

# Cardiac surgery – Introduction

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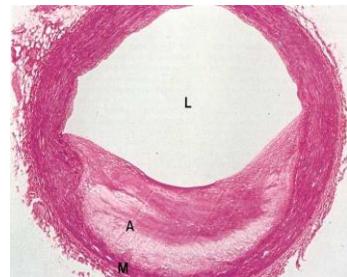
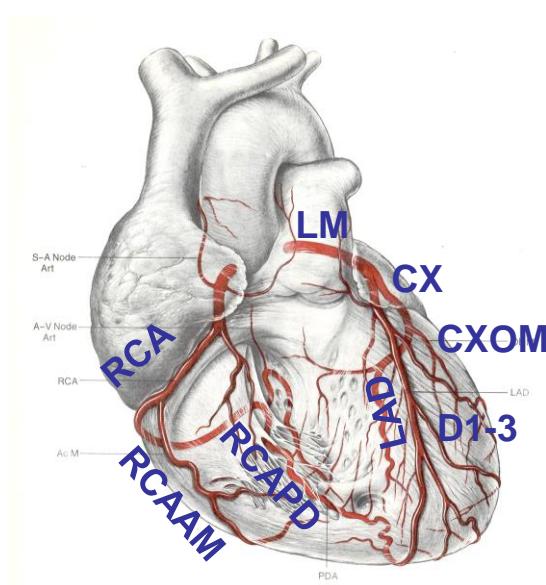
University of Pécs, Heart Institute

<http://aok.pte.hu/en/egyseg/oktatasianyagok/290>

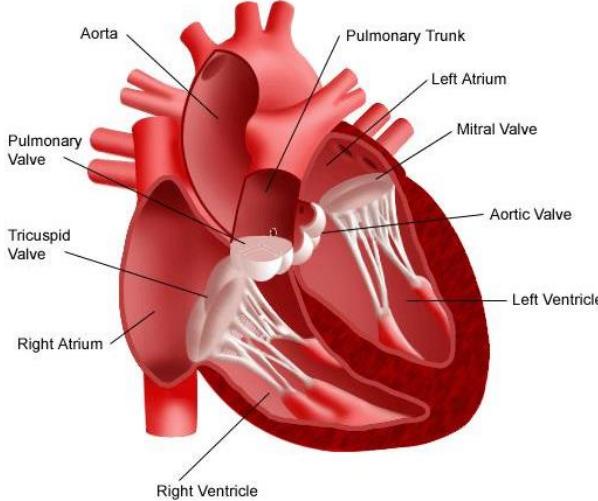


Pécs, 2025

## The anatomy of coronary arteries



# The anatomy of the heart



## Most common types of heart operations

- coronary bypass grafting (CABG)
- valve replacement (AVR, MVR, TVR)
- valvuloplasty - repair (tricuspid, mitral – TVP, MVP)
- congenital (VSD, ASD, DBP...)
- operations on thoracic aorta (asc., arch)
- aneurysmectomy, aneurysm-plication
- heart transplantation and its alternatives
- pacemaker implantation

combined operations (CABG+valve, CABG+carotid endarterectomy, CABG+aneurysmectomy)

## Milestones of cardiac surgery

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Theodore Billroth  
(1821-1894): 'Any  
surgeon who would  
attempt operation on the  
heart should lose the  
respect of his  
colleagues'.



