

# CASO CLÍNICO: ABORDAJE PERCUTÁNEO DE SAA

EXPOSITOR: XIMENA PAREDES GONZALES  
RESIDENTE DE 3° AÑO DE CARDIOLOGÍA

# PRESENTACIÓN:

- Nombre: Ximena Stephany Paredes Gonzales.
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- Título del caso: Abordaje percutáneo de Síndrome Aórtico Agudo.
- Permanencia académica: Residente de Cardiología del Hospital Central de la Fuerza Aérea del Perú.
- Servicio de Hemodinámica del HCFAP.
- Tercer ayudante.

## DATOS CLÍNICOS:

- Varón 52 años.
- Antecedente: LINFOMA no HODKING, región torácica.
- Tratamiento: Radioterapia (25 sesiones) hace 35 años.
- Niega HTA, Niega DM2, Niega Tabaco.
- Dislipidemia mixta.
- Medicación habitual: Acido Acetil Salicílico 100 mg c/24 h, Bisoprolol 5 mg c/24 h, Atorvastatina 20 mg c/24h.



### Relato Cronológico:

- T. Enf: 3 meses
- Evaluación por consultorio externo:
- Dolor precordial intensidad 7/10. Sin relación al esfuerzo. Niega otros síntomas.
- FV: PA 110/60 mmHg, FC: 50 lpm

