

PERSISTANCE DU CANAL ARTERIEL

Anatomie chirurgicale

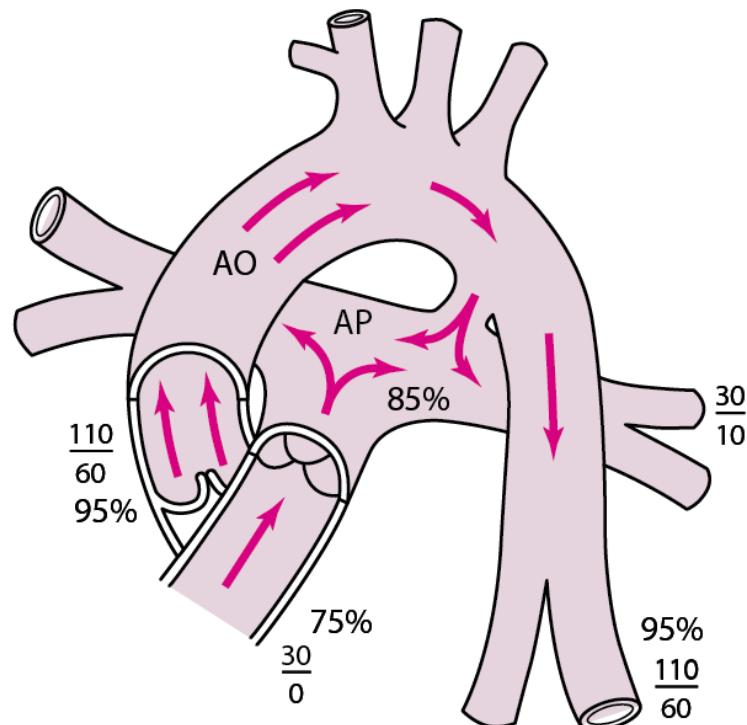
Traitements chirurgicaux

Problèmes chirurgicaux

CANAL ARTERIEL : RAPPELS

- ◆ Seconde cardiopathie congénitale :
 - 1,5/3000
- ◆ Nnés :
 - Fermeture en 72 H
 - Fermeture rare > 3 mois
- ◆ Prématurés (< 1 kg) :
 - 80 % à une semaine de vie

CANAL ARTERIEL : RAPPELS



Persistence du canal artériel



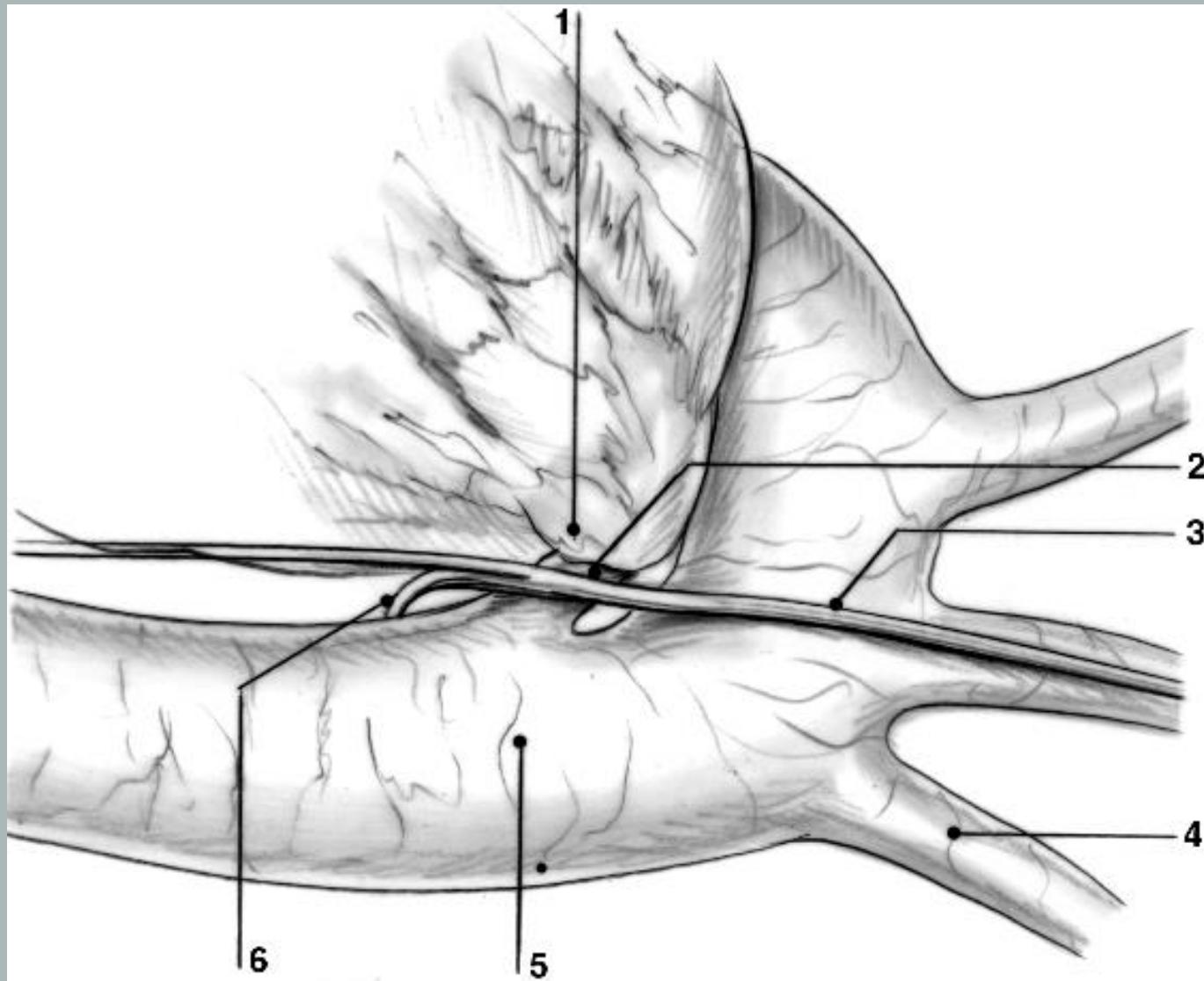
Le flux sanguin pulmonaire, les volumes de l'oreillette gauche et du ventricule gauche et le volume de l'aorte ascendante, augmentent.

AO = aorte; OG = oreillette gauche; VG = ventricule gauche;

AP = artère pulmonaire.

