

Fokus na hrudní aortu

Genetické aortopatie očima kardiologa

Radka Kočková

Michal Klán, Barbora Míková

Co svědčí pro genetickou aortopatii

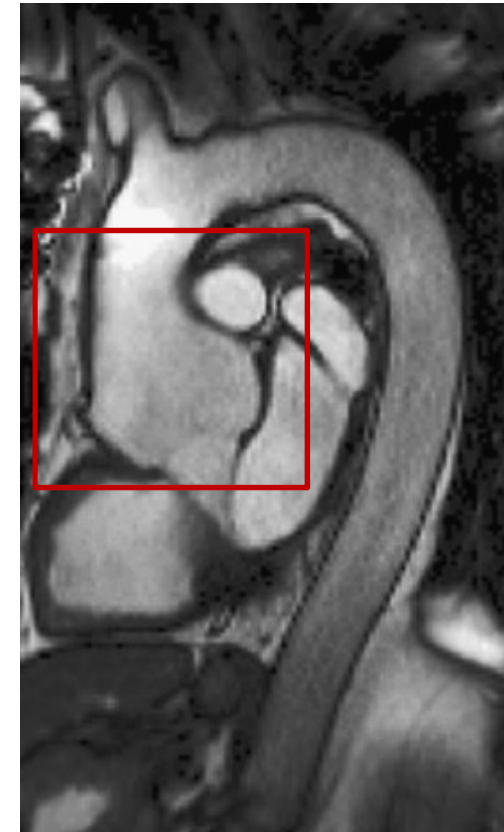
Dilatace/dissekce hrudní aorty

Mladý věk

Výskyt v rodině

Absence hypertenze
(jiných rizik. faktorů)

Syndromální forma



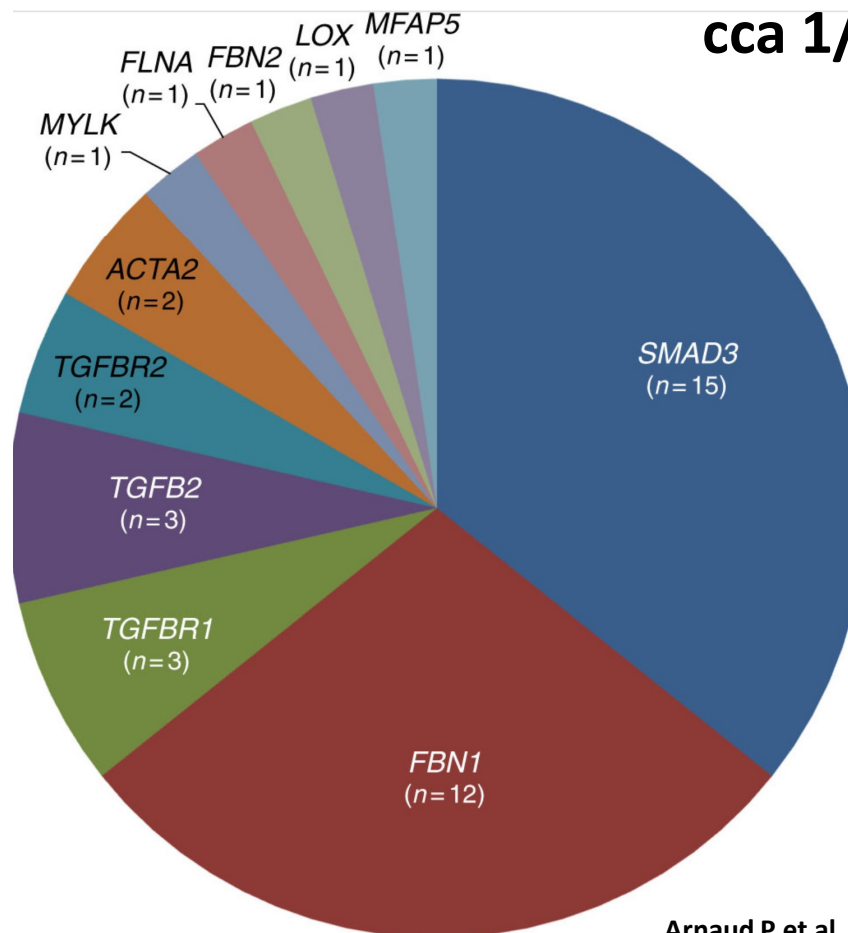
Syndromální projevy



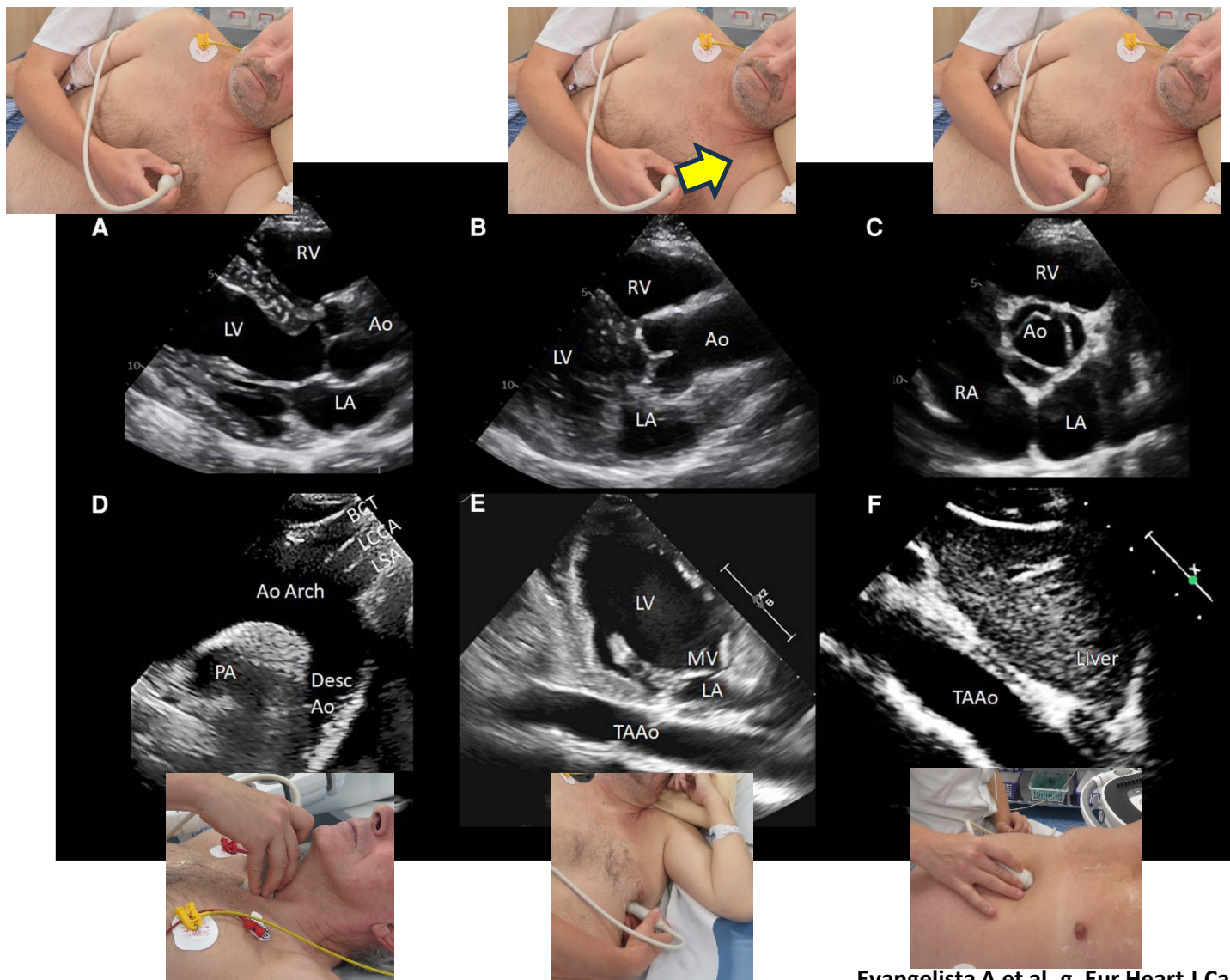
Aneurysma/disekce aorty ve věku <45 let, bez syndromu či BAV a HTN

