

Στεφανιαία Νόσος & Βαλβιδοπάθειες

Χειρουργική Αντιμετώπιση

Νικόλαος Χαροκόπος

Αν. Καθηγητής

Καρδιοθωρακοχειρουργική Κλινική



ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ
ΠΑΤΡΩΝ
UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS

Περιεχόμενα

- Γενικές Θεωρήσεις

- Στεφανιαία Νόσος

Γενικά
Παρακαμπτήρια μοσχεύματα
Χρήση CPB
Ενδείξεις CABG

- Βαλβιδοπάθειες

Χειρουργικές Ενδείξεις
Χειρουργική Αντιμετώπιση
Είδη προσθέσεων
Επιλογή πρόσθεσης



Στεφανιαία Νόσος

Στεφανιαία Νόσος

Ονοματολογία

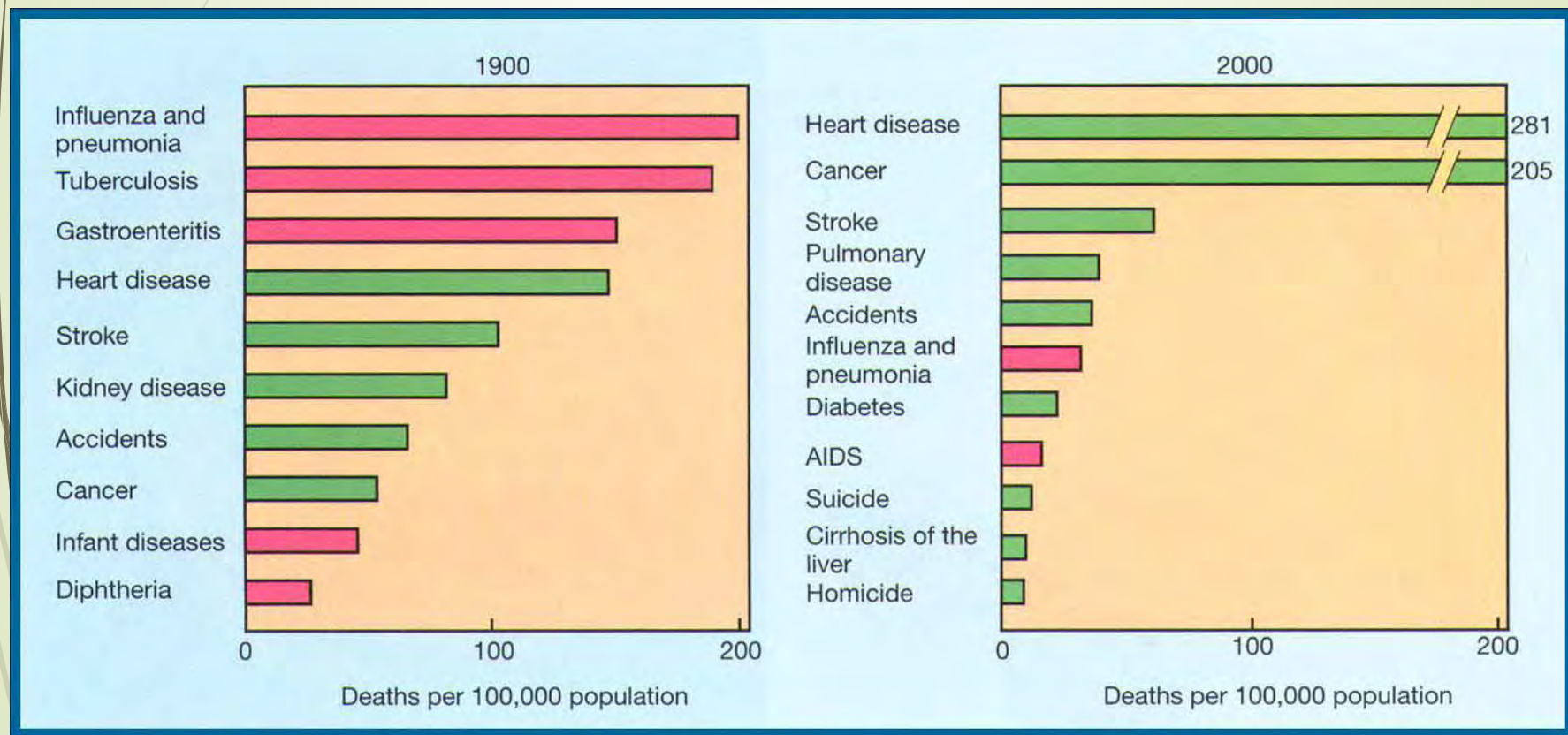
- Οξύ Στεφανιαίο σύνδρομο
- Στηθάγχη
- Οξύ Έμφραγμα μυοκαρδίου
- Ισχαιμική Καρδιοπάθεια
- Αθηροσκληρωτική Νόσος της Καρδιάς
- «Καρδιά»
- «Έμφραγμα»
- «Συγκοπή»



Γιατί τόσος λόγος ?

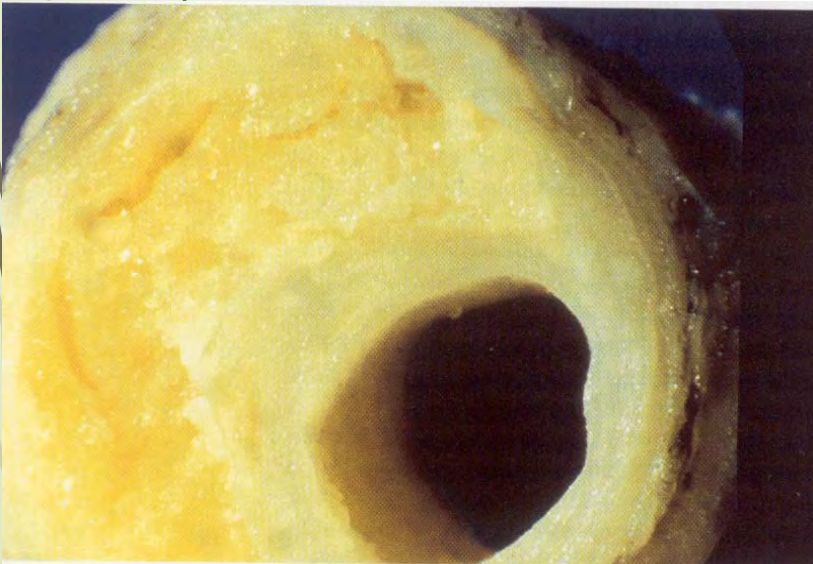
- ▶ Ραγδαία αύξηση τα τελευταία χρόνια
- ▶ Επιδημική έξαρση σε όλες τις ομάδες ηλικιών
- ▶ Η συχνότερη αιτία θανάτου στις βιομηχανικές και προηγμένες χώρες.

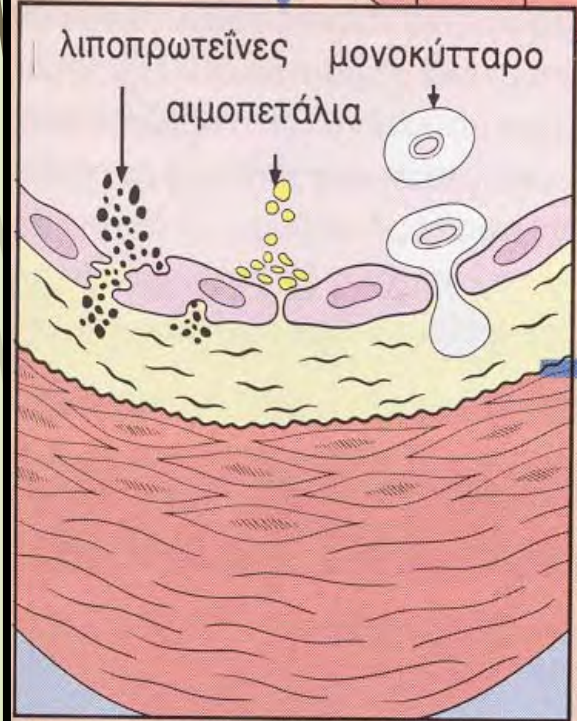
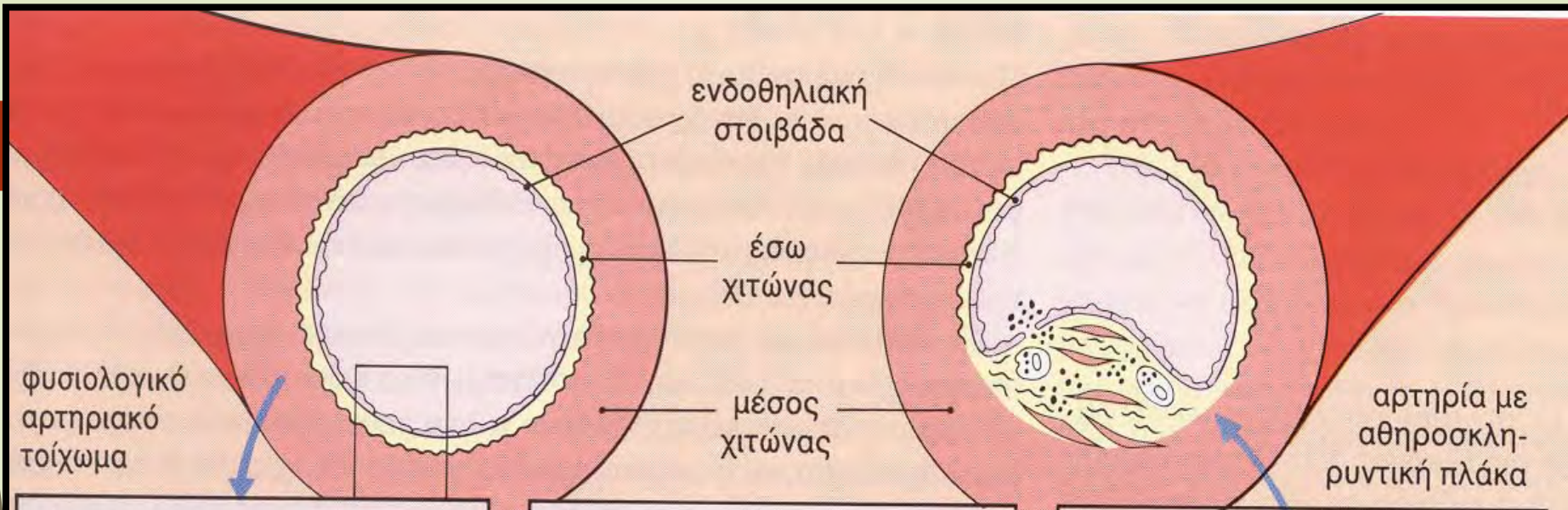
Αιτίες Θανάτου στις U.S.A.



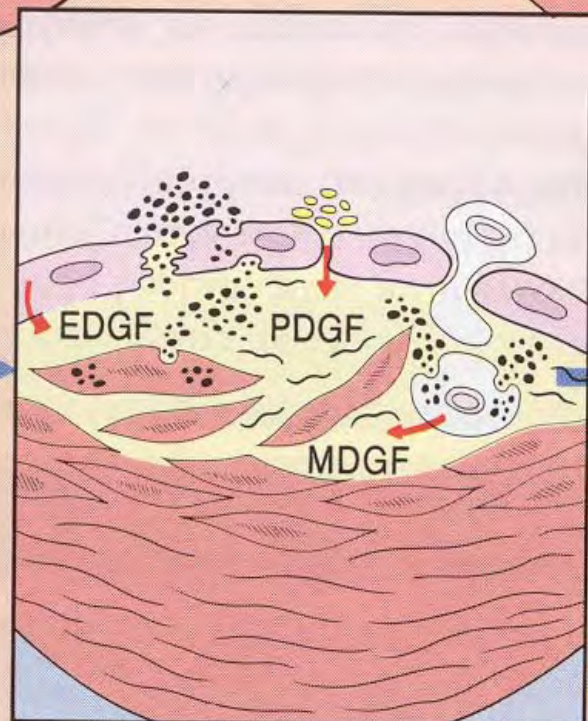
Τι είναι και που οφείλεται;

- Αθηρωμάτωση – Αθήρωμα
- Αγγεία – μικρά και μεγάλα

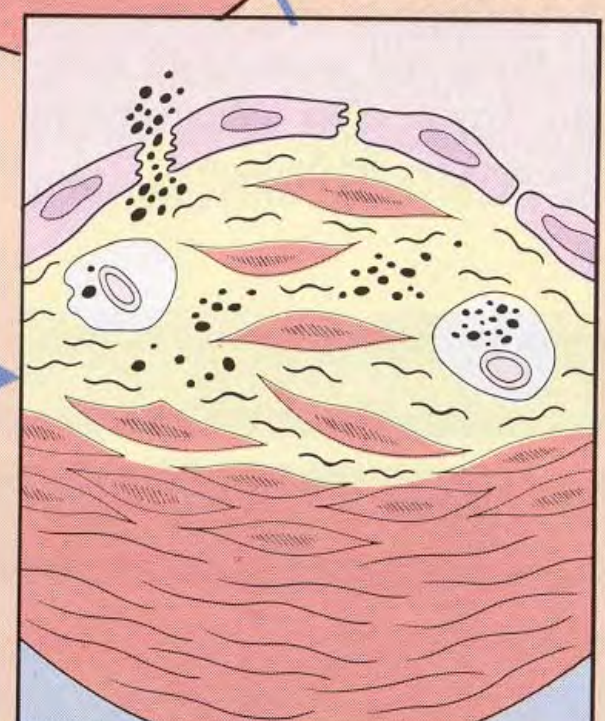




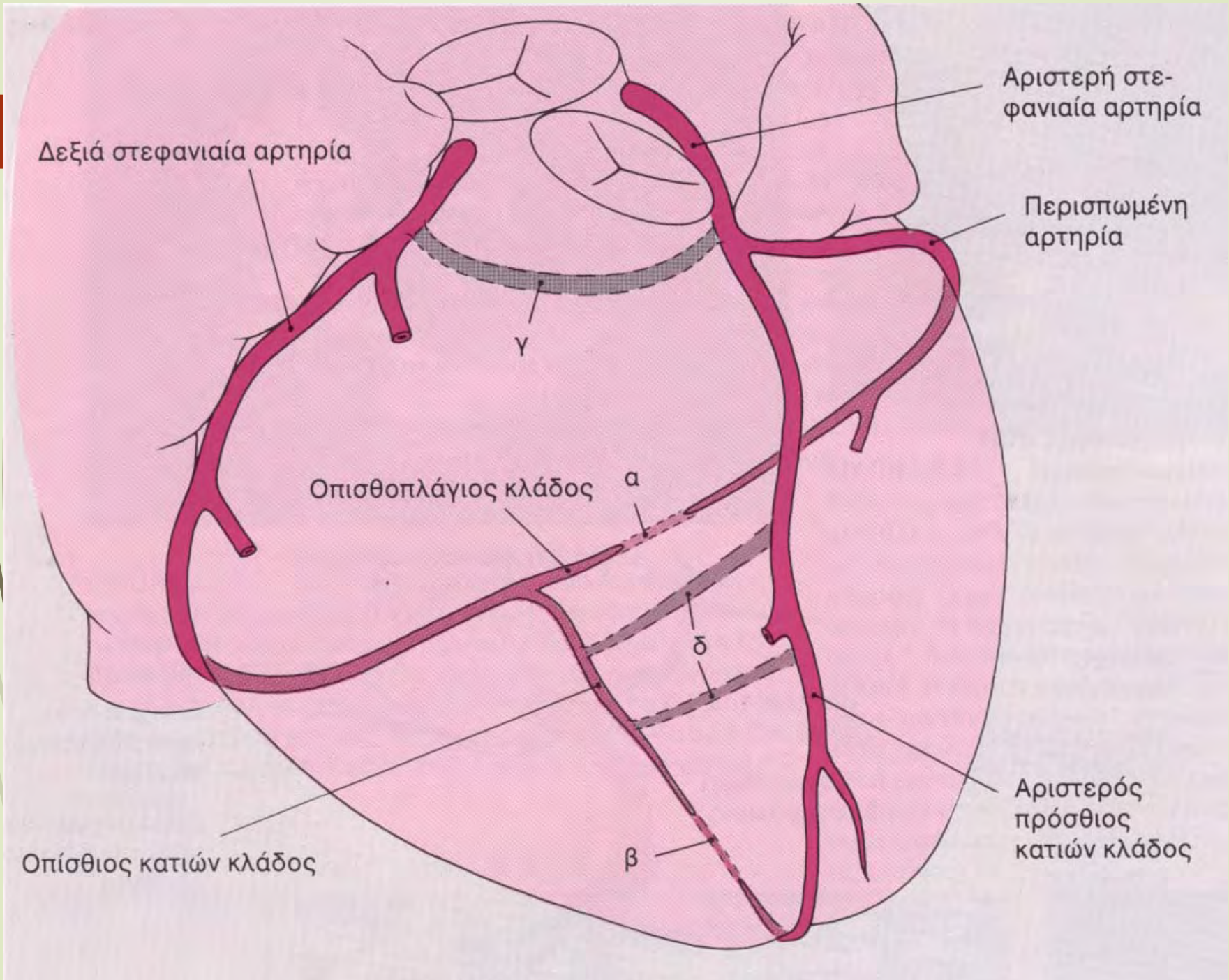
(α) βλάβη ενδοθηλιακών κυττάρων

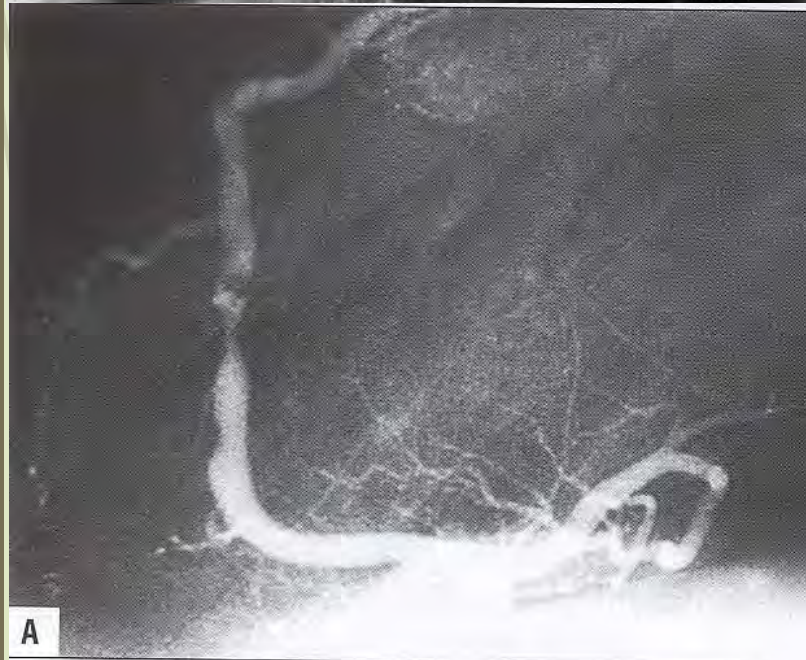
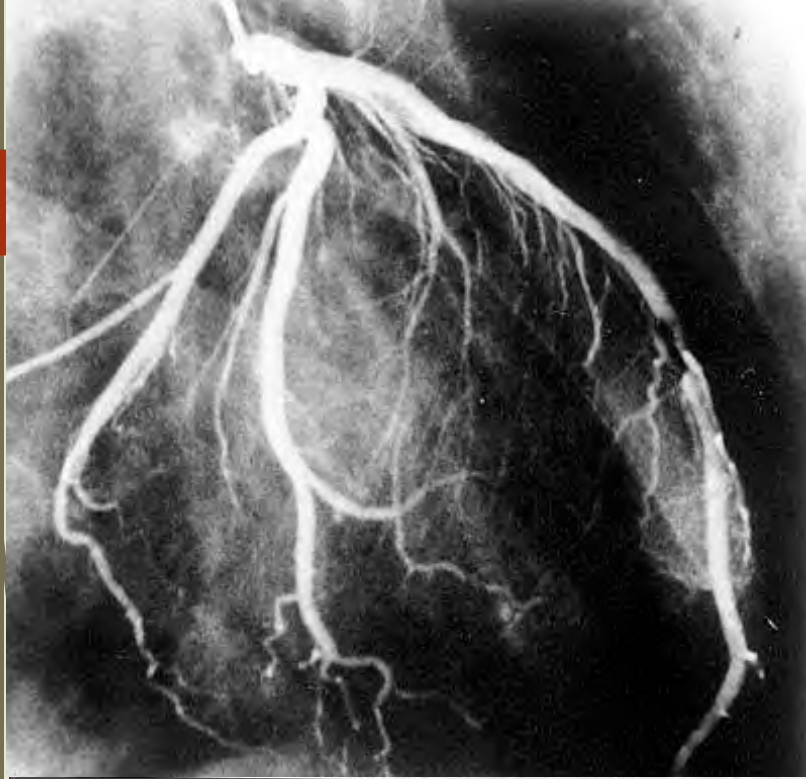


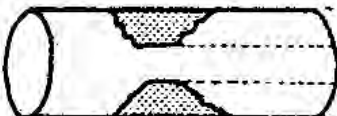
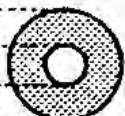
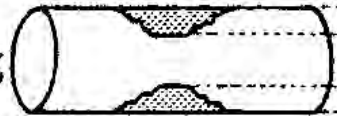
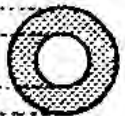

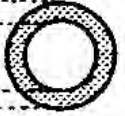
(β) Υπερπλαστική



(γ) Παραγωγική φάση





Average diameter loss	Cross-sectional area loss
$\frac{2}{3} = 67\%$ 	 90%
$\frac{1}{2} = 50\%$ 	 75%
$\frac{1}{3} = 33\%$ 	 50%

Στένωση στεφανιαίων αρτηριών

- Στένωση στεφανιαίων αρτηριών ↑
- Ροή αίματος στα αγγεία της καρδιάς ↓
- Συσπαστική ικανότητα καρδιάς ↓
(λειτουργία σαν αντλία)



Εκδηλώσεις

συμπτωματική

< >

ασυμπτωτική

οξεία

< >

χρόνια

ασταθής

< >

σταθερή



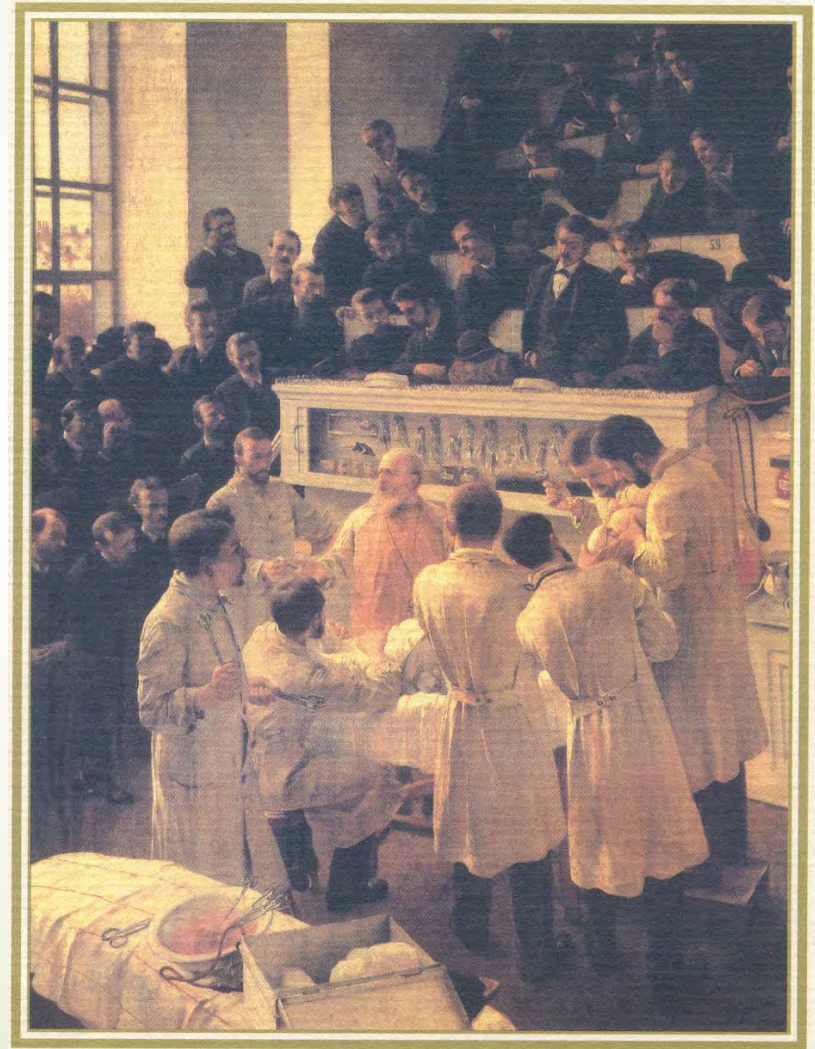
Προσέγγιση της Ασθένειας

- Θεραπευτική (πχ λοίμωξη)
- Παρηγορική (πχ Σ.Ν.)



Φαρμακευτική προσέγγιση

Επεμβατική προσέγγιση



Adelbert Seligmann. "Theodor Billroth Operating" 1890. Osterreichische Galerie, Vienna

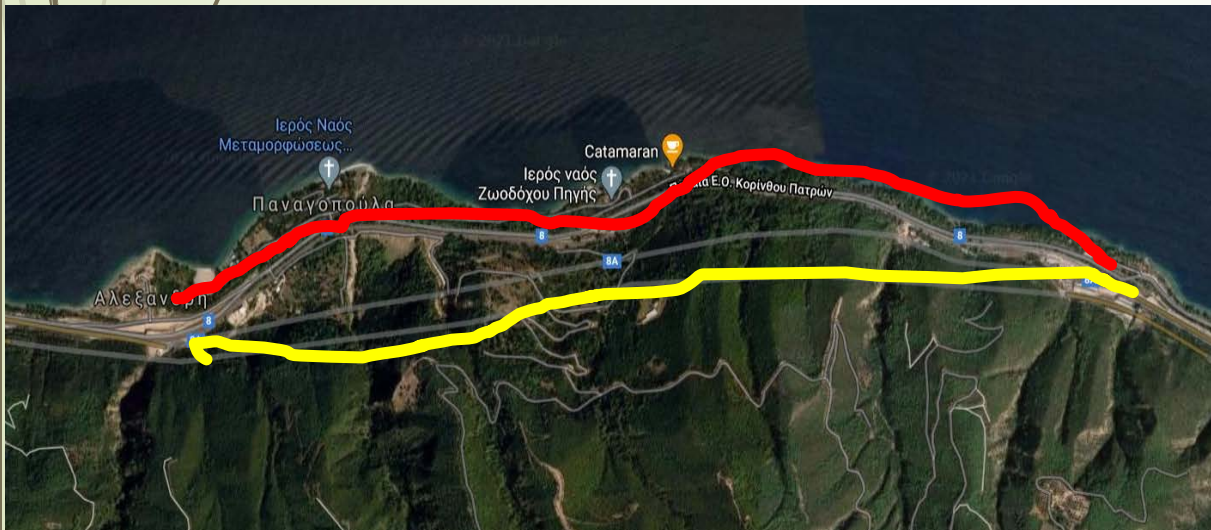
Επεμβατική προσέγγιση *The Heart Team*

➤ Εκ των έσω (καρδιολογική προσέγγιση)

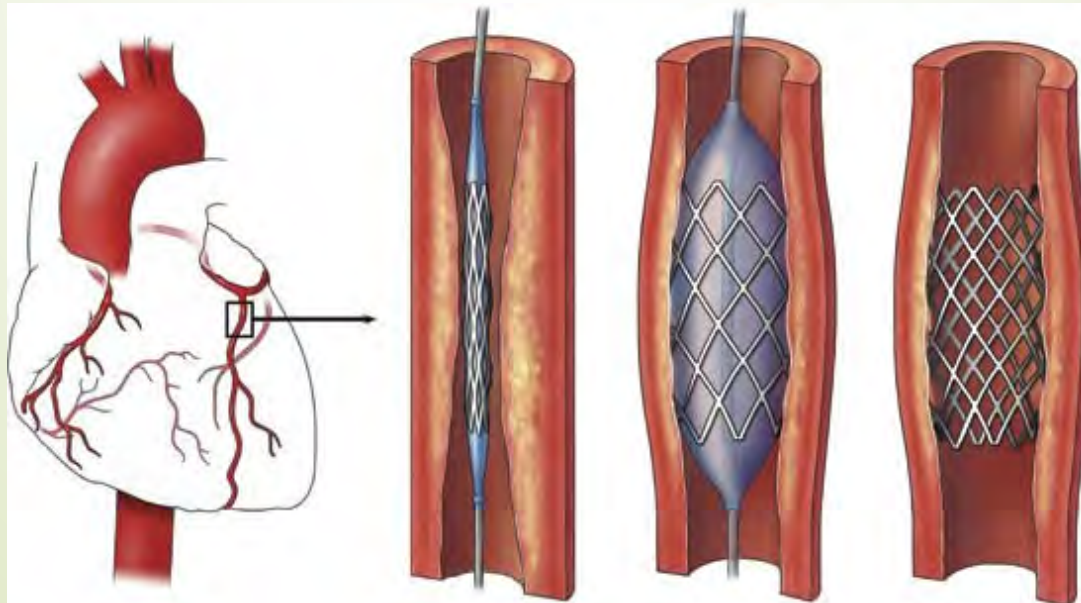
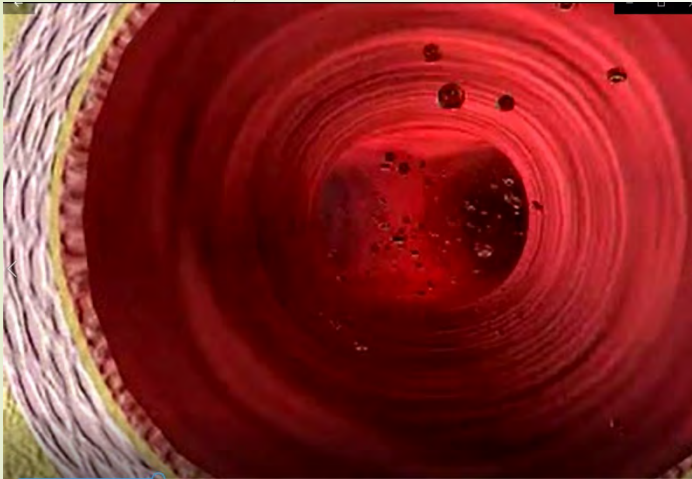
➤ **PCI**

