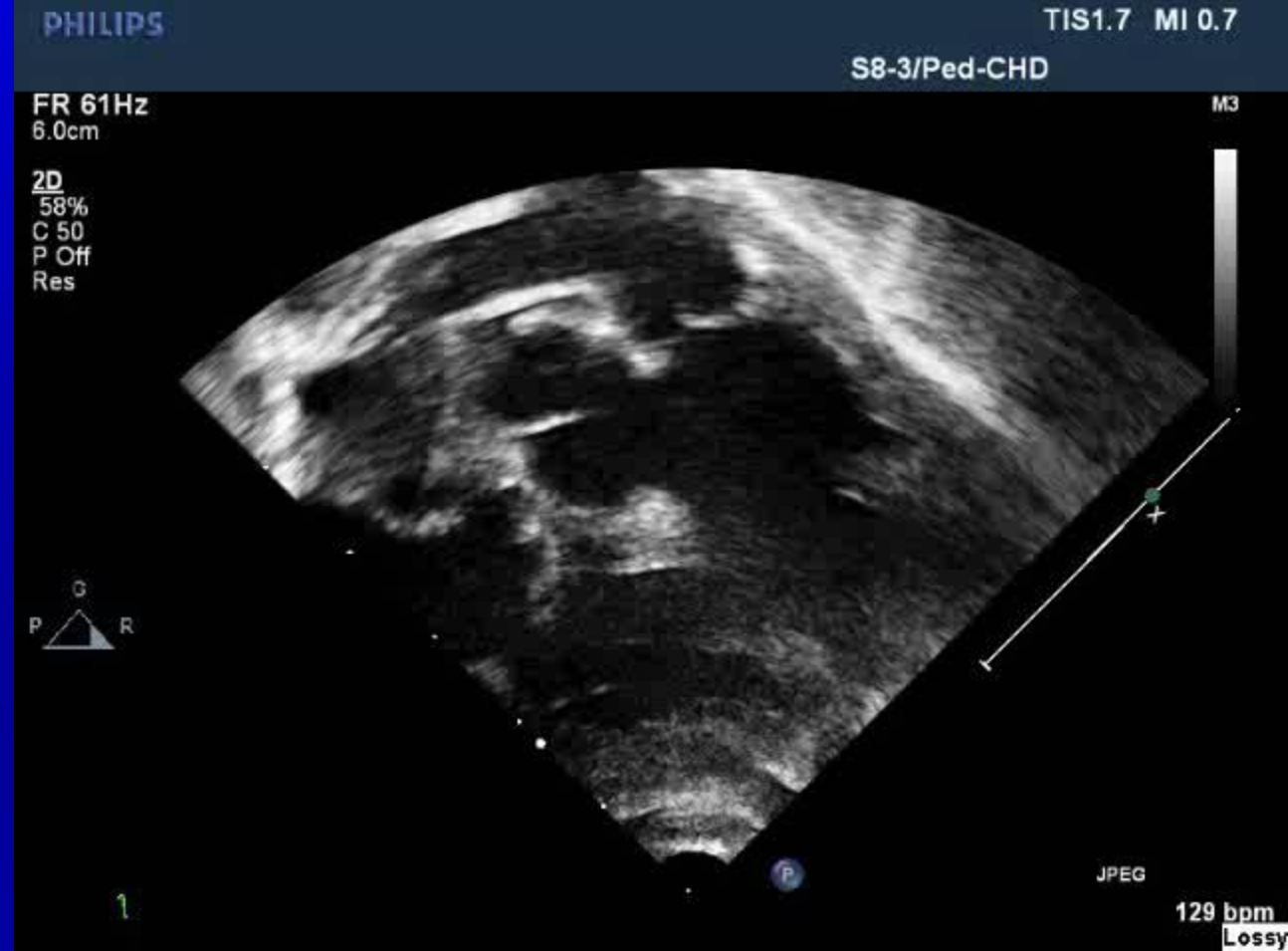


*Is VSD Q1 **A** peri-Memb; **B** Muscular O/L
Q2 What is other important lesion ?*

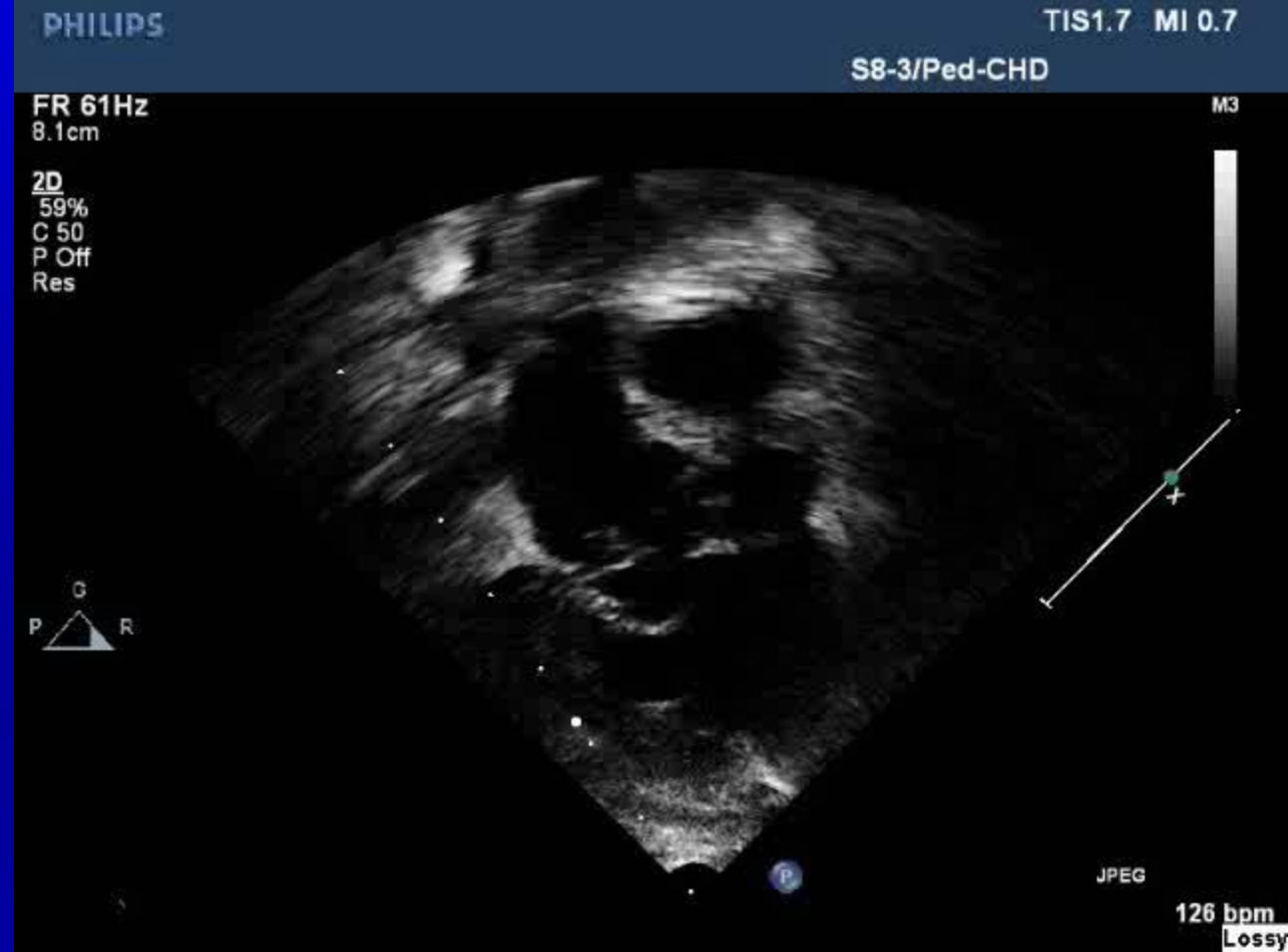


What Type VSD?

