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Abstracttitel: Development of guidelines for the indication of transesophageal echocardiography and pulmonary arterial catheter during the perioperative cardiac surgery in Japan

Perpose: Retrospective research on pulmonary artery catheter (PAC) and transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) was conducted on cases where cardiac or major vascular surgery were performed in patients at least 20 years old.

Methods: 825 cases were collected and tallied from three institutions. PAC and TEE were used in 734 (89%) and 807 (98%) cases, respectively. No severe complications or adverse effects were observed with either PAC or TEE.

Result: In cases where PAC or TEE was performed, PAC or TEE was recognized as useful in 251/734 (34%) and 294/807 (36%) cases, respectively. By disease type, the usefulness of PAC (39/49 (80%)) and TEE (43/52 (83%)) was recognized predominantly in severe cardiac-failure cases, such as pulmonary embolism or insertion of left ventricular assist device etc. In addition, in valve surgery, PAC and TEE were highly useful in 41% and 47% of cases, respectively. In cases of coronary artery bypass grafting, PAC (50/198(25%)) was recognized as having high usefulness compared with TEE (21/198 (11%)). Conversely, TEE had a high usability in major vascular surgery cases compared with PAC. In 26 of these cases, an additional operation was performed under re-cardiac arrest based on an assessment and diagnosis with TEE, including mitral valve re-plasty, repair of stuck valve, change from plasty to valve replacement, repair of the dissection at the ascending aortic cannulation, and additional coronary artery bypass grafting.

Conclusion: It was presumed that the usability of PAC and TEE would greatly differ by disease types.