

C115. Update On The Mitral Pulmonary Autograft

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OBJECTIVES: We previously reported on 92 patients with irreparable mitral valves who underwent mitral replacement with the pulmonary autograft between July 1997 and August 2004 (1). This study was conducted to evaluate the medium –term follow up of these patients.

METHODS: The patients' profile and the operative technique were detailed in the previous report. Of the 88 patients also had a successful mitral operation (male/female ratio 26/62, and mean age 39.2 years) 4 were lost to follow-up. The mean follow- up period was 93.9 + 27.6 months.

RESULTS:

At a mean follow up of 94 months, freedom from degeneration (significant mitral stenosis and / or regurgitation) was 93.4% and freedom from reoperation 92.0%. Two autograft s were explanted for endocarditis. Total number of early and late deaths were 15, and freedom from all death was 82.9%.These figures compare favorably with those of mitral replacement with modern bioprosthesis and with the Ross registry.

CONCLUSIONS: Mitral valve replacement with the pulmonary autograft remains an option in the relatively young patient when life-long anticoagulation is contraindicated.

(1)Sami Kabbani, Hisham Jamil, Fawzi Nabhani, Abdo Hamoud, Karam Katan, Nada Sabbagh, Abir Koulsi, Ghiath Hamed. Analysis of 92 Mitral Pulmonary-Autograft Replacement (Ross II) Operations. J. Thorac. Cardiovasc. Surg., October 2007; 134: 902 - 908