

# Post Myocardial Infarction VSD Device Closure

## Abstract

Post acute myocardial infarction ventricular septal defect (VSD) or rupture is a rare lethal complication and carry very high surgical mortality and morbidity [1-10], but interventional closure of this defects by cardiac catheterization is an excellent alternative method with much better results especially in good centers (3.4.5). Our case is the first case in UAE with large post MI VSD which managed successfully and survived after device closure.

## Case Report

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## Case Report

53 years old male, presented to ER complaining of severe acute and sharp chest pain, he was a febrile, HR 125/min, BP 99/68, SPO2 95% on RA.

- ECG showed: Persistent ST elevation in anterior leads, and troponin-T was > 10ng/ml.
- On examination: Pupils had sluggish reaction, chest had scattered wheezes bilaterally, and cardiovascular examination revealed pan systolic murmur all over pericardium. He was admitted with acute MI, complicated by cardiac arrest that required 20 minutes CPR.

Patient was thrombolysed properly, intubated and sedated and taken to cath lab for urgent PTCA. Echocardiography also showed severe LV systolic dysfunction, a kinetic mid and apical portions, large ventricular septal defect VSD sized 1.3 cm in the form of an oblique tunnel with significant left to right shunt (Figure 1).

Coronary angiogram also showed 3 coronary vessel disease occluded mid LAD by thrombus at bifurcation with large diagonal so recanalized and stented LAD and postdilated properly. LV gram showed large ventricular septal defect VSD 14 x10 mm in anterior septal wall with tunal shape associated with significant left to right shunt (Figure 2A & 2B).

Patient deteriorated rapidly so intra-aortic balloon pump IABP and high doses of inotropes were started. We planned to closed this VSD by device in the catheterization laboratory on the same time but unfortunately we did not have the suitable VSD device size and No post MI device at all. Patient was shifted to cardiac intensive care unit for close observation and continue on inotropes, IABP and ventilation waiting for the suitable device.

He remained stable slightly and after 5 days we prepared for post MI device closure since we obtained post MI VSD devices. The procedure was done under general anesthesia since the patients sedated and Trans jugular venous approach and femoral artery we created Arterio-venous loop (Figure 2) and throw 12 F sheath a 20 mm post MI VSD device closure was deployed successfully in place according to VSD device closure technique under the guidance of trans-esophageal echocardiography and fluoroscopy (Figure 3).

Patient was observed gain in cardiac intensive care unit and his vital signs started to be more stable so that IABP was removed and gradual weaning from high doses inotropes was achieved within 4 days. After 7 days patient was extubated and kept under observation due to pneumonia and CNS disturbances but after 10 days he improved dramatically and shifted to the ward before discharge home. Final echocardiography showed: VSD device in place with trivial residual shunt (Figure 4).

## Discussion

Post MI VSD management still a big challenge and might be a nightmare for the cardiologist with very high mortality rate (80%) within the first weeks [1,9]. Transcatheter post MI device closure is an excellent alternative method to close this defect and avoid surgical intervention which carry much higher risks and hope fully it will reduce this high mortality rate.. [7,8]. Our case is the first case of post MI VSD which closed by device closure in UAE and this successful procedure was done after a good preparation and excellent team work and definitely it our experience will increase more and more especially with wide range of suitable devices ready now a days in the medical field parallel with improved hands skills in this area [11].

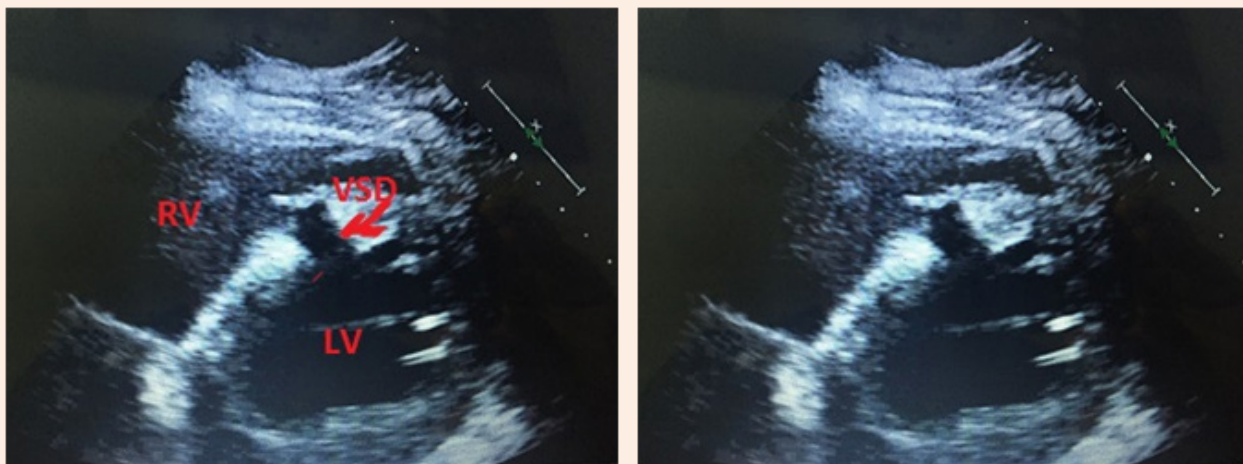


Figure 1: Post MI VSD by echocardiography.

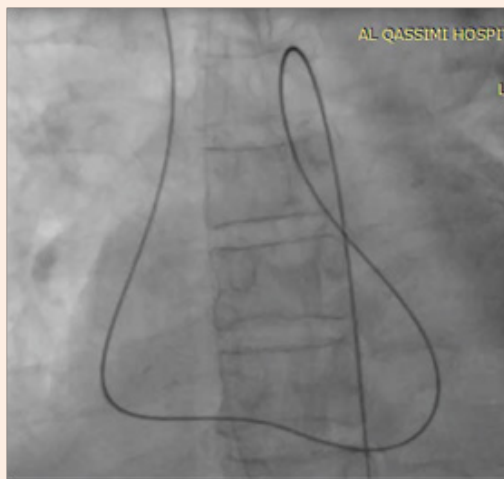
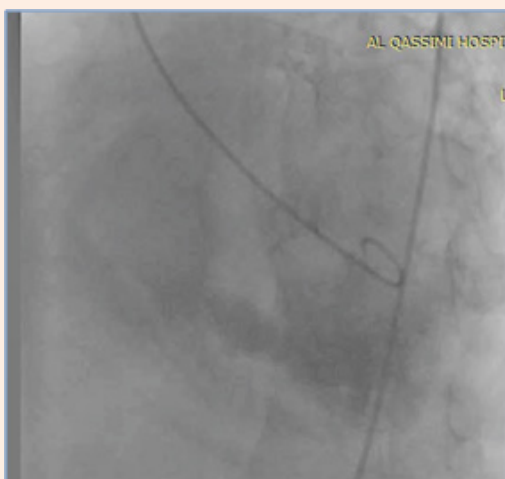


Figure 2A: LV angiogram showing large VSD.  
Figure 2B: A-V loop throw VSD.

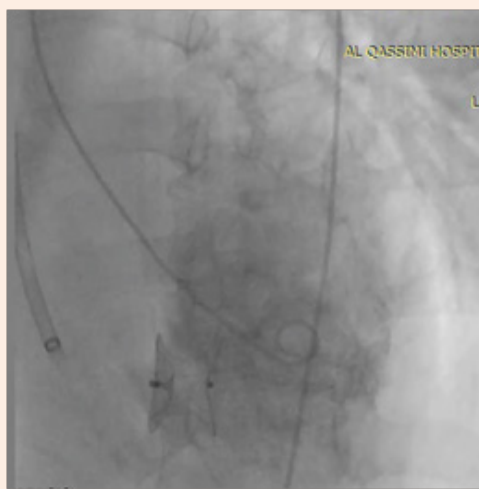
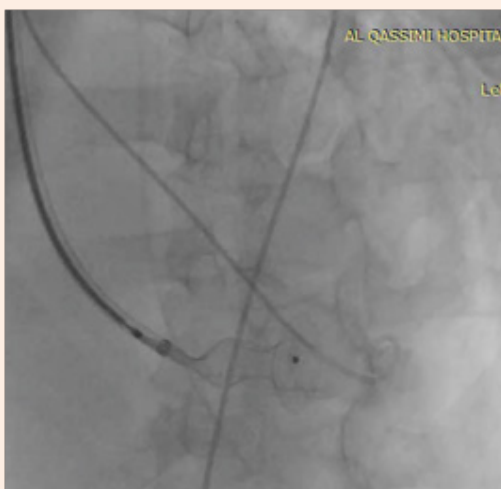
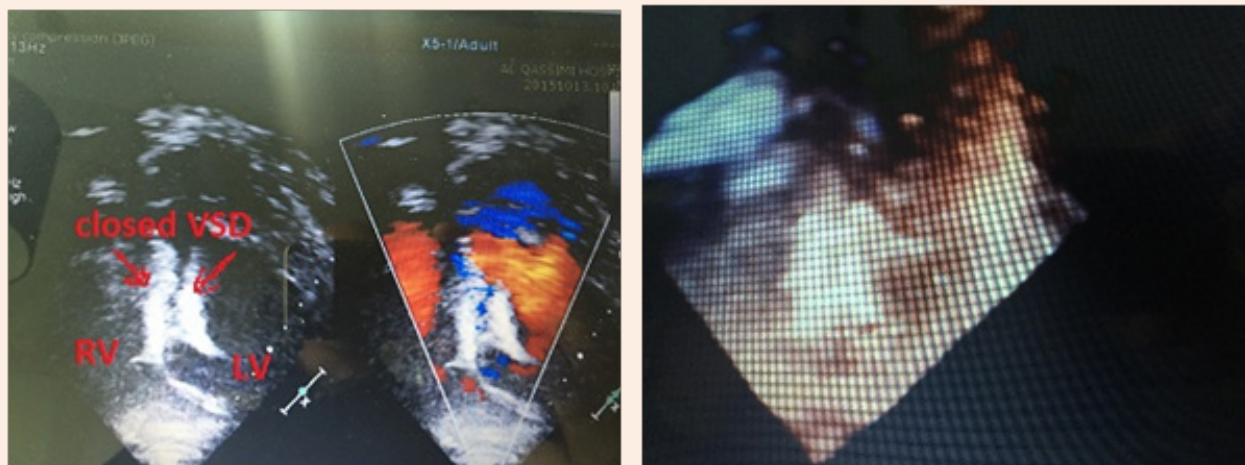


Figure 3: VSD device deployment and final angiogram.



**Figure 4:** 2D and 3D echocardiography show in VSD device in place with closed VSD.

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