Cross-sectional Echocardiographic Diagnosis and Subclassification of Univentricular Hearts: Imaging Studies of Atrioventricular Valves, Septal Structures and Rudimentary Outflow Chambers

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SUMMARY We reviewed anatomic observations (surgical or autopsy), angiograms and echocardiograms from 44 patients with documented univentricular hearts. Thirty-three patients had univentricular heart of left ventricular type with an outflow or rudimentary chamber. Five had univentricular heart of right ventricular type, and six had univentricular heart of indeterminate types without a rudimentary chamber. Univentricular heart was correctly diagnosed by two-dimensional echocardiography in all but two of the 44 patients, including 25 of 27 double-inlet univentricular hearts, all five with absent left and all 12 with absent right atrioventricular connection. One of the two blind trabecular pouches was missed on echocardiography; the other was not seen on the angiogram but was present at autopsy. In 30 of 33 patients, univentricular heart of left ventricular type was correctly identified by imaging an anterosuperior and leftward or rightward outlet chamber, and in four of five patients with univentricular heart of right ventricular type, the anomaly was correctly identified by imaging the inferior and posterior position of the rudimentary outflow chamber near the crux of the heart. Two-dimensional echocardiography provides detailed analysis of atrioventricular connections, main chamber morphology, and rudimentary chamber size and position for noninvasive diagnosis and anatomic subclassification of univentricular hearts.

Improvements in resolution of two-dimensional echocardiographic systems and development of new examination planes have promised new capabilities for detailed delineation of anatomy. Accordingly, we combined and reviewed two-dimensional echocardiographic imaging data, anatomic observations, and angiographic information from a series of 44 patients. All had been examined with a predetermined two-dimensional echocardiographic imaging protocol at the University of Arizona Health Sciences Center in Tucson, Arizona, the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, or at Green Lane Hospital in Auckland, New Zealand, to assess the capabilities of two-dimensional echocardiography for diagnosing and subclassifying univentricular heart.

Materials and Methods

Anatomic Definitions

The term “univentricular heart” is used in this paper interchangeably with the term “single ventricle.” The term “main chamber” is used to define the large chamber receiving the major atrioventricular valve inflow. “Outlet” and “rudimentary” chamber refer to chambers receiving either no direct atrioventricular valve inflow or only a minimal commitment of an overriding valve. The term “outlet chamber” refers to rudimentary chambers giving rise to a great artery, and the term “blind trabecular pouch” was used for rudimentary chambers with no atrioventricular valve inflow and no great vessel arising from them.

As defined by Anderson et al.,8 univentricular heart of left ventricular type is characterized primarily by its main chamber of left ventricular morphology and by a rudimentary chamber of right ventricular morphology arising superior to and at some distance from the crux of the heart. The external cardiac marker of the crux of

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the heart is the atrioventricular sulcus and the internal marker of the crux is the junction between the two atrioventricular valves, that is, the central fibrous body. The main chamber in univentricular heart of left ventricular type is, in general, smoothly trabeculated. Although Van Praagh et al.17 pointed out the variability of outlet chamber size in single ventricle of left ventricular type as a spectrum of development of the anterior septation, our working definition of left ventricular type included the majority of our anatomic angiographic and echocardiographic observations.

Univentricular heart of right ventricular type is characterized by a rudimentary chamber usually closely related to the crux of the heart and by a main chamber having right ventricular morphology and a prominent moderator band or trabeculae septomarginalis. While some controversy still exists about univentricular heart of right ventricular type and possible inclusion of variants of hypoplastic left heart, all our patients in this category had two atrioventricular valves committed to the main chamber and the two with blind trabecular pouches had double-outlet main chamber. The term “univentricular heart of indeterminate type” was applied to hearts lacking an outlet chamber either angiographically, echocardiographically or under direct observation and usually having immediately coarse trabeculation. Van Praagh et al.17 considered some of these hearts without outlet chambers to be single ventricles of left ventricular type, but the three hearts in this category that we examined appeared anatomically to be closer to undifferentiated in morphology.

The above anatomic definitions were also used in the angiographic and echocardiographic evaluations and classification.