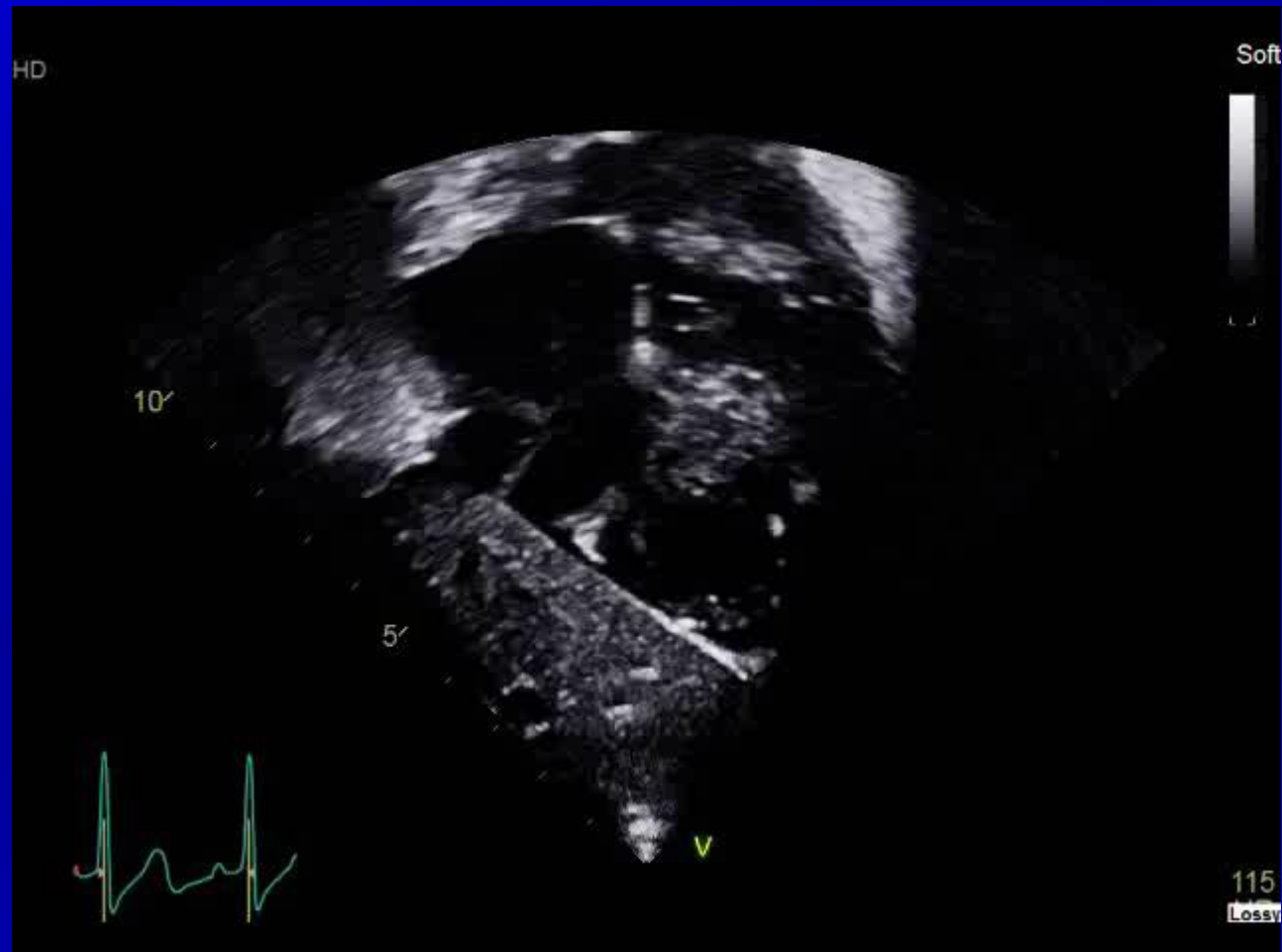
(Is it? **A**- Peri-Membranous ?; **B** Muscular ? ;
C DCSA ?) (*Sub costal "RAO" view*)



DCSA VSD POST OP –Patch closure



Has hallmarks of DCSA VSD
Note postero-Inferior Rim

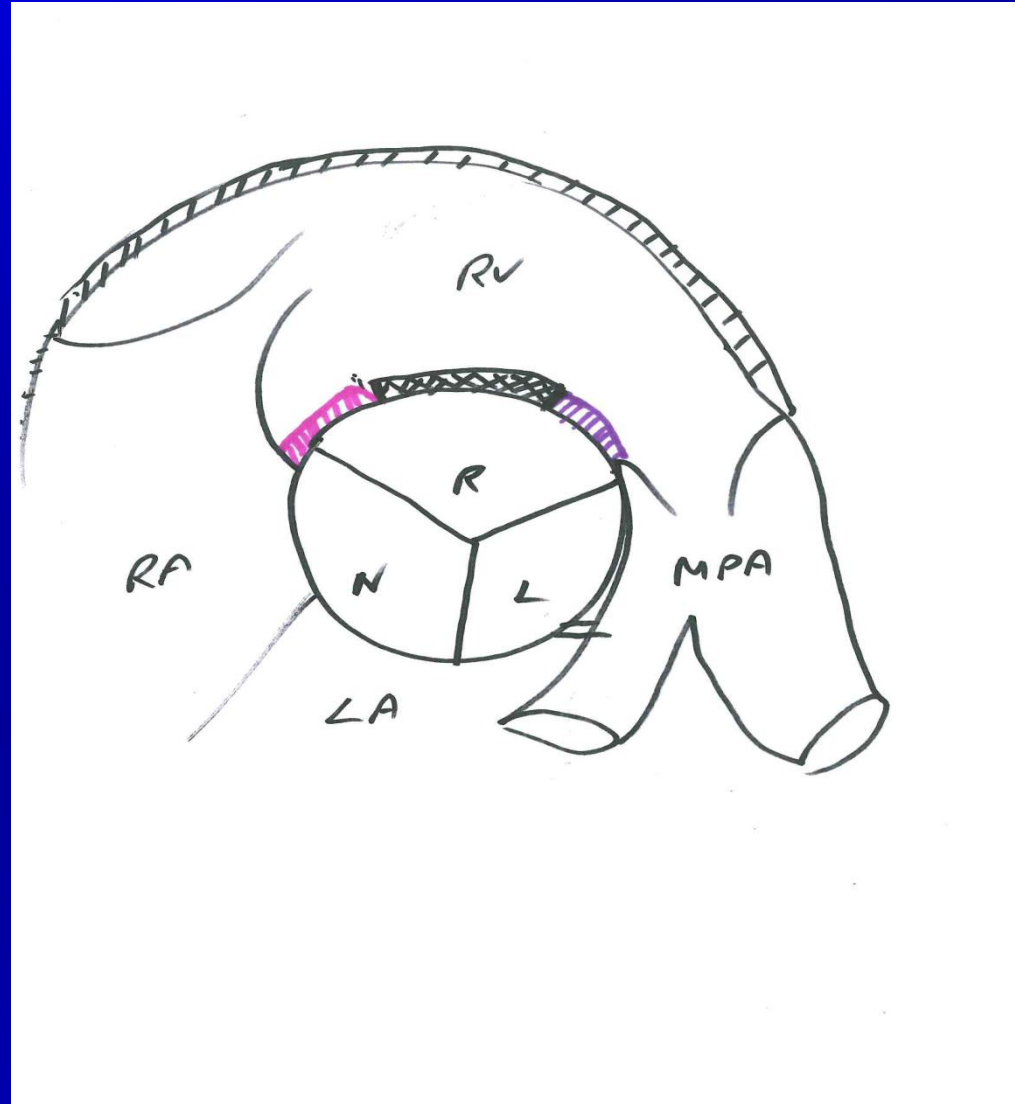


VSD WITH AORTIC VALVE PROPLAPSE

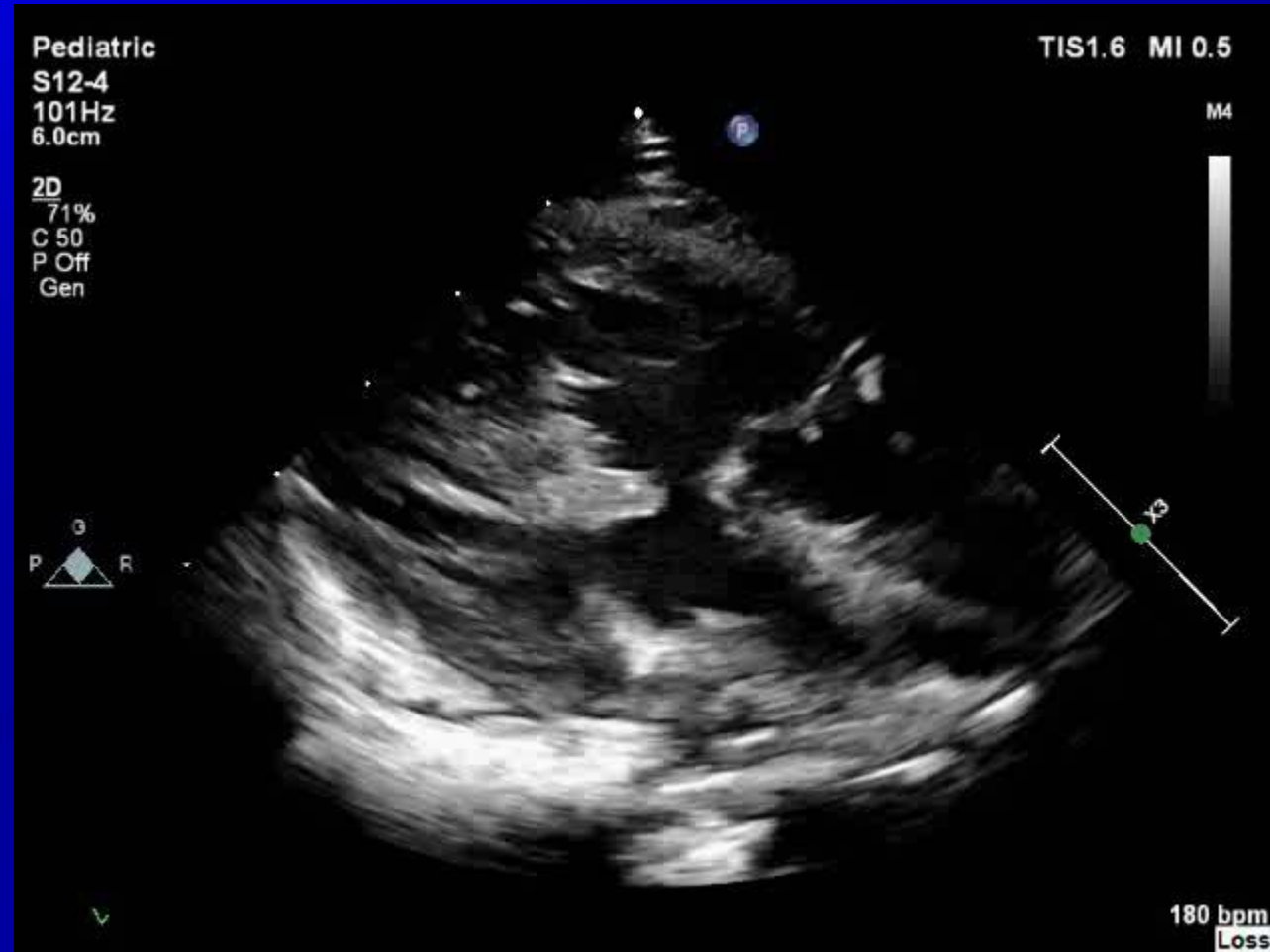
1. Can occur with Peri-membranous ; Muscular O/L or DCSPA type VSD's
2. Large VSD is closed by prolapsing leaflet
- 3 Can cause AR .

