



# MODERNÍ CHIRURGICKÉ PŘÍSTUPY K MITRÁLNÍ CHLOPNI

Štěpán ČERNÝ

Kardiochirurgické oddělení  
Nemocnice Na Homolce  
Praha



## CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ REGURGITACE

- **INDIKACE**
- **CHIRURGICKÁ TECHNIKA**
- **CHIRURGICKÝ PŘÍSTUP**





## CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ REGURGITACE

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## CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ REGURGITACE

PROGRESS IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES 60 (2017) 285–288



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Editorial

**Mitral Regurgitation in the 21st Century**



Enriquez-Sarano M, Michelena H, Prog Cardiovasc Dis 2017;60(3):285-288



# MODERNÍ CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ CHLOPNĚ



## Velmi nízká mortalita u izolované plastiky mitrální chlopně

### Increasing Disadvantage of “Watchful Waiting” for Repairing Degenerative Mitral Valve Disease

Farhang Yazdchi, MD, MS, Colleen G. Koch, MD, MS, Tomislav Mihaljevic, MD, Rory Hachamovitch, MD, Ashley M. Lowry, MS, Jiayan He, ScD, A. Marc Gillinov, MD, Eugene H. Blackstone, MD, and Joseph F. Sabik, III, MD

Departments of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Cardiothoracic Anesthesia, and Cardiovascular Medicine, Heart and Vascular Institute; and Department of Quantitative Health Sciences, Research Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio

**0,18%**

*Background.* Successful durable repair of severe degenerative mitral regurgitation with low operative mortality encourages intervention in asymptomatic patients rather than “watchful waiting.” Our objectives were to assess trends in patient characteristics, timing of intervention, and evolving surgical techniques at a high-volume center, and determine effects of these changes on outcomes after mitral valve (MV) repair over a 25-year period.

*Methods.* From January 1, 1985, to January 1, 2011, 5,902 patients underwent isolated repair (with or without tricuspid repair for functional regurgitation) for degenerative MV disease at Cleveland Clinic. For illustration, the experience is presented in 3 eras: 1985 to 1997 (era 1, n = 1,184), 1997 to 2005 (era 2, n = 2,400), and 2005 to 2011 (era 3, n = 2,318).

*Results.* In era 3, more patients were asymptomatic on presentation (44% in New York Heart Association [NYHA] class I vs 25% in era 1), with less heart failure

(11% vs 23%) and atrial fibrillation (9.9% vs 23%). Full sinus rhythm decreased from era 1 (n = 1,100/93%) to era 2 (n = 602/25%) (era 3 = 717/31%), and robotic surgery emerged (n = 57/25%) in era 3. Median length of stay shortened (era 1 = 6.4 days, era 2 = 5.9 days, era 3 = 5.2 days, p < 0.0001), and in-hospital mortality remained low (era 1 = 5/0.42%, era 2 = 5/0.21%, era 3 = 1/0.043%); 0.73% overall required reoperation on the repaired valve before discharge, and 97% had 0 to 1+ regurgitation at discharge.

*Conclusions.* Treatment trends over 25 years reveal that rather than watchful waiting, a more aggressive approach to degenerative MV disease, with earlier intervention for severe regurgitation in asymptomatic patients and less invasive operative techniques, is successful, safe, and effective.

(Ann Thorac Surg 2015;■:■-■)

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Yazdchi F et al: *Ann Thorac Surg* 2015;99(6):1992-2000



## Reparabilita mitrální chlopně se liší mezi jednotlivými chirurgickými centry

### A near 100% repair rate for mitral valve prolapse is achievable in a reference center: Implications for future guidelines

Javier G. Castillo, MD, Anelechi C. Anyanwu, MD, Valentin Fuster, MD, PhD, and David H. Adams, MD

**Background:** Although mitral valve repair is the recommended treatment for severe mitral regurgitation of degenerative etiology, valve replacement remains common, particularly for complex lesions or anterior leaflet involvement. We sought to characterize the feasibility and outcomes of an “all comers” repair strategy applied systematically in all cases of degenerative mitral valve disease, regardless of age, complexity, or leaflet involvement.

**Methods:** From January 2007 to December 2010, 71 consecutive patients (mean age, 58 ± 13 years [range, 12-90]; mean LVEF, 55% ± 9%) with degenerative mitral valve regurgitation and prolapse (anterior leaflet: n = 42, 6%; posterior leaflet: n = 29, 75%; bileaflet: n = 46, 19%) underwent mitral valve surgery. Annular, leaflet or chordal calcification was present in 27% of cases.

**Results:** All patients underwent mitral valve repair and received a concomitant annuloplasty with a median ring size of 32 mm (interquartile range, 30-36). There was 1 early valve replacement (99.9% repair rate) due to atrioventricular groove bleeding and 5 late re-repairs (0.7%) due to disease progression or infective endocarditis. In-hospital mortality and major stroke rates were 0.8% and 0.5%, respectively. Survival rates at 1 and 5 years were 99.2% ± 0.3% and 97.4% ± 0.8%, respectively. Seven-year freedom from reoperation was 97.1% ± 0.6%. The estimate of patients with <3+ mitral regurgitation at 4 and 7 years was 98% and 96%, respectively, and 95% and 91%, respectively, for <2+ mitral regurgitation.

**Conclusions:** A systematic strategy of mitral valve repair that uses a variety of techniques allows repair of all degenerative valves in a reference center, with good short-term outcomes and mid-term durability. Further study is required to document the long-term efficacy of an “all comers” mitral valve repair strategy in degenerative subgroups with very complex valve morphology. (*J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2012;144:308-12)

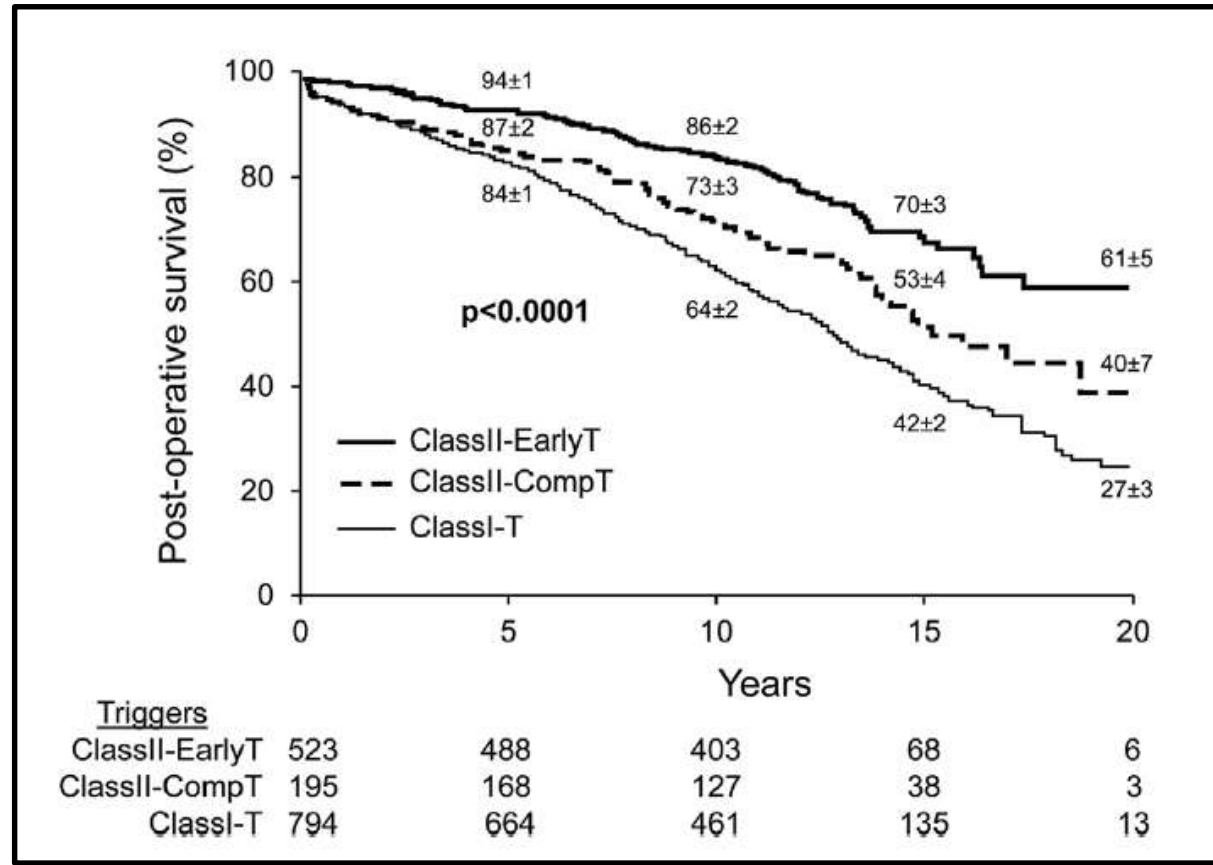
99,9%



# MODERNÍ CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ CHLOPNĚ



## Plastika mitrální chlopně – Class I trigery vs. Class II trigery



Enriquez-Sarano M et al: *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2015; 150(1):50-8



## CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ REGURGITACE

- INDIKACE
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- CHIRURGICKÝ PŘÍSTUP







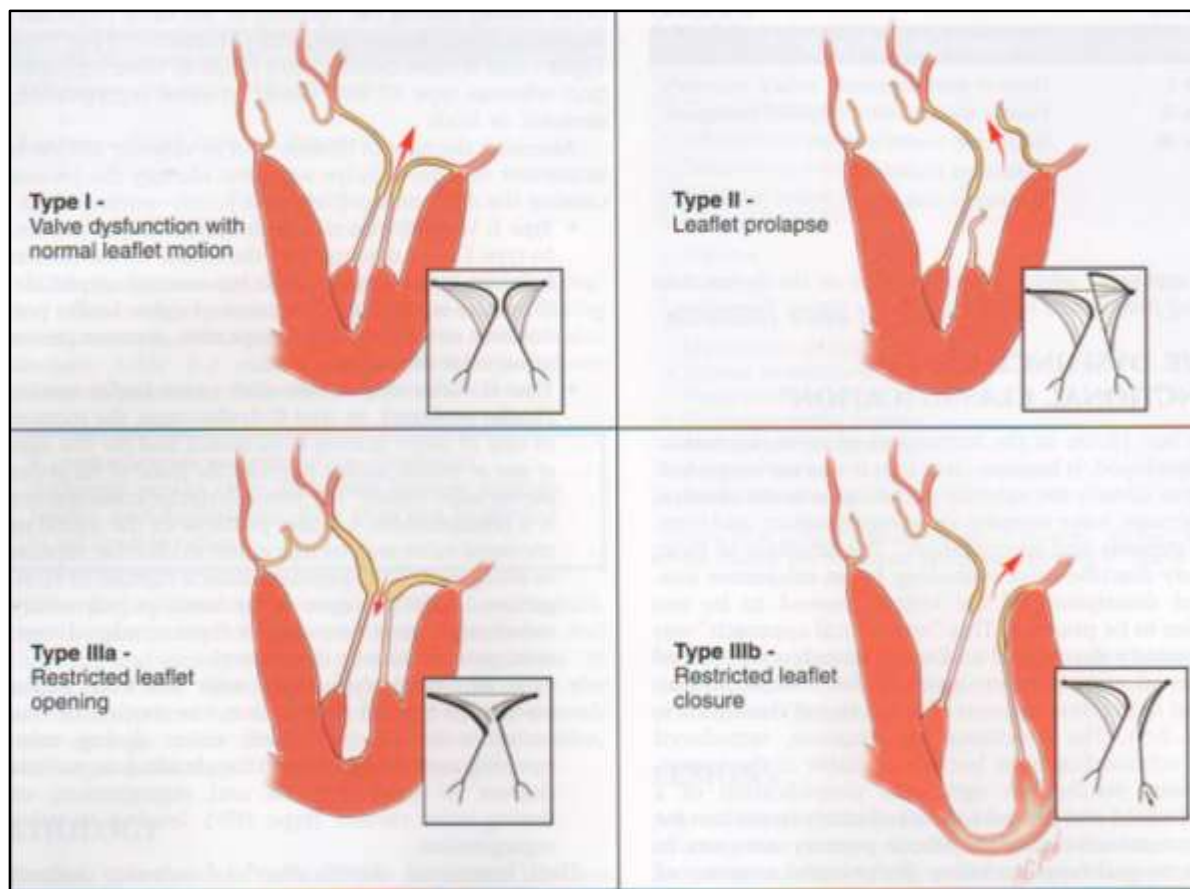
## CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ REGURGITACE