226 pacientů

cca 1/5 pacientů (n=42)



Echokardiografie - TTE

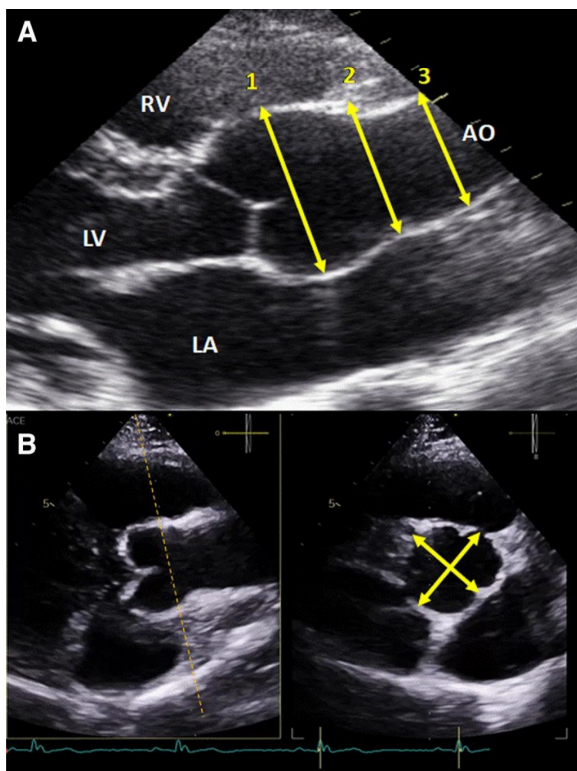


Echokardiografie - TTE

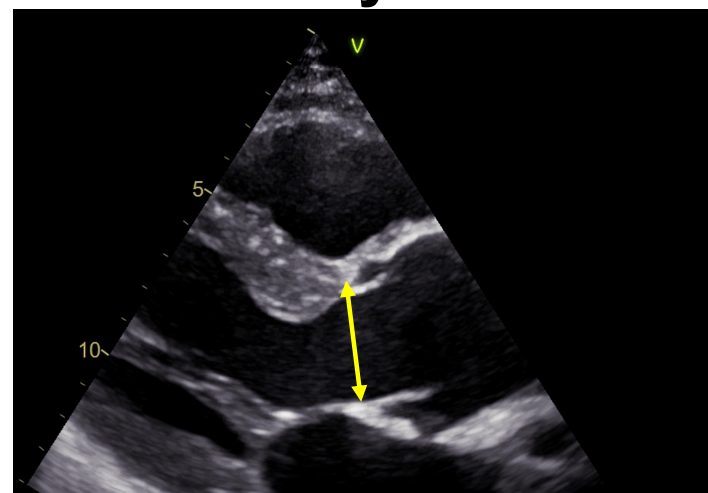
PLAX, PSAX

Leading edge to leading edge

End-diastole

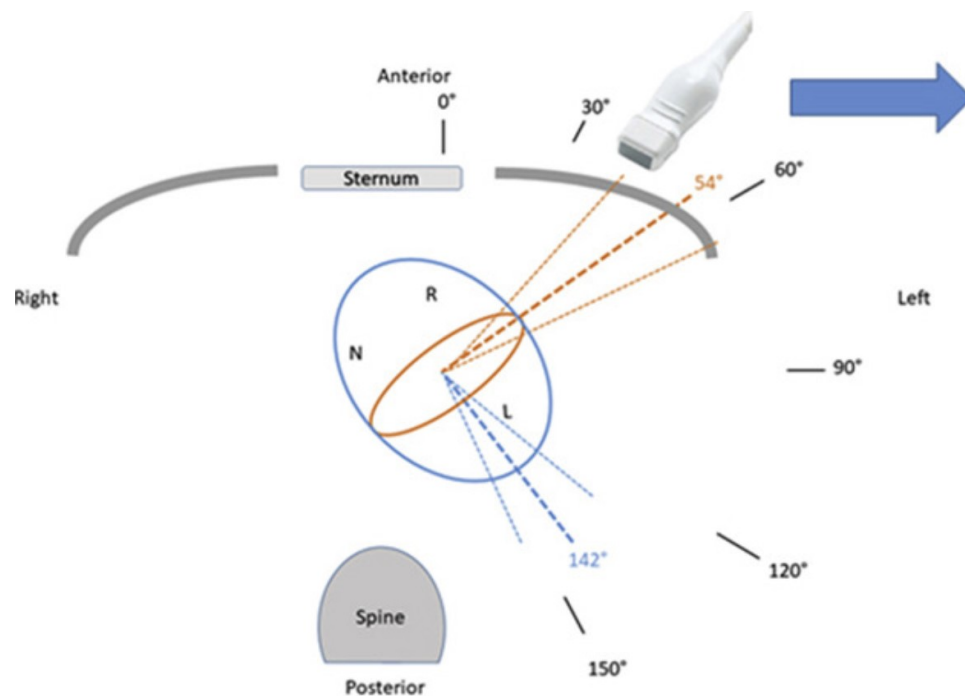


End-systole

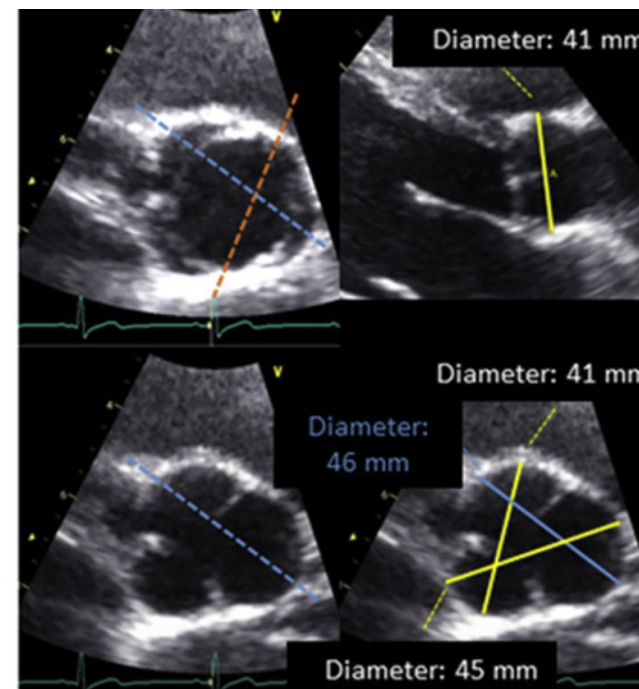


PLAX podhodnocuje rozměr kořene u BAV

- RCC+NCC -6.1 ± 0.96
- RCC+LCC -2.3 ± 0.47 mm



RCC+NCC o 5 mm



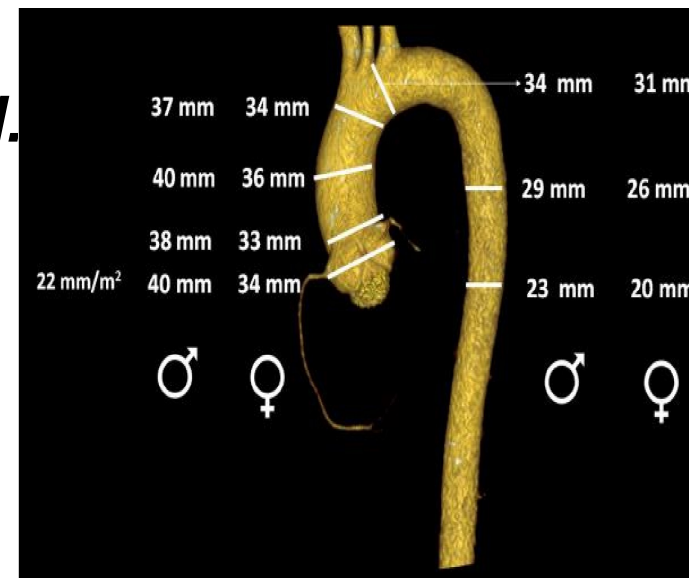
Rozměry aorty

Normální rozměry hrudní aorty:

* **Z-score ≤ 2** (limitací je obezita, atd.)

* **≤ 35 mm** ♀

≤ 40 mm ♂ nebo **< 22 mm/m²**



(normální růst aorty u dospělých 0.7-0.9 mm/10 let)

Signifikantní dilatace k došetření:

- **Hrudní aorta > 45 mm**
- **Břišní aorta > 30 mm**

Indexace a Z-score aorty

<https://csecho.ca/mdmath>

MDMath	
Inputs	
Gender	Male <input type="button" value="v"/>
Height	180 cm <input type="button" value="v"/>
Weight	80 kg <input type="button" value="v"/>
Location	Sinus of Valsalva <input type="button" value="v"/>
Aorta O	45 mm
<input type="button" value="Clear"/> <input type="button" value="Calculate"/>	
Results	
Location	Sinus of Valsalva
BSA	2.0 m ²
ARI (BSA)	22.50 mm/m ²
Aorta E	34.00 mm
O-E ARR	1.32
Z Score	+3.67
Powered by medsquares	
Author: Chi-Ming Chow MD MSc FRCPC Developer: Edward Braver BSc (Hons) Illustrator: Ellen Ho BFA	
Disclaimer: The calculators provided are not meant to be a substitute for professional advice and are not to be used for medical diagnosis. All calculations must be confirmed before clinical use or diagnostic purposes by qualified medical professionals. The authors make no claims of the accuracy of the information contained herein. The authors make no claims whatsoever, expressed or implied, about the	

NEW Log your echo cases with **MDLogBook** at [medsquares](#) >

Illustrations

Information

The aortic root index (ARI) can be calculated by dividing the observed aortic root dimension (Aorta O) by the BSA.

The aortic root ratio (ARR) of observed (Aorta O) to expected (Aorta E) aortic root diameters can be calculated by dividing the observed by the expected diameter.

$$ARI = \frac{Aorta O}{BSA}$$

$$O-E ARR = \frac{Aorta O}{Aorta E}$$

$$Z Score = \frac{Aorta O - Aorta E}{SD}$$

Vyšetřit celou aortu!!!



Syndromy spojené s dilatací/disekcí hrudní aorty

Table 7. TAA Syndromes and Conditions Attributable to a Heritable or Genetic Cause

Condition	Gene	Clinical Features
Syndromic HTAD*		
Marfan syndrome	<i>FBN1</i>	Aortic root aneurysm, aortic dissection, TAA, MVP, long bone overgrowth, arachnodactyly, dolichostenomelia, scoliosis, pectus deformities, ectopia lentis, myopia, tall stature, pneumothorax, dural ectasia