Aorta Short Axis- Zones of septum

Peri Memb ; Muscular ; DCSEA



Q1 What Type VSD ? A Muscular B DCSA VSD
Q2 How Does It try to Close itself ?

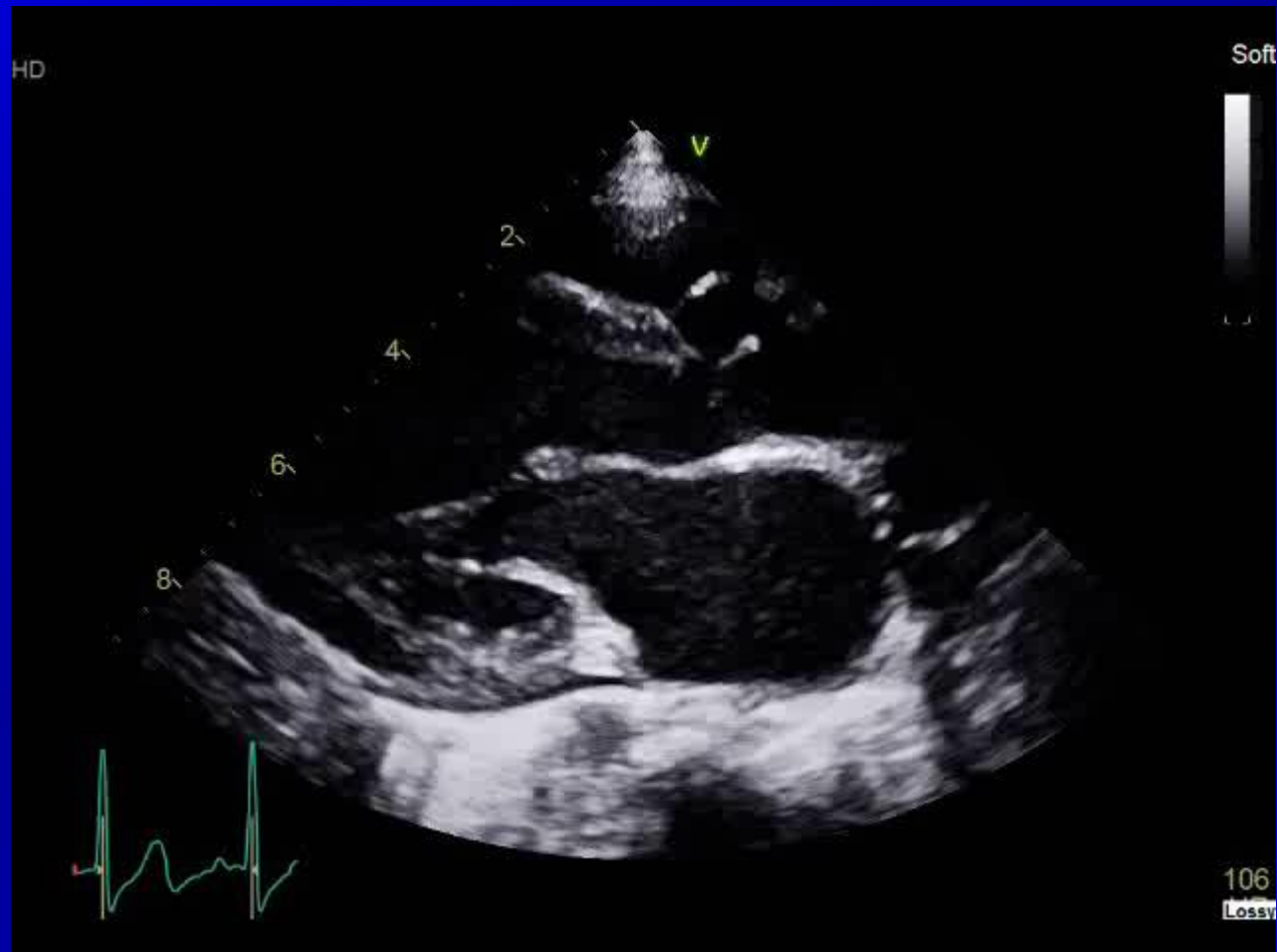


VSD with Ao Valve Prolapse



AO V Prolapse

(Para- Sternal Long Axis)



AoV Prolapse

Which Cusp prolapsed ? A -R Cusp; B- L Cusp)C Non Coronary cusp



VSD ASSOCIATED WITH LV TO RA SHUNT

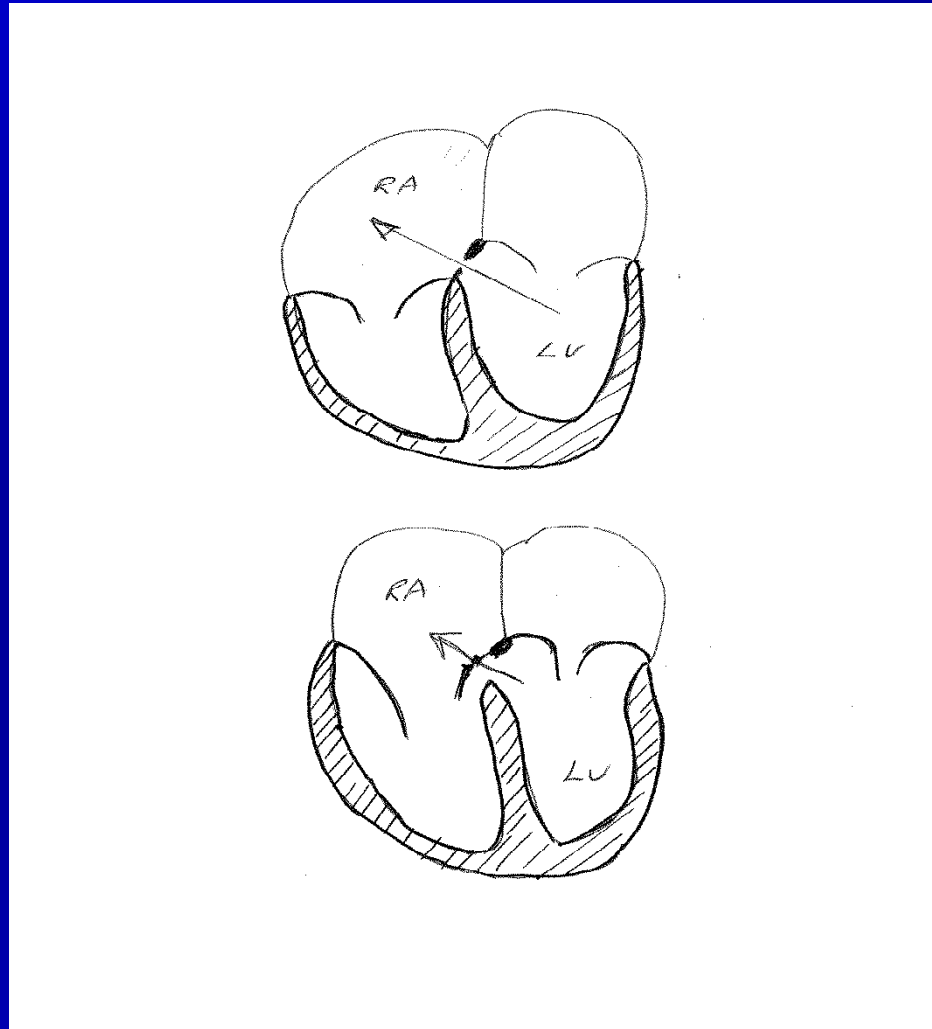
1. VSD HAS BEEN MOSTLY
PARTIALLY BY TV
APPOSITION

