

Diseases of the Heart Valve

Infective Endocarditis

- Microbial infection of the heart valve
- Endo - Inner layer
- Card Heart it's Inflammation.
- Usually streptococci, ^{high} and other organism are also involved.

Microbiology

Most Common

1) Streptococci

low ← Virulence → High.
Dental Mouth ← Source → Skin (Intravenous)
Brushing chewing Previously damaged ← Valves → Damaged & Healthy (Tricuspid valve).
Small ← Vegetations → Large
Absent ← Valve → Present
dysfunction

2) Staphylococcus Epidermidis

① - Prosthetic valve

Transmission → Valve Surgery } Nosocomial
Intravenous Catheter }

3) Enterococcus Faecalis & Streptococcus Bovis

- Normal Gut flora

↓
When affected by Severe Colonic disease.
(CA or IBD)

↓
Flora enters the Blood stream

↓
IE

4) Coxiella Burnetti

- Infected animal → Q Fever
(Cow, sheep, Goat)

After month
Oxytetracycline
Endocarditis
in Immunocompromised
Pregnant,
Valve defect

5) HACEK Group → Gram Negative found
in mouth/pharynx

H - Haemophilum

A - Aggregatibacter

C - Cardiobacterium

E - Eikenella

K - Kingella

6) Fungi → Candida & Aspergillus

→ In previously damaged or prosthetic valves.

→ Immunocompromised people

→ Indwelling intravenous catheter

Pathophysiology

Turbulence of blood flow

↓
Damage to endocardial lining

↓
Exposure of collagen & tissue factor

↓
Platelets & Fibrin adhere

↓
Thrombosis (Non-Bacterial Thrombotic
endocarditis).
NBTE

↓
Bacteria Injection

↓
Adherence adheres to Thrombus
with Biofilms (Collagen)

↓
"Vegetation" → In low pressure area

In Mitral

regurgitation

atrial surface

of valve

Break

Form

Septic Emboli.

↓
In aortic regurgitation

ventricular surface

of the valve

1) Subacute bacterial Endocarditis

- Less virulent bacteria in previously diseased heart. with a course of gradual 6 weeks to few months, or years.

C/F:

- Fever, Weight loss, Joint pains, Non-Visible Haemorrhages
- Murmurs of underlying disease.

i) Splinter Haemorrhage → Under Fingernails.

ii) Janeway lesions → In Palms & Soles. Small, Painless, flat, erythematous lesions.

iii) Osler Nodes → Due to antigen & Antibody complexes forming Vasculitis.

- In Fingers & Toes, large, painful tender swellings.

iv) Roth spots → Eyes due to antigen antibody complexes.

v) Glomerulonephritis →

2) Acute bacterial Endocarditis

- High virulent bacteria in normal heart.
- more in sudden onset, 2-6 weeks.
- Symptoms of Subacute are absent.
- Embolic events are common.
- Cardiac and renal failure are common.
- Abscess are common.

3) Post-operative Endocarditis

- Unexplained fever after a heart valve surgery due to infection by Staphylococcus Epidermidis.

Complication

- 1) Emboli from left heart $\rightarrow$ Enter systemic circulation causing infarcts, abscess, mycotic aneurysm in brain, kidney & spleen.
- 2) Right side $\rightarrow$ Pulmonary abscess
- 3) Petechiae.
- 4) Focal necrotizing glomerulonephritis.

Investigation

- ① Multiple Positive Blood Culture
- ② Echocardiography $\rightarrow$ Vegetation, 2-4 mm in size and difficult to differentiate between the abnormal valves
- ③ ECG $\rightarrow$ AV block due to aortic root abscess
- ④ Chest X-ray $\rightarrow$ Cardiac failure
- ⑤ Serology $\rightarrow$ ↑ CRP, ↑ ESR, Normocytic & Normochromic anemia
- ⑥ Urine $\rightarrow$ Proteinuria, Irreversible haematuria.

Prevention:

- Before Dental Procedures antibiotics.

Libman - Sacks Endocarditis

- Not infectious relation
- In SLE, antigen antibody complex damages endocardium.