



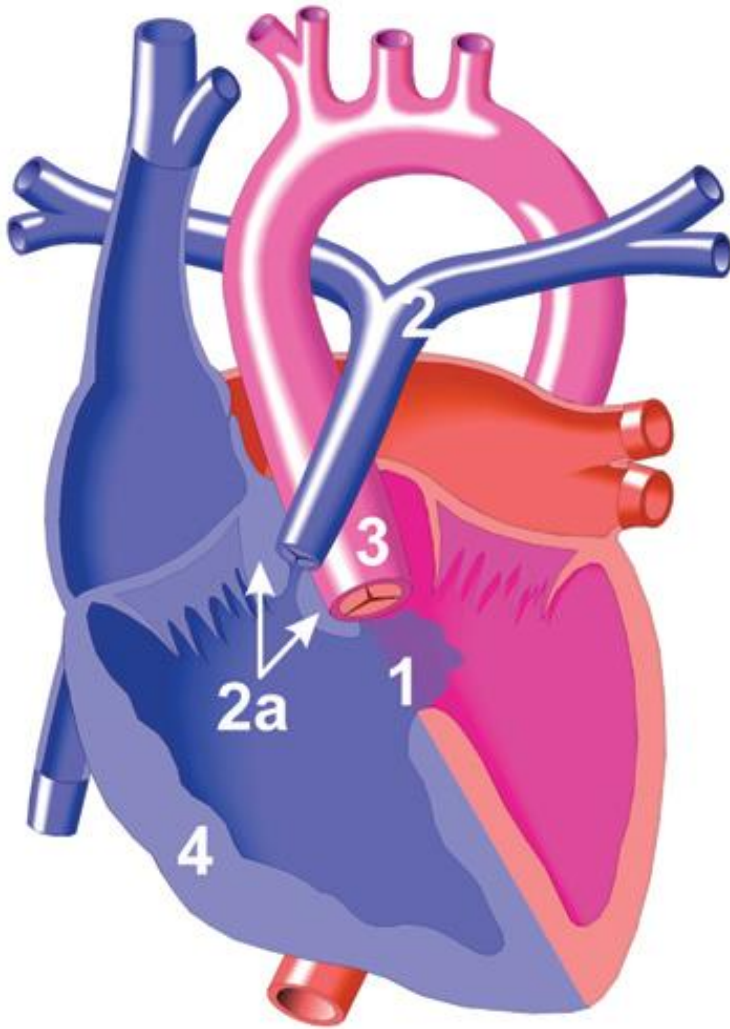
A lifetime of specialist care

Royal Brompton & Harefield **NHS**
NHS Foundation Trust

Tetralogy of Fallot

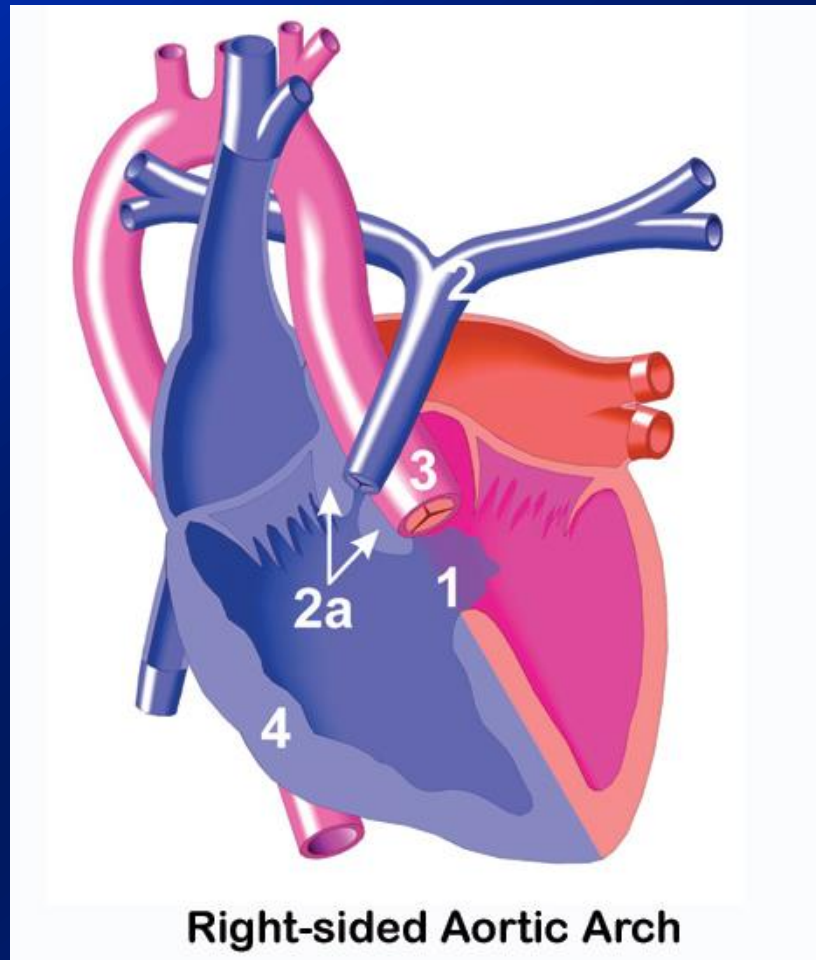
Dr Nitha Naqvi

Tetralogy of Fallot

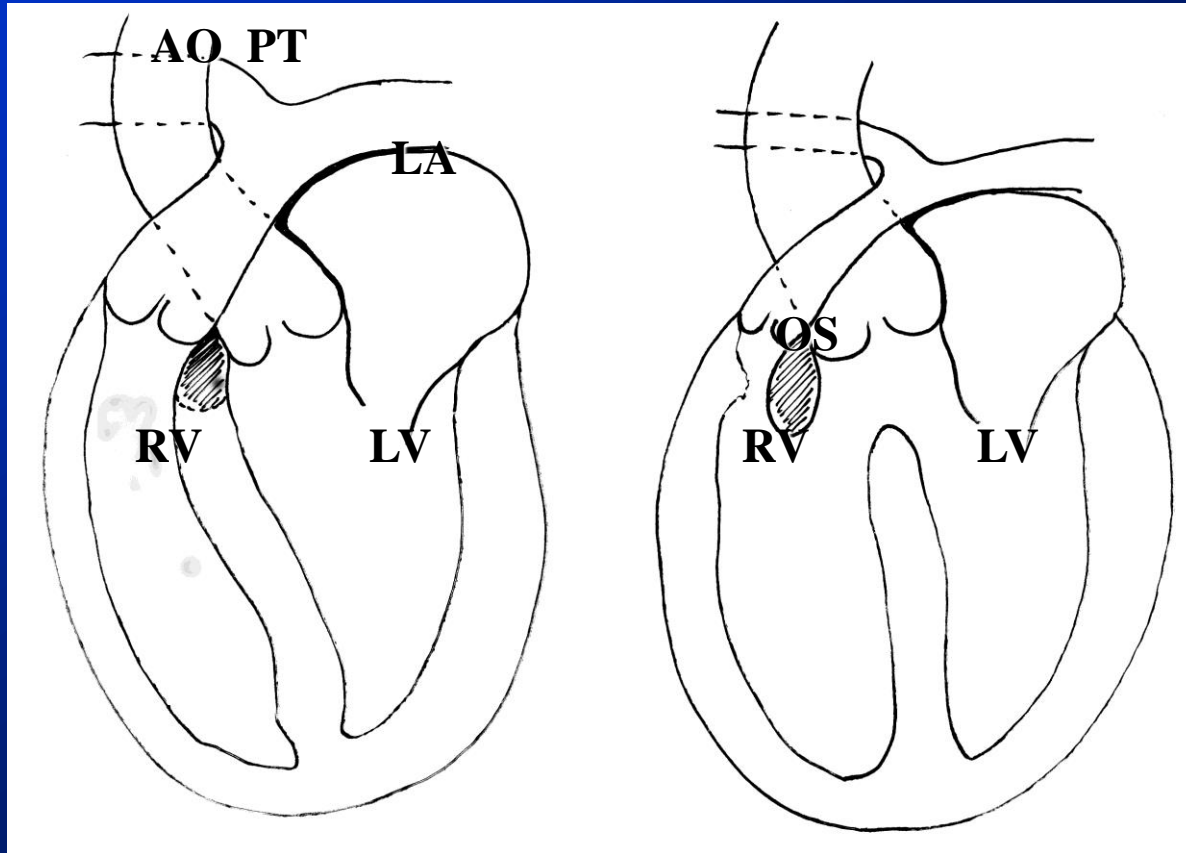


- 1 – VSD
- 2 – pulmonary stenosis
- 2a – infundibular stenosis
- 3 – enlarged aorta overriding VSD
- 4 – right ventricular hypertrophy

Tetralogy of Fallot



Tetralogy of Fallot



- Outlet VSD
- overriding aorta
- RV/ pulmonary outflow obstruction
- RVH

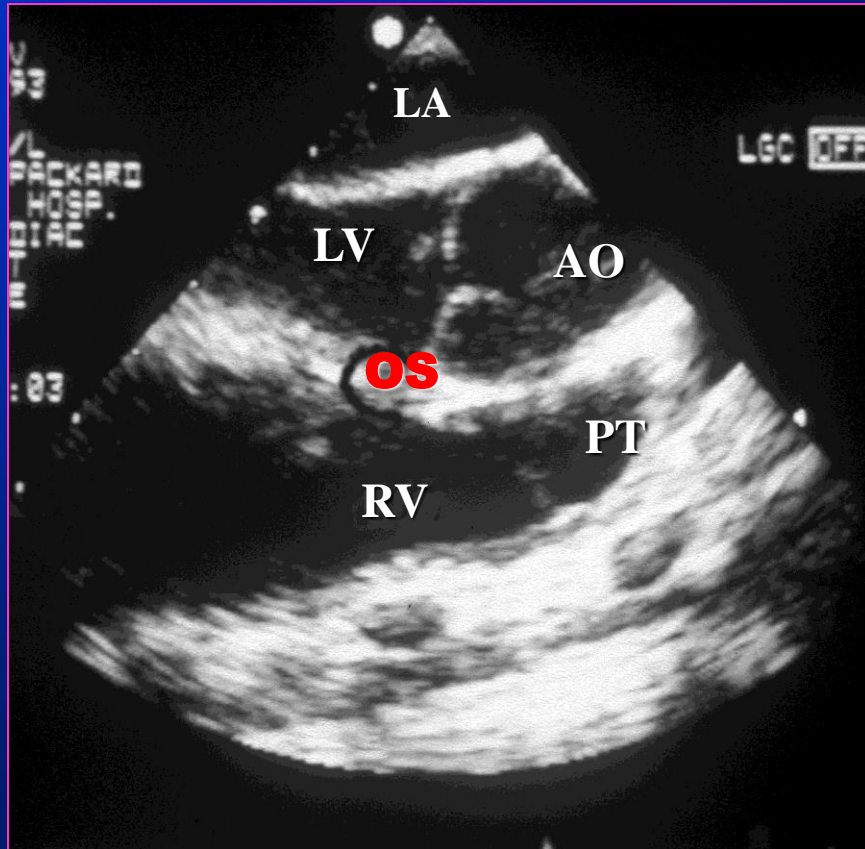
Variants

- With pulmonary atresia and patent duct
- With absent pulmonary valve syndrome
- With pulmonary atresia & systemic-pulmonary collaterals
- With double outlet RV

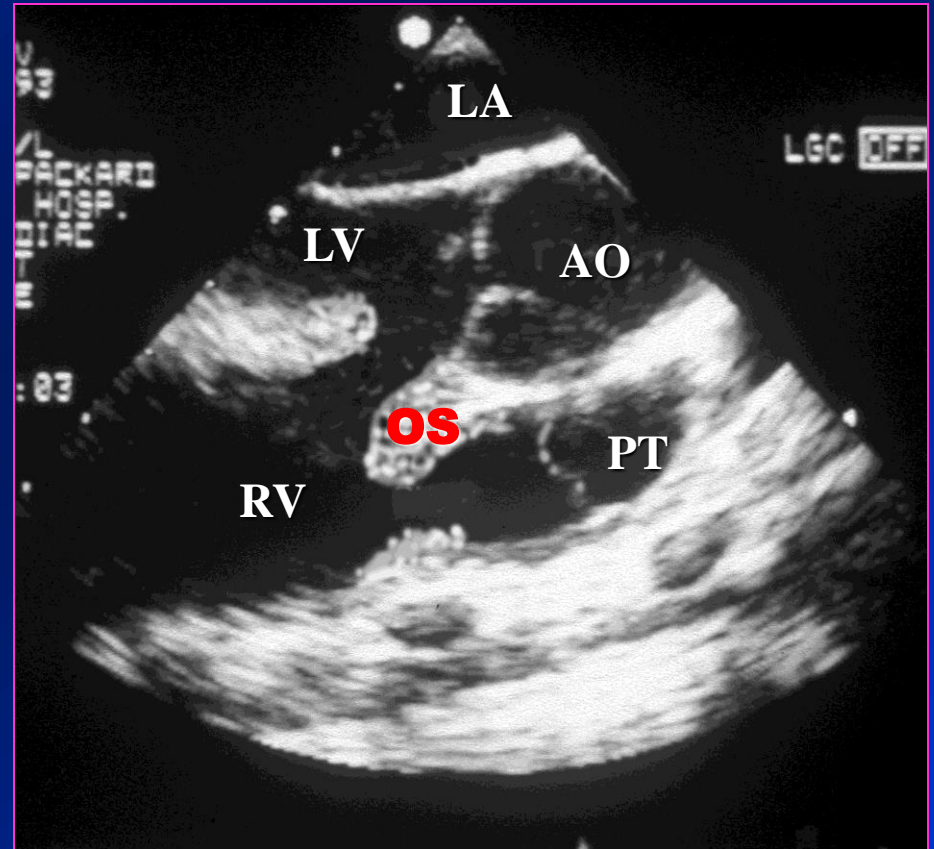
Tetralogy of Fallot

Definition

Normal Outlet Septum



Ant Deviated Outlet Septum



Tetralogy of Fallot - classic

Pathophysiology of presentation

- ✦ **Large unrestrictive VSD - equal ventricular pressures**
- ✦ **RV-PA outflow obstruction – high RV-PA gradient**
 - the more severe, the earlier the clinical presentation
- ✦ **RVH – secondary to RV outflow obstruction**
- ✦ **Cyanosis - R to L shunt across VSD**
 - Often progressive during infancy
- ✦ **Acyanotic – balanced or L to R shunt across VSD: ~10%**

