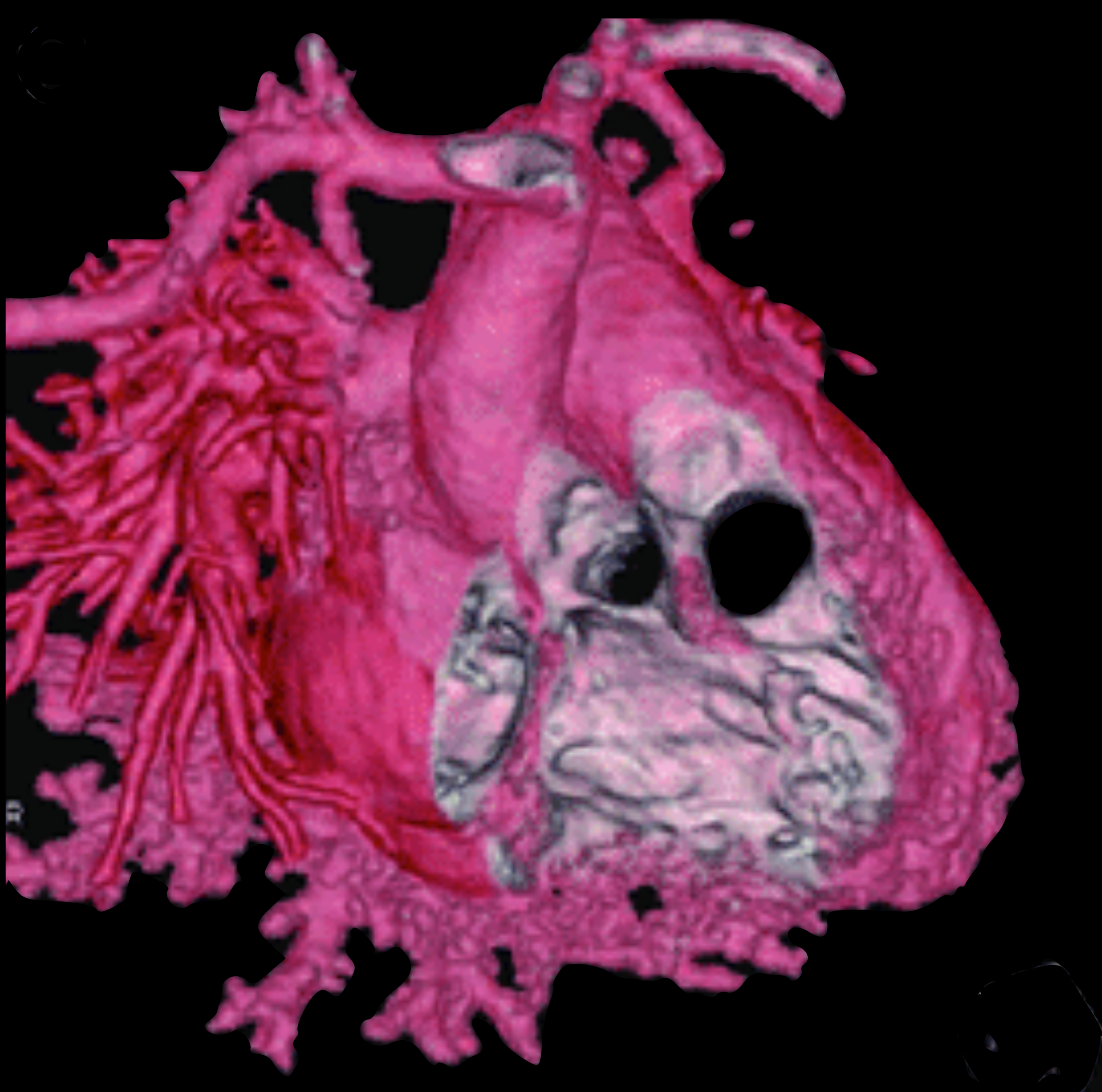




# Double outlet right ventricle

**Damien Bonnet**

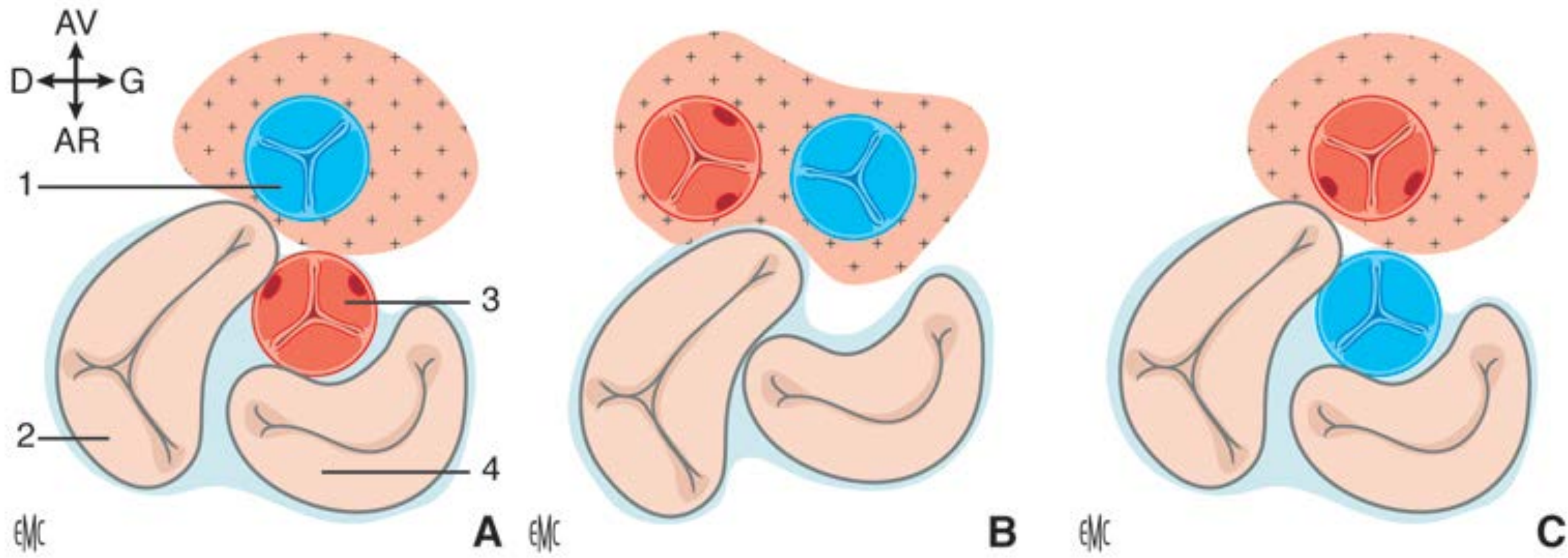
**Service de Cardiologie Congénitale et Pédiatrique  
Hôpital Universitaire Necker Enfants malades – AHP  
Université de Paris  
INSERM-U781, Institut Hospitalo-Universitaire IMAGINE**

**Centre de Référence Maladies Rares  
Malformations Cardiaques Congénitales Complexes-M3C**

**Centre de Référence Maladies Rares  
Maladies Cardiaques Héréditaires- CARDIOGEN**



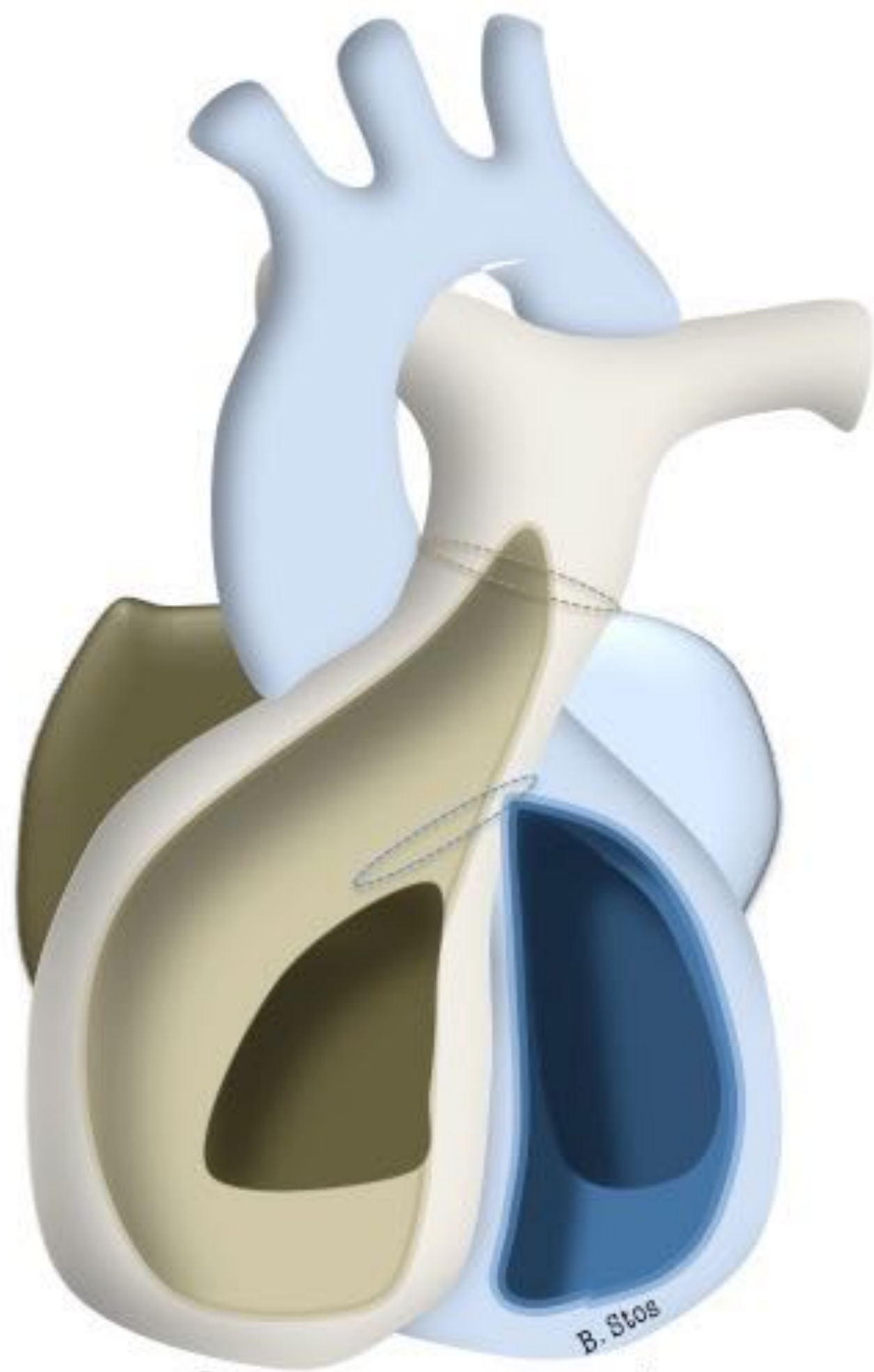
# Definition, classification, embryology of DORV



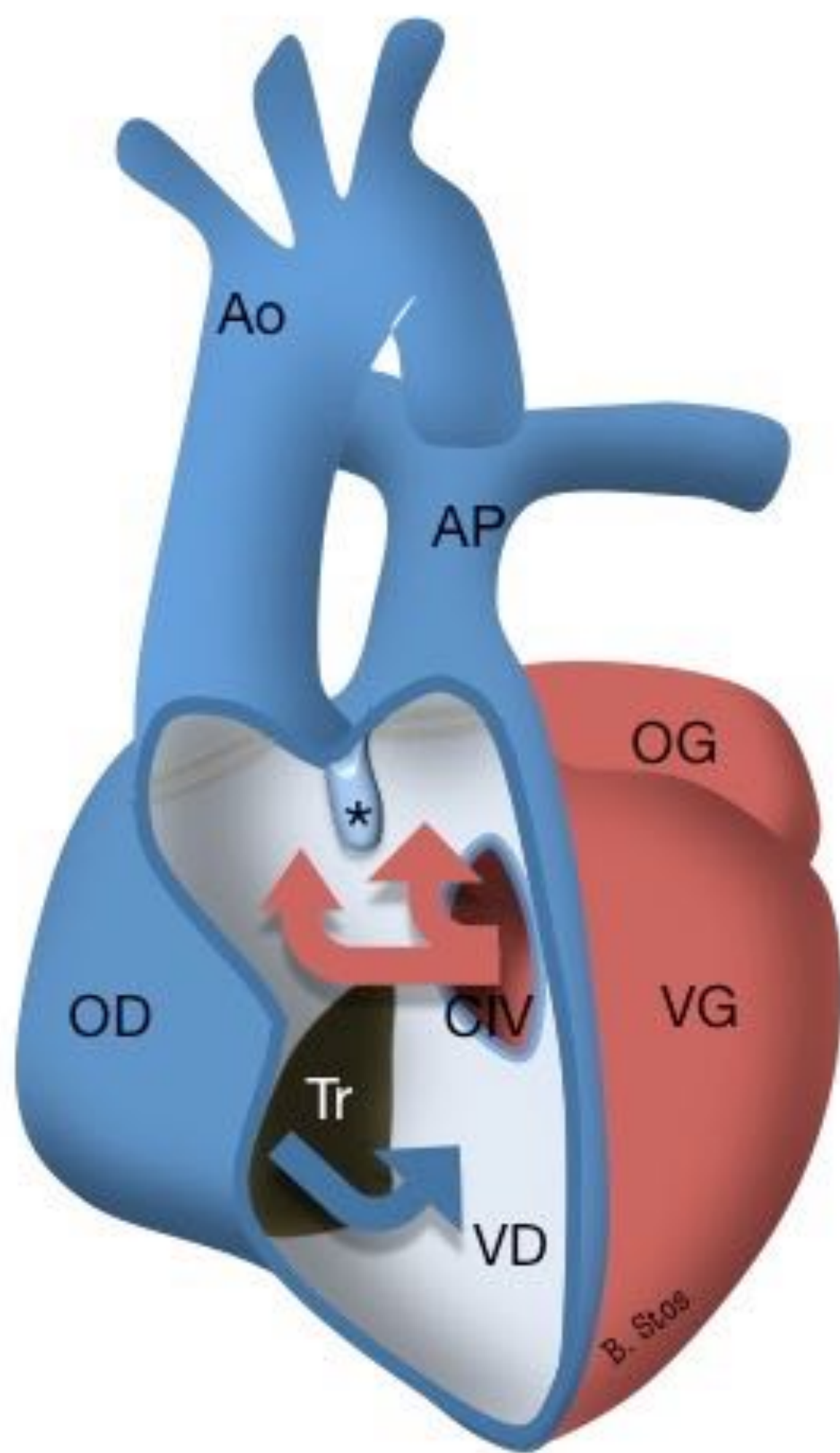
**Normal**

**Malpositions  
DORV**

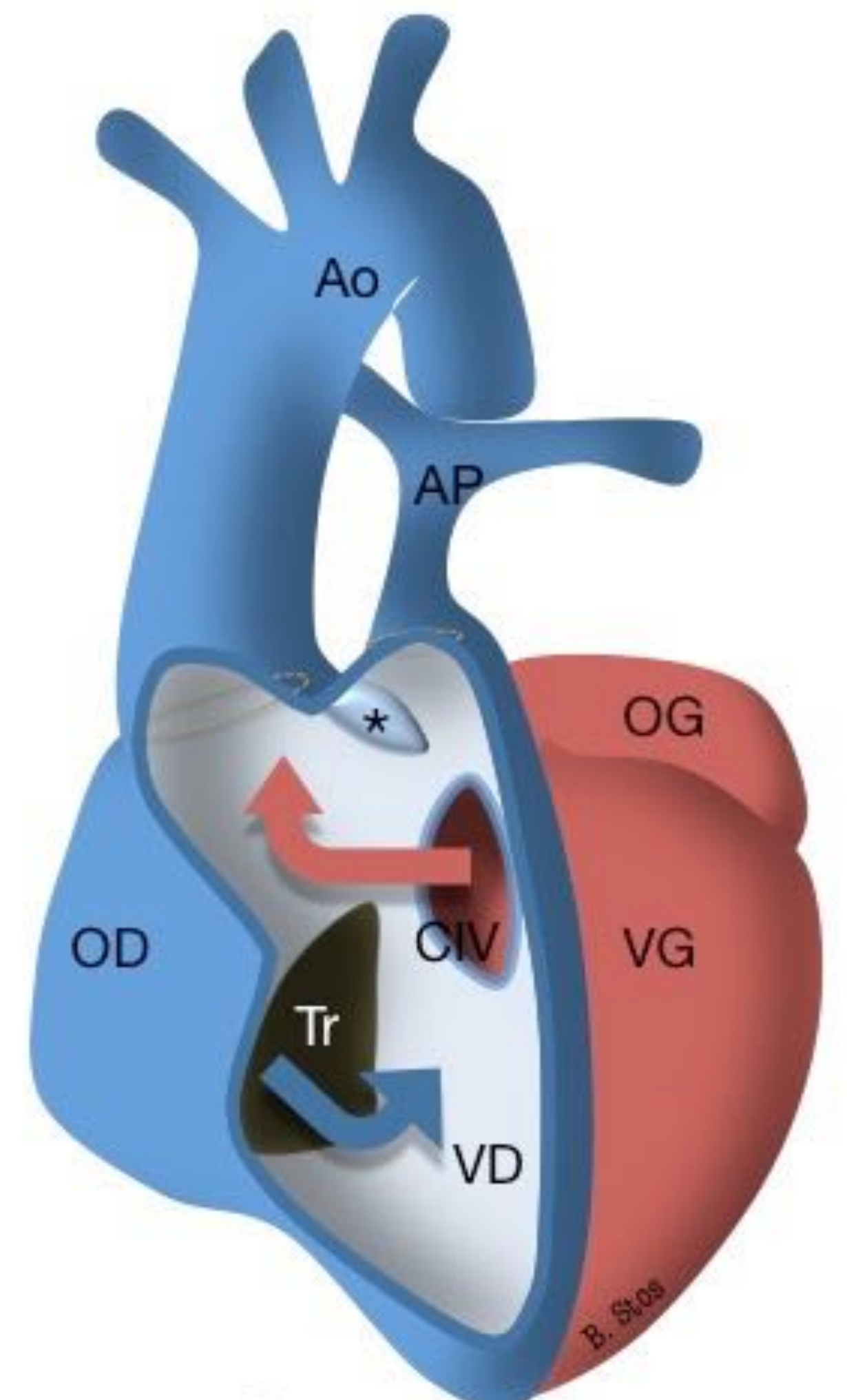
**Transposition**



Normal heart



DORV



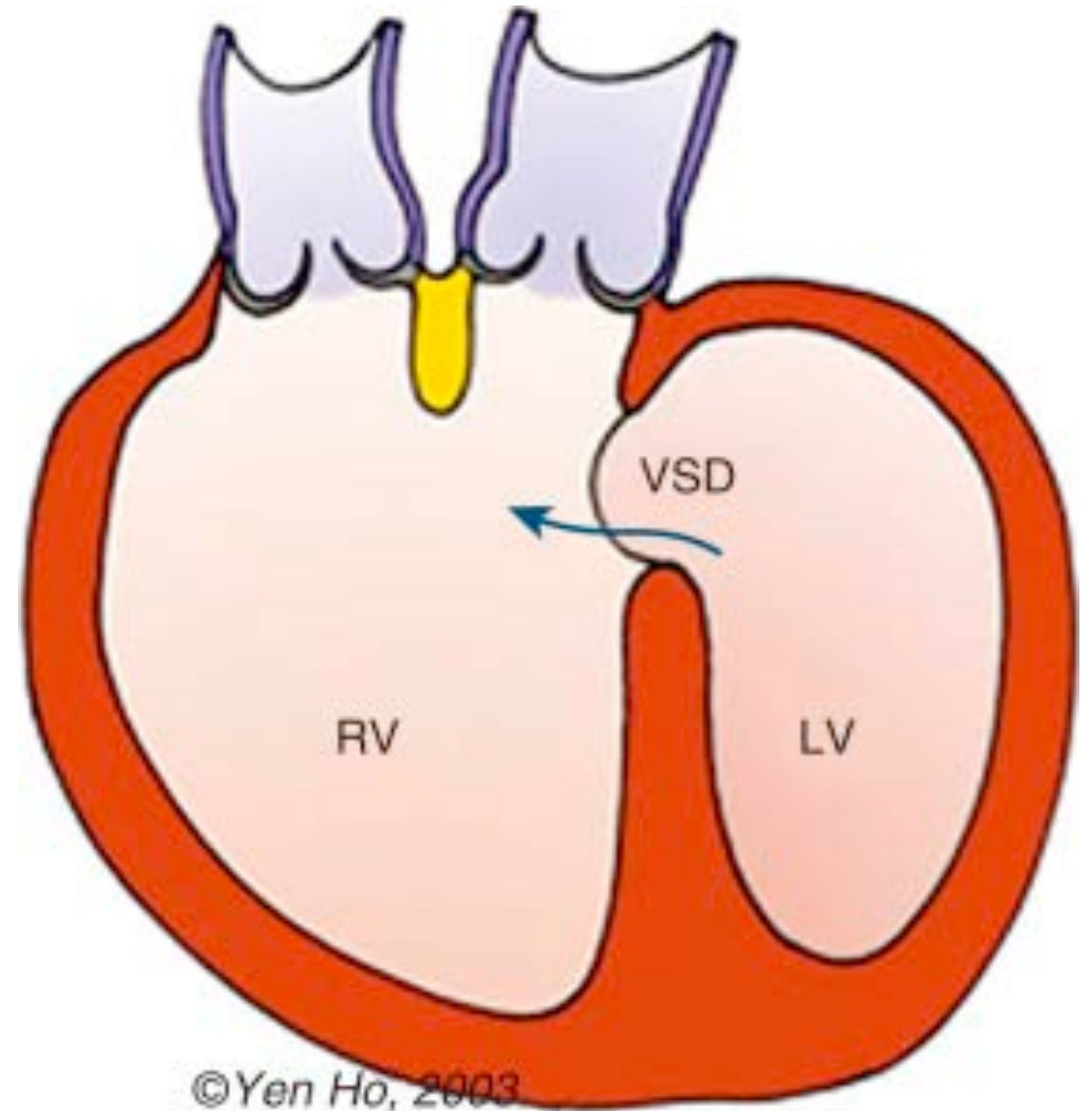
DORV

# DORV - Definition

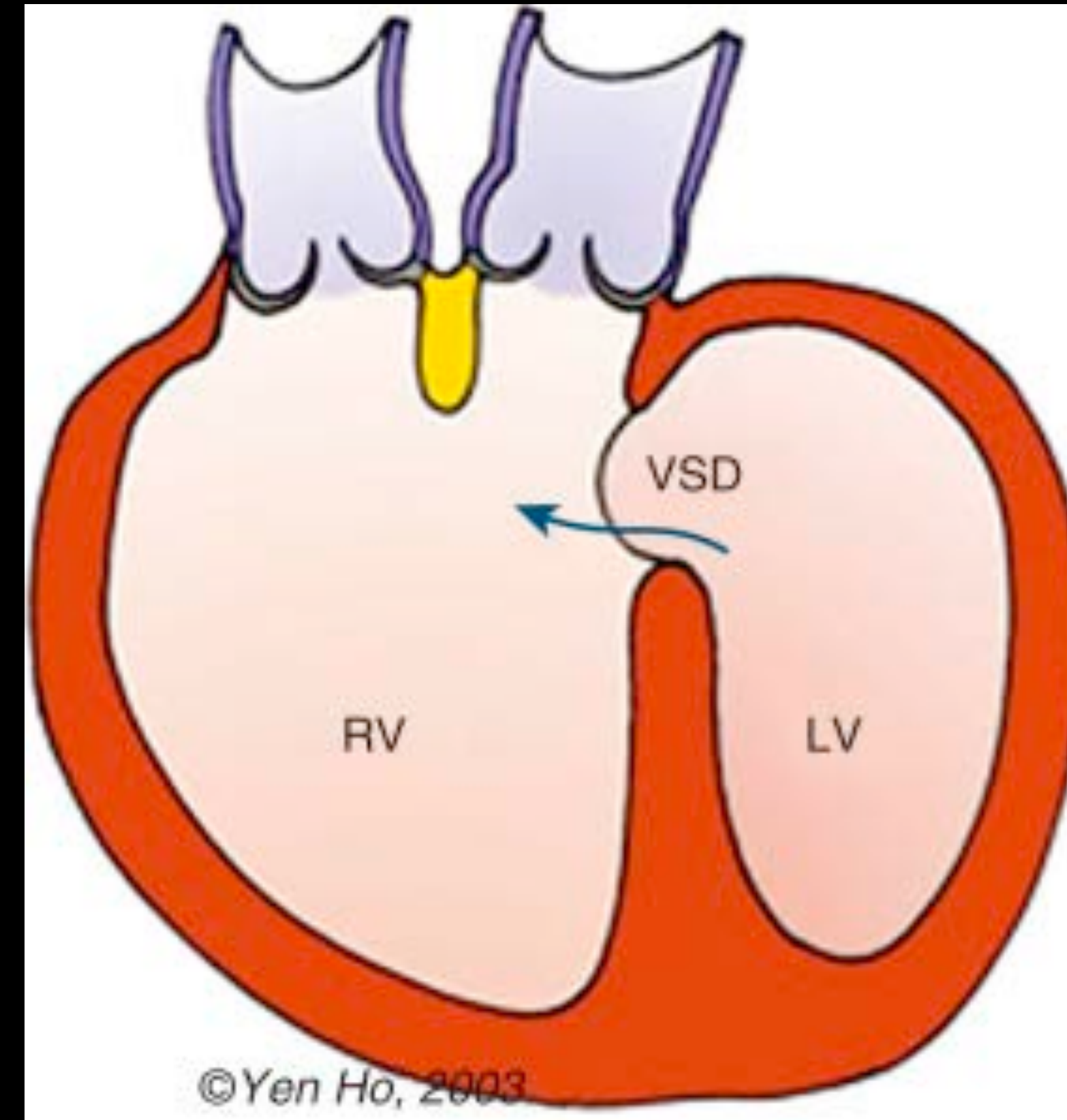
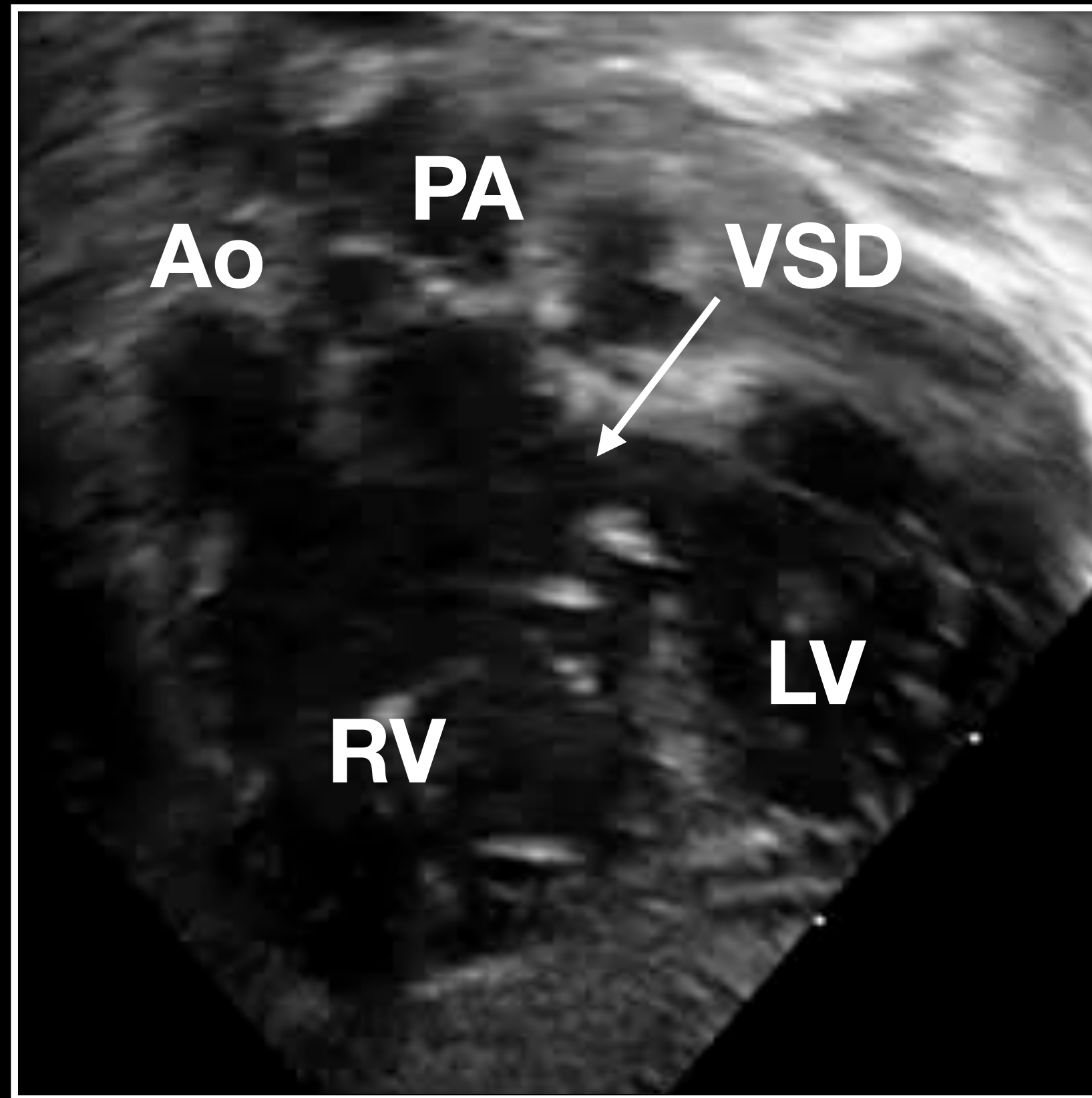
- Different definitions
  - Rule of 50%
  - Conal septum above the right ventricle
  - Sub-aortic + sub-pulmonary conus

## **Only one clear rule**

The two great vessels are above the right ventricle  
or predominantly above the RV  
& the only left ventricular outlet is the VSD



# Double outlet right ventricle

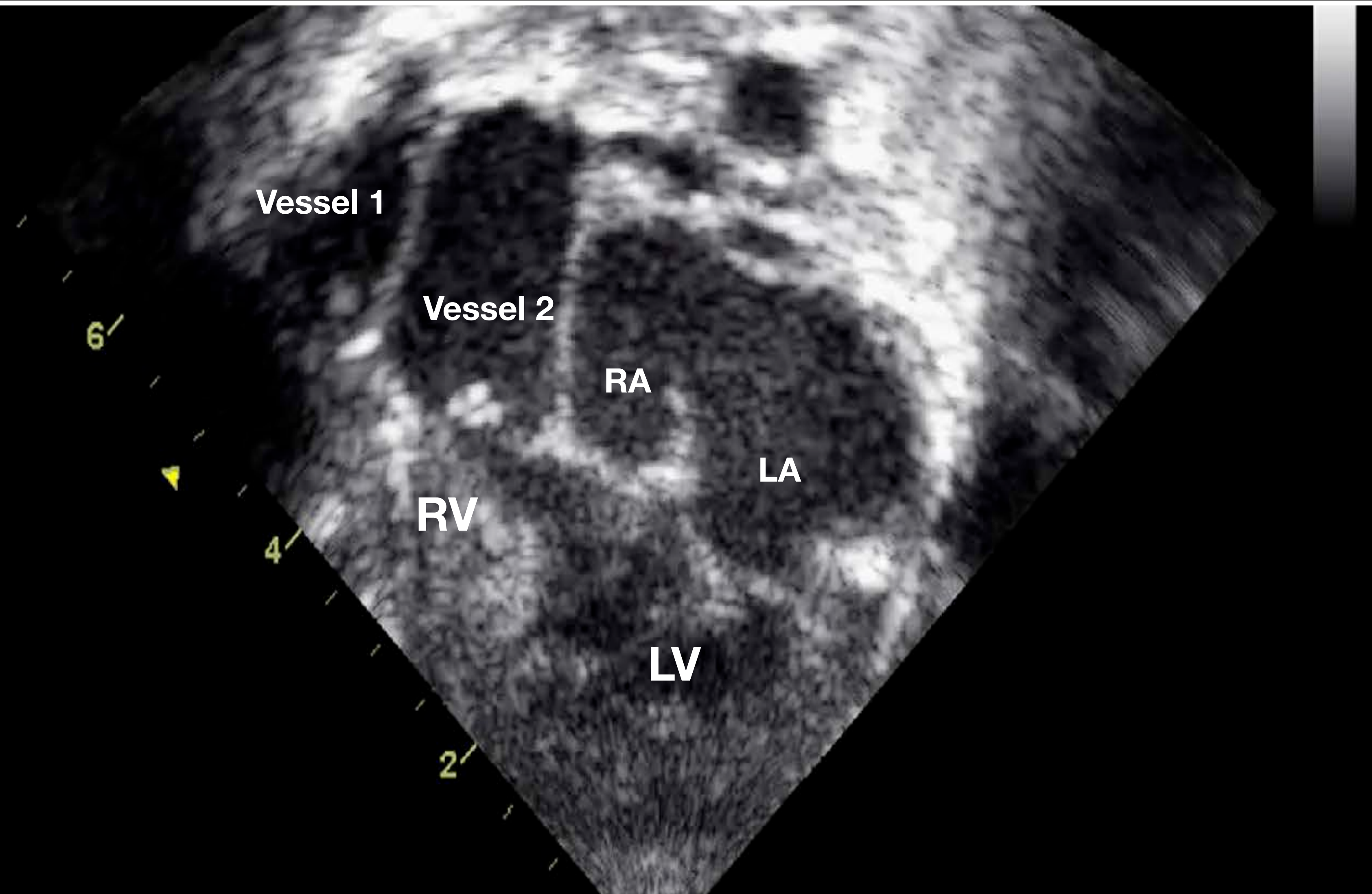
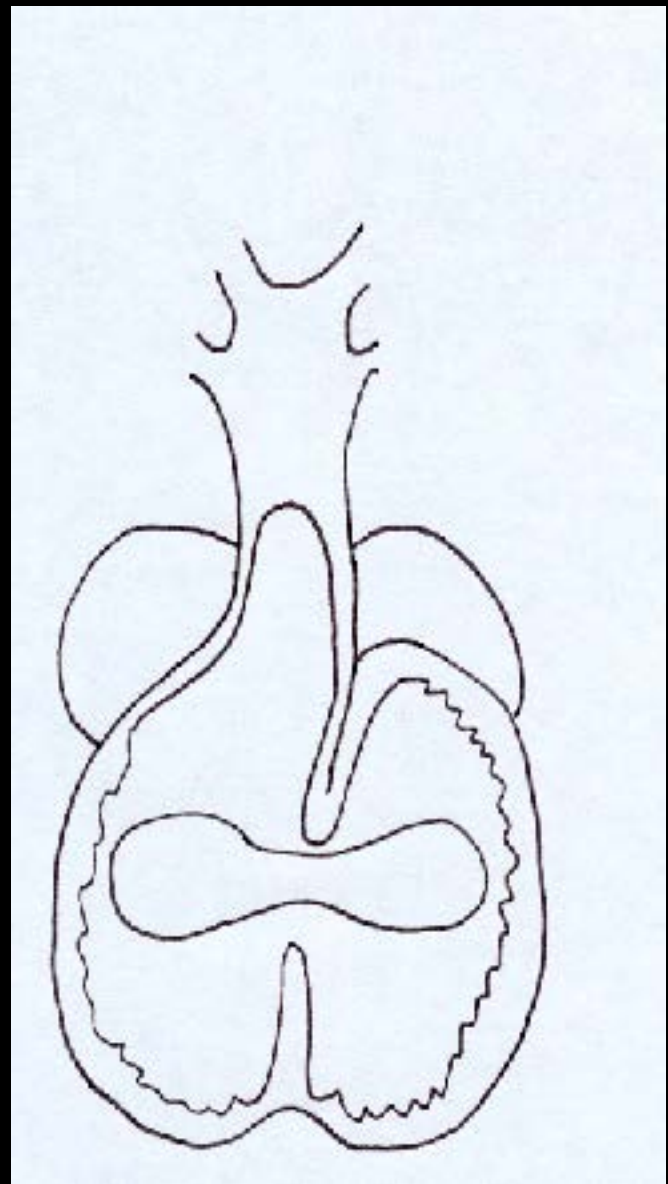


