



IX Congresso
Novas Fronteiras
em Medicina
Cardiovascular

22 a 24 de Fevereiro 2019

**The Village Praia
D'El Rey - Óbidos**

TYPE A AORTIC DISSECTION:

MALPERFUSION SYNDROME

FROZEN ELEPHANT TECHNIQUE + ENDOVASCULAR STABILISE TECHNIQUE

Ângelo Nobre
FMUL / CHULN — Hosp. Sta Maria

CASO CLINICO

❖ ACP ♂

❖ 70 anos

❖ AP

❖ EAM 2017

❖ HTA

❖ Neo próstata sob tratamento médico

CASO CLINICO

Motivo de internamento:

Queixas respiratórias e febre.

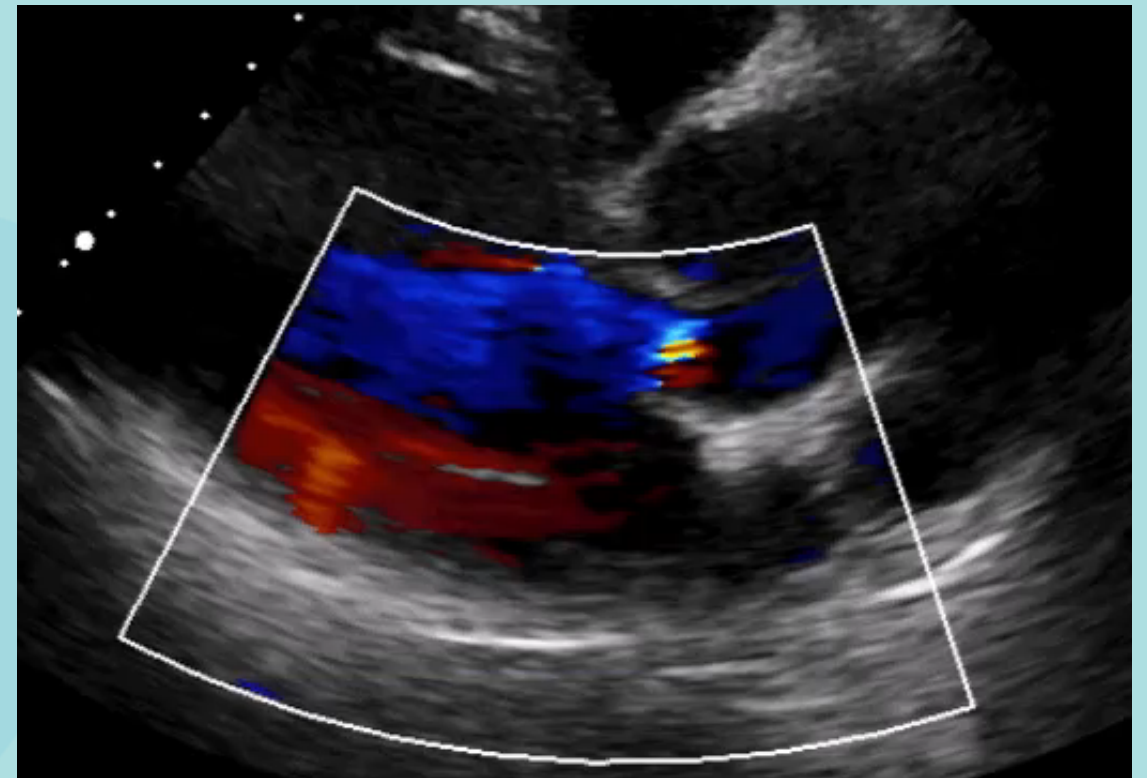
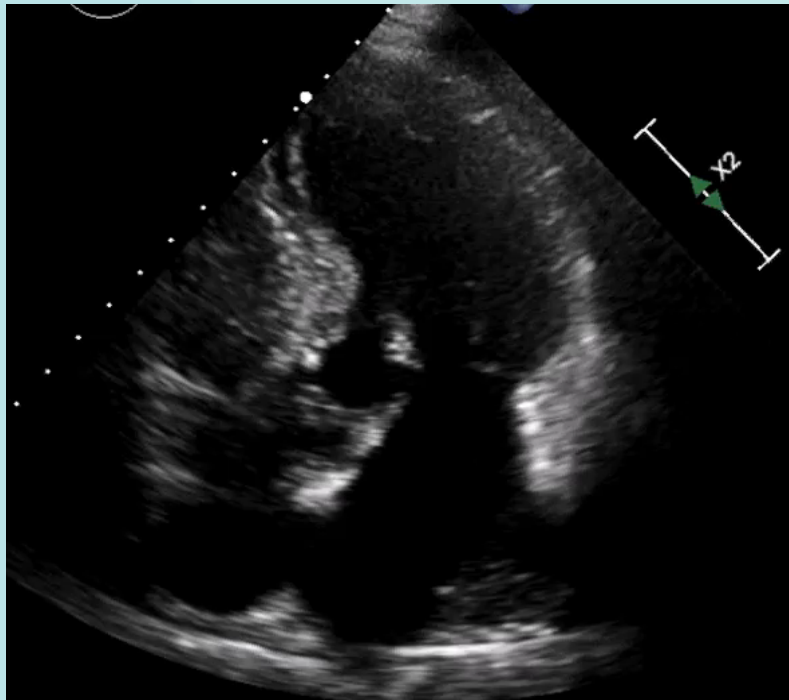
Diagnóstico: Pneumonia Base esquerda → internamento Serviço Pneumologia

Rx com alargamento mediastínico → **TAC torax**



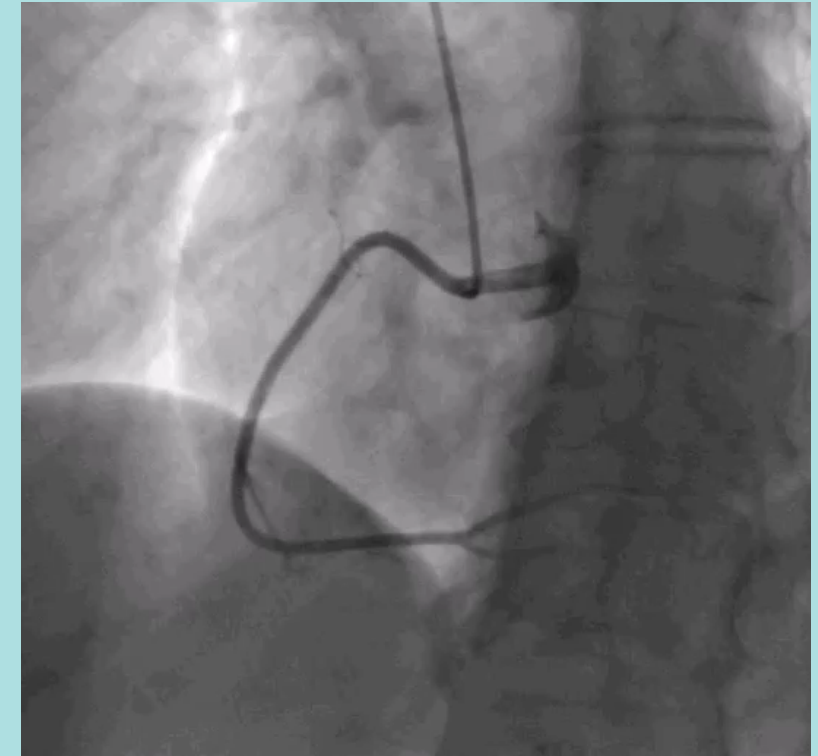
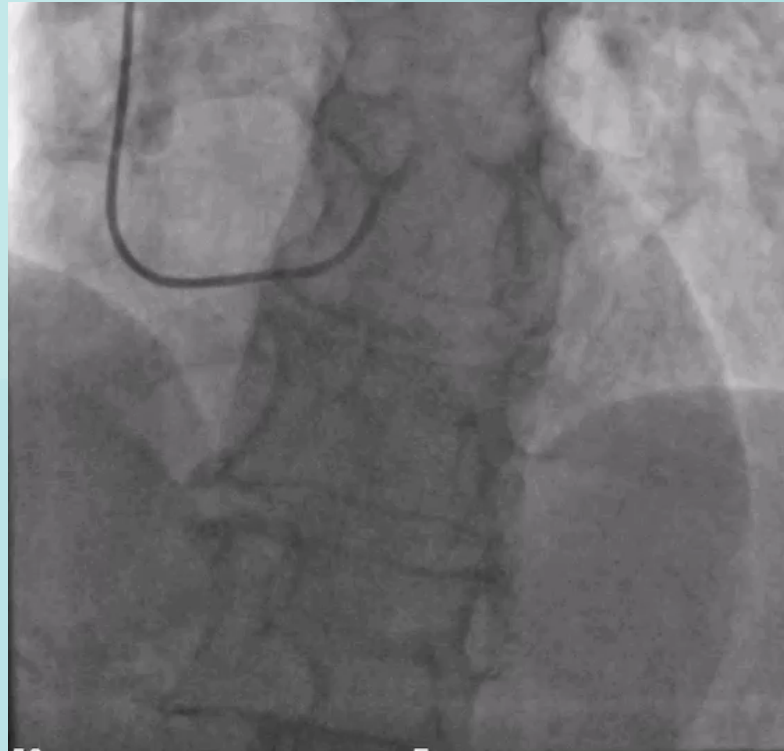
ESTUDO PRÉ-OPERATÓRIO

