Reinterventions After Repair of Tetralogy of Fallot

Mohsen Saber Mohammed Ahmed¹, Mohamed-Adel Elgamel², Ayman Abdelgaffar³, Khaled Abdelaal⁴, Abdelrahman Elsayed⁵, Zohair Youssef Alhalees⁶

BACKGROUND:
Early results of repair of tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) were excellent. However, with long term follow up they may need repeated reinterventions.

OBJECTIVE:
To highlight the indications for reinterventions after TOF repair and how to decrease its incidence.

METHODS:
A retrospective review of all cases of TOF repaired between 1985 to 2013 in our institution. A total of 557 patients were included. Patients were classified into two groups; Group1: who required transannular patch (TAP) and Group2: who had pulmonary valve sparing (PVS). The two groups were compared as regards to the need to reoperation or interventions after repair.

RESULTS:
Reinterventions or reoperations were done for one third (35.7%) of our all cohort with higher rate of reinterventions on TAP group 41.6% vs 16.4% in PVS; p<0.001) with shorter freedom time (p<0.001). Cause for intervention in our series were: Reintervention for severe pulmonary regurgitation (PR) was 11.5% with 14% on TAP group versus 2.5% on PVS with significant difference p<0.001. Reintervention for right ventricular out flow obstruction (RVOTO) was 10.8% with 11.7% on TAP group versus 7.40% on PVS group with no significant difference P = 0.118. Reintervention for LPA stenosis was 18% with 21.6% on TAP group versus 5% on PVS group with significant difference P < 0.001. Reintervention for RPA stenosis was 8.1% with 10.1% on TAP group versus 0.80% on PVS group with significant difference p < 0.001. Reinterventions for tricuspid regurgitation (TR) was 5.7% with 6.2% on TAP group versus 4.1% on PVS group with no significant difference p=0.269. Reintervention for VSD was 2% with 1.80% on TAP group versus 2.50% on the PVS with no significant difference p = 0.440. Reintervention for endocarditis was 0.5% with 0.5% on TAP group and 0.8% on the PVS group with no significant difference p = 0.521. Reintervention for arrhythmia was 1.4% with 1.6% on TAP group versus 0.8% on the PVS group with no significant difference p = 0.453. Late heart block managed by pace maker was 0.9% with 0.9% on the TAP group versus 0.8% on the PVS group. with no significant difference p = 0.702

CONCLUSION:
Most common indications for reinterventions in our series were PR, RVOTO and pulmonary artery branch stenosis. PVS has a protective effect on long term RV geometry and function with a lower rate reinterventions.

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1- MDCardiothoracic Surgery department, Sohag University, Egypt.
   King Faisal Specialized Hospital and Research Center, KSA.
   UF Congenital Heart Center, University of Florida, USA.
   2- MD. Mansora University, Egypt
   3- MD Sohag University, Egypt
   4- MD Sohag University, Egypt
   5- MD Sohag University, Egypt
   6- MD. King Faisal Specialized Hospital and Research Center, KSA