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**Background:**

Last years, various techniques of mitral dilatation balloon catheters have been proposed as an alternative to surgical commissurotomy until the introduction of percutaneous mitral dilatation in 1984 by DR Kanji Inoue (1).

The experience of the cardiology department of the hospital Ibn Rochd of Casablanca covering 94 patients collected during the period between January 2008 and August 2010 showed the following results:

**Results:**

- **Mean age:** 36 ± 10 years with female predominance (83%). (Three-pregnant women were included).
- **Balloon mitral commissurotomy** was achieved in 91 patients but not realizable in 2 patients cause of inability to cross the mitral valve.
- **91 patients** were symptomatic class functional II to III of NYHA.
- **18 patients** with atrial fibrillation (19.1%).
- The mean mitral-area about 1 cm² (range 0.5 to 1.5cm²).
- **Mean Wilkins score:** 7.48 ± 1.2.
- **Percutaneous mitral commissurotomy** was performed using the method of Inoue balloon.
- **Mean fluoroscopy:** 7 min.
- **Immediate satisfactory results** were obtained in 84% of patients in our series:
  - Similar results between women and men.
  - Similar results between adults and young patients (age less than 18 years.)
  - Almost identical results between patients who underwent surgical intervention is already one on either percutaneous mitral valve or the patient never made.
  - In 2 patients, mitral regurgitation became severe requiring mitral valve replacement.
  - Mitral area increased from 1 cm² to 1.8 cm² and the transmitral mean gradient decreased from 15 mmHg ± 7 to 6.5 mmHg ± 2.8.
- **We noted regression** of pulmonary hypertension from 47 mmHg ± 24 to 35 mmHg ± 15.2.
- **A failure rate** of 4.2% (2 cases of rupture of the chordae tendinae. And a case of a pre tamponade).

**Conclusion:**

In a view of the results satisfactory, percutaneous mitral dilation has proven effective for the treatment of mitral stenosis establishing itself as an alternative treatment to surgery in which the cost still remains high in our context.

**References:**

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