Retrospective Study

Application effect of thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty in geriatric patients with tricuspid valve disease

Wei Jiang, Xiao-Mao Long, Ke-Quan Wei, Si-Cong Li, Ze Zhang, Bang-Fu He, Hui Li

Specialty type: Surgery
Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.
Peer-review model: Single blind

Wei Jiang, Xiao-Mao Long, Ke-Quan Wei, Si-Cong Li, Ze Zhang, Bang-Fu He, Hui Li, Department of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery, The People’s Hospital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Nanning 530021, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China

Corresponding author: Xiao-Mao Long, MD, Chief Physician, Department of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery, The People’s Hospital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, No. 6 Taoyuan Road, Qingxiu District, Nanning 530021, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China. longluke369@163.com

Abstract

BACKGROUND
Thoracoscopic-assisted technology can ensure that doctors can implement minimally invasive treatment through the right intercostal incision or small incision of the lower sternum. This approach not only can achieve a cardiac correction effect equivalent to that of a thoracotomy but also has the benefit of a clear surgical field ensuring the safety of surgical treatment.

AIM
To investigate the effect of thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty in patients with tricuspid valve disease.

METHODS
A total of 41 patients with tricuspid valve disease underwent traditional thoracotomy treatment between January 2018 and June 2020. Forty-one patients with tricuspid valve disease who underwent thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty treatment between July 2020 and June 2021 in our hospital were selected as controls for our retrospective analysis. The study group underwent thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty, while traditional thoracotomy was performed in the control group. The operation conditions (the duration of extracorporeal circulation, aorta blocking, endotracheal intubation, and surgery), inflammatory response-related indices (C-reactive protein and white blood cell count) before and after surgery, parameters related to myocardial injury (myocardial troponin T, creatine kinase isoenzyme, creatine kinase, and lactate dehydrogenase), and the incidence of adverse events in the two groups were counted.

RESULTS
The duration of extracorporeal circulation (109.35 ± 50.31 min), aortic occlusion (94.26 ± 59.61 min), endotracheal intubation (12.59 ± 3.54 h), and hospital stay
(5.29 ± 2.34 d) in the study group were shorter than those in the control group (114.91 ± 46.98 min, 101.37 ± 61.44 min, 13.11 ± 4.01 h, 7.09 ± 3.11 d, respectively). The difference in hospital stay between the two groups was statistically significant (P < 0.05). Serum C-reactive protein level (4.69 ± 1.35 mg/L) and white blood cell count (6.21 ± 1.97 × 10⁹/L) in the study group were found to be not significantly different than those in the control group (5.01 ± 1.18 mg/L, 5.98 ± 2.01 × 10⁹/L, respectively; P > 0.05). Myocardial troponin T (0.04 ± 0.02 ng/mL), creatine kinase isoenzyme (4.02 ± 1.11 mg/mL), creatine kinase (91.35 ± 10.44 U/L), and lactate dehydrogenase (179.81 ± 60.04 U/L) in the study group were also not statistically significant different than those in the control group (0.05 ± 0.03 ng/mL, 3.97 ± 1.05 mg/mL, 89.69 ± 13.05 U/L, 186.35 ± 56.96 U/L; P > 0.05). After the operation, serum C-reactive protein level (7.89 ± 1.73 mg/L) and white blood cell count (10.76 ± 2.35 × 10⁹/L) in the study group were significantly lower than those in the control group (9.96 ± 2.04 mg/mL, 14.84 ± 3.07 × 10⁹/L, respectively) (P < 0.05). In addition, myocardial troponin T (0.89 ± 0.32 ng/mL), creatine kinase isoenzyme (26.96 ± 4.95 mg/mL), creatine kinase (608.32 ± 202.33 U/L), and lactate dehydrogenase (282.56 ± 101.34 U/L) in the study group were lower than those in the control group (2.61 ± 0.69 ng/mL, 34.37 ± 6.87 mg/mL, 689.94 ± 214.64 U/L, 369.15 ± 114.46 U/L) (P < 0.05). The incidence of adverse events in the study group (4.88%) was lower than that in the control group (19.51%) (P < 0.05).