➤ Εκ των έξω (καρδιοχειρουργική προσέγγιση)

➤ **CABG**

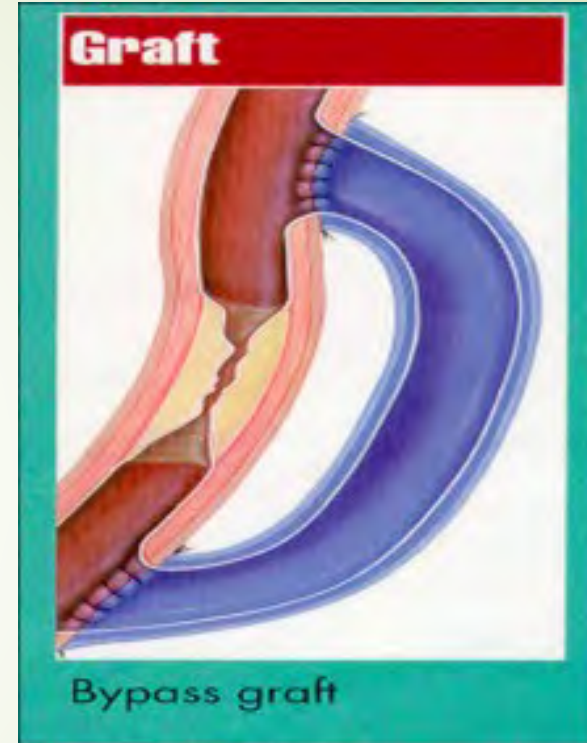


Εκ των έσω (καρδιολογική προσέγγιση)

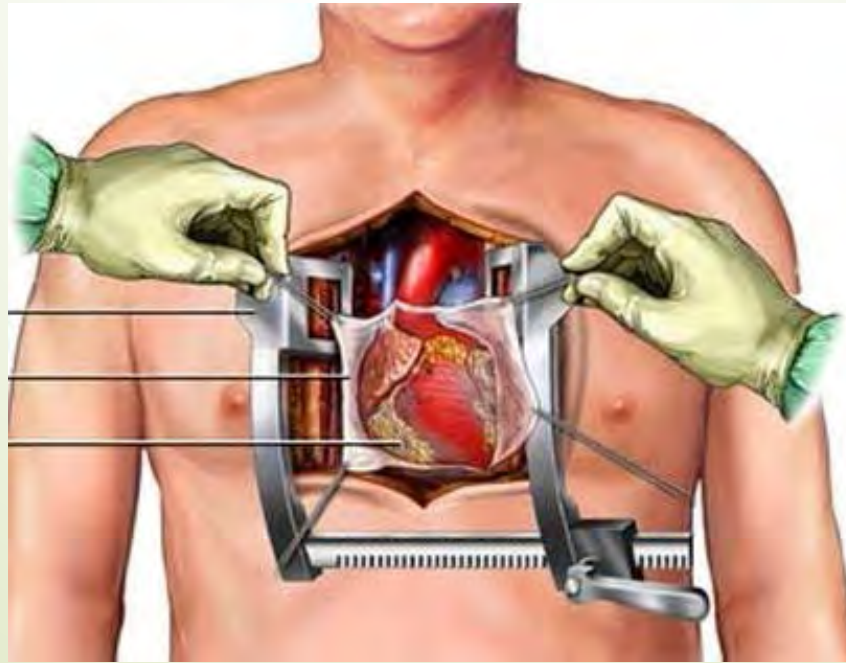
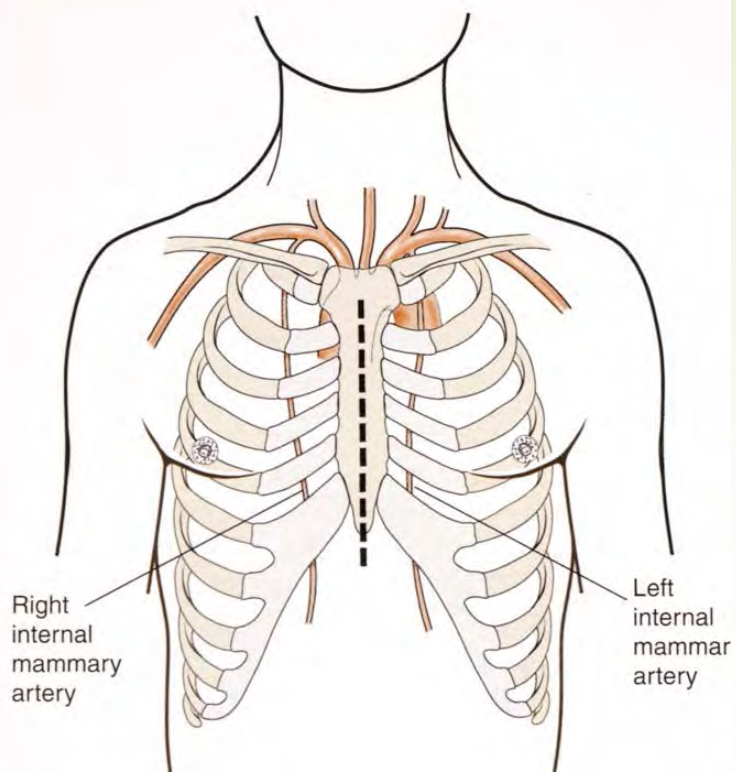


Καρδιοχειρουργική
προσέγγιση:

CABG

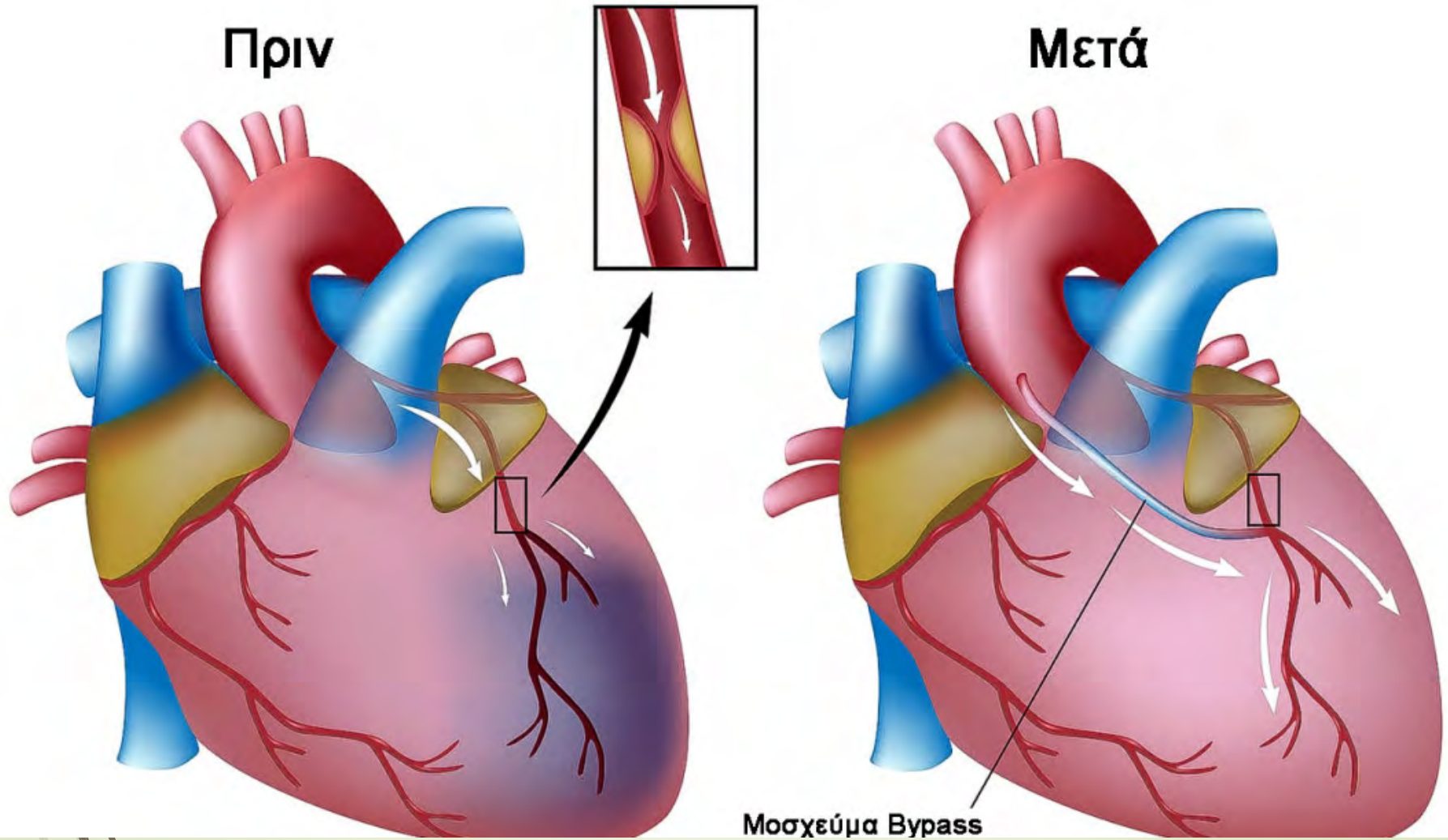


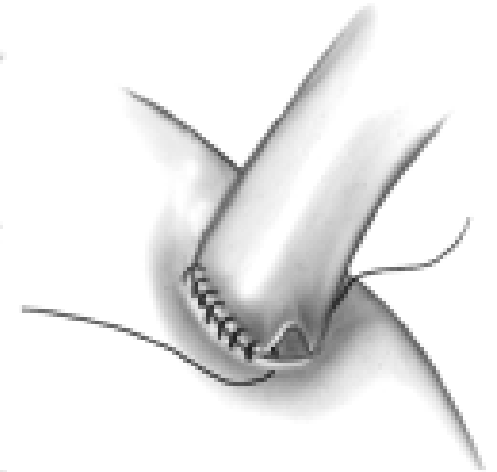
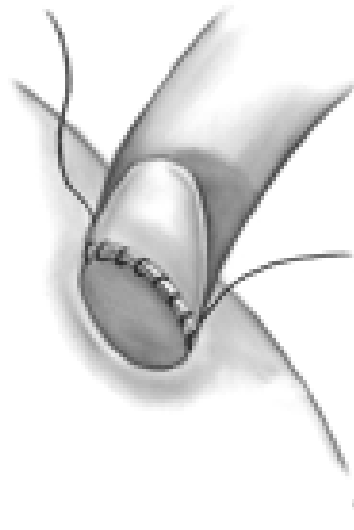
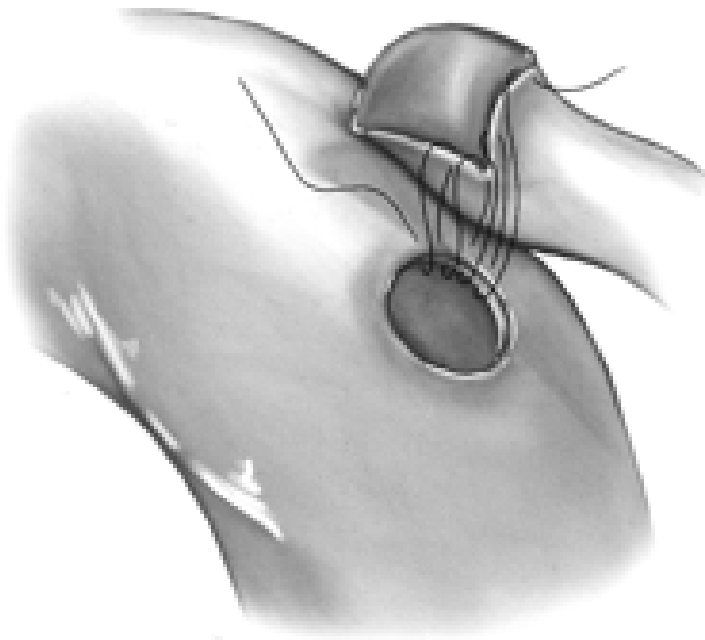
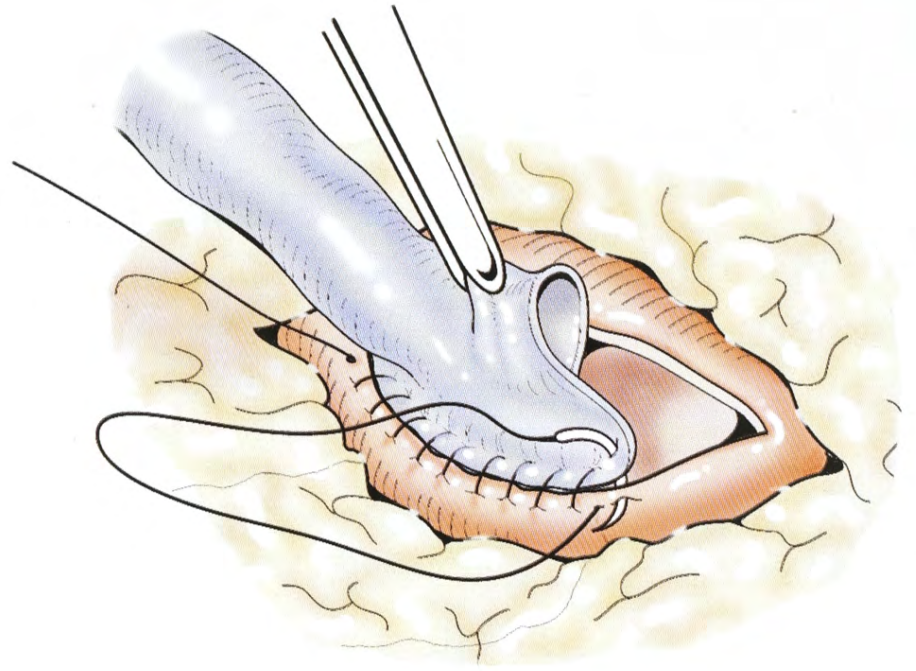
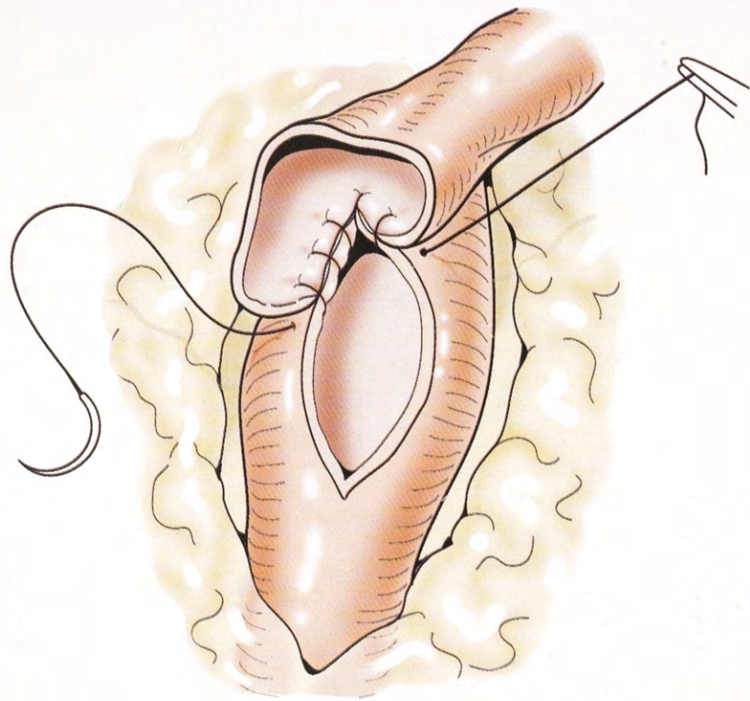
Η «φιλοσοφία» της εγχείρησης



CABG

CABG





Θέματα προς συζήτηση

Παρακαμπτήρια
μοσχεύματα

Χρήση
εξωσωματικής
κυκλοφορίας

Ενδείξεις CABG

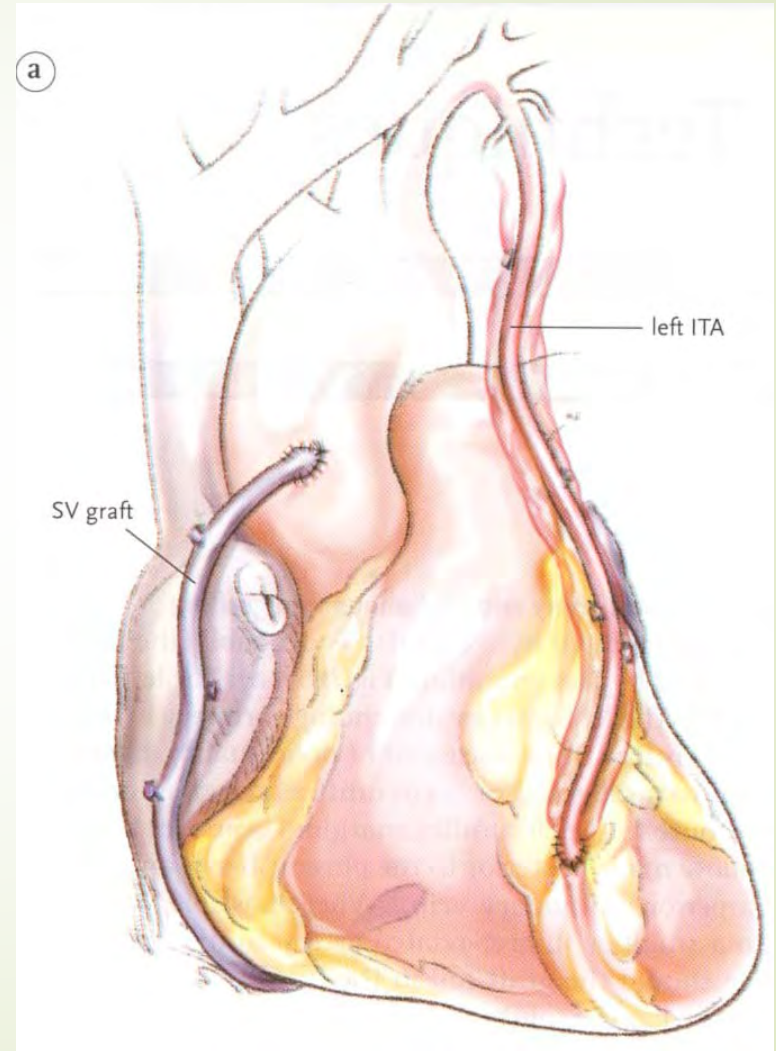
Παρακαμπτήρια
μοσχεύματα



Παρακαμπτήρια μοσχεύματα

➤ **ΑΡΤΗΡΙΑΚΑ**

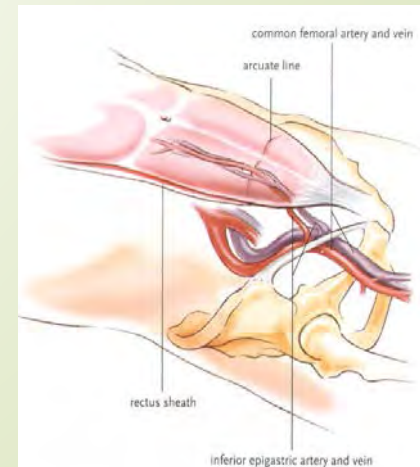
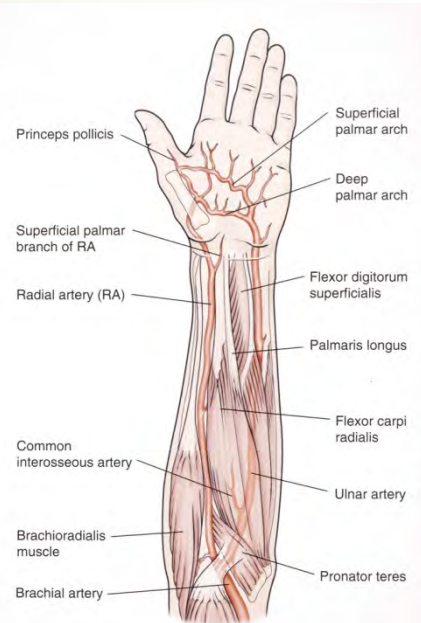
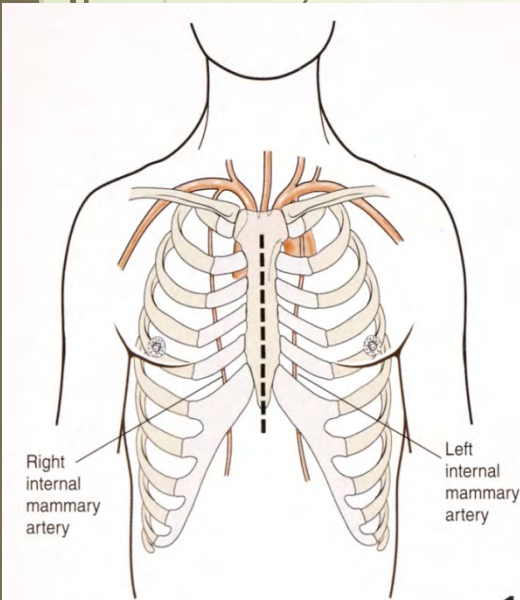
➤ **ΦΛΕΒΙΚΑ**



Παρακαμπτήρια μοσχεύματα

➤ ΑΡΤΗΡΙΑΚΑ

- έσω θωρακική αρτηρία
- κερκιδική αρτηρία
- δεξιά γαστροεπιπλοϊκή
- κάτω επιγάστρια



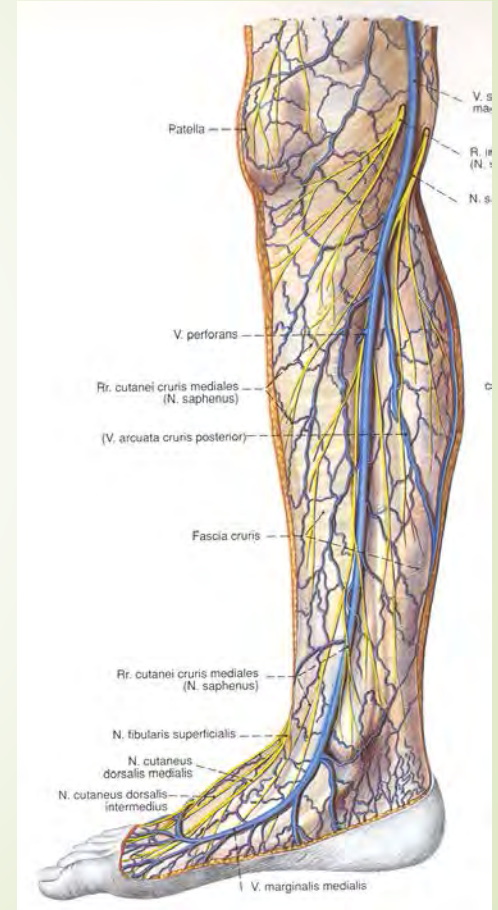
Παρακαμπτήρια μοσχεύματα



➤ ΦΛΕΒΙΚΑ

➤ μείζων σαφηνής φλέβα

➤ ελάσσων σαφηνής φλέβα





Πλεονεκτήματα φλεβικών μοσχευμάτων

- Εύκολη και γρήγορη η χειρουργική της παρασκευή
- Ροή ανώτερη της ΕΘΑ
- Διατίθεται σε αρκετή ποσότητα δεδομένου ότι από μια σαφηνής φλέβα λαμβάνουμε 3-4 μοσχεύματα.
- Προτιμάται σε επείγουσες καταστάσεις.

Σύγκριση τύπου μοσχευμάτων

Πίνακας 1. Ανατομικά χαρακτηριστικά φλέβας και αρτηρίας

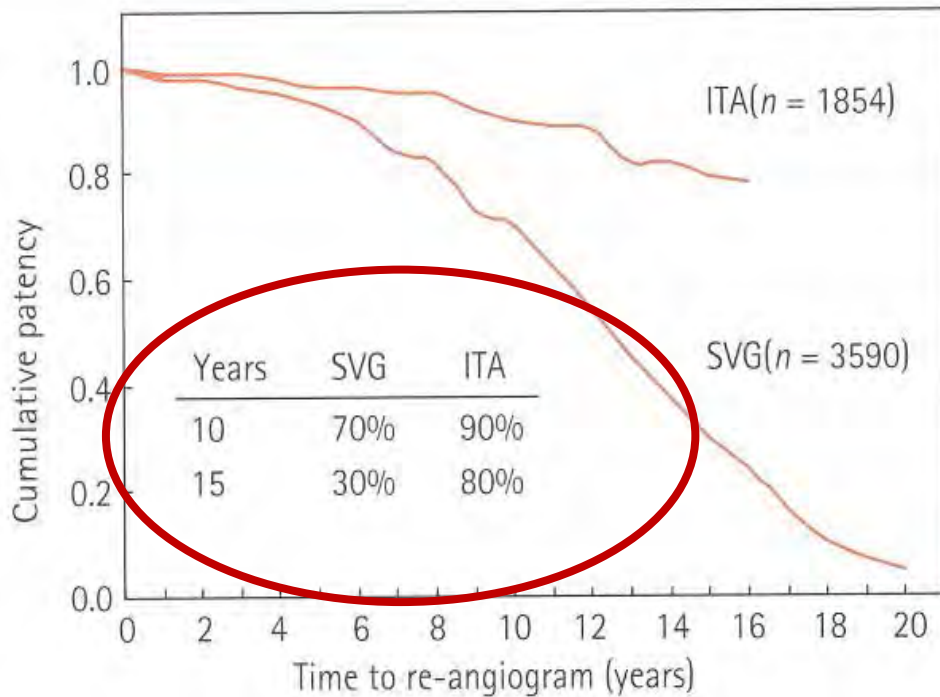
	Μείζονα σαφηνής φλέβα	Έσω θωρακική αρτηρία
Ενδοθηλιακά κύτταρα	Μακρύτερα, λεπτότερα, λιγότερο προσκολλημένα στη βασική μεμβράνη	Μικρότερα, παχύτερα εντονότερα προσκολλημένα στη βασική μεμβράνη
Έσω χιτώνας	Πλέον διαπερατός	Λιγότερο διαπερατός
Έσω ελαστικό πέταλο	Ατελώς καθορισμένο	Καλώς καθορισμένο
Μέσος χιτώνας	Λεπτός	Παχύς
Ελαστικά πέταλα	Απόντα	Παρόντα
ΛΜΚ μέσου χιτώνα	Επιμήκης και κυκλοτερής διάταξη, διαχωρισμένα με κολλαγόνο	Πειθαρχημένη διάταξη με κολαγόνες και ελαστικές ίνες
Vasa vasorum βαλβίδες	Περισσότερες αναστομώσεις Παρούσες	Λιγότερες αναστομώσεις Απούσες

Σύγκριση τύπου μοσχευμάτων

Πίνακας 2. Φυσιολογικά χαρακτηριστικά φλέβας και αρτηρίας

	Μείζονα σαφηνής φλέβα	Έσω θωρακική αρτηρία
ελαστικότητα	Σχετικά ανελαστική σε αρτηριακές πιέσεις	Ελαστική σε αρτηριακές πιέσεις
Ρόλος του κολλαγόνου	Ανακόλουθος	Σημαντικός
λιπόλυση	Βραδύτερη	Ταχύτερη
Πρόσληψη του λίπους	Ταχεία	Βραδεία
Παραγωγή PDGI ₂ (προστακυκλίνης I ₂)	Λιγότερη	Περισσότερη
ενδοθήλιο	Ομοιότητα στη σύσπαση ΛΜΚ	Αναστολή στη σύσπαση των ΛΜΚ
Αγγειοσυσπαστικοί παράγοντες	Πλέον ευαίσθητη	Λιγότερο ευαίσθητη
Αγγειοχαλαρωτικοί παράγοντες	Λιγότερο ευαίσθητη	Πλέον ευαίσθητη

