



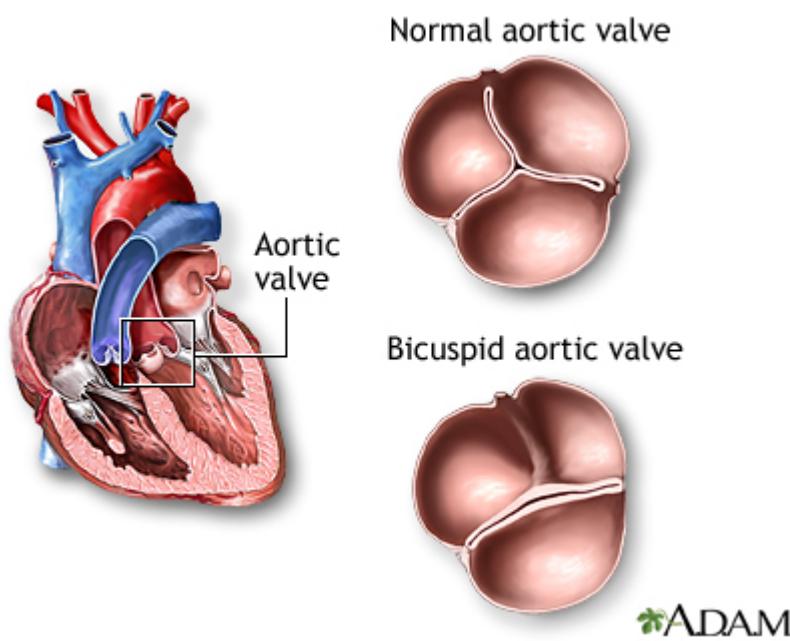
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Bicuspid aortic valve

A bicuspid aortic valve (BAV) is an aortic valve that only has two leaflets, instead of three.

The aortic valve regulates blood flow from the heart into the aorta. The aorta is the major blood vessel that brings oxygen-rich blood to the body.



Causes

The aortic valve allows oxygen-rich blood to flow from the heart to the aorta. It prevents the blood from flowing back from the aorta into the heart when the pumping chamber relaxes.

BAV is present at birth (congenital). An abnormal aortic valve develops during the early weeks of pregnancy, when the baby's heart is developing. The cause of this problem is unclear, but it is the most common congenital heart defect. BAV often runs in families.

A BAV may not be completely effective at stopping blood from leaking back into the heart. This leakage is called aortic regurgitation. The aortic valve may also become stiff and not open up. This is called aortic stenosis, which causes the heart to pump harder than usual to get blood through the valve. The aorta may become enlarged with this condition.

BAV is more common among males than females.

A BAV often exists in babies with coarctation of the aorta (narrowing of the aorta). BAV is also seen in diseases in which there is a blockage to blood flow on the left side of the heart.

Symptoms

Most of the time, BAV is not diagnosed in infants or children because it causes no symptoms. However, the abnormal valve can leak or become narrow over time.

Symptoms of such complications may include:

- Baby or child tires easily
- Chest pain
- Difficulty breathing
- Rapid and irregular heartbeat (palpitations)
- Loss of consciousness (fainting)
- Pale skin (pallor)

If a baby has other congenital heart problems, they may cause symptoms that will lead to the discovery of a BAV.

Exams and Tests

During an exam, your health care provider may find signs of a BAV including:

- Enlarged heart
- Heart murmur
- Weak pulse in the wrists and ankles

Tests that may be ordered include:

- MRI, which provides a detailed image of the heart
- Echocardiogram, which is an ultrasound that views the heart structures and blood flow inside the heart

If your provider suspects complications or additional heart defects, other tests may include:

- Chest x-ray, which produces an image of the heart and large arteries
- Electrocardiogram (ECG), which measures the electrical activity of the heart
- Cardiac catheterization, a procedure in which a thin tube (catheter) is placed into the heart to see blood flow and take accurate measurements of blood pressure and oxygen levels
- MRA, an MRI that uses a dye to view the blood vessels of the heart

Treatment

Your infant or child may need surgery to repair or replace a leaky or narrowed valve, if complications are severe.

A narrowed valve can also be opened through cardiac catheterization. A fine tube (catheter) is directed to the heart and into the narrow opening of the aortic valve. A balloon attached to the end of the tube is inflated to make the opening of the valve larger.

In adults, when a bicuspid valve becomes very leaky or very narrowed, it may need to be replaced. This used to be possible only with open heart surgery, but can now sometimes be done via catheters.

Sometimes the aorta may also need to be repaired if it has become too wide or is too narrow.

Medicine may be needed to relieve symptoms or prevent complications. Medicines may include:

- Medicines that lower the workload on the heart (beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors)
- Medicines that make the heart muscle pump harder (inotropic agents)
- Water pills (diuretics)

Outlook (Prognosis)

How well the person does depends on the presence and severity of complications of BAV.

The presence of other physical problems at birth also can affect how well a person does.

Most babies with this condition have no symptoms, and the problem is not diagnosed until they are adults. Some people never find out that they have this problem.

Possible Complications

Complications of BAV include:

- Heart failure
- Leakage of blood through the valve back into the heart
- Narrowing of the valve's opening
- Infection of the heart muscle or aortic valve

When to Contact a Medical Professional

Contact your child's provider if your baby:

- Has no appetite
- Has unusually pale or bluish skin
- Seems to tire easily

Prevention

BAV runs in families. If you know of this condition in your family, speak to your provider before becoming pregnant. There is no known way to prevent the condition.

Alternative Names

Bicommissural aortic valve; Valvular disease - bicuspid aortic valve; BAV

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