Preoperative transcatheter occluding bronchopulmonary collateral artery can alleviate reperfusion pulmonary edema and improve early hemodynamic after pulmonary thromboendarterectomy procedure

Hui-Li Gan, Cardiac Surgery Department, Beijing Anzhen Hospital, and Capital Medical University (BAZH—CMU), & Beijing Institute of Heart, Lung and Blood Vessel Disease, Beijing 100029, China (Fax: 86-10-62244207, Email: ganhuili@hotmail.com).

[Abstract]:
Objective: our objective was to characterize if preoperative transcatheter occluding of the bronchopulmonary collateral artery (PTOBPCA) can alleviate reperfusion pulmonary edema (RPE) after pulmonary thromboendarterectomy (PTE) procedure.

Methods: 155 cases of chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) admitted into Anzhen Hospital from January 2007 to August 2011 received PTE procedure. They were retrospectively classified as control group (Group A, n=87) or BCAO group (Group B, n=68). Members from Group B received PTOBPCA, whereas members from Group A did not. The development of RPE, duration of mechanical ventilation and intensive care unit stay, and hemodynamic were compared between groups.

Results: there were 5 in-hospital deaths (mortality 6/87, 5.7%) in Group A, no death (mortality 0%) in Group B (P= 0.035). 9 patients (9/87, 10.3%) in Group A required ECMO as life support after the PTE procedure, one patients (1/68, 1.5%) in Group B required ECMO (chi-square test, P= 0.026, chi-square test=4.980). Group B had a shorter intubation and ICU stay, lower mPAP and PVR, higher PaO\textsubscript{2} and SaO\textsubscript{2} and less medical expenditure than Group A. With a mean follow-up time of (37.1 ± 21.4) months, three patients in the Group A and two patients died, and the difference of the actuarial survival at three years after the procedure between the two groups did not reached statistically significance.

Conclusions: PTOBPCA can alleviate RPE, shorten ICU stay and intubation time, improve early homonymous and reduce the chance of ECMO use after PTE procedure.

Key word: chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH), pulmonary thromboendarterectomy (PTE), reperfusion pulmonary edema (RPE),