- HTAP
- IC
- Endocardite

Anatomie chirurgicale

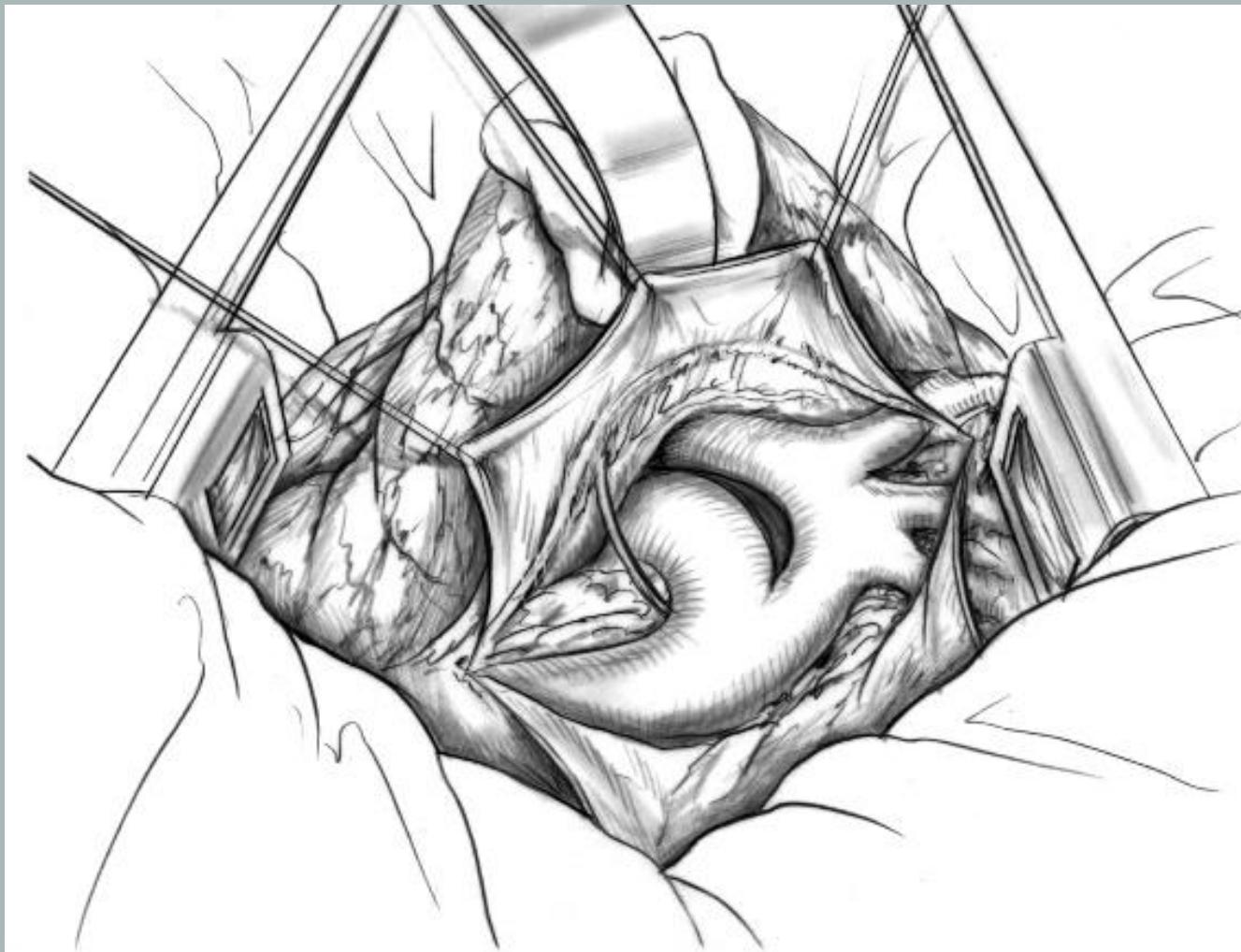


Anatomie chirurgicale



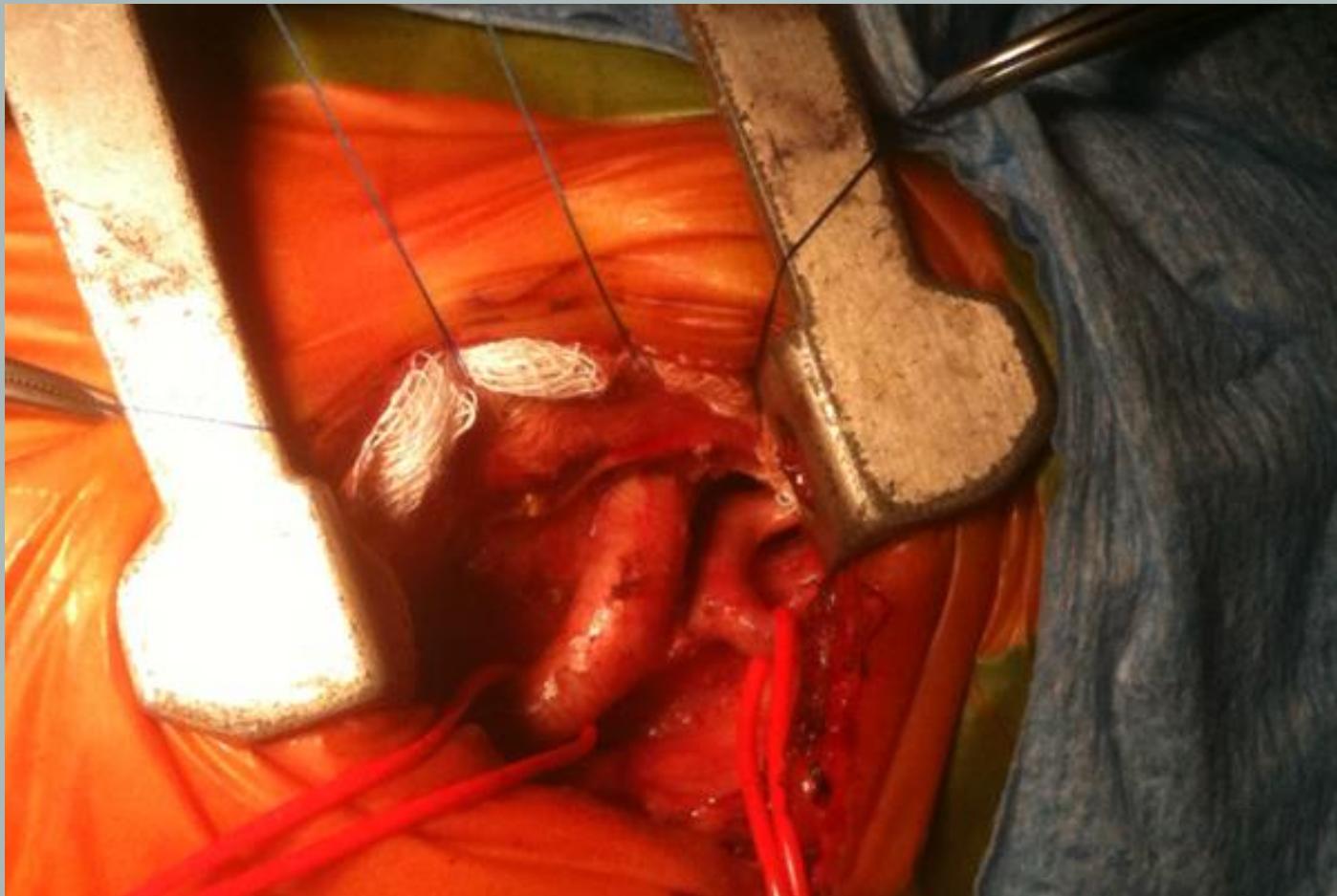
Technique chirurgicale

Particularité du nouveau-né



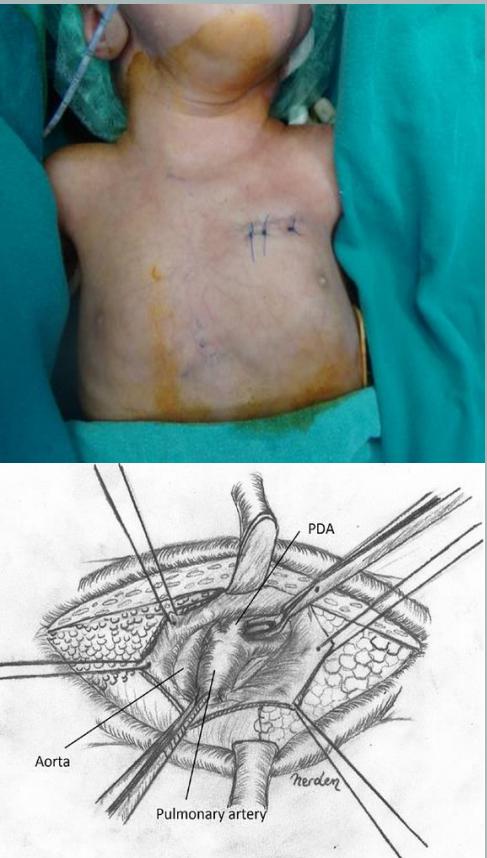
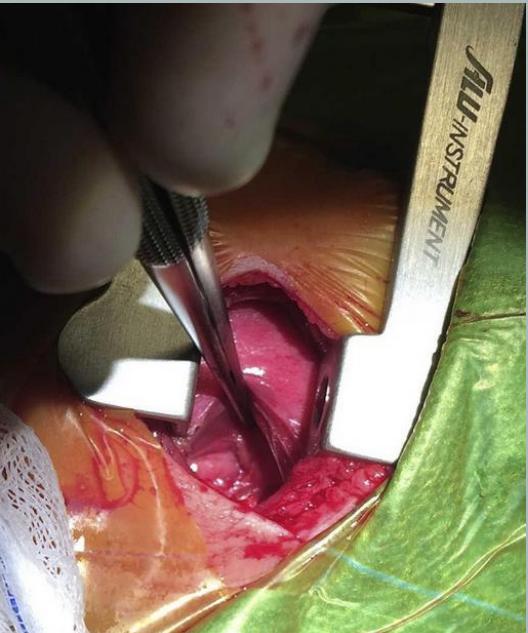
Technique chirurgicale