- **ZÁCHOVNÁ OPERACE JE PRIORITA!!!!**
- **Dokonalé porozumění anatomii a funkci mitrální chlopně**
- **Respektování základních principů dle Carpentiera**
- **Zvládnutí odpovídajících chirurgických technik**



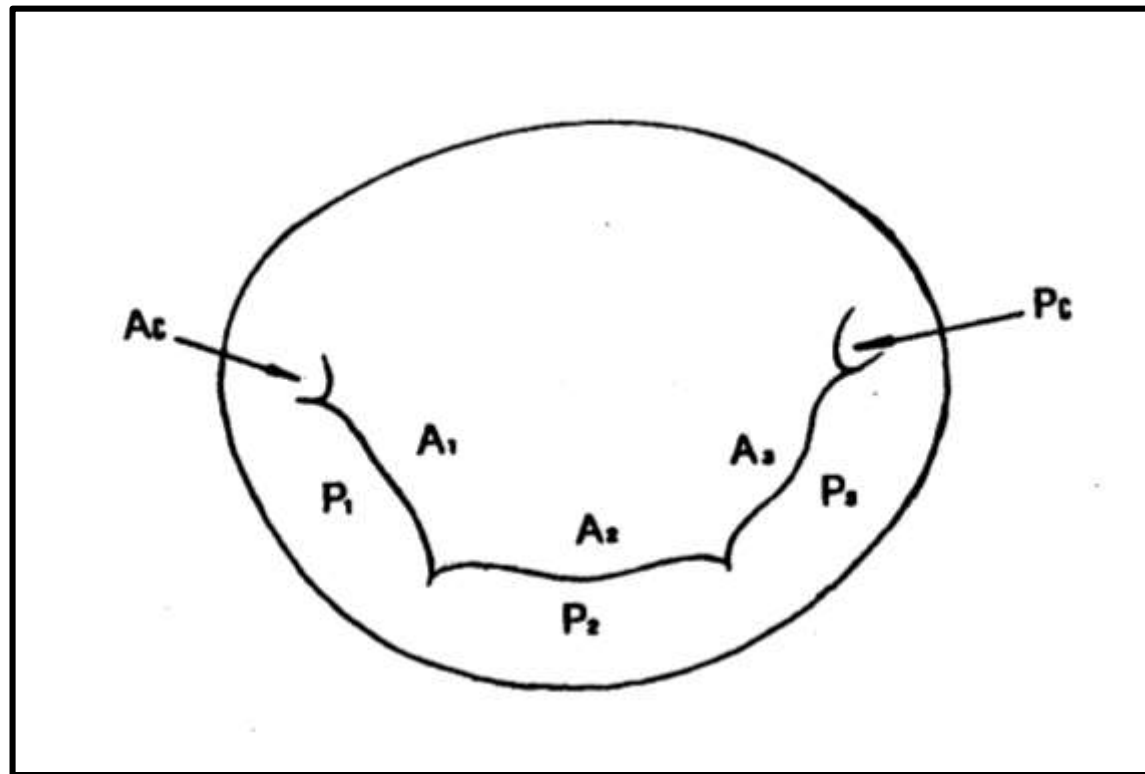


## Mitrální regurgitace – klasifikace dle Carpentiera





## „Chirurgická“ nomenklatura mitrální chlopně





## „Chirurgická“ nomenklatura mitrální chlopně - 3 D ECHO

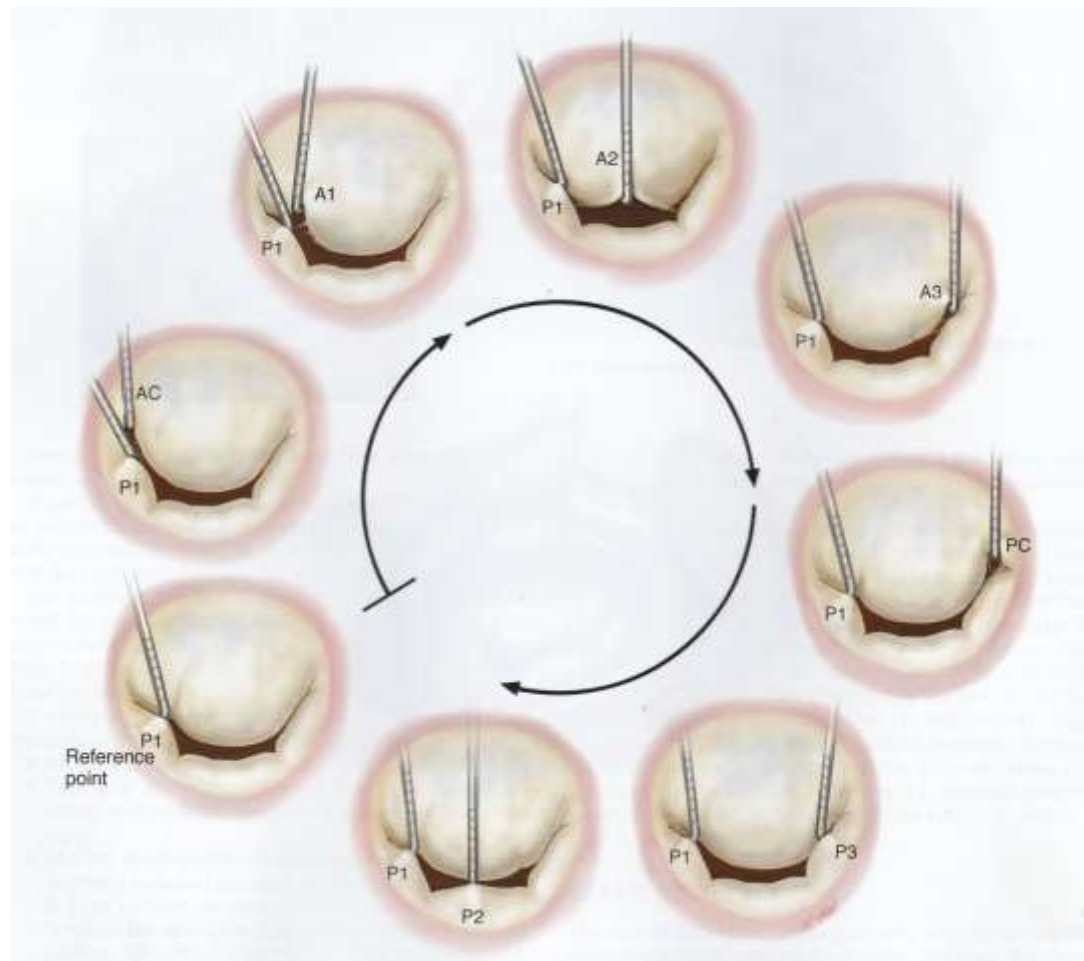




# MODERNÍ CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ CHLOPNĚ

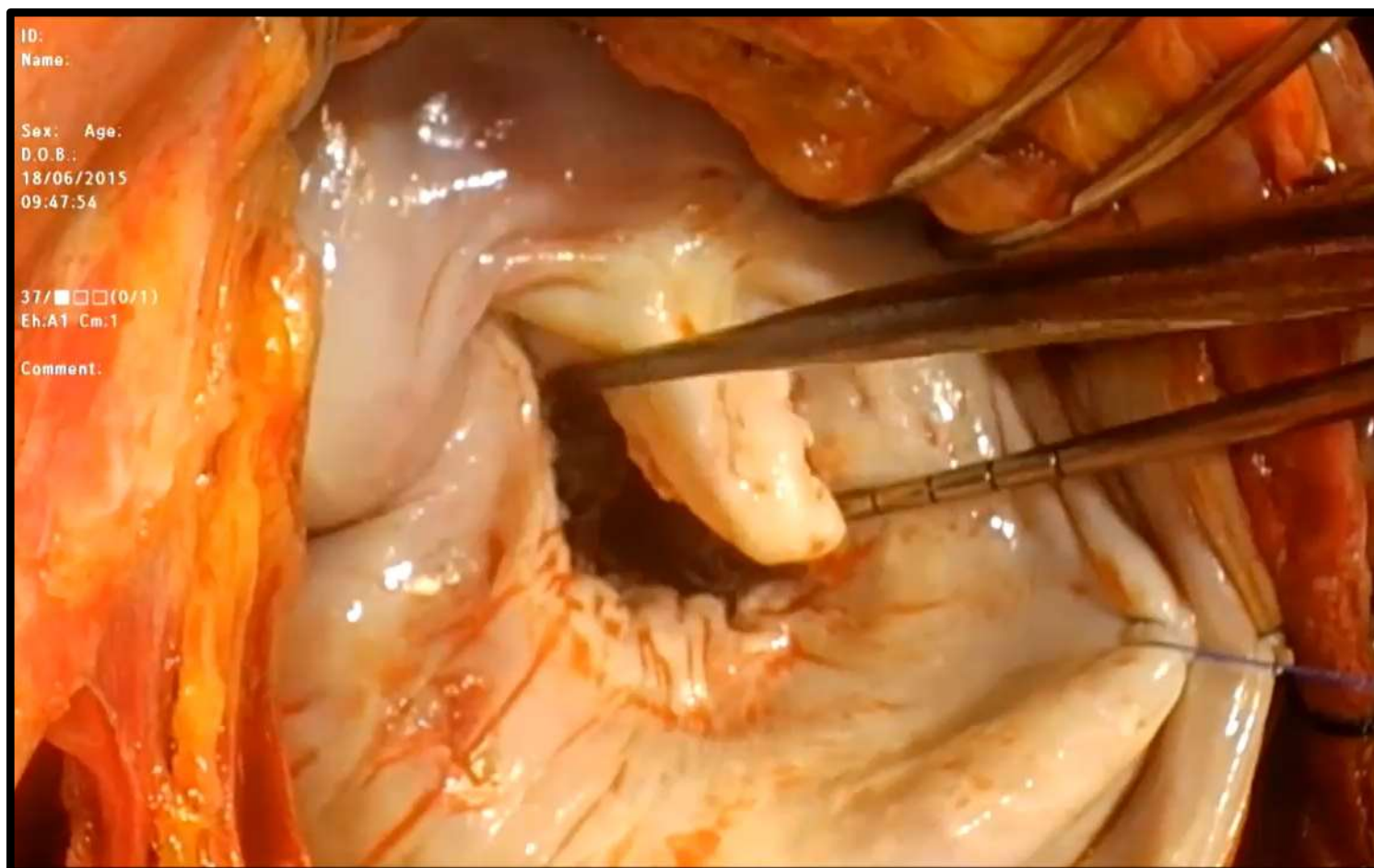


## Sekvenční analýza mitrální chlopně





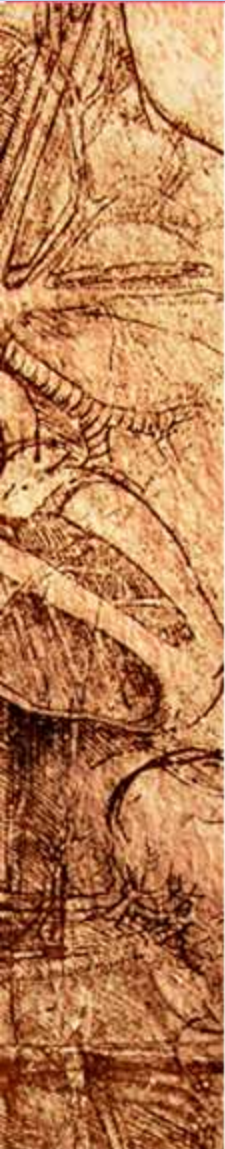
## Sekvenční analýza mitrální chlopně





## FUNKČNÍ KLASIFIKACE A ANALÝZA MITRÁLNÍ CHLOPNĚ

- **ETIOLOGIE** - ( Barlow, FED, ICHS)
- ↑↓
- **LÉZE** - (dilatace, perforace, elongace)
- ↑↓
- **DYSFUNKCE** - (Typ I, Typ II, Typ III)

