Incidence of Aortic Complications in Patients With Bicuspid Aortic Valves

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Bicuspid aortic valve (BAV), the most common congenital heart defect, has been thought to cause frequent and severe aortic complications; however, long-term, population-based data are lacking.

Objective To determine the incidence of aortic complications in patients with BAV in a community cohort and in the general population.

Design, Setting, and Participants In this retrospective cohort study, we conducted comprehensive assessment of aortic complications of patients with BAV living in a population-based setting in Olmsted County, Minnesota. We analyzed long-term follow-up of a cohort of all Olmsted County residents diagnosed with definite BAV by echocardiography from 1980 to 1999 and searched for aortic complications of patients whose bicuspid valves had gone undiagnosed. The last year of follow-up was 2008-2009.

Main Outcome Measure Thoracic aortic dissection, ascending aortic aneurysm, and aortic surgery.

Results The cohort included 416 consecutive patients with definite BAV diagnosed by echocardiography, mean (SD) follow-up of 16 (7) years (6530 patient-years). Aortic dissection occurred in 2 of 416 patients; incidence of 3.1 (95% CI, 0.5-9.5) cases per 10,000 patient-years, age-adjusted relative risk 8.4 (95% CI, 2.1-33.5; P=.003) compared with the county's general population. Aortic dissection incidences for patients 50 years or older at baseline and bearers of aortic aneurysms at baseline were 17.4 (95% CI, 2.9-53.6) and 44.9 (95% CI, 7.5-138.5) cases per 10,000 patient-years, respectively. Comprehensive search for aortic dissections in undiagnosed bicuspid valves revealed 2 additional patients; allowing estimation of aortic dissection incidence in bicuspid valve patients irrespective of diagnosis status (1.5; 95% CI, 0.4-3.8 cases per 10,000 patient-years), which was similar to the diagnosed cohort. Of 384 patients without baseline aneurysms, 49 developed aneurysms at follow-up, incidence of 84.9 (95% CI, 63.3-110.9) cases per 10,000 patient-years and an age-adjusted relative risk 86.2 (95% CI, 65.1-114.4; P<.001 compared with the general population). The 25-year rate of aortic surgery was 25% (95% CI, 17.2%-32.8%).

Conclusions In the population of patients with BAV, the incidence of aortic dissection over a mean of 16 years of follow-up was low but significantly higher than in the general population.

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Sought all diagnosed carriers of BA. The protocol community cohort of all patients with uncertain aortic cusp by obtaining long-term follow-up and ascertainment in the community as well those in the general BAV population.

**METHODS**

The approach to the present study was to use a systematically comprehensive means of identifying aortic complications of BAV in a population-based setting. The main process was to analyze among Olmsted County residents a community cohort of all patients with definite BAV diagnosed by echocardiography with specific attention to obtaining long-term follow-up and complete ascertainment of aortic complications. To verify the results of this main process, we analyzed the outcome of patients with possible BAV but uncertain aortic cusp number and searched all possible sources for the occurrence of aortic dissections in undiagnosed carriers of BAV. The protocol was approved by the Mayo Clinic institutional review board.