CONCLUSION
Thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty can achieve good results in treating patients with tricuspid valve disease, reduce the risk of adverse events, and promote the rapid recovery of patients.

Key Words: Senile tricuspid valve disease; Thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty; Inflammatory reaction; Myocardial injury

©The Author(s) 2022. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Core Tip: Thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty can achieve good results in treating geriatric patients with tricuspid valve disease, which can cause a slight inflammatory reaction and myocardial injury, reduce the risk of adverse events, and promote the recovery of patients in the hospital. However, this study is a retrospective study, so the clinical value of the results still needs to be further confirmed by prospective studies.

INTRODUCTION
The clinical definition of tricuspid valve disease includes multiple types of heart disease. One of these conditions, rheumatic heart disease, has a significant clinical burden. The disease mainly affects the aortic and mitral valves. In the past, clinical research focused on treating mitral valve and aortic valve disease, but the tricuspid valve was overlooked[1,2]. Through clinical studies, researchers have found that there is a high incidence of tricuspid valve symptoms related to left heart valve disease. As a result, clinical intervention for tricuspid valve disease has received increasing attention[3].

Patients with tricuspid valve disease can have decreased tolerance of exercise tolerance and fatigue due to reduced cardiac output. Heart failure and systemic edema can occur during disease progression. Therefore, timely interventions are important for patients[4]. Traditional clinical treatments of tricuspid valve disease by thoracotomy can achieve specific results. However, trauma from these treatments is significant and the risk of complications is high, both of which negatively impact prognosis[5]. Thoracoscopic-assisted technology can ensure that doctors can implement minimally invasive treatment through the right intercostal incision or small incision of the lower sternum. This approach not only can achieve a cardiac correction effect equivalent to that of a thoracotomy but also has the benefit of a clear surgical field ensuring the safety of surgical treatment[6,7].

To further clarify the value and safety of thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty, clinical data from patients with tricuspid valve disease treated with thoracotomy and thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty in our hospital were retrospectively analyzed.
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Baseline data
A total of 41 patients with tricuspid valve disease underwent traditional thoracotomy treatment between January 2018 and June 2020. In our hospital, forty-one patients with tricuspid valve disease who underwent thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty treatment between July 2020 and June 2021 were selected for retrospective analysis.

The study group included 23 men and 18 women, with a mean age of 75.35 ± 11.71 (mean ± SD) years, ranging from 61 to 89 years, and a mean body mass index (BMI) of 23.05 ± 3.94 kg/m², ranging between 16.4 and 29.7 kg/m². We used the New York Heart Association (NYHA) Functional Classification to characterize our patients, in which 11 cases were Class II, 25 cases were Class III, and five cases were Class IV.

There were 26 men and 15 women in the control group, with a mean age of 73.97 ± 12.02 years and a mean BMI of 22.64 ± 4.05 kg/m², ranging between 16.1 and 28.7 kg/m². Based on the NYHA classification, we identified 13 cases of Class II, 22 cases of Class III, and six cases of Class IV. Clinical data on sex, age, NYHA grade of heart function, and BMI were comparable between the two groups (P > 0.05).

Inclusion criteria
We included patients with diagnostic chest radiographs, electrocardiogram, cardiac color Doppler ultrasound, complete clinical data, an age < 60 years, and a NYHA classification of Class II-IV.

Exclusion criteria
Patients with hyperthyroidism, coronary heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, sick sinus syndrome, pericardial cavity and severe adhesion of the thoracic cavity, benign or malignant tumors, previous tricuspid valve surgery, or a history of pulmonary embolism were excluded.