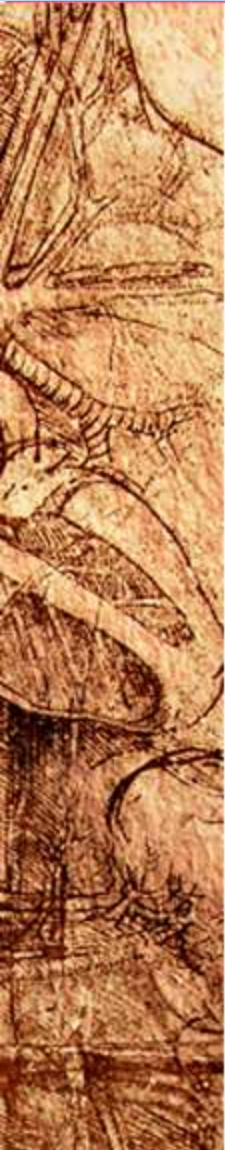






## 3 STUPNĚ CHIRURGICKÉ OBTÍŽNOSTI – „3R“

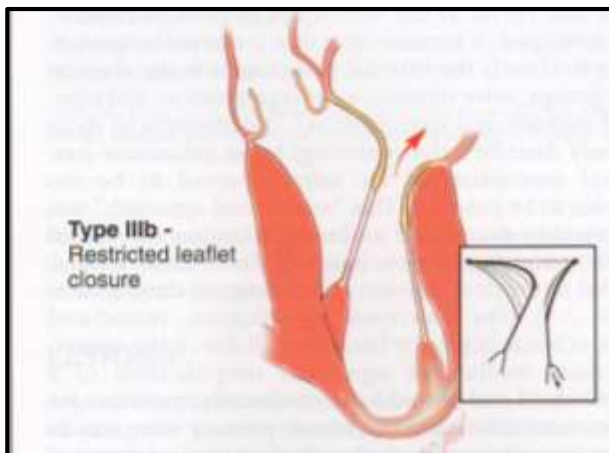
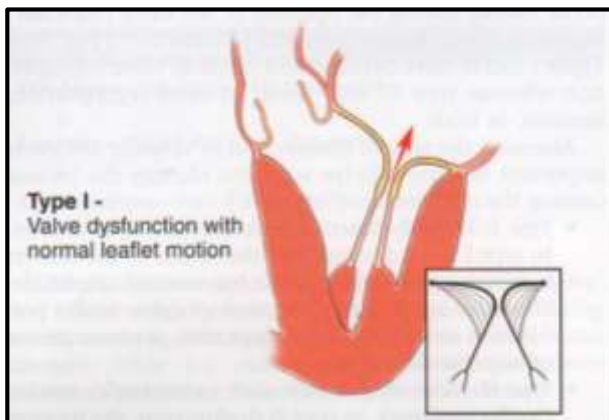
- „RING“
- „RESECT“
- „RECONSTRUCT AND RESPECT“







## „RING“



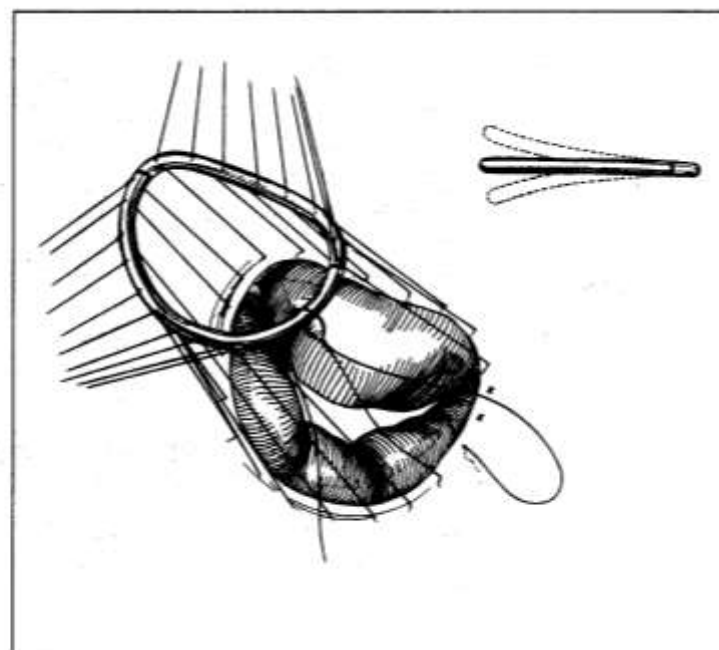
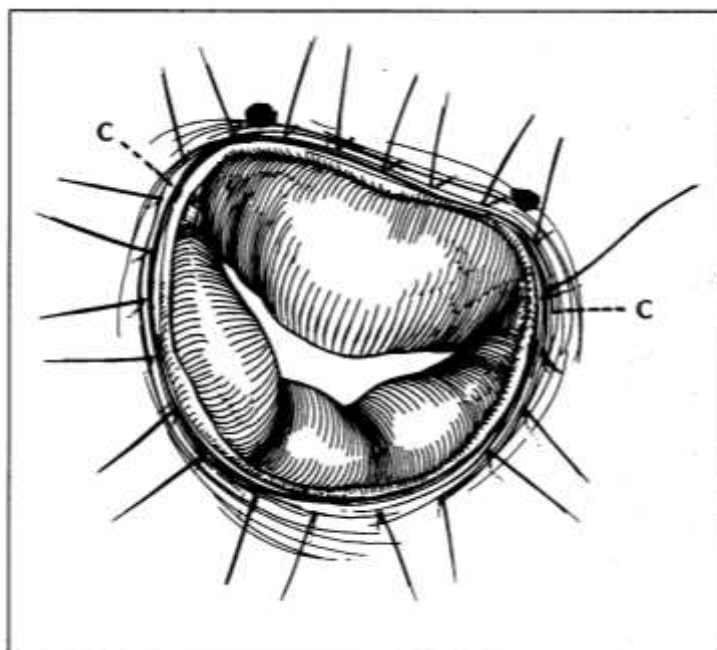
- **Typ I**
  - **Dilatace anulu**
- **Typ IIIb**
  - **Systolická restrikce  
cípů**

