



# How I do It: Complex Reoperation in the Hostile Chest

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# Disclosures

- Edwards Lifesciences – Consultant
- WL Gore – Consultant, research support
- Artivion – Research support and Steering committee Proact-Xa
- Terumo Aortic – Consultant, research support
- Abbott – Consultant
- Medtronic – Consultant, research support





# Reoperations – preparation is key

- There are emergencies, and there are reoperations.
- There are NO emergency reoperations
- Bruce Lytle, MD





# The Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery

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In Press, Corrected Proof [?](#) What's this? ↗



Adult

## The decreasing risk of reoperative aortic valve replacement: Implications for valve choice and transcatheter therapy

Accepted for the 100th Annual Meeting of The American Association for Thoracic Surgery.

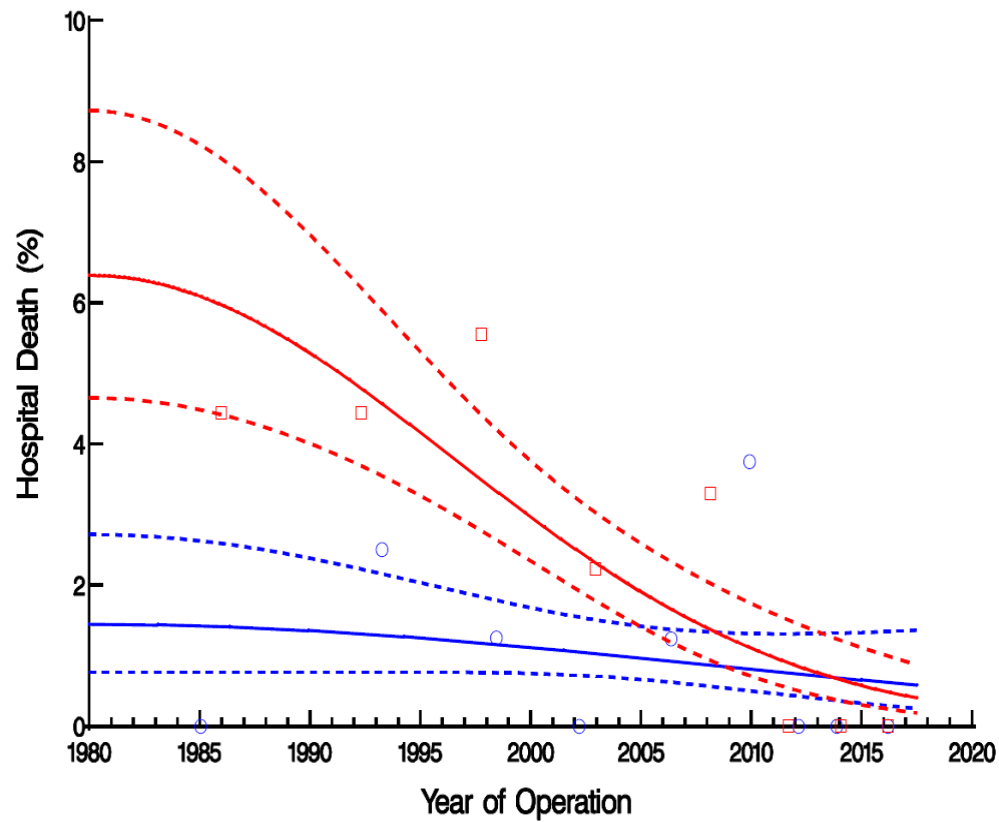
Rashed Mahboubi MD<sup>a</sup>, Mona Kakavand MD<sup>a</sup>, Edward G. Soltesz MD<sup>a b</sup>,

Jeevanantham Rajeswaran PhD<sup>c</sup>, Eugene H. Blackstone MD<sup>a c</sup>, Lars G. Svensson MD, PhD<sup>a b</sup>,

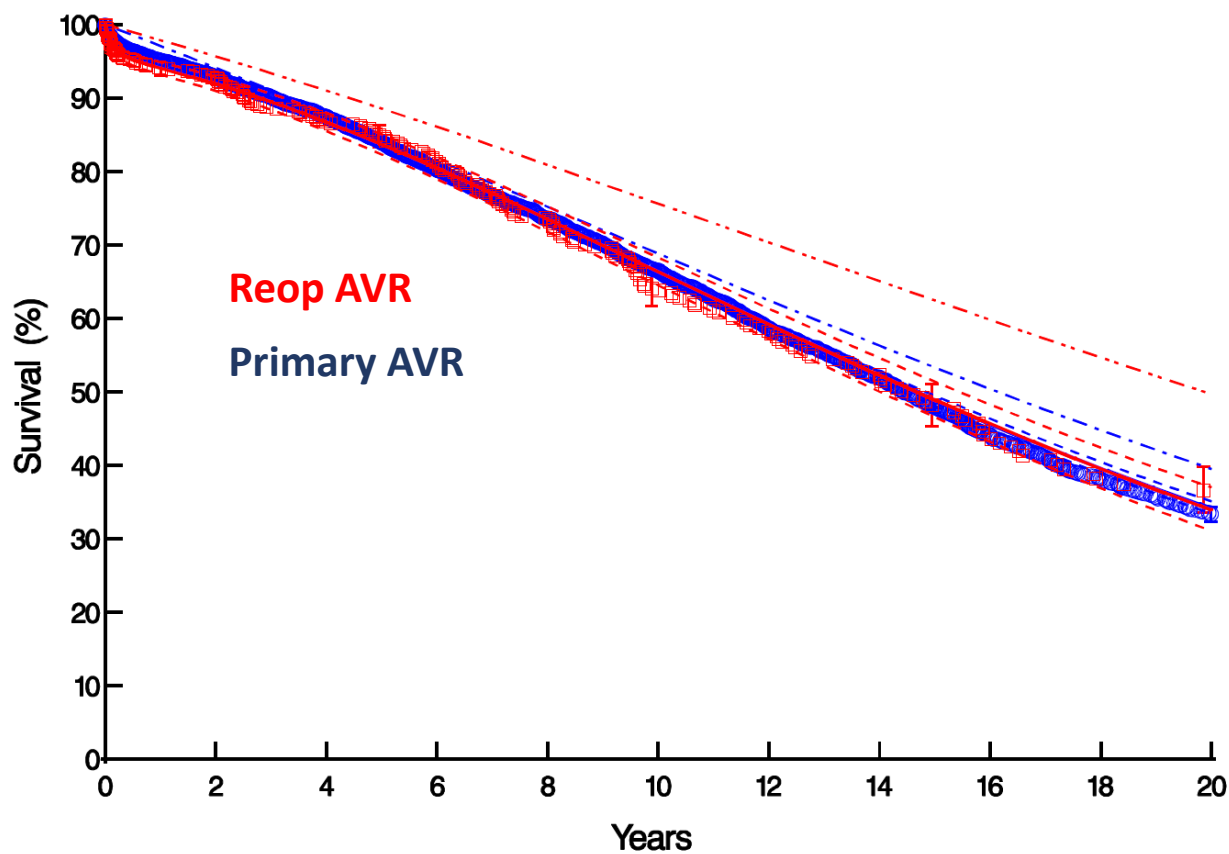
Douglas R. Johnston MD<sup>a b</sup>  



# Redo AVR outcomes



# Survival is not different





# Why are reoperations different?

- Limited exposure
- Limited tissue (conduit, anulus, aorta)
- Scar tissue / calcium
- Prosthetic material





Preparation for reoperation begins with:  
  
The first operation

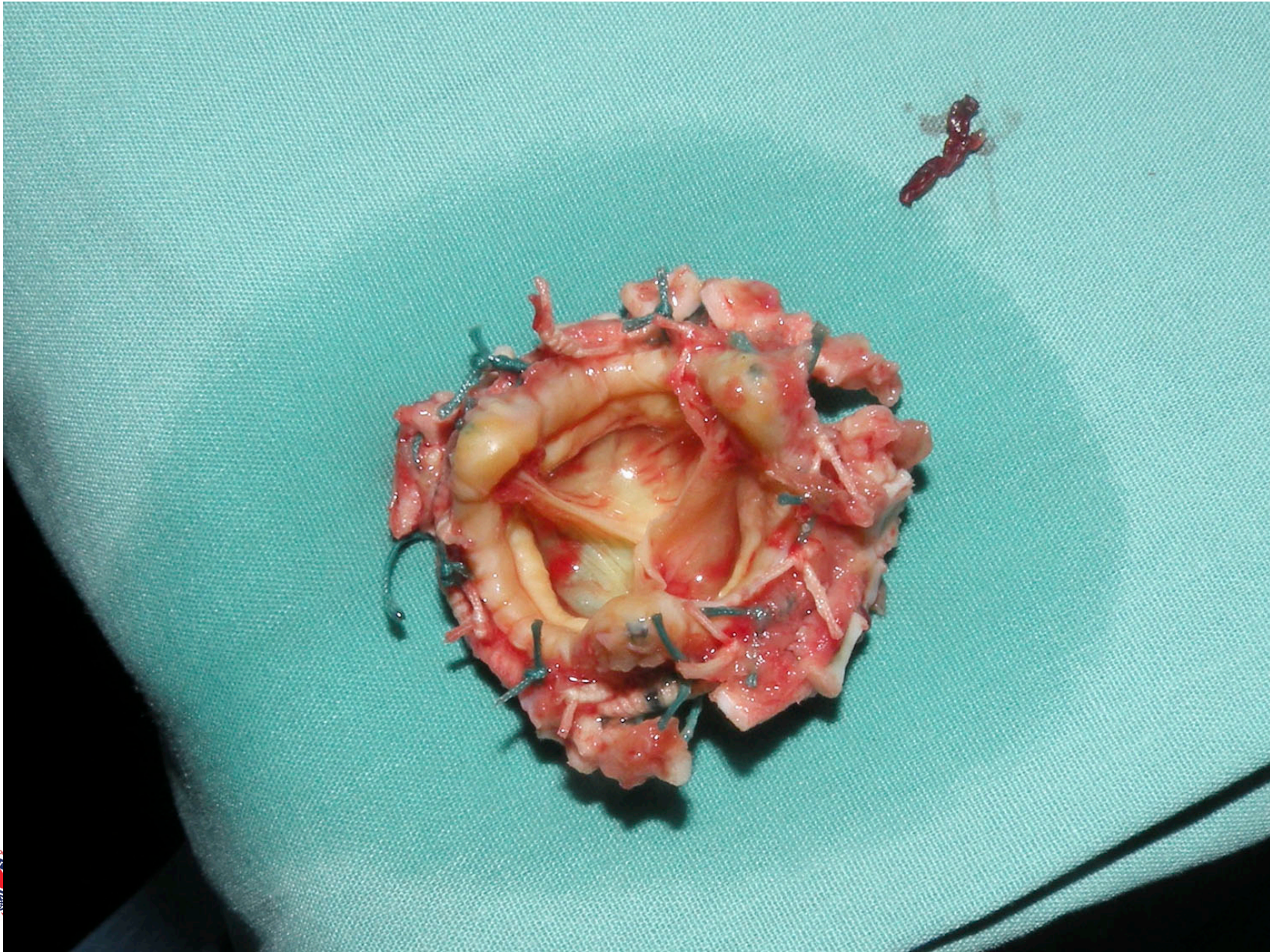




# Principles

- Minimize tissue disturbance
  - Mini incisions
  - AVR > Root enlargement > root replacement
- Minimize foreign material
  - Plegets / felt
  - Glue
- Graft placement







# Reoperations

- Pre-operative imaging
- Safe re-entry
- Safe dissection
- Canulation and protection





# Thought process

- Chest wall
- Lungs and pleura
- Pericardium
- Aorta
- Coronary arteries
- Valves
- Myocardium