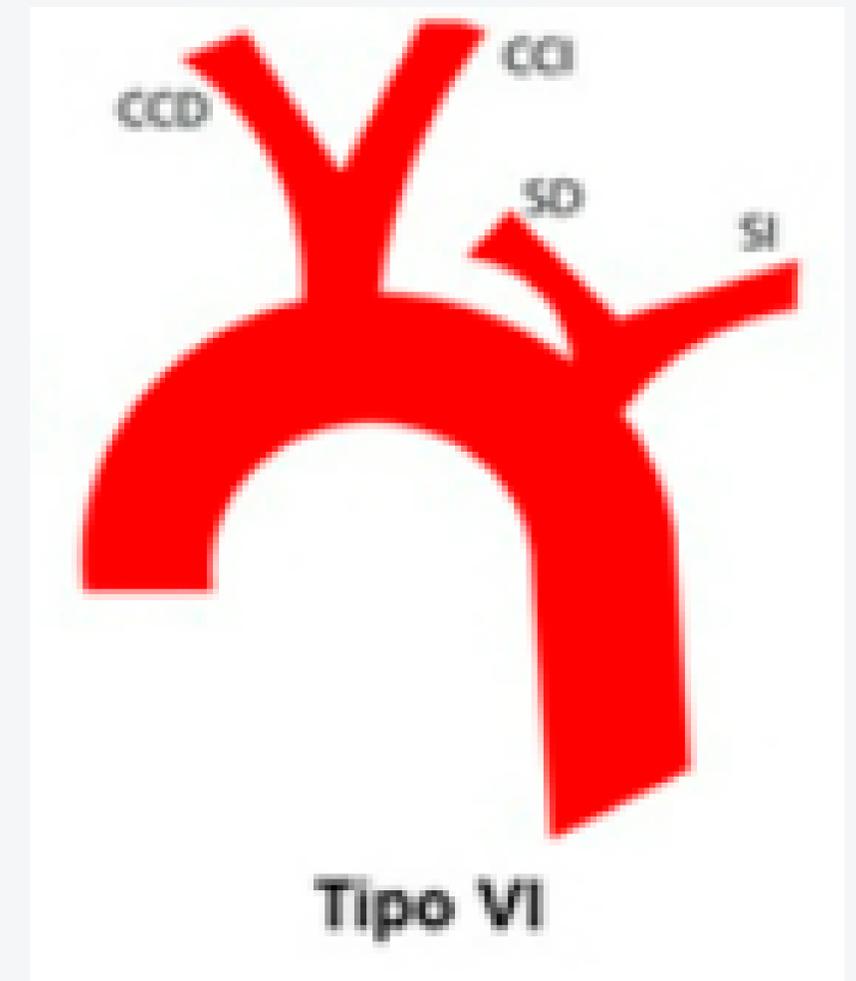
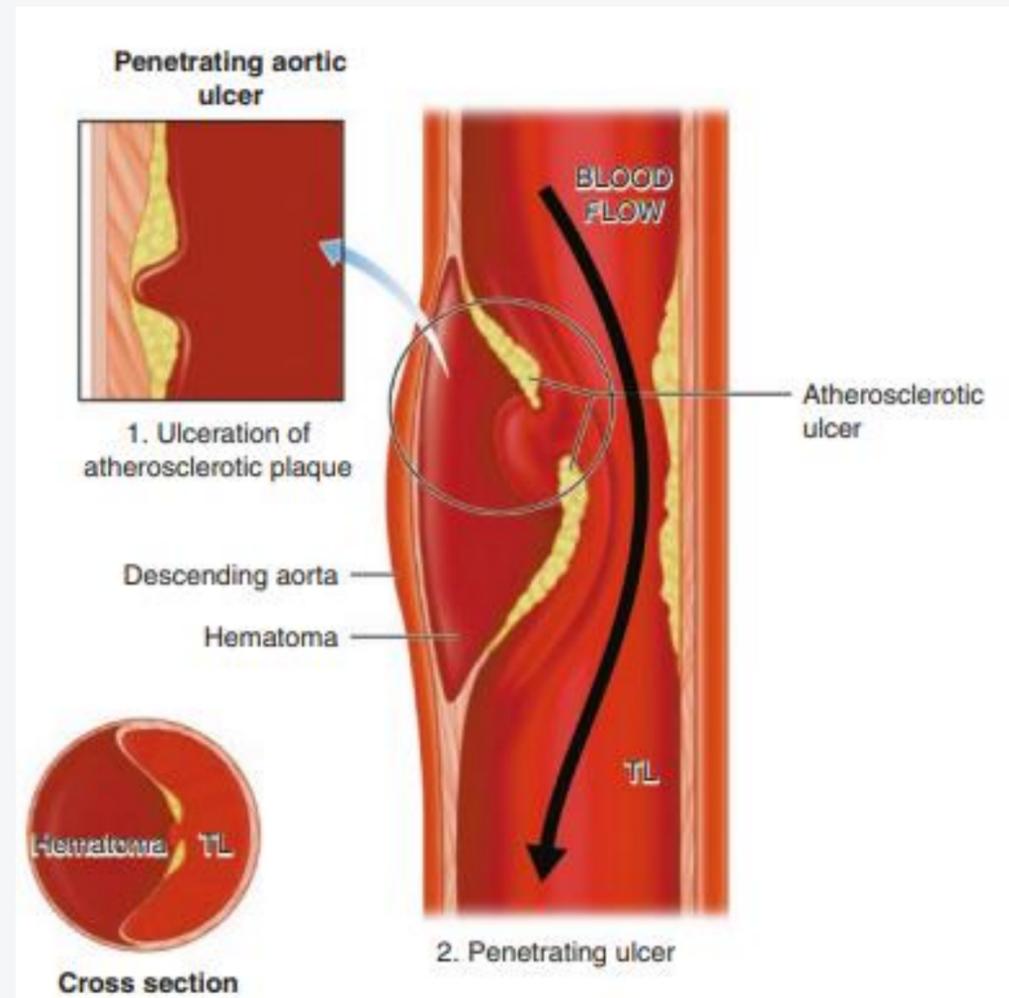
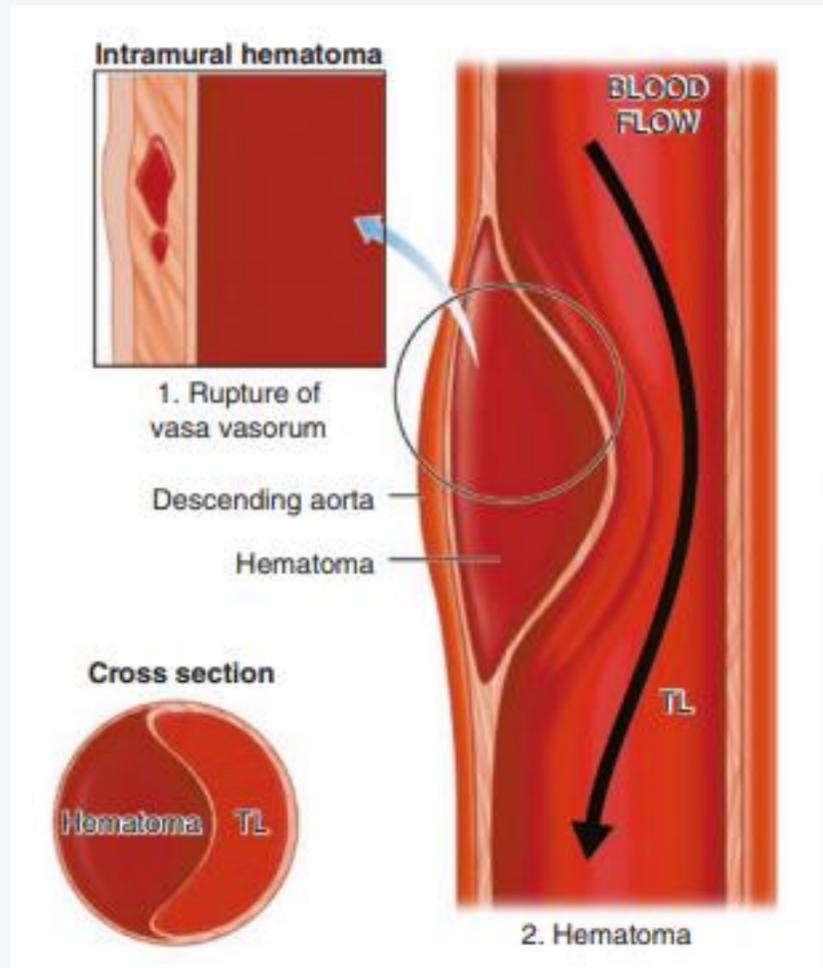
### Exámenes auxiliares:

