

Mitral Apparatus Tissue Characterization for Prediction of Anesthesia-induced changes and mid-term success after surgical and percutaneous Mitral Valve Repair

Lisa Q. Rong, M.D.

Weill Cornell Medicine/New York Presbyterian Hospital

MRTG-CT

8/15/2018

Mitral regurgitation (MR) is a leading cause of valvular heart disease and coronary artery disease is the most common underlying cause of secondary MR. Nearly 2 million Americans with CAD develop MR, among them approximately 400,000 have advanced (\geq moderate) MR. Treatment of MR can prevent heart failure and arrhythmia. However, MR course after repair is poorly understood. Despite short term success, advanced MR recurs in over one third of patients undergoing surgical mitral valve repair, paralleling MR recurrence after percutaneous repair (MitraClip). Uncertainty as to which patients will remain free from recurrent MR for each type of repair limits the ability to customize therapy and optimize clinical out-comes. My FAER will improve understanding of how MI affects MR recurrence after MV interventions and enable improved stratification and individualization of treatment for patients with MR.