European Journal of Heart Failure (2024) doi:10.1002/ejhf.3106

European Society

of Cardiology



Epidemiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis and management of chronic right-sided heart failure and tricuspid regurgitation. A clinical consensus statement of the Heart Failure Association (HFA) and the European Association of Percutaneous Cardiovascular Interventions (EAPCI) of the ESC

Marianna Adamo¹, Ovidiu Chioncel², Matteo Pagnesi¹, Antoni Bayes-Genis^{3,4,5}, Magdy Abdelhamid⁶, Stefan D. Anker^{7,8}, Elena-Laura Antohi², Luigi Badano^{9,10}, Tuvia Ben Gal¹¹, Michael Böhm¹², Victoria Delgado^{3,4,5}, Julien Dreyfus¹³, Francesco F. Faletra^{14,15}, Dimitrios Farmakis¹⁶, Gerasimos Filippatos¹⁶, Julia Grapsa¹⁷, Finn Gustafsson¹⁸, Jörg Hausleiter¹⁹, Tiny Jaarsma²⁰, Nicole Karam²¹, Lars Lund^{22,23}, Philipp Lurz²⁴, Francesco Maisano²⁵, Brenda Moura^{26,27}, Wilfred Mullens²⁸, Fabien Praz²⁹, Anna Sannino³⁰, Gianluigi Savarese^{22,23}, Carlo Gabriele Tocchetti³¹, Vanessa P.M. van Empel³², Ralph Stephan von Bardeleben²⁴, Mehmet Birhan Yilmaz³³, José Luis Zamorano³⁴, Piotr Ponikowski³⁵, Emanuele Barbato³⁶, Giuseppe M.C. Rosano³⁷, and Marco Metra^{1*}

¹Cardiology, ASST Spedali Civili di Brescia, Department of Medical and Surgical Specialties, Radiological Sciences, and Public Health, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy; ²Emergency Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases 'Prof. C.C. Iliescu', University of Medicine Carol Davila, Bucharest, Romania; ³Heart Failure Clinic and Cardiology Service, University Hospital Germans Trias i Pujol, Barcelona, Spain; ⁴Department of Medicine, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; ⁵CIBERCV, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain; ⁶Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt; ⁷Department of Cardiology (CVK), Berlin Institute of Health Center for Regenerative Therapies (BCRT), German Centre for Cardiovascular Research (DZHK) partner site, Berlin, Germany; ⁸Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; ⁹Department of Cardiology, Istituto Auxologico Italiano, IRCCS, Milan, Italy; ¹⁰Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy; ¹¹Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel; ¹²Saarland University Hospital, Homburg, Germany; ¹³Department of Cardiology, Centre Cardiologique du Nord, Saint-Denis, France; ¹⁴Division of Cardiology, ISMETT (Istituto Mediterraneo per i Trapianti e Terapie ad Alta Specializzazione), Palermo, Italy; 15 Division of Cardiology, Fondazione Cardiocentro Ticino, Lugano, Switzerland; ¹⁶Department of Cardiology, Athens University Hospital Attikon, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens Medical School, Athens, Greece; ¹⁷Department of Cardiology, Guys and St Thomas NHS Trust, Kings College London, London, UK; ¹⁸Department of Cardiology, Heart Centre, Rigshospitalet-Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark; ¹⁹Division of Cardiology, Deutsches Herzzentrum Munchen, Munich, Germany; ²⁰Linkoping University, Linkoping, Sweden; ²¹Heart Valves Unit, Georges Pompidou European Hospital, Université Paris Cité, INSERM, Paris, France; ²²Department of Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; ²³Department of Cardiology, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden; ²⁴Division of Cardiology, University Medical Center, Mainz, Germany; ²⁵Cardiac Surgery and Heart Valve Center, Ospedale San Raffaele, University Vita Salute, Milan, Italy; ²⁶Faculty of Medicine, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal; ²⁷Cardiology Department, Porto Armed Forces Hospital, Porto, Portugal; ²⁸Hospital Oost-Limburg, Genk, Belgium; ²⁹Department of Cardiology, Inselspital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; ³⁰Department of Advanced Biomedical Sciences, Division of Cardiology, Federico II University, Naples, Italy; ³¹Cardio-Oncology Unit, Department of Translational Medical Sciences, Center for Basic and Clinical Immunology Research (CISI), Interdepartmental Center of Clinical and Translational Sciences (CIRCET), Interdepartmental Hypertension Research Center (CIRIAPA), 'Federico II' University, Naples, Italy; 32 Department of Cardiology, Cardiovascular Research Institute Maastricht (CARIM), Maastricht University Medical Centre+ (MUMC+), Maastricht, The Netherlands; ³³Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medical Sciences, School of Medicine, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey;

*Corresponding author. Prof. Marco Metra; Cardiology, Department of Medical and Surgical Specialties, Radiological Sciences, and Public Health, University of Brescia, Piazzale Spedali Civili 1, 25123 Brescia, Italy. Tel: +39 335 6460581, Email: metramarco@libero.it

© 2023 The Authors. *European Journal of Heart Failure* published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of European Society of Cardiology. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited and is not used for commercial purposes. ³⁴Department of Cardiology, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, Madrid, Spain; ³⁵Institute of Heart Diseases, Wroclaw Medical University, Wroclaw, Poland; ³⁶Department of Clinical and Molecular Medicine, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy; and ³⁷Department of Medical Sciences, IRCCS San Raffaele – Rome, Rome, Italy

Received 2 September 2023; revised 7 November 2023; accepted 13 December 2023

Right-sided heart failure and tricuspid regurgitation are common and strongly associated with poor quality of life and an increased risk of heart failure hospitalizations and death. While medical therapy for right-sided heart failure is limited, treatment options for tricuspid regurgitation include surgery and, based on recent developments, several transcatheter interventions. However, the patients who might benefit from tricuspid valve interventions are yet unknown, as is the ideal time for these treatments given the paucity of clinical evidence. In this context, it is crucial to elucidate aetiology and pathophysiological mechanisms leading to right-sided heart failure and tricuspid regurgitation in order to recognize when tricuspid regurgitation is a mere bystander and when it can cause or contribute to heart failure progression. Notably, early identification of right heart failure and tricuspid regurgitation may be crucial and optimal management requires knowledge about the different mechanisms and causes, clinical course and presentation, as well as possible treatment options. The aim of this clinical consensus statement is to summarize current knowledge about epidemiology, pathophysiology and treatment of tricuspid regurgitation in right-sided heart failure providing practical suggestions for patient identification and management.

Keywords Right heart failure • Tricuspid regurgitation • Consensus statement

Preamble

Right-sided heart failure (RHF) and tricuspid regurgitation (TR) are common and strongly associated with poor quality of life and an increased risk of heart failure (HF) hospitalization and death.^{1–7} There are multiple causes of TR and RHF, including left ventricular (LV) failure, irrespective of LV ejection fraction (LVEF), left-sided valvular heart disease (VHD), primary right ventricular dysfunction (RVD), pulmonary arterial hypertension and lung disorders.^{5–8} Further, permanent atrial fibrillation (AF) and/or atrial disorders can cause secondary TR due to right atrial remodelling and tricuspid annulus dilatation. Lastly, right-sided leads (i.e. pacemaker, implantable cardiac defibrillator (ICD) or cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT)) can cause or contribute to TR and RHF. Finally, primary TR, although rare in adult patients, can cause RHF.^{6,9}

It is known that patients with severe TR often present at a late stage, when signs and symptoms of RHF are advanced and the treatment options for intervention are limited. Indeed, surgical treatment of isolated TR in patients with late indications is burdened by high intra-operative risk and medical therapies are often ineffective at these late stages.^{10,11} Catheter-based interventions are emerging as possible treatment options in these patients. However, it is still unsettled how to identify the patients that can gain the greatest potential benefit from these procedures.⁹ Therefore, proper management of RHF and TR and ideal timing of interventions remain a matter of debate.

The aim of this scientific statement is to provide a summary of current evidence about epidemiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment of RHF and TR and give practical suggestions on patient identification and management.

Definitions

Although often used interchangeably, RVD and RHF refer to two different conditions. RHF has been defined as 'a disturbance or

dysfunction in any of the components that constitute the right heart circulatory system causing HF symptoms', that is, including everything from the systemic veins to the pulmonary circulation.¹² More clinically, RHF is defined as 'a clinical syndrome with signs and symptoms of HF resulting from RVD'.¹³ Thus, similarly to what is generally stated for HF and LV dysfunction,¹⁴ asymptomatic RVD may occur at an earlier stage than RHF and, on the other hand, RHF can develop in patients with significant TR in the absence of clinically relevant RVD.

Right-sided HF may be an acute or a chronic condition. Acute RHF as well as VHD in acute HF have been discussed in previous Heart Failure Association (HFA) position statements.^{15,16} Thus, we will focus only on chronic HF and TR in the present article.

Epidemiology and prognosis

The prevalence of RHF is high, but varies widely among different aetiologies, populations and definitions. In the majority of previous studies, RHF is reported as RVD (online supplementary Table S1).^{1,2,4} A meta-analysis including 11 studies of patients with HF with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) showed a wide range of prevalence of RVD, from 19% to 77%, because of a high heterogeneity in the definition of RVD.² Likewise, in a meta-analysis including 4835 patients with HF with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) the prevalence of RVD was 28% based on a tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE) <16 mm, 18% based on a right ventricular (RV) fractional area change (FAC) <35%, and 21% for RV S' <9.5 cm/s.¹ Nevertheless, regardless of the definition and aetiology, RVD was found to be independently associated with an increased risk of both morbidity and mortality.^{1,2} The impact of RHF on survival depends on the clinical presentation, with the most severe stage (i.e. combination of TAPSE <17 mm, New York Heart Association [NYHA] class IV, peripheral oedema and need for diuretic therapy) being associated with the lowest 5-year survival rate.¹⁷

Table 1 Causes of right-sided heart failure

Right atrial remodelling	Primary RV dysfunction Primary decrease in RV function (contractility or lusitropy)	Secondary RV dysfunction	
		RV pressure overload	RV volume overload
Atrial fibrillation Atrial myopathy (i.e. associated with HFpEF) Tricuspid regurgitation	Amyloidosis Cardiotoxicity Constrictive pericarditis Myocarditis Post-cardiac surgery or post-LVAD RV cardiomyopathy RV myocardial infarction Sarcoidosis Systemic sclerosis	Congenital heart disease Pre-capillary or post-capillary pulmonary hypertension ^a Pulmonary artery stenosis Pulmonary valve stenosis	Extracardiac arteriovenous shunt High-output states, including concomitant LV volume overload Intracardiac left-to-right shunt Post-LVAD Pulmonary regurgitation Tricuspid regurgitation

HFmrEF, heart failure with midly reduced ejection fraction; HFpEF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; LV, left ventricular; LVAD, left ventricular assist device; RHF, right heart failure; RV, right ventricular.

