

Carotid artery inflow and antegrade cerebral perfusion in operations to correct aortic disease

Carótida comum como via de estabelecimento da circulação extracorpórea para perfusão sistêmica e cerebral seletiva na correção das doenças da aorta

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Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the use of the right common carotid artery to establish cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) and the use of antegrade cerebral perfusion as cerebral protection in patients scheduled for ascending aortic repair surgery.

Methods: Twenty-three patients were submitted to aortic repair because of different aortic diseases. In all of them a Gore-tex tube was anastomosed to the right common carotid artery to establish CPB and antegrade cerebral perfusion during distal anastomosis. Average CPB time was 195 minutes; average temperature was 24 degrees Celsius;

average antegrade cerebral hypoperfusion time was 29 minutes; average hospital stay was 18 days.

Results: None of the 23 patients had any neurological dysfunction within the first 48 postoperative hours. Prior to discharge, all of them were submitted to the "Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE)" which did not identify any cognitive dysfunction or neurological injury. Two patients developed pulmonary infection, two patients needed dialysis and two patients died due to the high complexity of the cases. There were no perioperative deaths.

Conclusion: This is a practical, fast, efficient and

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reproducible way to establish CPB and anterograde cerebral protection, reducing the risk of cerebral ischemia and improving the natural postoperative outcome of these procedures.

Descriptors: Aorta, surgery. Carotid artery, common. Extracorporeal circulation. Perfusion.

Resumo

Objetivo: Analisar os resultados da utilização da artéria carótida comum direita no estabelecimento da circulação extracorpórea (CEC) para perfusão sistêmica (PS), bem como na utilização como via anterógrada para proteção cerebral (PC), nos pacientes submetidos à correção das doenças que envolveram a aorta ascendente (AA).

Método: Foram operados 23 pacientes portadores de várias afecções da AA, nos quais a abordagem foi possível por meio do estabelecimento da CEC pela anastomose de um tubo de PTFE (politetrafluoretileno) à artéria carótida comum direita e manutenção de fluxo cerebral anterógrado durante a

confeção da anastomose distal. O tempo médio de CEC foi de 195 minutos (152 a 253 minutos), a temperatura média sistêmica foi de 24°C (18°C a 25°C), hipofluxo cerebral anterógrado, com média de 29 minutos (27 a 51 minutos) e o tempo de internação média foi de 18 dias (8 a 30 dias).

Resultados: Todos os pacientes despertaram nas primeiras 48 horas sem dano neurológico. Por ocasião da pré-alta, foram submetidos ao teste MINI MENTAL STATE EXAMINATION (MMSE), que demonstrou não haver desordens cognitivas com dano neurológico. Ocorreram dois casos de infecção pulmonar, dois pacientes necessitaram de diálise e ocorreram dois óbitos relacionados à gravidade dos casos. Não houve óbito per-operatório.

Conclusão: Este é um método prático, rápido, seguro, eficaz e reprodutível, tanto no estabelecimento da CEC como da proteção cerebral anterógrada, reduzindo o risco de isquemia cerebral, alterando a história natural da evolução pós-operatória destas correções.

Descritores: Aorta, cirurgia. Artéria carótida primitiva. Circulação extracorpórea. Perfusão.

INTRODUCTION

The femoral artery has been, over the few last years, the favorite access for surgeons to establishment cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) to repair aortic aneurysms and dissections. However, it has been reported that perfusion via the femoral artery is associated with higher morbidity, as well as bad cerebral perfusion [1-3]. Additionally, this technique is contraindicated in cases of aorto-iliac and femoral artery disease and in cases of acute aortic dissections in which there is involvement of the femoral arteries. Another factor which must be taken into account when establishing CPB via the femoral artery is the inversion of flow, which favors the release of 'debris', thereby increasing the risk of strokes [3]. Aiming at finding alternatives, Neri et al. [4] in 1999 demonstrated that with cannulation of the auxiliary artery it is possible to repair dissecting type-A aneurysms, without causing complications due to cannulation, thus representing a safer manner to use CPB. Kazui et al. [5] demonstrated, in a long observation work (from 1990 to 1999) an analysis of 220 patients, that anterograde cerebral perfusion, as a method of cerebral protection, is possible with cannulation of the brachiocephalic trunk and left carotid artery, after the incision of the aneurysm. Souza et al. [6] utilized CPB for systemic perfusion, as well as for selective anterograde cerebral

perfusion with hypoflow through the right common carotid artery (RCCA) during aortic arch repair procedures.

