Intraaortic Balloon Pumping for Ventricular Septal Defect or Mitral Regurgitation Complicating Acute Myocardial Infarction

By Herman K. Gold, M.D., Robert C. Leinbach, M.D., Charles A. Sanders, M.D., Mortimer J. Buckley, M.D., Eldred D. Mundy, M.D., and W. Gerald Austen, M.D.

Summary

The intraaortic balloon pump (IABP) has been employed in the management of five patients with ventricular septal rupture (VSD) and six patients with acute mitral regurgitation (AMR) following myocardial infarction. All patients were in cardiogenic shock which responded poorly to medical therapy including pressor and inotropic agents. IABP resulted in significant clinical and hemodynamic improvement in all cases.

In patients with VSD, IABP produced a fall in wedge (PCW) pressure from 17 ± 4 (sd) to 13 ± 4 mm Hg (P < 0.01) while mean arterial pressure increased from 68 to 73 mm Hg. Systemic A-V O₂ difference fell from 9.7 ± 2.4 to 8.1 ± 2.4 vol % (P < 0.05) while pulmonary A-V O₂ difference was unchanged. Thus the pulmonic/systemic flow ratio (P/S) declined in all patients. In patients with AMR, PCW fell from 25 ± 4 to 20 ± 4 mm Hg (P < 0.02) with a significant diminution in "V"-wave amplitude. Cardiac output (CO) rose from 3.1 ± 0.9 to 3.7 ± 1.0 liters/min (P < 0.01). All patients underwent coronary angiography without complication in preparation for emergency surgery.

IABP reduces AMR following acute myocardial infarction and reduces the P/S in VSD by a selective augmentation of systemic CO. Such direct therapy acutely stabilizes these severely ill patients. Detailed angiography may then be performed safely.

Additional Indexing Words:
Mechanical circulatory assistance
Left-to-right shunting
Afterload
Papillary muscle dysfunction

A CUTE MITRAL regurgitation or rupture of the interventricular septum following myocardial infarction may lead to rapid clinical deterioration with pulmonary edema, hypotension, and a high early mortality.¹⁻³ Pressor agents which increase afterload can aggravate mitral regurgitation and will increase left-to-right shunting. Inotropic agents can increase systemic output but at the possible cost of increased myocardial ischemia.⁴ In contrast, counterpulsation can decrease ischemia by raising coronary perfusion pressure and will reduce afterload.⁵⁻¹² This report summarizes our experience in attempting to stabilize critically ill patients with these mechanical complications utilizing the intraaortic balloon pump (IABP).

Material and Methods

Hemodynamic studies were performed in 11 patients admitted to the Myocardial Infarction Research Unit Intensive Study Area. In all patients, acute myocardial infarction was documented by a typical history, diagnostic electrocardiographic changes, and serum enzyme studies. Five patients had ventricular septal defect (VSD) 1–9 days after acute infarction. In two cases the infarction was anterior and in three inferior. Six patients developed acute mitral regurgitation (AMR) 1–14 days after infarction. In three patients the infarction was anterior and in three inferior (table 1).

At the time of study all patients with VSD showed vasoconstriction, systemic hypotension, and low central venous oxygen saturation. Patients with AMR all

From the Medical and Surgical Services of the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Departments of Medicine and Surgery, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts.

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Address for reprints: Dr. Herman K. Gold, Cardiac Catheterization Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.

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Table 1

Summary of Clinical Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pt</th>
<th>Age (yr)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Date of infarct</th>
<th>Site of infarct</th>
<th>Date murmur appeared</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.B.</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>5/6</td>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td>5/11</td>
<td>MR; ruptured posterior papillary muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.S.</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8/31</td>
<td>Anterior</td>
<td>9/8</td>
<td>MR; infarction anterior and posterior papillary muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.L.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>6/24</td>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td>6/26</td>
<td>MR; infarction posterior papillary muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>Anterior</td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>MR; infarction anterior and posterior papillary muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.J.</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11/6</td>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td>11/9</td>
<td>MR; ruptured posterior papillary muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.A.</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10/6</td>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td>10/8</td>
<td>VSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.S.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>VSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.J.</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>6/30</td>
<td>Anteroseptal</td>
<td>7/3</td>
<td>VSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9/15</td>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td>9/25</td>
<td>VSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.G.</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3/14</td>
<td>Anterior</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>VSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.P.</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>6/17</td>
<td>Anteroseptal</td>
<td>6/22</td>
<td>VSD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: MR = mitral regurgitation; VSD = ventricular-septal defect.

demonstrated pulmonary edema, hypotension, and low cardiac output. Both groups responded poorly to medical therapy consisting of digitalis, diuretics, and oxygen, and all but one were receiving catecholamine infusion at the time of study.