^aPulmonary arterial hypertension, left-sided heart disease (including left-sided valvular heart disease, HFrEF, HFmrEF and HFpEF), lung disease and/or hypoxia, chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension, or other mechanisms.

Moderate or severe TR has a prevalence of about 3-6% in the general population,^{18,19} but is much higher in patients with left-sided valve disease, and especially with HF (both HFrEF and HFpEF), ranging between 10% and 23%.^{3,8,20-22} In patients with HF, TR is associated with increased mortality and HF hospitalization.²³⁻²⁵ This prognostic impact increases with increasing TR severity^{3,20,26,27} and is independent of RVD, pulmonary hypertension, concomitant mitral regurgitation, LV dysfunction, and AF.²⁸

Pathophysiology and classifications

In patients with chronic RHF, we can distinguish two conditions: RVD, classified in primary RVD, due to a primary decrease in RV function (contractility and/or lusitropy), and secondary RVD, due to RV pressure and/or volume overload⁷ and right atrial remodelling (Table 1 and Figure 1). From an aetiological perspective, different conditions may lead to pulmonary hypertension and, in turn, RV pressure overload, including pulmonary vascular disorders (pre-capillary pulmonary hypertension) or left heart disease (post-capillary pulmonary hypertension) (Figure 1).^{29,30} Excessive RV afterload causes RV adaptations ('coupling') to maintain adequate flow, but may lead to RV dilatation, RVD and worsening TR, thus directly contributing to the progression of RHE^{7,31} Notably, increases in RV filling pressures can be transmitted to the interventricular septum altering LV geometry and resulting in a reduced cardiac output as well as LV backward failure; a phenomenon called ventricular interdependence.¹³ Reduced RV inotropy and/or lusitropy may be caused by myocardial infarction, myocarditis, cardiomyopathies with RV involvement, cardiotoxicity, post-surgery or post-LV assist device. RHF may be a direct consequence of primary RVD in all the conditions mentioned above.^{7,29} Of note, TR is frequently observed as a consequence of RV dilatation and dysfunction, but it also leads to RV volume overload, thus contributing to a vicious cycle leading to further RV impairment and RHF progression.³² Indeed, TR represents the most frequent cause of RV volume overload.²⁹ Involvement of the right atrium is also common as a consequence of or as a contributor to RHF. In patients with long-standing AF or HFpEF, right atrial remodelling, often associated with atrial functional TR and mild or even absent RVD, can be observed and contribute to RHF progression.^{33,34}

Tricuspid regurgitation can be a consequence and/or a possible cause of RVD. It is classified in primary-, cardiac implantable electronic device (CIED)-related-, and secondary TR (Figure 1), the latter including atrial TR and ventricular TR.^{9,28,33,35} Details regarding specific causes, mechanisms and echocardiographic findings of the different types of TR are reported in Table 2. Primary TR accounts for 5-10% of cases and is caused by structural abnormality of the tricuspid valve (TV) apparatus that can be either acquired or congenital. CIED-related TR has been identified as a separate entity because of its peculiar characteristics. It has a growing prevalence, because of the diffusion of devices with right-sided leads, and requires specific interdisciplinary management including electrophysiologists with expertise in device therapy and transvenous electrode extraction. It can be due to mechanical interference of the lead with the TV apparatus, or pacing-induced RVD. Secondary TR (about 85% of all TR) is the most common phenotype observed in adult patients with RHF, with post-capillary pulmonary hypertension due to left-sided diseases and AF being the most common causes. Ventricular TR develops in the presence of RV dilatation, remodelling and dysfunction, whereas atrial secondary TR develops in the presence of predominant right atrial remodelling, usually (but not exclusively) associated with high burden AF. Different definitions of atrial TR have been proposed, mostly as a 'rule-out' diagnosis based on the exclusion of RV involvement



Figure 1 Aetiopathogenesis and mechanisms of right-sided heart failure and tricuspid regurgitation. CIED, cardiac implantable electronic device; HFpEF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; PH, pulmonary hypertension; RA, right atrial; RV, right ventricular; RVD, right ventricular dysfunction; VHD, valvular heart disease. *Pulmonary disorders include parenchymal diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and restrictive disorders as well as pulmonary artery hypertension and pulmonary thromboembolism.

and preserved LVEF. Prognosis of patients with atrial secondary TR has been recently reported to be better than that of patients with ventricular secondary TR. 36,37

Notably, different phenotypes of RHF (i.e. RVD, right atrial remodelling) and TR (primary, CIED-related, secondary) can coexist. Pathophysiological interplays between RHF and TR are reported in *Figure 1*.

Clinical presentation and course

Right HF and TR are debilitating conditions strongly affecting quality of life, hospitalization rates and survival.³⁸ They can be considered

as parts of a multi-organ syndrome involving cardiac (i.e. right heart chambers, TV apparatus) and extra-cardiac structures (i.e. liver, kidneys, bowels, lungs, brain, muscles). Systemic congestion, involving splanchnic organs, is the first pathophysiological consequence of both RHF and TR.^{22,24} Moreover, at the later stages, decrease in cardiac output leads to cerebral and peripheral hypoperfusion, and ventricular interdependence leads to pulmonary congestion^{13,30} (*Figure 2*).

A graphical description of the clinical course and presentation of RHF and TR is shown in *Figure 3*. Despite the dramatic picture of end-stage RHF, the initial clinical course, even in presence of severe TR, may be sub-clinical with unspecific and mild symptoms and signs. Peripheral oedema is often the most prominent

Table 2 Classification of tricuspid regurgitation

Type of TR	Causes	Mechanisms	Main echocardiographic findings
Primary TR	Prolapse/myxomatous disease Rheumatic heart disease Congenital TV abnormalities Infective endocarditis Traumatic or iatrogenic (biopsy, drugs) Carcinoid syndrome Endomyocardial fibrosis Radiation therapy	Intrinsic structural abnormalities of the TV apparatus (due to degenerative, congenital or acquired TV disease) leading to restricted or excessive leaflet mobility or leaflet perforation	Abnormal leaflet structure (defining TR aetiology) Variable leaflet mobility (according to the specific aetiology) RA dilatation and annular dilatation are frequently observed, RV dilatation/dysfunction may be present
CIED-related TR	PM ICD CRT	Direct interaction of the CIED lead on the TV apparatus: leaflet impingement, leaflet adherence, leaflet laceration or perforation, leaflet/chordal entanglement, leaflet avulsion (after lead extraction), chordal rupture	Normal or abnormal leaflet structure Variable leaflet mobility (frequent restricted leaflet mobility in systole/diastole, frequent leaflet tethering) RA dilatation, annular dilatation and RV dilatation/dysfunction are frequently observed
Secondary TR			
Atrial TR	Atrial myopathy Atrial fibrillation HFpEF	Isolated annular dilatation (due to RA dilatation and dysfunction) with morphologically normal leaflets	Normal leaflet structure Marked annular dilatation and RA dilatation (key findings) Normal leaflet mobility, no or minimal leaflet tethering RV dilatation/dysfunction may be present (but RV volume is usually normal)
Ventricular TR	Pulmonary hypertension Left-sided heart disease RV cardiomyopathy RV dysfunction from any other cause	Displacement of the papillary muscles, leaflet tethering and annular dilatation (due to RV dilatation and dysfunction) with morphologically normal leaflets	Normal leaflet structure Marked leaflet tethering (key finding) Restricted leaflet mobility in systole Marked RV dilatation and RV dysfunction are frequently observed RA dilatation and annular dilatation are frequently observed

CIED, cardiac implantable electronic device; CRT, cardiac resynchronization therapy; HFpEF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; ICD, implantable cardiac defibrillator; PM, pacemaker; RA, right atrial; RV, right ventricular; TR, tricuspid regurgitation; TV, tricuspid valve.

clinical feature in patients with chronic RHF. Also, patients can complain of fatigue, abdominal distension, dyspepsia, anorexia and/or early satiety due to hepato-splanchnic congestion and gut oedema (*Figure 2*). Patients typically show elevated jugular venous pressure and have, at an earlier stage, a positive abdominojugular reflux test. A low-amplitude holosystolic murmur of TR may be present. Atrial tachyarrhythmias are common in the setting of elevated right atrial pressure and may lead to haemodynamic decompensation. More rarely, chest discomfort can occur, due to elevated intracardiac pressures, reduction in coronary perfusion and subendocardial ischaemia. As RV function worsens, the reduction in cardiac output and ventricular interdependence lead to progressive exercise intolerance and dyspnoea, while persistence of systemic congestion leads to hepatomegaly, ascites, and lower extremity or presacral oedema.

Notably, the increase in central venous pressure and consequent rise in renal vein pressure, even in the absence of decreased

cardiac output, may cause worsening renal function, reduction in urine output, refractory fluid retention, and increase in diuretic requirements. Notably, moderate or severe TR was found to be a strong risk factor for cardiorenal syndrome in patients with HE.^{39,40} Diuretic resistance and irreversible kidney dysfunction may occur as a consequence of the increased renal venous pressure and kidney hypoperfusion. Laboratory abnormalities include increased blood urea nitrogen and creatinine.

Hepatic dysfunction is another possible consequence of systemic congestion with or without hypoperfusion. It can lead to the development of cardiac cirrhosis. The most prominent laboratory abnormalities include markers of cholestasis (i.e. elevated bilirubin, γ -glutamyl transpeptidase, and alkaline phosphatase) and altered synthetic function (prolonged prothrombin time). These laboratory abnormalities are more commonly encountered than elevations in transaminases.^{41,42}



Figure 2 Pathophysiology and extracardiac consequences of right-sided heart failure and tricuspid regurgitation.



Figure 3 Clinical course and progression of right-sided heart failure and tricuspid regurgitation. JVD, jugular vein distention; NYHA, New York Heart Association; RA, right atrial; RHF, right heart failure; RV, right ventricular; TR, tricuspid regurgitation.



