CLINICAL CONFERENCE

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Congenital Aortic Stenosis

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Dr. Norman J. Siessman, Moderator: Interest in aortic stenosis has recently been greatly enhanced because of the surgical advances in its alleviation. The following 4 cases are presented to illustrate some of the problems in diagnosis and treatment of this lesion and to record 2 unusual pathologic variants.

Case 1. J.S. (HLH Number A-96356), a white girl, was observed in the Cardiac Clinic of the Harriet Lane Home from the age of 15 months until her death at the age of 5½ years.

The family history was not pertinent. There were no siblings. The patient was born at full term; birth weight was 6 pounds, 14 ounces. A heart murmur as well as unusual facies and webbed neck were noted at birth. Her psychomotor development was retarded; she was not able to sit up even with support until the age of 12 months; she began to walk only at the age of 2 years and she did not use words until the age of 3½ years. Her past medical history was negative. The only cardiac symptoms noted by the parents were slight dyspnea, fatigue, and dishkiness around the lips and nose after exertion.

Physical examination at 15 months revealed an average-sized, mentally retarded child. The face was unattractive: the nose was broad and upturned; there were bilateral slight ptosis of the eyelids, a suggestion of micrognathia, and minimal bilateral webbing of the neck. There was marked bilateral cubitus valgus. The left anterior chest wall was prominent. The peripheral pulses were of good volume in all 4 extremities. The systolic blood pressure was 90 mm. Hg in the arm and 120 in the leg. The heart was moderately enlarged to the left. There was an intense systolic thrill over the entire precordium, felt best along the upper left sternal border. There was a grade-Iv, long, harsh systolic murmur, loudest between the second and fourth intercostal spaces along the left sternal border, heard well over the back and in both axillae, but poorly transmitted to the great vessels of the neck. No second sound could be heard at the base of the heart on either side of the sternum. A spectrophonocardiogram taken by Dr. V. A. McKusie confirmed the auscultatory findings. It showed that the systolic murmur had the "Christmas tree" configuration usually observed in the sounds produced by the ejection of blood through a stenotic area. No clear second sound was recorded anywhere except at the localized area in the left midprecordial region; even there it was faint and had a low frequency. Fluoroscopic examination revealed the cardiothoracic ratio to be increased to about 60 per cent. The right atrial shadow was prominent. The main pulmonary artery segment was concave. The pulmonary vascularity appeared normal in the hilar areas but was slightly decreased in the periphery of the lung fields. In the left anterior oblique view, the right ventricular shadow was enlarged anteriorly and the left ventricular shadow did not clear the spinal column until the patient was rotated to an angle of 75 degrees anterior to the upright fluoroscopic table. The electrocardiogram (fig. 1) was interpreted as showing right ventricular hypertrophy and possibly also some left ventricular hypertrophy.

Examinations over the next 4 years showed little change in the cardiac findings. The blood pressure showed a narrow pulse pressure; it was 110/80 mm. Hg in the arm and 100/60 mm. Hg in the leg.

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Fig. 1. Case 1. Electrocardiogram at the age of 5 1/2 years. Note the deep S wave in V₁ and the tall peaked T wave in V₃₁.

at the age of 4½, and 6 months later it was 118/68 mm. Hg in the arm and 130/100 mm. Hg in the leg. There was a slight increase in the cardio-thoracic ratio over the 4-year period, from 59 per cent to 62 per cent (fig. 2). At the age of 3 years, the liver was palpable 7 to 8 cm. below the right costal margin; it was smooth but not tender and did not pulsate. An endocrinologie consultant reported a slightly advanced bone age, a female chromosomal pattern on skin biopsy, and no specific endocrinologie abnormalities. Repeated blood counts, urinalyses, and liver function tests were normal. At the age of 5 years, right heart catheterization was attempted but was unsuccessful.