Tetralogy of Fallot - classic

Pathophysiology of presentation -2

- ★ **Single S2 – *low PA diastolic pressure***
- ★ **Ejection systolic murmur – *RV-PA obstruction***
 - the more severe the shorter the murmur
- ★ **Spells (40%) – *infundibular shutdown***
- ★ **Heart failure - *unusual: systemic-PA collaterals* → Continuous murmurs**
- ★ **ECG: RAD, RVH classically**
 - Superior axis suggests additional AV septal defect

Tetralogy of Fallot

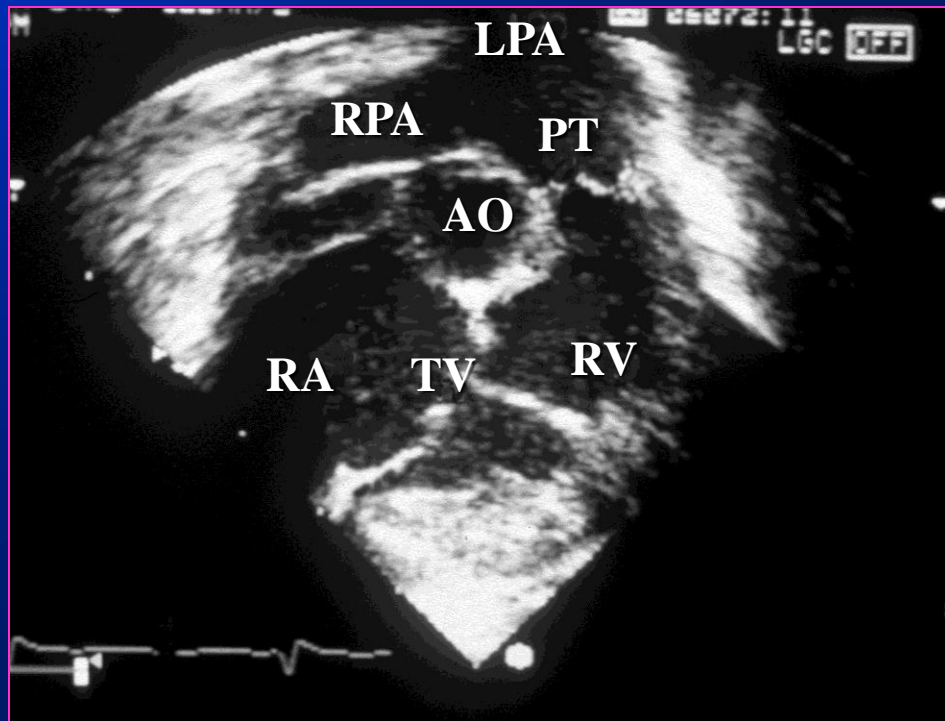
Diagnosis

- ✦ **Initially: echocardiography**
- ✦ **Pre-definitive repair:**
 - **echocardiography in majority of cases**
 - **Angiography, 64-slice CT scan, MRI in minority**

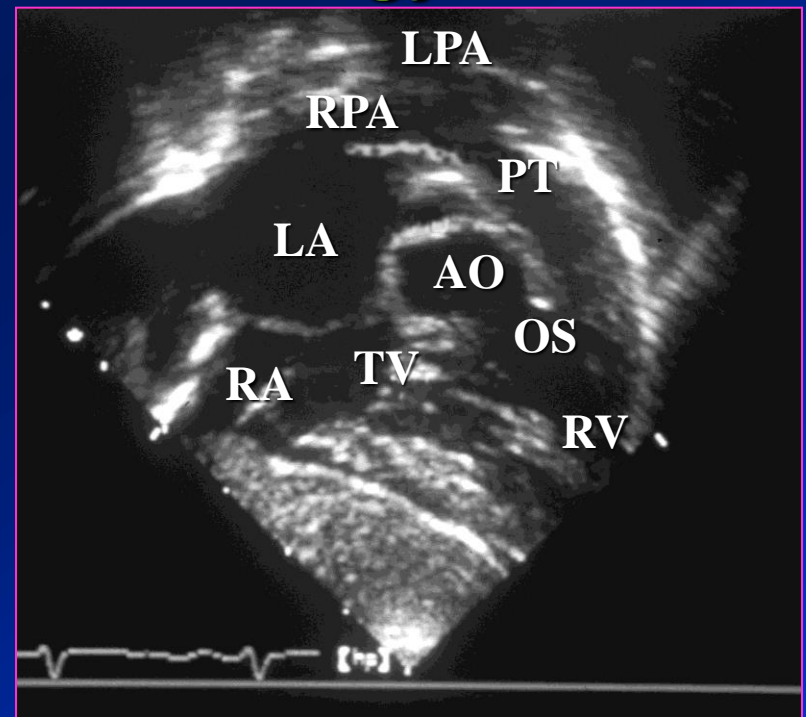
Normal vs Tetralogy of Fallot

Echo: subcostal right anterior oblique

Normal



Tetralogy of Fallot

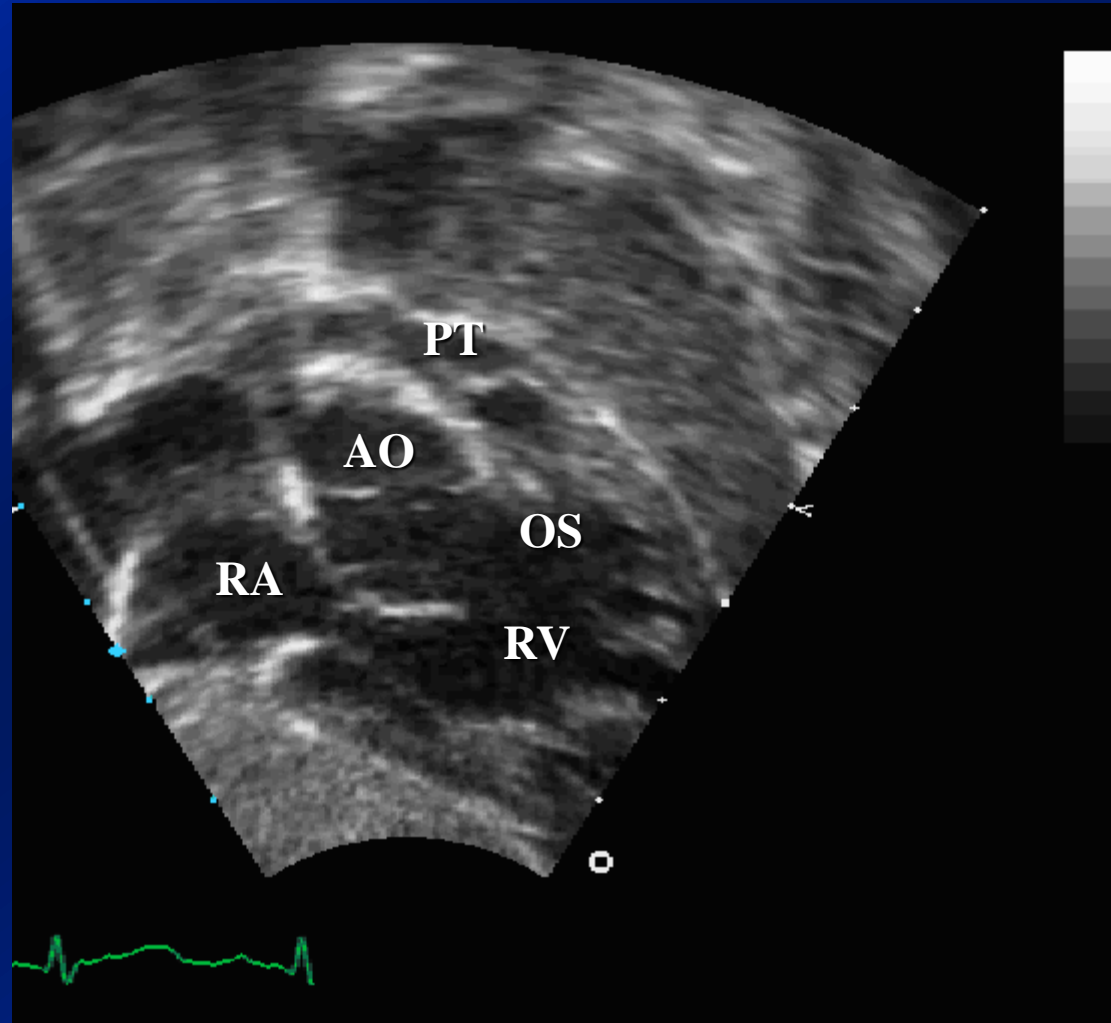


subcostal right anterior oblique



Tetralogy of Fallot

subcostal right oblique



TETRALOGY OF FALLOT

DIAGNOSIS

✦ **ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY** alone IN MAJORITY !

✦ **CT – coronaries**

✦ **CARDIAC CATH/ANGIOGRAPHY**

PULMONARY ARTERY ANOMALIES

CORONARY ANOMALIES (EARLY INFANCY)

AORTOPULMONARY COLLATERALS

INADEQUATE ECHO IMAGING

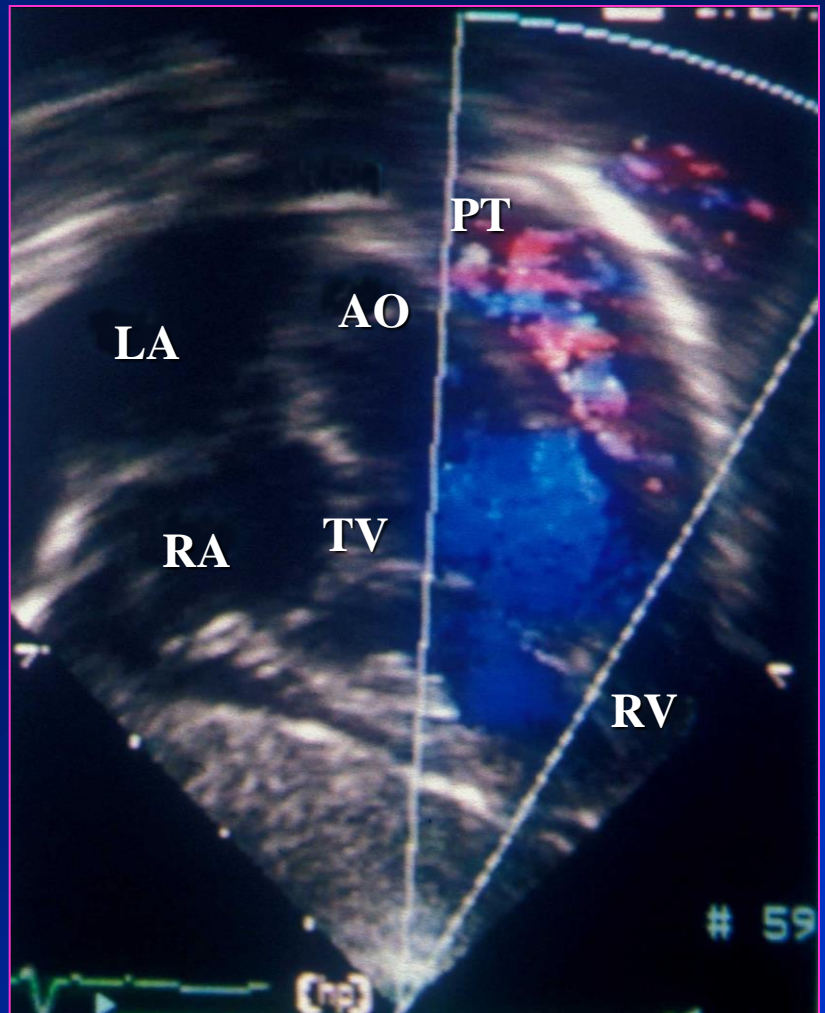
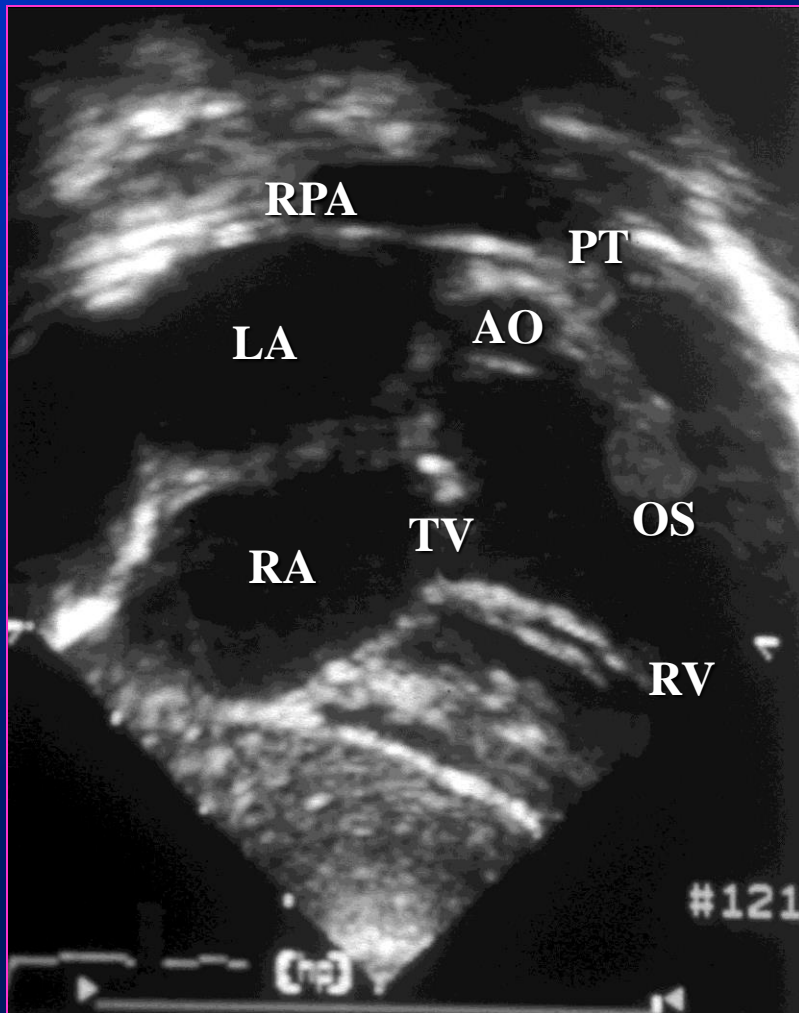
✦ **MRI**

