Early Experience with a Prefabricated Bioprosthetic Aortic Valved Conduit

Rolando Calderon-Rojas, Alberto Pochettino, Juan A Crestanello, Arman Arghami, Phillip Rowse, Gabor

Bagameri, Nishant Saran, Philip J Spencer, Richard Daly, Joseph A Dearani, Malakh Shrestha

Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

No disclosures



Objective

 Evaluate the early postoperative morbidity, mortality, and prosthetic valve function of patients who underwent aortic root replacement using a prefabricated bioprosthetic aortic valved conduit.

Methods

 Single-center retrospective review of 89 consecutive adult patients who underwent aortic root replacement with a certified prefabricated bioprosthetic aortic valved conduit from 2021 to August of 2023, this included patients with urgent operative status (19), re-do cardiac operations (25), and endocarditis (12).

Results

Majority of patients were male (71%), mean

age was 69.1 (\pm 7.7) years.

- Mean cardiopulmonary bypass time 256
 (±135.2) minutes
- Mean cross clamp time 195 (±83.2) minutes
- Circulatory arrest for 58 patients, mean

duration of 20 (\pm 8.3) minutes

Variable	Number (%)			
Indications for operation:				
 Thoracic aortic aneurysm 	51 (57.3)			
Endocarditis	12 (13.5)			
 Re-do valve replacement due to structural valve deterioration 	8 (9)			
Aortic dissection	6 (6.7)			
Types of operation:				
 Isolated aortic root replacement 	57 (64)			
 Concomitant coronary bypass 	11 (12.4)			
 Concomitant valve operations 	11 (12.4)			
 Other combinations 	10 (11.2)			

Results

Discharge echocardiogram available

in 85 patients

Follow-up echocardiogram available in

35 patients

- Median follow-up time 4.1 months.

Variable	Number (%)			
Implanted valve sizes:				
• 29 mm	9 (32.6)			
• 27 mm	26 (29.2)			
• 25 mm	24 (27)			
• 23 mm	9 (10.1)			
Extent of repair:				
Aortic root and ascending aorta	28 (31.5)			
Hemi-arch	58 (65.2)			
Total arch with elephant trunk	3 (3.4)			



	Discharge Echocardiogram (85/89)	Follow-up Echocardiogram (35/89)	Difference
Ejection fraction (%), mean (SD)	54.3 (9.6)	53.5 (9.7)	-0.2 (6.2)
Prosthetic valve mean gradient mmHg, mean (SD)	8.8 (3.2)	8.3 (3.2)	-1 (3.4)
Effective orifice area cm ² , mean (SD)	3 (0.7)	2.6 (0.7)	-0.3 (1)
Indexed effective orifice area cm ² /m ² , mean (SD)	1.4 (0.4)	1.2 (0.3)	-0.2 (0.5)
Doppler velocity index, mean (SD)	0.6 (0.1)	0.7 (0.6)	0.1 (0.6)

Results

Prosthetic aortic valve regurgitation grade, n (%)	Discharge echocardiogram (84/89)	Follow-up echocardiogram (30/89)
- None	44 (52)	None = 13 (43) Trivial = 2 (7) Mild = 1 (3)
- Trivial	40 (48)	None = 7 (23) Trivial = 7 (23)
- Mild	0	1 (3)

Results: Complications

- 30-day mortality: 4 patients
 - 4 due to re-do operations, and 1 was due to endocarditis
- Postoperative ECMO support: 8 patients
- Intra-aortic balloon pump: 3 patients
- Re-operation for bleeding: 3 patients
 - 2 in complex re-operative cases.
- Postoperative renal failure requiring dialysis: 13 patients
- No postoperative strokes



Conclusions

 The prefabricated bioprosthetic aortic valved conduit has been used successfully in multiple settings including complex re-operative scenarios and endocarditis with acceptable short-term morbidity and mortality.

 The hemodynamic performance of the valve within the studied period was normal, the long-term durability and hemodynamic performance are yet to be proven.