

Prenatal Care of Ebstein Anomaly: Imaging, Physiology, Treatment, and Counseling

28th Annual Update on Pediatric and Congenital Cardiovascular Disease
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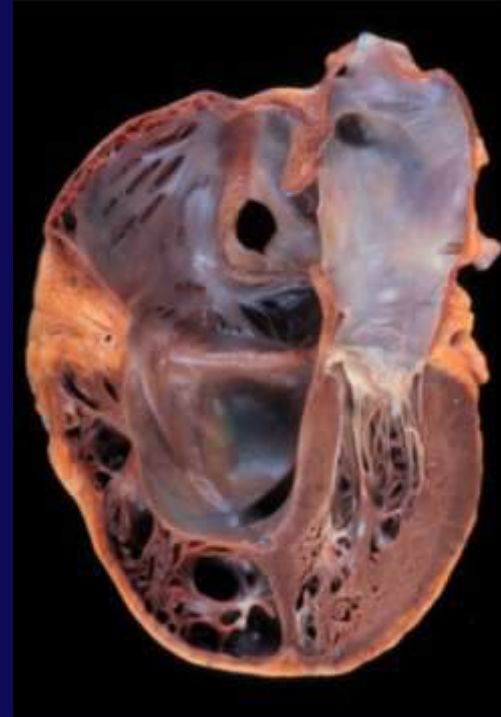
Associate Professor of Paediatrics, University of Toronto



Introduction



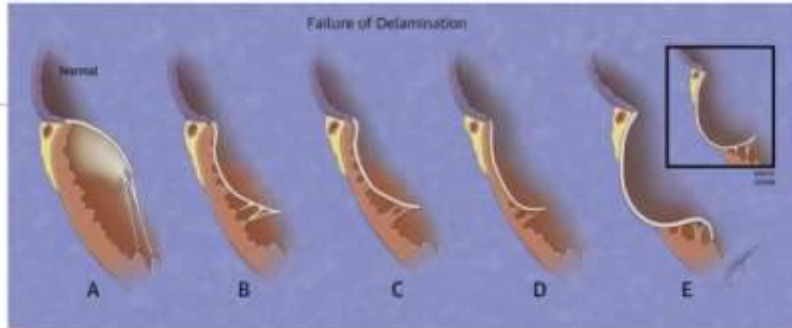
Wilhelm Ebstein (1836-1912)



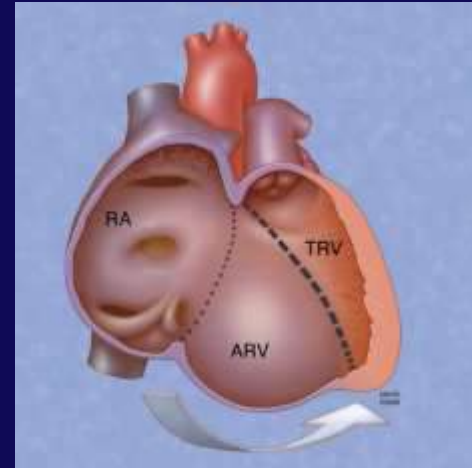
Morphology of Ebstein Anomaly

Wide spectrum of severity with **INFINITE** variations

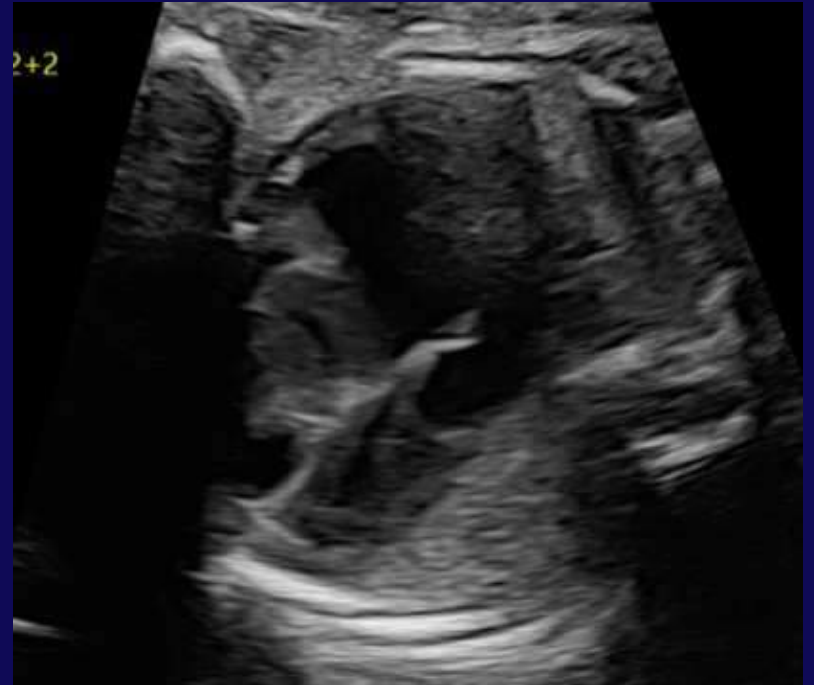
CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Failure of Delamination of Tricuspid Valve Leaflets From the Underlying Right Ventricular Myocardium Results in Ebstein Anomaly



Qureshi, M.Y. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol Img. 2019;12(4):637-51.



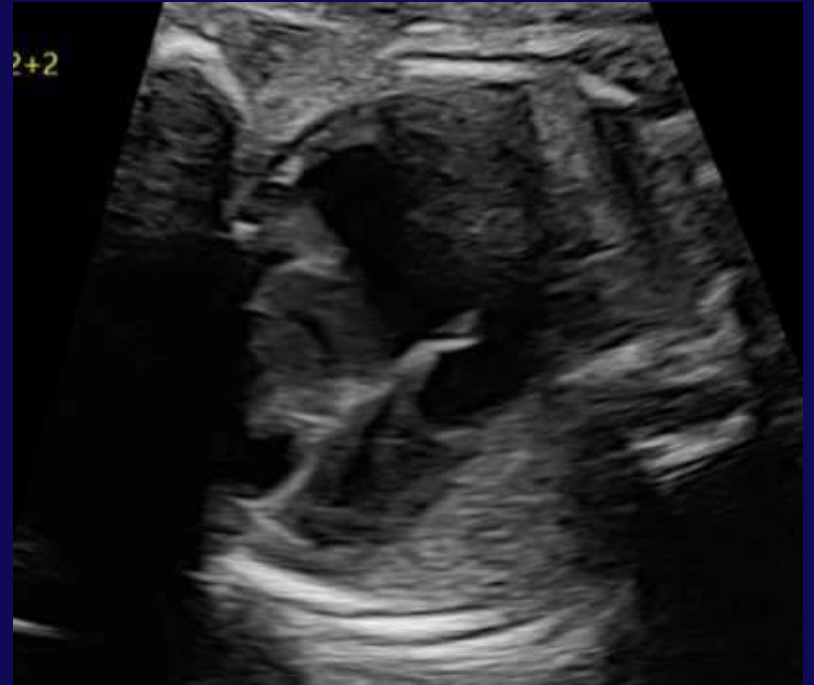
Ebstein Anomaly (EA) / Tricuspid Valve Dysplasia (TVD)



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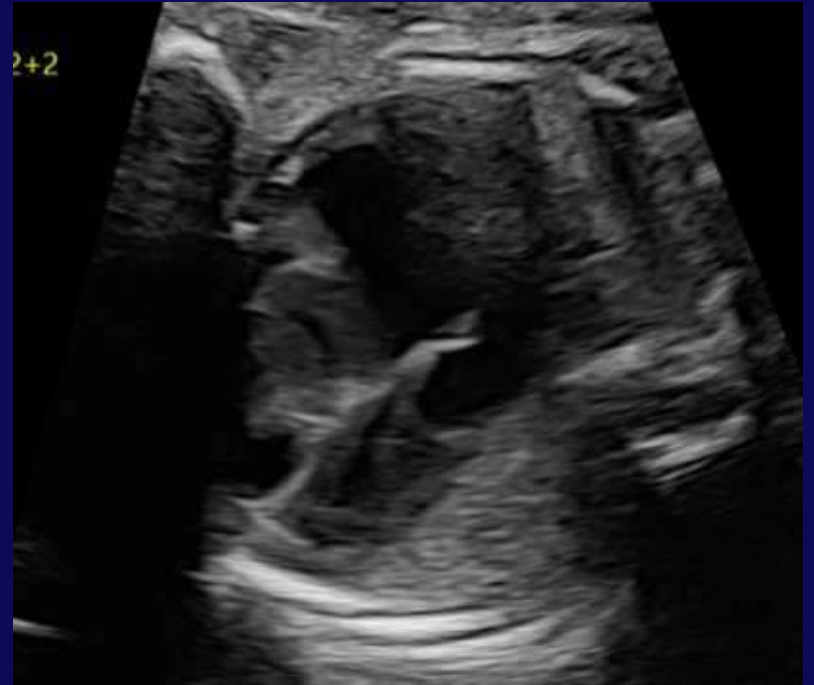
Severe
TR