- ❖ - Ecocardiograma
- ❖ Sem insuficiência aórtica significativa
- ❖ FEV conservada



ESTUDO PRÉ-OPERATÓRIO

- ❖ - Ecocardiograma
 - ❖ Sem insuficiência aórtica
 - ❖ FEV conservada
- ❖ Cateterismo
 - ❖ Sem lesões
- ❖ Laboratório
 - ❖ Sem alterações



TYPE A AORTIC DISSECTION

FROZEN ELEPHANT TRUNK

+

ENDOVASCULAR STABILISE TECHNIQUE

(STENT-ASSISTED BALLOON-INDUCED INTIMAL DISRUPTION AND RELAMINATION IN AORTIC DISSECTION REPAIR)



DEPARTAMENTO
CORAÇÃO e VASOS

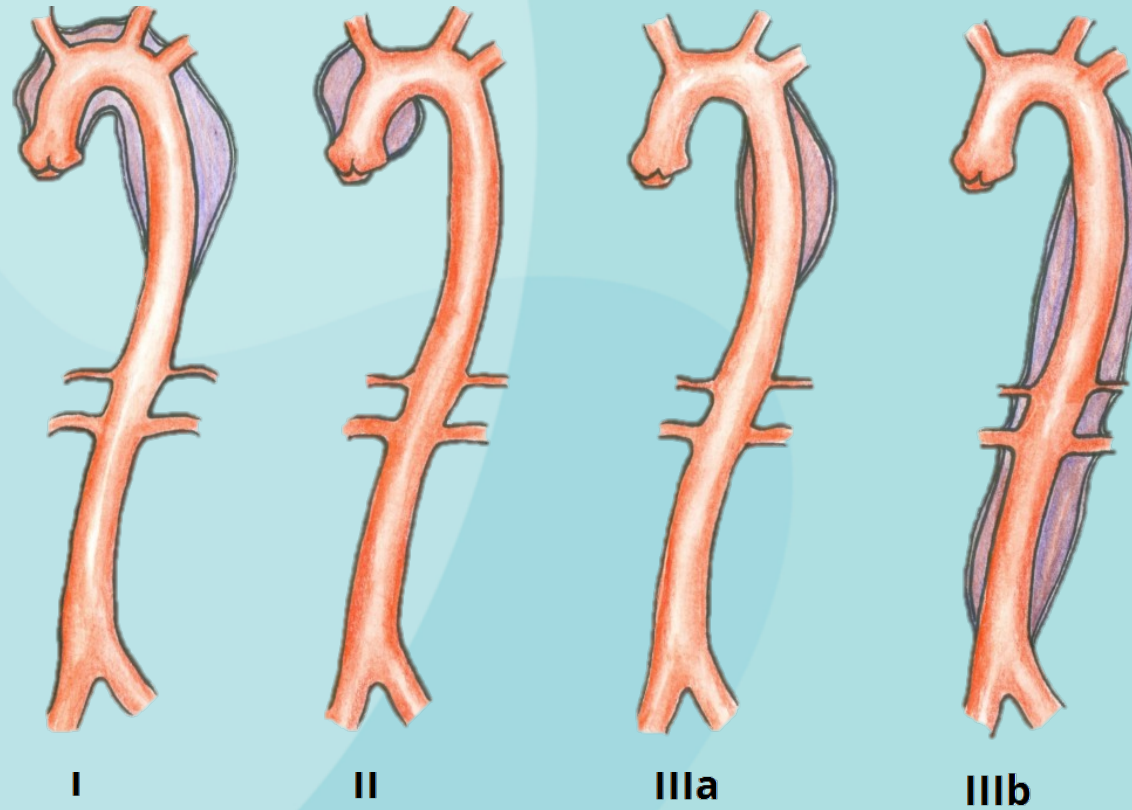
CIRURGIA CARDIOTORÁCICA



DEPARTAMENTO
CORAÇÃO e VASOS

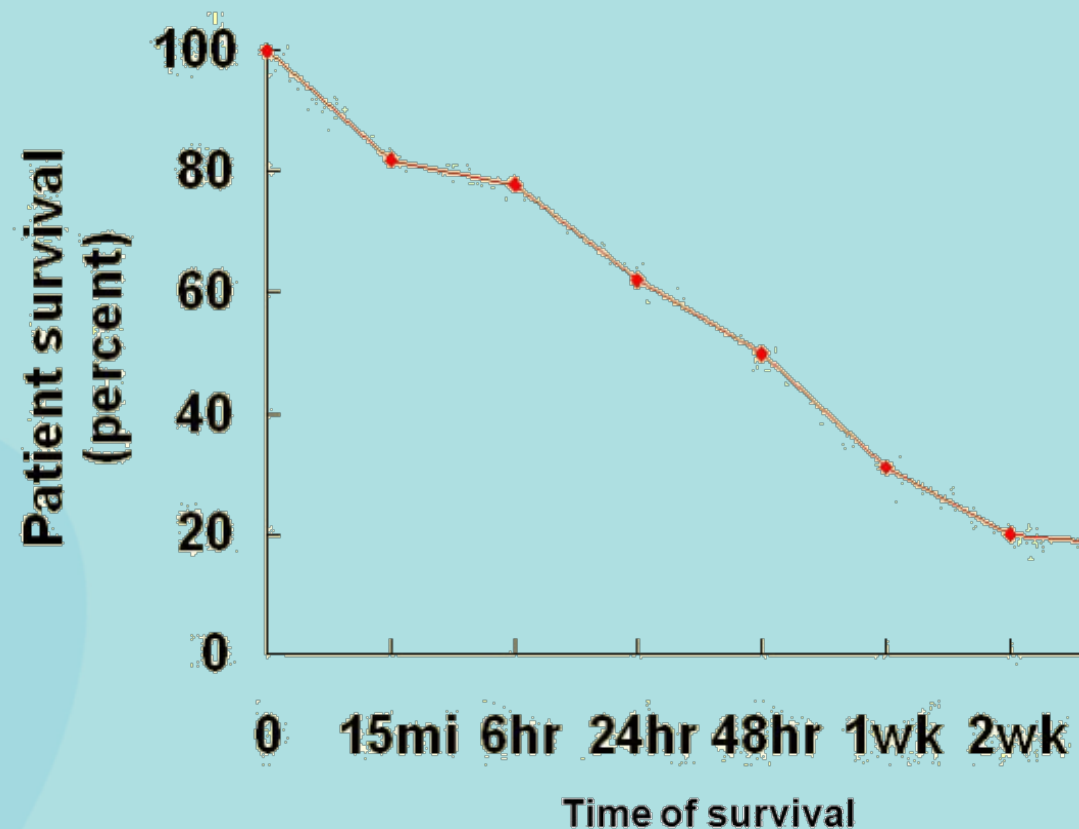
CIRURGIA VASCULAR

DISSECÇÃO AORTA



DISSECÇÃO AORTA TIPO A

- ❖ Dissecção aguda
 - ❖ Até 48h após primeiros sintomas
 - ❖ Alta mortalidade
- ❖ Subaguda
- ❖ Crónica
 - ❖ Mais de 2 semanas de evolução
 - ❖ Melhor prognóstico

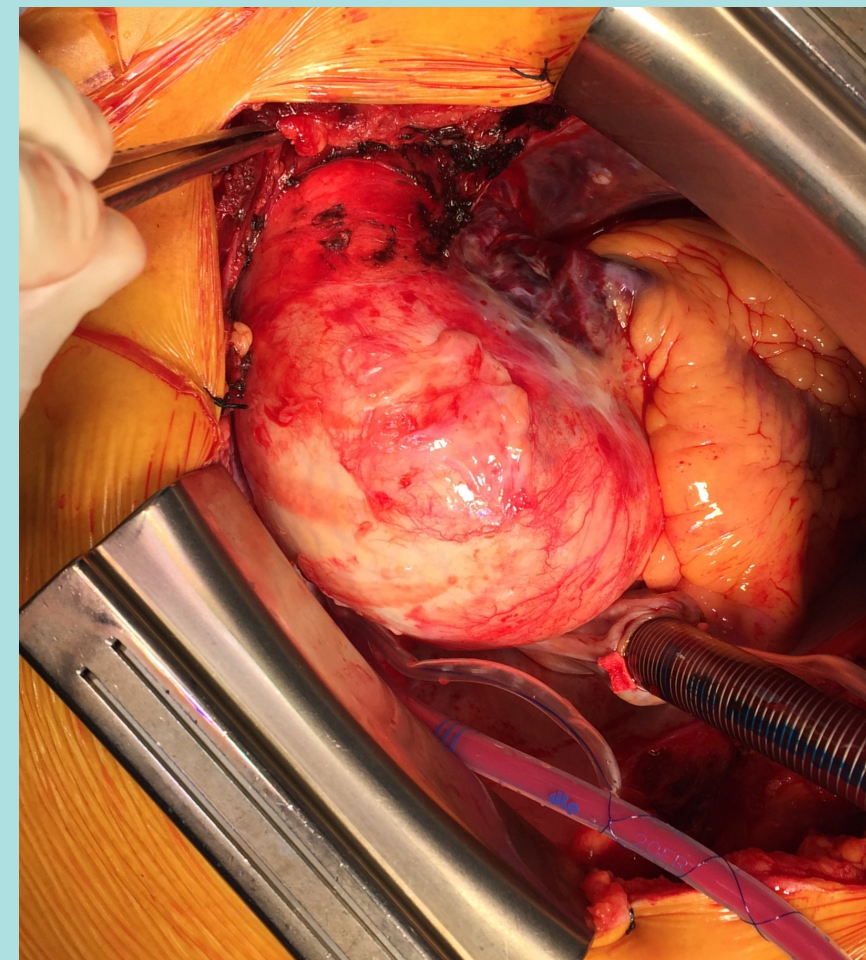
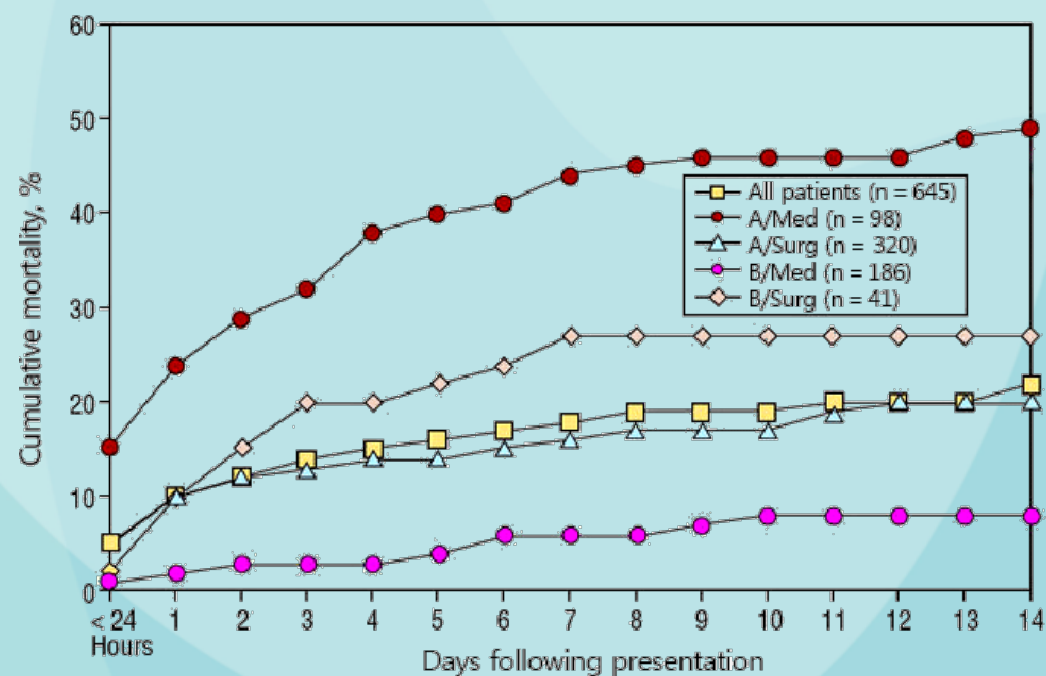