METHOD

From July 2002 to February 2005, 23 patients were submitted to surgeries involving the ascending aorta. The mean age was 65 years old (varying from 43 to 86 years). Of the 23 patients, 14 (61%) were men and nine (39%) were women (Table 1). Diagnoses included aorta type-I dissection (seven); ascending aorta and aortic arch aneurysms (six); reoperation of dissecting type-I aneurysm (two); ascending aorta aneurysm associated with severe aortic stenosis (two); ascending aortic aneurysm associated with severe aortic insufficiency (one); ascending aorta aneurysm associated with dysfunction of an aortic bioprosthesis and coronary insufficiency (one); thoracoabdominal aneurysm (one); reoperation of an infected ascending aorta pseudo-aneurysm (one); aneurysm of the sinus of Valsalva and ascending aorta (one) and ascending aorta aneurysm associated with aortic and coronary insufficiency (one) – Table 2.

The mean CPB and cerebral hypoflow times were 195 minutes (range 152 - 253 minutes) and 29 minutes (range 27 - 51 minutes) respectively and the average hypothermia was 24°C (ranging from 18°C to 25°C) - Table 3.

Table 1. Demographic Data

	N	%
Patients	23	
Average Age	65 (46±86)	
Men	14	61
Women	9	39

Table 2. Postoperative Data of indication of surgery / Localization of Aneurysm

	N
Aorta Dissection type 1	7
AA + Arch Ao	6
Aorta Dissection type 1 (Reop)	2
AA + AoS	2
AA + AoI	1
AA + CoI + Aorta bioprosthesis dysfunction	1
Thoracoabdominal	1
Pseudo AA	1
AA + Sinus of Valsalva	1
AA + AoI + CoI	1

AA – Ascending Aorta; Reop – Reoperation; AoS – Aortic stenosis; AoI – Aortic Insufficiency; CoI – Coronary insufficiency

Table 3. Intraoperative Data

	Average	Variation
CPB Time	195	152 a 253 minutes
Selective Cerebral perfusion time	29	27 a 51 minutes
Systemic Hypothermia	24	18 a 25°C

CPB – Coronary artery bypass surgery

Technique

The technique consists in the dissection and repair of the RCCA, in which, by longitudinal arteriotomy, an 8-mm polytetrafluoroethylene tube is anastomosed, sectioned in a bevel shape, to the RCCA, with 6-0 prolene sutures, making arterial cannulation through the graft possible.

The venous cannulation is achieved in the normal way by means of a two-section cannula inserted in the right atrium (Figures 1 and 2).

For three patients, we opted for CPB through the femoral vein, because they were being re-operated and there was a risk of rupture of the aneurysm during the median sternotomy. In these three cases, during reheating, the venous cannula was repositioned in the right atrium in the normal manner. Systemic hypothermia varied between moderate and deep and was associated to cardiocirculatory

arrest. During the procedure on the aortic arch and great vessels, the aortic clamp was repositioned on the RCCA, close to the anastomosis of the PTFE tube (Figure 3).

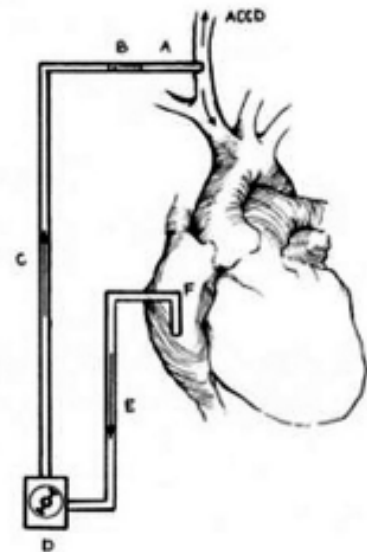


Fig. 1 - Design of CPB: A) PTFE tube. B) 3/8 connector – ¼ inch. C) Arterial line. D) roller. E) Venous line. F) Two-stage venous cannula