Ebstein Anomaly (EA) / Tricuspid Valve Dysplasia (TVD)

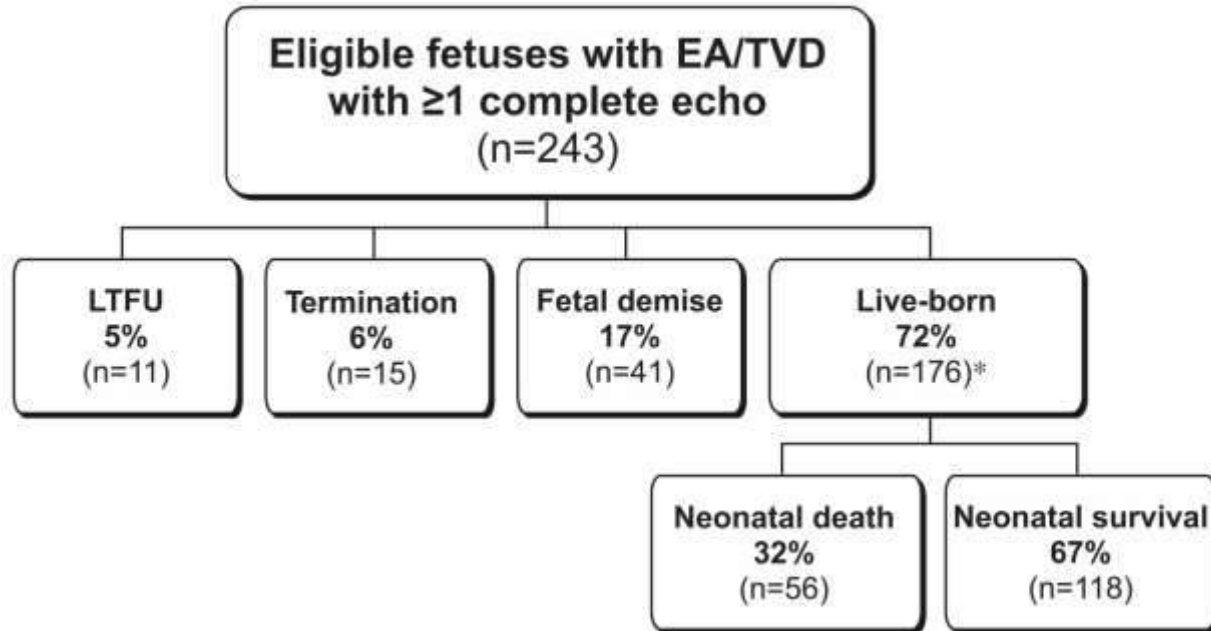


Severe
TR

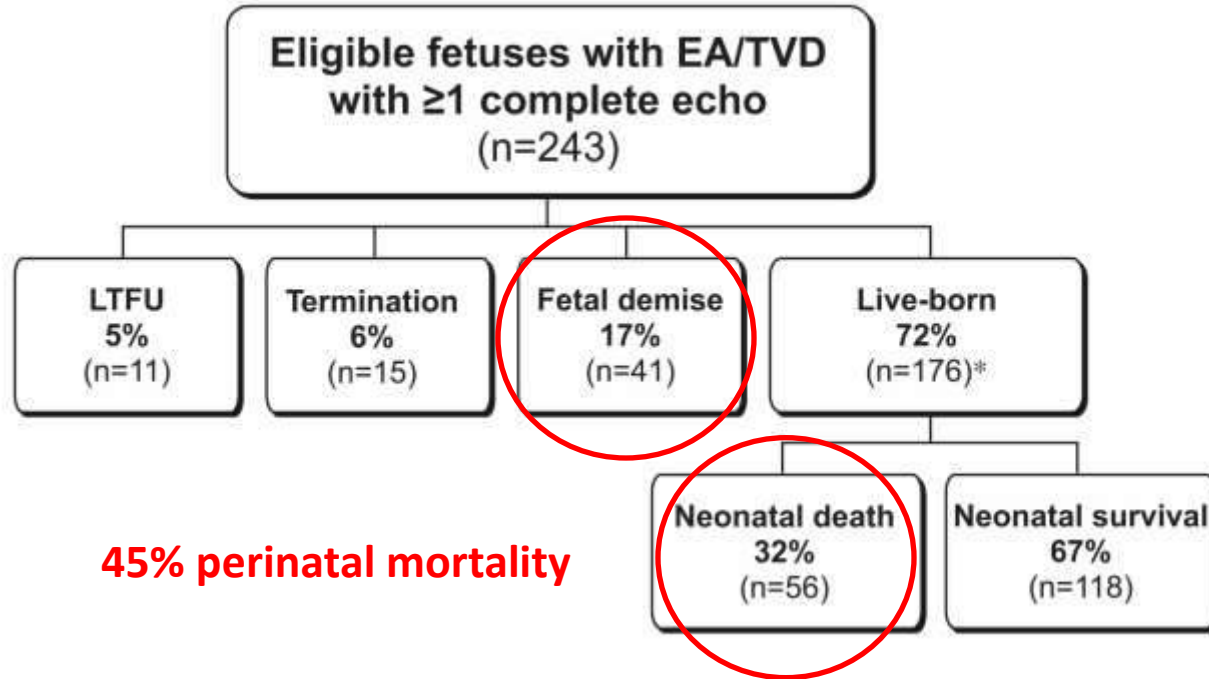


Poorly tolerated in fetal circulation

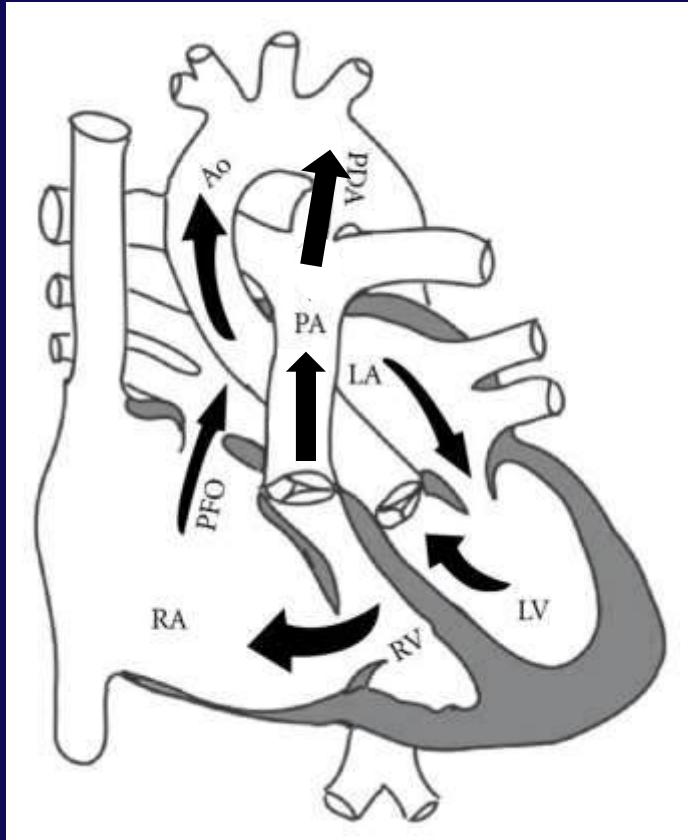
Perinatal Outcome



Perinatal Outcome

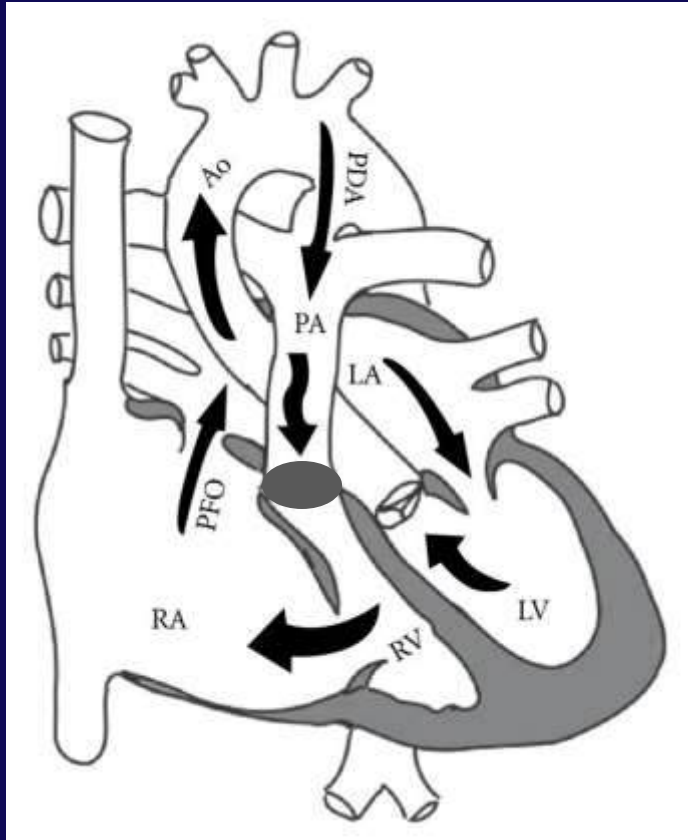


Pathophysiology



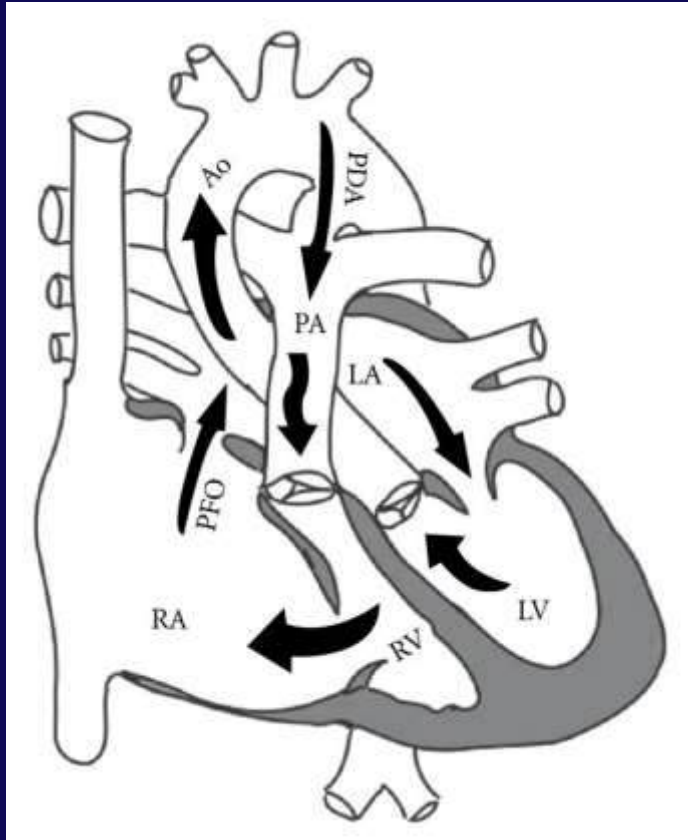
- R → L shunting = GOOD

Pathophysiology



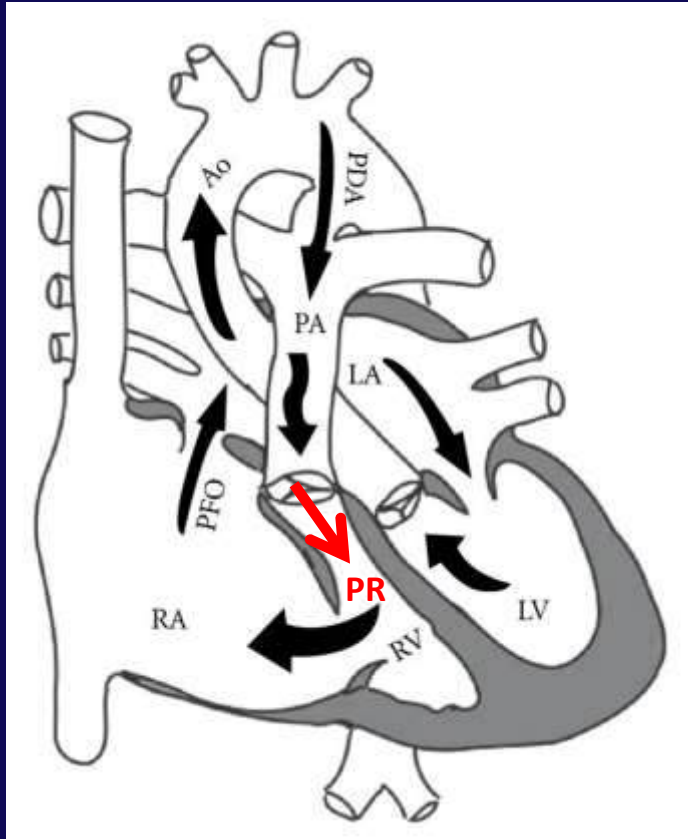
- L → R shunting with fixed anatomic RV outflow tract obstruction = OK

Pathophysiology

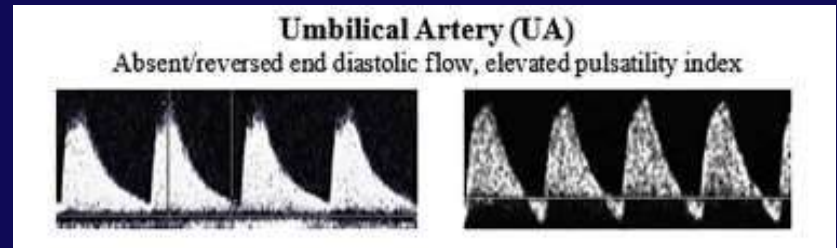


- L → R shunting without fixed obstruction signifies functional pulmonary atresia = **BAD**