DISSECÇÃO AORTA TIPO A

Elevada mortalidade

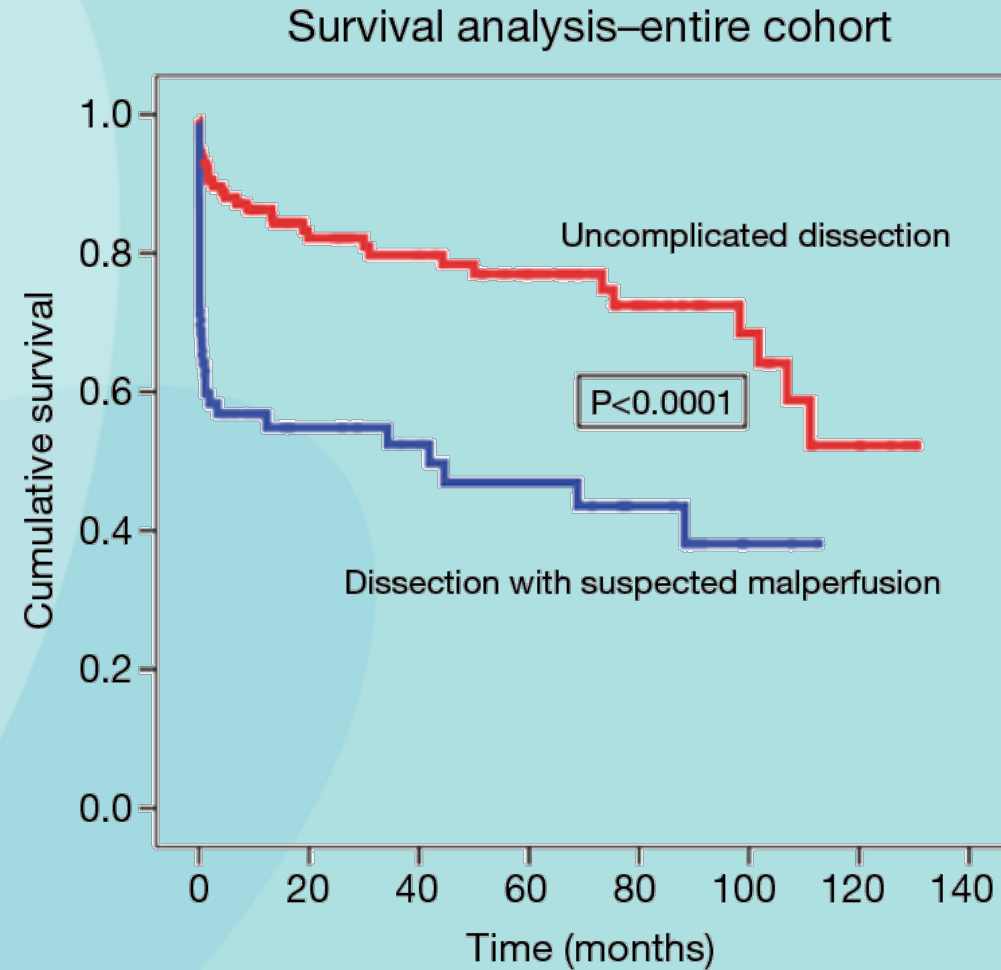
❖ Mortalidade hospitalar $\approx 30\%$

❖ Terapêutica conservadora $\approx 60\%$



CAUSAS DE MORTALIDADE

❖ Síndrome de Má Perfusão



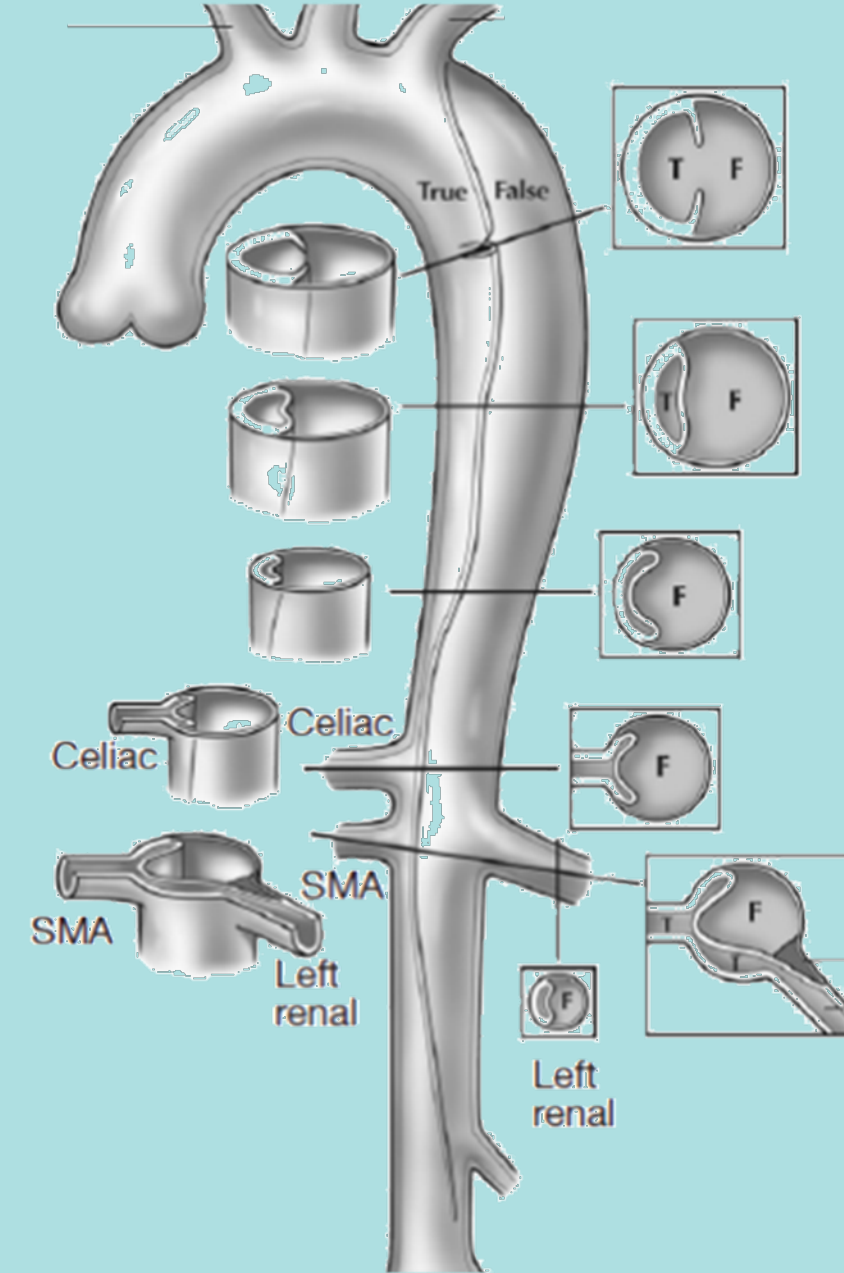
- Uncomplicated dissection (n=126)
Median survival
95.9 months

