

JCK Oral

JCK Oral 3 (II-JCKO3)

Cardiac Surgery

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Sat. Jul 8, 2017 1:50 PM - 3:20 PM ROOM 3 (Exhibition and Event Hall Room 3)

1:50 PM - 3:20 PM

[II-JCKO3-03]Surgical Repair of Congenital Mitral Valve Disease in Pediatric Population

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Objective Surgical treatment of congenital mitral valve disease is difficult in pediatric population. This article aims to explore diagnosis and surgical treatment of congenital mitral valve disease in pediatric population.**Methods** Between January 2008 and December 2015, 76 patients underwent mitral valve repair for congenital mitral valve disease. The average age of repair was 3.8 ± 2.5 years (18 cases <2 years, 7 cases <1 years). 21 patients had associated cardiac defects. In 52 patients with mitral regurgitation, surgical techniques include clefts closure(16 cases), commissuroplasty(16 cases), annuloplasty(12 cases), chordal shortening(8 cases), anterior/posterior leaflet extension(6 cases). In 24 patients with mitral stenosis , surgical techniques include supramitral ring excision(16 cases), commissures excision(6 cases), papillary muscles splitting(2 cases), chordal detachment and splitting (3 cases).**Results** There were 3 death in all patients (3.9%), 1 death in mitral regurgitation group (1.9%) and 2 death in mitral stenosis group(8.3%). Reoperation happened in 9 patients. The type of reoperation including mechanical valve replacement(3 cases,2 cases accept reoperation in early followup) and mitral valve repair(6 cases) . There were no death in reoperation patients.**Conclusions** Surgical repair of congenital mitral valve disease is still facing a huge challenge. Compared to mitral regurgitation, the mortality in mitral stenosis is higher. Some patients need multiple operations, valvoplasty is the first consideration.