

5th Asia Pacific Congenital and Structural Heart Intervention Symposium 2014

10 - 12 October 2014 Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Centre

Percutaneous Closure of Atria Septal Defects under Transthoracic Echocardiography Guidance without Fluoroscopy and Intubation

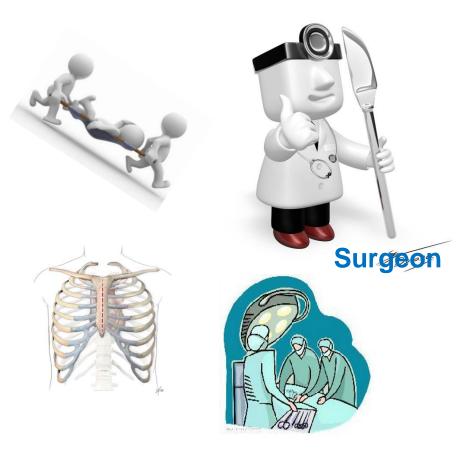


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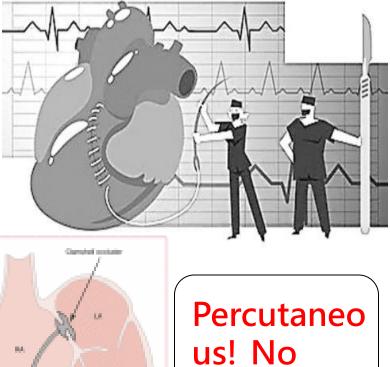
Background

Atrial septal defect (ASD) repair



Interventional ASD

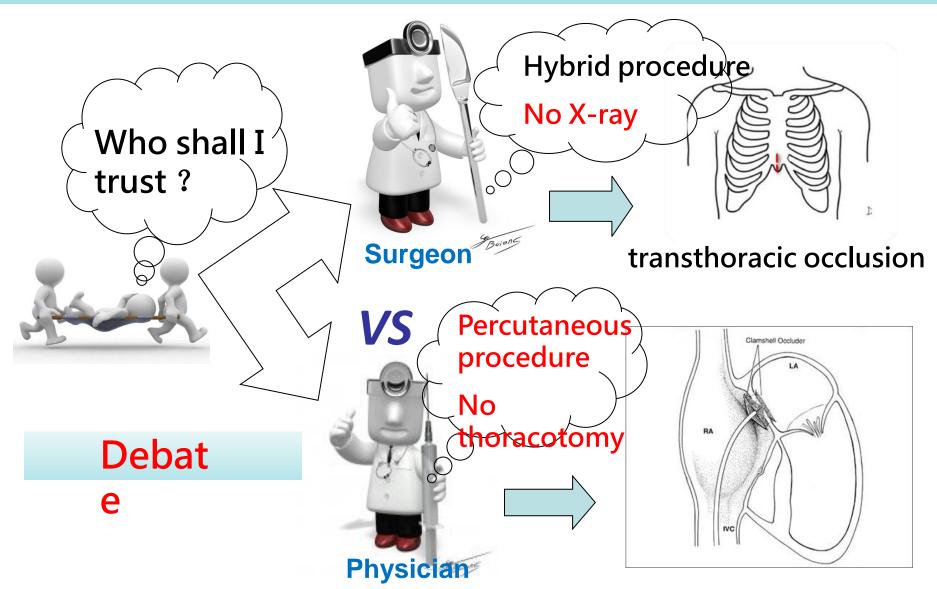
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us! No incision !--

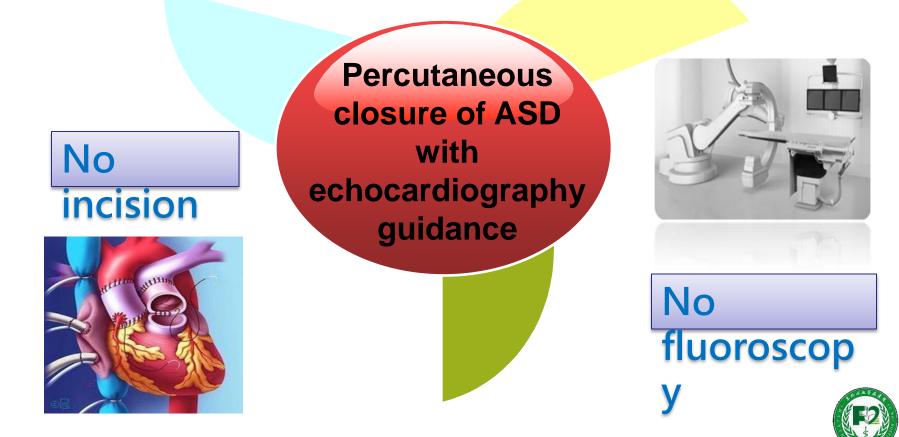
Physician

Background



Background

No argument, Keep developing!