Pulmonary artery and pulmonary capillary wedge (PCW) pressures were monitored with the Swan-Ganz flow-directed catheter and arterial pressures through an indwelling radial artery cannula. Pulmonary-to-systemic (P/S) flow ratio was determined by oxygen saturation. Systemic venous samples were drawn from the superior vena cava. In patients with AMR, cardiac output was estimated by the dye-dilution technic with indocyanine green injected into the pulmonary artery and sampled from the radial artery.

In all patients an IABP "on-off" study was performed daily. Systemic and pulmonary artery pressures, PCW pressure, and electrocardiogram were recorded followed by duplicate determinations of cardiac output and oxygen saturation. IABP was then interrupted; 3–10 min were allowed to elapse during which pressures were monitored continuously. Before resuming IABP, cardiac output and oxygen saturation determinations were repeated. IABP was then resumed and after 5 min a third set of measurements were taken.

In three patients (two VSD, one AMR) angiotensin was then infused in low dose (1.25 μg/min) during continuous IABP to abolish the effect of IABP on afterload. When systolic arterial pressure had been matched to the level prior to the institution of pumping, a fourth set of measurements was obtained.

Figure 1

The hemodynamic response to IABP in five patients with acute ventricular septal rupture. During IABP, the fall in pulmonary wedge (PCW) pressure is accompanied by a small but significant rise in mean arterial pressure. Vertical bars represent 1 SD.

Figure 2

The maximal effect of IABP on systemic and pulmonary A-V oxygen difference after ventricular septal rupture. During IABP the pulmonary/systemic (P/S) flow ratio fell from 5.2/1 to 4.1/1. Asterisks represent the mean.
BALLOON PUMPING FOR VSD OR MR

Reversal of IABP effect with angiotensin in a patient with ventricular septal rupture. Initiation of IABP produces a 20-mm reduction in systolic arterial pressure. When systolic arterial pressure is returned to 80 mm Hg by angiotensin infusion, oxygen saturation, PCW pressure, and P/S flow ratio return to prepumping levels.

After an average of 28 hours of IABP, selective coronary and left ventricular cineangiography was performed by the Sones technic during uninterrupted circulatory assistance in preparation for emergency cardiac surgery.

Results

In the patients with VSD, the mean PCW pressure fell from 17 to 13 mm Hg (P < 0.01). There was a small but significant rise in mean arterial pressure without a significant change in heart rate (fig. 1). Systemic A-V O₂ difference fell from an average of 9.7 ± 2.4 (sd) to 8.1 ± 2.4 vol % (P < 0.05) while pulmonary A-V O₂ difference remained low and unchanged. Thus the mean P/S flow ratio fell from 5.1/1 to 4.2/1 (P < 0.05) secondary to a selective increase in systemic output (fig. 2).

The effect on the intracardiac shunt was produced by a reduction in left ventricular afterload. When angiotensin was infused during IABP and systolic arterial pressure was matched to the level present prior to the institution of balloon pumping, the P/S flow ratio returned to prepumping levels in spite of a marked increase in coronary perfusion pressure (fig. 3).

In the patients with AMR, the mean PCW pressure fell from 25 to 20 mm Hg (P < 0.02) with initiation of IABP. Mean arterial pressure remained unchanged while the heart rate fell from 99 to 95 beats/min (P < 0.02). This was associated with an average rise in cardiac output from 3.1 to 3.7 liters/min (P < 0.01, fig. 4). Interruption of IABP was accompanied by a rise in PCW pressure and an increase in the amplitude of the systolic regurgitant “V” waves (fig. 5). Angiotensin was infused at 1.25 µg/min during IABP in one patient, and cardiac output, PCW pressure, and regurgitant “V” waves all returned to prepumping levels.