Loeys-Dietz syndrome	<i>TGFBR1, TGFBR2, SMAD3, † TGFBR2, TGFB3</i>	TAA, branch vessel aneurysms, aortic dissection, arterial tortuosity, MVP, craniosynostosis, hypertelorism, bluish sclera, bifid/broad uvula, translucent skin, visible veins, club feet, dural ectasia, and premature osteoarthritis and peripheral neuropathy
Vascular Ehlers-Danlos syndrome	<i>COL3A1</i>	TAA, AAA, arterial rupture, aortic dissection, MVP, bowel and uterine rupture, pneumothorax, translucent skin, atrophic scars, small joint hypermobility, easy bruising, carotid-cavernous fistula
Arterial tortuosity syndrome	<i>SLC2A10</i>	Tortuous large and medium sized arteries, aortic dilation, craniofacial, skin and skeletal features
Shprintzen-Goldberg syndrome	<i>SKI</i>	Craniosynostosis, skeletal features, aortic dilation
Ehlers-Danlos syndrome with periventricular nodular heterotopia	<i>FLNA</i>	X-linked, periventricular nodular heterotopia, TAA, BAV, MV disease, PDA, VSD, seizures, joint hypermobility
Meester-Loeys syndrome	<i>BGN</i>	X-linked, TAA, aortic dissection, MV disease
LOX-related TAA	<i>LOX</i>	TAA, BAV, aortic dissection, Marfanoid habitus in some
Smooth muscle dysfunction syndrome	<i>ACTA2</i>	TAA, moyamoya-like cerebrovascular disease, pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary disease, hypoperistalsis, hypotonic bladder, congenital mydriasis ¹¹

Syndromy spojené s dilatací/disekcí hrudní aorty

Condition	Gene	Clinical Features
Syndromic HTAD*		
Marfan syndrome	<i>FBN1</i>	Aortic root aneurysm, aortic dissection, TAA, MVP, long bone overgrowth, arachnodactyly, dolichostenomelia, scoliosis, pectus deformities, ectopia lentis, myopia, tall stature, pneumothorax, dural ectasia
Loeys-Dietz syndrome	<i>TGFBR1, TGFBR2, SMAD3, † TGFB2, TGFB3</i>	TAA, branch vessel aneurysms, aortic dissection, arterial tortuosity, MVP, craniosynostosis, hypertelorism, bluish sclera, bifid/broad uvula, translucent skin, visible veins, club feet, dural ectasia, and premature osteoarthritis and peripheral neuropathy†
Vascular Ehlers-Danlos syndrome	<i>COL3A1</i>	TAA, AAA, arterial rupture, aortic dissection, MVP, bowel and uterine rupture, pneumothorax, translucent skin, atrophic scars, small joint hypermobility, easy bruising, carotid-cavernous fistula

Bikuspidální aortální chlopeň

- 1% populace (♂ 2%, ♀ 0.5%), ♂:♀ = 2:1 nebo 3:1
- V.s. vazba na X chromozóm
- Riziko výskytu v rodině – 10% pravděpodobnost
- Screening pokrevních příbuzných !!
- Dysfunce chlopně ± Progresivní dilatace asc. aorty
- Riziko disekce 1.5 vs. riziko IE 6% v průběhu života

Indikace preventivní operace:

- **≥55 mm** (I, B-NR)
- **≥10 cm²/m** (plocha aorty/výška) (II, B-NR)
- **50-54 a rizikové faktory** (II, B-NR)
- **≥45 mm při operaci AV** (II, B-NR)

Aortic phenotypes
Ascending phenotype
(70–75%)



Root phenotype
(15–20%)



Extended phenotype
(5–10%)

