Perspective of PA-RV Connection: Past, Present, Future
Hamdy Singab

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: However, the evolution of different right ventricle to pulmonary artery reconstructive techniques and conduits, the best possible surgical strategy is yet to be developed. Despite Valved conduits was trying to imitating the native right ventricular outflow RVOT, they failed and the trend of reoperation is inevitable. [1] However, the valve less options PA-RV connection had a very high risk especially in the presence of elevated pulmonary artery pressures, several studies have shown the long durability and freedom of reoperation of PA-RV conduit (homograft – conegra) especially in neonate, infant and childhood. [2&3] Because of limited availability of the homografts in our country due to religious, socioeconomic and absence of law regulating organ donation the alternative heterograft especially in the small sizes had a big chance for using. Contegra was introduced commercially now and become available [4].

AIM OF THE WORK: Our study was done to assess these techniques for PA-RV connection and recent updates of their surgical alternatives Conduit focusing on their suitability for variable age as well as different pathology.

PATIENTS & METHODS: After the approval of the ethical committee in our institute Ain Shams university hospital and obtaining an informed consent from the patient’s family relatives (father & mother), a total number of 11 patients of both sexes undergoing PA-RV conduit surgery using conegra (nonstented& stented) had an either variety of RV - PA pathological Discontinuity or a high risk physiological limiting factor in the duration from march 2014 to june 2016. 2 infant fallot asent pulmonary valve (18%), 4 infant TOF – multiple MAPCAS with good sizes pulmonary arteries (43%), - 3infant TGA – VSD – PS (21%), 1infant MGV –VSD – POSTbanding (9%), 1 adult had severd PR post band repair (9%). Postoperative we had only 1 cases mortality (9%), 2 case (18%) prolonged mechanical ventilation due to acquired nosocomial pneumonia. All our patient had significant reduce the postoperative period of ventilation as well as the need of inotropic support.

CONCLUSION: The right ventricular outflow tract abnormality represented the main pathological core issue in a respected proportion of congenital heart defects. The surgical strategy RVOT reconstruction vary by age group however, in neonate and 1 infants the use of RV to PA conduits is the ideal option, Contegra is the most widely used conduits to restore PA-RV connection.

REFERENCES:

Faculty of medicine Ain Shams University