

IMAGE FOCUS

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A case of pulmonary artery aneurysm with isolated unicuspid pulmonary valve

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A 78-year-old man with a bicuspid pulmonary valve and pulmonary artery aneurysm was referred to our department for surgery. Izumida *et al.* had previously reported this case as a rare clinical entity (*Intern Med* 59:1867–1871, 2020) and had monitored him for 5 years in their medical department. During the latest 1 year, the diameter of the aneurysm increased from 50 mm to 60 mm. The peak velocity at the pulmonary valve was 3.8 m/s. Accordingly, pulmonary artery and valve replacement were planned.

Pre-operative volume rendering image of cardiac computed tomography visualized the pulmonary valve with narrowed orifice and doming in systole (Panel A, [Supplementary data](#) online, [Video S1](#)). Cusp closure was sufficient (Panel B). There was a raphe between the anterior cusp

and right cusp (yellow arrow, Panels A, B, and D), and the commissure between the left cusp and anterior cusp was rudimentary (white arrow, Panels A–D, [Supplementary data](#) online, [Video S2](#)), which suggested that the valve was a unicuspid valve rather than a bicuspid valve.

Intra-operative inspection confirmed the valve to be unicuspid (Panel D), and the valve was repaired by tricuspidizing with autologous pericardium (Panel E). Transthoracic echocardiography at 1 year after surgery demonstrated a reduced peak velocity of 1.3 m/s at the pulmonary valve and less than mild pulmonary regurgitation.

A-Ao, ascending aorta; AC, anterior cusp; D-Ao, descending aorta; LC, left cusp; L-PA, left pulmonary artery; LV, left ventricle; RAA, right atrial appendage; RC, right cusp; R-PA, right pulmonary artery; RVOT, right ventricular outflow tract.

Supplementary data

[Supplementary data](#) are available at *European Heart Journal - Cardiovascular Imaging* online.

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