

Marfan Syndrome: Prevalence of Aortic Dissection and Postoperative Outcomes in a referral hospital in México

Jesús Sánchez Pacheco

Benjamín Iván Hernández Mejía

Humberto Jorge Martínez Hernández

María Elena Soto López

Instituto Nacional de Cardiología Ignacio Chávez



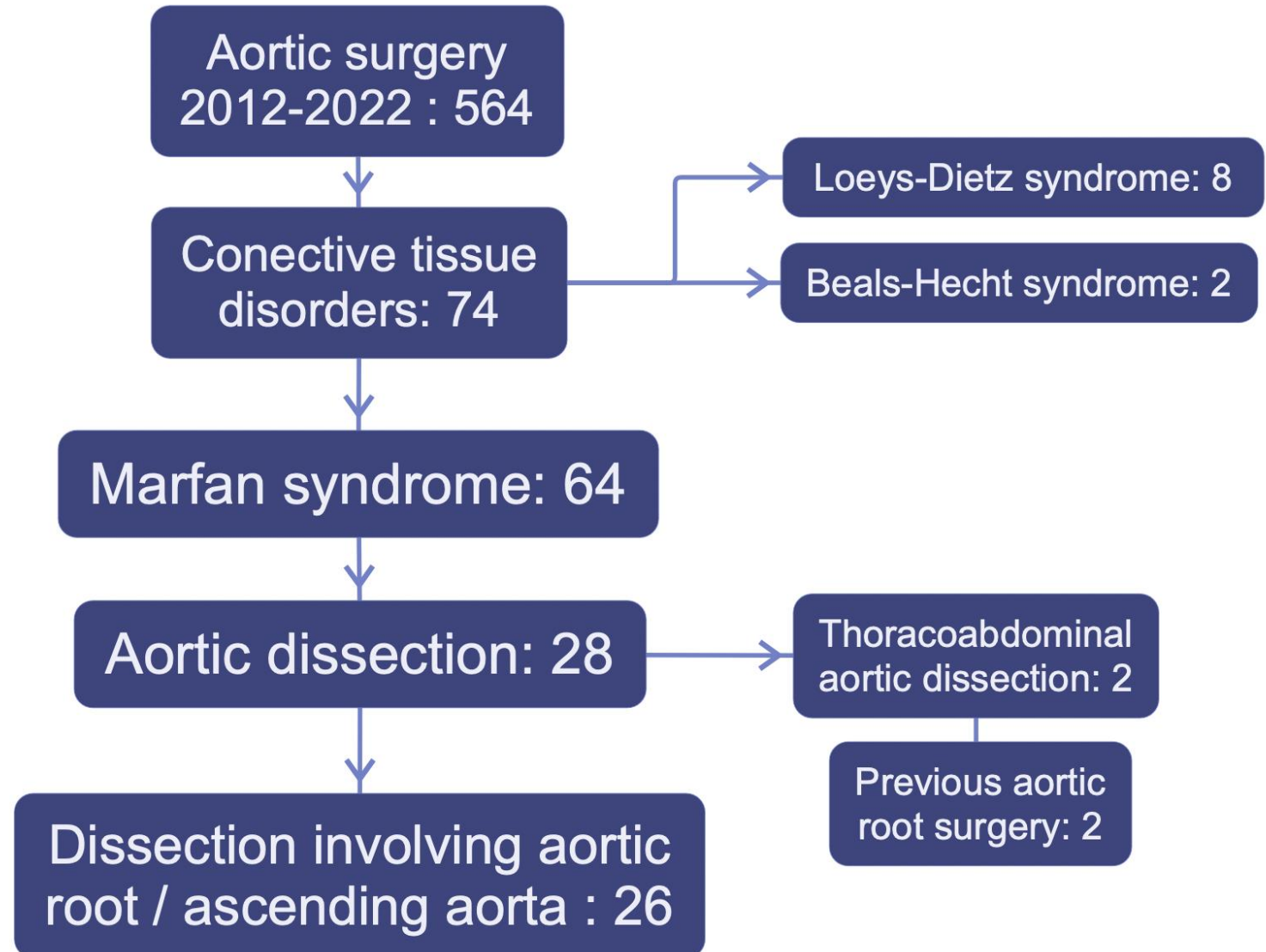
Objective

- Describe the characteristics and postoperative outcomes of patients with Marfan syndrome and aortic dissection in a referral hospital in México