Particularité du nouveau-né



Technique chirurgicale

Prematuré : Médical => chirurgie(s) Vs KT



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ORIGINAL RESEARCH
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Anterior Minithoracotomy vs. Transcatheter Closure of Patent Ductus Arteriosus in Very Preterm Infants

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Edited by

Dipang Gatto-Venneri,¹
King Faisal Specialist Hospital &
Research Center, Saudi Arabia

Reviewed by

Giovanni Di Sales,²
University of Padova, Italy;
Adam James,³
Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Dublin,⁴
Ireland; Chris Douglas,⁵

Gavin Thompson,⁶
Clement Fraser Hospital,
Thornhill, Ontario, Canada;

Thomas Koenigsmann,⁷
Hospital für Kinder und Jugendliche,
Munich, Germany

Correspondence:

Martin Léone,^{1,2*}
¹Hôpital Saint-Louis, Paris,
France;
²Hôpital Saint-Louis, Paris,
France

*Email: leonem@chir.saint-louis.fr
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Martin Léone^{1,2}, Hélène Wettert^{1,2}, Damien Bonnet^{1,2}, Mathilde Moës¹,
Véronique Foucault¹, Caroline Overtur^{1,2} and
Sophie Malakozikow-Miller^{1,2}

¹ Department of Pediatric Cardiac Surgery, Hôpital Saint-Louis, Paris, France; ² Department of Pediatric Cardiology, Hôpital Saint-Louis, Paris, France; ³ CHU Montréal, Hôpital Universitaire Reine-Élisabeth, Montréal, Québec, Canada; ⁴ AP-HP, Paris, France; ⁵ University of Paris, Paris, France; ⁶ Department of Neurology, Hôpital Nord, AP-HP, Montréal, Québec, Canada; ⁷ University of Paris, Paris, France

Introduction: Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) is common in preterm infants and contributes to morbidity and mortality. Several studies have shown the feasibility and safety of percutaneous PDA closure. Minimally invasive surgical ligation by anterior thoracotomy is an alternative for PDA closure in very low birth weight preterm infants. Our study aimed to compare short- and medium-term morbidity and mortality between anterior thoracotomy and transcatheter PDA closure.

Methods: From 2010 to 2020, 92 preterm infants (<1,600 g) with a patent PDA closure were centers: 44 using anterior minithoracostomy (center 1) and 48 transcatheter closures (center 2). Using a 1:1 propensity score match analysis, 22 patients in each group were included. The primary outcome was time to extubation after intervention.

Results: Preoperative characteristics were similar in both groups after propensity matching (mean weight at procedure, 1,571 ± 183 g ($p = 0.8$). Mean time to extubation was similar: 10 ± 15 days in the surgical group vs. 9 ± 13 days in the transcatheter group ($p = 0.9$). Mean age at hospital discharge was 114 ± 29 days vs. 105 ± 19 days ($p = 0.2$). Two deaths occurred in the surgical group and one in the transcatheter group ($p = 0.61$). Five complications (pneumothorax $n = 2$, chylothorax $n = 2$, phrenic nerve injury $n = 1$) occurred in three patients after surgery. Three complications (chylothorax $n = 1$, endocarditis $n = 1$, renal vein thrombosis $n = 1$) occurred in two patients after percutaneous closure ($p = 0.65$).

Conclusion: Equivalent efficiency and safety of surgical mini-invasive vs. transcatheter PDA closure in preterm infants <1,600 g are in favor of applying these alternative techniques according to centers' facilities and competencies.

Keywords: transcatheter closures, mini-invasive surgery, prematurity, patent ductus arteriosus, very low birth weight preterm infant

*These authors have contributed
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Hospital für Kinder und Jugendliche,
Munich, Germany

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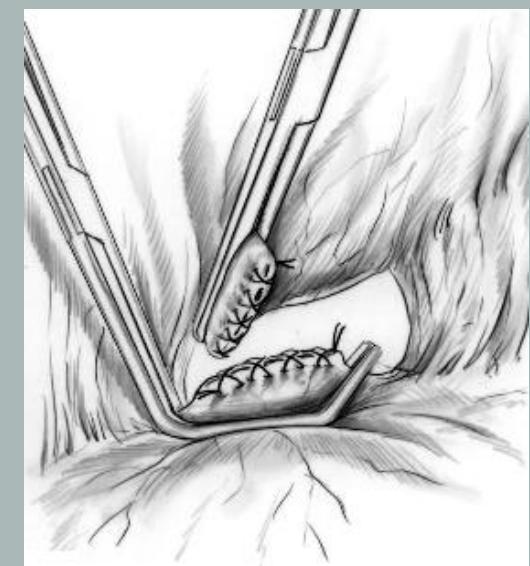
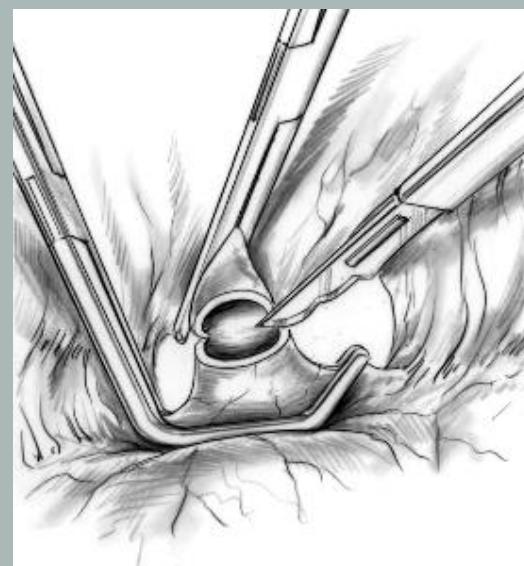
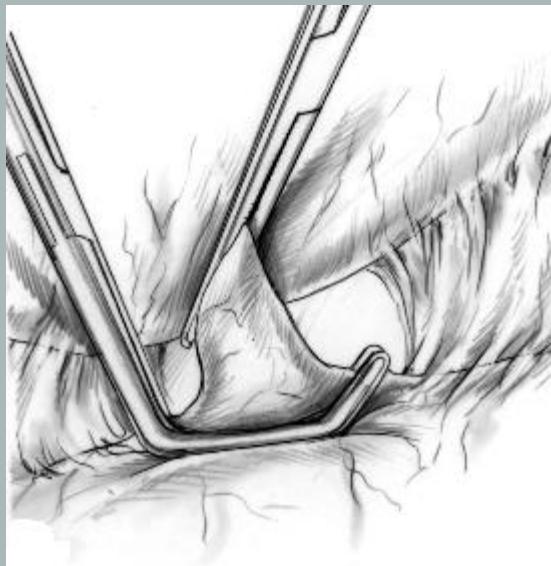
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Technique chirurgicale après période néo natale