The clinical diagnosis was pulmonary stenosis, either valvular, infundibular, or both. Because of the gradually but progressively increasing cardiac size, operation was recommended. This was performed by Dr. Frank C. Spence who employed hypothermia. Systolic pressures were recorded, by direct measurement as follows: right atrium, 15 mm. Hg; left atrium, 25 mm. Hg; pulmonary artery, 30 mm. Hg; right ventricle, 175 mm. Hg. The pulmonary artery was opened and a valvular stenosis corrected. Infundibular stenosis was also noted, and this was excised from below through a right ventriculotomy. Following these procedures the right ventricular pressure varied from 25 to 75 mm. Hg and the pulmonary artery pressure was 10 mm. Hg. Although a loud systolic murmur persisted, the postoperative course appeared satisfactory until 8 hours after surgery, when she developed sudden respiratory distress and died within 10 minutes.

Autopsy (no. 27006), performed by Dr. E. Hurst, revealed combined pulmonic and aortic stenosis and pulmonary congestion. The heart was greatly enlarged. The right atrium was normal. The foramen ovale was sealed and the tricuspid valve was normal. There was extreme hypertrophy of the right ventricle; its wall measured 12 mm. in thickness. There was marked stenosis in the infundibular area; the opening in this region in the fixed state admitted only the tip of a pair of scissors. A portion of the localized constricting muscle on the medial aspect of the infundibulum had been removed surgically. The pulmonary valve revealed a ring of diminished size (10 mm. in diameter) and the cusps were thickened and distorted, especially at their free edges. Recent cuts had been made along the commissures; at autopsy the valve admitted the tip of an index finger. The pulmonary artery above the valve was slightly dilated. The pulmonary veins entered normally into the left atrium, which was normal. Examination of the mitral valve disclosed some shortening and thickening of the chordae tendineae and the valve itself seemed smaller than normal with thickening of the leaflets; however, there was no stenosis. The left ventricle was slightly hypertrophied; its wall was 16 mm. in thickness. The cusps of the aortic valve were thickened and showed slight fusion of the posterior and right commissures; the valve ring was also 10 mm. in diameter. There were thickening and scarring of the endocardium beneath the aortic valve which, together with a fibrous band that ran from the base of the aorta
to the mitral valve (fig. 3), caused a subvalvular obstruction in the left ventricular outflow tract. The coronary ostia were wide and the coronary arteries had delicate walls. Blood-stained mucus was found in the bronchial tree, and the parenchyma of the lungs showed congestion and diminished aeration.

Dr. Sissman: This is the first case of combined aortic and pulmonic stenosis with an intact septum that we have encountered in this clinic. Dr. Taussig, would you comment on some of the clinical aspects of this case that could have given us clues to the correct diagnosis?

Dr. Helen B. Taussig: I think there were 3 main clinical clues. The first was the presence of left ventricular hypertrophy on fluoroscopy. Several observers thought that the left ventricle looked enlarged; others thought it was being pushed posteriorly by the enlarged right ventricle. It would have been wise to hunt for the interventricular groove in the left anterior oblique position. Usually, with extreme enlargement of the right ventricle, one can easily see the interventricular groove because it is displaced posteriorly. Secondly, the electrocardiogram differed from the pattern usually seen in cases of severe "pure" pulmonic stenosis in that lead V₃ did not show the usual tall R wave with an inverted T wave; the deep S wave in this lead should have made us suspicious of additional left ventricular hypertrophy. The tall T waves in V₃ are thought by some to be associated with left ventricular hypertrophy, although they are supposed to reflect "diastolic overload" of the left ventricle, which was not present in this case. Also, the patient did not have the high pyramidal P waves commonly seen in severe pulmonic stenosis. Thirdly, the repeated auscultatory observation that the second sound was not present on either side of the sternum or at the apex should have caused us to wonder if the aortic as well as the pulmonic valve was involved.

Dr. Sissman: How would more detailed physiologic investigations have helped us?

Dr. Taussig: It is unfortunate that the right heart catheterization was unsuccessful; but had it been completed, it would have merely confirmed our clinical impression of a rather severe pulmonic stenosis. Left heart catheterization would have established the presence of obstruction to left ventricular outflow but here as with other similar cases, one must balance carefully the possible complications of such a procedure with the value of the information obtainable. I do think that, knowing this was not a typical pulmonic stenosis, we should have suggested to the surgeons that at the time of operation they
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take pressures from the left-sided chambers of the heart as well as from the right; this would have enabled them to proceed differently. Had the presence of the additional aortic stenosis been recognized at the time of surgery, probably it would have been wiser to back out immediately and re-operate with use of open heart technics.