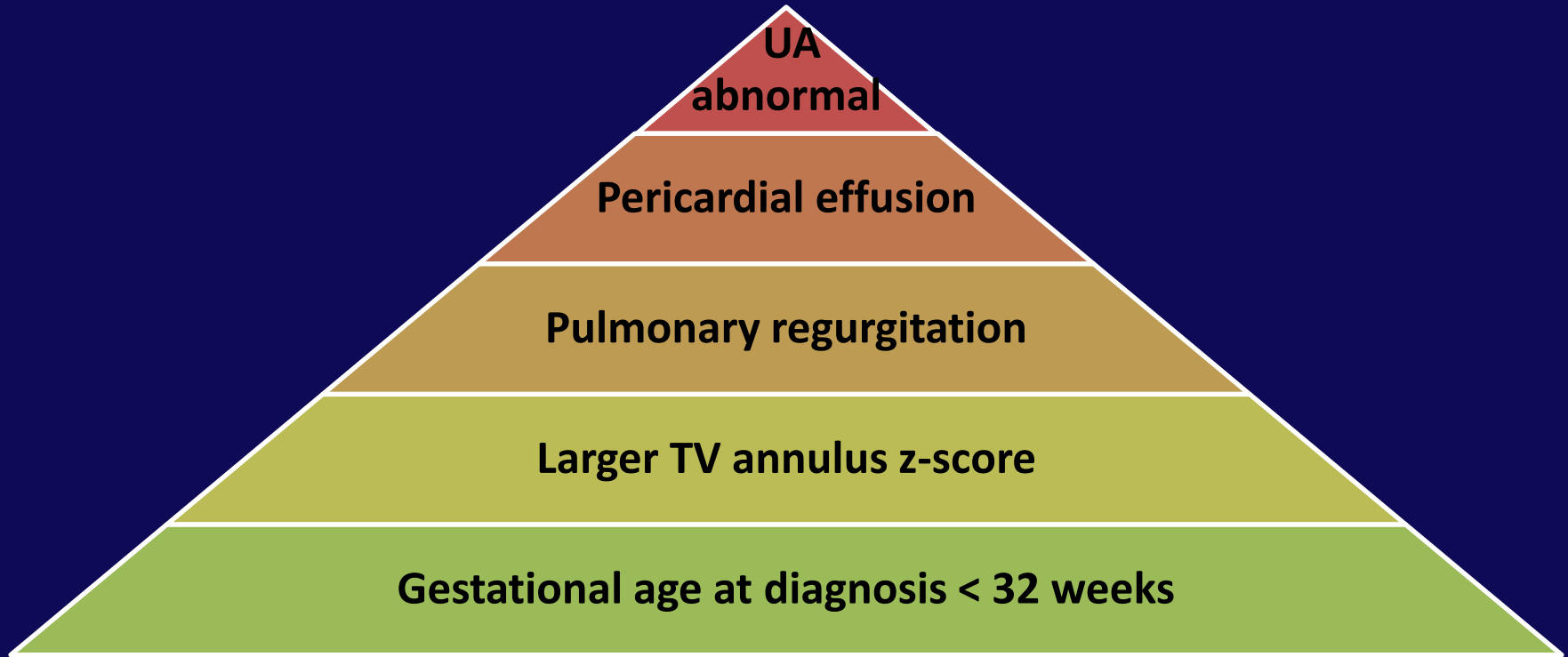
Pathophysiology



- Pulmonary regurgitation completes the “circle of death” = **VERY BAD!**



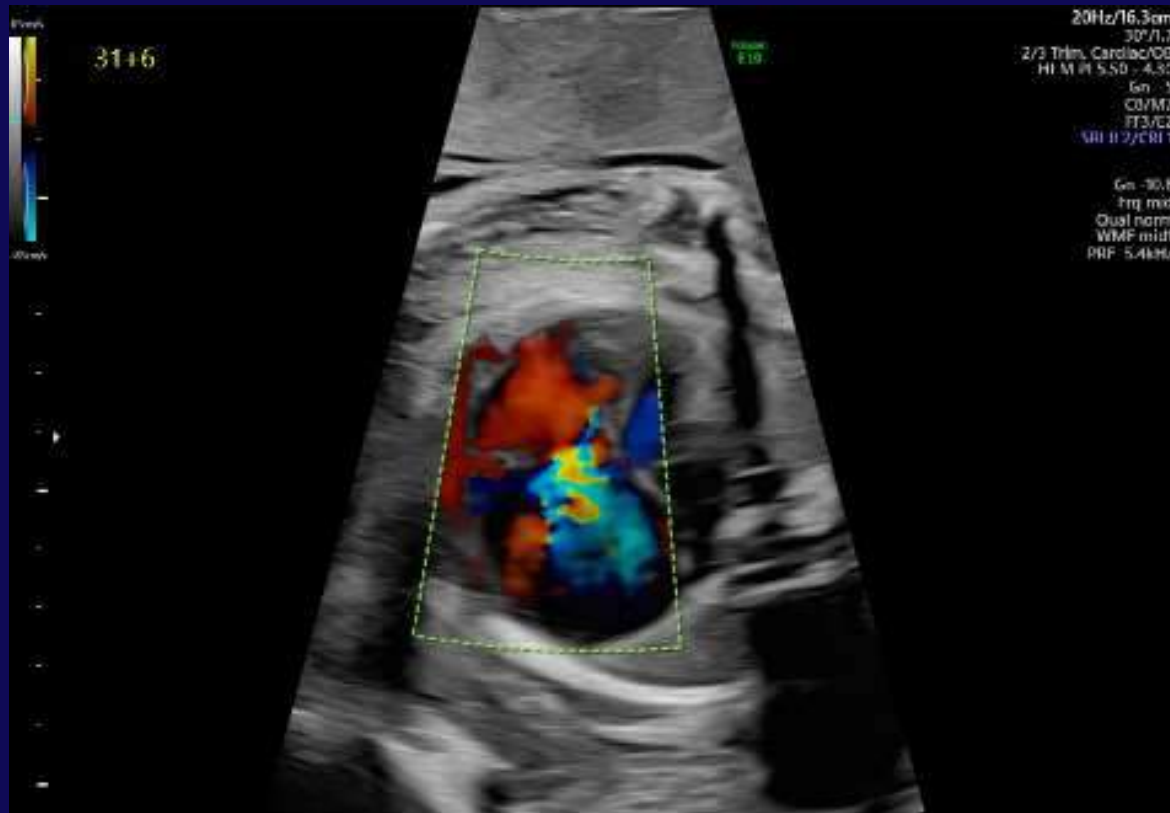
Risk Factors for Perinatal Mortality



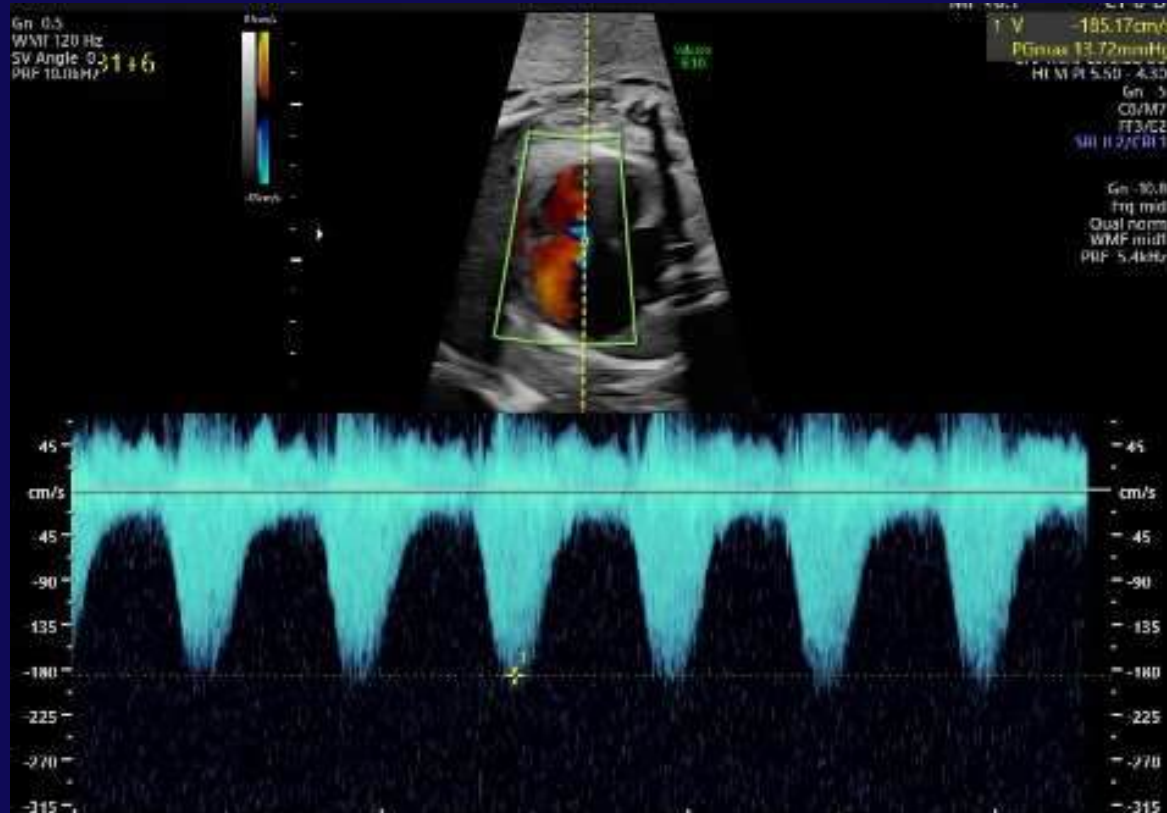
Fetal Echo at 31+6 weeks



Fetal Echo at 31+6 weeks