Ludwig Wilhelm Carl Rehn  
(1849-1930)  
First successful myocardial  
suture: **1896**

## The requirements for modern cardiac surgery

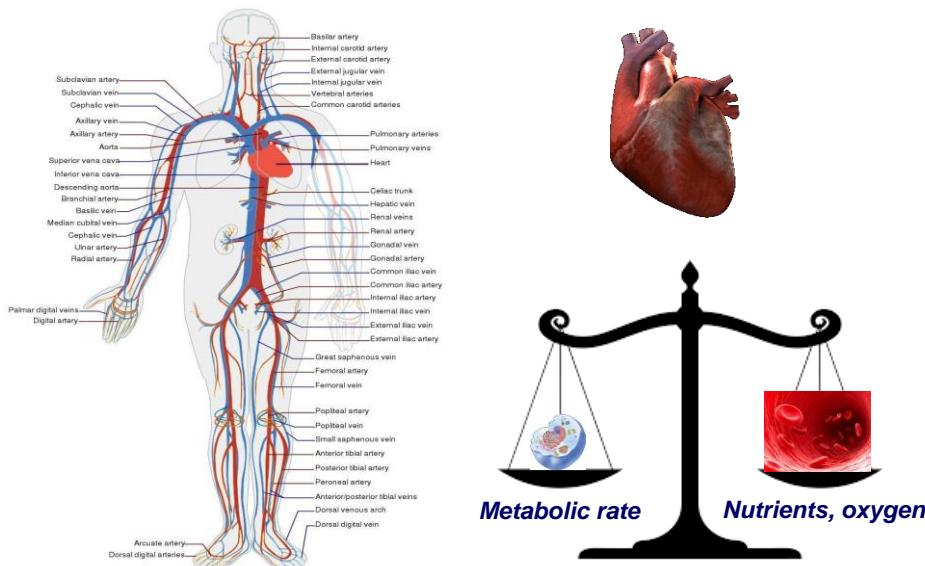
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- diagnostic background (coronarography, echo)
- asepsis, antibiotics
- transfusiology
- hemostaseology
- anesthesiology - intensive care
- extracorporeal circulation
- myocardium protection
- operative technique
- artificial valves, other prostheses

# Milestones in cardiac surgery

- 1896. Rehn (G, 1849-1930) successfully sutures a heart wound**
- 1925. Souttar (UK, 1875-1964) – closed mitral commissurotomy**
- 1928. Forssmann (G, 1904-1979) – first cardiac catheterization via cephalic vein on himself**
- 1939. Gross (USA, 1905-1988) – ligature of ductus Botalli**
- 1950-s Gibbon, Kirklin, Lillehei - ECC**
- 1951. Vineberg a. thoracica interna implantation  
Favaloro, Effler v. saphena bypass**
- 1953. ASD operation**
- 1955. VSD operation**
- 1964. Kolesov a. thoracica interna-LAD bypass**
- 1968. Green a. thoracica interna-LAD bypass**

## The circulation – ischemic damage



## The making of the heart-lung machine

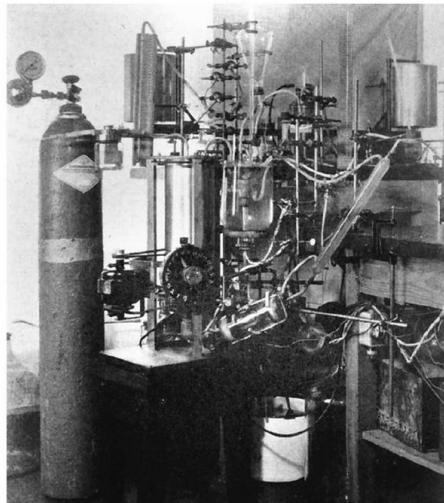
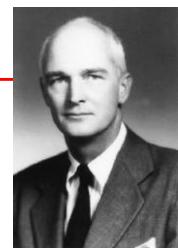


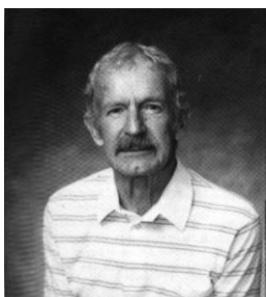
Fig 2. Photograph taken in Dr Gibbon's laboratory, showing an early version of his heart-lung machine. (Courtesy of J. H. Gibbon, Jr. Reprinted with permission from Gibbon JH et al. Arch Surg 1937; 34:1109.)