Dr. SiSSMAN: Dr. Spencer, Dr. Taussig has suggested a course for the surgeons! Would you tell us what you would have done had the correct diagnosis been established before the operation?

Dr. Frank C. Spencer: There is no obvious reason why combined aortic and pulmonic stenosis, either valvular or infundibular, could not be relieved during the same operation. The best approach would include using the heart-lung machine. The actual procedure in such an instance would be to relieve the pulmonic stenosis first while on the pump without inducing cardiac standstill. After relief of this stenosis, the heart could be stopped, the aorta opened, and then the aortic stenosis relieved and the heart re-started. This method would minimize the period of cardiac ischemia.

Dr. SiSSMAN: In this case, in which there was a fibrous band extending from the subaortic region to the mitral valve, could the aortic subvalvular stenosis have been relieved without creating mitral regurgitation?

Dr. Spencer: Yes, by avoiding extensive resection in this area.

Dr. Taussig: In general, I think that the less resection there is of actual muscle, the less chance there will be of subsequent scarring. In this connection, Dr. Mary Allen Engle recently described 3 cases in which there appeared to be combined valvular and infundibular stenosis of the pulmonary outflow region and in which the latter “resolved” after the relief of the valvular stenosis alone. It was postulated by her that the infundibular “stenosis” was the result of hypertrophy of the crista supraventricularis and she thinks that usually there is no necessity for surgical resection of the muscular stenosis.

Dr. SiSSMAN: This subaortic stenosis was fibrotic rather than muscular. Dr. Neill, would you say something about this lesion from an embryologic point of view?

Dr. Catherine A. Neill: There are fibrotic lesions on both sides of the heart and they extend a considerable distance down from the valves. It appears as if the chambers themselves were formed normally and the fibrosis took place at a considerably later stage in embryonic development than we are accustomed to associate with the formation of cardiac anomalies.

Dr. SiSSMAN: Dr. Eugene Braunwald of the National Heart Institute tells us that his group has seen 3 cases of combined aortic and pulmonic stenosis. The patients appeared with symptoms of aortic stenosis and were diagnosed by left and right heart catheterizations. A full report on these cases is being prepared. Another case of this type has already been reported in the literature. This combination of lesions is certainly one for which we should be on the alert.

Case 2. S.A.C. (HLH Number B-23086), a white girl, was first seen in the Cardiac Clinic of the Harriet Lane Home in September, 1955, at the age of 19 months because of a heart murmur that had been heard at birth, failure to thrive, and episodes of “congestive failure.”

The family history revealed no significant diseases. One previous pregnancy had terminated in a miscarriage at 4 months. The mother’s health during this pregnancy was good. The patient was born without complication at term. The present illness dated from birth. A heart murmur had been heard at birth and persisted. She became ill on the third day of life and remained in the hospital for 2 months. During the first month she was periodically febrile and suffered from dyspnea and cyanosis, which required continuous administration of oxygen. She took her feedings poorly, and even at the age of 2 months had failed to regain her birth weight. After discharge from the hospital, she continued to do poorly. She had frequent respiratory infections, appeared pale and weak, and usually breathed heavily. Between the ages of 5 and 19 months, she had 3 episodes of what was called “congestive heart failure.” These attacks were characterized by the sudden onset of irritability, prolonged continuous crying, refusal to eat, rapid respirations, pallor, and excessive sweating. Hepatomegaly and tachycardia were also noted at these times. It was because of the
third attack of this nature that she was referred to the Cardiac Clinic.