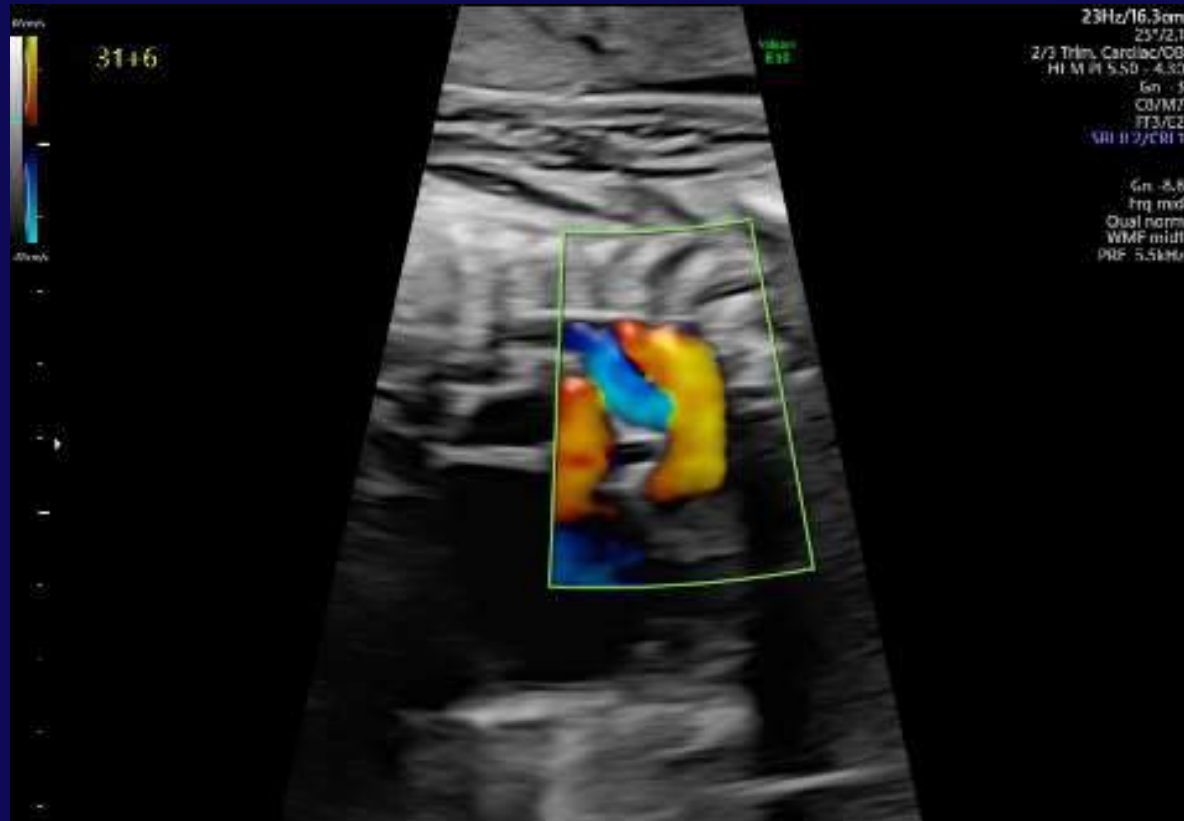


Fetal Echo at 31+6 weeks



Low TR jet
velocity →
Failing RV

Fetal Echo at 31+6 weeks

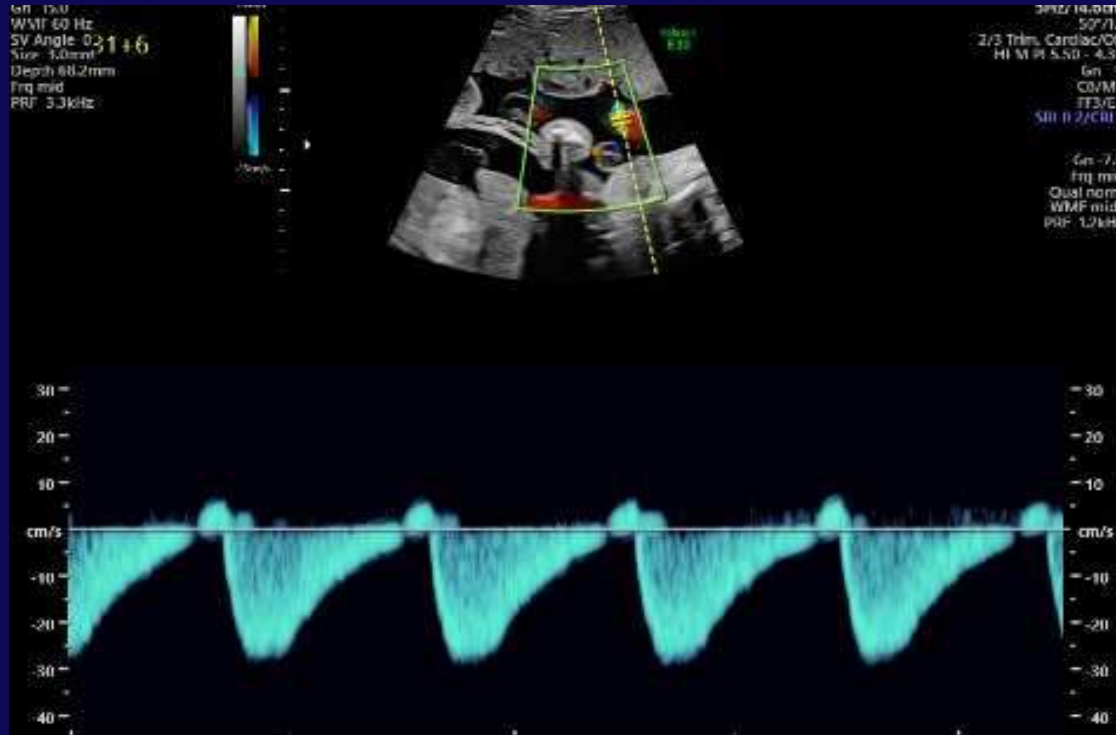


Fetal Echo at 31+6 weeks



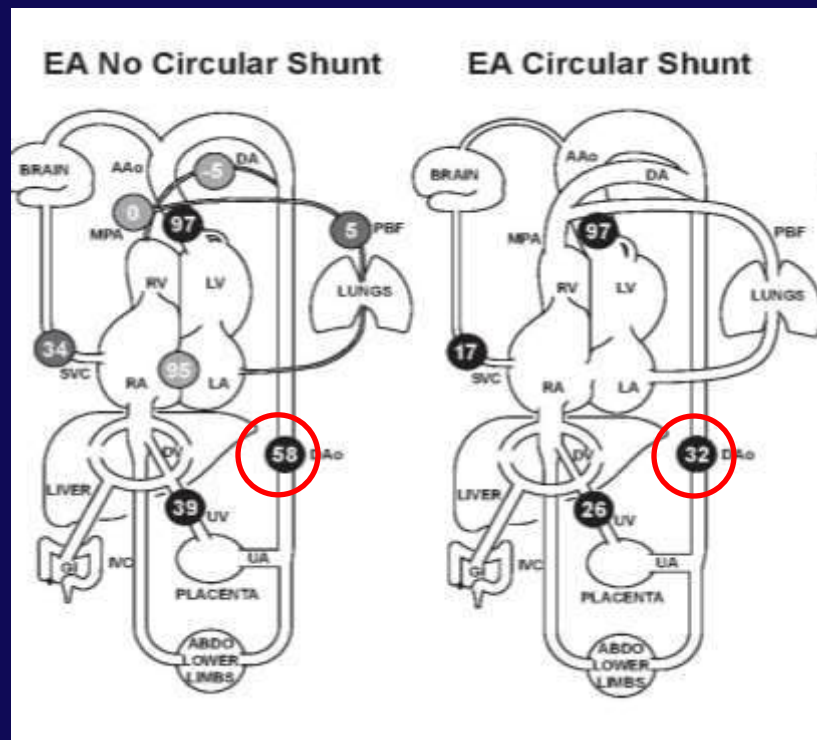
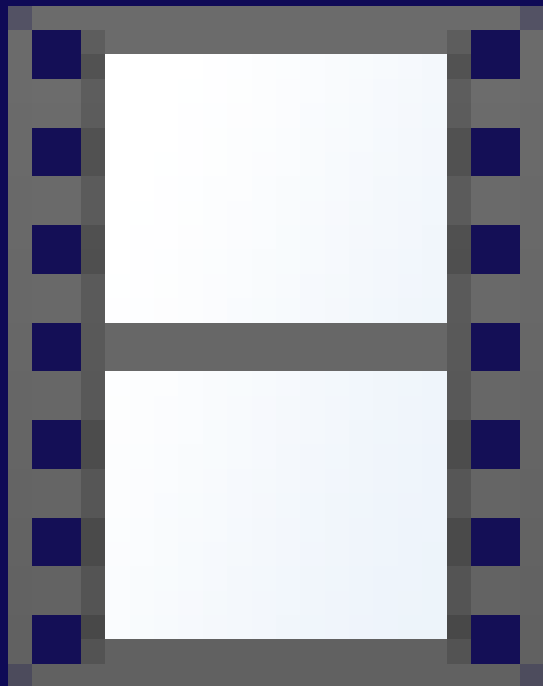
Severe
pulmonary
regurgitation
=
Significant
circular
shunt