2. NOT A TRUE GERBODE

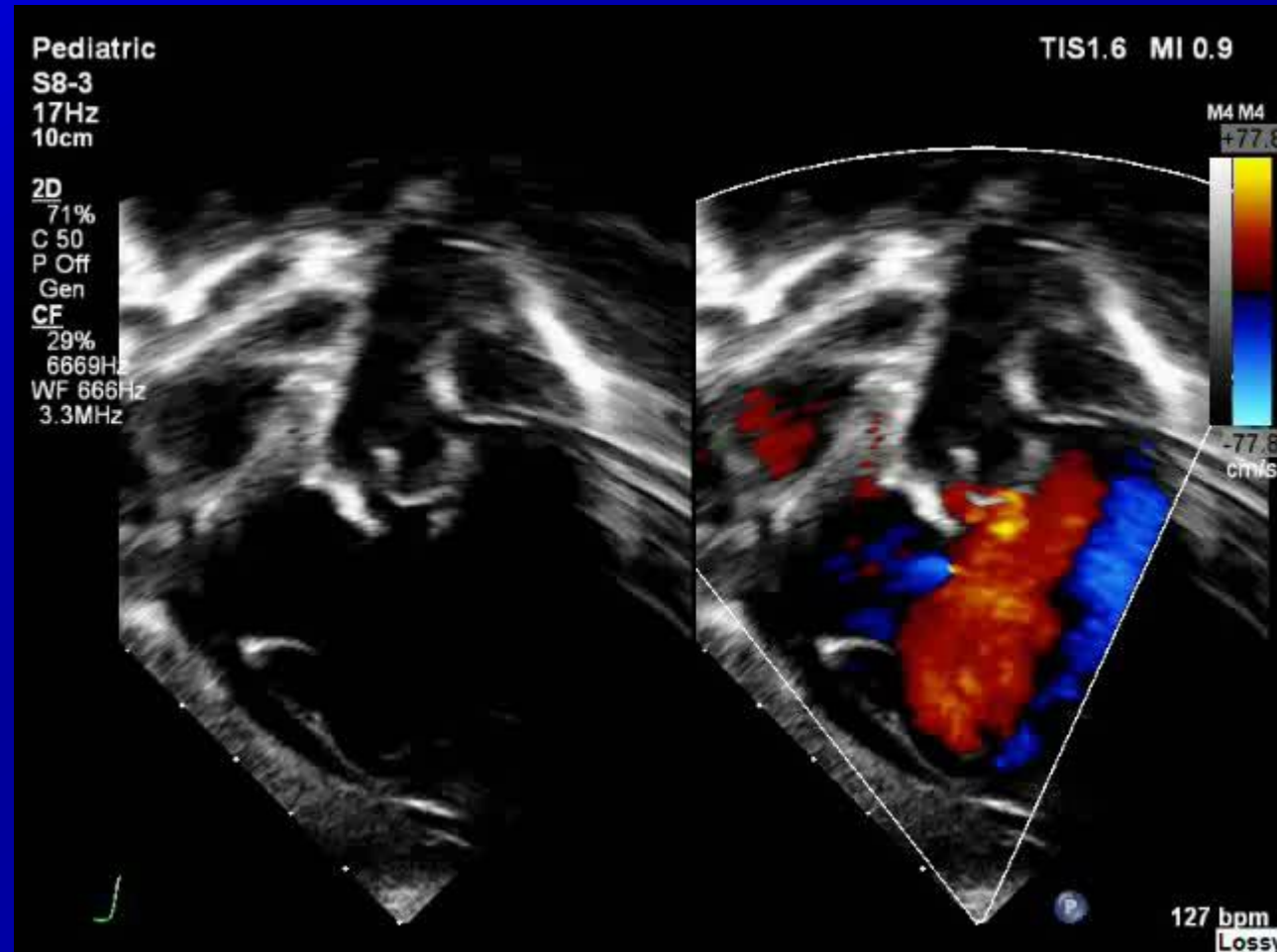
DEFECT(Gerbode is a defect in
membranous part of AV septum)

3. JET IS FROM LV TO RA
THROUGH TV LEAFLET

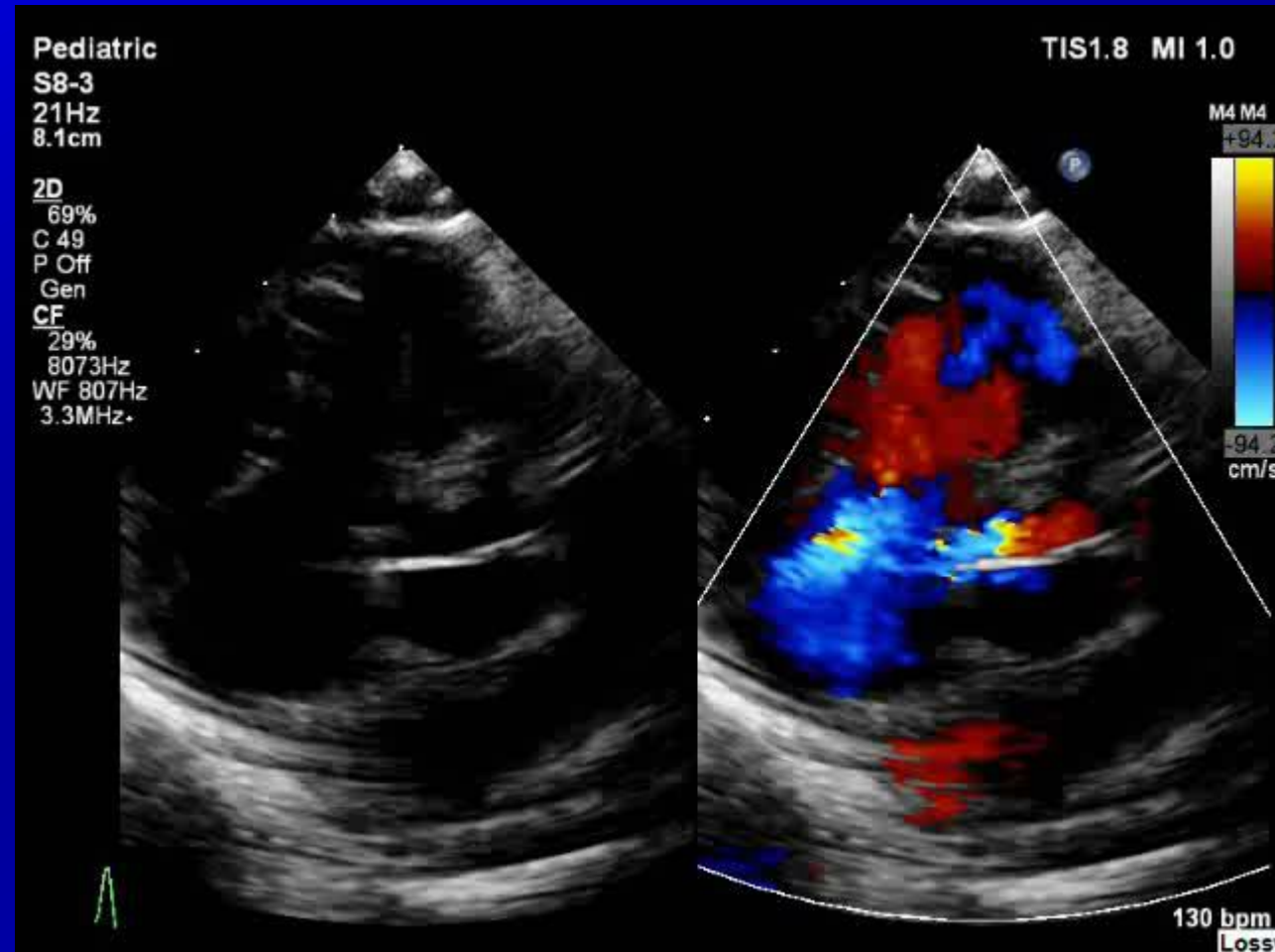
Gerbode defect compared to VSD with LV to RA shunt- Mechanism



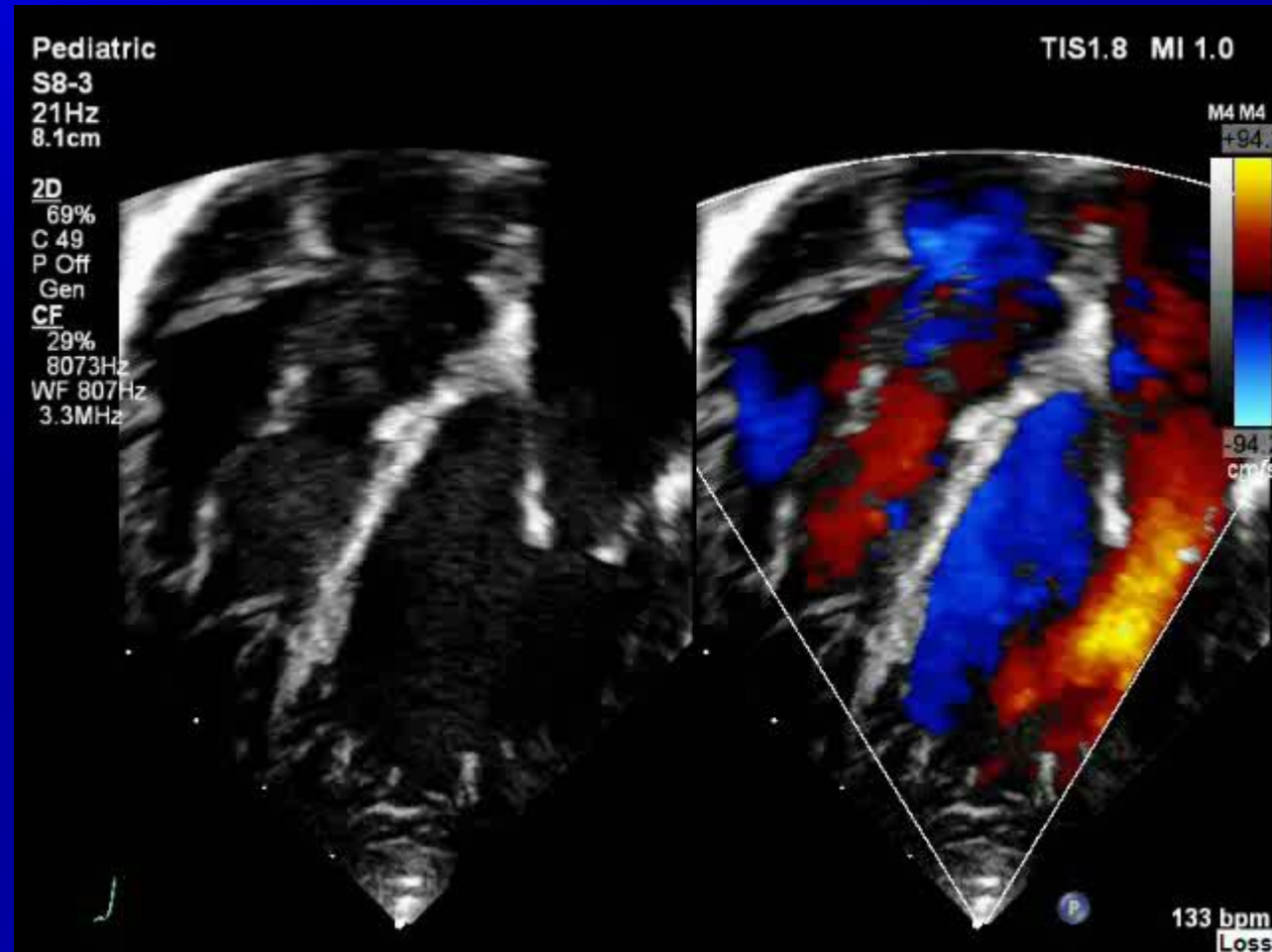
LV to Ra shunt (VSD setting sub costal)