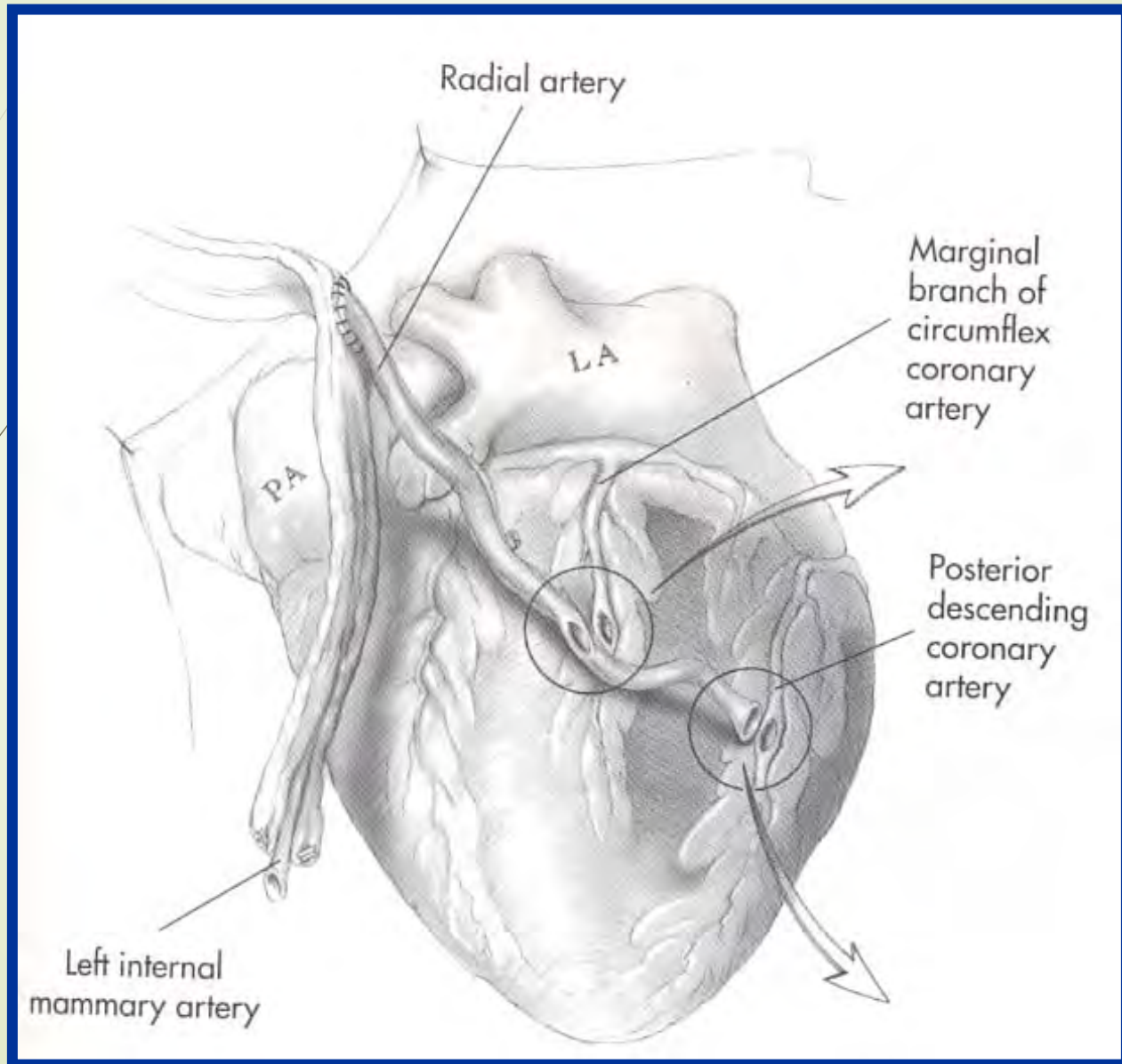
Βατότητα μοσχευμάτων



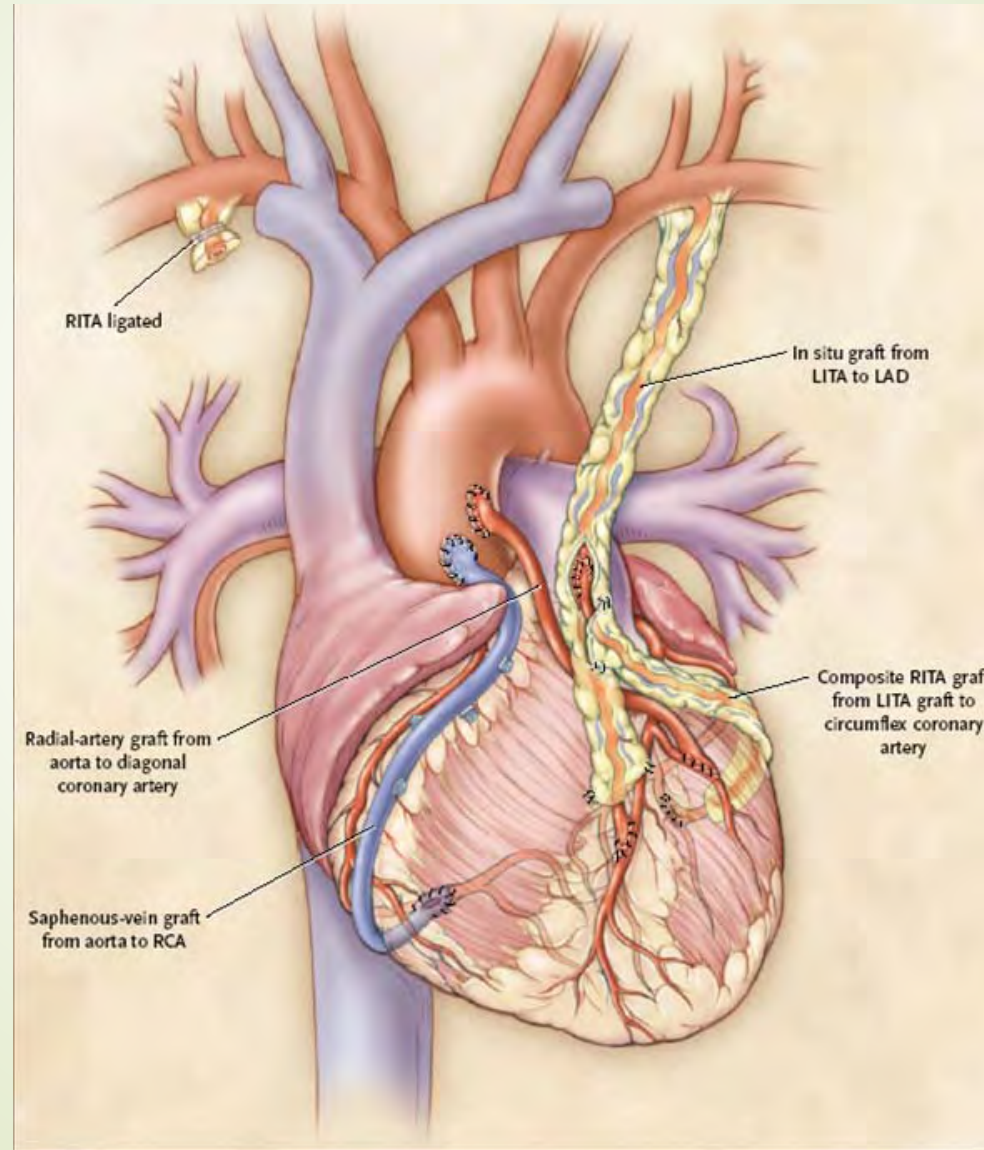
Radial artery (RA) graft patency

Report	Percentage RA graft patency		
	1-3 months	1-2 years	4-5 years
Acar ⁴⁹ (n = 102)	99	92	83
Calafiore ⁴⁷ (n = 89)	99	-	-
Trehan ⁴⁸ (n = 104)	-	92.5	-
Tatoulis ⁴⁶ (n = 369)	-	91	-
Calafiore ⁴⁷ (n = 91)	-	-	96

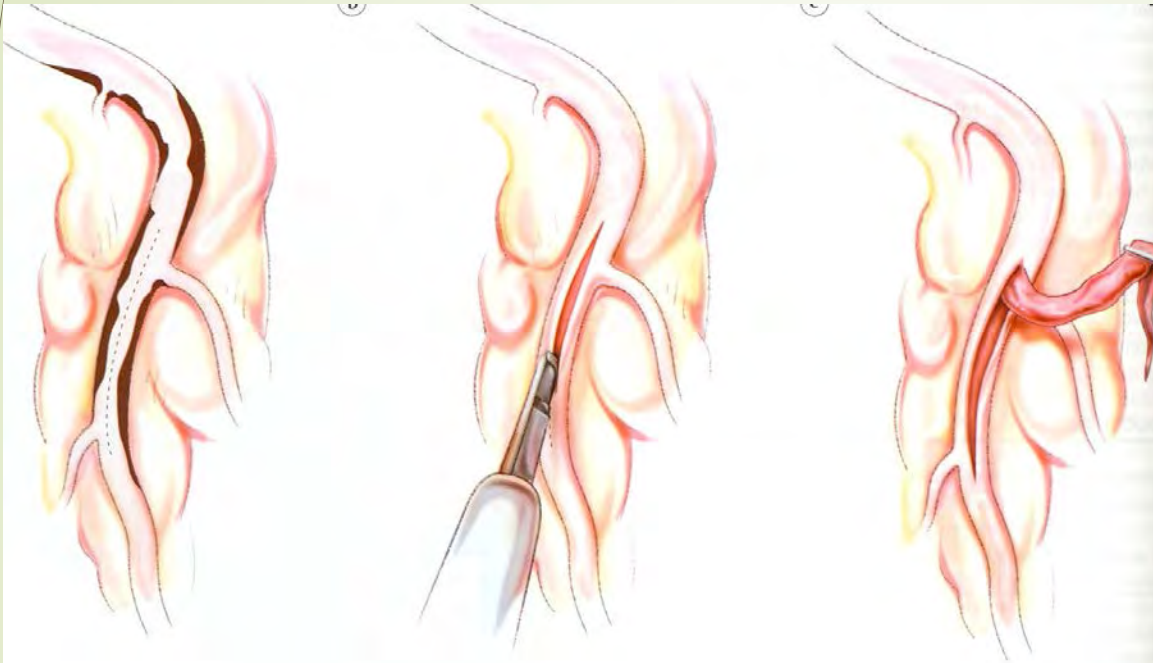
Πλήρως αρτηριακή επαναιμάτωση



Gold standard



Ενδαρτηρεκτομή



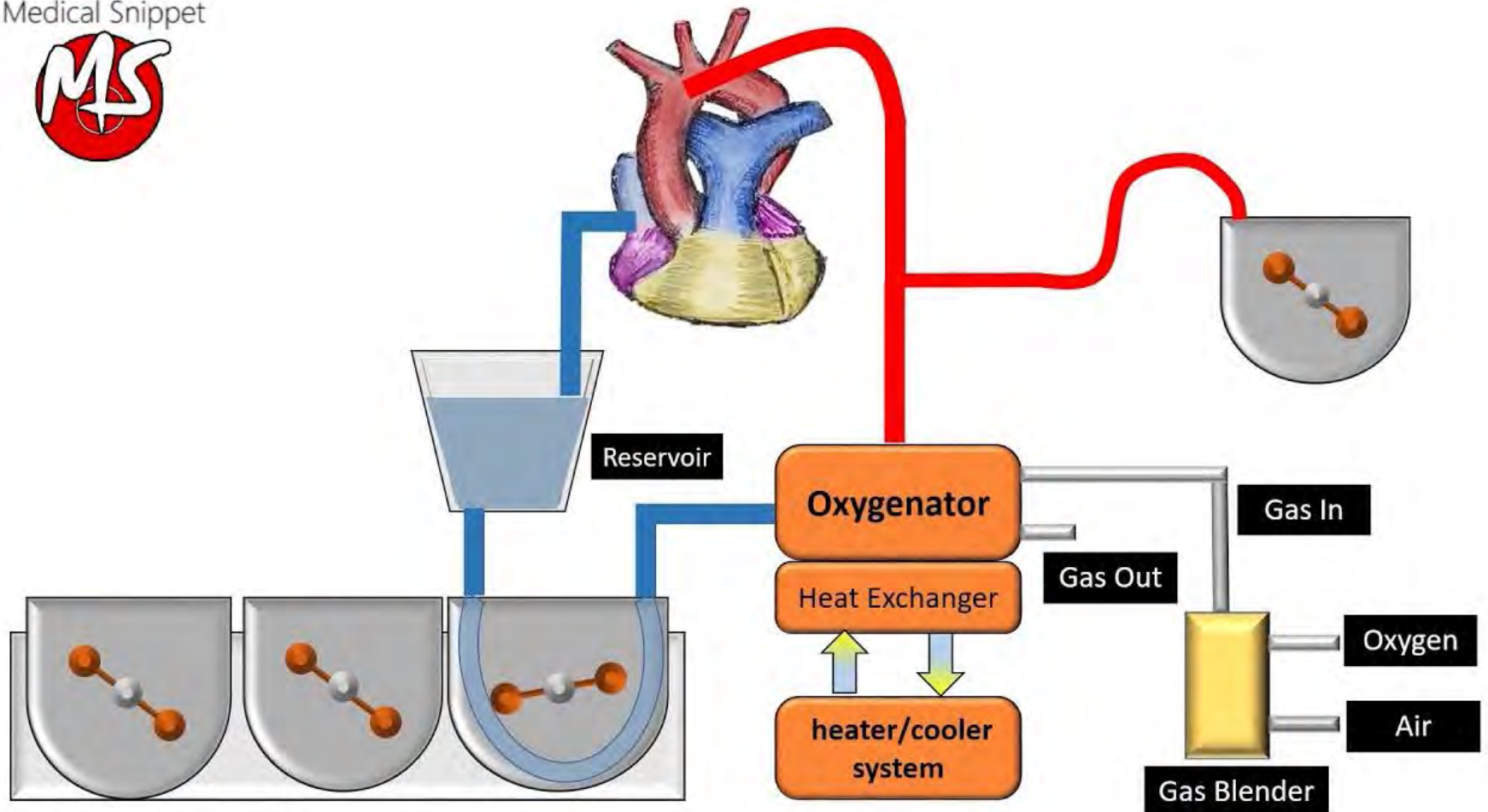
Χρήση εξωσωματικής κυκλοφορίας

John Gibbon 1964



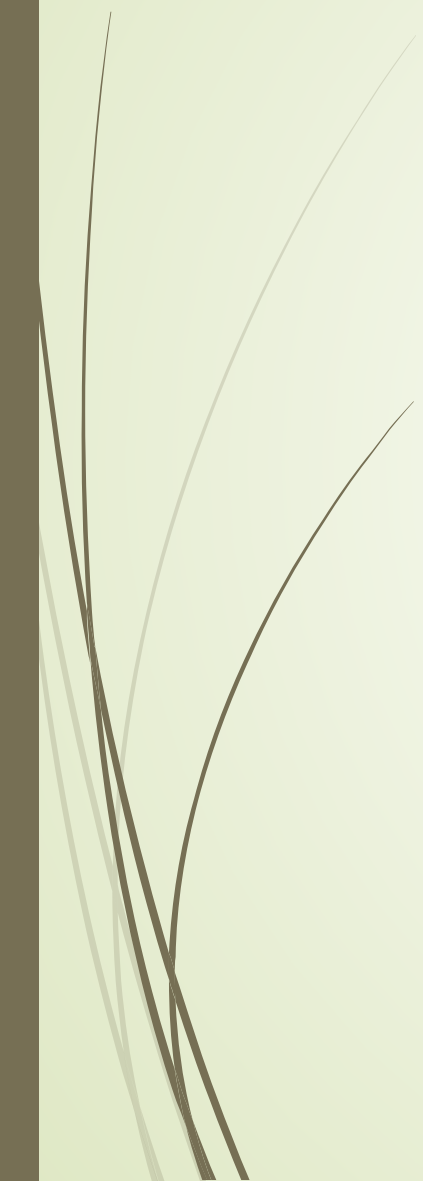
Εξωσωματική Κυκλοφορία / Καδιοπνευμονική Παράκαμψη

Medical Snippet





Πλεονεκτήματα χρήσης εξωσωματικής κυκλοφορίας

- Ακίνητο και αναιμακτο χειρουργικό πεδίο
 - Επιτρέπει ποιοτικά καλές αναστομώσεις
 - Επιτρέπει την πλήρη επαναγγείωση
- 

Το αντίτιμο.....

- ▶ Επαφή του αίματος με «ξένες» επιφάνειες
- ▶ Ηπαρινισμός
- ▶ Φθορά εμμόρφων στοιχείων του αίματος
- ▶ Μη σφυγμική ροή

Διαταραχές από την χρήση της Εξωσωματική Κυκλοφορία

- Σύνδρομο Συστηματικής Φλεγμονώδους Αντίδρασης (SIRS)
 - Διαταραχές πήκτικότητας
 - Αναπνευστική ανεπάρκεια
 - Νεφρική ανεπάρκεια
 - Μυοκαρδιακή δυσλειτουργία
 - Νευρολογική δυσλειτουργία
- Κακή κατανομή της αιματικής ροής στα ζωτικά όργανα
 - μη σφυγμική ροή
- Νευροψυχικές διαταραχές
- Προδιαθέτει σε εμβολικά επεισόδια

Χειρουργική θεραπεία στεφανιαίας νόσου

OPCAB

Αρχές δεκαετίας '60



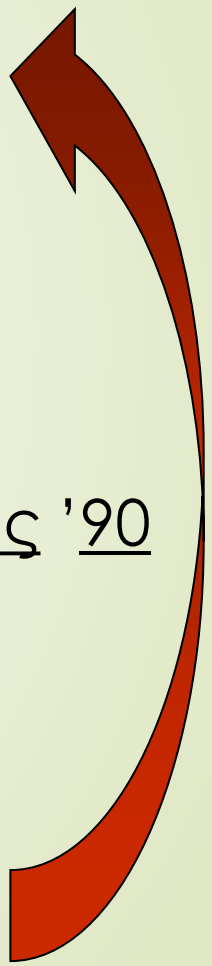
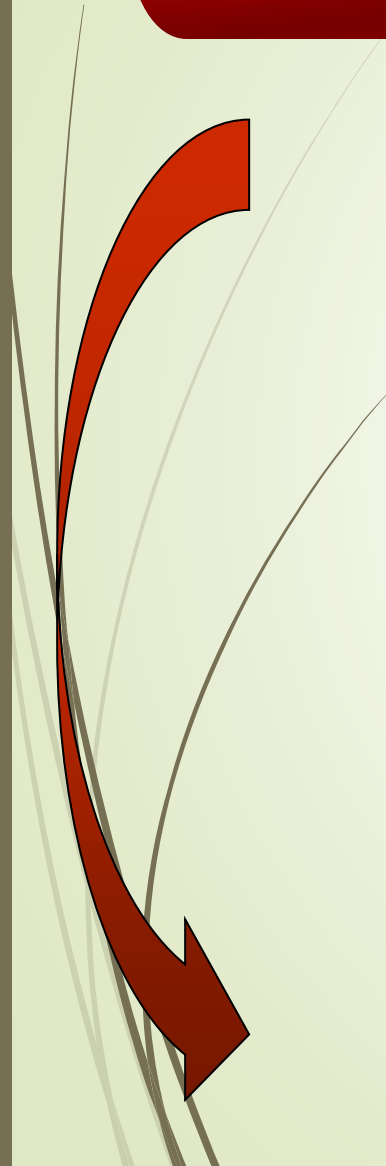
John Gibbon – 1953
CPB



Cleveland Clinic – 1968

CCABG

Αρχές δεκαετίας '90





CCABG the gold standard

- ▶ Παρέχει ακίνητο και αναιμακτο χειρουργικό πεδίο
- ▶ Επιτρέπει ποιοτικά καλές αναστομώσεις
- ▶ Επιτρέπει την πλήρη επαναγγείωση
- ▶ Είναι ασφαλής και αποτελεσματική στην διάρκεια του χρόνου



Μειονεκτήματα OPCAB

- ▶ Τεχνικές δυσκολίες όταν οι «στόχοι» είναι δύσκολοι (αθηρωματικά αγγεία)
- ▶ Ανέφικτο να εφαρμοστεί όταν απαιτείται ενδαρτηρεκτομή
- ▶ Προδιαθέτει σε μη πλήρη επαναιμάτωση
- ▶ Risk of conversion with high mortality

Evidence-based Medicine

► Εκτίμηση της επίπτωσης CCABG & OPCAB σε:

1. SIRS
2. Blood loss and transfusion
3. Acute renal failure
4. Myocardial dysfunction
5. AF
6. Cerebral dysfunction
7. Pulmonary dysfunction
8. GI complications
9. Length of hospital stay
10. Mortality
11. Graft patency
12. Cost
13. Quality of life

***«Κάθε νέα μέθοδος πρέπει να είναι
ισοδύναμη ή καλύτερη από την παλαιότερη»***

D. Cooley 2000

CCABG vs OPCAB

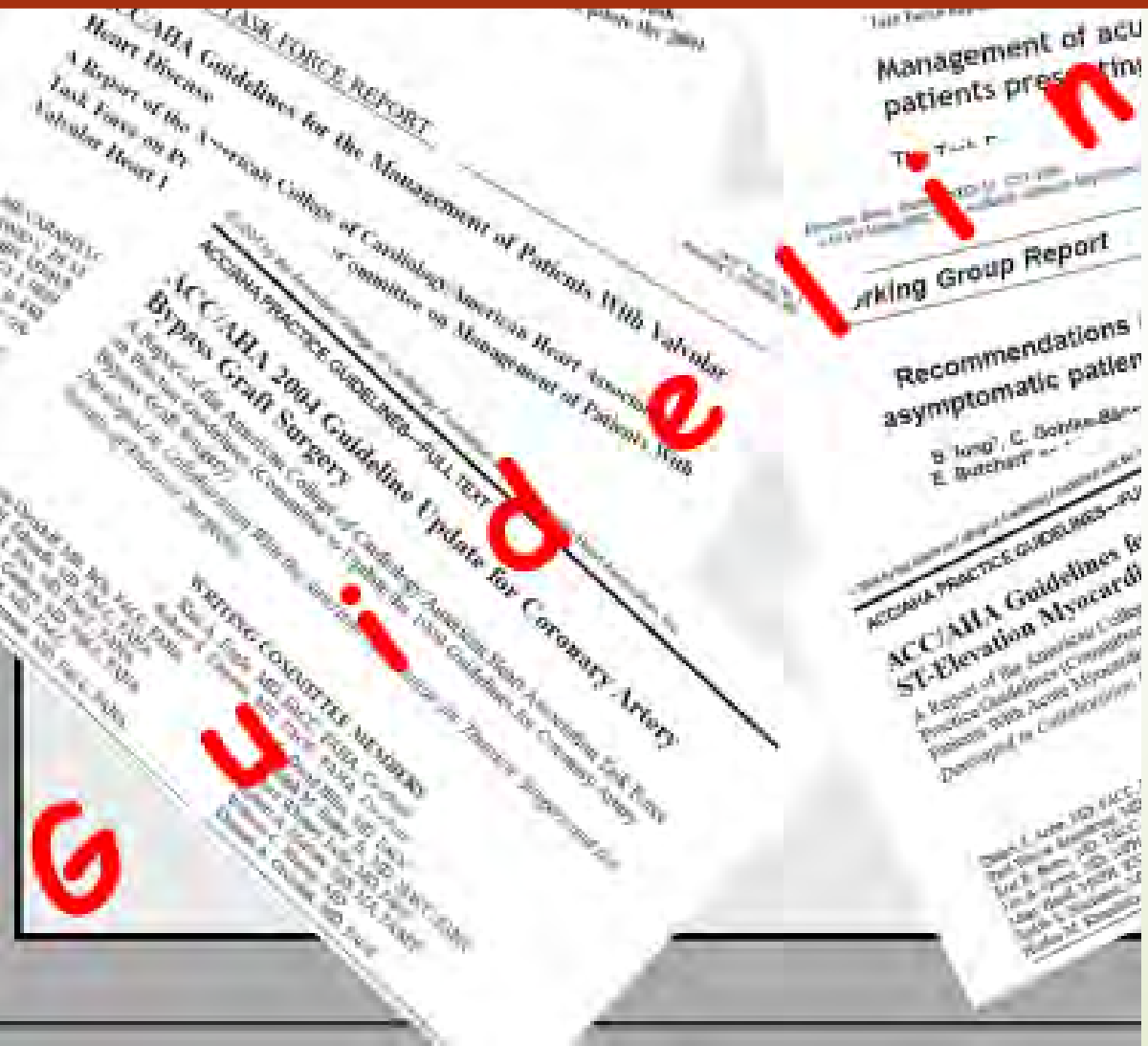


Conclusion

Should off - pump CABG be abandoned as our default procedure ?

- Similar early risk
- Less effective revascularization
- Worse long term outcomes

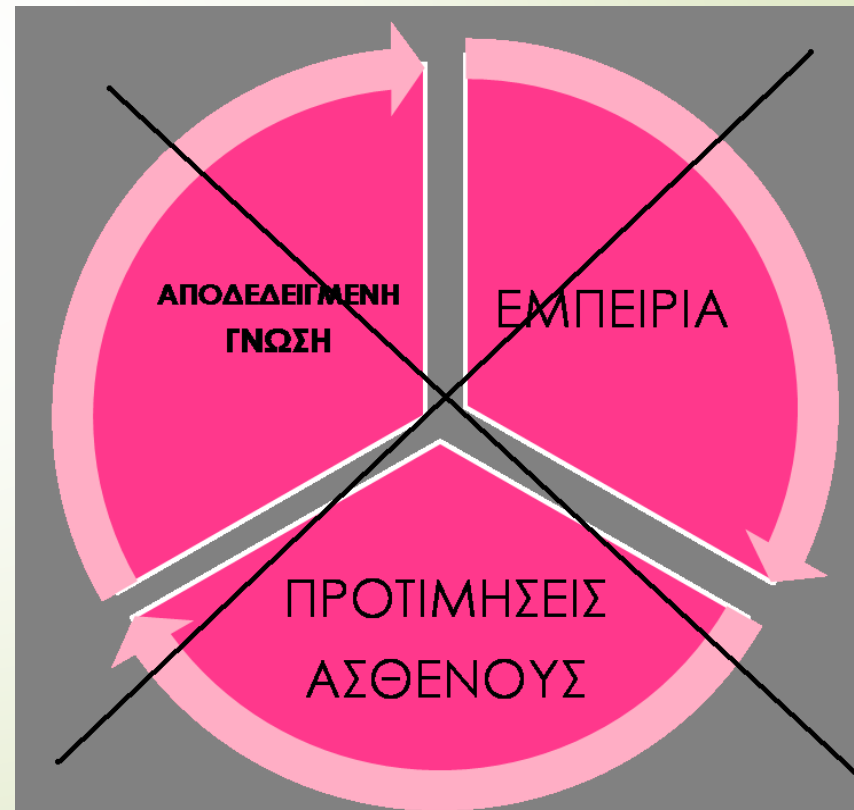
Ενδείξεις



Evidence-based
Medicine

Παλαιόθεν επικρατούσα άποψη

- ➔ So I've been taught (told)
- ➔ Hunch
- ➔ Intuition ('I')



Evidence-based Medicine

Classes of recommendations

Classes of recommendations	Definition	Suggested wording to use
Class I	Evidence and/or general agreement that a given treatment or procedure is beneficial, useful, effective.	Is recommended/is indicated
Class II	Conflicting evidence and/or a divergence of opinion about the usefulness/efficacy of the given treatment or procedure.	
<i>Class IIa</i>	<i>Weight of evidence/opinion is in favour of usefulness/efficacy.</i>	Should be considered
<i>Class IIb</i>	<i>Usefulness/efficacy is less well established by evidence/opinion.</i>	May be considered
Class III	Evidence or general agreement that the given treatment or procedure is not useful/effective, and in some cases may be harmful.	Is not recommended

Benefit >>> Risk

Benefit >> Risk

Benefit >> Risk

Benefit \geq Risk

Benefit \leq Risk

Evidence-based Medicine

Table 2 Levels of evidence

Level of evidence A	Data derived from multiple randomized clinical trials or meta-analyses.
Level of evidence B	Data derived from a single randomized clinical trial or large non-randomized studies.
Level of evidence C	Consensus of opinion of the experts and/or small studies, retrospective studies, registries.