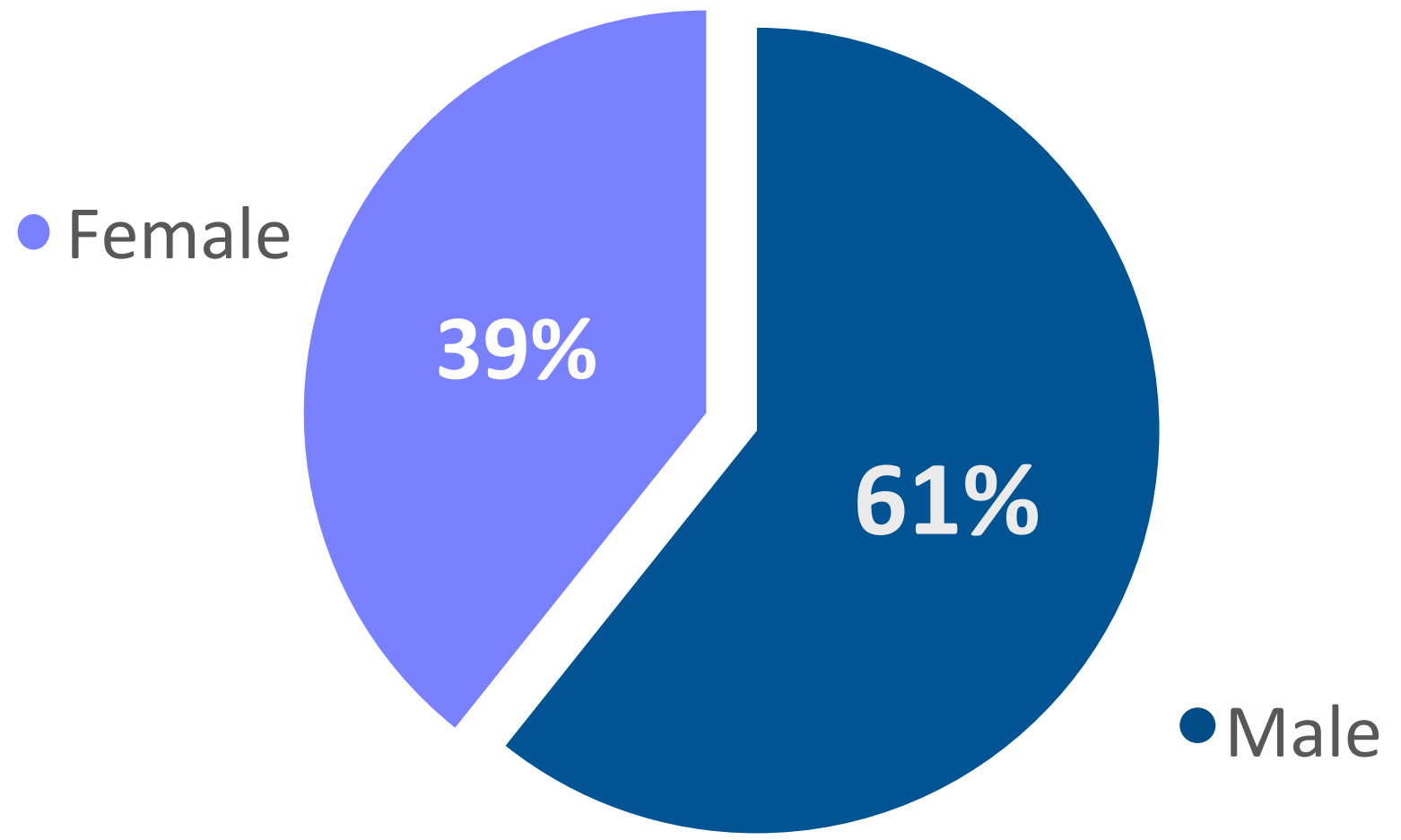
Methods

- 10 years retrospective study
- Single center
- January 1, 2012 to March 31, 2022