**John Gibbon  
(1903-1973)**



**May 6th 1953. The first successful ASD closure with the usage of heart lung machine (IBM).**

## Hypothermia – other arm of the scale



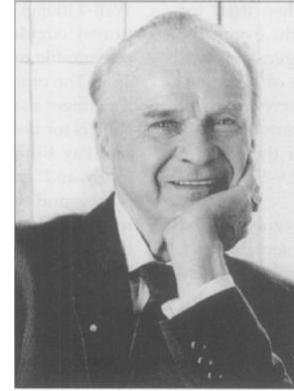
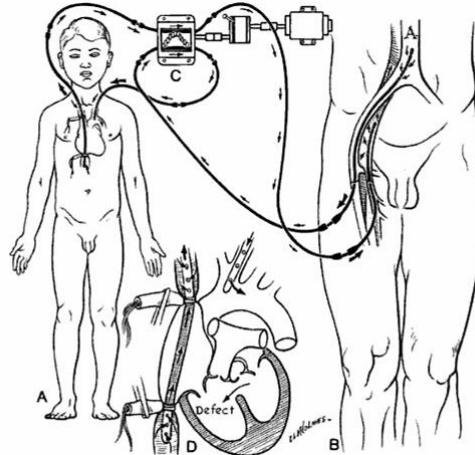
**JF Lewis (1916-1993)**

**1953. Lewis and Taufic:  
Closure of atrial septal  
defects with the aid of  
hypothermia. in Surgery**



**Sept. 2nd 1952. The first open heart surgery, 2 cm ASD-II closure in a 5 year old girl, t=26°C full body hypothermia, with inflow stasis. (University of Minnesota Hospital)**

