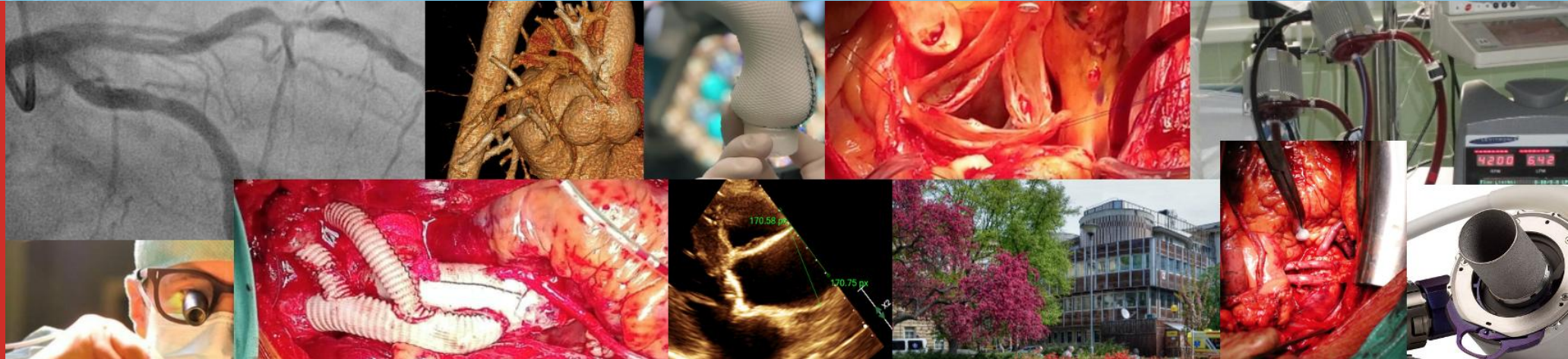




Centrum  
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chirurgie



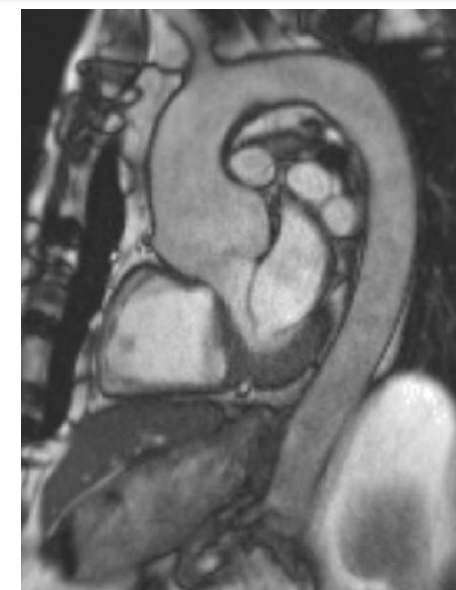
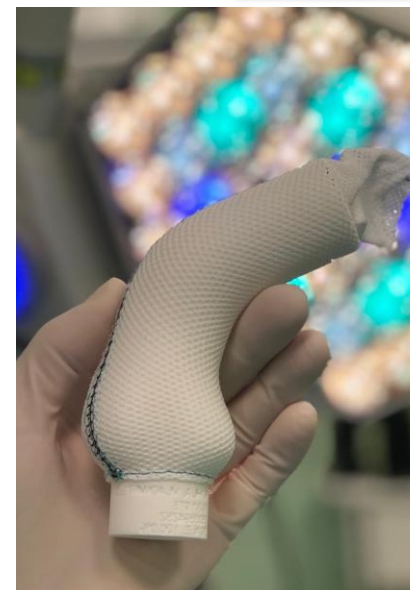
# **ZEVNÍ OPORA AORTY PEARS - PREVENCE I LÉČBA aneb máme oporu v současných guidelines?**

*Petr Fila, Petr Němec*

# PEARS - Personalised External Aortic Root Support



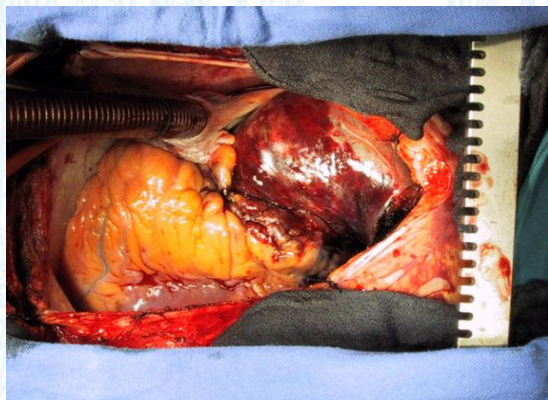
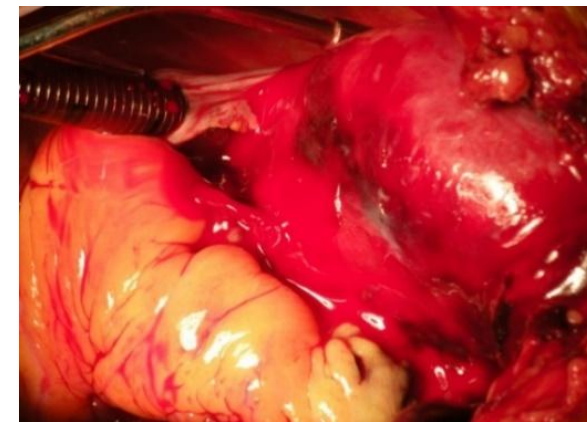
- polyesterová síťka kolem kořene a asc. aorty
- individualizace tvaru dle CT
- velikost - 100%, 95% vnitřního rozměru aorty
- mimotělní oběh není při implantaci vždy nutný



# Dilatace aorty

Prevence dilataci aorty! Má místo preventivní operace?

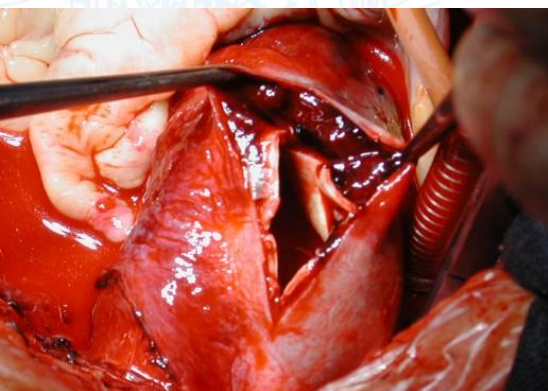
**CÍL? ⇒ zabránit akutní disekci typu A**



- 20-50% zemře než se dostane do nemocnice/kardiochirurgii
- 50 % neléčených typ A zemře do 48 hod - mortalita 1-2 % / hod
- 30 denní mortalita po operaci 5-24%

*Mahase, BMJ 2020; 368 :m304*

*Gudbjartsson, . Scandinavian Cardiovascular Journal, 2020, 54.1: 1-13.*



# Hranice pro výkon na aortě

## 2021 ESC/EACTS Guidelines for the management of valvular heart disease

Developed by the Task Force for the management of valvular heart disease of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS)

- Marfan + RF
- TGFBR 1,2 mutace
- konkomitantní výkon na ao chlopni

- Marfan
- bikuspidní + RF/koarktace

- izolované aneurysma

45 mm

50 mm

55 mm

Stačí to, nebo potřebujeme lepší/přísnější kritéria?

