do not hallucinate. The numbers of the current preliminary review are too limited to draw definite conclusions of the benefits of RCP versus DHCA, they support the continued investigation of the technique.

**1069-158** Repair of Aortic Coarctation in Infants: Results of a Tailored Surgical Approach in the Modern Era

Gail E. Wright, Cheryl A. Nowak, Caren S. Goldberg, Richard G. Ohye, Edward L. Bove, Albert P. Rocchini, University of Michigan Medical Center, Ann Arbor, MI

**Background:** The surgical repair of aortic coarctation in infants has evolved over time, largely in response to high rates of residual or recurrent coarctation. This review evaluates our current approach utilizing extended end-to-end anastomosis without prosthetic material to enlarge all areas of aortic arch hypoplasia.

**Methods:** The Michigan Congenital Heart Center surgical database was reviewed for infants who underwent isolated repair of aortic coarctation from January 1, 1990 to January 1, 2000. Patients who underwent simultaneous repair of other lesions and those with significant associated lesions were excluded.

**Results:** Eighty-three infants underwent surgical repair of isolated coarctation during this decade. Median age at repair was 21 days (range 3-363 days). Repair was performed for cyanosis in 72 patients while the remaining 11 underwent similar repair due to severe transverse arch hypoplasia. There were 2 deaths: 1 due to pulmonary hypertension in a patient with alveolar capillary dysplasia and 1 late death of pneumonia in a patient with non-cardiac anomalies. Neither had residual coarctation. Technique related complications of bronchial compression, chylothorax, and vocal cord paralysis were noted in 4 patients. At discharge, 14 patients had a gradient ≤ 15 mmHg by both physical exam and echocardiogram. Follow-up data were available for 65 patients (78%) with mean follow-up duration 4.3 years (SD ± 1.5 years). Renitentiation was required in patients (6%). One underwent reoperation after 1 month, and 3 underwent balloon angioplasty within 7 months of initial repair. The remaining 60 patients are asymptomatic. No patients with hypoplastic arches, and have aortic arch gradients < 15 mmHg. Thus, this low recurrence rate approaches that reported with other techniques in older children.

**1069-159** Pulmonary Position Cryopreserved Homografts: Durability in Ross and Non-Ross Patients

Seryn E. Sealer, Winston M. Geranuty, Karen Aisemann, David E. Sokolowycz, Mark Alfayyad, Laura Bevilacqua, Chava Khan, Ethud Krongrad, Jan M. Guagebuer, Howard D. Apfel, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY

Actuarial 5 year survival rates for right ventricle to pulmonary artery (RV-PA) homografts are reported to range between 49% and 81%. It is not known whether there is a difference in homograft durability when utilized for right ventricular outflow tract (RVOT) disease or for the Ross operation for pulmonary autograft replacement of the aortic valve. To evaluate outcome and risk factors for implant failure in patients who have undergone pulmonary position homograft placement for RVOT obstruction or the Ross operation, the records of all patients receiving an RV-PA homograft at this institution from January 1, 1990 to January 2001 were reviewed. 148 consecutive patients were included in the study (65 Ross and 83 RVOT repairs). Adequate data was available on 136 (92%). The median follow-up time was 3.8 yrs (1mo-11 yrs). Right ventricular homograft survival after Ross and non-Ross operations at 5yrs was 85% and 56% respectively (p < 0.05). Potential factors for homograft failure examined were age at operation, diagnosis, type of surgery, homograft type (aortic vs. pulmonic) and width of homograft (mm). No univariate analysis revealed significant differences in homograft failure rates (p > 0.05). On multivariate analysis: younger age, homograft width, and non-Ross operation were risk factors for homograft failure (p < 0.01). For non-Ross patients; failure rates were: 43%, 25% and 14% and for Ross patients; 12.5%, 5% and 0%. Conclusions: 1. Ross patients had significantly longer homograft survival than RVOT disease patients. 2. Smaller homografts placed in younger patients required earlier intervention. 3. Pulmonary position homografts inserted in Ross patients at young ages (<10 yrs) lasted longer than similar aged non-Ross patients; whereas patients older than 10 yrs at the time of operation had similar failure rates.

