Abstract for SHA22

Conclusion: The standard principles for management of PAH for the current group was not followed. It should be started by specialized physicians, after investigation and at specialized tertiary centre.

doi:10.1016/j.jsha.2011.02.082

SHA 082. Feasibility and efficacy of real-time 3-D TEE for guiding device closure of interatrial communications: Initial experience
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Aims: Our aim was to assess the feasibility and safety of real-time three-dimensional transoesophageal echocardiography (RT 3D TEE) for guiding transcatheter closure of interatrial communications and to evaluate its additional benefit over conventional (2D TEE).

Methods and results: Data collected retrospectively between January 2007 and October 2010 at KACC ryadh KSA. 66 patients had device closure of their interatrial defect, 21 patients had the procedure guided by fluoroscopy, 2D TEE, and RT 3D TEE. 11 female and 10 male. Mean age 26.71 (±15.5). The children should be 20 kg and above. The application of RT 3D TEE allowed safe device deployment in 19 patients without any complications, 1 patient with deficient aortic and inferior rim which clearly explored by RT 3D TEE and given atrial of closure but failed, the other patient showed ASD by 2D TEE and by RT 3D TEE showed a PFO with aneurysmal flap and the procedure had quiet.

Conclusion: RT 3D TEE as an adjunct to 2D TEE is a feasible and safe tool to guide transcatheter device closure of interatrial communications. These data indicate that RT 3D TEE can be used to safely monitor interatrial defect closure in clinical routine.

doi:10.1016/j.jsha.2011.02.083

SHA 083. The use of transannular patch in TOF: 10 years single centre experience and outcome
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Background: Trans-annular patch (TAP) repair of Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) is correlated to poor late outcome, 30% need reoperation due to pulmonary regurgitation (PR). Severe stenosis at pulmonary annulus and at the right ventricle outflow requires TAP. We aim to assess the impact of TAP of TOF during the last 10 years.

Methods: 170 patients, between 1999 and 2009, 140(82%) “simple TOF” and 30 had associated anomalies; 11 (AVSD); 9 (DORV); 7 absent pulmonary Valve (APV); 3 (PA). This cohort was divided to TAP and None TAP. The analyzed variables: Age, Gender, weight, associated surgery to TAP PA Z value; pump time (TPT), cross clamp (Cx).

Complications and time in ICU, hospital stay, morbidity and mortality.

Results: 122 patients had TAP; 114 “simple TOF”, 6 (DORV), 1 (AVSD), 1 (APV) and 1 (PA). Age (5 d–8 y), CX (118-38), TPT (110–64 mts), ICU (1–14) one patient (45 d). Hosp stay (7 d–55). The amount of inotrop support after surgery was not TAP related, morbidity is minimal and mortality is 0%.

Conclusion: The Z score value of –2 for the PV anuulus was the basic criteria for the TAP repair, associated to right band muscle resection from the RVOT. The majority of our patients were over 6 months age. The postoperative was uneventful regardless type of patch used and long CPB time for some cases. TAP in our practice is considered to be safe.

doi:10.1016/j.jsha.2011.02.084

SHA 084. CABG and ROSS in 9 years old
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Abstract: Video presentation

Objectives: Coronary artery bypass grafting associated with Ross Procedure performed to 9 years old boy. Dr. Iman Naja; Dr. Nani Najm. Department of Cardiac Sciences, King Abdul Aziz cardiac Centre, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. This uncommon presentation of this disease at this age, leads u to share our experience. How to do it is the video presentation of CABG + ROSS performed to a 9 years old boy.

Methods: 9 years old boy presented at emergency department with severe chest pain, subsequent Echocardiography showed thickened aortic valve with moderate stenosis. The angiogram showed moderate aortic valve stenosis and severely disease ascending aorta.

Result: The surgery was uneventful; it was remarkable the atheromatosis at the level of the ascending aorta, successful outcome, the patient was discharged at the 7th post-operative day.

doi:10.1016/j.jsha.2011.02.085

SHA 085. Heart defects in acyanotic pediatric patients referred with heart murmurs
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Objectives: The aim of the study is to explore the prevalence of congenital heart disease in pediatric patients referred to our center solely based on the detection of a heart murmur on routine physical examination.