## 3 groups of DORV (van Praagh)

- Groupe 1 : DORV with isolated anomalies of the outflow tracts  
« Late » DORV due to insufficient wedging
- Groupe 2 : DORV with outflow tracts anomalies + ventricles + AV valves  
« Early » DORV during « early looping »
- Groupe 3 : Looping anomalies  
DORV associated with heterotaxy

# DORV

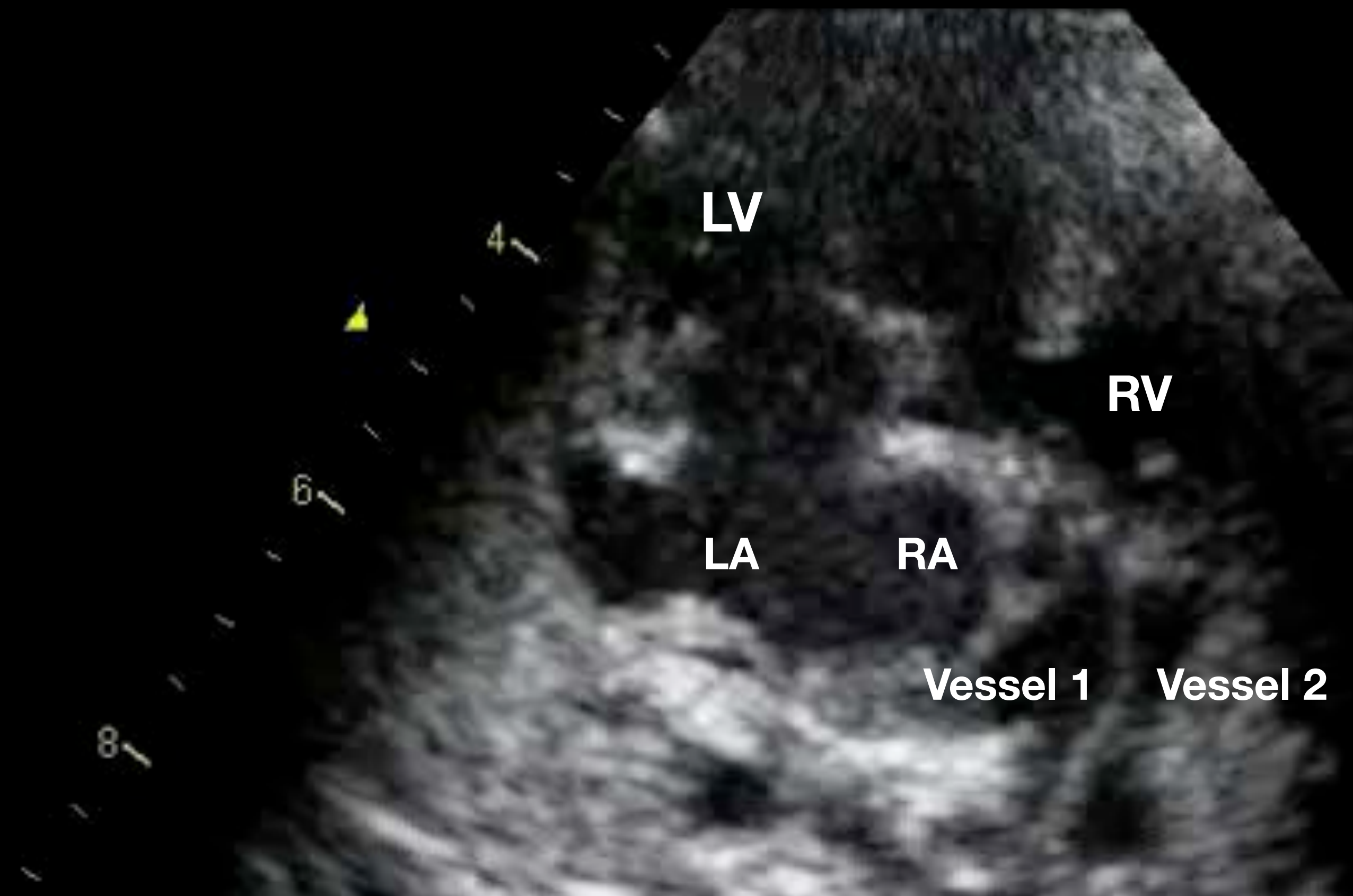
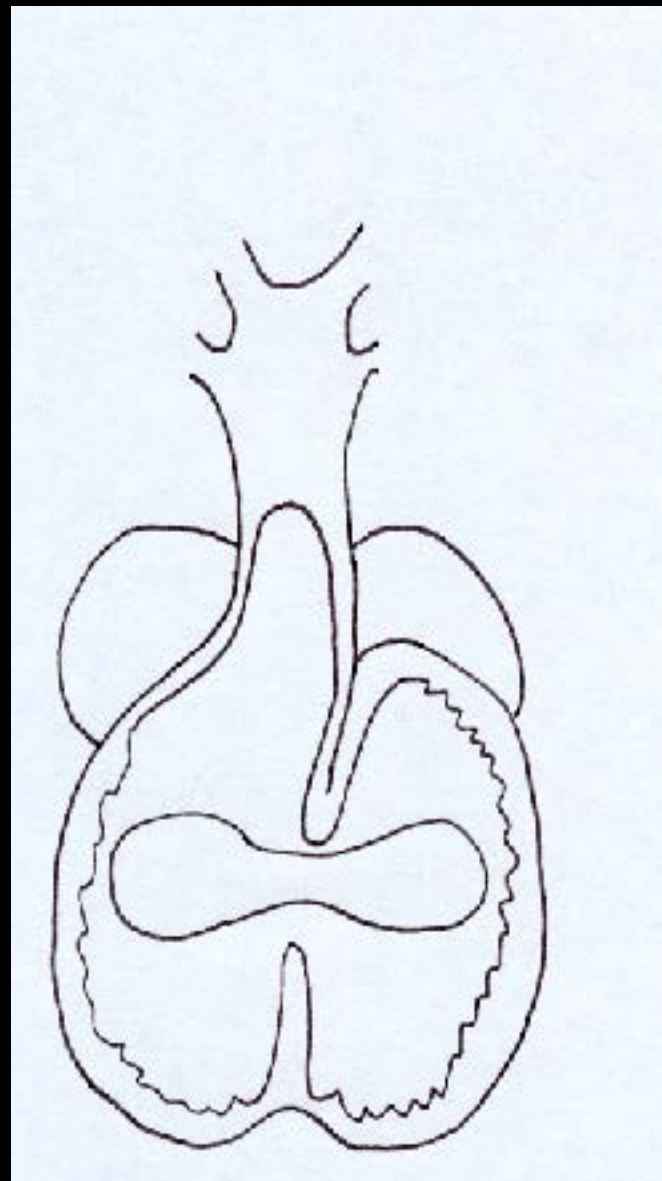
« Early » DORV



**Group 3 DORV**

# DORV

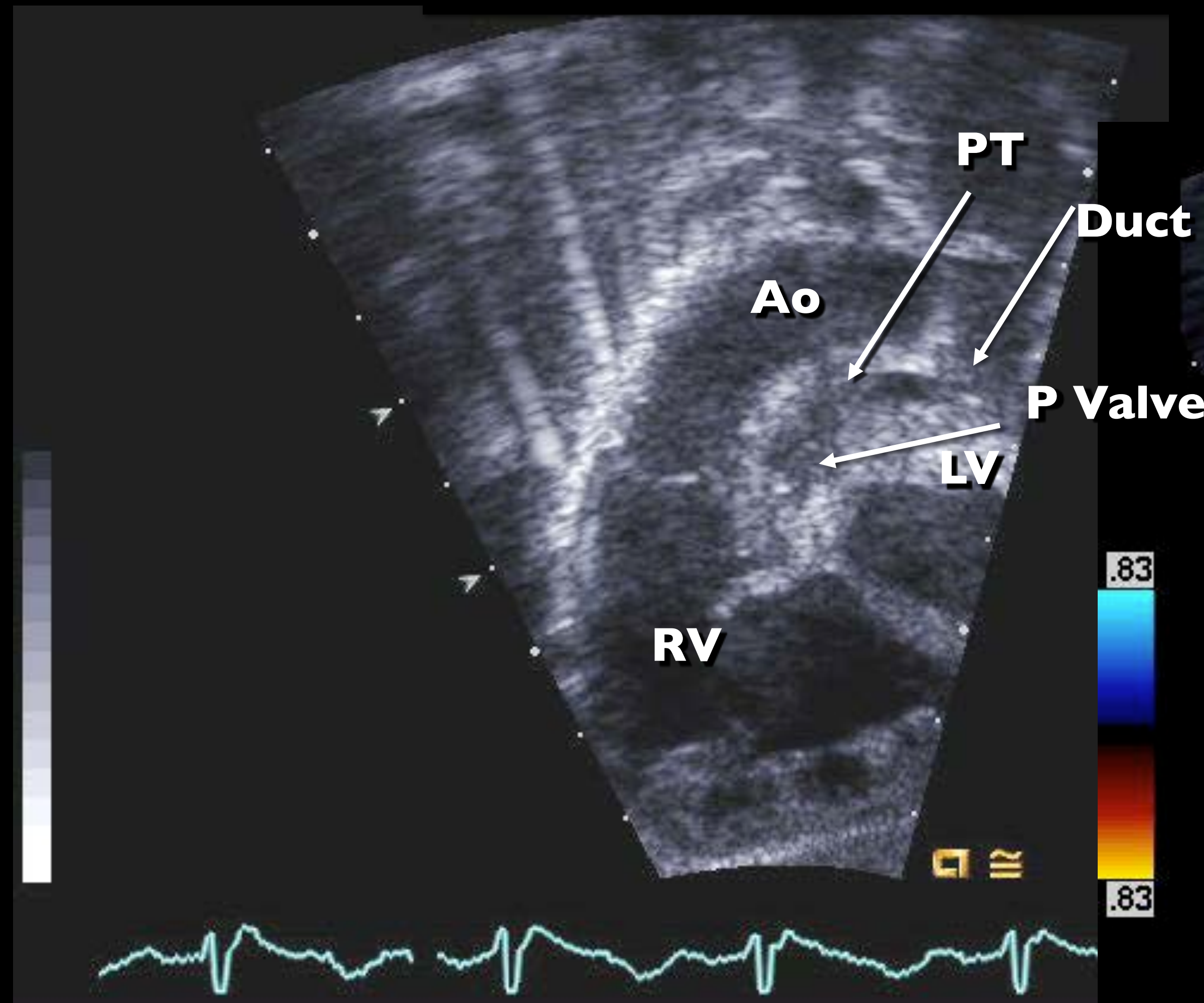
« Early » DORV



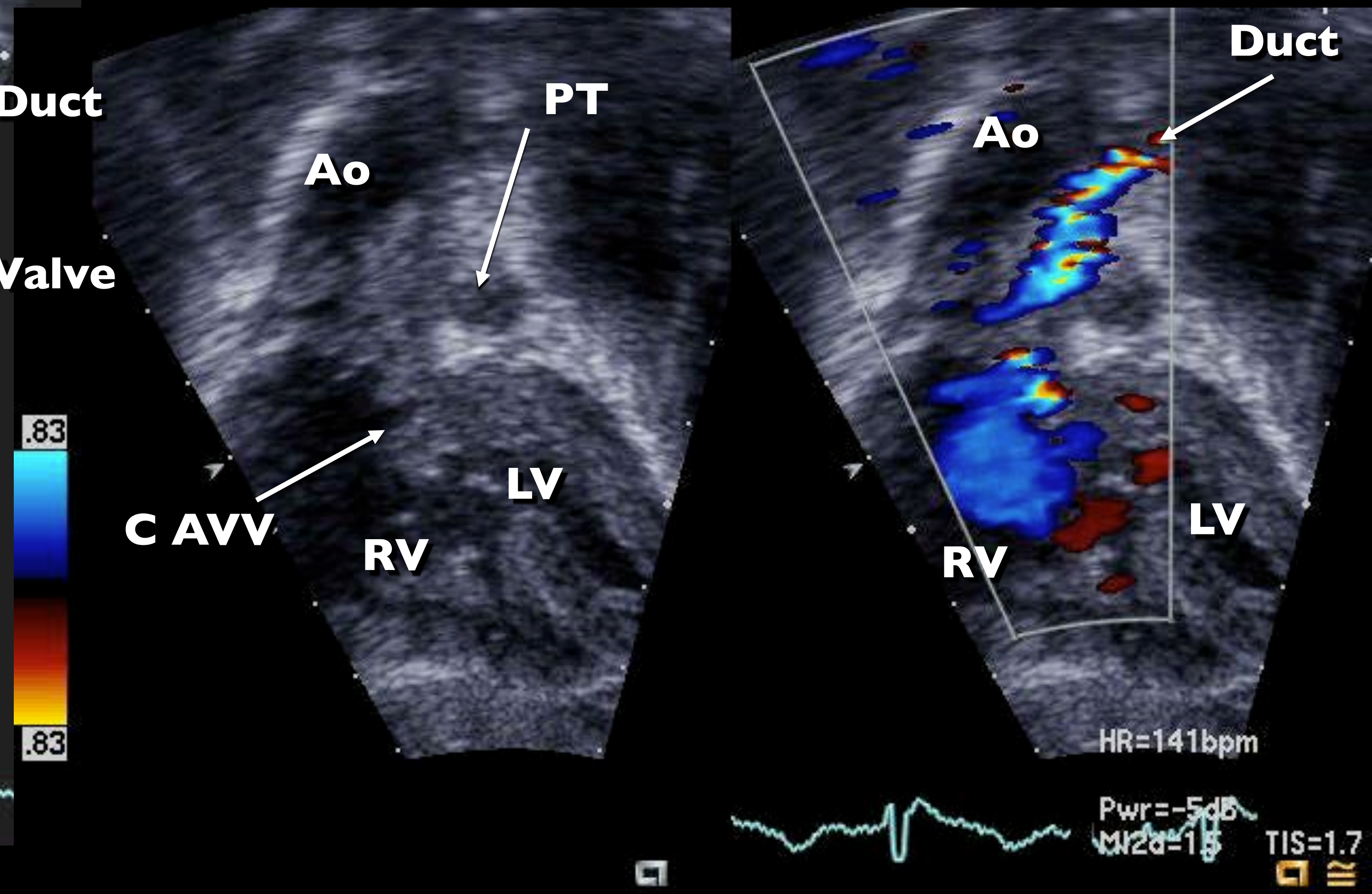
**Group 3 DORV**

## Group 3 DORV

## DORV in Right Isomerism Pulmonary Stenosis/Atresia with DORV



Subcostal Sagittal Cut

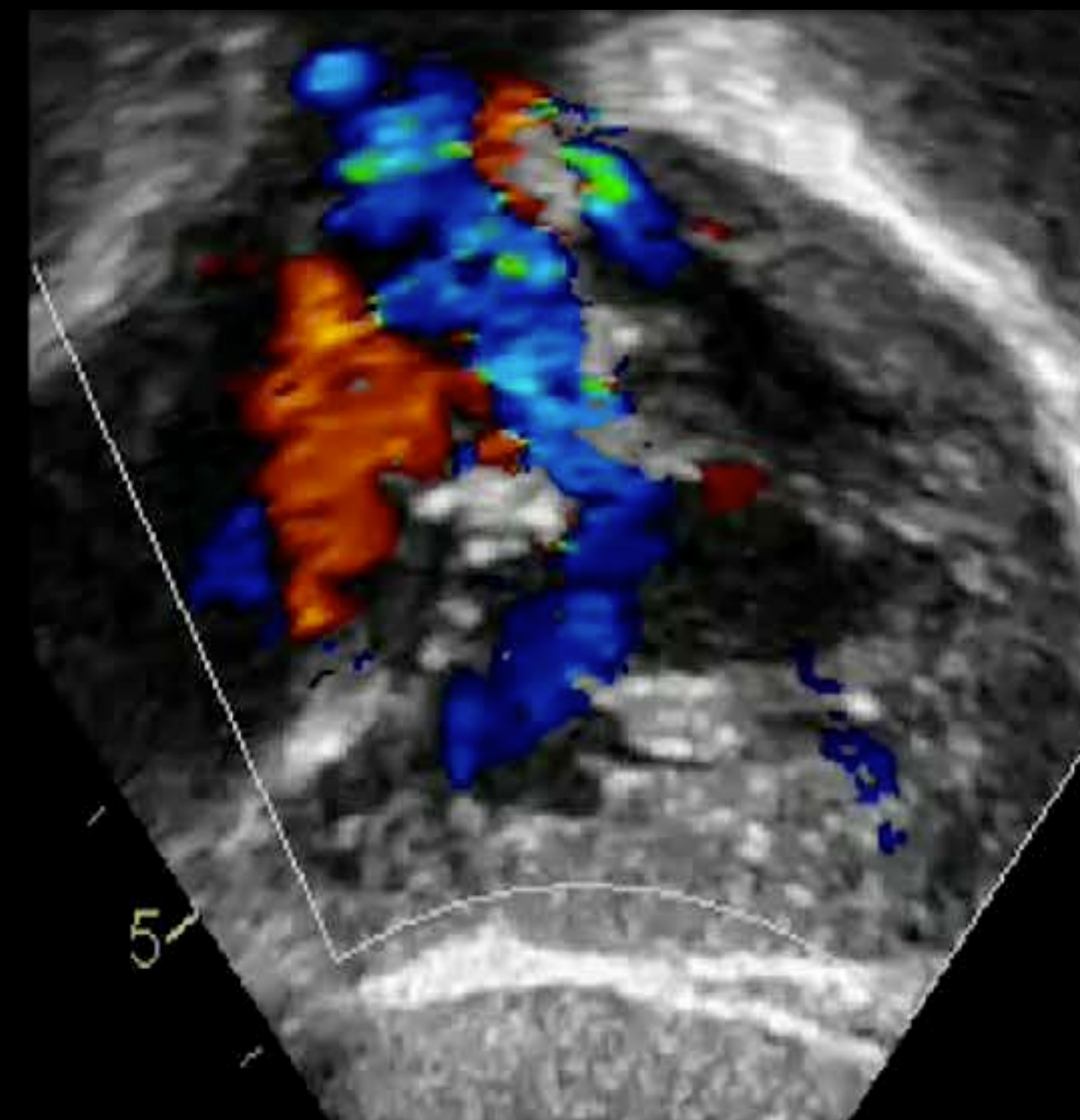
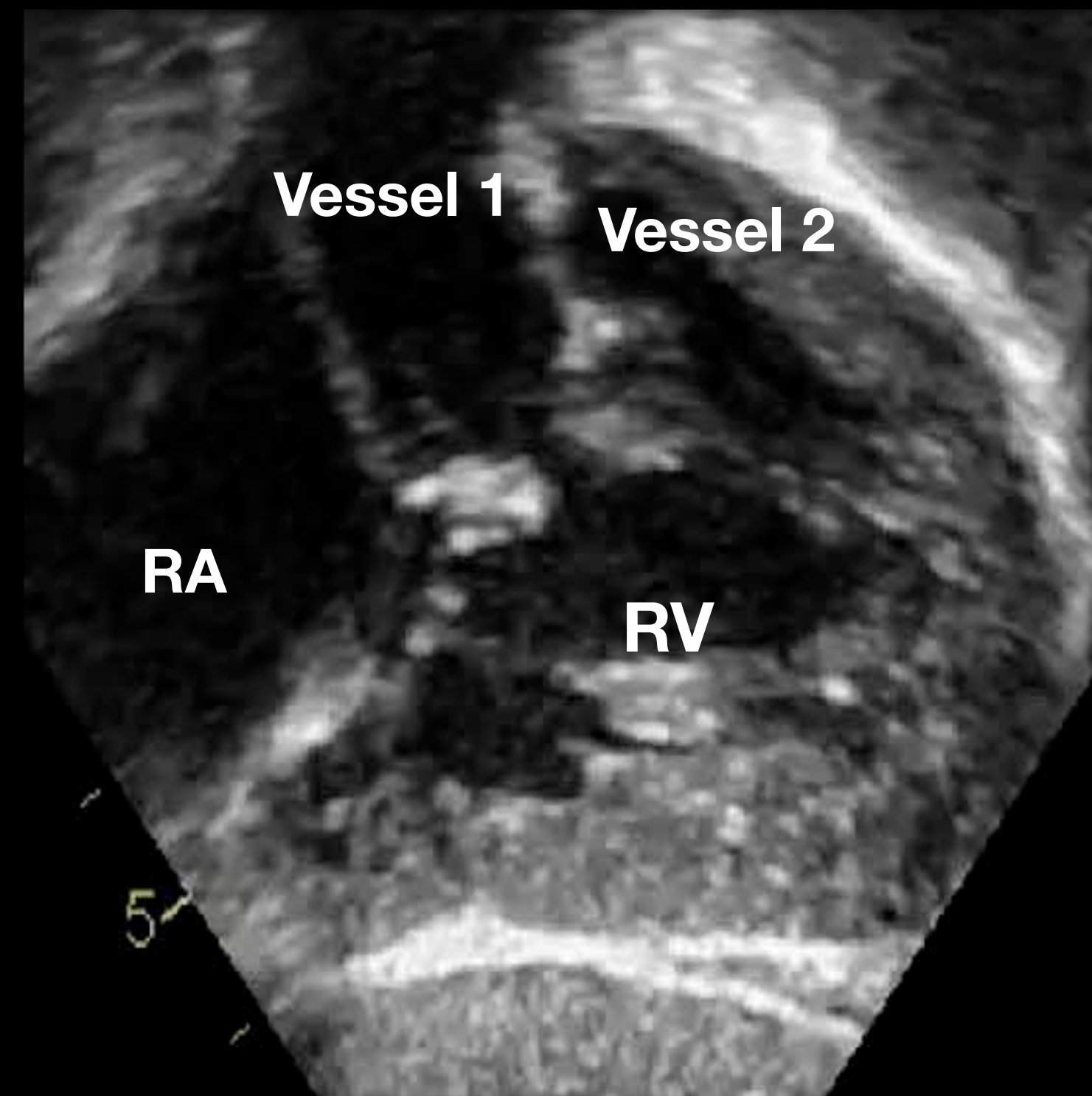
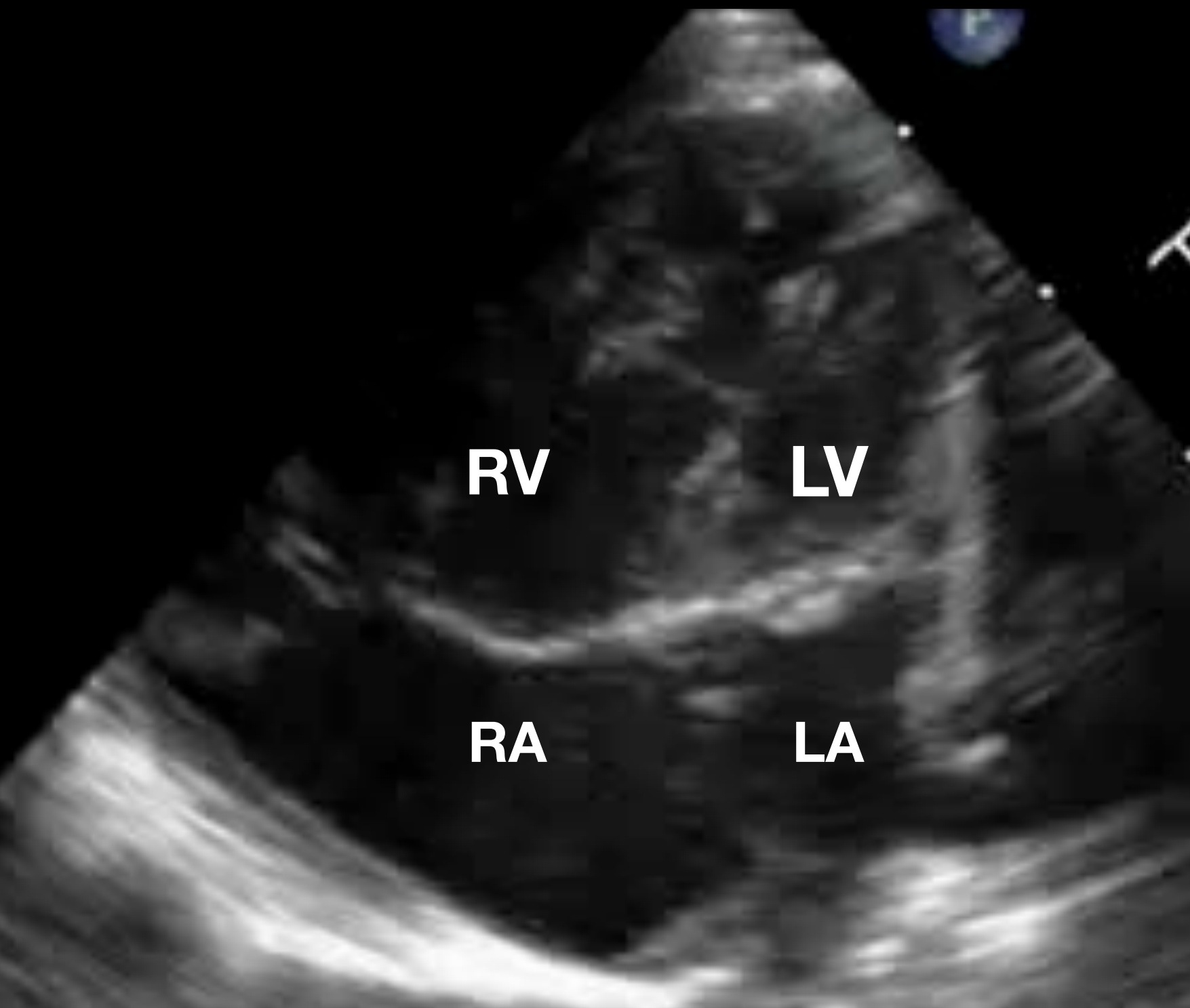


Subcostal Coronal Cuts

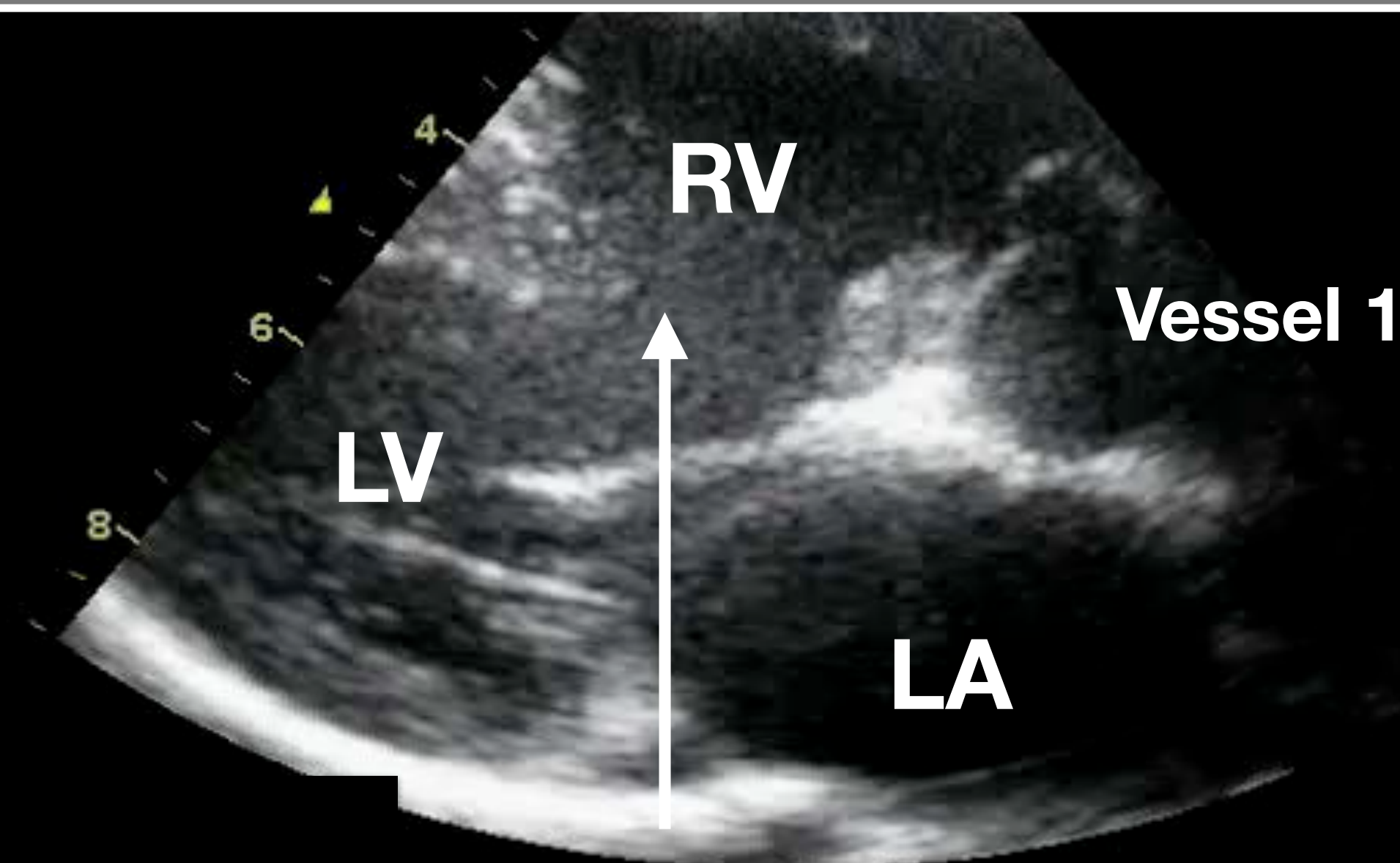
# DORV

## Mitral atresia and DORV

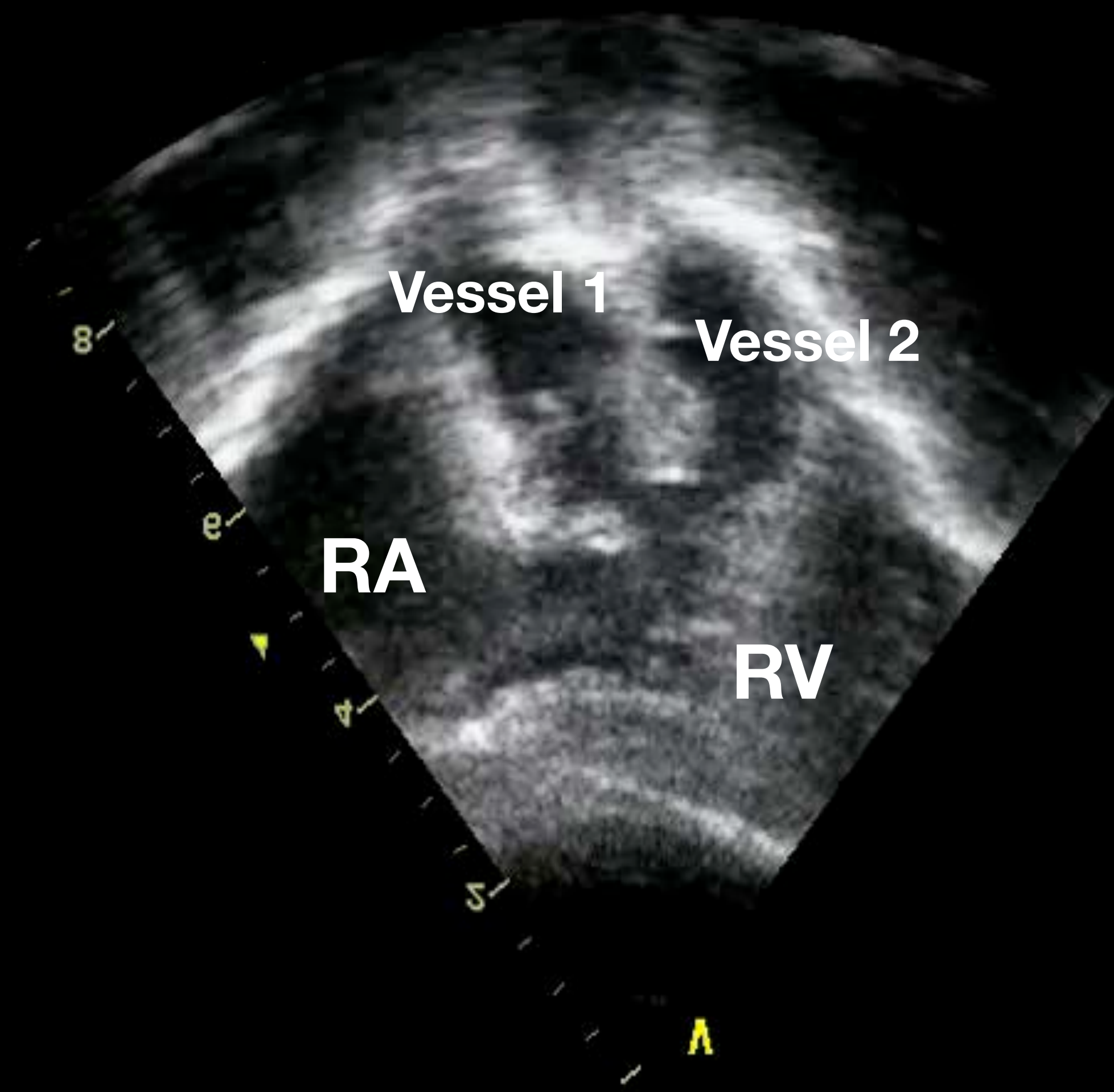
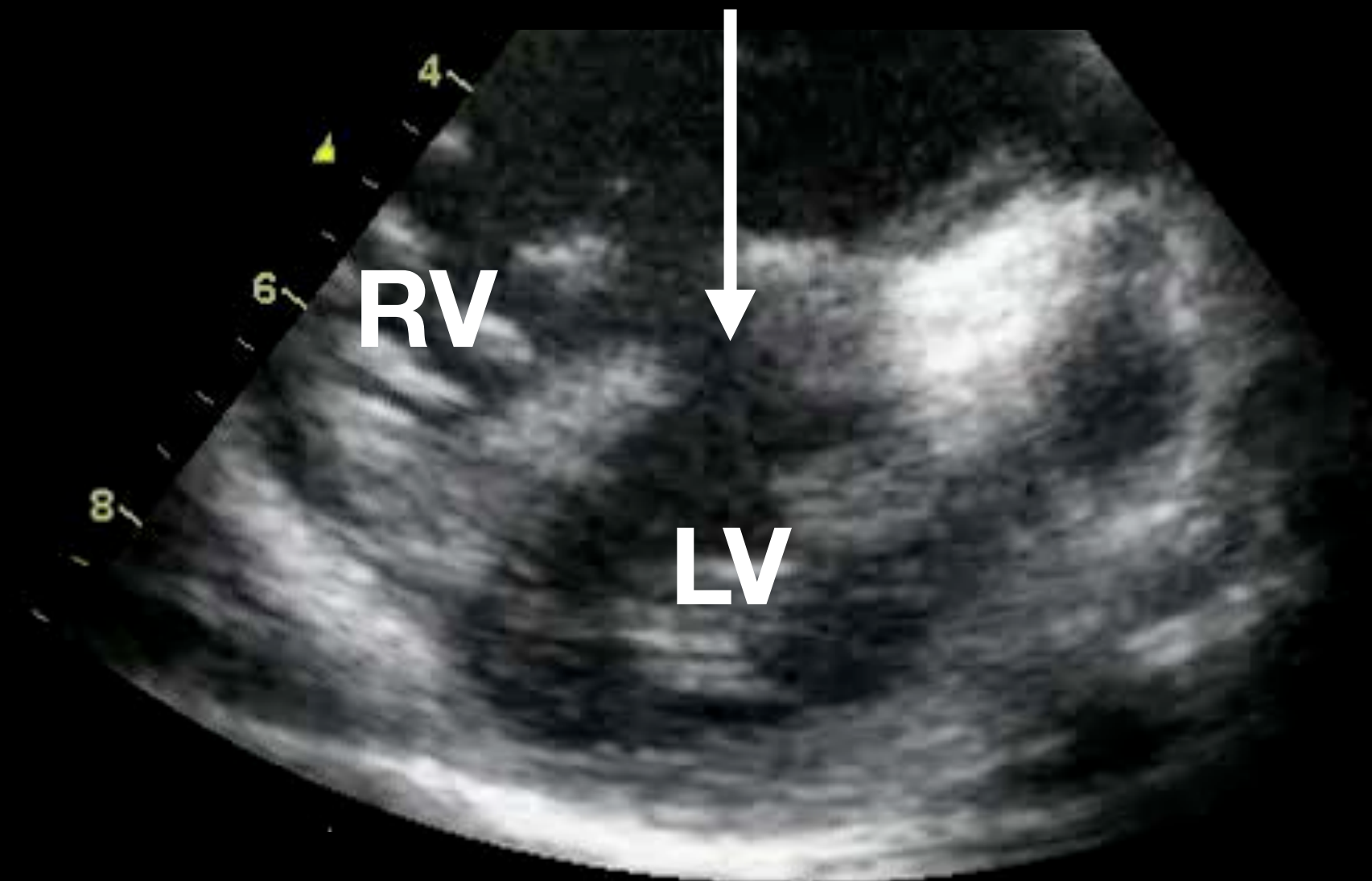
### Group 2 DORV



