# VALVULAR HEART DISEASE

### Valvular heart disease is characterized by:

- 1. Stenosis → Due to a chronic process (e.g. calcification or scarring)
- 2. Regurgitation → due to abnormality in valve cusps or supporting structures (can be acute or chronic).

# Clinical Signs of Valve Disease:

- 1. Abnormal heart sounds (murmurs)
- 2. Palpated heart sounds (thrills)
- 3. Specific clinical signs according to the involved valve

### Valvular abnormalities can be:

- 1. Congenital → Bicuspid aortic valve (the most common).
- 2. Acquired → Post-inflammatory scarring due to rheumatic fever (the most important cause).
  → Mitral valve is the most common target.

## **Bicuspid Aortic Valve**

### Characteristics of Bicuspid Aortic Valve:

- 1. only 2 functional cusps instead of 3
- 2. In early life → Asymptomatic
- 3. Later → progressive degenerative calcification of aortic valve & Stenosis.

# Rheumatic fever (Rheumatic Valve Disease)

### Characteristics of Bicuspid Aortic Valve:

- 1. An immune-mediated inflammatory disease that follows infection by group A streptococci
- 2. Pathogenesis? hypersensitivity reaction due to antibodies against group A streptococcal antigens, these antibodies are cross-reactive with host antigens.
- 3. Major organs involved? heart, joints, skin, and brain
- 4. Manifestations seen a few weeks after pharyngitis or skin infection.

#### 2 Phases:

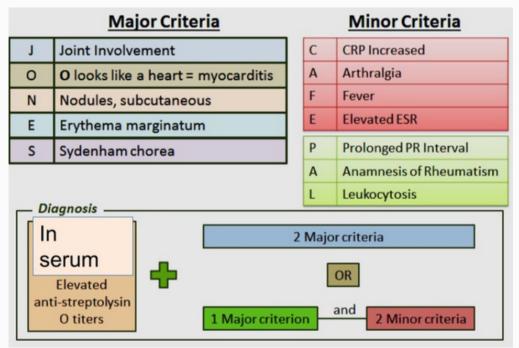


### In the chronic RF:

mitral valve → aortic valve → tricuspid valve → pulmonary valve (rare)

From the most common to the least common

### Diagnosis of acute Acute RF:



**Done by: Shahed Atiyat**