Patient Population
Forty-four patients, ages 4 days to 19 years, with angiographically, surgically or pathologically diagnosed univentricular heart, constituted the patient population. Twenty-eight patients underwent two-dimensional echocardiographic examination during admission for their first catheterization and before angiography. Sixteen underwent two-dimensional echocardiography after their most recent angiographic examination. All patients underwent angiography. In four patients, the cardiac anatomy was verified at surgery and in nine at autopsy. In four patients, the diagnosis of univentricular heart and in one patient, the diagnosis of an absent right atrioventricular connection was missed angiographically at least once.

Thirty-three patients had univentricular heart of left ventricular type and a rudimentary chamber (group A). Five of these patients had an absent left atrioventricular connection, and 12 had an absent right atrioventricular connection. In four patients with univentricular heart of left ventricular type (two with absent right atrioventricular connection and two with two atrioventricular valves), the cardiac anatomy was confirmed at autopsy. In four patients, including three with univentricular heart of left ventricular type and absent right atrioventricular connection and one with two atrioventricular connections, the cardiac anomalies were documented at surgery.

Five patients had univentricular heart of right ventricular type (group B), three with a rudimentary outflow chamber and two with a blind trabecular chamber of left ventricular type that did not give rise to a great artery. All group B patients had two atrioventricular valves. In two group B patients, univentricular heart of right ventricular type was confirmed at autopsy.

Six patients (group C) had a univentricular heart of indeterminate type; no rudimentary chamber was demonstrated angiographically, by echocardiography, or in the three patients whose hearts were examined by autopsy. Two of these patients had a poorly formed common atrioventricular valve at postmortem examination and situs ambiguous.

Twenty-nine of 33 patients with univentricular heart of left ventricular type had transposition of the great arteries, 16 with a left-sided anterior aorta and 13 with a right-sided anterior aorta. All patients with univentricular hearts of right ventricular or indeterminate type had transposition. Nonetheless, because two-dimensional echocardiographic methods for defining great artery relationships and for noninvasive diagnosis of transposition have been well described18-20 and because most patients with univentricular hearts have transposition, great artery orientation and its evaluation were not an emphasis of this study and will not be further discussed.

Echocardiographic Methods
All patients were studied supine and unsedated. We used a range-focused phased-array Toshiba SSH 10A with 2.4-MHz PS 24A-1 transducer, which has increased damping for improved axial resolution, a 3.5-MHz dynamically focused phased-array ultrasonograph, a prototype developed by the General Electric Corporate Research and Development Center, or a 3.5-MHz mechanical sector scanner (Advanced Technology Laboratories, Mark III). Various echocardiographic views were used from parasternal, apical, and subcostal windows. Examinations usually started with a long-axis view in an attempt to demonstrate a right ventricular cavity. However, if two atrioventricular valves were seen within one cavity, or if single ventricle was suspected because the anterior chamber was small or absent, the transducer was immediately rotated to a short-axis view at the level of the atrioventricular valves to delineate the number of atrioventricular valves and confirm the absence of septation. Atrioventricular valve morphology was then studied in a view equivalent to the apical four-chamber view, with the transducer placed at the cardiac apex. A subcostal four-chamber view was the only adequate “four-chamber” view obtainable in eight patients who had meso- or dextrocardia (who were usually more difficult to image), although subcostal imaging was performed and apical imaging attempted in all patients. The “four-chamber” view was most useful for defining the number of atrioventricular valves, the papillary muscle
relationships and the relationships of atrioventricular valves to inferior rudimentary chambers. Both the short-axis plane near the level of the great arteries or near the atrioventricular junction and subcostal planes were used to define the position and size of the rudimentary chamber.

In performing and reviewing these studies, we attempted not only to diagnose univentricular heart, but also to subclassify atrioventricular connections, to identify the position and anatomic relationships of the rudimentary chamber and the outlet foramen, and to identify anatomic aspects of main-chamber morphology and the arrangement of papillary muscles, which we hoped would allow a complete subclassification of univentricular heart.8 Studies were not evaluated for specific associated abnormalities, including straddling vs overriding atrioventricular valves, great artery malpositions (transposition, double outlet), and stenosis or atresia of semilunar valves. Our difficulties in quantifying ventricular septal defect size by echo compared with surgical observations28 discouraged us from attempting to evaluate the possibility of outlet foramen stenosis.

Results
Diagnosis of Univentricular Heart and Atrioventricular Valve Morphology
A combination of observations was used to diagnose univentricular heart. These included the number of atrioventricular valves, the position of the atrioventricular valves within the main chamber and separated from the rudimentary chamber, and failure to image a definable inlet septum between the atrioventricular valves or near the apex of the heart.