**Cohort**

Eligible participants were residents of Olmsted County of all ages in whom a definite BAV of any type was diagnosed by echocardiography from January 1, 1980, to December 31, 1999. This included the limited patient cohort focused on valvular outcomes from our previous report. In patients with questionable cusp number, echocardiograms were re-reviewed independently by 2 experienced echocardiographers (H.I.M. and M.E.S.) with subsequent consensus review to classify patients as definite BAV (included in the cohort), or tricuspid aortic valve. If uncertainty on cusp number remained after this review, patients were not included in the BAV cohort but their outcome was assessed under the undiagnosed or uncertain BAV analysis. Prisoners of the Federal Medical Center of Olmsted County were not considered county dwellers. All patients underwent baseline clinical evaluation performed by their personal physician and comprehensive 2-dimensional and Doppler transthoracic echocardiographic evaluation with state-of-the-art technology at diagnosis. Left ventricular ejection fraction was assessed with 2-dimensional echocardiography and by visual estimation if orthogonal measurements could not be obtained. Diagnosis of BAV was based on short-axis imaging of the aortic valve demonstrating the existence of only 2 commissures delimiting only 2 aortic valve cusps (Figure 1, an interactive video of the short-axis echocardiogram is available at http://www.jama.com). Multiple views were obtained with immediate physician review and, if necessary, repeat imaging to confirm the BAV. Bicuspid valves were classified as typical (right-left coronary cusp fusion) if the commissures were at 4 to 10, 5 to 11, or 3 to 9 o'clock (anterior-posterior cusps) and atypical (right noncoronary cusp fusion) if the commissures were at 1 to 7 or 12 to 6 o'clock (right-left cusps). Doppler was used to measure blood velocity, with pulsed Doppler, color Doppler, or both assessing subaortic flow and degree of aortic regurgitation, with assessment of flow reversal in the aortic arch, and with continuous-wave Doppler measurement of maximal jet velocity. Patients diagnosed before Doppler became available (before 1983), wide valvar opening ascertainment the absence of valve stenosis, and mitral valve M-mode and clinical auscultation ascertainment the presence of aortic regurgitation. Aortic stenosis was defined as Doppler peak velocity 2.5 m/s or higher, a mean systolic gradient 20 mm Hg or higher, or decreased systolic cusp excursion with prominent valve calcification for patients diagnosed before 1983. Two-dimensional ascending aorta measurements were obtained in the parasternal long-axis view (Figure 1, see interactive video of the long-axis echocardiogram available at http://www.jama.com) with the patient in a left lateral decubitus position. Sinuses of Valsalva (root) and ascending aorta diameters were measured by the leading-edge to leading-edge technique, at end dia-stole or at its widest dimension where best visualized regardless of the cardiac cycle. The largest diameter between the root and ascending aorta for each patient was used for analysis.

The follow-up of this cohort was conducted by their personal physicians and obtained by review of medical records. For patients who moved from Olmsted County, mailed surveys and telephone interviews were conducted (survey available at http://www.jama.com). Cause of death was determined by review of medical records, death certificates, and autopsy reports. If applicable, such records were tracked by state for those patients who had moved out of state and were obtained with permission of the next of kin, if necessary.

**Undiagnosed or Uncertain BAV**

We used the same follow-up strategies for patients in all of Olmsted County with uncertain cusp number after echocardiographic consensus review as we used with patients who had definite BAV. To ascertain patients who may have had aortic dissection without echocardiographic diagnosis of BAV, the Mayo clinic medical and surgical records databases, surgical procedures database, pathology-autopsy database, and county coroner records were searched for aortic dissections and BAV from 1980 to 2009. In addition, the Olmsted County coroner's database of refused autopsies and death certificates was searched for clinically suspected or overt diagnosis of aortic dissection and BAV. Therefore, it was possible to gather all patients with documented aortic dissection and BAV, whether it was diagnosed before the aortic complication or not.

**End Points**

Primary end points were development of thoracic aorta dissection classified as type A (involving the ascending aorta) or B (nonascending thoracic aorta), ascending aortic aneurysm, and surgery of the aorta. Secondary end points were mortality and aortic valve replacement. In current guidelines, dilatation of the ascending aorta is considered clinically significant and affects BAV management at a diameter of 45 mm or greater, which we used as threshold for definition of aneurysm. Rared, aneurysm was diagnosed by the
responsible physician based on non-invasive imaging techniques and absolute echocardiographic dimension was not available but these were considered appropriate endpoints.

**Statistical Analysis**

Continuous variables are expressed as mean (SD) and percentage for categorical variables. Paired t test was used for comparison between continuous data, and the Fisher and and \( \chi^2 \) test, for categorical data. Survival and event rates were determined with the Kaplan-Meier method and compared groups with a 2-sample log-rank test. Association of baseline characteristics with the incidence of events was analyzed with the Cox proportional hazards method. Survival of patients was compared with that of the Minnesota white population matched for age and sex as defined by the US Census Bureau life tables and tested with a 1-sample log-rank test. As a result, we estimated the relative risk assuming a 2-sided significance level of \( \alpha = 0.05 \).

