

Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction in Patients with Mitral Valve Stenosis

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Introduction: Rheumatic fever and following mitral stenosis (MS), a relatively common diseases in developing countries, can cause relative or complete disability in patients. In addition to the involvement of cardiac valves, rheumatic fever can directly involve the myocardium and decrease the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF).

Objectives: To evaluate the rate of reduction of LVEF in patients with MS.

Materials & Methods: This survey was done in descriptive-analytic method over a period of two years in patients with MS and after diagnosis of the disease with clinical examinations and

echocardiography. Data were analysed SPSS.

Results: 165 patients with MS were studied in two years. 110 patients (66.67%) were females and 55 patients (33.33%) were males. 71 patients had sinus rhythm (43.03%) and 94 (56.97%) patients had AF rhythm. 35% of patients (58 of 165 cases) had reduced LVEF in which 30 were females (26% of female group) and 28 were males (52% of male group). Furthermore, 84.48% of the patients with reduced LVEF had AF rhythm and only 15.52% of them had sinus rhythm.

Conclusions: In this study, 35% of patients with MS had reduced LVEF and reduction of LVEF had significant relation with gender and cardiac rhythm. There was an obvious increase in the rate of LVEF reduction in male gender and patients with AF rhythm, but there was no significant relation between age of patients and LVEF reduction in this study.