- Malperfusion syndrome (n=70)
Median survival
53.7 months
 $P < 0.001$

CAUSAS DE MORTALIDADE

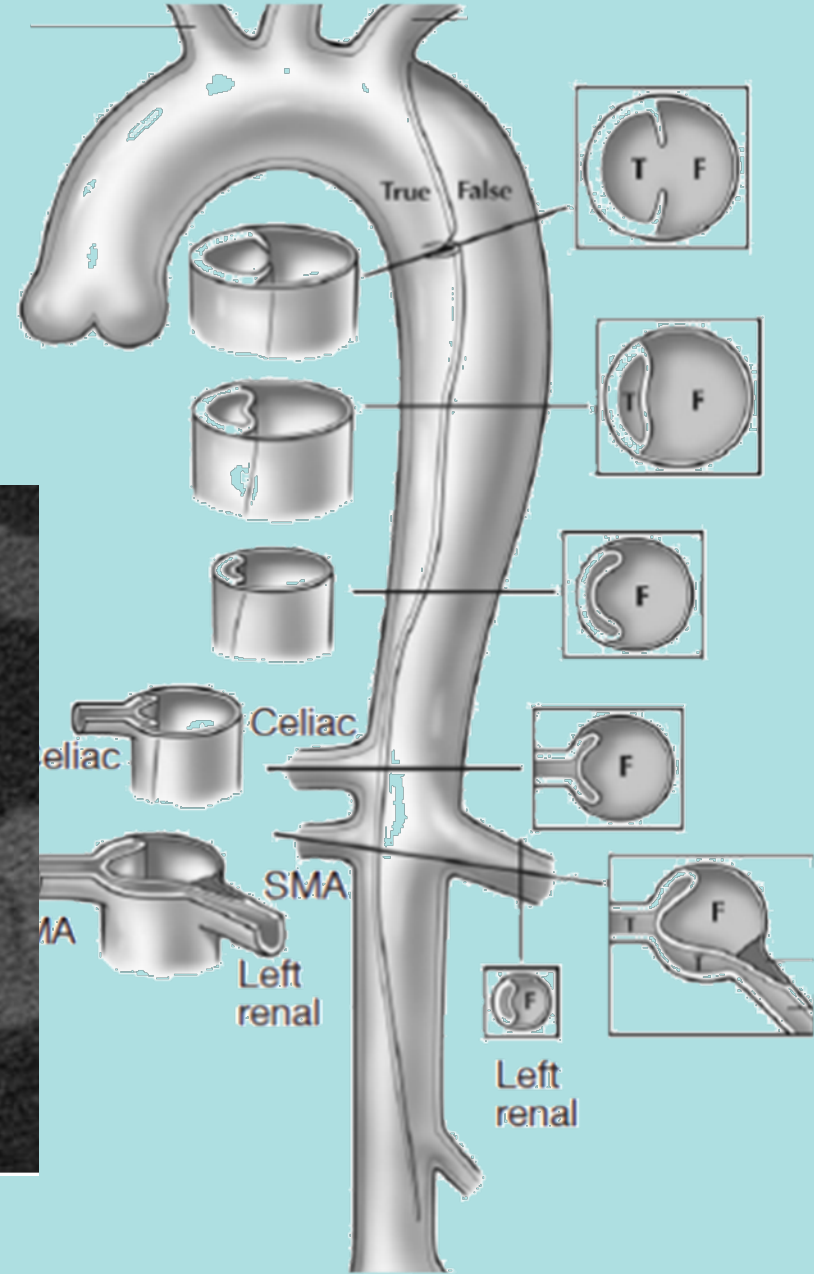
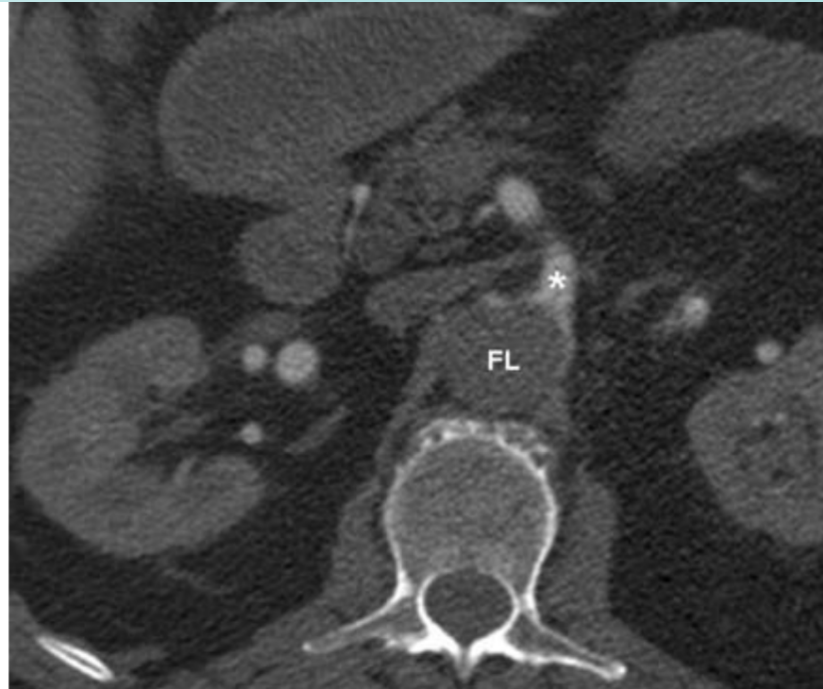
❖ Síndrome de Má Perusão

