Right Coronary Artery Injury As a Complication of de Vega Tricuspid Annuloplasty

To the Editor,

Tricuspid valve failure in patients with rheumatic disease is frequently associated to advanced degeneration of the mitral valve, usually lacks an organic cause, and is functional in nature. The first surgical procedure for acquired tricuspid disease was performed by Dr A. Starr in 1963, and consisted of a valve substitution in a patient with rheumatic disease.\(^1\) Since then, a wide variety of techniques for repairing the tricuspid valve has been developed and shown to be effective, and their complications are limited to damage to the conduction system. The technique introduced by Dr de Vega originated in 1972,\(^2\) and consists of an annular plication from the anteroseptal to the posteroseptal commissure. Damage to the circumflex artery during mitral annuloplasty has been repeatedly reported.\(^3\) However, the literature contains few references to damage to the right coronary artery as a result of tricuspid annuloplasty.

We present the case of a female patient aged 76 years with no cardiovascular risk factors who visited our hospital with symptoms of left heart failure as a result of a rheumatic mitral condition. The echocardiogram showed severe mitral valve failure with enlargement and calcification of the valve cusps and mitral ring. We observed no anatomical tricuspid lesions, although the ring was
After using low doses of inotropics and a counterpulse balloon, haemodynamic evolution occurred correctly. A lower infarction developed which the patient tolerated well (troponin peak, 1.65 ng/dL; CK-MB peak, 271 IU/L) and the postoperatory echocardiogram showed a moderately dilated and hypococontractile right ventricle. There were no incidents during the rest of the hospital stay and the patient was in the highest functional class when discharged. Her yearly examination demonstrated proper clinical evolution, and the routine echocardiogram showed the right ventricle functioning normally.

Tricuspid valve insufficiency frequently persists following correction of the mitral defect. This can lead to terminal right heart failure. The de Vega annuloplasty is a simple technique with excellent results after more than 15 years of follow-up in the absence of organic diseases. However, as this case shows, suture lesion to the right coronary artery should be included in the differential diagnosis for postoperatory right ventricular dysfunction. For extremely dilated tricuspid rings, ring annuloplasty would have a lower risk of tissue distortion than the de Vega technique. Lastly, we feel that the decision to be conservative or to undo the plication should be made after weighing the risks and benefits of reintervention on an individual basis.

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