



TOTALLY ENDOSCOPIC RESECTION OF RIGHT ATRIUM MYXOMA VIA THREE-PORT ACCESS CARDIAC SURGERY

MD. Nguyen Hoang Nam Thoracic and vascular Unit Department of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery

INTRODUCTION

- Myxoma: benign, primary, and rare cardiac tumors
- Epidemiology: all ages, female, left atrium, and 15 –
 20% of right atrium.
- Developement: Obstructed tricuspid heart valve, pulmonary embolism.
- Management: surgery to resect myxoma.



INTRODUCTION

- Cardiac surgery:

_

- The first case was in 1954 (Crafoord)
- Sternotomy and extracorporeal circulation
- Minimally invasive cardiac surgery (MICS):
 - ✤Advantages: less pain, early recovery, aesthetics......
 - In Vietnam: developed increasingly since 2013
 - E Hospital: Totally endoscopic surgery for ASD, VSD

Research	Sternotomy	MICS
C Gao (2010)	0	19
S Yu (2010)	0	12
J Schilling (2012)	40	17
HP Lee (2015)	83	63
G Bianchi (2017)	0	30
NG Dong (2018)	36	30
M Ellouze (2018)	23	20
C Luo (2019)	33	17
E Kadirogullari (2020)	30	16
	245	224

INTRODUCTION

MICS at E Hospital



METHODS



SURGICAL RESEARCH TOOLS



SURGICAL RESEARCH TOOLS



Transesophageal echocardiography



Peripheral Cannulation System



SURGICAL PROCEDURE

INDICATIONS

Right Atrial Myxoma

- Left atrial myxoma caused obstruction of MV
- Left atrial myxoma with other complications



- Conventional or double lumen endotracheal intubation

- Transesophageal echocardiography - 45-degree right tilted posture

A standby needle
 in the right internal
 jugular vein

SURGICAL PROCEDURE



Extracorporeal circulation by peripheral cannulation

Superior vena cava cannulation

Femoral artery cannulation using 8 dacron graft Inferior Vena Cava

Cannulation



CARDIOPROTECTION STRATEGY

PREVENTION OF AIR EMBOLISM





THE PLACEMENT OF TROCARS



SURGICAL PROCEDURE







SURGICAL PROCEDURE

Surgical manipulation



TCSA202

Postoperation



DISCUSSION

Male 25% Female 75% ATCSA2023

MALE/FEMALE

Number of patients n = 08

Variables	Value
Age Mean ± SD, years	52.3 ± 9.4
BMI Mean ± SD, Kg/m2	21.7 ± 2.2
Euroscore II	0.92 ± 0.21
Λ	$\bigwedge \bigwedge$

DISCUSSION Preoperative clinical characteristics

ATCS/

SYMPTOMS		Ν	N (%)		
	Dyspnea	5	(62,5%)		
Cardiac symptoms	Palpitations	3	(37,5%)		
	Heart Failure	01	(12,5%)		
Symptoms of ombolism	Central neutral system	0	(0,0%)		
Symptoms of embolism	Peripheral	0	(0,0%)		
	Fatigue	02	(25%)		
General symptoms	Fever	00	(0,0%)		
	Weight loss	00	(0,0%)		
No symptoms		01	(12,5%)		

DISCUSSION Preoperative echocardiography

ATCS

Đặc điểm			n (%)	
Sitos	Atrial septum	06	(75%)	
Ot	Others	02	(25%)	
Dimension of	tumors (mm)		44 ± 22.8	
Severe tricusp	id regurgitation	00	(0%)	
EF %		6	8.6 ± 8.7	
	<u>ISMES</u>	 		

Intraoperative characteristics

Intraoperative parameters	$\overline{X} \pm SD$		Characteristics		n (%)
Operation time(hours)	2.9 ± 0.5			Atrial Septum	0 (0%)
		Surgical Approach	Left Atrium	0 (0%)	
CEC (mins)	98 ± 31.5			Right Atrium	8 (100%)
	Septal		Direct	7 (87,5%)	
Atrial Closure		Patch	1 (12,5%)		
ATCSA2023 He CM Hinh city, Verann			Tricuspid valve repair 0 (0%)		

Postoperative characteristics

Parameters	$\overline{X} \pm SD$
Ventilation time (hours)	15.6 ± 10.5
ICU length of stay (days)	1.8 ± 0.5
Postoperative time (days)	5.3 ± 2.3

ATCSA

Complications

	Complications	Values (n,%)
	Technical failure (extension, sternotomy)	0%
	Related to Peripheral extracorporeal circulation	0%
	Bleeding required reoperation	(1) 12,5%
	Stroke	0%
	Surgical wound infection	(2) %
	Arrhythmia	0%
	Mortality	0%
TCSA2023		

COMPARISON AFTER SURGERY



Robotic - Da vinci

ECS - Yu S

ECS – E Hospital



CONCLUSION

• Resection of right atrial myxoma via port-access cardiac surgery at

Hospital E can be performed and feasible.

• Needed to continuous research to evaluate long-term results.



Thanks For Listening!