Decision for surgery





# What is fixable?

- Valves
- Coronaries
- Aorta
- Pericardium +/-



# What is not?

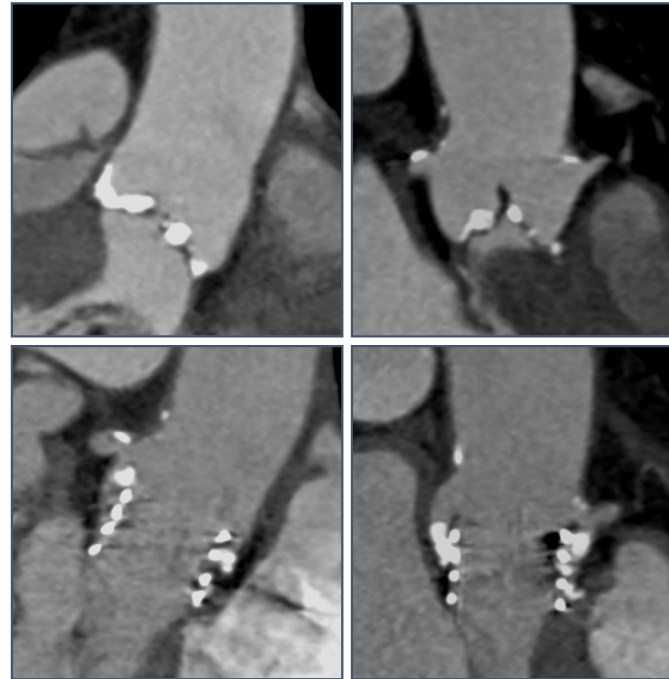
- Pulmonary Fibrosis
- Chest wall restriction
- Myocardial Restriction
  - The most difficult decision point



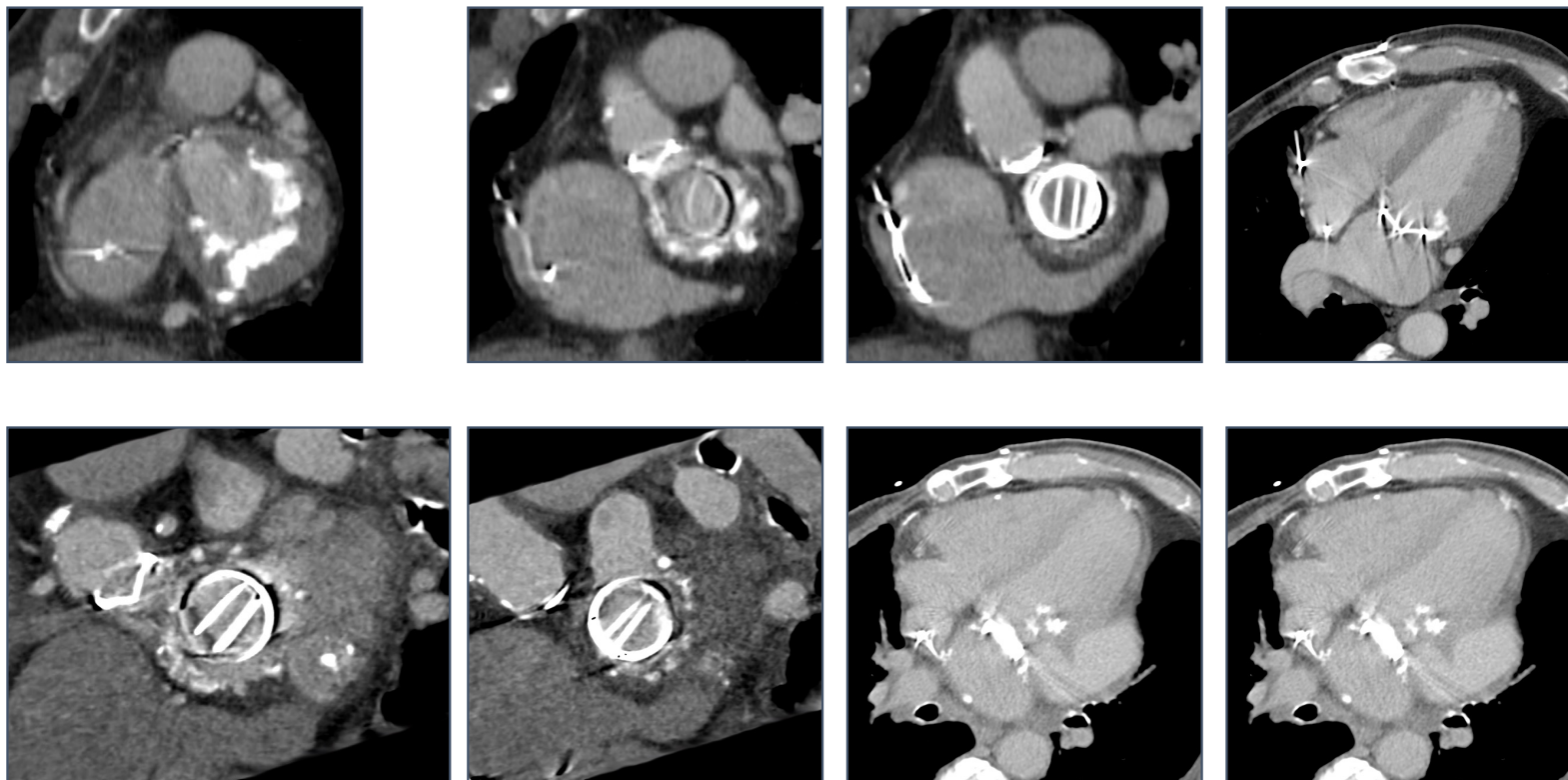


# CT

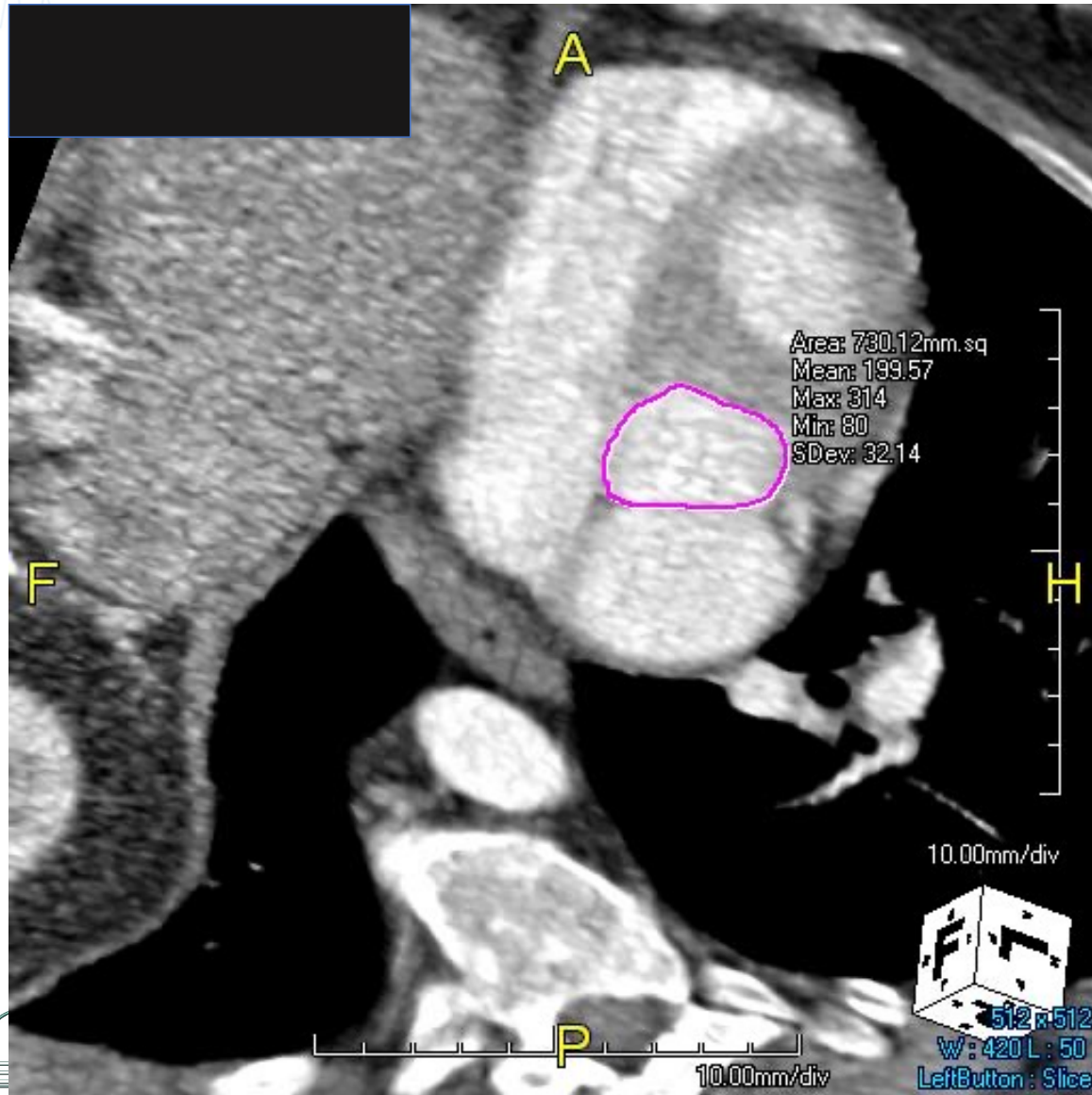
- Root Morphology
  - Extent of calcium
  - Predicted valve sizing
  - Course of bypass grafts
  - Location of coronaries
- 
- Safety of sternal re-entry!

