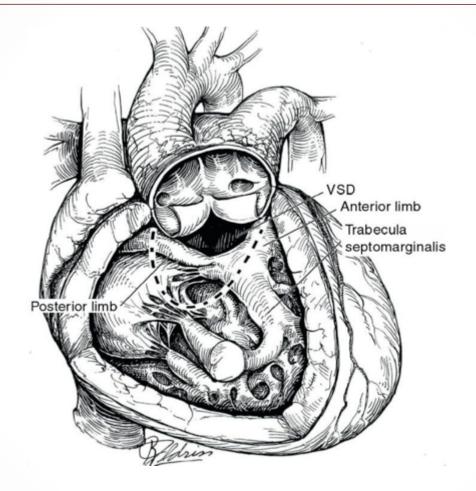
#### TRONC ARTERIEL COMMUN





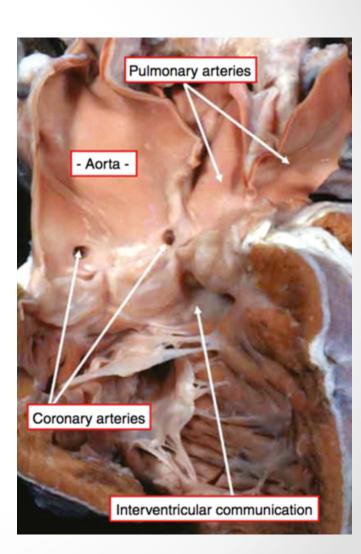




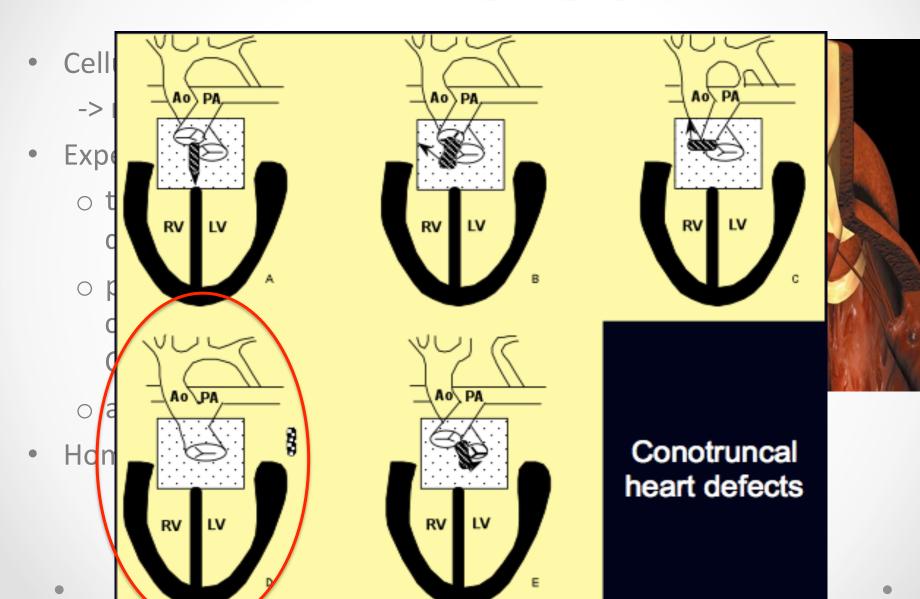
Cardiopathies congénitales de l'enfant et de l'adulte Hôpital cardiologique Haut Lévêque Pessac

### **DEFINITION**

- 1.4% des cardiopathie congénitales
- Cardiopathie conotroncale
- Echec de septation conale et aorticopulmonaire
- Diagnostic anténatal
- Souvent associé à un 22q11