Physical examination at the age of 19 months showed an underdeveloped, undernourished child, in acute distress with rapid respirations and suprasternal retractions. The heart rate varied from 130 to 180 per minute; the rhythm was irregular. The blood pressure was 90/60 mm. Hg in the arm and 110/70 in the leg. The left chest was prominent. The point of maximal apical impulse was 2 cm. to the left of the midclavicular line. A systolic thrill was felt along the right sternal border. There was a harsh systolic murmur which was loudest over the upper and mid-sternal areas, but could be heard over the entire precordium and back. The second sound at the base to the right of the sternum was diminished in intensity. Fluoroscopy showed the heart to be enlarged with a cardiothoracic ratio of approximately 70 per cent. In the oblique views both ventricles appeared to be enlarged. The main pulmonary artery segment was prominent and pulsed vigorously, but the peripheral pulmonary vascularity appeared normal. A barium swallow showed a left aortic arch and moderate left atrial enlargement. The electrocardiogram showed atrioventricular disso-

![Fig. 4. Case 2. A. Typical preoperative resting electrocardiogram, at the age of 2½ years. B. Electrocardiogram during an attack of angina pectoris, age 3 years. C. Electrocardiogram, taken 3½ weeks after operation.](image-url)
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Thus, in infancy and early childhood the stenotic murmur may be located quite low
down along the left sternal border and does not radiate into the neck. Later, the mur-
mur becomes loudest in the second right para-
sternal area and changes in character. In
this case, the murmur was maximal over the
base of the heart and to the right of the ster-
num and this, together with the absence of the
usual evidence of increased pulmonary flow
and the presence of attacks of angina, mis-
led us. This is the first time I have ever seen
angina in a ventricular septal defect, but
I see no reason why a sudden decrease in sys-
temic flow at times might not reduce coronary
flow to such a degree as to cause temporary
myocardial insufficiency, such as occurred
in this patient.

DR. SISSMAN: Systemic flow at the time of
catheterization was not reduced, but of course
this was not determined during an anginal
attack. I know of no specific studies of coro-
nary flow in ventricular septal defects. Dr.
Neill, would you comment on the electro-
cardiographic changes?

DR. NEILL: The S-T and T-wave changes in
the electrocardiogram during the anginal
attack strongly suggest myocardial ischemia.
The return to the usual pattern by the fol-
lowing day excluded the possibility of infar-
tion. In all the records, the Q waves in
lead I and over the left side of the precordium
were unusually prominent for a young child
with a ventricular septal defect. The com-
bination of these Q waves and the inverted T
waves over the left precordium made us favor
aortic stenosis.

DR. SISSMAN: Dr. Spencer, will you an-
swer 2 questions for us? Were the findings
at operation out of the ordinary, and, do you
think the location of the defect would help
explain the physical findings of aortic
stenosis?

DR. SPENCER: The ventricular defect was
located just proximal to the crista supravен-
tricularis, which has been a common location
for the ventricular defects in our series.
The crista seemed unusually hypertrophied;
this may have given rise to the marked murmur and thrill which were present. I have no other explanation for the signs suggesting aortic stenosis.

DR. TAUSSIG: The finding of a pressure differential of 30 mm. Hg across the pulmonary valve at the time of catheterization also might be explained by the large crista.

DR. SISSMAN: Recently, there has been a report by Hancock et al. from Boston concerning 7 persons over 50 years of age who were diagnosed as having aortic stenosis: from their histories and physical findings, but were found subsequently to have either severe myocardial disease or unsuspected disease of the mitral valve.

DR. TAUSSIG: We have run into similar situations on several other occasions. In atypical cases, aortic stenosis remains one of our most tricky diagnostic problems.

DR. SISSMAN: This case indicates that ventricular septal defects must be included in the differential diagnosis of aortic stenosis.

Case 3. P.W., Jr. (HLH Number A-71350) was first seen in the Cardiac Clinic in July 1949 at the age of 6 years, when he was admitted to the Harriet Lane Home because of subacute bacterial endocarditis superimposed upon congenital heart disease. Thereafter, his case was followed until his death at the age of 11½ years.