AN ALTERNATIVE TO ANGIOGRAPHY

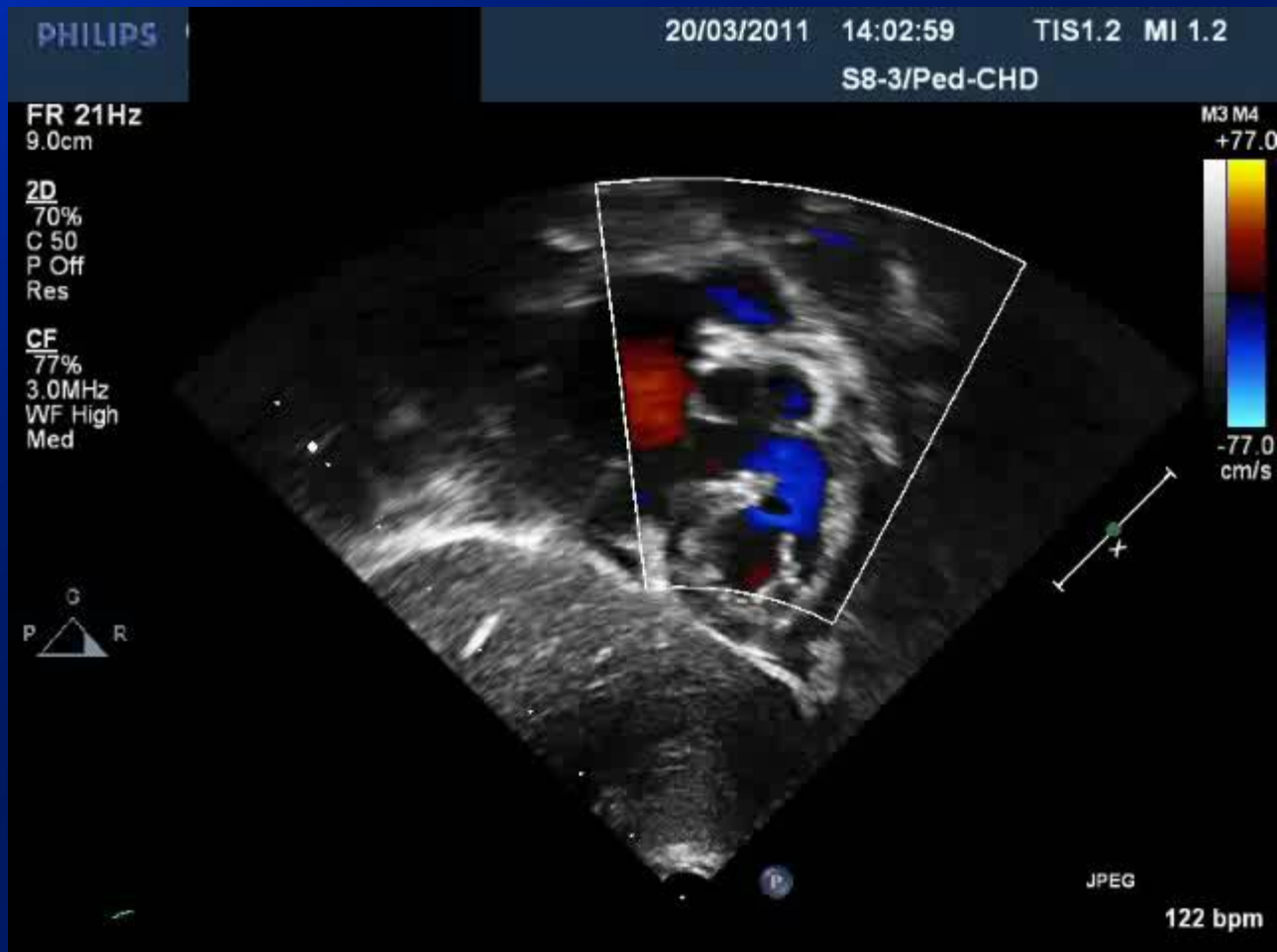
ESPECIALLY IN OLDER CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Tetralogy of Fallot

Infundibular PS /Colour Flow

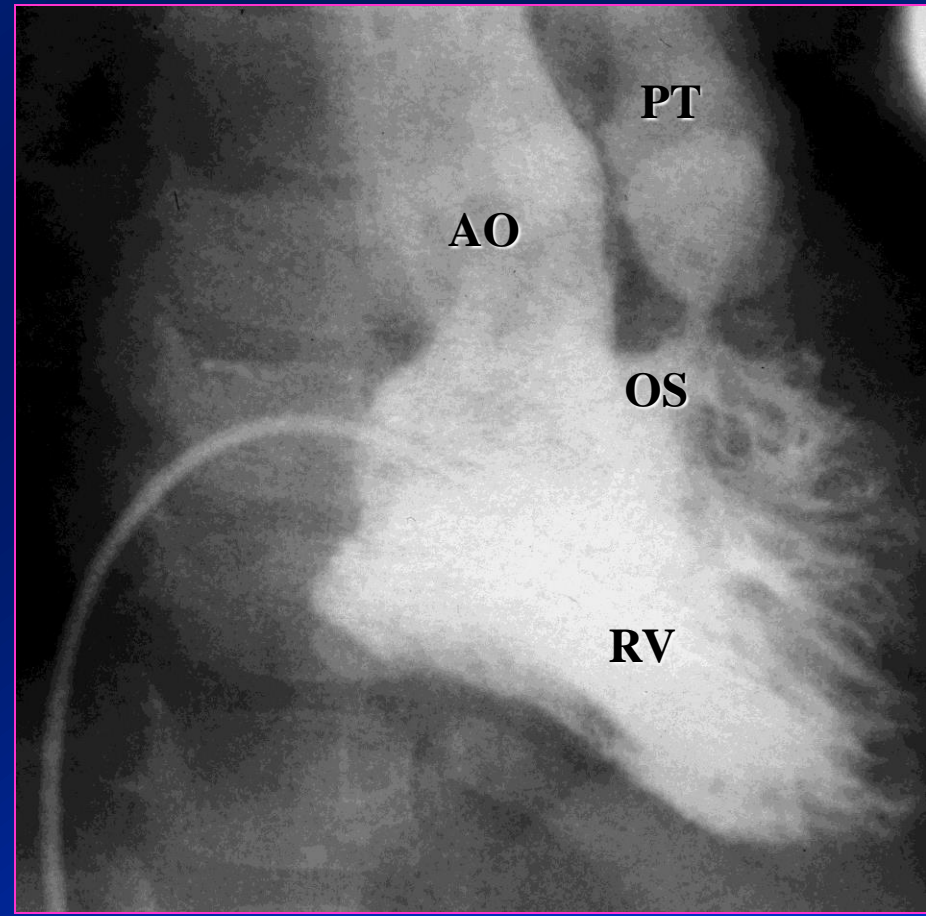
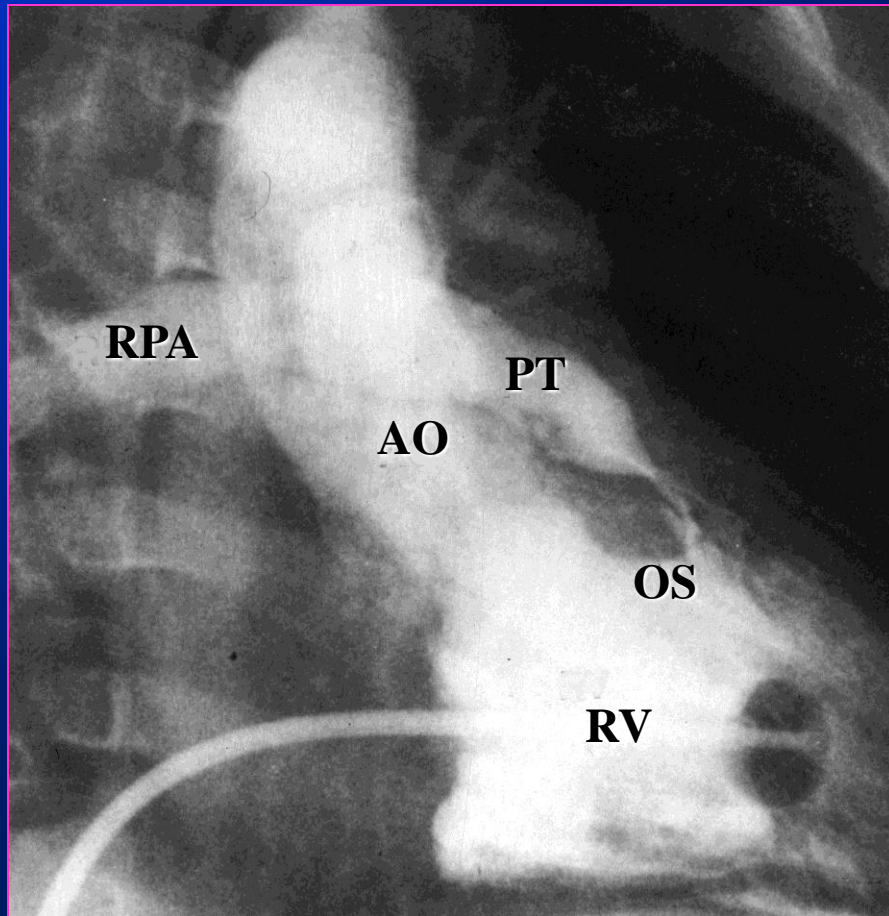


Infundibular PS /Colour Flow



Tetralogy of Fallot

RV angiography (RAO)