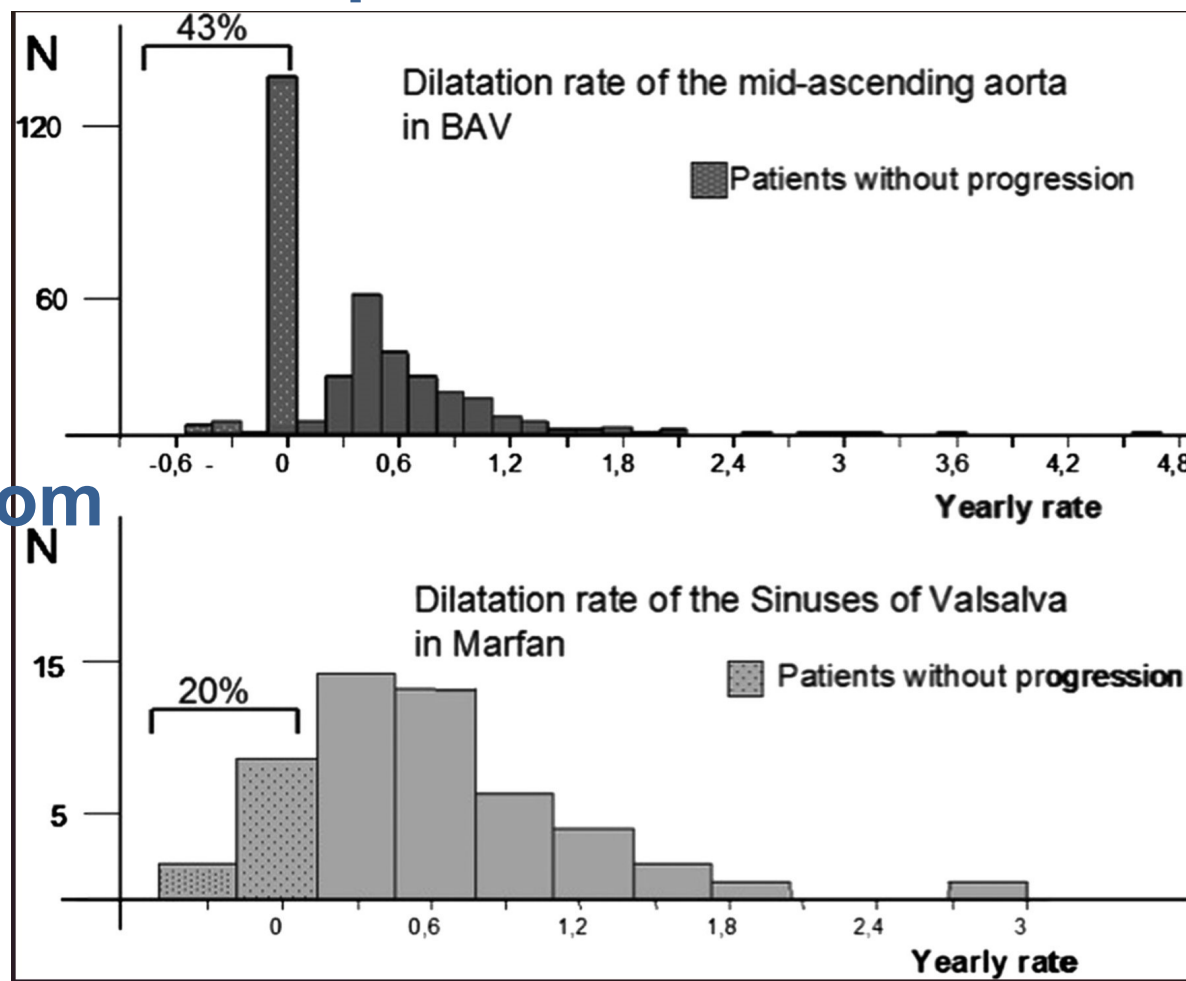
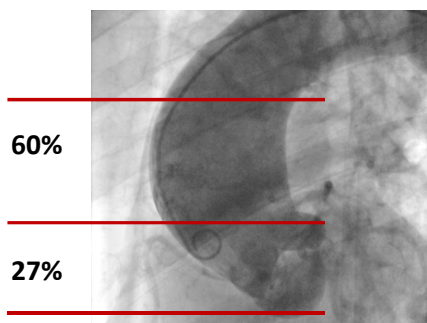


ESC Guidelines 2024

RA disekce
Růst aorty ≥ 3 mm/rok
Koarktace
Dilatace kořene aorty
± aortální regurgitace (ESC 2021)