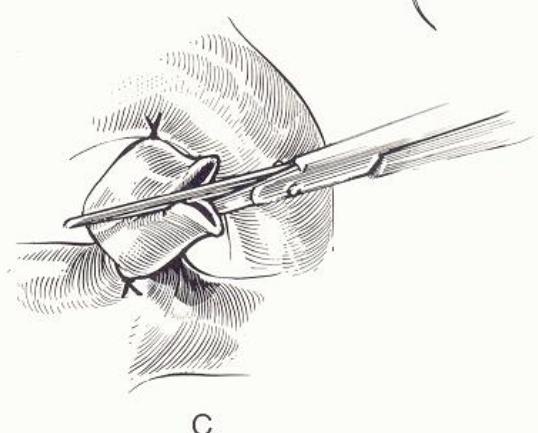
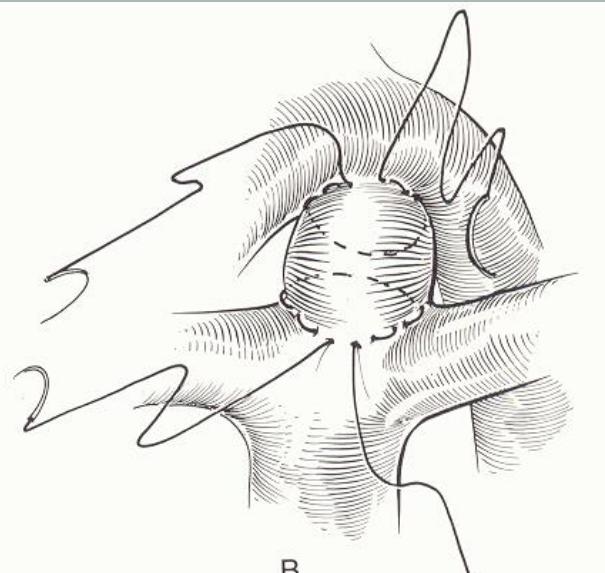
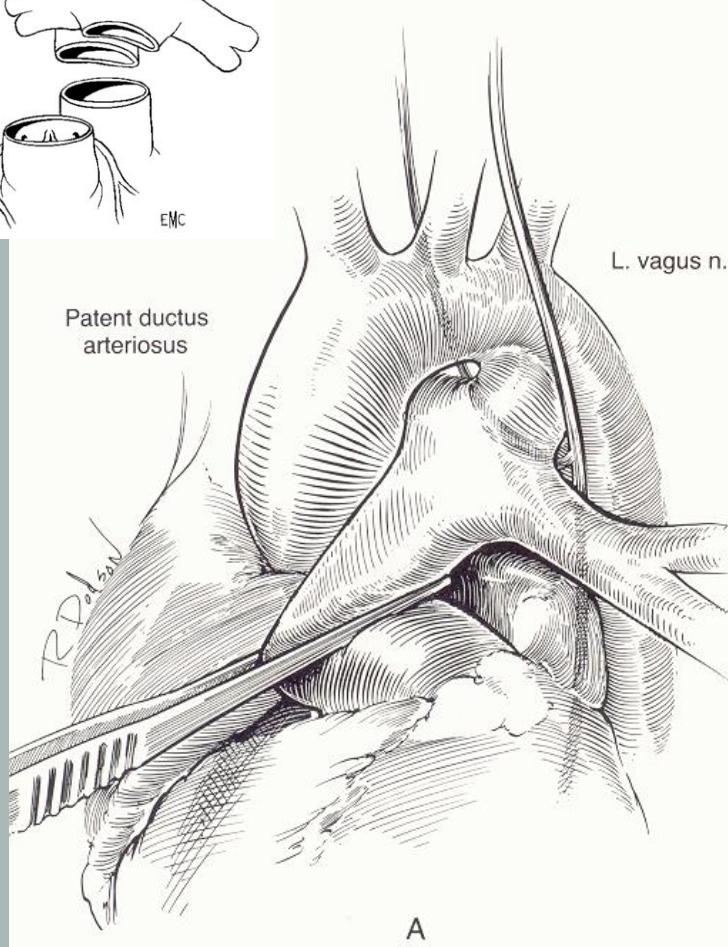
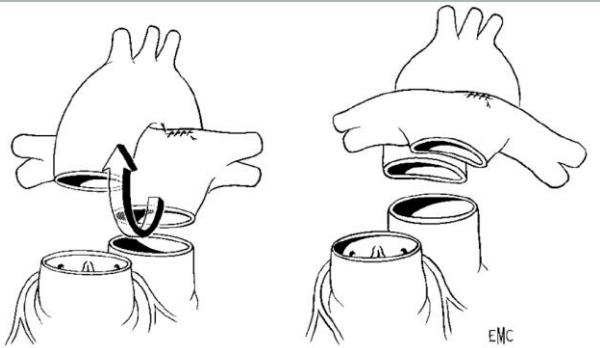
Thoracotomie postéro-latérale , 4° EICG

section suture : CA court et large !



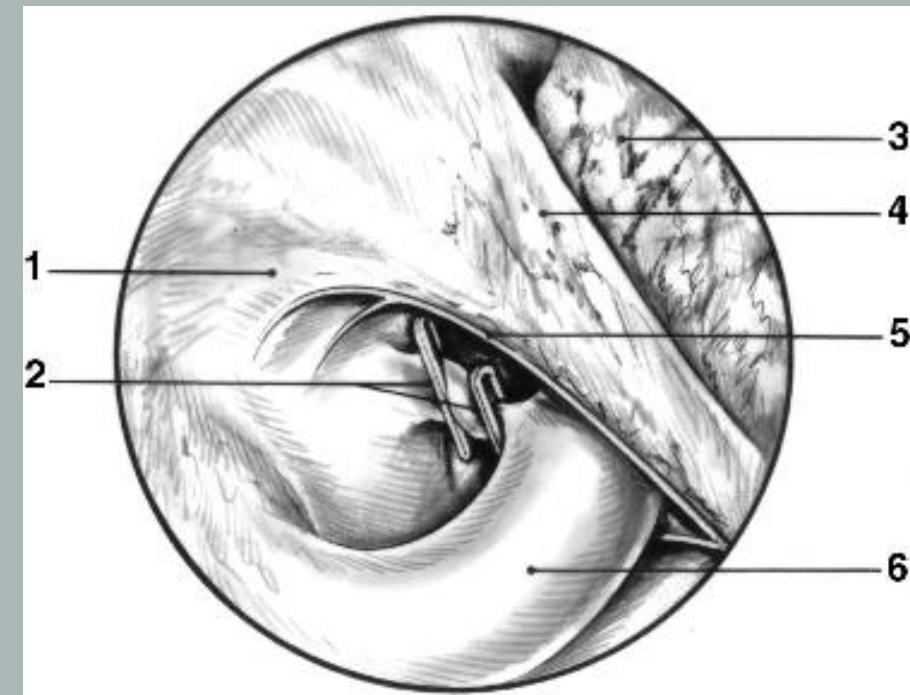
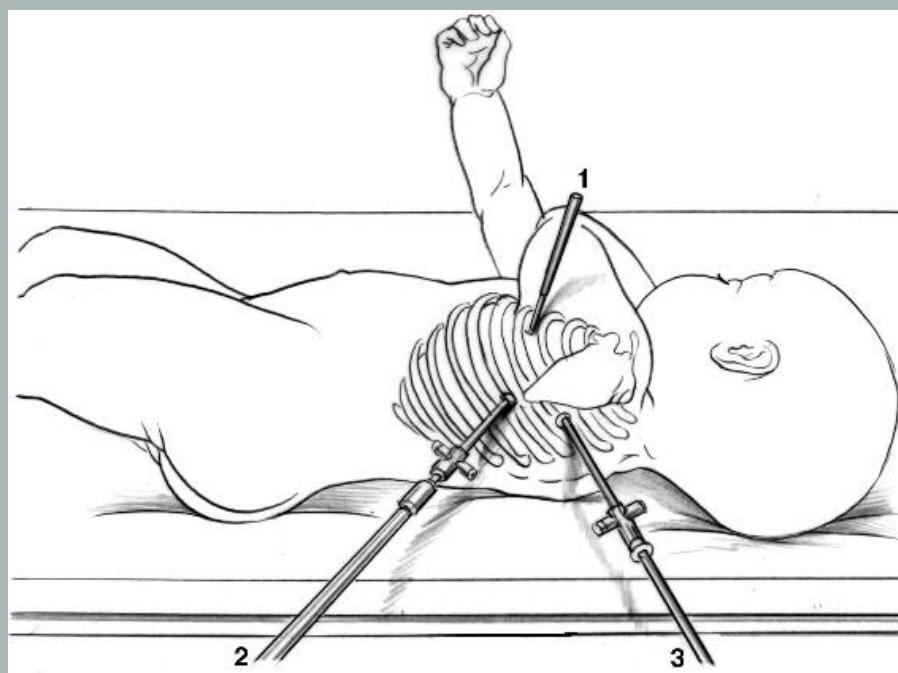
Technique chirurgicale (CA associé) Sternotomy