Ascending aortic surgery is recommended in patients with Marfan syndrome who have aortic root disease with a maximal ascending aortic diameter  $\geq 50$  mm.

Ascending aortic surgery should be considered in patients who have aortic root disease with maximal ascending aortic diameter:

- $\geq 55$  mm in all patients.
- $\geq 45$  mm in the presence of Marfan syndrome and additional risk factors<sup>d</sup> or patients with a *TGFBR1* or *TGFBR2* mutation (including Loeys–Dietz syndrome).<sup>e</sup>
- $\geq 50$  mm in the presence of a bicuspid valve with additional risk factors<sup>d</sup> or coarctation. When surgery is primarily indicated for the aortic valve, replacement of the aortic root or tubular ascending aorta should be considered when  $\geq 45$  mm.<sup>f</sup>

I

C

IIa

C

IIa

C

<sup>d</sup>Family history of aortic dissection (or personal history of spontaneous vascular dissection), severe aortic or mitral regurgitation, desire for pregnancy, uncontrolled systemic arterial hypertension and/or aortic size increase  $>3$  mm/year (using serial echocardiography or CMR measurements at the same level of the aorta confirmed by ECG-gated CCT).

# Reflektují guidelines prediktory disekce?

## Aortic Diameter $\geq 5.5$ cm Is Not a Good Predictor of Type A Aortic Dissection

Observations From the International Registry of Acute Aortic Dissection (IRAD)

Linda A. Pape, MD; Thomas T. Tsai, MD; Eric M. Isselbacher, MD; Jae K. Oh, MD; Patrick T. O'Gara, MD; Arturo Evangelista, MD; Rossella Fattori, MD; Gabriel Meinhardt, MD; Santi Trimarchi, MD; Eduardo Bossone, MD; Toru Suzuki, MD; Jeanna V. Cooper, MS; James B. Froehlich, MD, MPH; Christoph A. Nienaber, MD; Kim A. Eagle, MD; on behalf of the International Registry of Acute Aortic Dissection (IRAD) Investigators

IRAD registr, n=591  
 40% <50mm; 59% <55mm  
 mortalita bez korelace k rozměrům aorty

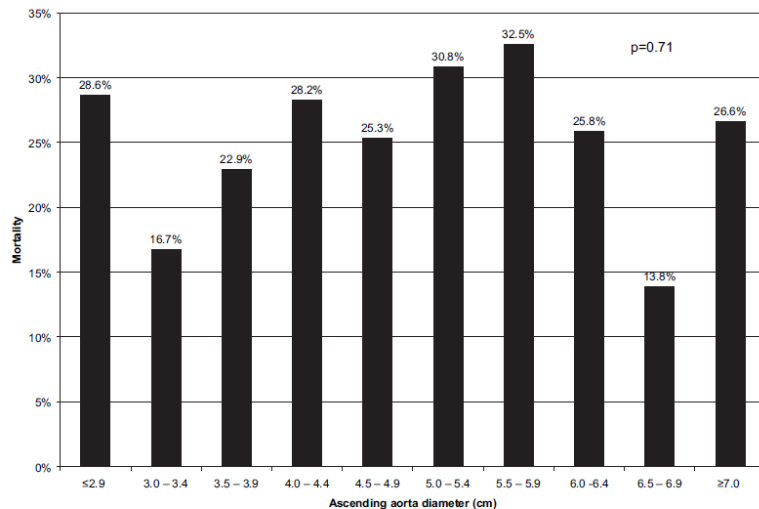


Figure 2. Mortality of acute type A aortic dissection by ascending aortic diameter (cm).

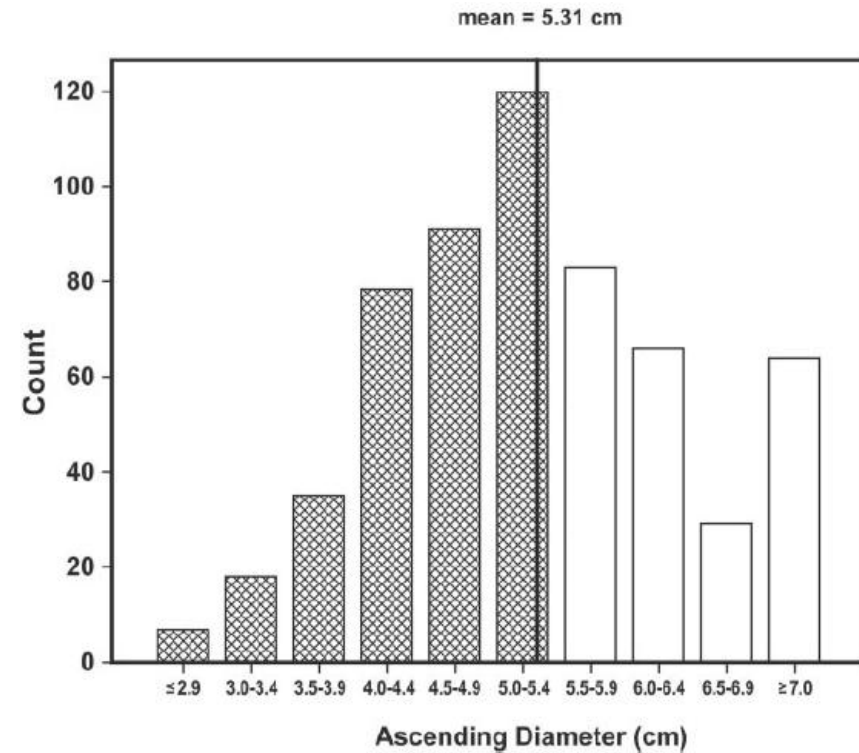


TABLE 4. Independent Predictors of Dissection at Diameters <math>< 5.5</math> cm

	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	P
History of hypertension	2.17	1.03 to 4.57	0.04
Radiating pain	2.08	1.08 to 4.0	0.03
Age	1.03	1.00 to 1.05	0.03

Papa, L. A.,. *Circulation*, 2007,116, 1120-1127.