![Figure 1. Transthoracic Echocardiogram of a Study Patient With Typical Bicuspid Aortic Valve](image-url)
detected in this study with 49 incident aneurysm cases was 1.5 assuming a 2-sided significance level of .05. Event rates are summarized as events per 10,000 person-years and 95% confidence intervals were calculated assuming that the event rate followed a Poisson distribution. Analyses were performed with SAS version 9.2 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina). 

P < .05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

BAV Community Cohort

From January 1980 to December 1999, there were 322,230 individual-patient echocardiograms performed or interpreted at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester. Of these, 41,687 corresponded exclusively to Olmsted County, of which 486 (1% of Olmsted County echocardiograms) reported a diagnosis of definite or possible BAV. Seven patients were federal inmates, leaving 479 legitimate Olmsted County residents of whom 416 had definite BAV and 63 an uncertain cuspid number. Of these 63 patients, 41 were later confirmed to have a tricuspid aortic valve, leaving 22 patients with uncertain cuspid number.

The 416 patients with definite BAV constituted our community cohort (Table 1). Two hundred eighty-eight (69%) were men, the mean (SD) age at diagnosis was 35 (21) years (median, 35 years; range, <1-89 years), and 332 (80%) were 18 years or older. Indications for echocardiogram were abnormal auscultatory findings (click, systolic, or diastolic murmur) in 295 (71%). Other indications included assessment of left ventricular function, suspected thoracic aortic disease, cardiac and noncardiac symptoms, and follow-up of congenital heart defects. The mean (SD) age at diagnosis was 35 (21) years. Thirty patients (7%) had previously known aortic coarctation and 54 patients (13%) had associated congenital heart defects.

BAV Community Cohort Follow-up

Follow-up was complete (until 2008-2009, death, or 20-year follow-up) for 393 patients (95%). The mean (SD) follow-up time was 16 (7) years (29 years) amounting to 6,530 patient-years. The mean (SD) age at last follow-up was 51 (19) years. For the 23 patients without complete follow-up, 15 had follow-up of 9 (5) years (up to 19 years) and 8 (2%) of the cohort were lost to follow-up with fewer than 2 years of follow-up. At follow-up, echocardiograms were available for 344 patients (83%).

Aortic Dissection in the BAV Community Cohort

Of the 416 patients in the Olmsted County BAV cohort, 2 men with typical BAV and no aortic coarctation had acute aortic dissection during follow-up, type A in one and type B in the other. Valve status was postaortic valve replacement in one and moderate aortic stenosis in the other. Baseline aortic diameters at diagnosis were 46

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Baseline Cohort Characteristics by Total Aortic Events**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, mean (SD), y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atherosclerotic disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac symptoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarctation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ejection fraction %, mean (SD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum root or ascending aorta diameter, mean (SD), mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aortic events include aneurysm, dissection, and aortic surgery.

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Figure 2. Risk of Aneurysm Formation and Aortic Dissection After Definite Bicuspid Aortic Valve Diagnosis.
mm and 47 mm with their respective last measurements before dissection as 52 mm and 30 mm. Thus, the 25-year cohort risk of aortic dissection after echocardiographic diagnosis was 0.5% (95% CI, 0.1%-1.28%; Figure 2); incidence of 3.1 (95% CI, 0.5-9.5) cases per 10 000 patient-years (Table 2). The general population incidence of aortic dissection has been reported from 0.2 to 0.31 per 10 000 person-years by 3 independent longitudinal population-based studies. 36,38,39 In Olmsted County, 39 this incidence was reported at 0.31 per 10 000 person-years allowing calculation of the age-adjusted relative risk of aortic dissection in BAV at 8.4 (95% CI, 2.1-33.5) compared with the county’s general population.