section suture



Technique chirurgicale

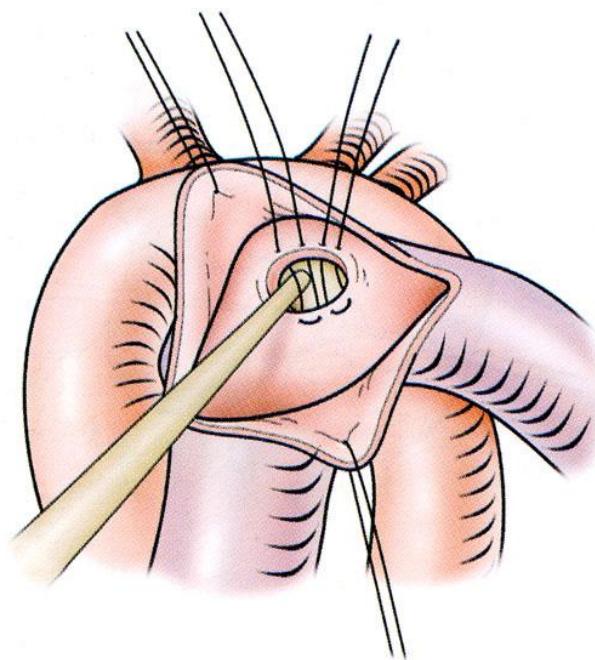
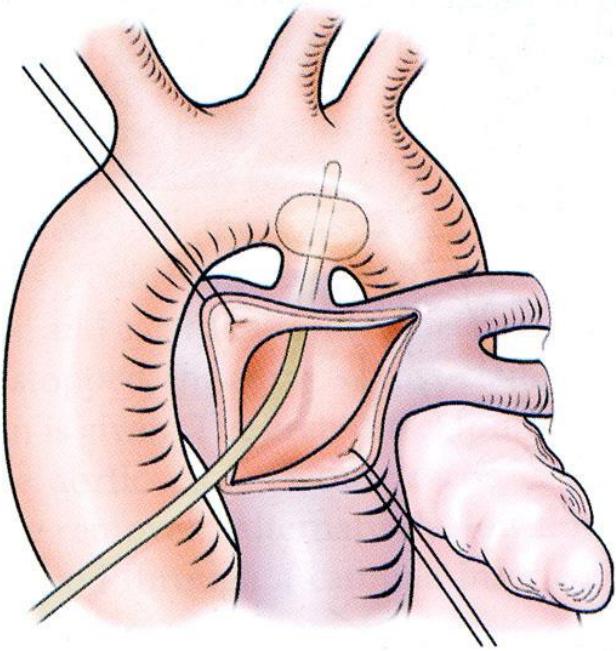
Vidéo-thoracoscopie



Cas particuliers

- Prématûré : médical => chir Vs KT
 - Insuffisance cardiaque
- NN NRS Enfant : + + + KT
 - Endocardite
 - Anévrisme
- Adulte
 - HTAP fixée ?
cathétérisme interventionnel
fermeture sous CEC ± calcifié!

Canal artériel



Malfaçons chirurgicales

- hémorragie +++
- ligature de l'aorte ou de l' APG
- coarctation aortique
- sténose APG
- shunt résiduel
- lésion récurrent gauche
- pneumothorax
- chylothorax (lésion Vx lymphatique)

FENETRE AORTO-PULMONAIRE

Anatomie chirurgicale

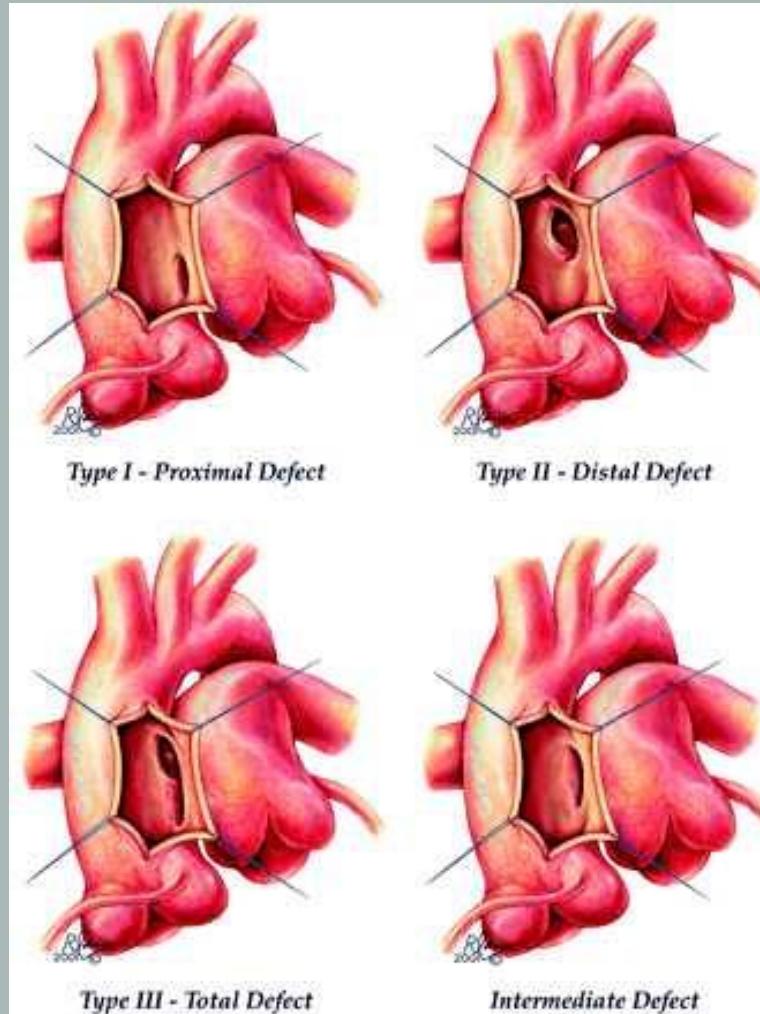
Traitements chirurgicaux

Problèmes chirurgicaux

FENETRE AORTO-PULMONAIRE

- ◆ Rare : < 0,2 % des CC
- ◆ Isolée
- ◆ Associée :
 - CA
 - IAAO
 - TOF
 - VSD
 - Ano Cor
- ◆ Parfois restrictive, en règle HTAP et IC
- ◆ Si tardif, KT préop (RVP)?

