

THE CLINICAL PICTURE

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The Clinical Picture

Fever, dyspnea, and a new heart murmur

A 35-YEAR-OLD MAN presented to the emergency department because of night sweats, fever, chills, and shortness of breath. He also had an acute onset of blue discoloration of his right fourth finger. His symptoms (except for the finger discoloration) had begun about 6 months previously and had rapidly progressed despite several courses of different antibiotics of different types, given both intravenously in the hospital and orally at home. He had lost 20 lb during this time. Previously, he had been healthy.

About 1 month after his symptoms began, he had consulted his primary care physician, who detected a new grade 4/6 systolic and diastolic murmur. Transthoracic echocardiography about 2 months after that demonstrated mild aortic and mitral insufficiency but no echocardiographic features supporting infective endocarditis. Of note, the patient had no risk factors for endocarditis such as illicit drug use or poor dental health.

In the emergency department, his temperature was 99.4°F (37.4°C), pulse 109 beats per minute, and blood pressure 126/60 mm Hg. He had a grade 3/6 harsh holosystolic murmur best heard at the right upper sternal border, a grade 3/4 holodiastolic murmur audible across the precordium, and a grade 3/4 holosystolic blowing murmur best heard at the cardiac apex. Other findings included signs of aortic insufficiency—the Duroziez sign (a diastolic murmur heard over the femoral artery when compressed), Watson’s water-hammer pulse (indicating a wide pulse pressure), and the Müller sign (pulsation of the uvula)—and small Janeway lesions on the inner aspect of his right arm and palm.

Electrocardiography showed normal sinus rhythm, PR interval 128 ms, QRS complex 100 ms, QT interval 360 ms, and corrected QT interval 473 ms.

Blood cultures grew *Streptococcus sanguinis*. Both transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiography were done promptly and revealed multiple mobile echodensities attached to a trileaflet aortic valve, consis-

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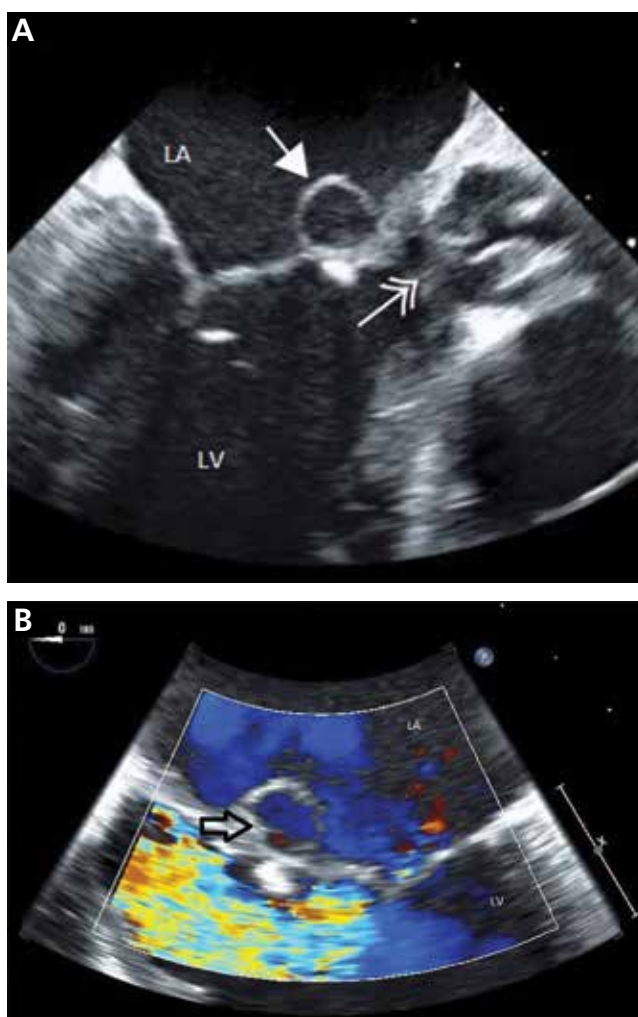


FIGURE 1. Transesophageal echocardiography of the mitral and aortic valves without Doppler flow (A) showed an aneurysm of the anterior mitral leaflet (single arrow) and thickened aortic valve leaflets (double arrow), which are signs of endocarditis. Color Doppler imaging (B) showed blood flow (arrow, blue color) within the mitral leaflet aneurysm.

tent with vegetations and valve leaflet destruction; severe (4+) aortic regurgitation with flow reversal in the abdominal aorta; mild mitral regurgitation; and a mitral valve aneurysm with mild mitral regurgitation (FIGURE 1).