Indications for revascularization in patients with stable angina or silent ischaemia

Extent of CAD (anatomical and/or functional)		Class ^a	Level ^b
For prognosis	Left main disease with stenosis >50%. ^{c 68-71}	I	A
	Proximal LAD stenosis >50%. ^{c 62,68,70,72}	I	A
	Two- or three-vessel disease with stenosis >50% with impaired LV function (LVEF ≤35%). ^{c 61,62,68,70,73-83}	I	A
	Large area of ischaemia detected by functional testing (>10% LV) or abnormal invasive FFR. ^{d 24,59,84-90}	I	B
	Single remaining patent coronary artery with stenosis >50%. ^c	I	C
For symptoms	Haemodynamically significant coronary stenosis ^c in the presence of limiting angina or angina equivalent, with insufficient response to optimized medical therapy. ^{e 24,63,91-97}	I	A

Stable CAD + NSTEMI

Recommendations according to extent of CAD	CABG	
	Class ^a	Level ^b
One-vessel CAD		
Without proximal LAD stenosis.	IIb	C
With proximal LAD stenosis. ^{68,101,139-144}	I	A
Two-vessel CAD		
Without proximal LAD stenosis.	IIb	C
With proximal LAD stenosis. ^{68,70,73}	I	B
Left main CAD		
Left main disease with low SYNTAX score (0 - 22). ^{69,121,122,124,145-148}	I	A
Left main disease with intermediate SYNTAX score (23 - 32). ^{69,121,122,124,145-148}	I	A
Left main disease with high SYNTAX score (≥ 33). ^{c 69,121,122,124,146-148}	I	A
Three-vessel CAD without diabetes mellitus		
Three-vessel disease with low SYNTAX score (0 - 22). ^{102,105,121,123,124,135,149}	I	A
Three-vessel disease with intermediate or high SYNTAX score (> 22). ^{c 102,105,121,123,124,135,149}	I	A
Three-vessel CAD with diabetes mellitus		
Three-vessel disease with low SYNTAX score 0-22. ^{102,105,121,123,124,135,150-157}	I	A
Three-vessel disease with intermediate or high SYNTAX score (> 22). ^{c 102,105,121,123,124,135,150-157}	I	A

Heart failure and CABG

Recommendations on revascularizations in patients with chronic heart failure and systolic left ventricular dysfunction (ejection fraction $\leq 35\%$)

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
In patients with severe LV systolic dysfunction and coronary artery disease suitable for intervention, myocardial revascularization is recommended. ^{81,250}	I	B
CABG is recommended as the first revascularization strategy choice in patients with multivessel disease and acceptable surgical risk. ^{68,81,248,255}	I	B
In patients with one- or two-vessel disease, PCI should be considered as an alternative to CABG when complete revascularization can be achieved.	IIa	C
In patients with three-vessel disease, PCI should be considered based on the evaluation by the Heart Team of the patient's coronary anatomy, the expected completeness of revascularization, diabetes status, and comorbidities.	IIa	C

Valvular Disease and CABG

Recommendations for combined valvular and coronary interventions

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Primary valve intervention and coronary revascularization		
CABG is recommended in patients with a primary indication for aortic/mitral valve surgery and coronary artery diameter stenosis >70%.	I	C
CABG should be considered in patients with a primary indication for aortic/mitral valve surgery and coronary artery diameter stenosis of 50–70%.	IIa	C
PCI should be considered in patients with a primary indication to undergo TAVI and coronary artery diameter stenosis >70% in proximal segments.	IIa	C
PCI should be considered in patients with a primary indication to undergo transcatheter mitral valve interventions and coronary artery diameter stenosis >70% in proximal segments.	IIa	C

Carotid disease and CABG

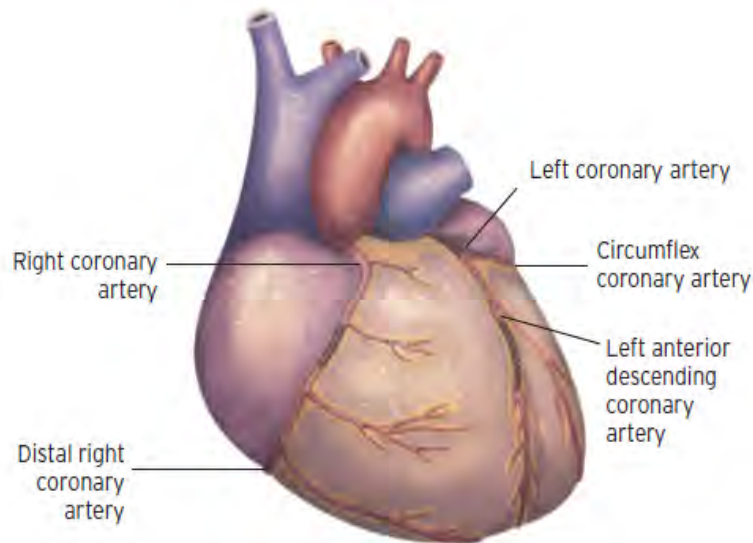
Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
In patients scheduled for CABG, it is recommended that the indication (and if so the method and timing) for carotid revascularization be individualized after discussion within a multidisciplinary team, including a neurologist.	I	C
In patients scheduled for CABG, with recent (<6 months) history of TIA/stroke:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carotid revascularization should be considered in patients with 50 - 99% carotid stenosis.^{319,320} 	IIa	B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carotid revascularization with CEA should be considered as first choice in patients with 50 - 99% carotid stenosis.^{319,320} 	IIa	B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carotid revascularization is not recommended in patients with carotid stenosis <50%. 	III	C

In neurologically asymptomatic patients scheduled for CABG:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carotid revascularization may be considered in patients with bilateral 70 - 99% carotid stenosis or 70 - 99% carotid stenosis and contralateral occlusion. 	IIb	C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carotid revascularization may be considered in patients with a 70 - 99% carotid stenosis, in the presence of one or more characteristics that may be associated with an increased risk of ipsilateral stroke,^c in order to reduce stroke risk beyond the perioperative period. 	IIb	C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine prophylactic carotid revascularization in patients with a 70 - 99% carotid stenosis is not recommended. 	III	C

CABG και μηχανικές επιπλοκές του ΟΕΜ

- Ανεπάρκεια Μιτροειδούς
(λόγω ρήξης θηλοειδούς μυός)
- Ρήξη μεσοκοιλιακού διαφράγματος
- Ρήξη τοιχώματος LV
- Ανεύρυσμα LV

PCI



FAVOURS PCI

Clinical characteristics

Presence of severe co-morbidity (not adequately reflected by scores)

Advanced age/frailty/reduced life expectancy

Restricted mobility and conditions that affect the rehabilitation process

Anatomical and technical aspects

MVD with SYNTAX score 0-22

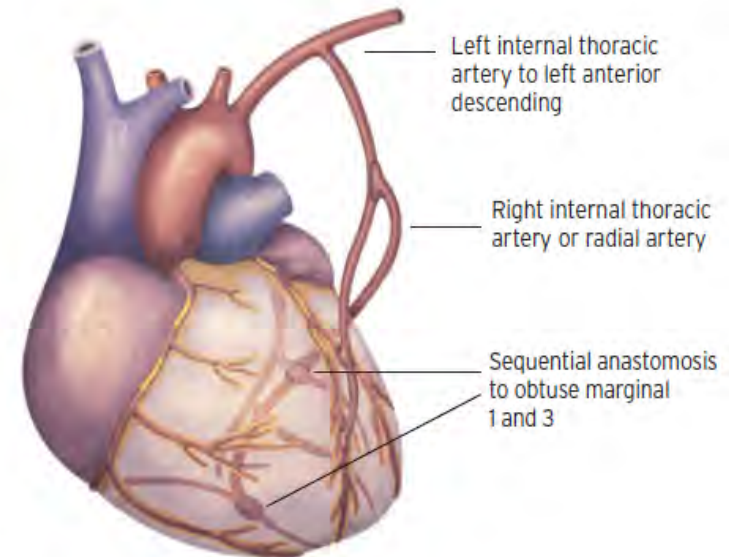
Anatomy likely resulting in incomplete revascularization with CABG due to poor quality or missing conduits

Severe chest deformation or scoliosis

Sequelae of chest radiation

Porcelain aorta^a

CABG



FAVOURS CABG

Clinical characteristics

Diabetes

Reduced LV function (EF \leq 35%)

Contraindication to DAPT

Recurrent diffuse in-stent restenosis

Anatomical and technical aspects

MVD with SYNTAX score \geq 23

Anatomy likely resulting in incomplete revascularization with PCI

Severely calcified coronary artery lesions limiting lesion expansion

Need for concomitant interventions

Ascending aortic pathology with indication for surgery

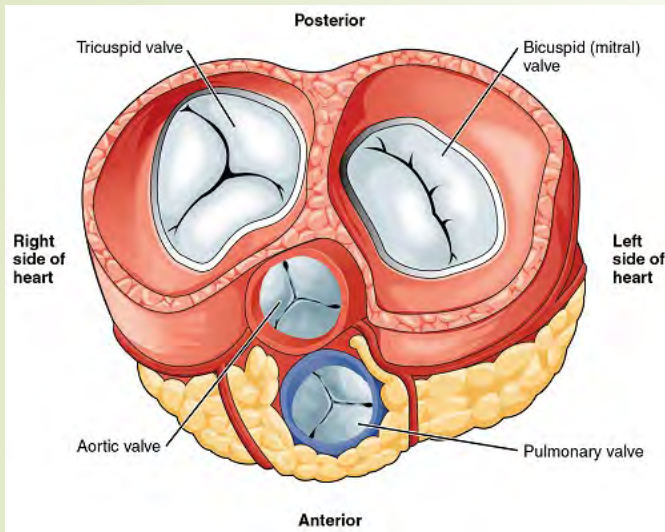
Concomitant cardiac surgery



ANY
QUESTIONS?



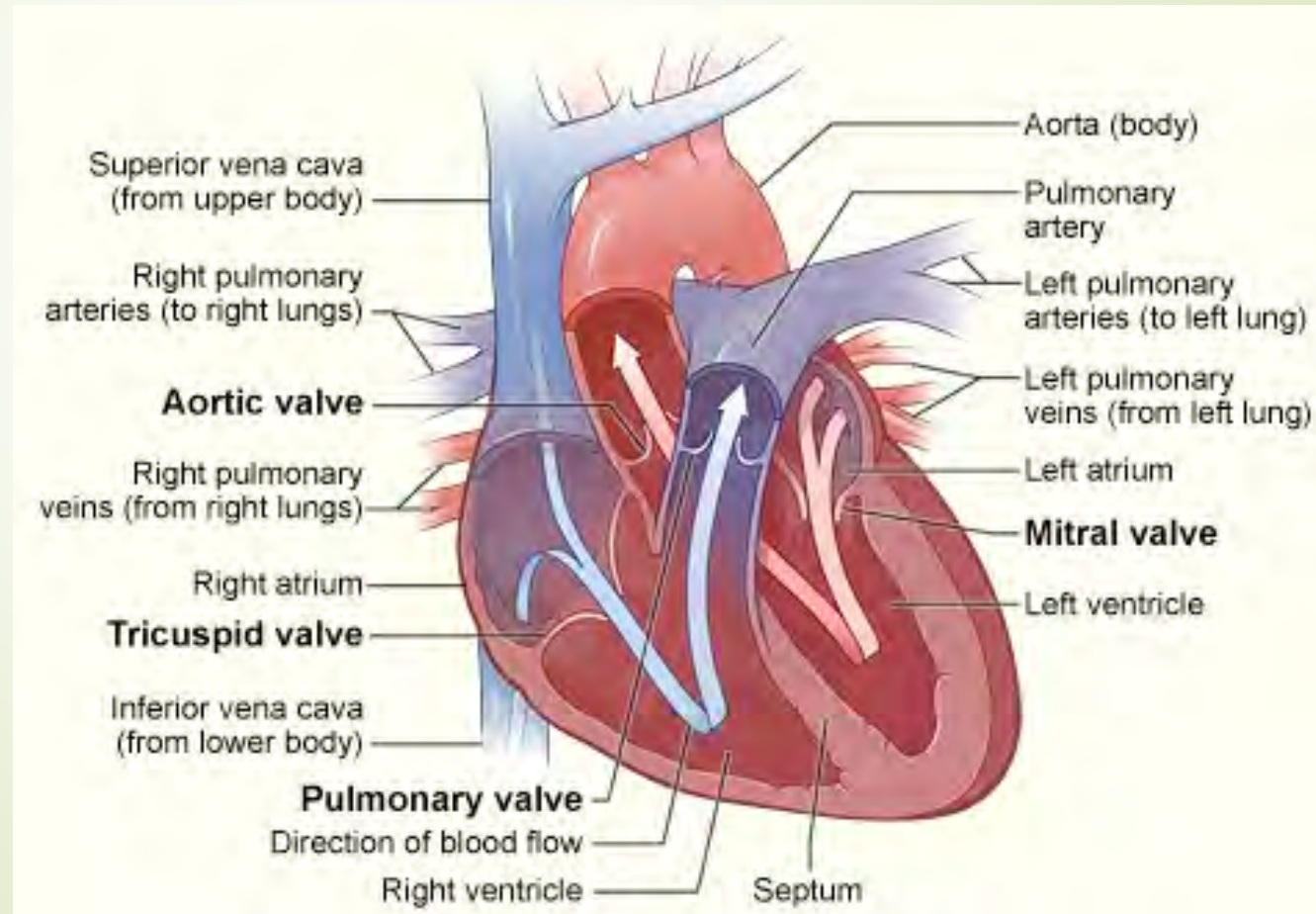
- **Αορτική Βαλβίδα** (αριστερή καρδία)
- **Μιτροειδής Βαλβίδα** (αριστερή καρδία)
- **Τριγλώχινα Βαλβίδα** (δεξιά καρδία)
- **Πνευμονική Βαλβίδα** (δεξιά καρδία)



Βαλβιδοπάθειες

Φυσιολογική Λειτουργία Βαλβίδων

*Διατηρούν την ροή του αίματος
διαμέσου της καρδιάς
προς μία κατεύθυνση*



Βαλβιδοπάθειες

STENOSIS

REGURGITATION



DOESN'T OPEN PROPERLY



NORMALLY OPEN



DOESN'T CLOSE PROPERLY



NORMALLY CLOSED

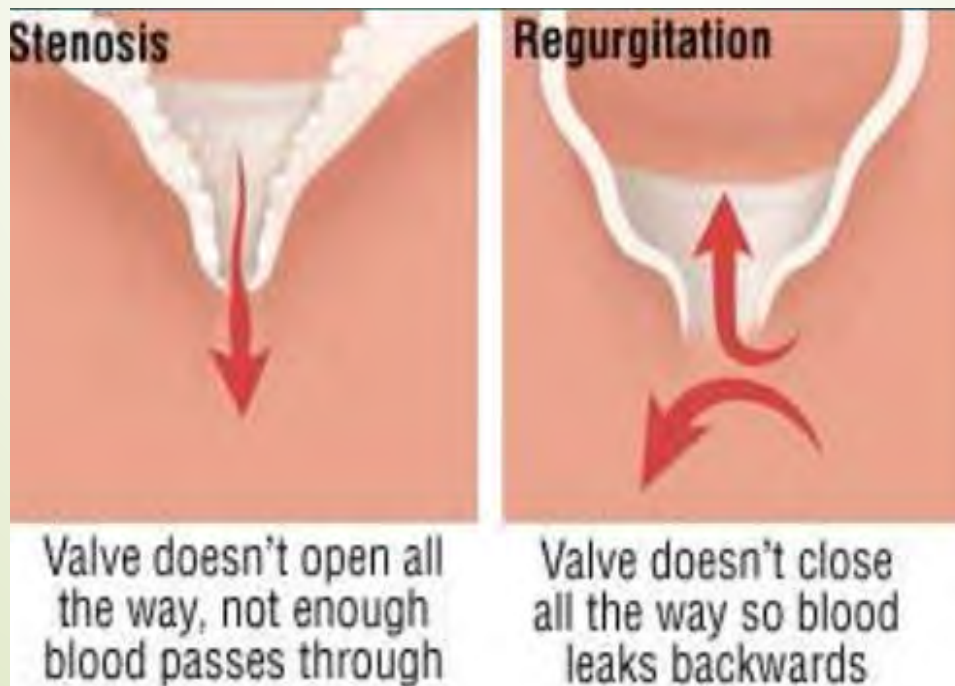
Βαλβιδοπάθειες

- Στένωση

πρόσκομα στην ελεύθερη ροή του αίματος

- Ανεπάρκεια

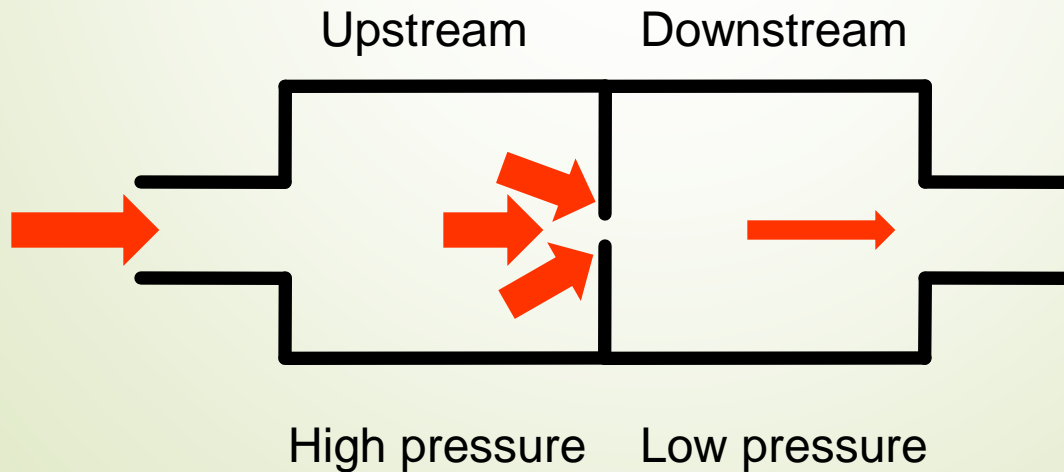
παλινδρόμηση του αίματος



VALVULAR STENOSIS

Pressure in upstream chamber **IS HIGHER than** Pressure in downstream chamber *during time of flow*

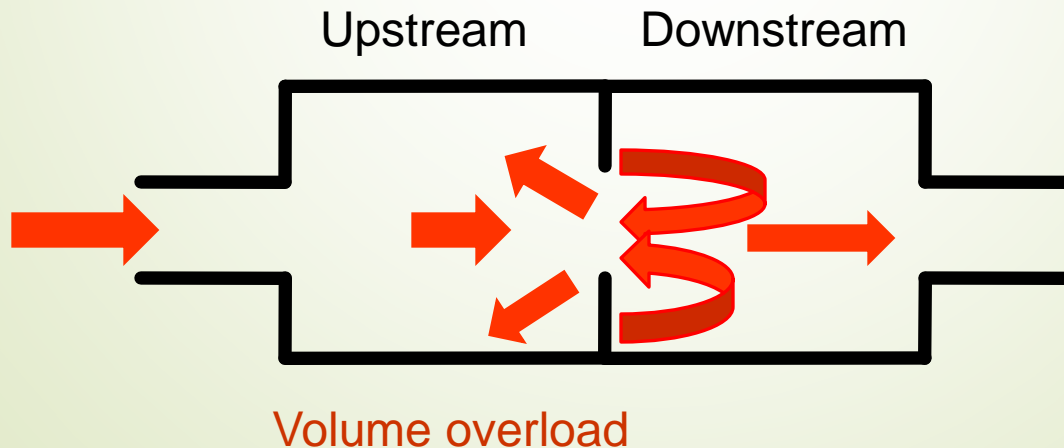
Hemodynamic abnormality = "**PRESSURE GRADIENT**"



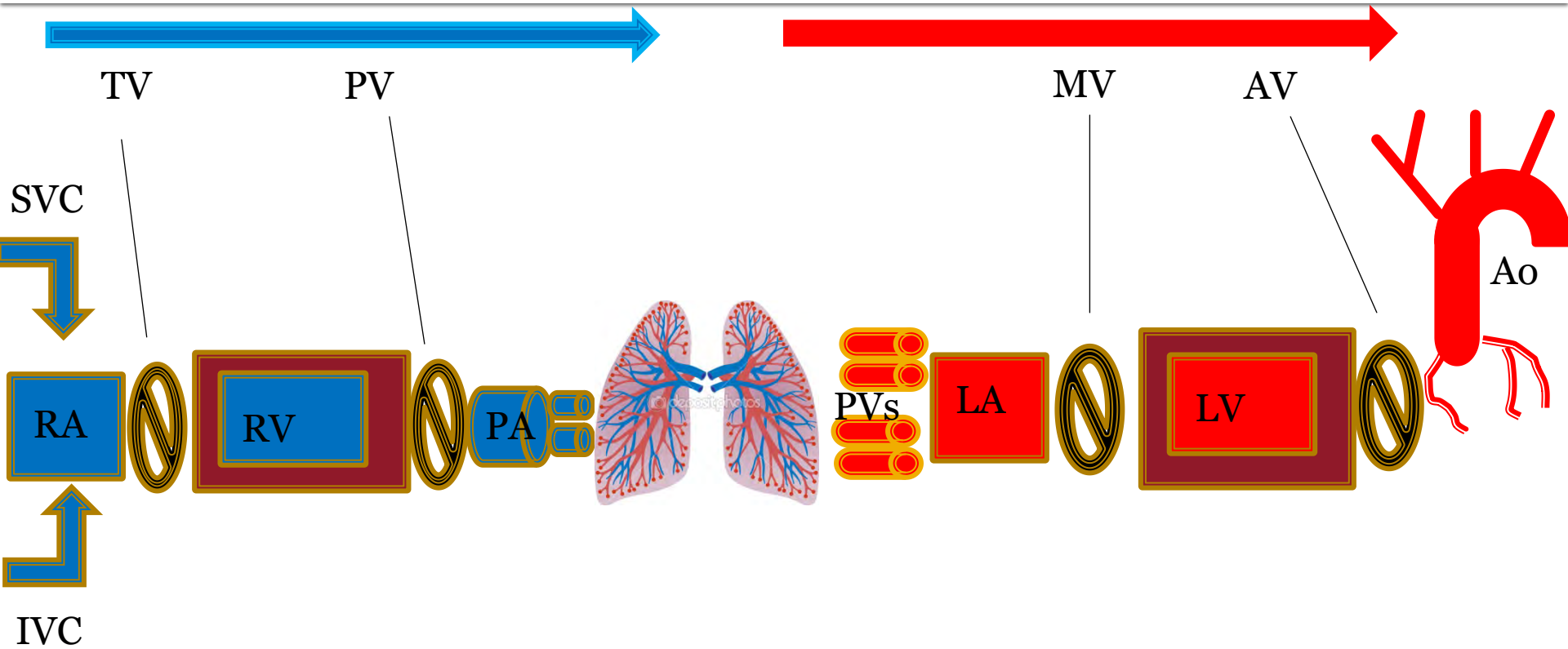
VALVULAR REGURGITATION

Retrograde flow of blood "upstream"

Hemodynamic abnormality = "VOLUME OVERLOAD"



Μικρή κ Μεγάλη Κυκλοφορία





Βαλβιδοπαθήσεις

Αιτιολογία

Κλινικές Εκδηλώσεις

Διαγνωστική προσπέλαση

Παθοφυσιολογία

Διαβαθμίσεις βαρύτητας

Θέματα εκτός σημερινής παρουσίασης

Θέματα προς συζήτηση

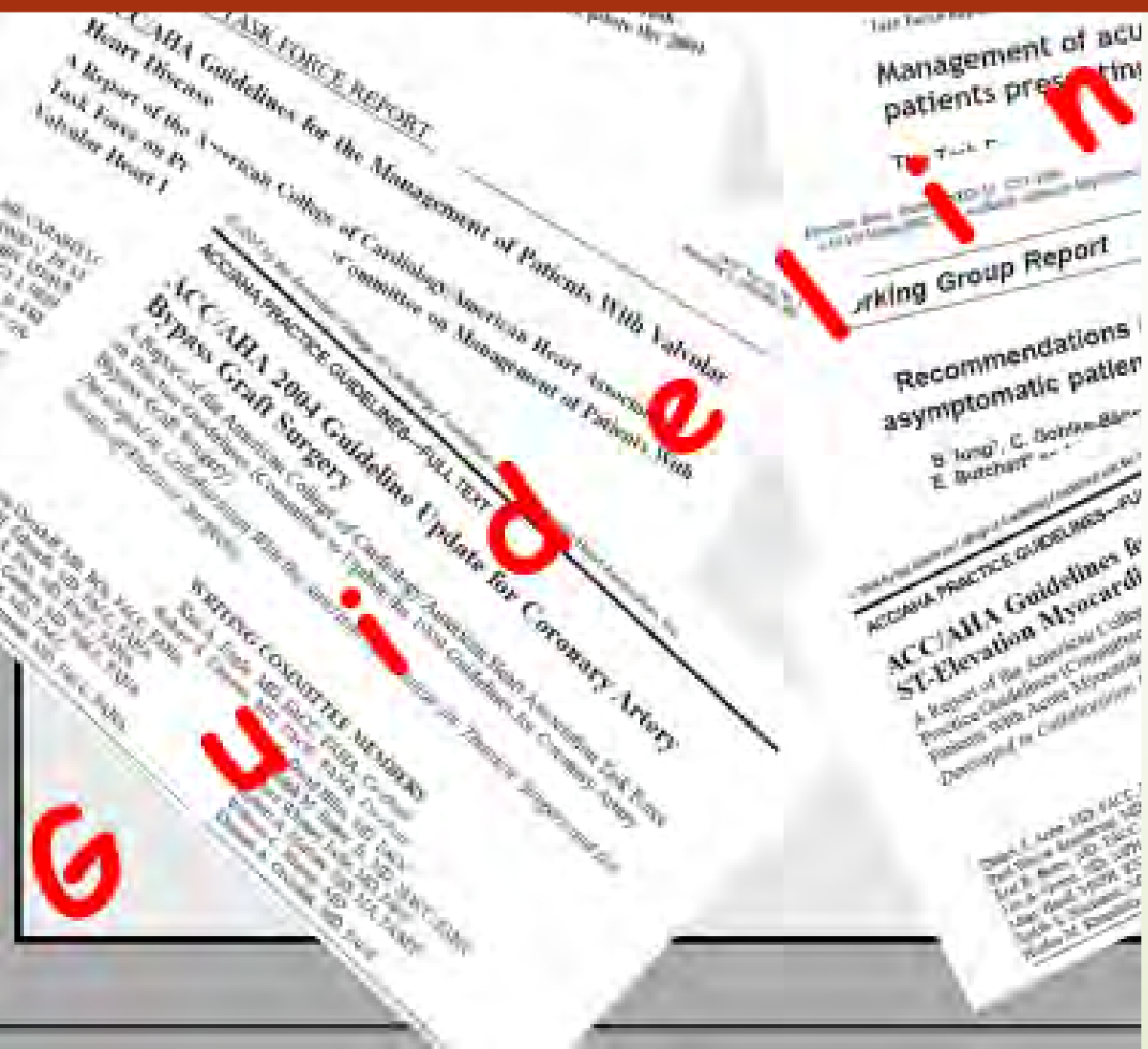
Ενδείξεις
Χειρουργικής
Αντιμετώπισης

Χειρουργική
Αντιμετώπιση

Είδη
προσθέσεων

Επιλογή
πρόσθεσης

Ενδείξεις Χειρουργικής Αντιμετώπισης



Evidence-based
Medicine

Evidence-based Medicine

Classes of recommendations

Classes of recommendations	Definition	Suggested wording to use
Class I	Evidence and/or general agreement that a given treatment or procedure is beneficial, useful, effective.	Is recommended/is indicated
Class II	Conflicting evidence and/or a divergence of opinion about the usefulness/efficacy of the given treatment or procedure.	
<i>Class IIa</i>	<i>Weight of evidence/opinion is in favour of usefulness/efficacy.</i>	Should be considered
<i>Class IIb</i>	<i>Usefulness/efficacy is less well established by evidence/opinion.</i>	May be considered
Class III	Evidence or general agreement that the given treatment or procedure is not useful/effective, and in some cases may be harmful.	Is not recommended

Benefit >>> Risk

Benefit >> Risk

Benefit > Risk

Benefit ≥ Risk

Benefit < Risk

Evidence-based Medicine

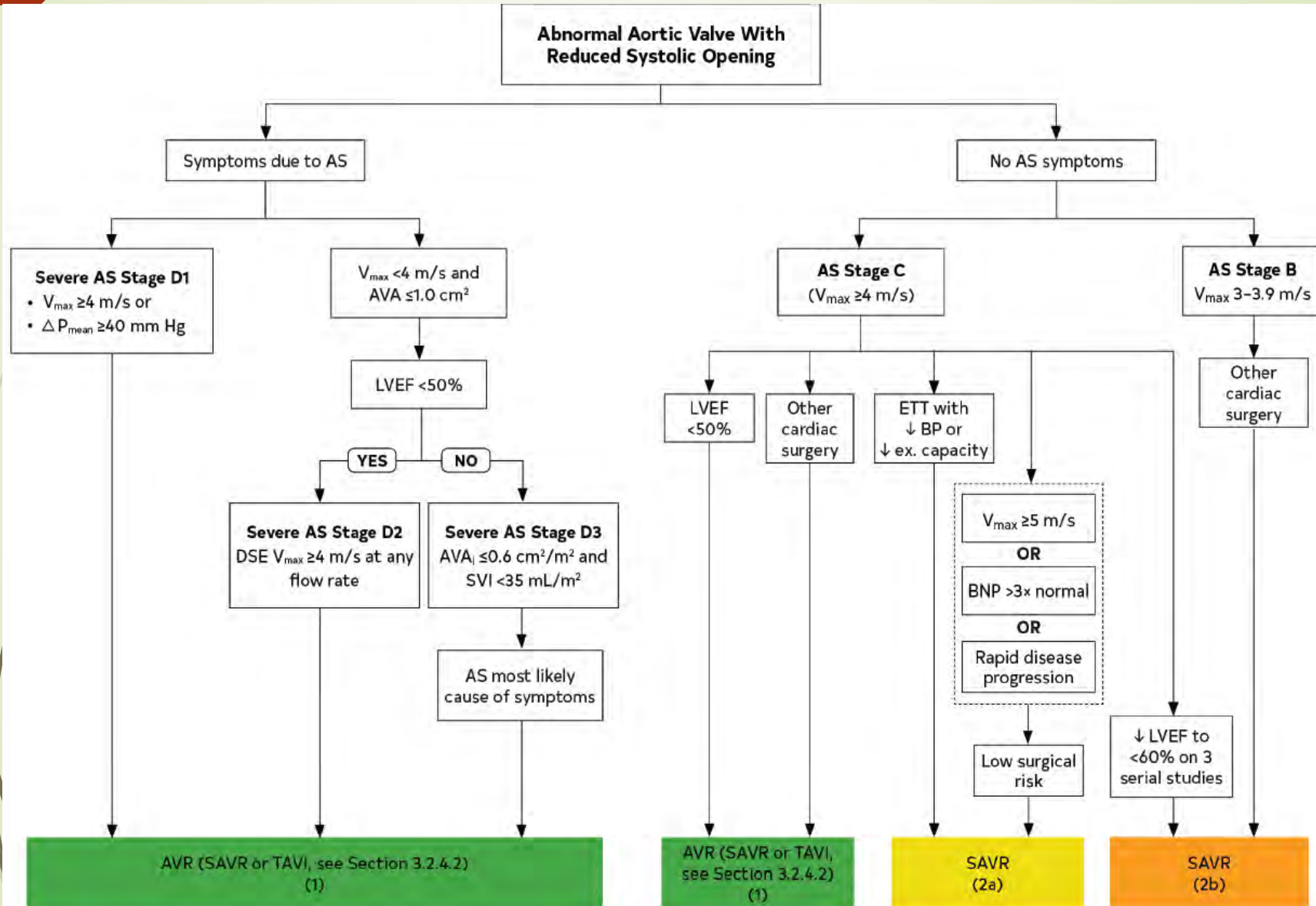
Levels of evidence

Level of evidence A	Data derived from multiple randomized clinical trials or meta-analyses.
Level of evidence B	Data derived from a single randomized clinical trial or large non-randomized studies.
Level of evidence C	Consensus of opinion of the experts and/or small studies, retrospective studies, registries.