The general population incidence of 3.1 (95% CI, 0.5-9.5) cases per 10 000 patient-years of aortic dissection after echocardiographic diagnosis was 0.5% (95% CI, 0.1%-1.28%; Figure 2); incidence of 3.1 (95% CI, 0.5-9.5) cases per 10 000 patient-years (TABLE 2). The general population incidence of aortic dissection has been reported from 0.2 to 0.31 per 10 000 person-years by 3 independent longitudinal population-based studies. 36,38,39 In Olmsted County, 39 this incidence was reported at 0.31 per 10 000 person-years allowing calculation of the age-adjusted relative risk of aortic dissection in BAV at 8.4 (95% CI, 2.1-33.5) compared with the county’s general population.

### Table 2. Incidence of Aortic Dissection per 10 000 Patient-Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Incidence (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>3.1 (0.5-9.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>17.4 (2.9-63.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥50</td>
<td>0.5 (0.01-2.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>4.5 (0.7-13.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>0 (N/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline aortic diameter, mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥45</td>
<td>44.9 (7.5-138.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olmsted County Population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>1.5 (0.4-9.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>4.8 (1.0-14.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥50</td>
<td>0.5 (0.01-2.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2.3 (0.5-6.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>0.7 (0.01-3.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: N/A, nonapplicable.

### Aortic Aneurysm in the BAV Community Cohort

#### Aneurysm at Diagnosis

Aneurysm at diagnosis. At BAV echocardiographic diagnosis, 32 patients met aneurysm criteria with a mean (SD) aortic diameter of 48 (6) mm. The mean (SD) age at aneurysm diagnosis was 55 (17) years (range, 25-82 years), and they were followed up for 15 (6) years (≤9 years). Thirteen had elective surgery for aneurysm (1 developed type B dissection later), and 1 had emergency surgery for type A dissection. Thus, after aneurysm diagnosis, the 15-year risks of aortic surgery and aortic dissection were 46% (95% CI, 24.5%-67.3%) and 7% (95% CI, 0%-14.6%), respectively. Of the 18 patients who did not undergo aortic surgery, 6 died at follow-up with verified causes of death unrelated to dissection, and 12 were alive without dissection at last follow-up.

For such young patients who were a mean age of 7 (SD, 6) years, the z scores were thus calculated: mean (SD) baseline z score was 1.6 (2.3), similar to previous pediatric BAV cohorts of similar age. 35 z Scores of 4 or higher were considered to represent significant aortic dilation and were present in 13% of these patients, with likelihood ratios of subsequent aneurysm development and elective aneurysm surgery of 4.6 and 7.0 (P < .02), respectively, as expected.

#### No Aneurysm at Diagnosis

No aneurysm at diagnosis. Of the 384 cohort patients without aneurysm at BAV diagnosis, 49 developed aneurysm criteria a mean (SD) of 14 (6) years after their bicuspid-valve diagnosis (45 patients with ascending aorta ≥45 mm; mean 48 [3] mm) and 4 defined by nonechocardiographic imaging). Age at aneurysm diagnosis was 47 (17) years (range, 13-76 years) and during follow-up (5 [4] years, ≤13 years) after aneurysm diagnosis, almost half underwent elective ascending aortic surgery (5-year risk, 45%; 95% CI, 31.4%-62.6%) and no aortic dissections occurred. Thus, in the BAV cohort without aneurysm at baseline, the 25-year risk of aneurysm formation was 26% (95% CI, 18.2%-33.8%; Figure 2); incidence of 84.9 (95% CI, 63.3-110.9) per 10 000.
patient-years. In Olmsted County, the general population incidence of thoracic aortic aneurysms between 1980 and 1994 was reported at 1.04 per 10,000 person-years. Thus, the age-adjusted relative-risk of aneurysm formation in BAV is 86.2 (95% CI, 65.1-114) compared with the county’s general population (P < .001). If a cutoff of 50 mm or more is used for aneurysm definition, the cohort incidence of aneurysm would be 28.8 (95% CI, 17.5-44.2) per 10,000 patient-years and the relative risk would remain high at 26.4 (95% CI, 16.6-41.9; P < .001) compared with the county’s general population.

Baseline characteristics were tested as univariate predictors of aneurysm formation (Table 3). Baseline aortic stenosis and aortic dimension 40 mm or more at baseline were univariate predictors of aneurysm formation. After controlling for age, sex, hypertension, and presence of aortic regurgitation, baseline aortic stenosis and aortic dimension of 40 mm or more at baseline predicted aneurysm formation independently (Table 3).

