

P35. Long Term Results Of Aortic Root Replacement: 15 Years Experience

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OBJECTIVES: We have analyzed the long term results of the aortic root replacements and the factors affecting long term mortality.

METHODS: We have operated 255 patients from June 1993 to February 2009 for aortic root replacement with Bentall de Bono procedure. Two hundred-six were male (80,8%) and 49 (19,2%) female. The mean of the ages was 48,4±14,7 (14-78) years. We performed 66 concomitant procedures in 60 patients and the most commonly performed procedure was coronary artery bypass grafting in 31 (47,0%). The most common indication for aortic root replacement was aneurysm in 236 patients (92,5%). Thirty-four (13,3%) patients had Marfan Syndrome. Hypothermic circulatory arrest (HCA) was used in 52 (20,4%) patients. After de-clamping, we had to re-clamp the aorta in 26 (10,2%) of the operations.

RESULTS: Postoperatively 31 patients (12,1%) had in-hospital mortality. The late mortality was 2,7% (7 patients). The most common reason for hospital mortality was due to low cardiac output (19 in 31 patients; 61,3%). Neurologic complications were seen in 16 (6,3%) patients. The mean duration of hospital stay was 16,5±11,3 (5-77) days. Postoperative follow-up was 6,4±4,5 (0-15,7) years in average. Late mortality was significantly affected by Marfan syndrome (p=0,025) and re-clamping the aorta (p=0,036). Actuarial survival for the overall 255 patients is 87,8%±2,0%, 86,4%±2,2% and 84,2%±2,4% for 1, 3 and 10 years respectively.

CONCLUSIONS: The late-term results of the aortic root replacement with the modified Bentall de Bono procedure are satisfactory. Survival is decreased in patients with Marfan syndrome and in the patients who had re-clamping intraoperatively.