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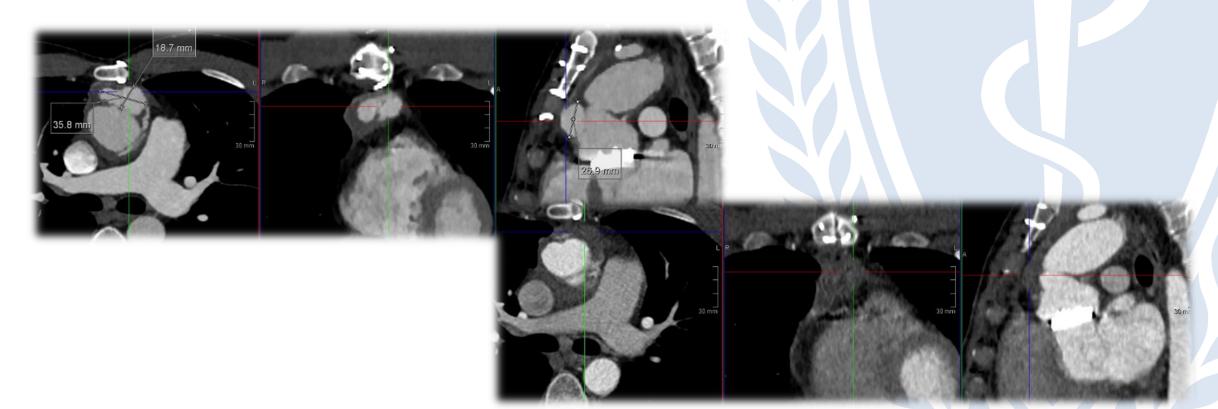
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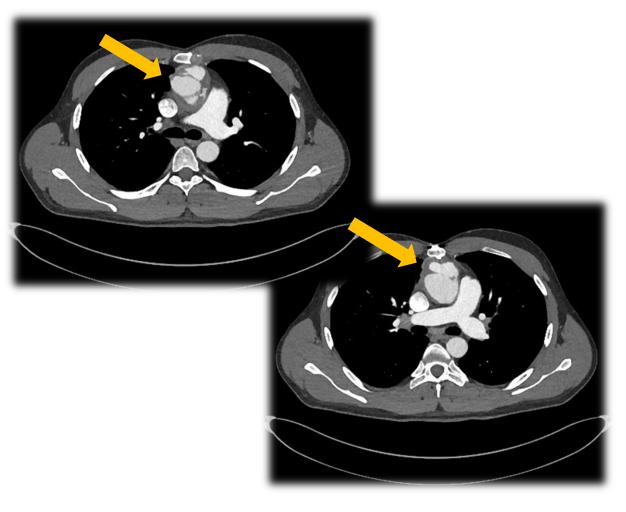
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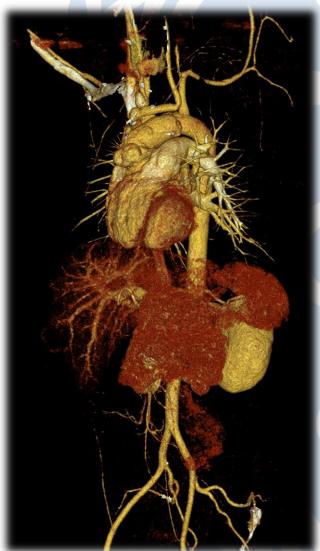
- Ruptured thoracic aortic aneurysms and reoperation on the proximal thoracic aorta remain a surgical challenge
- Time to the operating room, surgical strategy, and cerebral protection play is essential for patients' survival
- Ascending aortic graft rupture, contained below the posterior sternal plate, complicates not only the reentry in the thorax but also endangers the organ protection

- Presentation of our surgical strategy during the reoperation of a thoracic-contained ruptured aneurysm after acute aortic dissection
- 32-yo male patient presented in 2022 with an acute aortic dissection type A
- He was urgently treated with a mechanical aortic valve replacement, replacement of the non-coronary sinus, ascending aorta, and aortic arch with a dacron prosthesis.
- Innominate and proximal 8 cm of his left common carotid artery were replaced with separate polyester grafts.

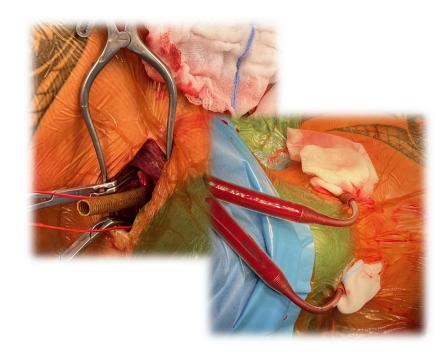
- 18 months later, he presented with fever, shivering, and sweating at the emergency department. Blood cultures and echocardiography remained negative for endocarditis
- Preoperative FDG-PET Scan showed abnormal uptake in the aortic graft and contained graft rupture







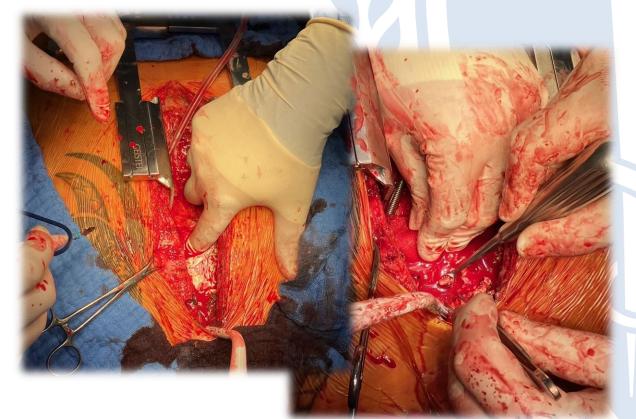
bilateral cannulation of the carotid arteries and venous cannulation through the right femoral vein