**DORV**  
« Late » DORV



**VSD**

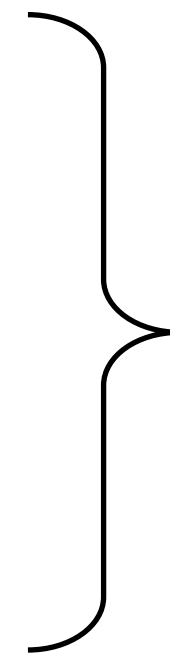


**Group 1 DORV**

# DORV - classifications

1-Relationship between VSD and great vessels (Lev 1972) : 4 types

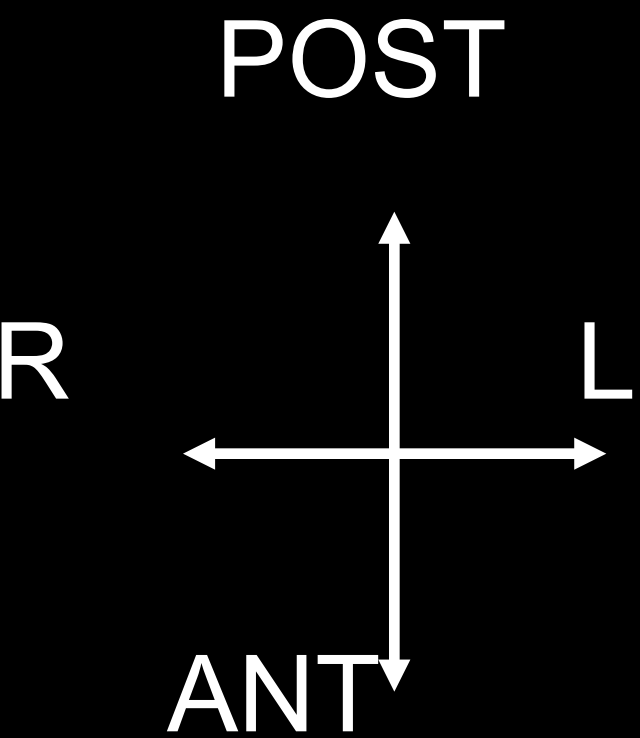
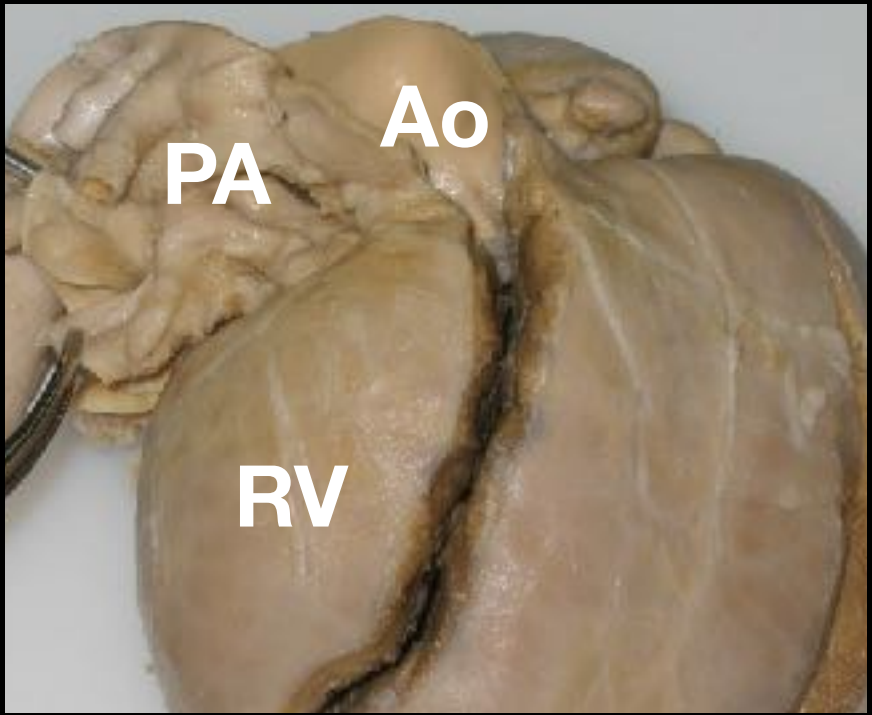
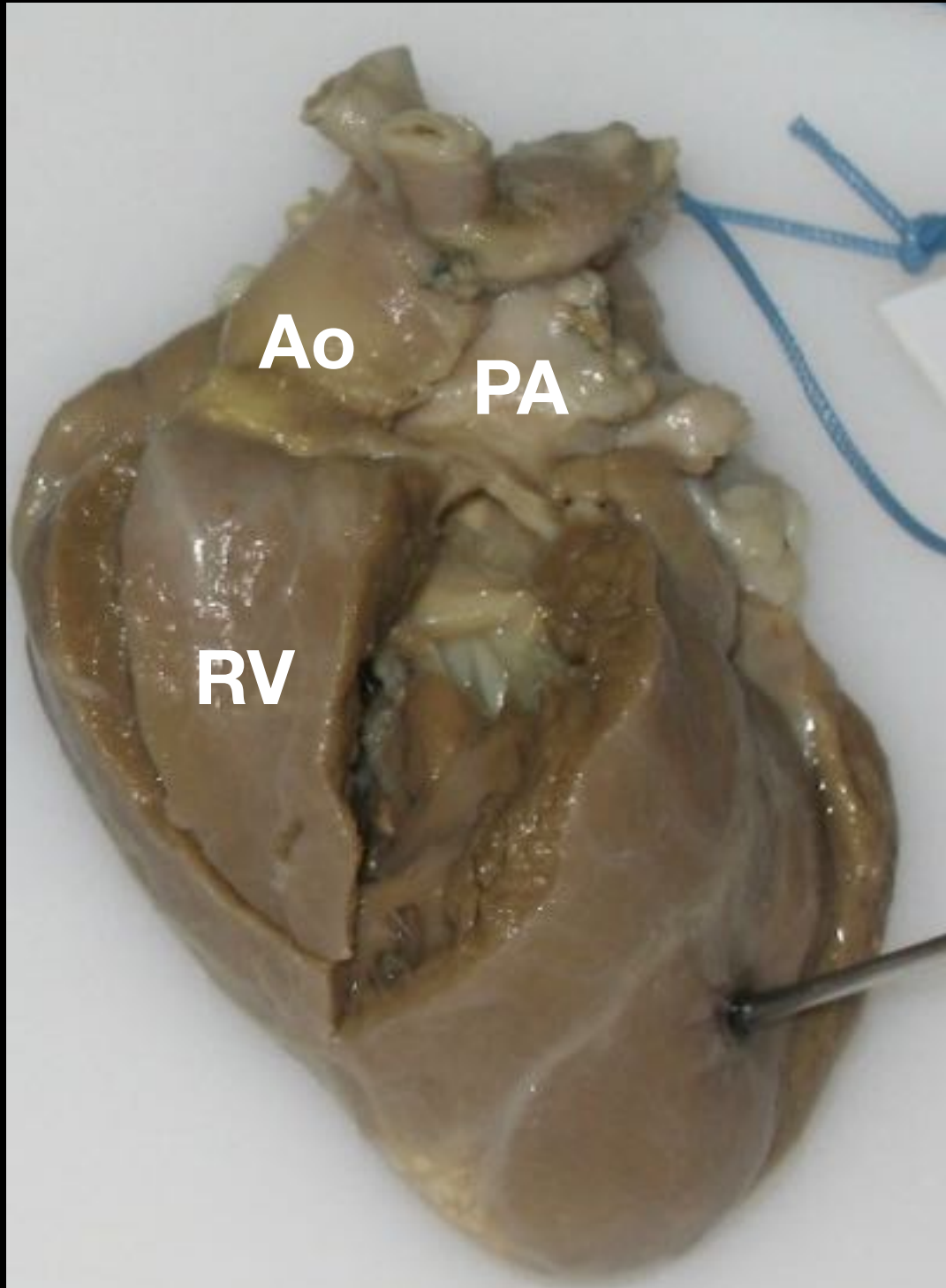
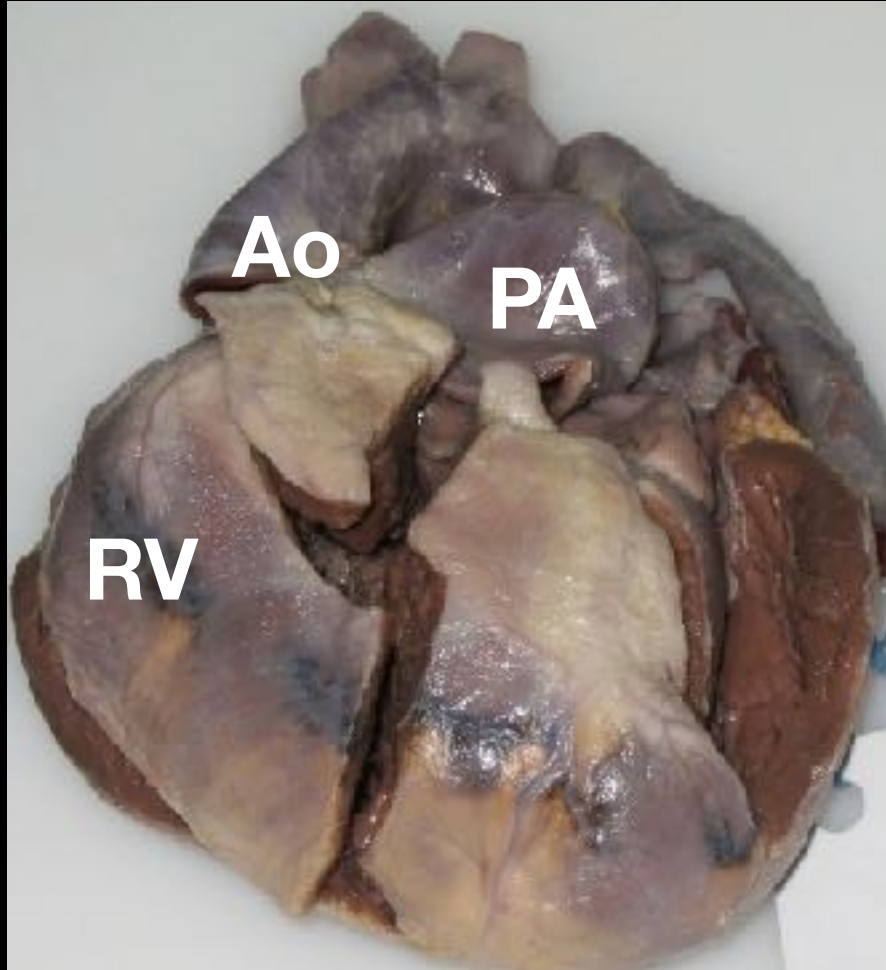
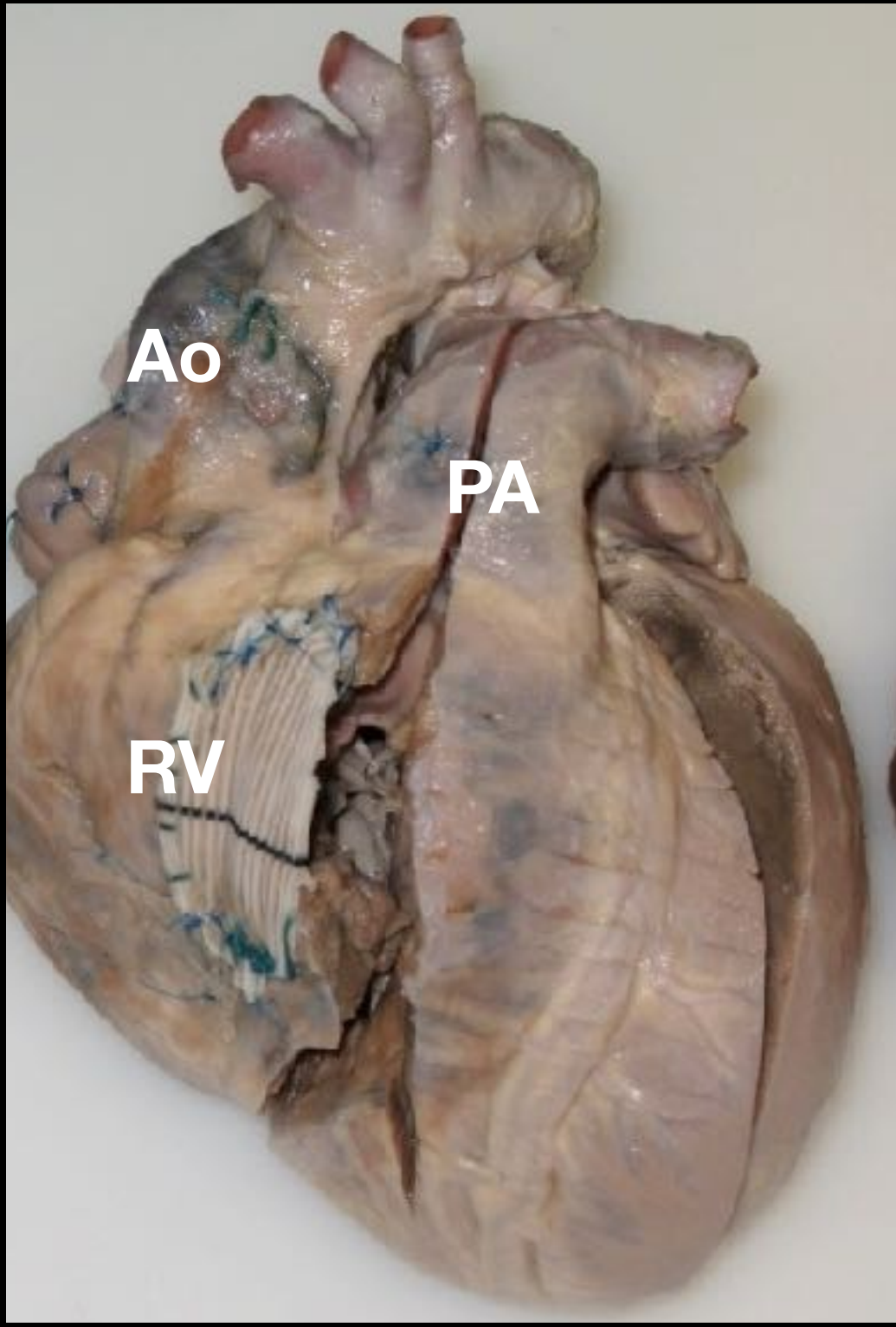
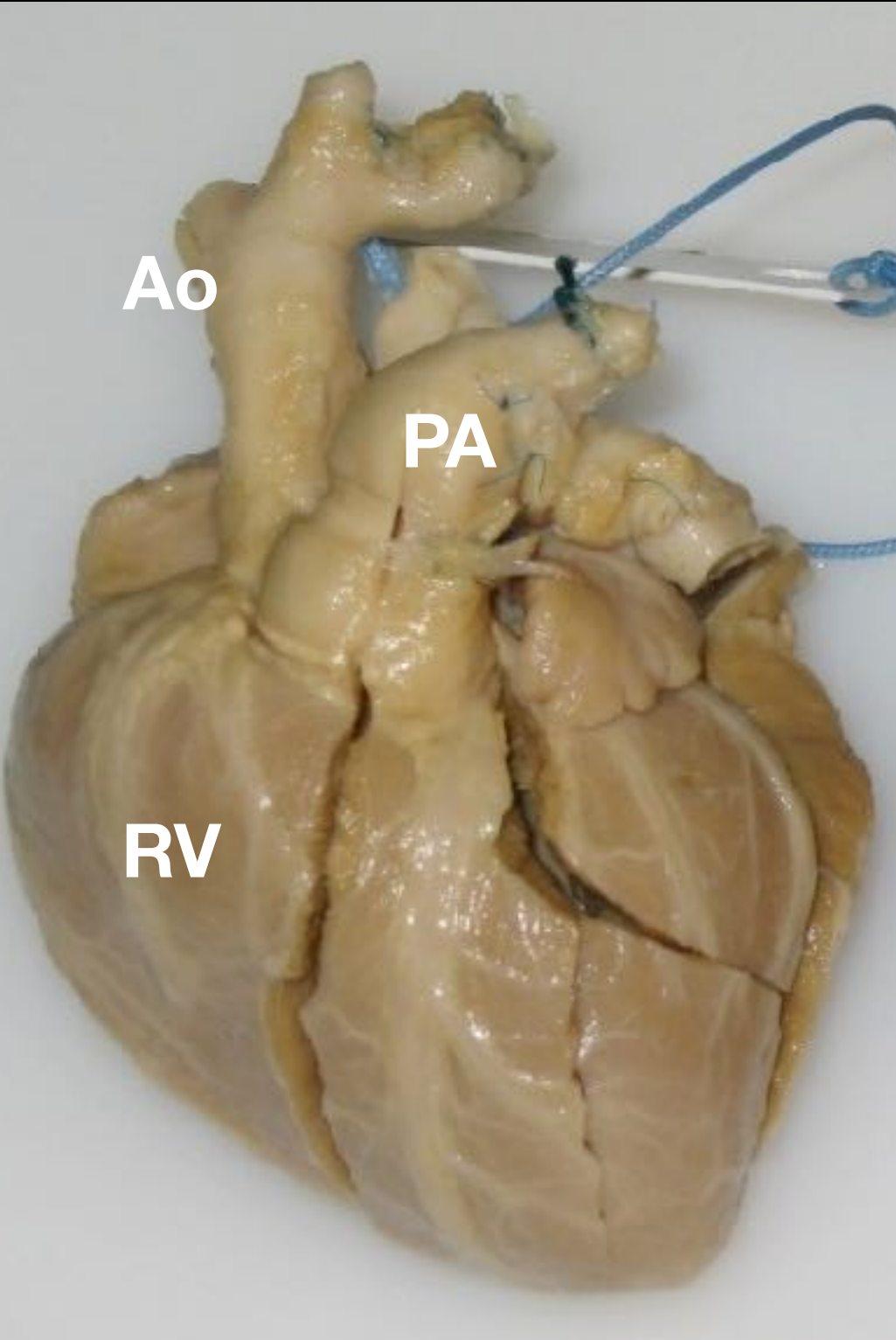
- Sub-aortic
- Sub-pulmonary
- Double committed
- Non committed



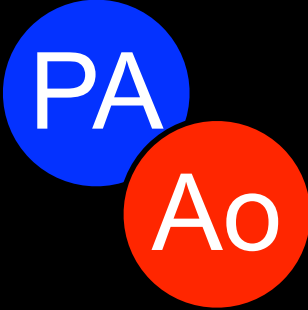
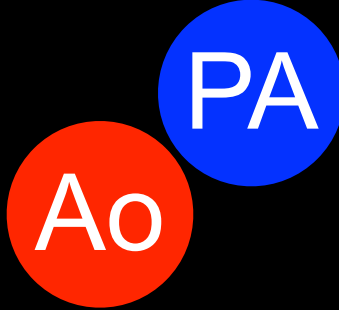
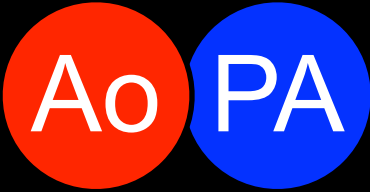
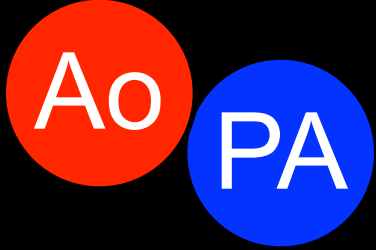
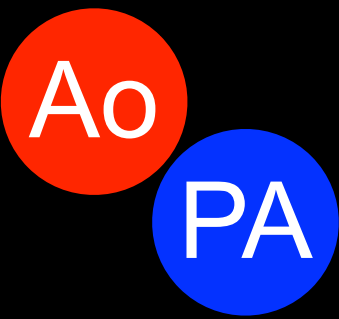
Physiological  
classification

2-Relationship between the two great vessels (De La Cruz 1992)

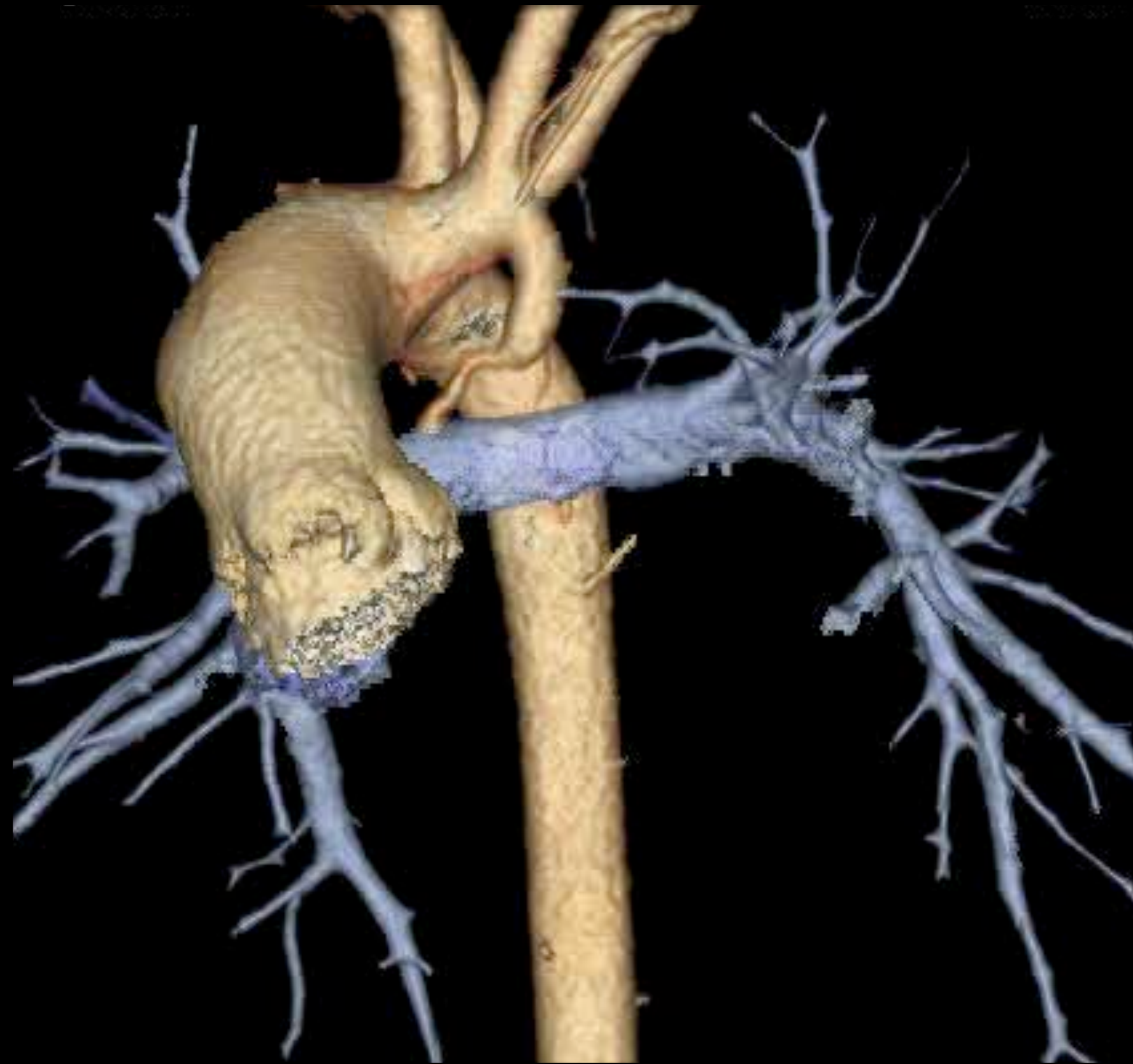
# Relative position of the great vessels in DORV



S,D,L

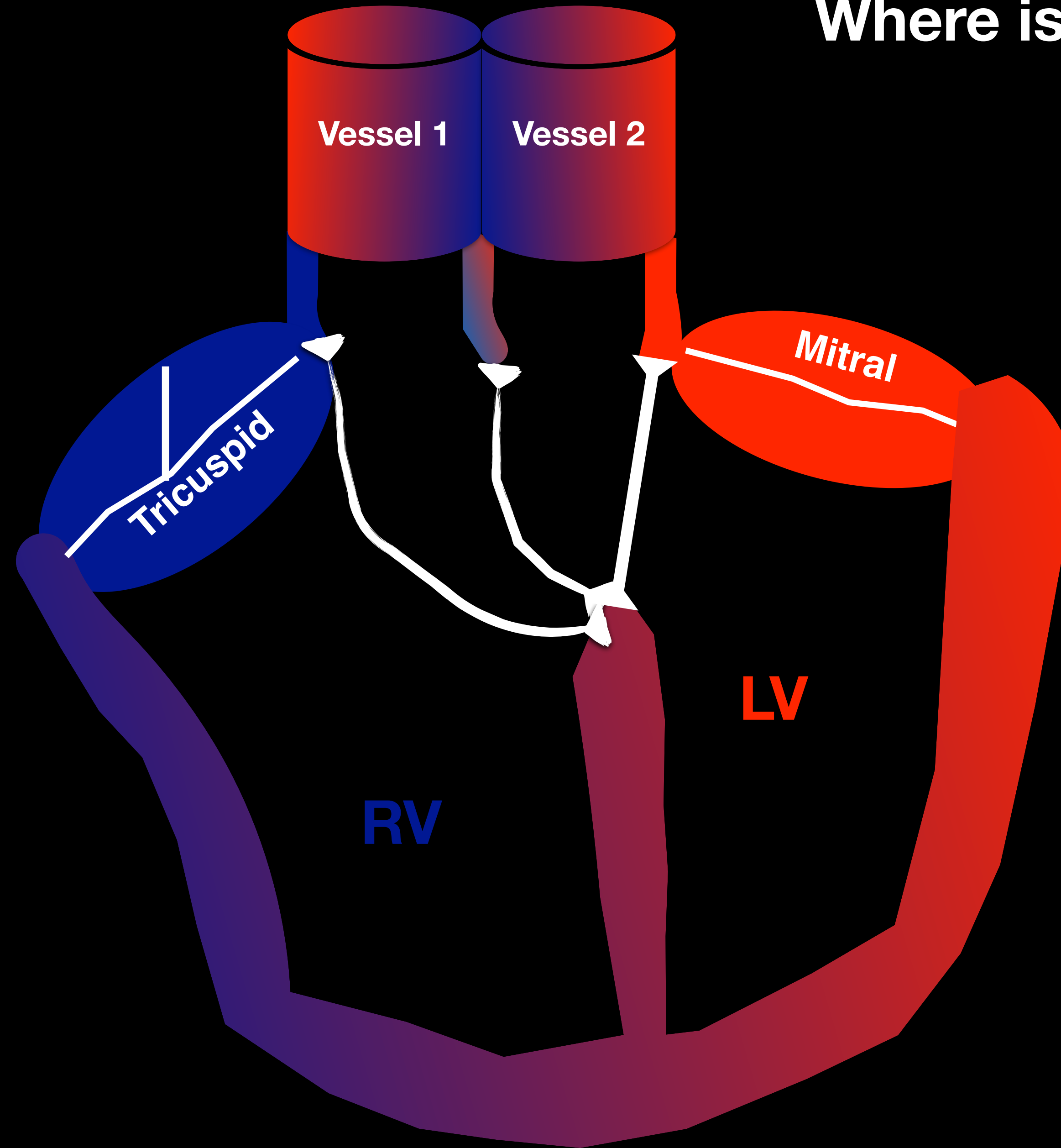


## Relative position of the great vessels in DORV

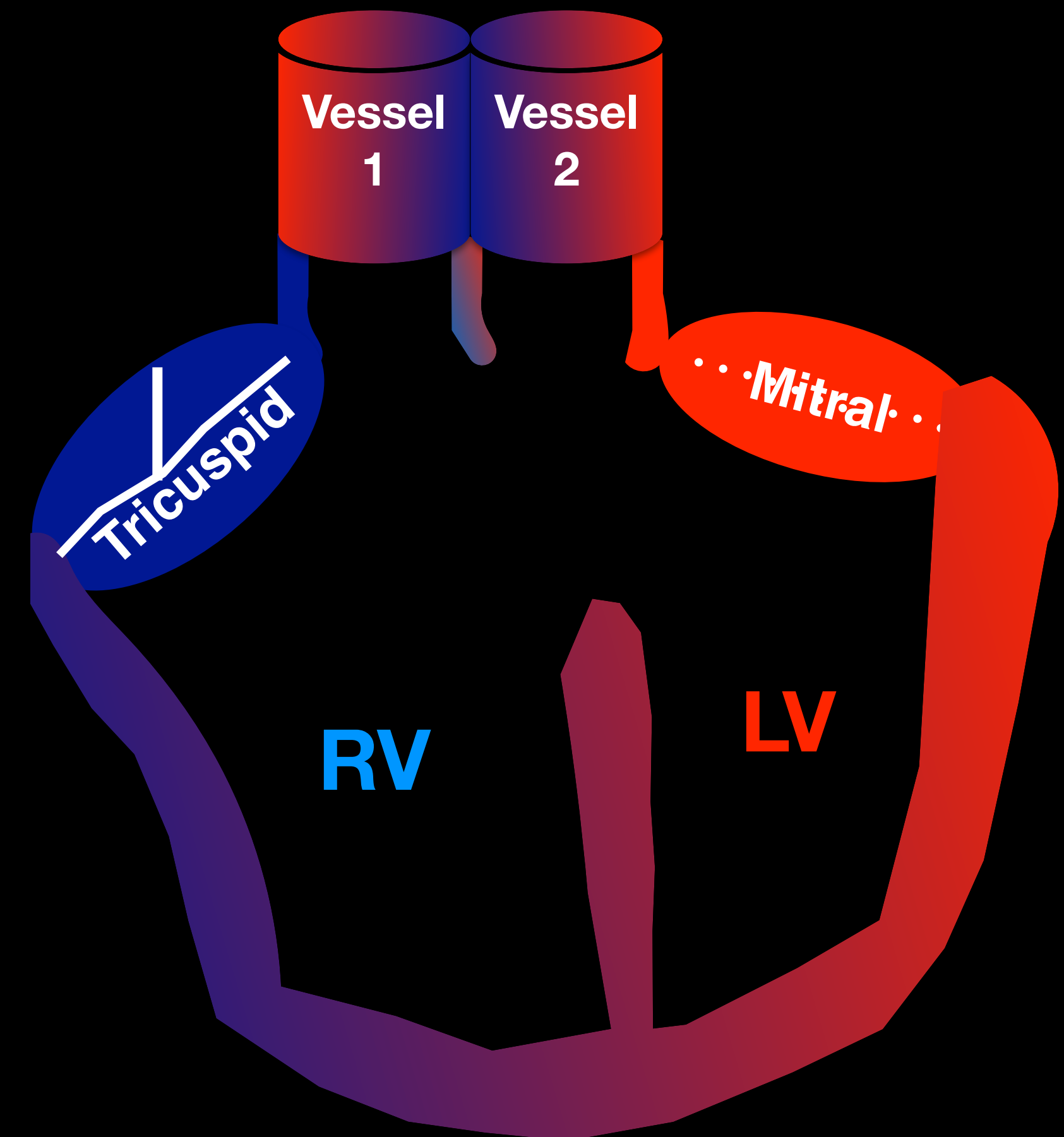
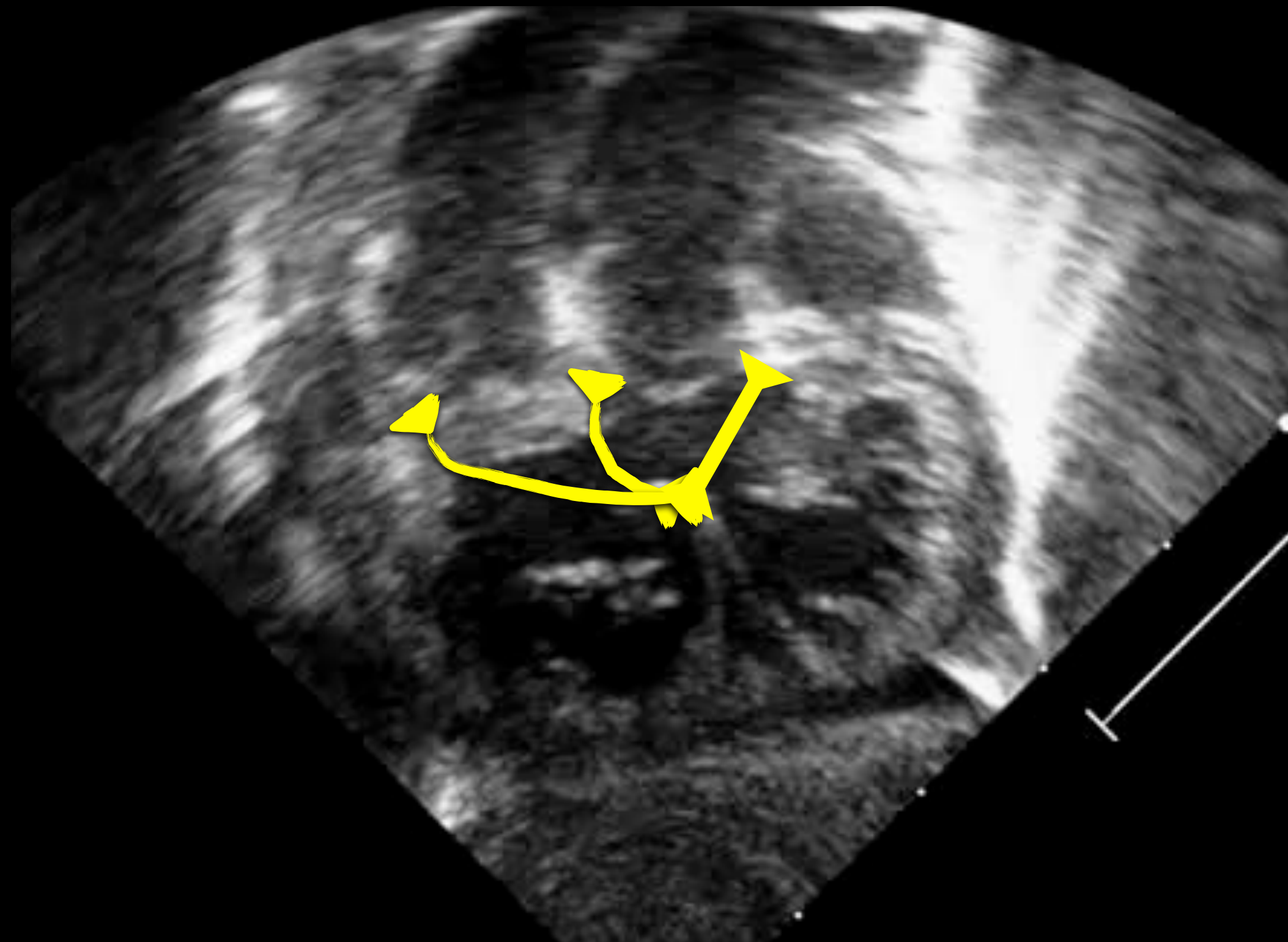