■ INFECTIVE ENDOCARDITIS: WORTH CONSIDERING

S sanguinis is a member of the group of viridans streptococci. As a normal inhabitant of the healthy human mouth, it is found in dental plaque. It may enter the bloodstream during dental cleaning and may colonize the heart valves, particularly the mitral and aortic valves, where it is the most common cause of subacute bacterial endocarditis.

Infective endocarditis is often diagnosed clinically with the Duke criteria (www.medcalc.com/endocarditis.html).¹ However, the variability of the clinical presentation and the nonspecific nature of the initial workup often create a diagnostic challenge for the evaluating physician.^{1,2}

In cases of recurrent persistent fever and a new heart murmur, infective endocarditis must always be considered. Blood cultures should be ordered early and repeatedly. If blood cultures are positive, transesophageal echocardiography should be done without delay if transthoracic echocardiography was unremarkable. Prompt diagnosis and surgical intervention prevent complications.

■ MITRAL VALVE ANEURYSM IN AORTIC VALVE ENDOCARDITIS

Aortic valve endocarditis often also involves the mitral valve; mitral valve endocarditis is seen in 17% of patients undergoing surgery for aortic valve endocarditis.³ Proposed mechanisms for this association include jet lesions from aortic regurgitation, vegetation prolapse with direct contact between the aortic valve and anterior mitral leaflet (“kissing lesions”), and direct local spread of infection.⁴⁻⁷

One of every five patients with mitral valve involvement in aortic valve endocarditis has a mitral valve aneurysm.³ This is a serious finding, as it can lead to septic embolization. Also, the weakened lining of the mitral valve aneurysm can rupture, resulting in severe mitral regurgitation, acute pulmonary edema, and pre-

cipitous cardiopulmonary decompensation.⁵

Transesophageal echocardiography is more sensitive than transthoracic echocardiography for detecting mitral valve aneurysm.⁸ On two-dimensional echocardiography, the lesion appears as a narrow-necked, saccular echolucency with systolic protrusion into the left atrium. Color Doppler imaging often shows turbulent, high-velocity flow.

Differential diagnosis of mitral valve aneurysm

Differential diagnostic considerations include a valvular blood cyst, a congenital cardiac diverticulum, and mitral valve prolapse.

Valvular blood cysts are extremely rare in adults.⁹ These benign, congenital tumors are most often found on the atrioventricular valves in infants, in whom the reported incidence is between 25% and 100%. In almost all cases, these cysts are believed to regress spontaneously with time.

In almost all reported cases, the cyst involved the valvular apparatus or papillary muscle of the tricuspid, pulmonary, or mitral valve.¹⁰ Cysts consist of a benign diverticulum lined with flattened, cobblestone-shaped endothelium and are filled with blood. They can cause heart murmurs in otherwise asymptomatic patients.

On echocardiography, a blood cyst appears as an oval mass (often at the interatrial septum), often with normal cardiac function. In the rare case in which a blood cyst is found incidentally during echocardiography, the hemodynamic impact, if any, should be determined by Doppler techniques.

When benign, a valvular blood cyst can be safely monitored with echocardiographic follow-up.¹¹ Treatment involves surgical resection of the mass in symptomatic patients in whom cardiac function is impaired by the presence of the cyst.

Congenital cardiac diverticuli are extremely rare, most often seen in children, and associated with a midline thoracoabdominal defect. Echocardiography can differentiate a ventricular diverticulum from an aneurysm or a pseudoaneurysm.

A ventricular diverticulum has a fibrous, narrow neck connecting with the ventricle, and a small circular echo-free space that communicates with the ventricle via this narrow

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neck.² Doppler imaging shows systolic flow from the diverticulum to the ventricle, and systolic contractility may also be seen during cardiac catheterization. Congenital diverticulum is typically confused with ventricular aneurysm and, to a lesser degree, with mitral valve aneurysm.

Mitral valve prolapse is characterized by interchordal ballooning or hooding of the mitral valve leaflets that occurs when one or both floppy, enlarged leaflets prolapse into the left atrium during systole.

■ **BACK TO OUR PATIENT**

The patient underwent open heart surgery, with successful repair of the aortic root, replacement of the aortic valve, and repair of the mitral valve. An abscess was found within the aneurysmal cavity. ■

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