Paradoxical Interatrial Shunt During Cardiopulmonary Bypass - Transesophageal Echocardiography to the Rescue

To the Editor,

Left atrial (LA) vent may cause an unexpected paradoxical shunt during cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) with serious hemodynamic consequences. Its timely detection is crucial which often requires comprehensive echocardiography and surgical evaluation. We report a case of transient hypoxemia due to LA vent where the intraoperative transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) was instrumental in the identification of the problem and its successful management. The patient gave written informed consent for the publication of this case.

A 39-year-old male, weighing 58 kg (body surface area 1.71 m²) with severe rheumatic aortic stenosis and left
ventricular ejection fraction of 55% was scheduled for an autologous pericardial patch reconstruction of the aortic valve using the Ozaki technique. In the operating room, after anesthetizing the patient, an adult X7-2t, 3–8 MHz TEE probe (Phillips CVx, Koninklijke Phillips, N.V., USA) was inserted, which confirmed the diagnosis with no additional findings. Surgery proceeded with an institution of CPB using 20 Fr aortic and 34/36 Fr dual-stage venous cannula (Medtronic, USA) along with a 16 Fr vent into LA through the right pulmonary vein and cardioplegic arrest. After declamping of aorta, once the heart started beating while on CPB, the surgeon noticed deoxygenated blood in the LA vent and aortic root. A CPB full flow was maintained and the fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO₂) was increased to 100%. Repeat ACT showed 525 s while arterial blood gas (ABG) showed partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂) of 380 mm Hg. The lungs were inflated using a recruitment maneuver; however, it did not improve the condition. TEE examination showed an atrial communication with a right to left shunt and a leftward bowing of the interatrial septum [Figure 1, Video 1]. Before termination of CPB, as the LA vent flow was decreased from 200 ml/min to minimal, the shunt decreased in size and completely ceased after stopped the vent. The patient was uneventfully weaned off from CPB. A relook of TEE after the termination of CPB showed an intact interatrial septum and no shunt. An agitated saline contrast echo with the Valsalva maneuver did not show any bubble appearing on the left side of the heart.

Intermittent right to left atrial shunt with hypoxemia has been demonstrated in patients with a synchronous left ventricular or biventricular assist device.[1,2] This may occur because of a relative increase in right heart pressures due to left heart unloading, pulmonary artery hypertension, or the use of high positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP). A pro-active search for patent foramen ovale (PFO) is required in patients with migraine, cryptogenic embolus,[3] or those undergoing left ventricular assist device (LVAD) implantation[4] and heart transplantation. In our patient, a shunt could have appeared because of the negative pressure LA vent. Additionally, there could have been either an iatrogenic septal injury or a previously missed PFO; however, the agitated saline test with the Valsalva maneuver did not reveal right to left shunt across PFO. As the shunt appeared only in the presence of vent induced negative pressure and ceased after stopping it, we did not close PFO and avoided right atriotomy.

Declaration of patient consent
The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form the patient(s) has/have given his/her/their consent for his/her/their images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patients understand that their names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

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Conflicts of interest
There are no conflicts of interest.

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