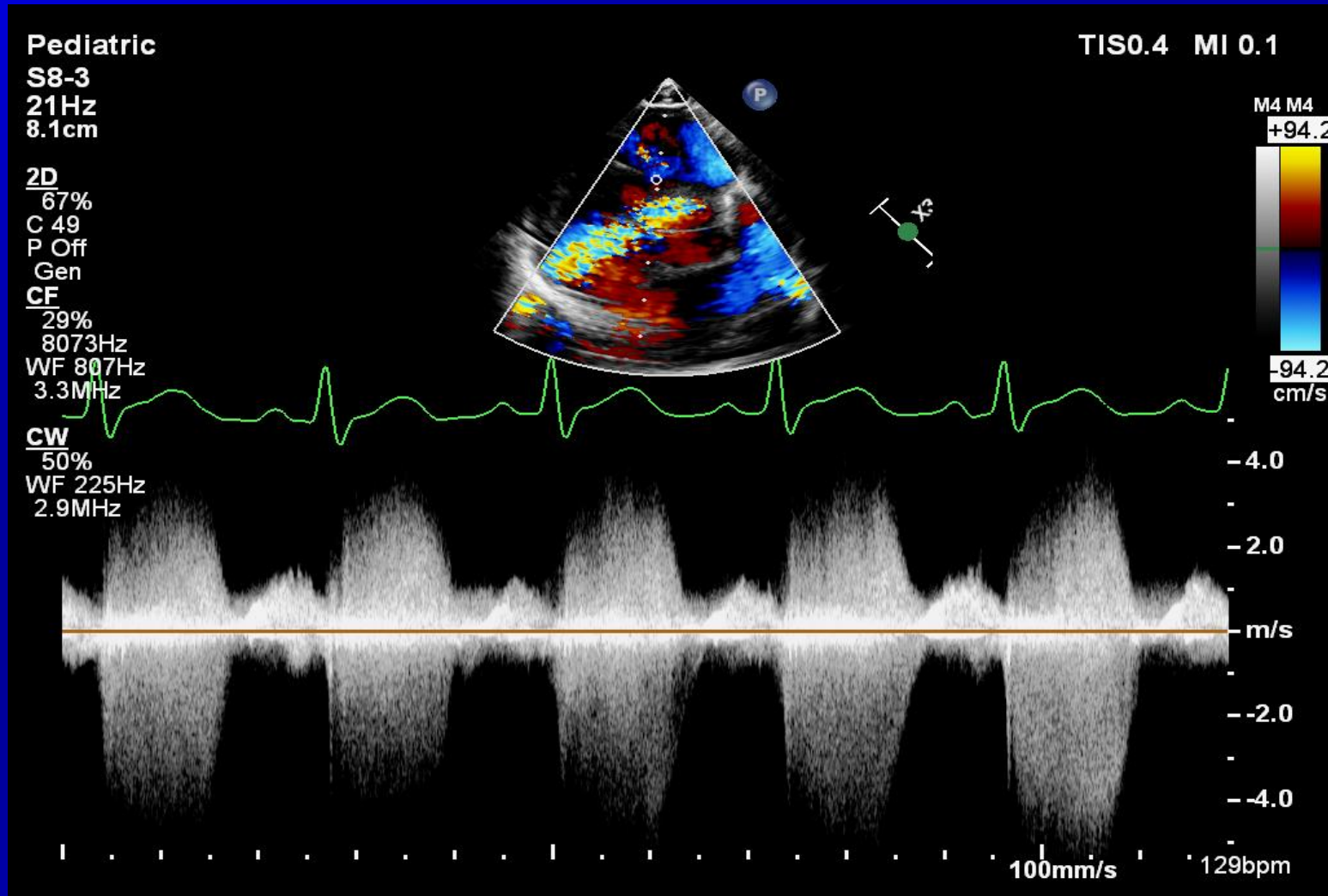
LV to RA Shunt (Parast. short- ax)