# Hranice pro výkon na aortě

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CARDIOLOGY  
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PUBLISHED BY ELSEVIER

VOL. 80, NO. 24, 2022

## CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE

### 2022 ACC/AHA Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Aortic Disease



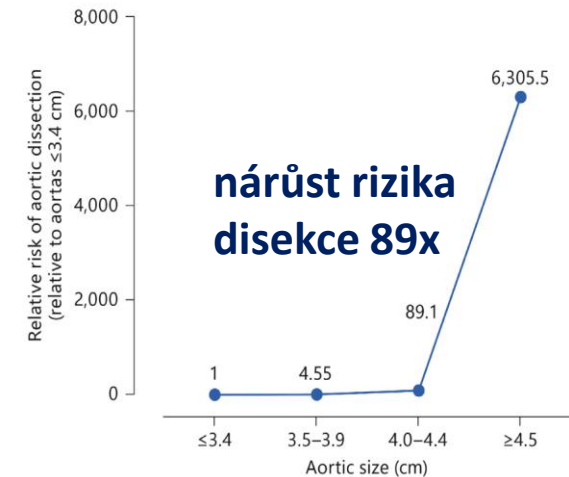
45 mm

50 mm

55 mm



FIGURE 5 Relative Risk of Aortic Dissection by Size Range



The relative risk of aortic dissection begins to increase appreciably at a diameter of 4.0 cm to 4.4 cm and then increases dramatically at a diameter of ≥4.5 cm. Reprinted from Paruchuri et al.<sup>5</sup> Copyright 2005, with permission from Karger Publishers, Basel Switzerland.

. In asymptomatic patients with aneurysms of the aortic root or ascending aorta who have a maximum diameter of ≥5.0 cm, surgery is reasonable when performed by experienced surgeons in a Multidisciplinary Aortic Team.<sup>14-17</sup>

# Hranice pro výkon na aortě



The Annals of Thoracic Surgery

Available online 14 April 2023

In Press, Corrected Proof [What's this?](#)



Aorta  
Research

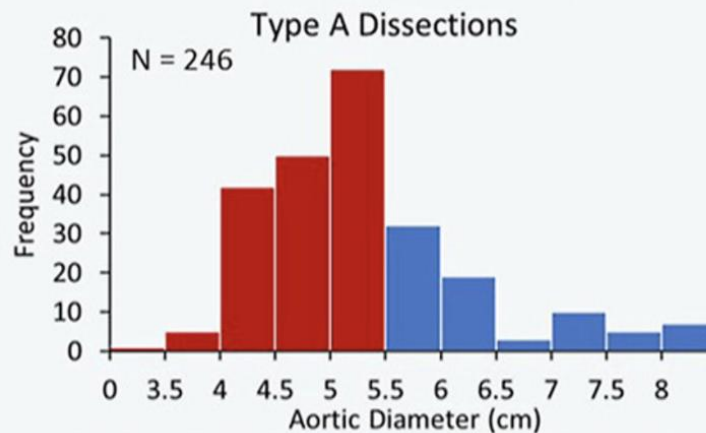
## Aortic Size at the Time of Type A and Type B Dissections

Presented at the Fifty-ninth Annual Meeting of The Society of Thoracic Surgeons, San Diego, CA, Jan 21-23, 2023.

Zachary G. Perez MMSc, PA-C<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad A. Zafar MBBS<sup>1</sup>, Juan J. Velasco MD<sup>1</sup>,  
Alexandra Sonsino BS<sup>1</sup>, Hesham Ellauzi MBBCh, BAO (hon)<sup>1</sup>, Clerin John<sup>1</sup>,  
Asanish Kalyanasundaram MD<sup>1</sup>, Bulat A. Ziganshin MD, PhD<sup>1</sup>,  
John A. Eleftheriades MD, PhD (hon)<sup>1</sup> [ORCID](#) [Email](#)

Aortic size at the time of dissection was determined from imaging studies of 407 naturally-occurring, acute, flap-type aortic dissections.

**69% of Type A dissections occur below the 5.5 cm surgical threshold**



posun k indikaci 50mm  
- zabrání 29% disekcí typu A

- Aortic diameter of acute Type A and Type B dissections is not consistent with current guidelines for prophylactic surgical intervention.
- Type A dissection data support a left-shift in the surgical threshold toward 5.0 cm.
- Type B dissection occurs at small sizes and cannot be prevented using a size criterion.

# PEARS - Personalised External Aortic Root Support

- Marfanův syndrom, preemptivní implantace
- středně dilatovaný aortální kořen (40-50mm)
- mírná aortální regurgitace



## Rozšiřování indikací - **PREVENCE i LÉČBA**

### ***existující morfologie aorty + ev. redukce diametru***

- Marfanův syndrom (ev. + Mi)
- Idiopatická dilatace
- Bikuspidní Ao chlopeč
- Loeys-Dietz syndrome
- Actin Alpha 2 (ACTA2) mutace
- Fallotova tetralogie