**The position of the great vessels does not predict where is the VSD**

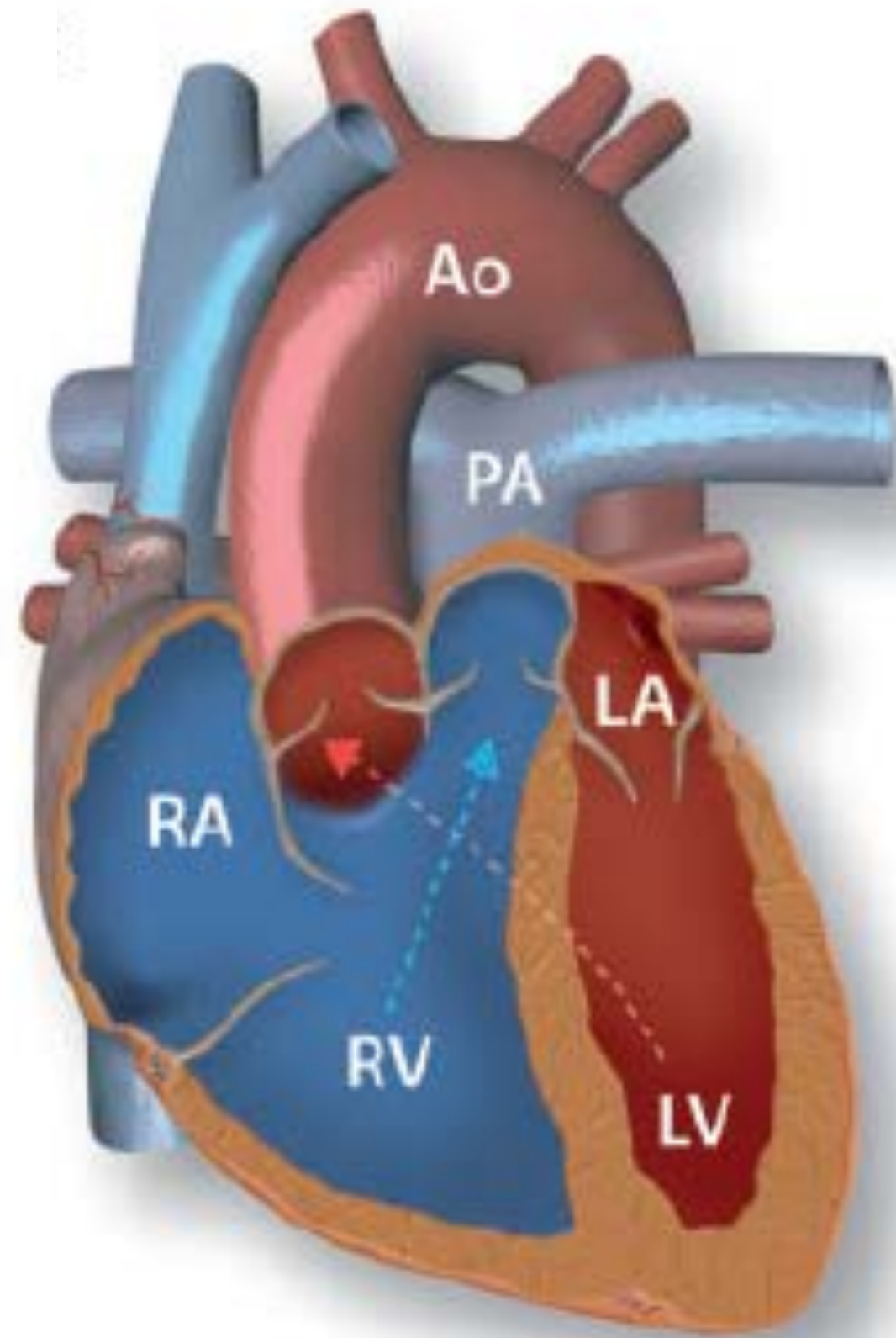
Where is the « VSD » in DORV ?



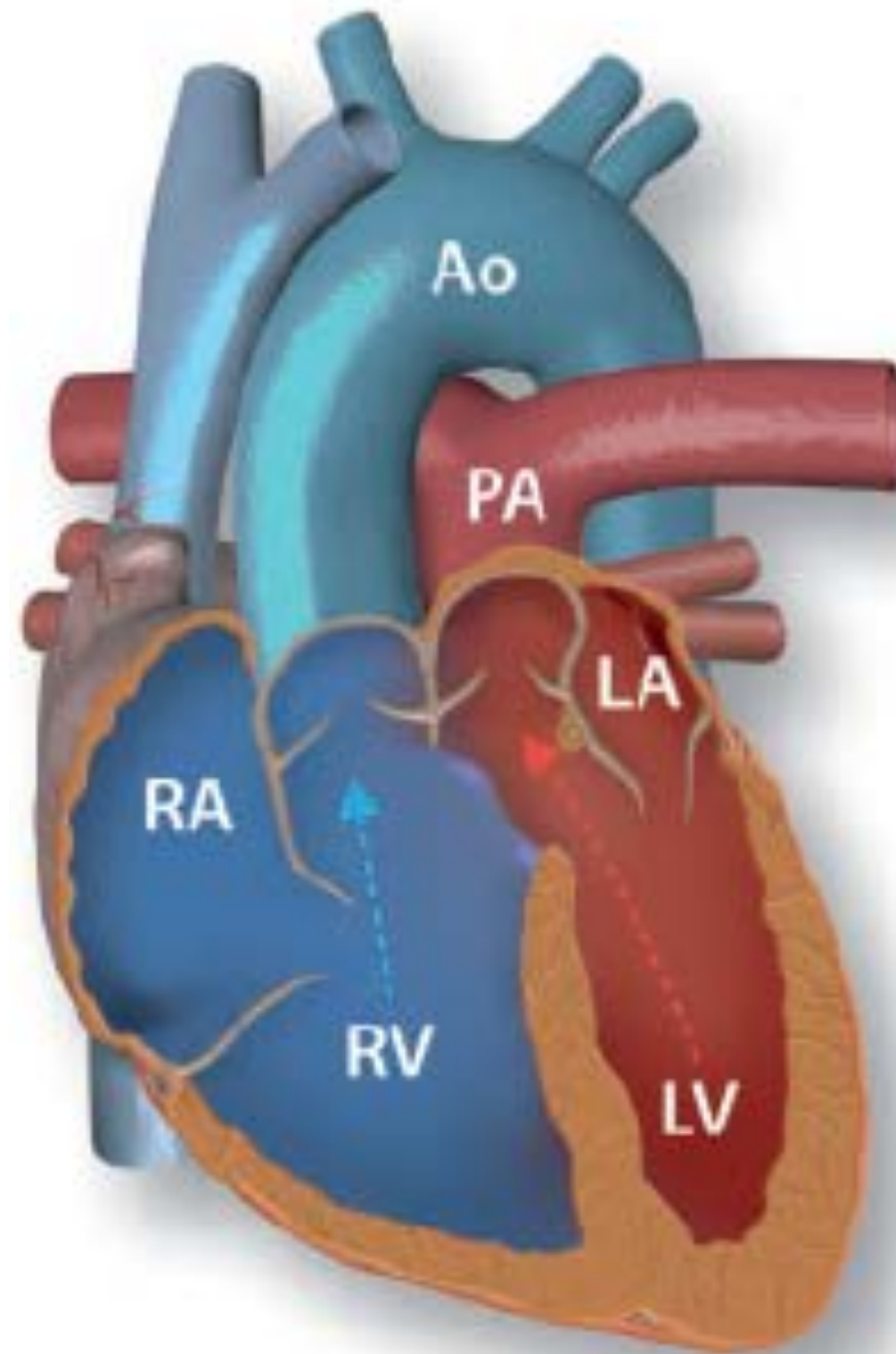
Where is the « VSD » in DORV ?



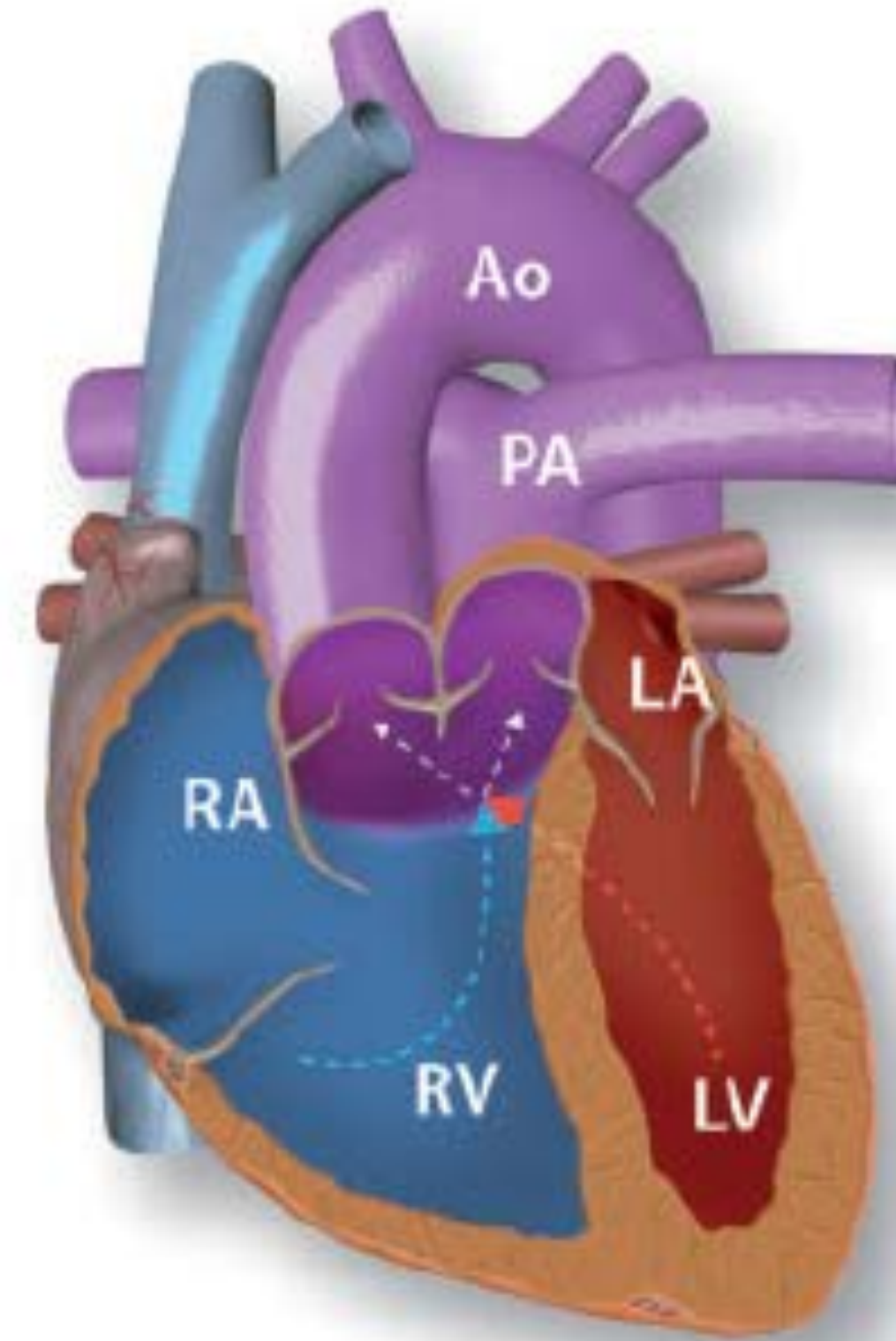
# DORV - Relationship of VSD with great vessels



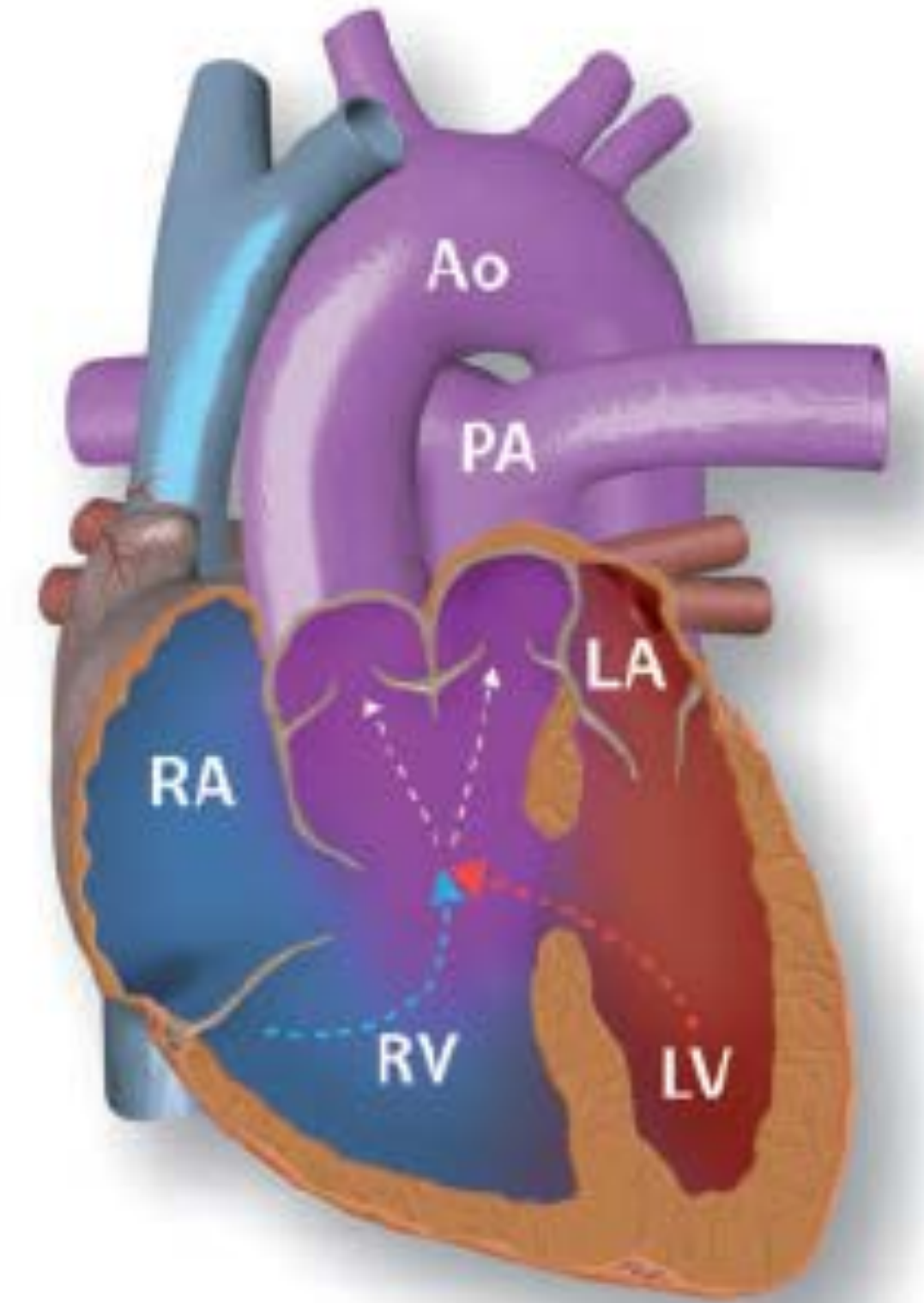
**Sub-aortic**



**Sub-pulmonary**



**Double committed**



**Non committed**

# DORV-Surgical Repair

# How to repair DORV ?

1. is biventricular repair possible ?

if « YES »

2. is "anatomic" repair feasible ?

if « NO »

3. which extra-anatomic repair is indicated ?

# 1. Is biventricular repair possible ?

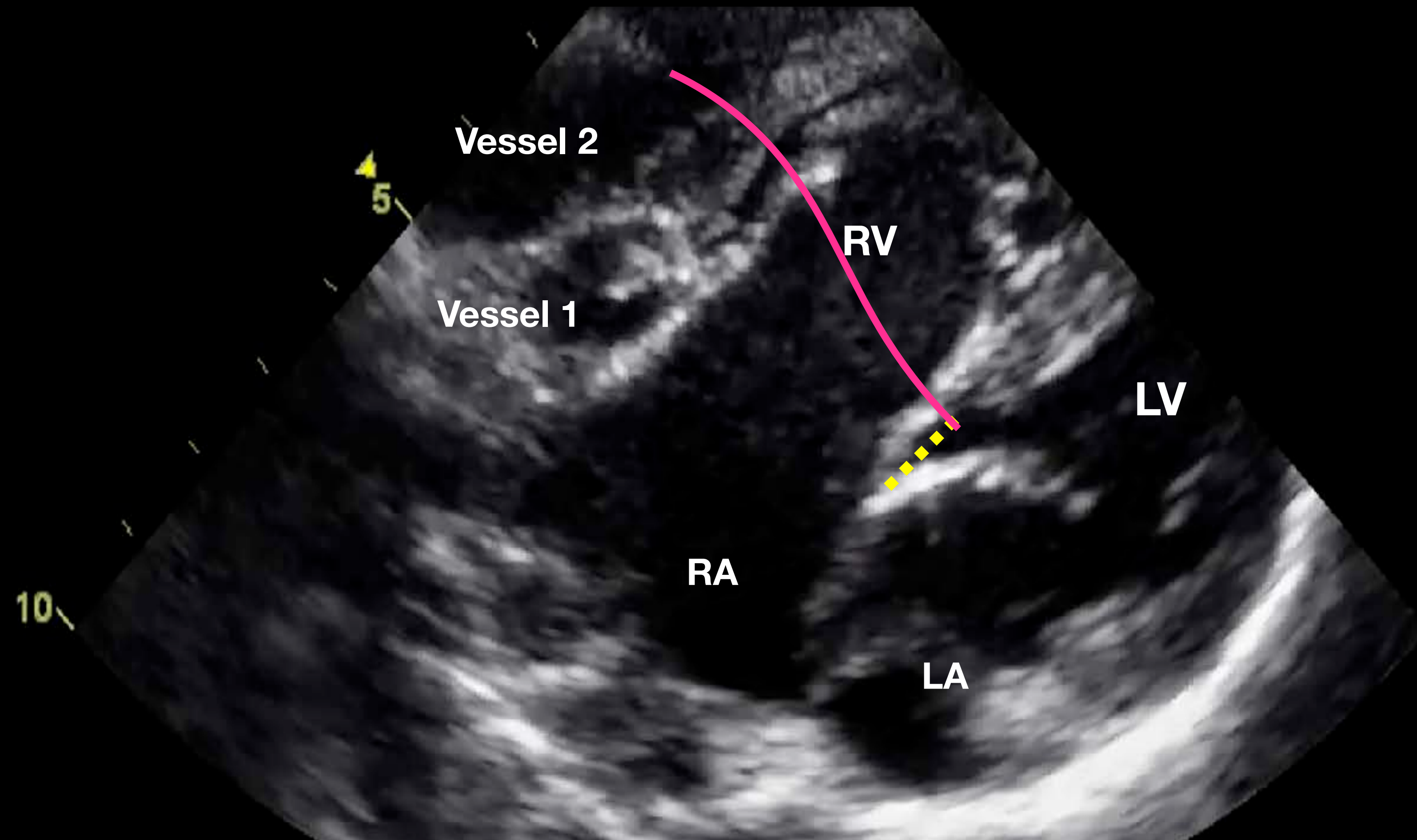
- Problems related to ventricles and AV valves
  - size and function of ventricles
  - anatomy of A-V valves
    - abnormal insertions on conal septum
    - straddling
    - malformation (stenosis/regurgitation)
- Problems related to VSD
  - too large or multiple VSDs (swiss-cheese)
  - too small and impossible to enlarge by resecting conal septum
  - **non outlet VSD (muscular, perimembranous)**

# **1. is biventricular repair possible ?**

- biventricular repair is impossible
- biventricular repair is possible but hazardous
- univentricular pathway (Fontan) is indicated  
( $< 20\%$  of cases)

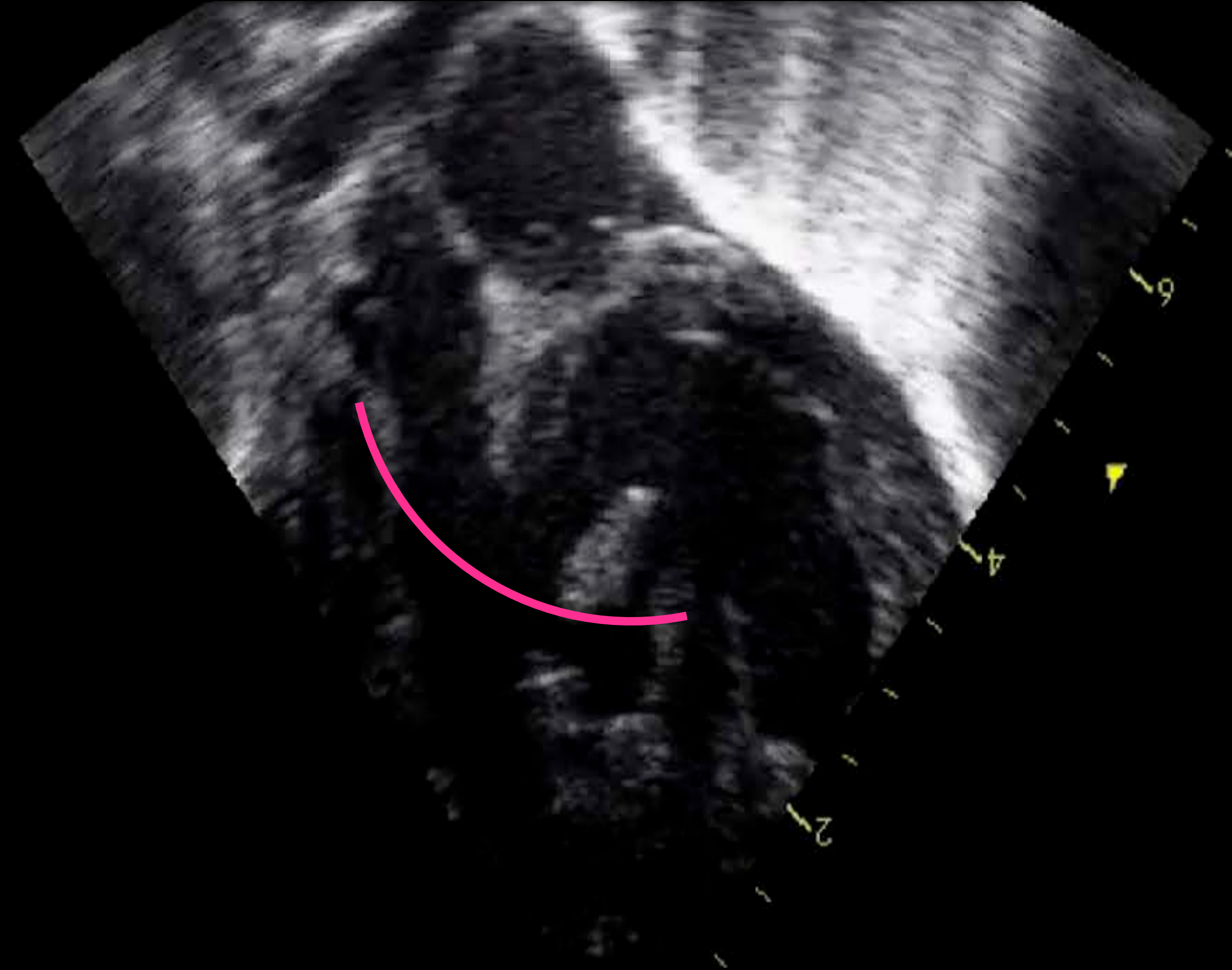
# DORV

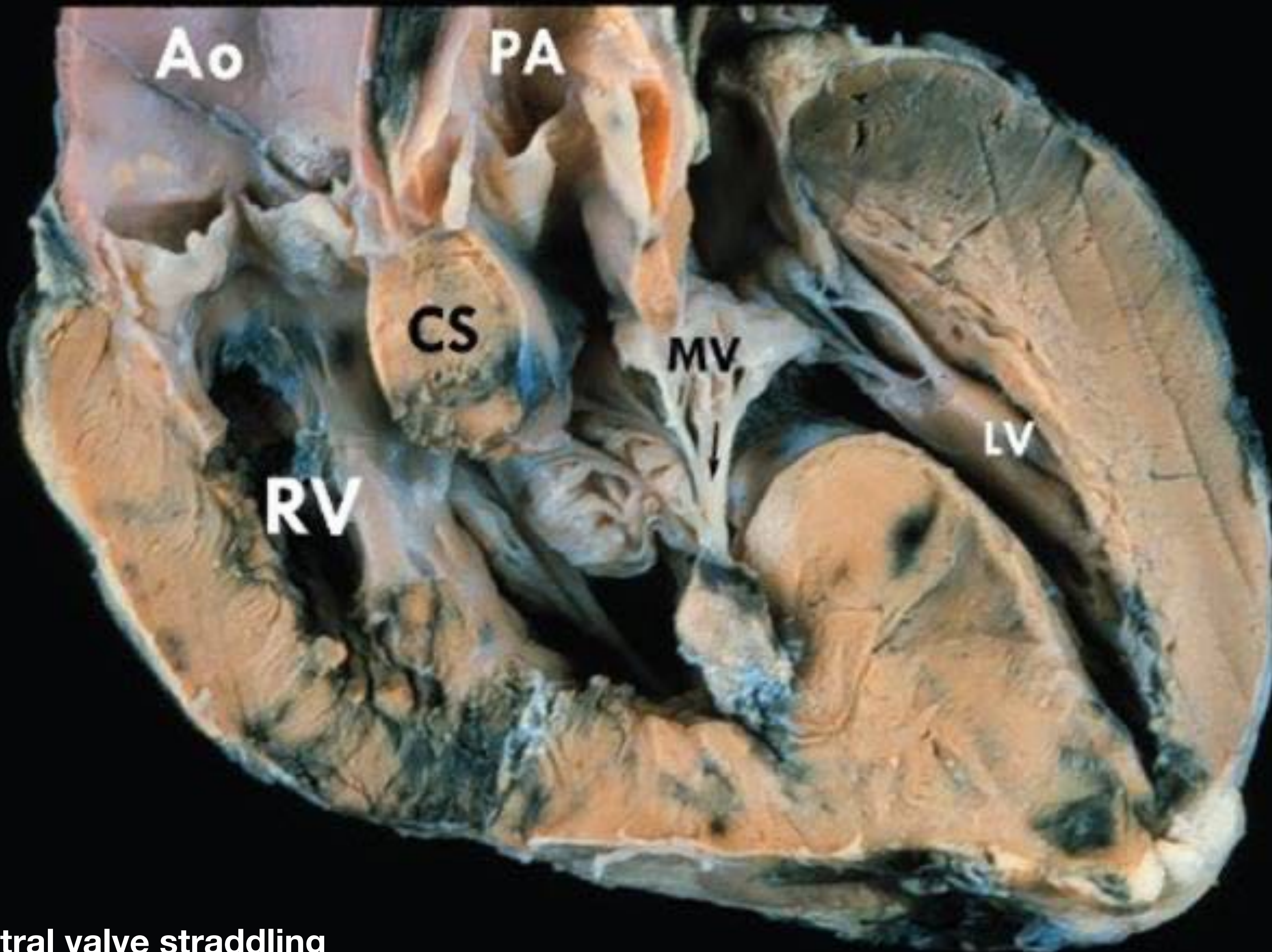
## DORV non committed VSD



**DORV**

DORV Abnormal tricuspid valve-Hazardous repair

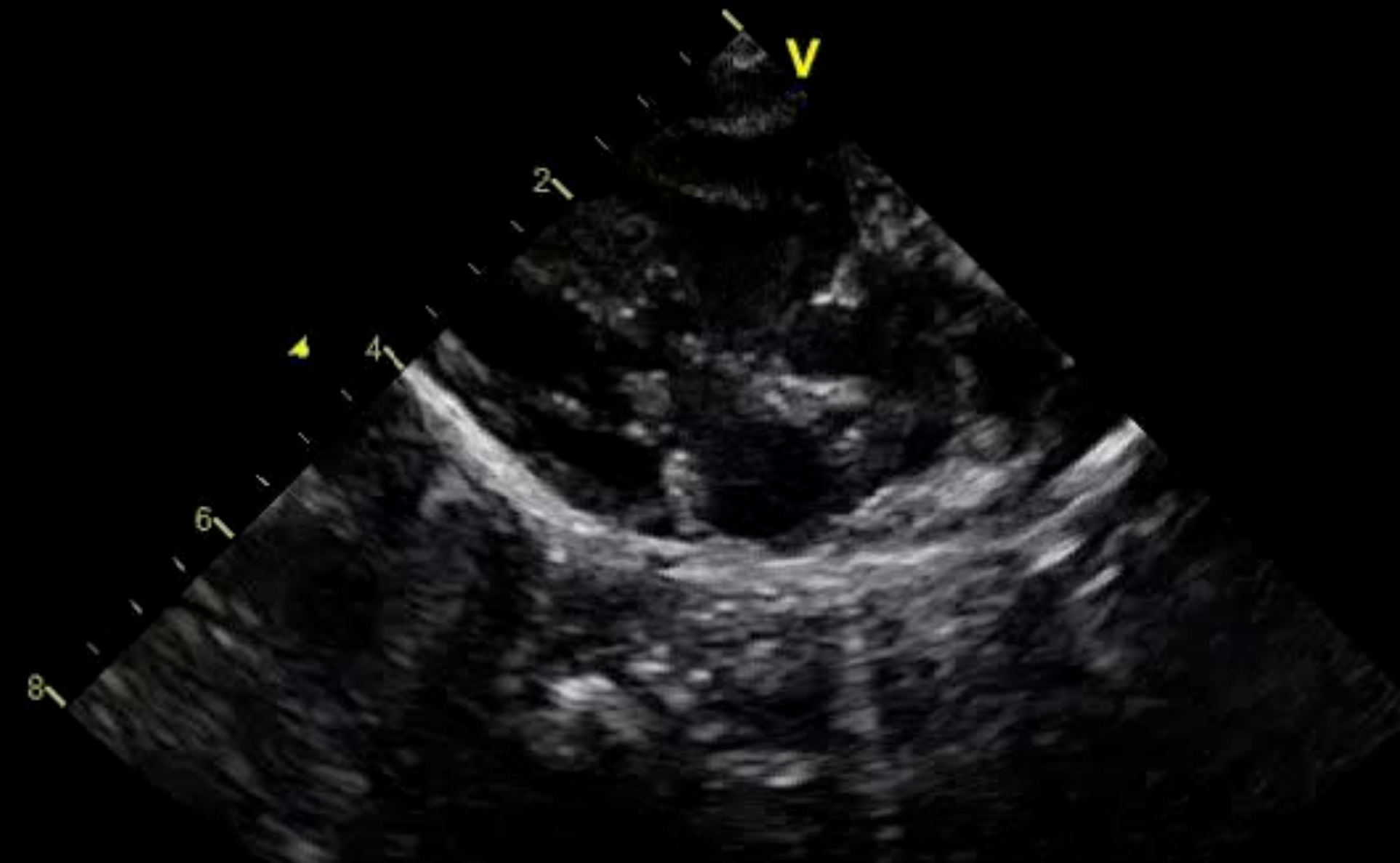
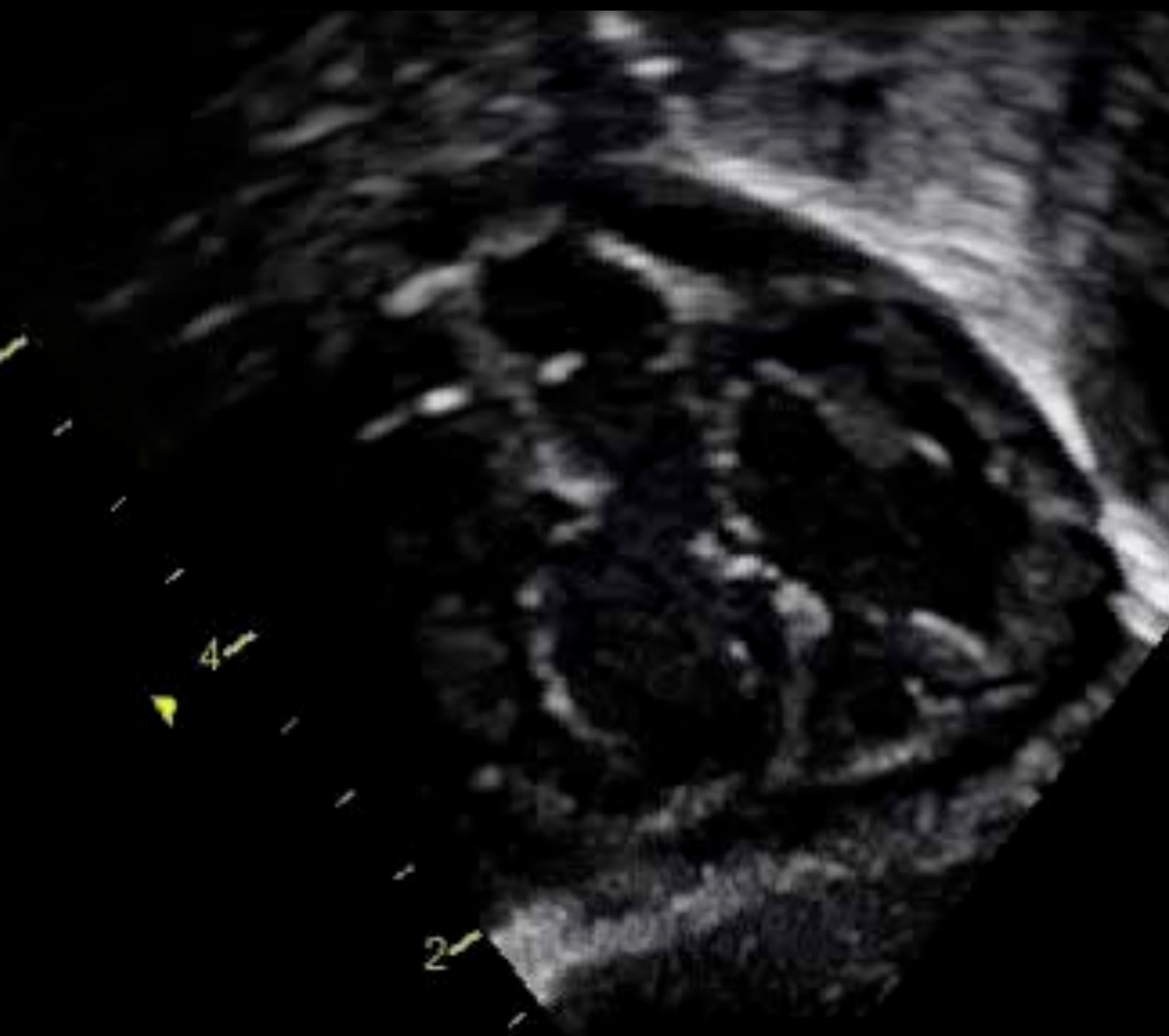