Fetal Echo at 31+6 weeks



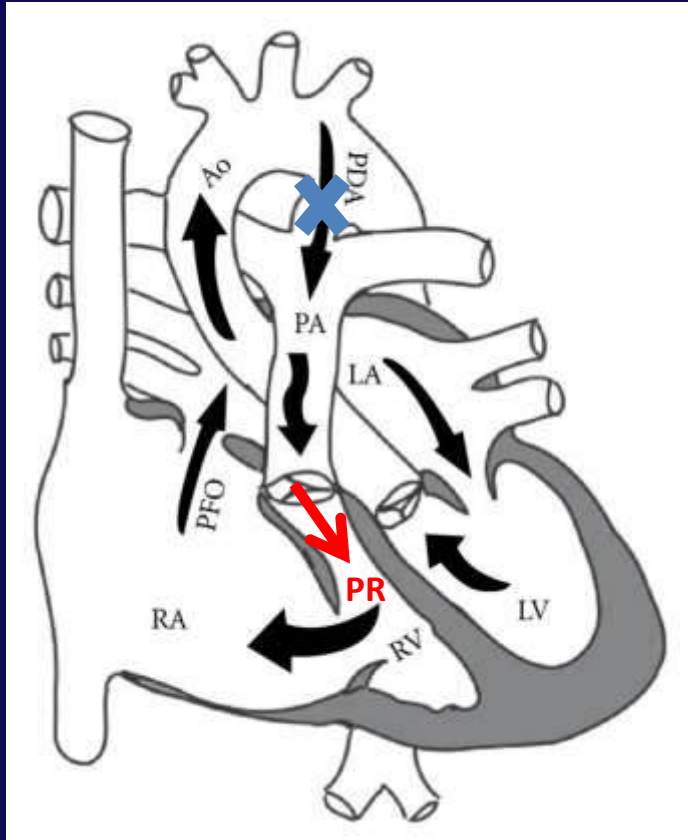
Umbilical artery: diastolic flow reversal (systemic steal)

Fetal Cardiac MRI



Courtesy of Liqun Sun, Davide Marini, Mike Seed

Fetal Therapy?

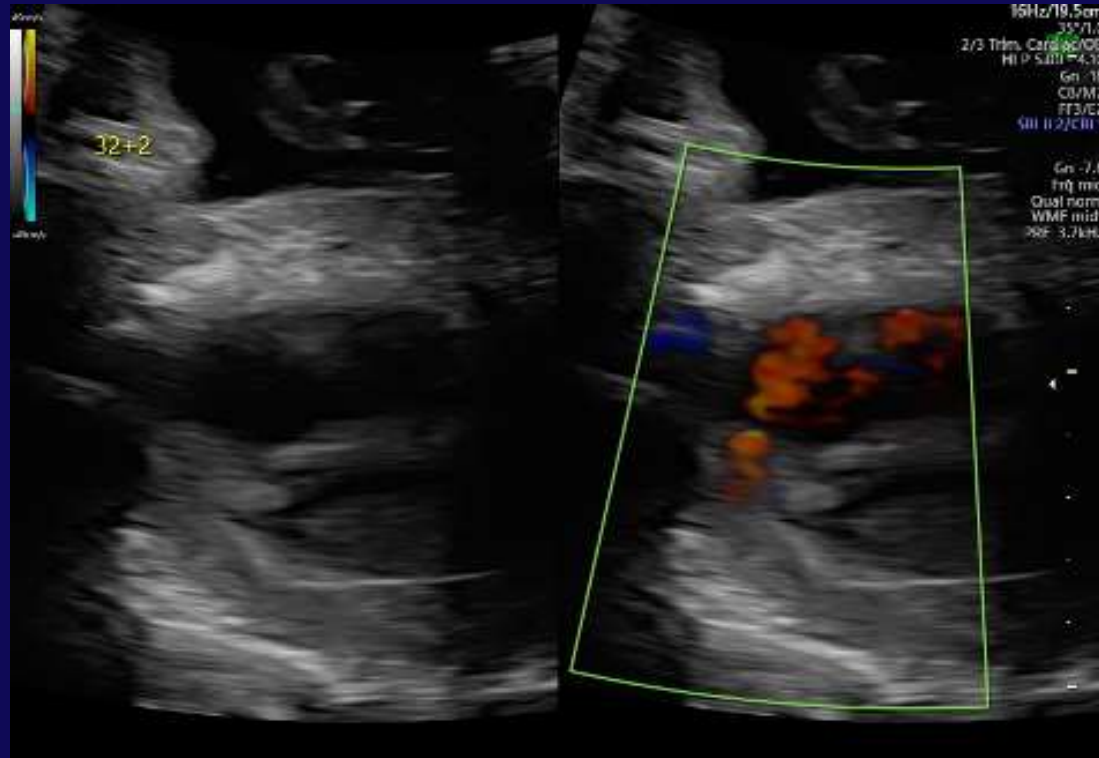


Can constriction of the duct
with **NSAIDs** help interrupt
the “circle of death”?

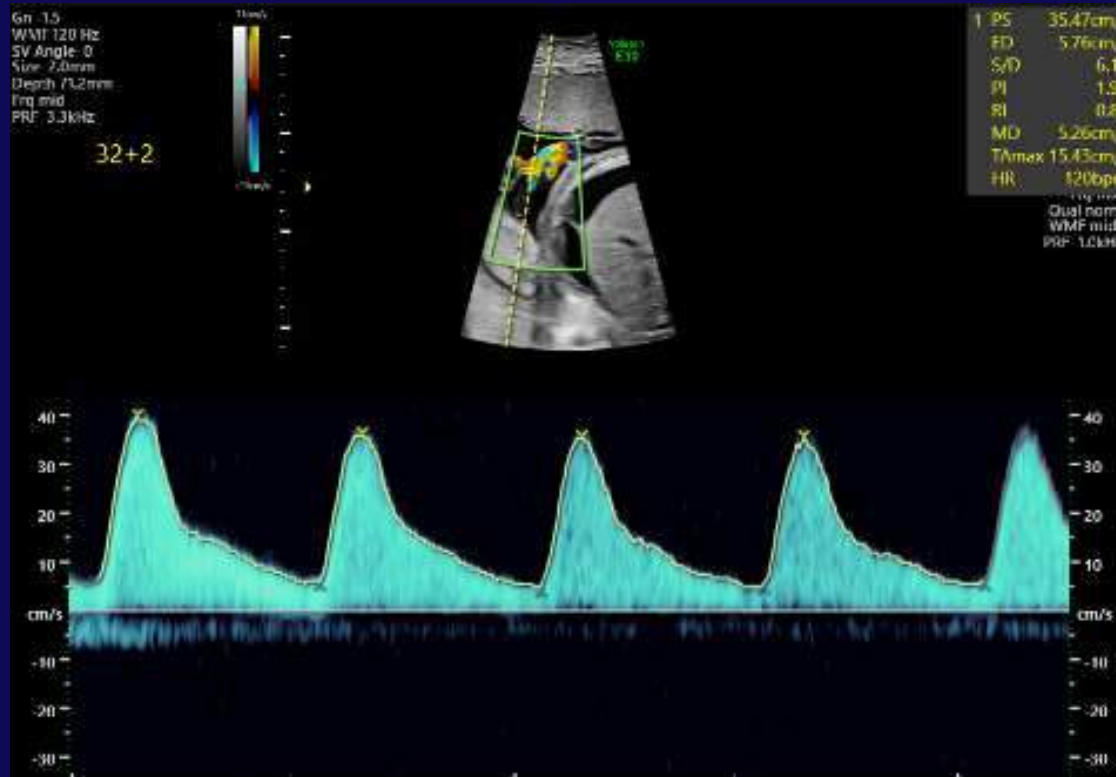
Conceptual Model: Fetal Therapy with NSAIDs