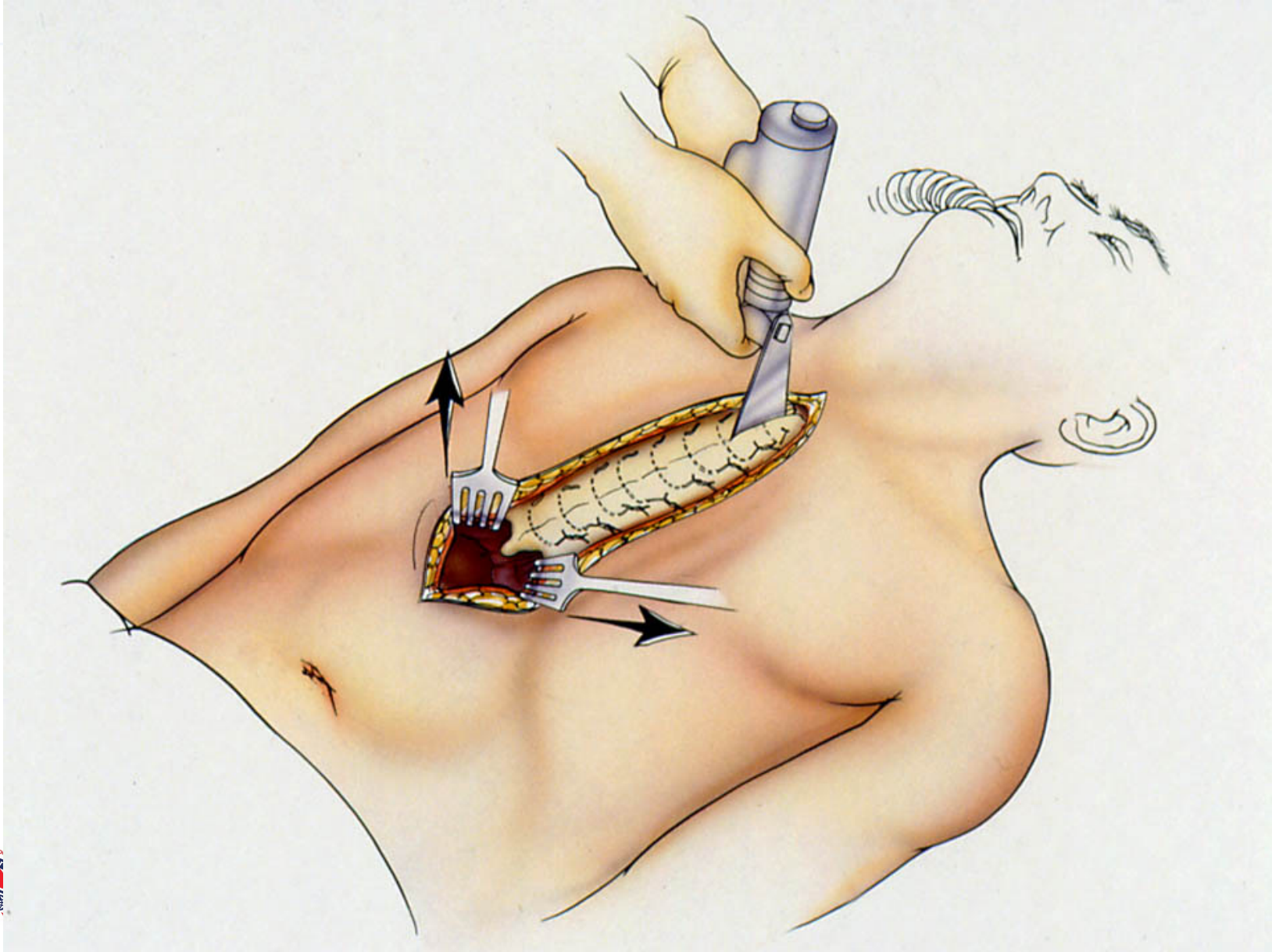


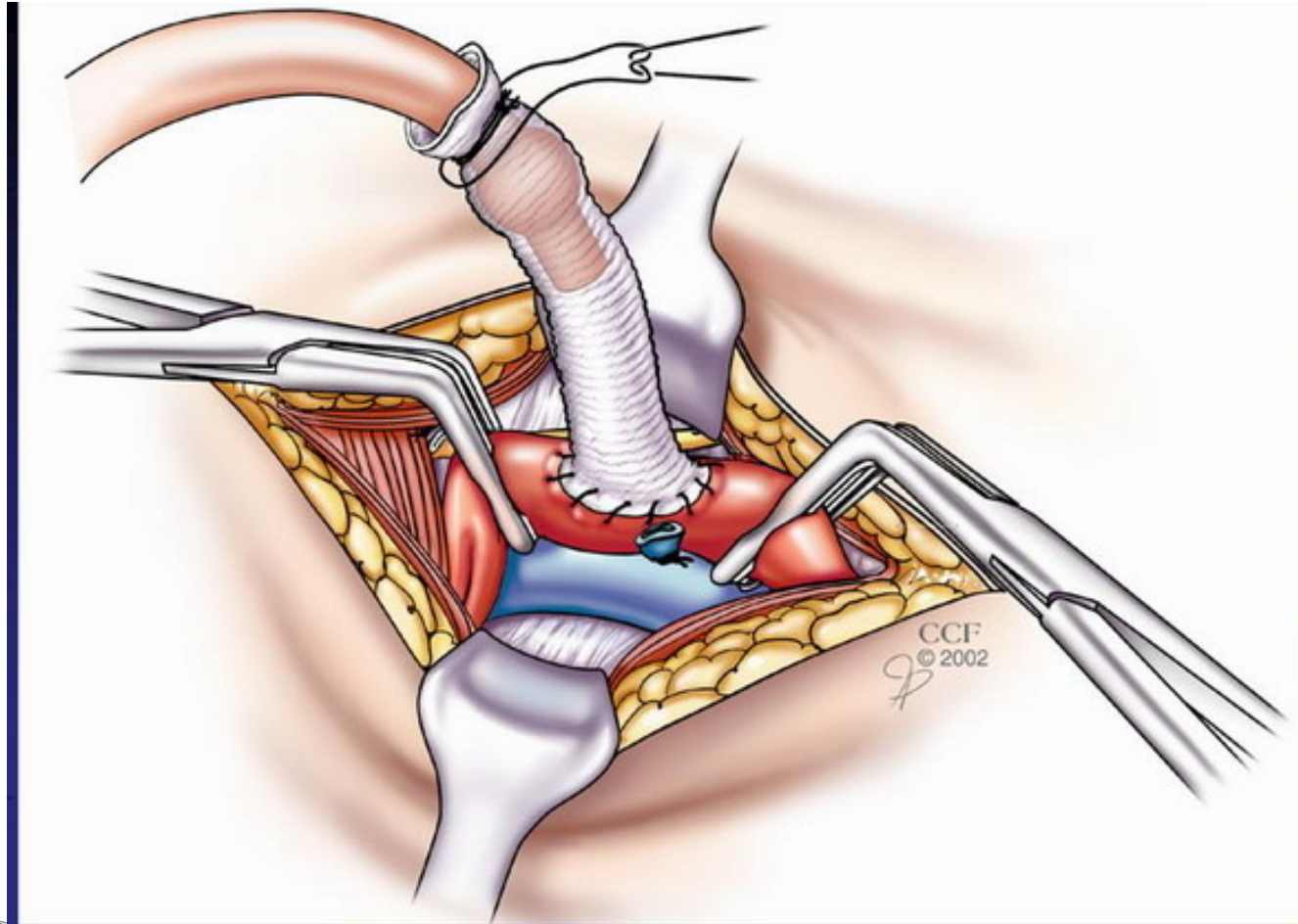
# 3D Reconstruction

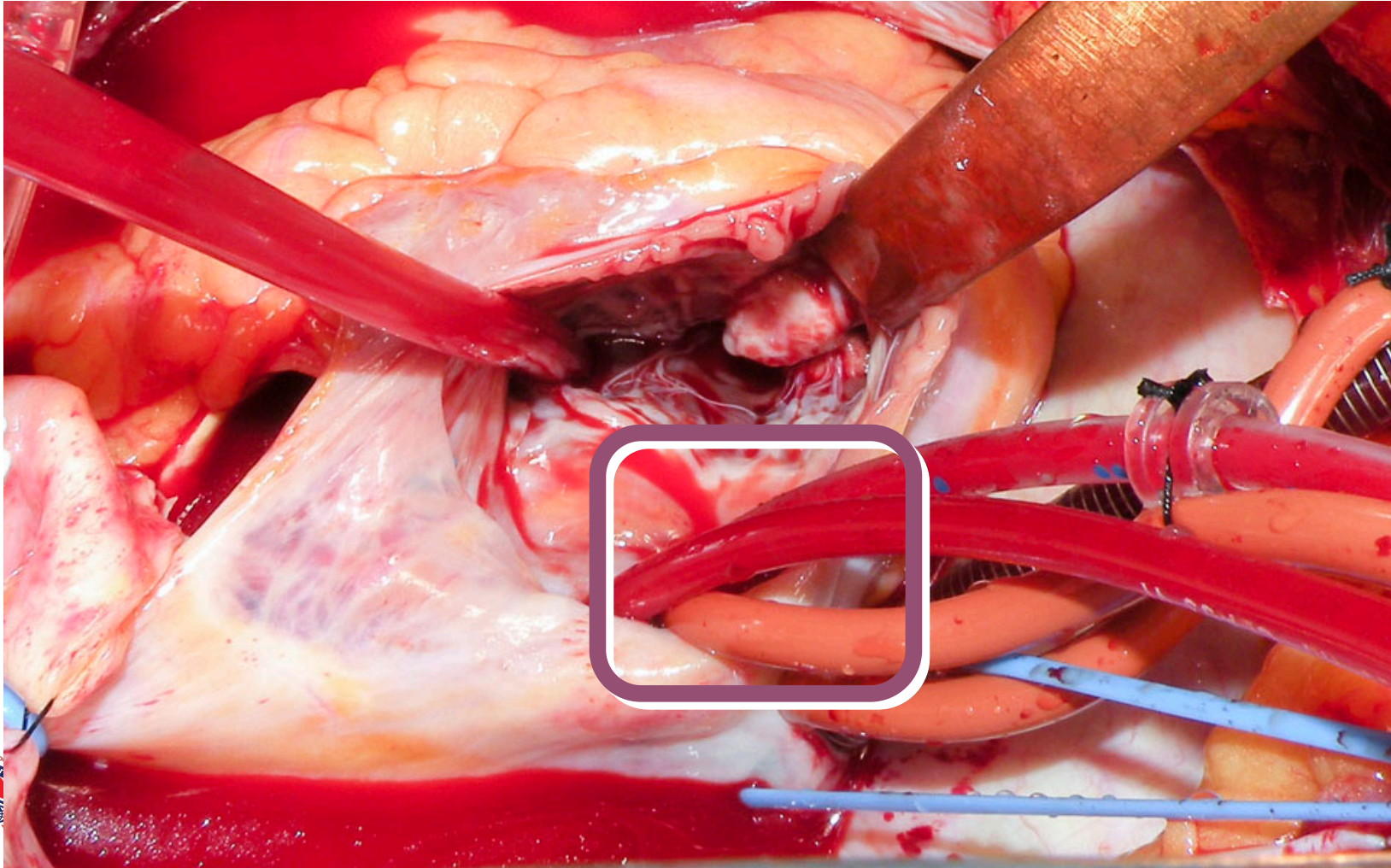












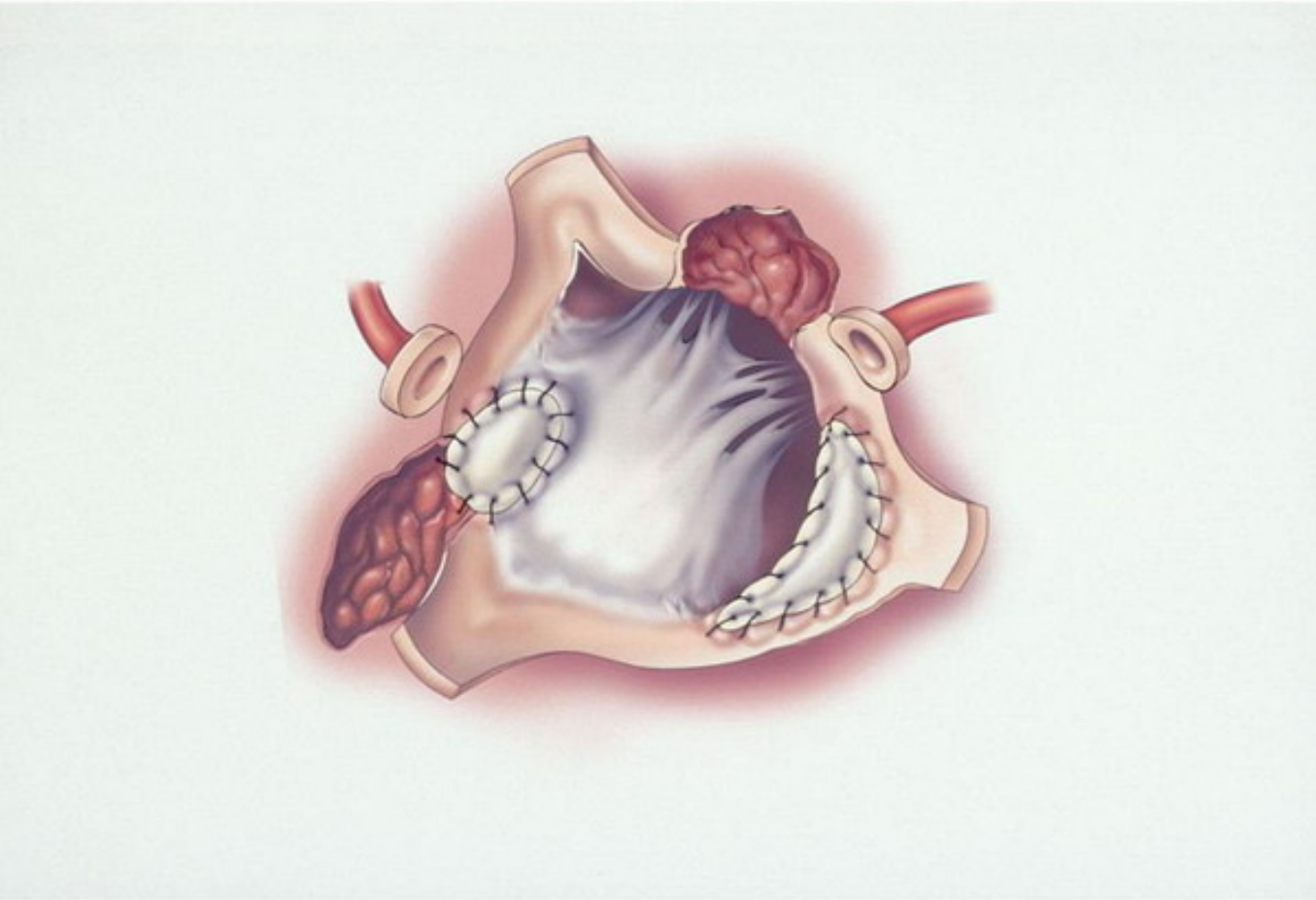


# Reconstruction

- Be prepared to:
  - Patch the anulus
  - Patch the aorta
  - Replace the root
  - Bypass the coronaries