**Mitral valve straddling**

# DORV

## DORV Mitral straddling-Hazardous repair



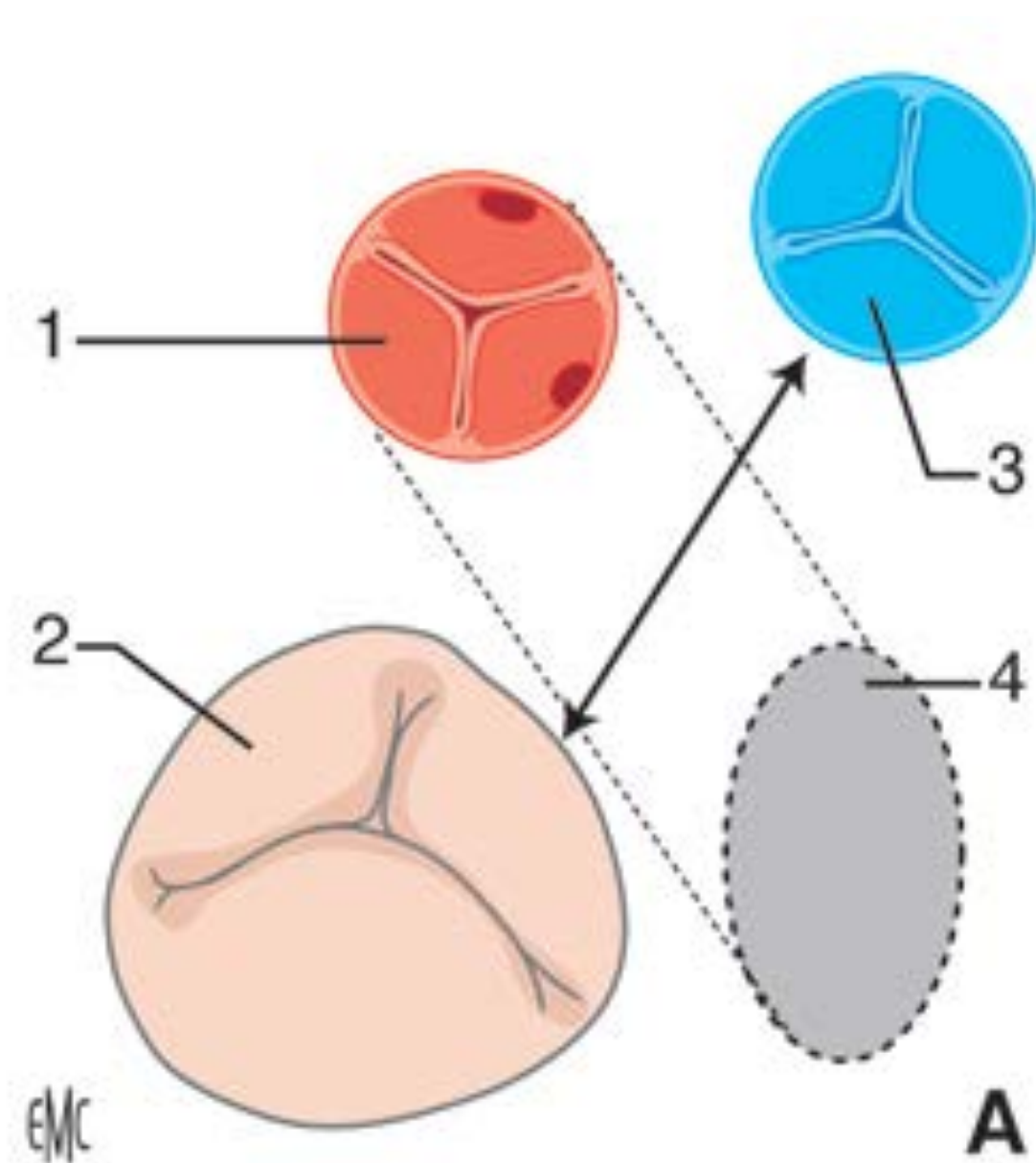
## 2. Is "anatomic" repair feasible ?

- . LV connected to Aorta
- . RV connected to PA
- . Arterial valves in native position
- . No extracardiac conduit

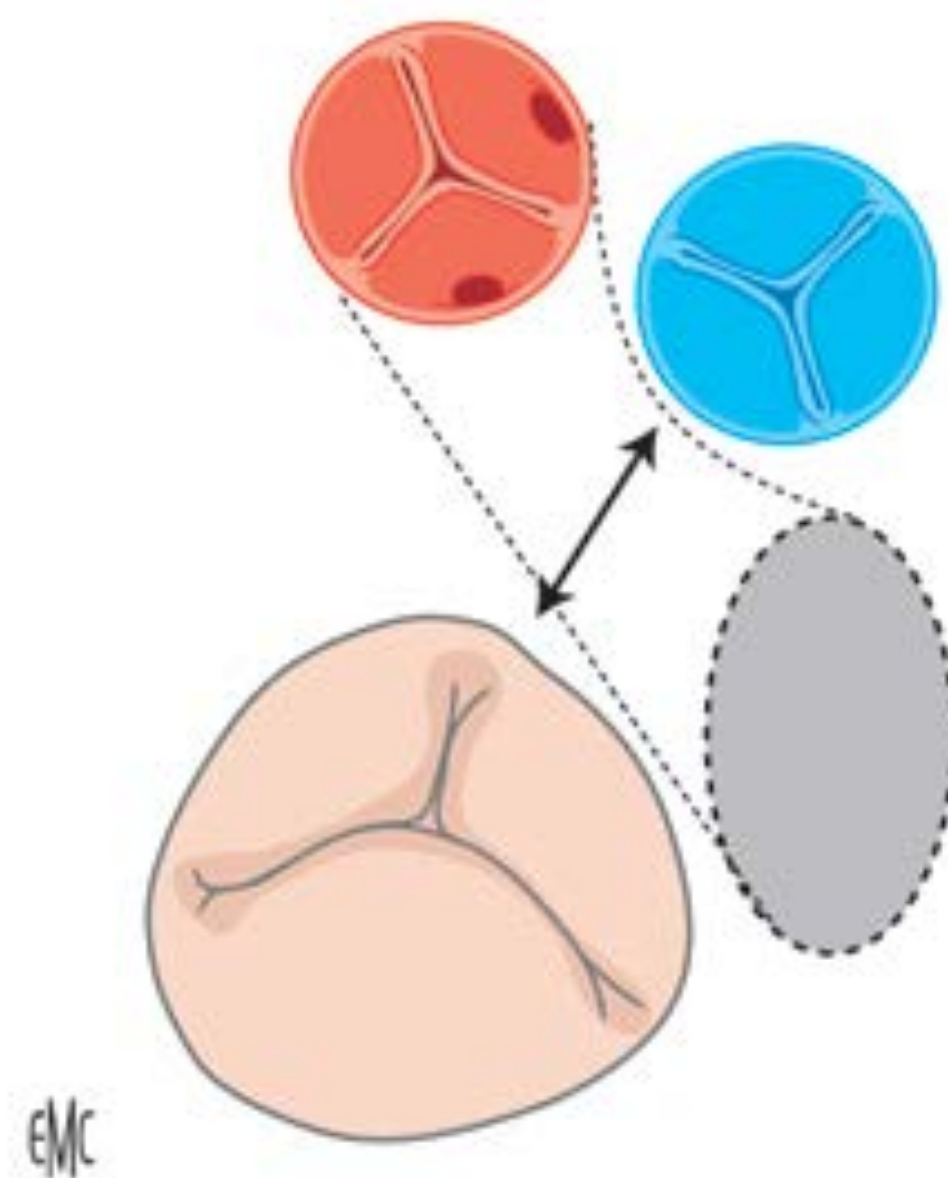
### **IntraVentricular Repair (IVR)**

- VSD-type (no pulmonary stenosis)
- Fallot-type (pulmonary stenosis)

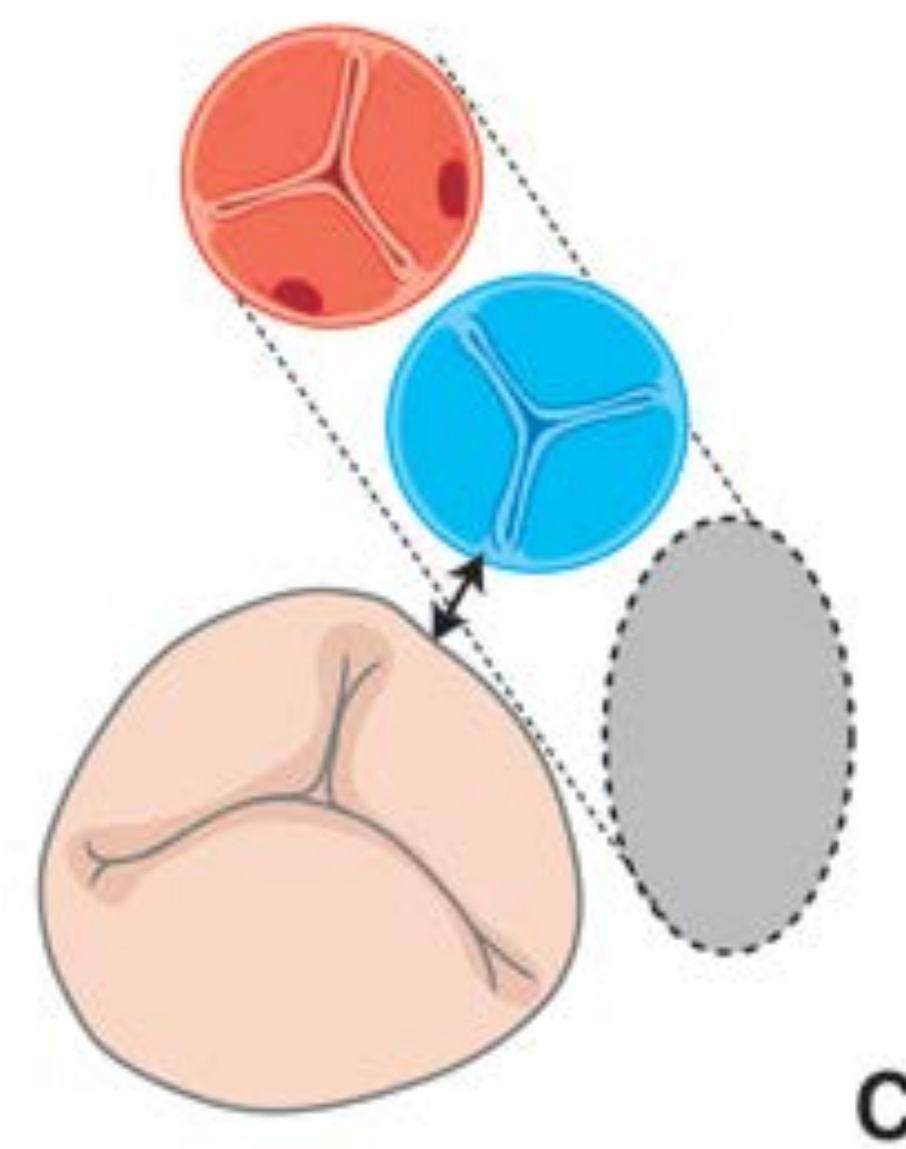
# Determinant: tricuspid-to-pulmonary distance (length of subpulmonary conus)



IVR possible



IVR impossible



## DORV

« Late » DORV sub aortic VSD-Evaluation for IVR



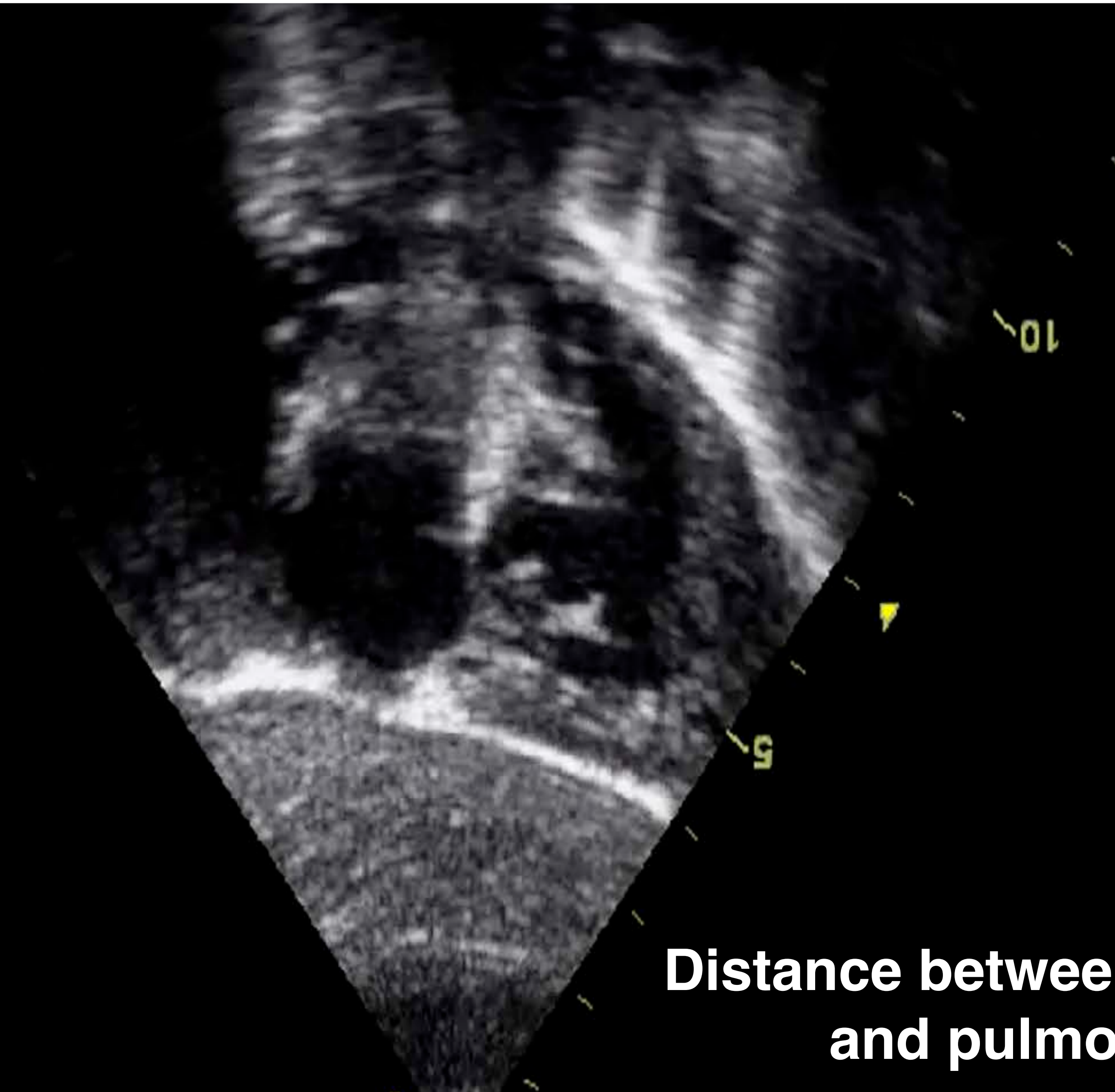
**DORV sub-aortic VSD**



**Distance between tricuspid valve  
and pulmonary valve**

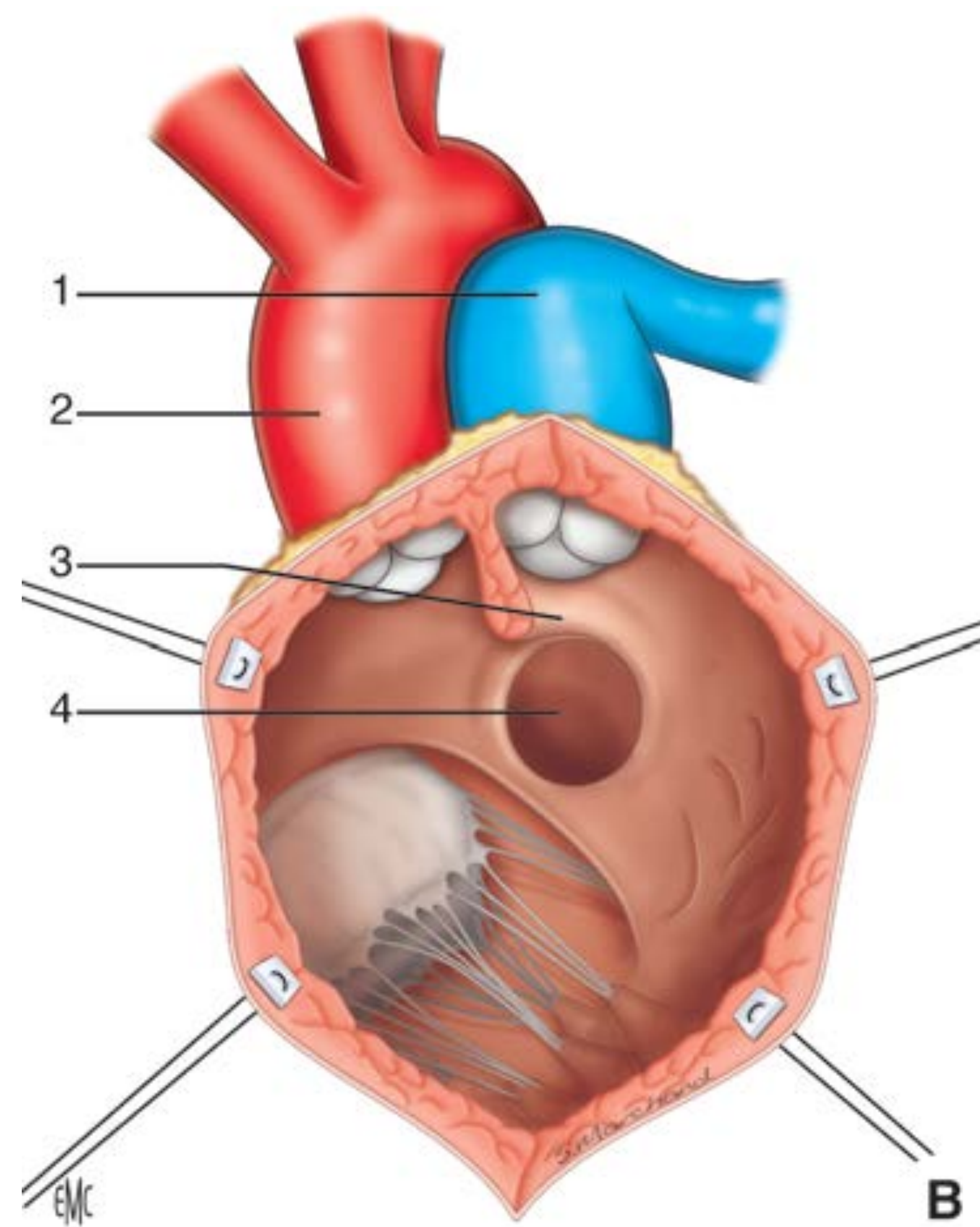
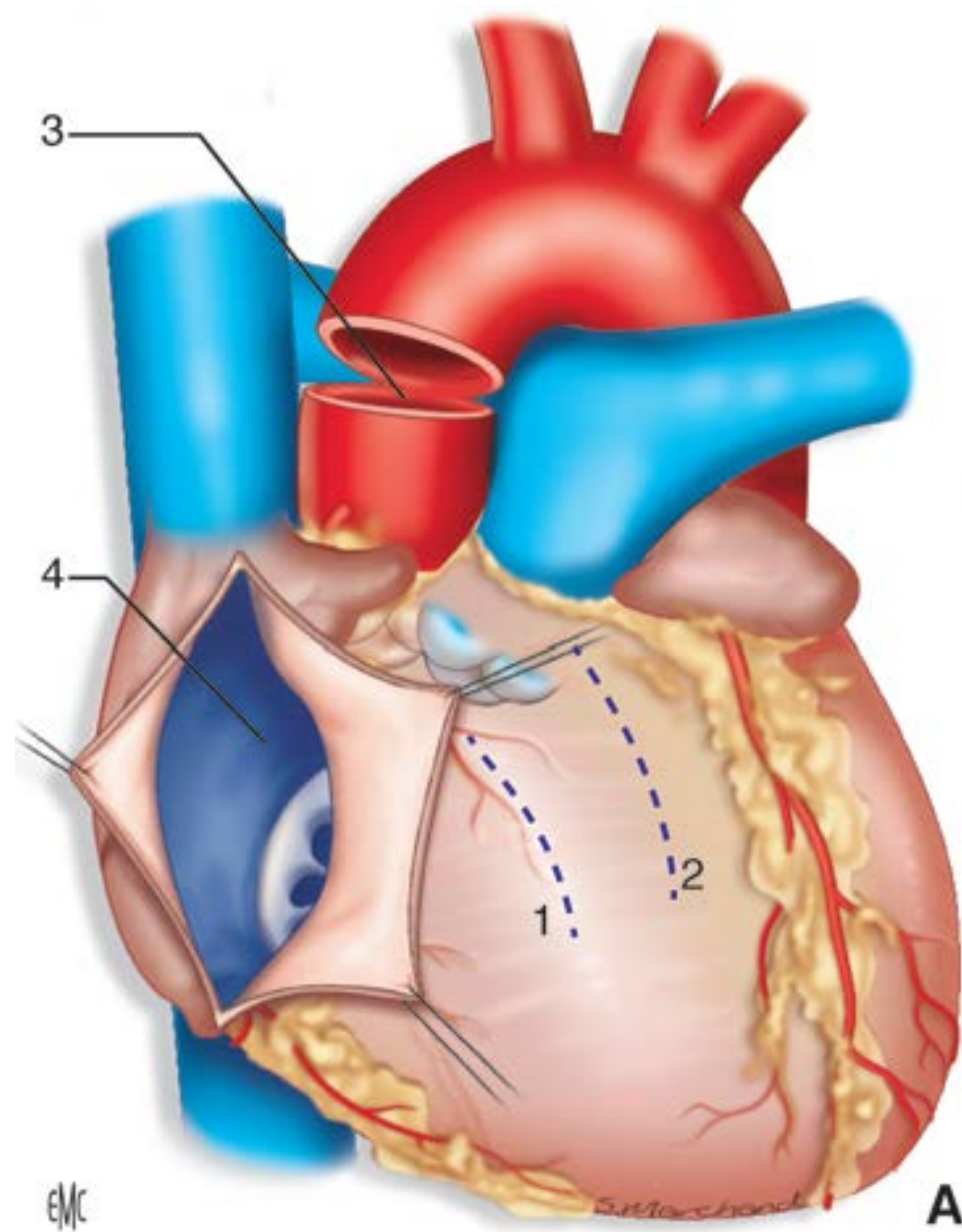
## DORV

« Late » DORV sub aortic VSD-Evaluation for IVR

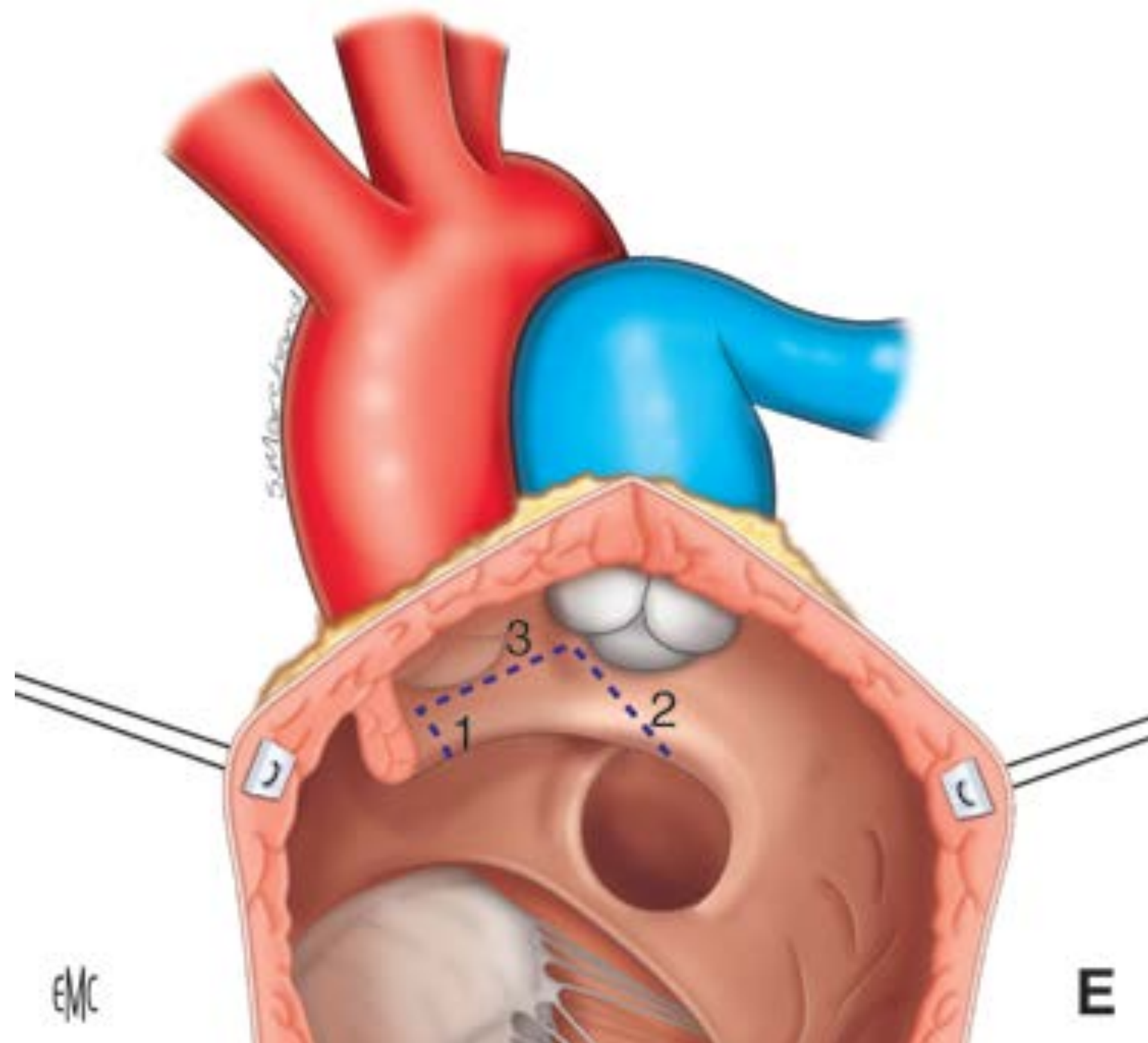
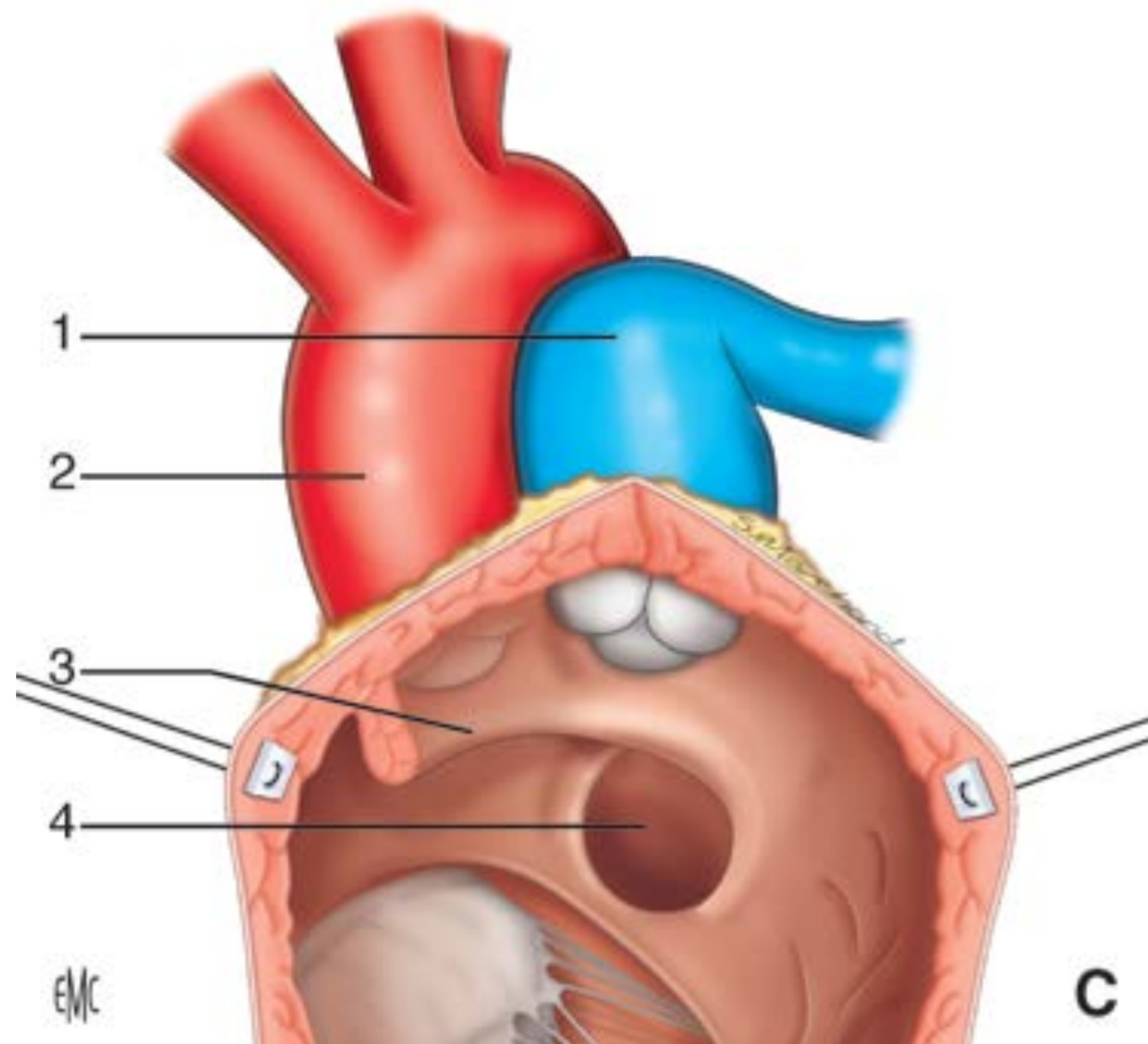