Rychlost růstu prox. asc. aorty

- Bikuspidální aortální chlopeň**



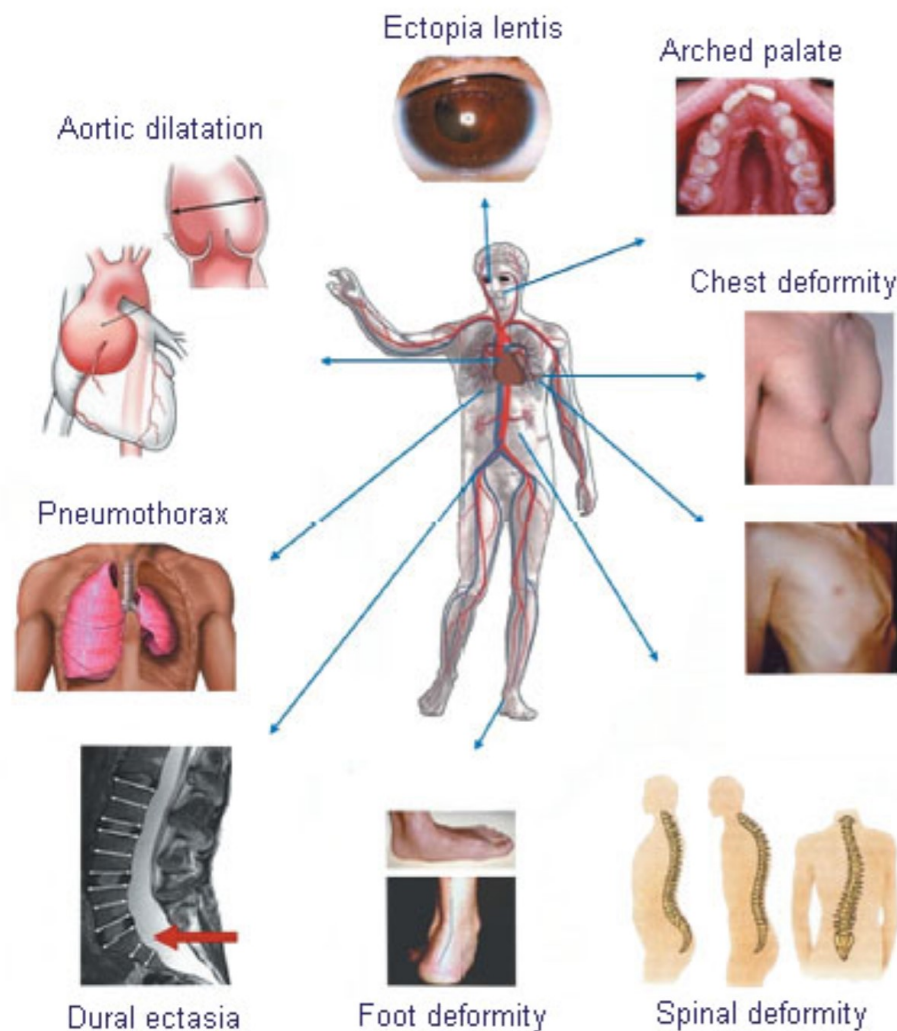
- Marfanův syndrom**

Rychlost růstu aorty

Norm 0.08 mm/rok
 Deg. 0.20 mm/rok
 BAV 0.42 mm/rok
 MS 0.49 mm/rok

Marfanův syndrom

- Prevalence 1:5000
- Mutace ve FBN 1



Marfanův syndrom

• Klinická diagnostika – Ghent kritéria a kalkulačtor

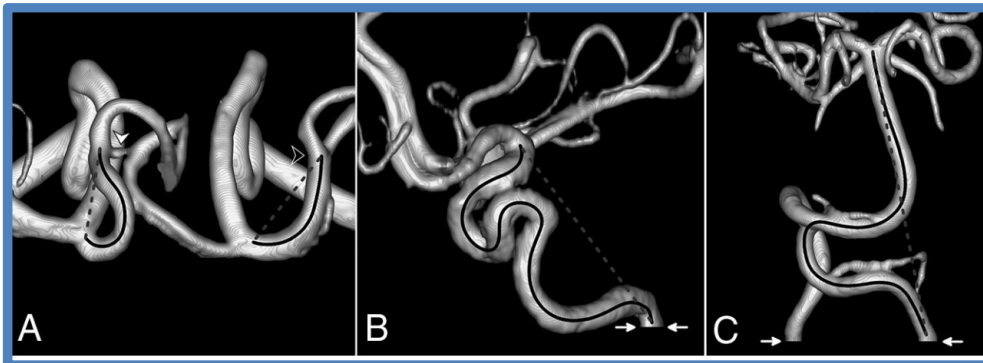
Scoring of systemic features in Marfan syndrome (Loeys et al., 2010).

Systemic feature	Score
● Wrist sign	1
● Thumb sign	1
● Wrist AND thumb signs	3
● Pectus carinatum deformity	2
● Pectus excavatum or chest asymmetry	1
● Hindfoot deformity	2
● Pes planus	1
● Pneumothorax	2
● Dural ectasia	2
● Protrusio acetabuli	2
● Reduced upper segment/lower segment ratio AND increased arm span/height AND severe scoliosis	1
● Scoliosis OR thoracolumbar kyphosis	1
● Reduced elbow extension	1
● Facial features (at least 3 of 5): dolichocephaly, enophthalmos, downslanting palpebral fissures, malar hypoplasia, retrognathia	1
● Skin striae	1
● Myopia >3 diopters	1
● Mitral valve prolapse (all types)	1

<https://marfan.org/dx/score/>

Marfanův syndrom

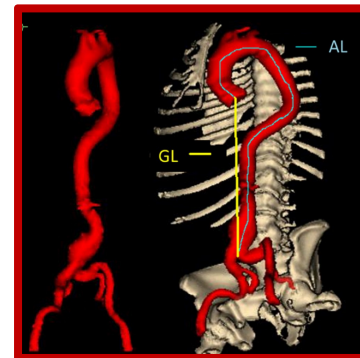
- Mitrální prolaps
- Dilatovaná kardiomyopatie
- Extraaortální cévní malformace



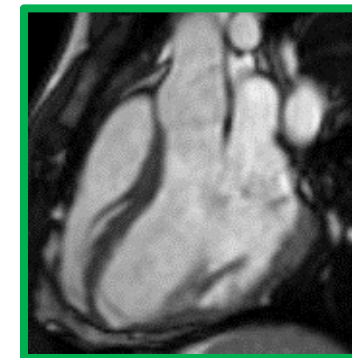
MRI - LDS

LDS

MS



MRI - MS



MAD u MS

Follow-up u MS

TTE – klíčová metoda

2. vyšetření za 6 měsíců, TTE dále po 6-12M

MRI (nebo CT) celé aorty vstupně a dále za 1-2(5) roky

- **BB a/nebo ARB – v maximální tolerované dávce**

- **Kontrola TK $\leq 120/80$ – self-monitoring**

- **Profylaktický chirurgický výkon**

≥ 50 mm (I, B-NR)

≥ 45 mm a rizikové faktory (II, B-NR)

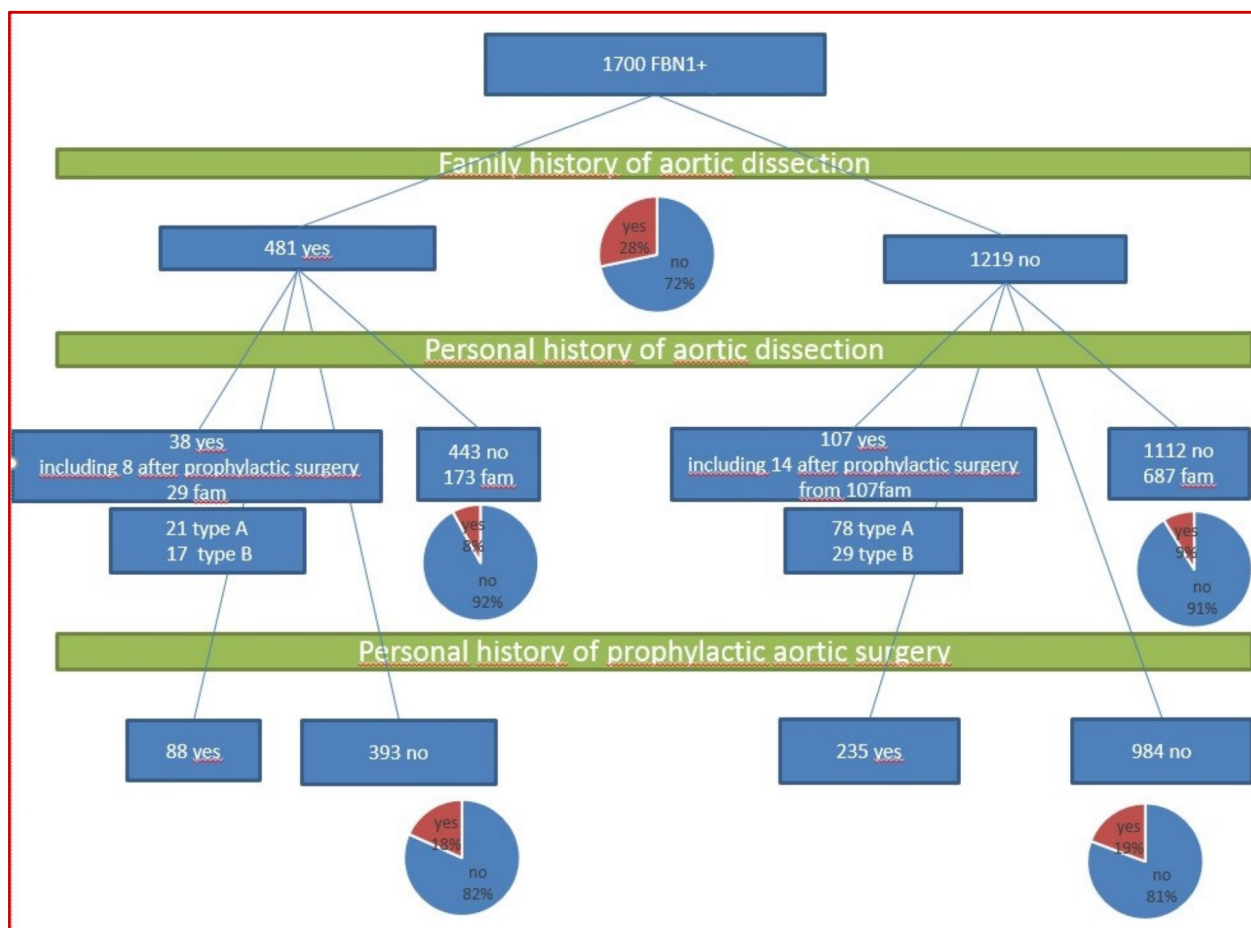
≥ 10 cm²/m (plocha aorty/výška) (II, B-NR)