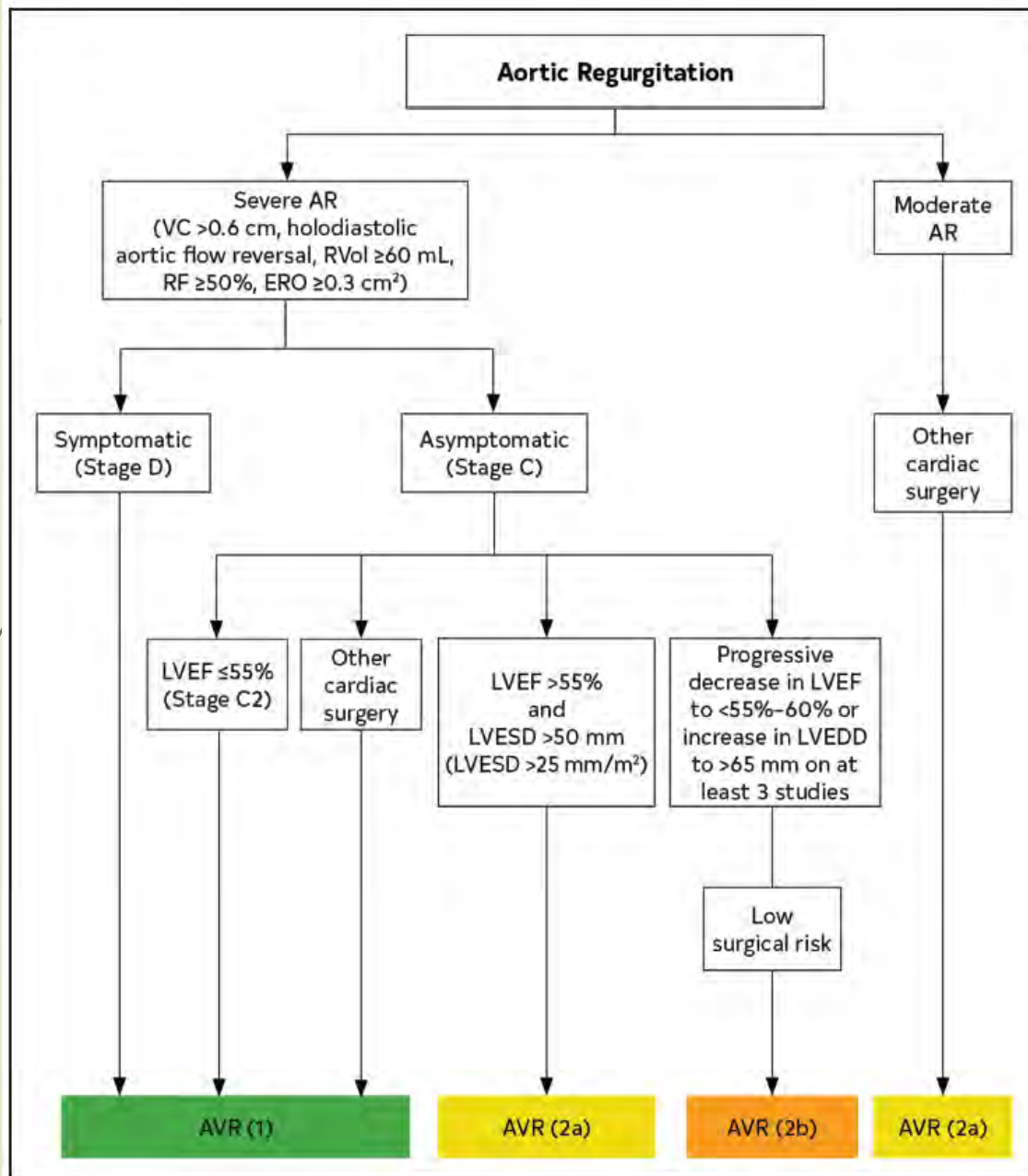
Stages of VHD

Stage	Definition	Description
A	At risk	Patients with risk factors for development of VHD
B	Progressive	Patients with progressive VHD (mild to moderate severity and asymptomatic)
C	Asymptomatic severe	Asymptomatic patients who have the criteria for severe VHD: C1: Asymptomatic patients with severe VHD in whom the LV or RV remains compensated C2: Asymptomatic patients with severe VHD with decompensation of the LV or RV
D	Symptomatic severe	Patients who have developed symptoms as a result of VHD

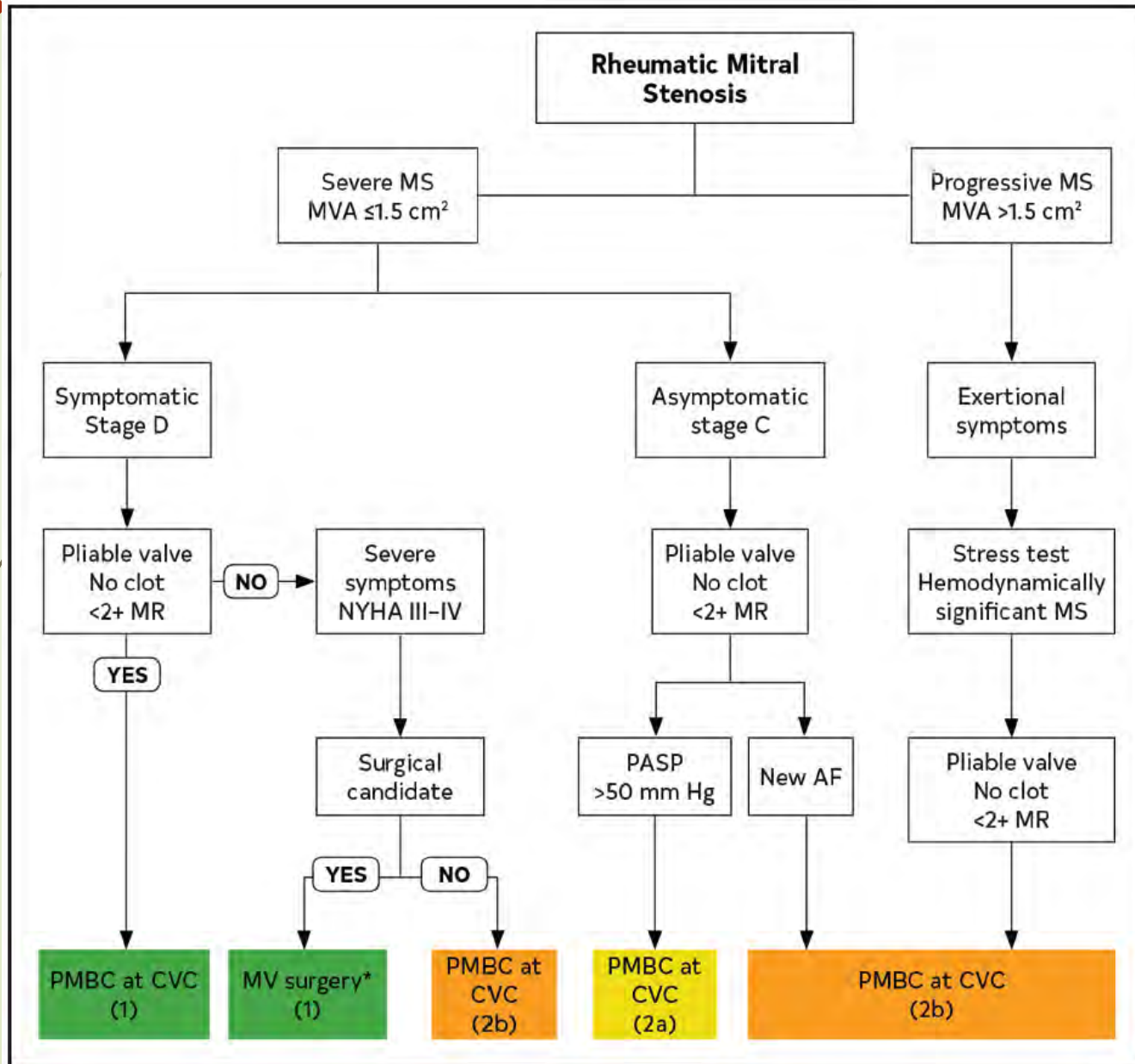
Βαλβιδοπάθειες – Αορτική Στένωση



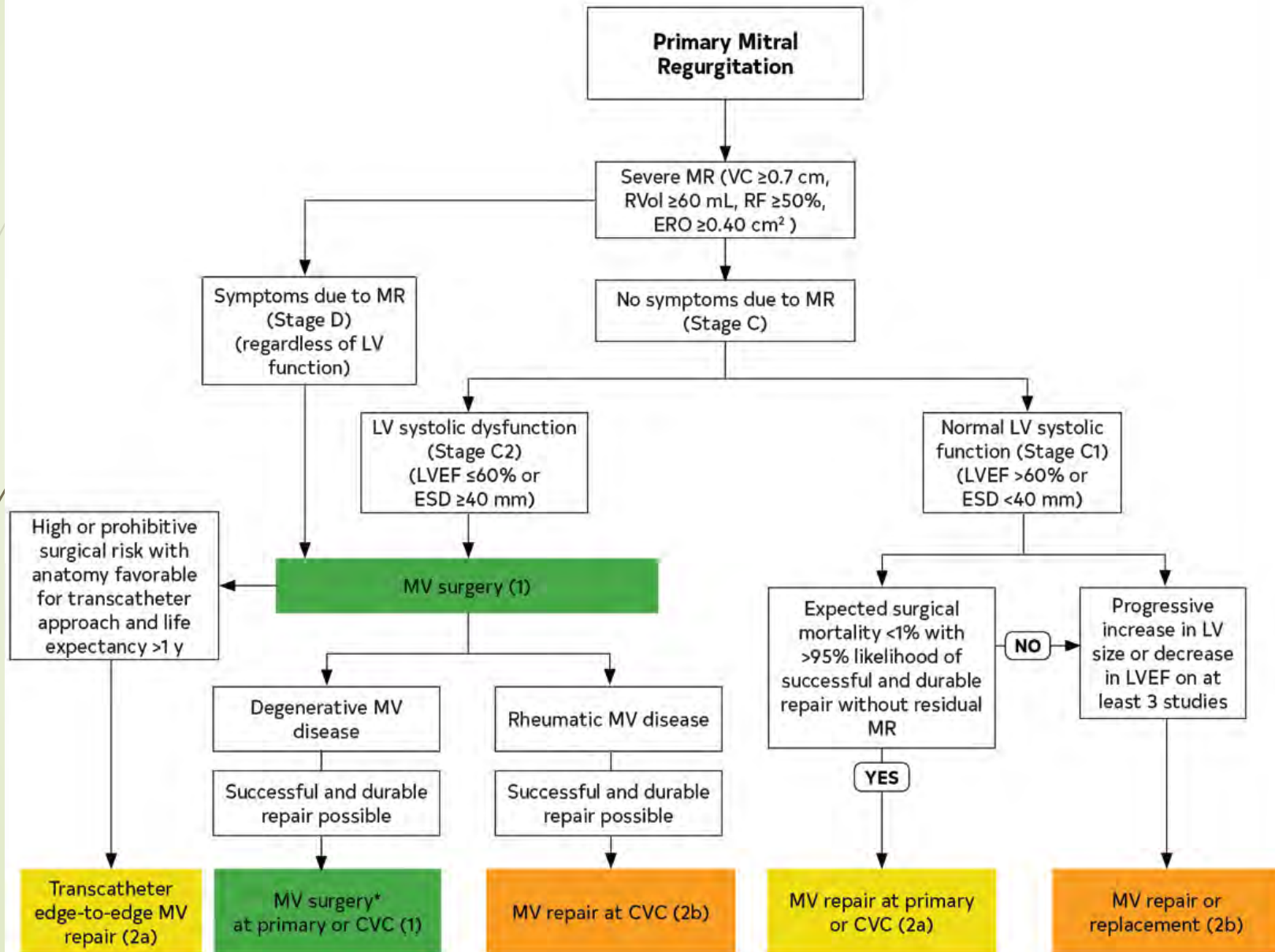
Βαλβιδοπάθειες – Αορτική Ανεπάρκεια



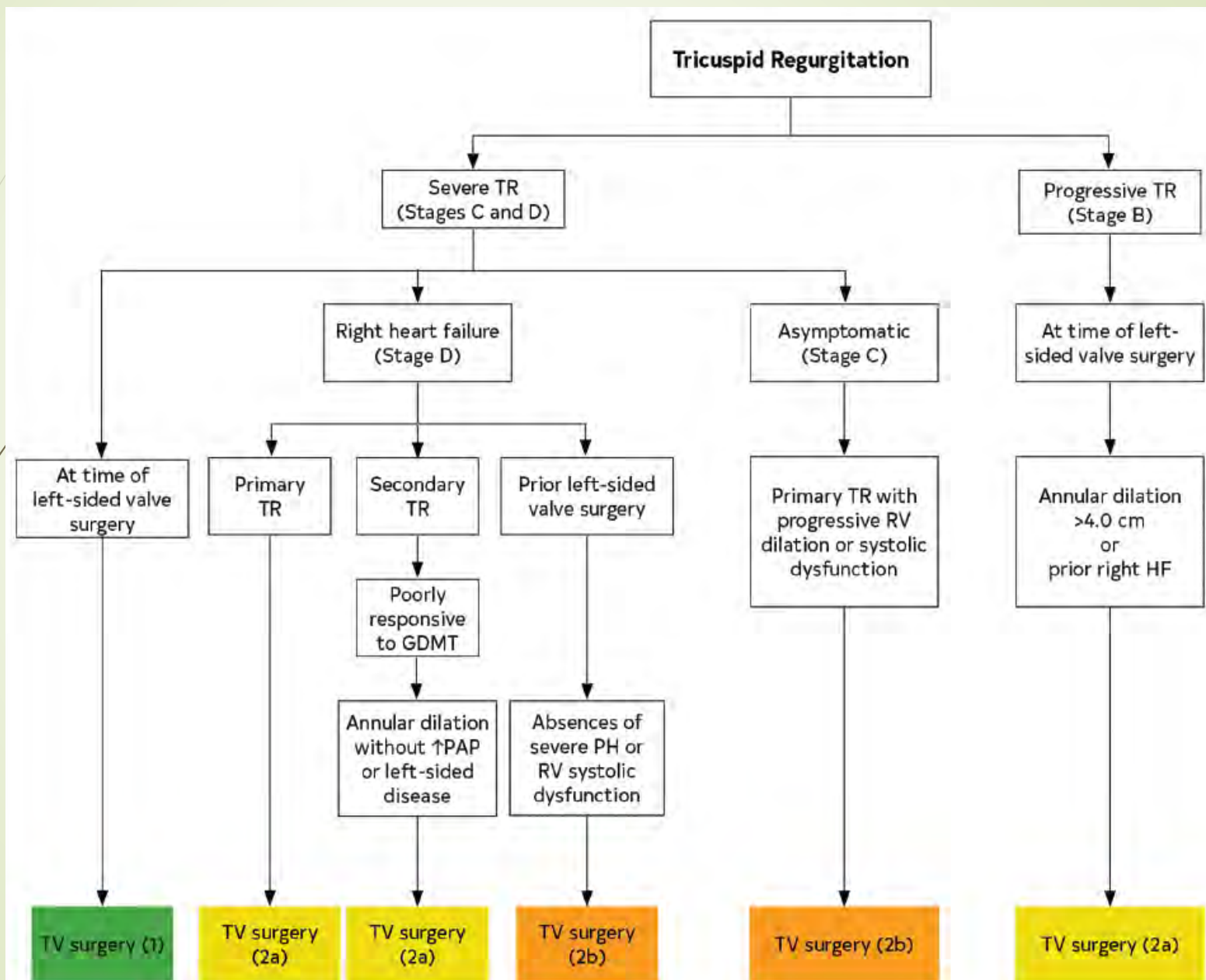
Βαλβιδοπάθειες – Μιτροειδική Στένωση




Βαλβιδοπάθειες – Μιτροειδική Ανεπάρκεια



Βαλβιδοπάθειες – Ανεπάρκεια Τριγλώχινας





Βαλβιδοπάθειες – Στένωση Τριγλώχινας

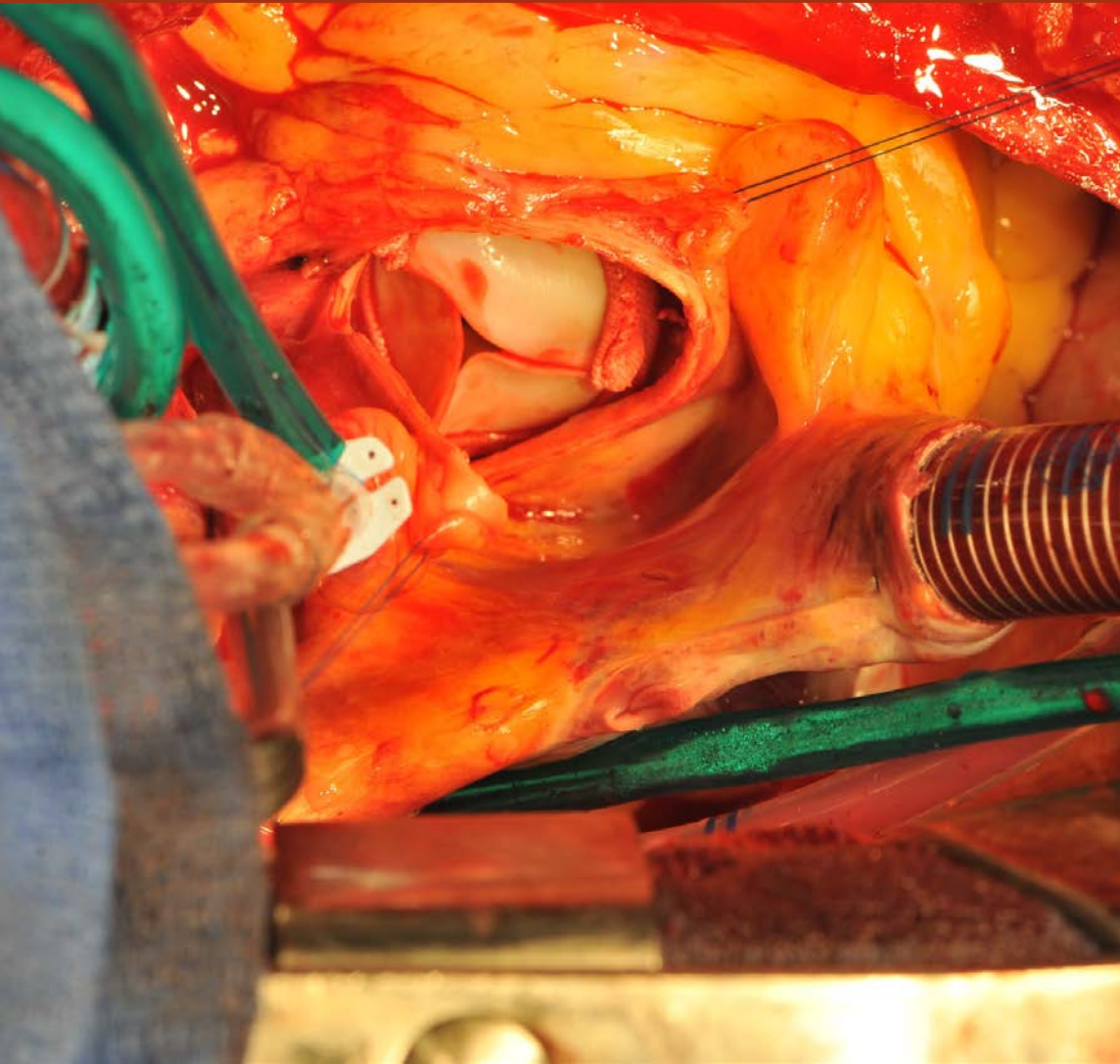
Βαλβιδοπάθειες – Στένωση Πνευμονικής

➤ Complex Congenital Disease

Θέματα εκτός σημερινής παρουσίασης



Χειρουργική Αντιμετώπιση



- i) Αντικατάσταση
- ii) Επιδιόρθωση



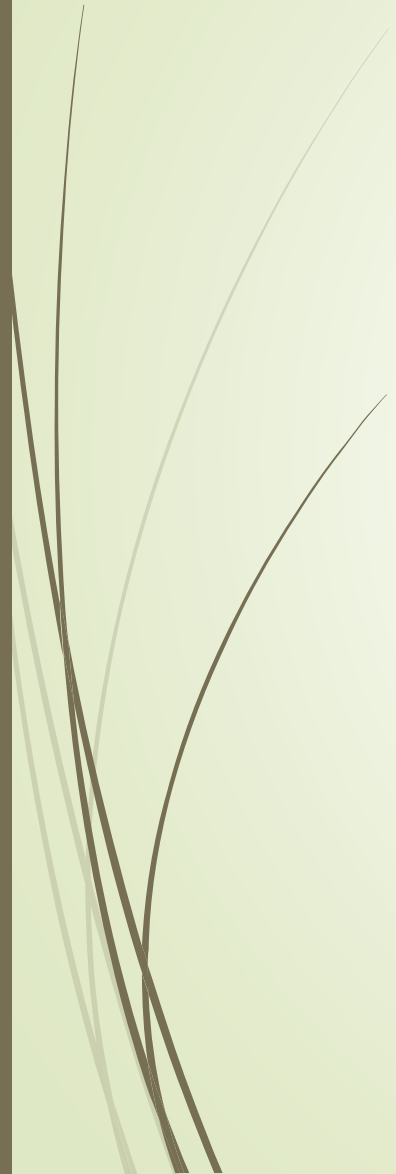
Χειρουργική Αντιμετώπιση

- ▶ i) Αντικατάσταση (στένωση / ανεπάρκεια)
 - Μηχανικές προσθέσεις
 - Βιολογικές προσθέσεις

- ▶ ii) Επιδιόρθωση (ανεπάρκεια)
 - Τενόντιες χορδές
 - Επιδιόρθωση γλωχίνων
 - Δακτύλιος σταθεροποίησης