- ECG: Ritmo Sinusal, FC: 55 lpm. Sin otras alteraciones.
- P. De Esfuerzo: Negativa para isquemia miocárdica.
- Ecocardiografía: FEVI 68%, HVI leve, no hay trastorno de motilidad. No Valvulopatías significativas.



- Engrosamiento difuso de la pared de la aorta, con calcificaciones concéntricas de raíz de aorta, aorta ascendente y cayado aórtico.
- Presencia de múltiples úlceras penetrantes en curvatura mayor de aorta ascendente y arco aórtico.
- HIM que compromete el tercio distal de la aorta ascendente.
- Arco bovino con tronco único dilatado y ambas arterias carótidas con origen común.
- Art. Coronarias: sin lesiones.
- Se discute caso con HEART TEAM.

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- 10%-40%: DAA → Mortalidad: 1-2% c/hora sin intervención
- 54%: Disrupción intimal
- **Tipo A: Mortalidad Qx: 20%**

- Afectación de Aorta ascendente complicada con HIM: Riesgo de ruptura de 33%-75% y de progresión a DAA.
- **Tratamiento Qx: Mortalidad 20%**

**Recommendation Table 51 — Recommendations for the management of intramural haematoma**

Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>
In patients with IMH, medical therapy including pain relief and blood pressure control is recommended. <sup>24,172</sup>	I	C
In type A IMH, urgent surgery is recommended. <sup>172,1175,1192</sup>	I	C
In type B IMH, initial medical therapy under careful surveillance is recommended. <sup>1175,1192,1347,1350,1353</sup>	I	C
In uncomplicated <sup>c</sup> type B IMH, repetitive imaging (CCT or CMR) is indicated. <sup>1175,1192,1347,1350,1353</sup>	I	C
In complicated <sup>c</sup> type B IMH, TEVAR is recommended. <sup>1175,1192,1347,1350,1353</sup>	I	C
In uncomplicated <sup>c</sup> type B IMH but with high-risk imaging features <sup>d</sup> , TEVAR should be considered. <sup>1347,1350</sup>	IIa	C
In complicated <sup>c</sup> type B IMH, surgery may be considered in patients with anatomy unfavourable for TEVAR. <sup>1175,1192,1347,1350,1353</sup>	IIb	C
In selected patients with increased operative risk and uncomplicated <sup>c</sup> type A IMH without high-risk imaging features <sup>d</sup> , a 'wait and see' strategy may be considered. <sup>1348,1354–1356</sup>	IIb	C

CCT, cardiovascular computed tomography; CMR, cardiovascular magnetic resonance; IMH, intramural haematoma; TEVAR, thoracic endovascular aortic repair.  
<sup>a</sup>Class of recommendation.