All patients in both groups improved hemodynamically and showed maximum stabilization by 24 hours. Nevertheless, at this point all continued to show balloon dependence with inadequate circulatory dynamics during test interruption of IABP. Two patients with VSD and three with AMR were continued on IABP for a longer period prior to angiography. All showed hemodynamic deterioration despite continued circulatory assistance.

The angiograms revealed extensive coronary disease in both groups. All patients with VSD showed high-grade proximal left anterior descending coronary obstruction. Five of six showed high-grade proximal obstruction of the right coronary artery, and two showed three-vessel disease. The left ventriculograms in the right anterior oblique position were partially obscured by the left-to-right shunt and opacification of the right ventricle. When segmental contraction could be appraised, abnormalities were found similar to those reported elsewhere. All patients with AMR showed both high-grade obstruction of the proximal left anterior descending and right coronary arteries. Two showed three-vessel disease. The angiographic severity of mitral regurgitation was considered...
moderately severe in the four cases of papillary dysfunction and severe in the two cases of papillary rupture. Studies were performed even in the presence of severe systolic hypotension (fig. 6) and there were no significant complications.

Emergency surgery was performed in four patients with VSD and five with AMR. Two patients with anterior myocardial infarction and VSD who received IABP within 24 hours of septal rupture survived. One patient with AMR secondary to papillary muscle survived.

**Discussion**

The onset of circulatory collapse associated with abrupt appearance of a systolic murmur after acute myocardial infarction presents a diagnostic and therapeutic problem. In most cases the diagnosis is mitral regurgitation secondary to papillary muscle dysfunction or rupture or ventricular septal defect. The diagnosis can be established at the bedside with the passage of a Swan-Ganz flow-directed catheter. Oxygen samples from the right atrium, pulmonary artery, and radial artery will identify the presence of a VSD and the inscription of the PCW wave form will confirm mitral regurgitation.

Medical therapy for these complications often produces only a limited effect. In VSD, infusion of an inotropic agent may increase systemic output. However, this intervention is associated with concomitant increase in left-to-right shunting without change in the P/S flow ratio, thereby resulting in a marked increase in left ventricular work. Agents which raise arterial pressure by increasing afterload augment pulmonary flow, increase left-to-right shunting, and may produce a critically low-output state. In AMR the degree of MR is...
aggravated by pressor agents. Inotropic agents which may increase systemic output do so at the expense of increased myocardial oxygen demand and may further impair myocardial contraction in ischemic areas.  

In both situations, the desired physiologic response possibly could be achieved by vasodilator therapy. Reduction in systemic resistance in ventricular septal rupture would favor systemic flow and decrease the left-to-right shunt. Moreover in patients with papillary muscle dysfunction or rupture, reduction in systemic resistance would favor forward flow and reduce the degree of mitral regurgitation. However, in these patients whose clinical condition is characterized by cardiogenic shock, any further reduction in systemic and coronary perfusion pressure is hazardous.

IABP can selectively reduce systemic resistance during left ventricular ejection thus producing the beneficial effects of a vasodilator without a reduction in mean arterial pressure. This is accompanied by an increase in coronary perfusion pressure which can reduced ischemic dysfunction.

This study confirms the effects of IABP in patients in whom mechanical lesions have resulted in cardiogenic shock. Although IABP produced clinical and hemodynamic improvement in all patients, a completely satisfactory correction of the impaired circulatory dynamics could not be obtained. The peak improvement occurred within the first 24 hours of pumping, and in no patient did prolonged pumping produce further benefit. It was not possible to maintain patients into a chronic phase and thus avoid the high risk of emergency surgery.

IABP does produce a sufficient level of hemodynamic stability to permit both selective coronary and left ventricular cineangiography in these critically ill patients. The studies can be performed with low risk. In addition to demonstrating the mechanical abnormality, complete angiography also uncovers multiple significant proximal coronary artery obstructions amenable to surgical revascularization. The angiographic results in these patients suggest that shock is the result of a mechanical lesion superimposed upon an ischemic and infarcted ventricle. In this setting the greatest chance for a therapeutic success lies in the early application of circulatory assistance and the accurate identification of both mechanical and coronary artery lesions responsible.

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