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超声心动图在复杂紫绀型先天性心脏病双向Glenn分流术前、术后的临床应用

Application of echocardiography in cyanotic complex congenital heart defect patients before and after bidirectional Glenn shunt surgery

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨超声心动图在复杂紫绀型先天性心脏病双向Glenn分流术前、术后评价及随访中的应用价值。方法 对23例接受双向Glenn分流术的复杂紫绀型先天性心脏病患者,采用超声心动图分别测量术前、术后肺动脉主干及左、右分支的内径、左心室舒张末期内径、肺动脉峰值血流速度,并比较手术前后的变化情况,观察上腔静脉与肺动脉吻合处的血流速度和通畅程结果 1例患者于双向Glenn分流术后第2天死于低心输出量。对余22例患者术后进行超声随访6~36个月,术后血氧饱和度、肺动脉主干及左、右分支内径、左心室舒张末期内径及肺动脉血流速度均较术前有不同程度改善($P<0.05$)。结论 双向Glenn分流术可促进肺血管和左心室发育,提高血氧饱和度。超声心动图在复杂紫绀型先天性心脏病双向Glenn分流术的术前评估后近期监测及远期随访中具有一定临床应用价值。

英文摘要:

Objective To observe the application value of echocardiography in cyanotic complex congenital heart defect patients before and after bidirectional Glenn shunt surgery. **Methods** Totally 23 patients underwent bidirectional Glenn shunt procedure. Echocardiography was performed before and after the operation. The diameter of pulmonary artery and branches, end diastolic diameter of left ventricle, as well as pulmonary blood flow peak velocity were calculated simultaneously. The changes of the blood flow velocity and patency of stoma of the superior vena cava and pulmonary artery were monitored and compared. **Results** One patient died of low cardiac output one day after shunt procedure. Twenty-two patients were followed up from 6 to 36 months after shunt procedure. Postoperative oxygen saturation, the diameter of pulmonary artery trunk and branches, end diastolic diameter of left ventricle, and pulmonary blood flow peak velocity were all improved (all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Bidirectional Glenn shunt can increase the growth of pulmonary vascular and left ventricle, improve oxygen saturation. Echocardiography has high clinical value in preoperative evaluation, postoperative monitoring, long-term follow-up of complex cyanotic congenital heart defect patients undergoing bidirectional Glenn shunt.

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