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**Recommendation Table 52 — Recommendations for the management of penetrating atherosclerotic ulcer**

Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>
In all patients with PAU, medical therapy including pain relief and blood pressure control is recommended. <sup>24,172</sup>	I	C
In cases of type A PAU, surgery is recommended. <sup>172</sup>	I	C
In cases of type B PAU, initial medical therapy under careful surveillance is recommended. <sup>1347,1350</sup>	I	C
In uncomplicated type B PAU, repetitive imaging (CMR, CCT, or TOE) is recommended. <sup>1347,1350</sup>	I	C
In complicated type B PAU, endovascular treatment (TEVAR) is recommended. <sup>1347,1350,1357</sup>	I	C
In uncomplicated type B PAU with high-risk imaging features, <sup>c</sup> endovascular treatment should be considered. <sup>1347,1350</sup>	IIa	C
In selected patients with increased operative risk and uncomplicated type A PAU without high-risk imaging features, <sup>c</sup> a 'wait-and-see' strategy may be considered. <sup>1367</sup>	IIb	C
In complicated type B PAU, surgery may be considered based on anatomy and medical comorbidities. <sup>1347,1350</sup>	IIb	C
In isolated, asymptomatic, small PAUs with no high-risk features, <sup>c</sup> conservative management with regular surveillance and medical treatment may be considered. <sup>24,1361</sup>	IIb	C

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## IMPRESIÓN DIAGNÓSTICA:

SINDROME AORTICO AGUDO:

- 1.- HEMATOMA INTRAMURAL TIPO A
- 2.- ULCERAS PENETRANTES DE AÓRTA ASCENDENTE.