### Aortic Surgery in the BAV Community Cohort

Of the 416 cohort patients, 49 patients underwent surgery of the thoracic aorta, including 36 for elective aneurysm repair. Light microscopy analysis with Verhoeff-Van Gieson staining was available for 25 of these, with evidence of medial degeneration (cystic medial necrosis or laminar medial necrosis) in 13 (52%) of them (Figure 4). Independent predictors of elective aneurysm repair were a baseline aortic diameter of 40 mm or more (hazard ratio [HR], 2.4; 95% CI, 1.1-5.0; P = .03) and undergoing aortic valve replacement (HR, 17; 95% CI, 4.9-107; P < .001). Another 11 patients underwent surgery for aortic coarctation or recoarctation and 2 for ascending aortic dissection. Thus, the 25-year risk of aortic surgery after BAV diagnosis was 25% (95% CI, 17.2-32.8%; Figure 5). In contrast, 133 underwent aortic valve replacement for severe aortic valve dysfunction with 25-year risk of 53% (95% CI, 43.2%-62.8%).

### Aortic Dissection With BAV in the Population (Diagnosed and Undiagnosed)

To ascertain potential aortic dissections in patients with undiagnosed BAV, we examined the 47 pathologically proven aortic dissections with BAV at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, between 1980 and 2009. Of these, 4 were from Olmsted County. Two patients were part of the BAV community cohort. Two other dissections occurred in patients with undiagnosed BAV: a 47-year-old man who presented with chest pain, was diagnosed by echocardiogram with type A aortic dissection, had severely regurgitant BAV and an ascending aorta of 70 mm; and a 73-year-old woman with undiagnosed BAV who had undergone valve replacement for severe aortic stenosis with pathologic confirmation of congenital BAV. She presented with type A aortic dissection (last ascending aorta measurement...
BICUSPID AORTIC VALVES AND AORTIC COMPLICATIONS

Figure 5. Risk of Aortic Surgery After Definite Bicuspid Aortic Valve Diagnosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years After Bicuspid Aortic Valve Diagnosis</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At aortic surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aneurysm formation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissection</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syndrome</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Mortality</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kaplan-Meier risk of aortic surgery 25 years after echocardiographic bicuspid aortic valve in 416 patients.

Despite a low incidence of dissection, patients with BAV incur significant morbidity, with 25-year risks of aortic surgery of 25% (95% CI, 17.2%-32.8%), aneurysm formation 26% (95% CI, 18.2%-33.8%), and valve replacement and 53% (95% CI, 43.2%-62.8%; Figure 2 and Figure 3). Our study confirms that aortic valve replacement remains, the most common complication of patients with BAV. This highlights the importance of early recognition of BAV by careful cardiac auscultation in order to prevent heart failure due to late valvular surgery referrals, as well as potentially to prevent dissection by elective aortic surgical repair.

Our study shows light-microscopy pathologic evidence of ongoing aortopathy in the aneurysmals of patients undergoing surgery, confirming the existence of this degenerative process. However, we observed an independent association between aortic stenosis and aneurysm formation, suggesting a hemodynamic mechanism that coexists with the aortopathy mechanism in the genesis of aneurysms. Our study reveals aneurysm formation to be independent, of baseline atherosclerotic disease, coarctation, age, sex, hypertension, or type of BAV. The high aneurysm incidence results in high rates of elective aortic surgery, and patients with aneurysm at baseline incur higher dissection incidence. Thus, research should focus on identifying biological pathways leading to aneurysm formation amenable to...
medical intervention aimed at preventing and stabilizing aortic enlargement in BAV. The observed disproportion between aneurysm and dissection rates (Figure 2) suggests that the occurrence of aortic dissection in BAV patients may not exclusively be a matter of absolute aortic size. This observation argues for research in the development of nonsize markers to help refine the risk stratification for aortic dissection in patients with BAV. Finally, despite a notable risk of elective aortic surgery in patients with coarctation (Figure 5), we found no increased ascending aorta complications in coarctation patients, a subject of controversy in previous tertiary-referral-based studies.