**Distance between tricuspid valve  
and pulmonary valve**

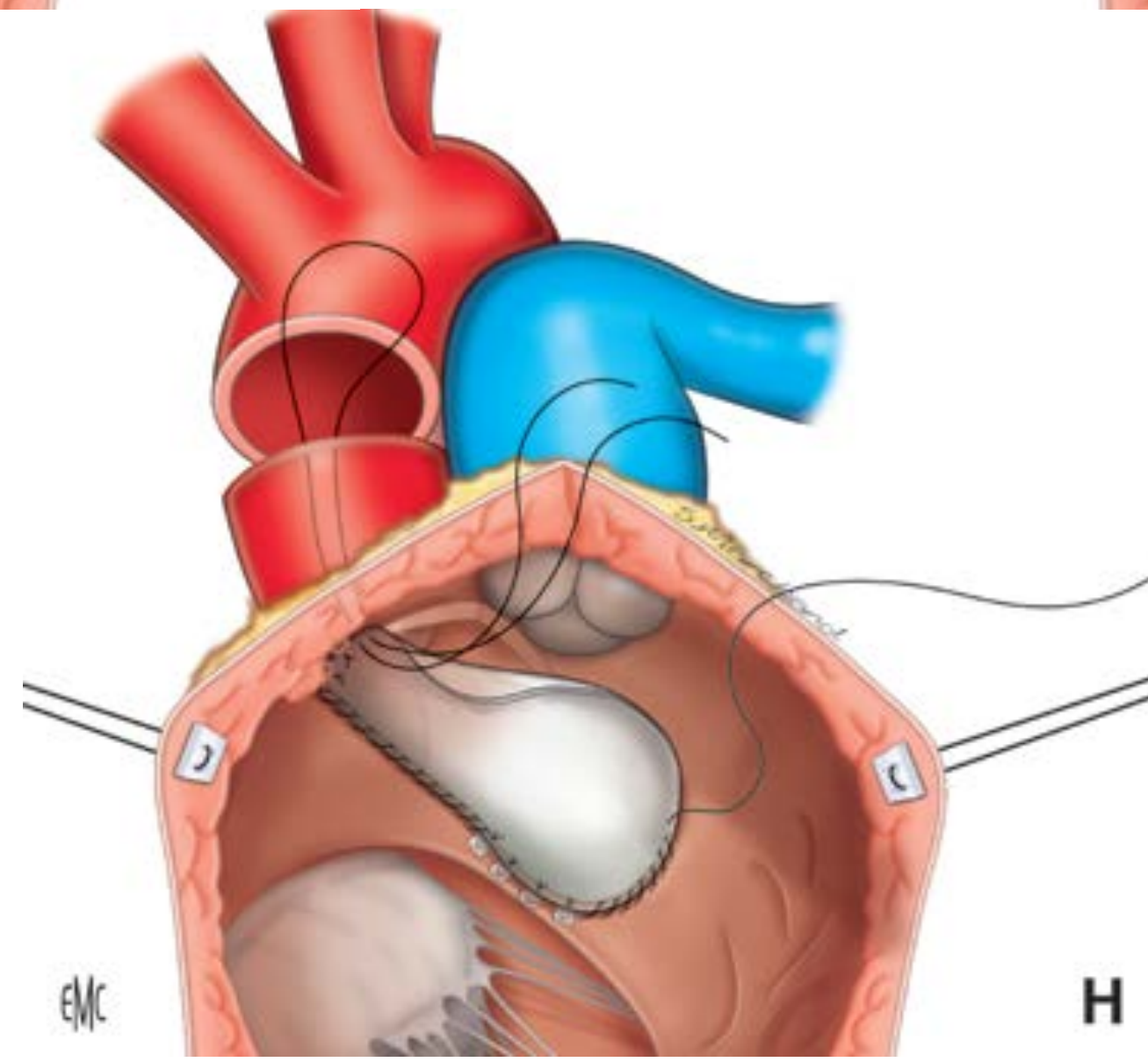
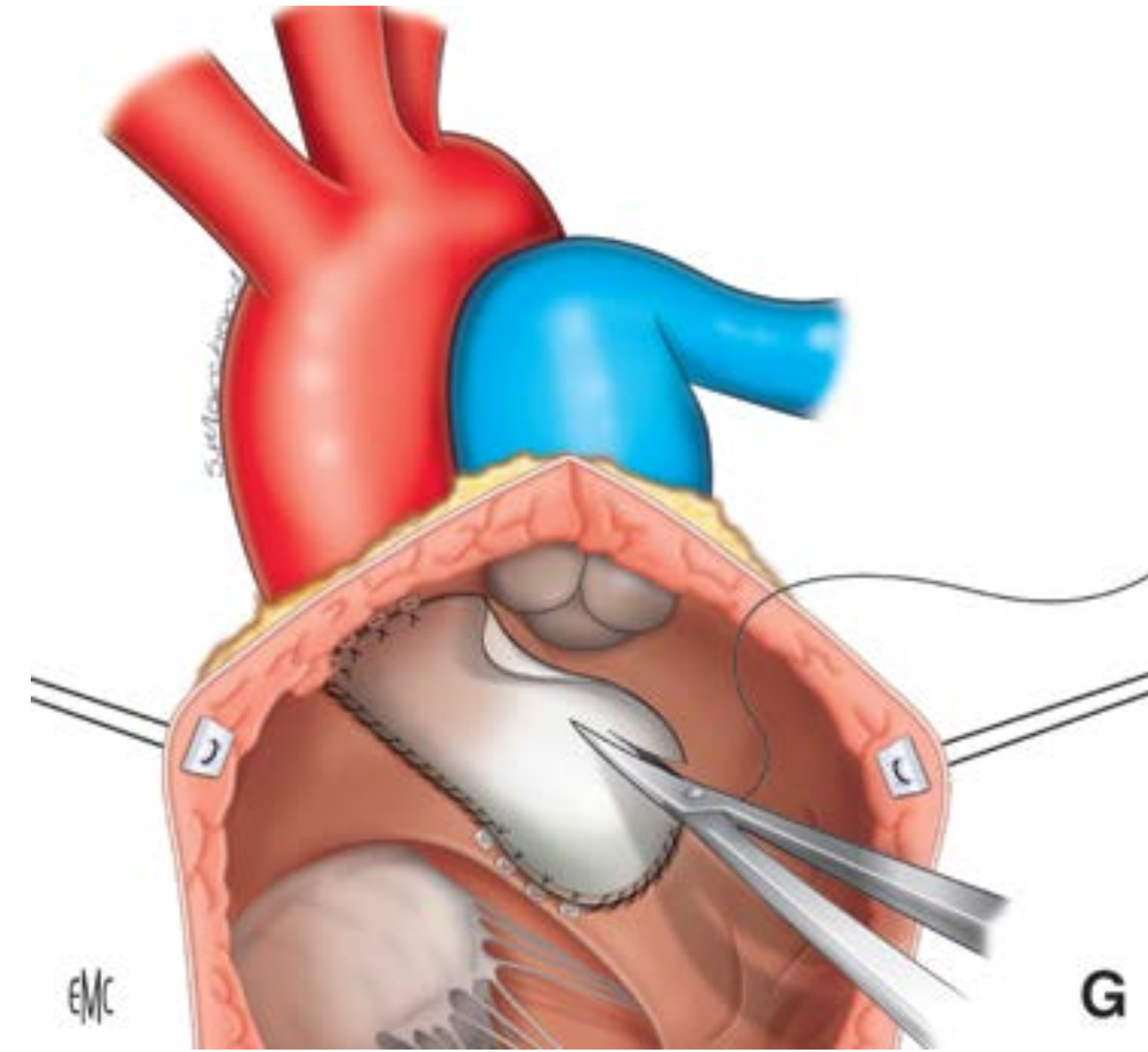
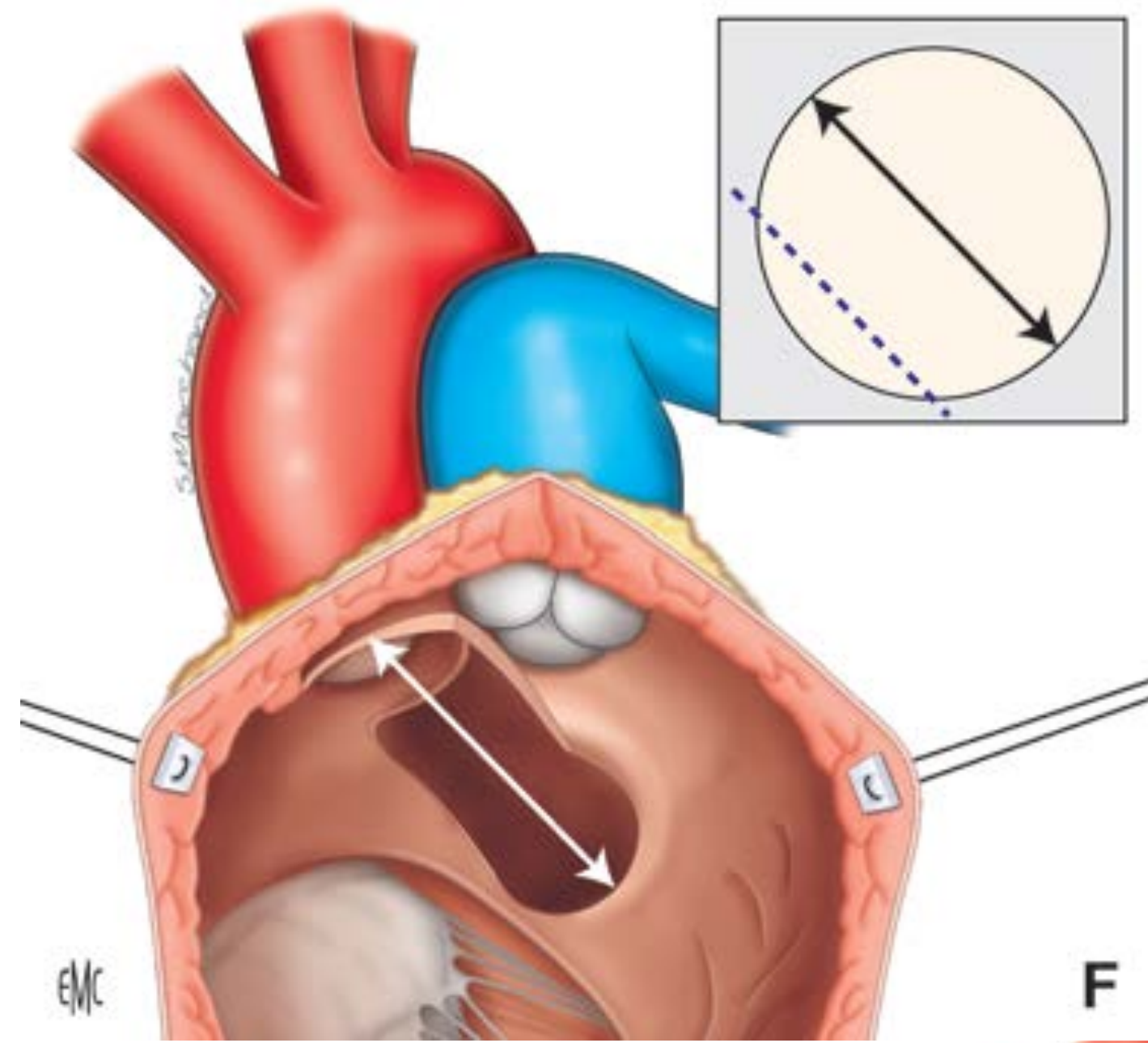
# Intraventricular repair



# Intraventricular repair

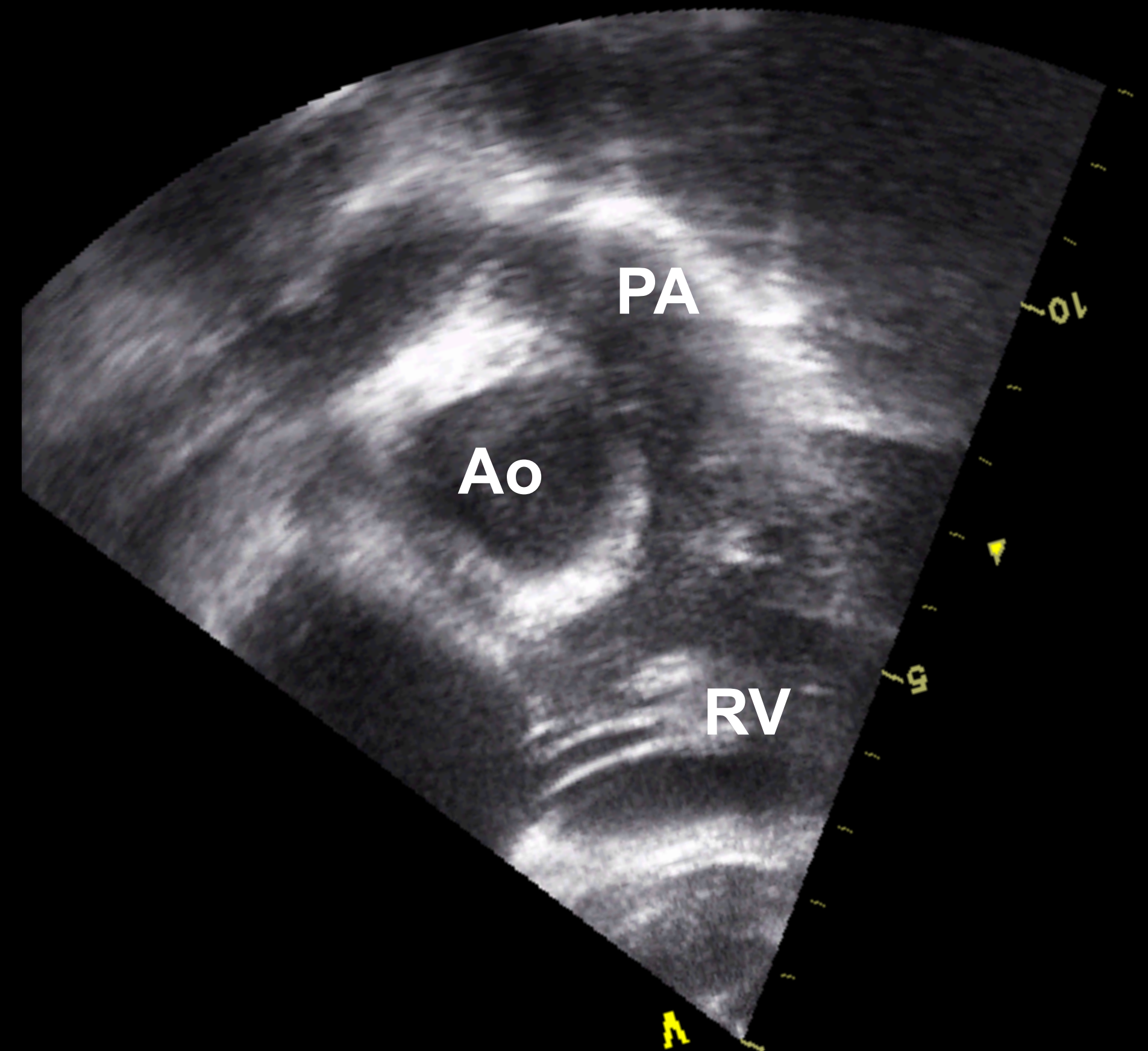
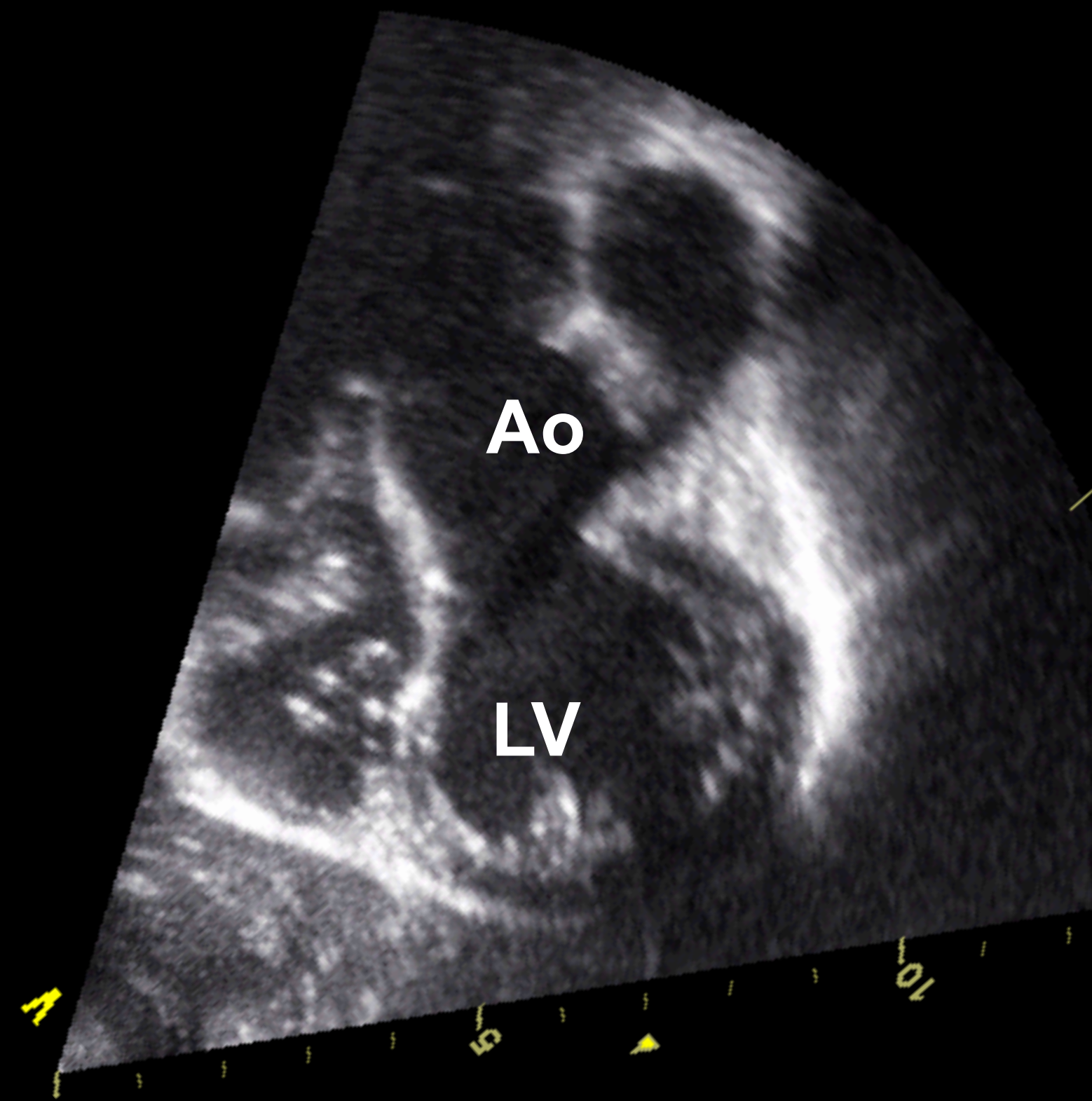


# Intraventricular repair



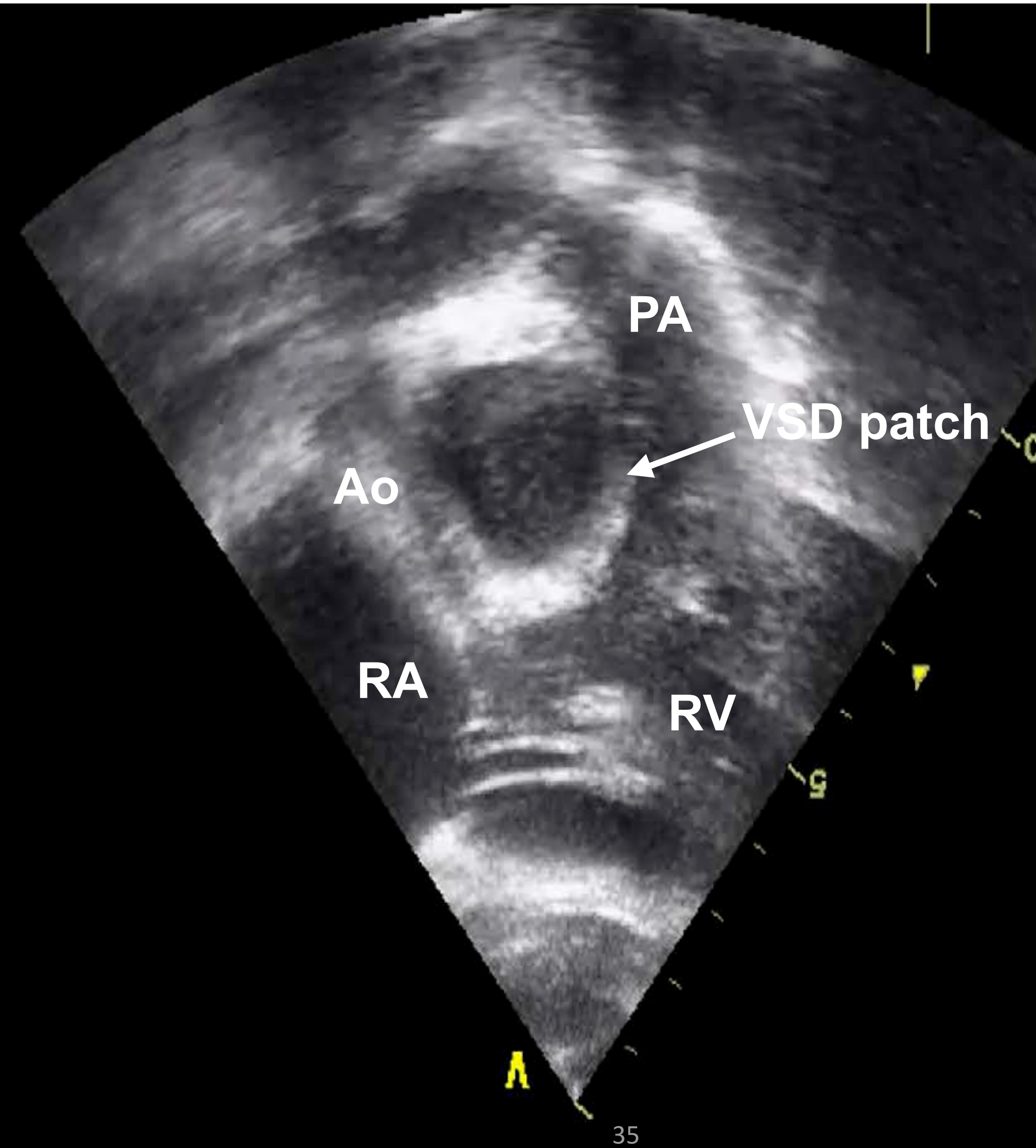
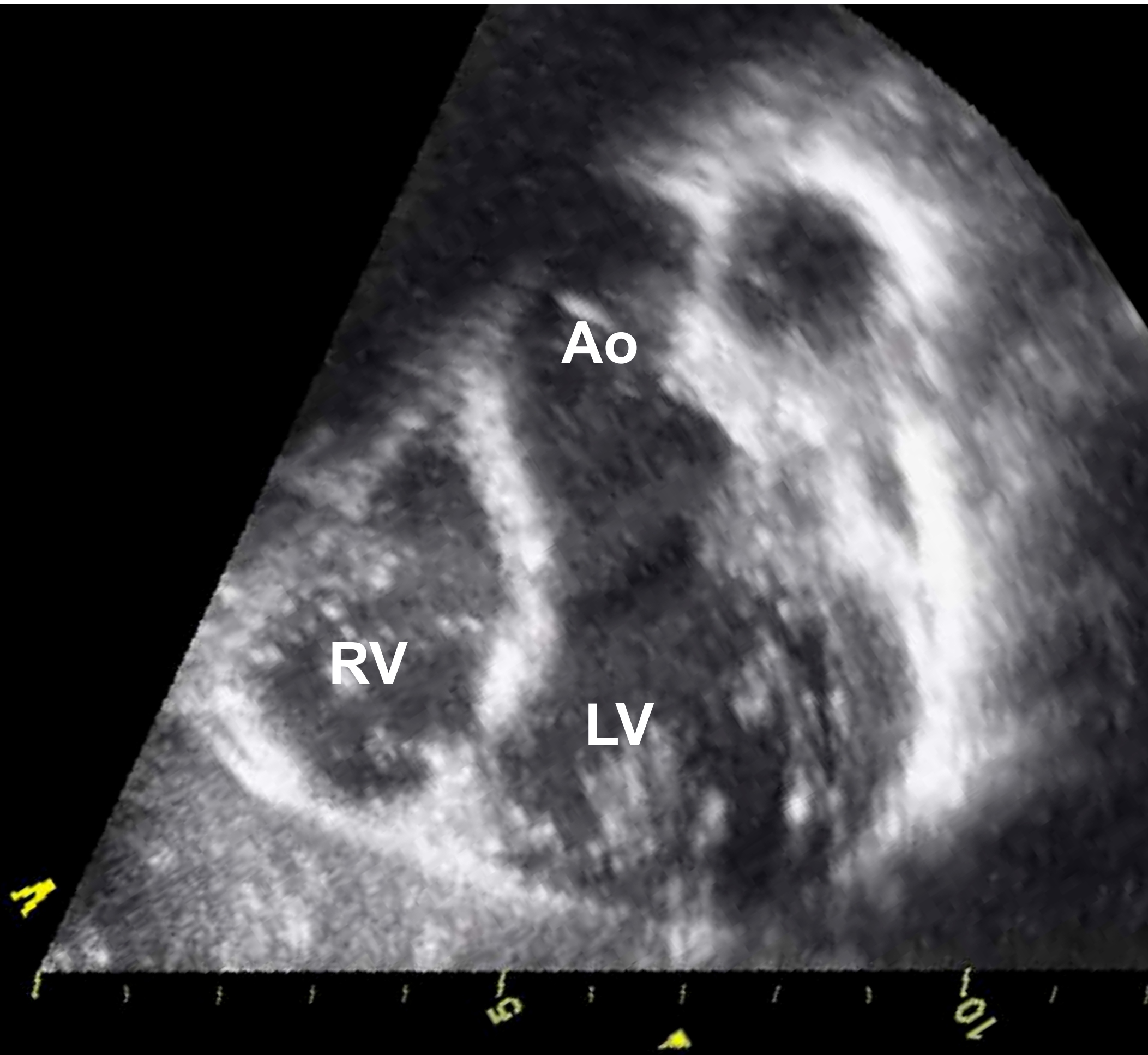
# DORV

« Late » DORV sub aortic VSD-After IVR



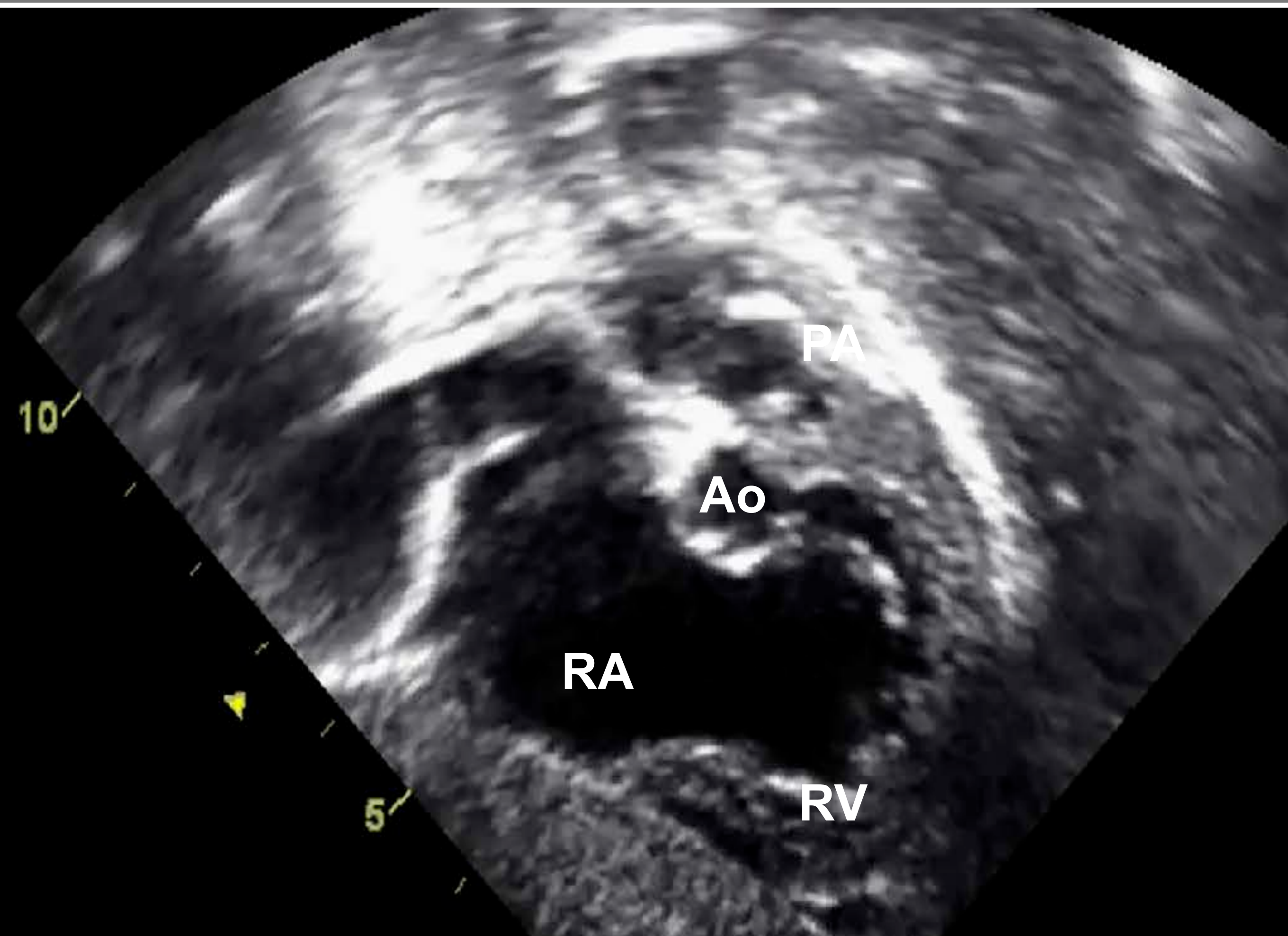
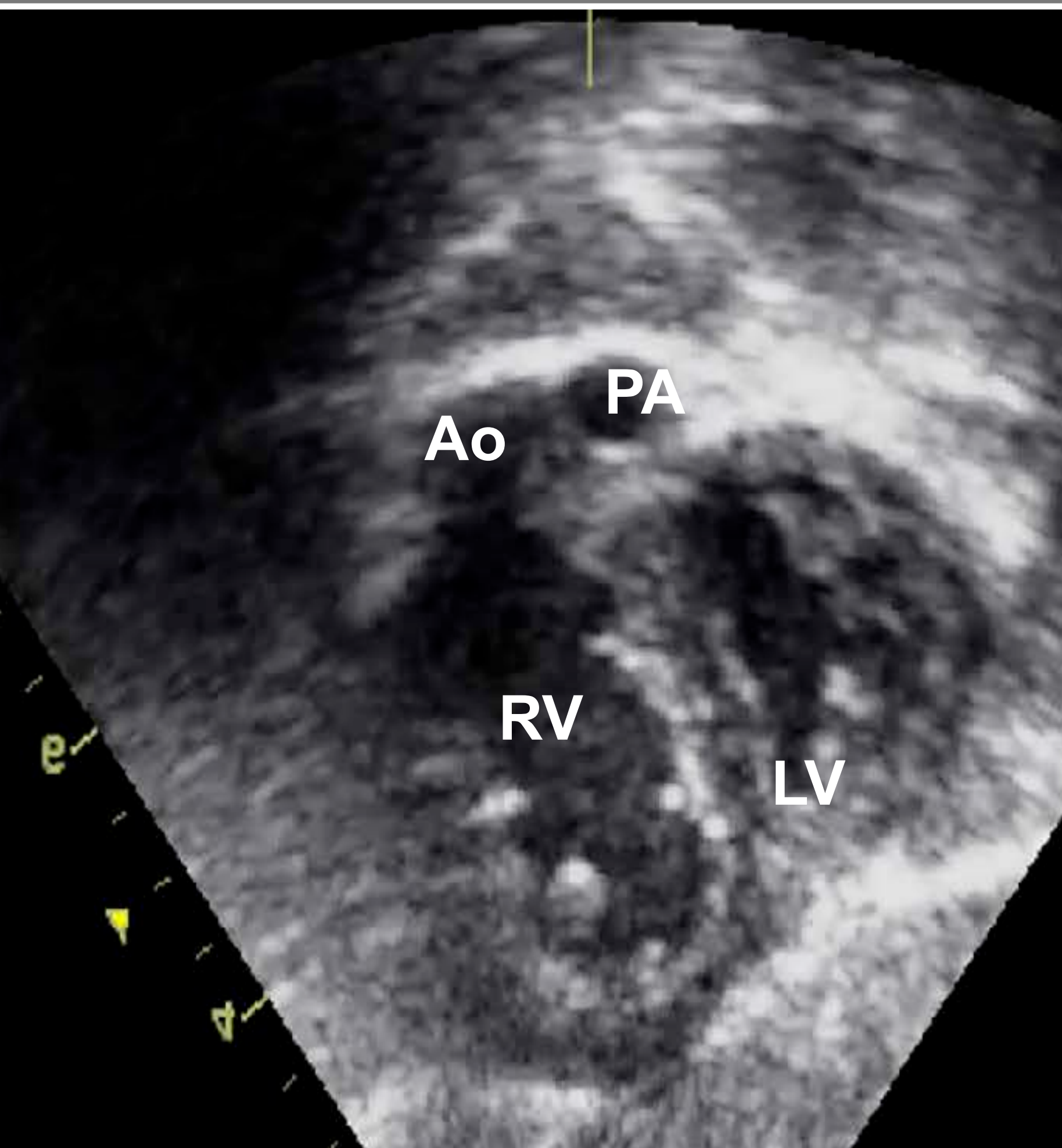
## DORV