Surgical procedure
Patients in the study group underwent thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty and were intubated with a 35 F double-lumen endotracheal tube for one-lung ventilation. Patients were moved to the horizontal position with the right chest raising approximately 30°, and systemic heparinization was implemented. The right femoral artery and vein were intubated with a 16–24 F catheter using Seldinger technology to perform a cardiopulmonary bypass. We made a 3.5–4.0 cm incision between the front line axillary and the axillary midline of the fourth intercostal space. An inferior vena cava blocking band passed through this incision to place the soft tissue retractor (Anhui aofu Medical Company) allowing the placement of surgical instruments. There was an additional 2.0–2.5 cm incision for the endoscope at the posterior axillary line of the fourth intercostal space. We placed the endoscope, left ventricular suction, perfusion tube, superior vena cava blocking band, aortic blocking forceps, and carbon dioxide trachea through this incision for the thoracoscopy (Karl STOs, Germany) and set aside the thoracic drainage tube after the operation. After successful placement of the instrument, a pericardiotomy was performed and 3–4 sutures were used to suspend the pericardium.

The right atrium was opened for the first time to examine the tricuspid valve. If the tricuspid valve was narrow, a valve replacement was performed. If regurgitation of the tricuspid valve was found, the surgeon determined whether valvuloplasty was necessary. The incision was extended outward for a circular suture, fixed to the suture ring, knotted outside the body, and pushed tightly through the knot pusher.

Patients in the control group underwent a traditional thoracotomy. The standard median thoracotomy procedure was adopted, and the right atrium was closed after the operation.

After surgery, patients in both groups were monitored in the cardiac surgery intensive care unit and transferred to the general ward after their hemodynamics was stabilized.

Observation indices
From the medical records, we collected information on operational conditions, including the duration of extracorporeal circulation, aorta blocking, endotracheal intubation, and surgery. We also extracted indices related to the inflammation response, C-reactive protein (CRP), and white blood cell count (WBC) before and after surgery. Parameters related to myocardial injuries, such as myocardial troponin T (cTnT), creatine kinase isoenzyme (CK-MB), creatine kinase (CK), and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), before and after surgery were collected. Finally, the incidence of adverse events in the two groups was counted.

Statistical analysis
SPSS v22.0 (IBM, Armonk, New York, United States) was used for data analysis. Continuous measurement data were expressed as mean ± SD and discrete data as n (%). The data were analyzed with t-tests and χ²-test, as appropriate. Statistical significance was at P < 0.05.
RESULTS

Comparison of operation conditions between the two groups
The duration of extracorporeal circulation, aortic occlusion, endotracheal intubation, and hospital stay was shorter in the study group than in the control group. There was a significant difference in the duration of hospital stay between the two groups (Table 1).

Comparison of inflammatory reaction-related indices between the two groups before and after the operation
Before the operation, serum CRP and WBC in the study group were not significantly different from those in the control group. After the operation, serum CRP and WBC in the study group were significantly lower than those in the control group (Table 2).

Comparison of myocardial injury-related indices between the two groups before and after the operation
Before the operation, cTnT, CK-MB, CK, and LDH were not significantly different between the two groups. After the operation, cTnT, CK-MB, and CK in the study group were lower than in the control group (Table 3).

Comparison of the incidence of adverse events between the two groups
The incidence of adverse events in the study group was significantly lower than that in the control group, as shown in Table 4.

DISCUSSION

The tricuspid valve is the largest heart valve with a complex anatomical structure. Studies have shown that effective closure of the tricuspid valve during cardiac contraction requires coordination of the papillary muscle, tendon, valve leaf, valve ring, and right ventricular function. Any abnormality in these parts can lead to tricuspid valve disease[8,9]. Tricuspid valve disease has a high incidence rate in the elderly population and poses a significant threat to the life and health of patients. Therefore, it is necessary to implement safe and effective treatment for elderly patients with tricuspid valve disease[10].

Traditional thoracotomy is applied earlier in tricuspid valve diseases in the elderly, and the operation technology is relatively mature. However, traumatic injury is significantly severe and the risk of postoperative complications is high, both of which negatively impact postoperative rehabilitation of the diseases and improved quality of life[11]. With continual development and improvement of medical and imaging technology as well as surgical instruments, which ensure that doctors can implement tricuspid valve treatment through the right intercostal incision or a small incision under the sternum with the help of external instruments, the sternum can be effectively retained and the occurrence of related complications can be minimized[12,13]. At the same time, thoracoscopy can provide surgeons with a clear operative field during the operation of the thorascoscopic tricuspid valve. The endoscope has an amplification function, which can ensure the accuracy of treatment and avoid accidental injury[14].