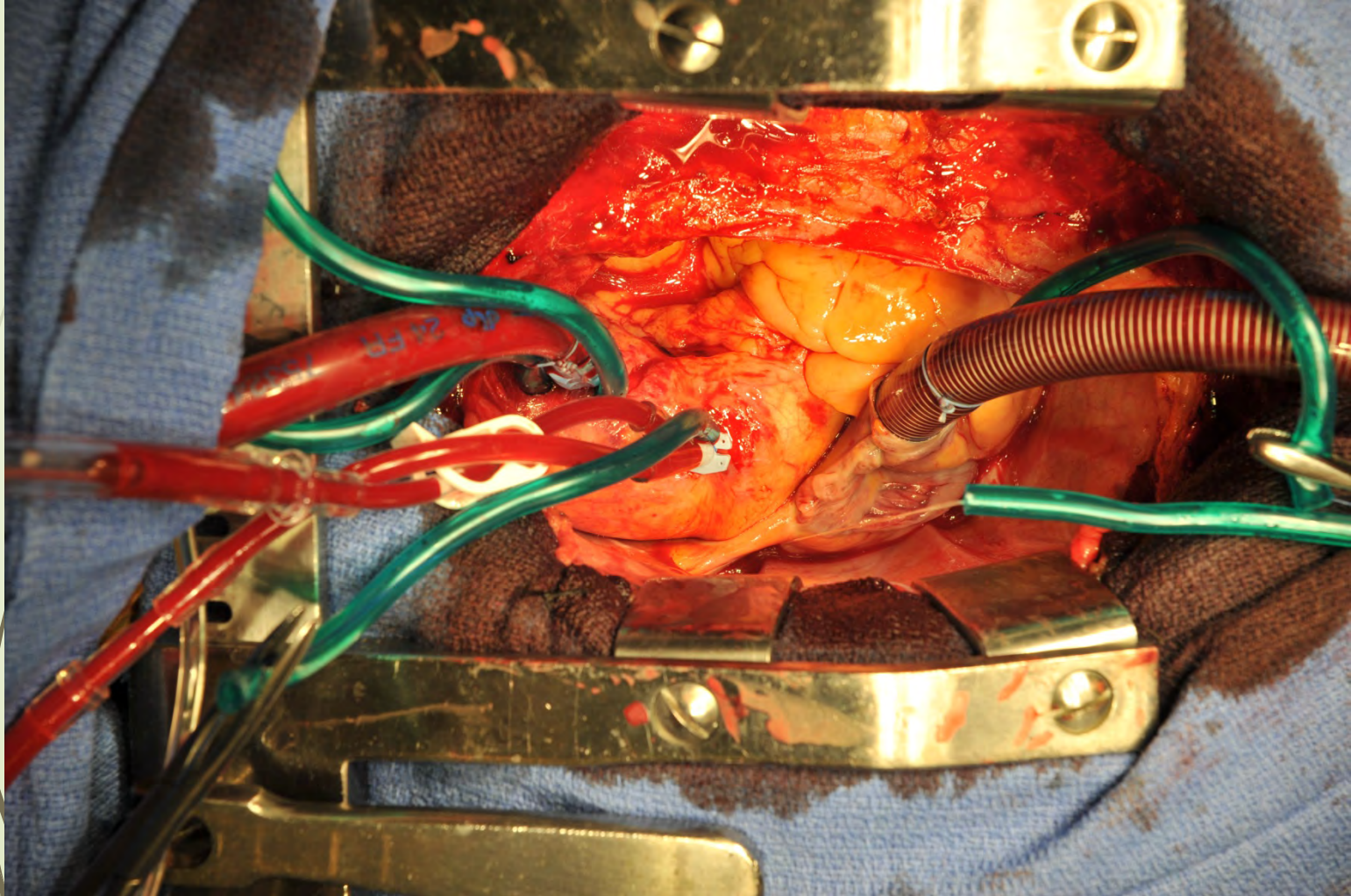


i) Αντικατάσταση



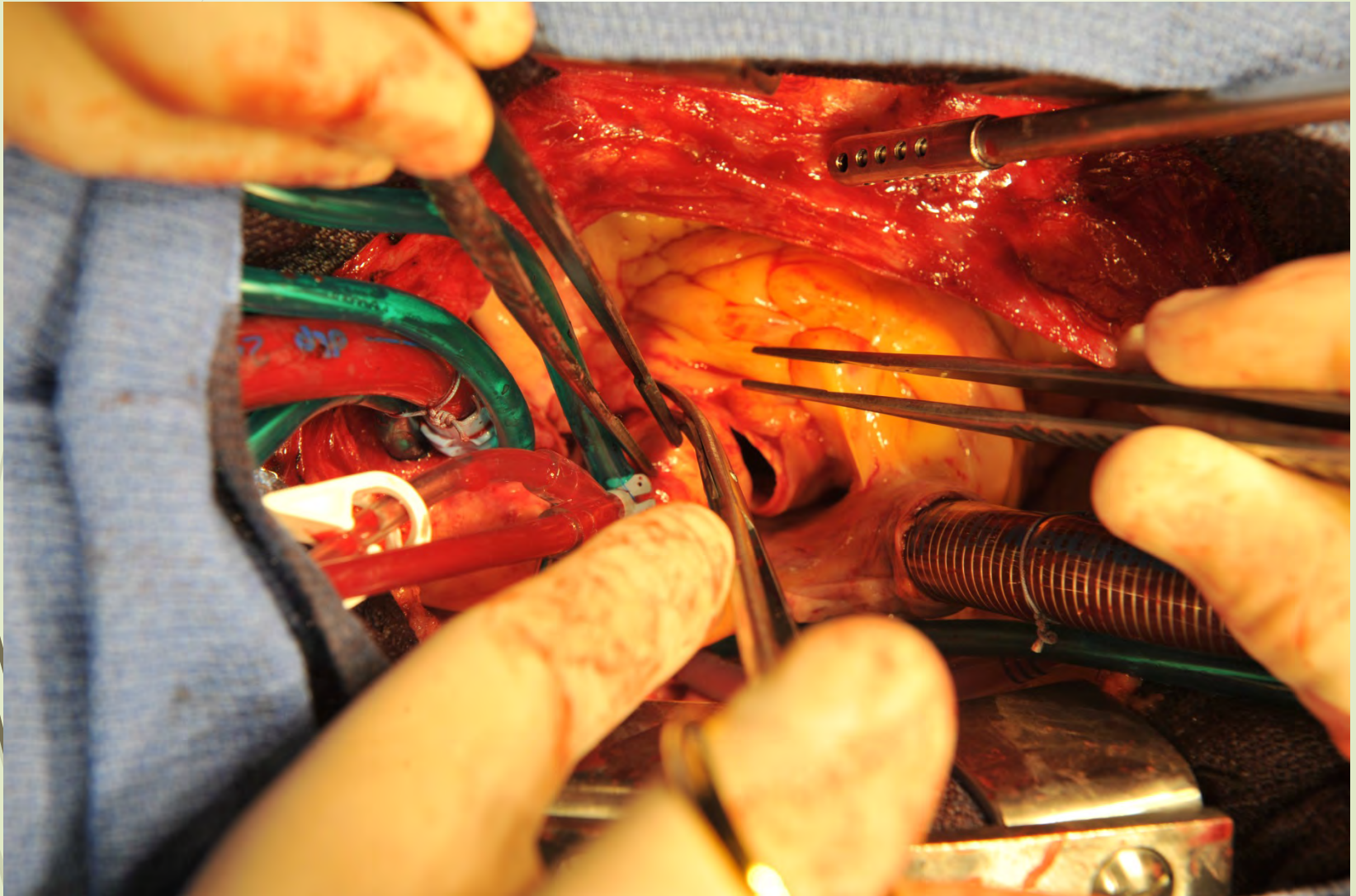
AVR: Surgical technique

1. Cannulation



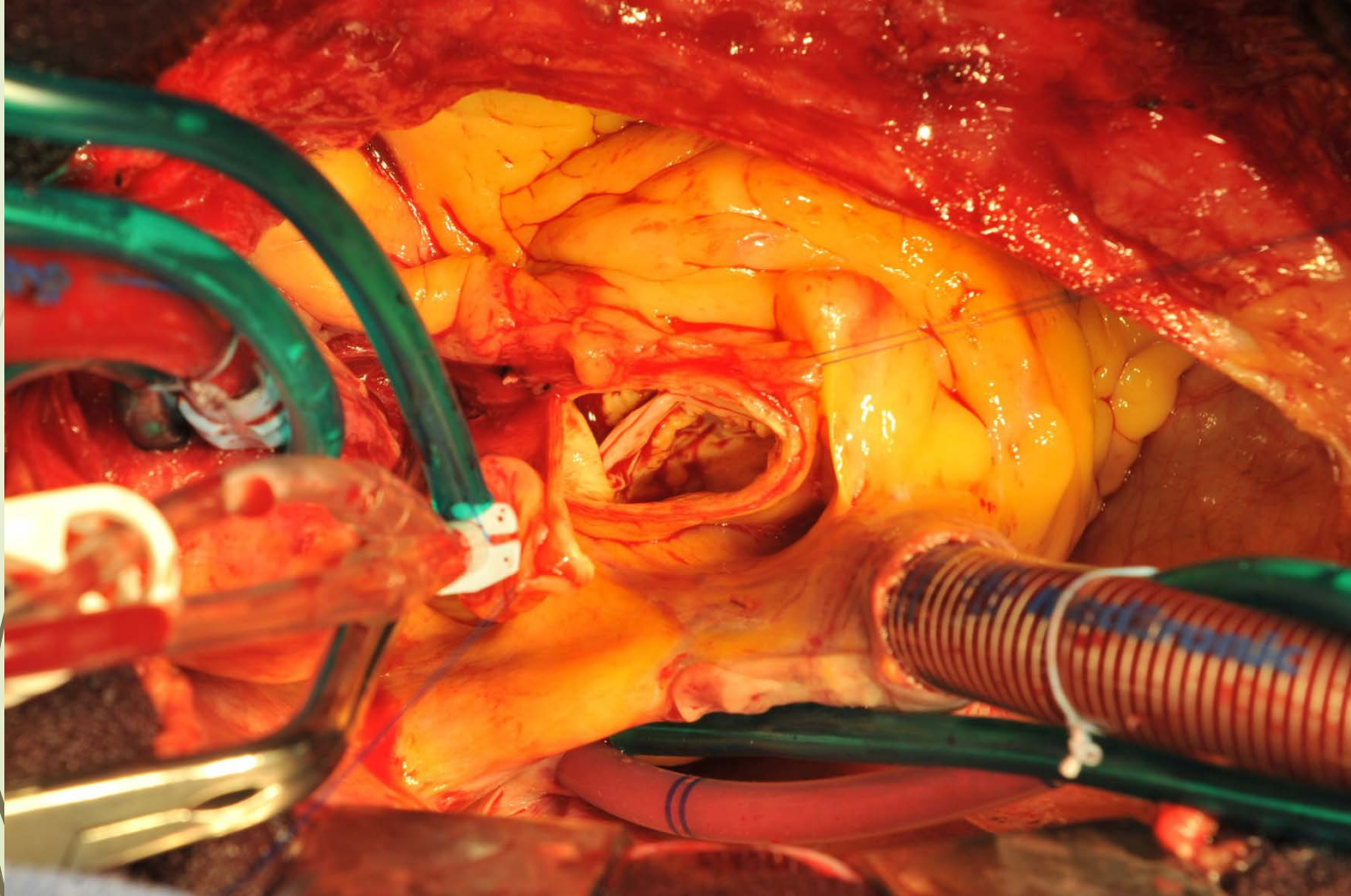
AVR: Surgical technique

2. Aortotomy



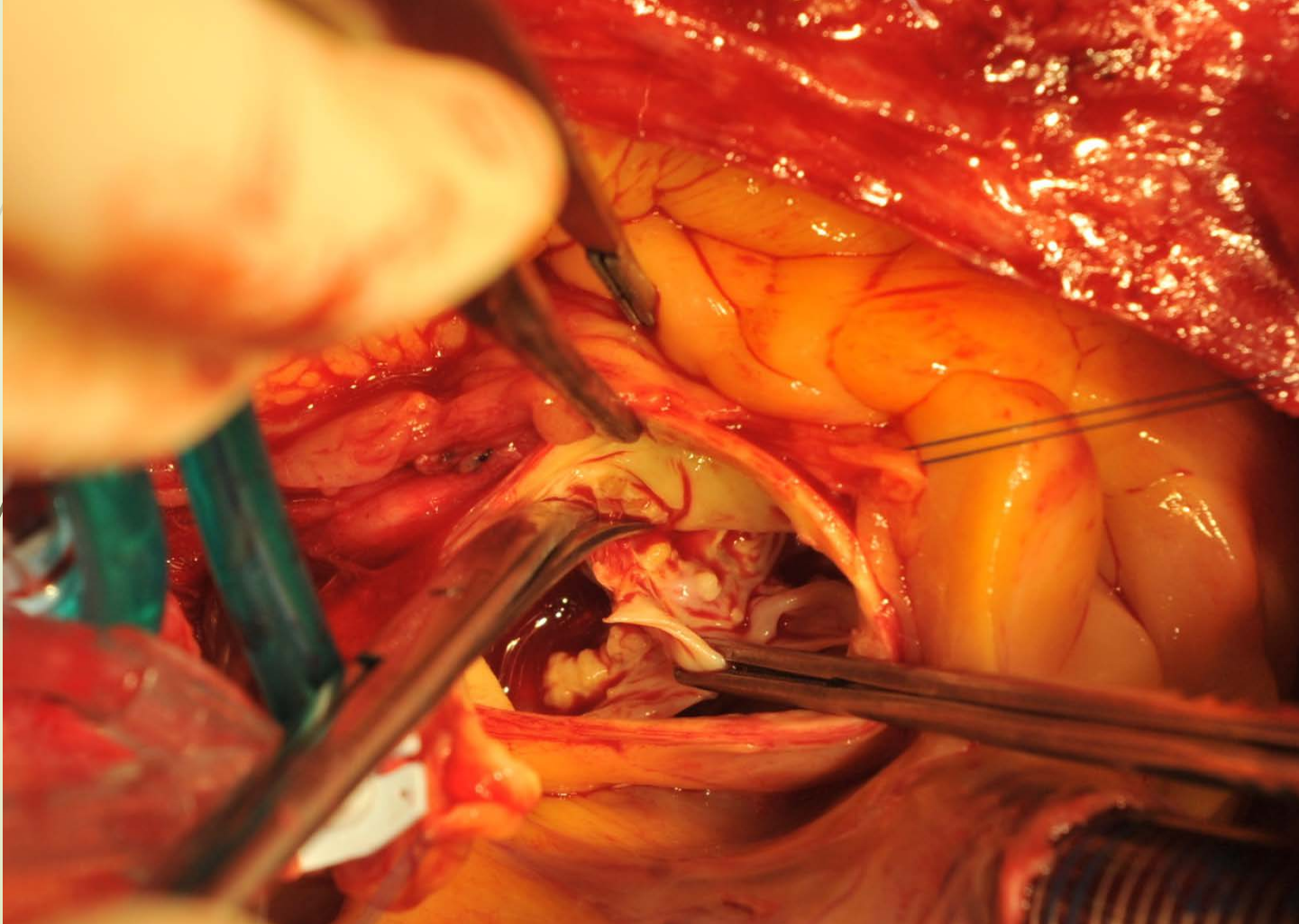
AVR: Surgical technique

3. Aortic root exposure



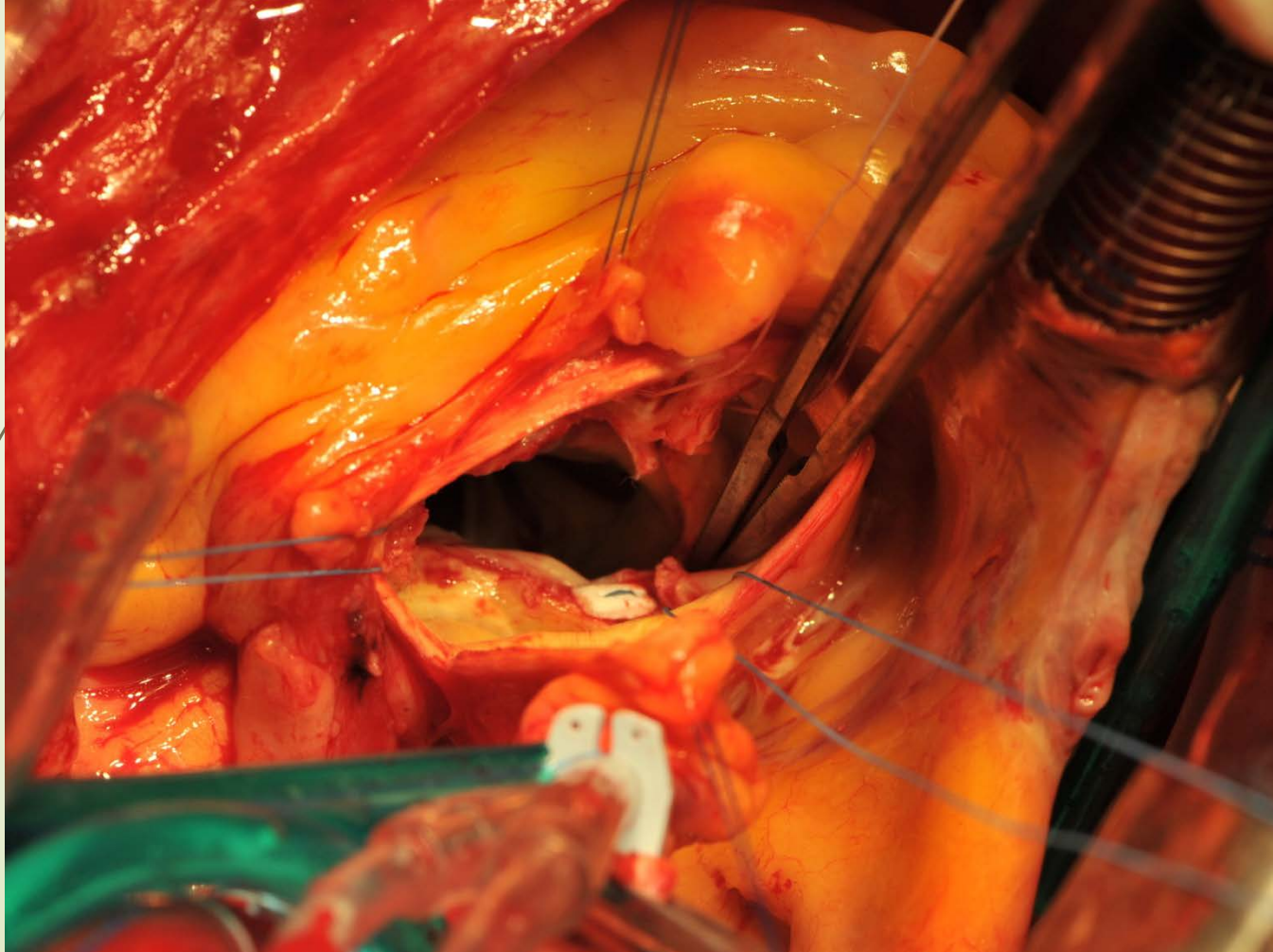
AVR: Surgical technique

4. Resection of the AV



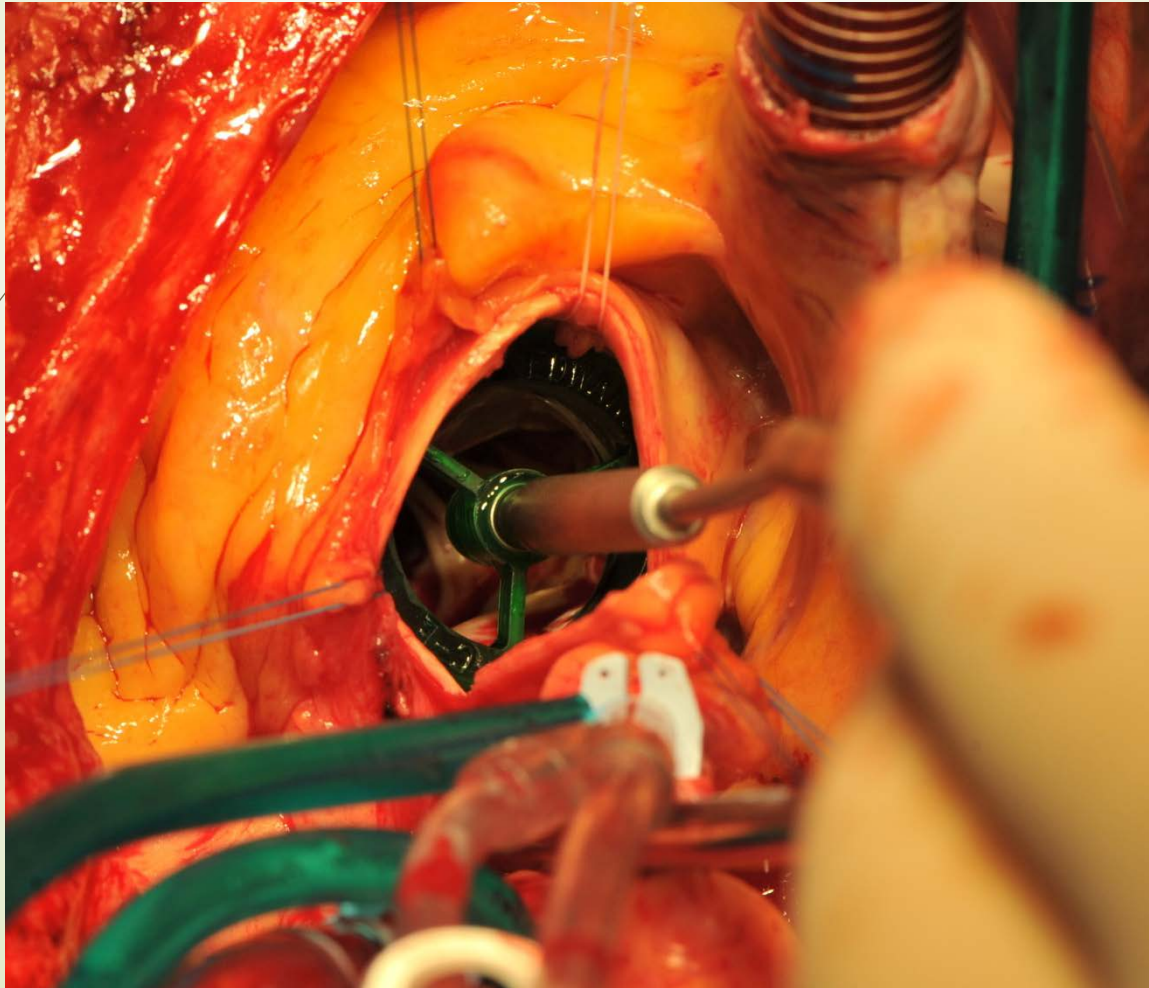
AVR: Surgical technique

4. Resection of calcified leaflets



AVR: Surgical technique

4. Prosthesis sizing



AVR: Surgical technique

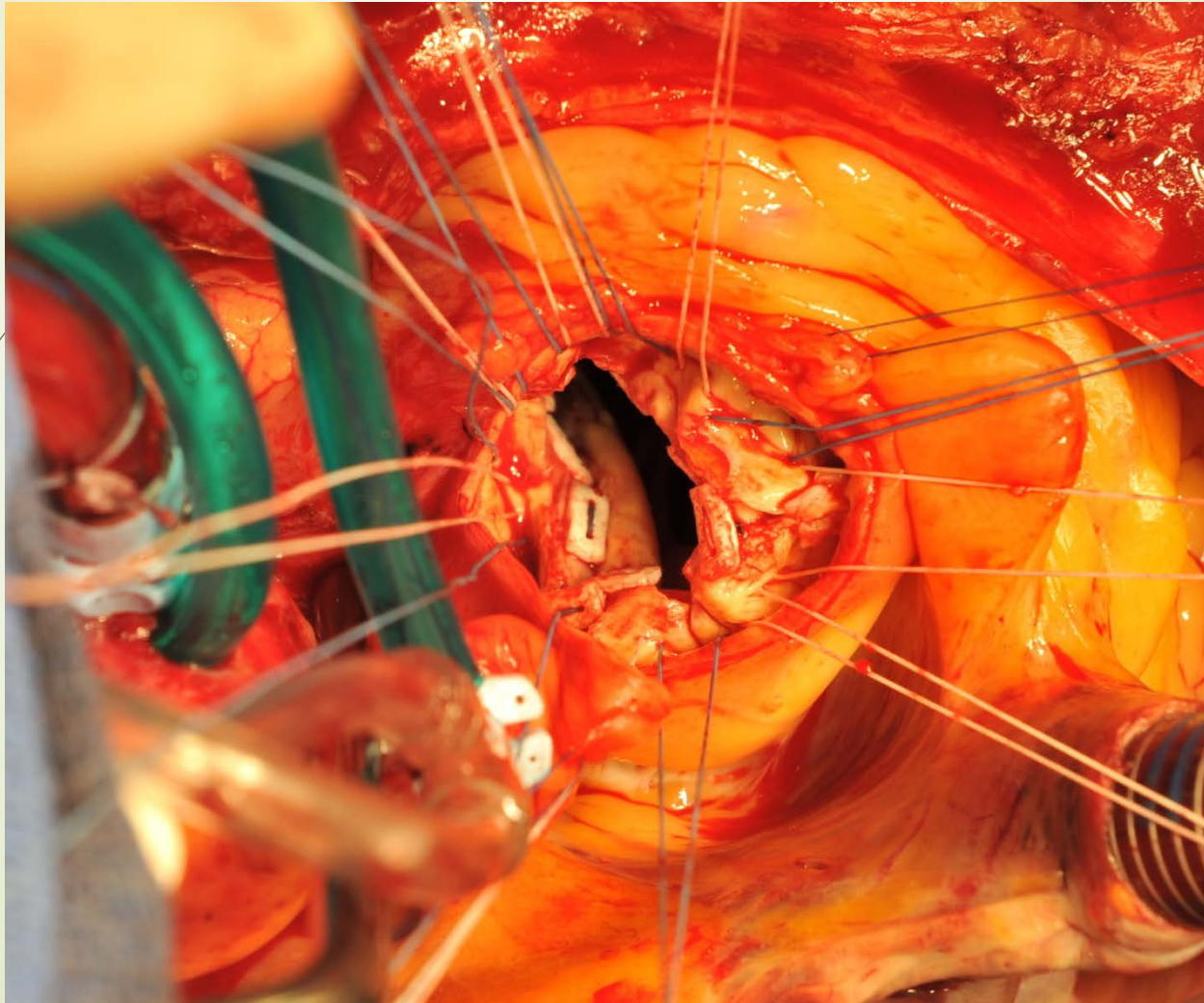


4. Annulus stitches



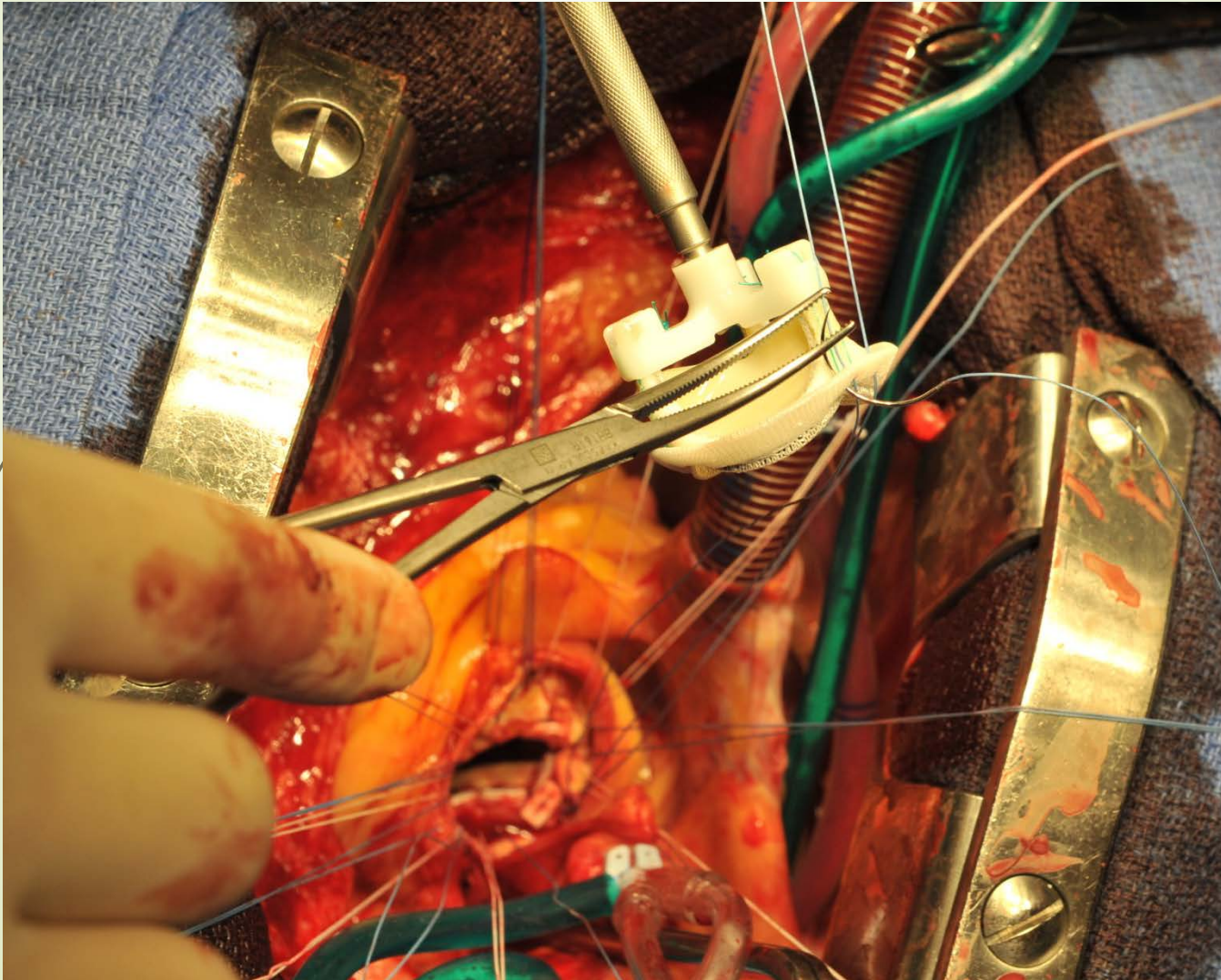
AVR: Surgical technique

4. Annulus stitches



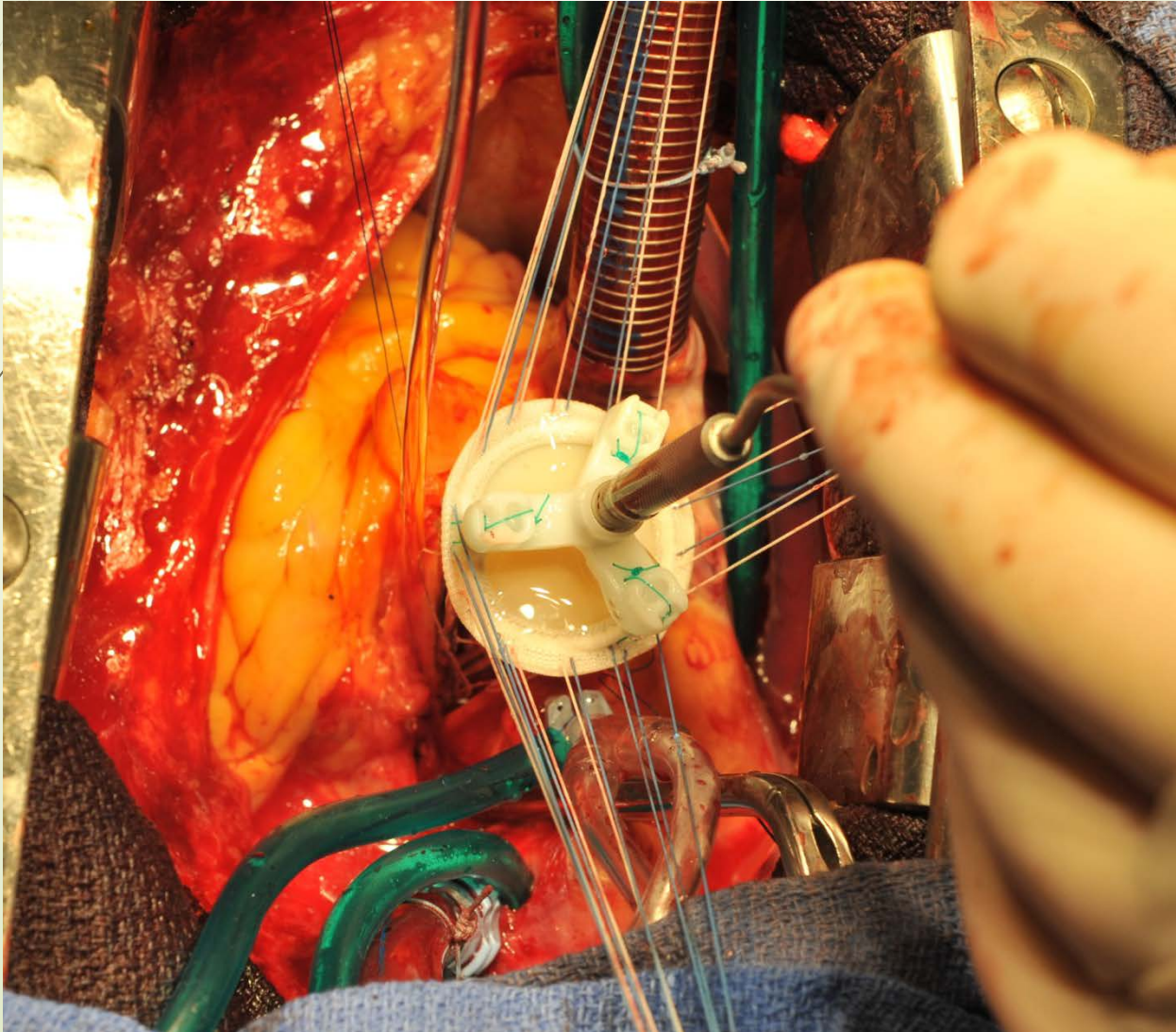
AVR: Surgical technique

6. Passing stitches through prosthesis sewing cuff



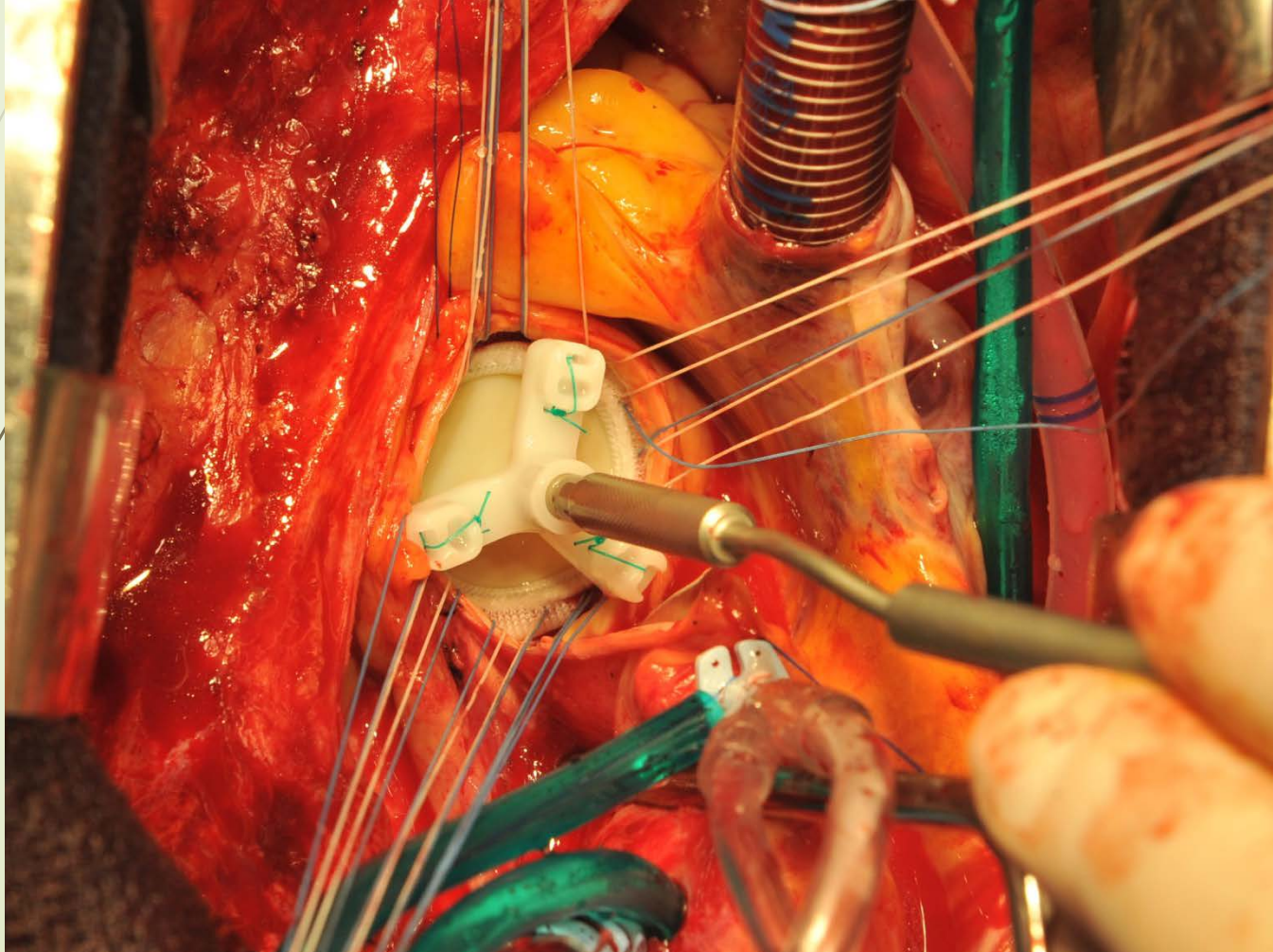
AVR: Surgical technique

6. Passing stitches through prosthesis sewing cuff