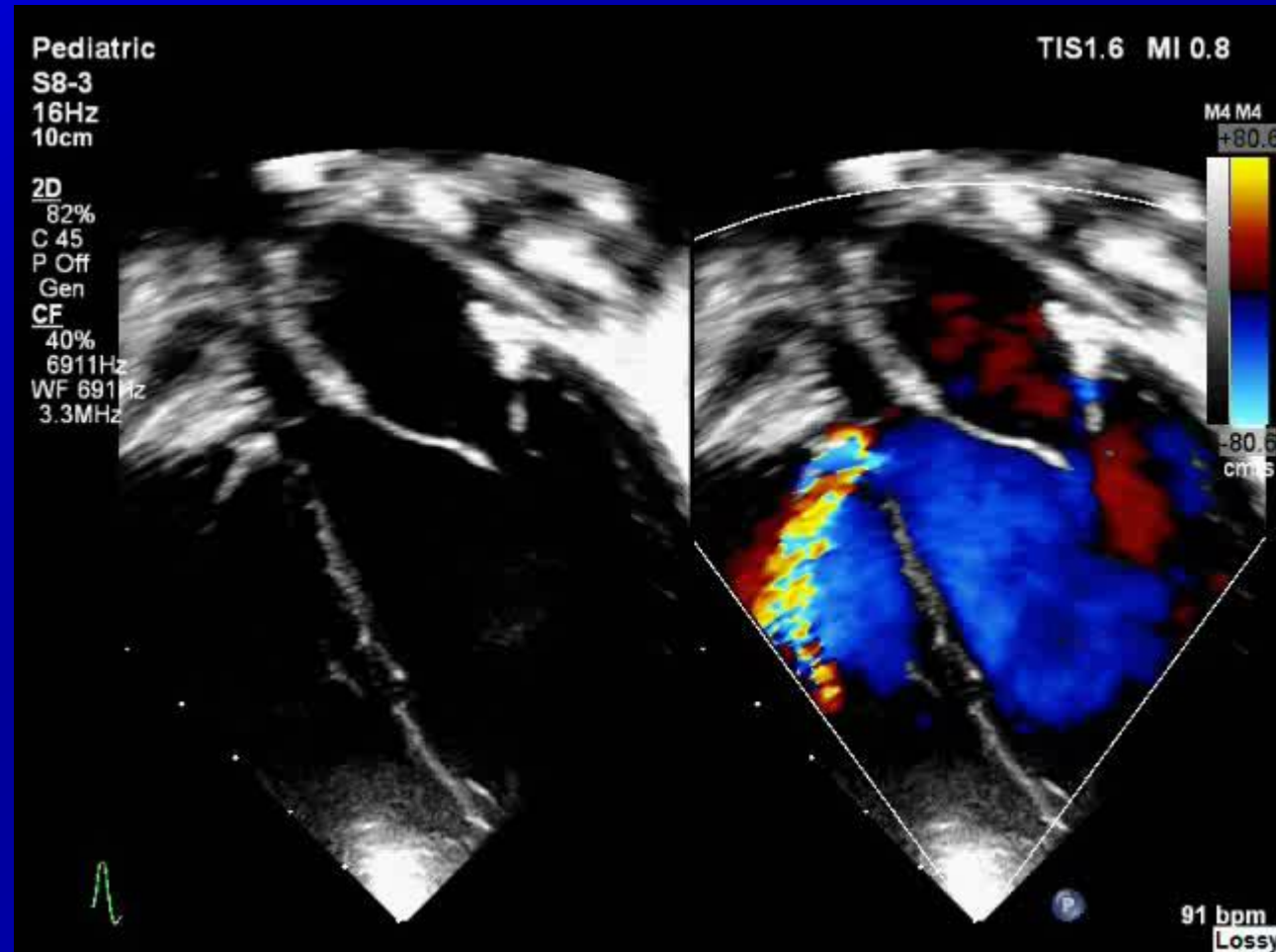
LV- RA shunt 4 chamber



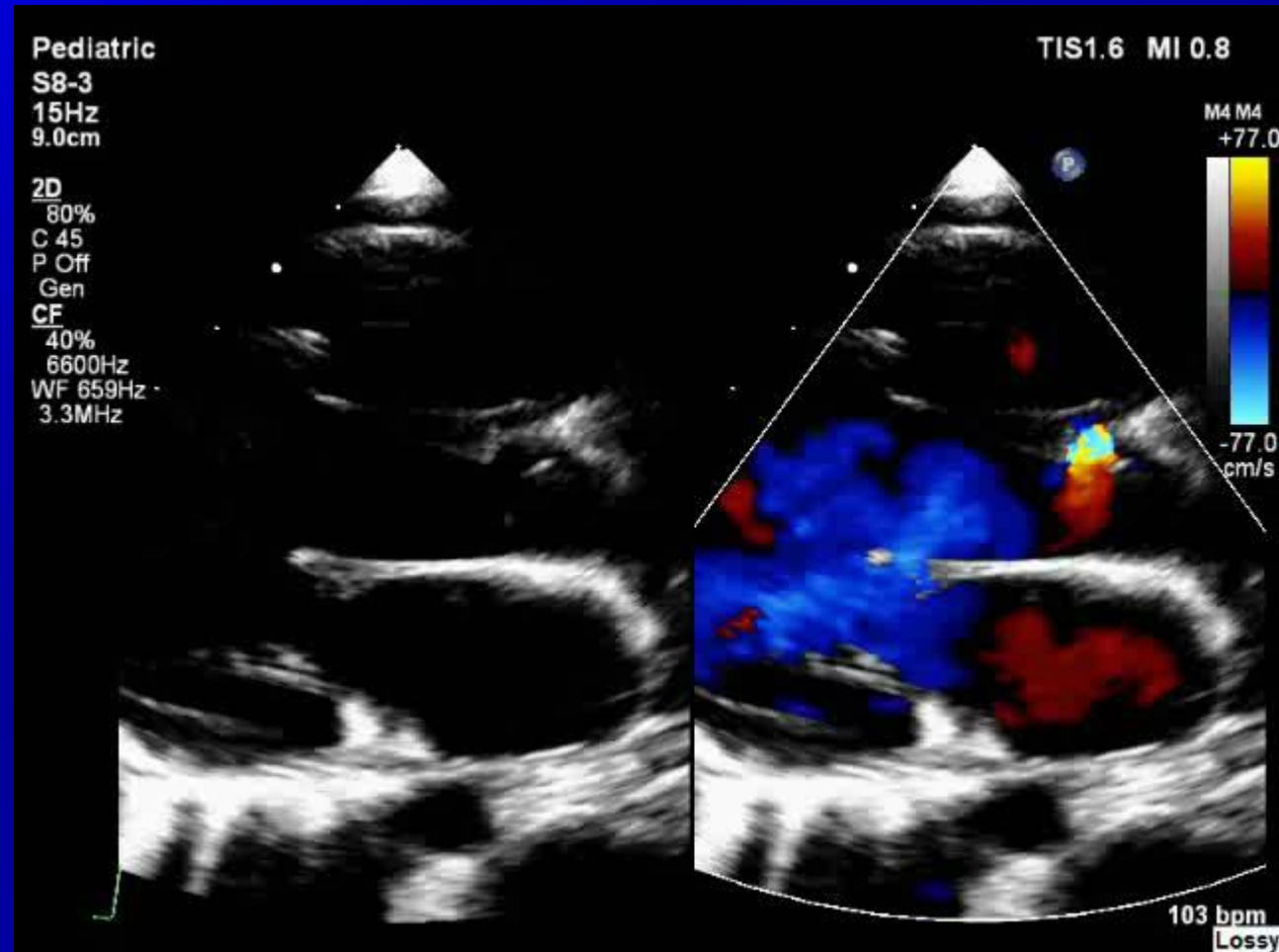
LV- RA shunt Doppler (P- Sax)



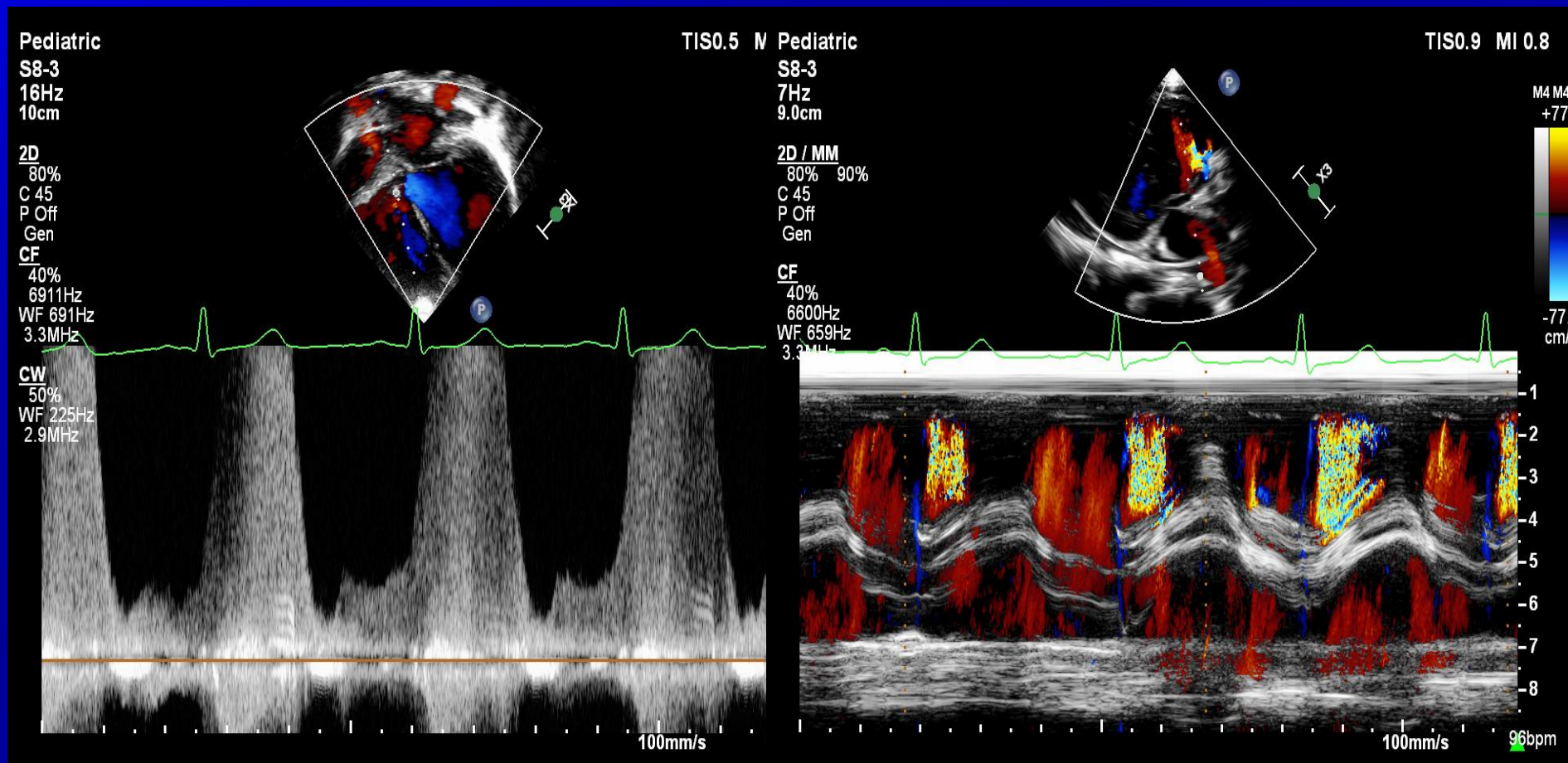
VSD'S CAN SHUNT BOTH IN SYSTOLE AND DIASTOLE



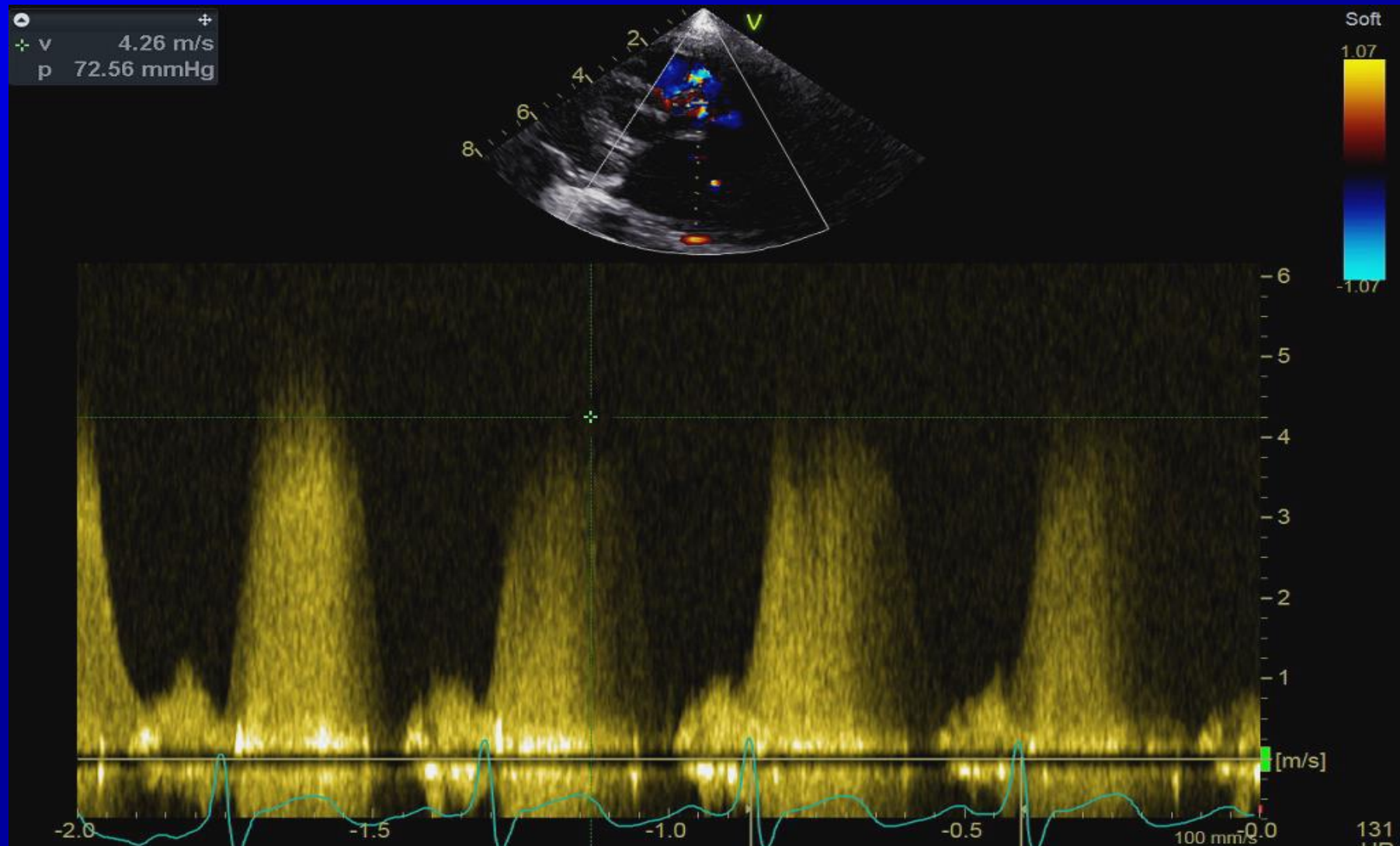
VSD sys and Dias shunt (L-Ax)