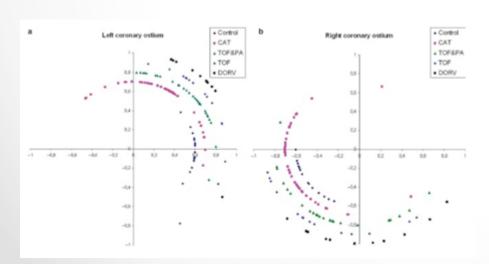


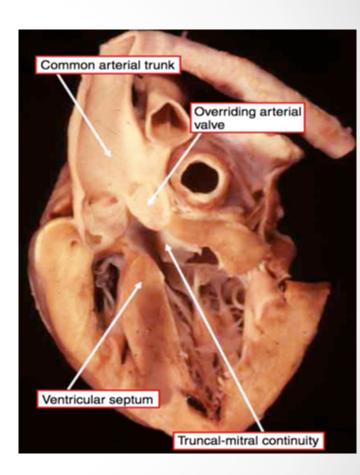
## **EMBRYOLOGIE**



## **ANATOMIE**

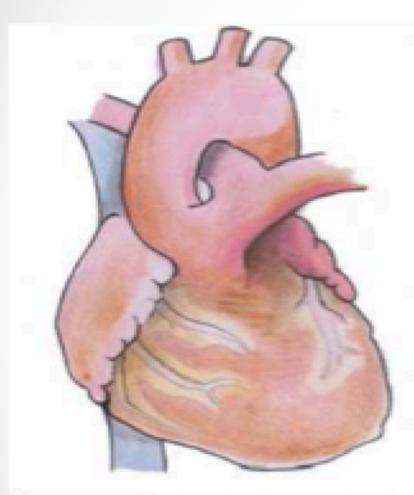
- CIV large cono-troncale
- Valve troncale avec tronc commun
  - Tricuspide 2/3
  - Bi ou Quadricuspide 1/3
- Naissance branches pulmonaires
   variable = Classification de Van Praagh
- Anomalies coronaires
- Crosse aortique droite