We retrospectively analyzed the clinical data of geriatric patients with tricuspid valve disease treated with either traditional thoracotomy (control group) or thorascoscopic tricuspid valve surgery (study group). We found that hospital stay was shorter, and the incidence of adverse events was lower in the study group than in the control group (P < 0.05). Our findings suggest that, compared to traditional thoracotomy, thorascoscopic tricuspid valve valvuloplasty has a high application value in terms of reducing the duration of extracorporeal circulation and aortic occlusion, as well as the risk of adverse events, and promoting hospital recovery of the patients.

In cardiac surgery, ischemia-reperfusion, cardiopulmonary bypass time, and other factors can cause varying degrees of ischemia-reperfusion injury and systemic inflammatory response by promoting the coagulation pathway, complement factors, and activation of the cellular immune response[15,16].

WBC and CRP are essential indicators for the clinical evaluation of the degree of inflammatory response in vivo, and their levels are closely related to the degree of tissue damage. Our study compared changes in WBC and CPR in patients with tricuspid valve disease before and after treatment. The results show that levels of WBC and CRP in the study group were significantly lower than those in the control group (P < 0.05), indicating that tricuspid valvuloplasty with the thoroscope can reduce the impact of the operation on geriatric patients with tricuspid valve disease caused by the degree of inflammatory reaction. This is primarily because tricuspid valvuloplasty of the thoroscope can reduce the inflammatory response, soft tissue damage, ischemia-reperfusion injury of the organ, invasive surgery, blood dilution, blood transfusion reaction, postoperative pain and stress response, immune system activation, as well as local infection of the incision[17,18].
Table 1 The comparison of operation conditions between the two groups (mean ± SD)

| Groups      | Cases | Extracorporeal circulation time (min) | Aortic occlusion time (min) | Endotracheal intubation time (h) | Hospital stay (d) |
|-------------|-------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Study group | 41    | 109.35 ± 50.31                       | 94.26 ± 59.61              | 12.59 ± 3.54                     | 5.29 ± 2.34       |
| Control group | 41  | 114.91 ± 46.98                       | 101.37 ± 61.44             | 13.11 ± 4.01                     | 7.09 ± 3.11       |
| $t$ value   | 0.517 |                                      |                            |                                  |                   |
| $P$ value   | 0.606 |                                      |                            |                                  |                   |

Table 2 Comparison of inflammatory reaction related indices between the two groups before and after the operation (mean ± SD)

| Groups      | Cases | CRP (mg/L) | WBC ($\times 10^9$/L) |
|-------------|-------|------------|-----------------------|
| Before the operation |       |            |                       |
| Study group  | 41    | 4.69 ± 1.35 | 6.21 ± 1.97           |
| Control group | 41  | 5.01 ± 1.18 | 5.98 ± 2.01           |
| $t$ value   | 1.143 |            | 0.523                 |
| $P$ value   | 0.257 |            | 0.602                 |
| After the operation |       |            |                       |
| Study group  | 41    | 7.89 ± 1.73 | 10.76 ± 2.35          |
| Control group | 41  | 9.96 ± 2.04 | 14.84 ± 3.07          |
| $t$ value   | 4.955 |            | 6.757                 |
| $P$ value   | 0.000 |            | 0.000                 |

CRP: C-reactive protein; WBC: White blood cell count.

Table 3 Comparison of myocardial injury related indices between the two groups before and after the operation (mean ± SD)