- Pitfalls
  - Calcified aorta
  - Coronary graft (RCA)
  - 2+ MR with restriction





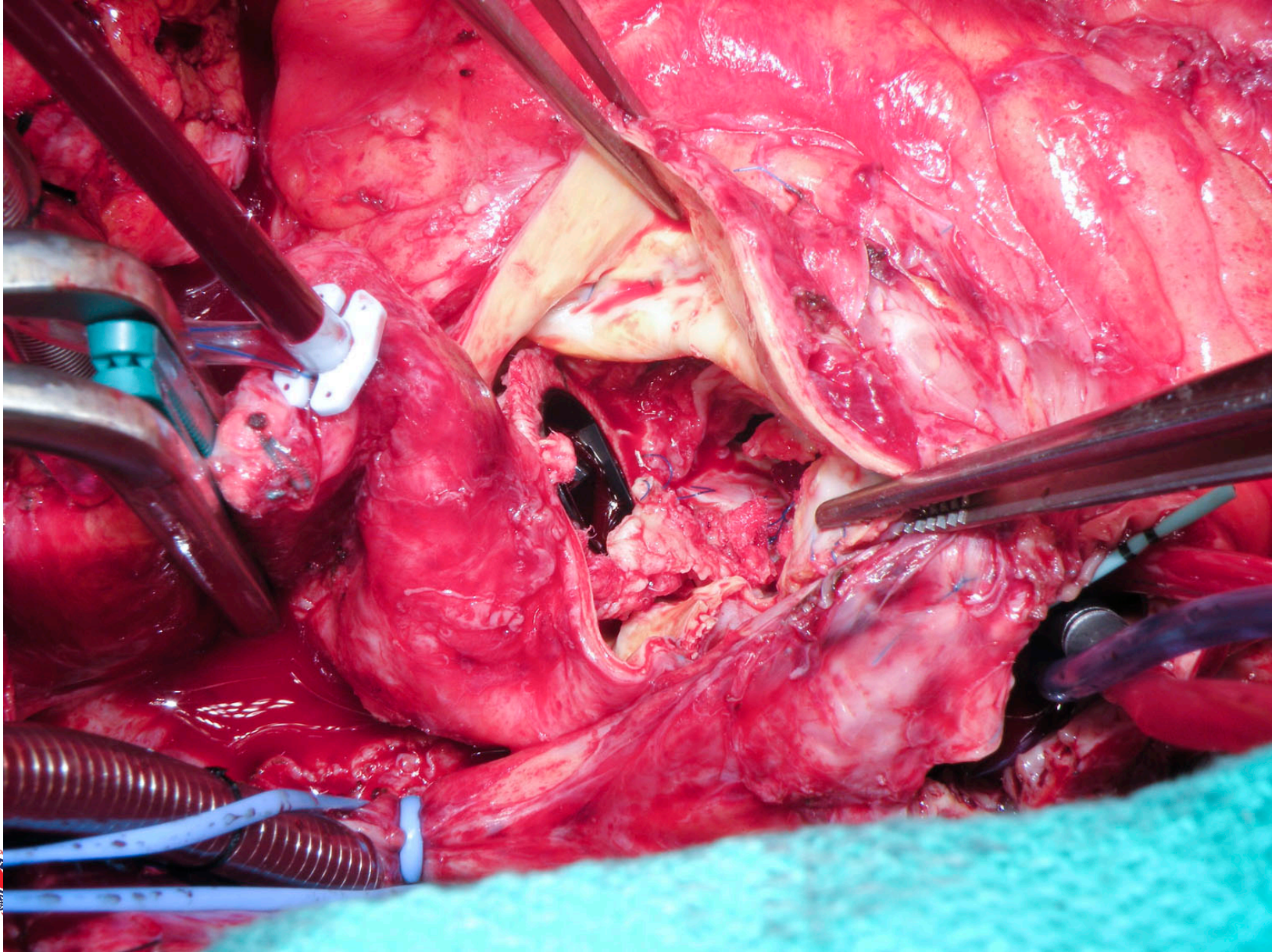


# Variations

- Prosthesis explant
- Radiation
- Endocarditis
- Intact root
- Double valve disease