❖ Compressão do verdadeiro lúmen pelo falso lúmen



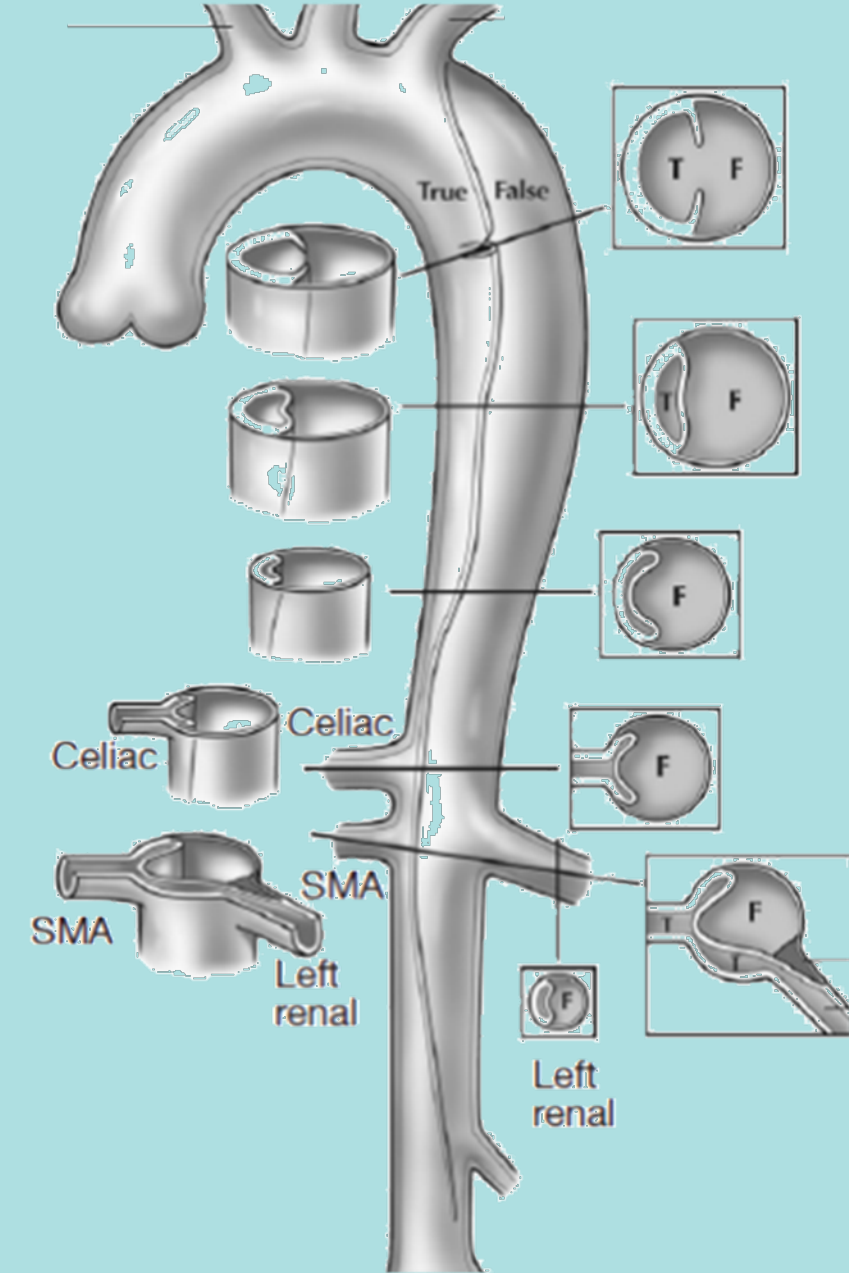
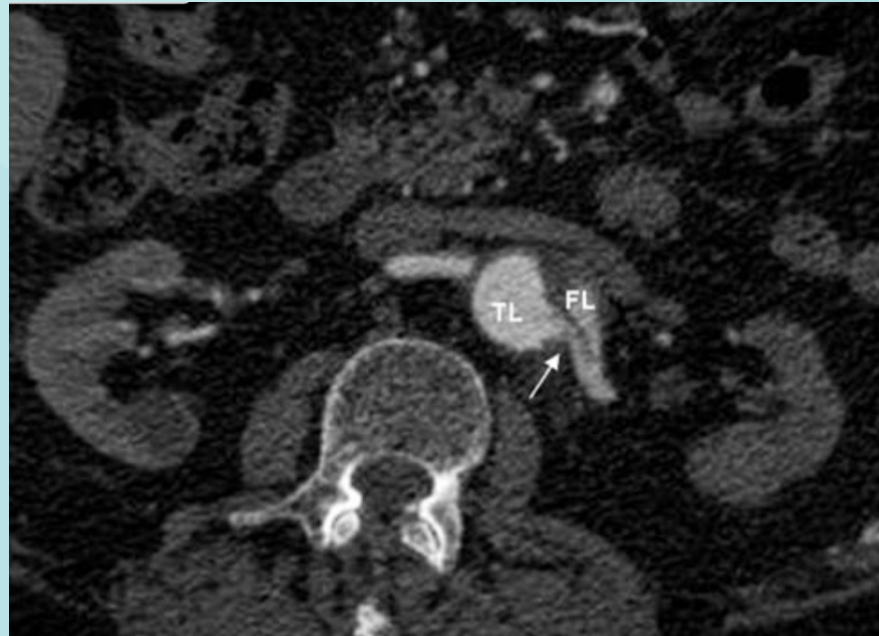
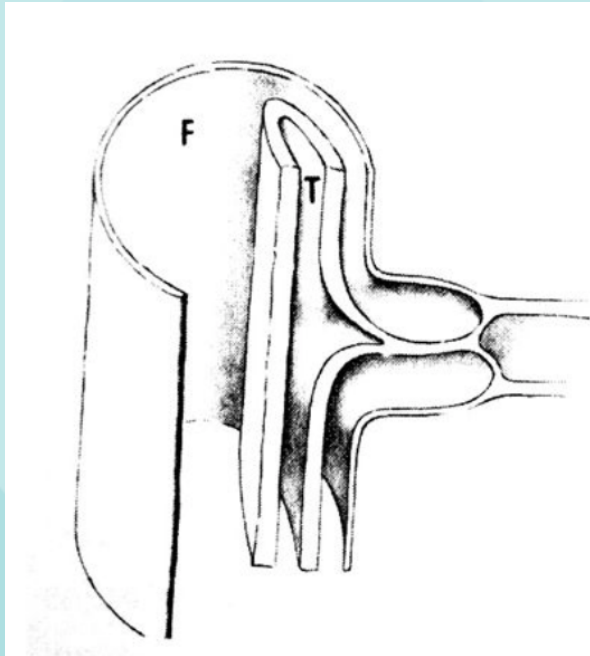
CAUSAS DE MORTALIDADE