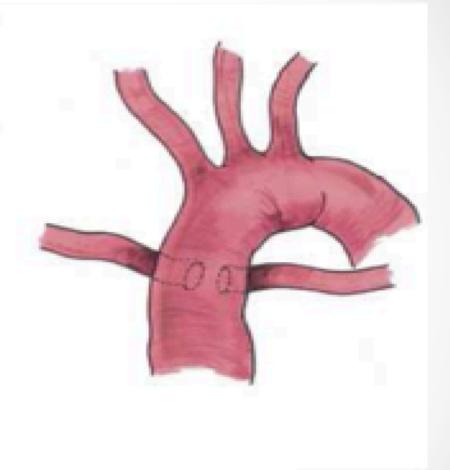




Houyel et al. J Anat 2013

## FORMES ANATOMIQUES

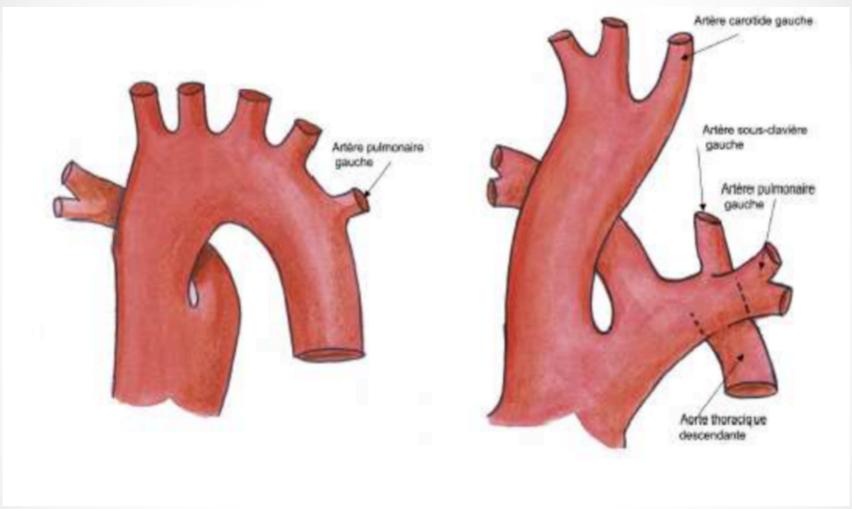




Type I Présence d'un TAP 65 %

Type II
Branches naissant séparément
25 %

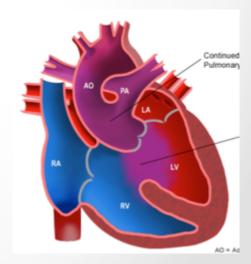
# FORMES ANATOMIQUES



Type III APG de l'Ao desc Type IV I + IAAo 90 % del 22q1.1

## **PHYSIOPATHOLOGIE**

- Cardiopathie à sang mélangé, Sat Ao = Sat AP
- Qp/qs évalué de manière non invasive
- Qp/Qs = Sat Ao Sat SVM / Sat VP Sat AP
- Shunt: ratio résistances systémiques/pulmonaires
- Cyanose modérée à la naissance
- Augmentation du débit pulmonaire avec baisse des RVP
- Artériolite pulmonaire à partir de 6 mois



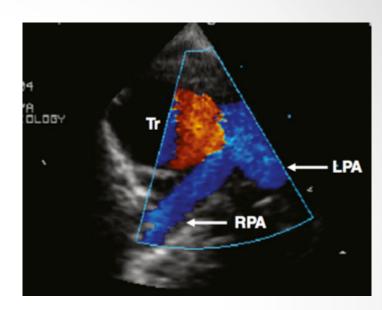
### CIRCONSTANCES DE DECOUVERTE

- Diagnostic anténatal : fish 22q1.1
- Discrète cyanose ou désaturation
- Souffle systolique (double souffle si fuite valve troncale)
- Signes d'hyperdébit pulmonaire ++
- Dysmorphie faciale, autres signes 22q1.1



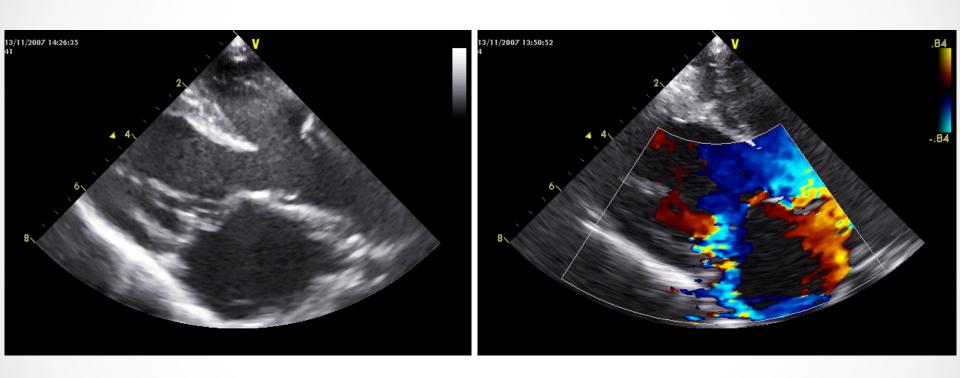


- Diagnostic positif
  - CIV conotroncale
  - Tronc commun Ao AP



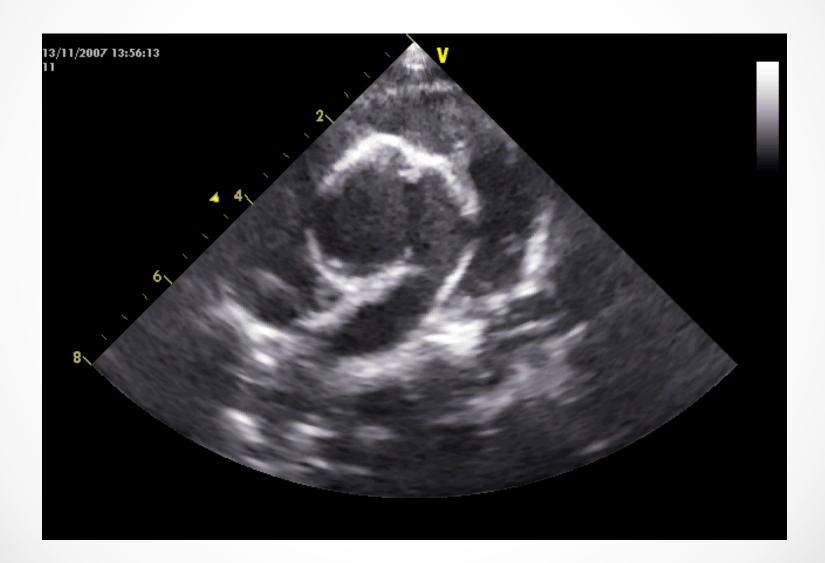
- Analyse de la valve troncale (nbr feuillets, fonction)
- Disposition coronaire
- Retentissement (dilatation cavités gauches)
- Lésions associées



