

# Images in Cardiovascular Medicine



# Subclinical Thrombosis on Mechanical Aortic Valve: Should Cardiac Computed Tomography Be Included in Routine Evaluation?

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A 42-year-old woman, who underwent aortic valve (AV) replacement with a 21 mm On-X valve and graft replacement of ascending aorta six months ago, visited out-patient clinic for a routine checkup. Her postoperative pre-discharge echocardiogram at six months ago showed normal left ventricular systolic function and normal reference range of the pressure gradient (PG) across the mechanical AV (peak/mean PG 20/11 mmHg) (Figure 1A). She had maintained sinus rhythm without systemic diseases or a history of taking oral contraceptives. During taking warfarin, international normalized ratio (INR) was checked every month, and maintained at 2.0-2.5. On routine follow-up echocardiography 6 months after surgery, the AV PG was slightly elevated to 29/17 mmHg and the acceleration time on the continuous wave Doppler was prolonged to 90 msec. Peak AV velocity was 2.7 m/sec (Figure 1B). On the same day, cardiac computed tomography (CT) was performed to evaluate the graft of the ascending aorta without suspicion of prosthetic valve abnormalities. Unexpectedly, a rounded low-attenuated structure on the right side of the mechanical AV was found (Figure 1D-F, Supplementary Video 1). After five days of intravenous unfractionated heparin therapy, the low attenuated structure disappeared on follow-up CT, and PG and acceleration time were normalized (Figure 1C, G, and I, Supplementary Video 2). Currently, she is taking aspirin once daily and warfarin (INR 2.5-3.0) without signs of systemic embolism. This case displays the role of cardiac CT in detecting subclinical prosthetic valve thrombosis, 1-3) when the Doppler findings are out of the reference range but not diagnostic.

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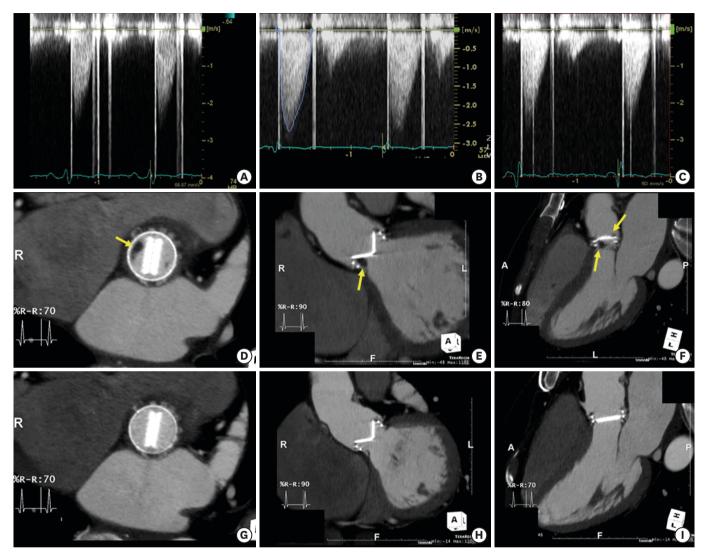


Figure 1. Echocardiography and cardiac computed tomography of subclinical mechanical valve thrombosis. (A) Continuous-wave Doppler of the mechanical aortic valve on postoperative pre-discharge echocardiogram. (B) Continuous-wave Doppler of the mechanical aortic valve on 6-month follow-up echocardiogram. (C) Continuous-wave Doppler of the mechanical aortic valve after intravenous unfractionated heparin therapy for 5 days. (D-F) Low attenuating mass lesions on the right side of the mechanical aortic valve on 6-month follow-up CT. (G-I) Resolution of mass lesions on the right side of the mechanical aortic valve on the follow-up CT after intravenous unfractionated heparin therapy for 5 days.

CT = computed tomography.

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### **Conflict of Interest**

The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

### **Data Sharing Statement**

The data required to reproduce these findings cannot be shared since this manuscript contains images of a single patient.

# **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS**

# **Supplementary Video 1**

Subclinical mechanical aortic valve thrombus with mildly decreased opening angle (70.5 degrees).

Click here to view

### **Supplementary Video 2**

Resolution of subclinical mechanical aortic valve thrombus with normalized opening angle (80.9 degrees) after intravenous unfractionated heparin therapy for 5 days.

Click here to view



### **Author Contributions**

Conceptualization: Lee S, Ha JW, Shim CY; Data curation: Kim MJ, Shim CY; Formal analysis: Kim YJ, Shim CY; Investigation: Kim MJ, Kim YJ, Shim CY; Methodology: Kim YJ; Resources: Shim CY; Supervision: Lee S, Kim YJ, Hong GR, Ha JW; Validation: Hong GR; Writing - original draft: Kim MJ, Shim CY; Writing - review & editing: Lee S, Hong GR, Shim CY.

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