Classification of acute aortic syndromes

Mortalidad 20%

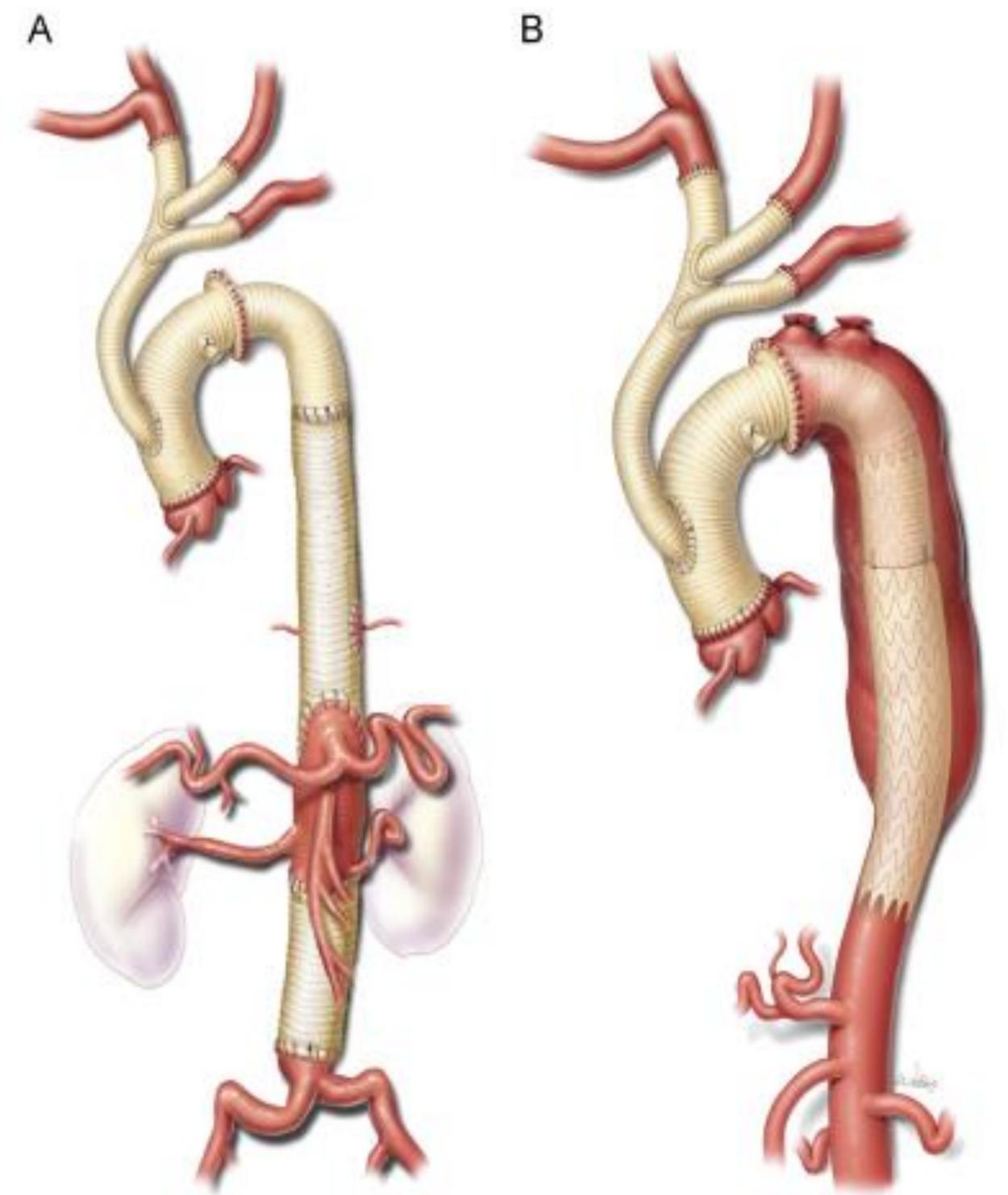
