

Children with Substantial Vascular Inversion and the Effects of A Unilateral Inflatable Cardiac Septostomy

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Abstract

Aortic translocation (TGA) is the most common congenital heart disease, accounting for 5-7% of all heart defects, with a prevalence of 0.2-0.3 per 1,000 live births. Our primary objective was to evaluate the clinical safety and potential complications of neonatal balloon atrial septostomy. Furthermore, we are unable to perform surgery on all TGA patients with small atrial septal defects, regardless of oxygen saturation, and emergency corrective surgery due to the lack of a permanent cardiac surgery team for the arterial switch. I was trying to decide if it should be done at the center. We conducted a retrospective observational study at a single tertiary care center of 92 neonates with TGA who were referred to our institution for specialty care from January 2008 to April 2022. Did. The average age at the time of Rashkind surgery was 4 days but mostly transient (metabolic acidosis and arterial hypotension - 21.8%). Twenty TGA patients treated at our hospital underwent radical corrective surgery (arterial switch surgery) at an average age of 13 days. Most of the patients (82.6%) were term neonates, but 16 were preterm. Emergency balloon atrial septostomy is often the only soluti

Keywords:

Introduction

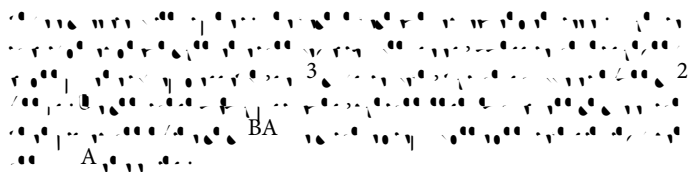
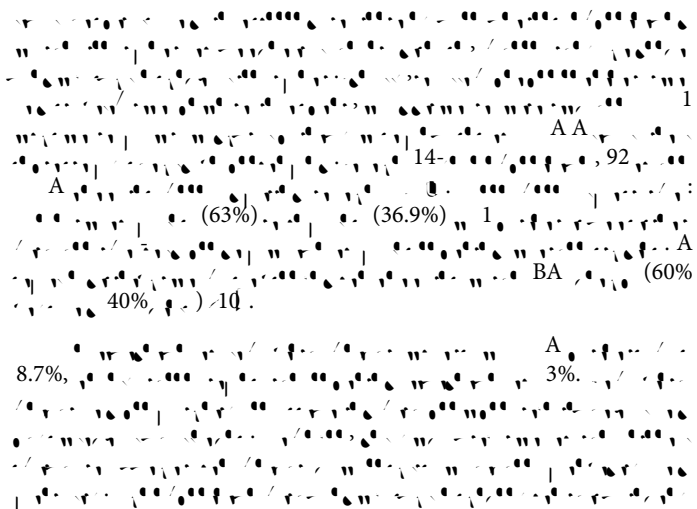
Transposition of the great arteries, the main indication for balloon atrial septostomy

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Discussion

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