« Late » DORV sub aortic VSD-After IVR



## DORV

« Late » DORV sub aortic VSD + Pulmonary stenosis Fallot type

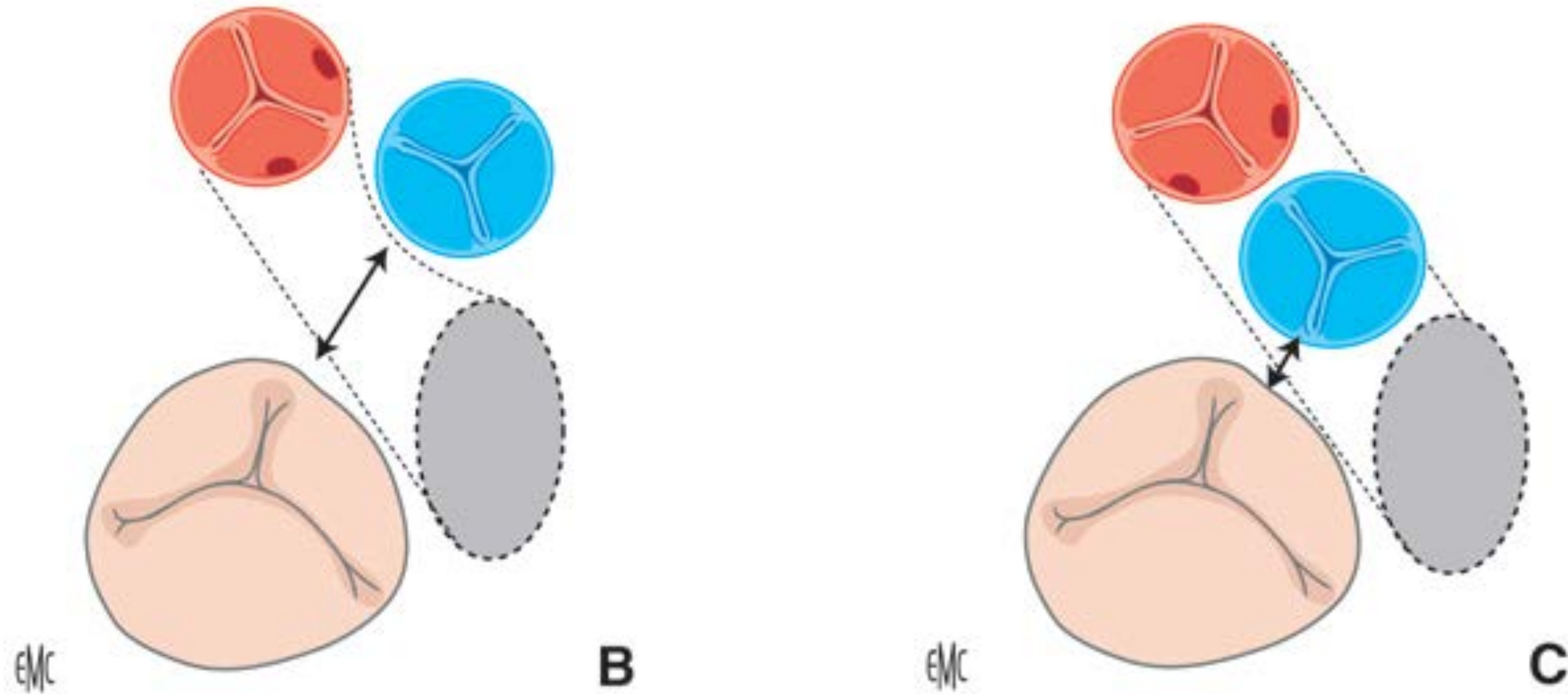


## DORV

« Late » DORV sub aortic VSD-Anormal tricuspid valve insertions



**Tricuspid-to-pulmonary distance < Ao diameter**



IVR impossible

### **3. which extra-anatomic repair is indicated ?**

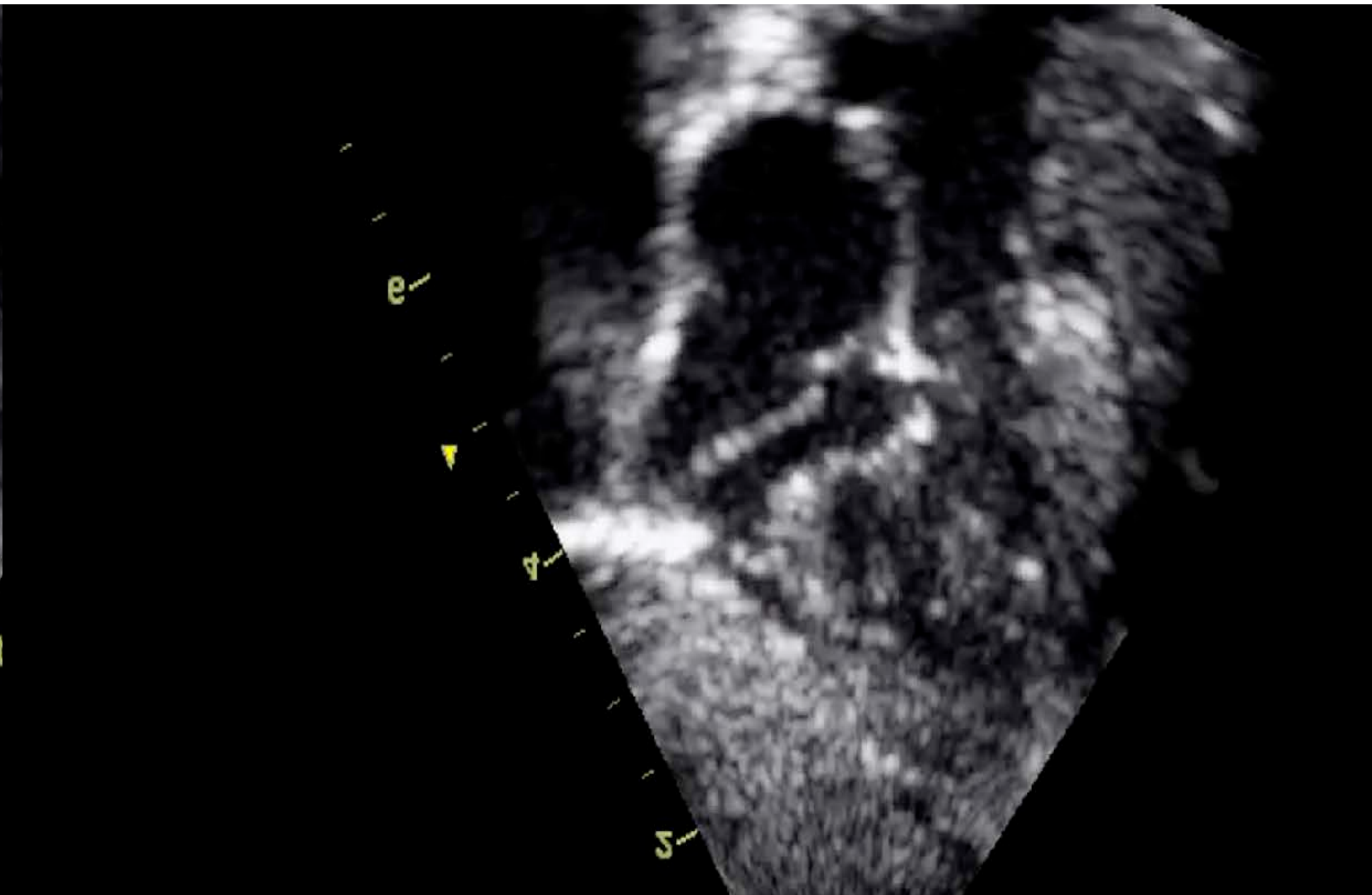
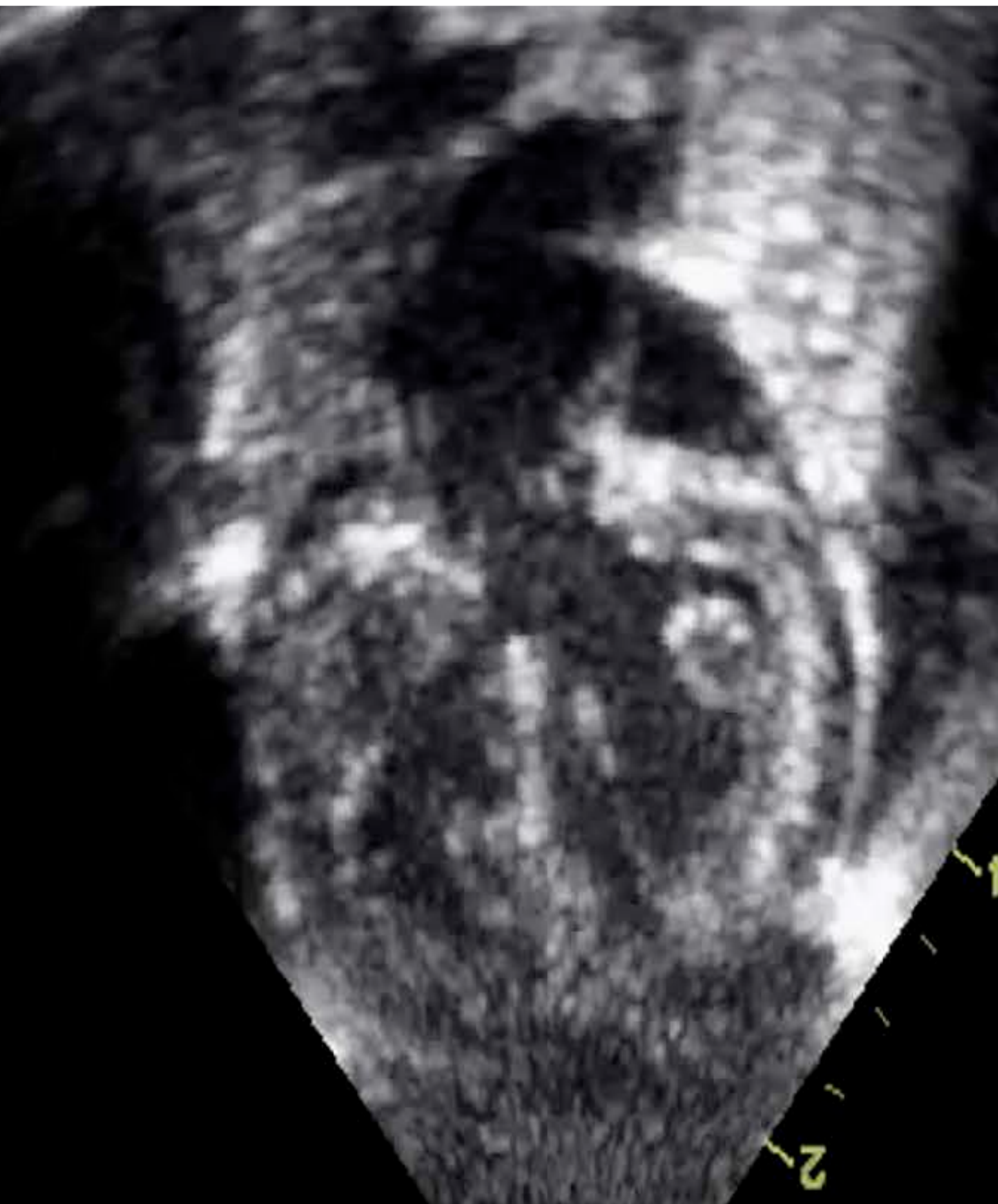
- when "anatomic" repair (IVR) is impossible
- determinant: pulmonary outflow tract  
(particularly pulmonary valve)
  - normal
  - very abnormal (stenotic)
  - mildly abnormal (good enough for pulmonary)

### 3. which extra-anatomic repair is indicated ?

- when LVOT can be used as neoaortic
  - normal pulmonary valve
  - subvalvar area
    - . normal
    - . stenosis which can be relieved
- **LV to PA connection + arterial switch**

## DORV

« Late » DORV -Short Tricuspid-Pulmonary valve distance

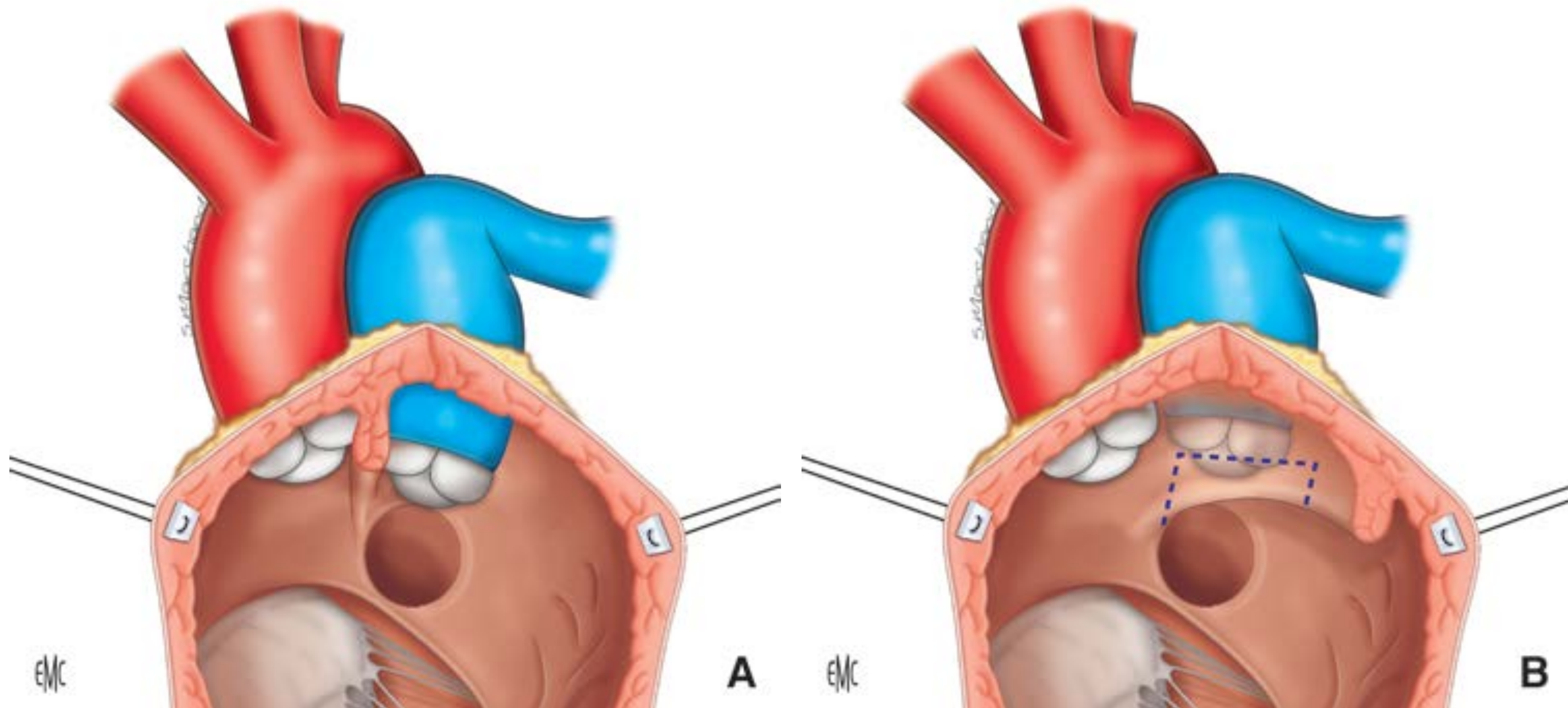


## DORV

« Late » DORV -Sub-pulmonary VSD



# LV-PA connection + arterial switch

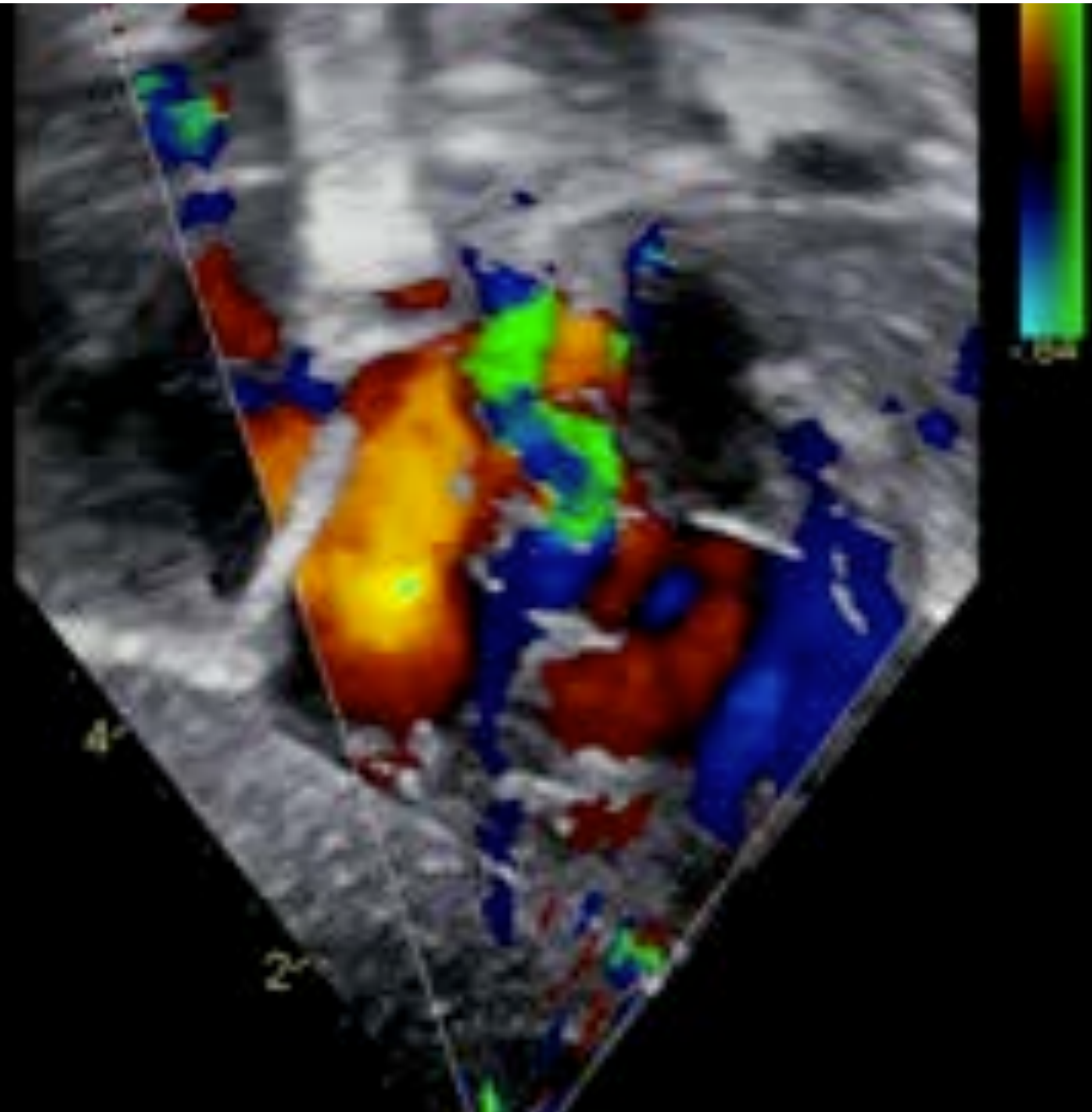


### **3. which extra-anatomic repair is indicated ?**

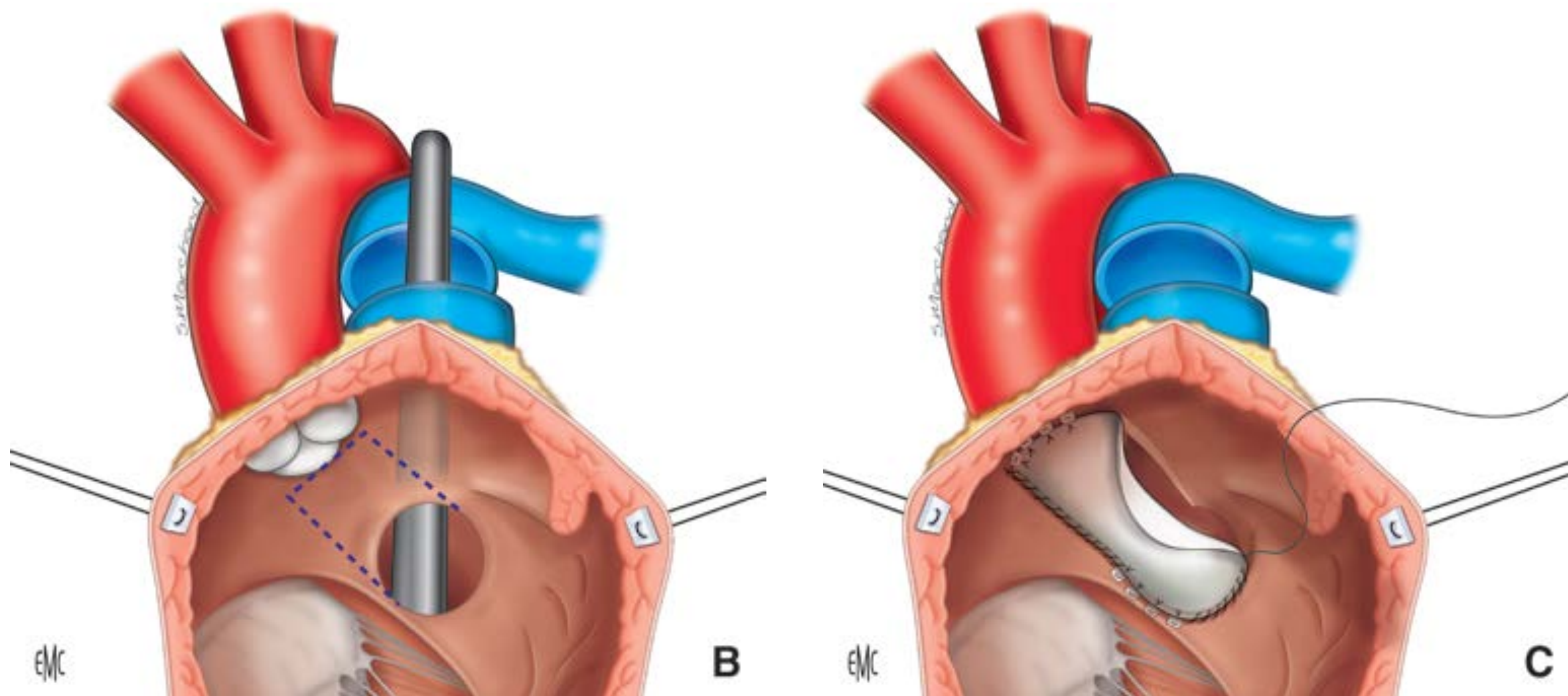
- when LVOT cannot be used as neoaortic
  - severe valvar stenosis
  - non-resectable subvalvar obstruction
- **REV operation**
- **Bex-Nikaidoh operation**
- **Rastelli operation**

## DORV

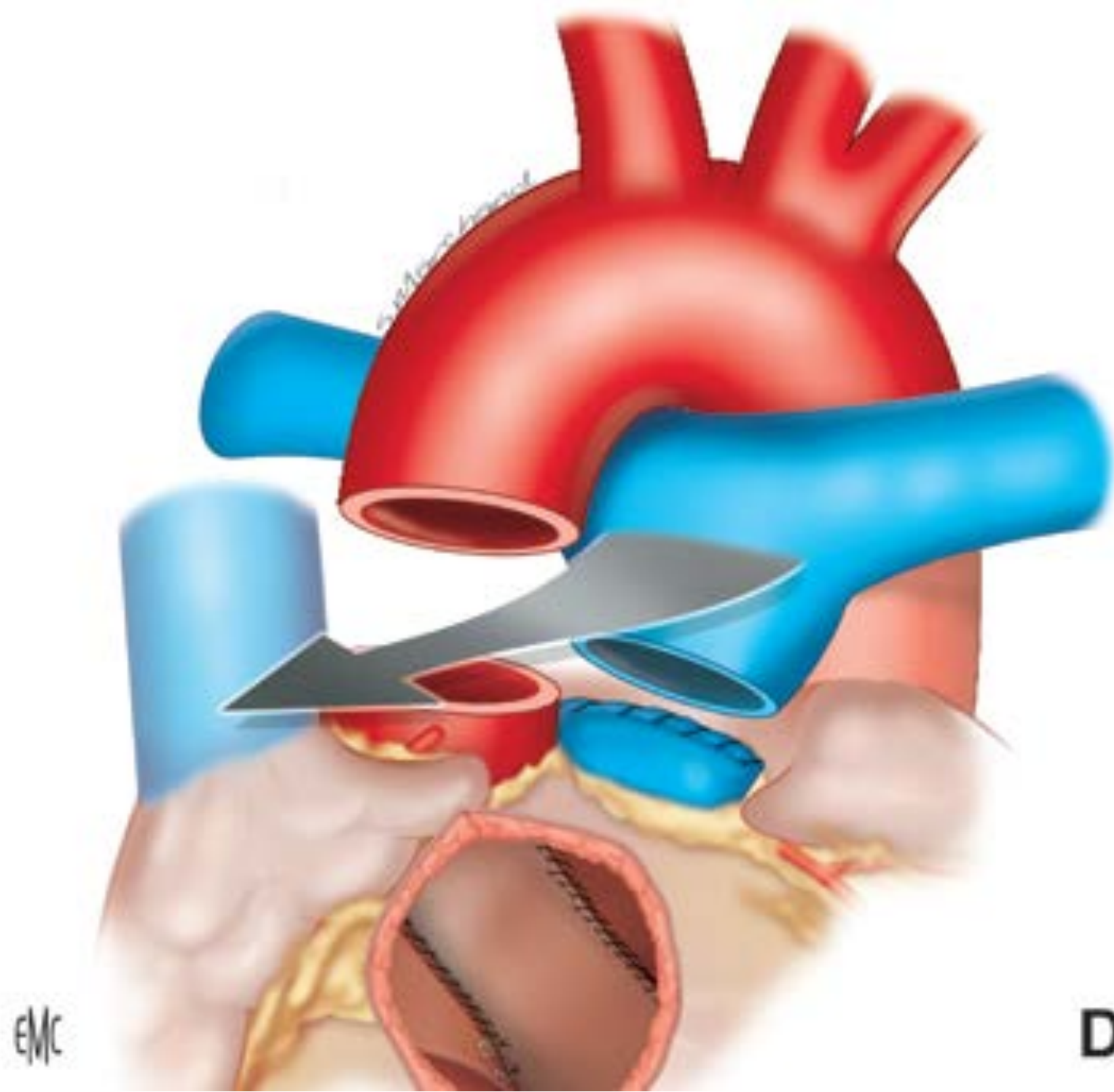
« Late » DORV -Short Tricuspid-Pulmonary valve distance-Severe subpulmonary stenosis



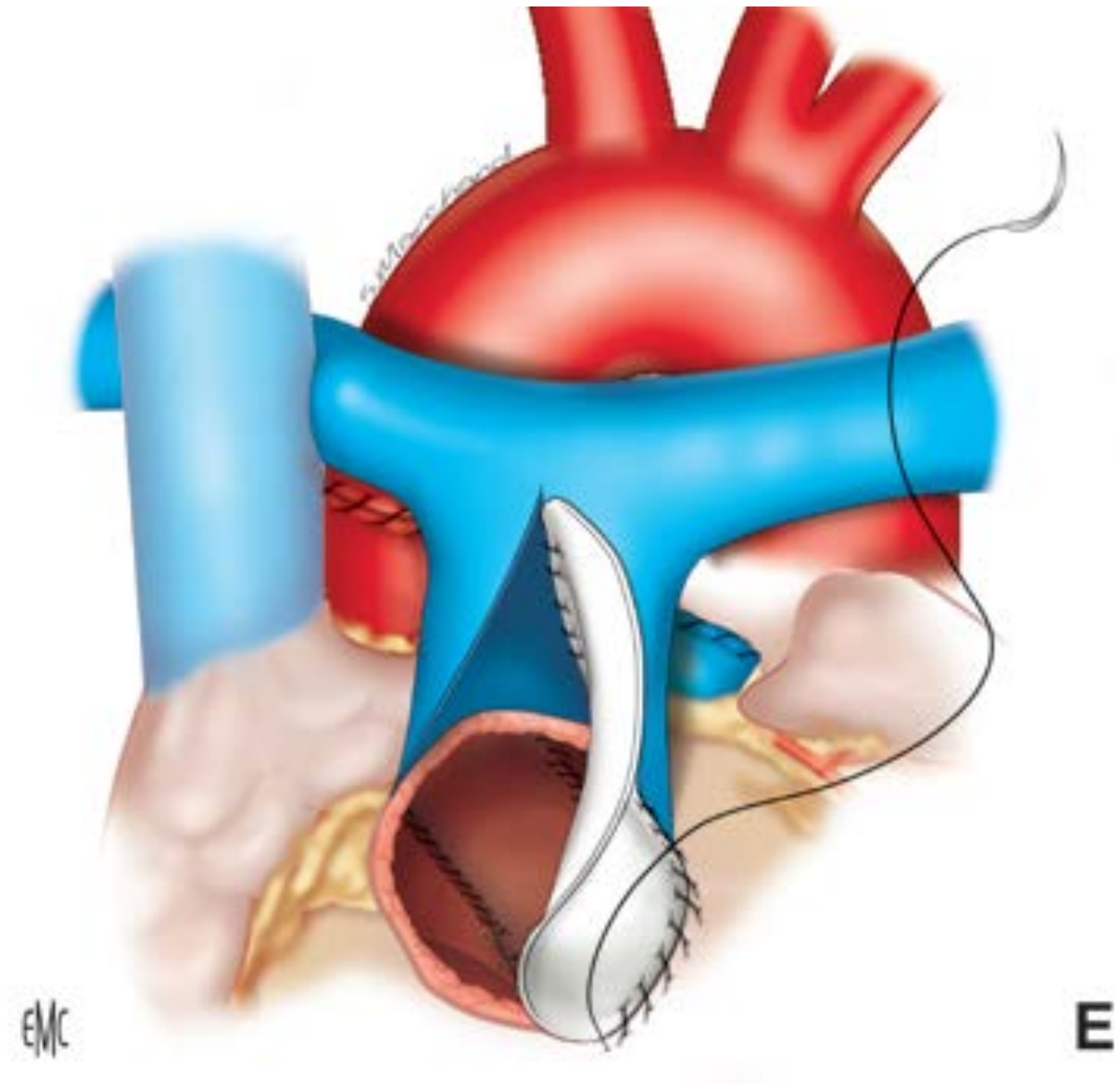
# Extra-anatomic repair : REV



# Extra-anatomic repair : REV



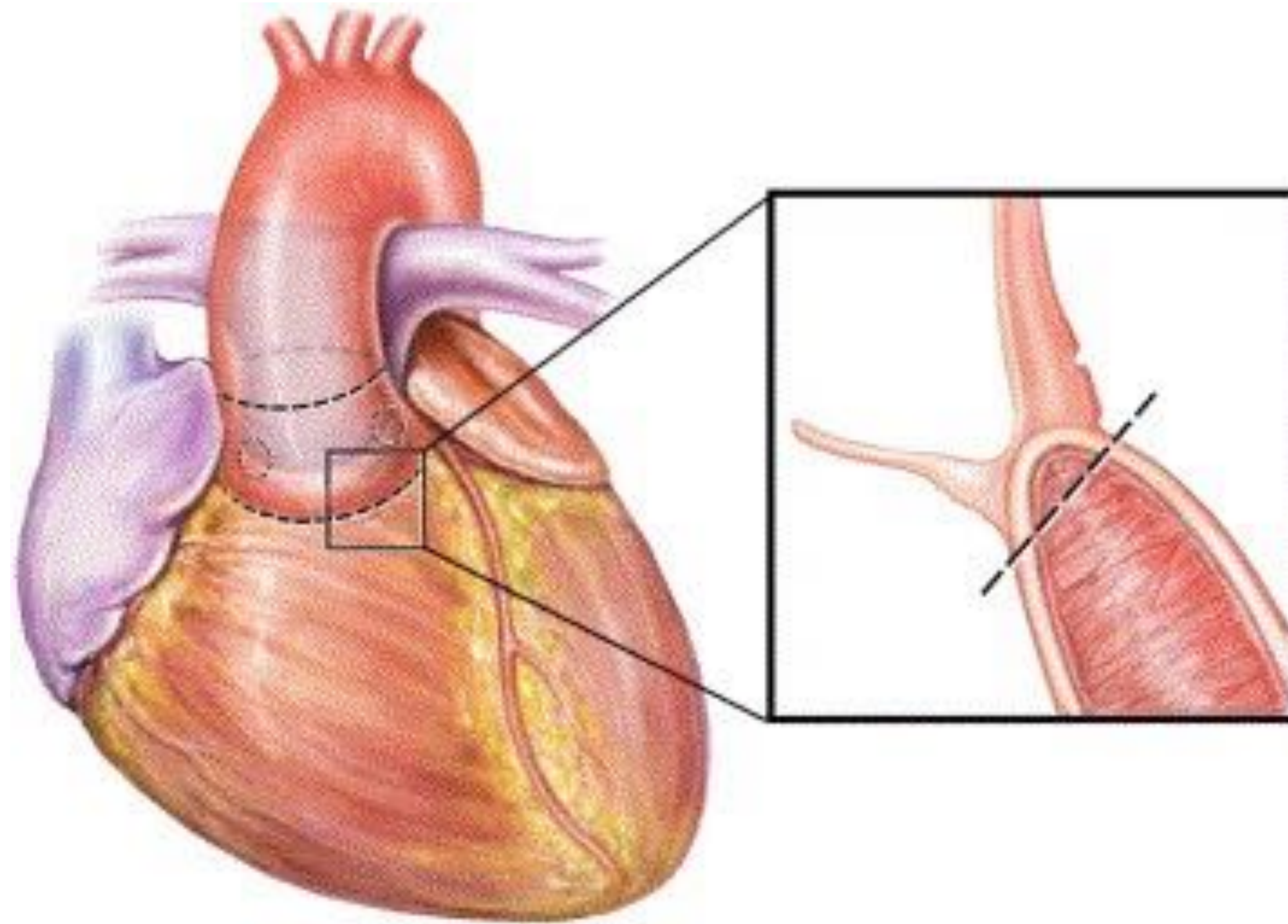
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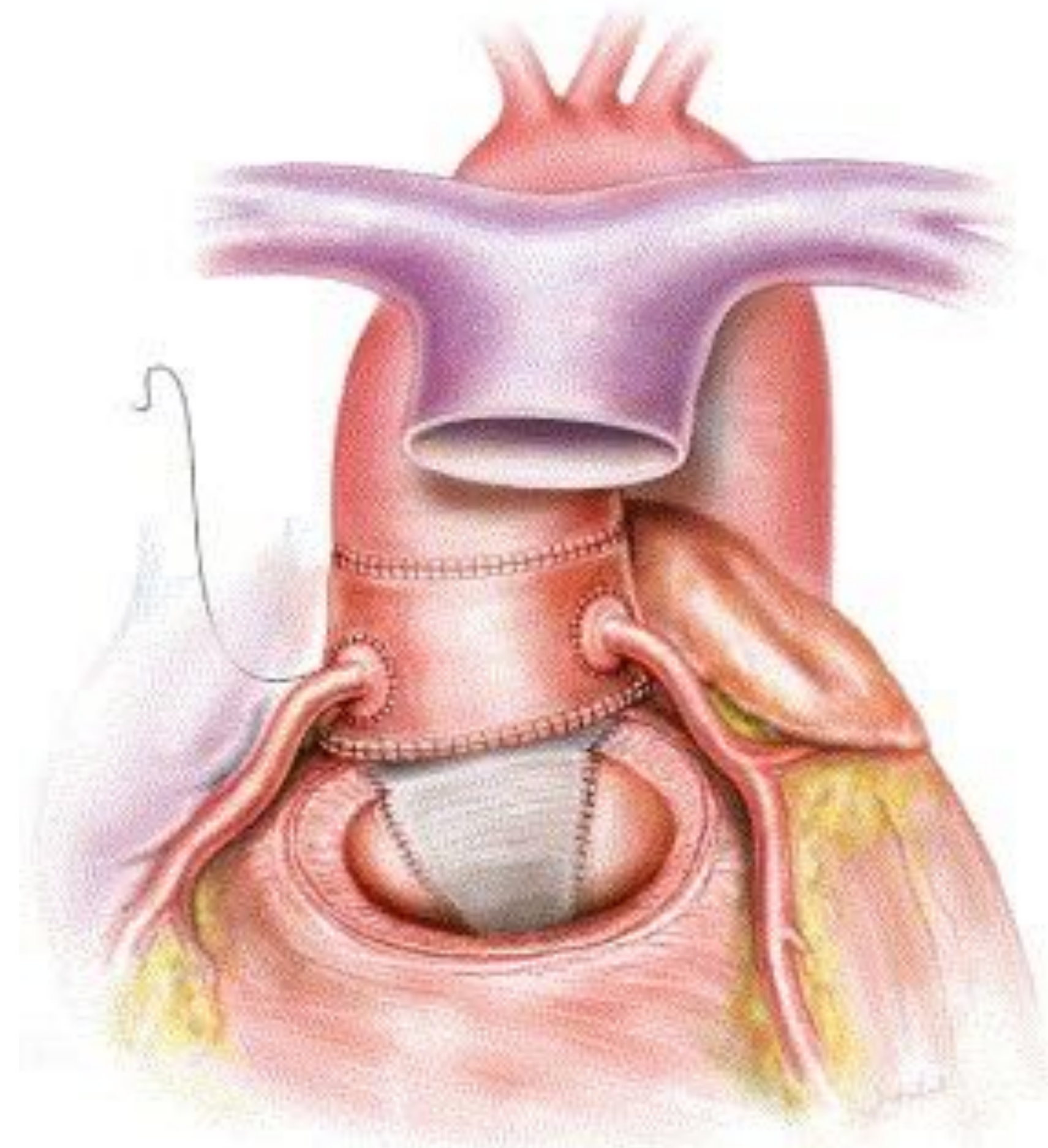
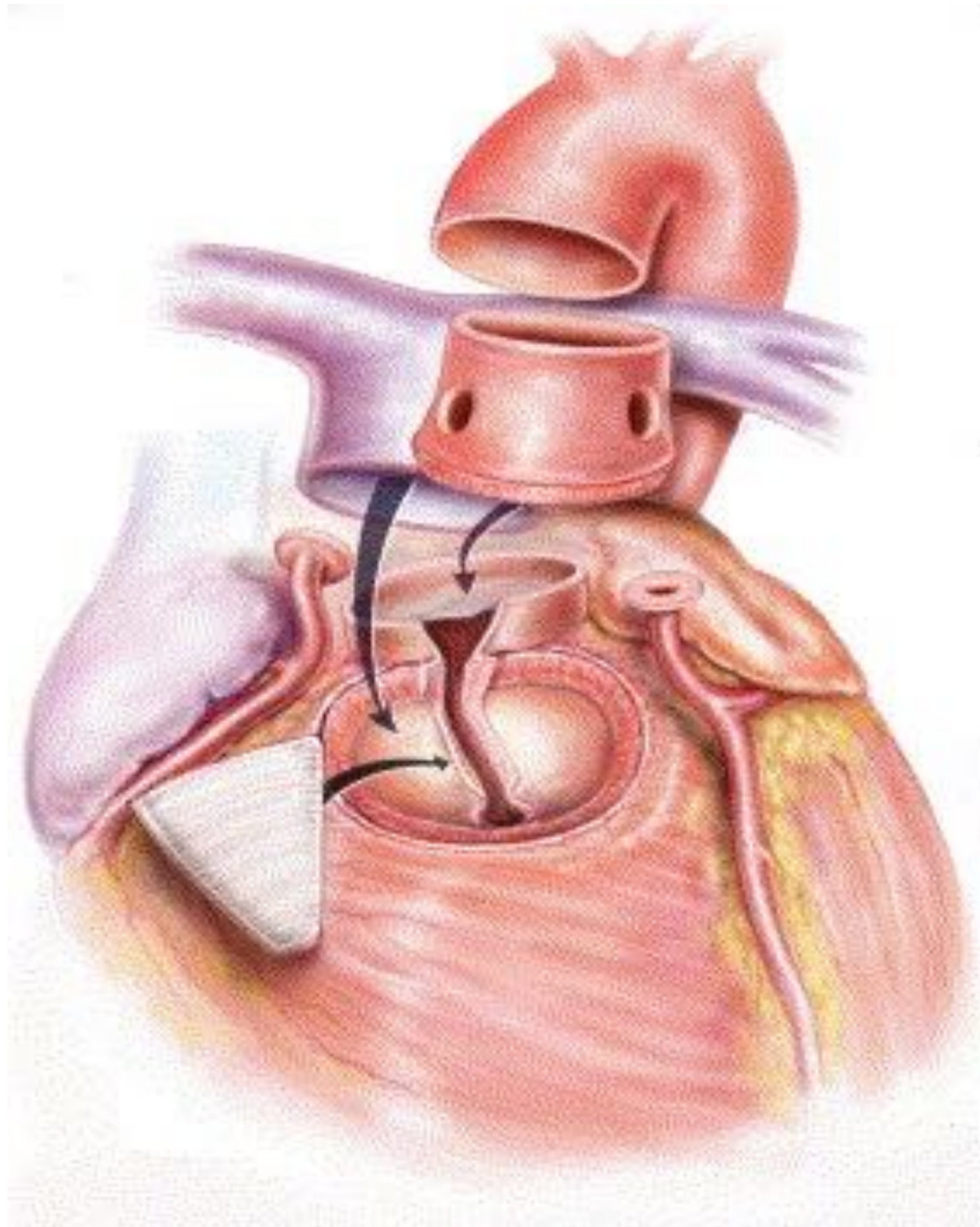
E