# „Cross-circulation”



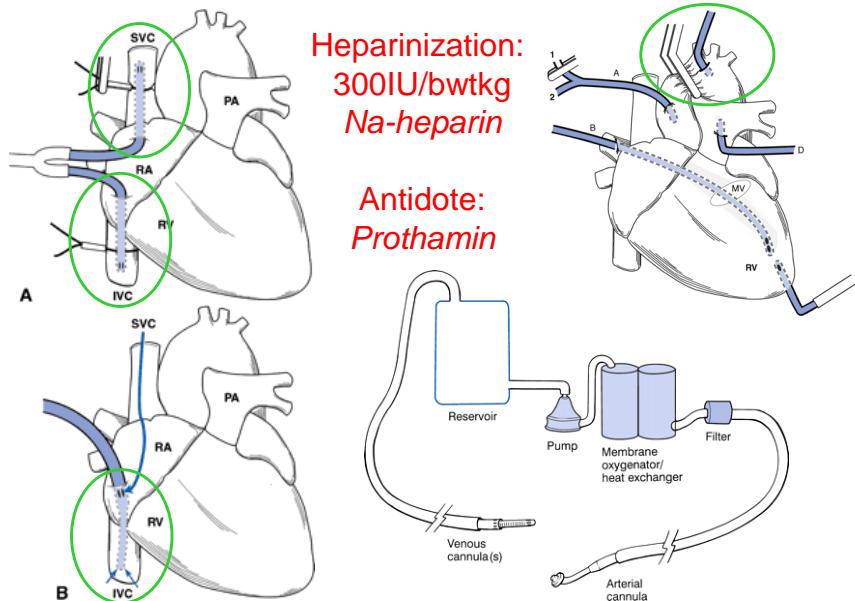
**CW Lillehei (1919-1999)**

**1954-55: 45 open heart surgeries: VSD, AV-canal, Fallot-IV. Eg.: F-IV 14 minutes cross-circulation time.**

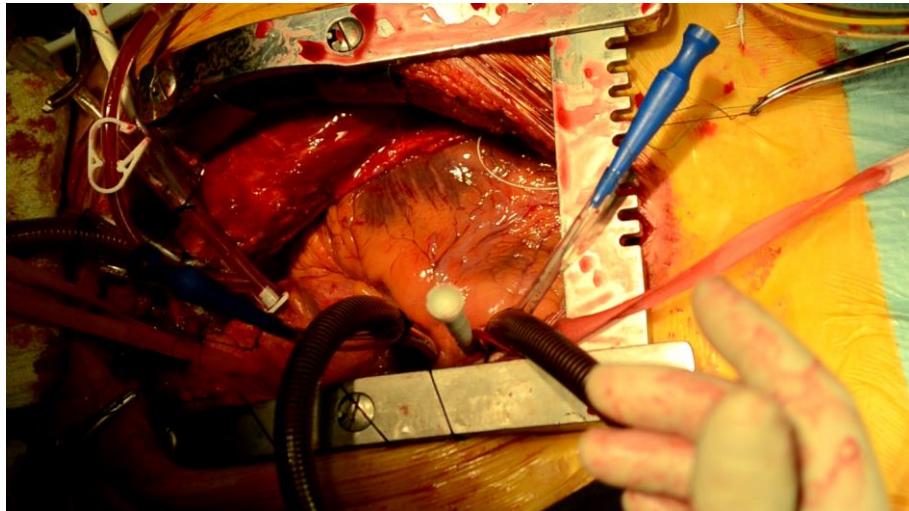
**Lillehei-Cohen-Warden**

**Hard criticism...**

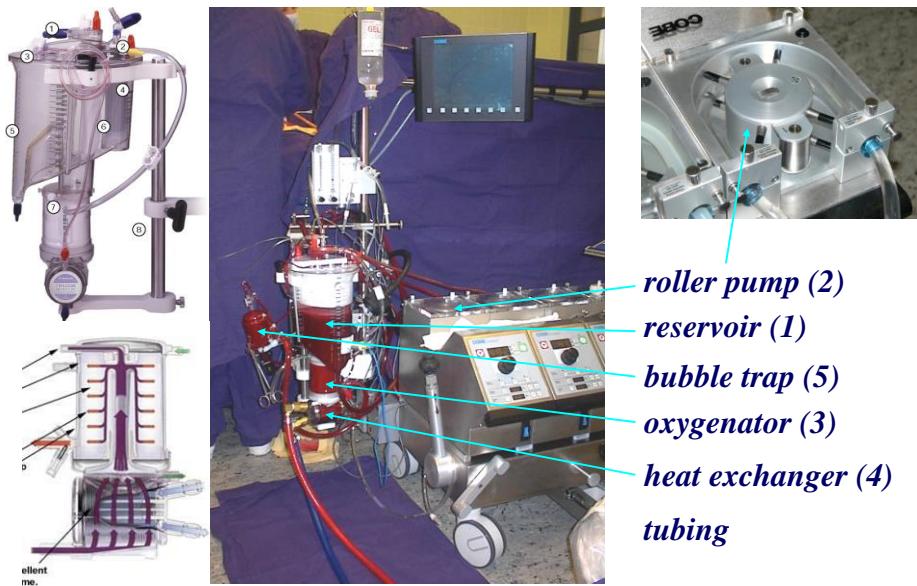
## The schematic of extracorporeal circulation



## The cannulation in real life



## The modern heart-lung machine



# The pathophysiology of the ECC

- *hemodilution*
- *locoregional malperfusion*
- *acidosis*
- *inflammatory response, complement activation*
- *capillary leakage*
- *actions of hypothermia (Hb oxygen binding properties, enzyme activity, hemostasis, etc.)*
- *disruption of blood cells*
- *metabolic, endocrine changes*
- *electrolyte disturbances*

## Myocardial protection



*anterograde aortic root cardioplegia and vent*



*local ice-squash*

*Myocardial protection by administering a special cold solution into the coronary circulation. The most popular: +4 °C hyperkalaemic crystalloid cardioplegia, that causes depolarization block, arrest, sparing the energy expenditure of contraction and electric activity.*