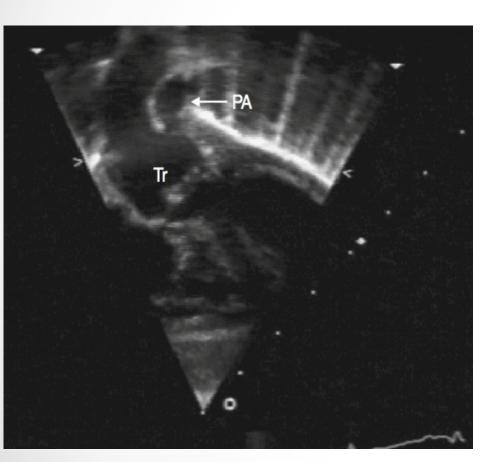


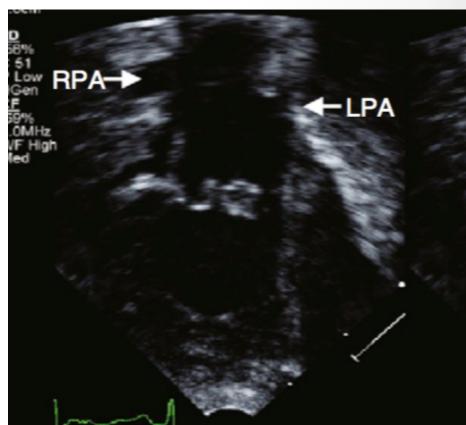
#### **CIV** conotroncale

# ETT



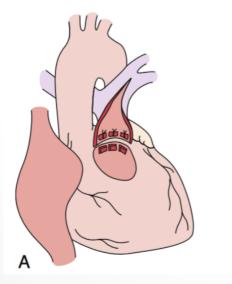


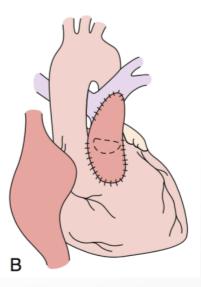




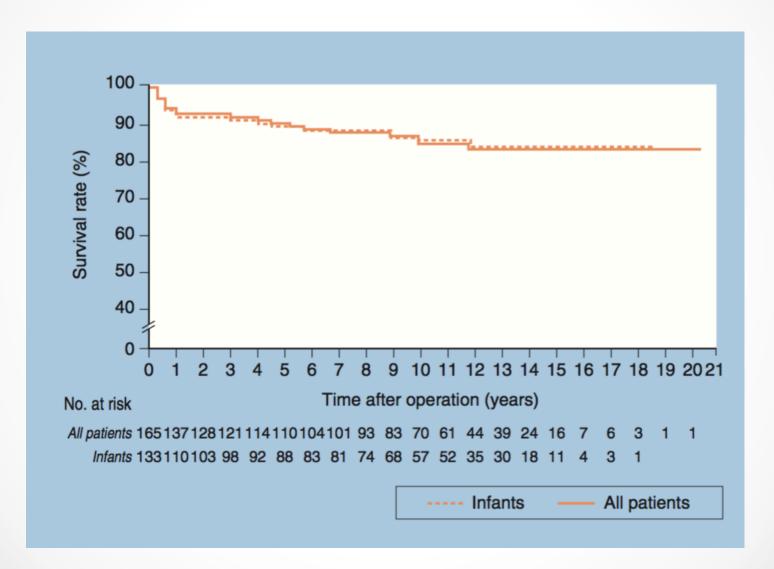
# PRISE EN CHARGE PRÉOPÉRATOIRE

- Gestion du shunt en jouant sur les RVS / RVP
- Diurétiques si signes congestifs
- Chirurgie pour cure complète avant 1 mois