MI:1.1 S12 ROYAL BROMPTON
 30 JUNE 10 07:03:57 HOSPITAL R
 2/0/E/F3 6CM Pediatric
 GAIN 50 COMP 75 88HZ

169BPM

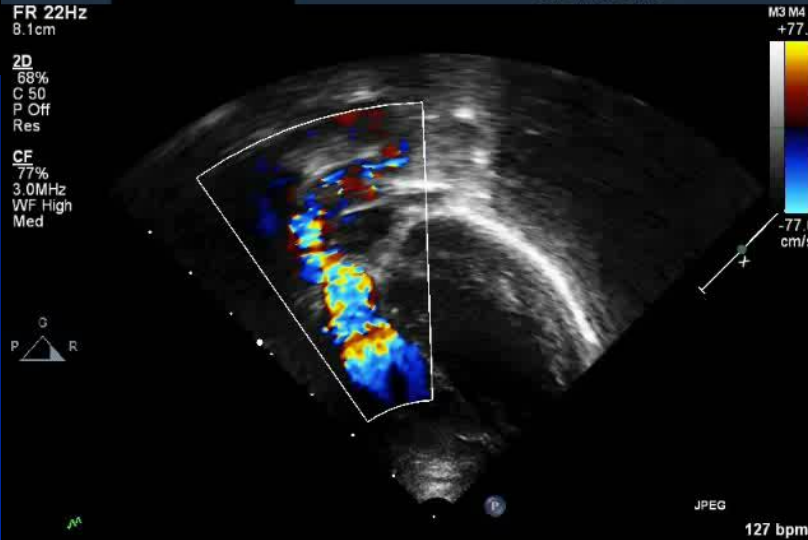
T
 P 5 R 12

PHILIPS TIS0.8 MI 1.2
 S8-3/PAED



PHILIPS

20/03/2011 14:07:34 TIS1.2 MI 1.2
 S8-3/Ped-CHD



PHILIPS

03/12/2010 18:21:53

TIS1.1 MI 1.2

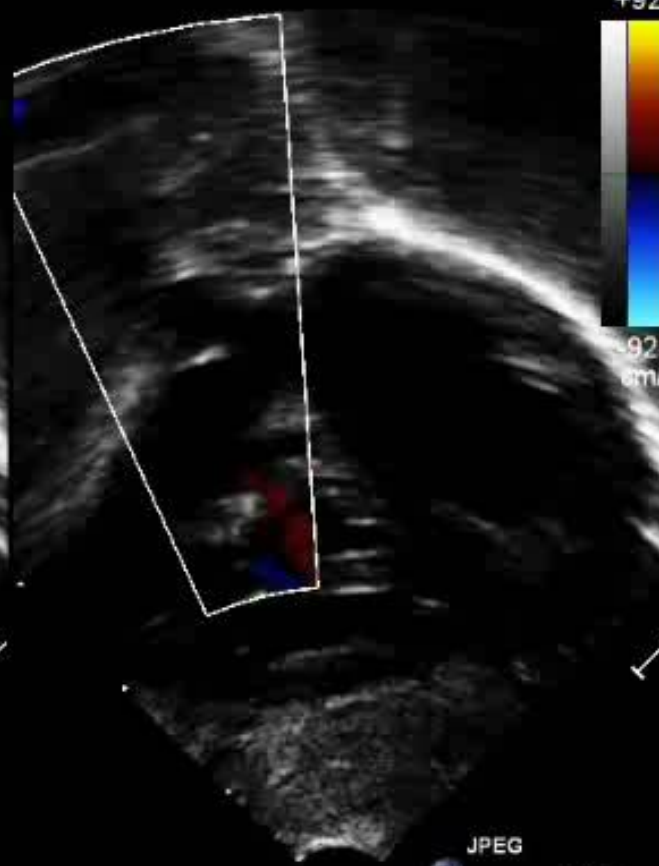
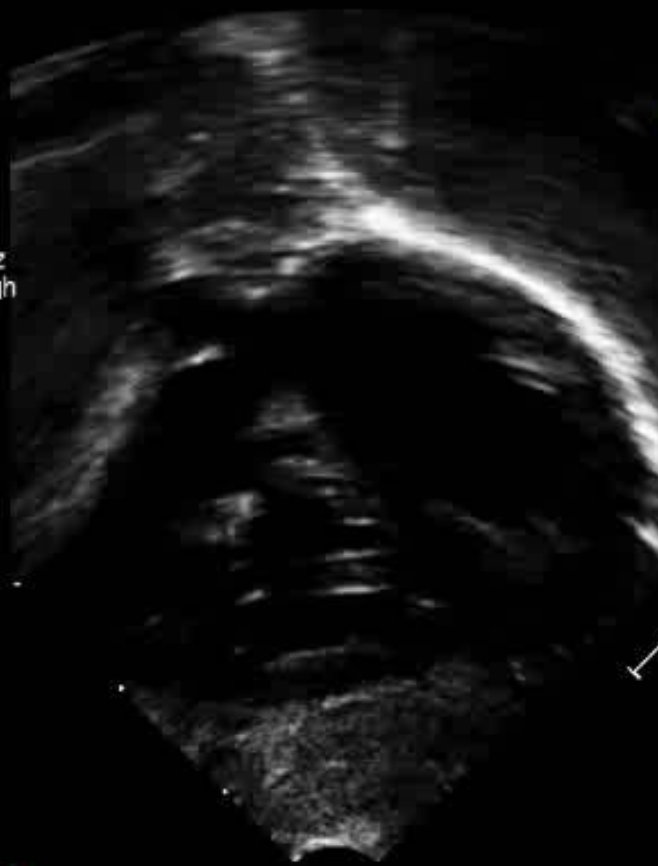
S8-3/Ped-CHD

FR 38Hz
6.0cm

2D
59%
C 50
P Off
Res
CF
77%
3.0MHz
WF High
Med

M3 M4
+92.4

92.4
cm/s

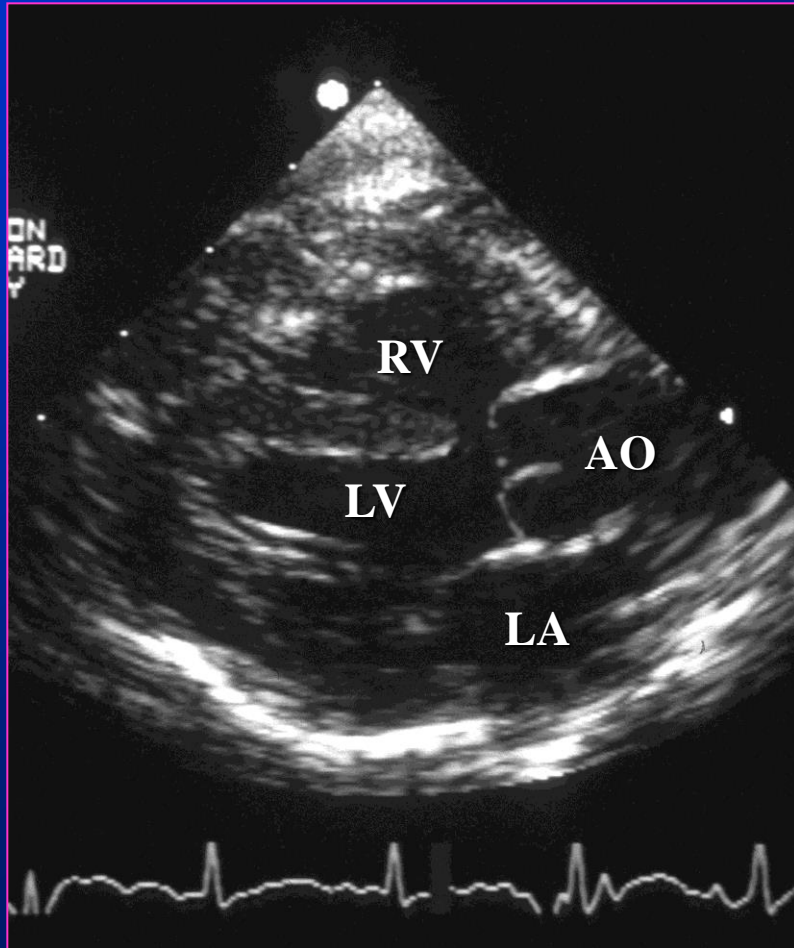


JPEG

P

115 bpm

PARASTERNAL LONG AXIS



PHILIPS

20/03/2011 14:09:01 TIS1.7 MI 0.7

S8-3/Ped-CHD

FR 61Hz
7.0cm

M3

2D
60%
C 50
P Off
Res



PHILIPS

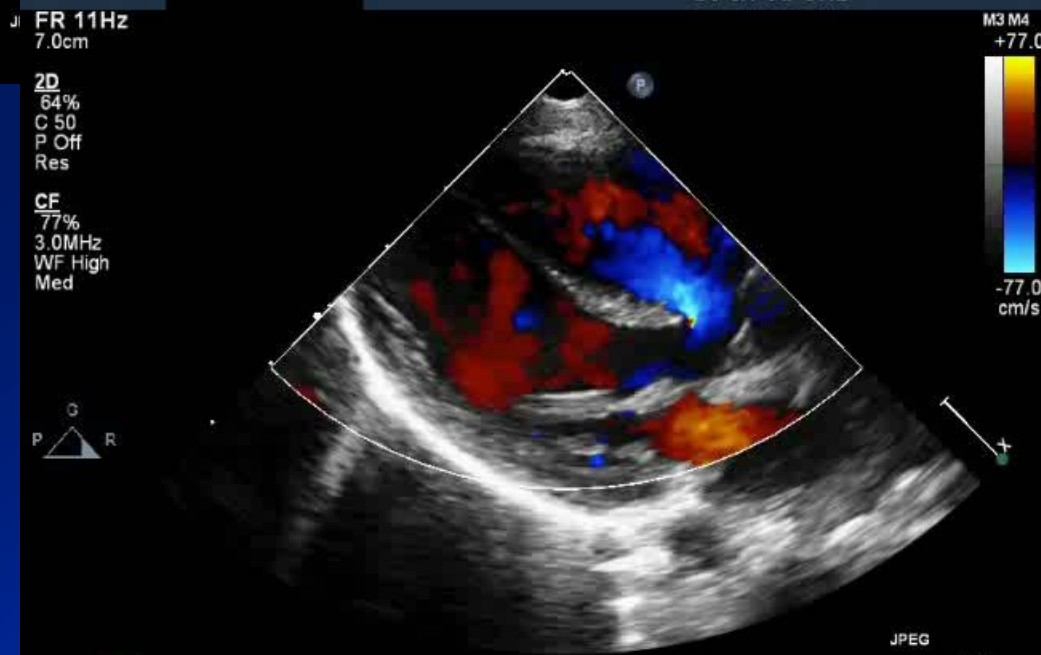
20/03/2011 14:09:18 TIS1.2 MI 1.2

S8-3/Ped-CHD

FR 11Hz
7.0cm

2D
64%
C 50
P Off
Res

CF
77%
3.0MHz
WF High
Med



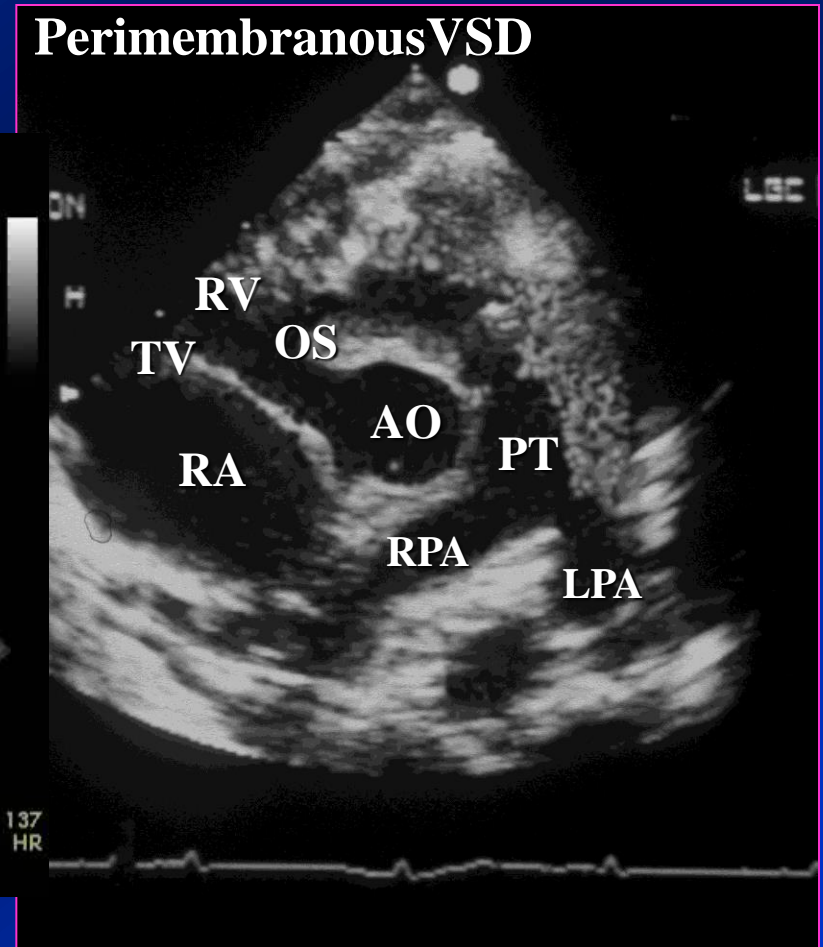
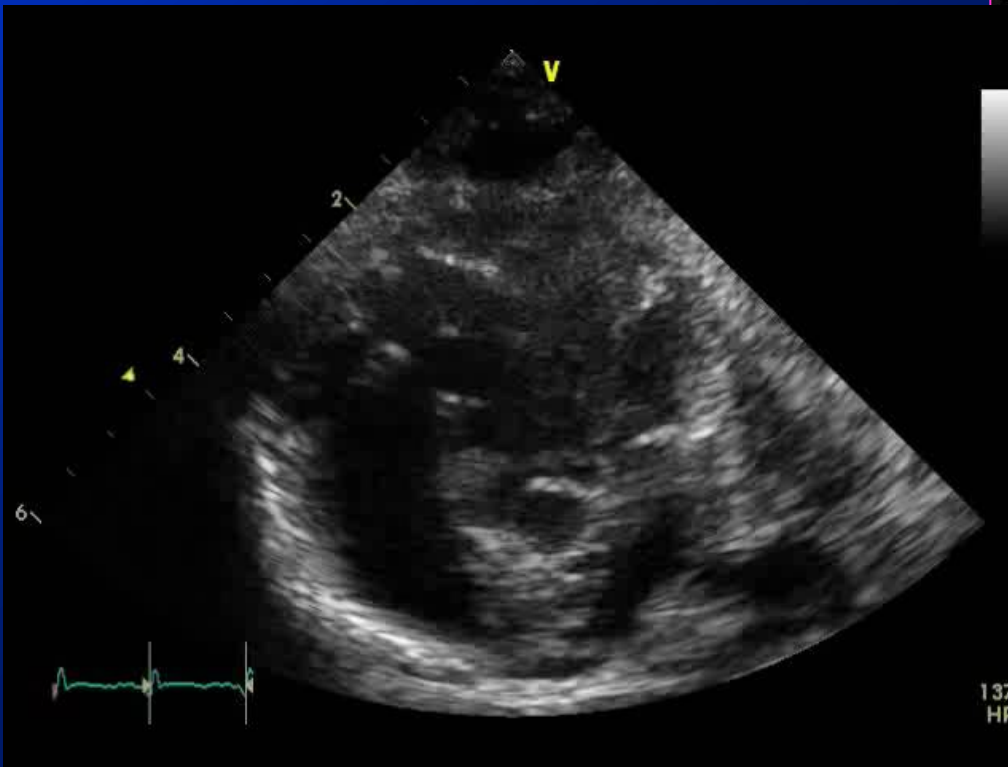
JPEG