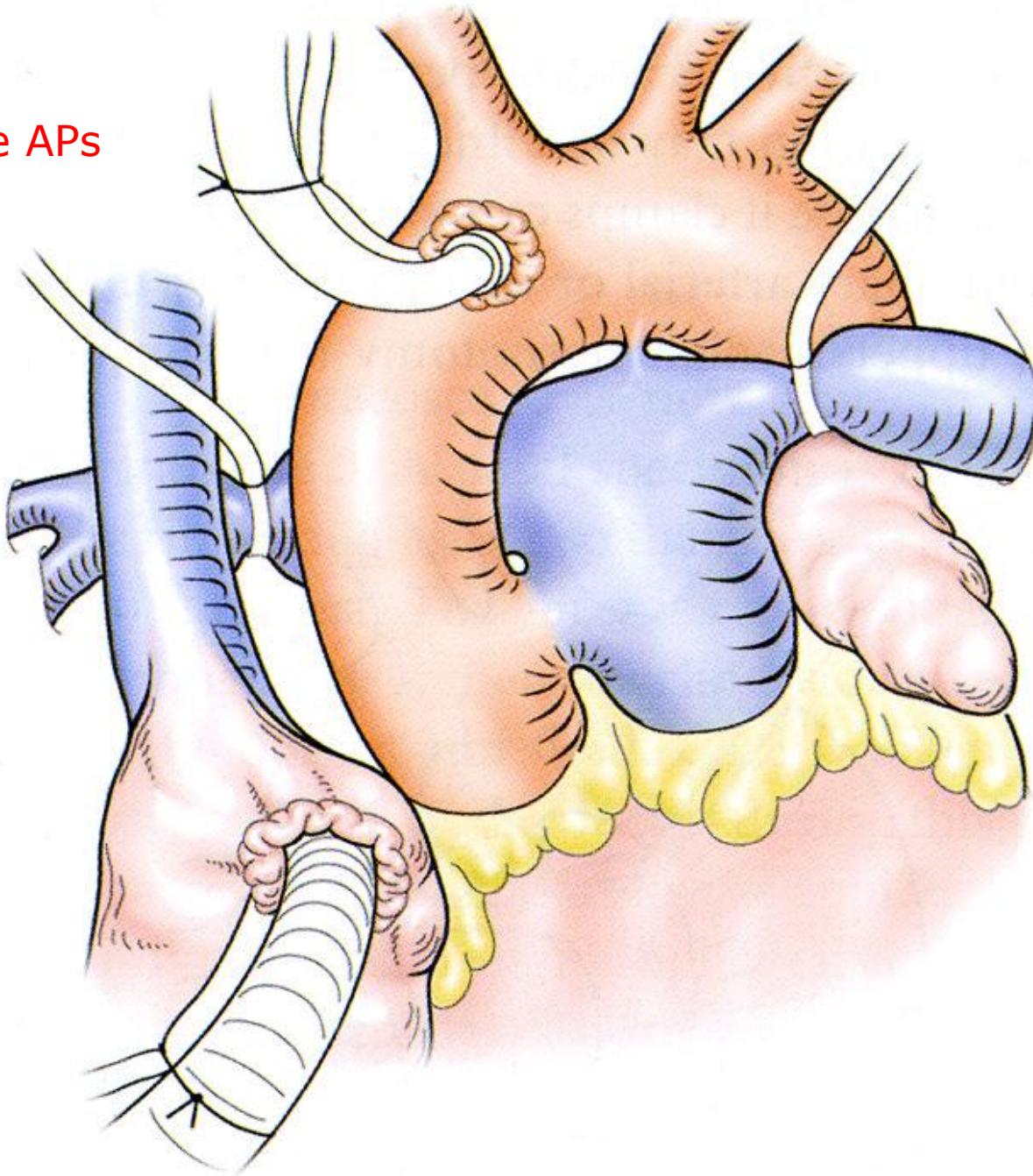
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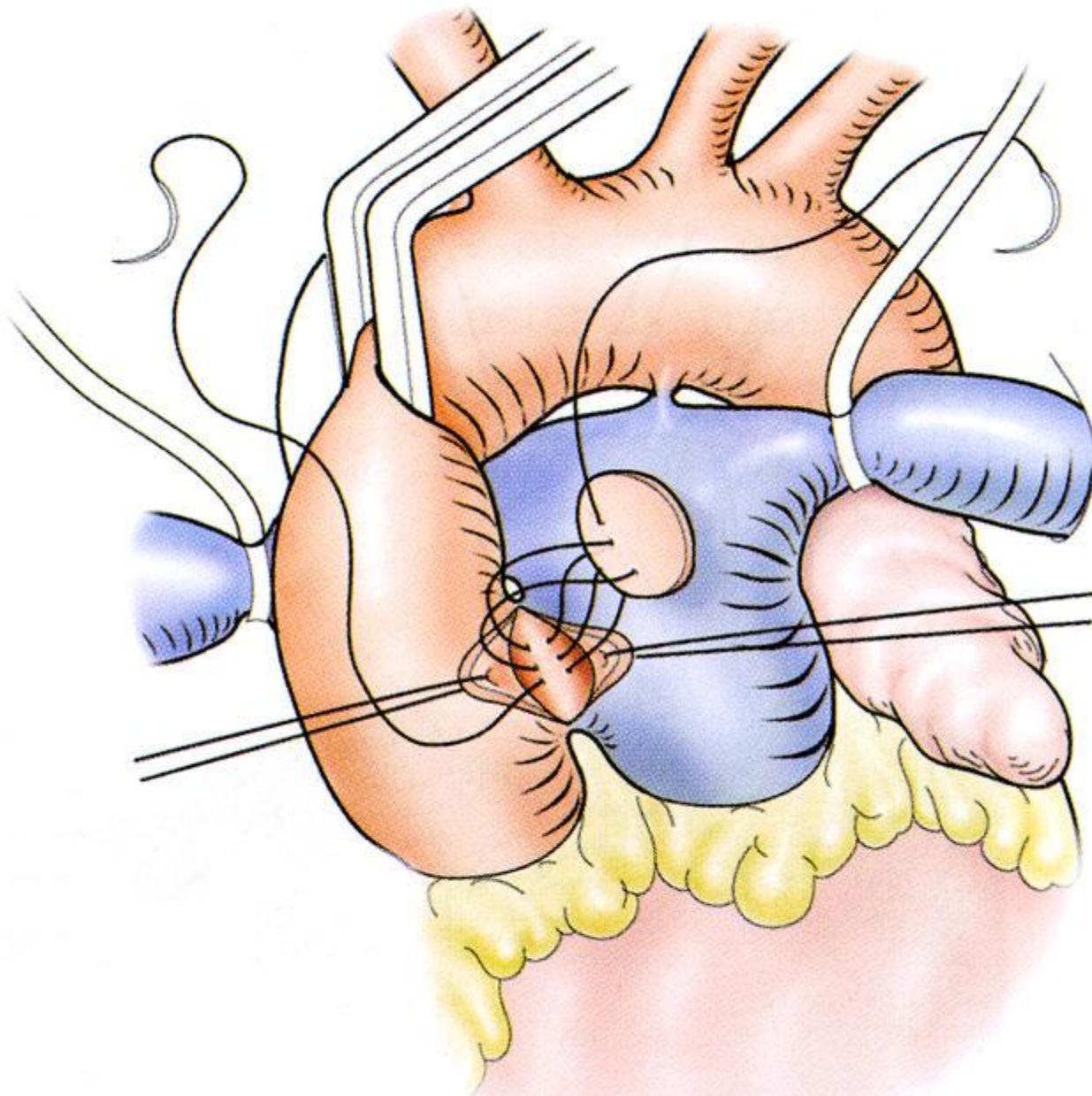


Problèmes per-opératoires

- contrôle des AP dès le départ en CEC
- protection myocardique (orifices coronaires)
- anomalies coronaires associées
 - . *coronaire naissant proche de la fenêtre*
 - . *coronaire naissant de l'AP*
 - . *intérêt de la voie trans-aortique*