Study design: A retrospective database review was performed for all patients referred to KACC from July 2007 to March 2009 for cardiovascular evaluation because of a heart murmur detected during routine physical examination. This study included all pediatric patients from the neonatal period to 12 years of age who underwent echocardiography in our center. Patients with cyanosis, those with a significant difference in blood pressure between the upper and lower limbs, preterm neonates, patients with acquired heart disease, and syndromic or critically ill patients were excluded from this study.

Results: Of the patients in the database, 245 met the inclusion criteria. The median age was 7 months (1 day to 12 years old), and the median weight was 7.85 kg (1.9–54 kg). A normal
echocardiogram was reported in 163 patients (66.5%), while 82 patients (33.5%) had abnormal echocardiograms. The most commonly isolated anomaly observed was VSD, which was diagnosed in 21 patients (25.6% of those having congenital heart disease [CHD]) followed by ASDII in 18 patients (22%) and PDA in 18 patients (22%). AVSD was diagnosed in one patient (1.2%), and coarctation of the aorta was diagnosed in three patients (3.6%). The most common combined anomaly was secundum ASD with PDA, which was diagnosed in three patients (3.6%).

Conclusion: The prevalence of congenital heart disease in acyanotic children referred with heart murmurs is not uncommon finding. Cardio evaluation including echocardiographic study worthwhile consideration.


SHA 086. Risk predictors of coronary heart diseases (CHD) among females in Benghazi – Libya
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Background: Globally, heart disease is the leading cause of death among women. The burdens of the CHD are projected to increase significantly by year 2020. Objectives: To found the risk factors of present in CHD among post-menopausal women patients at Benghazi during 2009–2010.

Methods: A case–control study was conducted to find out the risk factors among patients admitted to governmental hospital. The inclusion and exclusion criteria were clarified. Postmenopausal Female patients aged 50 years or more were interviewed in the wards after they were discharged from the Coronary Care Unit. The sample size was 150 (cases:73–control:77). The controls were selected in the same age from the post-operative ward of department of Gynecology of Al-Jamahiriya governmental hospital and excluded those with cardiac problems.

Results: The study reported that the mean age of cases was 62.6 ± 7.4 years and control was 58.5 ± 8.1 years. The study reported significant Differences in the incidence of CHD among postmenopausal women living in urban and rural areas (OR = 2.87). The study revealed significant relation between CHD in postmenopausal women and diabetes mellitus (OR = 6.67), Hypertension, (OR = 7.41). Sedentary life style (P= 0.01). Females with two fainting parents were more likely to faint than those with no fainting parents (65.5% vs. 34.5%; P < 0.0001). Females with fainting mother were more likely to faint than those with no fainting mother (55.2% vs. 41.4%; P = 0.001).

Conclusion: Family history of both parents fainting and the mother fainting are important predictors of Vasovagal Syncope.


SHA 088. Expanding the role of the cardiac cath lab nurse
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Abstract: Cardiac catheterization laboratory is a specialized cardiac unit utilizing the state-of-the art technology in providing high quality of care that is efficient, effective and affordable. Nurses working in the cardiac cath lab are performing a unique duty requires high level of training and proficiency in the skills and other interpersonal skills as they are working with cardiologists and cardiovascular technologists.

The aim and purpose of this paper is to:

- Explore the basic and advanced entry requirements to be a “Cardiac Cath Lab Expert” including the qualifications/degrees, credentials, competencies and training.
- Discuss the primary and secondary duties of the cardiac cath lab nurse “Scope of Practice”.
- What is beyond the scope of practice?
- The educational structure of the National Guard Health Affair-Cardiac Cath Lab: review the training courses and residency programs.

The major constraints to implement such programs and courses are:

- The availability of physician’s preferences instead of standards and guidelines.
- Staff Turnover.
- Lack of resources: time and equipments.
- Lack of participants.
- Lack of lack of support.
- Lack of financial compensation.

The key factors to succeed in expanding the role of the nurse in the Cardiac cath lab are:

- Managerial and educational support.
- Availability of resources to enhance the knowledge and skills up to advanced biomedical technology.