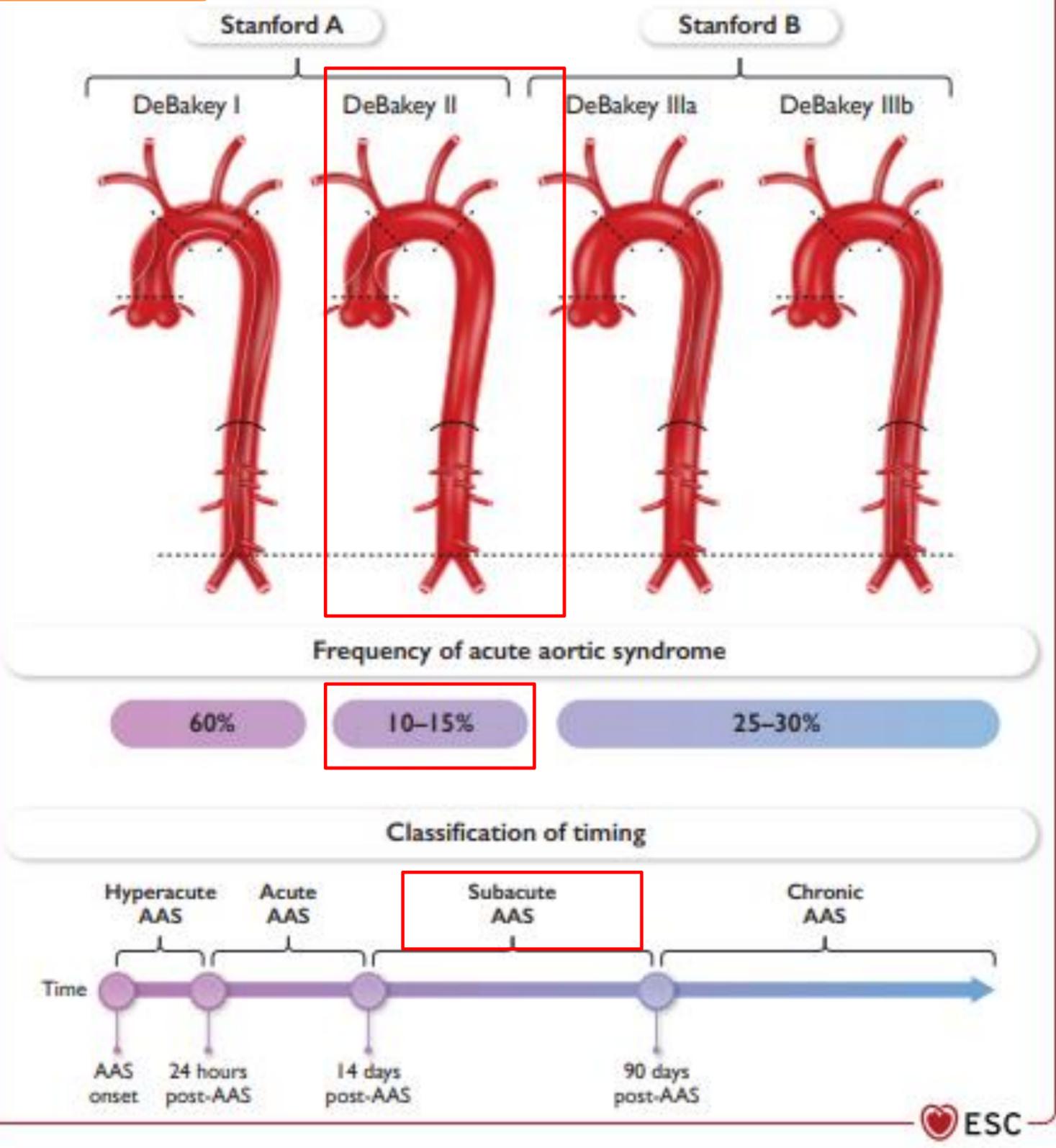
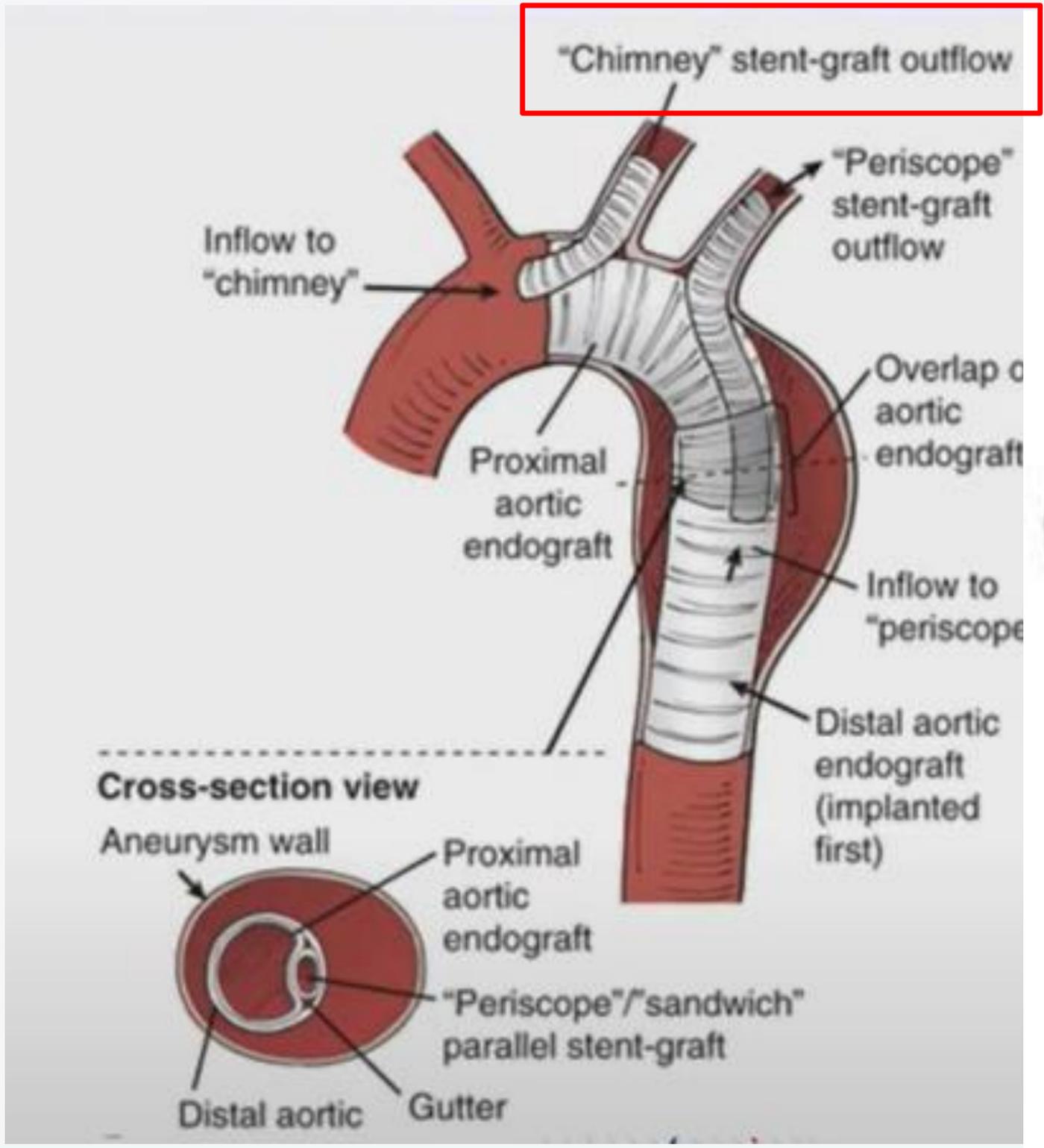