| Groups      | Cases | cTnT (ng/mL) | CK-MB (mg/mL) | CK (U/L) | LDH (U/L) |
|-------------|-------|--------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| Before the operation |       |              |               |          |           |
| Study group  | 41    | 0.04 ± 0.02  | 4.02 ± 1.11   | 91.35 ± 10.44 | 179.81 ± 60.04 |
| Control group | 41  | 0.05 ± 0.03  | 3.97 ± 1.05   | 89.69 ± 13.05 | 186.35 ± 56.96 |
| $t$ value   | 1.776 |              | 0.210         | 0.637    | 0.506     |
| $P$ value   | 0.080 |              | 0.835         | 0.526    | 0.614     |
| After the operation |       |              |               |          |           |
| Study group  | 41    | 0.89 ± 0.32  | 26.96 ± 4.95  | 608.32 ± 202.33 | 282.56 ± 101.34 |
| Control group | 41  | 2.61 ± 0.69  | 34.37 ± 6.87  | 689.94 ± 214.64 | 369.15 ± 114.46 |
| $t$ value   | 14.480 |             | 5.603         | 1.772    | 3.627     |
| $P$ value   | 0.000 |              | 0.000         | 0.080    | 0.001     |

cTnT: Myocardial troponin T; CK-MB: Creatine kinase isoenzyme; CK: Creatine kinase; LDH: Lactate dehydrogenase.

Furthermore, cardiac tissue injury is a significant predictor of postoperative complications; therefore, reducing myocardial injury is of positive importance to ensure the therapeutic effect. Cardiomyocytes are perfused by cardioplegia during cardiopulmonary bypass. During this period, the cells are in a state of ischemia and hypoxia. After cardiopulmonary bypass, blood supply and systolic function of the cardiomyocytes are recovered. In the stage of myocardial ischemia, calcium accumulation in cells and membrane lipid degradation can occur. After the aortic blocking clip is removed, active nitrogen is passed during the reperfusion. The generation of reactive oxygen species leads to different degrees of
oxidative stress on cardiomyocytes[19,20]. cTnT, CK-MB, CK, and LDH all play an important role in evaluating the cardiac function, and there is a significant positive correlation between them. In this study, levels of cTnT, CK-MB, CK, and LDH were significantly lower in study group than in the control group postoperatively ($P < 0.05$). From the perspective of myocardial injury, our findings further confirm that thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty can achieve good results in the treatment of geriatric patients with tricuspid valve disease. This procedure can also effectively reduce the injury of myocardial tissue caused by surgical operation and plays an important role in ensuring the effectiveness and safety of the treatment and improving the prognosis of the disease.

**CONCLUSION**
Thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty can achieve good results in treating geriatric patients with tricuspid valve disease, which can cause a slight inflammatory reaction and myocardial injury, reduce the risk of adverse events, and promote the recovery of patients in the hospital. However, this study has some limitations. This is a single-center study with small sample size. Therefore, expanding the scope of the clinical study and increasing the sample size are necessitated to further explore and confirm whether the results of the study have a wide range of effectiveness.

**ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS**

**Research background**
The thoracoscopic assisted technique has the characteristics of small incision, clear surgical field and high safety.

**Research motivation**
This study investigated the effect of thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty in patients with tricuspid valve disease.

**Research objectives**
Whether thoracic assistive technology significantly reduced the duration of cardiopulmonary bypass, aorta blocking time, endotracheal intubation time, operation time, postoperative C-reactive protein, white blood cell count, cardiac troponin T, creatine kinase isoenzyme, creatine kinase and the incidence of adverse events between the two groups and traditional surgery.

**Research methods**
A total of 41 patients with tricuspid valve disease underwent traditional thoracotomy treatment were included. Patients in the study group underwent thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty and were intubated with a 35 F double-lumen endotracheal tube for one-lung ventilation. Patients in the control group underwent a traditional thoracotomy. From the medical records, we collected information on operational conditions, including the duration of extracorporeal circulation, aorta blocking, endotracheal intubation, and surgery.

**Research results**
The duration of extracorporeal circulation, aortic occlusion, endotracheal intubation, and hospital stay was shorter in the study group than in the control group. The incidence of adverse events in the study group was significantly lower than that in the control group.

**Research conclusions**
Thoracoscopic tricuspid valvuloplasty can achieve good results in treating patients with tricuspid valve disease, reduce the risk of adverse events, and promote the rapid recovery of patients.
Research perspectives
We will expand the scope of the clinical study and increase the sample size to further explore and confirm whether the results of the study have a wide range of effectiveness.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Jiang W and Long XM designed this retrospective study; Jiang W wrote this manuscript; Jiang W, Long XM, Wei KQ, Li SC, Zhang Z, He BF and Lin H were responsible for sorting the data; and all authors have read and approve the final manuscript.