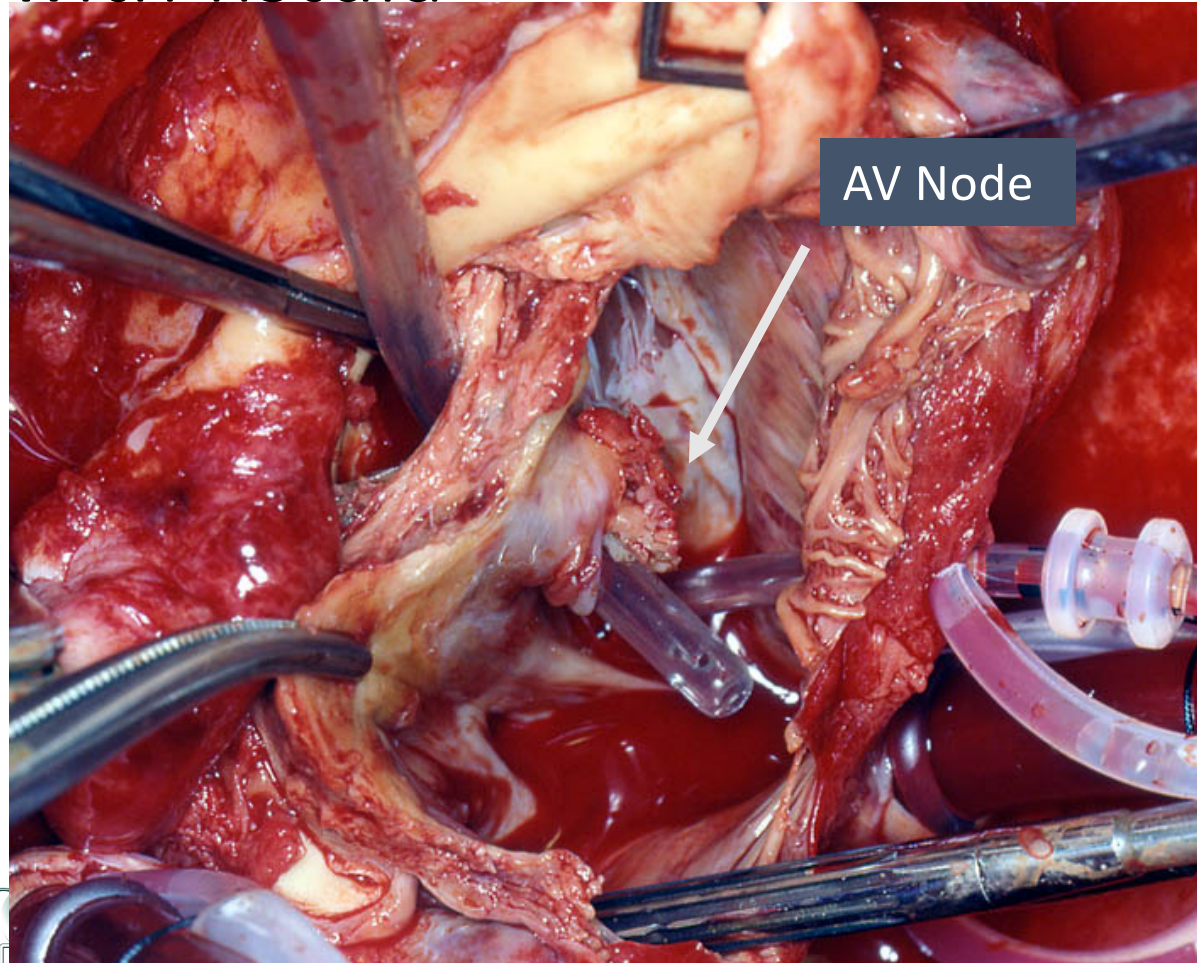
- Dealing with AI

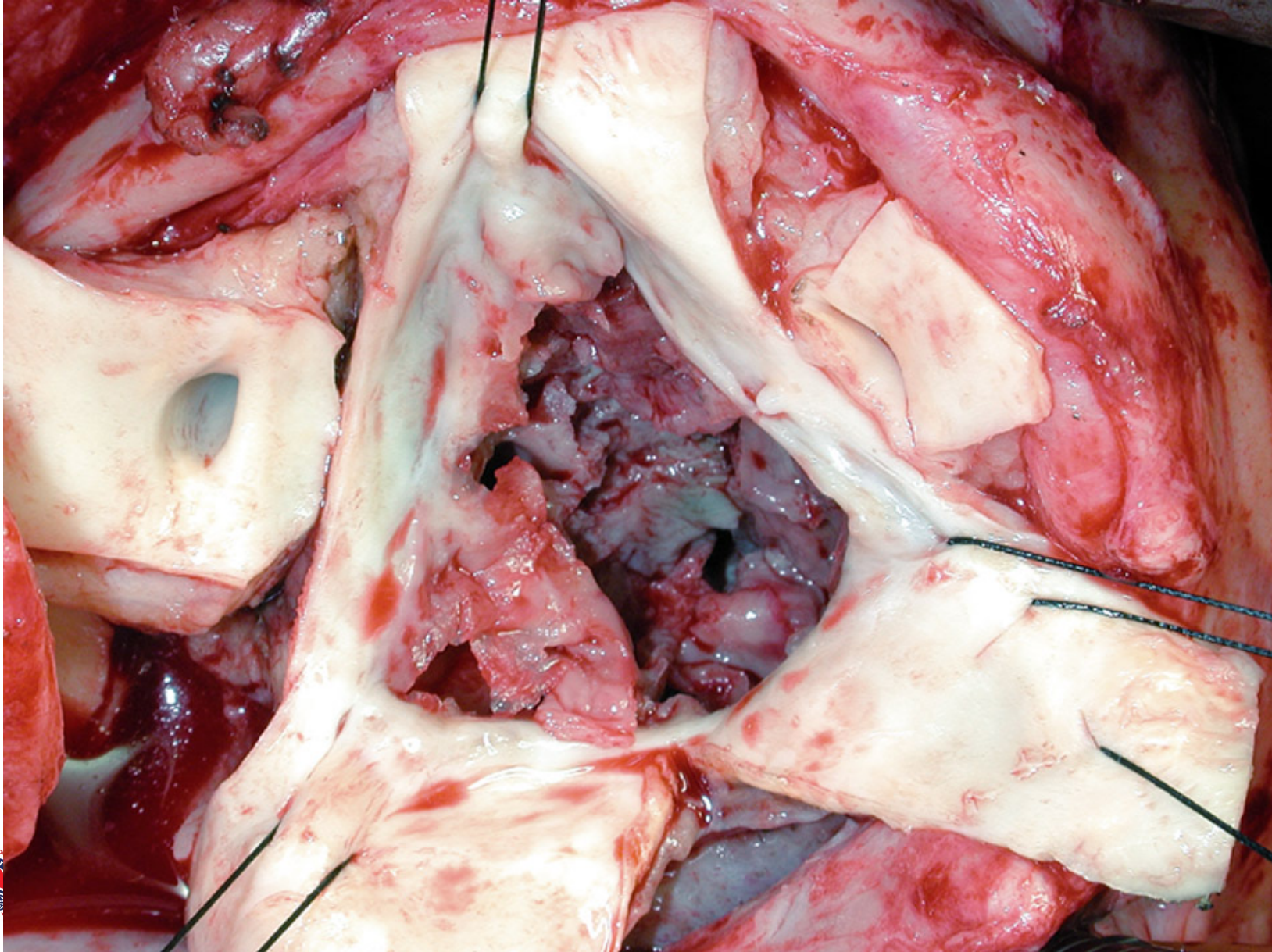




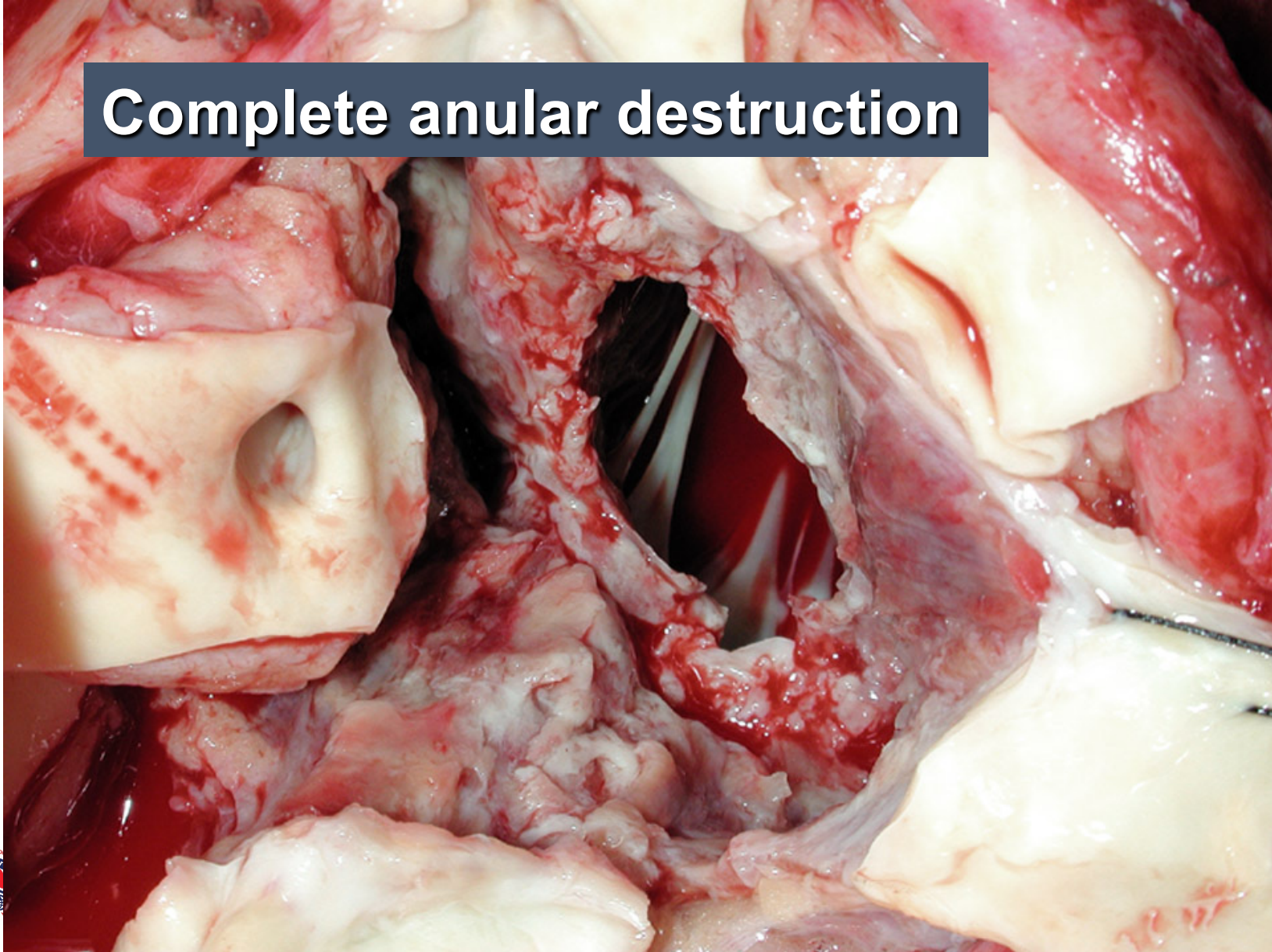


# Invasion with fistula

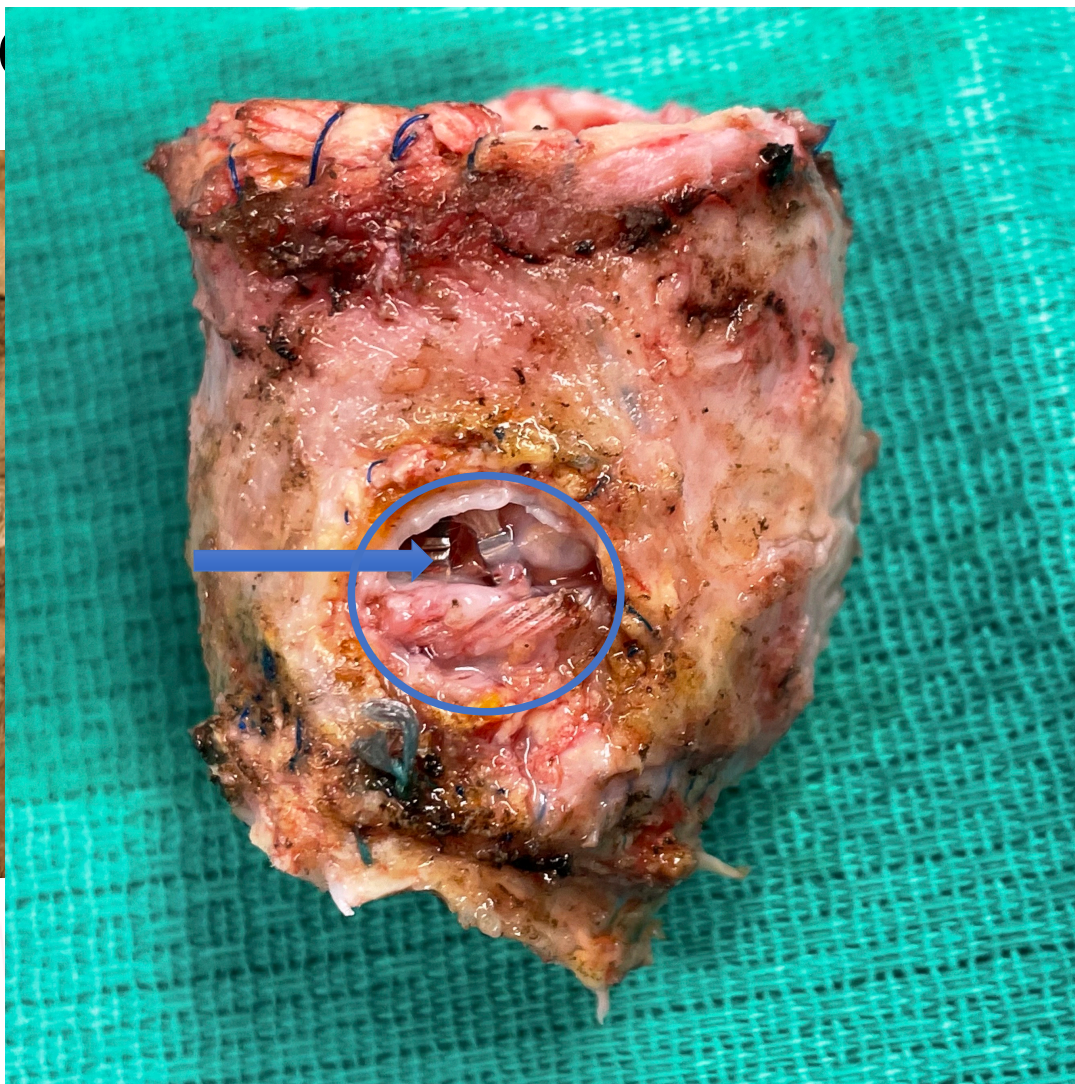


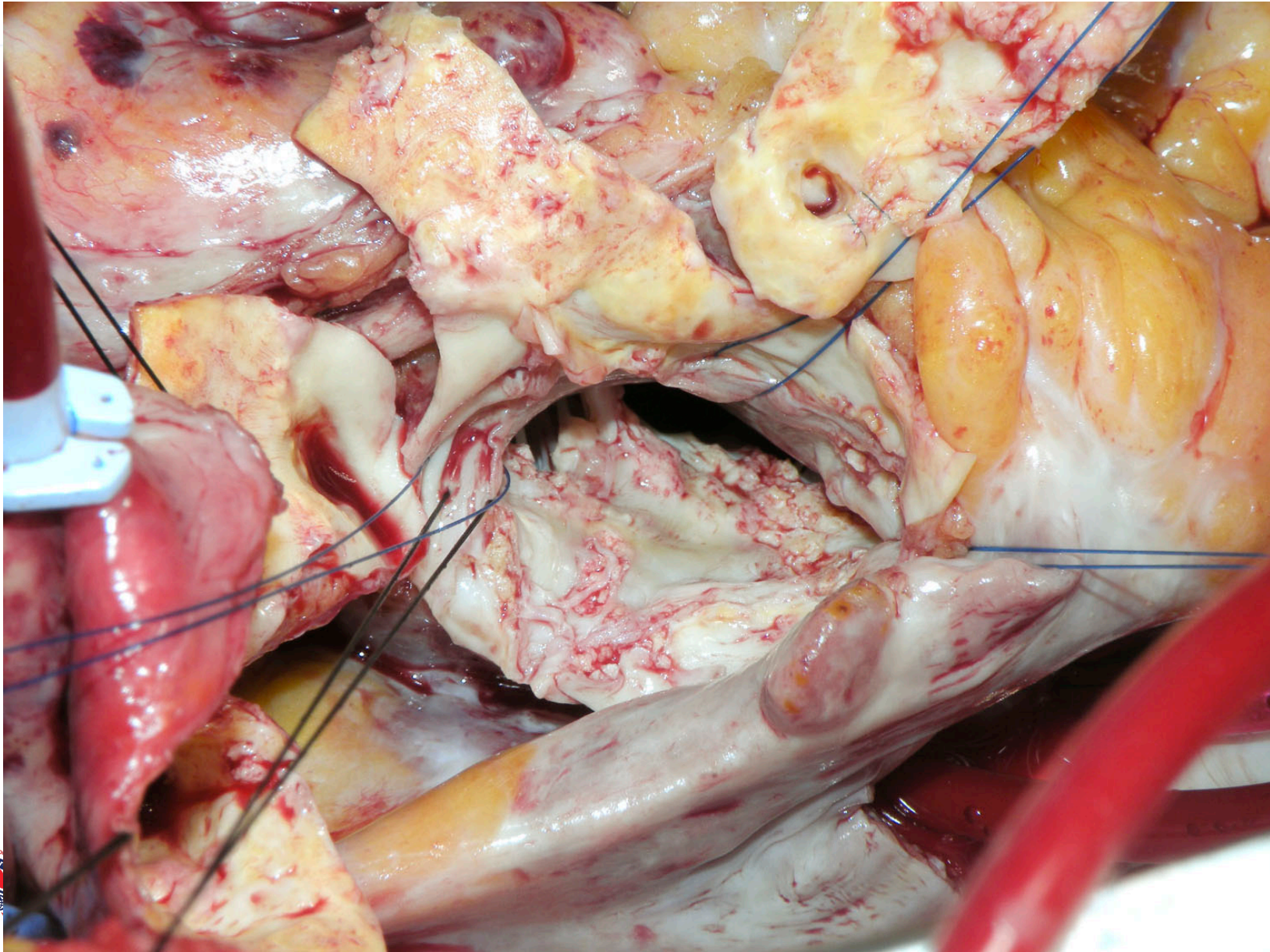


# Complete anular destruction

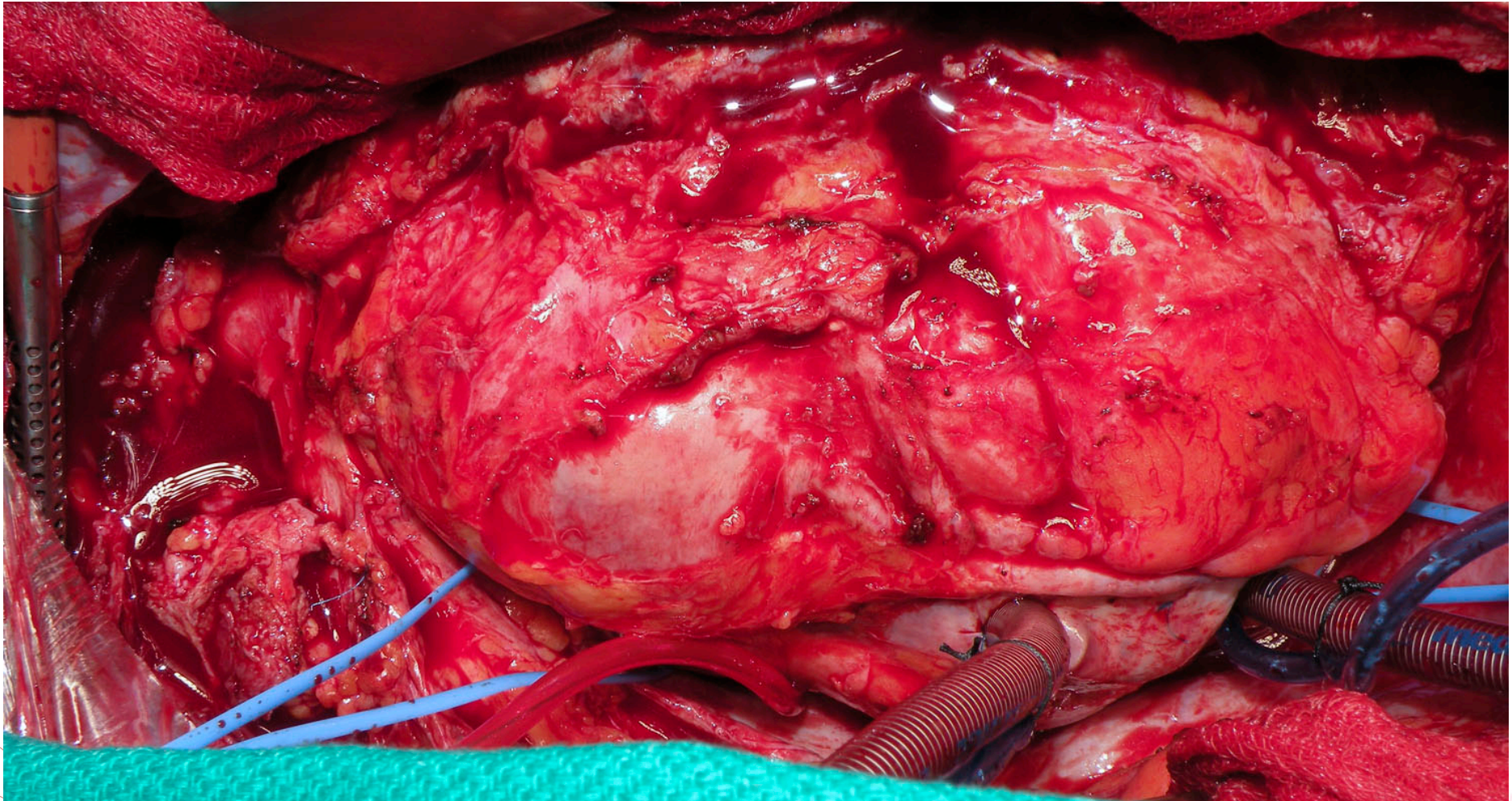


# Surgical Area



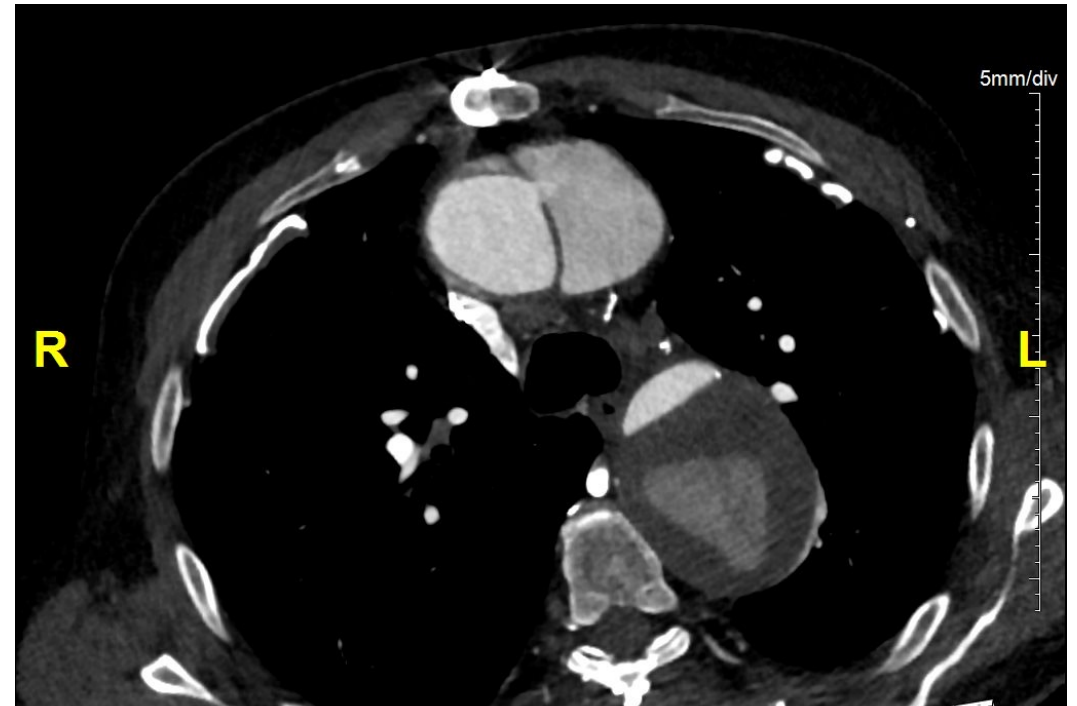