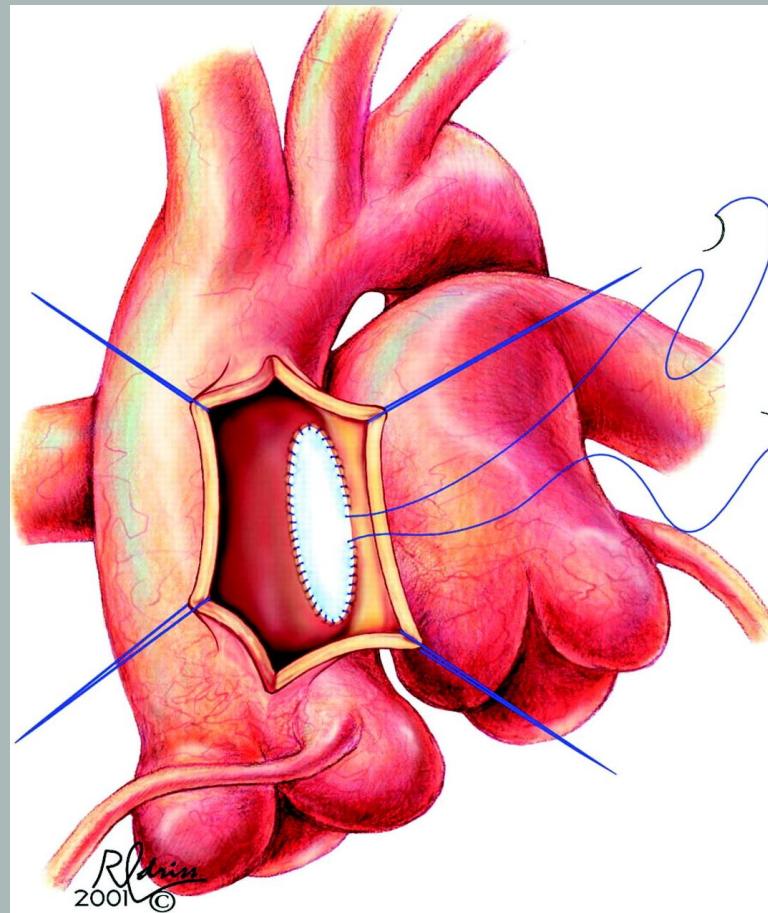
Clampage APs



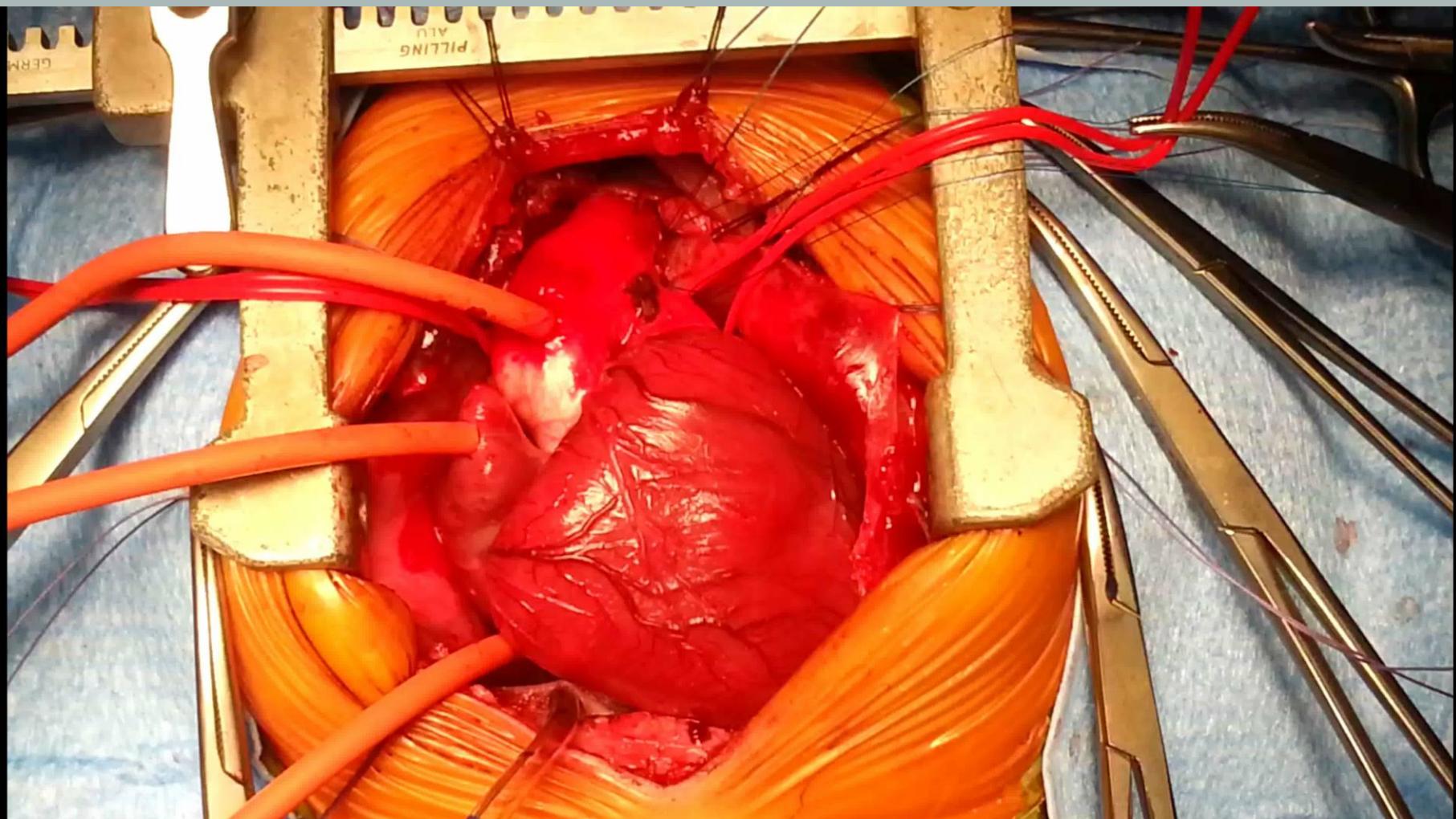


Technique chirurgicale

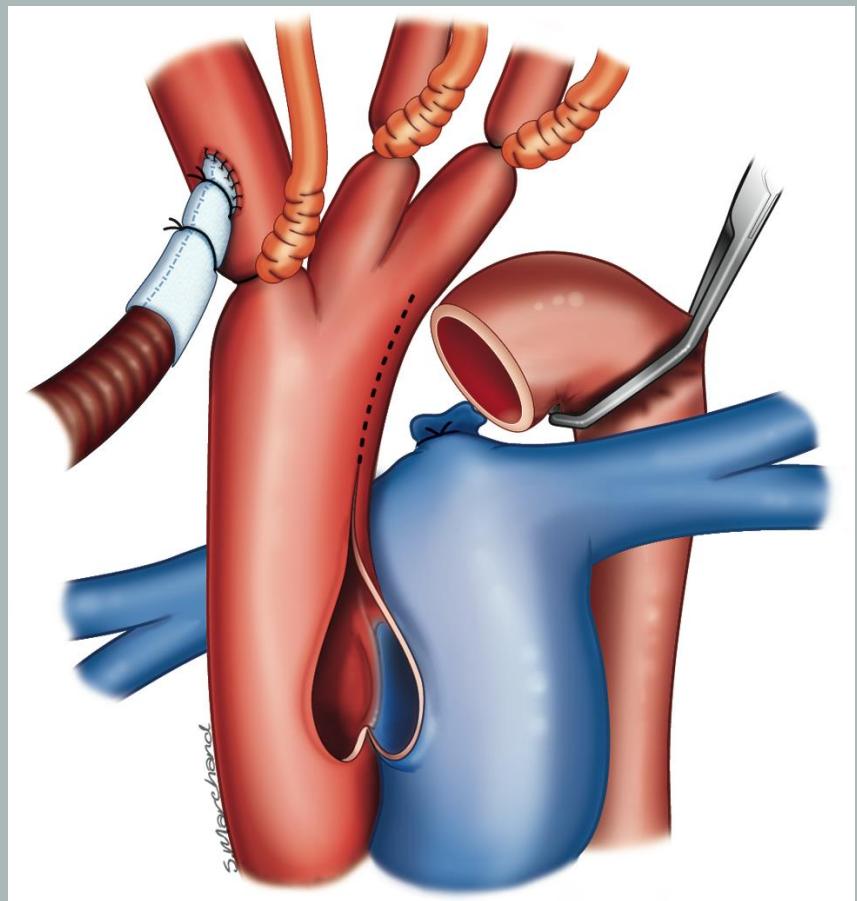
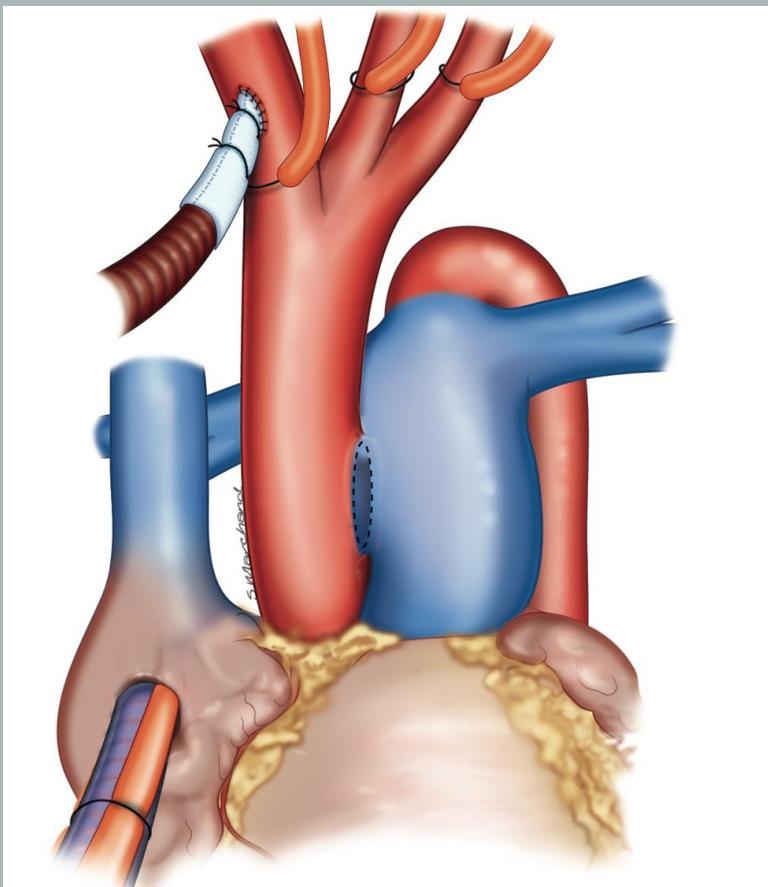
Ouverture de l'aorte