Figure 4. Completed (A) open and (B) endovascular second-stage repairs in patients who underwent first-stage elephant trunk repair of the aortic arch by the Y-graft technique. (Reproduced with permission from LeMaire et al.<sup>2</sup>) (Color version of figure is available online at <http://www.semthorcardiovascsurg.com>)

Figure 28 Anatomical and temporal classification of acute aortic syndrome. AAS, acute aortic syndrome.

**TÉCNICA ENDOVASCULAR**





**XLVIII Jo**

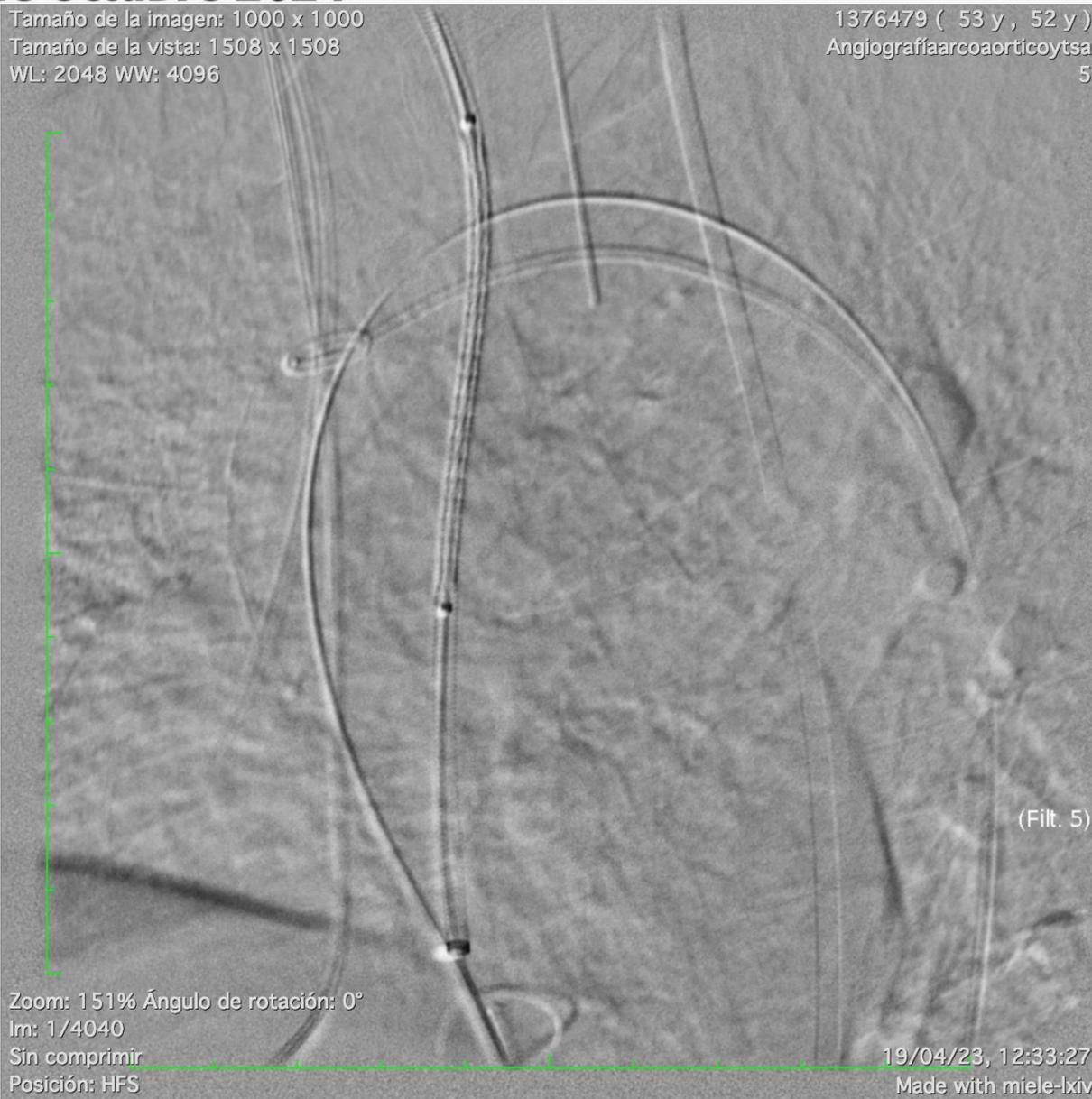
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Punción arteria braquial D → TC
Art.Femoral D → Endoprótesis
Femoral I → SC
Vena Yugular D → MCP T.

