

University Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences

ISSN 2455 - 2852

Volume 2 Issue 5 2016

A rare case of Tetralogy of Fallot(TOF) with Potts shunt - 4th decade of survival

VISWANATHAN N Department of Cardiology, MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE AND GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL

Abstract :

Potts shunt is one of the palliative shunt done before the corrective surgery era for TOF. It is done by side to side anastomosis between LPA and descending thoracic aorta .Due to long term risk of increased pulmonary vascular resistance with potts shunt, it is not done as a primary modality of surgery nowadays but in olden days it has saved many cyanotic heart disease patients like TOF and tricuspid atresia. The first Blalock-Thomas-Taussig shunt surgery was performed on 15-month old Eileen Saxon on November 29, 1944 with dramatic results. The Potts shunt and the Waterston-Cooley shunt are other shunt procedures which were developed for the same purpose. For unoperated patients with TOF of all degrees of severity, 11 percecent are alive at age 20 years, 6 percent at age 30 years, and 3percent at age 40 year. In 1946 Potts demonstrated the efficiency of anastomosing the descending aorta to the left pulmonary artery in relieving cyanotic congenital heart disease,

and showed it to be especially valuable in young babies in whom a Blalock shunt is not technically feasible. With potts shunt life is definitely prolonged with improved symtomatology. Here we are going to present one such case of TOF with potts shunt surgery done at the age of 4 years(1983) and surviving up to 32 years of age with minimum discomfort.

Keyword :Pott's shunt, Tetralogy of Fallot, survivor

A rare case of Tetralogy of Fallot(TOF) with Pott's shunt -4^{th} decade of survival:

Introduction:

Pott's shunt is one of the palliative shunt done before the corrective surgery era for TOF. It is done by side to side anastomosis between LPA and descending thoracic aorta .Due to long term risk of increased pulmonary vascular resistance with pott's shunt, it is not done as a primary modality of surgery nowadays.But in olden days it has saved many cyanotic heart disease patients like TOF and tricuspid atresia. The first Blalock-Thomas-Taussig shunt surgery was performed on 15-month old

An Initiative of The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University University Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences

Eileen Saxon on November 29, 1944 with electrocardiogram, echocardiogram and dramatic results. The Potts shunt and the cath study was done. CXR PA (Fig 1) Waterston- Cooley shunt are other shunt pro- view revealed scoliosis with concavity cedures which were developed for the same towards right side, no cardiomegaly, left purpose. For unoperated patients with TOF aortic arch with unfolding of aorta. Latof all degrees of severity, 11% are alive at eral X RAY revealed right ventricular age 20 years, 6% at age 30 years, and 3% at enlargement. Electrocardogram (Fig 2) age 40 year. In 1946 Potts demonstrated the revealed sinus rhythm with rate of 75 / efficiency of anastomosing the descending min, right axis deviation, and right venaorta to the left pulmonary artery in relieving tricular enlargement. Echocardiogram cyanotic congenital heart disease, and revealed large perimembraneous VSD showed it to be especially valuable in young with bidirectional shunt, 50% over riding babies in whom a Blalock shunt is not techni- of aorta, and normal flow across pott's cally feasible. With pott's shunt life is defi- shunt (Fig 3). Cath study showed nornitely prolonged with improved symtomatol- mal flow across potts shunt. Proximal ogy.Here we are going to present one such right pulmonary artery 7.2 mm and case of TOF with pott's shunt surgery done proximal left pulmonary artery 7.6 at the age of 4 years(1983) and surviving up mm .descending aorta at diaphragm to 32 years of age with minimum discomfort.

Case report:

Mr. Vedaraj 32 year male presented with after LRI treatment. NYHA class II breathlessness to dept of cardiology, Madras medical college. He gave history of cyanotic spells atleast 2-3 episodes per day before he was taken up for surgery. At the age of 4 years (1983) he was done I pott's shunt surgery at the department of l cardio thoracic surgery, Pediatrics, Government general hospital. Post operative period ¹ was uneven full and patient was discharged with T.digoxin 0.25 mg $\frac{1}{2}$ od. Then on 1994 l patient was readmitted in Stanley medical mm Hg college cardiology dept for NYHA classII symptoms. Catheterization study was done Left pulmonary artery systolic preson 24-06-1994 which revealed normally func- sure 120 mm Hg Discussion: tioning pott's shunt. Echo done at December Survival of patients till 32 years with pal-1994 also showednormally functioning pott's liative pott's shunt for TOF is very rare¹. shunt. Patient was apparently normal till No- Most of the patients without corrective vember 2012 except for frequent history of surgery die due to CCF and infective lower respiratory tract infection. He was now endocarditis. But our patient has suradmitted for NYHA classII symptoms .Patient vived up to 32 years and still living with had ESM in pulmonary area and continuous improved symtoms^{2, 3}. Since Mcgoons murmur due to pott's shunt. Patient also has ratio is 0.75 in this patient, he was not mild cyanosis and grade 2 clubbing. He was referred for total corrective surgery. taken CXR PA view and lateral view,

19.1mm. Mcgoon s ratio 0.75 left pulmonary artery distal to pott's shunt is 16.5mm (Fig 4). Patient was discharged

Right ventricle S140EDP 5	mm Hg
mm Hg	
AORTA S130 D70 M90	S130
D70 M90 S130 D70 M90	S130
D70 M90 mm Hg	
FEMORAL ARTERY S150 D7	0 M120
mm Hg S150 D70 M120	mm Hg
Š150 D70 M120 mm Hg	S 1 5 0
D70 M120 mm Hg S150 D7	0 M120
mm Ha	

An Initiative of The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University University Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences

Conclusion:

The pott's shunt which is technically easy to perform is rarely done nowadays. But 30 years before when corrective surgery was not that famous, this procedure has remarkably improved the quality of life and prolonged the life till date⁴.

Referrences:

1 Bernuth, G. Von, Ritter, D. G., Frye, R. L., Weidman, W. H., Davis, G. D., and McGoon, D. C. (1971).

2 Evaluation of patients with tetralogy of Fallot and Potts' anastomosis. American Journal of Cardiology, 25, 259.

3 Cole, R. B., Muster, A. J., Fixler, D. E., and Paul, M. H. (1971). Long-term results of aorto-pulmonary anastomosis for tetralogy of Fallot. Circulation, 43, 263.

4 Gross, R. E., Bernhard, W. F., and Litwin, S. B. (1969). Closure of Potts' anastomoses in the total repair of tetralogy of Fallot. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 57, 72-82.

5 Kaplan, S., Helmsworth, J. A., Ahearn, E. N., Benzing, G., Daoud, G., and Schwartz, D. C. (1968).Results of palliative procedures for tetralogy of Fallot in infants and young children. Annals of Thoracic Surgery 5 489



FIG 1



FIG2



FIG-4 FIG 3



An Initiative of The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University University Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences