IMAGES IN CLINICAL MEDICINE

Stephanie V. Sherman, M.D., Editor

Mitral Regurgitation from Ischemic Papillary-Muscle Rupture



59-YEAR-OLD WOMAN PRESENTED WITH A 2-DAY HISTORY OF PROGRESSIVE dyspnea. Her blood pressure was 140/98 mm Hg, respiratory rate 40 breaths per minute, and oxygen saturation 90% while she was breathing 100% oxygen through a nonrebreather mask. On physical examination, there were rales in both lungs and a pansystolic murmur at the cardiac apex. An electrocardiogram showed sinus tachycardia with T-wave inversions in the anterior leads but no Q waves or ST-segment elevations. A high-sensitivity troponin assay showed a level of 1093 ng per liter (reference value, <19). A transthoracic echocardiogram showed severe mitral regurgitation with flailing of the anterior mitral-valve leaflet, and a transesophageal echocardiogram showed rupture of the anterolateral papillary muscle with prolapse into the left atrium (Panel A, arrow, and Video 1) and severe mitral regurgitation (Panel B and Video 2). A diagnosis of mitral regurgitation from ischemic papillarymuscle rupture was made. Because of its dual arterial supply, the anterolateral papillary muscle is less likely to rupture than the posteromedial papillary muscle, which is supplied by a single artery. In this case, coronary angiography revealed multivessel disease with a severe stenosis of a large obtuse marginal branch of the left circumflex artery, which was thought to be the culprit lesion. Emergency mitral-valve replacement surgery was performed, but coronary-artery bypass grafting could not be performed owing to poor distal vessel targets. The patient declined percutaneous coronary intervention but did well with medical management over 1 year of follow-up.

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMicm2410729 Copyright © 2025 Massachusetts Medical Society. Priyanka Bhugra, M.D.¹ Nadia Fida, M.D.¹ ¹Houston Methodist Hospital, Houston.

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This article was published on March 1, 2025, at NEJM.org.



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N ENGLJ MED 392;10 NEJM.ORG MARCH 6, 2025

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