



GEN48 - Pregnancy and Aortic Outcomes in Women with Bicuspid Aortic Valve Disease

OBJECTIVE: To better define the aortic outcomes of women with BAV disease who have had at least one pregnancy

ORGANIZATION

Lead Shimoli V. Shah, MD
Investigator:
Co-Investigators: Alan Braverman, MD, Cheryl Maslen, PhD
Funding Source: GenTAC

CONCLUSIONS

Results: • *Results pending*

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

BAV disease is frequently associated with enlargement of the aortic root and proximal ascending aorta, even in the absence of valve stenosis or regurgitation. Hemodynamic factors such as increased wall stress, alterations in cell signaling pathways and matrix metalloproteinase activity are all felt to play a role in the pathogenesis of BAV-associated aortic disease. In one study of 280 patients with BAV, the prevalence of aortic dilatation at the level of the mid ascending aorta increased linearly with age and was present in 56% of patients younger than age 30, 74% of patients ages 30 to 40 and in up to 88% patients over age 60. This would suggest a significant number of women of childbearing age with BAV have aortic dilatation to some degree.

DESIGN

Methods: Exploratory analysis of women with BAV who have had at least one pregnancy

Inclusion criteria:

- BAV subjects with at least one pregnancy

Exclusion criteria:

- Subjects who have an aortic graft

Samples:

- None

Data:

- Family history
- Surgical
- Imaging
- Pregnancy

