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## A Short Note on the Heart Valve Disease and Its Valve Functions

Bhaskar Reddy\*

Department of Electrocardiogram, Asram  
College of Medical Sciences, Kurnool,  
India

### Abstract

Heart valve disease takes place when the heart valves do not work, heart valves lie at the outlet of each of four heart chambers and maintain one-way blood flow through heart. The four heart valves produce sure that blood always flows freely in a forward direction and that there is no reversed leakage. Blood flows from right and left atria into ventricles through the unblocked tricuspid and mitral valves. When the ventricles are full, the tricuspid and mitral devices shut. This prevents blood from flowing backward into the atria while the ventricles contract.

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**\*Corresponding author:**

Bhaskar Reddy

 balabhaskarreddy29@gmail.com**Tel:** + 91 786540986Department of Electrocardiogram, Asram  
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### Discussion

As the ventricles take up to contract, the pulmonic and aortic valves are forced open, and blood is pumped out of the ventricles. Blood from the right ventricle travelled through the wide pulmonic valve into the pulmonary artery, and blood from the left ventricle passes pass by the open aortic valve into the aorta and the relax of the body. When the ventricles finish contracting and begin to rest, the aortic and pulmonic valves shut. These valves stop blood from flowing back into the ventricles. This pattern is frequent over and over with each heartbeat, causing blood to pass continuously to the heart, lungs, and body. There are so many types of heart valve disease: Valvular stenosis. This takes place when a heart valve does not fully open due to stiff or fused leaflets. The slighted opening may make the heart exertion extremely hard to pump blood passes it. This can lead to heart failure and other symptoms also. All four valves of heart can improve stenosis; the conditions are called tricuspid stenosis, pulmonic stenosis, mitral stenosis, or aortic stenosis. Valvular inadequacy. Also called regurgitation, incompetence, or "leaky valve," this takes place when a valve does not close tightly. If the valves do not adhesive, some blood will leak backward across the pumps. As the leak worsens, the heart must work unbreakable to

make up for the leaky valve, and less blood may pass to the rest of the body. Depending on which valve is affected, the condition is known tricuspid regurgitation, pulmonary regurgitation, mitral regurgitation, or aortic regurgitation. Heart doctor can tell if you have heart valve disease about symptoms, performing a physical exam, and performing other tests. During a physical exam, the doctor will hear to heart to resonate the heart assembled as the valves open and close. A murmur is a swishing prospect made by blood flowing through a stenotic or discharge valve.

### Conclusion

There are three goals of therapy for heart valve disease: defending valve from further damage, lessening symptoms, and restoring or replacing valves. Surgery and other course of action. The diagnostic tests heart doctor sequence helps to recognize the location, type, and extent of heart valve disease. The outcome of these tests, the shape of the heart, and age and lifestyle will help tells the best treatment. Surgical choices include heart valve remodeled by or replacement. Valves can be remodeled or replaced with traditional heart valve surgery or a minimally invasive heart valve operation.