Results

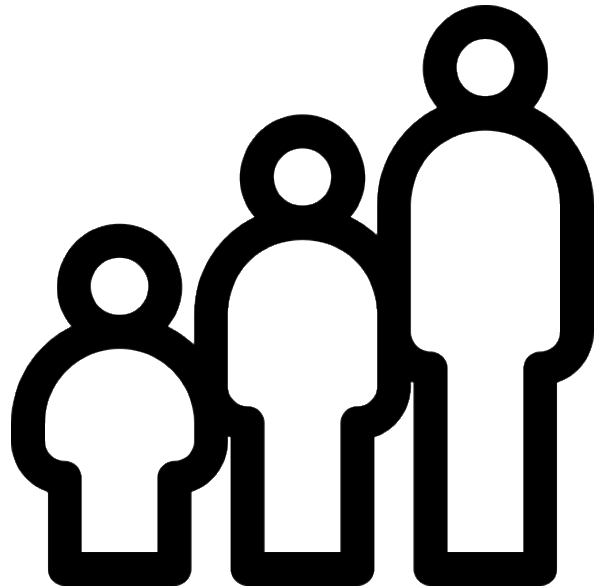


Results
**Marfan Syndrome /
Aortic dissection**



Results

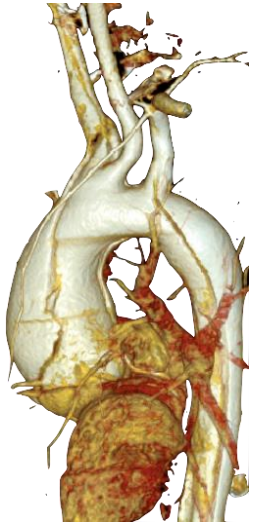
Marfan Syndrome/ Aortic dissection



- Years at the time of dissection: 22 ± 3

Results

Aortic diameter



**8 Patients with MS +
Aortic dissection
Aortic diameter <
45 mm**

- Marfan Syndrome with aortic dissection

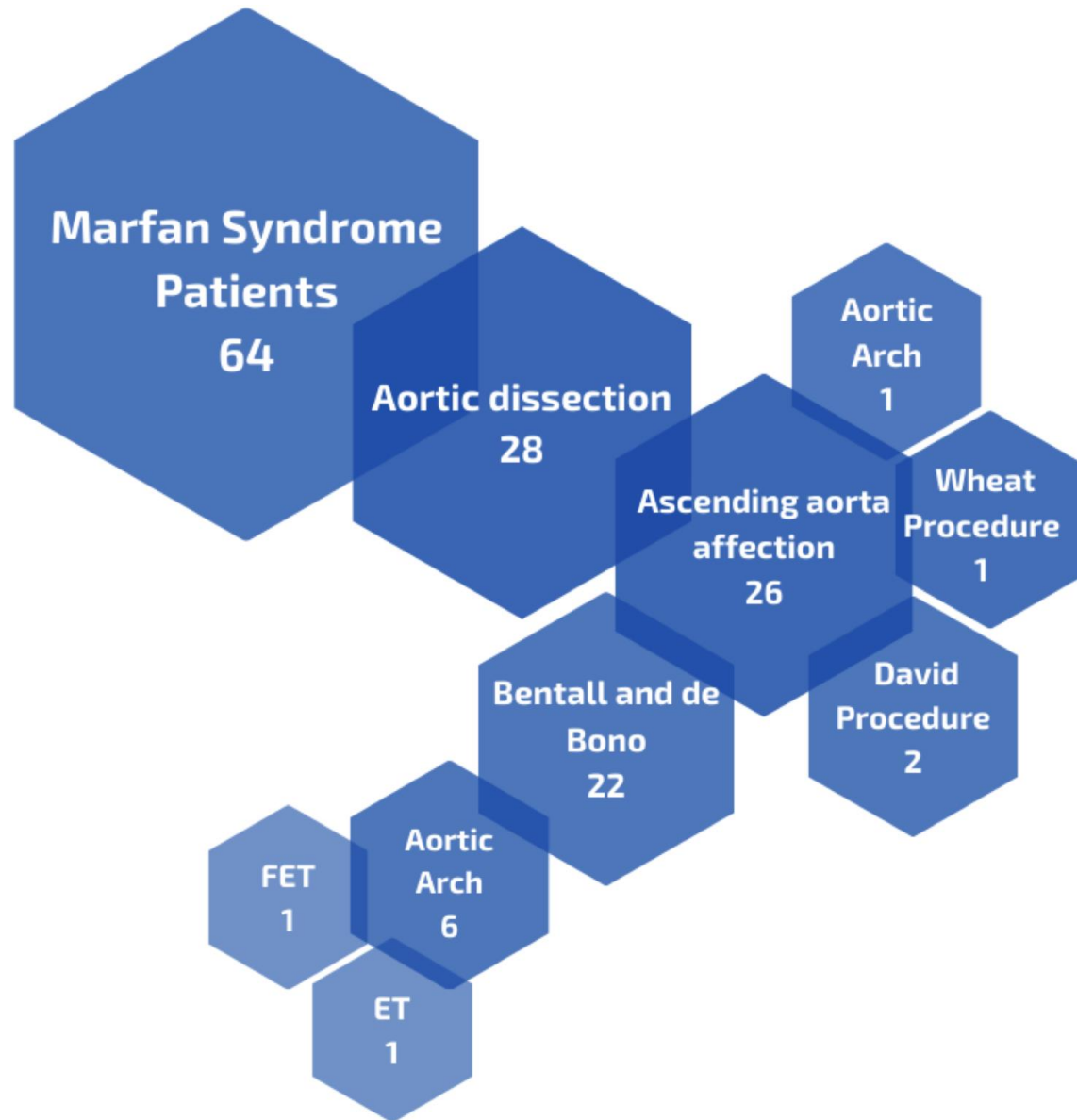
Aortic annulus	32 (20-66)
Sinus of Valsalva	54 (28-97)
Sinotubular Junction	49 (26-99)
Ascending aorta	36 (21-96)

- Marfan Syndrome without aortic dissection

Aortic annulus	26 (17-70)
Sinus of Valsalva	46 (24-88)
Sinotubular Junction	31 (17-86)
Ascending aorta	29 (16-93)



Type of surgery



Results

- Greater CPB time was associated to patients with Marfan syndrome and aortic dissection
- Morbidity: Bleeding and reoperation was associated to patients with Marfan syndrome and aortic dissection
- Mortality:
 - Marfan syndrome + aortic surgery : 8/ 64
 - Marfan Syndrome +elective surgery: 1 (3%)
 - Marfan syndrome +aortic dissection: 7 (25%)

Conclusions

- The high mortality of aortic dissection demands for early diagnosis and comprehensive attention to assess the need for prophylactic intervention
- Working in new strategies for timely diagnosis, screening and decision-making pathways that lead to excellence in the care of patients with Marfan Syndrome is needed for the improvement of outcomes