### ***existující morfologie "neo-aorty" + redukce diametru***

- post Ross
- post arterial switch

### ***profylaktická opora autograftu***

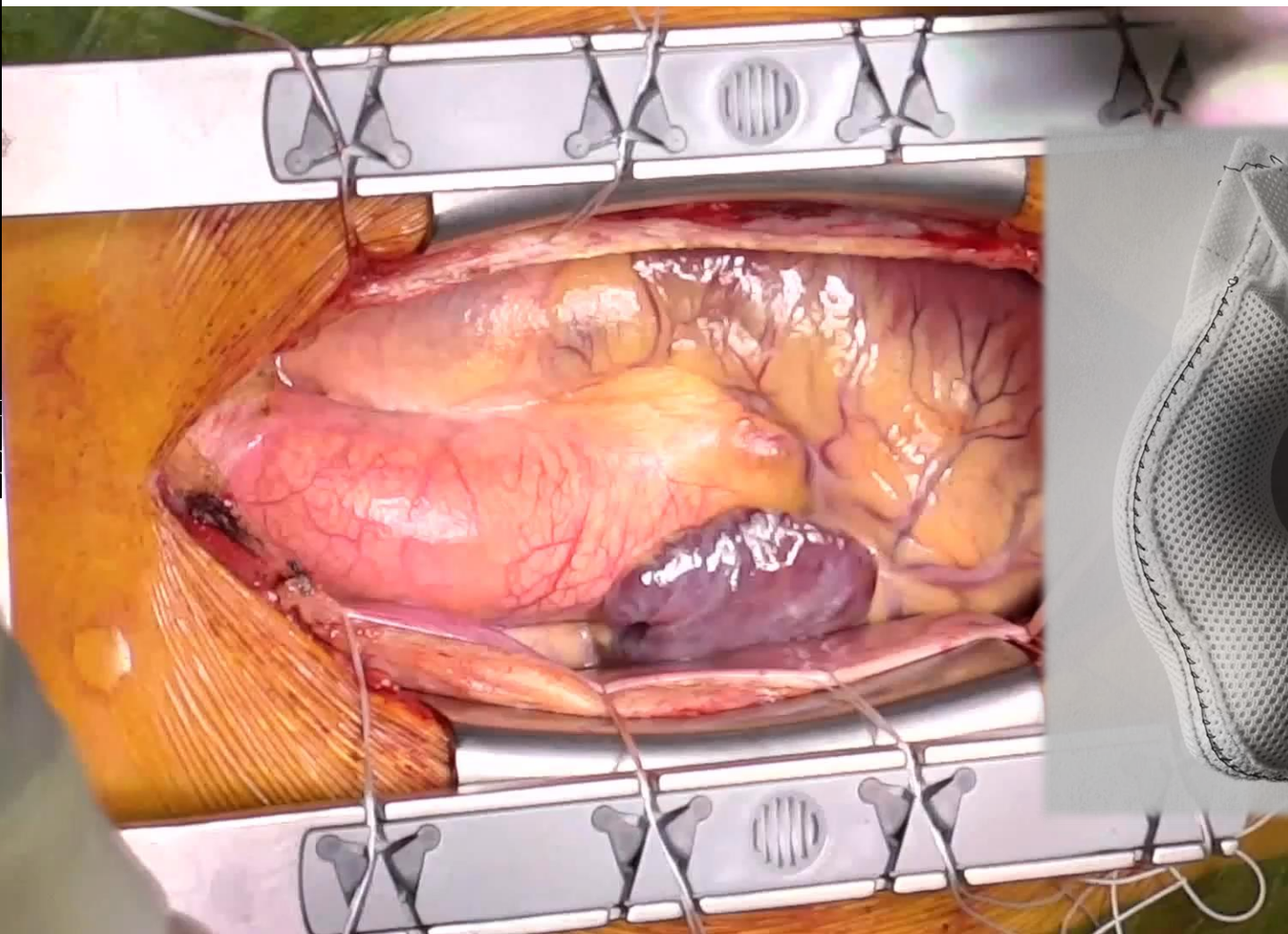
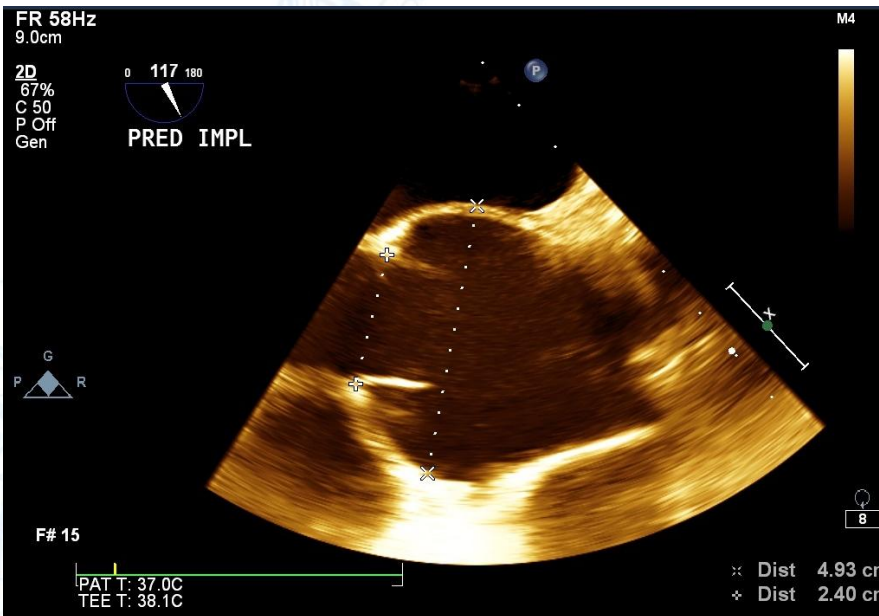
- ROSS – PEARs  
(Rossova operace +  
konkomitantní PEARs)

### ***profylaktická opora jiná***

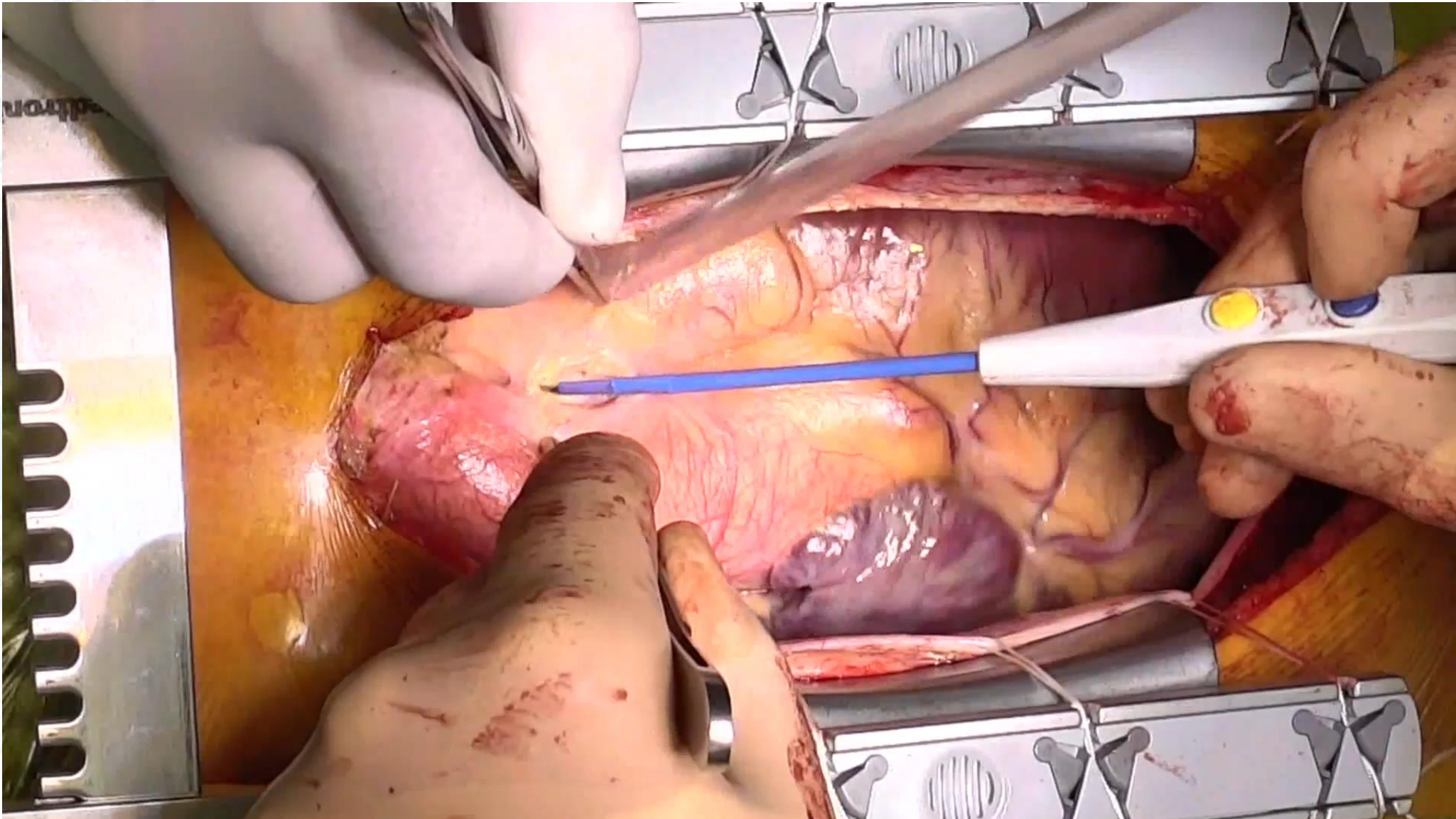
- izolovaná dilatace sinu po arterial switch pro TGA
- dilatace kmene plicnice po Damus-Kaye-Stanzel ao-pu anastomóze
- resekce stěny aorty s redukcí rozměru jednoho sinu
- ....