Percutaneous occlusion of ASD guided by Transesophageal Echo (TEE)

We perform percutaneous occlusion of ASD guided

by TEE without fluoroscopy and incision

- Supine position, general anesthesia
 the right femoral vein was punctured
 TEE guidance
- Femoral vein---inferior vena cava---right

atrium---ASD--left atrium

- Delivery sheath inserting via ASD
- Implant occluder to close ASD



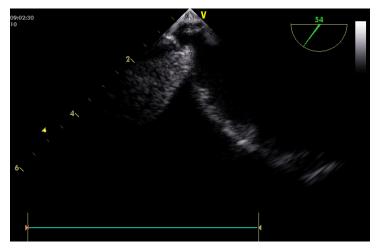


Percutaneous occlusion of ASD guided by TEE

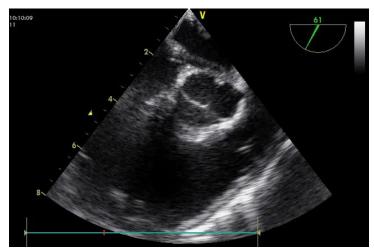


Percutaneous occlusion of ASD guided by TEE

The guide wire and catheter inserted via the inferior vena cava



Delivered the occluder



Delivery sheath passed ASD



Implanted occluder





Evolution

Scarcity of percutaneous occlusion of ASD guided with TEE







More advantageMore difficult

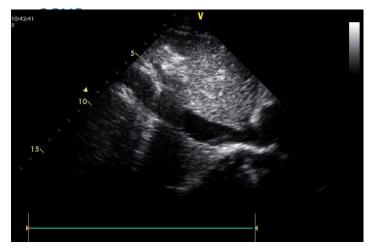
Substitute transthoracic echo(TTE) for TEE

Percutaneous occlusion of ASD guided with TTE



Percutaneous occlusion of ASD guided by TTE

The guide wire and catheter were inserted via the inferior vena



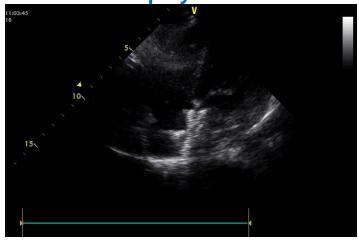
Implanted Occluder

Guide wire passed ASD



Deployed





Objective

- To explore a new method of interventional ASD closure without fluoroscopy, general anesthesia and incision.
- To study the feasibility of percutaneous closure of ASD only with TTE as imaging tool.



Methods

【TTE Group】

60 patients underwent percutaneous closure of ASDs with TTE

Patients received local anesthesia or sedation with propofol

【TEE Group】

- 67 patients underwent percutaneous closure of ASDs with TEE
- Patients received endotracheal intubation under general anesthesia



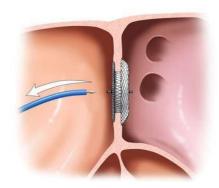
Methods

There was no significant difference in age, defect size, success rate or hospital stay between the two groups

Group	Procedure time(min)	Costs(RMB)	
TTE	50.10±10.09	30814.73±5089.71	
TEE	63.05±10.35	36244.90±5082.40	
	<i>P</i> < 0.001	<i>P</i> < 0.01	

Results

Patients of both groups were successfully in completion of the ASD occlusion and followed-up by 1 month

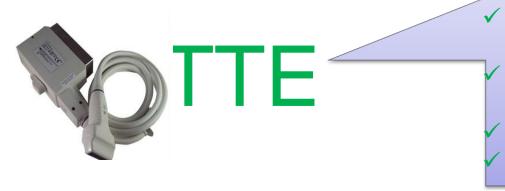


Residual shunt	Peripheral Vascular Injury	Cardiac Tamponade	Malposition
0	1 (TTE)	0	0

Discussion

- ✓ No fluoroscopy
- No contrast agent
- ✓ No incision
- Real-time monitoring
- Endotracheal intubation
- TEE probe insertion





No general anesthesia and endotracheal intubation No damage of endotracheal tube and TEE probe No mechanical ventilation No ICU stay

TEE



Discussion

- Stable echocardiography views
- Medical quality: team, training, skill
- Learning curve
- "Effective distance"

<u>The distance was from the right parasternal</u> <u>third intercostal space to the puncture site</u>



Conclusion

TTE-guided percutaneous ASD closure realized absolutely no-invasive treatment with satisfactory success rate and lower costs.

TEE-guided percutaneous ASD closure can be served as a backup of TTE-guided percutaneous ASD closure.





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