124 bpm

Tetralogy of Fallot

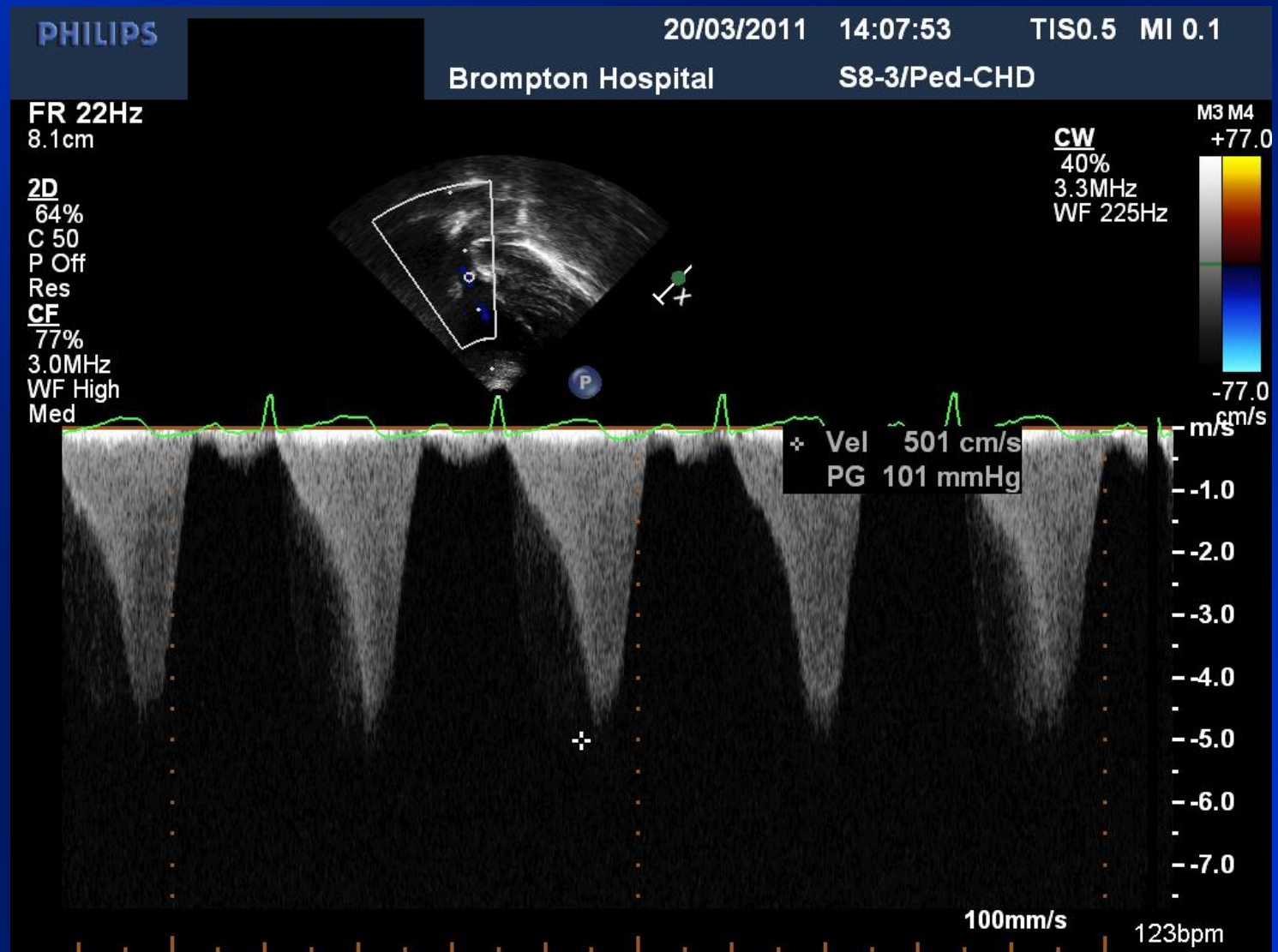
PARASTERNAL SHORT AXIS

Perimembranous VSD





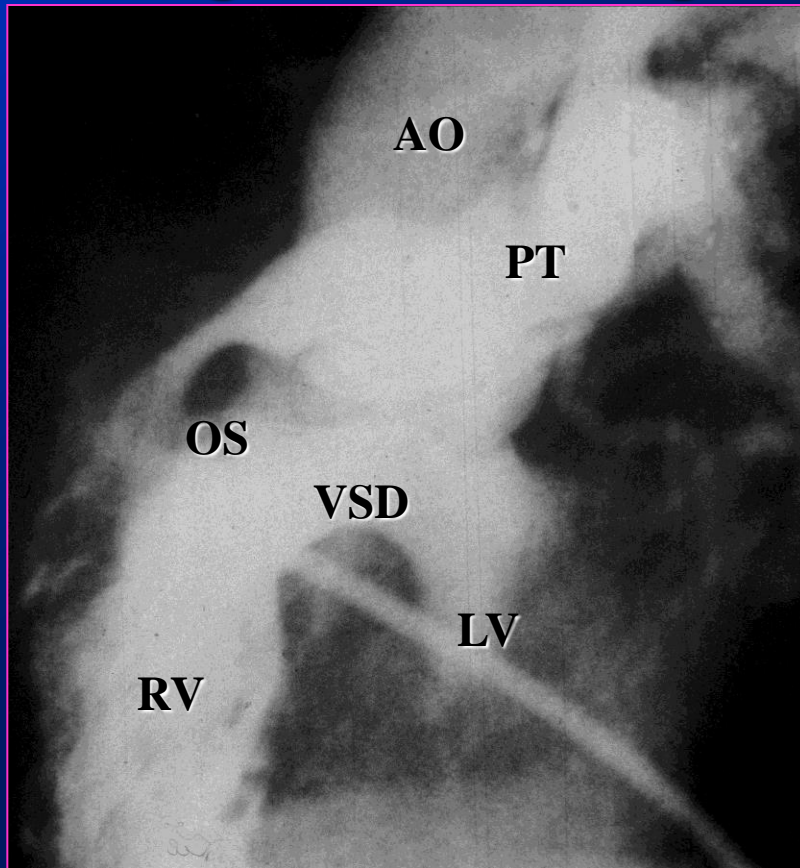
RVOT doppler



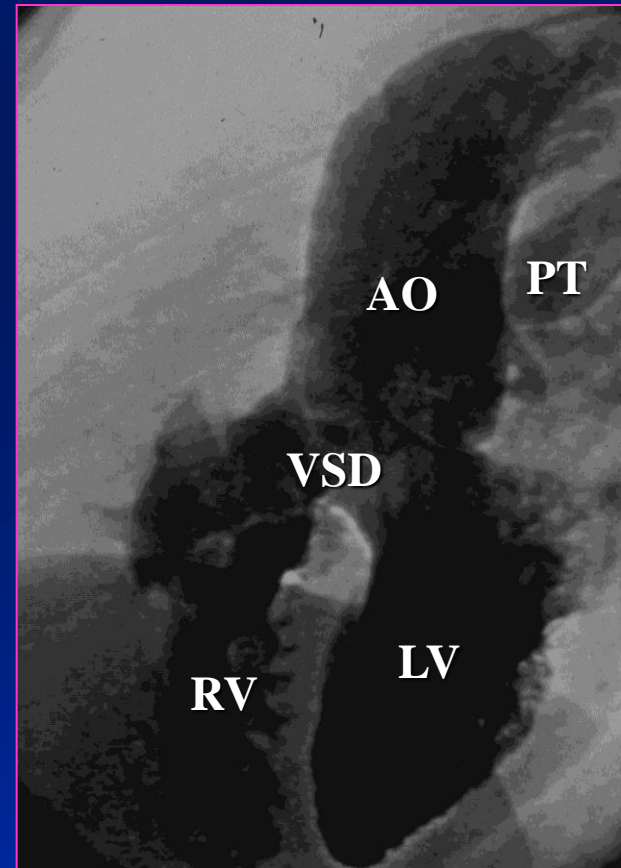
Angiography

aortic override & rule out additional VSD(S)

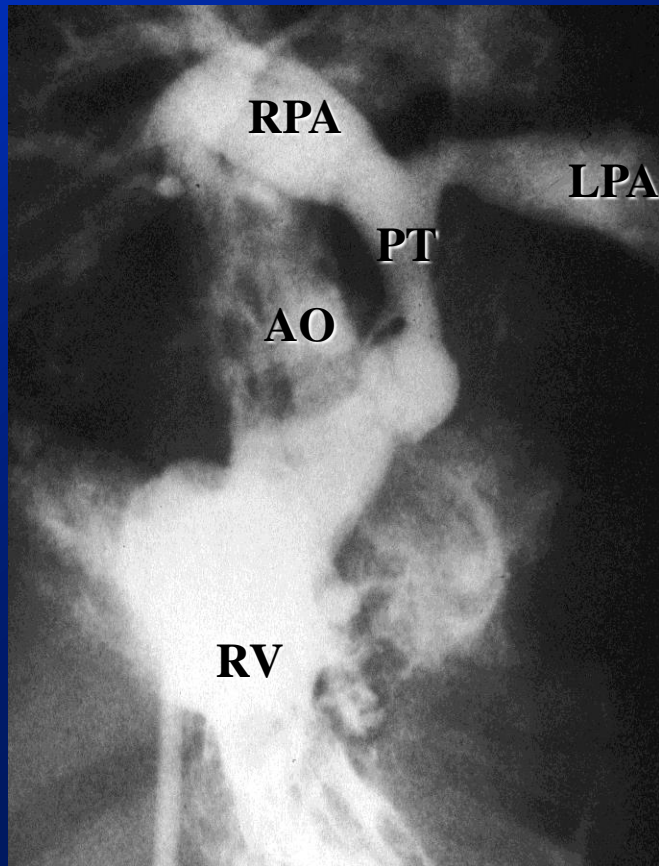
Long Axis RV Angio



Long Axis LV Angio



Pulmonary Arteries



Morphological Variables

- ✦ Outlet VSD with aortic override:

Perimembranous 80% / Muscular Inferior Rim 15%
Doubly committed 5% / Restrictive - rare

- ✦ Ventriculo-arterial connections:

Concordant / Double outlet RV 5-10%

- ✦ Pulmonary Stenosis:

Infundibular / Valvar / Supravalvar

Morphological Variables

- ✦ Pulmonary Arteries:

Hypoplasia / Stenoses / Absent Rt Or Lt 10-12% (not PAtresia)