VSD with Sys. And Dias Shunt

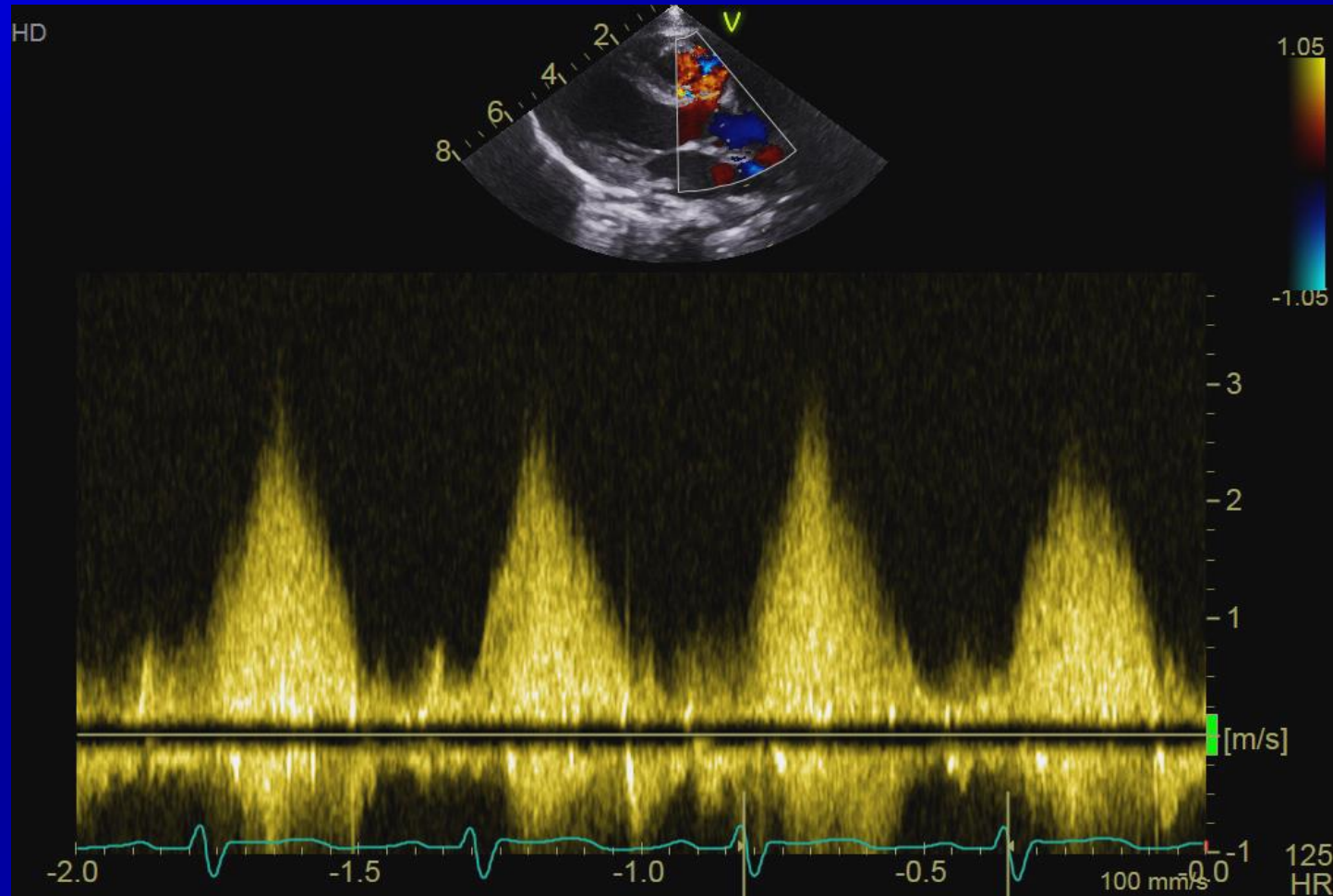


Doppler of VSD (Low RVp and Low PAp; High Velocity throughout systole VSD jet)



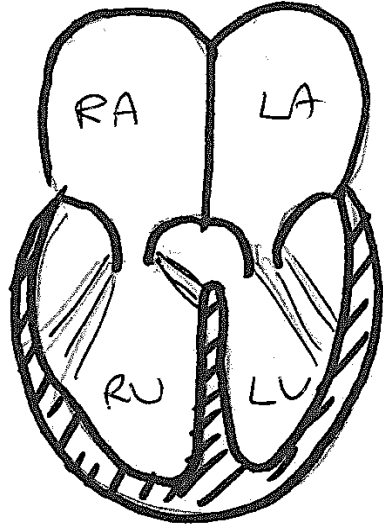
VSD Doppler with High RVp

(1 Shorter duration VSD; and 2 jet Velocity falls during systole)

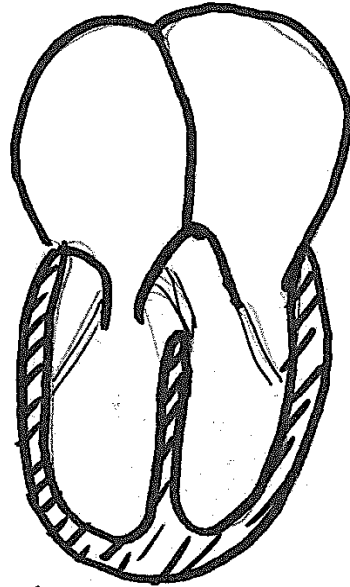


**VSD with Override and/or
Straddling valves**

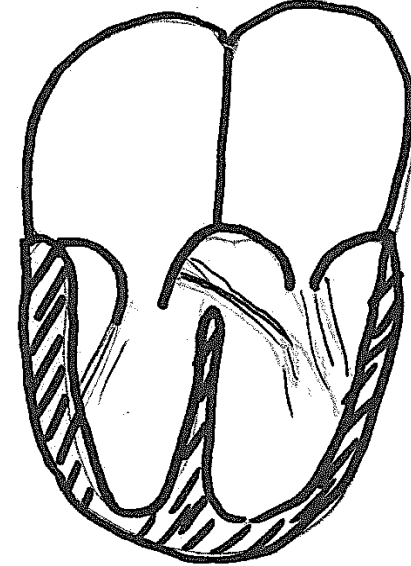
NORMAL



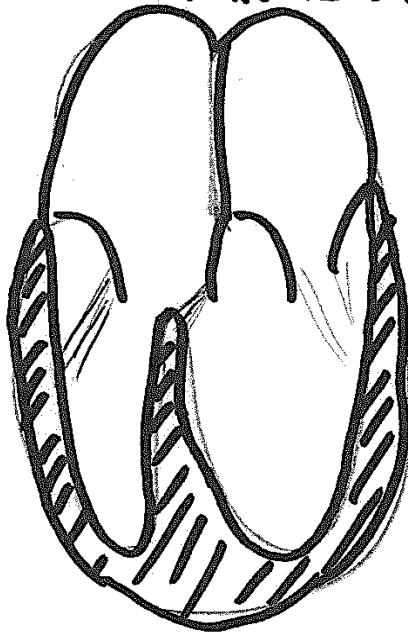
MINOR TV STRADDLING



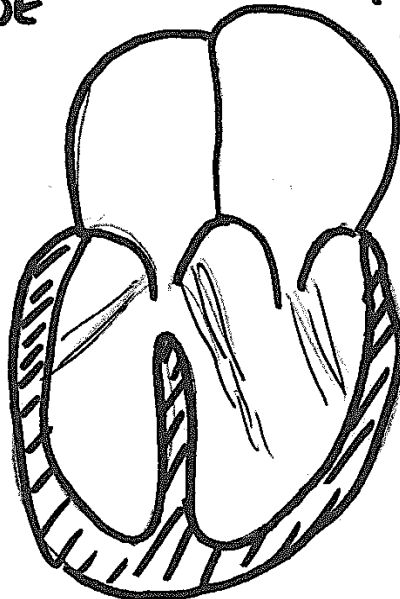
MAJOR STRADDLING
TV



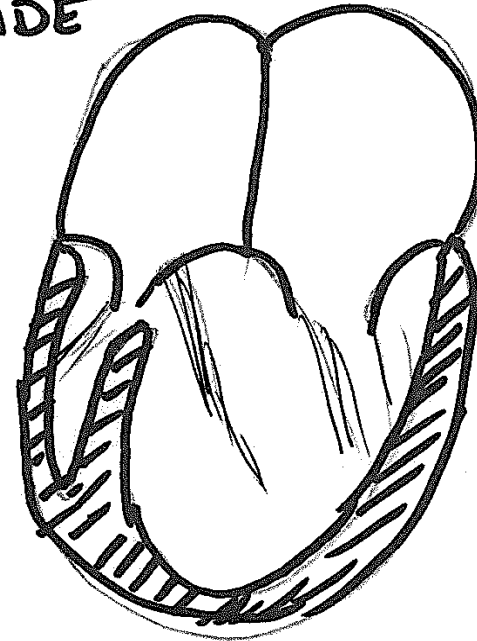
MINOR OVERRIDE
TV



MAJOR OVERRIDE
TV



?