Supported by Natural Science Foundation of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of China, No. 2016GXNSFAA380079.

Institutional review board statement: The study was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of the People’s Hospital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Institutional Review Board (Approval No. KY-LW-201802).

Informed consent statement: Patients were not required to give informed consent to the study because the analysis used anonymous clinical data that were obtained after each patient agreed to treatment by written consent.

Conflict-of-interest statement: Nothing to disclose.

Data sharing statement: No additional data are available.

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: https://creativecommons.org/Licenses/by-nc/4.0/

Country/Territory of origin: China

ORCID number: Wei Jiang 0000-0002-4719-0249; Xiao-Mao Long 0000-0002-1977-4570; Ke-Quan Wei 0000-0002-4107-9013; Si-Cong Li 0000-0001-7526-8763; Ze Zhang 0000-0002-0377-1359; Bang-Fu He 0000-0003-3968-967X; Hui Li 0000-0002-4442-6738.

S-Editor: Wang JL
L-Editor: A
P-Editor: Wang JL

REFERENCES

1 Nenna A, Singh SSA, Nappi P, Chello M, Nappi F. Transcatheter Tricuspid Valve Interventions: Current Approaches and Future Perspectives. Surg Technol Int 2019; 34: 321-329 [PMID: 31037717]

2 Sanon S, Cabalika AK, Babaliaros V, Rihal C, Gafoor S, Webb J, Latib A. Transcatheter Tricuspid Valve-in-Valve and Valve-in-Ring Implantation for Degenerated Surgical Prosthesis. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2019; 12: 1403-1412 [PMID: 31376424 DOI: 10.1016/j.jcin.2019.05.029]

3 Hahn RT, Waxman AB, Denti P, Delhaas T. Anatomic Relationship of the Complex Tricuspid Valve, Right Ventricle, and Pulmonary Vasculature: A Review. JAMA Cardiol 2019; 4: 478-487 [PMID: 30994879 DOI: 10.1001/jamacardio.2019.0535]

4 Liakopoulos OJ, Choi YH. Commentary: Tricuspid valve disease at the time of surgical aortic valve replacement: Treat it or leave it? J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2021; 162: 54-55 [PMID: 32417067 DOI: 10.1016/j.jtcs.2020.03.001]

5 Dreyfus J, Flagiello M, Bazire B, Eggenspieler F, Viau F, Riant E, Mbaki Y, Bohbot Y, Eyharts D, Senage T, Dubrulle H, Nicol M, Doguet F, Nguyen V, Coisne A, Le Tourneau T, Lavie-Badie Y, Tribouilloy C, Donal E, Tomasi J, Habib G, Selton-Suty C, Raffoul R, Iung B, Obadia JF, Messika-Zeitoun D. Isolated tricuspid valve surgery: impact of aetiology and clinical presentation on outcomes. Eur Heart J 2020; 41: 4304-4317 [PMID: 32974668 DOI: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehaa643]

6 Monaco F, Di Prima AL, De Luca M, Barucco G, Zangrillo A. Periprocedural and perioperative management of patients with tricuspid valve disease. Minerva Cardioangiol 2018; 66: 691-699 [PMID: 29642696 DOI: 10.23736/S0026-4725.18.04699-4]

7 Tabata N, Sugiuara A, Tsujita K, Nickenig G, Sinning JM. Percutaneous interventions for mitral and tricuspid heart valve diseases. Cardiovasc Interw Ther 2020; 35: 62-71 [PMID: 31396890 DOI: 10.1093/cti/ctaa1292]

8 Prihadi EA, Delgado V, Leon MB, Enriquez-Sarano M, Topilsky Y, Bax JJ. Morphologic Types of Tricuspid Regurgitation: Characteristics and Prognostic Implications. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2019; 12: 491-499 [PMID: 30846123 DOI: 10.1016/j.jcmg.2018.09.027]