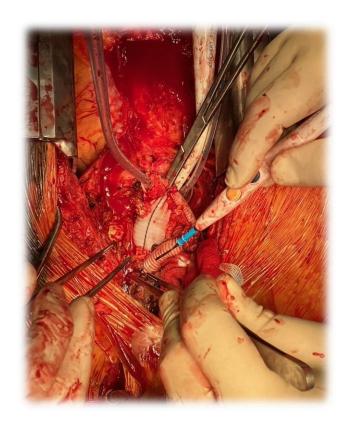
 Simultaneously, two 14x9 cm xenologous pericardium blocks were used to construct two pericardial tubes

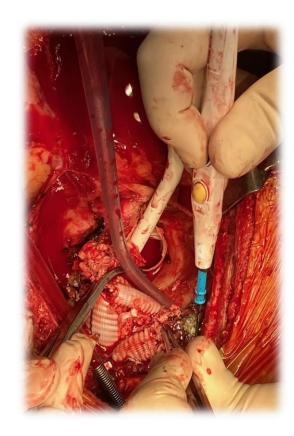


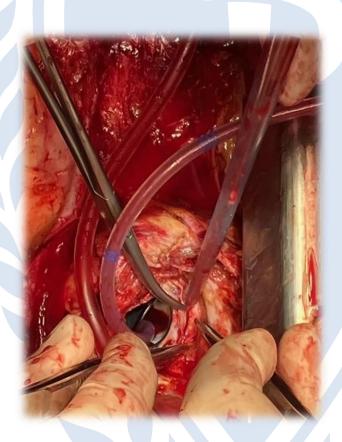
 During re-sternotomy, the contained rupture converted into an open rupture, which was controlled manually by one surgeon while the other surgeon kept preparing the scar tissue.



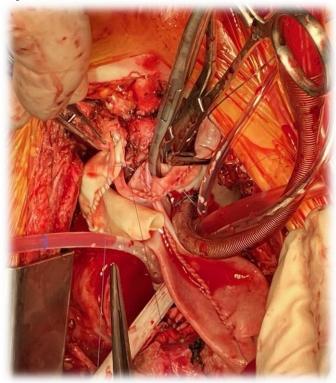
 All prosthesis material, sutures, and felt were removed. Aortic arch showed necrotic and dissected tissue, which was resected







 A xenologic self-made pericardial tube was anastomosed as a neo-aortic arch, clamped, and systemic perfusion started. Implantation of a new mechanical aortic valve.

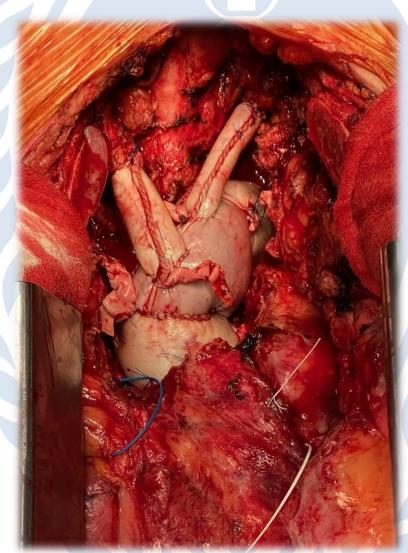




 Extracorporeal circulation times were 341 min, Aortic clamp time 213 min, antegrade cerebral perfusion 41 min, and visceral ischemia time 41 min

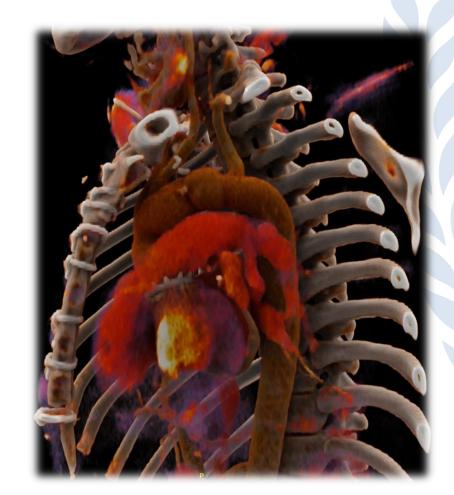
 After reperfusion, the patient was weaned from the bypass properly and transferred to the ICU after the surgery.

 The patient was extubated in the evening hours of the operation day and transferred to the ward on the second postoperative day



Postoperative CT scan with xenologous graft

All intraoperative microbiological samples remained negative





- Graft infection is a disastrous complication after aortic repair, with reported morbidity and mortality rates exceeding 35%.
- Surgeons confronted with the dare of exploring these aneurysms are facing the probability of numerous unwanted events during surgery.
- Experts' recommendations include radical explantation of the infected graft, extensive debridement followed by aortic reconstruction with homografts or xenopericardial tube grafts, and long-term antibiotic treatment.
- Our patient received antibiotic treatment for a cumulative three months. Today, the patient is suffering only from mild hoarseness.

By means of a structured interdisciplinary team approach, as shown with our patients, even extreme, complex situations can be successfully treated.