

127, 17 27, 17 (20) 77, 17 (20









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Bi-directional Glenn Shunt As a palliative procedure for Univentricular Heart Kasr El Aini Experience

Thesis

Submitted For the Partial Fulfillment of MD Degree in CardioThoracic Surgery

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أجتماع لجنة الحكم على الرسسالة الدندرسة مسسسن - Lagrande / Lagrande ن جراجه القلب درائس

Bi-directional Glenn Shunt : i strategia : i - or a Palliative pro Ceduse for Universitional heart Kor El Ain expensence : باللنة العربية : وصله علم ذات الريخان المشوح بمسالوريد المعوف العلمى والراب الرك لترافي مرض ولعلوب بناء على موافقة الجامعة بتاريخ ١١١١ / ١١١ تم تشكيل لجنة الفحص والبناقشة للرسسالة المذكورة أعسلاه على النحسو الثالبي: (1. a. 1 - 120. s.l. (1 Niprienes. 1. (1 Jaganalis (r سسد مستحن داخلی بعد فحص الرسالة بواسطة كل عضومنفردا وكتابة تقارير منفردة لكل مسهم إنماندت اللجنه مجتمعة فسسسى يوم سال ۱۹ / ۲۰ مناس ۱۹۰۰ مدن سرمدن بكلية الطب - جامعة الناهرة وذلك لمناتشة الطالب في جلسة علنية في مريضرع الرسالة والنتائج التي إليها وكذلك الاسس العلمية التي قام عليها البحث ، نرار اللَّجنة : _____ قبر لما في النير

تونيمات أعضاه اللجنسة : ــ

المشرف المهتحسن (place)

المنتحن الخارسيين



Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study is to analyze our experience with the

Bi-directional cavopulmonary shunt as a surgical procedure for the functionally single ventricular anomalies.

Methods: between October 1996 and January 2000, 57 patients with functionally single ventricular anomalies underwent palliation using the bi-directional cavopulmonary shunt. Patients were divided into two groups. Group I (28 patients) where the anastomosis was done without augmentation patch, and Group II (29 patients) where augmentation patch was used at the anastomotic line.

Results: The early hospital mortality was 12 % (7/57) representing (6/28) in Group I and (1/29) in Group II. Follow up extended from 6 to 20 months with a mean of 14 months, oxygen saturation was maintained at a range of 81 % - 90 % in Group I while 83 % - 89 % in Group II. The cause of mortality and morbidity in this study was the development of pleural effusion in 12 % of patients and variable degree of superior vena caval syndrome.

Conclusion: Patch augmentation at the ventral aspect of the anastomosis use together with banding or abolishing the pulmonary blood flow brought about favorable outcome in Group II.

Keywords: Bi-directional Glenn operation, Cavopulmonary shunt, Single ventricle anomaly.

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