Table 10. Features Associated With Increased Risk of Aortic Complications in Marfan Syndrome

Family history of aortic dissection	Při rozměru <50mm
Rapid aortic growth (≥ 0.3 cm/y)	
Diffuse aortic root and ascending aortic dilation ¹⁴	
Marked vertebral arterial tortuosity ¹⁵	

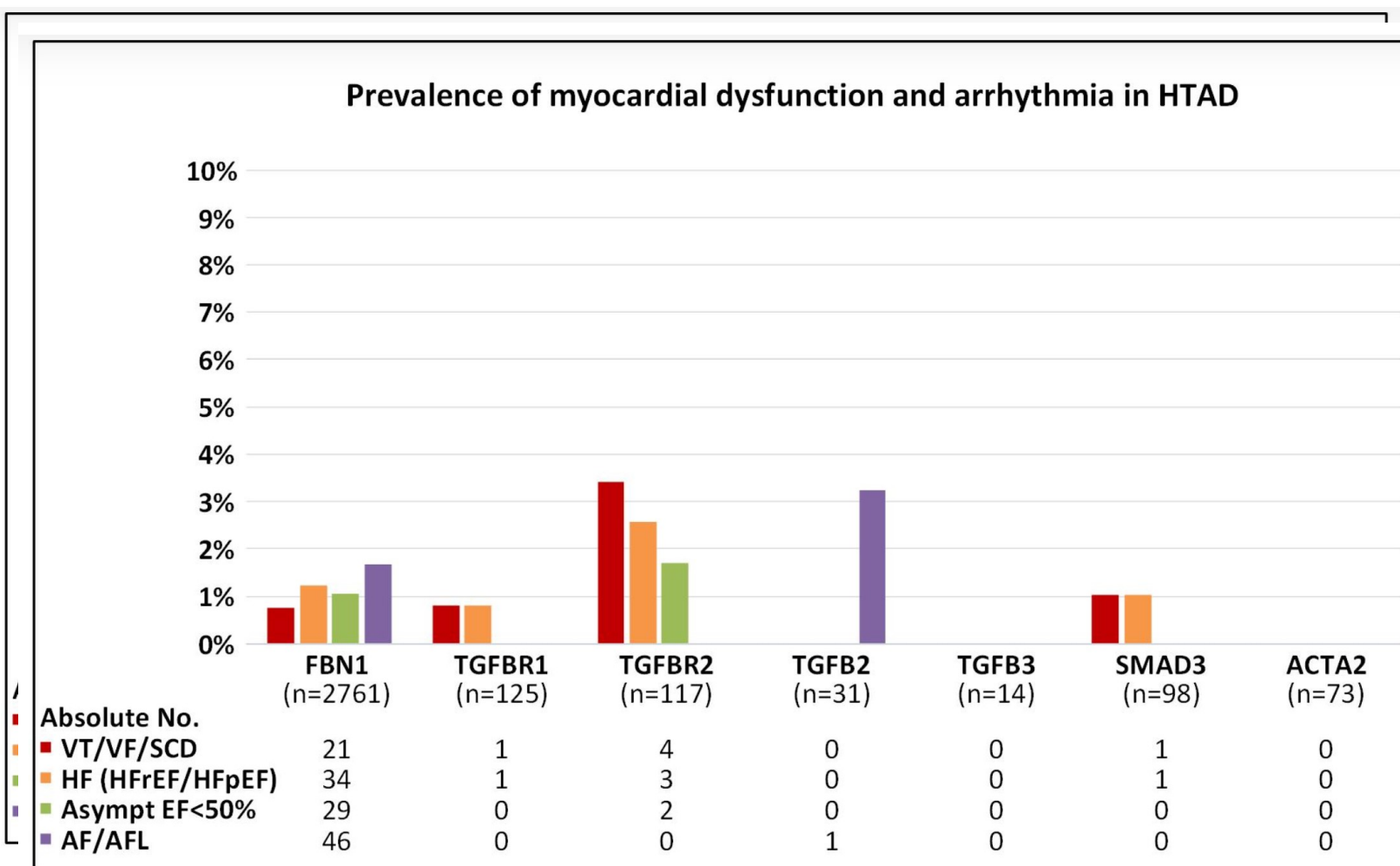
Rezistentní art. hypertenze

RA dissekce není rizikovým faktorem dissekce aorty u pacientů s mutací FBN 1

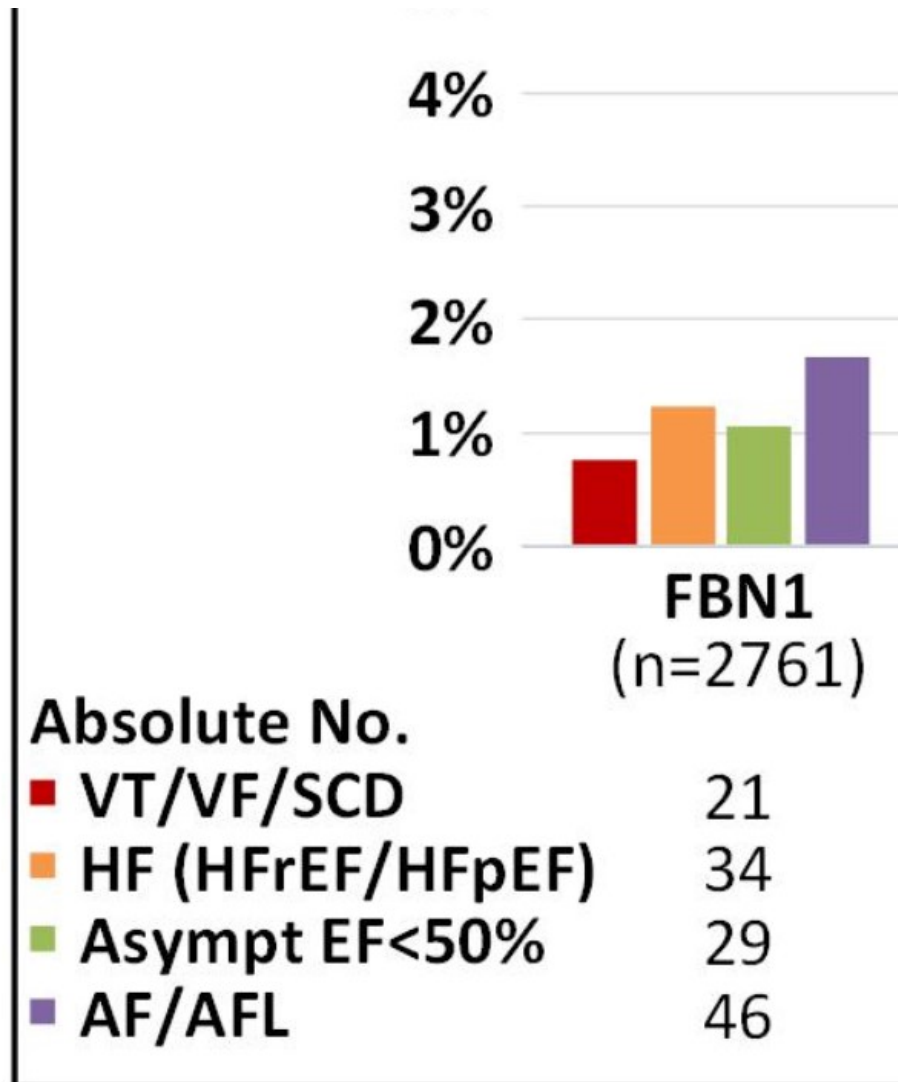


Dysfunkce myokardu a arytmie u HTAD

- 3219 pacientů v 9ti centrech



Dysfunkce myokardu a arytmie u HTAD

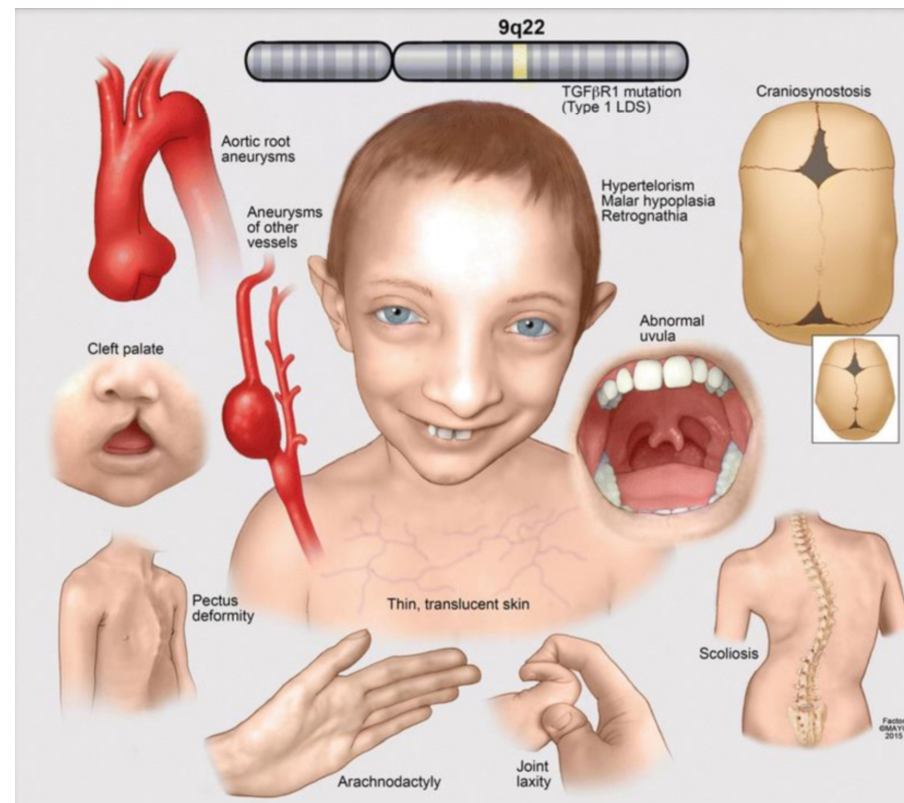


Loeys-Dietz syndrom

- Cca 1:100 000
- Dilatace/disekce aorty
- Výrazná točitost tepen

Table 1 LDS classification

LDS type (proposed)	Gene symbol	Other disorders reported
LDS 1	<i>TGFBR1</i>	TAAD (previously, LDS 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b)
LDS 2	<i>TGFBR2</i>	TAAD, MFS2 (previously LDS 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b)
