

EARLY POSTOPERATIVE OUTCOMES OF SURGICALLY TREATED AORTIC DISSECTION IN MARFAN SYNDROME PATIENTS

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Acute aortic dissection remains the leading cause of morbidity and mortality of Marfan syndrome patients. The study aimed to investigate the early postoperative outcomes of surgically treated aortic dissection in patients with Marfan syndrome. Study included all patients operated due to aortic dissection at the Cardiac Surgery Department, Dedinje Cardiovascular Institute in Belgrade during a six year period (2012–2017). Patients were divided regarding the diagnosis of Marfan syndrome. Preoperatively general data and detailed medical history were taken from every patient. Upon admission, patients underwent a thorough clinical and cardiologic examination. Patients were surgically treated according to current protocols. Postoperatively, patients were followed up for one month. During this follow-up period, we registered all complications and fatality. All pre and postoperatively collected data were compared and statistically analyzed. Study included 246 patients out of which 7.7% had Marfan syndrome. Marfan syndrome patients were significantly younger than control group patients ($p = 0.001$). There were no significant differences between patient groups regarding sex and smoking status. All patients with Marfan syndrome had dissection of type I. Marfan syndrome patients had fewer preoperative chronic illnesses and complications ($p = 0.001$). There were no significant differences in mortality ($p = 0.702$) and frequency of postoperative complications ($p = 0.231$) between patients with and without Marfan syndrome. In conclusion, it can be seen that prompt and adequate diagnosis and surgical treatment of aortic dissection can enable mostly good early postoperative outcomes in patients with Marfan syndrome.

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