Figure 4 Step-by-step management of patients with right-sided heart failure and tricuspid regurgitation. Identification includes clinical and laboratory assessment (red flags) and transthoracic echocardiography (Panel A) and is not necessarly performed at a Heart Failure Clinic or Heart Valve Centre. Dlagnostic confirmation, treatment optimization, reassessment and possible tricuspid intervention should be performed at a Heart Failure Clinic with a Heart Valve Centre. Life-time management (i.e. follow-up timing and modalities) varies according to patient characteristics (Panel B). CRT, cardiac resynchronization therapy; ICD, implantable cardiac defibrillator; HF, heart failure; LV, left ventricular; PM, pacemaker; RA, right atrial; RHF, right heart failure; RV, right ventricular; TR, tricuspid regurgitation; VHD, valvular heart disease.

Finally, the gastrointestinal tract function can be impaired by RHF as a consequence of increased central venous pressure and, possible reduced cardiac output, leading to reduced absorption and malnutrition. Splanchnic venous congestion with deficient abdominal lymphatic drainage causes interstitial oedema with a consequent increases in intra-abdominal pressure and impairment of the barrier function of the intestine.¹³

Early identification

The suspicion of RHF and TR is based on clinical history, clinical presentation and laboratory exams. Red flags for early identification of patients with RHF and TR are shown in *Figure 4*.

Clinical history includes all the possible causes of RHF and TR (*Figures 1* and 4). As mentioned above, clinical presentation is not specific, at least at the early stages, and thus, requires particular attention. Mild fatigue, peripheral oedema and dyspepsia should increase the suspicion of RHD and TR, especially in presence of a suggestive clinical history. Laboratory exams can show initial renal and hepatic injury with a slight increase in serum creatinine and cholestasis markers. Antigen carbohydrate 125, in addition to N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide, may help in the detection of systemic congestion, especially in presence of significant TR.⁴³⁻⁴⁵ In presence of these risk factors, a transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) can confirm the diagnosis of RHF and TR (*Figure 4*).

In presence of RHF and moderate or severe TR, a diagnostic work-up to confirm the diagnosis and identify the cause/phenotype of RHF and TR is needed preferably to be performed at a HF clinic with a multidisciplinary HF team and Heart Valve Centre.^{9,46}

Diagnostic work-up

First-line exam for diagnostic confirmation is transthoracic echocardiography (TTE). It should be performed by an expert/dedicated operator at a HF clinic with a Heart Valve Centre.⁹ Additional imaging tools (i.e. transoesophageal echocardiography, cardiac magnetic resonance) are important to support the diagnosis and/or identify the cause/phenotype of RHF and TR. Right heart catheterization (RHC) has a key role to confirm or exclude pulmonary hypertension, to differentiate pre- from post-capillary phenotypes, and to define the haemodynamic impact of TR. All these examinations need to be performed after volume status optimization, i.e. with fluid overload reduced as much as possible. Importantly, conditions identified as having a cause–effect relationship with RHF and TR need to be treated (*Figures 4* and 5) and severity of RHF and TR then reassessed.

Imaging

A detailed description of the assessment of RV and right atrial function and TR by imaging is given in other reviews and position statements and goes beyond the aims of the present document.^{1,6,33,47–51} We only provide in the following paragraph a brief overview of the main imaging tools that can be adopted for the assessment of right heart chambers and TV in patients with HF.

Right heart chambers

Non-invasive assessment of the right ventricle is a challenging task due to its complex anatomy and location in the chest. Therefore, a



Figure 5 Aetiologies, hemodynamic profiles and first-line treatments of right-sided heart failure and tricuspid regurgitation. CIED, cardiac implantable electronic device; CRT, cardiac resynchronization therapy; HFpEF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; PH, pulmonary hypertension; RVD, right ventricular dysfunction; SGLT2i, sodium–glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor; TR, tricuspid regurgitation; VHD, valvular heart disease. ^aAntibiotics in case of endocarditis. ^bRevascularization in case of right coronary artery disease causing right ventricular failure, treatment of specific cardiomyopathies (i.e. amyloidosis, sarcoidosis). ^cSpecific treatment for parenchymal diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and restrictive disorders as well as pulmonary arterial hypertension and pulmonary thromboembolism.

systematic and thorough evaluation of RV size, shape, and function should be performed by using, in a complementary fashion, the different imaging modalities available, knowing their strengths and weaknesses.

Echocardiography represents the first-line imaging modality for the assessment of RV function in most patients.¹ Conventional M-mode and two-dimensional echocardiography provide very limited and quite inaccurate assessment of both RV size and function, particularly in pathologic conditions. The advent of myocardial deformation imaging and three-dimensional echocardiography has improved the accuracy of echocardiography to assess RV geometry and function, and prognostic stratification of patients.^{1,50,52–56} Echocardiographic cut-offs for the definition of RVD are highly debated, especially in presence of TR. A comprehensive classification have been recently proposed (online supplementary *Table* S2).⁵⁷

Cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR), although considered the reference imaging modality for RV dimension and function assessment, is often limited by time, costs, availability, and presence of CIED but should be performed particularly when echocardiographic image quality is poor and the findings are not conclusive, when detailed anatomical information (such as in congenital heart disease) is necessary, and when tissue characterization is required.⁴⁸

Assessment of the RV function by cardiac computed tomography (CCT) has been validated in multiple studies using CMR as the reference standard showing that volumes are slightly overestimated and, consequently, LVEF and stroke volume are underestimated. Limitations for CCT include need for contrast and radiation exposure and low temporal resolution for functional assessments.⁵⁸

Right atrial size is commonly assessed with standard two-dimensional echocardiography by acquiring dedicated

apical four-chamber views focused on the right heart. Besides the standard evaluation of right atrial dilatation, advanced three-dimensional assessment of right atrial volumes and different volumetric, Doppler or strain parameters of right atrial function have been developed to better define right atrial impairment.^{59,60} Beyond its role in discriminating atrial versus ventricular secondary TR,⁶¹ isolated or disproportionate right atrial enlargement may also identify patients at increased risk of TR progression.⁶²

Tricuspid valve

Due to increasing interest in TR, relevant advances in understanding TV anatomy and imaging have been done in the last years.^{6,33,49} The TV is usually composed by three leaflets (named as anterior, posterior and septal), but anatomical variants with a different number of leaflets are frequently observed.⁴⁹ In order to uniformly classify TV anatomy and optimize pre-procedural planning and intra-procedural management, a novel nomenclature has recently been proposed that identified four major classes of TV morphologies based on the number of leaflets.⁵¹ In parallel, TR classification has been updated (*Figure 1* and *Table 2*) and a new TR grading scheme, including the 'massive' and 'torrential' grade beyond severe, has been proposed and adopted in clinical trials on transcatheter TV intervention (TTVI).^{63–66} Of note, an incremental prognostic impact of massive and torrential versus severe TR has been reported.^{67,68}

Transthoracic echocardiography represents the first-line and key imaging modality to assess TV anatomy and quantify TR. Notably, a transoesophageal echocardiography (TOE) is needed when mechanisms and/or quantification of TR are not conclusive after TTE assessment, and for anatomical suitability of transcatheter or surgical interventions. A comprehensive assessment including different qualitative, semi-quantitative and quantitative methods is fundamental to evaluate TR severity, integrating data obtained from two-dimensional and Doppler echocardiography.^{33,69} Relevant parameters include vena contracta width, effective regurgitant orifice area, regurgitant volume and regurgitant fraction.³³ However, due to the large regurgitant orifice, the frequent tethering of the leaflets, and the low atrio-ventricular pressure gradient usually associated with significant secondary TR, the conventional proximal isovelocity surface area Doppler method grossly underestimates the severity of moderate or severe secondary TR in about 30% of patients.^{70,71} In this context, three-dimensional parameters may be particularly useful for TR quantification, especially three-dimensional colour Doppler planimetry of the vena contracta area obtained by both TTE or TOE.^{69,72,73}

The importance of a novel, multimodality approach to TV imaging is increasingly recognized.³³ Beyond echocardiography, cross-sectional imaging with CMR and CCT has an additive role in the assessment of TV disease and gives complementary information.⁷⁴ CMR allows to quantify TR regurgitant volume and regurgitation fraction.^{75,76} CCT provides detailed anatomic assessment of the tricuspid annulus, explores vascular structures such as superior and inferior caval veins, and characterizes anatomic relationships with relevant surrounding structures such as the right coronary artery.⁹ Of note, CCT is emerging as a key examination in the pre-procedural planning of patients evaluated for percutaneous TV interventions beyond transcatheter edge-to-edge TV repair (including annuloplasty or replacement devices).⁷⁷

Right heart catheterization

Right heart catheterization is an important diagnostic tool for pulmonary hypertension assessment since in presence of severe TR and RHF, echocardiography can misestimate pulmonary pressures.^{78,79} RHC enables to evaluate severity of pulmonary hypertension and distinguish between pre- and post-capillary phenotypes. Pre-capillary pulmonary hypertension is currently defined as the concomitant presence of mean pulmonary pressure >20 mmHg, pulmonary wedge pressure \leq 15 mmHg and pulmonary vascular resistance >2 Wood units. Post-capillary pulmonary hypertension, defined as pulmonary pressure >20 mmHg and pulmonary wedge pressure >15 mmHg, can be isolated or combined according to pulmonary vascular resistance value.⁸⁰ All these phenotypes can cause RHF and TR; however, a careful distinction is paramount to provide specific treatments (Figure 5). In a previous retrospective study, isolated pre-capillary pulmonary hypertension, defined as mean pulmonary pressure >30 mmHg and trans-pulmonary gradient >17 mmHg, was associated with a poorer prognosis among patients undergoing TTVI.⁸¹

Right heart catheterization can also provide information on RV function. Pulmonary artery pulsatility index (PAPi), defined as the ratio between the differential pulmonary artery pressure (systolic – diastolic) and the right atrial pressure, assessed by RHC, was found to be useful in prognostic stratification of patients with

chronic RHF,^{82,83} but not in those with severe TR undergoing TTVI.⁸¹ Non-invasive assessment of PAPi was recently reported as associated with outcome in patients with TR.⁸⁴ However, the more comprehensive way to assess RV function is to take into account its adaptation to the afterload. The gold standard measurements of RV contractility and afterload are end-systolic elastance (Ees) and arterial elastance (Ea), respectively.⁸⁵ Notably, measurements of Ees and Ea require expensive conductance catheter technology and expert catheterization laboratory environment. Of note, non-invasive assessment of RV to pulmonary artery coupling was validated in HF populations^{86,87} and it seems to be a prognostic predictor of outcome also in medically or percutaneously treated patients with TR.^{88,89}

Cardiac output assessment is mandatory during RHF evaluation because it provides information on cardiac function and also allows, in relationship with pulmonary and capillary wedge pressures, to calculate pulmonary vascular resistance. The Fick method (indirect or, when feasible, direct) for cardiac output assessment is preferable. The role of the thermodilution method is still debated since it may underestimate cardiac output when TR is severe.^{78,90,91} Low (<1.7 ml/min/m²) and high (>2.6 ml/min/m²) cardiac output values were associated with a lower survival as compared to intermediate cardiac output status among patients undergoing TTVI.⁹² Hyperdynamic circulation due to hepatic damage may explain the negative role of a high cardiac output as a marker of advanced disease.

Integration of RHC and echocardiographic data is mandatory in the pre-procedural evaluation of candidates to TR intervention. Discordance between echocardiographic and invasive assessment of pulmonary artery pressure is related with poor outcomes in patients undergoing TTVI, probably because of greater TR grade.⁷⁹

Management

Specific treatments according to aetiology

Strategies aiming to treat the predominant cause of RHF and TR represent the first-line approach (Figure 5). Therefore, treatment of chronic HF is recommended according to current guidelines.⁹³

In case of severe left-sided VHD and severe TR, or mild/moderate TR with dilated TV annulus, concomitant TV treatment during surgery for mitral and/or aortic valve is indicated.⁹⁴ However, patients with combined VHD may undergo transcatheter procedures⁹⁵ because of an increased surgical risk due to age, frailty and comorbidities, as well as RHF. Severe TR is observed in about 3% of patients undergoing transcatheter aortic valve implantation⁹⁶ and in up to 20% of patients undergoing mitral transcatheter edge-to-edge repair (TEER).^{97,98} About 40–50% of patients improve their TR grade early after transcatheter correction of the left-sided

VHD. 99,100 However, long-term follow-up data about TR changes in this setting are lacking and persistance of significant TR after left-sided VHD treatment is associated with adverse outcome. 99

Treatment of AF, including catheter ablation, can be advised when AF is the direct cause, and not a consequence, of TR. A recent study showed an improvement in atrio-ventricular regurgitation severity when a durable conversion to sinus rhythm was obtained at 12 months.¹⁰¹ Long-standing AF is likely less associated with this positive response.

Pulmonary disorders must be treated with specific therapies. The role of TR treatment in this setting is unsettled. Specifically, patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension should receive pulmonary vasodilators according to the most recent guidelines⁸⁰; patients with chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension should receive oral anticoagulant, specific medications, surgical endarterectomy or percutaneous angioplasty; those with lung disease should receive bronchodilators and/or ventilatory support.⁸⁰

In patients with CIED-related TR, lead extraction can be advised in selected cases of recent implantation (i.e. <3 months) taking into account that the procedure can be ineffective when the lead has no direct influence on valve dysfunction and can even worsen TR in case of leaflet laceration.¹⁰²

Medical therapies

We refer here to the cases where no clear treatable cause of RHF and TR can be addressed, and to those where RHF and TR persist despite treatment of the predominant cause. In these cases, optimization of volume status remains the mainstay of treatment. Diuretics are needed to treat congestion, regardless of LVEF.⁹³ In patients with TR and RHF with signs and symptoms of systemic congestion and possible malabsorption of oral diuretics due to gut congestion, hospitalization may be needed for intravenous diuretic treatment and to monitor the diuretic response (i.e. diuresis and natriuresis).^{93,103} In case of diuretic treatment and/or insufficient diuretic response, combined diuretic therapy may be necessary as well as inotropic agents and vasopressors, in case of peripheral hypoperfusion.⁹³

Notably, there are no specific drugs (i.e. neurohormonal modulators) shown to have beneficial effects on the symptoms, clinical course and prognosis of patients with RHF and TR. A small observational study showed a possible association between sacubitril/valsartan and improvement in RV function¹⁰⁴ and some experimental studies reported a possible impact of mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists in reducing RV afterload.^{105,106} Moreover, in a small randomized controlled trial including patients with HFrEF, sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitors in addition to other HF drugs, were found to be more effective in improving RV function as compared to other HF drugs alone.¹⁰⁷ Indeed, current guidelines clearly state that medical therapy (i.e. diuretics) should not delay TR intervention when indicated.94 Nevertheless, clinical reassessment, complete echocardiography and RHC should be performed under an euvolaemic status before considering any possible TR intervention.

Tricuspid valve interventions

A thorough discussion of TV surgery, as well as of right-sided mechanical circulatory supports, goes beyond the aims of the present article. Briefly, in the 2021 European Society of Cardiology (ESC) guidelines for the management of patients with VHD, TV surgery is recommended in patients with primary severe TR without severe RVD, as well as in those with secondary severe TR undergoing left-sided VHD and it should be considered in patients with severe TR without severe RVD and/or severe LV dysfunction and/or severe pulmonary hypertension. On the other hand, transcatheter therapies may be considered in patients with secondary and symptomatic TR deemed inoperable.⁹⁴

The benefit of TR correction during left-sided VHD surgery has been demonstrated.^{108–110} On the other hand, in patients with multiple VHD and high or prohibitive surgical risk undergoing transcatheter interventions, the role of concomitant treatment of left-sided lesions and TV is still unclear.^{111,112} As mentioned above, persistence of severe TR after transcatheter left-sided VHD correction is associated with a poorer outcome.⁹⁹ Also, RVD was found to be a strong predictor of poor prognosis in patients undergoing transcatheter left-sided VHD intervention^{113,114} as well as in those receiving TTVI.¹¹⁵

With regard to isolated TR without left-sided VHD), patients are largely undertreated.¹¹⁶ Reluctance to perform an isolated TR surgery can be explained on the one hand by the lack of evidence that surgical TR correction improves outcomes compared to medical management and the falsely benign reputation of TR, and on the other hand, by a high in-hospital mortality of isolated TR surgery, up to 10%, mostly related to the late presentation of these patients.^{10,11}

In a large single centre retrospective study, operative mortality for isolated TR was 0% in patients at early stages of the disease and 16% at the late stages, once more confirming the importance of timely intervention and correct risk stratification.¹¹⁷ Recently, a dedicated risk model, the TRI-SCORE, was proposed to estimate in-hospital mortality in patients undergoing isolated TR surgery. Notably, most of the variables included in this model (age \geq 70 years, NYHA functional class III–IV, right-sided HF signs, daily dose of furosemide \geq 125 mg, glomerular filtration rate <30 ml/min, elevated total bilirubin, LVEF <60%, moderate/severe RVD) are HF- and congestion-related confirming the prognostic importance of HF stage and presentation.¹¹ In most Heart Valve Centres, surgery for isolated TR is conducted in a minimally invasive, beating heart approach to reduce the risk of the procedure.

Transcatheter TV interventions are emerging as possible treatment options in patients with severe TR. Several devices are currently available or under evaluation with different design and functioning (online supplementary *Table S3*).^{9,118,119} TEER is the most widely used because of ease of use and high safety profile.¹²⁰ In a small single-arm study, transcatheter annuloplasty seemed effective in reducing TR grade and was associated with an improvement in symptoms and quality of life¹²¹ Heterotopic devices showed improvement in cardiac systemic congestion and functional status,¹²² but do not increase cardiac output.¹²³ Orthotopic





implantation is also available with promising preliminary results.¹²⁴ Limited data on RV reverse remodelling after TTVI were recently reported.¹²⁵⁻¹²⁷

Most of the available data on TTVI come from observational registries. A large multicentre observational retrospective study showed a possible benefit of TTVI compared to conservative management in reducing mortality and HF hospitalization of patients with severe TR regardless of demographic and clinical features, but with larger effects in patients with a moderate impairment of RV function (vs. no or severe RVD).^{128–130}

Single arm observational retrospective studies identified several predictors of poorer outcomes among patients undergoing TTVI: pre-capillary pulmonary hypertension,⁸¹ discordance between RHC and echocardiography in assessing pulmonary hypertension,⁷⁹ massive and torrential versus severe TR,⁶⁷ severe RVD assessed by global parameters,¹¹⁵ organ damage (i.e. renal failure and liver dysfunction).¹³¹ These findings may suggest that TR treatment in late stages of RHF might not lead to a prognostic benefit. Accordingly, even if the optimal timing for TR intervention is unknown, efforts for an early identification of these patients may improve selection and results.

The recent TRILUMINATE Pivotal trial⁶⁶ is the first prospective randomized controlled trial comparing a TR correction strategy (TEER with TriClip) to medical therapy in patients with at least severe TR. The primary endpoint was a hierarchical composite that included death from any cause or tricuspid-valve surgery, HF hospitalization, and an improvement in quality of life assessed by the Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire (KCCQ), with an improvement defined as an increase of at least 15 points at the 1-year follow-up. The primary endpoint was met due to a relevant improvement in quality of life (mean KCCQ change 12.3 ± 1.8 points in the TEER group and 0.6 ± 1.8 points in the control group). However, no differences were found between the two groups of treatment with regard to mortality and HF hospitalization. In absence of a sham comparator, the interpretation of quality of life changes is limited, but the improvement in KCCQ was significantly correlated with the degree of TR reduction, suggesting a causative rather than placebo effect. Importantly, the safety profile of TEER was confirmed to be very high with 98.3% of the patients who underwent the procedure free from major adverse events at 30 days.

Notably, the TRILUMINATE population was at low risk (i.e. preserved LVEF, no severe RHF, HF hospitalization in the year preceding inclusion in only 25% of patients), had short follow-up (i.e. 1 year), and the trial was underpowered for hard end-points since the observed event rates were much lower than expected.

The results of the TRISCEND II trial, a randomized controlled trial comparing transcatheter TV implantation with the EVOQUE system and medical therapy, based on the first 150 patients enrolled in the study, were recently presented with promising results (major adverse events lower than expected, TR reduction and improvement in quality of life), but not published yet.

Despite the rapid advances in technologies, further randomized controlled studies, including more symptomatic patients and correctly powered for hard endpoints and with long follow-up are urgently needed to clearly understand whether TR correction may improve prognosis in these patients in addition to the benefit in quality of life.

Palliative care

According to the World Health Organization palliative care is an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing the problem associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of symptoms and, physical, psychosocial and spiritual problems. Such an approach has a major role in patients with RHF and TR. Notably, clinicians should not wait with thinking about symptom relief and improving quality of life or palliative care as a last option. Indeed, palliative care can go hand in hand with curative care and be an integral part of HF management.¹³² A patient centred approach should be used in all treatment decisions with the aim of improving quality of life of patients.

Multidisciplinary approach: from detection of right-sided heart failure and tricuspid regurgitation to lifetime management

A step-by-step approach in the management of patients with RHF and TR is reported in *Figure 4*.

Identification of patients with RHF and TR can involve different specialists including general practitioners, nephrologists, hepatologists, gastroenterologists, internal medicine specialists, geriatrics, electrophysiology specialists, HF specialists, specialists in cardiac imaging, interventional cardiologists and surgeons. Awareness of RHF and TR is paramount to enable early identification and treatment. A multidisciplinary approach is needed since different phenotypes can overlap requiring the involvement of different specialists. After early identification of RHF and TR and confirmation by TTE, a further evaluation at a HF clinic, preferentially with a Heart Valve Centre, is needed for a complete work-up including diagnostic confirmation and identification of the RHF and TR phenotype. Specific treatments are required as soon as the cause is identified. Also, congestion and hypoperfusion have to be treated, in a hospital environment if needed. Clinical and echocardiographic reassessment have to be performed after treatment optimization, and if there is persistence of severe TR that may benefit from an intervention, a RHC has to be performed or repeate. In the evaluation for the possible TR treatment many aspects need to be considered (Figure 6). First, the TR phenotype, since some phenotypes, such as pulmonary vascular disorders causing isolated pre-capillary pulmonary hypertension, may represent a contraindication to TR correction, and other phenotypes, such as HFrEF, may benefit from specific treatments before considering TR intervention. Second, the surgical risk, that can be evaluated by means of dedicated risk models (i.e. TRI-SCORE in case of isolated TR), as well as assessment of comorbidities and patient's frailty. Third, the anatomical suitability for TTVI, that requires TEE and/or CCT performed by expert operators, since specific criteria are needed for each specific device. Finally, the RHF stage, including RVD severity, TR severity and organ damage, has to be considered as strongly related with prognosis (Figure 6).

In high-risk patients with RHF and/or severe TR and left-sided VHD requiring intervention, a clinical and echocardiographic

reassessment at 1-3 months after percutaneous treatment of aortic and/or mitral valve disease is needed to evaluate the possible persistence of RHF symptoms and/or severe TR and need for TR intervention.

Patients with RHF undergoing TR intervention, as well as those managed with medical treatment, need to be followed up by HF specialists. Periodic reassessment of congestion and optimization of medical therapies is the major tool to prevent HF hospitalizations. Timing of follow-up has to be tailored based on phenotype, stage of disease and risk of HF readmission. In patients with moderate TR without RHF, regular follow-up including clinical evaluation, laboratory exams and TTE is advised to be performed every 6 months with referring to HF clinic in case of RHF onset and/or worsening of HF and/or worsening of TR.

Supplementary Information

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.

Conflict of interest: none declared.

References

- Gorter TM, Hoendermis ES, van Veldhuisen DJ, Voors AA, Lam CS, Geelhoed B, et al. Right ventricular dysfunction in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Eur J Heart Fail 2016;18:1472-1487. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.630
- Iglesias-Garriz I, Olalla-Gomez C, Garrote C, Lopez-Benito M, Martin J, Alonso D, et al. Contribution of right ventricular dysfunction to heart failure mortality: A meta-analysis. Rev Cardiovasc Med 2012;13:e62-e69. https://doi. org/10.3909/ricm0602
- Heitzinger G, Pavo N, Koschatko S, Jantsch C, Winter MP, Spinka G, et al. Contemporary insights into the epidemiology, impact and treatment of secondary tricuspid regurgitation across the heart failure spectrum. Eur J Heart Fail 2023;25:857–867. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.2858
- Meyer P, Filippatos GS, Ahmed MI, Iskandrian AE, Bittner V, Perry GJ, et al. Effects of right ventricular ejection fraction on outcomes in chronic systolic heart failure. *Circulation* 2010;**121**:252–258. https://doi.org/10.1161/ CIRCULATIONAHA.109.887570
- Melenovsky V, Hwang SJ, Lin G, Redfield MM, Borlaug BA. Right heart dysfunction in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. Eur Heart J 2014;35:3452–3462. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehu193
- Hahn RT. Tricuspid regurgitation. N Engl J Med 2023;388:1876–1891. https:// doi.org/10.1056/NEJMra2216709
- Houston BA, Brittain EL, Tedford RJ. Right ventricular failure. N Engl J Med 2023;388:1111–1125. https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMra2207410
- Chioncel O, Lainscak M, Seferovic PM, Anker SD, Crespo-Leiro MG, Harjola VP, et al. Epidemiology and one-year outcomes in patients with chronic heart failure and preserved, mid-range and reduced ejection fraction: An analysis of the ESC Heart Failure Long-Term Registry. Eur J Heart Fail 2017;19:1574–1585. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.813
- Praz F, Muraru D, Kreidel F, Lurz P, Hahn RT, Delgado V, et al. Transcatheter treatment for tricuspid valve disease. EuroIntervention 2021;17:791–808. https:// doi.org/10.4244/EIJ-D-21-00695
- Zack CJ, Fender EA, Chandrashekar P, Reddy YNV, Bennett CE, Stulak JM, et al. National trends and outcomes in isolated tricuspid valve surgery. J Am Coll Cardiol 2017;70:2953-2960. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2017.10.039
- Dreyfus J, Audureau E, Bohbot Y, Coisne A, Lavie-Badie Y, Bouchery M, et al. TRI-SCORE: A new risk score for in-hospital mortality prediction after isolated tricuspid valve surgery. Eur Heart J 2022;43:654–662. https://doi.org/10.1093/ eurheartj/ehab679
- Mehra MR, Park MH, Landzberg MJ, Lala A, Waxman AB; International Right Heart Failure Foundation Scientific Working Group. Right heart failure: Toward a common language. J Heart Lung Transplant 2014;33:123–126. https://doi.org/ 10.1016/j.healun.2013.10.015

- Konstam MA, Kiernan MS, Bernstein D, Bozkurt B, Jacob M, Kapur NK, et al.; American Heart Association Council on Clinical Cardiology; Council on Cardiovascular Disease in the Young; and Council on Cardiovascular Surgery and Anesthesia. Evaluation and management of right-sided heart failure: A scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2018;**137**:e578-e622. https://doi.org/10.1161/CIR.000000000000560
- 14. Bozkurt B, Coats AJS, Tsutsui H, Abdelhamid CM, Adamopoulos S, Albert N, et al. Universal definition and classification of heart failure: A report of the Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Failure Association of the European Society of Cardiology, Japanese Heart Failure Society and Writing Committee of the Universal Definition of Heart Failure: Endorsed by the Canadian Heart Failure Society, Heart Failure Association of India, Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand, and Chinese Heart Failure Association. Eur J Heart Fail 2021;23:352–380. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.2115
- Harjola VP, Mebazaa A, Celutkiene J, Bettex D, Bueno H, Chioncel O, et al. Contemporary management of acute right ventricular failure: A statement from the Heart Failure Association and the Working Group on Pulmonary Circulation and Right Ventricular Function of the European Society of Cardiology. Eur J Heart Fail 2016;18:226–241. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.478
- Chioncel O, Adamo M, Nikolaou M, Parissis J, Mebazaa A, Yilmaz MB, et al. Acute heart failure and valvular heart disease: A scientific statement of the Heart Failure Association, the Association for Acute CardioVascular Care and the European Association of Percutaneous Cardiovascular Interventions of the European Society of Cardiology. Eur J Heart Fail 2023;25:1025–1048. https:// doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.2918
- Dietz MF, Prihadi EA, van der Bijl P, Ajmone Marsan N, Delgado V, Bax JJ. Prognostic implications of staging right heart failure in patients with significant secondary tricuspid regurgitation. JACC Heart Fail 2020;8:627-636. https://doi. org/10.1016/j.jchf.2020.02.008
- d'Arcy JL, Coffey S, Loudon MA, Kennedy A, Pearson-Stuttard J, Birks J, et al. Large-scale community echocardiographic screening reveals a major burden of undiagnosed valvular heart disease in older people: The OxVALVE population cohort study. Eur Heart J 2016;37:3515–3522. https://doi.org/10. 1093/eurheartj/ehw229
- Vieitez JM, Monteagudo JM, Mahia P, Perez L, Lopez T, Marco I, et al. New insights of tricuspid regurgitation: A large-scale prospective cohort study. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2021;22:196–202. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/ jeaa205
- Benfari G, Antoine C, Miller WL, Thapa P, Topilsky Y, Rossi A, et al. Excess mortality associated with functional tricuspid regurgitation complicating heart failure with reduced ejection fraction. *Circulation* 2019;**140**:196–206. https:// doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.118.038946
- Mutlak D, Khalil J, Lessick J, Kehat I, Agmon Y, Aronson D. Risk factors for the development of functional tricuspid regurgitation and their population-attributable fractions. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging* 2020;**13**:1643–1651. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcmg.2020.01.015
- Adamo M, Chioncel O, Benson L, Shahim B, Crespo-Leiro MG, Anker SD, et al. Prevalence, clinical characteristics and outcomes of heart failure patients with or without isolated or combined mitral and tricuspid regurgitation: Insight from the ESC-HFA EORP Heart Failure Long-Term Registry. Eur J Heart Fail 2023;25:1061-1071. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.2929
- Bartko PE, Arfsten H, Frey MK, Heitzinger G, Pavo N, Cho A, et al. Natural history of functional tricuspid regurgitation: Implications of quantitative doppler assessment. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2019;12:389-397. https://doi.org/10.1016/ j.jcmg.2018.11.021
- Chioncel O, Mebazaa A, Maggioni AP, Harjola VP, Rosano G, Laroche C, et al.; ESC-EORP-HFA Heart Failure Long-Term Registry Investigators. Acute heart failure congestion and perfusion status – Impact of the clinical classification on in-hospital and long-term outcomes; Insights from the ESC-EORP-HFA Heart Failure Long-Term Registry. Eur J Heart Fail 2019;21:1338–1352. https://doi.org/ 10.1002/ejhf.1492
- De la Espriella R, Santas E, Chorro FJ, Minana G, Soler M, Bodi V, et al. Functional tricuspid regurgitation and recurrent admissions in patients with acute heart failure. Int J Cardiol 2019;291:83–88. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcard.2019.03. 051
- Chorin E, Rozenbaum Z, Topilsky Y, Konigstein M, Ziv-Baran T, Richert E, et al. Tricuspid regurgitation and long-term clinical outcomes. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2020;21:157–165. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jez216
- Messika-Zeitoun D, Verta P, Gregson J, Pocock SJ, Boero I, Feldman TE, et al. Impact of tricuspid regurgitation on survival in patients with heart failure: A large electronic health record patient-level database analysis. Eur J Heart Fail 2020;22:1803-1813. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.1830
- Wang TKM, Akyuz K, Mentias A, Kirincich J, Duran Crane A, Xu S, et al. Contemporary etiologies, outcomes, and novel risk score for isolated tricuspid

regurgitation. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2022;**15**:731–744. https://doi.org/10. 1016/j.jcmg.2021.10.015