LDS 3	<i>SMAD3</i>	Aneurysms-osteoarthritis syndrome
LDS 4	<i>TGFB2</i>	Aneurysm, aortic and cerebral, with arterial tortuosity and skeletal manifestations



MacCarrick G et al. Genet Med 2014

Follow-up u LDS

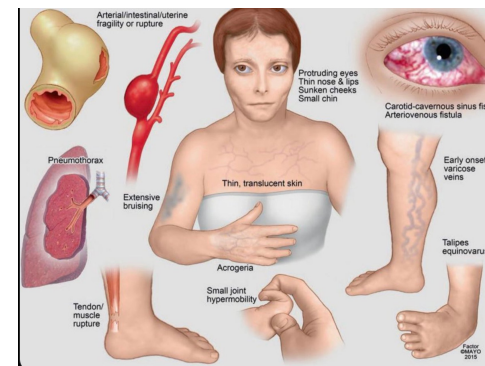
TTE a MRI hrudník-pánev (CT)

- 2. vyšetření za 6M, dále á 6-12M při dilataci
- MRI (nebo CT) hrudník-pánev á 24M u normálního nálezu.
- MRI (nebo CT) krčních a intrakr. tepen á 12M až 36M
- BB a/nebo ARB – v maximální tolerované dávce
- Profylaktický chirurgický výkon
- **≥45 mm** (I, B-NR)

COR	LOE (references)	Genetic Variant	Presence of High-Risk Features*	Aortic Diameter (cm)
1	C-LD ²	TGFBR1	No	≥4.5
1	C-LD ²	TGFBR2	No	≥4.5
2b	C-EO ²	TGFBR1	Yes	≥4.0
2a	C-LD ^{1,2}	TGFBR2	Yes	≥4.0
2a	C-EO ^{13,16}	SMAD3	–	≥4.5†
2b	C-EO ⁵⁻⁷	TGFB2†	–	≥4.5†
2b	C-EO ^{9,23}	TGFB3	–	≥5.0†

Ehlers-Danlos syndrome

- 1:50-100 000
- Mutace v COL3A1
- **Vaskulární forma** – křehkost tepen



X.com

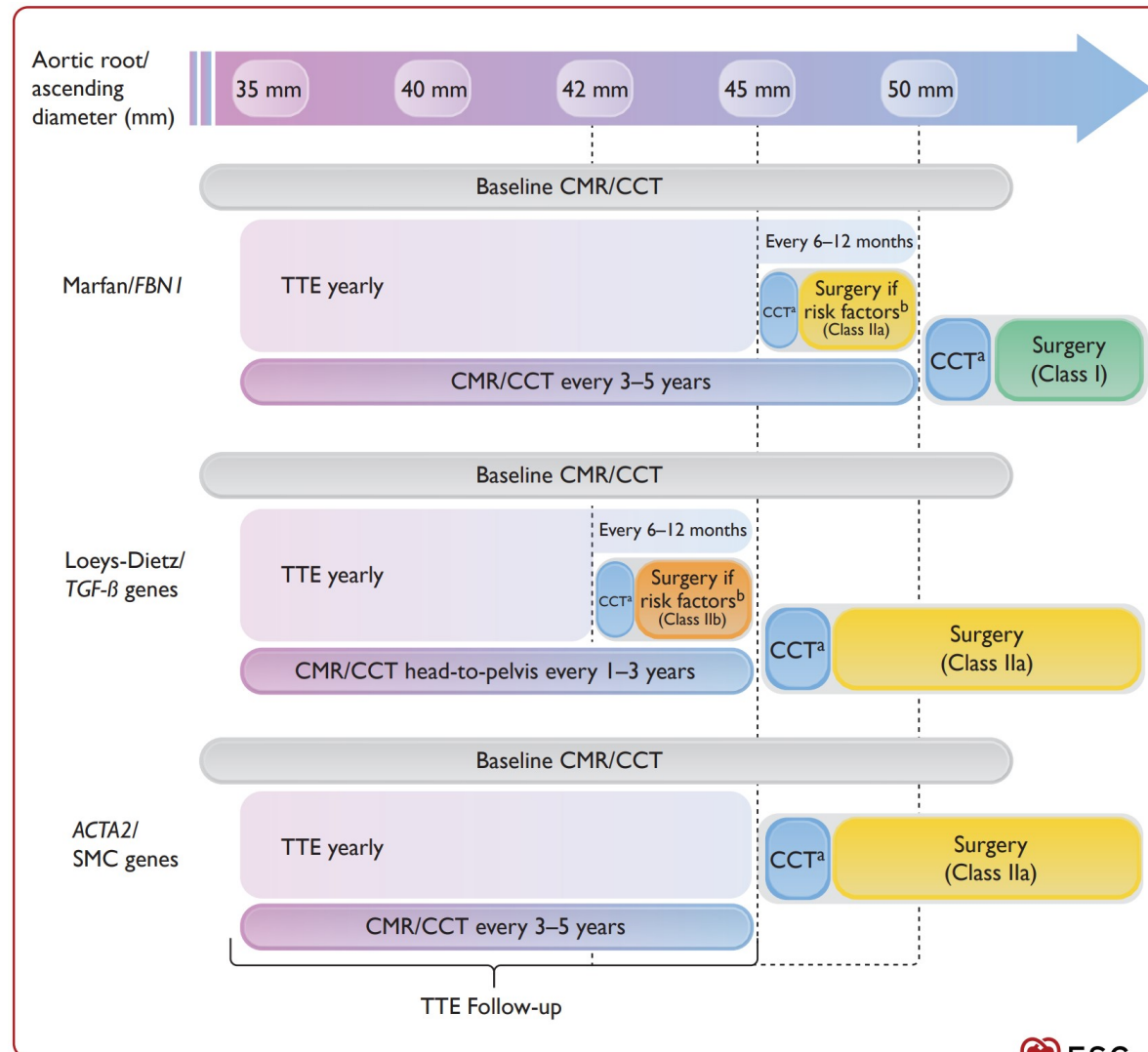
TTE a MRI hrudník-pánev (CT)