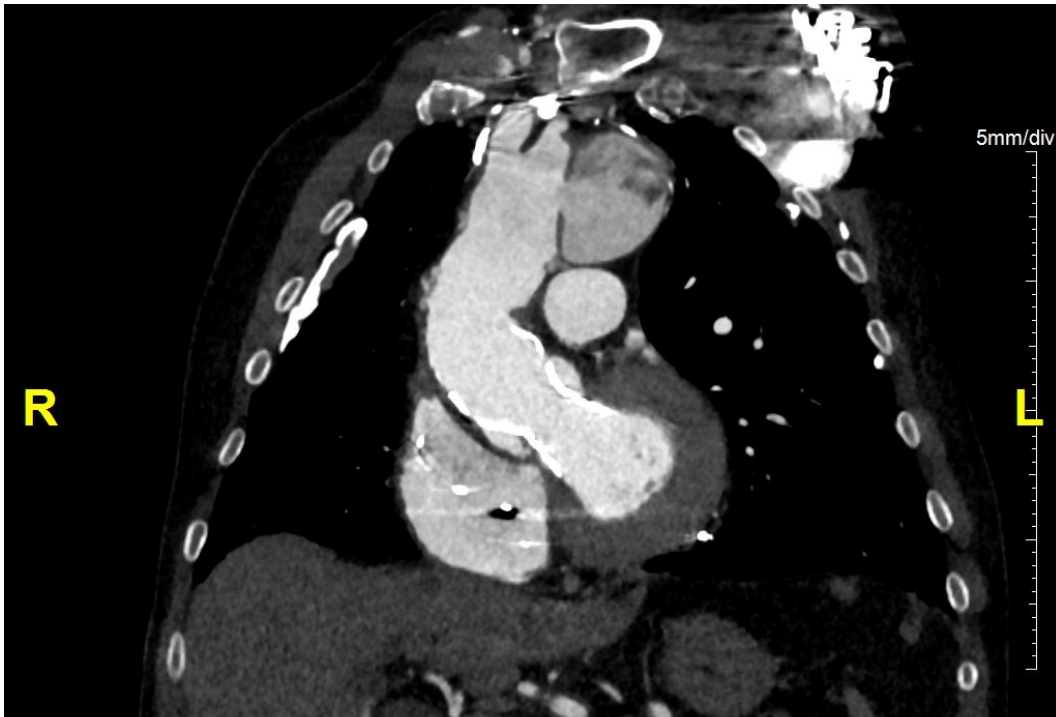


# Giant root aneurysm



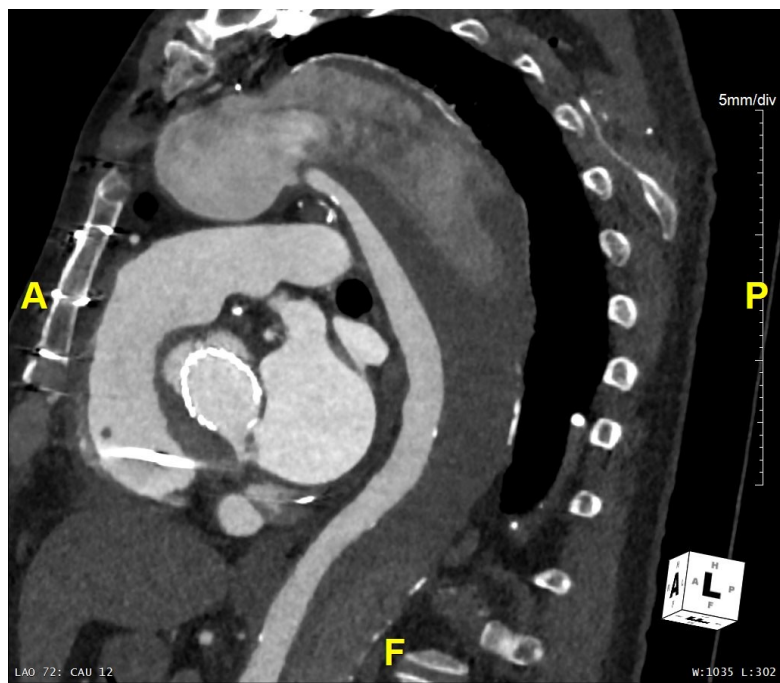
Presentation or Section Title

77 yo s/p Hemiarch for Type A with 3+ AI

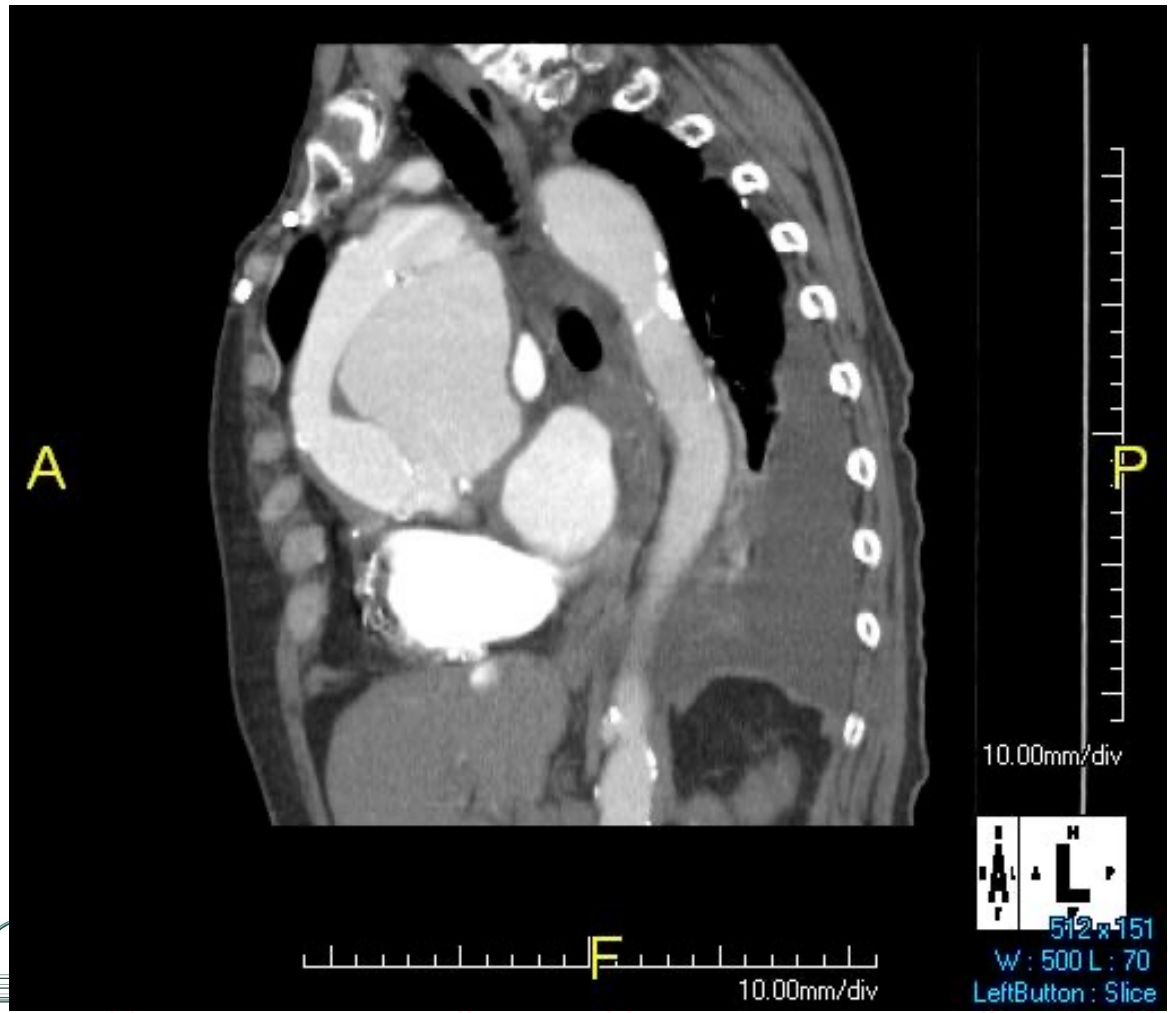




# Pre CT









# Redo after Type A Hemi-arch

- Sternal Re-entry
- Canulation
- Ease of clamping / protection
- Arch strategy
- Root strategy