Univentricular heart was correctly diagnosed by two-dimensional echocardiography in 42 of the 44 patients. Two patients misdiagnosed early in the series (1976) had double-inlet univentricular heart of left ventricular type, but with prominent posterior papillary muscle ridges that were mistaken for posterior septation and outflow chambers that were missed on the echocardiogram. In recent studies, attempts to view the ventricle from the true apex and visualize chordal attachments to the papillary muscles and improvements in our ability to identify the posterior medial muscle bundle and rudimentary chambers have avoided this confusion.

Atrioventricular Valve Imaging
The two-dimensional echocardiogram correctly predicted 25 of the 27 patients with double-inlet main chamber. In the two early patients, as mentioned above, the univentricular heart was erroneously diagnosed as a huge ventricular septal defect; nonetheless, in each of these two patients, two atrioventricular valves were visualized. Figure 1 shows an apical image of a univentricular heart with two atrioventricular valves. The short-axis view (fig. 2) was also used to define the two atrioventricular valve orifices. Our two-dimensional echocardiographic images suggested two types of absent connection. The first, which may cor-

![Figure 1](image1.png)

**Figure 1.** An apical four-chamber view shows double-inlet single ventricle (SV) with left and right atrioventricular valves (RAV, LAV) as well as a papillary muscle structure (P) related most closely to the left AV valve. The atrial septum appears intact. Inf = inferior; Sup = superior; R = right; L = left.

![Figure 2](image2.png)

**Figure 2.** Short-axis view shows two atrioventricular valves (a right-sided atrioventricular valve [R. AV], and a left-sided atrioventricular valve [L. AV]) within a single ventricular cavity (SV). A portion of the posterior medial muscle bundle (pmm) is seen between the two atrioventricular valve orifices. ANT = anterior; POST = posterior; R = right; L = left.
nection (fig. 3C). In two patients with univentricular heart of right ventricular type, slight overriding of an atrioventricular valve toward the rudimentary chamber was seen echocardiographically; in one, this finding was verified at autopsy. A common atrioventricular valve with poor separation of leaflet components into two atrioventricular valves (most evident in real time) was diagnosed echocardiographically in two group C patients with univentricular heart of indeterminate type and confirmed pathologically in both.

In two of the four patients in whom univentricular heart was not diagnosed from an angiogram, the diagnosis could be made on review of the same angiogram after study of the two-dimensional echocardiogram. In the other two, the diagnosis was correctly made on a subsequent angiographic study before two-dimensional echocardiography was available at the institution where the patient was receiving cardiac care. In one patient, the diagnosis of an absent right atrioventricular connection was missed angiographically, correctly made on two-dimensional echocardiography, and confirmed pathologically.

Imaging of Rudimentary Chambers and Subclassification of Main Chambers

Thirty-four of 36 rudimentary chambers giving rise to a great artery were identified by two-dimensional echocardiography in short-axis and subcostal views. Thirty-one of 33 superiorly oriented rudimentary chambers in group A patients, with univentricular heart of left ventricular type, were imaged. The two rudimentary chambers that were missed were in the same two patients in whom univentricular heart was not diagnosed echocardiographically. In our recent patients, the suggestion of univentricular heart has prompted an exhaustive search for the rudimentary chamber. All three rudimentary chambers of left ventricular type giving rise to a great artery in group B patients were identified echocardiographically.

Group A

A superiorly located outlet chamber was imaged in 31 of 33 group A patients and fulfilled the major criterion for subclassification as univentricular heart of left ventricular type. Twenty-seven of these 31 outlet chambers were imaged in the short-axis view and 24 were imaged in subcostal views. Echocardiograms of the rudimentary chambers in these patients showed details of the trabecular septum between the inferior portion of the rudimentary chamber and the main chamber, the outlet foramen between the main chamber and the rudimentary chamber, and the conal or outlet septum between the great arteries (figs. 4 and 5).