The family history revealed that his maternal grandmother (see case 4 below) had congenital heart disease. Following his birth, his mother had 2 unsuccessful pregnancies, both complicated by pre-eclampsia. The mother had pre-eclampsia during this patient's gestation, and he was born prematurely. A heart murmur was heard shortly after delivery and persisted. When he was 4 months old, the mother noted minimal cyanosis during a severe upper respiratory infection. Throughout his life, his activity had been moderately restricted. He remained relatively asymptomatic until 2 months before admission, when he developed an intermittent fever, anemia, and had a severe epistaxis. He was admitted to another hospital where a diagnosis of septicemia was made and where he was treated with blood transfusions, penicillin, sulfonamide, and aureomyein. After his discharge from this hospital, his fever reappeared and petechiae were noted. Two weeks after the recurrence of these symptoms, he was admitted to the Harriet Lane Home.

On examination the heart was moderately enlarged to the left; the rhythm was regular, and the heart sounds were of good quality. There was a pathologic third sound at the apex. There was a systolic thrill along the left sternal border and a harsh systolic murmur which was audible over the entire chest but was loudest in the second and third interspace at the left sternal border. The blood pressure was 105/75 in the arm. Fluoroscopy showed a moderately enlarged globular heart. The pulmonary vessels were enlarged and pulsed more vigorously than normal. In the left anterior oblique position, the left ventricle did not clear the shadow of the spine until the patient was rotated to an angle of 85 degrees anterior to the upright fluoroscopic table. The electrocardiogram showed right axis deviation, a moderately deep Q wave and inverted T wave in lead III, and a decreased ratio of the height of the R wave to the depth of the S wave in V1. Blood cultures established the diagnosis of subacute bacterial endocarditis due to an alpha hemolytic streptococcus. He was treated with a 6-week course of penicillin and made an uneventful recovery.

Over the next 4½ years, his heart showed striking progressive enlargement. In 1949, the cardiothoracic ratio was 53 per cent; by 1954 it had increased to 67 per cent (fig. 5). Periodic fluoroscopy indicated that the enlargement was mainly left ventricular. The electrocardiograms also showed increasing left ventricular hypertrophy: the electric axis became balanced, the voltage in the left-sided precordial leads increased, the QRS complexes showed widening and lengthening of the ventricular activation times over the left ventricle, and the ST-T segments showed changes of so-called left ventricular strain (fig. 6). Repeated physical examinations showed that the systolic murmur radiated well into the neck and ob-
seurred the second sound in the second interspace to the right of the sternum. The third heart sound persisted and was interpreted as a gallop. His blood pressures averaged 100/75. The boy showed increasing dyspnea on exertion and ease of fatigability. In early 1954, he began to have attacks of dyspnea, wheezing, and coughing which resembled asthma. In late 1954, he developed frank congestive failure, which progressed despite vigorous therapeutic measures. The diagnosis of congenital aortic stenosis had been made, but, to exclude the presence of other lesions, venous catheterization was performed; this showed no shunt of blood. The pulmonary artery pressure was 70/41 mm. Hg, and the right ventricular pressure was 85/0/5 mm. Hg. The femoral artery pressure tracing showed a flat curve consistent with aortic stenosis.

Because of his intractable heart failure, an operative attempt to relieve the stenosis was recommended. A transventricular valvulotomy was performed under general anesthesia by Dr. H. Bahnson. There was great resistance to the opening of the dilator; the amount of relief obtained was questionable. After closure of the ventriculotomy, the patient developed ventricular fibrillation and died on the operating table.

Autopsy (no. 25546), performed by Dr. S. Wood, revealed that the heart weighed 650 Gm. The right side of the heart was normal. The left ventricle was greatly dilated and hypertrophied. Its wall measured 1 1/2 cm. in thickness. The mitral valve was normal. The aortic valve measured 4 cm. in circumference at the valve ring. One centimeter above the aortic valve, the inner surface of the aorta was markedly roughened due to a heaping up of the endothelium. This roughening caused the aorta to be constricted to a circumference of 3 cm. The constricted area extended a distance of 2 cm. up the aorta from its proximal level. The changes in the aortic wall were attributed to healed subacute bacterial endocarditis. Beyond this abnormal area the aorta was normal. The aortic valve itself showed marked thickening of the valve leaflets, which must have produced a significant degree of stenosis. The coronary arteries were normal but there was diffuse scarring of the left ventricular myocardium.