❖ Síndrome de Má Perfusão

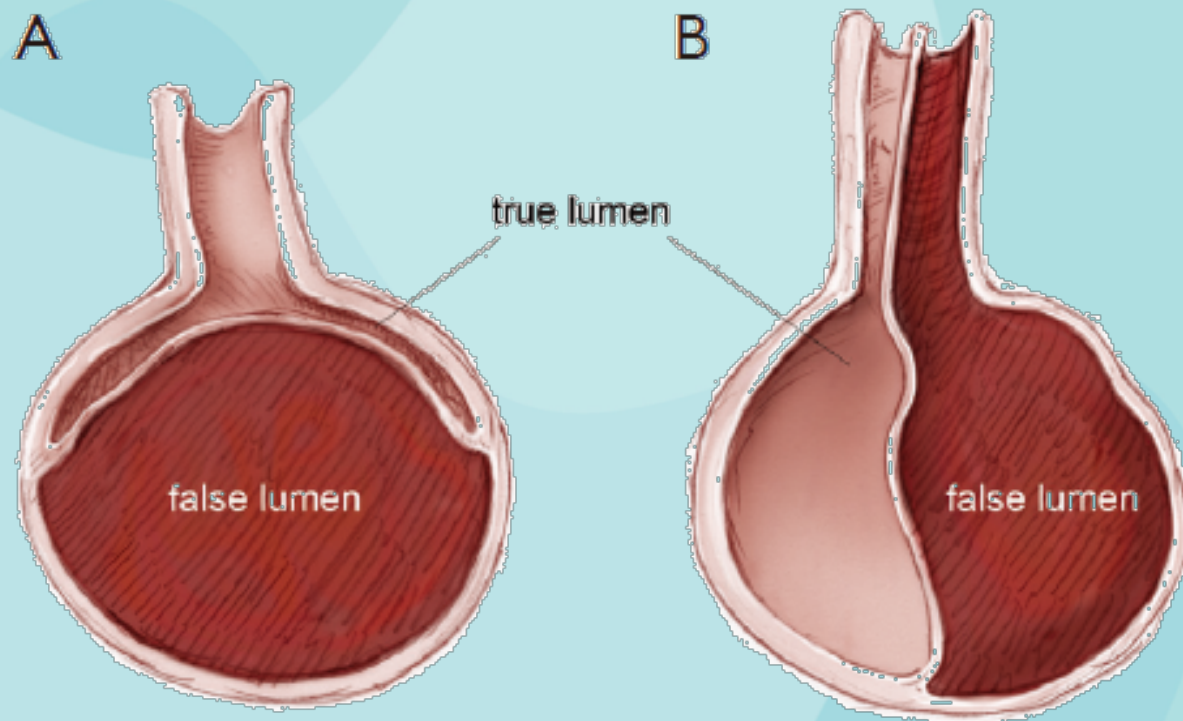


CAUSAS DE MORTALIDADE

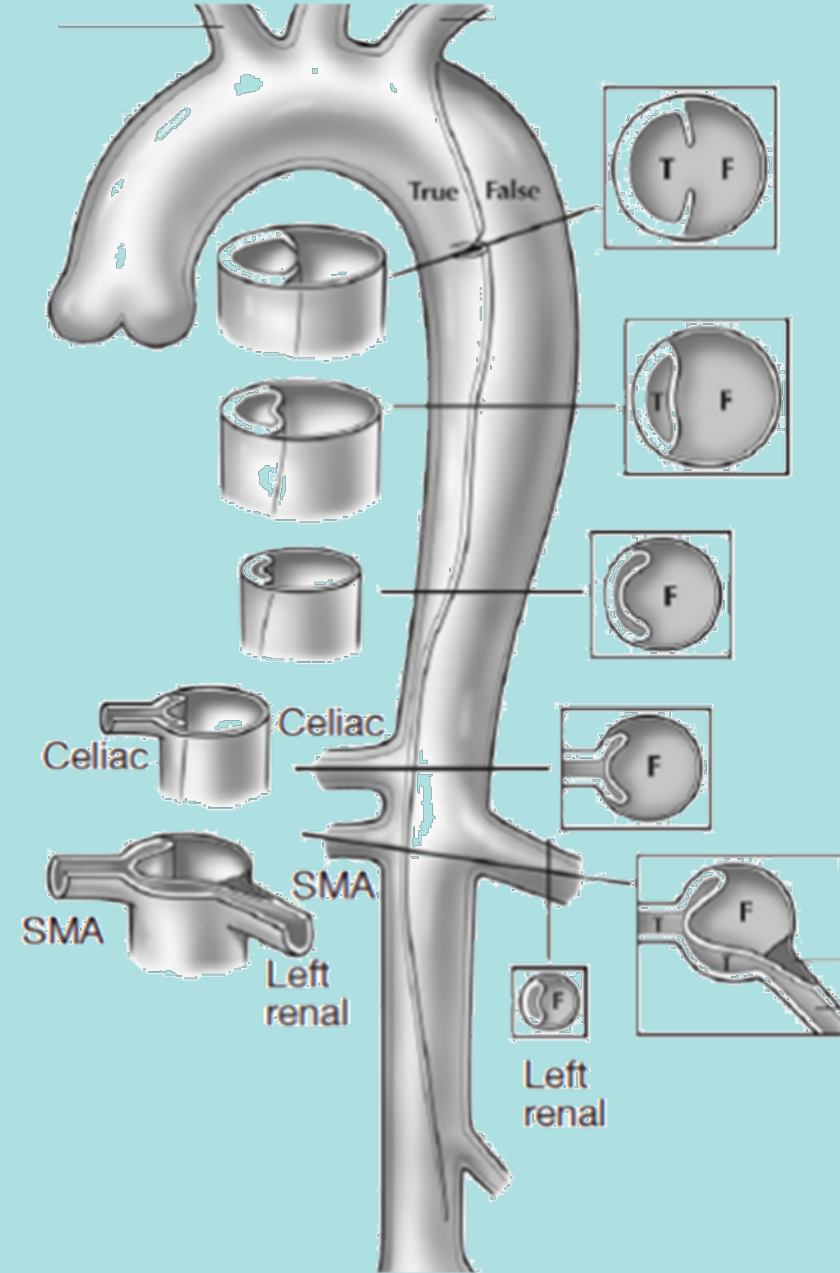
❖ Síndrome de Má Perfusão



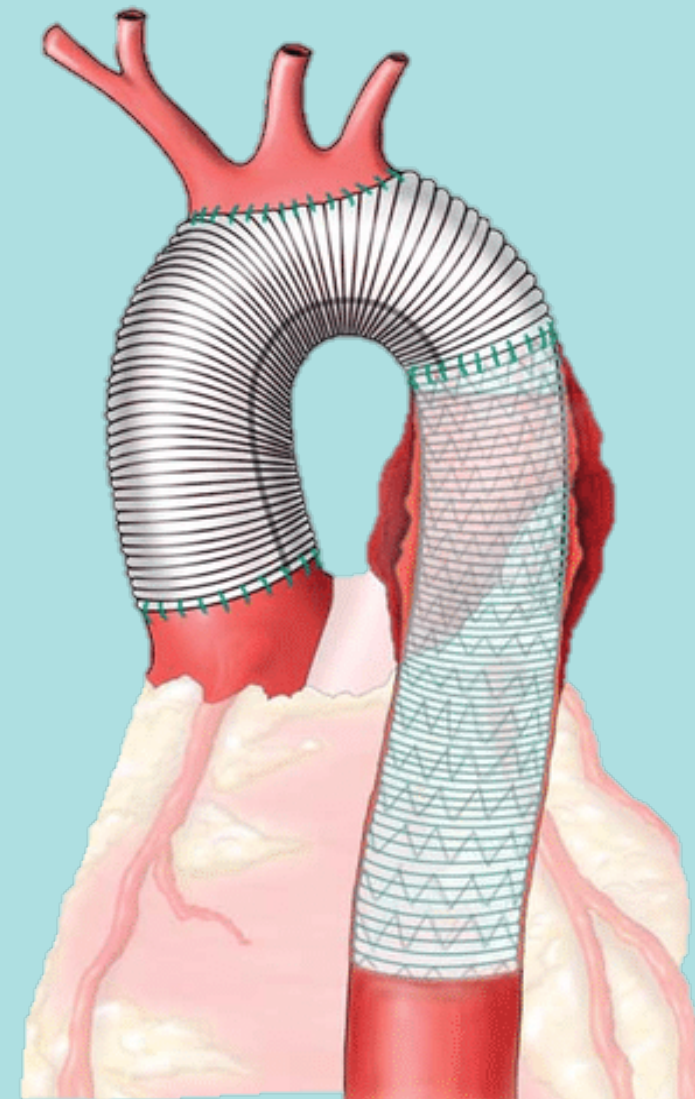
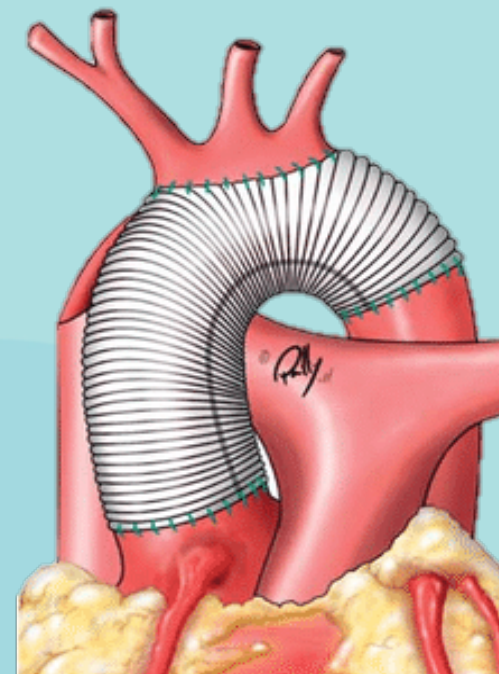
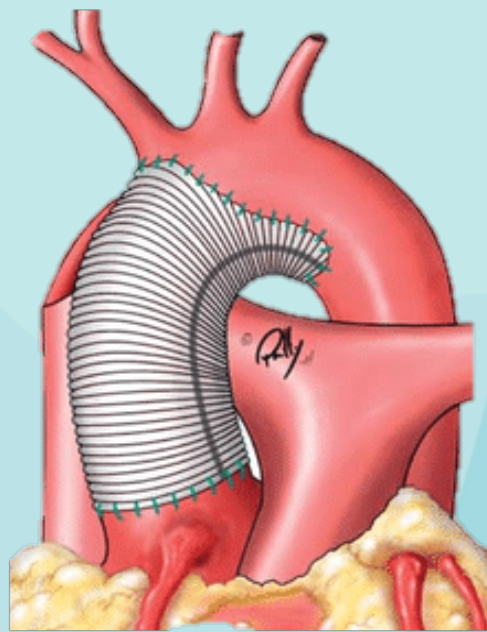
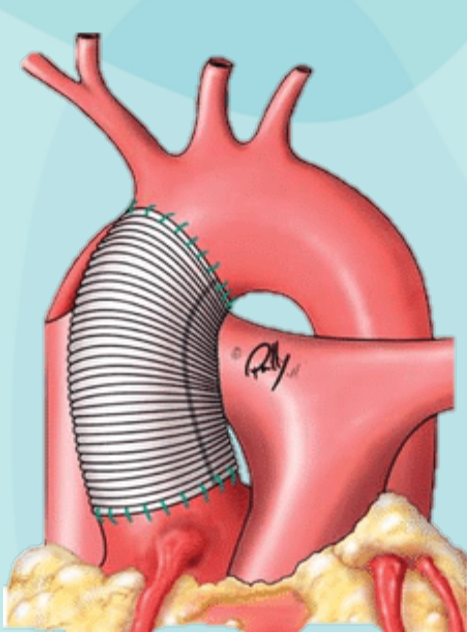
CAUSAS DE MORTALIDADE