**1069-160** Surgical Correction of Tetralogy of Fallot in Adults in the Current Era

Cheung-Wah Bong Cheng, Jeffrey A. Feinsim, Bruce Reitz, Daniel J. Murphy, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA

BACKGROUND: Information on the surgical results in adult uncorrected Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) patient is scanty. METHODS: In this retrospective study we sought to (1) examine the surgical results and survival statistics; (2) review the surgical outcome; (3) analyze the frequency and determinants of late deaths and (4) provide survival and mortality data. RESULTS: From 1/1980 to 12/2000, a total of 221 patients had surgical correction of TOF in our center. Twenty-four patients older than 18 years of age were identified (mean 23.4 years). Ten patients (43%) had immigrated to the United States. Reasons for delayed surgical correction in the immigrants included a lack of surgical facilities in their home countries and/or non-diagnosis. In the permanent residents, definitive surgical correction had not been undertaken due to obstaftory radiation after previous intervention (9/18 patients, 50%). Reasons for delay due to non-compliance with medical advice (2/14, 14.3%) and institutionalization for Downs syndrome (2/14, 14.3%). Surgical corrections were successful in all patients. Three patients (12.5%) developed conduction disturbances after operation. Seven patients (29.2%) developed clinically significant atrial arrhythmias and 1 patient (4.2%) developed repeated episodes of non-sustained ventricular tachycardia in their early post-operative period. Two of the 7 atrial arrhythmias were paroxysmal, the remaining 5 were permanent and required treatment. Univariate analysis showed previous surgical palliation (p = 0.028) and a higher Qp:Qs ratio (p = 0.045) were significantly associated with early postoperative atrial arrhythmia. One patient (4%) died during the hospitalization. On the basis of available survival data in 21 patients, the probability of survival at 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 years postoperatively were 95%, 75%, 95%, 63% and 50% respectively. CONCLUSIONS: Successful late surgical repair of TOF in these patients can be achieved with low surgical mortality and favorable late survival rates, providing patients with complex cardiac lesions can make a two-ventricle repair impossible. The semi-Fontan and/or cavo-pulmonary shunt (BCPS) in this group results in a near complete Fontan or semi-Fontan. Hypothesis: Because more systemic venous return is diverted to the pulmonary bed at a young age, this group is at risk for increased morbidity/mortality after BCPS. METHODS: We retrospectively reviewed the cardiologic database and included all pts with an IVCD who underwent BCPS at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin between 1/90 and 5/2000. RESULTS: Eleven pts were identified. Diagnoses included unbalanced AVSD with double outlet right ventricle (n=8), single left ventricle (n=1), multiple VSDs with RV hypoplasia (n=1), and HLHS (n=1). Prior to BCPS, 6 pts had 8 operations including Norwood in 4, aortopulmonary shunt in 2, pulmonary artery band in 1, and valvuloplasty in 1. At the time of BCPS, the median age was 0.5 yrs (range 0.03-10.0 yrs). There were no early deaths with a median hospital stay of 7 days. The mean oxygen saturation at discharge was 88%. Progressive desaturation was seen in the majority of pts with an average saturation drop of 5.1%/mo (see graph). Conclusions: Fontan procedure has been performed in 4 pts however the majority of pts remain well saturated at intermediate follow-up. Conclusions: The semi-Fontan can be performed safely and at an early age in the sub-group of pts with complex heart disease and IVCD.

**1069-161** The Bidirectional Cavopulmonary Shunt in Young Patients With Interrupted Inferior Vena Cava: The Semi-Fontan

Michelle A. Romond, Peter O. Romond, Robert D. Jaquiss, George M. Hoffmann, Bert Linen, James S. Tweedal, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI

Background: Interruption of the inferior vena cava (IVC) is often seen in the neorystic syndromes, where complex cardiac lesions can make a two-ventricle repair impossible. The BCPS in this group results in a near complete Fontan or semi-Fontan. Hypothesis: Because more systemic venous return is diverted to the pulmonary bed at a young age, this group is at risk for increased morbidity/mortality after BCPS. METHODS: We retrospectively reviewed the cardiologic database and included all pts with an IVCD who underwent BCPS at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin between 1/90 and 5/2000. RESULTS: Eleven pts were identified. Diagnoses included unbalanced AVSD with double outlet right ventricle (n=8), single left ventricle (n=1), multiple VSDs with RV hypoplasia (n=1), and HLHS (n=1). Prior to BCPS, 6 pts had 8 operations including Norwood in 4, aortopulmonary shunt in 2, pulmonary artery band in 1, and valvuloplasty in 1. At the time of BCPS, the median age was 0.5 yrs (range 0.03-10.0 yrs). There were no early deaths with a median hospital stay of 7 days. The mean oxygen saturation at discharge was 88%. Progressive desaturation was seen in the majority of pts with an average saturation drop of 5.1%/mo (see graph). Conclusions: Fontan procedure has been performed in 4 pts however the majority of pts remain well saturated at intermediate follow-up. Conclusions: The semi-Fontan can be performed safely and at an early age in the sub-group of pts with complex heart disease and IVCD.

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