# Extra-anatomic repair

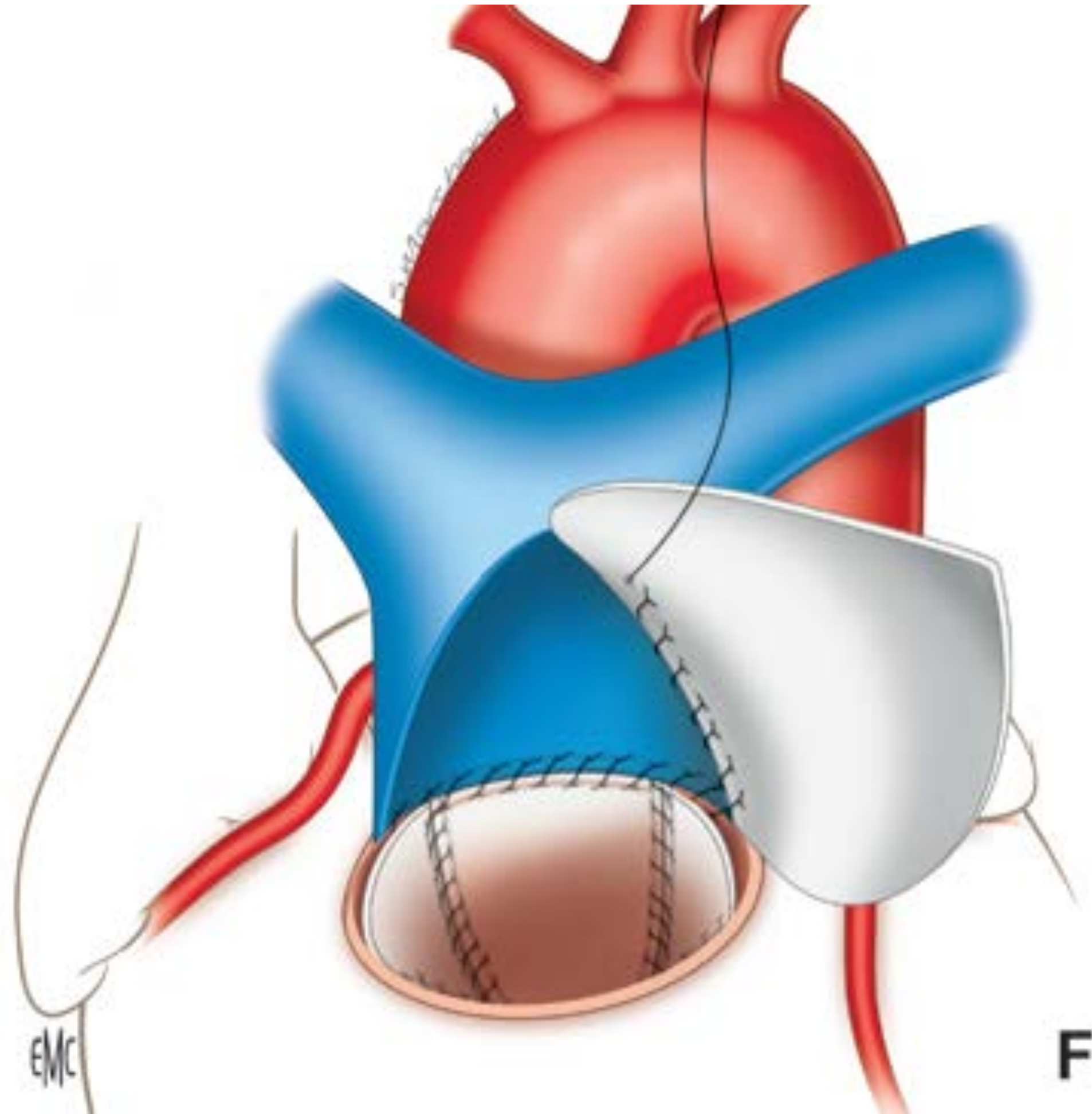
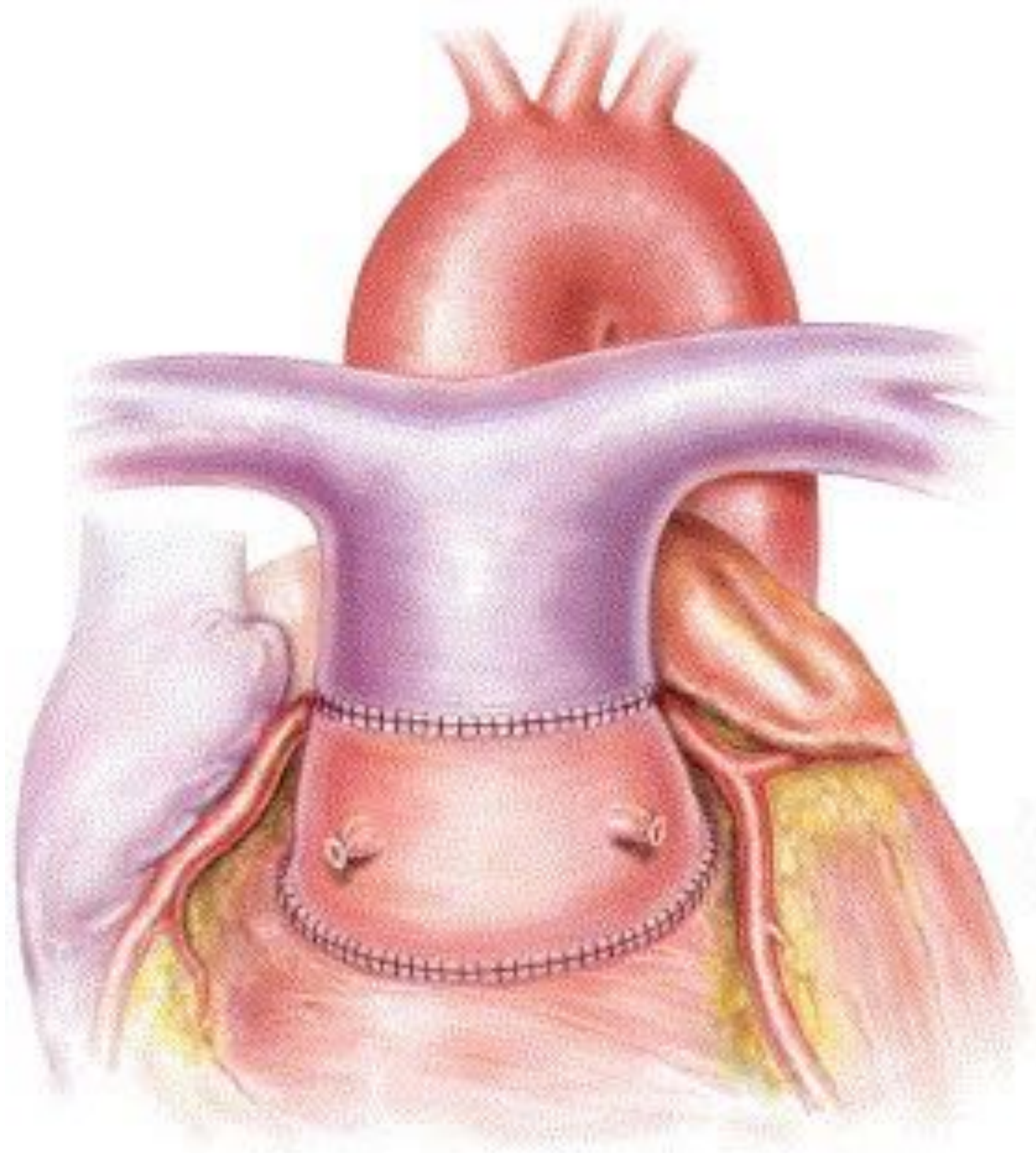
## **Bex-Nikaidoh operation**



# Extra-anatomic repair **Bex-Nikaidoh operation**



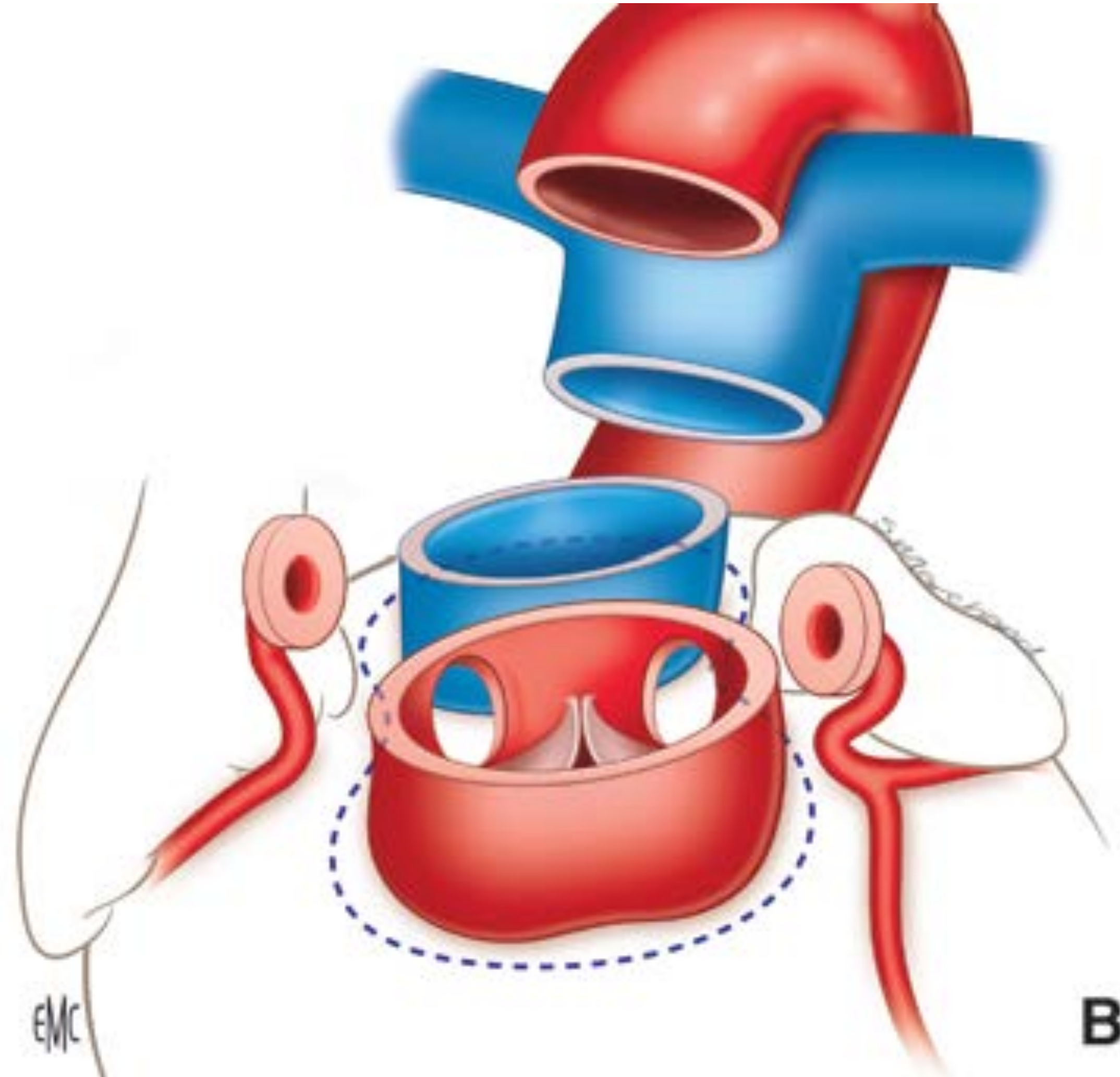
# Extra-anatomic repair **Bex-Nikaidoh operation**



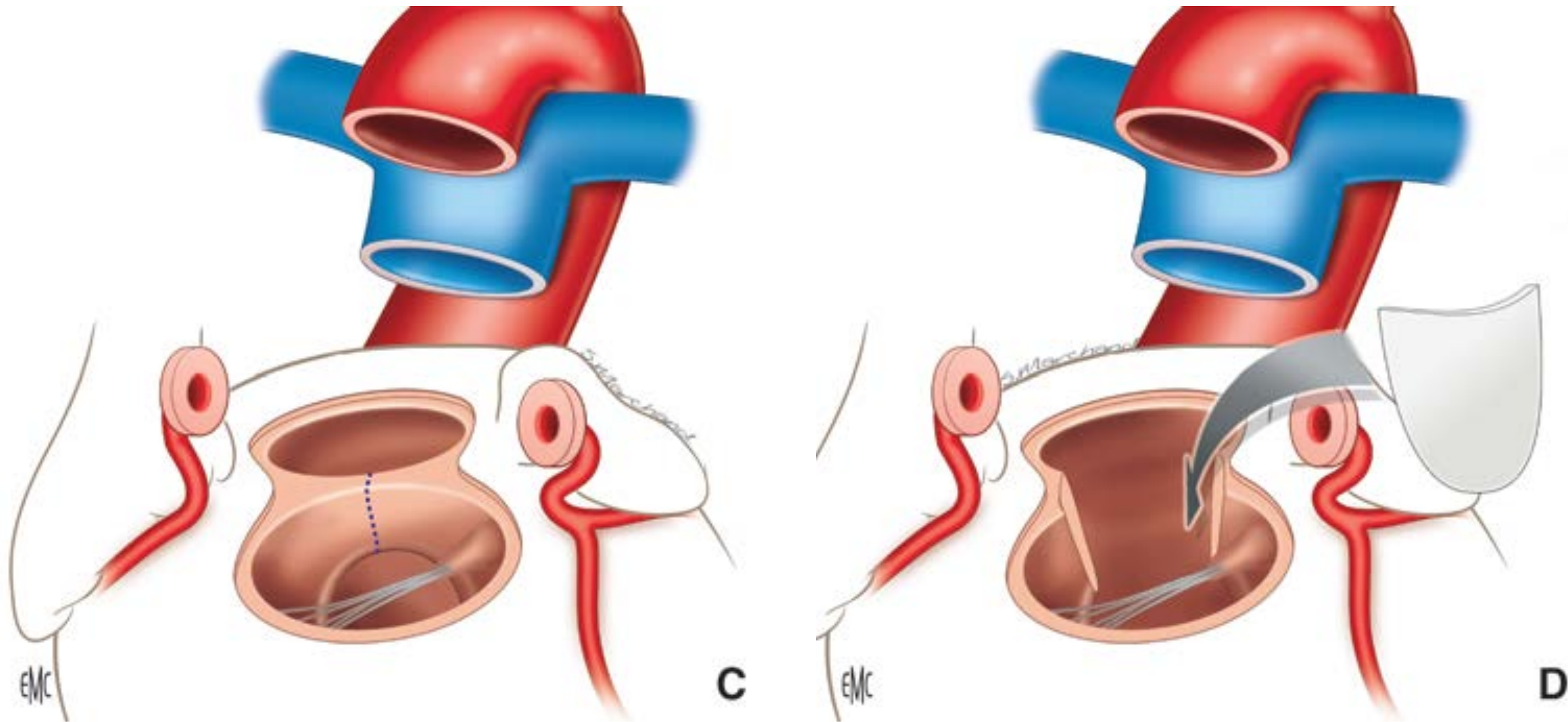
### **3. which extra-anatomic repair is indicated ?**

- when LVOT cannot be used as neoaortic  
but can be used as pulmonary
  - bicuspid pulmonary valve
  - mildly-dysplastic pulmonary valve
- **conotruncal rotation procedure**  
(if allowed by coronary anatomy)

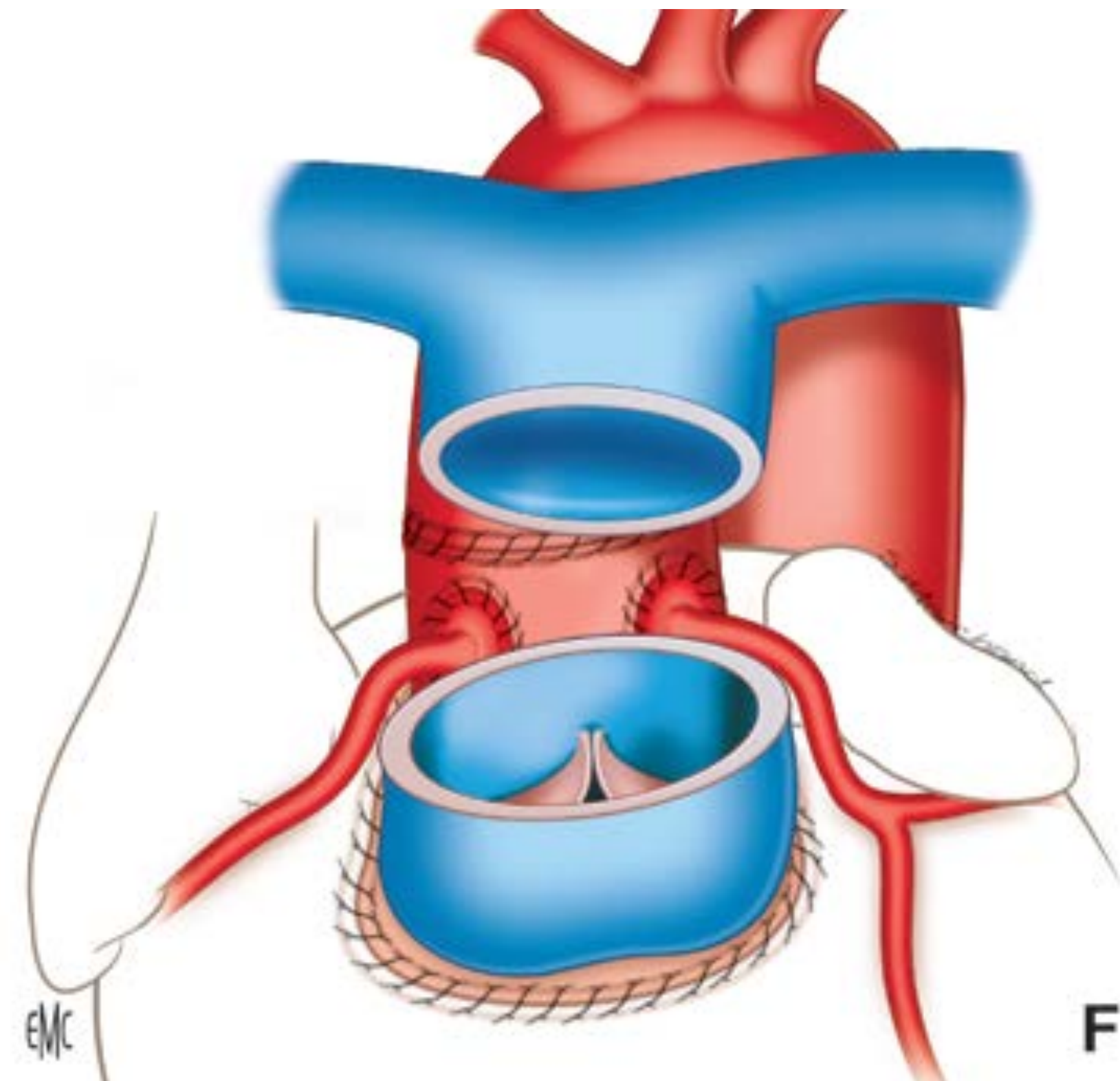
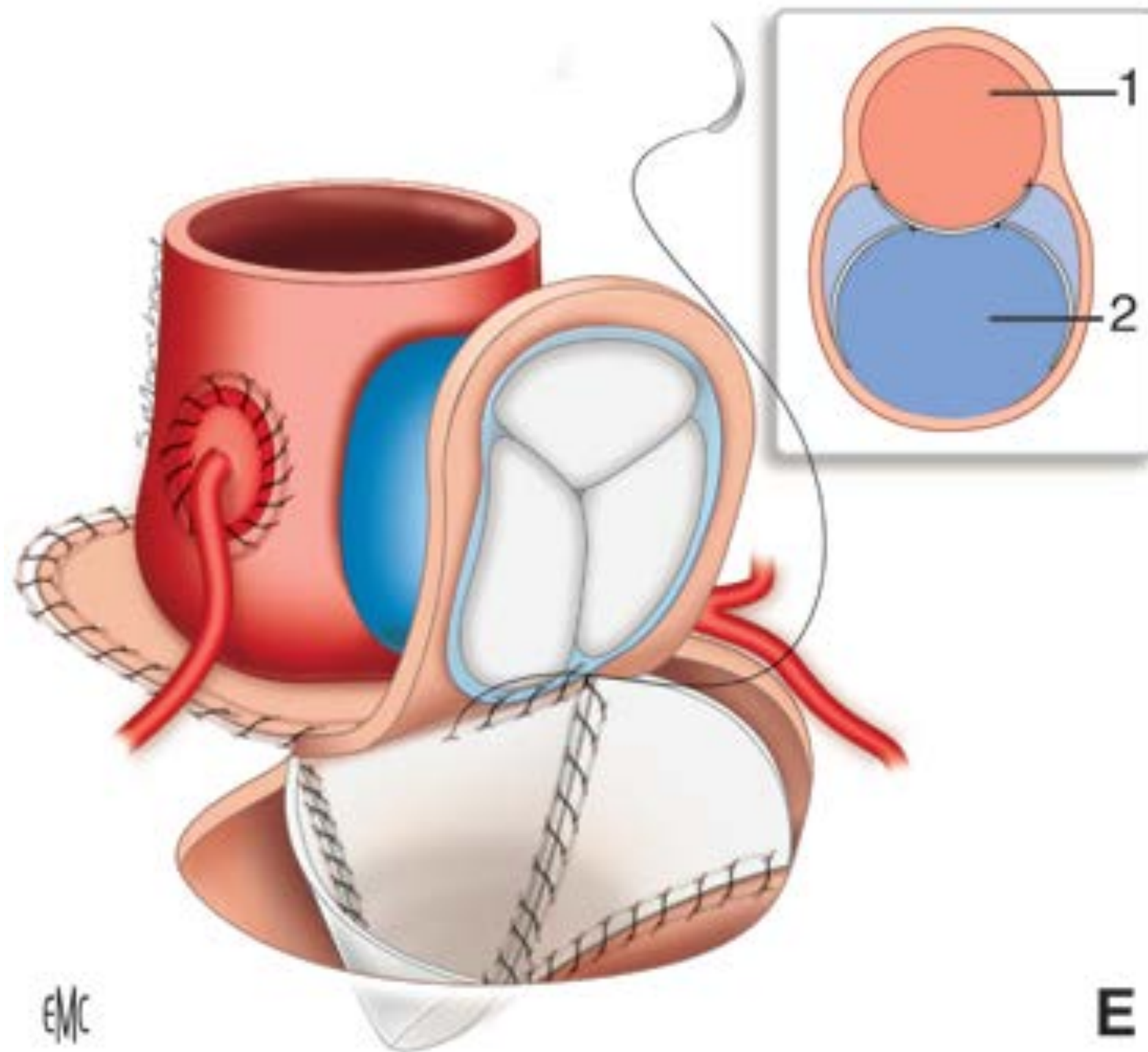
# Conotruncal rotation procedure



# Conotruncal rotation procedure



# Conotruncal rotation procedure



biventricular repair possible ?

YES

NO

FONTAN

"anatomic" repair : tricuspid-pulmonary distance ?

Tric-Pulm < Ao

Tric-Pulm > Ao

IVR

extra-anatomic repair : pulmonary stenosis ?

Normal P Valve

+/-

Abnormal P Valve

LV-PA + ASO

Conal rotation

REV / Bex-Nikaidoh  
(Rastelli)



**M3C-Carpedem**  
588 abonnés

S'ABONNER

ACCUEIL

VIDÉOS

PLAYLISTS

CHAÎNES

DISCUSSION

À PROPOS

M3C CARPEDEM

YouTube

Vidéos en ligne

TOUT REGARDER



19:39

Nommer et classer les cardiopathies congénitales:...



16:49

Nommer et classer les cardiopathies congénitales



3:49

L'illusion du consensus



2:11

Une grosse droite saison 1



1:49:50

DIU 2020 M LACHAUD Révisions



1:01:32

DIU 2020L STORME Problèmes cardiologiques...



**CPC**  
**Cardiomyopathies**  
**Paris**  
**Centre**



Collective ignorance is our motivation  
Curiosity is our strength  
Research is our path

Individual experience is the brake  
Indifference is the weakness  
Argument from authority is the threat



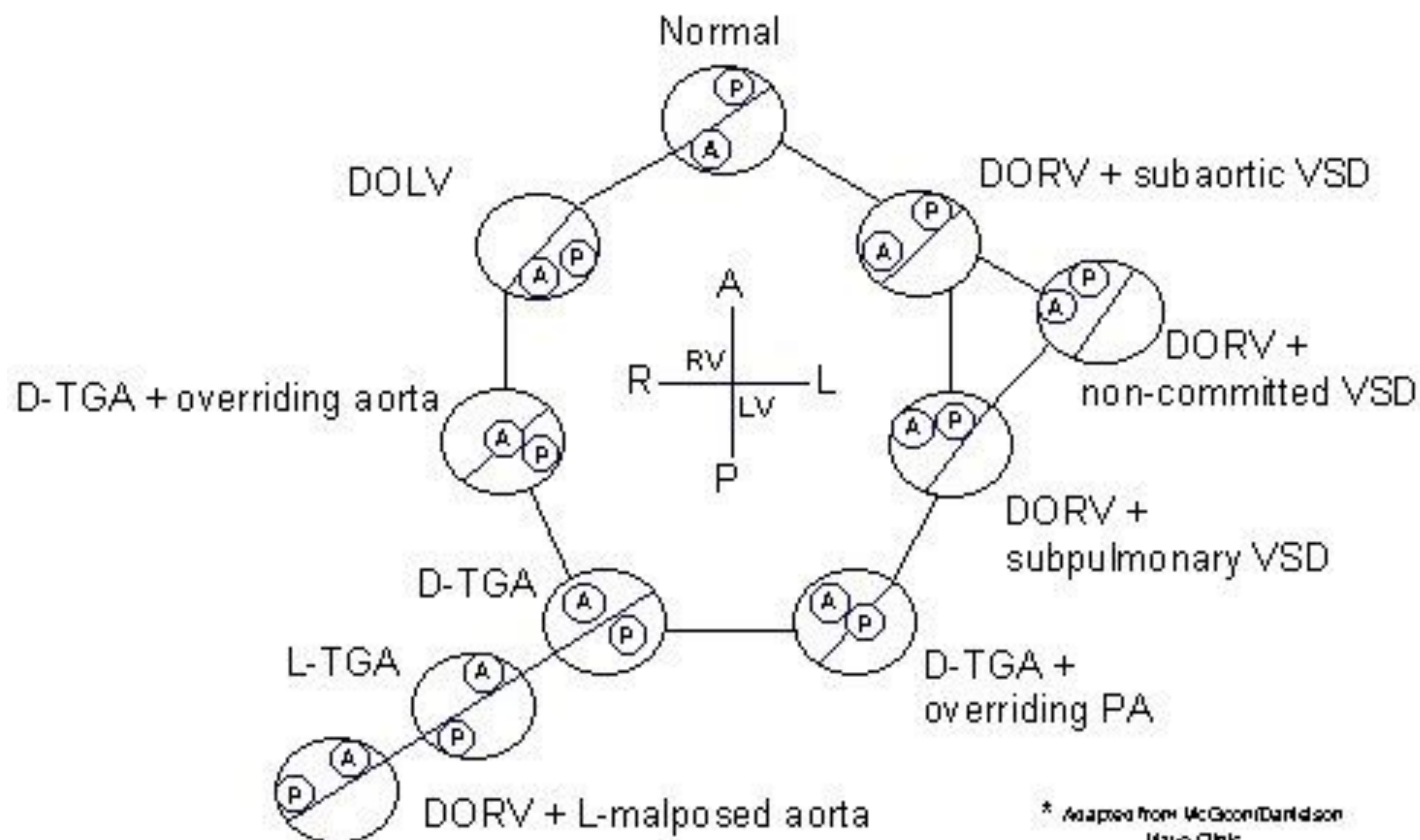
*Thank you*

## Operative risk (2007-2014)

|                       | NEM              | EACTS             |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <i>IVR</i>            | <i>54 (0%)</i>   | <i>530 (7%)</i>   |
| <i>Rastelli</i>       | <i>4 (0%)</i>    | <i>105 (5.7%)</i> |
| <i>REV</i>            | <i>41 (0%)</i>   | <i>63 (4.8%)</i>  |
| <i>Bex-Nikaïdoh</i>   | <i>12 (8.3%)</i> | <i>37 (5.4%)</i>  |
| <i>conal rotation</i> | <i>6 (0%)</i>    | <i>---</i>        |

# Positional Anomalies of Conotruncus

## Atrioventricular Concordance\*



Oblique  
Ex: 4146  
Se: 4 +c  
I: 32.6 (coi)

DFOV 12.9cm  
STND/+

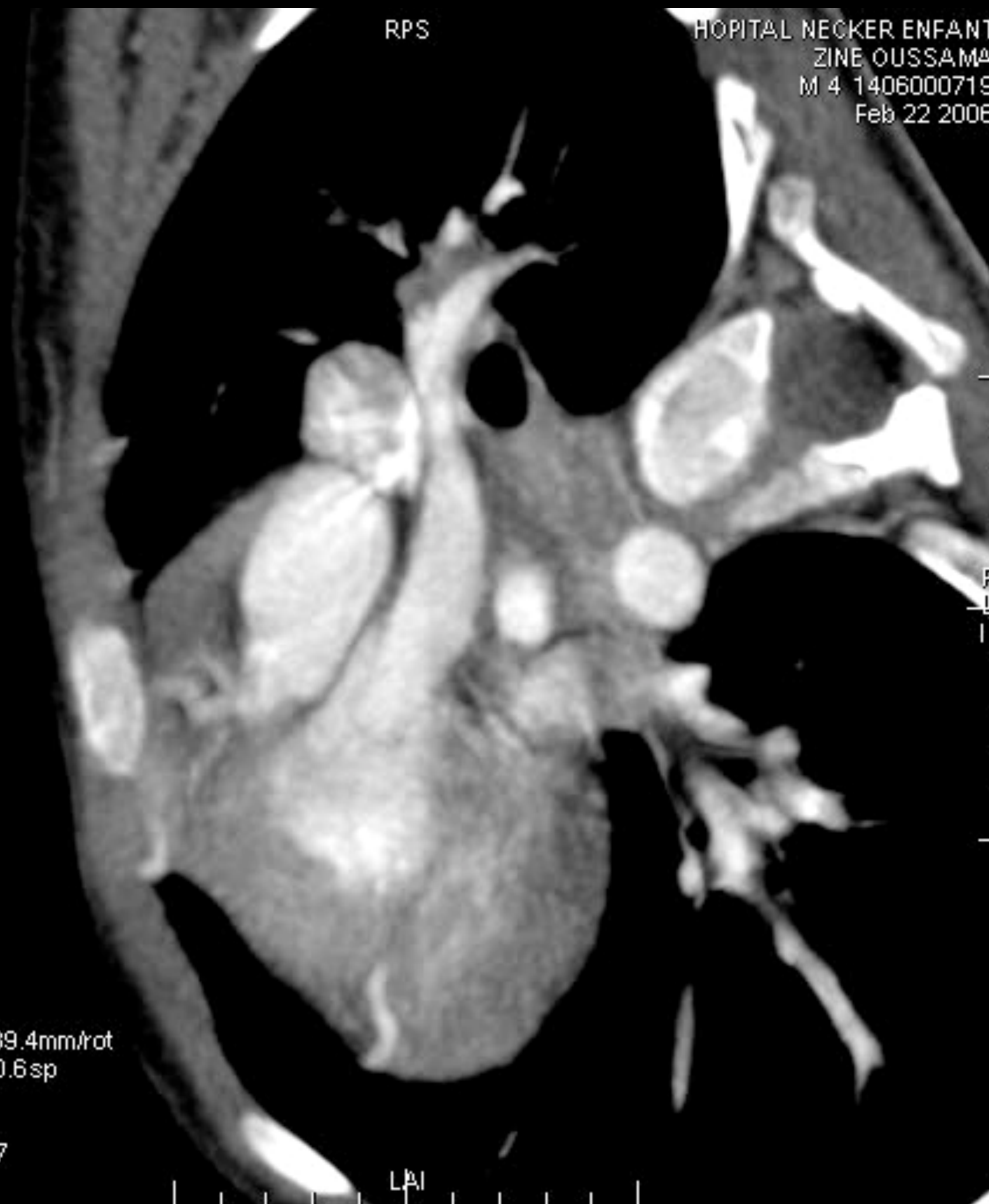
A  
R  
S

1.8/MP  
kv 100  
mA Mod.  
Rot 0.50s/HE+ 39.4mm/rot  
0.6mm 0.984:1 /0.6sp  
Tilt: 0.0  
09:08:29 AM  
W = 558 L = 177

RPS

HOPITAL NECKER ENFANT  
ZINE OUSSAMA  
M 4 1406000719  
Feb 22 2006

LAI



Oblique  
Ex: 4146  
Se: 4 +c  
L: 1.0 (coi)

SPR

HOPITAL NECKER ENFANT  
ZINE OUSSAMA  
M 4 1406000719  
Feb 22 2006

DFOV 12.9cm  
STND/+

R  
A  
S

1.8/MP  
kv 100  
mA Mod.  
Rot 0.50s/HE+ 39.4mm/rot  
0.6mm 0.984:1 /0.6sp  
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