Echocardiographic demonstration of the outlet fora-

**Figure 3.** (A) A bright bar of invaginated atrioventricular sulcus tissue or atrioventricular ridge (abs. c.) sits between the atrium and the small rudimentary chamber (RC) in this patient with a single ventricle with one patent left atrioventricular valve (L. AV). The absent right atrioventricular connection partially overrides the rudimentary chamber and is also related to the main chamber. The access into the rudimentary chamber between the absent connection and the septum (S) has also been imaged. (B) In this patient, the imperforate atrioventricular valve (imp.) lies between the right atrium (RA) and the single ventricular cavity (SV). The bright echoes of the imperforate connection were thin and mobile in real time. An atrial septal defect (asd) is visible between the atria. LV = left atrioventricular valve; LA = left atrium. (C) In this patient, an absent left atrioventricular connection (abs. c.) with invaginated atrioventricular sulcus tissue lies between the left atrium (LA) and the single ventricle (SV). The right atrium (RA) is large. The view is in a subcostal orientation. Other abbreviations as in figure 1.
men superior to the crux of the heart above the atrioventricular valves and high on the cardiac silhouette in either a leftward anterior (16 of 17 patients correctly identified) or rightward anterior (15 of 16 patients correctly identified) location was a major criterion for identifying univentricular heart of left ventricular type.8 One left anterior and one right anterior outlet chamber were not seen on the echocardiogram. A second criterion used to diagnose univentricular hearts of left ventricular type was echocardiographic demonstration of the prominent posterior medial muscle bundle between the two atrioventricular valve orifices in patients with double-inlet left ventricle (fig. 2). This muscle bundle often forms a prominent ridge between the two atrioventricular valves in pathologic specimens, and was imaged in 23 of the 31 correctly diagnosed univentricular hearts of left ventricular type.

Group B

The major criterion for diagnosing univentricular heart of right ventricular type was echocardiographic demonstration of an inferiorly placed rudimentary chamber located on the diaphragmatic or on the posterior cardiac surface near an atrioventricular valve and the crux of the heart. All patients in this group had two atrioventricular valves; the two patients with blind trabecular pouches both had a double-outlet main chamber. Our method allowed correct diagnosis in four of the five group B patients. In the final patient, no outlet chamber was visualized, a blind trabecular pouch was missed on two-dimensional echocardiography, and the patient was erroneously classified as having univentricular heart of indeterminate type. In another patient in this group, the blind trabecular pouch had been imaged echocardiographically, even though it was missed angiographically, and was confirmed at autopsy. The inferior localization of blind trabecular pouches in group B patients is illustrated in figure 6. In three of the four patients in whom we correctly diagnosed univentricular heart of right ventricular type using the echocardiographic criterion of rudimentary chamber location,8 a moderator band–like structure near the apex of the major cavity (fig. 7) partially supported the papillary muscle apparatus.

Group C

Univentricular heart of indeterminate type was diagnosed in all six patients by exclusion, in that neither rudimentary chambers nor blind trabecular pouches were found. One false-positive diagnosis of univentricular heart of indeterminate type was made in the patient with right ventricular type single ventricle in
whom the blind trabecular pouch was missed echocardiographically. A prominent anterior ridge, sometimes called a trabecula septomarginalis ridge, has been found by pathologic examination, but was not identified by echocardiography in any of these patients.

Echocardiographic Imaging of Trabecular Patterns
The coarse trabecular pattern of the main chamber seen on direct anatomic inspection in univentricular hearts of right ventricular type and commonly seen in those of indeterminate type suggests the possibility of using high-resolution two-dimensional echocardiography to image trabeculations as an aid in subclassifying these ventricles. In seven of our patients with univentricular heart of left ventricular type, the trabecular pattern in the outlet chamber appeared significantly coarser than that in the main chamber. This appearance may be exaggerated by the small size of the rudimentary chamber. In two patients with univentricular heart of right ventricular type and in two patients with univentricular heart of indeterminate type, the trabeculations in the main chamber were prominent on the echocardiogram. However, in 14 other patients with univentricular heart of left ventricular type, complex

![Echocardiographic Imaging of Trabecular Patterns](image_url)

**Figure 6.** (A) Long-axis view shows the posterior-inferior location of a blind trabecular pouch (TB) sitting below the atrioventricular groove in a patient with univentricular heart of right ventricular type. A single patent atrioventricular valve (avv) has been imaged in this plane. A = atrium; V = single ventricle. Other abbreviations as in figure 4. (B) Apex view shows the inferior location of a blind trabecular pouch (TP). The pouch is located inferior to both the left and right atrioventricular valves (L. AV, R. AV) and the AV sulcus and in a leftward posterior position. The asterisk marks the communication between the pouch and the main chamber. Abbreviations as in figure 1.
Rudimentary chambers and their septation (trabecular septum separating the rudimentary chamber from the main chamber, and conoventricular septum between the two great arteries) should be imaged. The examination technique consists of searching high on the cardiac silhouette in short-axis and subcostal planes. Also, the examiner should search the atrioventricular groove on the posterior or diaphragmatic surface of the heart for a rudimentary outflow chamber of left ventricular type or a blind trabecular pouch of left ventricular type at the crux of the heart in patients with univentricular heart of right ventricular type.