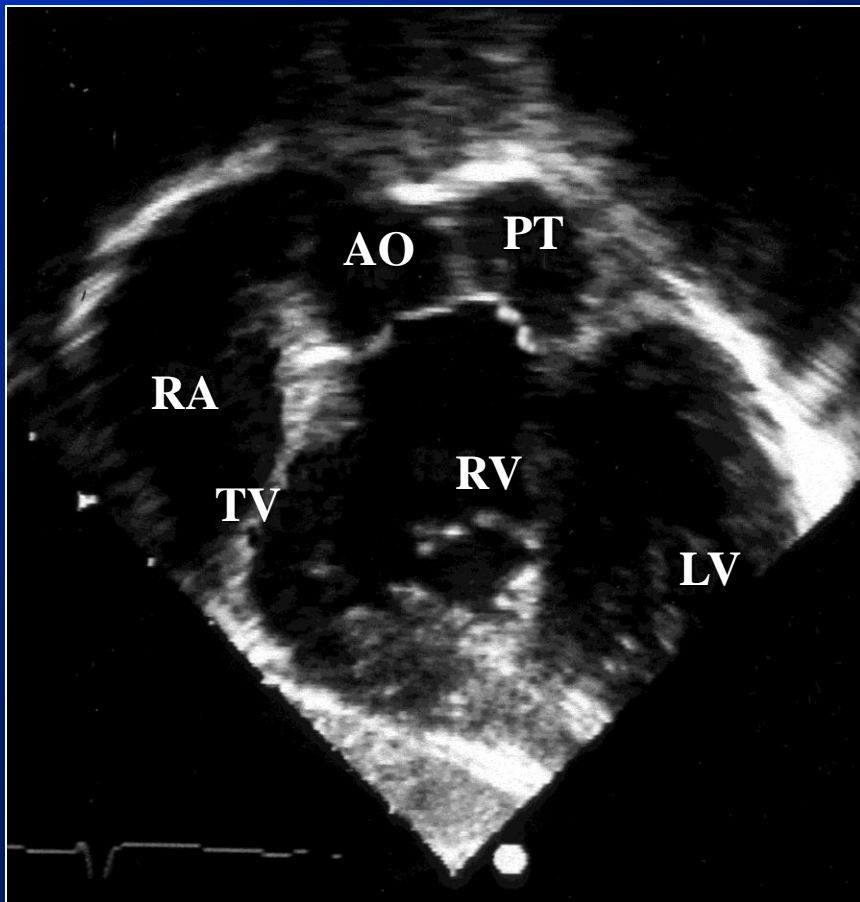
- ✦ Aortic arch - *Right Arch 25%*

- ✦ Coronary Arteries – **6% abnormal**

- ✦ Systemic to pulmonary collaterals **<5% of classic TOF**

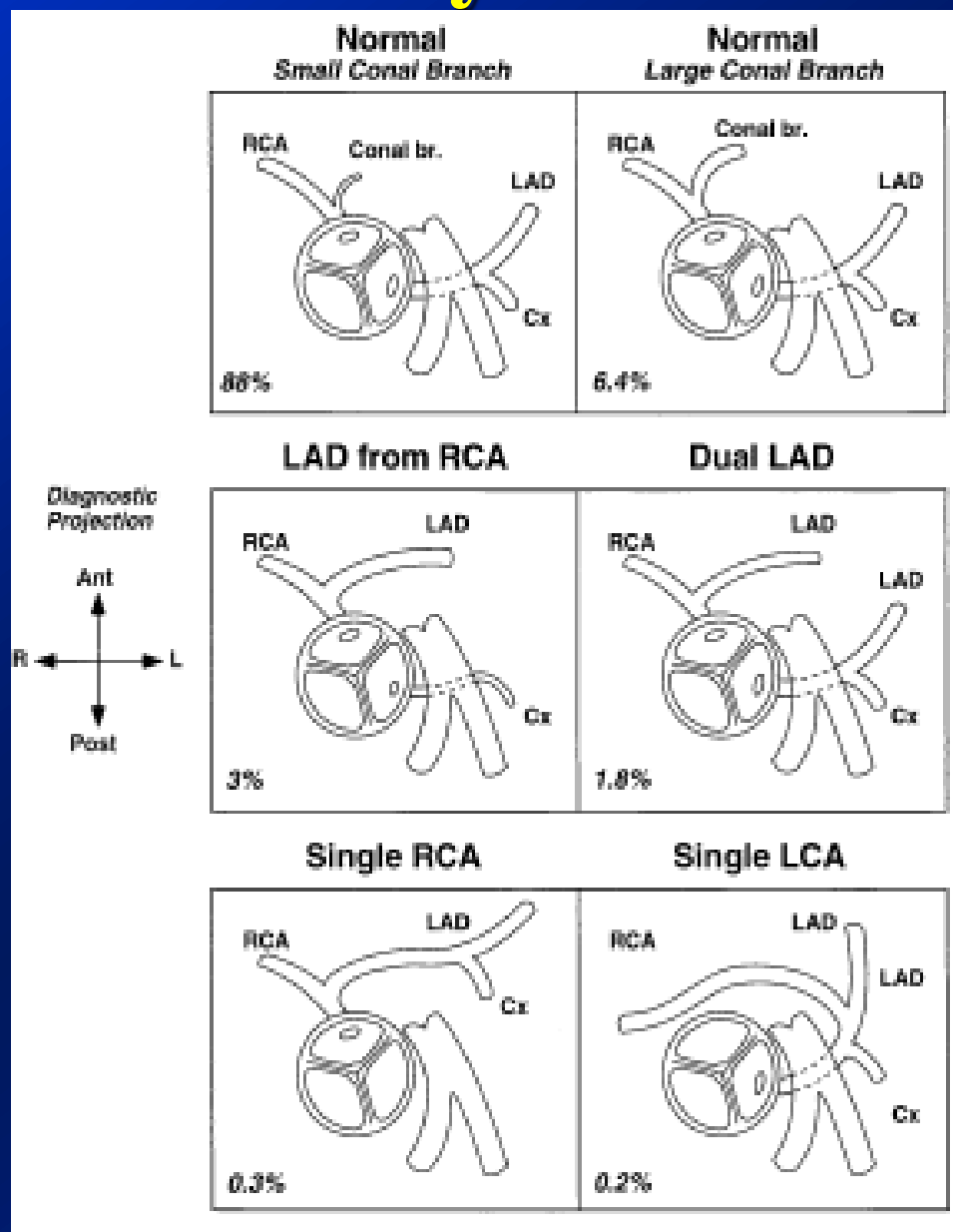
Tetralogy of Fallot

Doubly Committed Subarterial VSD



Fallot: Coronary Arterial Patterns

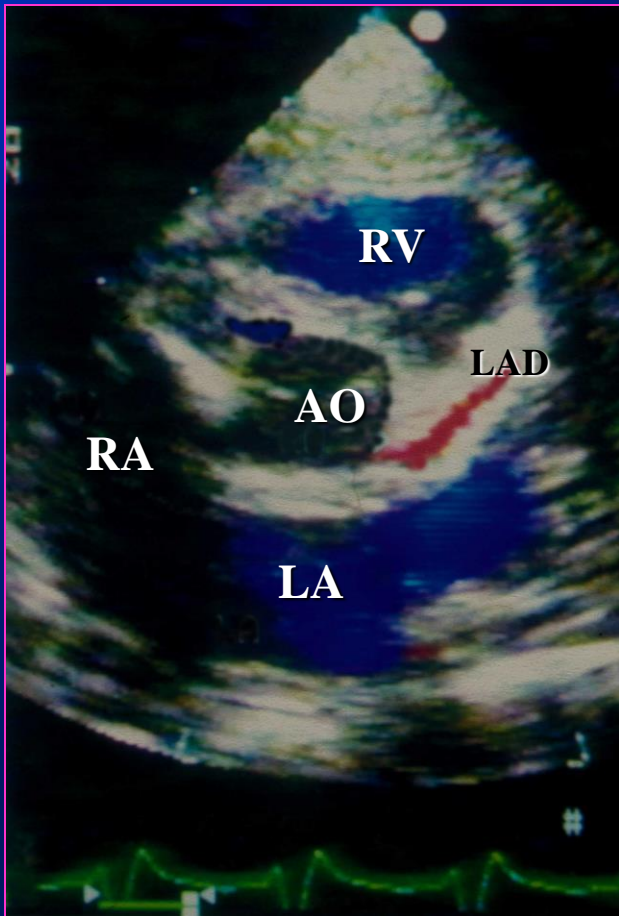
N = 598



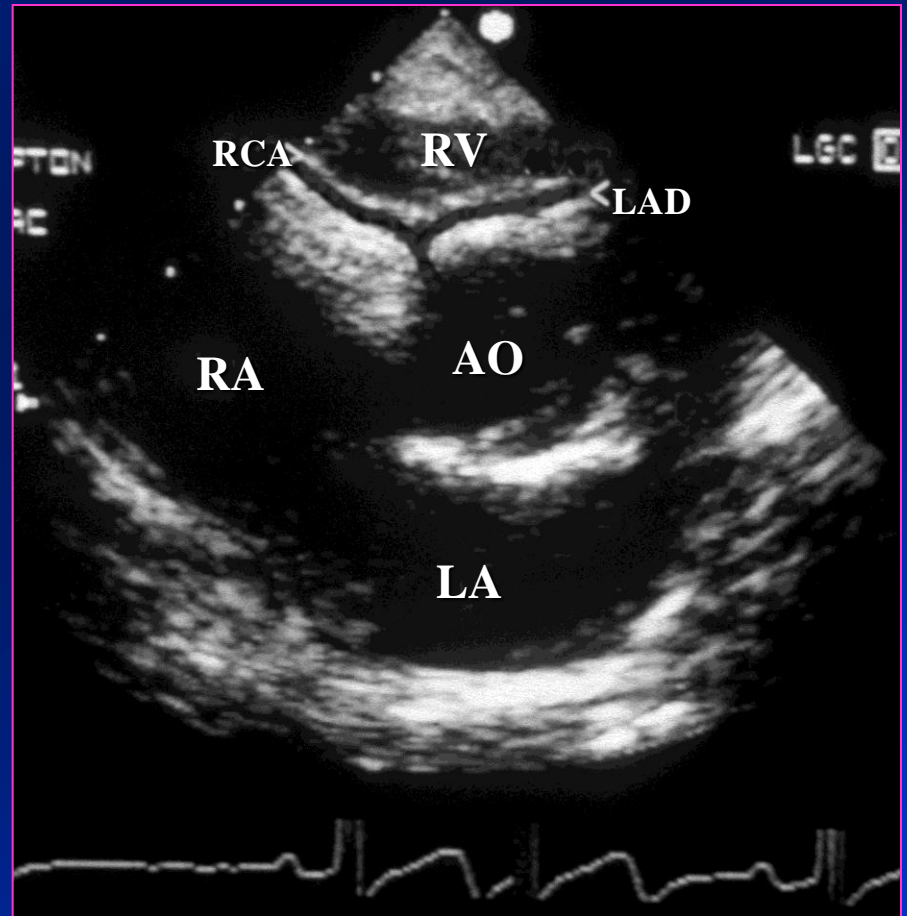
Need et al. JACC 2000

Coronary Arteries

Normal

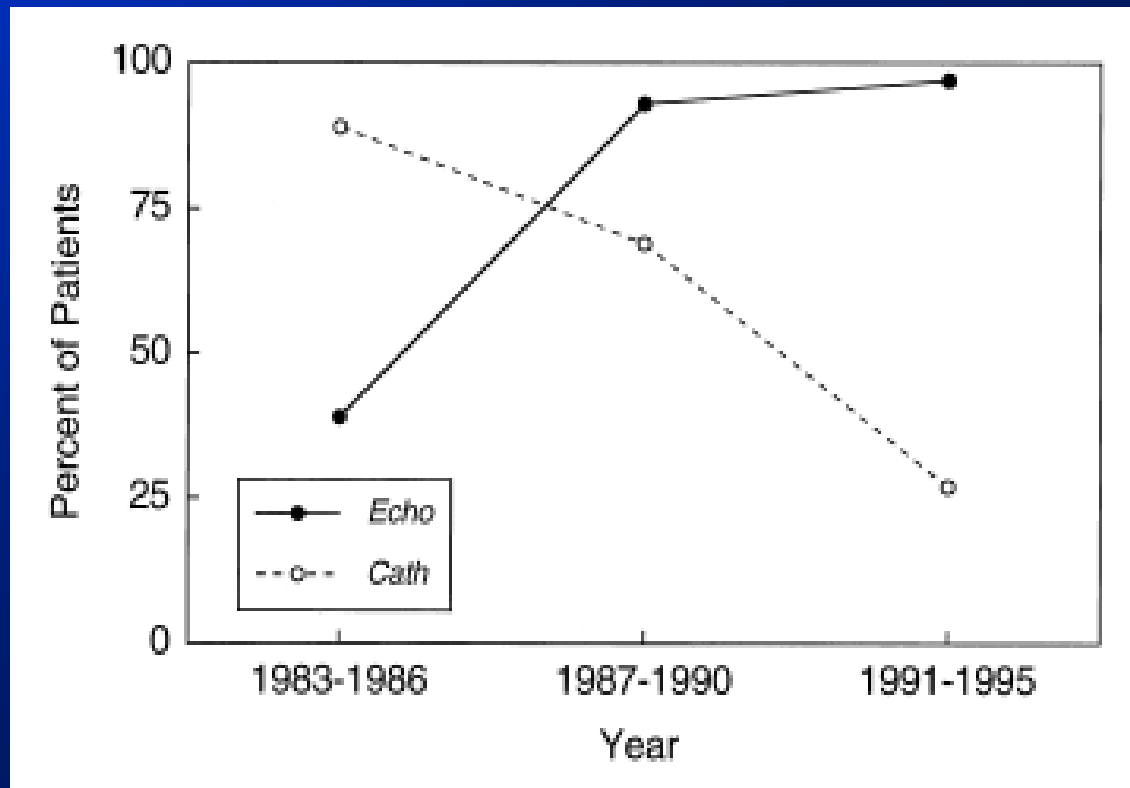


LAD from RCA



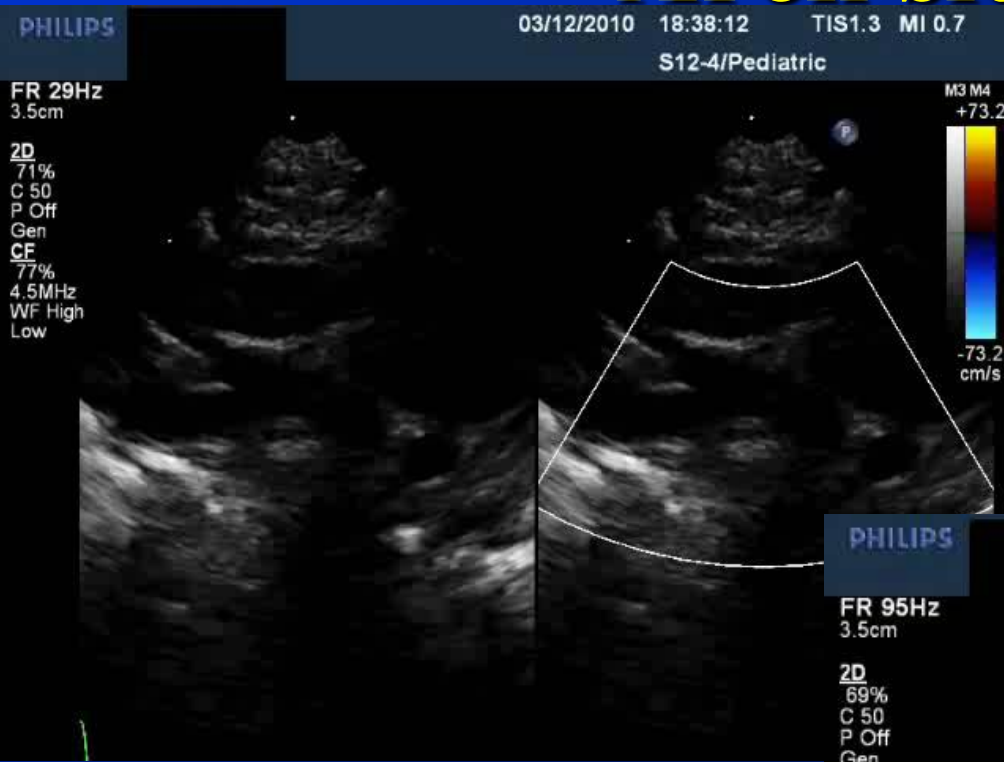
Fallot repair: echo vs cath diagnosis

Coronary assessment Boston: N= 598

