

Differential diagnoses to rule out MPS¹

Disorders involving valvular heart disease (aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, mitral regurgitation, mitral stenosis)

- Ankylosing spondylitis
- Antiphospholipid syndrome
- Aortitis
- Atherosclerotic degeneration
- Carcinoid disease
- Congenital cleft mitral valve
- Congenital leaf abnormalities
- Crohn disease
- Degenerative mitral valve disease (myxomatous disease, fibroelastic deficiency)^a
- Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
- Endomyocardial fibrosis
- Ergotamine toxicity
- Giant cell arteritis
- Infective endocarditis
- Jaccoud arthropathy
- Lupus erythematosus
- Marfan syndrome
- Mitral annular calcification
- Osteogenesis imperfecta
- Psoriatic arthritis
- Radiation therapy
- Reiter syndrome
- Relapsing polychondritis
- Rheumatic heart disease^b
- Syphilitic aortitis
- Takayasu arteritis
- Ulcerative colitis–associated arthritis
- Use of anorectic drugs/diet-drug toxicity
- Whipple disease

Adapted from Maganti, *Mayo Clin Proc*, 2010.

Abbreviation: MPS, mucopolysaccharidosis.

^a Rheumatic heart disease is the most common cause of aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, and mitral stenosis, as well as mitral regurgitation in developing areas.

^b Degenerative mitral valve disease is the most common cause of mitral regurgitation in the United States and developed countries.

Reference: 1. Maganti K, Rigolin VH, Sarano ME, Bonow RO. Valvular heart disease: diagnosis and management. *Mayo Clin Proc*. 2010;85(5):483-500. doi:10.4065/mcp.2009.0706.