## Myocardial protection

anterograde

aortic root

direct ostial

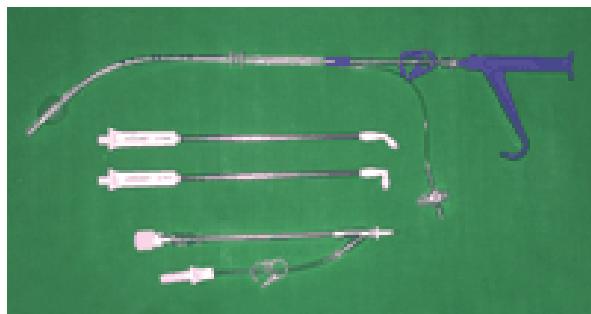
retrograde

sinus coronarius

anterograde-  
-retrograde

crystalloid - blood

cold - warm cardioplegia



## The diagnosis of heart diseases

History: angina, dyspnea, fatigue

Physical changes: primarily not present in CAD, murmurs

Tests: ECG, stress ECG, Holter (silent ischaemia)

Echocardiography (transthoracal, transesophageal)

(Myocardium perfusion: scintigraphy, SPECT)

**Coronary angio:** above 40 years before each cardiac surgery

Coronary CT (or at suspicion of IHD)

Viability examinations: MRI, (PET)

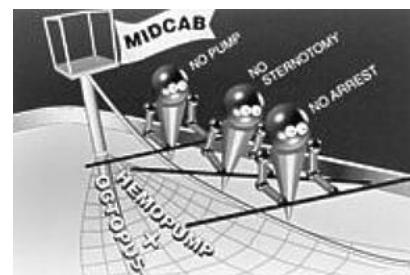
Biopsy

## Possible complications of heart operations

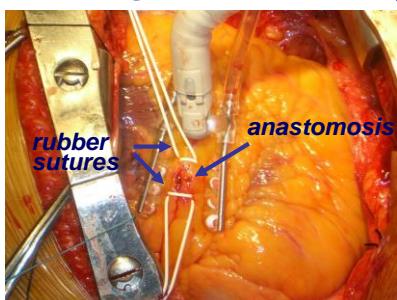
- injury at cannulation site
- thromboembolism (heart, brain, kidney, extremity...)
- bleeding, coagulopathy, DIC
- pleural, pericardial effusion (Dressler)
- perioperative infarction, heart failure
- arrhythmia (atrial fibrillation, VES, stb.)
- phrenic nerve palsy (due to ice squash)
- airway infection, atelectasis, pneumonia
- neurological, mental disturbances
- stress ulcer, gastrointestinal hemorrhage
- wound healing problem, infection, septicaemia
- exacerbation of unrecognized infectious focus
- dissemination of unrecognized tumor
- exitus lethalis

## Minimally (less) invasive directions

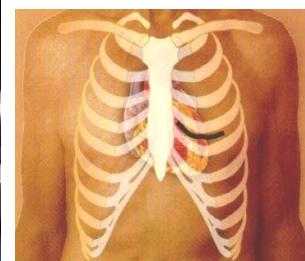
„off-pump” CABG  
MIDCAB



Stabilizing LAD



Octopus, Medtronic, Inc.



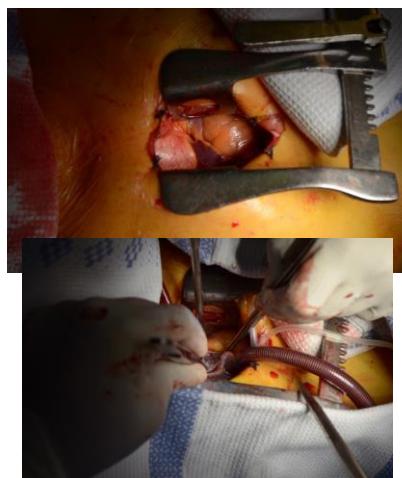
## Off-pump CABG operations

- avoids complications of ECC
- however, hypoperfusion↑
- still manipulations on asc. aorta
  
