Aortic Insufficiency (Aortic Regurgitation) —
Symptoms and Treatment

See online here

Acquired valvular heart diseases may manifest as insufficiencies (i.e.,
incomplete closure of the valve), as a stenosis (i.e., a narrowing of the valve),
or as a combined valvular defect. In principle, all valves can be affected. The
aortic valve stenosis and the mitral regurgitation are particularly frequent.

Definition of Aortic Insufficiency

A frequent cause of aortic valve insufficiency is bacterial endocarditis but
even congenital diseases or congenital defects can cause this disorder, which
can remain asymptomatic in its chronic course and have, in this case, a favorable
prognosis.

Acute and Chronic Aortic Insufficiency

The aortic valve insufficiency describes the incomplete closure of the aortic valve
with pathological reflux into the diastole (regurgitation). It can be acute or chronic
and have different causes.
Etiology of Aortic Insufficiency

**Acute aortic insufficiency**

The acute form of aortic valve insufficiency is frequently observed in conjunction with **bacterial endocarditis** that affects the aortic valve. An **aortic dissection type A** or **trauma** may also be responsible for the insufficiency.

**Chronic aortic insufficiency**

The chronic form may be due to a congenital defect, such as a **bicuspid valve**, or the **consequence of dilation** in the valvular region. Aortic valve insufficiency can also be observed as part of diseases such as **Marfan syndrome**, **Ehlers-Danlos syndrome** or **syphilis**.
Classification of Aortic Insufficiency

Severity of aortic insufficiency

The severity of the aortic insufficiency can be classified according to the **degree of diastolic reflux (regurgitation fraction)**. This can be done as part of a cardiac catheterization, with the introduction of a contrast medium into the ascending aorta.

- **Level I**: Regurgitation fraction < 20 %, very little contrast medium enters the left ventricle; it is completely excreted during systole.
- **Level II**: Regurgitation fraction 20—39 %, the left ventricle fills up completely but is weak after several heartbeats with the contrast medium.
- **Level III**: Regurgitation fraction 40—60 %, the left ventricle fills up completely with the contrast medium, the contrast medium density in the left ventricle corresponds to the density in the ascending aorta.
- **Level IV**: Regurgitation fraction > 60 %, the left ventricle fills up completely with the contrast agent during the first heartbeat, the contrast agent density is higher in the left ventricle than in the ascending aorta.

Pathophysiology of Aortic Insufficiency

Changes due to aortic insufficiency
Due to the constant backflow of blood into the left ventricle, the volume load rises. Therefore, a chronic aortic valve insufficiency causes an **isolated left ventricular hypertrophy**. Initially, the cardiac output can be maintained and the patients remain asymptomatic. With persistent insufficiency, however, the compliance of the ventricle decreases, so that the normal stroke volume can no longer be maintained.

The perfusion of the left ventricle with oxygen cannot be sufficiently secured, peripheral resistance increases, and the duration of the diastole is extended. This change can increase the magnitude of the insufficiency.

**Symptoms and Clinical Presentation of Aortic Insufficiency**

Acute aortic valve insufficiency leads to a rapid **left cardiac decompensation with pulmonary edema**. The chronic insufficiency can be tolerated for decades and remain asymptomatic. First signs are **palpitations**. With the progression of the disease, **reduced performance** and signs of left ventricular failure become apparent. **Syncope, dyspnea, or arrhythmia**, as well as **angina pectoris** and a **sudden death**, can be the symptoms, but compared to the aortic stenosis, this occurs only rarely.

**Diagnosis of Aortic Insufficiency**

**Murmurs due to aortic insufficiency**

Diastolic, decrescendo murmur best heard at left third intercostal space (second aortic area).

- Hand grip → increase after load → increase murmur.
- Valsalva and standing → decrease preload → decrease murmur.

Diagnostics can be divided into physical and instrument-based diagnosis. In the physical examination, the **Austin Flint murmur** with punctum maximum above the Erb point can
be auscultated. Additionally, a **low diastolic blood pressure**, with a high pulse amplitude and **water hammer pulse (collapsing pulse)**, as well as the **Musset sign** and the **Müller sign**, can be found in cases of severe insufficiencies.

**Rapid raising carotid pulse with sudden collapse can be seen.**

### Treatment of Aortic Insufficiency

**Medical Treatment Involves:**

1. Vasodilators to decrease afterload à ACEIs or ARBs / Nifedipine
2. Decrease the pulmonary congestion with diuretics or digitalis.

Aortic valve insufficiency can be treated **conservatively** if patients are asymptomatic. Patients who have a hemodynamically significant insufficiency should **exercise regularly** but **avoid excessive efforts**. Surgical intervention is indicated if patients are symptomatic or if asymptomatic patients show an ejection fraction less than 50 % or an LV end-diastolic diameter of more than 70 mm, that is alternatively an end-systolic diameter of more than 50 mm.

### References


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