

Embolized ASD Device: What a Nightmare!!

Bharat Dalvi, MD

Glenmark Cardiac Centre

Mumbai, India

Case Scenario

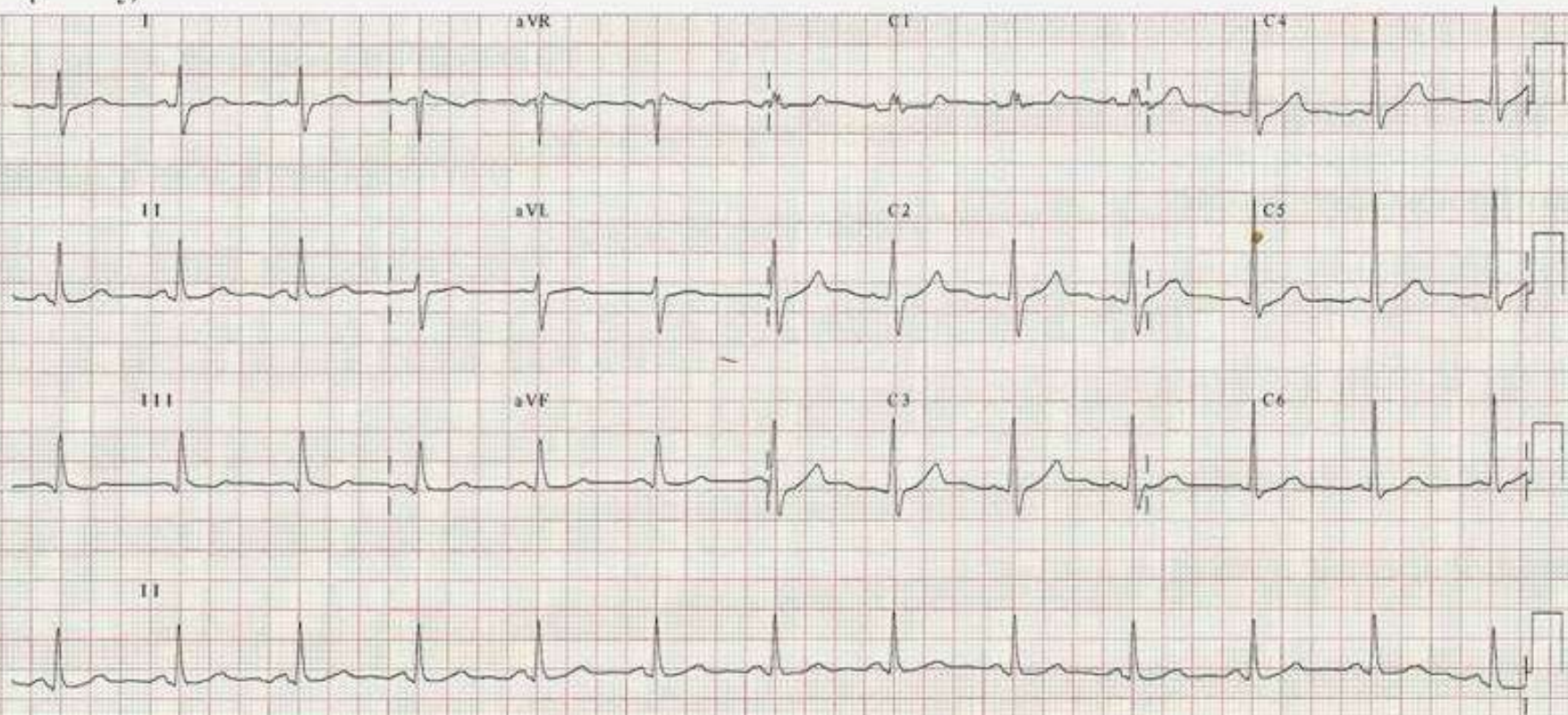
- 37 year old lady
- SOB, palpitations and easy fatiguability
- Vitals were normal
- No evidence of CCF
- Precordial activity
- 3/6 ESM in the PA
- 2/6 MDM across the TV
- A2P2 wide and fixed

IONS CHARITABLE
R3 25 JUN 05



Rate 75
PR 154
QRSD 107
QT 390
QTc 436

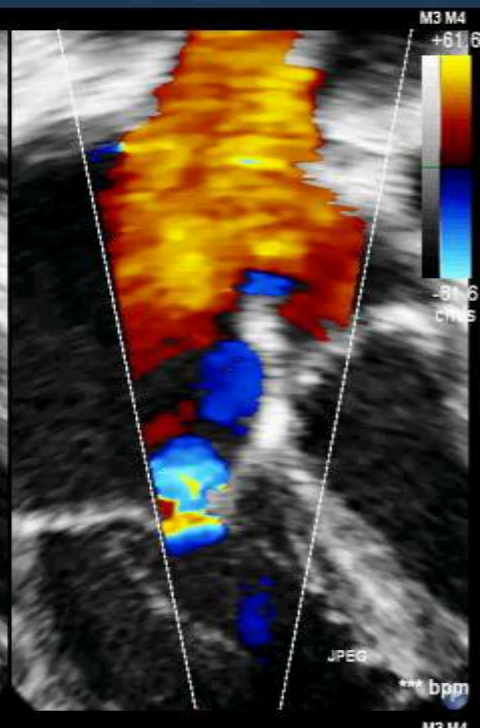
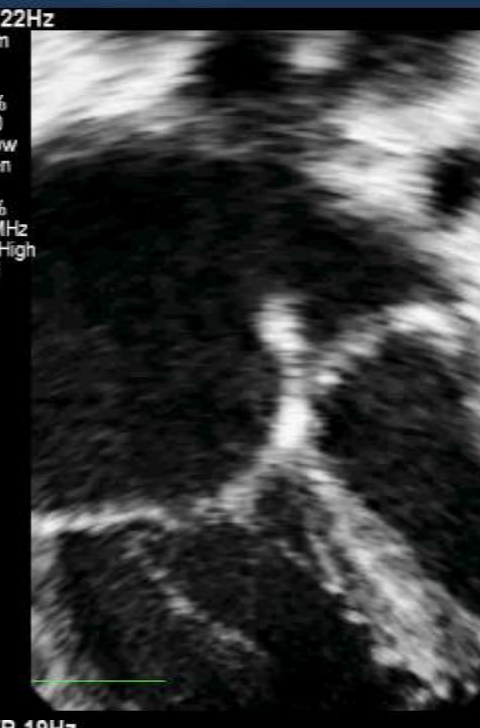
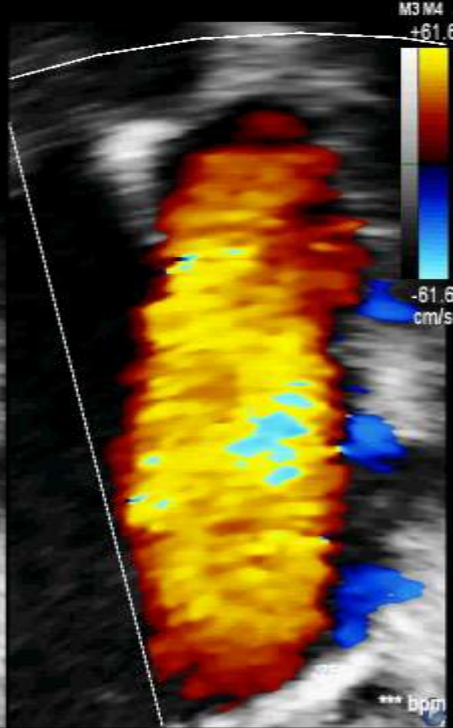
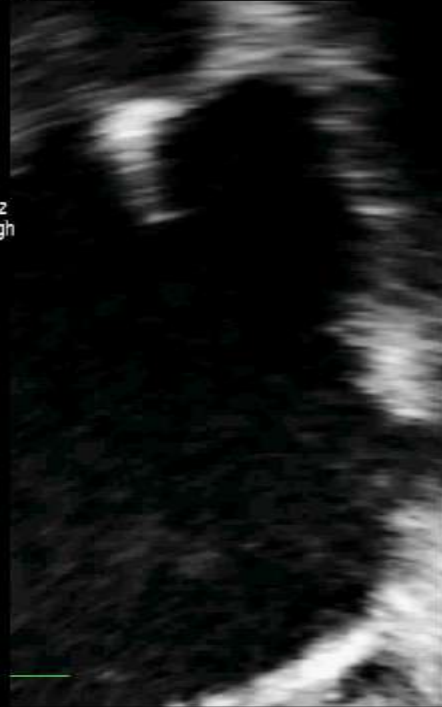
--Axis--
P 60
QRS 89
T 29



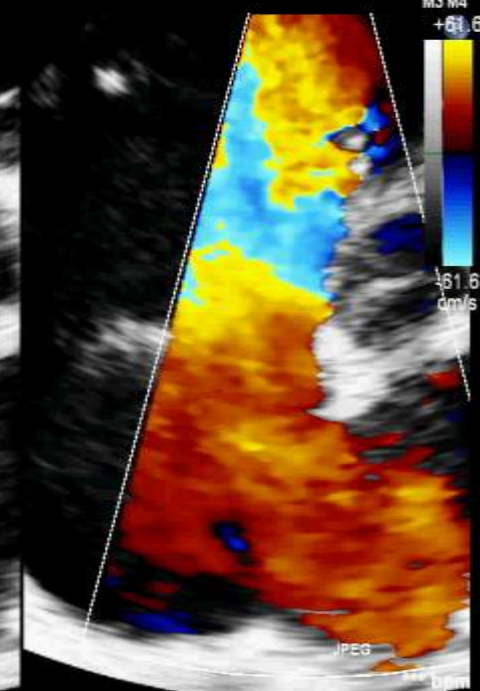
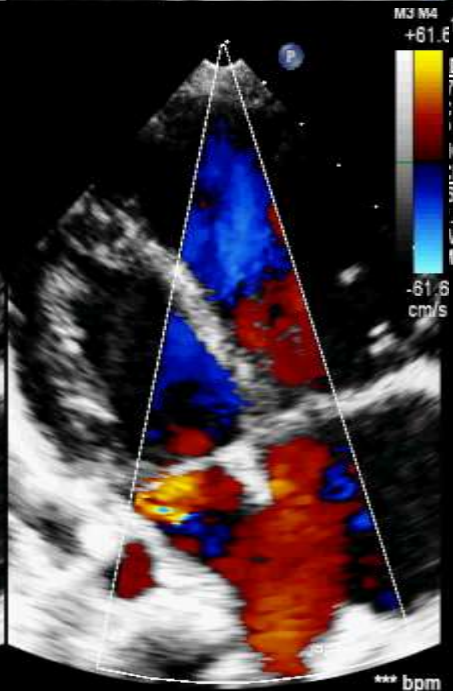
2DE and CD – TTE and TEE

- Large secundum ASD measuring 28 mm
- RA and RVVO
- Mild TR. Estimated RV pressure of 55 mm Hg
- SVC rim 11 mm, AV valve rim 9 mm, atrial rim 6 mm, Aortic rim 5 mm, IVC rim was not well seen on TTE but measured 6 mm on TEE

FR 17Hz
16cm
2D
81%
C 50
P Low
HGen
CF
66%
2.5MHz
WF High
Med



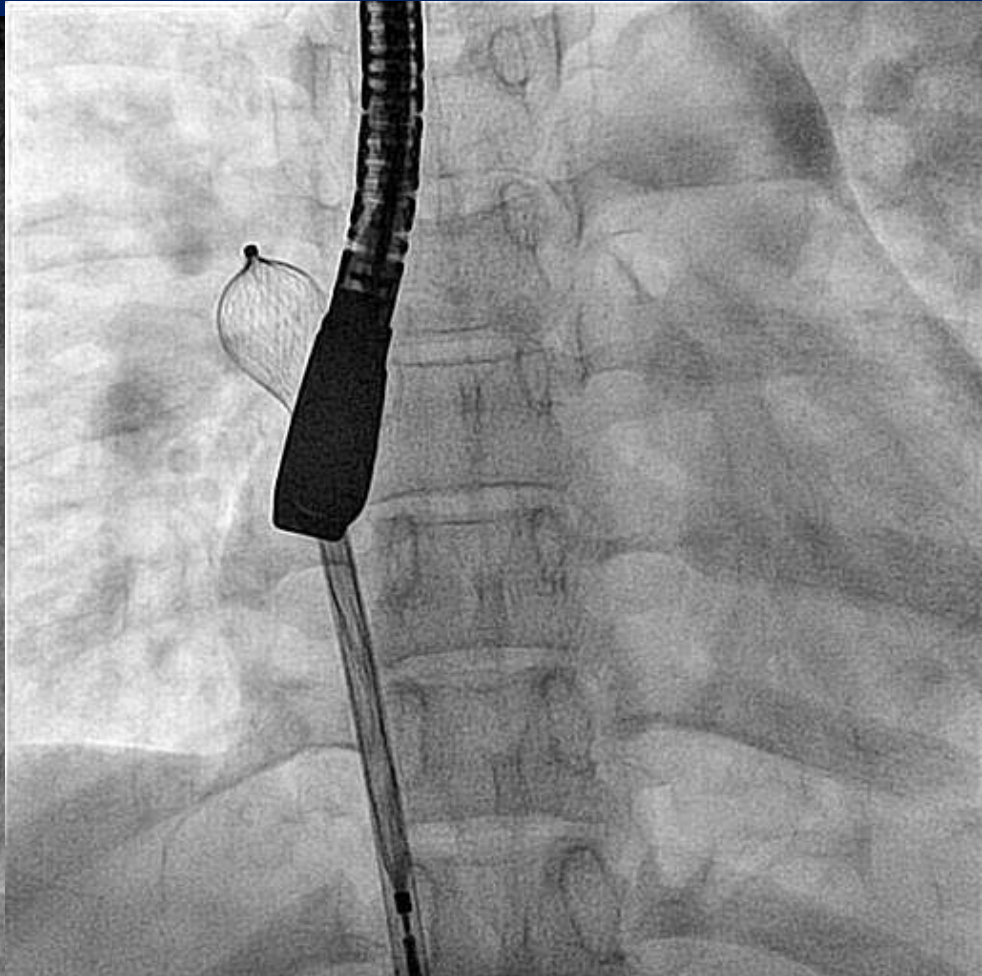
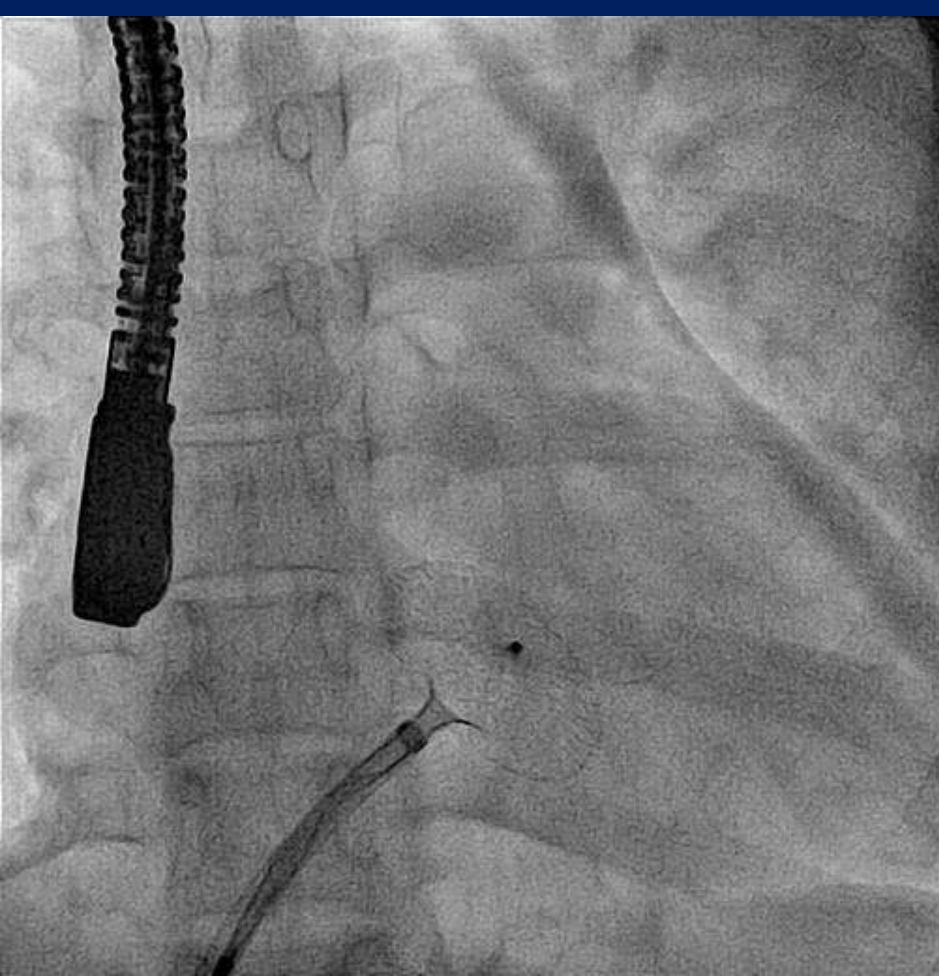
L-R 19Hz
11cm
2D
75%
C 40
P Low
HGen
CF
68%
2.5MHz
WF High
Med

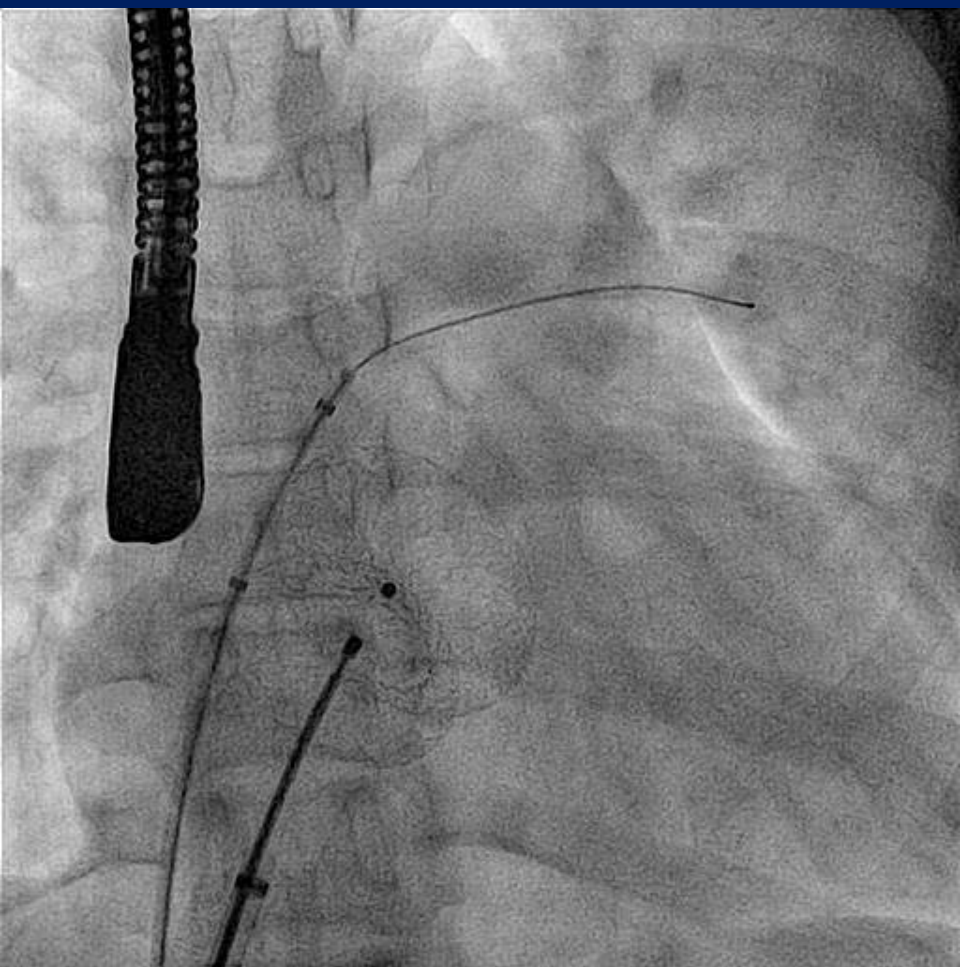
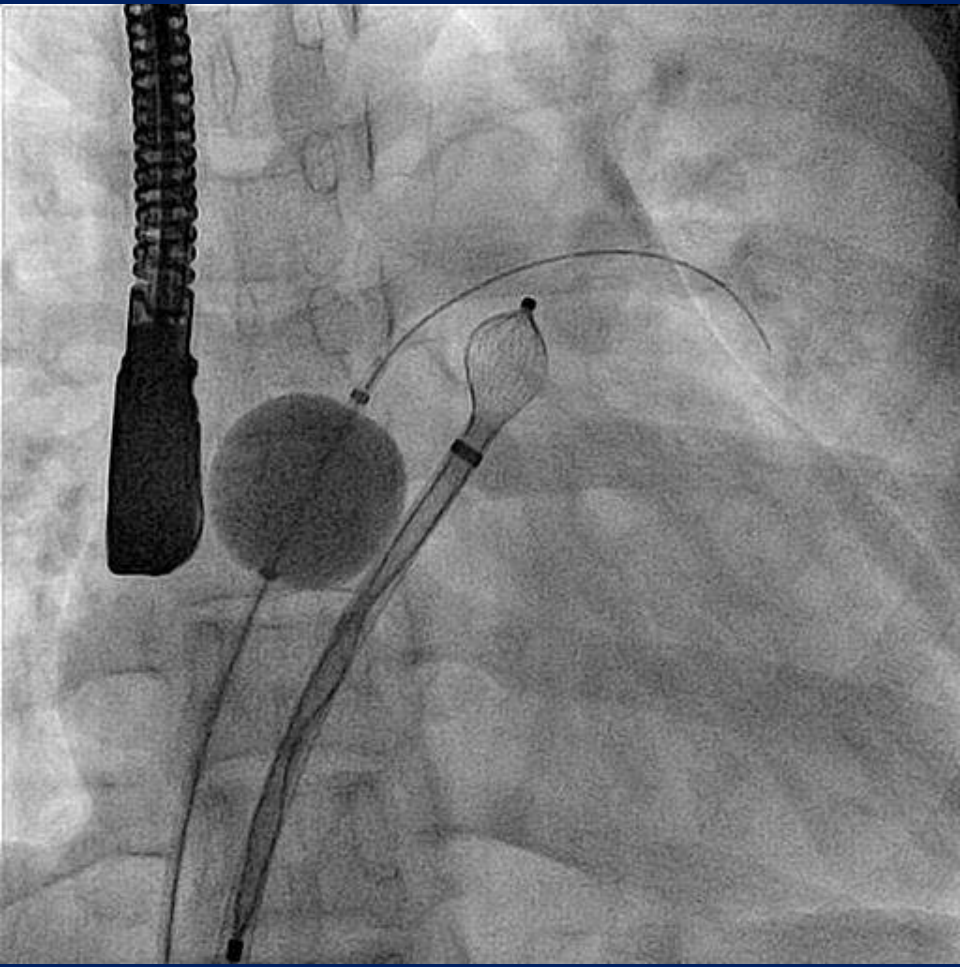