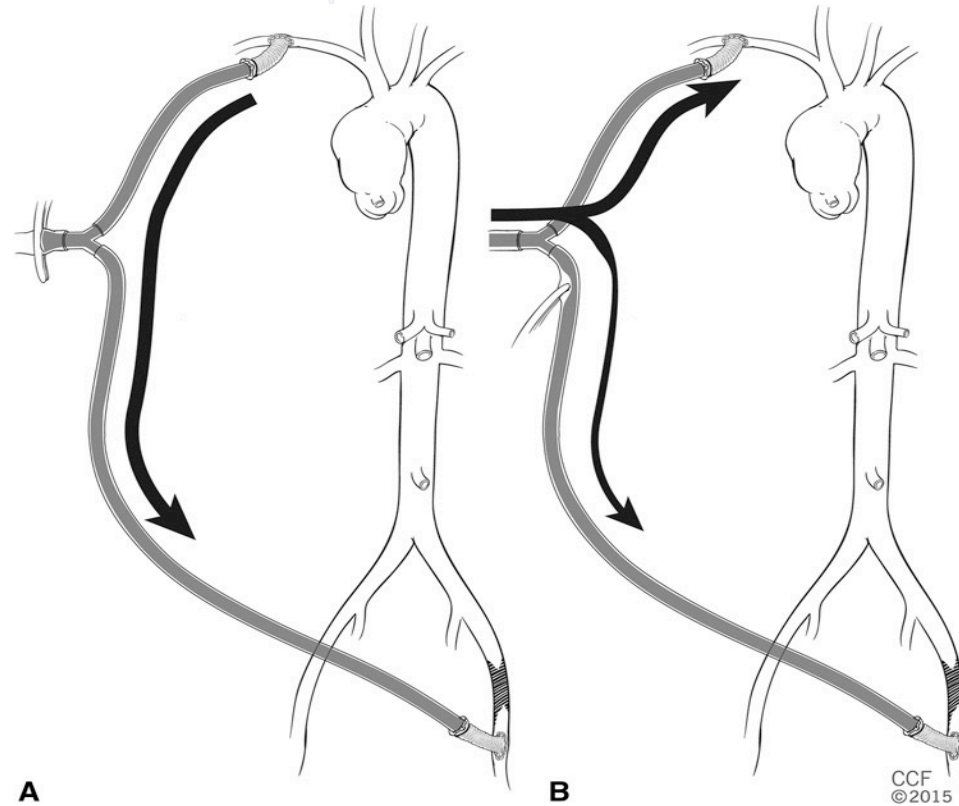




# Surgical Approach

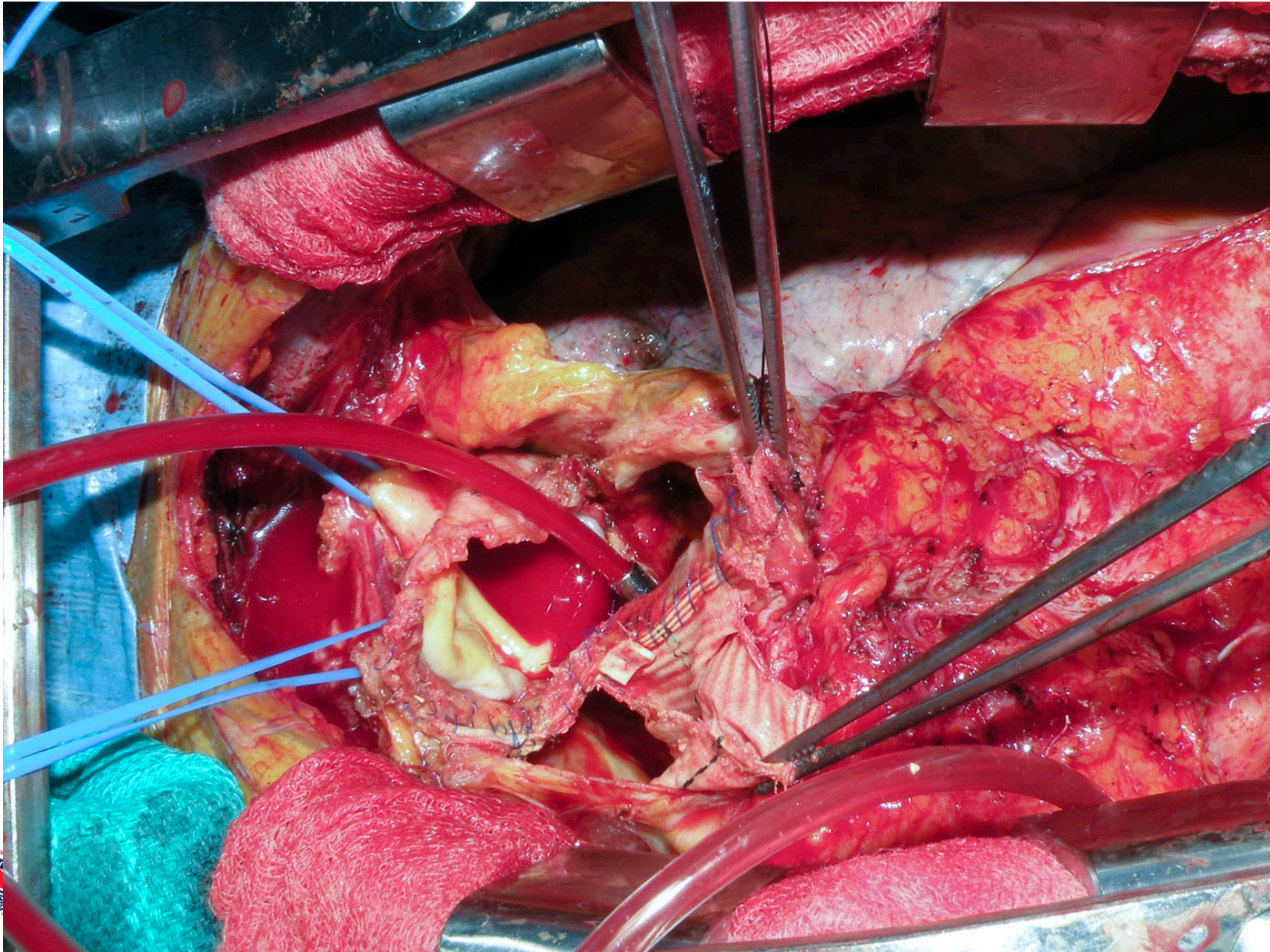
- Redo axillary canulation with bicaval
  - Direct ostial retrograde
- Total arch vs hemi arch with ACP
- Redo root, CABG
  
- Safe re-entry?