9 Herrmann FEM, Graf H, Wellmann P, Sadoni S, Hagi C, Juchem G. Etiology of tricuspid valve disease is a predictor of
bradyarrhythmia after tricuspid valve surgery. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 2019; 30: 1108-1116 [PMID: 30938919 DOI: 10.1111/jce.13937]

10 Ren CL, Yao MH, Zhang L, Wang R, Jiang SL. [Surgical treatment of tricuspid valve disease due to permanent pacemaker lead]. Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi 2020; 100: 3147-3151 [PMID: 33142396 DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn12157-20200427-01345]

11 Ouzounian M, Feindel CM, Manlihot C, David C, David TE. Valve-sparing root replacement in patients with bicuspid versus tricuspid aortic valves. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2019; 158: 1-9 [PMID: 31248507 DOI: 10.1016/j.jtcs.2018.10.151]

12 Zhao F, Chen Q, Guo Z, Jiang N. Thoracoscopic assistance in tricuspid valvuloplasty in an unarrested state: a case report and literature review. *Ann Transl Med* 2020; 8: 1607 [PMID: 33437806 DOI: 10.21037/atm-20-6995]

13 Wei S, Zhang L, Cui H, Ren T, Li L, Jiang S. Minimally Invasive Isolated Tricuspid Valve Redo Surgery Has Better Clinical Outcome: A Single-Center Experience. *Heart Surg Forum* 2020; 23: E647-E651 [PMID: 32990589 DOI: 10.1532/hsf.2931]

14 He BC, Ke YJ, Zhou K, Chen ZR, Yang J, Li XH, Liu GQ, Guo HM, Chen JM, Zhuang J, Huang HL. Modified unicaval drainage in reoperative isolated tricuspid valve repair via totally thoracoscopic approach. *Perfusion* 2020; 35: 649-657 [PMID: 32403987 DOI: 10.1177/0267659120915659]

15 Sun Z, Zhang Z, Wei S. Comparison between Different Tricuspid Valve Procedures through Postoperative Inflammation and Myocardial Enzymes. *Braz J Cardiovasc Surg* 2021; 36: 212-218 [PMID: 33113321 DOI: 10.21470/1678-9741-2020-0158]

16 Qureshi MY, Sommer RJ, Cabalka AK. Tricuspid Valve Imaging and Intervention in Pediatric and Adult Patients With Congenital Heart Disease. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging* 2019; 12: 637-651 [PMID: 30947906 DOI: 10.1016/j.jcmg.2018.10.036]

17 Antunes MJ, Rodriguez-Palomares J, Prendergast B, De Bonis M, Rosenhek R, Al-Attar N, Barill F, Casselman F, Folliguet T, Jung B, Lancellotti P, Muneretto C, Obadia JF, Pierard L, Suwalski P, Zamorano P; ESC Working Groups of Cardiovascular Surgery and Valvular Heart Disease. Management of tricuspid valve regurgitation: Position statement of the European Society of Cardiology Working Groups of Cardiovascular Surgery and Valvular Heart Disease. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2017; 52: 1022-1030 [PMID: 28950325 DOI: 10.1093/ejcts/ezx279]

18 El-Eshmawi A, Pandis D, Adams DH, Tang GH. Tricuspid valve surgery: repair and replacement. *Minerva Cardioangiol* 2018; 66: 700-712 [PMID: 29642693 DOI: 10.23736/S0026-4725.18.04687-X]

19 Praz F, George I, Kodali S, Koulogiannis KP, Gillam LD, Bechis MZ, Rubenson D, Li W, Duncan A. Transcatheter Tricuspid Valve-in-Valve Intervention for Degenerative Bioprosthetic Tricuspid Valve Disease. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 2018; 31: 491-504 [PMID: 28843367 DOI: 10.1016/j.echo.2017.06.014]

20 Taramasso M, Gavazzoni M, Pozzoli A, Dreyfus GD, Bolling SF, George I, Kapos I, Tanner FC, Zuber M, Maisano F, Hahn RT. Tricuspid Regurgitation: Predicting the Need for Intervention, Procedural Success, and Recurrence of Disease. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging* 2019; 12: 605-621 [PMID: 30947904 DOI: 10.1016/j.jcmg.2018.11.034]