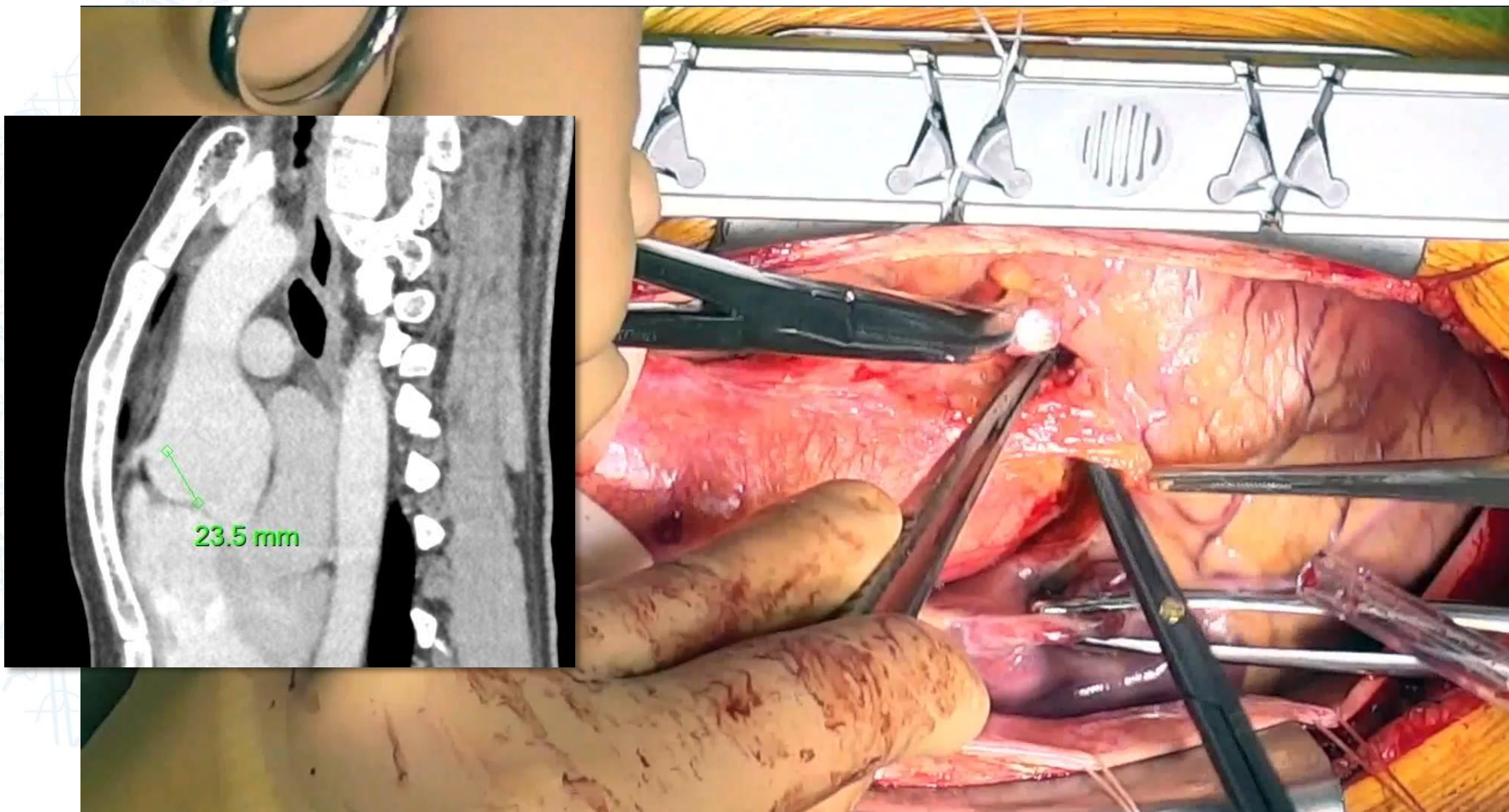
# Implantace PEARS při Marfanově syndromu



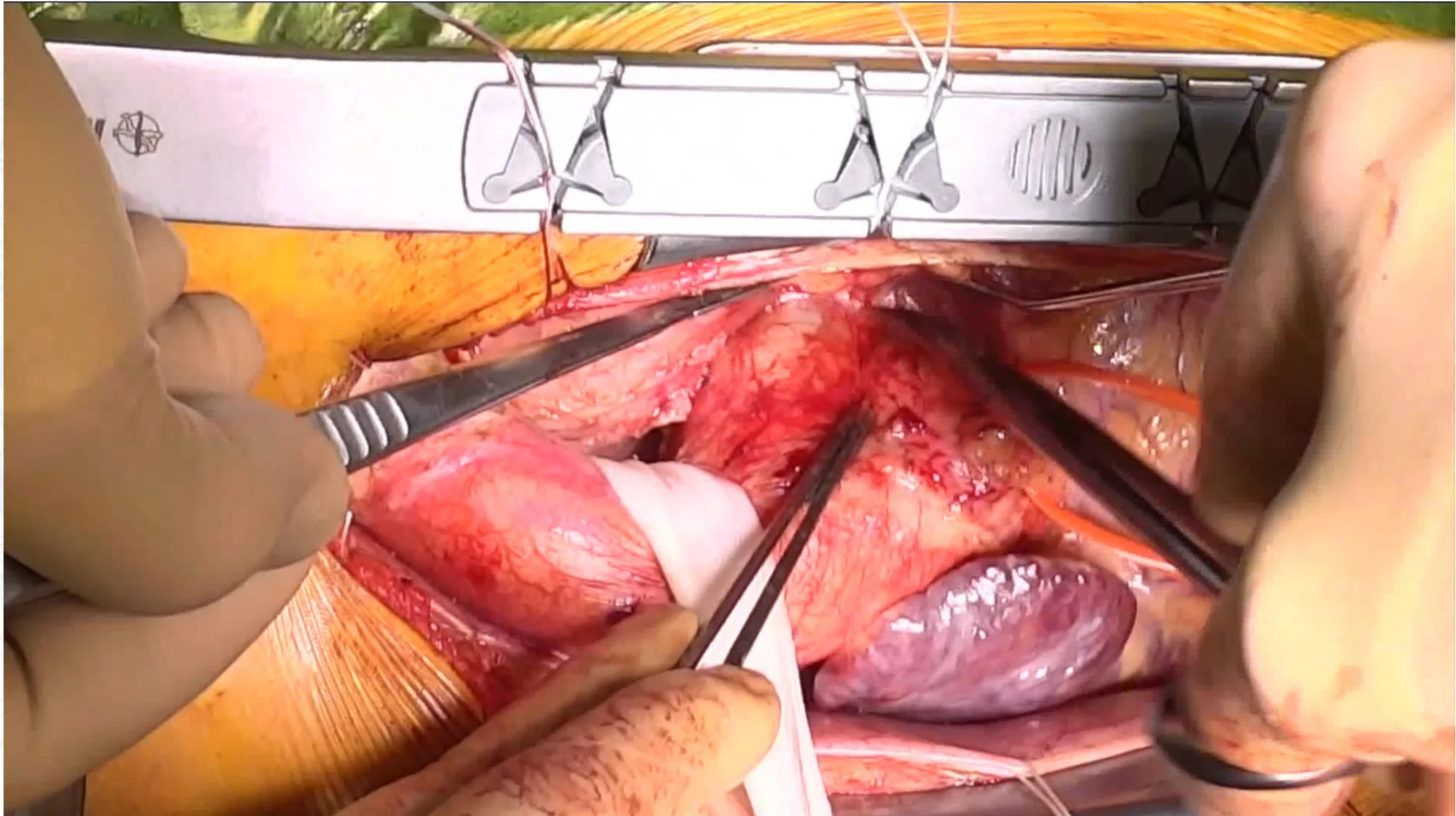
# Implantace PEARS při Marfanově syndromu - preparace