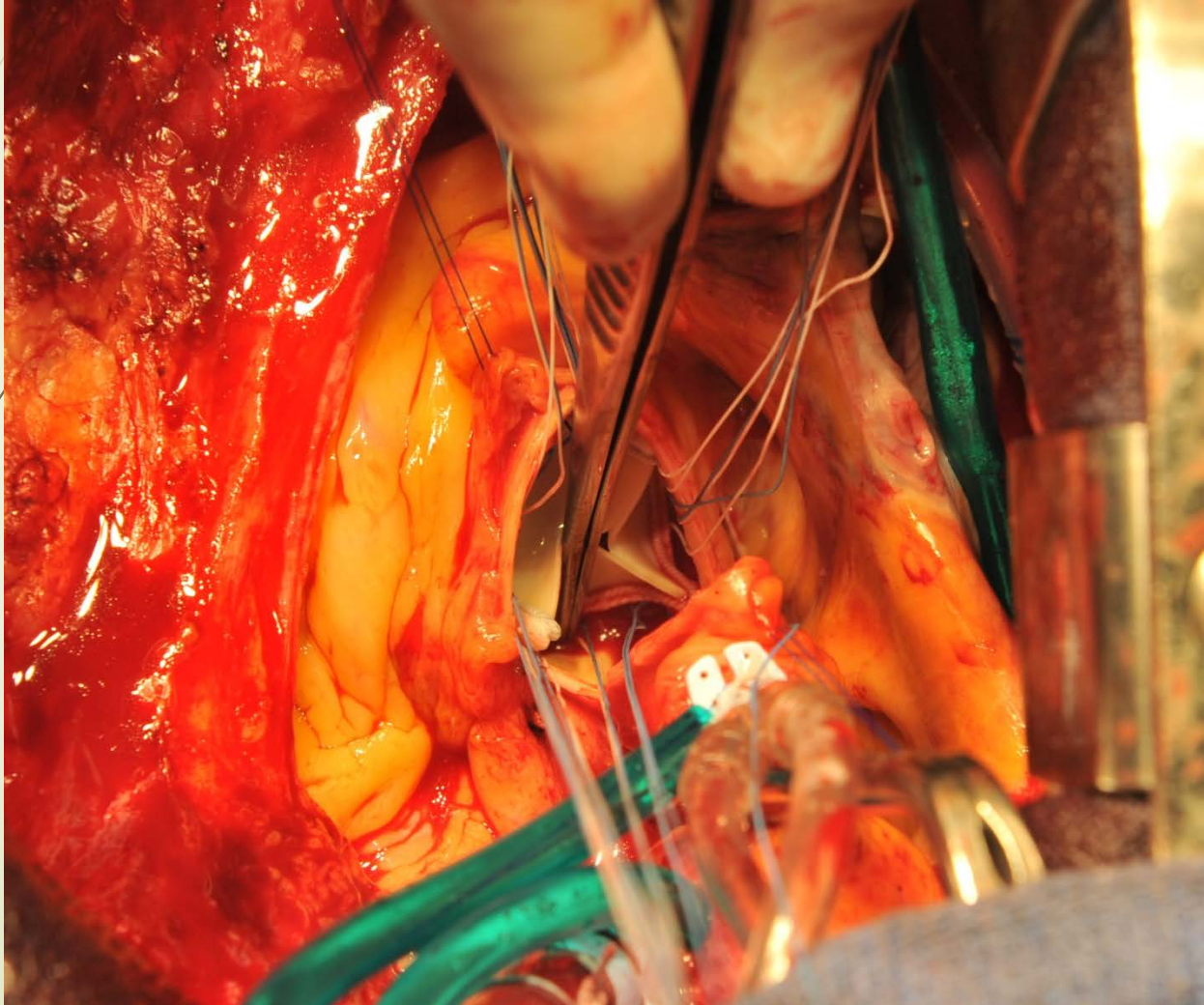
AVR: Surgical technique

7. Prosthesis positioning



AVR: Surgical technique

7. Prosthesis positionnig



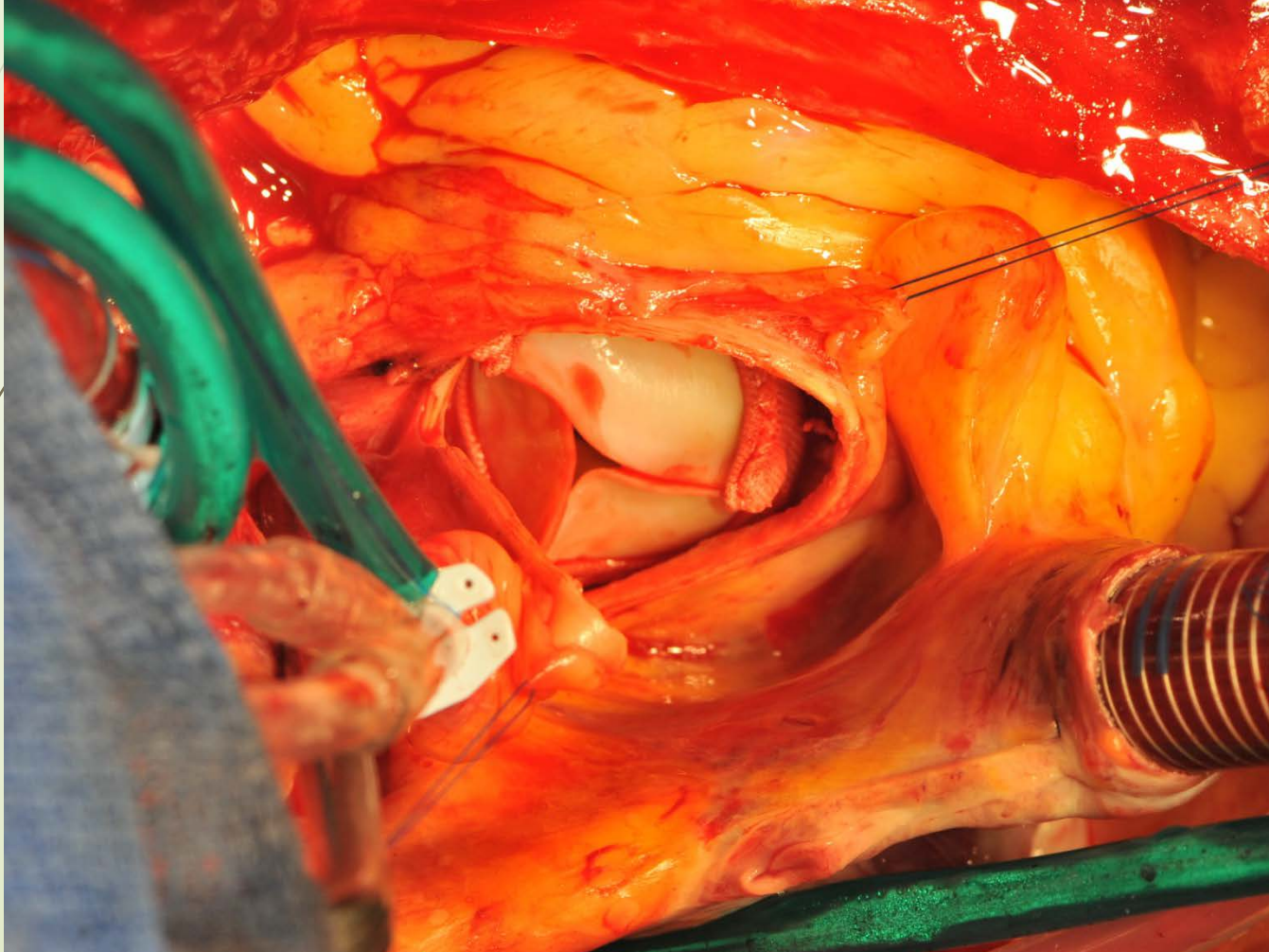
AVR: Surgical technique


7. Prosthesis positionnig



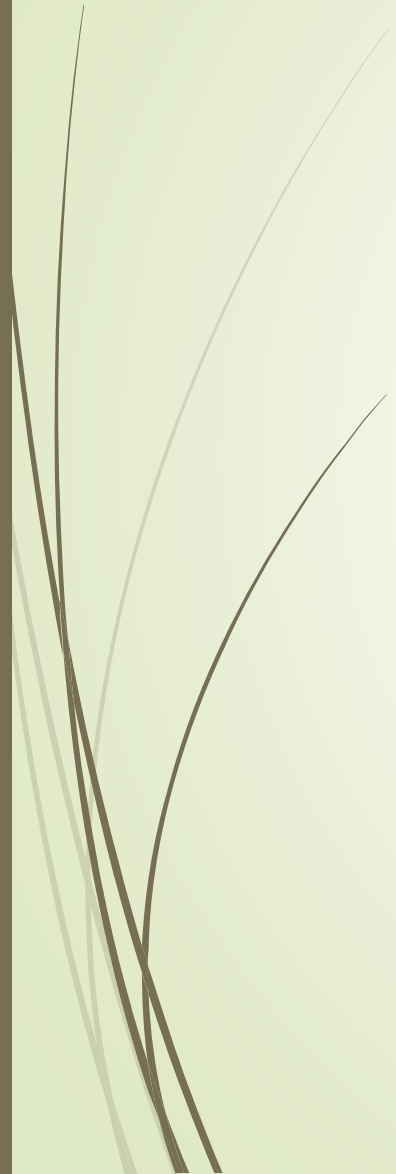
AVR: Surgical technique

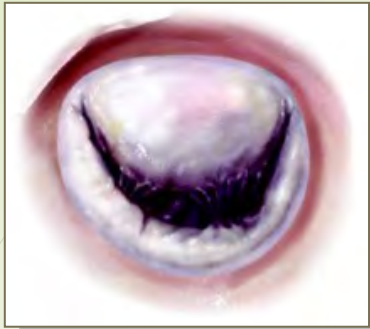
7. Prosthesis positionnig



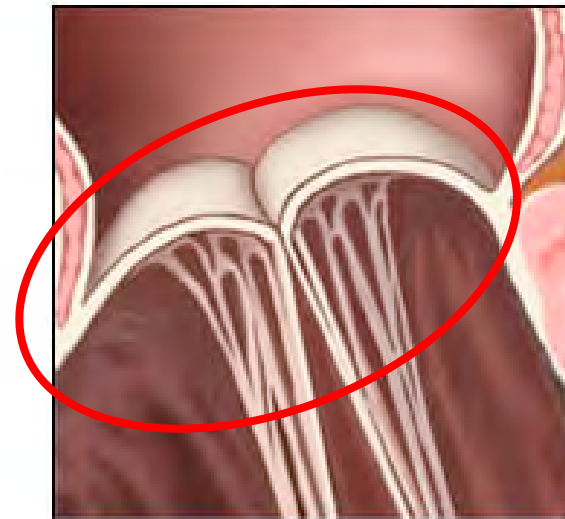


ii) Επιδιόρθωση



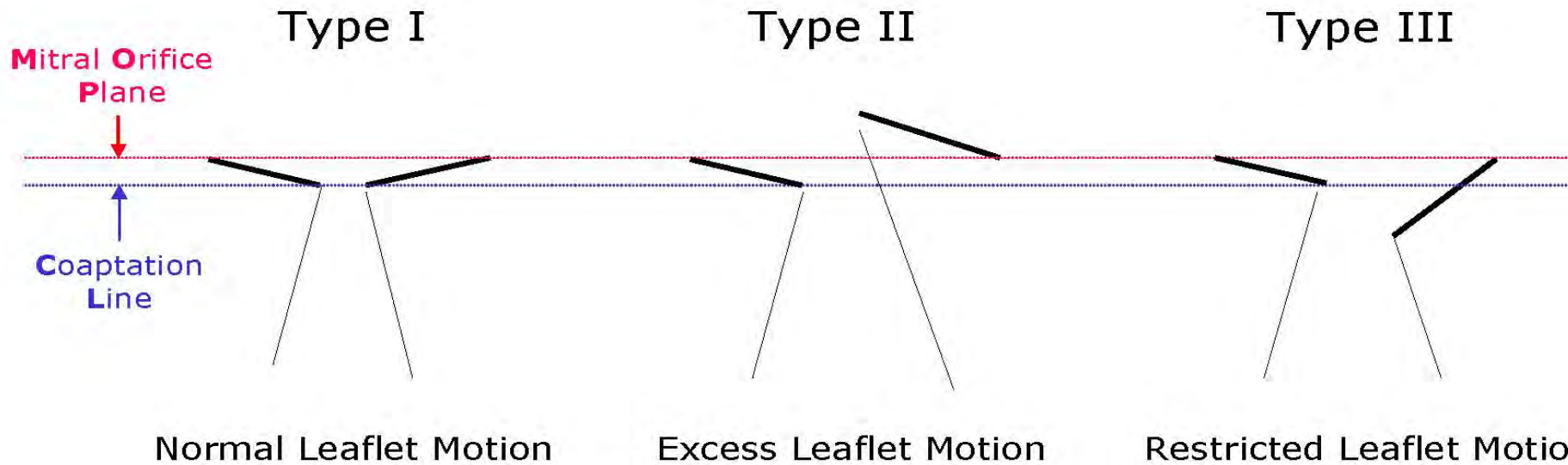


ΣΚΟΠΟΣ

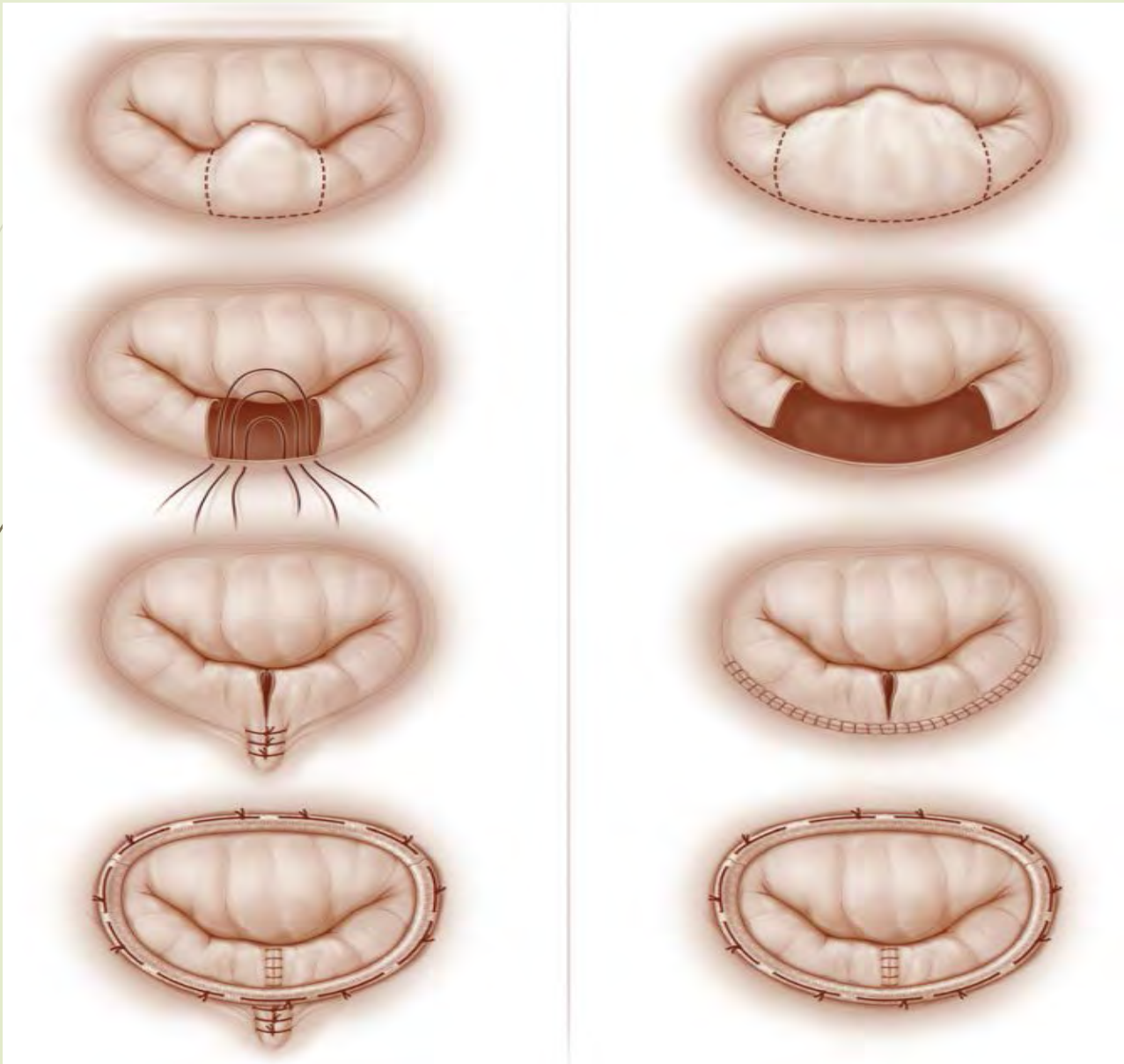


Normal mitral valve

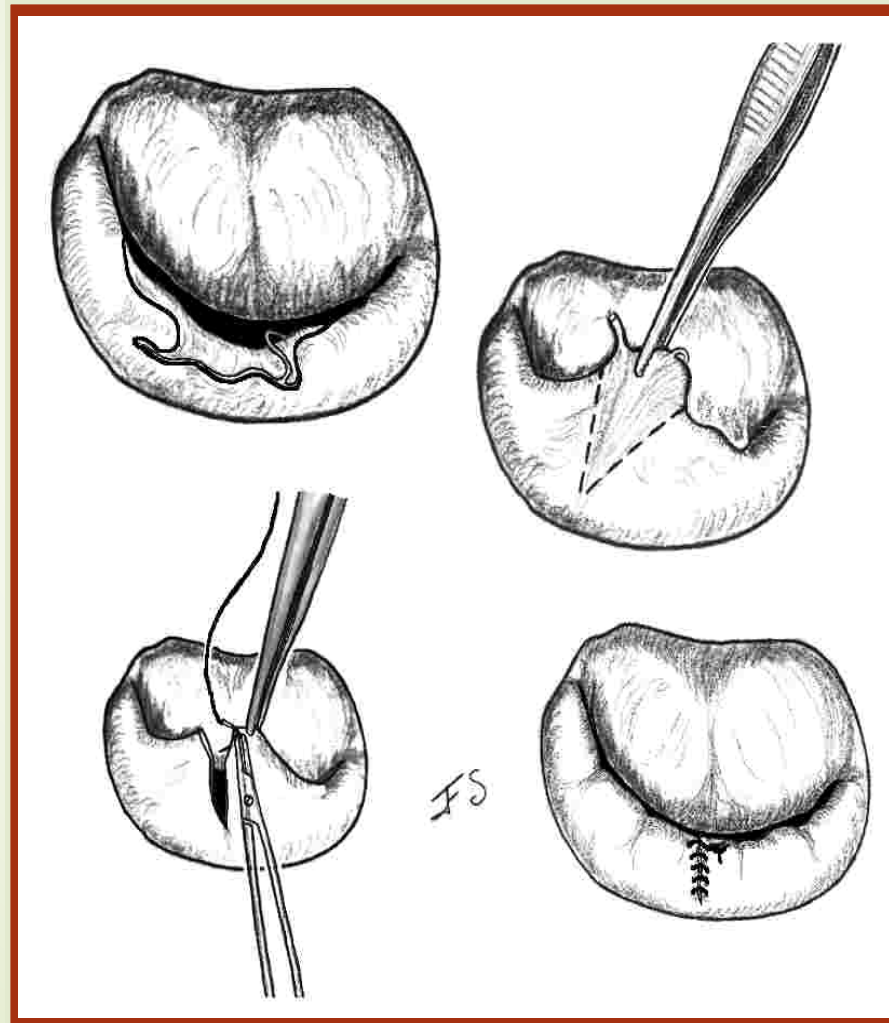
Functional Classification of Mitral Valve Regurgitation



Mitral Valve Repair Quadrangular Resection



Mitral Valve Repair Triangular Resection

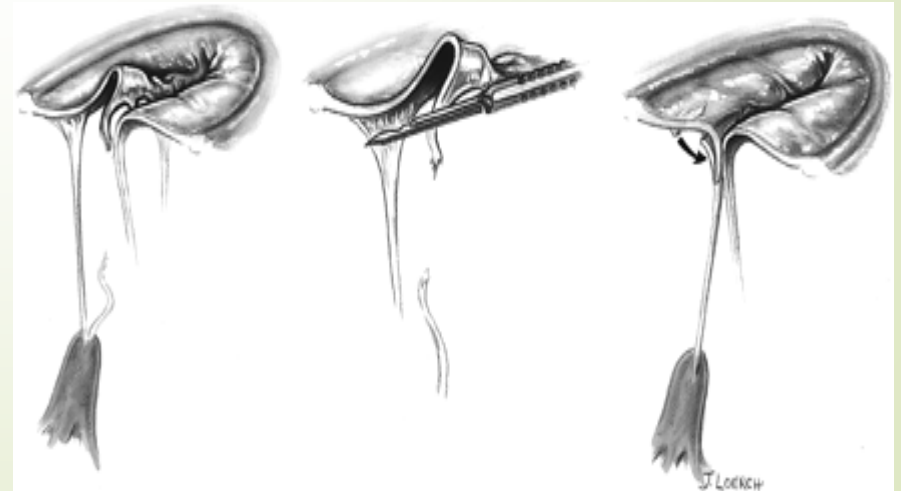
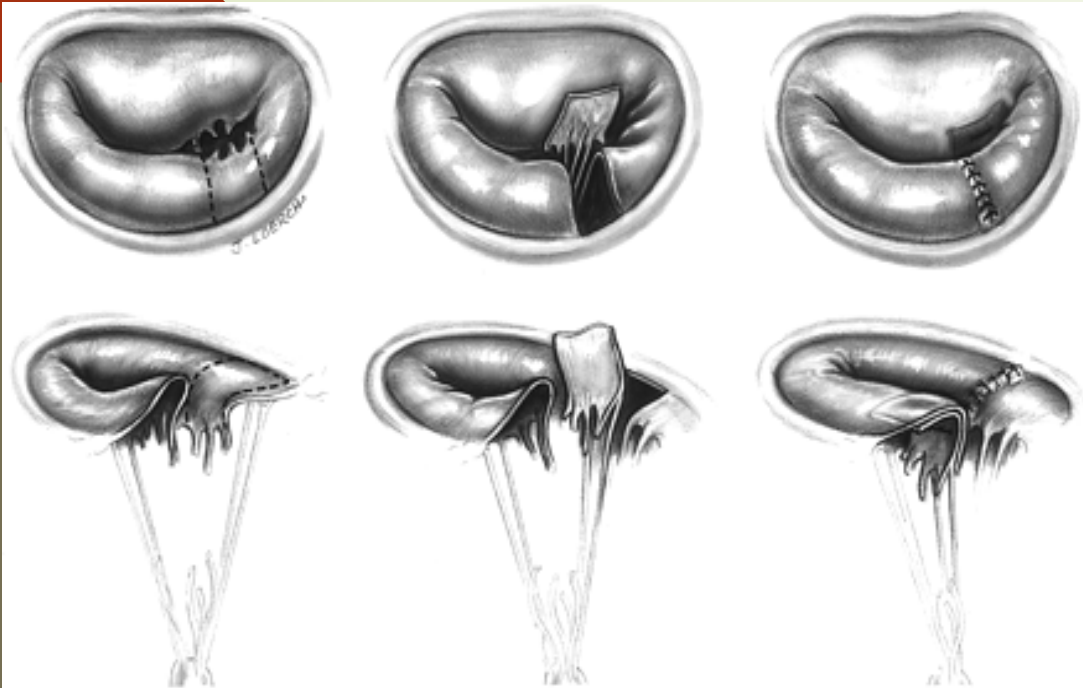




Mitral Valve Repair
Sliding plasty

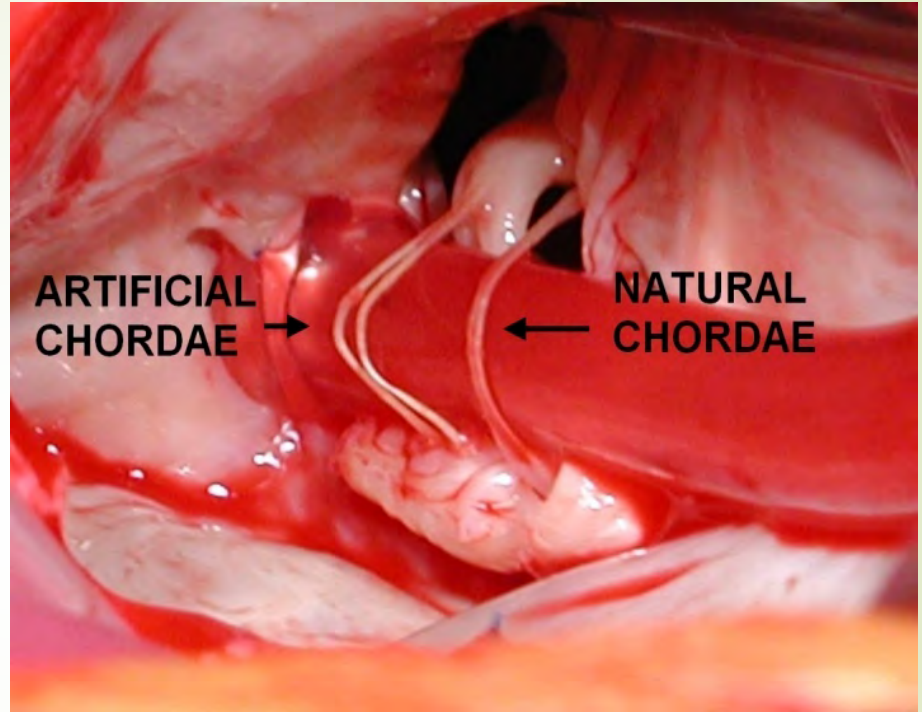
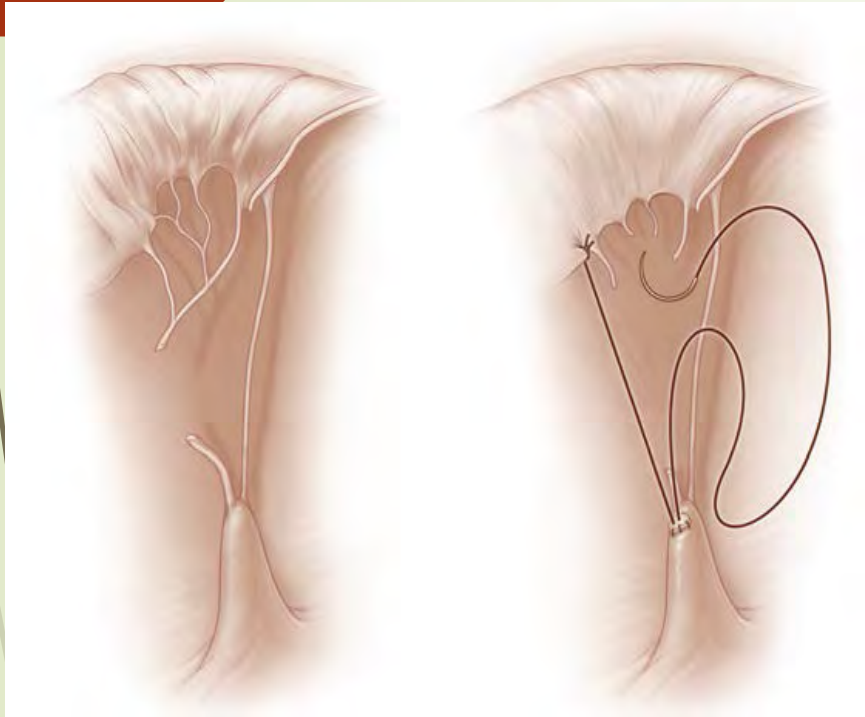