**Dr. Taussig:** It should be remembered that when this patient was first seen by us in 1949, the protean manifestations of aortic stenosis were not familiar to us. It is of interest, for example, that this patient had right axis deviation in his electrocardiogram even at the age of 6 years and that the axis did not shift into the normal quadrant until after he had subacute bacterial endocarditis.

**Dr. Sissman:** Was it not significant that his clinical course rapidly worsened after his endocarditis?

**Dr. Taussig:** Yes. In our present age of antibiotics, I think it is important to emphasize that many patients still do poorly despite bacteriologic cures.
DR. SISSMAN: Perhaps this is due to myocardial involvement. Perry, Edwards, et al.4 analyzed 52 autopsied cases of subacute bacterial endocarditis and found myocardial lesions of varying degrees of severity in all but 1 case; in that one the vegetations were limited to the tricuspid valve and the mural endothelium of the right ventricle. The lesions consisted of miliary infarcts, nonspecific inflammatory changes (both interstitial and perivascular), perivascular fibrosis, actual emboli and thrombi, and petechiae. There was no direct correlation between the severity of the lesions and the presence or absence of myocardial failure but in some instances, although the changes were microscopic, they were so numerous it seemed that they must have had some deleterious effect on myocardial function. In 9 cases treated with penicillin, there was no difference in the incidence or type of lesions except that there were some additional foreign-body granulomata found. Saphir et al.5 found a high incidence of electrocardiographic changes in patients with bacterial endocarditis who came to autopsy. These changes consisted of generalized low voltage and S-T and T-wave abnormalities which were thought to reflect myocardial disease. In our case, the electrocardiographic pattern was one of "strain" but, nevertheless, there was diffuse myocardial scarring, which probably contributed to the progressive cardiomegaly and eventual failure.

DR. TAUSSEIG: Recently we have seen a 15-year-old girl who had electrocardiographic changes of left ventricular strain following a proved subacute bacterial infection. Despite pronounced physical signs of aortic stenosis, her aortic valve at operation was found to be normal.

DR. SISSMAN: Dr. Spencer, would you tell us how the surgical approach to aortic stenosis has changed since this patient was operated upon in 1955?

DR. SPENCER: The operation for congenital aortic stenosis by the introduction of a dilator through the left ventricular wall is probably quite hazardous. The stenosis is of a type that does not readily open with a dilator. Thus, with this approach, the valve may stretch and not be significantly widened; furthermore, the leaflet rather than the commissural line may tear. Also, an incision in the left ventricular wall is probably in itself hazardous. For these reasons, the open approach with extracoporeal circulation in which the stenosis is relieved under direct vision from above through an opening in the aorta is strongly preferred. In this hospital, open operation in 12 cases of congenital aortic stenosis by this method has demonstrated rather uniformly a valve with an opening of 3 to 4 mm. in diameter. The commissures have been present and there has been no calcification in any of the valves. A rather complete opening along the commissures has been made in each instance. All the patients survived operation and showed a marked decrease in the pressure gradient across the valve, although the gradient was not completely relieved. Two patients had regurgitation following the operation. Four patients in the group had subaortic stenosis; this too was resected through the aortic opening. The advantage of extracorporeal circulation is that an unhurried approach can be used to open the valve very carefully along the commissures and thus to avoid the production of later regurgitation; the advantage of the supravalvular approach is that the left ventricular wall is intact. The time actually required for the corrective procedure has varied from 10 to 15 minutes. The most encouraging reported series of open operations for congenital aortic stenosis is that of Dr. Henry Swan6 who operated upon 11 patients, using hypothermia, and had 3 operative deaths. Of the 8 survivors 4 had some regurgitation.

DR. SISSMAN: This patient had an unusual lesion of the intima of the aorta above the valve, which has been attributed to his subacute bacterial endocarditis. Recently, we received the specimen of the heart of this patient's grandmother and it showed a congenital lesion of the aorta which was entirely supravalvular. She is the subject of our final presentation. We are greatly indebted
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to Drs. J. Hirschfeld and V. H. Norwood, of Baltimore, for permission to include this case in this conference and for assistance in supplying the details of the clinical and pathological picture.