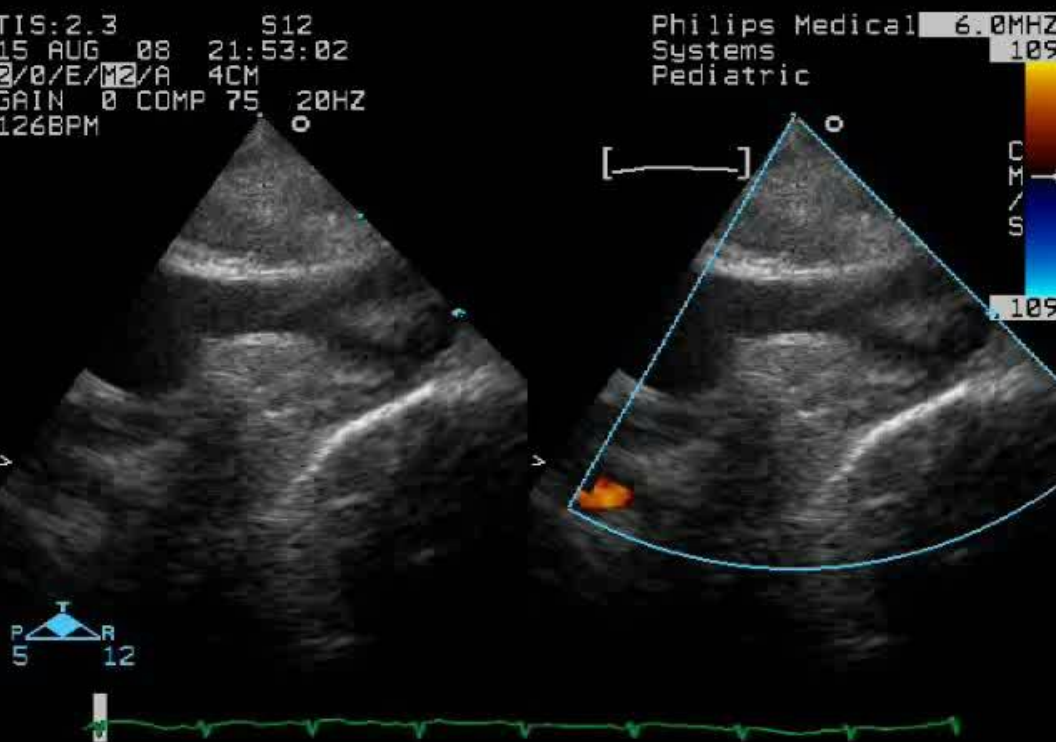


“If the echocardiographic diagnosis is felt to be equivocal, the surgeon is alerted and is prompted to carefully examine the proximal coronary arteries.”

Arch sidedness



Right Arch



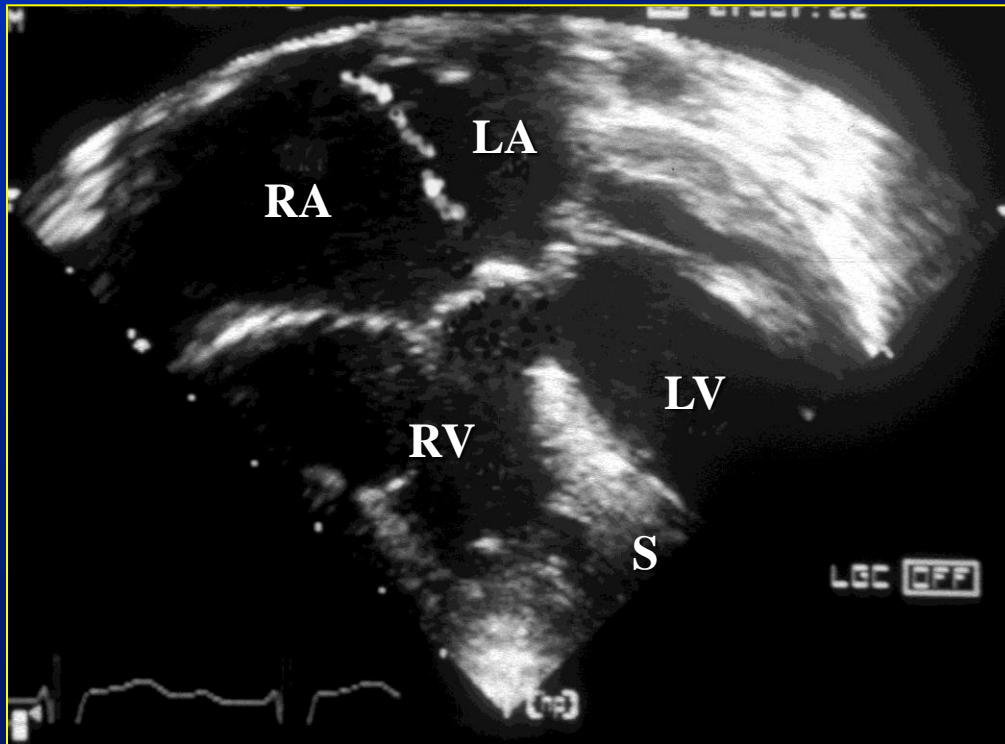
Associated Anomalies

- ✦ Secundum ASD **10%**
- ✦ Additional Muscular VSD(s) – **3%**
- ✦ AV Septal Defect - **2%**
- ✦ Straddling Tricuspid Valve - **< 0.5%**
- ✦ PAPVD – **1%**
- ✦ Others (v rare): AS, AR, hypoplastic RV...
- ✦ Absent Pulmonary Valve Syndrome
- ✦ **Additional Sources of Pulmonary Blood Supply:**
 - **Systemic to pulmonary collaterals (MAPCAs)**
 - **PDA (Common)**