The great arteries can be distinguished by two-dimensional echocardiography by defining the characteristic bifurcation of the imaged pulmonary artery, and determining whether the arteries arise parallel to one another, as in transposition of the great arteries or whether the pulmonary artery spirals normally around the aorta.

**Morphology in Univentricular Hearts**

Although we had few patients with univentricular heart of right ventricular or indeterminate type, we reached tentative conclusions regarding their identification. A superior outlet or rudimentary chamber that is high on the cardiac silhouette and not closely related to the atrioventricular valves or to the crux of the heart suggests univentricular heart of left ventricular type. These features were demonstrated echocardiographically in 31 of 33 patients in our series. Echocardiographic identification of the posterior medial muscle bundle is less reliable and less easily achieved, but also suggests univentricular heart of left ventricular type. A posterior or inferior rudimentary chamber that extends to the crux of the heart and has a low communication to the main chamber near the atrioventricular valves suggests univentricular heart of right ventricular type. Imaging of a moderator band–like structure supporting the papillary muscle apparatus was less useful for detecting univentricular heart of right ventricular type.

If no outlet chamber is visualized, the examiner should verify a double-outlet main chamber or search for a missed blind trabecular pouch. All univentricular hearts of indeterminate type and some of right ventricular type have a double-outlet main chamber. The echocardiographic diagnosis of univentricular heart of indeterminate type remains a diagnosis of exclusion and requires identification of double-outlet main chamber and reassurance that a blind trabecular pouch has not been missed. Although some of these hearts without rudimentary chambers may appear to have a left ventricular morphology, we believe that the echocardiogram can establish the absence of a rudimentary chamber. In this series, pathologically examined hearts that did not have a rudimentary chamber appeared closest to indeterminate in type.

In conclusion, two-dimensional echocardiography can be used to define the anatomic features of univentricular heart and can aid in subclassifying univentricular heart and clarifying atrioventricular valve connec-

**FIGURE 7. An apical four-chamber view of a single ventricle (SV) with two atrioventricular valve inlets (RAV, LAV). The suspensory apparatus of the LAV is related to a prominent horizontal muscular structure (MB) lying across the ventricular cavity. This structure corresponded to a moderator band structure at autopsy in a single ventricle of right ventricular type. Other abbreviations as in figure 4.**

trabecular folding and arcades of papillary muscles seen echocardiographically were easily confused with coarse trabeculation.

**Discussion**

The results of our study suggest that two-dimensional echocardiography is extremely useful for noninvasive diagnosis of univentricular heart. In most patients, it can accurately evaluate atrioventricular connections as well as the morphology of the main chamber and the outlet chamber. In these complicated patients who require evaluation of pulmonary vascular resistance, cardiac function and any complex associated malformations of venous inflow or great artery outflow before surgical decisions can be made, it is unlikely that two-dimensional echocardiography can obviate the need for a cardiac catheterization. Accurate diagnosis of univentricular heart by two-dimensional echocardiography does aid in planning a hemodynamic study, and localization of outlet chambers aids in planning angio- graphic evaluation.

**Two-dimensional Echocardiographic Evaluation of Univentricular Hearts**

We recommend the following method for two-dimensional echocardiographic evaluation of univentricular hearts.

The two-dimensional echocardiographic examination should consist of attempting to define, in as many views as possible, the number of atrioventricular valves and the atrioventricular valve relationships. Definition of chordal structure helps to distinguish papillary muscle structures from true septation; short-axis views at the level of the ventricle and apical “four-chamber” views are most useful for evaluating atrioventricular valves.
tions and relationships. Our experience agrees with that of Huhta and co-workers and that of Rigby et al. Two-dimensional echocardiography is valuable not only in diagnosing these complicated disorders before catheterization, but also in clarifying aspects of anatomy that may not be clearly defined by angiographic study.

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