2. vyšetření za 6M, dále á 6-12M při dilataci

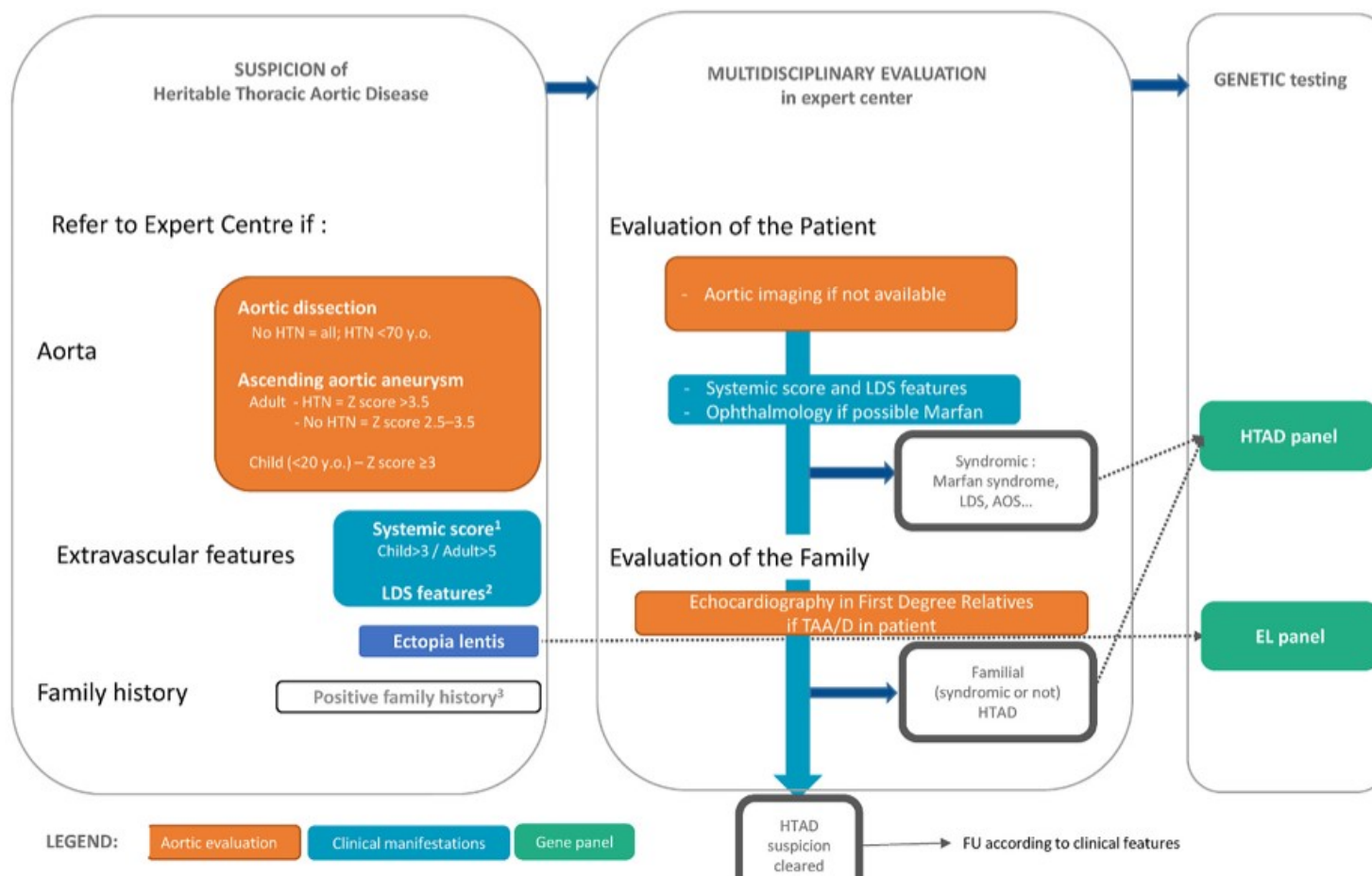
MRI (nebo CT) hrudník-pánev á 24M u normálního nálezu

- BB (celiprolol) a/nebo ARB – v maximální tolerované dávce

Imaging follow-up



Specializovaná centra dětské a dospělé medicíny

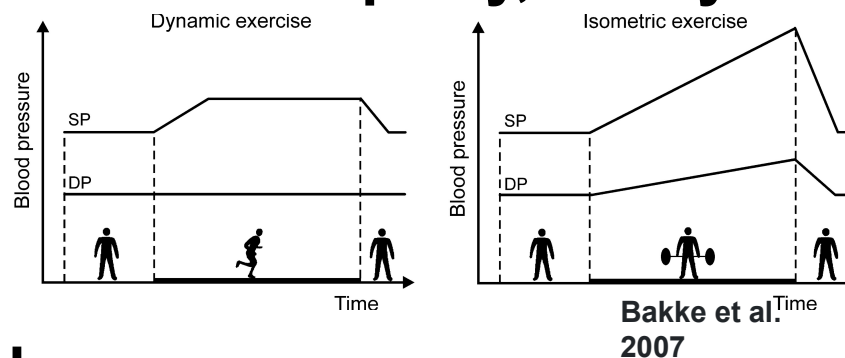


Režimová opatření

- Přísná kontrola TK ($\leq 120/80$) self-monitoring
- Betablokátory a/nebo ARB
- Lépe se vyhnout: ca blokátorům, dekonjestia, laxativa, sumatriptan, amfetamin, fluorochinolony
- Vhodná pravidelná dynamická zátěž (lehká až střední)
- **NE!!** těžká břemena, silové a kontaktní sporty, skoky



- Plánované těhotenství
- Sledování v těhotenství
- Možnost asistované reprodukce
- BB po nepřetržitě, ARB vysadit ihned



Děkuji za pozornost

Fakultní nemocnice Hradec Králové
1. Interní kardio-angiologická klinika a Diagnostické centrum
&
Centrum pro vrozené vady v dospělosti
Nemocnice Na Homolce
radka.kockova@homolka.cz