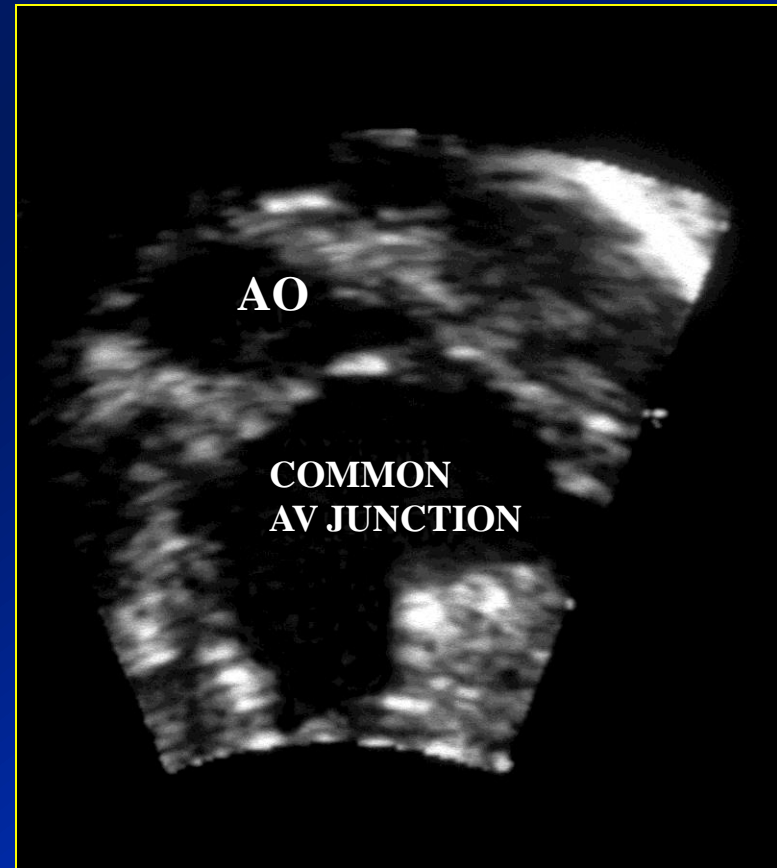
Tetralogy of Fallot

AV Septal Defect

Parasternal 4 Chamber



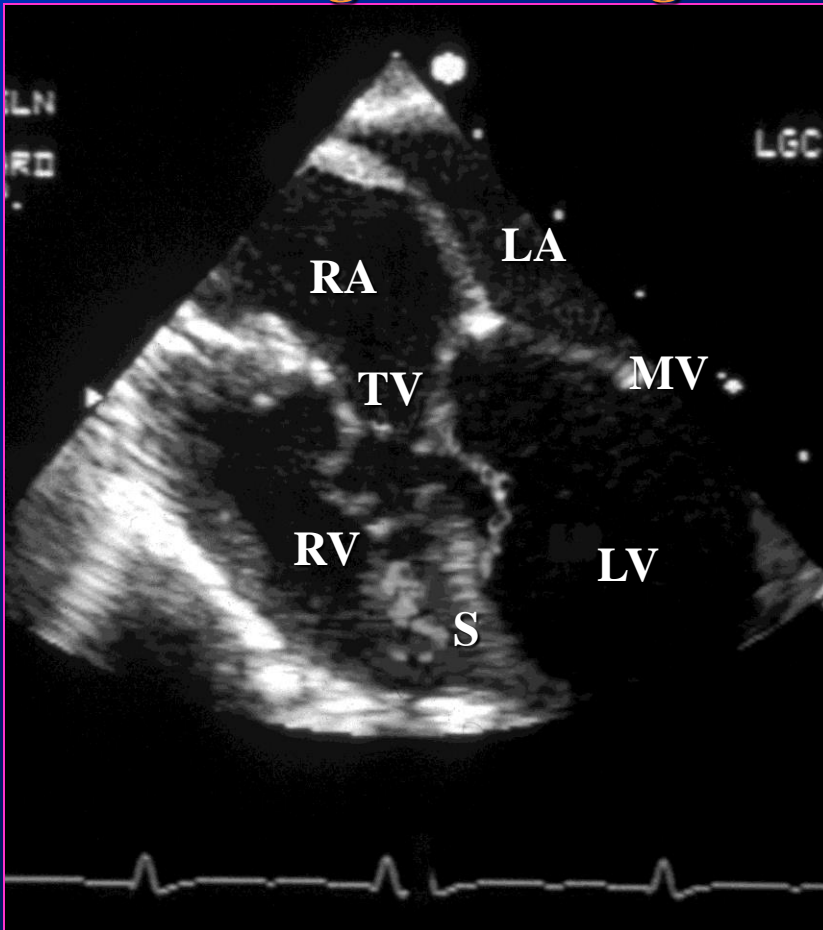
Subcostal Short Axis



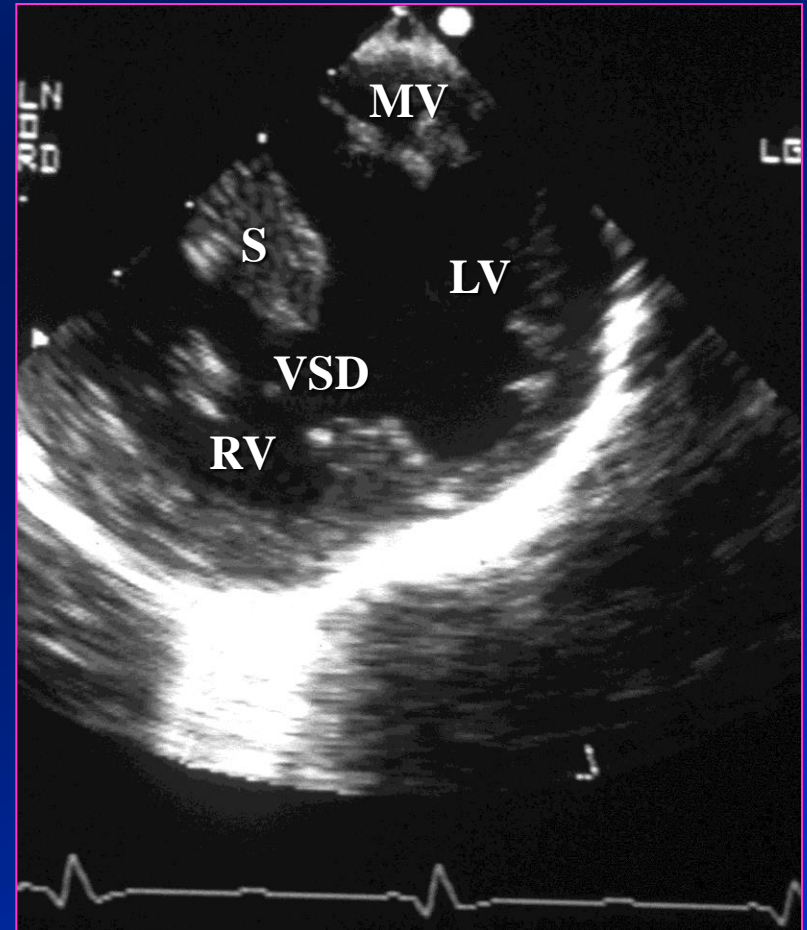
Tetralogy of Fallot

Associated Malformations

Straddling/Overriding TV

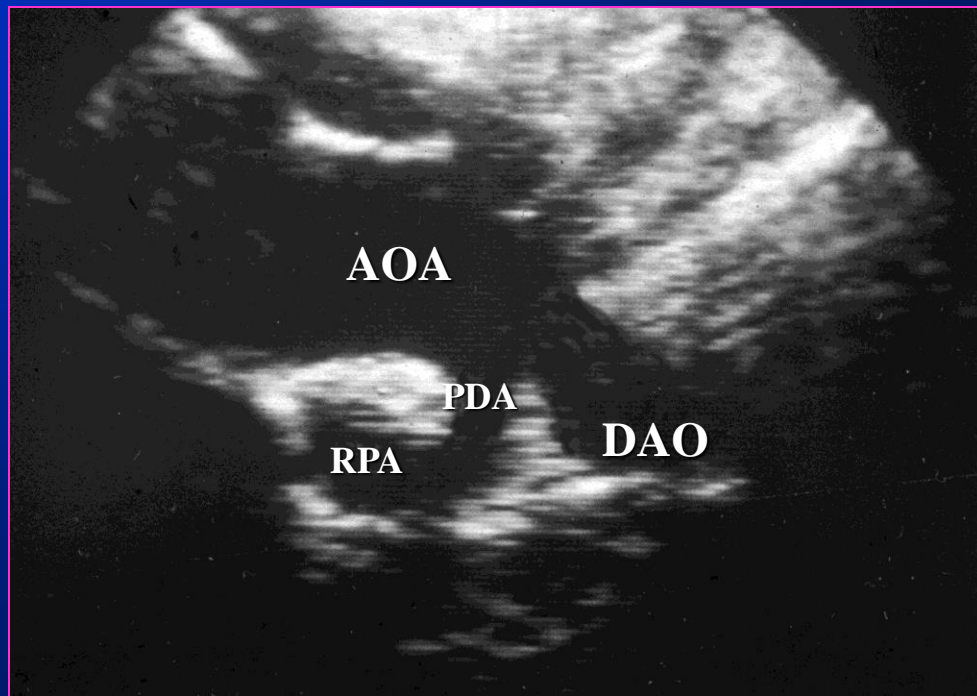


Apical Muscular VSD

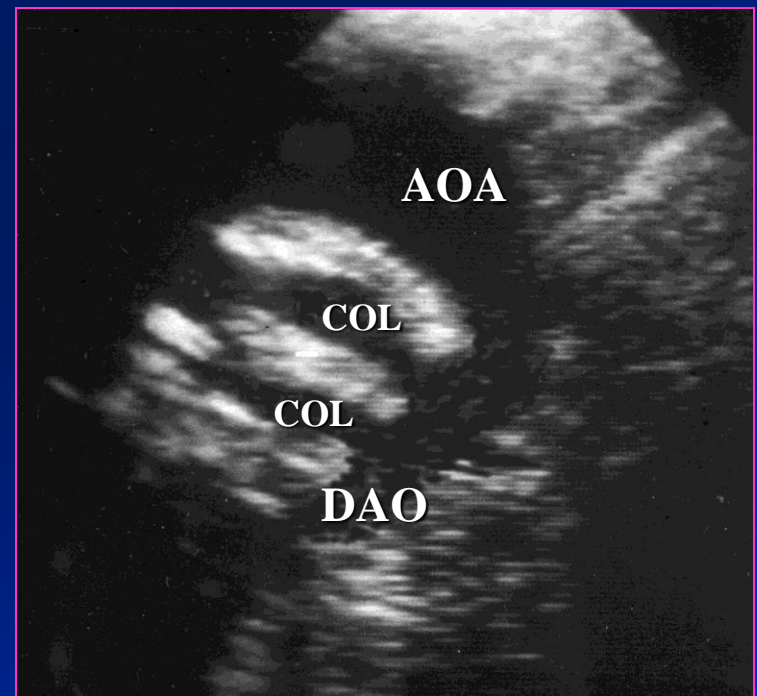


Additional sources of pulmonary flow

Patent Arterial Duct



Aortopulmonary Collaterals



Absent Pulmonary Valve Syndrome

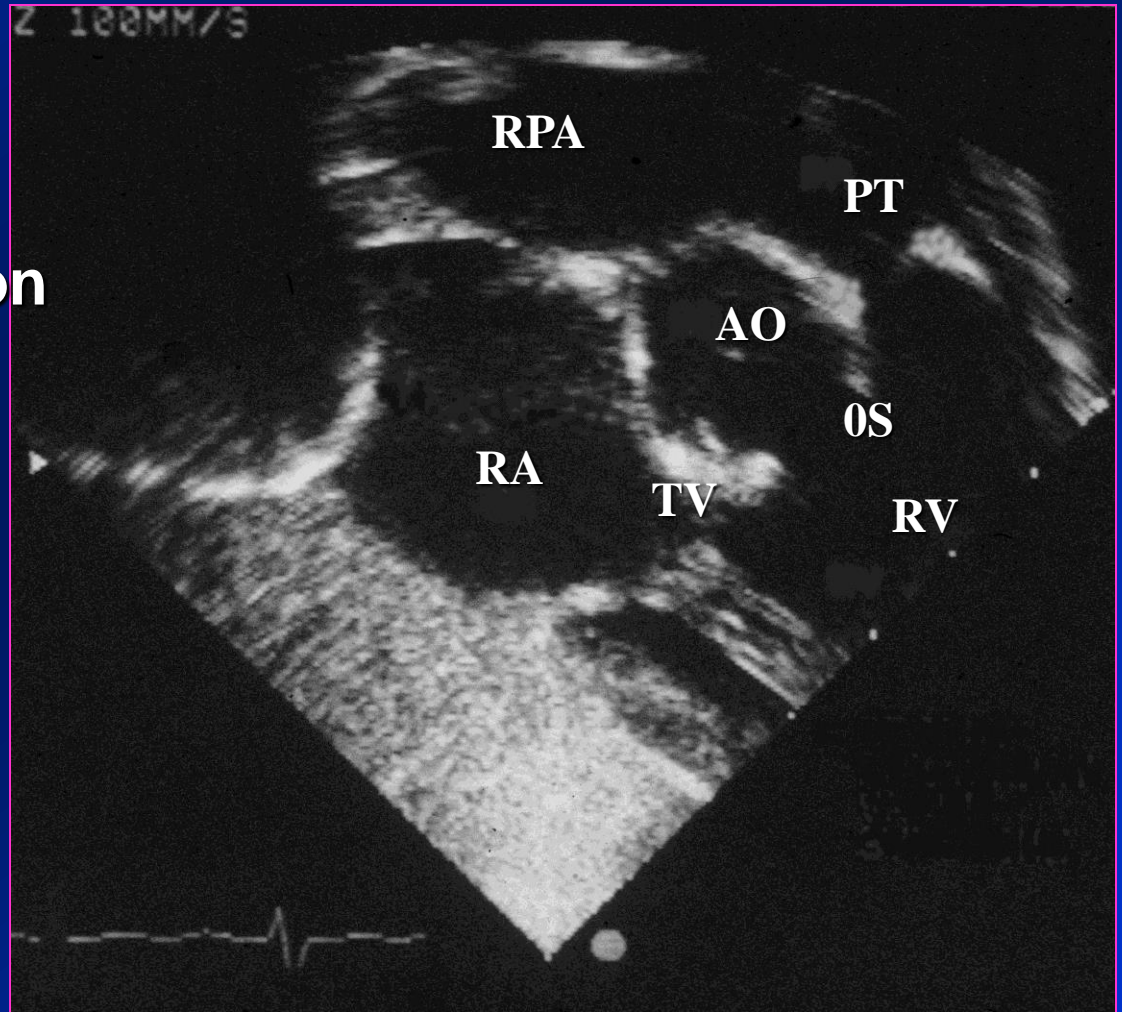
Dilated Pulm Arteries

Bronchial Compression

Chest Infections

Pulm Regurgitation

Without Cyanosis



Absent Pulmonary Valve Syndrome



TETRALOGY OF FALLOT

✦ VARIATION IN MORPHOLOGY

✦ IMPORTANT to assess on echo

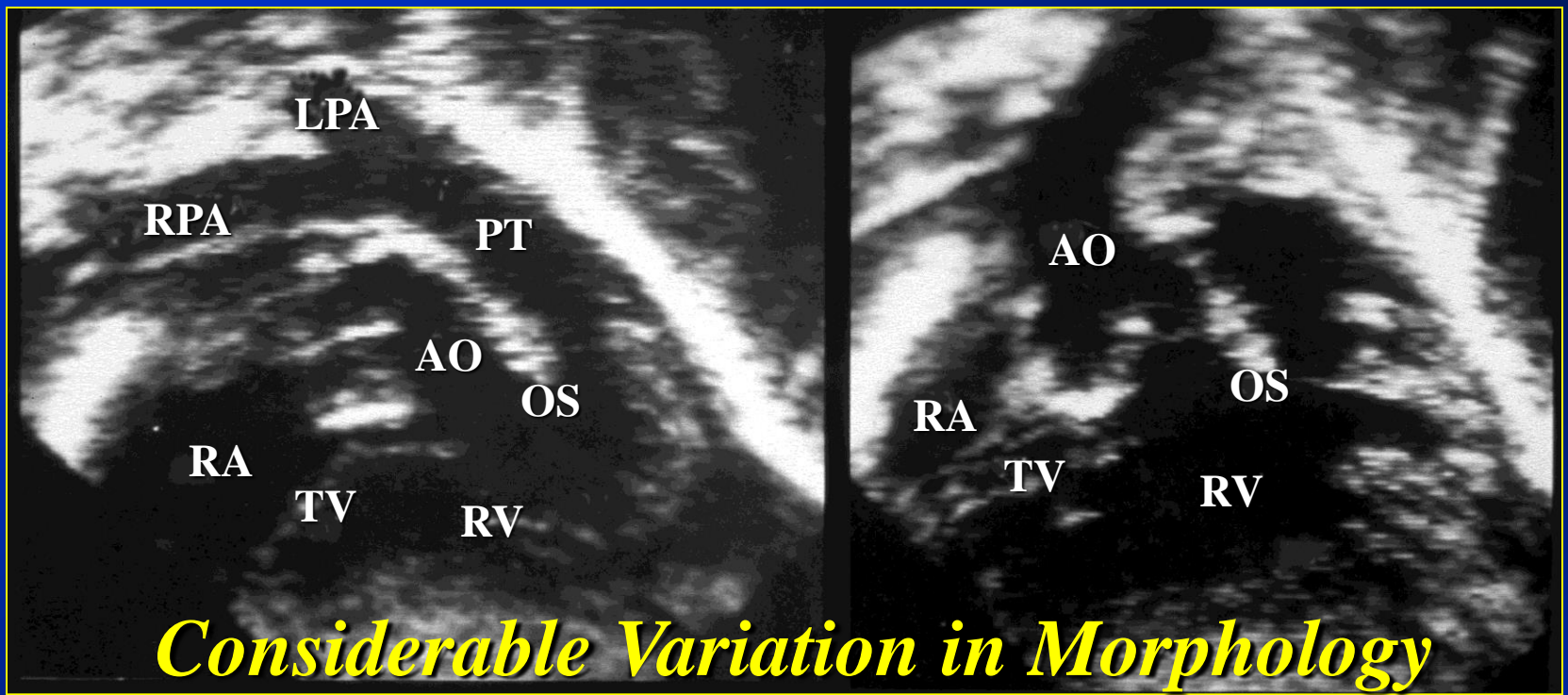
1. Degree of Pulmonary Artery Hypoplasia
2. Left Anterior Descending Coronary Artery?
3. Double Outlet Right Ventricle?
4. Straddling Tricuspid Valve?
5. Atrioventricular Septal Defect?
6. Additional Sources of Pulmonary Blood Supply?

Tetralogy of Fallot

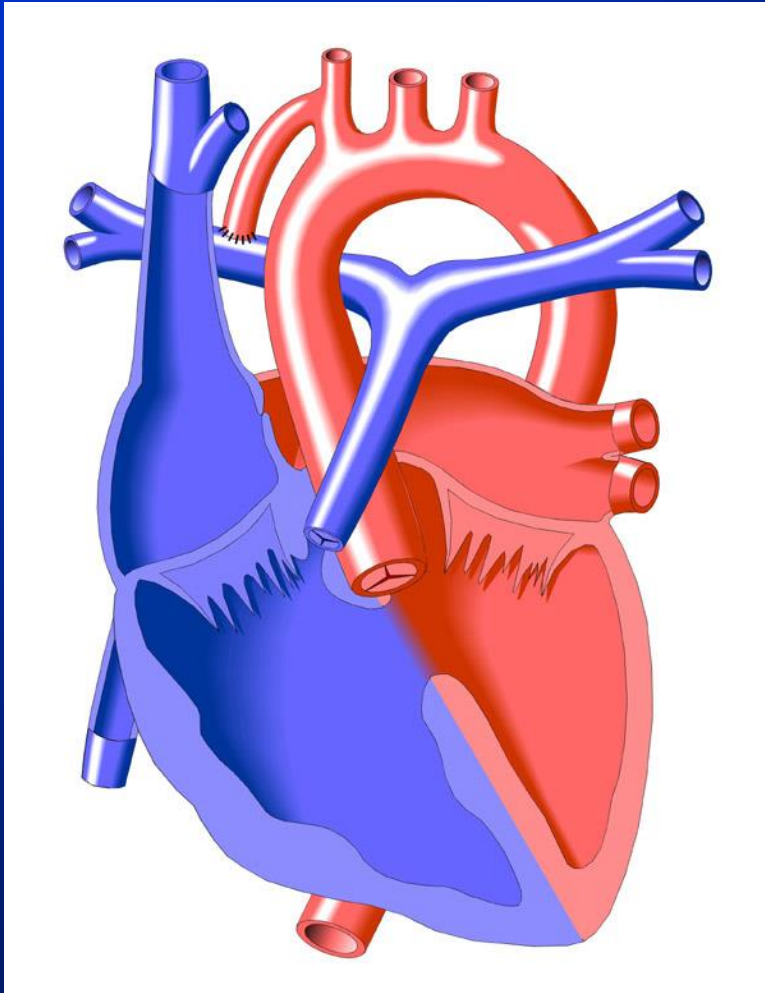
Pre-repair Diagnosis -

Conclusions

- ★ **Echocardiography in majority of cases**
- ★ **Angiography, CT, MRI**
 - **Unclear anatomy, particularly distal PAs**
 - **Delineation of additional sources of PBF:**
 - **systemic-to-pulmonary collateral arteries**
 - **Coronary arterial anatomy - rarely**
 - **Discrepancy of clinical vs echo findings**
 - **Interventional procedures**



Repair of Tetralogy of Fallot



**Subclavian Artery
to Pulmonary
Artery Anastomosis
(Blalock-Taussig
Shunt)**