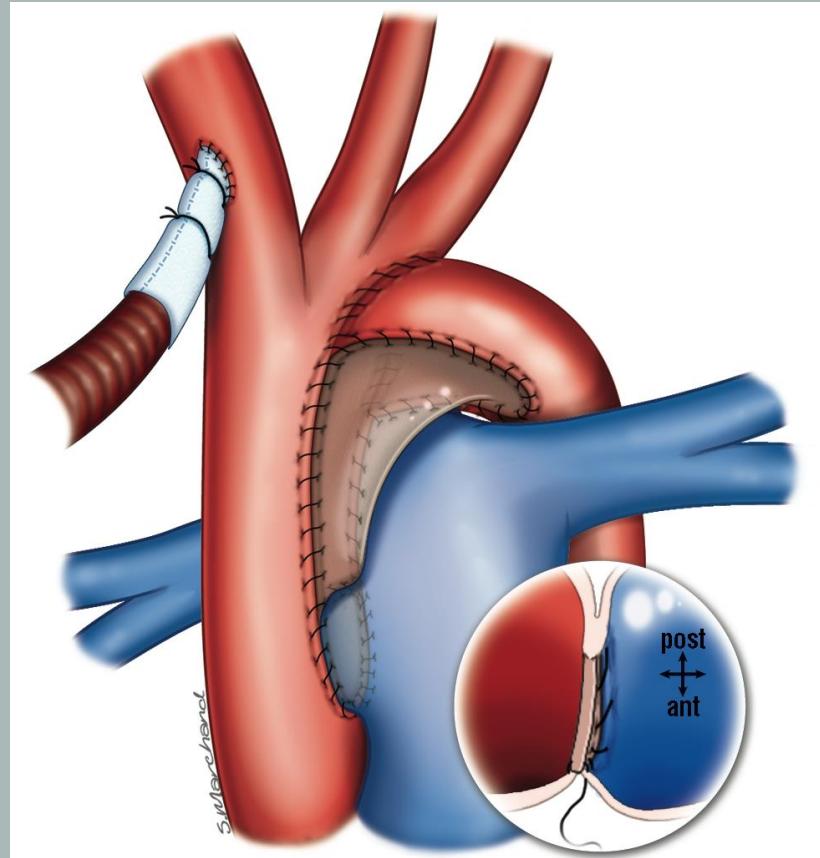
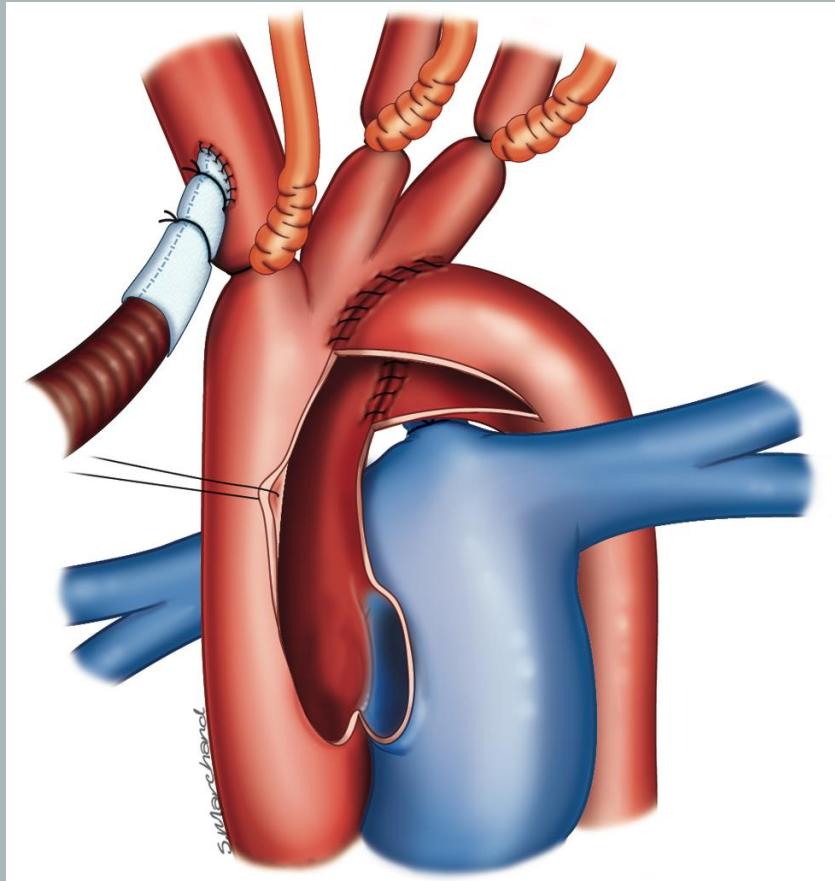
Technique chirurgicale



FAP et IAA



FAP et IAA



Problèmes post-opératoires

- shunt résiduel
- sténose APD
- sténose aorte ascendante
- sténose artère coronaire
- HTAP (KT AP)