Surgical management of acute aortic dissection complicated by stroke.

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Although patients with acute type A aortic dissection are best managed by emergency surgical intervention, preoperative stroke is known to be an independent predictor of late mortality and is considered by some to be a contraindication to operation because of the risk of precipitating hemorrhagic cerebral infarction and poor long-term outcome. In a series of 272 consecutive, unselected patients with aortic dissection undergoing surgical treatment during a 25-year span (1963-1987), 128 (47 +/- 3% [+/- 70% confidence level (CL)] had an acute type A dissection. A total of seven patients with acute type A dissection (2.6 +/- 1% of all patients, 5.5 +/- 2% of the acute type A cohort) developed a new stroke preoperatively. Thirteen (4.8 +/- 1% patients had a diminished or absent carotid pulse, only four (31 +/- 13%) of whom sustained a stroke. One patient died in the immediate postoperative period due to severe brain injury, yielding an operative mortality rate of 14 +/- 14%. Two patients had persistent neurological deficits and died within 4 months of operation; the actuarial survival estimate at 1 year was 57 +/- 19% (mean +/- SEM). One patient recovered function of one upper extremity (preoperative left hemiparesis compounded by paraplegia) but died 6 years later. The remaining three long-term survivors (43 +/- 19%) had major resolution of their neurological deficits and are clinically well 2-8 years postoperatively. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

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