Re-operations in Aortic Root Surgery - United Kingdom Experience with Focus on Outcomes and Survival. by Mohamad Bashir | Manuela Pizzuti | Consortium of surgeons | Amer Harky | Rakesh Uppal | Aung Oo

Objectives:

Reoperation for aortic root repair still carries high mortality and morbidity rate. Our objectives are to assess the outcomes and survival amongst a UK cohort with previous aortic intervention.

Method:

From 2007-2013 we identified 187 patients who underwent aortic root surgery that had previously undergone aortic surgery. We examined their pre-operative and operative characteristics and post-operative outcomes. 171 (91.4%) patients were successfully linked to their follow up mortality data, which was also assessed.

Results:

The median age of the cohort was 56 years (IQR = 43 to 65), 41 (21.9%) were female and 87 (46.5%) were non-elective presentations. In addition to the root segment being operated on, 91 (48.7%) patients had surgery on the ascending aorta, 22 (11.8%) on the aortic arch and 2 (1.1%) on the descending aorta. 30 (16.0%) had a chronic dissection pathology and 11 (5.9%) an acute dissection. 7 (3.7%) patients suffered a post-operative stroke, 15 (8.0%) patients had post-operative renal failure and 25 (13.4%) patients required a reoperation. 32 (17.1%) died in-hospital, at 1 year the actuarial mortality rate was 26.9% and at 5 years 34.6%.

Conclusion:

Aortic root reoperation, although a technically complex operation, can be performed with acceptable mortality and morbidity. The UK experience is compatible with other international centres.