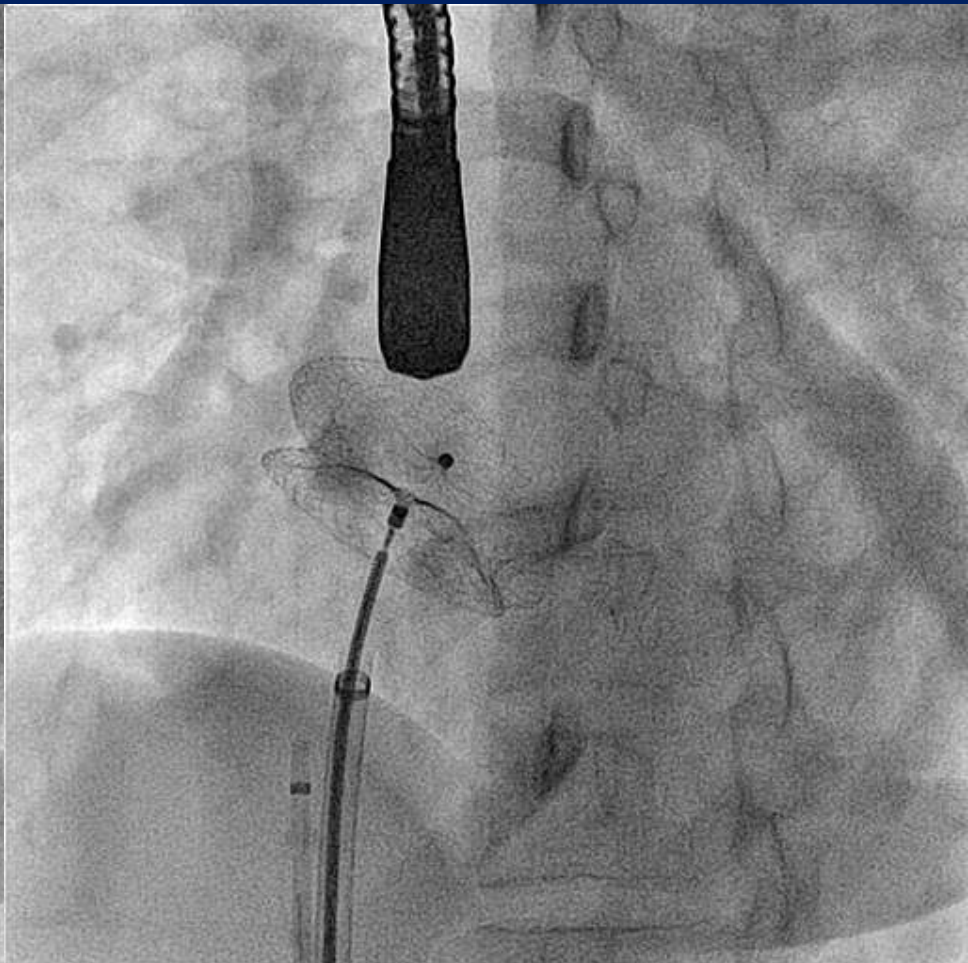
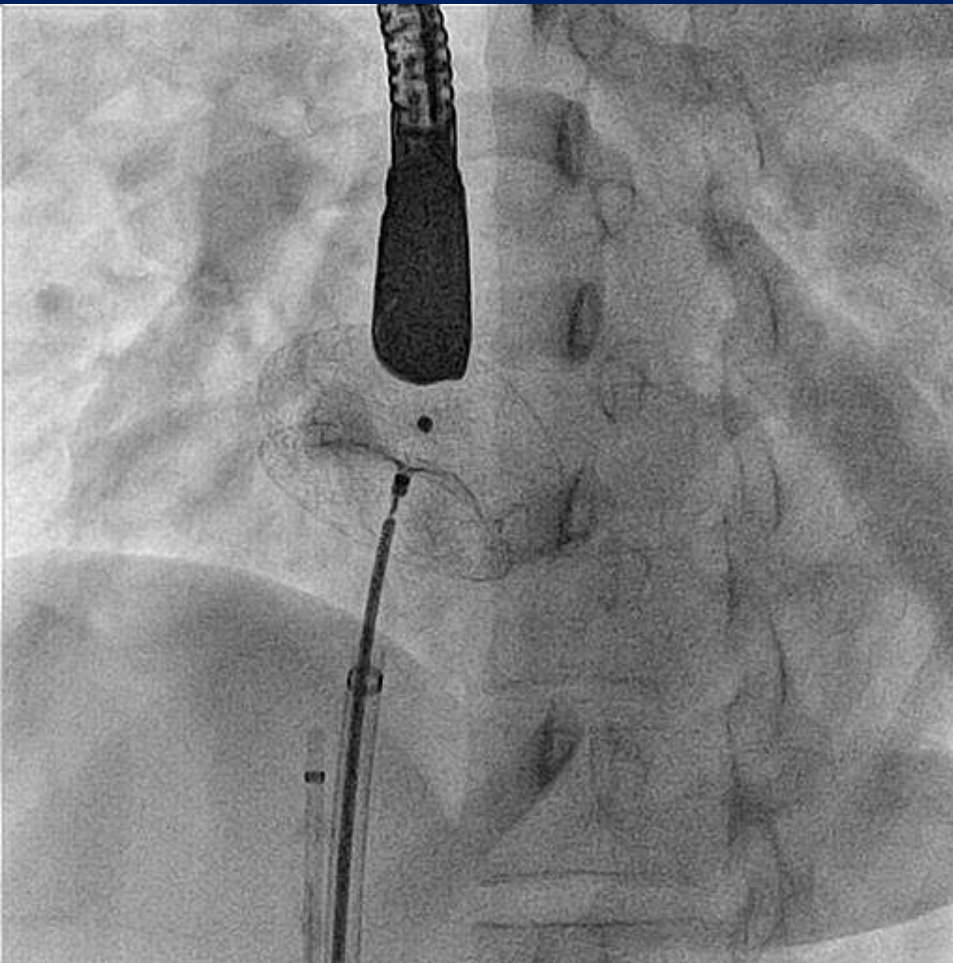
- Taken up for device closure under GA
- TEE showed large ASD measuring 27-28 mm Hg
- Surrounding rims appeared adequate