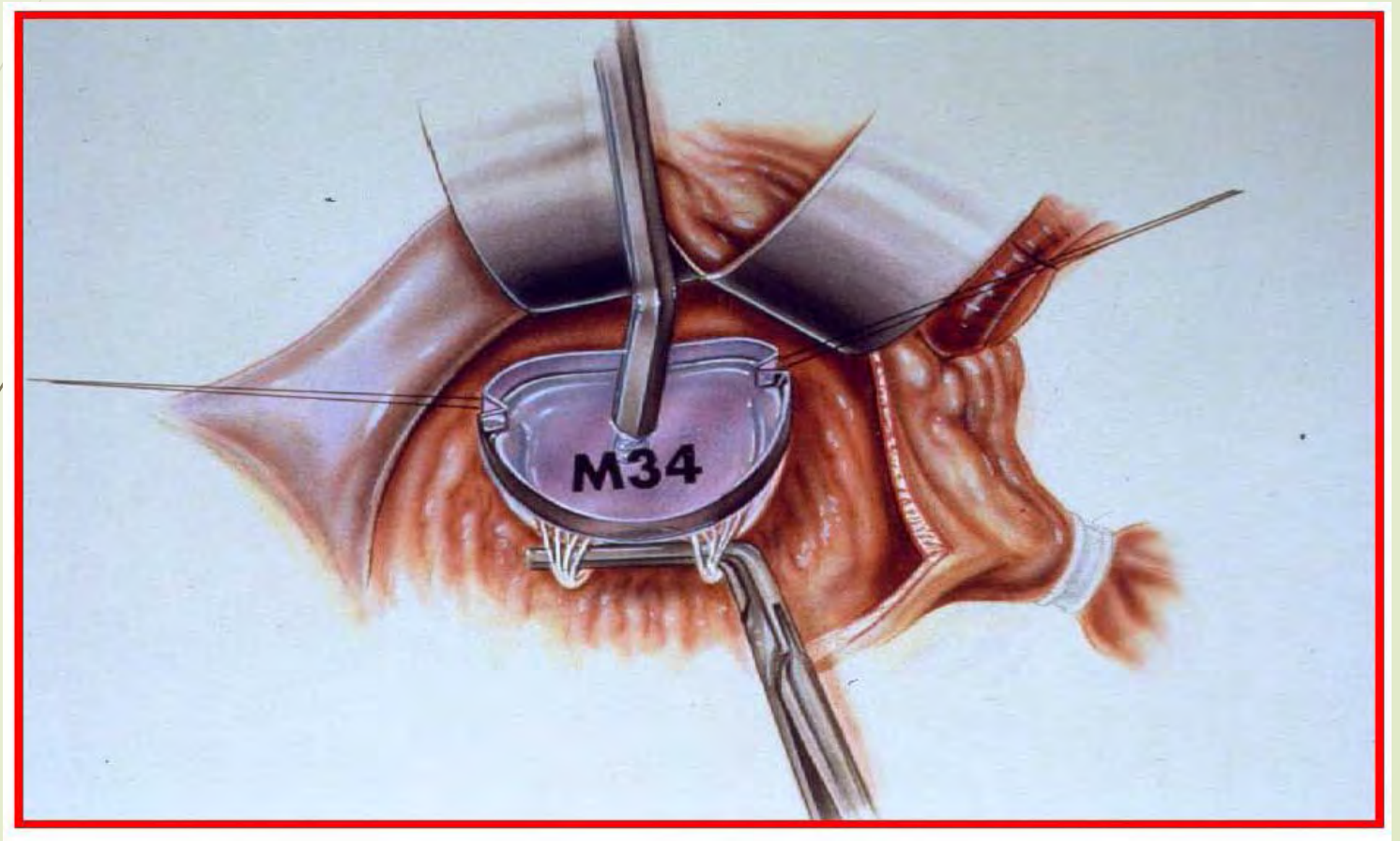
Chordal transfer

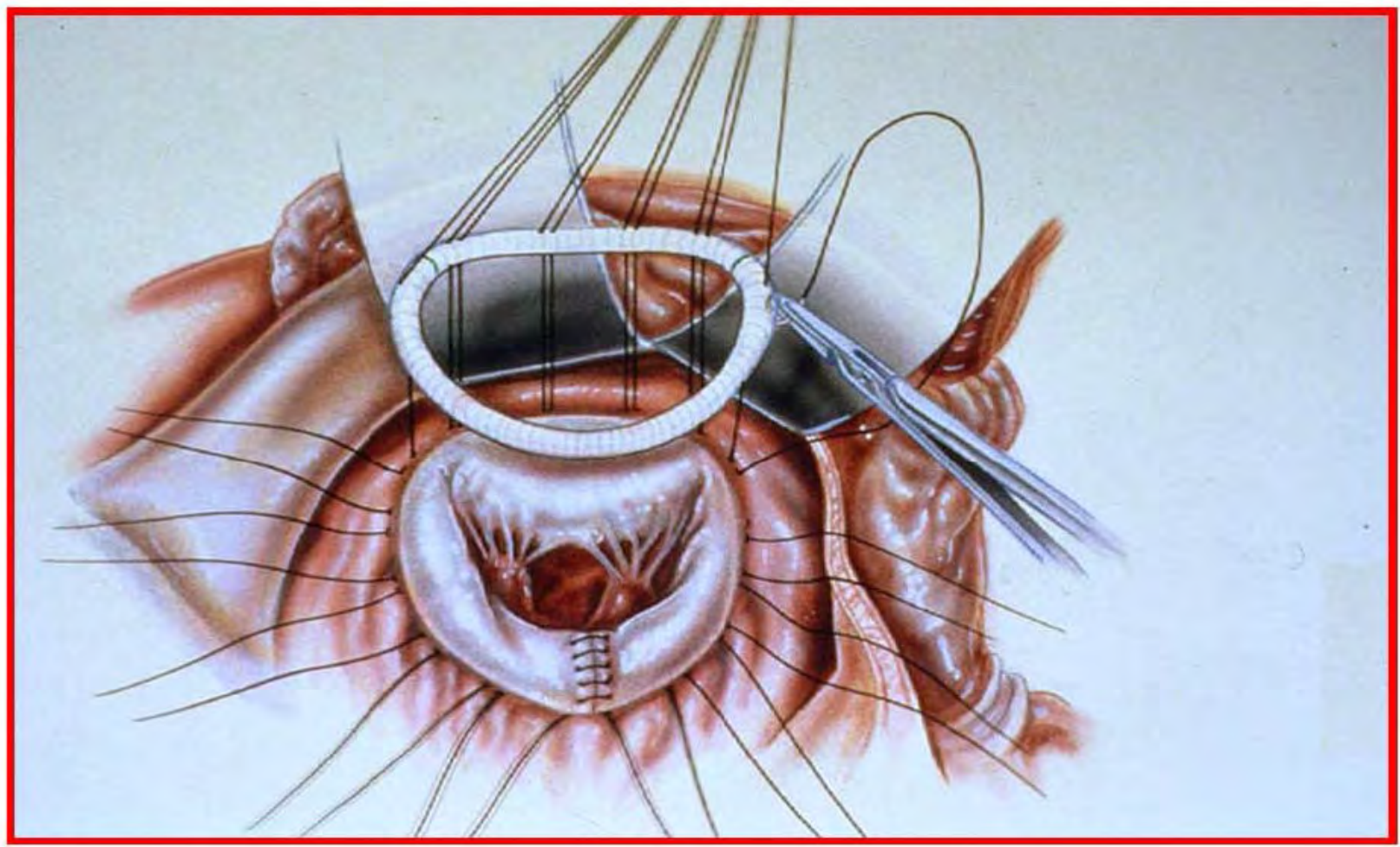


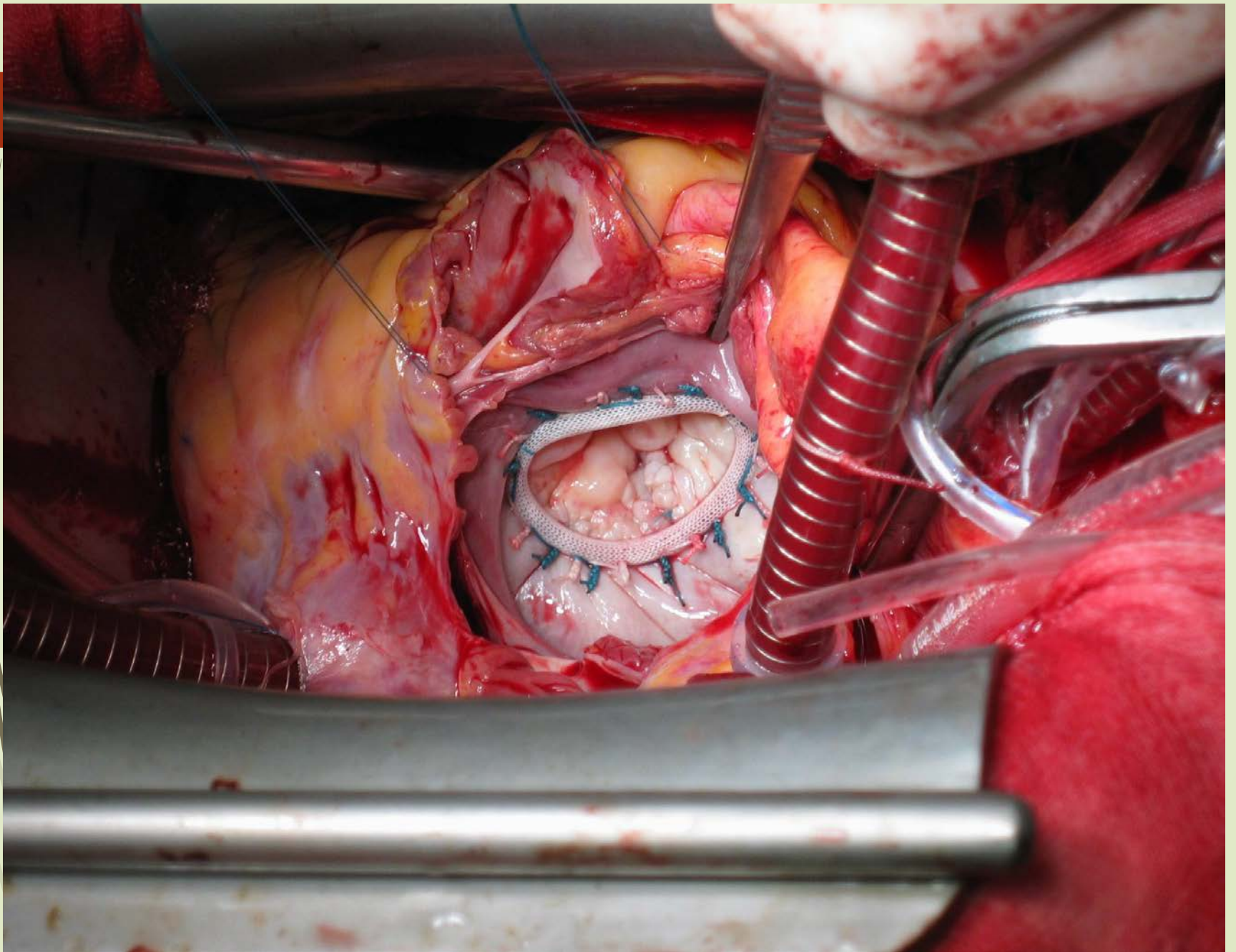
Mitral Valve Repair

Goretex Chord Reconstruction









Επιλογή πρόσθεσης σε αντικατάσταση βαλβίδος



Μηχανικές προσθέσεις

Βιολογικές προσθέσεις

Μηχανικές προσθέσεις



Bileaflet Valve



Disk Valve

Pyrolytic Carbon


The Material of Choice



- Resist thrombus formation
- Durability
- Minimize damage to blood elements

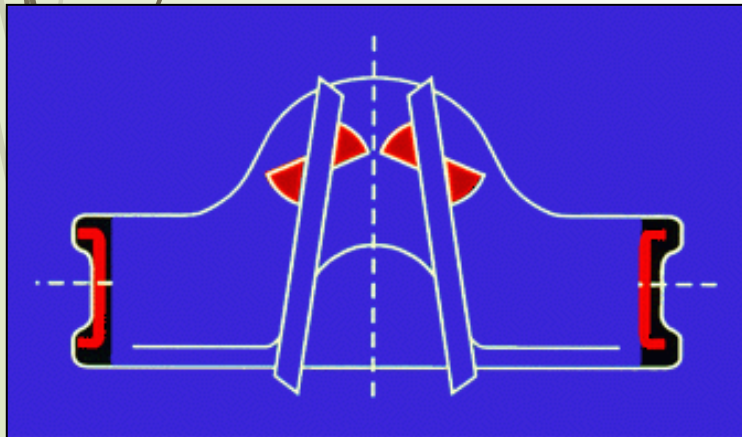
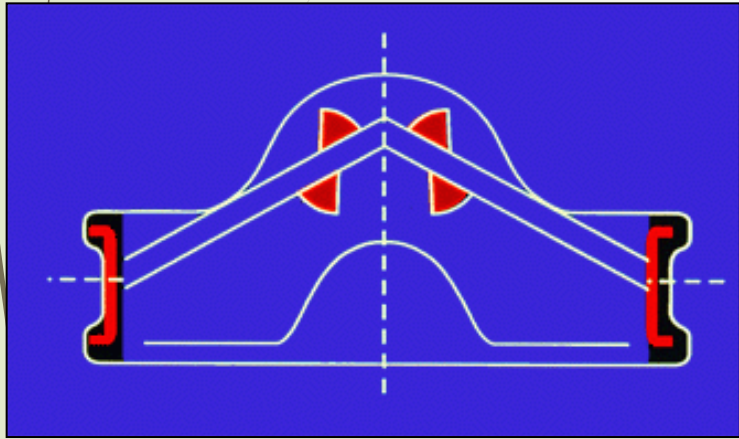


Design Objectives

- I. Design configuration
 - II. Maximize effective orifice
- 

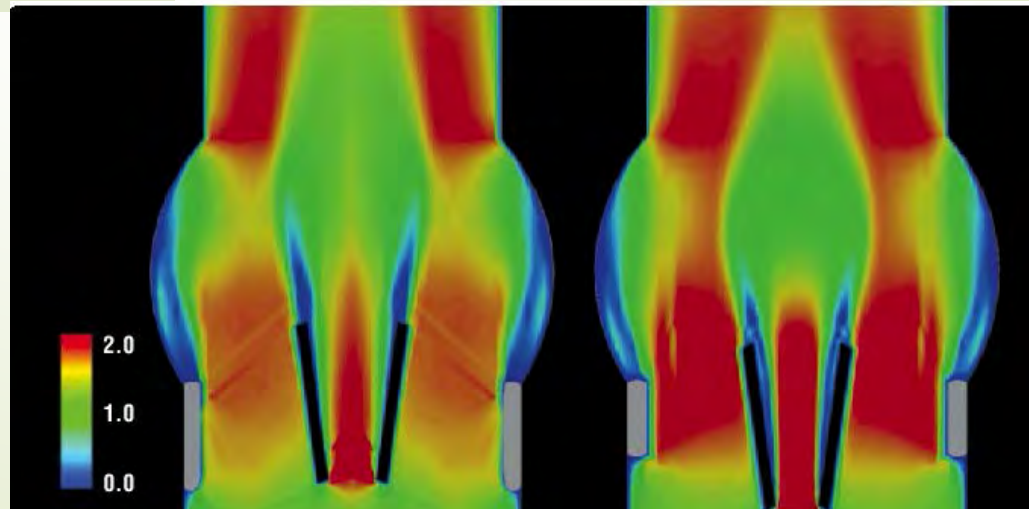
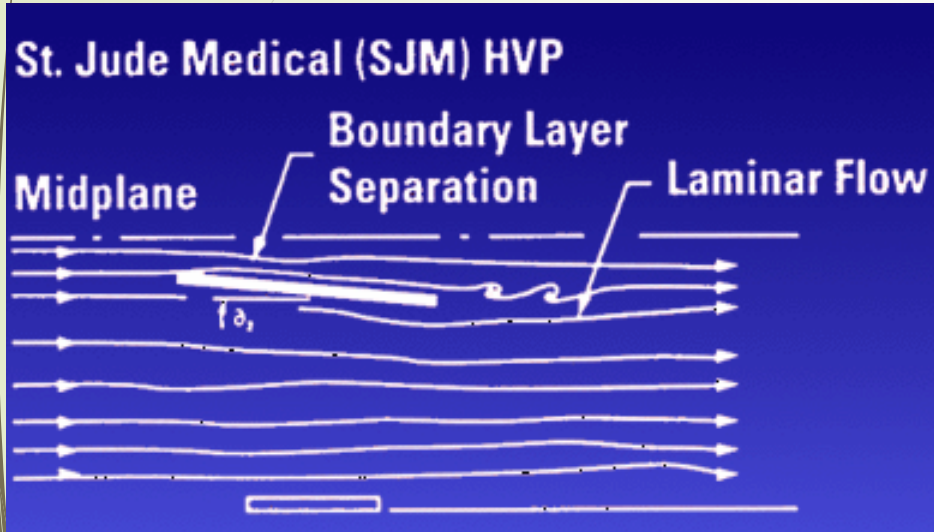
Design

Leaflets configurationopening



Design

Leaflets configurationflow





Design

Maximize effective orifice

- Minimize pressure gradient
- Reduce turbulence and stasis
- Maximize cardiac output

Βιολογικές προσθέσεις

Stented



Stentless



Porcine
Bovine

Αντικατάσταση Βιολογικές προσθέσεις- *Stented*

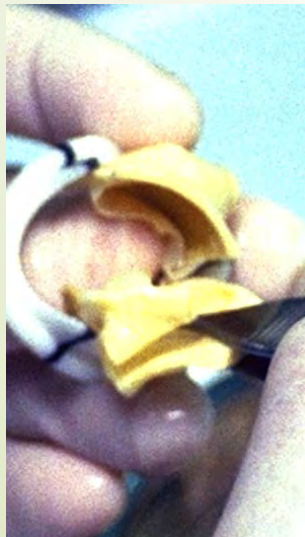
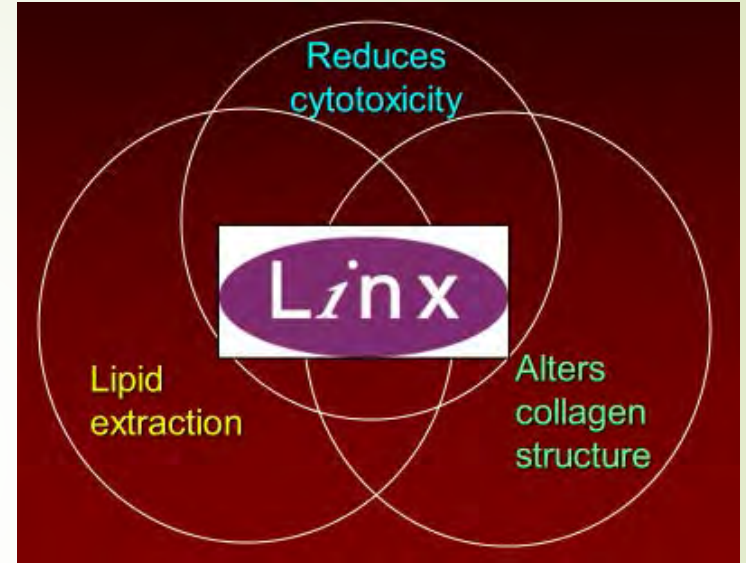
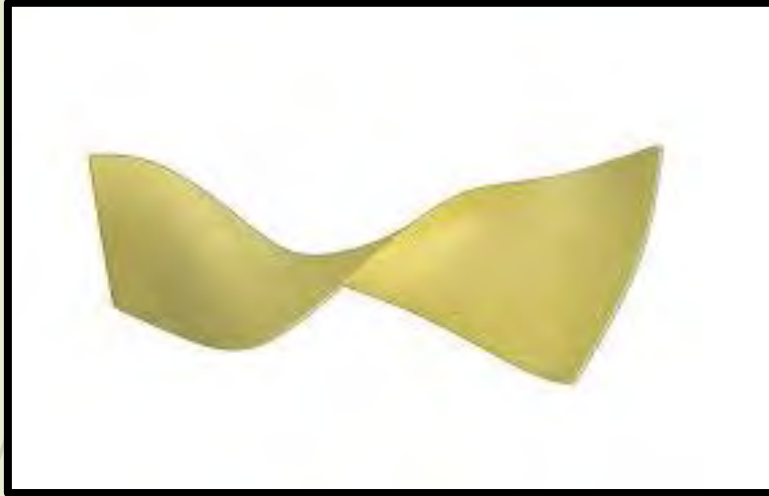


High-performance flexible polymer stent



Radiopaque Polyester fabric and filler

Αντικατάσταση Βιολογικές προσθέσεις- *Stented*



Three pre-matched cusps are then attached to the inner polyester covering of the stent



Sterilisation

Multi-Component Sterilant (MCS)

- ▶ formaldehyde,
- ▶ glutaraldehyde
- ▶ ethanol

Επιλογή πρόσθεσης



Αντικατάσταση Καρδιακών Βαλβίδων

Haemodynamics

Re-op risk

Durability

Quality of Life

Anticoagulation

Life expectancy



Valve selection

Hemodynamics

Flow orifice to
tissue annulus area

Occluder design

Performance

Pressure gradients
Effective orifice area
Regurgitation
Turbulence and stasis

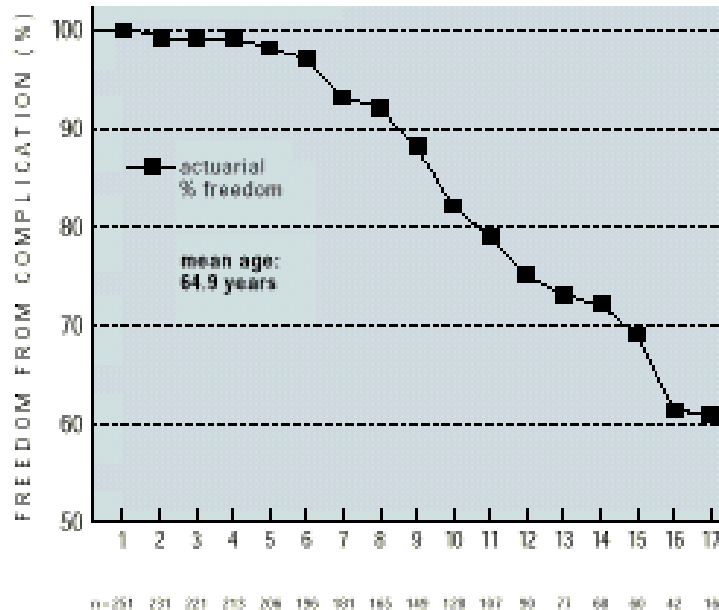


Durability

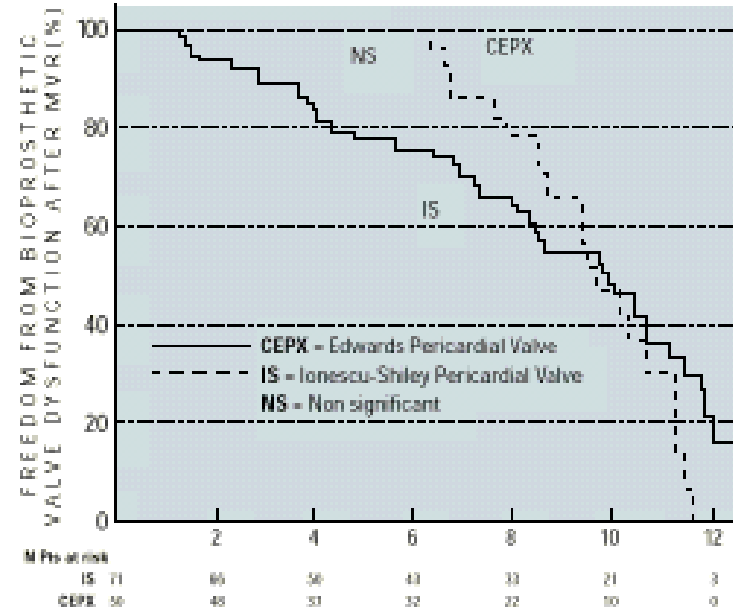
Mechanical valves is structurally designed to function for a lifetime, for patients of any age.

Bioprosthesis

Actuarial analysis of bioprosthetic valve dysfunction (Edwards Perimount® Pericardial) in aortic position⁴



Actuarial analysis of bioprosthetic valve dysfunction in mitral position by Doppler echocardiography⁴



Anticoagulation

Mechanical Prosthesis



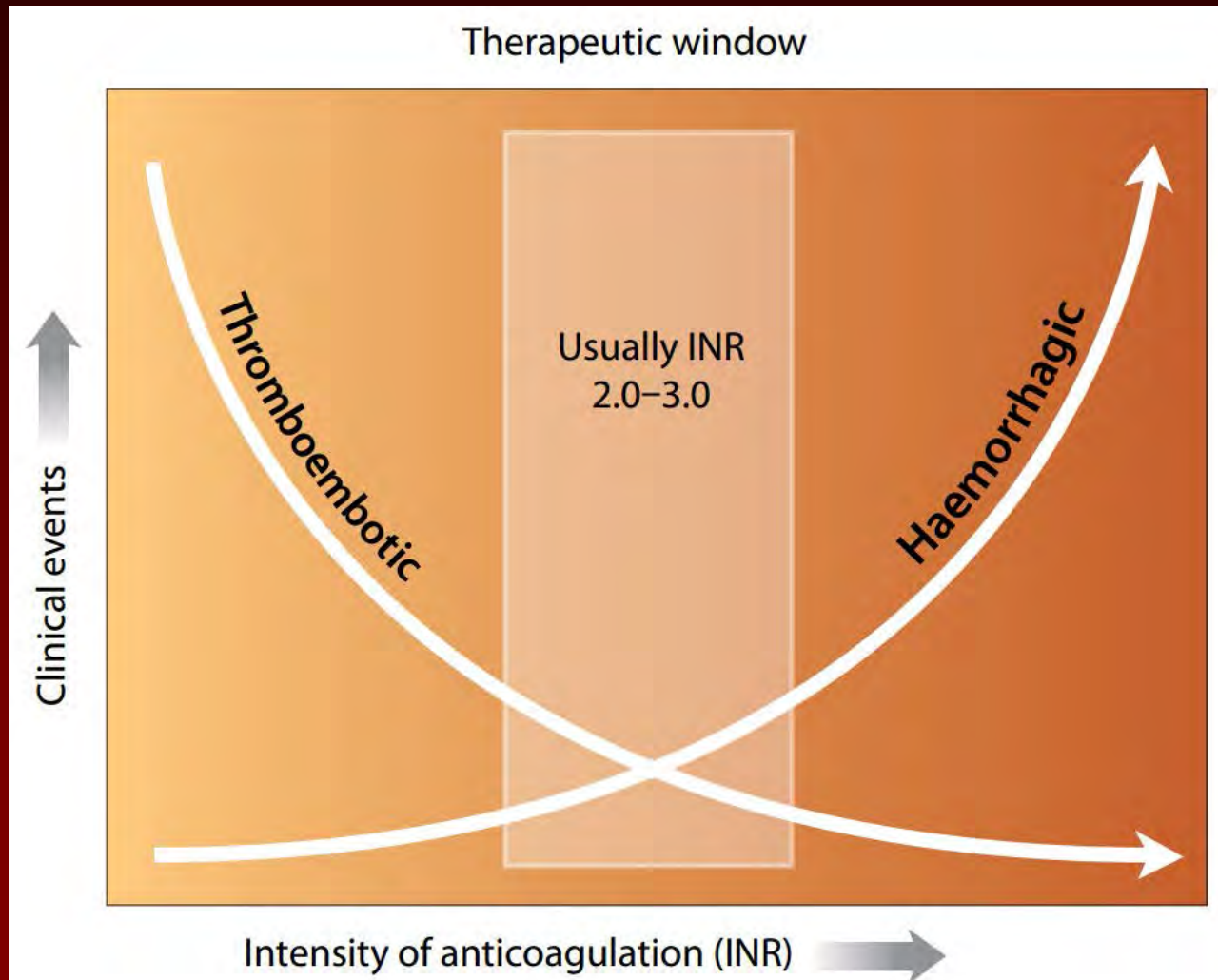
For lifetime

Bioprosthesis



Anticoagulation
not needed

Anticoagulation



Re-op risk

- Operative mortality and morbidity increases as the number of valve operations increases
- Operative mortality and morbidity increases with patient age

Life expectancy

- Life expectancy - not age –
the key criterion to use in valve selection

Quality of Life

Lowring the risk of complications improves QOL



Mechanical prosthesis

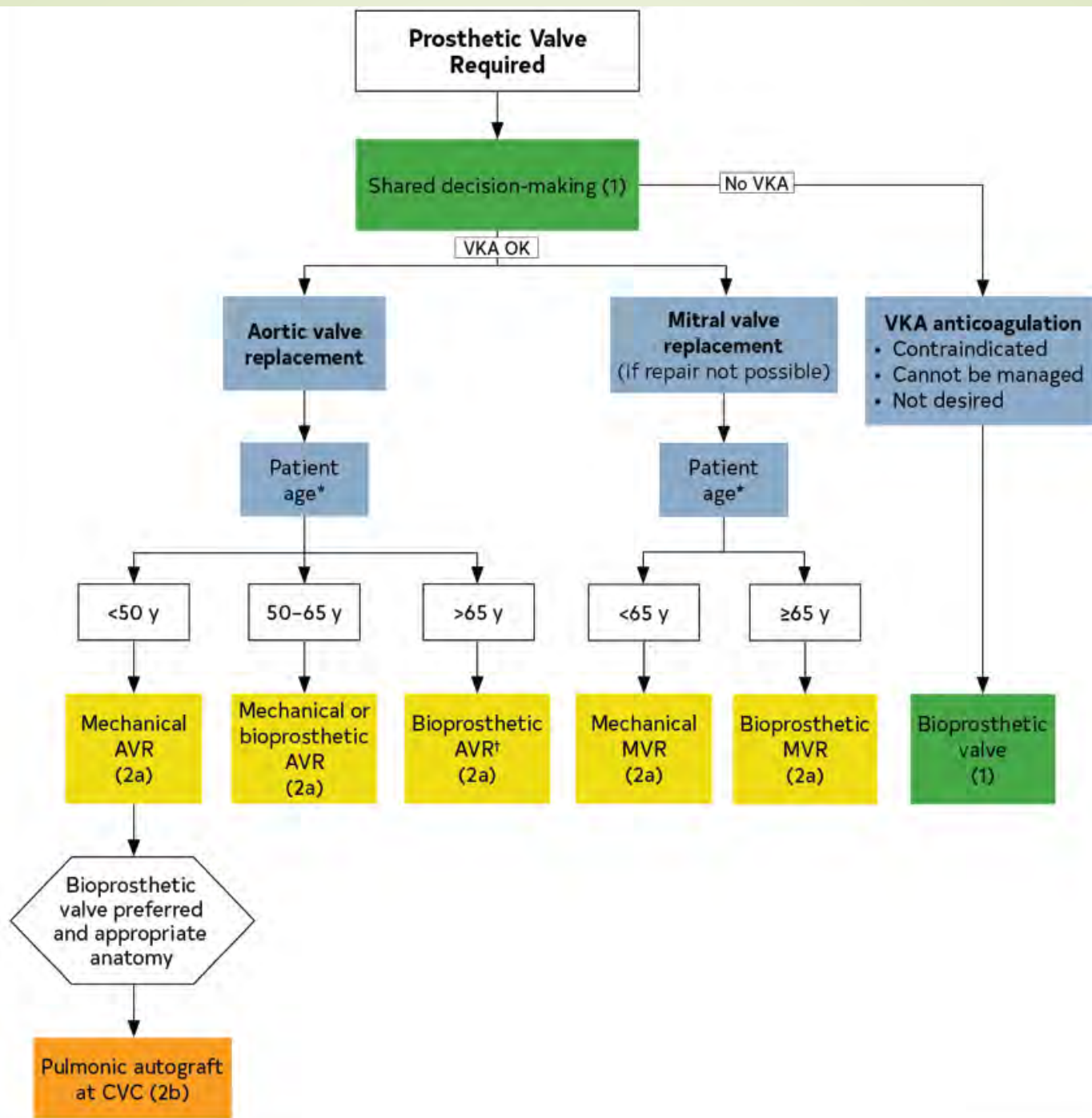
- ▶ anticoagulation
 - ▶ inferior hemodynamics
 - ▶ Reoperation (if IE occurs)
-
- ▶ Function for a lifetime



Bioprosthesis

- no anticoagulation
- superior hemodynamics

- Limited lifespan
- Reoperation for sure in 8-15 years time



Prosthetic Valve Required

Shared decision-making (1)

No VKA

VKA OK

Aortic valve replacement

Mitral valve replacement
(if repair not possible)

VKA anticoagulation

- Contraindicated
- Cannot be managed
- Not desired

Patient age*

Patient age*

<50 y

50-65 y

>65 y

<65 y

≥65 y

Mechanical AVR (2a)

Mechanical or bioprosthetic AVR (2a)

Bioprosthetic AVR† (2a)

Mechanical MVR (2a)

Bioprosthetic MVR (2a)

Bioprosthetic valve (1)

Bioprosthetic valve preferred and appropriate anatomy

Pulmonic autograft at CVC (2b)

Mechanical vs Bioprosthetic AVR

Favor Mechanical Prosthesis	Favor Bioprosthesis
<p>Age <50 y</p> <p>Increased incidence of structural deterioration with bioprosthesis (15-y risk: 30% for age 40 y, 50% for age 20 y)</p> <p>Lower risk of anticoagulation complications</p>	<p>Age >65 y</p> <p>Low incidence of structural deterioration (15-y risk: <10% for age >70 y)</p> <p>Higher risk of anticoagulation complications</p>
Patient preference (avoid risk of reintervention)	Patient preference (avoid risk and inconvenience of anticoagulation)
Low risk of long-term anticoagulation	High risk of long-term anticoagulation
Compliant patient with either home monitoring or close access to INR monitoring	Limited access to medical care or inability to regulate VKA
Other indication for long-term anticoagulation (eg, AF)	Access to surgical centers with low reoperation mortality rate
High-risk reintervention (eg, porcelain aorta, prior radiation therapy)	Access to transcatheter ViV replacement
Small aortic root size for AVR (may preclude ViV procedure in future)	TAVI valves have larger effective orifice areas for smaller valve sizes (avoid patient–prosthesis mismatch)



ANY
QUESTIONS?





Ευχαριστώ πολύ