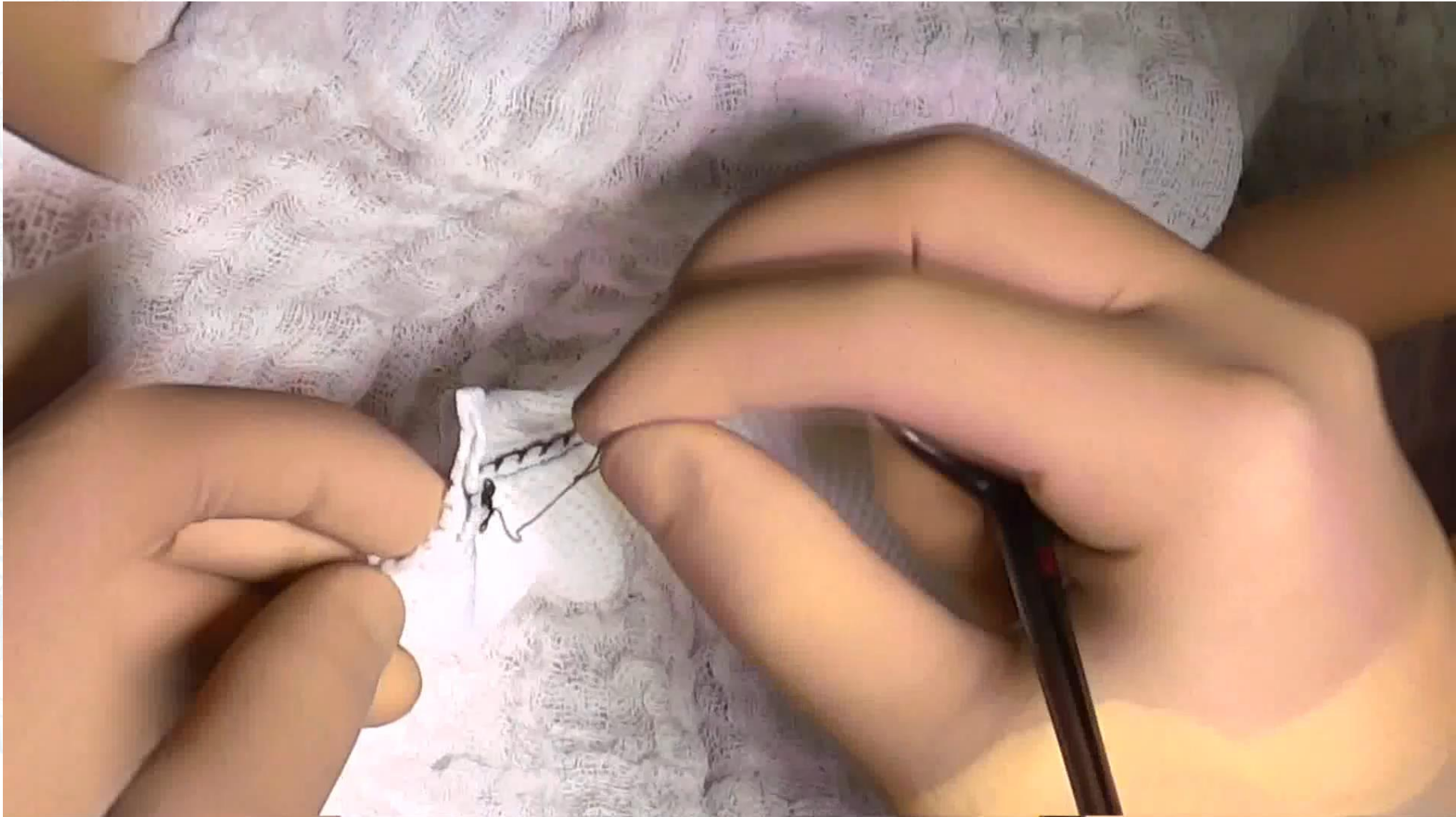
# Implantace PEARS při Marfanově syndromu - ACD