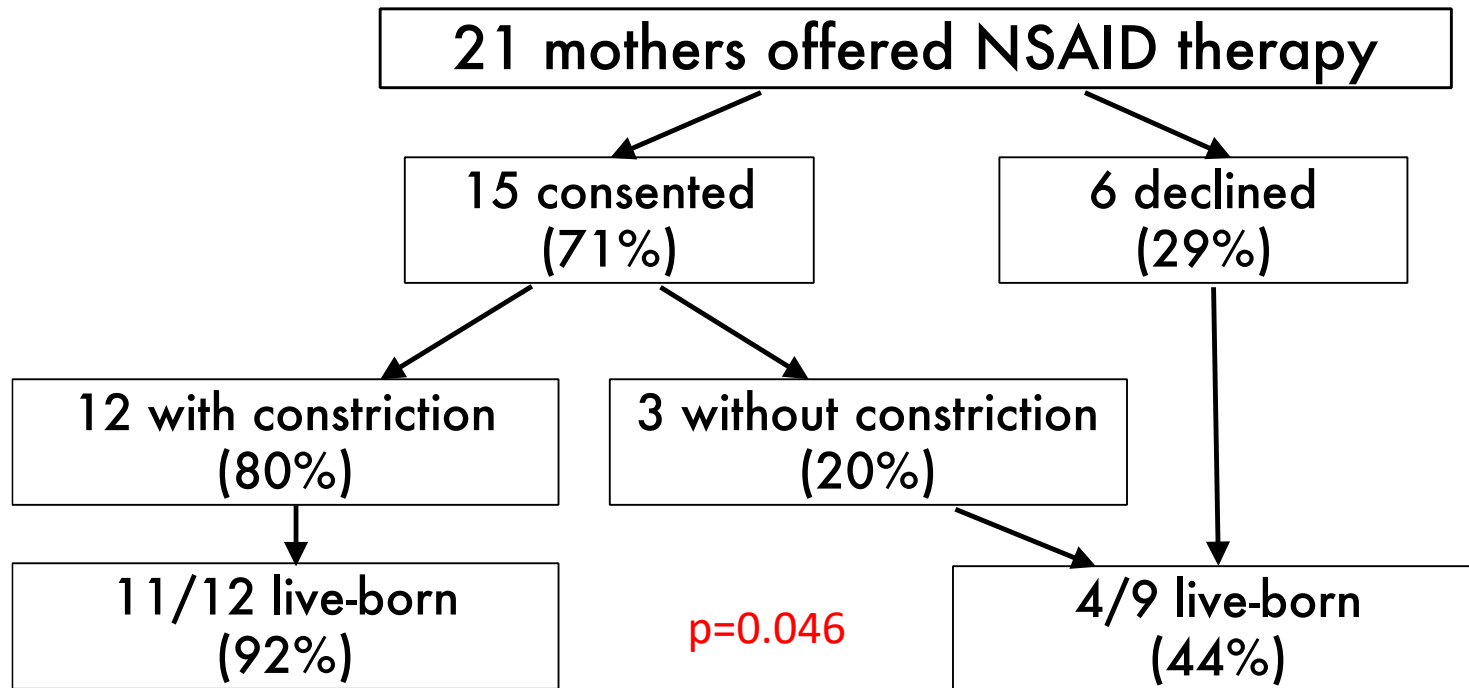
Proof of Concept: 3 days later on NSAIDs