**Dobrá predikovatelnost**

**Nízká náročnost výkonu**



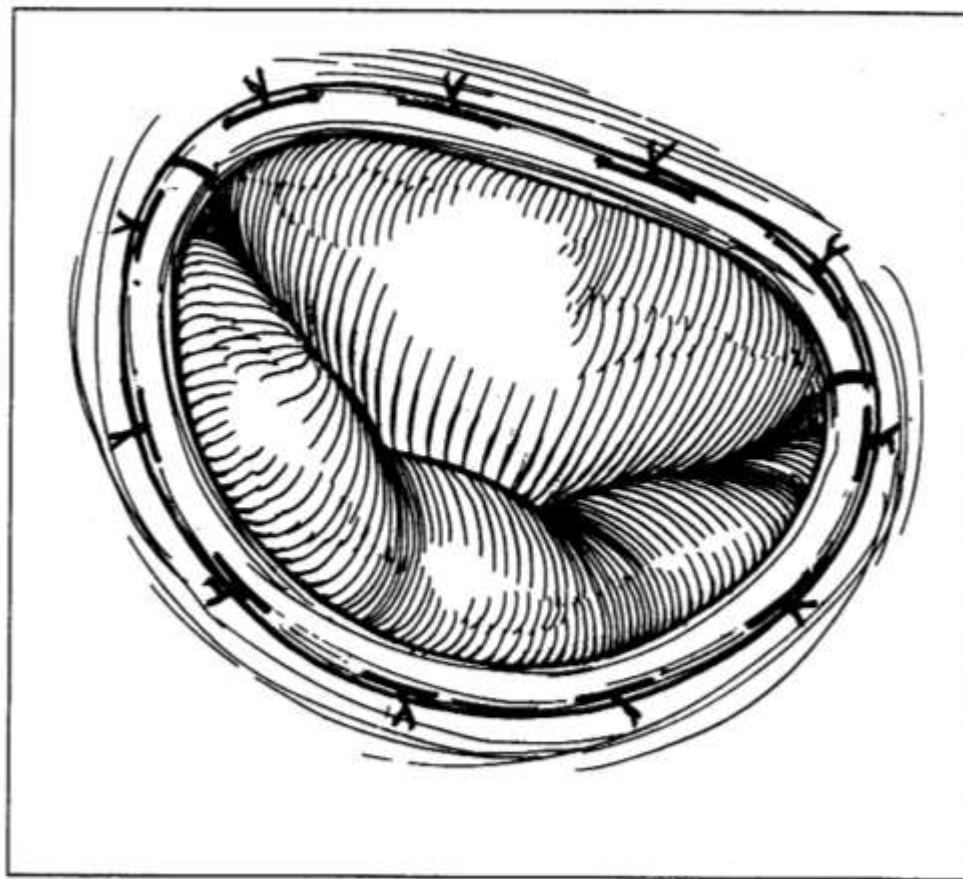
## „RING“



# MODERNÍ CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ CHLOPNĚ



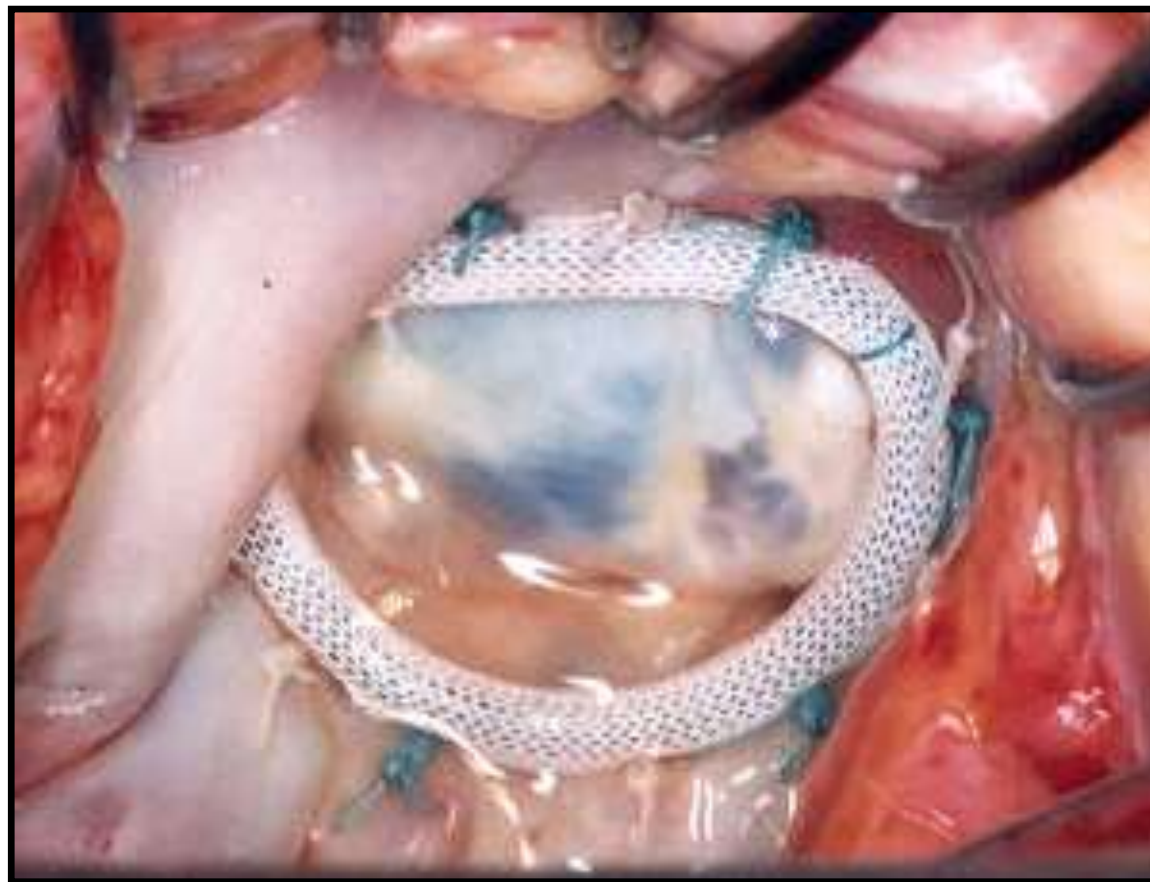
„RING“







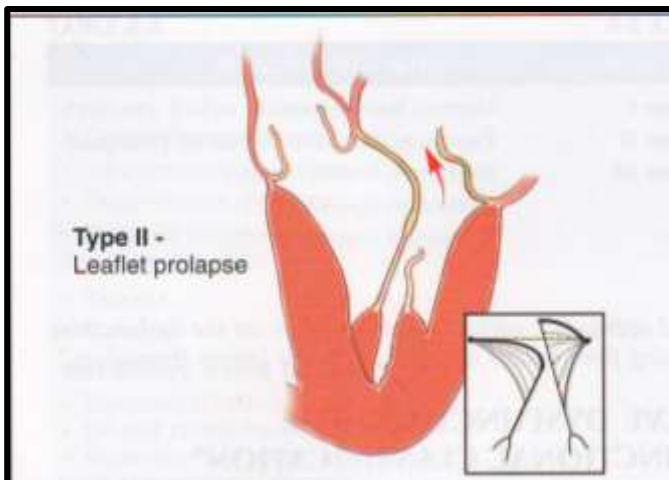
**„RING“**







## „RESECT“



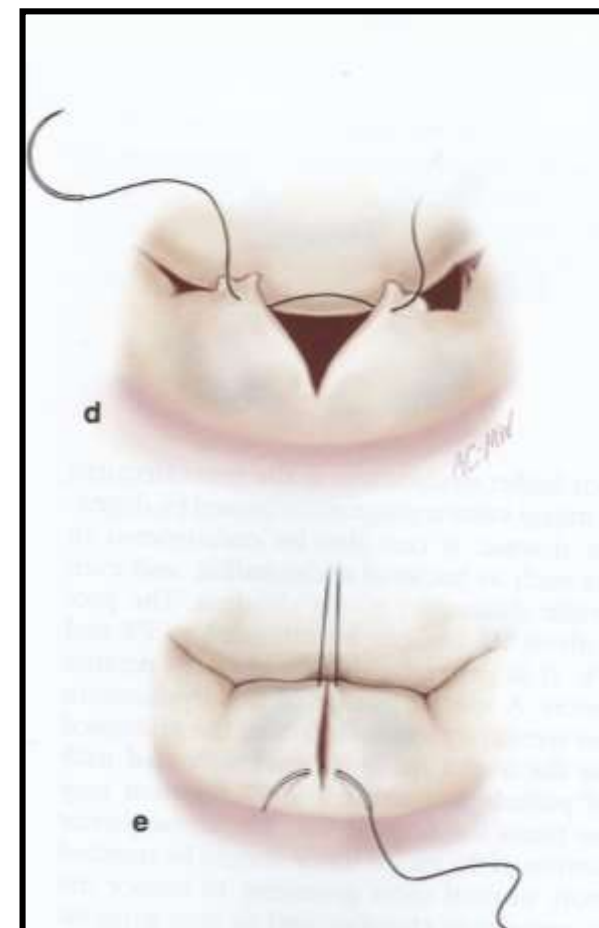
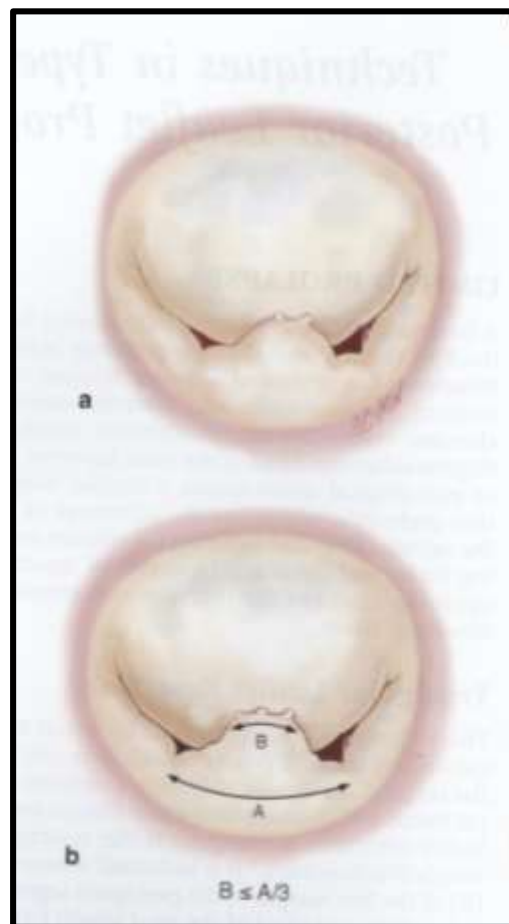
- **Typ II**
  - **Izolovaný prolaps zadního cípu**
  - **(izolovaný ohraničený prolaps předního cípu)**

**Dobrá predikovatelnost**

**Nízká až střední náročnost výkonu**

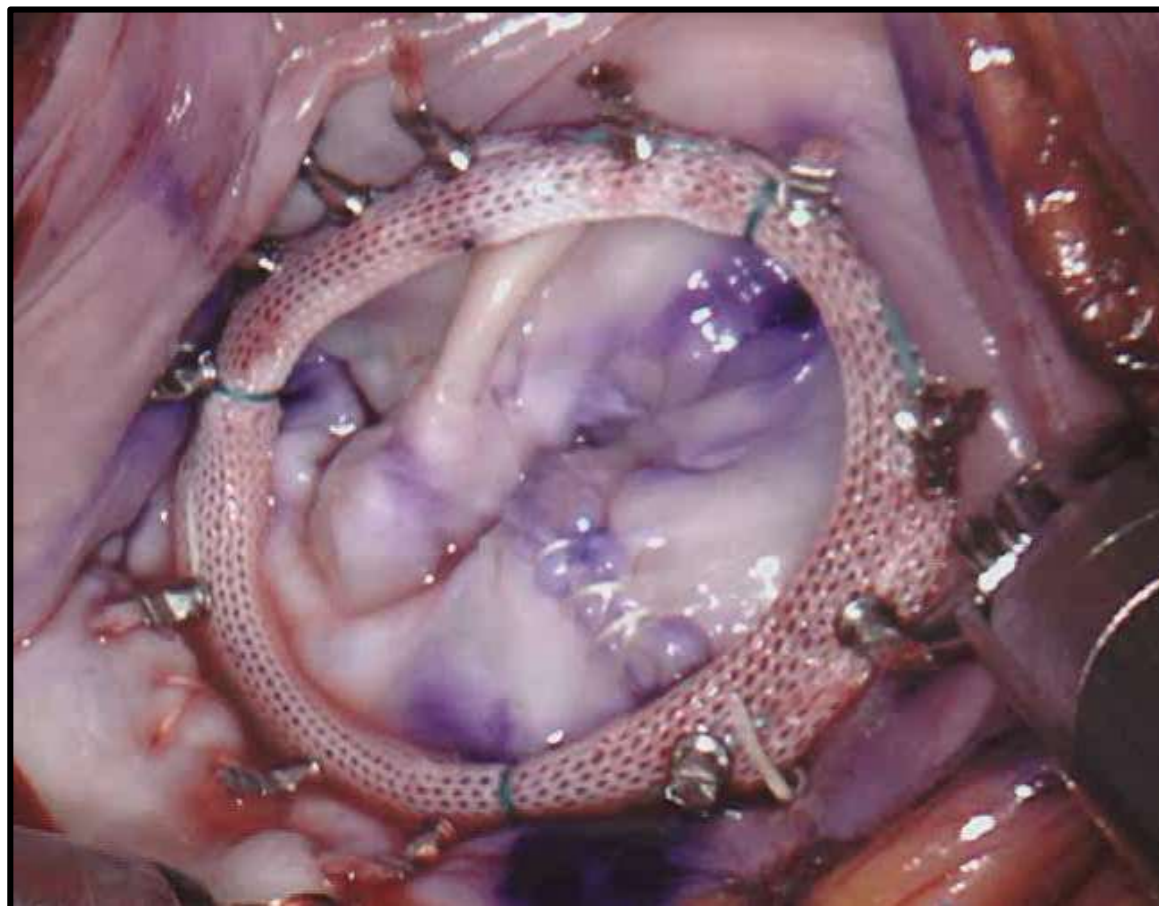


## „RESECT“





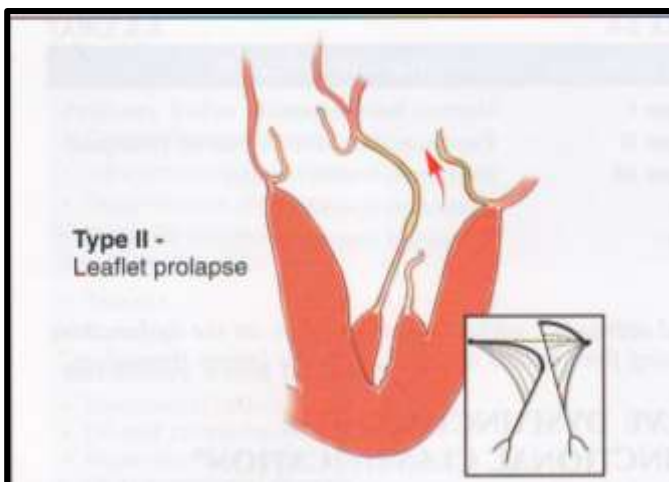
## „RESECT“







## „RECONSTRUCT AND RESPECT“



- **Typ II**
  - Izolovaný prolaps zadního cípu
  - Prolaps předního cípu a/nebo zadního cípu ve více segmentech
- **Typ I**
  - Perforace cípů
- **Kombinovaná a komplexní postižení**

**Dobrá predikovatelnost  
u zkušeného chirurga**

**Časově náročné**





## „RECONSTRUCT AND RESPECT“

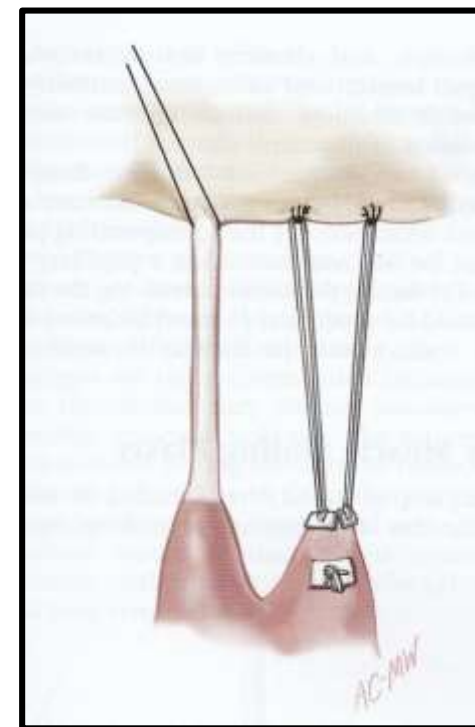
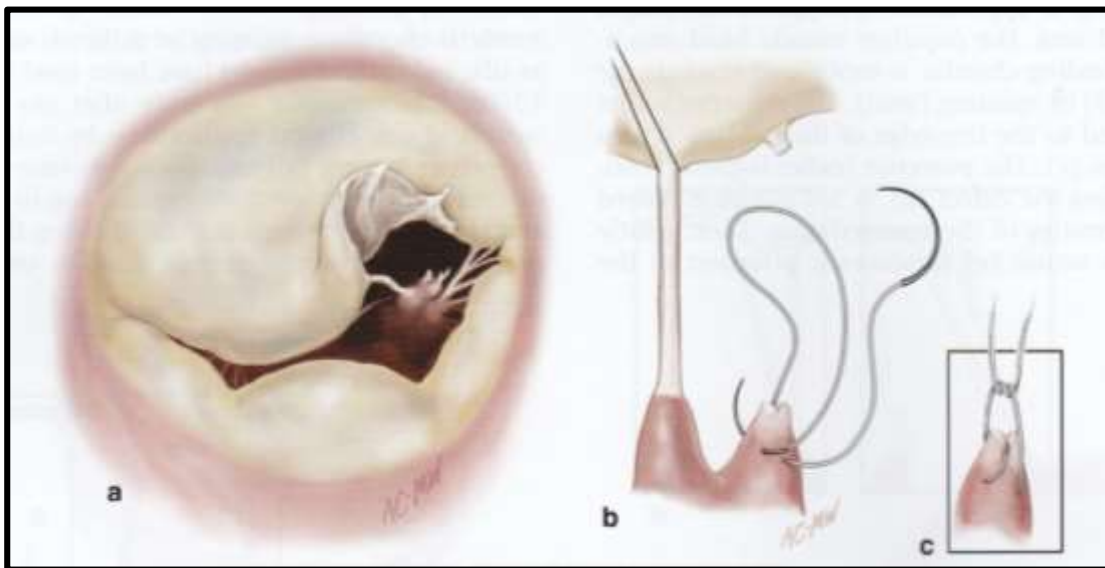
- Liberální využití arteficiálních neochord (Gore-Tex)
- Komisuroplastika
- Zkracování papilárních svalů
- „Sliding repair“
- Perikardiální záplata nebo extenze cípu
- Kombinace dalších otevřených technik