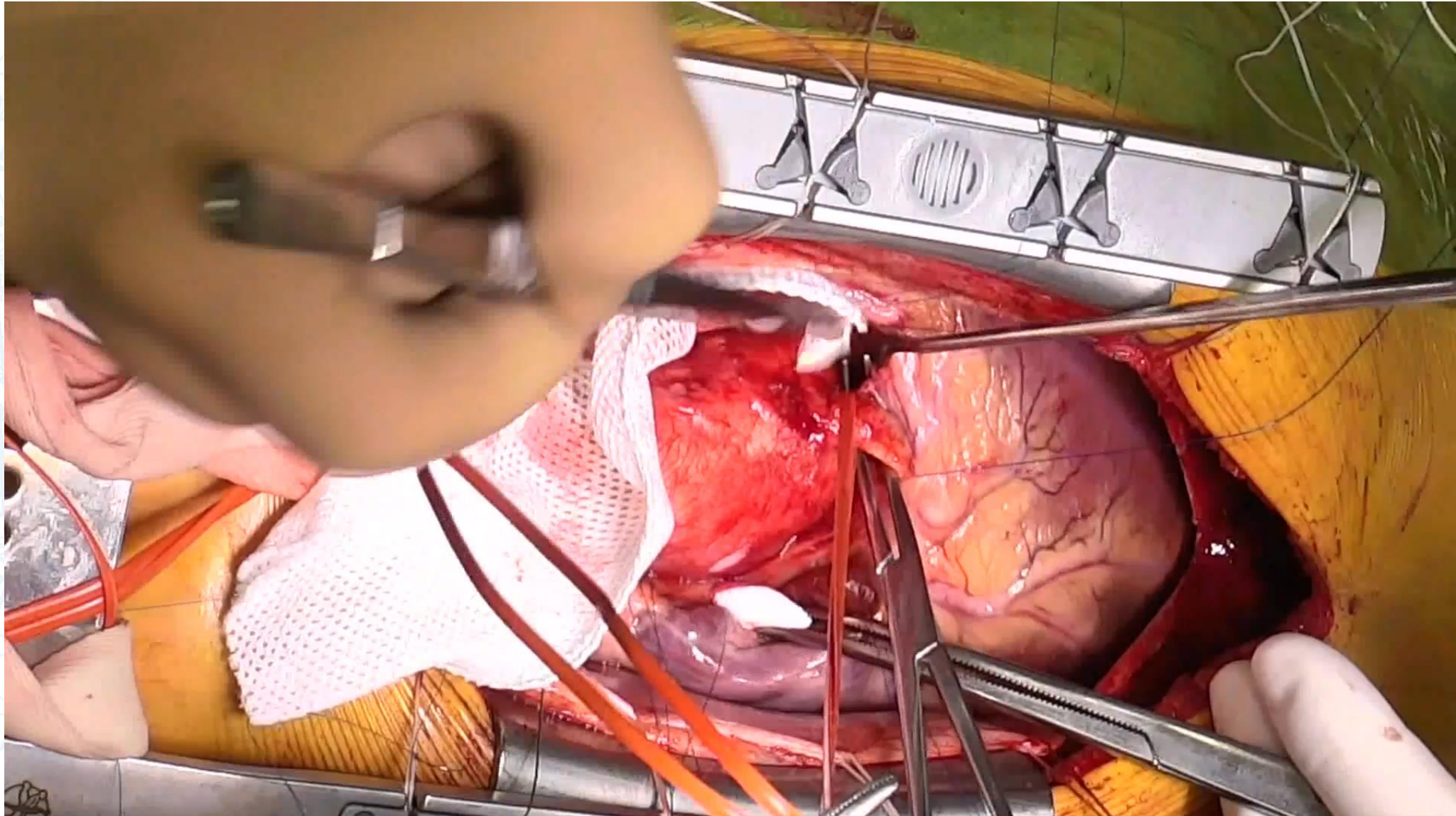
# Implantace PEARS při Marfanově syndromu



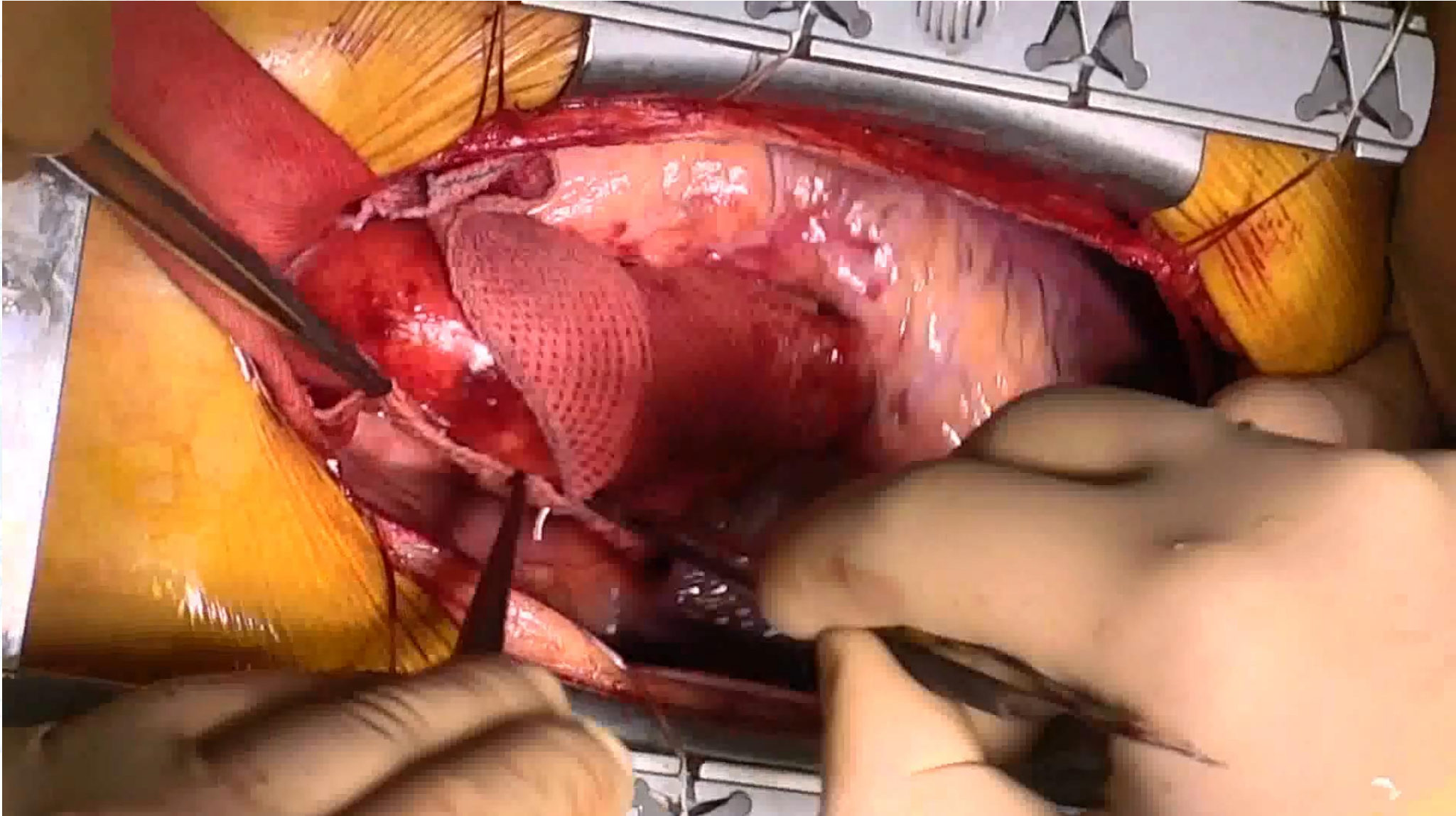
# Implantace PEARS při Marfanově syndromu