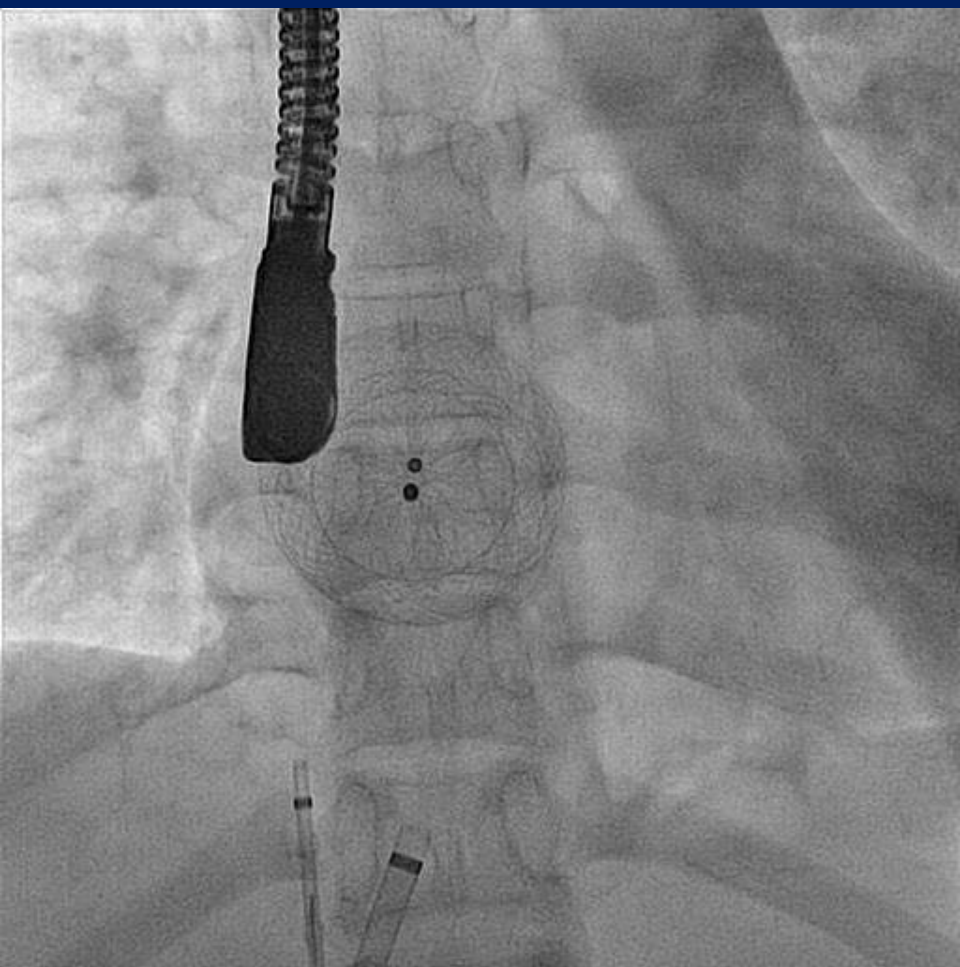
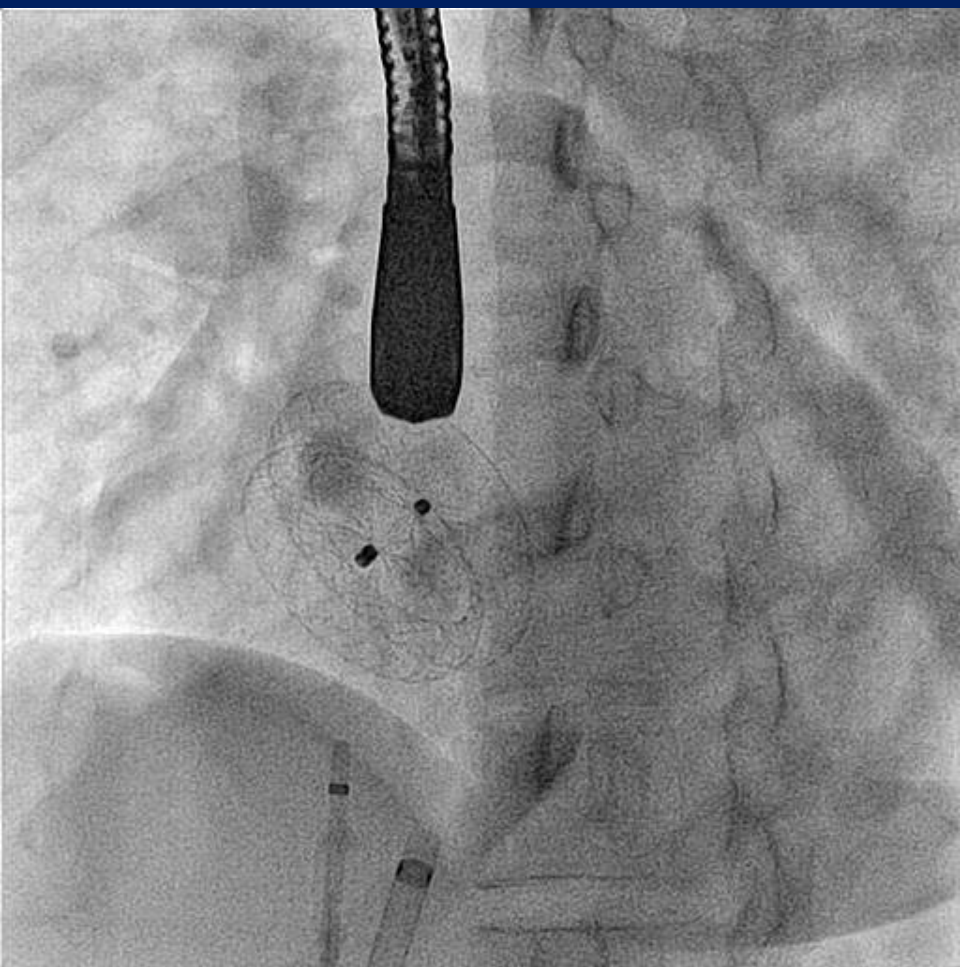


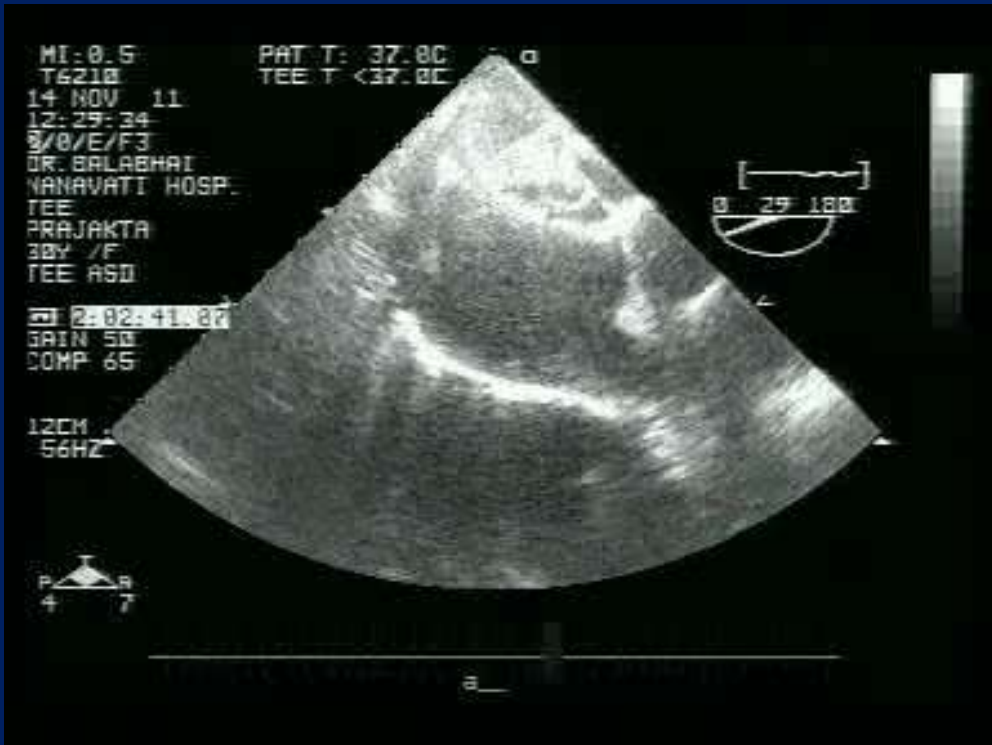












MI: 0.5
T6210
14 NOV 11
12:31:21
0/0/E/F3
DR. BALABHAI
NANAVATI HOSP.
TEE
PRAJAKTA
30Y / F
TEE ASD

2011-11-14 12:31:21
GAIN 50
COMP 65

12CM
56HZ



PAT T: 37.0C
TEE T: <37.0C



TIS: 0.8
T6210
14 NOV 11
12:32:09
0/0/E/F3/A
DR. BALABHAI
NANAVATI HOSP.
TEE
PRAJAKTA
30Y / F
TEE ASD

2011-11-14 12:32:09
GAIN 50
COMP 65

12CM
16HZ



PAT T: 37.0C
TEE T: <37.0C



4.4MHZ
55
55

MI: 0.5 PAT T: 37.0C
T6210 TEE T: <37.0C

14 NOV 11
12: 37: 07
0/0/E/F3
DR. BALABHAI
NANAVATI HOSP.
TEE
PRAJAKTA
30Y /F
TEE ASD

2:10:16.22
GAIN 50
COMP 65

12CM
56HZ

P R
4 7

89 180



MI: 0.3 PAT T: 37.0C
T6210 TEE T: <37.0C

14 NOV 11
12: 38: 17
0/0/E/F3
DR. BALABHAI
NANAVATI HOSP.
TEE
PRAJAKTA
30Y /F
TEE ASD

2:11:24.05
GAIN 50
COMP 65

12CM

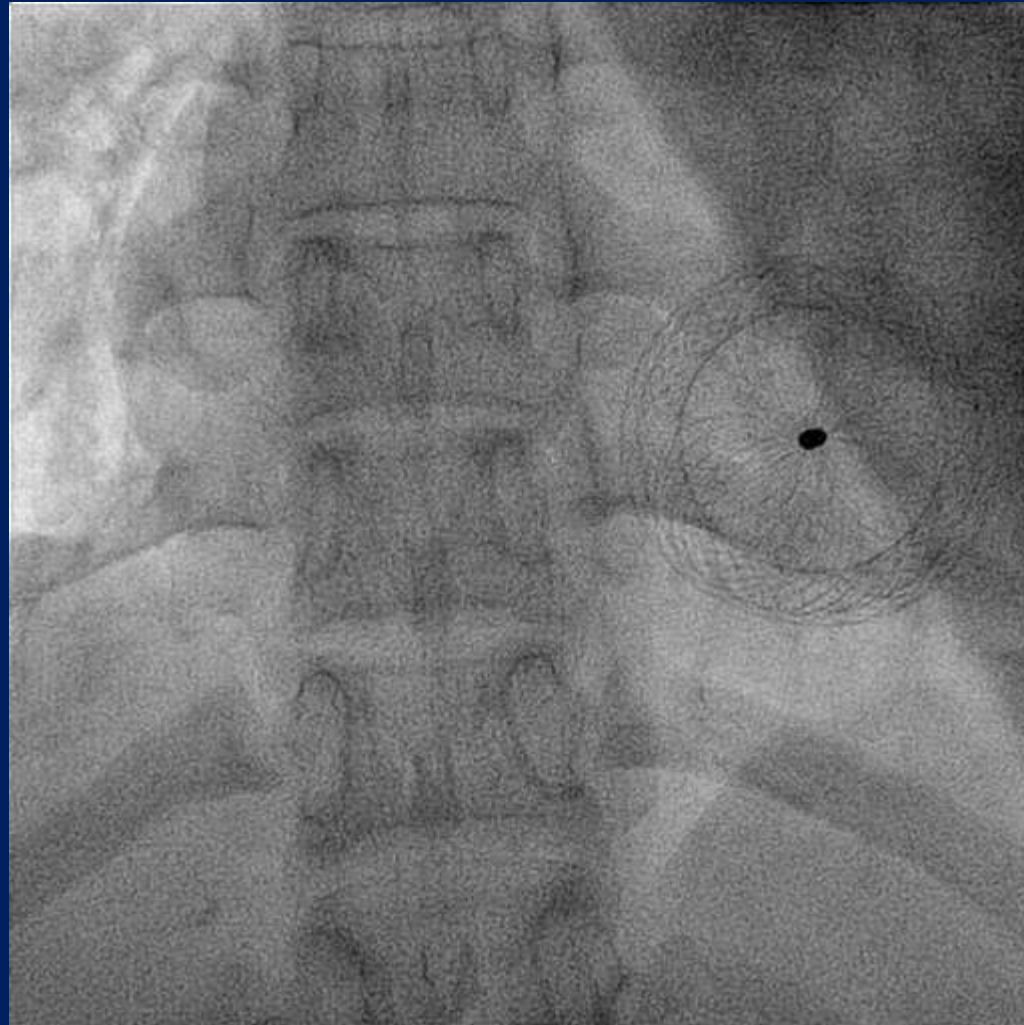
P R
4 7

91 180



Most important step in large ASD closure

- EXTUBATION
- Retching and coughing
- More retching
- Scope showing VPBS!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