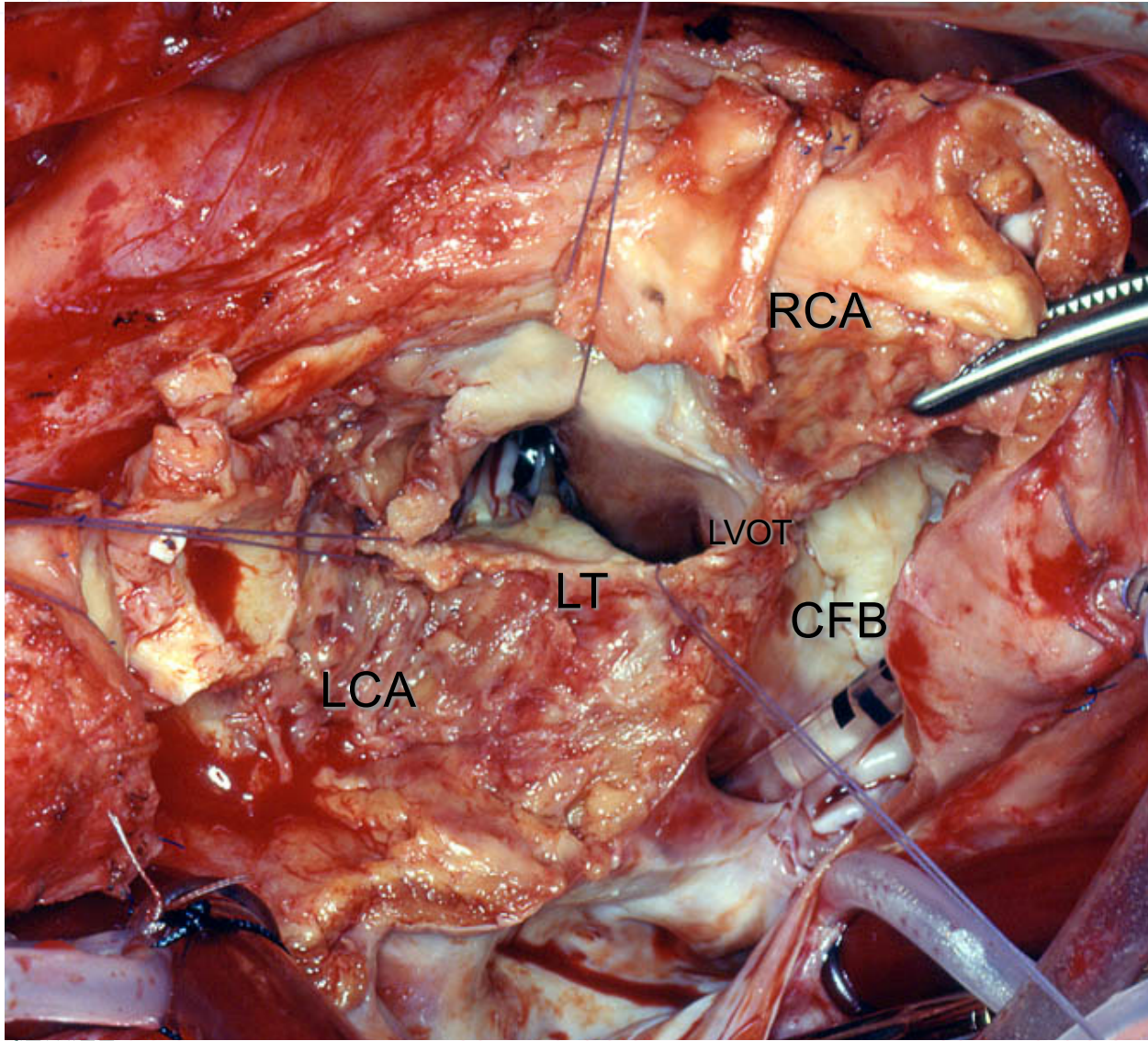


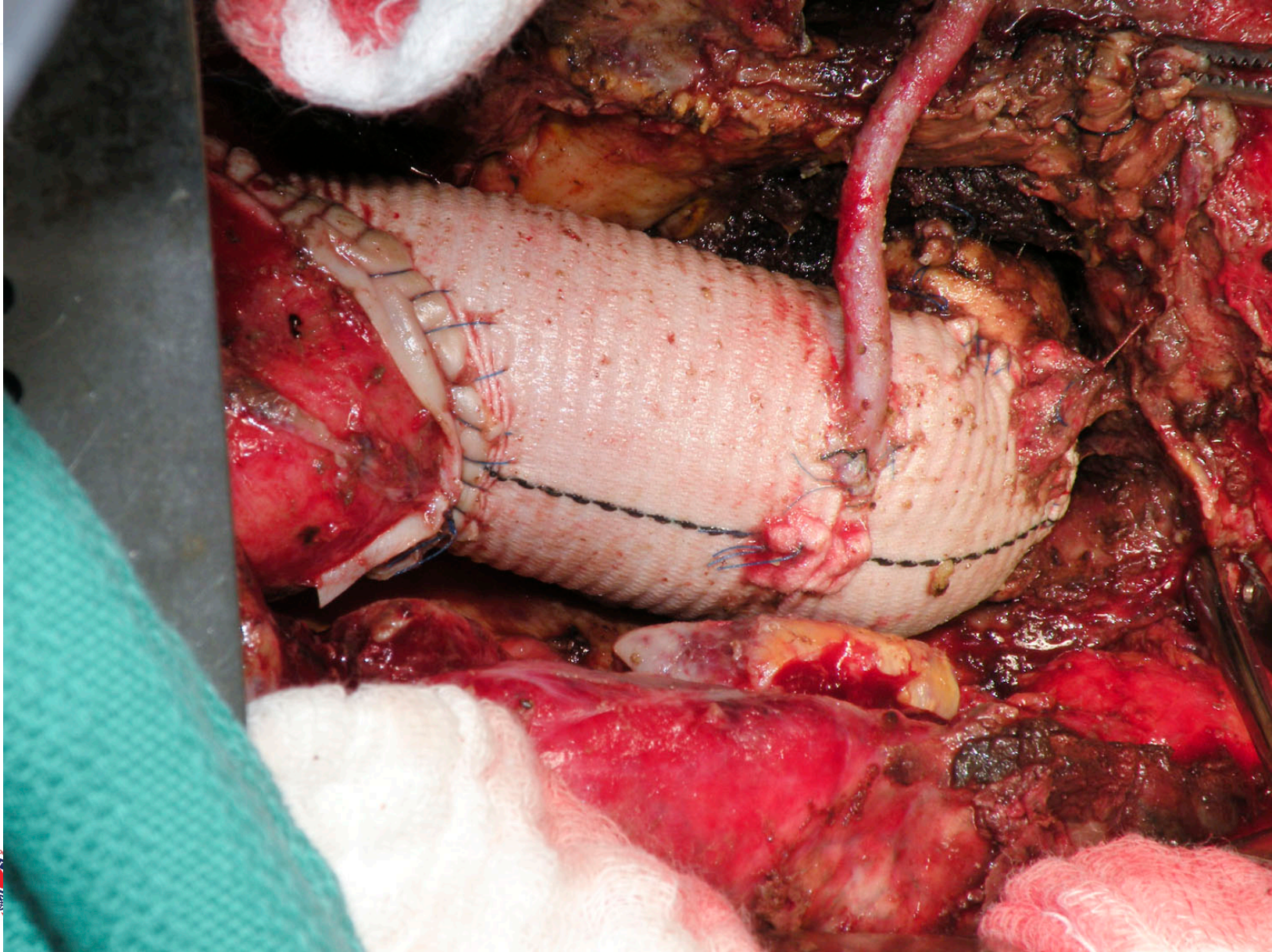


- Y arterial line
- Atropine / Lidocaine
- Cool
- Open anterior table
- When VF,
  - Turn flow down,
  - open posterior table
  - CODA balloon into arch
- Reperfuse at full flow and complete cooling
- Dissect

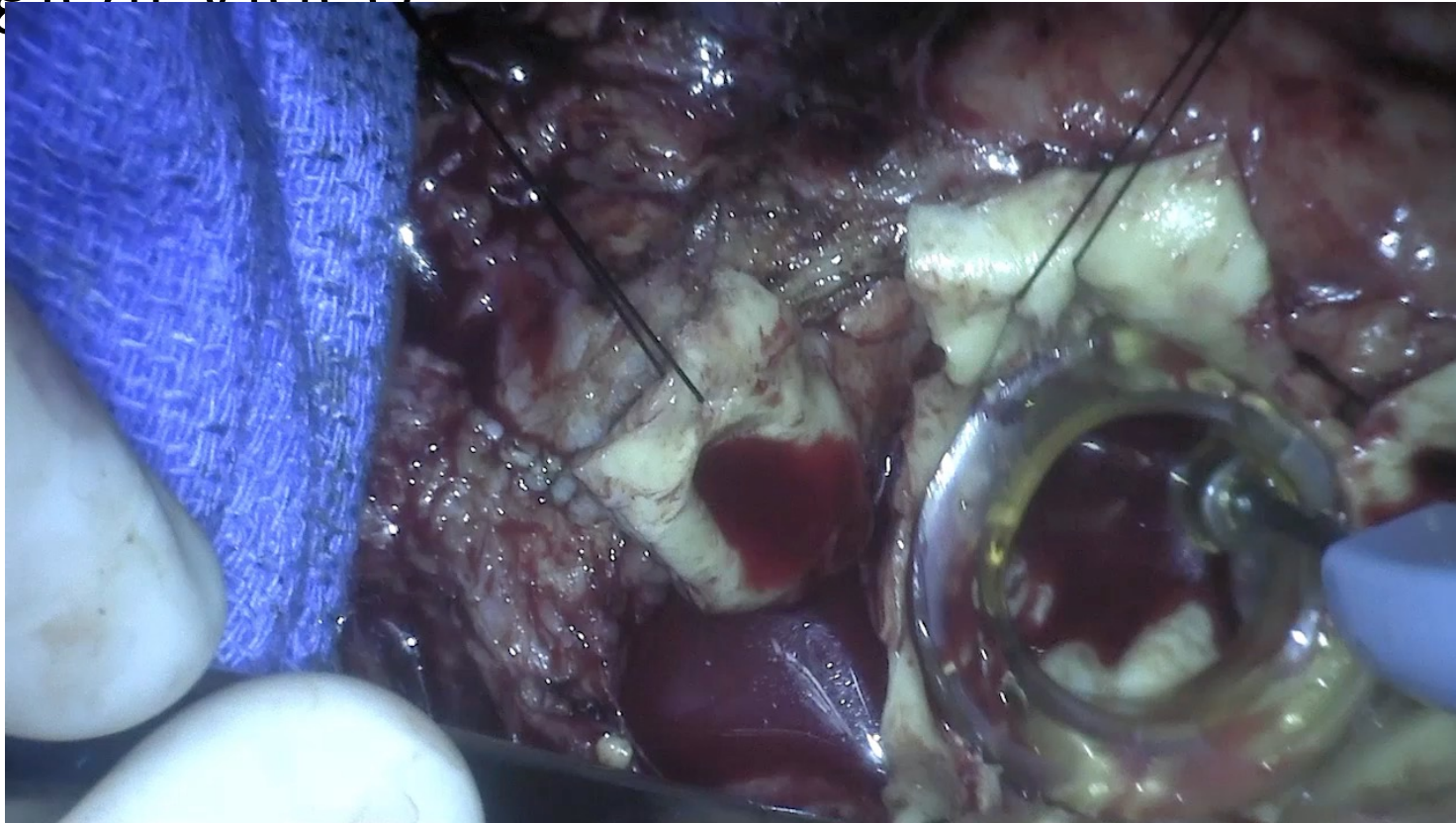
*The Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery 2016*





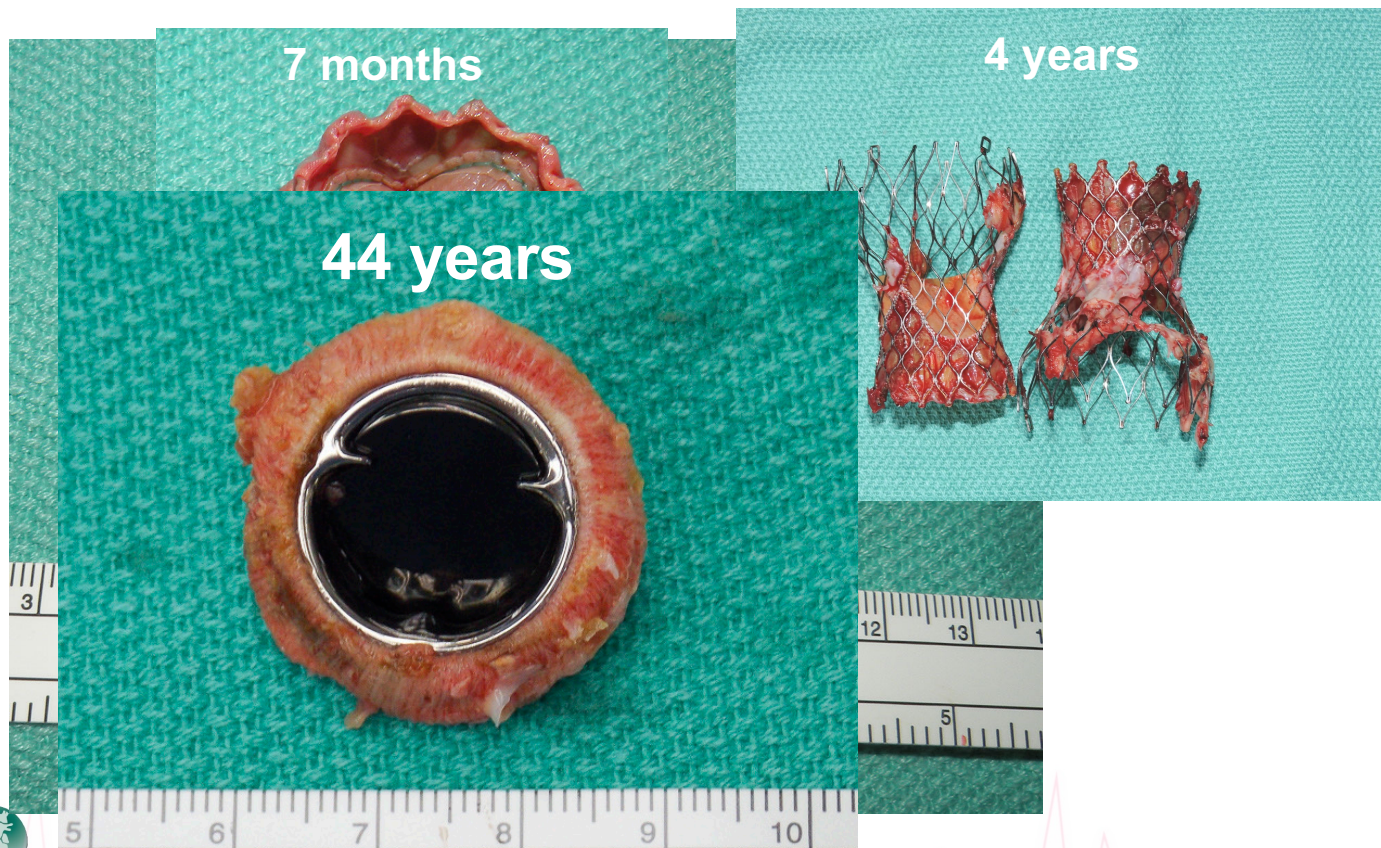


# Surgical Video





# Rogues Gallery





# Algorithm for a difficult root

- IF – coronary ostia are preserved, consider root replacement
  - If fixed, far away, or extensively scarred-> Cabrol
- IF – coronary ostia are extensively calcified
  - Avoid root replacement
  - Consider root enlargement, ascending aortic patch
  - Be prepared with vein
- If the anulus is destroyed – sew to the outflow tract
  - Consider homograft





# Conclusions

- Reoperations require deliberate planning
- Pre-op imaging is key
- Give thought to canulation, clamping, and protection
- Be prepared to patch holes and replace all or part of the root
  
- Reoperative AVR can be as safe as primary operation!





Thank you

