Atrial Septal Aneurysm Associated with Mitral Valve Prolapse Syndrome

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A 68-year-old male presented to the out-patient clinic with history of intermittent palpitations and fatigue for past seven months. On cardiovascular system examination, mid-systolic click and pan-systolic murmur grade III/VI were audible at the apex with radiation to the base of heart. Echocardiographic study revealed atrial septal aneurysm (Figure 1, Figure 2, Video 1 and Video 2), along with prolapse of Posterior Mitral Leaflet (PML) into left atrium (Figure 3 and Figure 4). Color-doppler echocardiography revealed severe eccentric mitral regurgitation (MR) jet impinging on atrial septal aneurysm with vena-contracta width of 10.9 mm (Figure 4 and Video 3).

Atrial Septal Aneurysm (ASA) is a congenital defor-

Figure 1: Apical 4 chamber view on 2-Dimensional echocardiography showing prolapse of PML and interatrial septal aneurysm.
Figure 2: 3D-Echocardiographic image showing atrial septal aneurysm in apical 4 chamber view.

Figure 3: Parasternal Long Axis (PLAX) view on 2D-echocardiography showing prolapse of PML.

Figure 4: 2D-Echocardiography with color doppler depicting severe eccentric MR jet directed along PML and jet impinging on interatrial septum near atrial septal aneurysm.
Cardiac anomaly of the inter-atrial septum with a prevalence of 1-2% in the adult population. It is usually associated with Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO), Atrial Septal Defect (ASD), Mitral Valve Prolapse Syndrome (MVPS), TVPS, Marfan’s syndrome and aortic dissection.

Conflicts of Interest
None.

Statement of Equal Authors’ Contribution
All authors contributed equally to the scientific content, designing and writing of this manuscript.