## „RECONSTRUCT AND RESPECT“

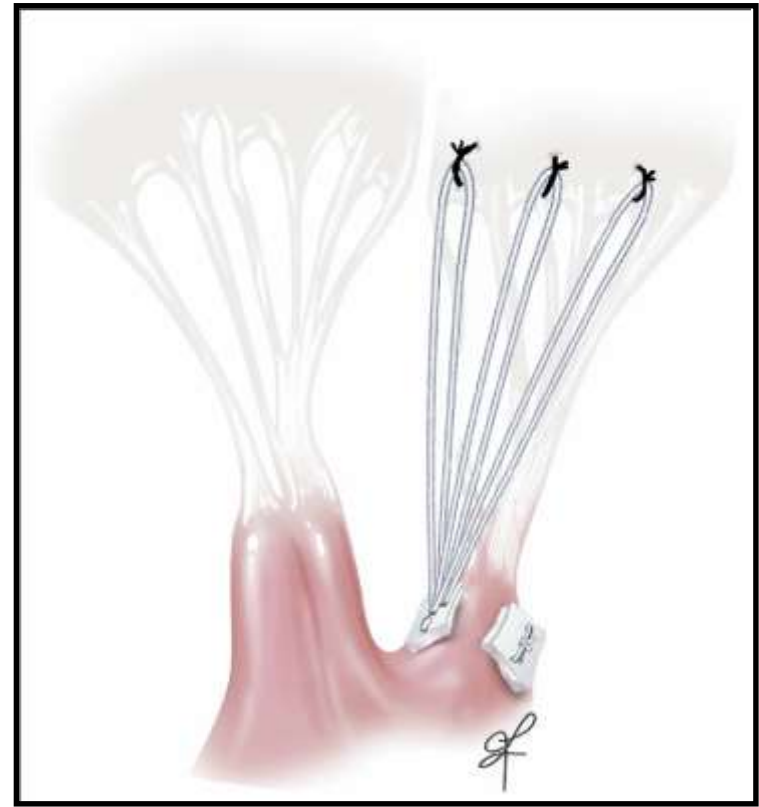
Arteficiální neochordy – Technika 1(David)





## „RECONSTRUCT AND RESPECT“

Arteficiální neochordy – Technika 2 – „Loops“ (Mohr)

