





ثبكة المعلومات الجامعية





جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



نقسم بللله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون آية تغيرات



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Myocardial Protection during Open heart surgery

An
Essay submitted in partial fulfillment
Of the Degree of M.Sc. in Anesthesiology

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KEY WORDS:

MYOCARDIAL PROTECTION, CARDIOPLEGIA, OPEN HEART SURGERY

ABSTRACT

The induction of elective ischemia during cardiac surgery on myocardium that is either diseased or has been subjected to previous periods of ischemia (for variable periods of time) is likely to cause significantly deleterious effects on this myocardium.

The underlying mechanism for most types of myocardial injury during CPB is ischemia, ischemia develops when oxygen demand outstrips its supply in the heart, This process involves a complex cascade of events that compromise high energy phosphate and calcium homeostasis.

Factors associated with myocardial injury during CPB are many, among them the most important are; aortic cross-clamping and reperfusion injury, reperfusion injury involves metabolic, functional and structural changes on restoring coronary flow and it can be reversible or irreversible depending on length of the ischemic insult, reperfusion injury is suggested to be due to several mechanisms including oxygen paradox, and neutrophil—complement activation.

Optimizing myocardial energy supply and demand should begin early in the patient's care prior to initiation of CPB during CPB. There are many factors that may adversely affect the myocardial O2 supply- demand ratio and lead to myocardial energy depletion and ischemia and must be prevented as much as possible.

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During aortic-cross clamping cardioprotective strategies include crystalloid or blood cardioplegia, anterograde or retrograde delivery, warm or cold cardioplegia, continous or intermittent cardioplegia delivery, with each method having it's advantages and disadvantages.

To date, strategies aimed at minimizing the risks associated with open heart surgery have almost exclusively involved manipulation of ischemic and reperfusion conditions. As a result, low risk patients presenting for such surgeries face extremely low risks for mobidity and mortality. Despite such advances; current cardioplegic techniques have proven suboptimal in high risk patients, thus further directions in cardioplegic management will likely involve the use of cardioplegic additives to further improve protective effects; Myocardial preconditioning. Hyperpolarized arrest are examples to such under trial interventions.

neknomferigment

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