

*Michał Łuczaj, Bartosz Zambrzycki*

**THE PATIENT WITH A SEVERE, COMPLEX VALVULAR HEART DISEASE AND SYSTEMIC ATHEROSCLEROSIS.**

*Tutor dr hab. n. med. Anna Lisowska*

*Department of Cardiology*

*Medical University of Białystok, Białystok*

Background: Advanced valvular heart disease can cause cardiac failure, stroke or death due to sudden cardiac arrest. Atherosclerotic disease is a systemic disease and in many cases, significant coronary, carotid and peripheral artery stenosis, co-occur.

Case report: This case report presents the medical history of a 71-year-old male with heart failure, paroxysmal atrial flutter after ineffective ablation, atherosclerotic disease of coronary and peripheral arteries and progressive valvular disease in the form of aortic valve stenosis and mitral and tricuspid regurgitation. Due to poor general condition, invasive treatment of the patient was a high-risk therapy. At first, the patient was disqualified from the cardiosurgical treatment of valvular disease and the decision was made to perform BAV and surgically treat peripheral artery disease.

The patient was eventually qualified for an implantation of the aortic valve, surgical repair of mitral and tricuspid valve and a coronary artery bypass grafting (LIMA-LAD, SV-OM) which was complicated by cardiorespiratory failure. Because of that, the patient was hospitalized in the intensive care unit for 23 days.

A year after that surgery patient had an episode of cardiac arrest and implantation of cardioverter-defibrillator was performed. The patient is currently stable and he is in general good condition, with heart failure symptoms in NYHA class III. The decision is made to qualify him for left atrial appendage closure to prevent stroke and systemic thromboembolism.

Conclusion: This case report illustrates therapeutic challenges in managing patients with co-occurrence of atherosclerotic disease, cardiac failure and advanced valvular heart disease.