# Implantace PEARS při Marfanově syndromu



# Implantace PEARS při Marfanově syndromu



# PEARS - report

7. března 2023

**n = 750 (232 žen, 518 mužů), 3-77 let**

**MFS, bikuspidní aortopatie, L-D sy, Turner sy, E-D sy, SMAD3, MYBCP3, ACTA2 mutace, TGA, Ross**

**79% bez ECC**

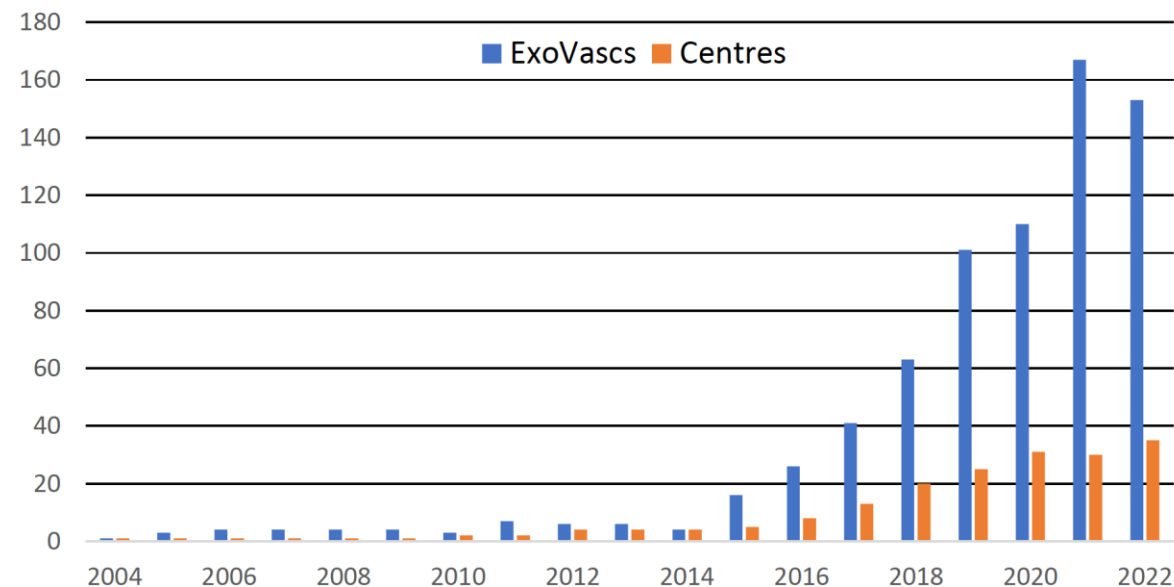
#1 - 18 let

33 pacientů > 10 let

131 pacientů > 5 let

10 žen - 11 narozených dětí

**Bez akutní disekce u implantovaných pacientů**



*Increase in PEARs surgical centres and patient numbers.*



Cite this article as: Nemeč P, Pepper J, Fila P. Personalized external aortic root support. *Interact CardioVasc Thorac Surg* 2020;31:342–5.

## Personalized external aortic root support

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Původní sdělení | Original research article

## Výsledky léčby externí podpory aortálního kořene a ascendentní aorty u prvních 100 pacientů v České republice

(Outcomes of personalised external aortic root support implantation in 100 patients in the Czech Republic)

Petr Nemeč<sup>a,b</sup>, Jan Pirk<sup>c</sup>, Ivo Skalský<sup>d</sup>, Tomáš Matějka<sup>e</sup>, Pavel Žáček<sup>f</sup>, Tomáš Grus<sup>g</sup>, Vilém Rohn<sup>h</sup>, Petr Šantavý<sup>ch</sup>, Alice Krebsová<sup>c</sup>, Ondřej Szárszo<sup>i</sup>, Lydie Tauchenová<sup>c</sup>, Daniela Žáková<sup>a,b</sup>, Radka Kočková<sup>c</sup>, Petr Fila<sup>a,b</sup>

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<sup>c</sup> Klinika kardiovaskulární chirurgie, Institut klinické a experimentální medicíny, Praha

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<sup>h</sup> Klinika kardiovaskulární chirurgie, 2. lékařská fakulta Univerzity Karlovy a Fakultní nemocnice v Motole, Praha

<sup>ch</sup> Kardiochirurgická klinika, Lékařská fakulta Univerzity Palackého a Fakultní nemocnice Olomouc, Olomouc

ACTA CHIRURGICA BELGICA  
2022, VOL. 122, NO. 1, 70–73  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00015458.2021.2008611>




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SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

## Personalized external aortic root support – how to implant it

Petr Nemeč<sup>a,b</sup>, Miroslav Kolarik<sup>a</sup> and Petr Fila<sup>a,b</sup> 

<sup>a</sup>Centre of Cardiovascular Surgery and Transplantation, Brno, Czech Republic; <sup>b</sup>Department of Cardiovascular Surgery and Transplantation, Faculty of Medicine, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

### ABSTRACT

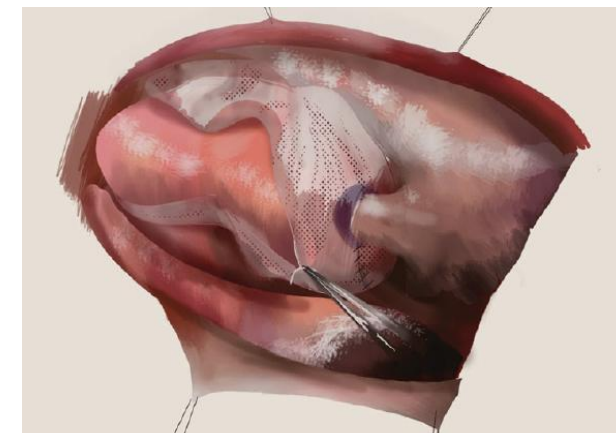
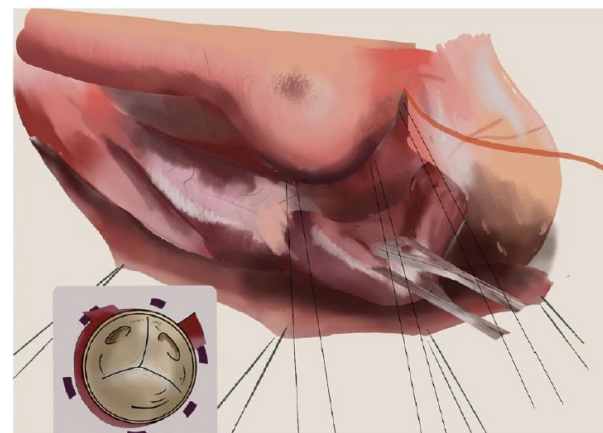
Personalized External Aortic Root Support (PEARS) is an evolving method of treatment for patients with a dilated aortic root or ascending aorta. This treatment is being adopted in an increasing number of centres. For the sake of the safety of the procedure a standardized surgical technique is necessary. The authors describe a surgical technique of implantation that is derived from their extensive experience.

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 3 May 2021  
Accepted 16 November 2021

### KEYWORDS

Aortic root dilatation;  
ascending aorta dilatation;  
PEARS; surgical technique



Nemeč, *Interactive CardioVascular and Thoracic Surgery*, 2020, 31.3: 342-345.

Nemeč, *Cor et Vasa*, 2022, 64: 579-583.

Nemeč, *Acta Chirurgica Belgica*, 2022, 122.1: 70-73

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# Shrnutí

## Časná indikace - „agresivnější“ přístup má význam

- bez nutnosti mimotělního oběhu
- bez zákroku na nativní chlopni
- bez antikoagulace
- zachovává endotel nativní aorty

## Budoucnost:

- absolutní rozměr aorty - daleko od ideálu predikce rizika
- více informací než jen rozměr (biomarkery k monitoraci a predikci rizika...)
- posun indikace na 50 mm má opodstatnění (nebo i níže)?
- chybí randomizované studie - chybí jasná opora v guidelines
- budou to reflektovat i guidelines ESC?