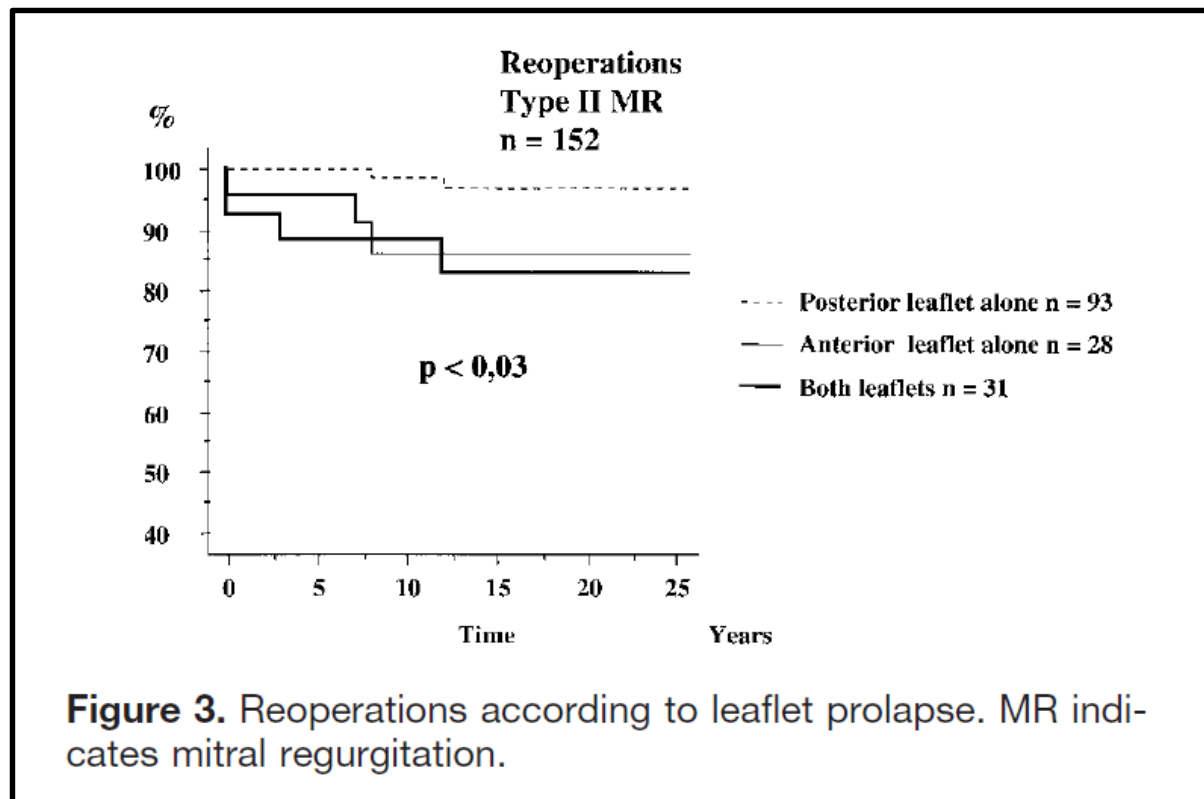




# MODERNÍ CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ CHLOPNĚ



## Trvanlivost plastiky mitrální chlopně – přežívání bez reoperace – TRADIČNÍ TECHNIKA

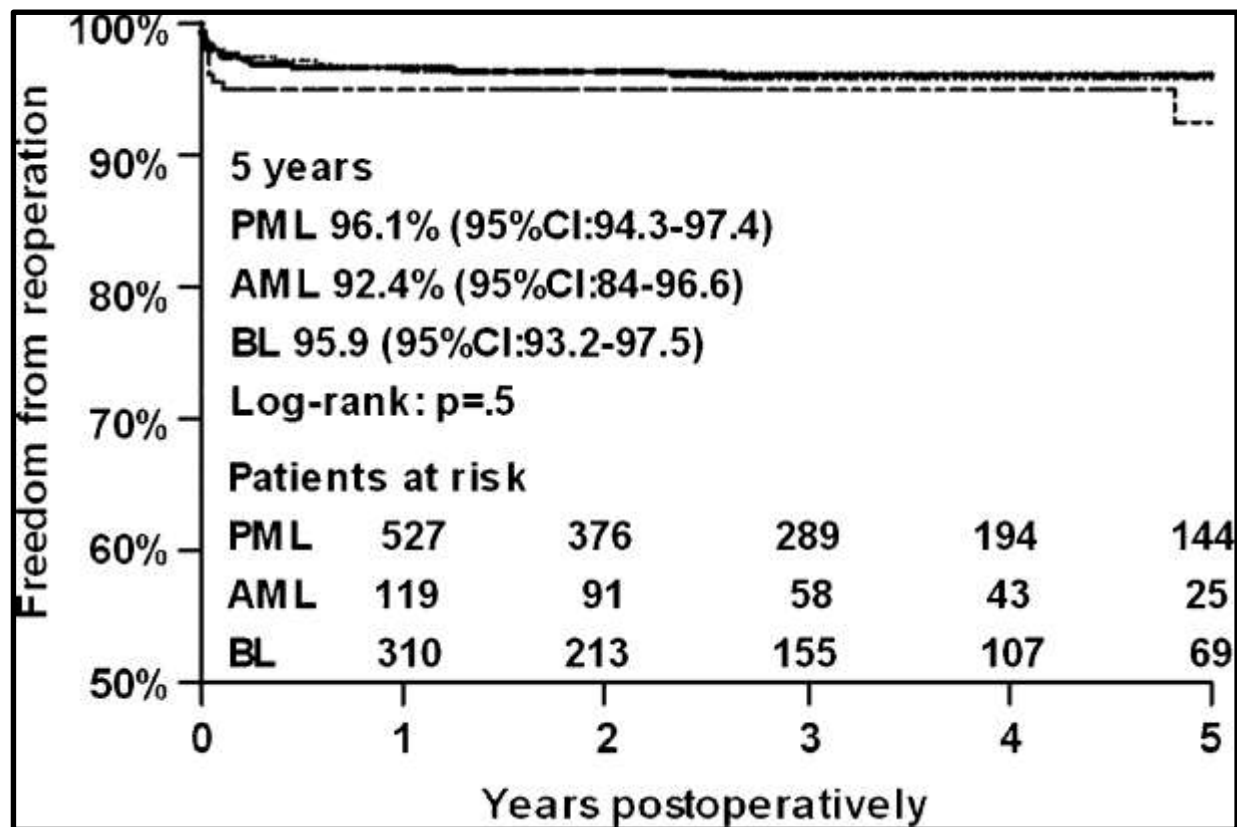


Braunberger EW et al: *Circulation* 2001;104[suppl I]:I-8-I-11

# MODERNÍ CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ CHLOPNĚ



## Trvanlivost plastiky mitrální chlopně – přežívání bez reoperace - NEOCHORDY

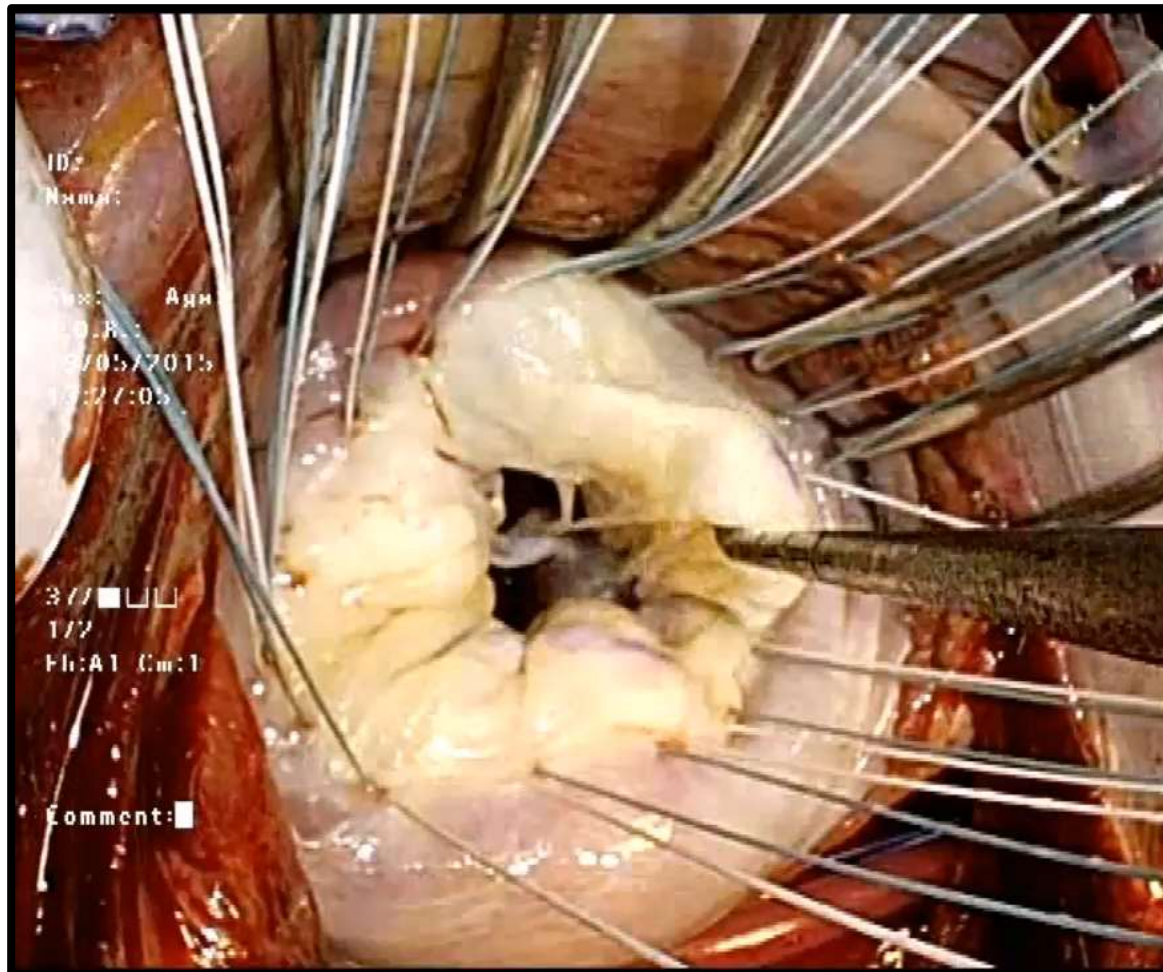


Seeburger J et al: *Eur J Cardiothor Surg* 2009;36:532-538

# MODERNÍ CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ CHLOPNĚ



Arteficiální neochordy dle Mohra k přednímu cípu MCH





# MODERNÍ CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ CHLOPNĚ



Arteficiální neochordy dle Mohra k přednímu cípu MCH  
Intraoperační TEE



Předoperační



Pooperační



## CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ REGURGITACE

- INDIKACE
- CHIRURGICKÁ TECHNIKA
- **CHIRURGICKÝ PŘÍSTUP**



# MODERNÍ CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ CHLOPNĚ



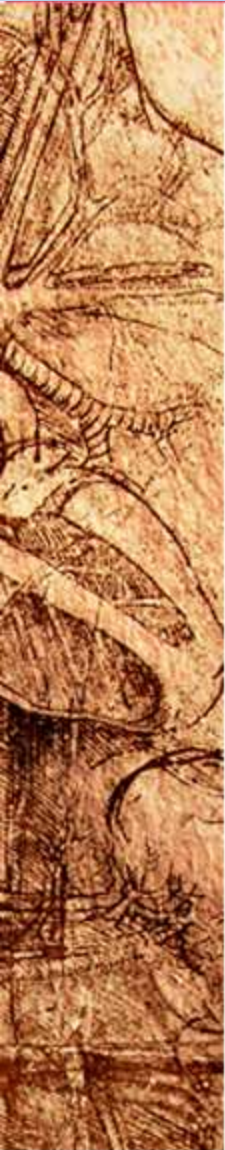
**Střední sternotomie**





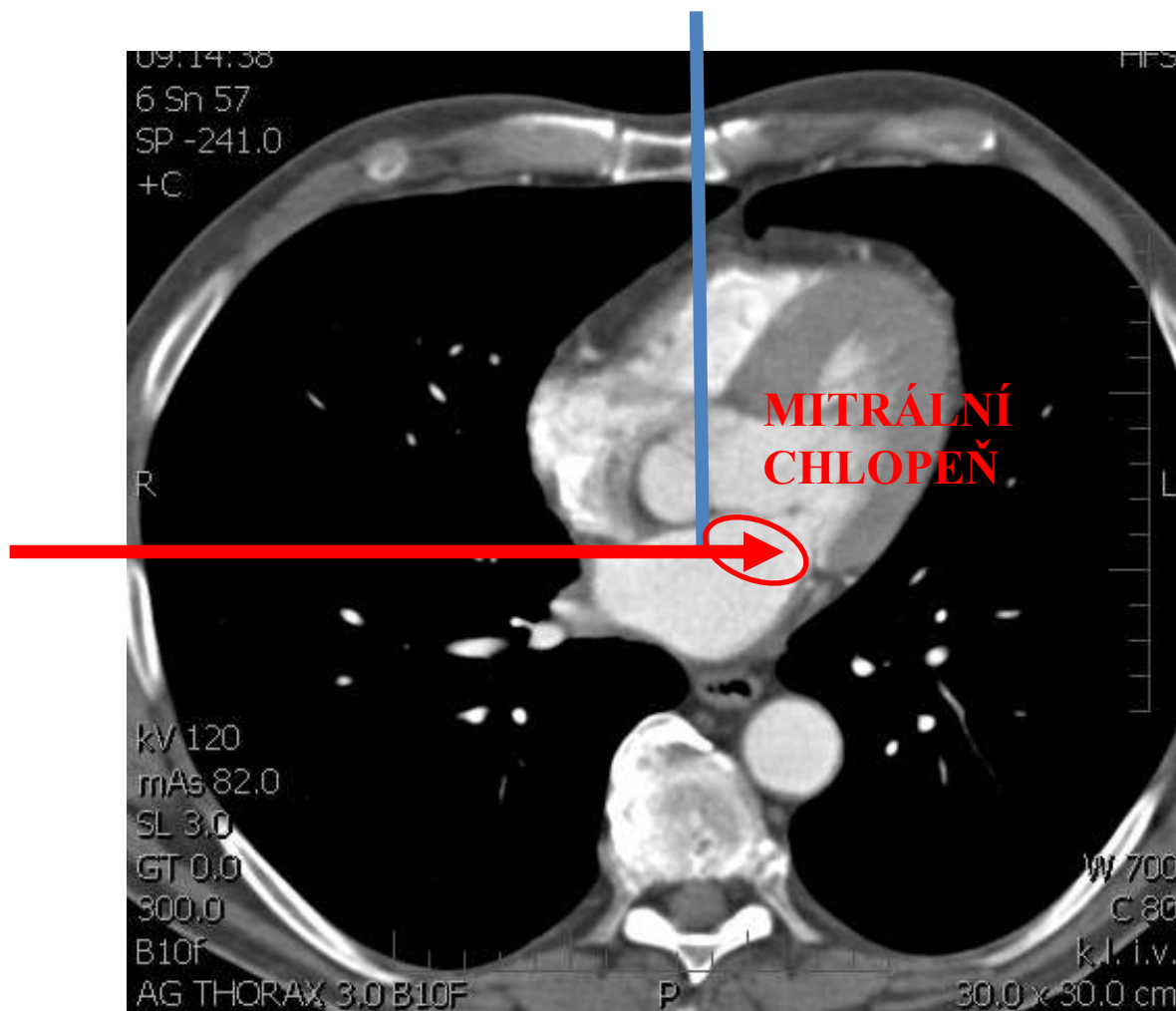


## Minimálně invazivní plastika mitrální chlopně





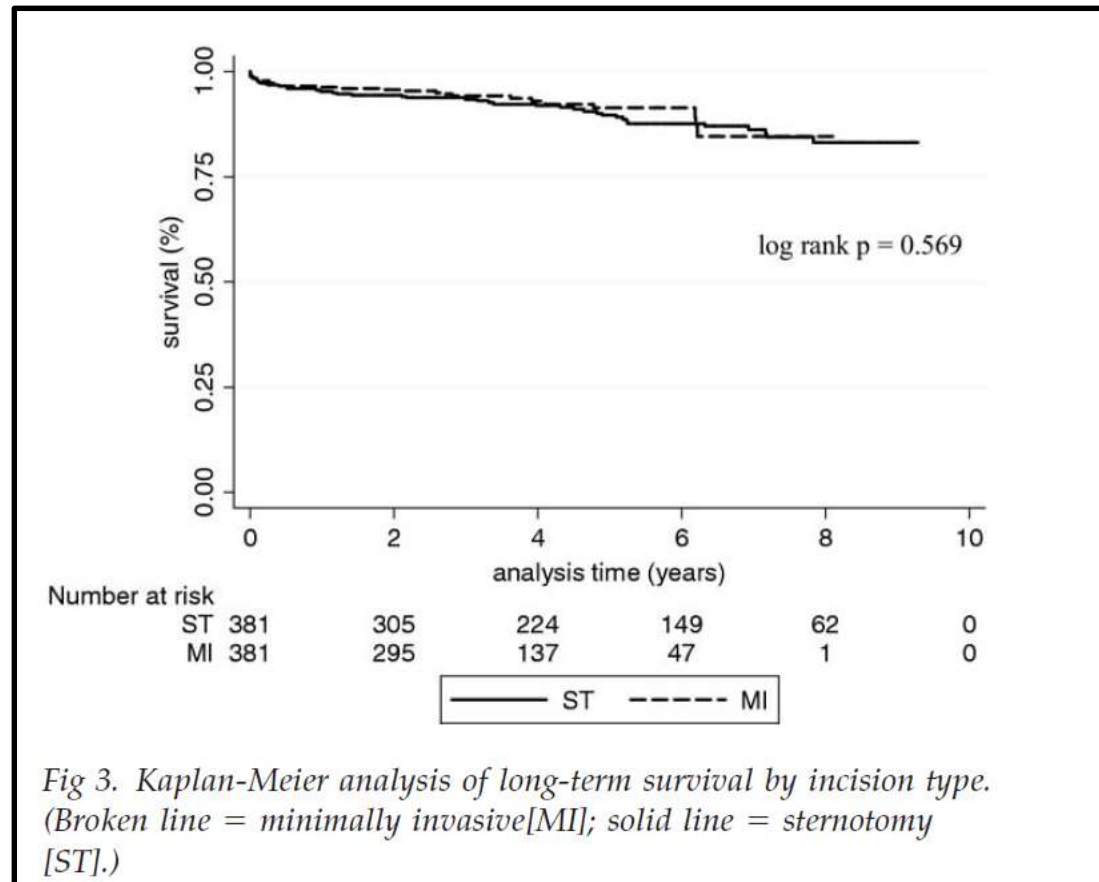
## Minimálně invazivní plastika mitrální chlopně