Limitations

Despite the large size of our series and long follow-up, we observed a limited number of dissections; thus, our purpose is not to define predictors of dissection but rather to analyze its incidence in absolute terms and relative to the general population for the first time. In addition, our study was not designed to analyze the progression of aortic dilatation, but rather the incidence of clinical aortic complications. The retrospective community cohort study design that we used constitutes the only feasible method to address our aims. Although all patients with BAV seen at the Mayo Clinic would provide a larger sample, a cohort of all community patients with documented definite BAV has the advantage of eliminating many referral biases that have plagued previous BAV studies. The highly morbid nature of aortic dissection makes it highly unlikely to have been overlooked, but the link to BAV dissection may be overlooked; thus, we carried out the comprehensive ascertainment of aortic events described. Prospective, long-term follow-up of an entire BAV population identified by echocardiogram at birth might provide complete data on the natural history of aortic complications in BAV, but this is unrealistic due to the massive echocardiographic screening required and the long duration over multiple decades for such a study. Because follow-up echocardiograms were available for 83% (not 100%) of the cohort, the incidence of aneurysm formation could have been underestimated. Nevertheless, aneurysm diagnoses by nonechocardiographic methods were also considered, end points, and high aneurysm incidence is obvious from our study, irrespective of its definition. The frequency of subsequent follow-up echocardiograms in this cohort was determined not only by the BAV condition but by the participant's personal physician and the patients' other cardiac and noncardiac comorbidities, potentially resulting in earlier or later diagnosis of aortic aneurysms, which in turn could influence the incidence of aortic complications. However, this is representative of current community practice. The 95% confidence intervals of the calculated incidences of aortic dissection are wide, reflecting the rarity of aortic dissections in BAV. More precise estimates would be obtained in a larger population. Nevertheless, considering the maximum 95% confidence intervals, aortic dissection occurred in fewer than 1 in 1000 patients with BAV per year. Conversely, aneurysm developed in at least 1 of every 100 BAV patients per year.

Selection of the largest diameter between the aortic root and ascending aorta prevents underestimation of the size of the aorta, particularly in light of current guidelines not differentiating between the root or ascending aorta proper. Furthermore, patients may present with both types of ascending aorta dilatation.

Our echocardiographic definition of aortic aneurysm (≥45 mm) is based on a clinically significant guideline-derived cutoff; thus, we excluded aortic dissection and secondary aneurysm formation and aortic dissection. However, the incidence of dissection is low and has no detectable association with survival for the follow-up period of this study. The dissection incidence was higher in patients older than 50 years and higher in those with baseline aortic aneurysms, highlighting the importance of close monitoring and current guideline implementation in these subgroups. One quarter of patients needed surgery of the aorta at 25 years, driven primarily by elective aneurysm repair, with aortic stenosis being an independent predictor of aneurysm formation. Research efforts should concentrate on elucidating biological pathways of BAV aortopathy amenable to medical treatment, as well as identifying nonsize markers for refining risk prediction of aortic dissection in these patients.

Author Contributions: Dr. Michelena had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

Study concept and design: Michelena, Mahoney, Edwards, Sundt, Enriquez-Sarano.

Acquisition of data: Michelena, Khanna, Mahoney, Margaryan, Toplisky, Edwards, Enriquez-Sarano.

Analysis and interpretation of data: Michelena, Khanna, Mahoney, Suri, Eidem, Edwards, Sundt, Enriquez-Sarano.

Drafting of the manuscript: Michelena, Khanna, Mahoney, Edwards, Enriquez-Sarano.

Critical revision and review of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Michelena, Khanna, Mahoney, Margaryan, Toplisky, Suri, Eidem, Edwards, Sundt, Enriquez-Sarano.

Statistical analysis: Michelena, Mahoney, Enriquez-Sarano.

Obtained funding: Michelena, Enriquez-Sarano.

Administrative, technical, or material support: Michelena, Khanna, Toplisky, Eidem, Edwards, Enriquez-Sarano.

Study supervision: Michelena, Suri, Eidem, Sundt, Enriquez-Sarano.

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