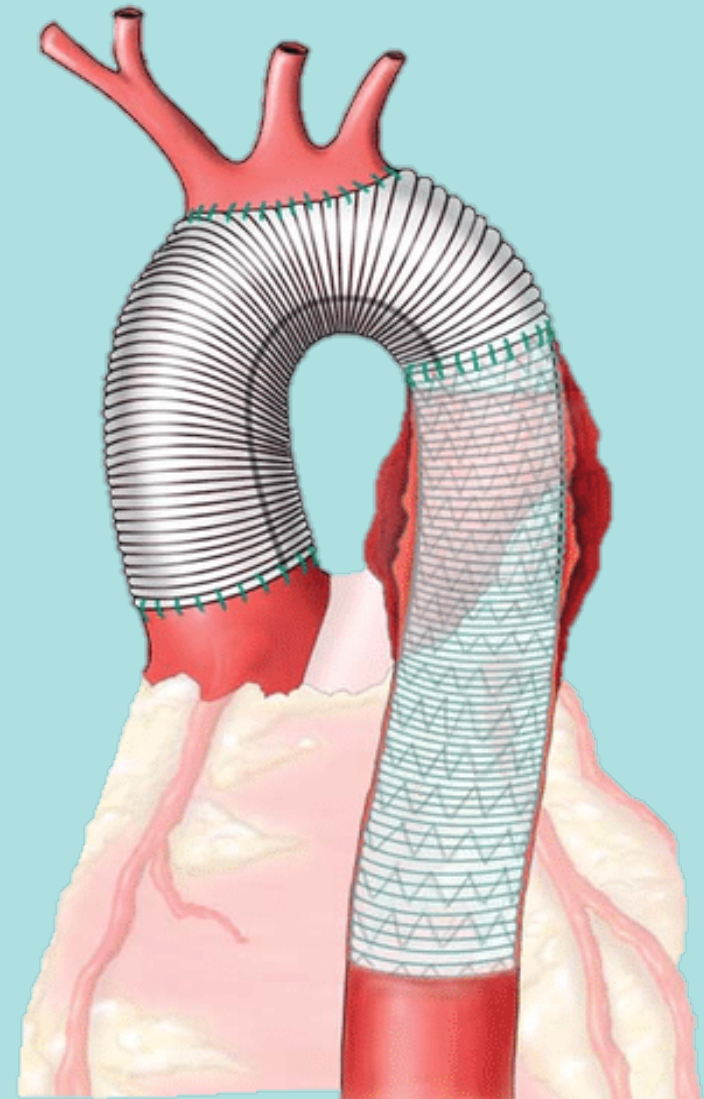
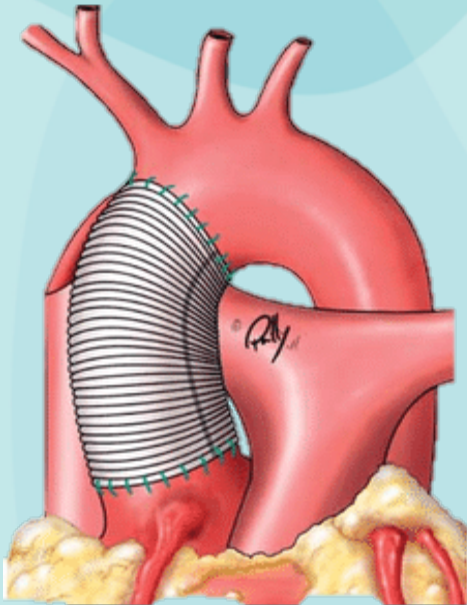
- ❖ Perfundidos pelo verdadeiro lúmen → compressão dinâmica (A)
- ❖ Perfundido pelo falso lúmen → compressão estática (B)



TRATAMENTO CIRÚRGICO



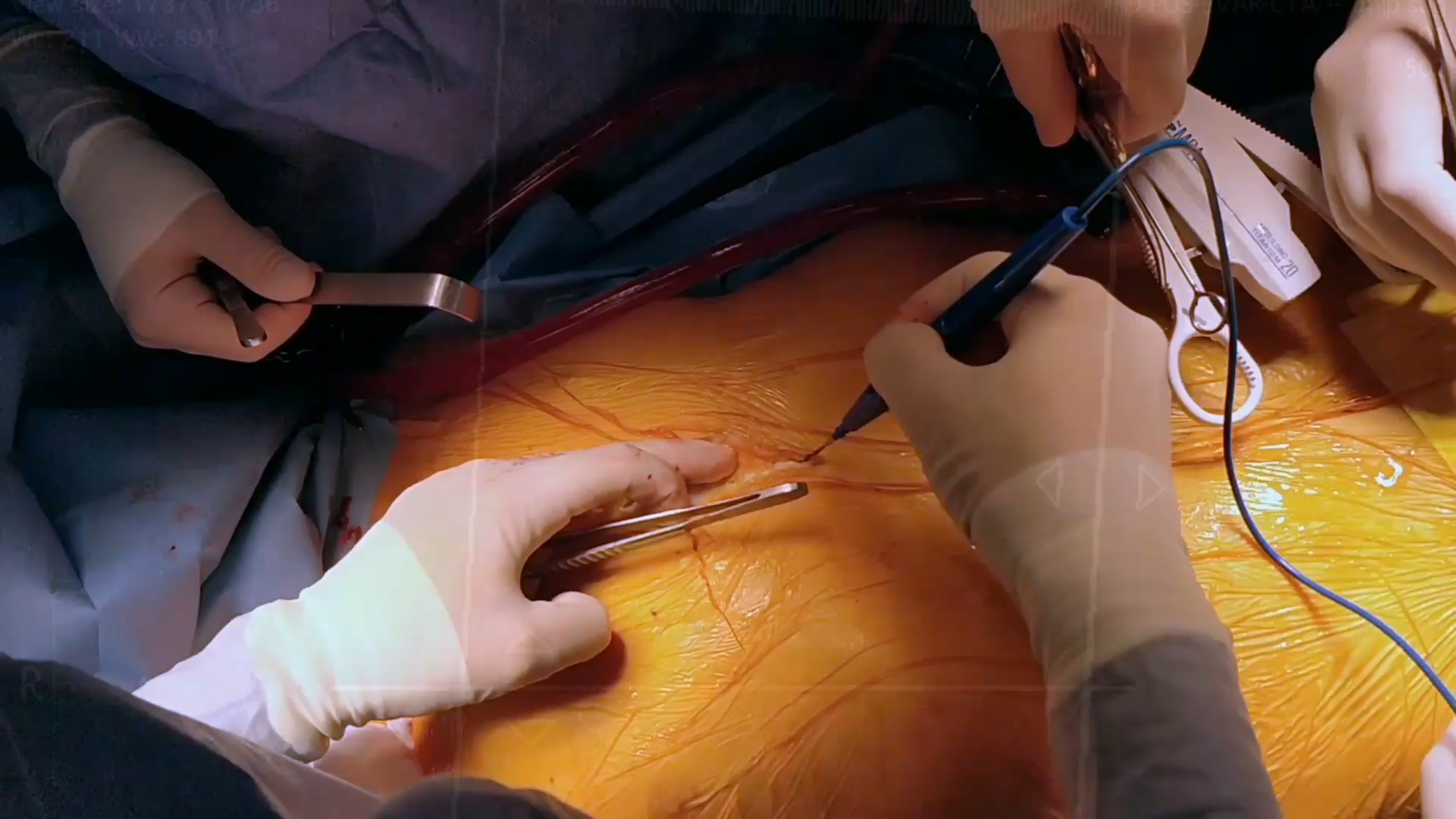
TRATAMENTO CIRÚRGICO



SÍNDROME DE MÁ PERFUSÃO

- ❖ Cirurgia vascular em 2º tempo
- ❖ Isquémia muito avançada com lesão órgão
 - ❖ Cirurgia de ressecção de órgão alvo.
- ❖ Mau prognóstico
 - ❖ Doente geralmente já em acidose.
 - ❖ Elevada taxa de mortalidade → >30%







COOK ENDOGRAFT ZTA-P-34-113

Fluoroscopy
Low



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