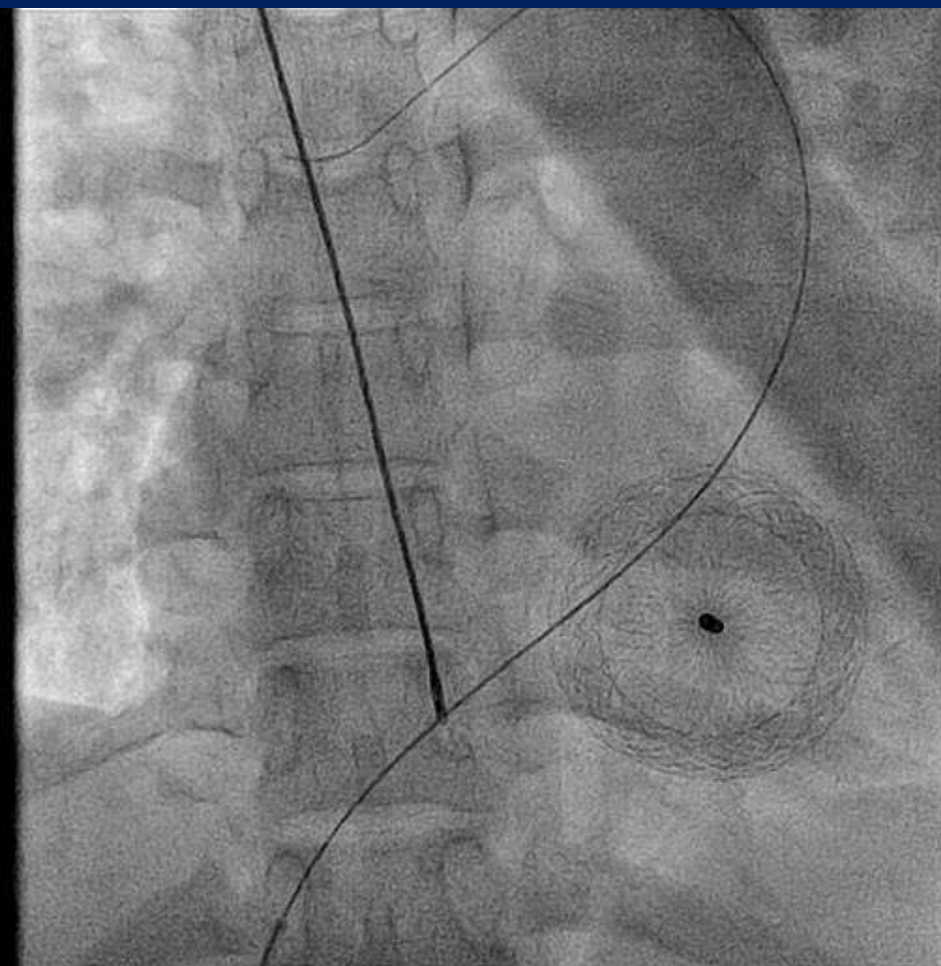
Actions Taken

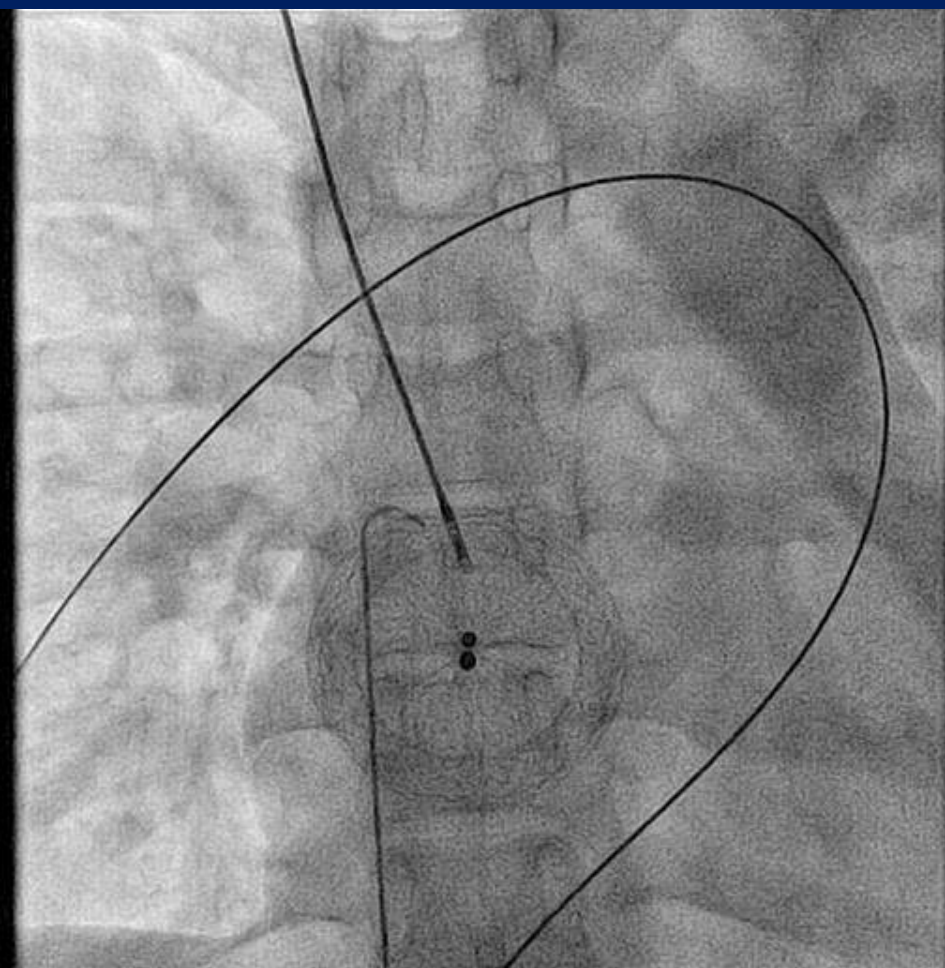
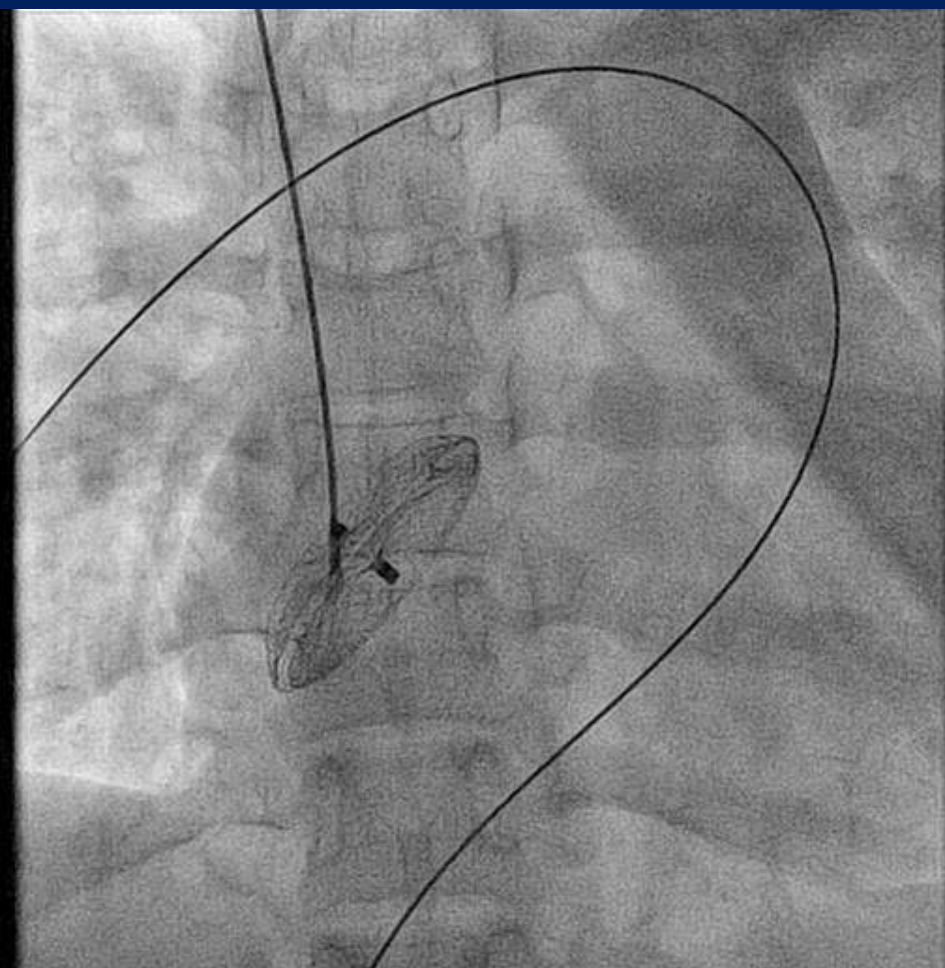
- Family informed
- Surgical team informed
- OR informed
- Decision to attempt retrieval
- Put under GA and intubated