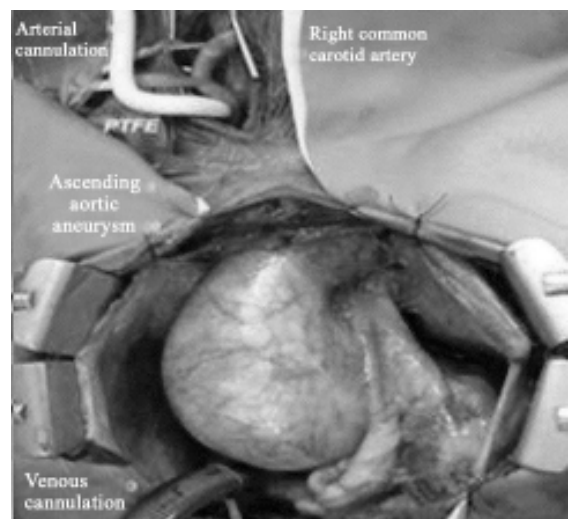


Fig. 2 - Surgical aspect of perfusion by the right common carotid artery through the PTFE tube connected to the arterial line of the CPB

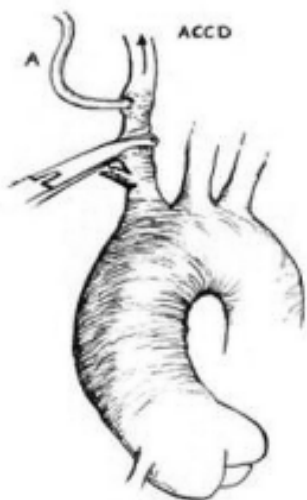


Fig. 3 - Detail of right common carotid artery (RCCA) clamping site during selective cerebral perfusion. A = PTFE tube

The clamp was positioned on the brachiocephalic trunk (BCT) when there was a high risk of medullary ischemia. An anterograde cerebral flow was maintained at around 10 mL/kg/minute associated with topical hypothermia (ice helmet). During this series, a left common carotid artery approach was used for just one patient with acute aortic dissection involving the RCCA.

RESULTS

In the group of 23 patients operated on using this technique with CPB via the RCCA and anterograde cerebral perfusion, there were no intraoperative deaths. Two patients died due to the severity of the disease; one suffered from an acute aortic dissection with severe enteromesenteric ischemia and the other had an infected pseudoaneurysm that evolved to untreatable sepsis in the postoperative period. All the other 21 patients recovered in the postoperative period without neurological sequels. Before discharge, the patients were submitted to the Mini Mental State Examination test (MMSE) [7,8], where orientation, memory, attention, calculation and language were evaluated to assess postoperative cognitive alterations related to transitory ischemia, as well as alterations of the cerebral cortex. In the analysis of this test, patients that present a score of almost thirty are not suffering from cognitive alterations (Figure 4).

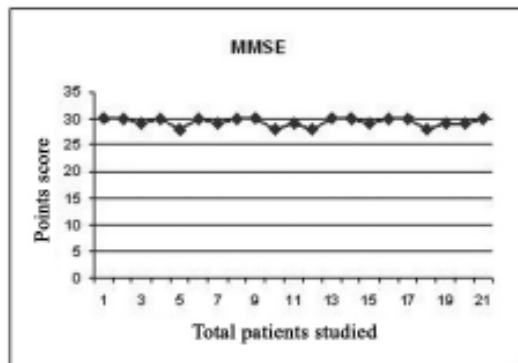


Fig. 4 - In the Mini Mental State Examination test (MMSE), patients that present a score of almost thirty are not suffering from cognitive alterations

DISCUSSION

Cannulation of the femoral artery continues to be one option for CPB in surgeries involving aortic diseases. Cardiocirculatory arrest, as proposal by Grieep et al. [9] in 1975, with deep hypothermia, improved greatly the repair of aortic arch diseases, however time is limited to approximately 40 minutes, restricting its use in more complex diseases. In 1990 Uedad et al. [10], proposed cerebral retrograde protection. In 2001, Okita et al. [11] presented a study comparing deep hypothermia associated to selective anterograde cerebral perfusion and retrograde cerebral perfusion, observing a higher incidence of cognitive alterations associated to the latter. In 2001, Frist et al. [12] operated eight patients using moderate hypothermia and anterograde cerebral perfusion. In 2003, Souza et al. [6] presented their initial results of nine patients for whom CPB via the right carotid artery and anterograde cerebral perfusion was used, giving excellent results that encouraged us to start this study.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of this work concludes that the right common carotid artery is an approach that enables both CPB with systemic perfusion and maintenance of adequate anterograde cerebral flow, reducing the possibility of cerebral ischemia. It is an efficient, practical, reliable and safe method that is easy to reproduce and as it does not lead to significant neurological damage it changes the natural history of the postoperative period of patients submitted to surgeries involving the ascending aorta.

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