# MODERNÍ CHIRURGIE MITRÁLNÍ CHLOPNĚ



## Minimálně invazivní plastika mitrální chlopně – dlouhodobé výsledky

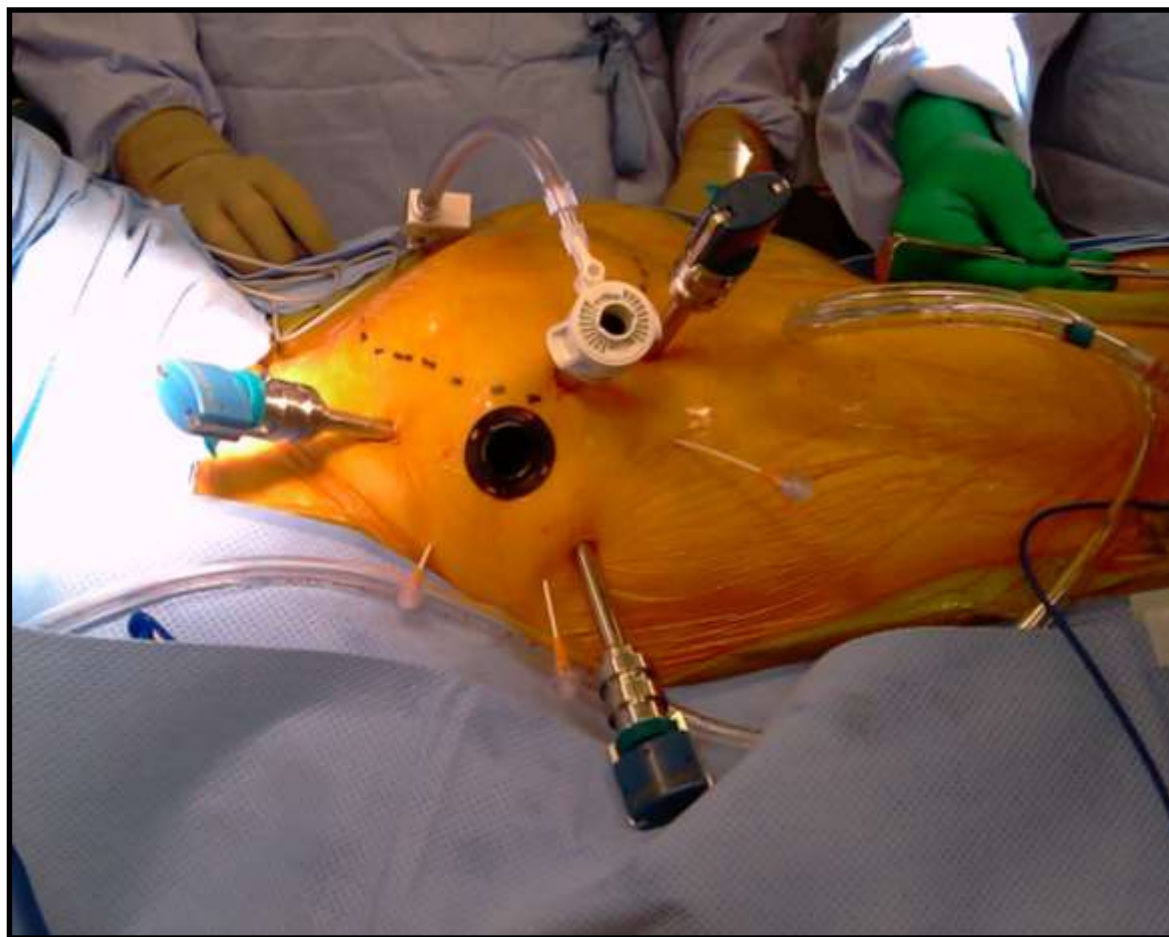


Irbarne A et al: *Ann Thorac Surg* 2010;90:1471-8





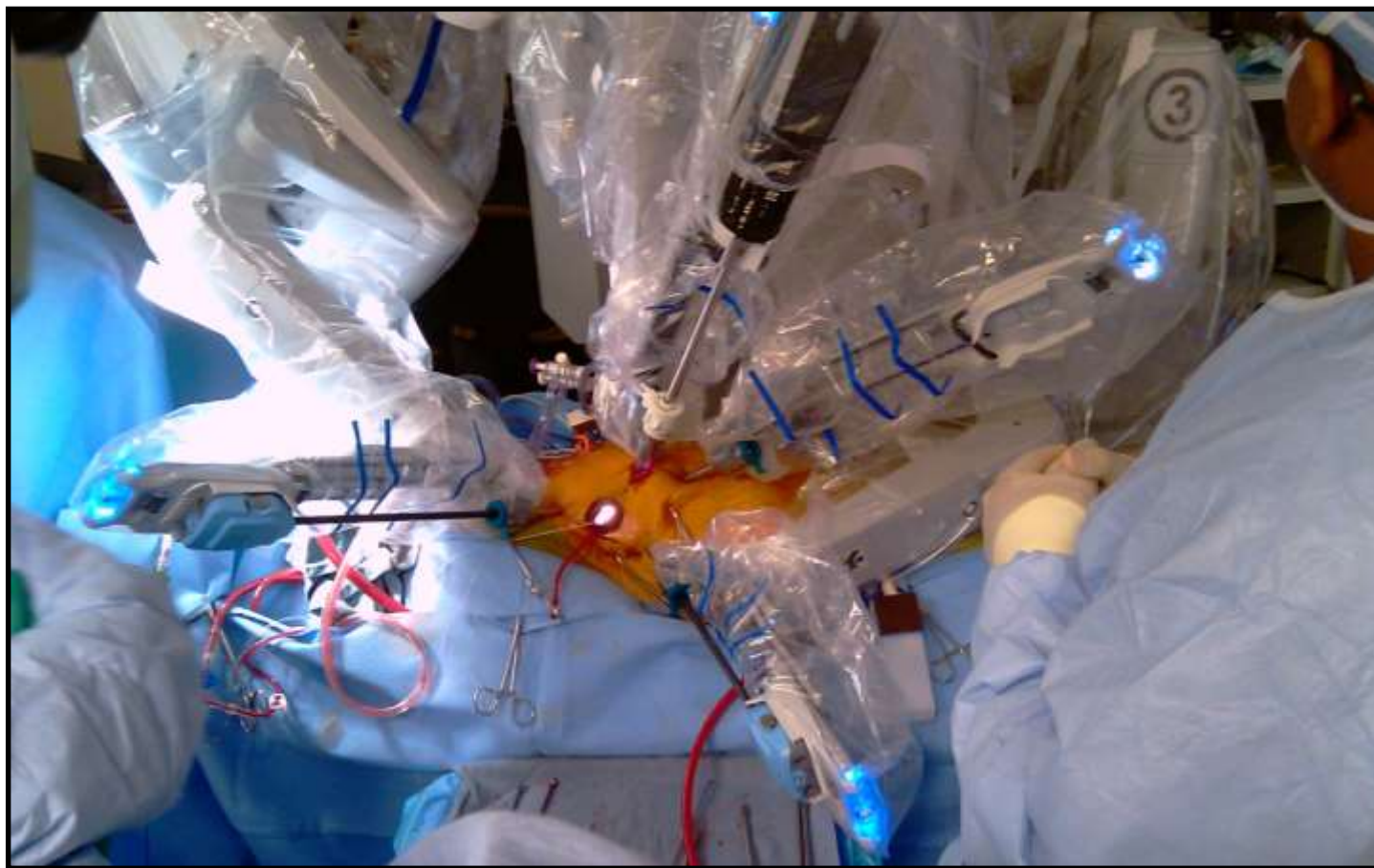
## Robotická plastika mitrální chlopně



*Murphy DA, Saint Joseph's Hospital, Atlanta, GA, USA*



## Robotická plastika mitrální chlopně



*Murphy DA, Saint Joseph's Hospital, Atlanta, GA, USA*





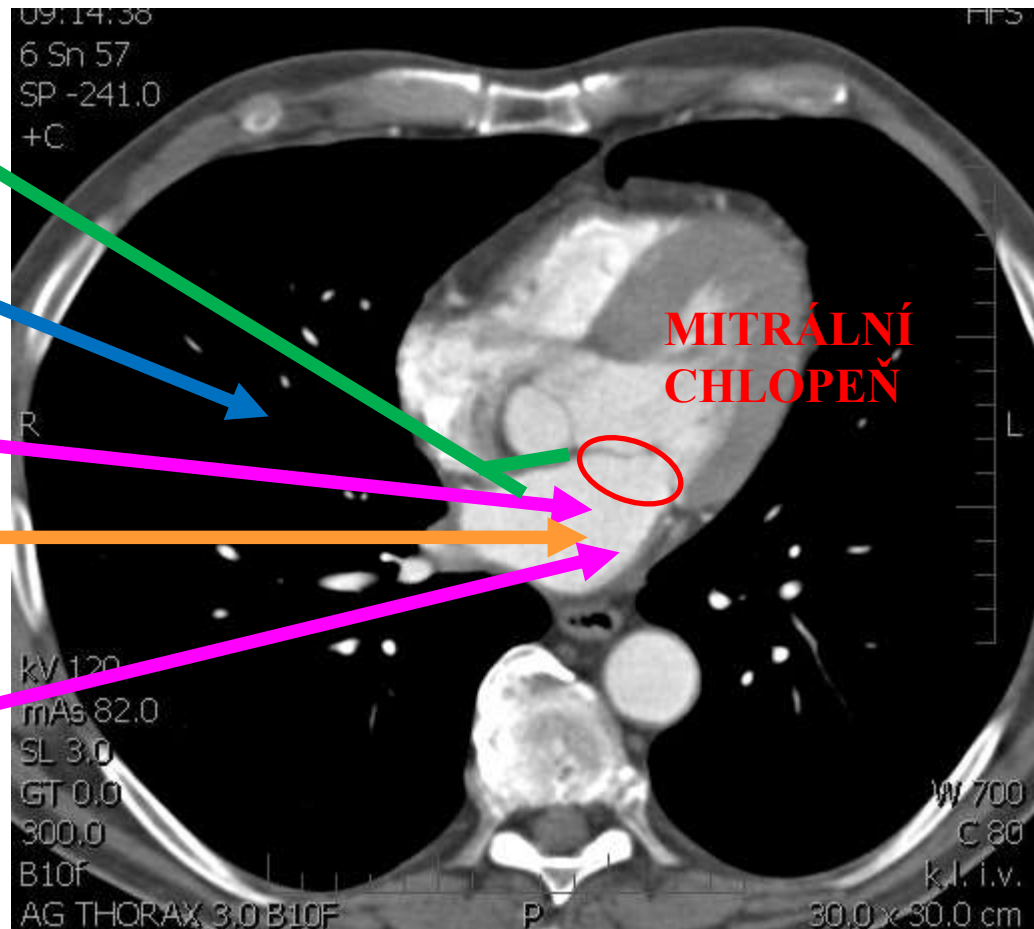
## Robotická plastika mitrální chlopně

LS ROZVĚRAČ

KAMERA

ROBOTICKÉ  
NÁSTROJE

ASISTENTSKÝ  
NÁSTROJ

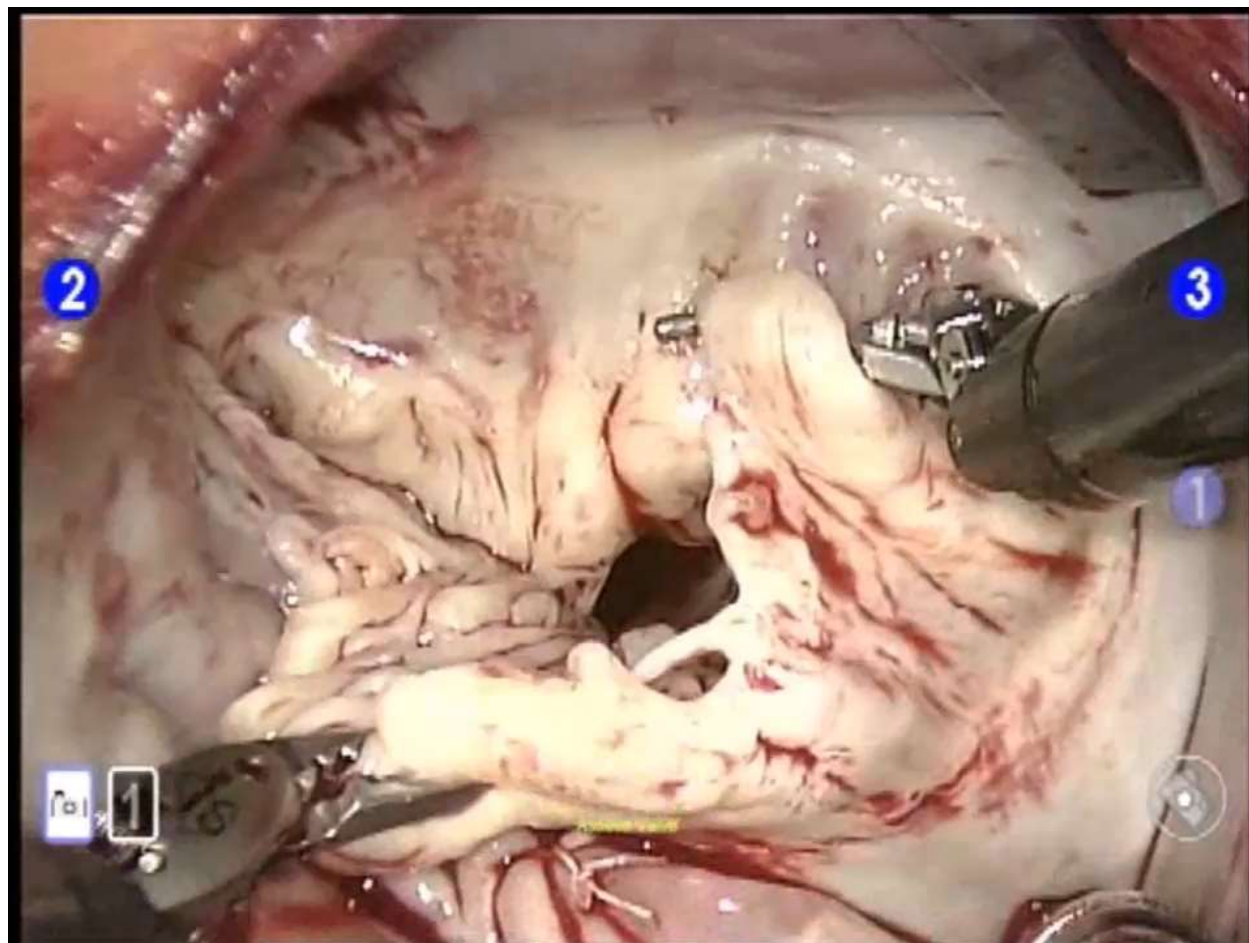


MITRÁLNÍ  
CHLOPEŇ





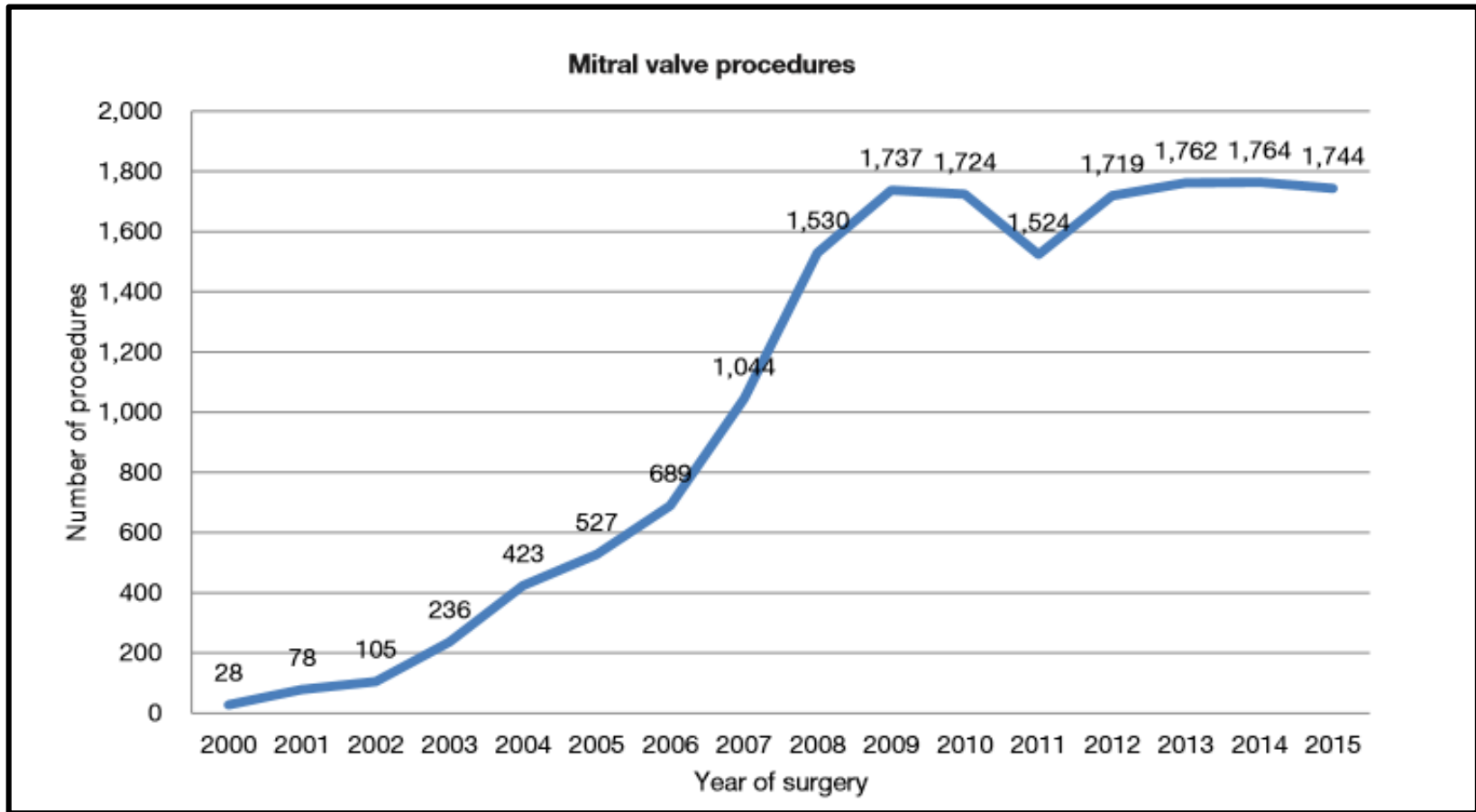
## Robotická plastika mitrální chlopně



*Siwek LG, Sacred Heart Medical Center, Spokane, WA, USA*



## Robotická plastika mitrální chlopně



LEAR MVP - USA



## Robotická plastika mitrální chlopně

### Early results of robotically assisted mitral valve surgery: Analysis of the first 1000 cases

A. Marc Gillinov, MD,<sup>a</sup> Tomislav Mihaljevic, MD,<sup>a</sup> Hod Rakesh M. Suri, MD, DPhil,<sup>a</sup> Stephanie L. Mick, MD,<sup>a</sup> Johannes Bonatti, MD,<sup>a</sup> Mitra Khosravi, BS,<sup>a</sup> Jay J. Idre Eugene H. Blackstone, MD,<sup>a,c</sup> and Lars G. Svensson, MD

#### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** The study objective was to assess the technical and clinical outcomes of robotic mitral valve surgery by 1000 cases performed in a tertiary care center.

**Methods:** We reviewed the first 1000 patients (mean age, 56 ± 10 years) undergoing robotic primary mitral valve surgery, including congenital (n = 185), from January 2006 to November 2013. Mitral valve disease was degenerative (n = 960, 96%), endocarditis (n = 26, 2.6%), ischemic (n = 10, 1.0%), and fibroelastoma (n = 13, 1.3%). All procedures were performed via right chest access with femoral diaphragmatic bypass.

**Results:** Mitral valve repair was attempted in 997 patients (234 repairs and 1 resection of fibroelastoma), 992 (99.5%) of whom underwent repair, and 5 (0.5%) of whom underwent valve replacement. Intraoperative repair echocardiography showed that 99.7% of patients (992) left the operating room with no or mild mitral regurgitation. Postoperative echocardiography showed that mitral regurgitation remained mild or less in 97.9% of patients (915/935). There was 1 hospital death (0.1%) (1.4%) experienced a stroke; stroke risk declined from 2% in the first 500 patients to 0.8% in the second 500 patients. Over the course of the study, median ischemic and cardiopulmonary bypass times ( $P < .0001$ ), transfusion requirements, and intensive care unit and postoperative lengths of stay ( $P < .0001$ ) were significantly reduced.

**Conclusions:** Robotic mitral valve surgery is associated with a high rate of mitral valve repair and low operative mortality and morbidity. The use of an algorithm-driven patient selection and increased experience with the technique improved outcomes and procedural efficiency. (J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2017; ■:1-10)

### The Expanding Role of Endoscopic Robotics in Mitral Valve Surgery: 1,257 Consecutive Procedures

Douglas A. Murphy, MD, Emmanuel Moss, MDCM, MS, Jose Binongo, PhD, Jeffrey S. Miller, MD, Steven K. Macheers, MD, Eric L. Sarin, MD, Alexander M. Herzog, BS, Vinod H. Thourani, MD, Robert A. Guyton, MD, and Michael E. Halkos, MD, MS

Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Emory University School of Medicine, and Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia

**Background.** The role of robotic instruments in mitral valve (MV) surgery continues to evolve. The purpose of this study was to assess the safety, efficacy, and scope of MV surgery using a lateral endoscopic approach with robotics (LEAR) technique.

**Methods.** From 2006 to 2013, a dedicated LEAR team performed 1,257 consecutive isolated MV procedures with or without tricuspid valve repair or atrial ablation. The procedures were performed robotically through five right-side chest ports with femoral artery or ascending aortic perfusion and balloon occlusion. Operative videos and data were recorded on all procedures and reviewed retrospectively.

**Results.** The mean age of all patients was  $59.3 \pm 20.5$  years, and 8.4% (n = 105) had previous cardiac surgery. The MV repair was performed in 1,167 patients (93%). The MV replacement was performed in 88 patients (7%), and paravalvular leak repair in 2 patients. Concomitant atrial ablation was performed in 226 patients (18%), and

tricuspid valve repair in 138 patients (11%). Operative mortality occurred in 11 patients (0.9%) and stroke in 9 patients (0.7%). PredischARGE echocardiograms demonstrated mild or less mitral regurgitation in 98.3% of MV repair patients. At mean follow-up of  $50 \pm 26$  months, 44 patients (3.8%) required MV reoperation. Application of the LEAR technique to all institutional isolated MV procedures increased from 46% in the first year to more than 90% in the last 3 years.

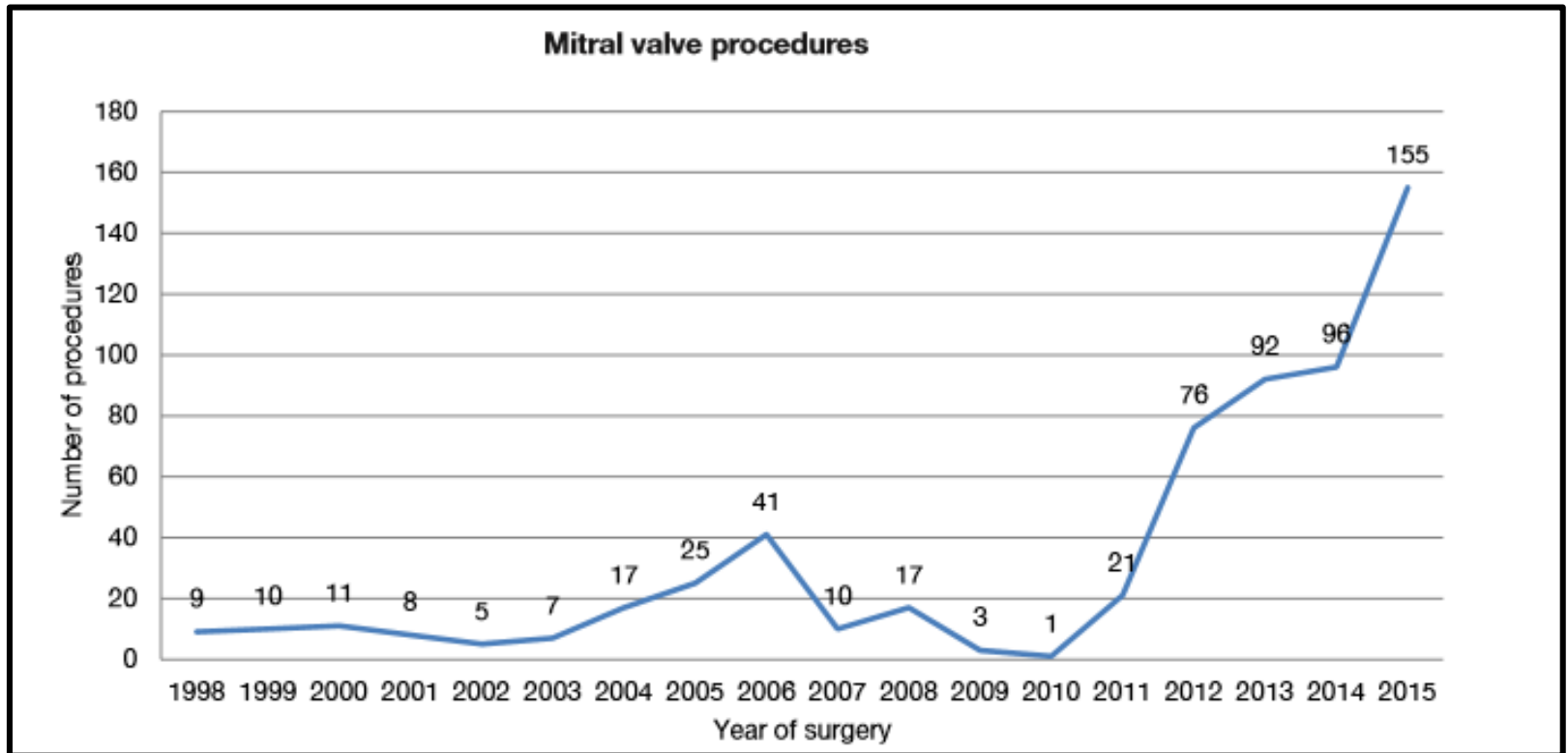
**Conclusions.** Mitral valve repair or replacement, including concomitant procedures, can be performed safely and effectively using the LEAR technique. With a dedicated robotic team, the vast majority of patients with MV disorders, either isolated or with concomitant problems, can be treated using the LEAR technique.

(Ann Thorac Surg 2015;100:1675-82)  
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## Robotická plastika mitrální chlopně



LEAR MVP - Evropa



## ZÁVĚRY

- Časná indikace je zásadní pro dobrý krátko i dlouhodobý efekt chirurgického zákroku
- Volba chirurgické techniky korekce dysfunkce musí odpovídat typu léze mitrální chlopně
- Technickou náročnost výkonu a předpokládaný výsledek lze stanovit již předoperačně
- Moderní chirurgické techniky jsou zárukou dlouhodobého efektu zachovné operace
- Miniinvazivní chirurgické přístupy se stávají standardem v péči o nemocné s mitrální regurgitací



**Děkuji za pozornost!**