- Sanz J, Sanchez-Quintana D, Bossone E, Bogaard HJ, Naeije R. Anatomy, function, and dysfunction of the right ventricle: JACC state-of-the-art review. J Am Coll Cardiol 2019;73:1463-1482. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2018.12. 076
- Arrigo M, Huber LC, Winnik S, Mikulicic F, Guidetti F, Frank M, et al. Right ventricular failure: Pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment. Card Fail Rev 2019;5:140-146. https://doi.org/10.15420/cfr.2019.15.2
- Vonk Noordegraaf A, Westerhof BE, Westerhof N. The relationship between the right ventricle and its load in pulmonary hypertension. J Am Coll Cardiol 2017;69:236-243.
- Mangieri A, Montalto C, Pagnesi M, Jabbour RJ, Rodes-Cabau J, Moat N, et al. Mechanism and implications of the tricuspid regurgitation: From the pathophysiology to the current and future therapeutic options. *Circ Cardiovasc Interv* 2017;**10**:e005043. https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCINTERVENTIONS.117. 005043
- Hahn RT, Badano LP, Bartko PE, Muraru D, Maisano F, Zamorano JL, et al. Tricuspid regurgitation: Recent advances in understanding pathophysiology, severity grading and outcome. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2022;23:913-929. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jeac009
- Addetia K, Lang RM. Functional tricuspid regurgitation: challenging the old beliefs. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2022;23:941-943. https://doi.org/10. 1093/ehjci/jeab252
- Dahou A, Levin D, Reisman M, Hahn RT. Anatomy and physiology of the tricuspid valve. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2019;12:458–468. https://doi.org/10. 1016/j.jcmg.2018.07.032
- Galloo X, Dietz MF, Fortuni F, Prihadi EA, Cosyns B, Delgado V, et al. Prognostic implications of atrial vs. ventricular functional tricuspid regurgitation. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2023;24:733–741. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jead016
- Schlotter F, Dietz MF, Stolz L, Kresoja KP, Besler C, Sannino A, et al. Atrial functional tricuspid regurgitation: Novel definition and impact on prognosis. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2022;15:e011958. https://doi.org/10.1161/ CIRCINTERVENTIONS.122.011958
- Edward J, Banchs J, Parker H, Cornwell W. Right ventricular function across the spectrum of health and disease. *Heart* 2023;109:349–355. https://doi.org/ 10.1136/heartjnl-2021-320526
- Maeder MT, Holst DP, Kaye DM. Tricuspid regurgitation contributes to renal dysfunction in patients with heart failure. J Card Fail 2008;14:824–830. https:// doi.org/10.1016/j.cardfail.2008.07.236
- Seghatol FF, Martin KD, Haj-Asaad A, Xie M, Prabhu SD. Relation of cardiorenal syndrome to mitral and tricuspid regurgitation in acute decompensated heart failure. *Am J Cardiol* 2022;**168**:99–104. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2021. 12.024
- Poelzl G, Ess M, Mussner-Seeber C, Pachinger O, Frick M, Ulmer H. Liver dysfunction in chronic heart failure: Prevalence, characteristics and prognostic significance. Eur J Clin Invest 2012;42:153–163. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2362.2011.02573.x
- Allen LA, Felker GM, Pocock S, McMurray JJ, Pfeffer MA, Swedberg K, et al.; CHARM Investigators. Liver function abnormalities and outcome in patients with chronic heart failure: data from the Candesartan in Heart Failure: Assessment of Reduction in Mortality and Morbidity (CHARM) program. Eur J Heart Fail 2009;11:170–177. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurjhf/hfn031
- Nunez J, de la Espriella R, Minana G, Santas E, Llacer P, Nunez E, et al. Antigen carbohydrate 125 as a biomarker in heart failure: A narrative review. Eur J Heart Fail 2021;23:1445–1457. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.2295
- Soler M, Minana G, Santas E, Nunez E, de la Espriella R, Valero E, et al. CA125 outperforms NT-proBNP in acute heart failure with severe tricuspid regurgitation. Int J Cardiol 2020;308:54–59. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcard.2020.03.027
- 45. Nunez J, Sanchis J, Bodi V, Fonarow GC, Nunez E, Bertomeu-Gonzalez V, et al. Improvement in risk stratification with the combination of the tumour marker antigen carbohydrate 125 and brain natriuretic peptide in patients with acute heart failure. Eur Heart J 2010;31:1752–1763. https://doi.org/10.1093/ eurheartj/ehq142
- Crespo-Leiro MG, Metra M, Lund LH, Milicic D, Costanzo MR, Filippatos G, et al. Advanced heart failure: A position statement of the Heart Failure Association of the European Society of Cardiology. Eur J Heart Fail 2018;20:1505–1535. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.1236
- Amsallem M, Mercier O, Kobayashi Y, Moneghetti K, Haddad F. Forgotten no more: A focused update on the right ventricle in cardiovascular disease. JACC Heart Fail 2018;6:891–903. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jchf.2018.05.022
- Surkova E, Cosyns B, Gerber B, Gimelli A, La Gerche A, Ajmone Marsan N. The dysfunctional right ventricle: The importance of multi-modality imaging. *Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging* 2022;23:885–897. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/ jeac037

- Hahn RT. State-of-the-art review of echocardiographic imaging in the evaluation and treatment of functional tricuspid regurgitation. *Circ Cardiovasc Imaging* 2016;9:e005332. https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCIMAGING.116.005332
- Hahn RT, Lerakis S, Delgado V, Addetia K, Burkhoff D, Muraru D, et al. Multimodality imaging of right heart function: JACC scientific statement. J Am Coll Cardiol 2023;81:1954–1973. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2023.03.392
- Hahn RT, Weckbach LT, Noack T, Hamid N, Kitamura M, Bae R, et al. Proposal for a standard echocardiographic tricuspid valve nomenclature. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2021;14:1299–1305. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcmg.2021.01.012
- Muraru D, Haugaa K, Donal E, Stankovic I, Voigt JU, Petersen SE, et al. Right ventricular longitudinal strain in the clinical routine: A state-of-the-art review. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2022;23:898–912. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/ jeac022
- Addetia K, Muraru D, Badano LP, Lang RM. New directions in right ventricular assessment using 3-dimensional echocardiography. JAMA Cardiol 2019;4:936-944. https://doi.org/10.1001/jamacardio.2019.2424
- 54. Muraru D, Spadotto V, Cecchetto A, Romeo G, Aruta P, Ermacora D, et al. New speckle-tracking algorithm for right ventricular volume analysis from three-dimensional echocardiographic data sets: Validation with cardiac magnetic resonance and comparison with the previous analysis tool. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2016;17:1279-1289. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jev309
- Muraru D, Badano LP, Nagata Y, Surkova E, Nabeshima Y, Genovese D, et al. Development and prognostic validation of partition values to grade right ventricular dysfunction severity using 3D echocardiography. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2020;21:10-21. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jez233
- Nagata Y, Wu VC, Kado Y, Otani K, Lin FC, Otsuji Y, et al. Prognostic value of right ventricular ejection fraction assessed by transthoracic 3D echocardiography. Circ Cardiovasc Imaging 2017;10:e005384. https://doi.org/10.1161/ CIRCIMAGING.116.005384
- Hahn RT, Lawlor MK, Davidson CJ, Badhwar V, Sannino A, Spitzer E, et al. Tricuspid valve academic research consortium definitions for tricuspid regurgitation and trial endpoints. J Am Coll Cardiol 2023;82:1711–1735. https://doi.org/10. 1016/j.jacc.2023.08.008
- Pickett CA, Cheezum MK, Kassop D, Villines TC, Hulten EA. Accuracy of cardiac CT, radionucleotide and invasive ventriculography, two- and three-dimensional echocardiography, and SPECT for left and right ventricular ejection fraction compared with cardiac MRI: A meta-analysis. *Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging* 2015;16:848–852. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jeu313
- Peluso D, Badano LP, Muraru D, Dal Bianco L, Cucchini U, Kocabay G, et al. Right atrial size and function assessed with three-dimensional and speckle-tracking echocardiography in 200 healthy volunteers. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2013;14:1106-1114. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jet024
- Grunig E, Henn P, D'Andrea A, Claussen M, Ehlken N, Maier F, et al. Reference values for and determinants of right atrial area in healthy adults by 2-dimensional echocardiography. Circ Cardiovasc Imaging 2013;6:117–124. https://doi.org/10. 1161/CIRCIMAGING.112.978031
- Florescu DR, Muraru D, Florescu C, Volpato V, Caravita S, Perger E, et al. Right heart chambers geometry and function in patients with the atrial and the ventricular phenotypes of functional tricuspid regurgitation. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2022;23:930-940. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jeab211
- Kwak S, Lim J, Yang S, Rhee TM, Choi YJ, Lee HJ, et al. Atrial functional tricuspid regurgitation: Importance of atrial fibrillation and right atrial remodeling and prognostic significance. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2023;16:575-587. https://doi. org/10.1016/j.jcmg.2022.11.014
- Hahn RT, Zamorano JL. The need for a new tricuspid regurgitation grading scheme. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2017;18:1342–1343. https://doi.org/10. 1093/ehjci/jex139
- 64. Nickenig G, Weber M, Lurz P, von Bardeleben RS, Sitges M, Sorajja P, et al. Transcatheter edge-to-edge repair for reduction of tricuspid regurgitation: 6-month outcomes of the TRILUMINATE single-arm study. Lancet 2019;394:2002–2011. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)32600-5
- Nickenig G, Weber M, Schueler R, Hausleiter J, Nabauer M, von Bardeleben RS, et al. 6-Month outcomes of tricuspid valve reconstruction for patients with severe tricuspid regurgitation. J Am Coll Cardiol 2019;73:1905–1915. https://doi. org/10.1016/j.jacc.2019.01.062
- Sorajja P, Whisenant B, Hamid N, Naik H, Makkar R, Tadros P, et al. Transcatheter repair for patients with tricuspid regurgitation. N Engl J Med 2023;388:1833-1842. https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2300525
- Miura M, Alessandrini H, Alkhodair A, Attinger-Toller A, Biasco L, Lurz P, et al. Impact of massive or torrential tricuspid regurgitation in patients undergoing transcatheter tricuspid valve intervention. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2020;13:1999-2009. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcin.2020.05.011
- 68. Peri Y, Sadeh B, Sherez C, Hochstadt A, Biner S, Aviram G, et al. Quantitative assessment of effective regurgitant orifice: Impact on risk stratification, and

cut-off for severe and torrential tricuspid regurgitation grade. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2020;21:768-776. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jez267