Case 4. Mrs. A. H. (Church Home and Hospital, Baltimore, no. 93788), white, the maternal grandmother of case 3 (P.W., Jr.), died in 1956 at the age of 70 years of an acute cerebrovascular accident.

The family history was interesting. The patient was an only living child. Her mother was said to have had congenital heart disease and died during childbirth. One sister died at the age of 16 years because of heart disease which she was supposed to have had since birth. The patient had known "valvular disease" since childhood. Some degree of cardiac decompensation had been present since the age of 60 years but the symptoms had been mild and responded well to treatment with digitalis and mild diuretics such as amphetamine and ammonium chloride. Hypertension had been present since 1946, with systolic levels between 158 and 180 mm. Hg and diastolic levels between 88 and 105 mm. Hg. There was no history of rheumatic fever.

The salient cardiac findings as recorded in 1951 showed a full-sized heart which was enlarged to the left. There was a forceful thrust at the apex and an occasional extrasystole. There were "M1 and A1 blows"; the aortic murmur was the louder of the 2, and neither radiated to the axilla. One observer described a marked systolic murmur heard at both the apical region and the aortic area. A chest x-ray taken in 1954 showed slight cardiac enlargement with a cardiothoracic ratio of 56 per cent. There was lengthening of the left ventricular border; the shadow of the great vessels was narrow. No electrocardiogram was taken and fluoroscopy was not done. Laboratory data showed a negative blood serology, a normal hemoglobin, and normal "routine" chemistries. She died shortly after being admitted to the Church Home and Hospital with symptoms of a cerebrovascular accident.

Autopsy (no. 1872, Church Home and Hospital), performed by Dr. V. H. Norwood, showed the heart to weigh 440 Gm. Both atria were dilated. The foramen ovale was closed and the right atrium and ventricle and the tricuspid valve were normal. The right ventricle was 4 mm. thick at a level 1 cm. below the tricuspid valve. The ventricular septum was intact. At the level of 2 cm. below the mitral valve, the left ventricular wall measured 14 mm. in thickness. The mitral valve was somewhat thickened, but otherwise it was not remarkable. The cusps of the aortic valve appeared to be shortened and thickened but movement was still possible. One to 2 cm. above the aortic valve, an annular ring, which was completely circumferential and extended into the lumen of the aorta, was found. The ring was calcified and of sufficient size to cut down the lumen of the aorta to a diameter of approximately 1 cm. (fig. 7). No sign of the ring could be seen from the exterior. The aorta distal to the ring, in the region of the origin of the innominate, the left internal carotid, and the subclavian arteries, was somewhat dilated but beyond this point it was slightly hypertrophic. The right and left coronary arteries appeared patent throughout their larger ramifications. There were mild atheromatous changes in the aorta in the thoracic and abdominal regions. Microscopically, the heart muscle fibers showed definite hypertrophy but were uniform in size. Sections from the aorta through the congenital ring showed that the ring projected as a shelf-like structure of compact hyaline collagenous tissue covered by a single layer of epithelial cells and that it made a sharp protrusion into the lumen of the vessel.

Dr. Taussig: This case is presented primarily because of its unusual morphology. Although the lesion undoubtedly contributed to the cardiac physical findings, it was prob-
ably not of physiologic significance, for the patient lived a normal life span and died of unrelated causes.

REFERENCES


Caloric intakes of 20 schizophrenic men, who were otherwise healthy, were increased without changing physical activity. Diet was constant and adequate in vitamins and protein. Carbohydrate furnished two thirds and fat one third of added calories. As a result, the proportion of calories due to fat decreased although total fat intake was higher. Calories were thus increased 8 to 39 per cent for 20 weeks. On this regimen weight gain varied from 2.5 to 22.2 Kg. (average 0.5 Kg. per week). Total serum cholesterol increased 20 mg. per cent during the first 5 weeks, but then leveled off even though gain in weight continued. On the other hand, S12-20 lipoprotein increased from the tenth to twentieth week even though cholesterol was not changing at this time. There was some increase in circulating plasma and blood volume during the early part of the overeating period. The authors consider that these data support the thesis that serum cholesterol concentration is determined by the fat transport load per unit of circulation imposed on the blood.

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