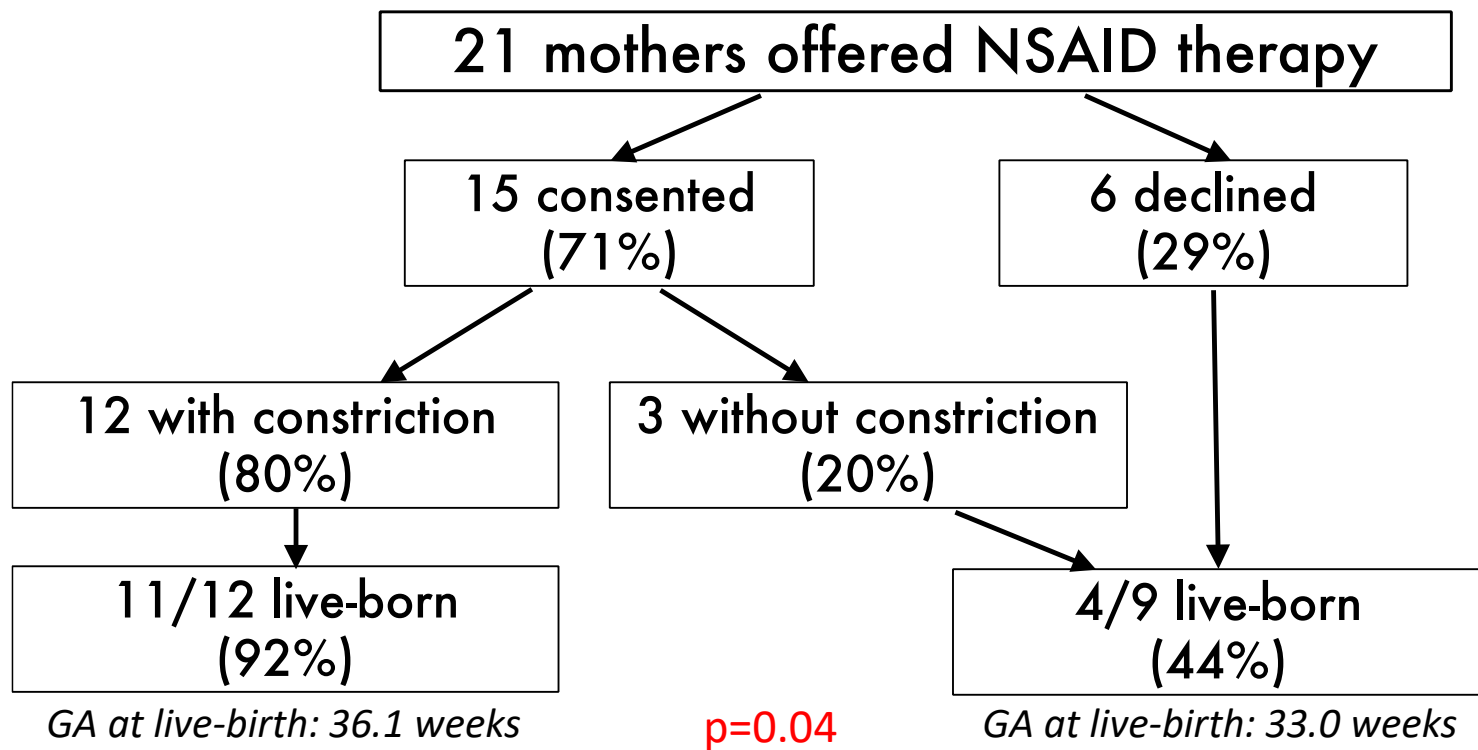


Proof of Concept: 3 days later on NSAIDs

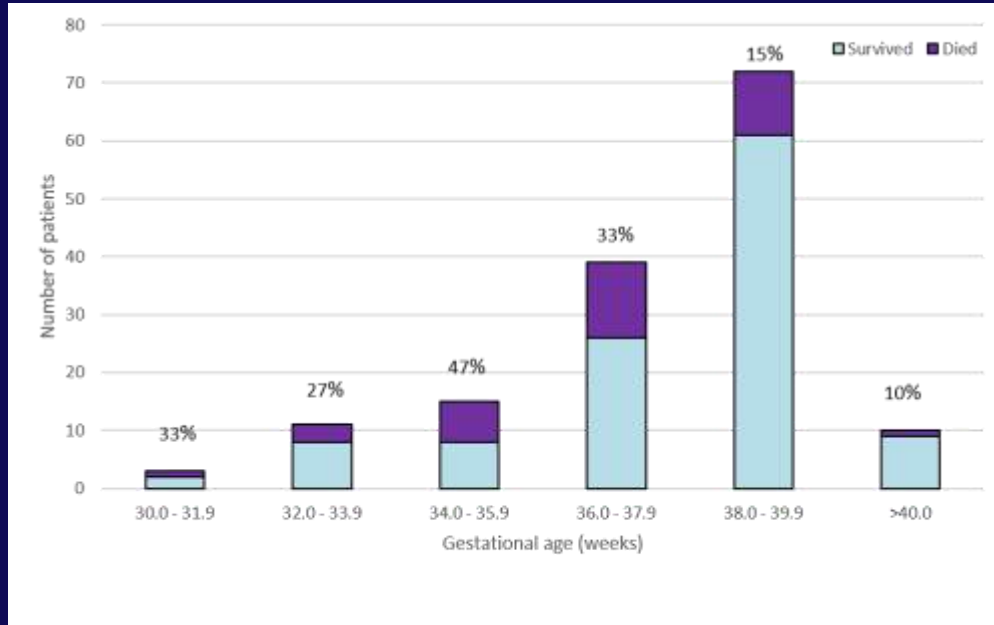


Umbilical artery: restoration of antegrade diastolic flow





Delivery Planning is Essential for High-Risk Patients with EA/TVD



Aim for delivery >37 weeks
- 4-fold improvement in survival

Multi-disciplinary planning should occur in late gestation

Risk Factors for Neonatal Mortality

- All of the previously discussed risk factors

PLUS

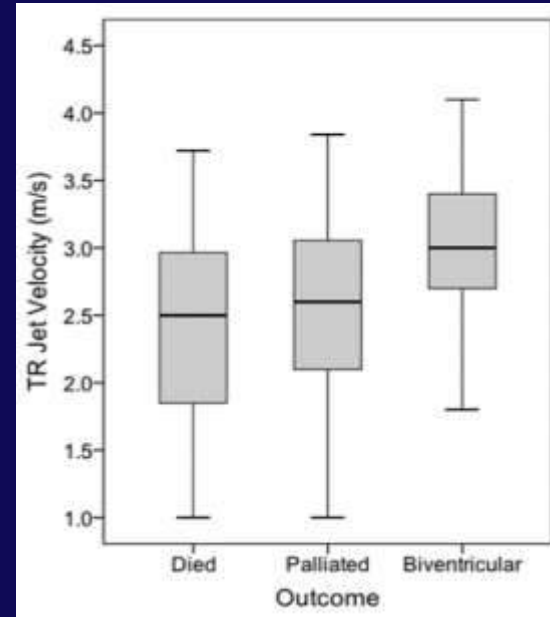
- Lower birth weight

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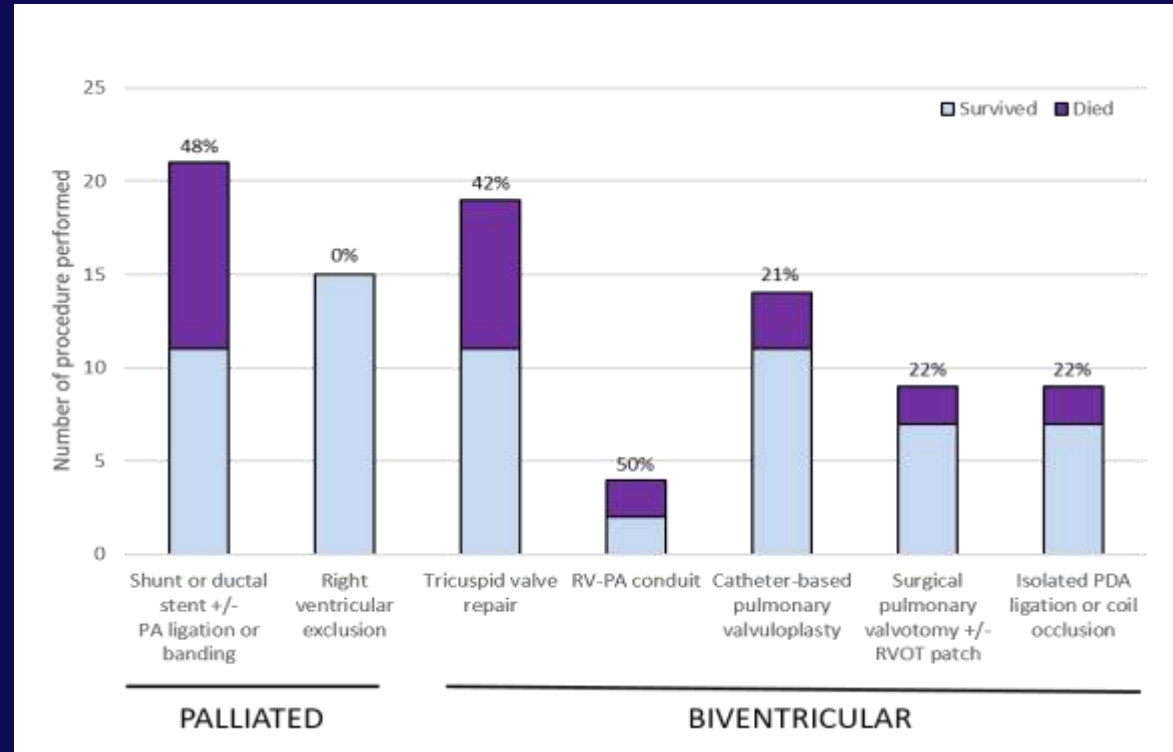
- Lower birth weight
- Lower RV pressure by TR jet



Neonatal Intervention and Mortality

Management

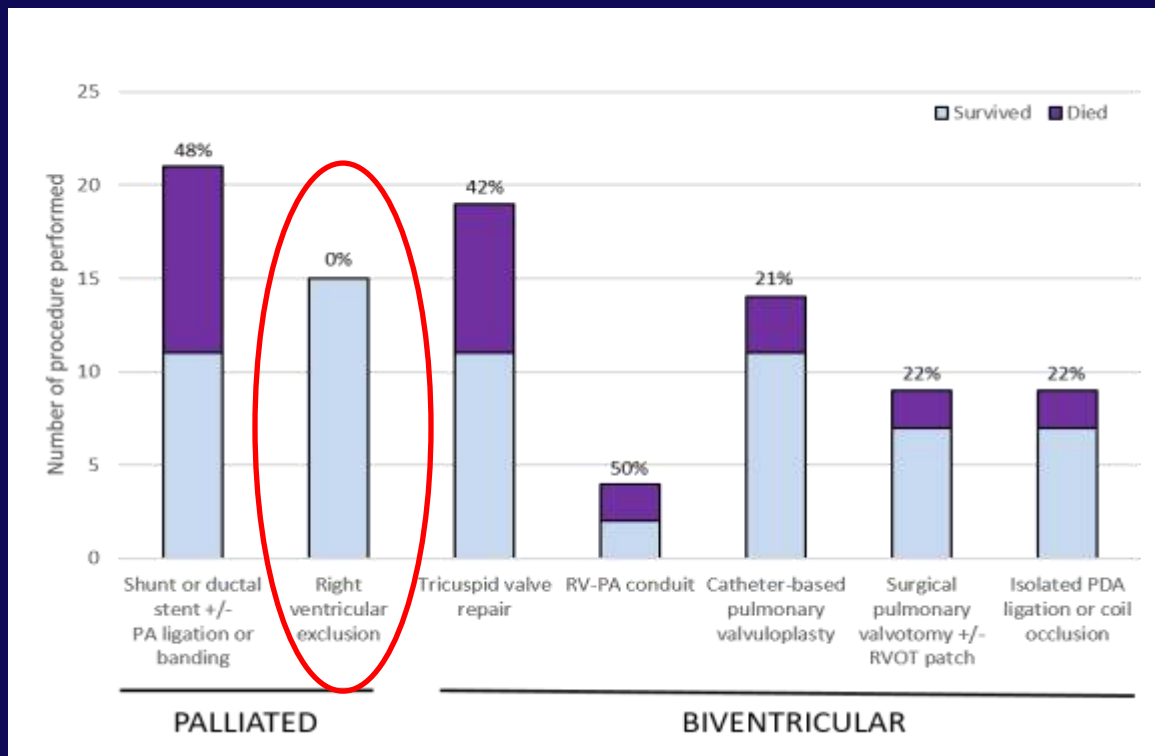
- Approx ½ with catheter or surgical management (n=71)



Neonatal Intervention and Mortality

Management

- Approx ½ with catheter or surgical management (n=71)



The American Association for Thoracic Surgery (AATS) 2024 expert consensus document: Management of neonates and infants with Ebstein anomaly

Neonates with EA and circular shunt with hemodynamic instability and low RVSP ($<20\text{-}25$ mm Hg) should undergo ligation/occlusion of the main PA and Starnes procedure (class I, level C-EO). Similarly,

Single Ventricle Forever? Not Necessarily . . .

- Evolving cases of Starnes takedown once RV has recovered



The completed Da Silva cone repair after a neonatal Starnes procedure.

CENTRAL MESSAGE


Tricuspid valve repair using the cone technique after a neonatal Starnes procedure is feasible, allowing right ventricle rehabilitation and restoring a biventricular physiology.

Summary

- Understanding pathophysiology of EA/TVD is essential for
 - Counseling
 - Prenatal management
 - Fetal therapy with NSAIDs
 - Multi-disciplinary delivery planning
 - Neonatal management

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Beware of
low RV
pressure

Fetal Ebstein Anomaly and Tricuspid Valve Dysplasia = FEAT Registry



Thank you!

Questions? lindsay.freud@sickkids.ca

To Join the FEAT Registry: feat.registry@sickkids.ca