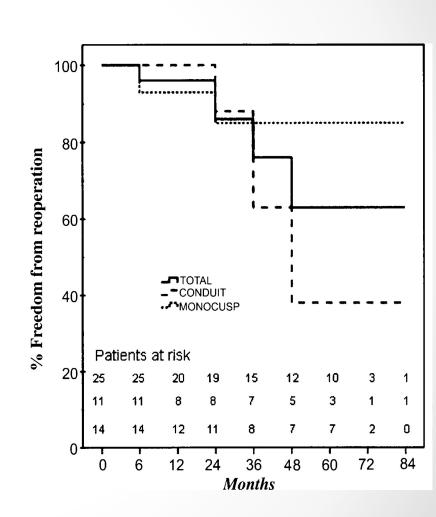


# DEVENIR À LONG TERME



### COMPLICATIONS

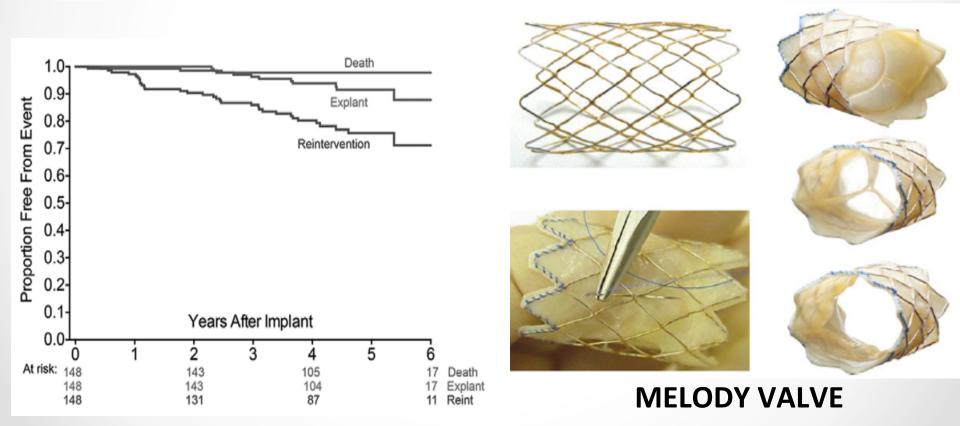
- Dysfonction voie droite
- Sténose branches pulmonaires
- Valve troncale
- CIV résiduelle
- Dilatation aorte ascendante
- Dysfonction VG
- Arythmies



### VALVULATION PERCUTANEE

Clinical and Hemodynamic Outcomes up to 7 Years After Transcatheter Pulmonary Valve Replacement in the US Melody Valve Investigational Device Exemption Trial

John P. Cheatham, MD; William E. Hellenbrand, MD; Evan M. Zahn, MD; Thomas K. Jones, MD; Darren P. Berman, MD; Julie A. Vincent, MD; Doff B. McElhinney, MD