- need for special stabilizing device
- occluder or shunt occluder
- sometimes difficult access of coron.
- cannot open heart chamber
- operative manipulation affects cardiac output



## Minimally invasive access

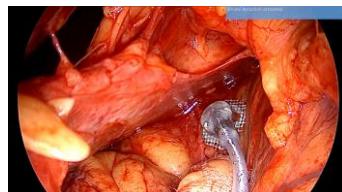
- smaller (even 4-6 cm!) skin incision
- minimal tissue damage, intact chest wall



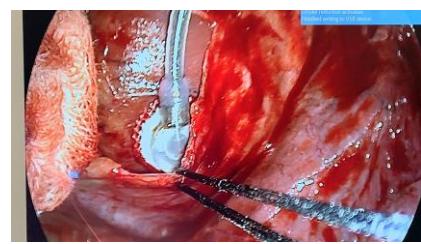
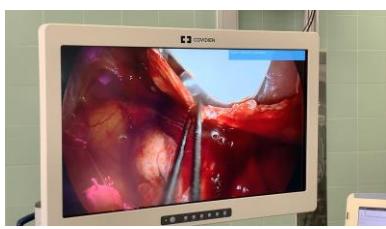
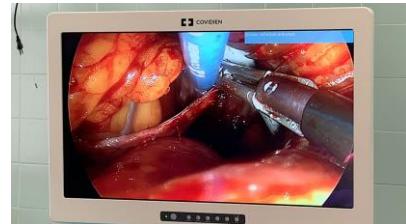
- less operative stress
- shorter operation (?)
- less complications (?)
- less postop. pain
- shorter physical recovery
- early rehabilitation
- **better cosmetical results**
- reduced costs (?)

## Minimally invasive access: VATS

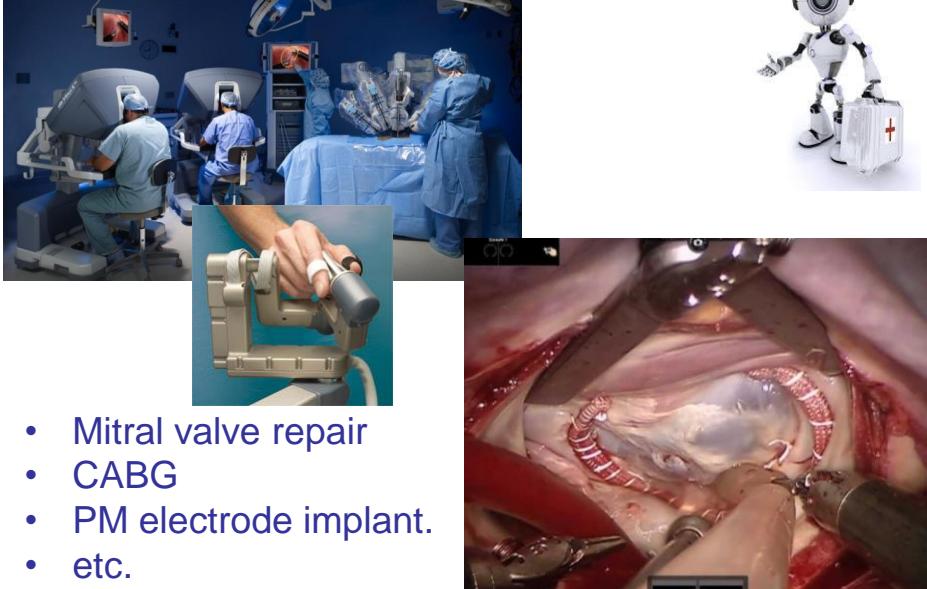
- through 10mm ports
- through uniport access



## Minimally invasive access: epicard. PM



## Robot-assisted surgery



- Mitral valve repair
- CABG
- PM electrode implant.
- etc.

**Thank you for your attention !**