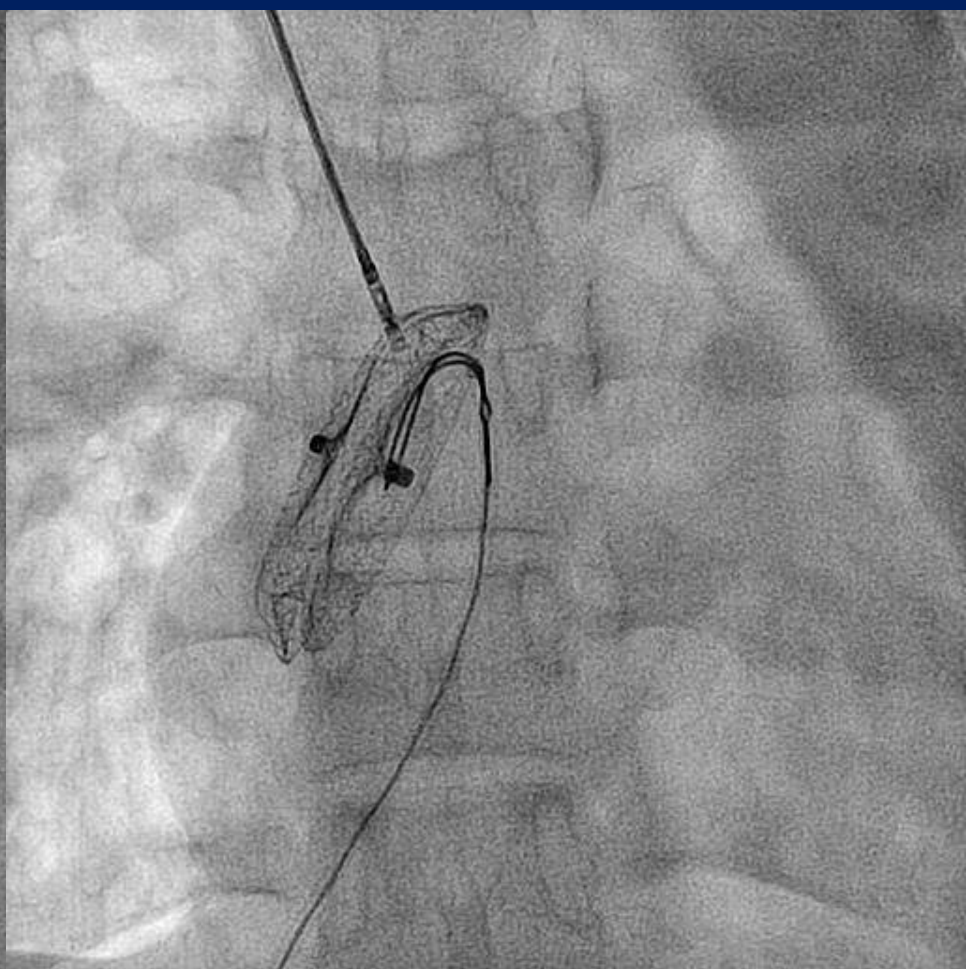
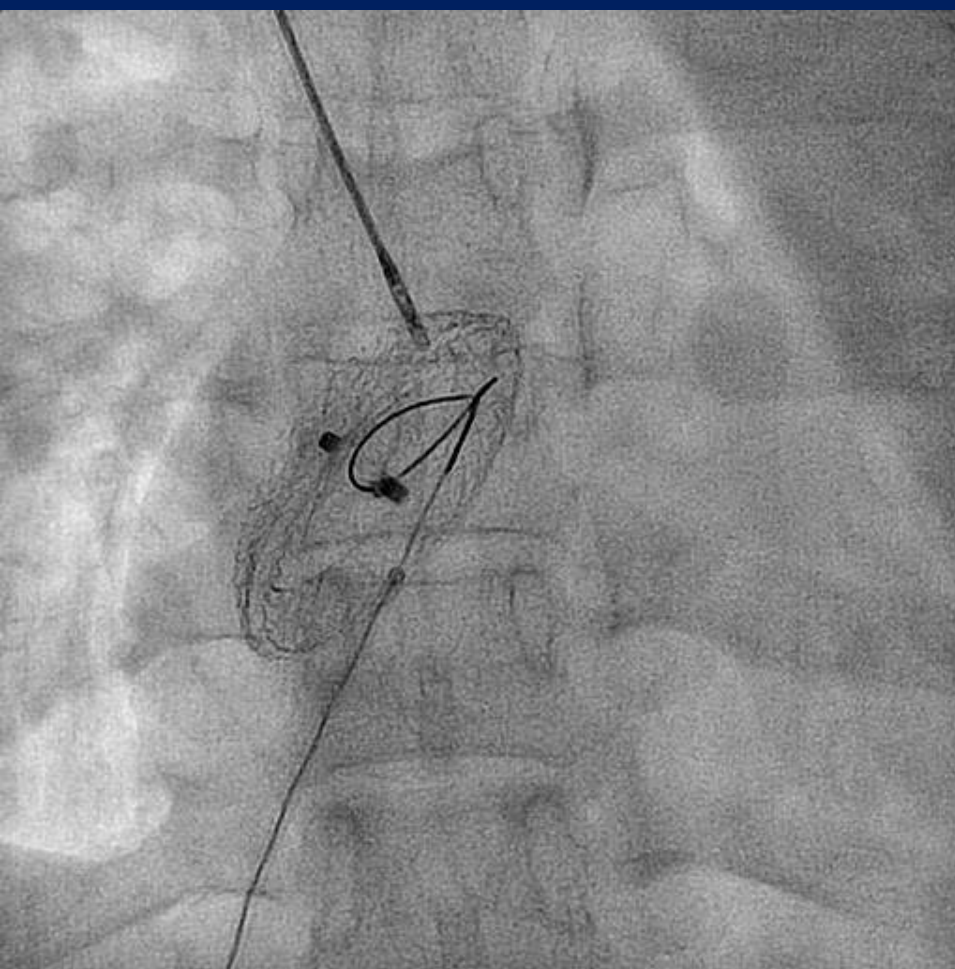
Issues

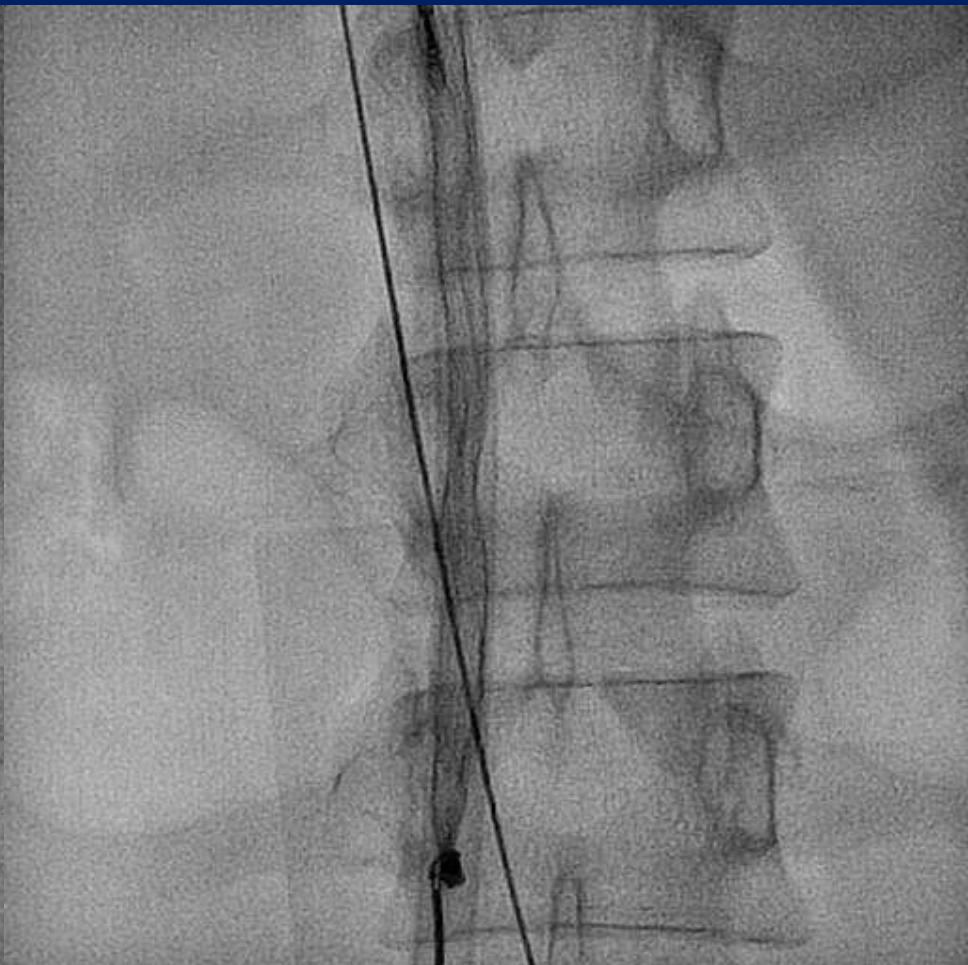
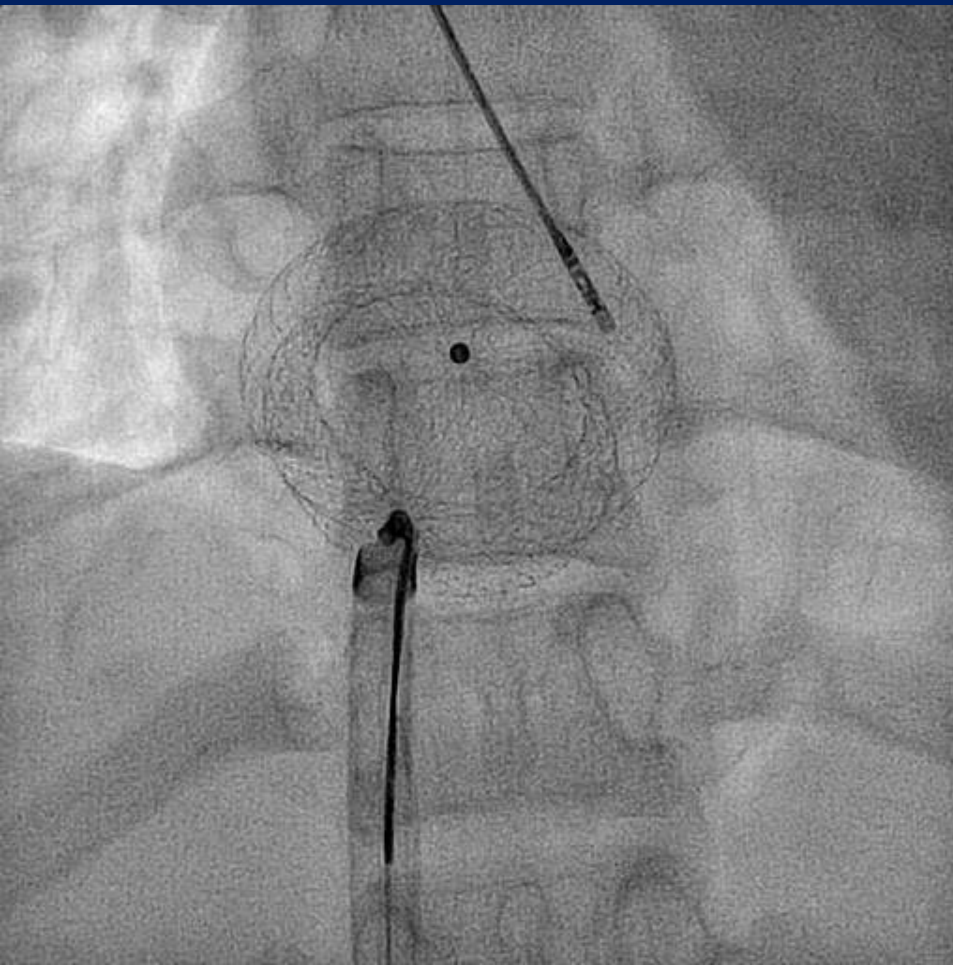
- What size sheath is needed to retrieve a 34 mm device
- Can it be retrieved by holding the RA screw alone or will need to be held at both ends
- How safe is it to retrieve the device from RV?
- What is an alternative?

