



OUTCOMES FOR SURGICAL REPAIR OF KOMMERREL DIVERTICULUM AND ANEURYSM

Poster Contributions Poster Hall B1 Sunday, March 15, 2015, 3:45 p.m.-4:30 p.m.

Session Title: Pediatric Surgery

Abstract Category: 10. Congenital Heart Disease: Adult

Presentation Number: 1222-325

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Background: Standard surgical management of Kommerell diverticulum (KD) and Kommerell aneurysm (KA) has not been established. We aimed to report our outcomes for surgical repair of KD and KA.

Methods: The Mayo Clinic surgery database was retrospectively analyzed to identify pts with aberrant subclavian artery (ASA) operated on from 1990-2014. Surgical and clinical data were reviewed.

Results: Surgical type and follow-up data are shown (Table). 863 pts with ASA were identified; 121 had KD and 28 had KA. Surgical repair was undertaken in 37 pts (25 with KD; 12 with KA). Carotid-subclavian transposition was the preferred technique for KA repair, nearly 70% had concomitant surgical arch intervention. Ligamentum arteriosum resection was more frequently employed in pts with KD alone (80%). Postoperative complications occurred in 19% (Table). There was one postoperative death (cardiac arrest). 5-year survival was 100% in pts with KD and 75% for pts with KA. At early and late follow-up, 89% and 79% of pts respectively had improvement of presenting symptoms.

Conclusion: This is the largest study on outcomes of surgical repair of KD and KA. Carotid-subclavian transposition was the preferred technique for aneurysm repair. Surgical repair of KD and KA can be successfully undertaken resulting in symptomatic improvement with low mortality and morbidity.

Surgery Carotid-subclavian transposition* Partial arch replacement Total arch intervention Aorto-subclavian intervention Bypass Surgery Carotid-subclavian transposition* Surgery S	5 (14%) 4 (11%) 3 (5%) 1 (3%)	(n = 25) 4 (16%) 1 (4%) 0 (0%) 3 (12%) 0 (0%) 0 (0%) 0 (0%)	(n = 12) 7 (58%) 4 (33%) 1 (8%) 2 (17%) 4 (33%) 3 (25%)	0.01 0.03 NS NS 0.007
Carotid-subclavian transposition* Partial arch replacement Total arch replacement No arch intervention Aorto-subclavian intervention Bypass Carotid-subclavian transposition* Statement S	5 (14%) 1 (3%) 5 (14%) 4 (11%) 3 (5%) 1 (3%)	1 (4%) 0 (0%) 3 (12%) 0 (0%) 0 (0%)	4 (33%) 1 (8%) 2 (17%) 4 (33%)	0.03 NS NS 0.007
Carotid-subclavian transposition* Partial arch replacement Total arch replacement No arch intervention Aorto-subclavian intervention Bypass Carotid-subclavian transposition* Statement S	5 (14%) 1 (3%) 5 (14%) 4 (11%) 3 (5%) 1 (3%)	1 (4%) 0 (0%) 3 (12%) 0 (0%) 0 (0%)	4 (33%) 1 (8%) 2 (17%) 4 (33%)	0.03 NS NS 0.007
Total arch replacement No arch intervention Aorto-subclavian intervention Bypass 3	1 (3%) 5 (14%) 4 (11%) 3 (5%) 1 (3%)	0 (0%) 3 (12%) 0 (0%) 0 (0%)	1 (8%) 2 (17%) 4 (33%)	NS NS 0.007
No arch intervention S Aorto-subclavian intervention Suppass S	5 (14%) 4 (11%) 3 (5%) 1 (3%)	3 (12%) 0 (0%) 0 (0%)	2 (17%) 4 (33%)	NS 0.007
Aorto-subclavian intervention Appass 3	4 (11%) 3 (5%) 1 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (17%) 4 (33%)	0.007
Bypass	3 (5%) 1 (3%)	0 (0%)	4 (33%) 3 (25%)	0.007
Bypass	1 (3%)		3 (25%)	
	1 (3%)	0 (00/)		0.03
Re-implantation 1	2 / = 0 / \	U (U%)	1 (8%)	NS
Aneurysmorrhaphy	2 (5%)	1 (4%)	1 (8%)	NS
Ligamentum ligation 2	20 (54%)	20 (80%)	0 (0%)	0.0001
Surgical approach	` ,	,	, ,	
Lateral thoracotomy 3	36 (97%)	25 (100%)	11 (92%)	NS
	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	NS
Follow up	,	,	, ,	
Postoperative				
Complications	7 (19%)	5 (20%)	3 (33%)	NS
Phrenic/laryngeal nerve injury	3 (8%)	1 (4%)	2 (17%)	NS
Chylous effusion	3 (8%)	3 (12%)	0 (0%)	NS
Dissection	2 (5%)	1 (4%)	1 (8%)	NS
Stroke	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	NS
	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	NS
Early follow-up		• •	, ,	
	32 (89%)	22 (88%)	10 (91%)	NS
Reintervention	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	NS
Death	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	NS
Late follow-up	` ′	` ′		
Improvement in symptoms	27 (79%)	20 (80%)	7 (78%)	NS
Reintervention		1 (4%)	0 (0%)	NS
Death 2	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	2 (17%)	NS
KD, Kommerell diverticulum; KA, Kommerell aneurysm				
*, 5 pts with two step surgical approach (3 KA, 2 KD).				