Middle- and Long-Term Follow-up Outcomes of a Modified Bentall Technique in Aortic Root Replacement

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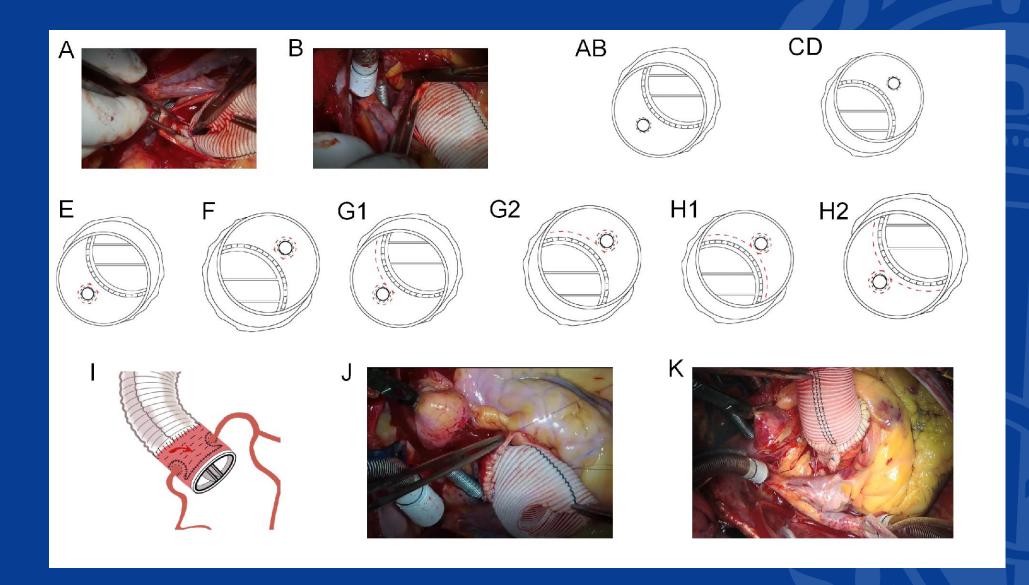
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Background

- Complications associated with treating aortic root aneurysm using the conventional Bentall technique necessitated the development of modified techniques to improve patient outcomes.
- This study aimed to describe a modified Bentall technique for aortic root replacement and report the middle- and long-term follow-up outcomes.

Methods

■ Eighty-eight patients (9 with Marfan syndrome), including 69 males (78.4%) and 19 females (21.6%), underwent aortic root replacement using the modified Bentall technique from 2011 to 2020 at our hospital. The patients' mean age was 43.4±11.7 years (range, 20–71 years). Data were collected on surgical time, aortic clamping time, cardiopulmonary bypass time, and computed tomography angiography before discharge.



Results

- The patients' in-hospital mortality was 2.27%, with one case of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome and one of arrhythmia.
- The mean aortic cross-clamp time and cardiopulmonary bypass time were 120.9 \pm 27.1 mins and 159.2 \pm 37.9 mins, respectively.
- The follow-up rate was 94.2% (81/86) for 55±23 months (range, 6–120). Follow-up mortality occurred in three cases (3.7%), including one death due to a traffic accident, one death due to cerebral hemorrhage, and one sudden death of unknown reasons. No patients required aortic root re-operation during follow-up.
- The survival rate was 98.8%, 95.9%, and 95.9% after 48, 96, and 120 months, respectively.

Conclusions

 Our modified Bentall technique can be performed easily and safely, with excellent middle- and long-term outcomes. Our technique can be an effective alternative method in aortic root aneurysm treatment.