- 16F sheath
- Holding the device at two ends – Good strategy : Right jugular access and a biptome
- Dislodging the device from the RV would be helpful.
 - Put a wire and then a catheter through the other groin across the TV – Prevent it from coapting
 - VPBs to produce AV dissociation



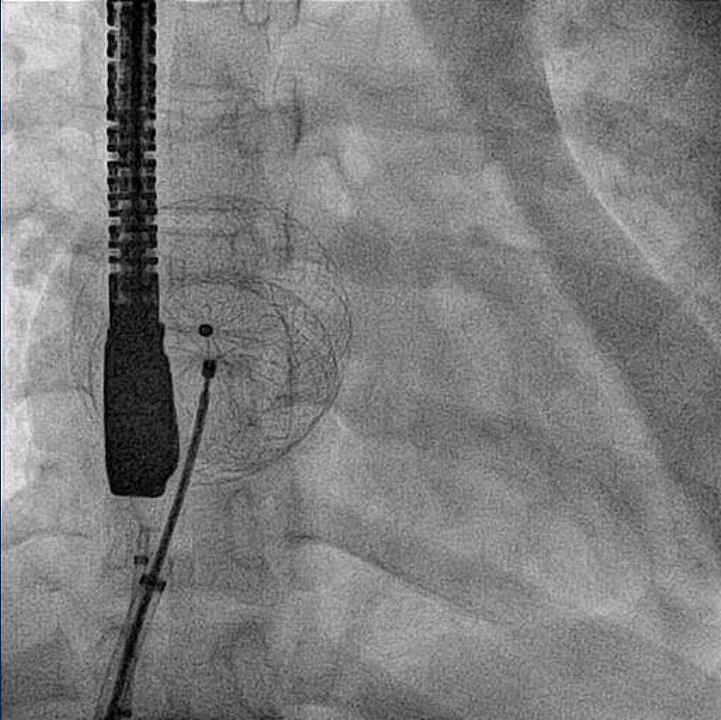
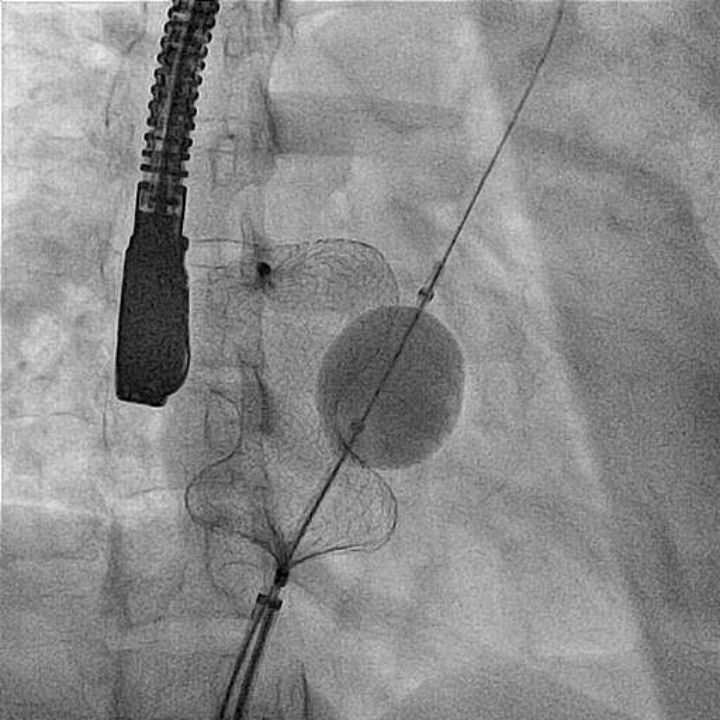
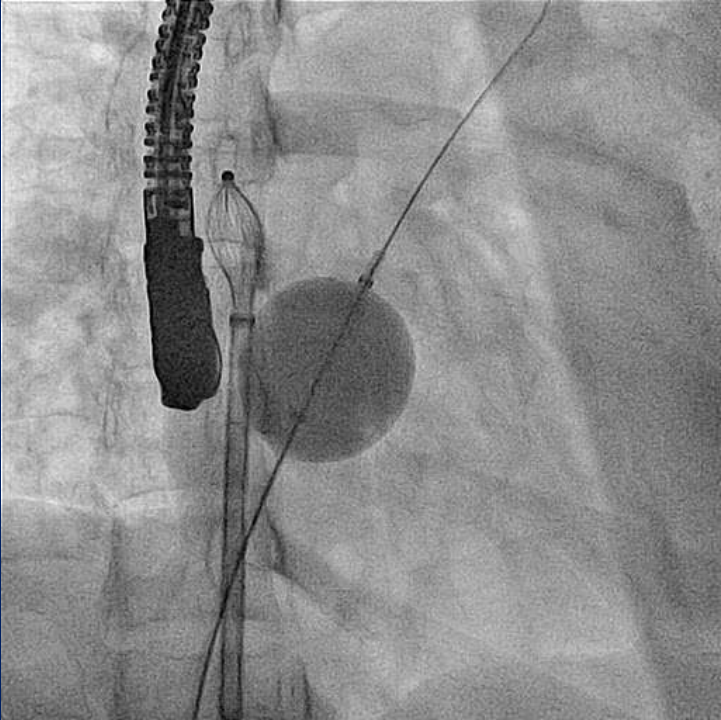
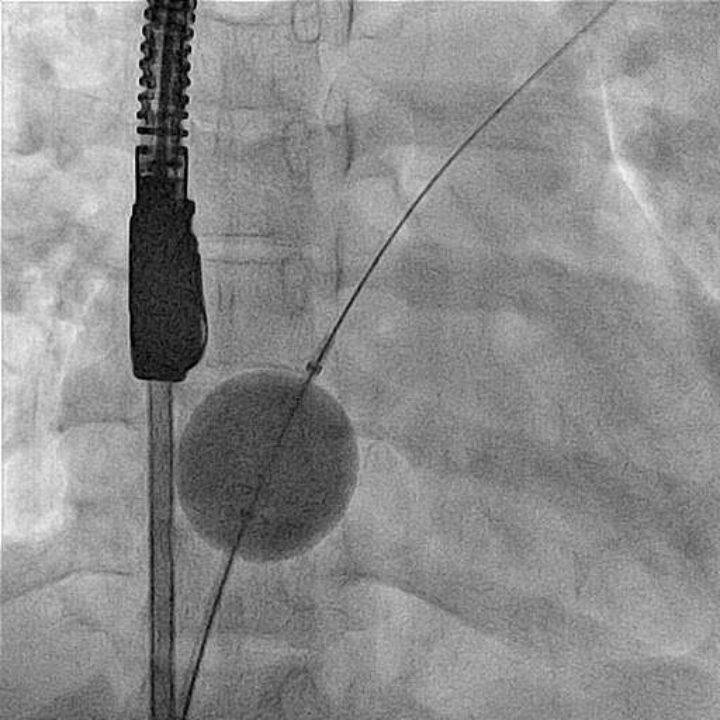