Override (Note Mal-alignment of Septa)



Noteable features of straddling valves

- Tricuspid valves Usually straddle through a posteriorly situated VSD (inlet VSD)
- Mitral valves always Usually through an anteriorly situated VSD (outlet)(Usually TGA)
- Straddling mitral valve can co-exist with straddling tricuspid valve (RARE)

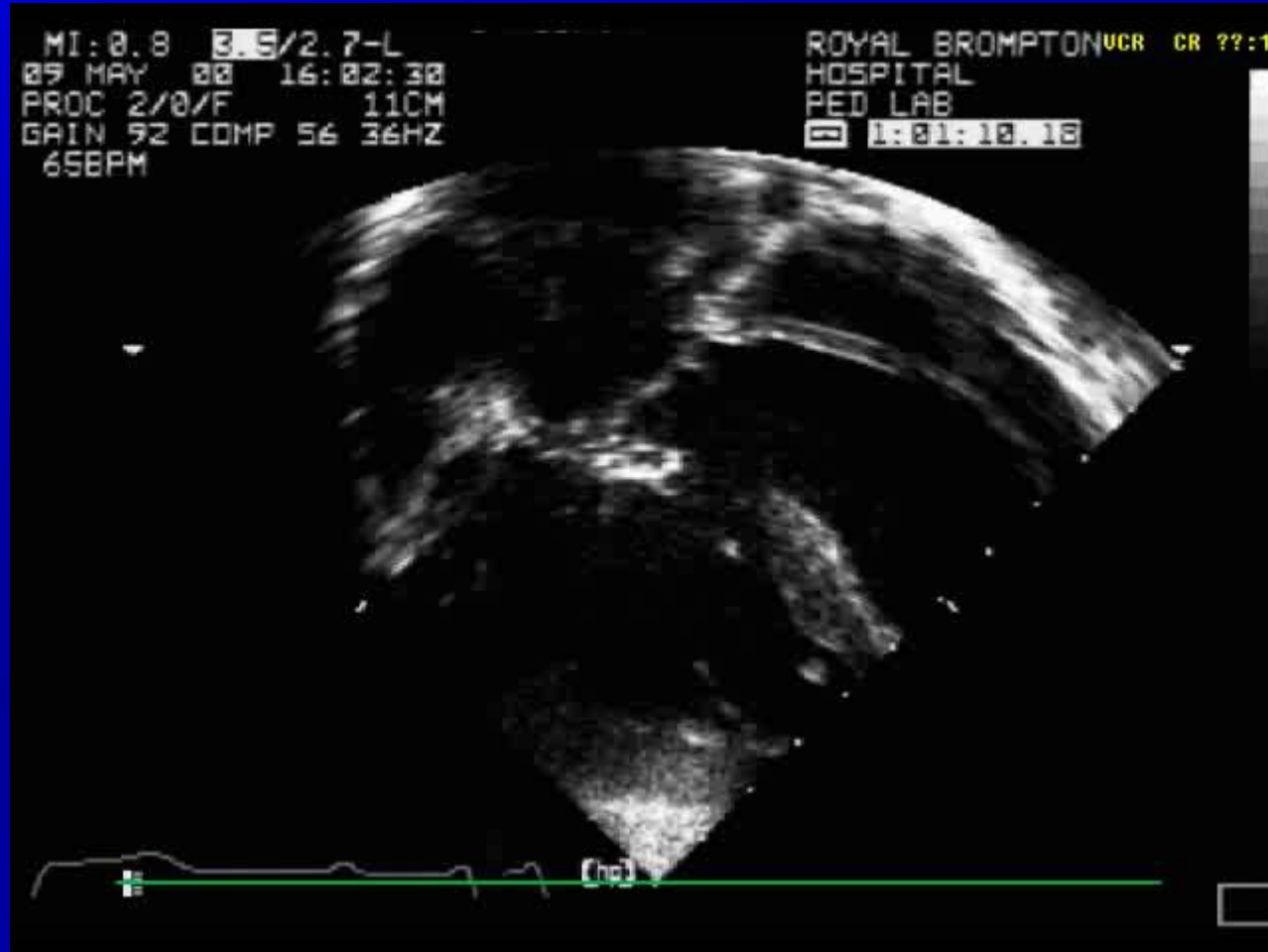
Why is straddling important ?

- Never a minor malformation (associated lesions always require surgical repair)
- Can complicate surgical repair
- May preclude biventricular repair

Surgical techniques to overcome straddling

- VSD with straddling TV can be repaired by minor surgical adjustment to patch
- Route VSD patch around tensor apparatus
- Leave a notch in VSD patch for the straddling cords (rarely done)
- Resite straddling cords (rarely done)
- Avoid intracardiac repair - palliate

TV is both Straddling and Overriding



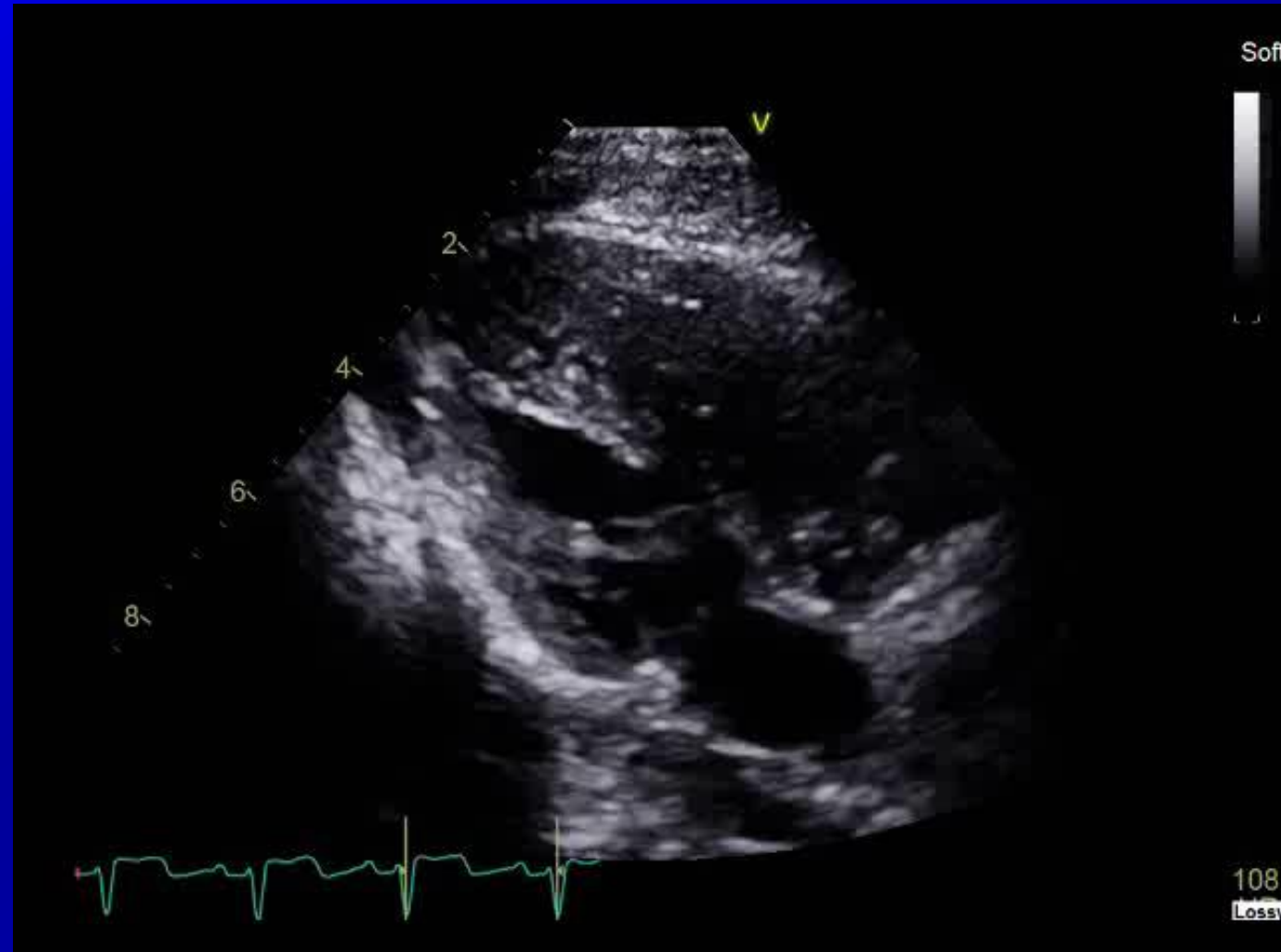
Large VSD with MV Straddling

Q What is Large Muscular Shelf next to MV above RV



Large VSD Strad MV

(L- Ax view)



TV is Straddling thro'a Musc VSD
(Note VSD is Very Posterior towards "Crux")