Cheatham et al. Circulation 2015

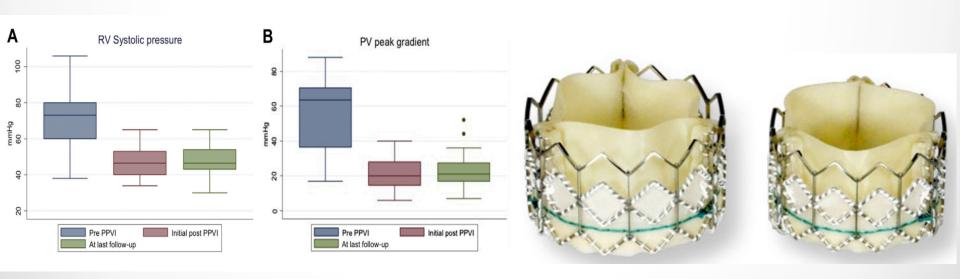
### VALVULATION PERCUTANEE

#### Transcatheter Pulmonary Valve Replacement With the Edwards Sapien System



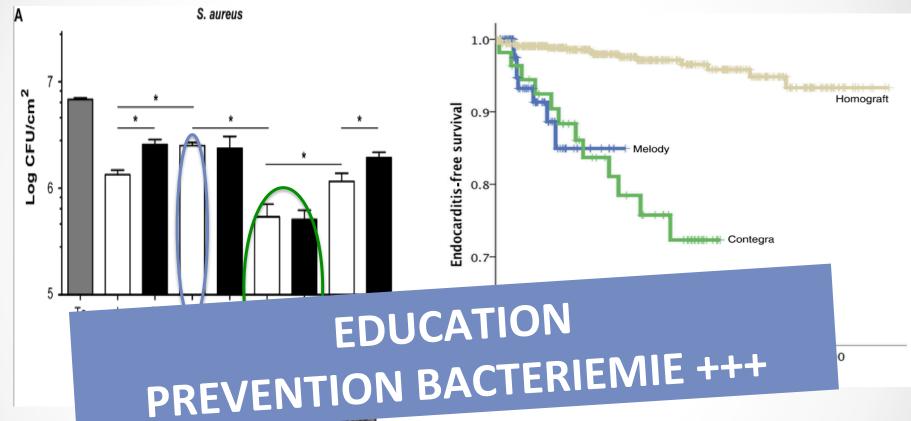
The Toronto Experience

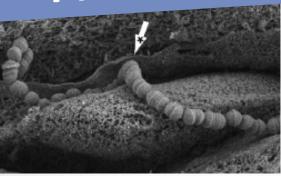
William M. Wilson, MBBS,\* Lee N. Benson, MD,† Mark D. Osten, MD,\* Ashish Shah, MD,\* Eric M. Horlick, MDCM\*



**SAPIEN VALVE** 

### **ENDOCARDITE VALVE MELODY**

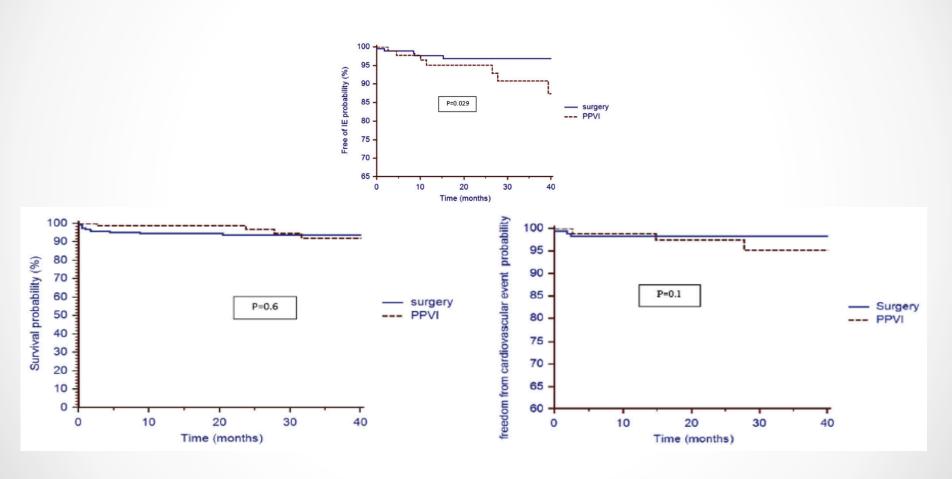




**Substrat valvulaire - VJB** 

Malekzadeh-Milani et al. JCTS 2014 Van Dijck et al. Heart 2014 Jalal et al. IJC 2015

#### **PERSPECTIVE**



### Conclusion

- Cardiopathie à sang mélangé
- Evaluation lésions associées
- Réparation chirurgicale avant 1 mois
- Réintervention sur la voie d'éjection droite
- Techniques percutanées