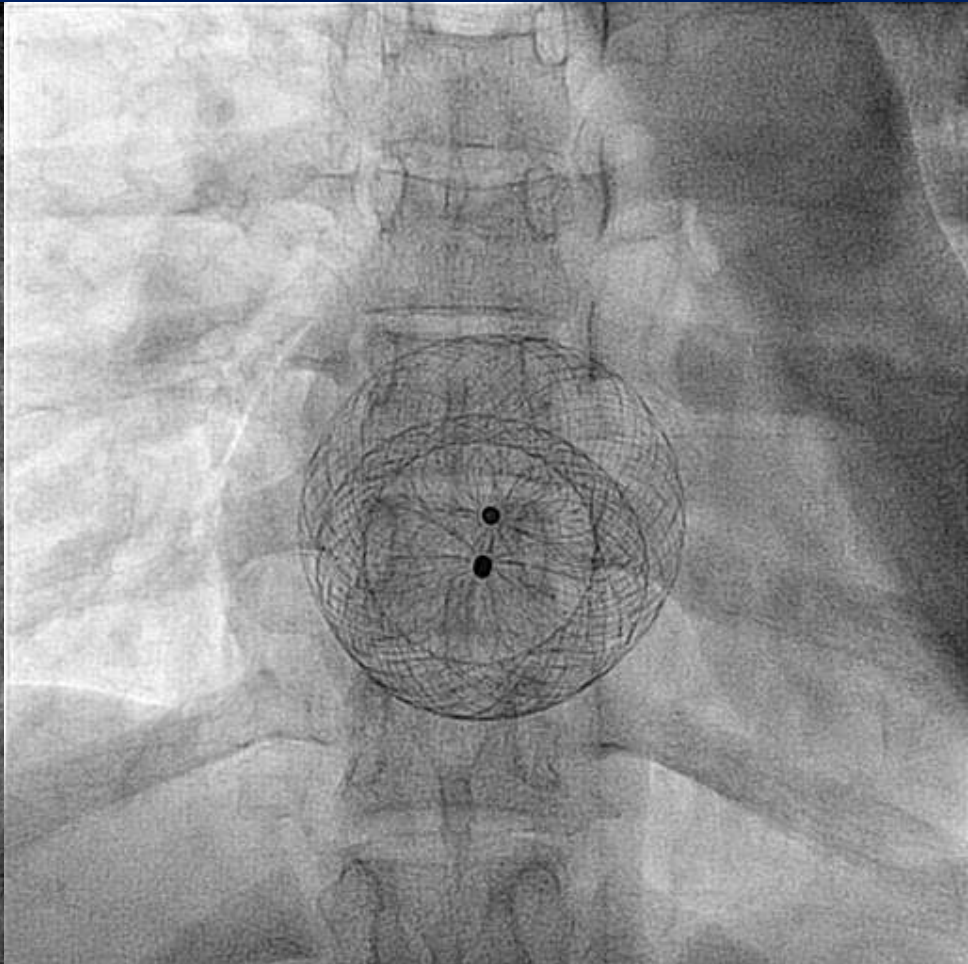
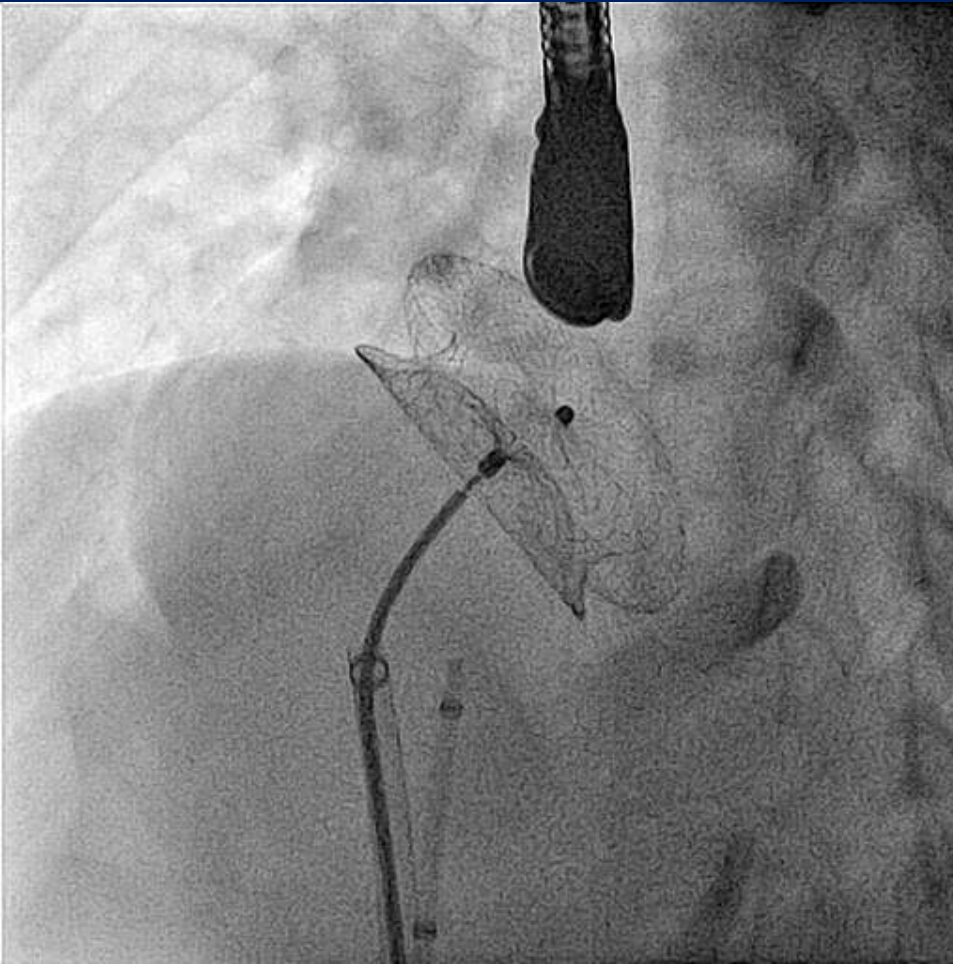




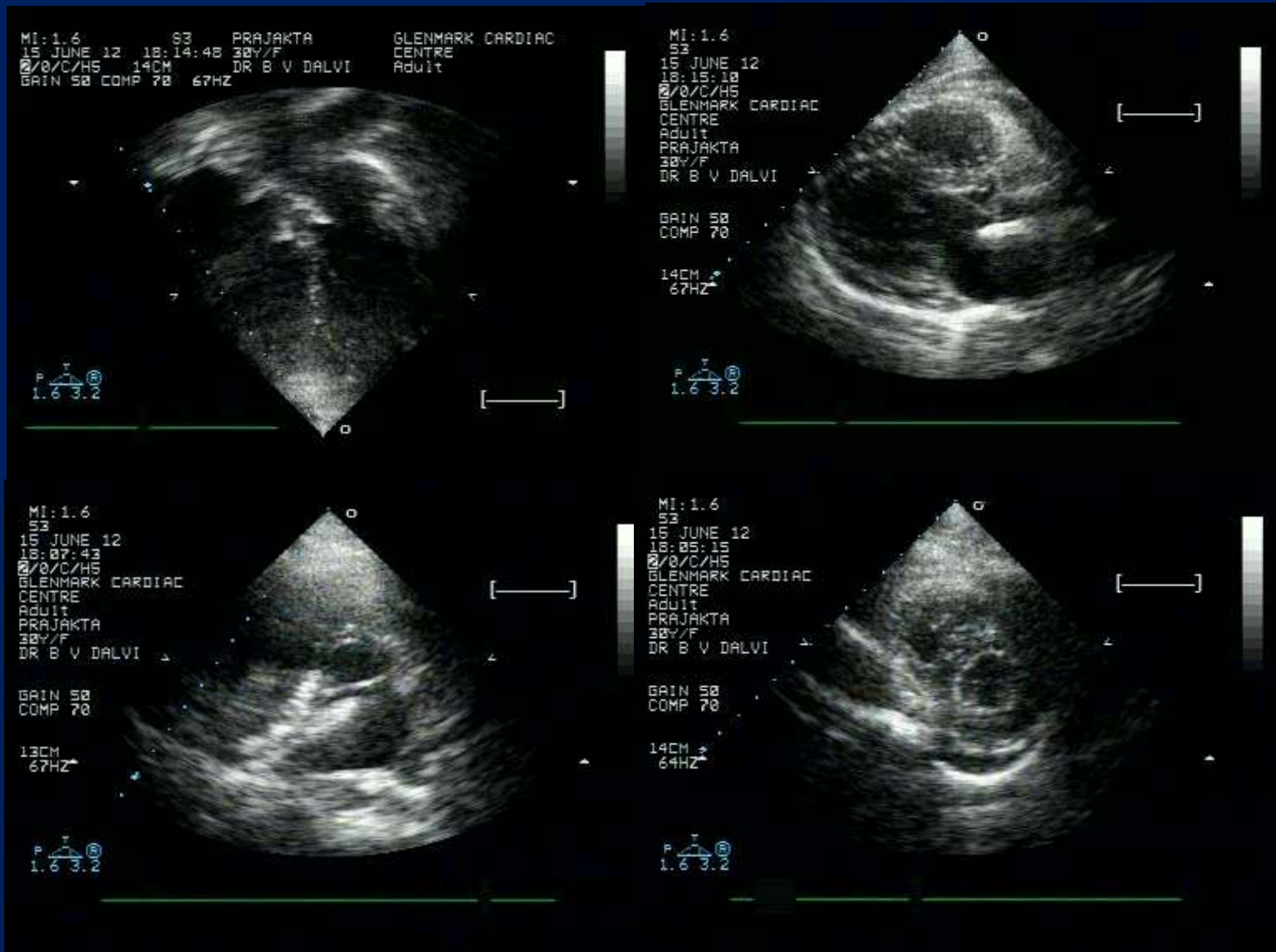
What Next?

- Surgery?
- Device?
- What size device? 36, 38, 40???



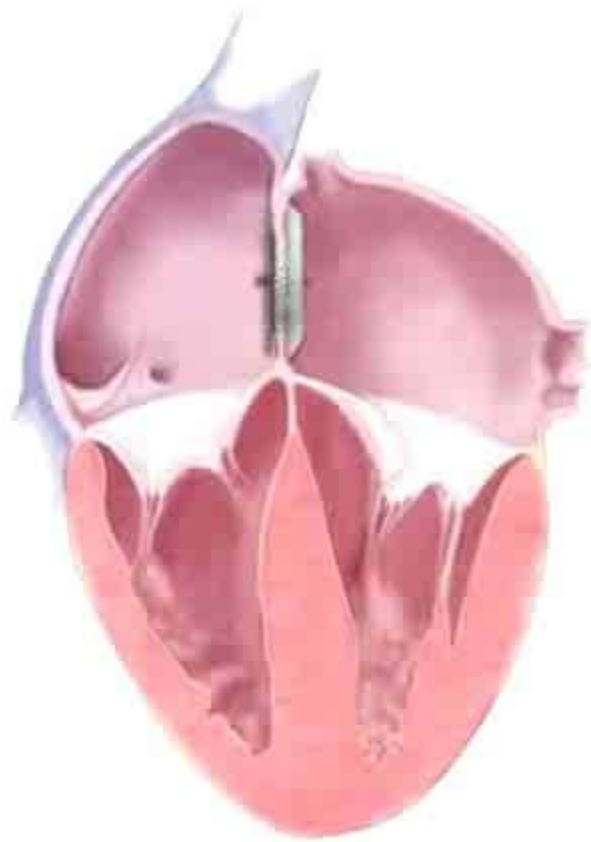


Seven month Follow Up



Lessons learnt

- Embolization remains a problem despite “experience”
- Undersizing is probably the commonest cause
- The exact mechanism remains unknown so also its relation to retching and coughing



Lessons learnt

- There needs to be a plan in place
- Large sheaths, snare and bioptome are essential
- This technique almost always works (3)
- Whether to proceed with larger device ?????
- If you are confident that the rims are adequate in length as well as in strength – another try may be worthwhile



“No
intervention
is a slam
dunk”