- Badano LP, Hahn R, Rodriguez-Zanella H, Araiza Garaygordobil D, Ochoa-Jimenez RC, Muraru D. Morphological assessment of the tricuspid apparatus and grading regurgitation severity in patients with functional tricuspid regurgitation: Thinking outside the box. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2019;12:652-664. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcmg.2018.09.029
- Rivera JM, Vandervoort PM, Mele D, Siu S, Morris E, Weyman AE, et al. Quantification of tricuspid regurgitation by means of the proximal flow convergence method: A clinical study. Am Heart J 1994;127:1354–1362. https://doi.org/10. 1016/0002-8703(94)90056-6
- Tomaselli M, Badano LP, Mene R, Gavazzoni M, Heilbron F, Radu N, et al. Impact of correcting the 2D PISA method on the quantification of functional tricuspid regurgitation severity. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2022;23:1459–1470. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jeac104
- Utsunomiya H, Harada Y, Susawa H, Takahari K, Ueda Y, Izumi K, et al. Comprehensive evaluation of tricuspid regurgitation location and severity using vena contracta analysis: A color Doppler three-dimensional transesophageal echocardiographic study. J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2019;32:1526–1537.e2. https:// doi.org/10.1016/j.echo.2019.07.022
- Ancona F, Stella S, Taramasso M, Marini C, Latib A, Denti P, et al. Multimodality imaging of the tricuspid valve with implication for percutaneous repair approaches. *Heart* 2017;103:1073–1081. https://doi.org/10.1136/heartjnl-2016-310939
- Naoum C, Blanke P, Cavalcante JL, Leipsic J. Cardiac computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging in the evaluation of mitral and tricuspid valve disease: Implications for transcatheter interventions. *Circ Cardiovasc Imaging* 2017;**10**:e005331. https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCIMAGING.116.005331
- Andersen S, Nielsen-Kudsk JE, Vonk Noordegraaf A, de Man FS. Right ventricular fibrosis. *Circulation* 2019;139:269–285. https://doi.org/10.1161/ CIRCULATIONAHA.118.035326
- Zhan Y, Debs D, Khan MA, Nguyen DT, Graviss EA, Khalaf S, et al. Natural history of functional tricuspid regurgitation quantified by cardiovascular magnetic resonance. J Am Coll Cardiol 2020;76:1291–1301. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc. 2020.07.036
- Pulerwitz TC, Khalique OK, Leb J, Hahn RT, Nazif TM, Leon MB, et al. Optimizing cardiac CT protocols for comprehensive acquisition prior to percutaneous MV and TV repair/replacement. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2020;13:836–850. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcmg.2019.01.041
- Callan P, Clark AL. Right heart catheterisation: Indications and interpretation. Heart 2016;102:147–157. https://doi.org/10.1136/heartjnl-2015-307786
- Lurz P, Orban M, Besler C, Braun D, Schlotter F, Noack T, et al. Clinical characteristics, diagnosis, and risk stratification of pulmonary hypertension in severe tricuspid regurgitation and implications for transcatheter tricuspid valve repair. Eur Heart J 2020;41:2785-2795. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ ehaa138
- Humbert M, Kovacs G, Hoeper MM, Badagliacca R, Berger RMF, Brida M, et al.; ESC/ERS Scientific Document Group. 2022 ESC/ERS Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary hypertension. Eur Heart J 2022;43:3618–3731. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehac237
- Stocker TJ, Hertell H, Orban M, Braun D, Rommel KP, Ruf T, et al. Cardiopulmonary hemodynamic profile predicts mortality after transcatheter tricuspid valve repair in chronic heart failure. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2021;14:29–38. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcin.2020.09.033
- Aslam MI, Jani V, Lin BL, Dunkerly-Eyring B, Livingston CE, Ramachandran A, et al. Pulmonary artery pulsatility index predicts right ventricular myofilament dysfunction in advanced human heart failure. Eur J Heart Fail 2021;23:339–341. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.2084
- Bayram Z, Dogan C, Efe SC, Karagoz A, Guvendi B, Uysal S, et al. Prognostic importance of pulmonary artery pulsatility index and right ventricular stroke work index in end-stage heart failure patients. *Cardiology* 2022;**147**:143–153. https://doi.org/10.1159/000521205
- Kane CJ, Lara-Breitinger KM, Alabdaljabar MS, Nkomo VT, Padang R, Pislaru C, et al. Pulmonary artery pulsatility index in patients with tricuspid valve regurgitation: A simple non-invasive tool for risk stratification. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2023;24:1210–1221. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jead070
- Naeije R, Tello K, D'Alto M. Tricuspid regurgitation: Right ventricular volume versus pressure load. *Curr Heart Fail Rep* 2023;20:208–217. https://doi.org/10. 1007/s11897-023-00599-w
- Schmeisser A, Rauwolf T, Groscheck T, Kropf S, Luani B, Tanev I, et al. Pressure-volume loop validation of TAPSE/PASP for right ventricular arterial coupling in heart failure with pulmonary hypertension. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging 2021;22:168–176. https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jeaa285
- 87. Guazzi M, Bandera F, Pelissero G, Castelvecchio S, Menicanti L, Ghio S, et al. Tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion and pulmonary arterial systolic

pressure relationship in heart failure: An index of right ventricular contractile function and prognosis. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol* 2013;**305**:H1373–H1381. https://doi.org/10.1152/ajpheart.00157.2013

- Brener MI, Lurz P, Hausleiter J, Rodes-Cabau J, Fam N, Kodali SK, et al. Right ventricular-pulmonary arterial coupling and afterload reserve in patients undergoing transcatheter tricuspid valve repair. J Am Coll Cardiol 2022;79:448–461. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2021.11.031
- Gavazzoni M, Badano LP, Cascella A, Heilbron F, Tomaselli M, Caravita S, et al. Clinical value of a novel three-dimensional echocardiography derived index of right ventricle-pulmonary artery coupling in tricuspid regurgitation. J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2023;36:1154–1166.e3. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.echo.2023. 06.014
- Opotowsky AR, Hess E, Maron BA, Brittain EL, Baron AE, Maddox TM, et al. Thermodilution vs estimated fick cardiac output measurement in clinical practice: An analysis of mortality from the Veterans Affairs Clinical Assessment, Reporting, and Tracking (VA CART) program and Vanderbilt University. JAMA Cardiol 2017;2:1090–1099. https://doi.org/10.1001/jamacardio.2017.2945
- Sternberg ME, Nicolazzi J, Patel MR, Saado J, Kwiatkowski S, Kim R, et al. Thermodilution assessment of cardiac index in patients with tricuspid regurgitation. J Invasive Cardiol 2023;35:E122–E125.
- Unterhuber M, Kresoja KP, Besler C, Rommel KP, Orban M, von Roeder M, et al. Cardiac output states in patients with severe functional tricuspid regurgitation: Impact on treatment success and prognosis. Eur J Heart Fail 2021;23:1784-1794. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.2307
- 93. McDonagh TA, Metra M, Adamo M, Gardner RS, Baumbach A, Böhm M, et al. 2021 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure: Developed by the Task Force for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). With the special contribution of the Heart Failure Association (HFA) of the ESC. Eur J Heart Fail 2022;24:4–131. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.2333
- Vahanian A, Beyersdorf F, Praz F, Milojevic M, Baldus S, Bauersachs J, et al.; ESC/EACTS Scientific Document Group. 2021 ESC/EACTS Guidelines for the management of valvular heart disease. *Eur Heart J* 2022;43:561–632. https://doi. org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehab395
- 95. Tribouilloy C, Bohbot Y, Kubala M, Ruschitzka F, Popescu B, Wendler O, et al. Characteristics, management, and outcomes of patients with multiple native valvular heart disease: A substudy of the EURObservational Research Programme Valvular Heart Disease II Survey. Eur Heart J 2022;43:2756–2766. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehac209
- Tomii D, Okuno T, Praz F, Heg D, Wild MG, Lanz J, et al. Potential candidates for transcatheter tricuspid valve intervention after transcatheter aortic valve replacement: Predictors and prognosis. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2021;14:2246-2256. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcin.2021.07.030
- Doldi PM, Stolz L, Kalbacher D, Koll B, Geyer M, Ludwig S, et al.; EuroSMR and PRIME-MR Investigators. Right ventricular dysfunction predicts outcome after transcatheter mitral valve repair for primary mitral valve regurgitation. Eur J Heart Fail 2022;24:2162-2171. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.2661
- Bedogni F, Popolo Rubbio A, Grasso C, Adamo M, Denti P, Giordano A, et al. Italian Society of Interventional Cardiology (Glse) registry Of Transcatheter treatment of mitral valve regurgitaTiOn (GIOTTO): Impact of valve disease aetiology and residual mitral regurgitation after MitraClip implantation. Eur | Heart Fail 2021;23:1364–1376. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.2159
- Adamo M, Pagnesi M, Ghizzoni G, Estevez-Loureiro R, Raposeiras-Roubin S, Tomasoni D, et al. Evolution of tricuspid regurgitation after transcatheter edge-to-edge mitral valve repair for secondary mitral regurgitation and its impact on mortality. Eur J Heart Fail 2022;24:2175–2184. https://doi.org/10. 1002/ejhf.2637
- Kavsur R, Iliadis C, Spieker M, Brachtendorf BM, Tiyerili V, Metze C, et al. Predictors and prognostic relevance of tricuspid alterations in patients undergoing transcatheter edge-to-edge mitral valve repair. EuroIntervention 2021;17:827-834. https://doi.org/10.4244/EIJ-D-20-01094
- 101. Soulat-Dufour L, Lang S, Addetia K, Ederhy S, Adavane-Scheuble S, Chauvet-Droit M, et al. Restoring sinus rhythm reverses cardiac remodeling and reduces valvular regurgitation in patients with atrial fibrillation. J Am Coll Cardiol 2022;79:951–961. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2021.12.029
- Addetia K, Harb SC, Hahn RT, Kapadia S, Lang RM. Cardiac implantable electronic device lead-induced tricuspid regurgitation. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2019;12:622-636. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcmg.2018.09.028
- 103. Metra M, Tomasoni D, Adamo M, Bayes-Genis A, Filippatos G, Abdelhamid M, et al. Worsening of chronic heart failure: definition, epidemiology, management and prevention. A clinical consensus statement by the Heart Failure Association of the European Society of Cardiology. Eur J Heart Fail 2023;25:776–791. https:// doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.2874
- Correale M, Mallardi A, Mazzeo P, Tricarico L, Diella C, Romano V, et al. Sacubitril/valsartan improves right ventricular function in a real-life population

