Atypical Shone's Complex

Atipik Shone Kompleksi

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Shone's complex is a severe and rarely seen congenital anomaly. Diagnosis of typical Shone's complex requires the coexistence of all of the four left-sided obstructive lesions, namely a parachute mitral valve, coarctation of the aorta, supravalvular mitral ring or membrane, and aortic or subaortic stenosis. In atypical Shone's complex, there are two or three of these defects. In a 21-year-old female patient, a diagnosis of coarctation of the aorta was made. She was treated with endoluminal balloon dilation and stenting. However, on transthoracic echocardiogram, it was found that there had also been a single papillary muscle attaching both to the mitral leaflets and bicuspid aorta meeting the criteria for the diagnosis of atypical Shone's complex.

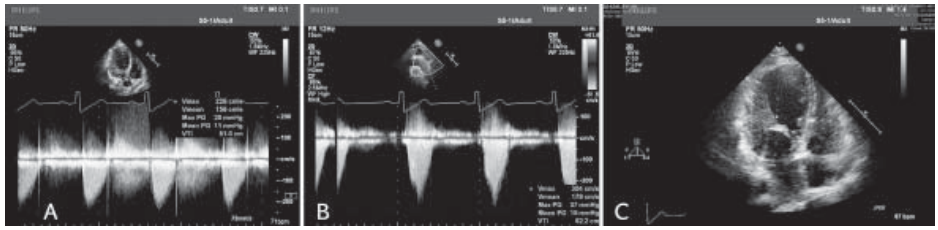

Figure 1. **(A)** Continuous-wave (CW) Doppler imaging of the bicuspid aortic valve. **(B)** CW Doppler imaging of the descending aorta. **(C)** Apical four-chamber view of parachute mitral valve.

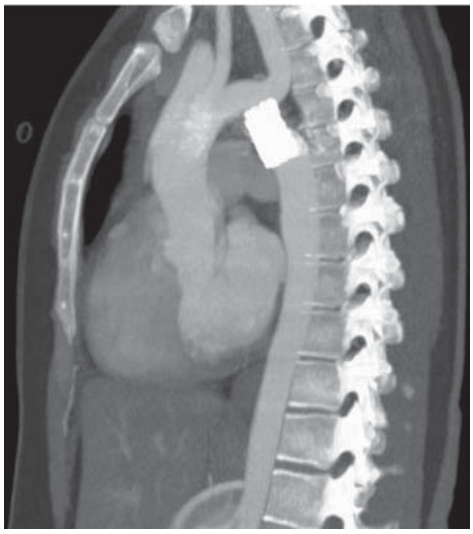

Figure 2. Computed tomography image of the descending aorta in the sagittal view.

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