of patients with chronic heart failure: The Daunia Heart Failure Registry. Int J Cardiol Heart Vasc 2020;27:100486. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcha.2020. 100486

- Preston IR, Sagliani KD, Warburton RR, Hill NS, Fanburg BL, Jaffe IZ. Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonism attenuates experimental pulmonary hypertension. Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol 2013;304:L678–L688. https://doi.org/10. 1152/ajplung.00300.2012
- 106. Boehm M, Arnold N, Braithwaite A, Pickworth J, Lu C, Novoyatleva T, et al. Eplerenone attenuates pathological pulmonary vascular rather than right ventricular remodeling in pulmonary arterial hypertension. BMC Pulm Med 2018;18:41. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12890-018-0604-x
- 107. Mustapic I, Bakovic D, Susilovic Grabovac Z, Borovac JA. Impact of SGLT2 inhibitor therapy on right ventricular function in patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction. J Clin Med 2022;12:42. https://doi.org/10.3390/ jcm12010042
- Gammie JS, Chu MWA, Falk V, Overbey JR, Moskowitz AJ, Gillinov M, et al. Concomitant tricuspid repair in patients with degenerative mitral regurgitation. N Engl J Med 2022;386:327–339. https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2115961
- 109. Van de Veire NR, Braun J, Delgado V, Versteegh MI, Dion RA, Klautz RJ, et al. Tricuspid annuloplasty prevents right ventricular dilatation and progression of tricuspid regurgitation in patients with tricuspid annular dilatation undergoing mitral valve repair. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2011;141:1431-1439. https://doi. org/10.1016/j.jtcvs.2010.05.050
- Chikwe J, Itagaki S, Anyanwu A, Adams DH. Impact of concomitant tricuspid annuloplasty on tricuspid regurgitation, right ventricular function, and pulmonary artery hypertension after repair of mitral valve prolapse. J Am Coll Cardiol 2015;65:1931–1938. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2015.01.059
- 111. Sisinni A, Taramasso M, Praz F, Metra M, Agricola E, Margonato A, et al. Concomitant transcatheter edge-to-edge treatment of secondary tricuspid and mitral regurgitation: An expert opinion. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2023;16:127-139. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcin.2022.11.022
- 112. Mehr M, Karam N, Taramasso M, Ouarrak T, Schneider S, Lurz P, et al. Combined tricuspid and mitral versus isolated mitral valve repair for severe MR and TR: An analysis from the TriValve and TRAMI registries. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2020;13:543-550. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcin.2019.10.023
- Italia L, Adamo M, Lupi L, Scodro M, Curello S, Metra M. Percutaneous edge-to-edge mitral valve repair: Beyond the left heart. J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2021;34:1038-1045. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.echo.2021.05.013
- 114. Grevious SN, Fernandes MF, Annor AK, Ibrahim M, Saint Croix GR, de Marchena E, et al. Prognostic assessment of right ventricular systolic dysfunction on post-transcatheter aortic valve replacement short-term outcomes: Systematic review and meta-analysis. J Am Heart Assoc 2020;9:e014463. https://doi.org/ 10.1161/JAHA.119.014463
- 115. Kresoja KP, Rommel KP, Lucke C, Unterhuber M, Besler C, von Roeder M, et al. Right ventricular contraction patterns in patients undergoing transcatheter tricuspid valve repair for severe tricuspid regurgitation. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2021;14:1551–1561. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcin.2021.05.005
- 116. Messika-Zeitoun D, Candolfi P, Dreyfus J, Burwash IG, lung B, Philippon JF, et al. Management and outcome of patients admitted with tricuspid regurgitation in France. Can J Cardiol 2021;37:1078-1085. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjca.2020. 12.012
- 117. Sala A, Lorusso R, Zancanaro E, Carino D, Bargagna M, Bisogno A, et al. Mid-term outcomes of isolated tricuspid valve surgery according to preoperative clinical and functional staging. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2022;62:ezac172. https://doi.org/10.1093/ejcts/ezac172
- 118. Russo G, Taramasso M, Pedicino D, Gennari M, Gavazzoni M, Pozzoli A, et al. Challenges and future perspectives of transcatheter tricuspid valve interventions: Adopt old strategies or adapt to new opportunities? Eur J Heart Fail 2022;24:442-454. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.2398
- Zaccone G, Di Pasquale M, Fiorina C, Curello S, Metra M, Adamo M. Transcatheter therapies for tricuspid valve regurgitation. J Cardiovasc Med (Hagerstown) 2020;21:964–974. https://doi.org/10.2459/JCM.00000000001062
- 120. Taramasso M, Alessandrini H, Latib A, Asami M, Attinger-Toller A, Biasco L, et al. Outcomes after current transcatheter tricuspid valve intervention: Mid-term results from the international TriValve Registry. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2019;12:155–165. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcin.2018.10.022
- 121. Gray WA, Abramson SV, Lim S, Fowler D, Smith RL, Grayburn PA, et al. 1-Year outcomes of cardioband tricuspid valve reconstruction system early feasibility study. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2022;15:1921–1932. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcin. 2022.07.006
- 122. Estevez-Loureiro R, Sanchez-Recalde A, Amat-Santos IJ, Cruz-Gonzalez I, Baz JA, Pascual I, et al. 6-Month outcomes of the tricvalve system in patients with tricuspid regurgitation: The TRICUS EURO study. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2022;15:1366–1377. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcin.2022.05.022

- 123. Wild MG, Lubos E, Cruz-Gonzalez I, Amat-Santos I, Ancona M, Andreas M, et al. Early clinical experience with the TRICENTO bicaval valved stent for treatment of symptomatic severe tricuspid regurgitation: A multicenter registry. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2022;15:e011302. https://doi.org/10.1161/ CIRCINTERVENTIONS.121.011302
- Stolz L, Weckbach LT, Hahn RT, Chatfield AG, Fam NP, von Bardeleben RS, et al. 2-Year outcomes following transcatheter tricuspid valve replacement using the EVOQUE system. J Am Coll Cardiol 2023;81:2374–2376. https://doi.org/10. 1016/j.jacc.2023.04.014
- 125. Amat-Santos IJ, Estevez-Loureiro R, Sanchez-Recalde A, Cruz-Gonzalez I, Pascual I, Mascherbauer J, et al. Right heart remodelling after bicaval TricValve implantation in patients with severe tricuspid regurgitation. EuroIntervention 2023;19:e450-e452. https://doi.org/10.4244/EIJ-D-23-00077
- 126. Weckbach LT, Stolz L, Chatfield AG, Fam NP, Stephan von Bardeleben R, Davidson CJ, et al. Right ventricular reverse remodeling after transcatheter tricuspid valve replacement in patients with heart failure. J Am Coll Cardiol 2023;81:708-710. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2022.12.005
- 127. Orban M, Braun D, Deseive S, Stolz L, Stocker TJ, Stark K, et al. Transcatheter edge-to-edge repair for tricuspid regurgitation is associated with right ventricular reverse remodeling in patients with right-sided heart failure. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2019;12:559–560. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcmg.2018.10.029

- 128. Taramasso M, Benfari G, van der Bijl P, Alessandrini H, Attinger-Toller A, Biasco L, et al. Transcatheter versus medical treatment of patients with symptomatic severe tricuspid regurgitation. J Am Coll Cardiol 2019;74:2998–3008. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2019.09.028
- 129. Schlotter F, Miura M, Kresoja KP, Alushi B, Alessandrini H, Attinger-Toller A, et al. Outcomes of transcatheter tricuspid valve intervention by right ventricular function: A multicentre propensity-matched analysis. *EuroIntervention* 2021;17:e343-e352. https://doi.org/10.4244/EIJ-D-21-00191
- Scotti A, Coisne A, Taramasso M, Granada JF, Ludwig S, Rodes-Cabau J, et al. Sex-related characteristics and short-term outcomes of patients undergoing transcatheter tricuspid valve intervention for tricuspid regurgitation. Eur Heart J 2023;44:822–832. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehac735
- 131. Muntane-Carol G, Taramasso M, Miura M, Gavazzoni M, Pozzoli A, Alessandrini H, et al. Transcatheter tricuspid valve intervention in patients with right ventricular dysfunction or pulmonary hypertension: Insights from the TriValve Registry. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2021;14:e009685. https://doi.org/10. 1161/CIRCINTERVENTIONS.120.009685
- 132. Hill L, Prager Geller T, Baruah R, Beattie JM, Boyne J, de Stoutz N, et al. Integration of a palliative approach into heart failure care: A European Society of Cardiology Heart Failure Association position paper. Eur J Heart Fail 2020;22:2327-2339. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejhf.1994