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Tamaño de la vista: 1508 x 1508  
WL: 2048 WW: 4096

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Angiografíaarcoaorticoytsa  
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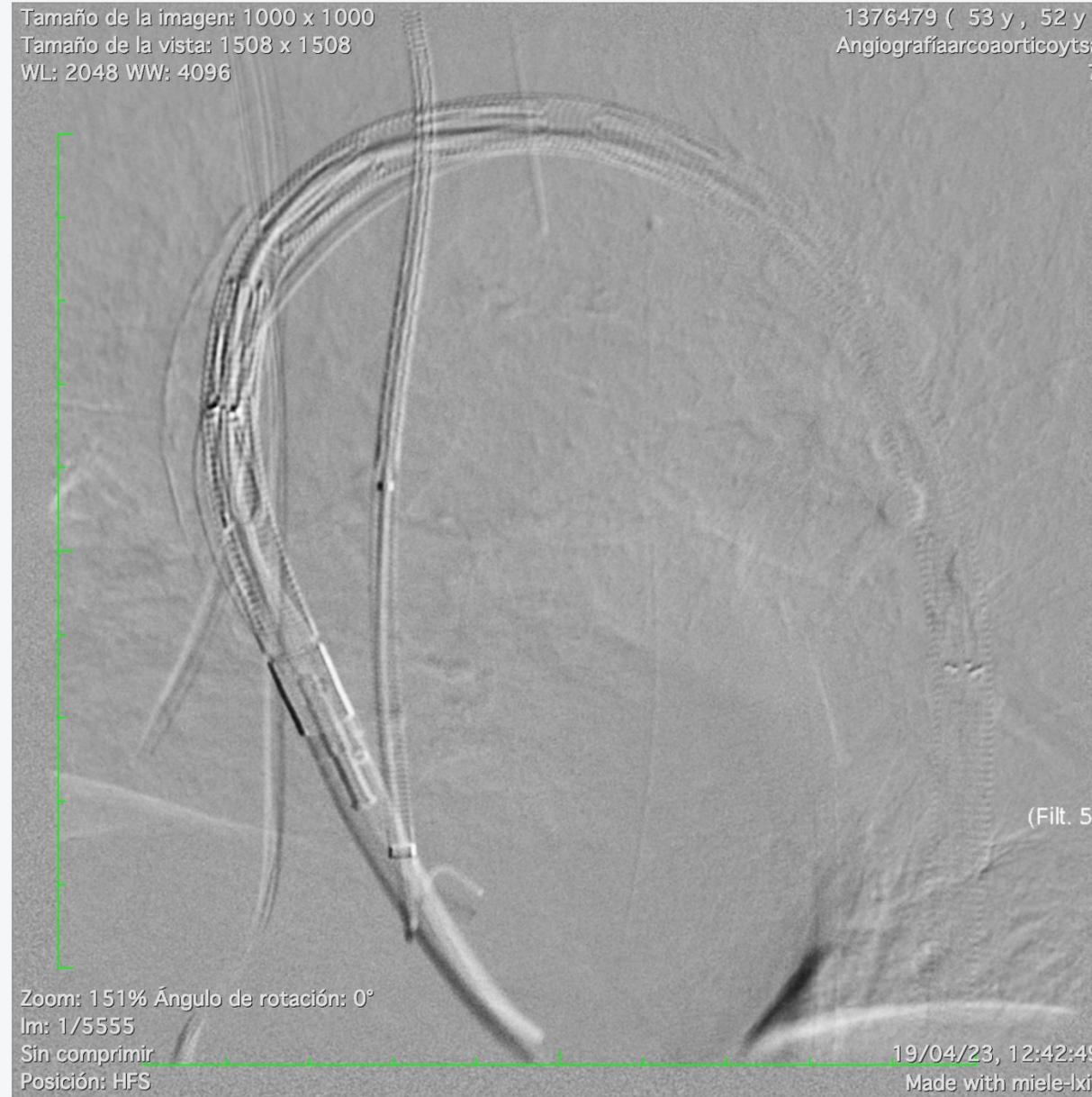


Zoom: 151% Ángulo de rotación: 0°  
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Sin comprimir  
Posición: HFS

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Zoom: 151% Ángulo de rotación: 0°  
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Sin comprimir  
Posición: HFS

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Cateterización de TCC Y ASI  
Introduccion largo y colocacion de Stent  
BEGRAFT 10mmx57 mm ( TC)

FD: Prótesis endovascular de aorta  
torácica de 34 mm x 160 mm (Ao Asc a 1  
cm de Art. Coronarias).



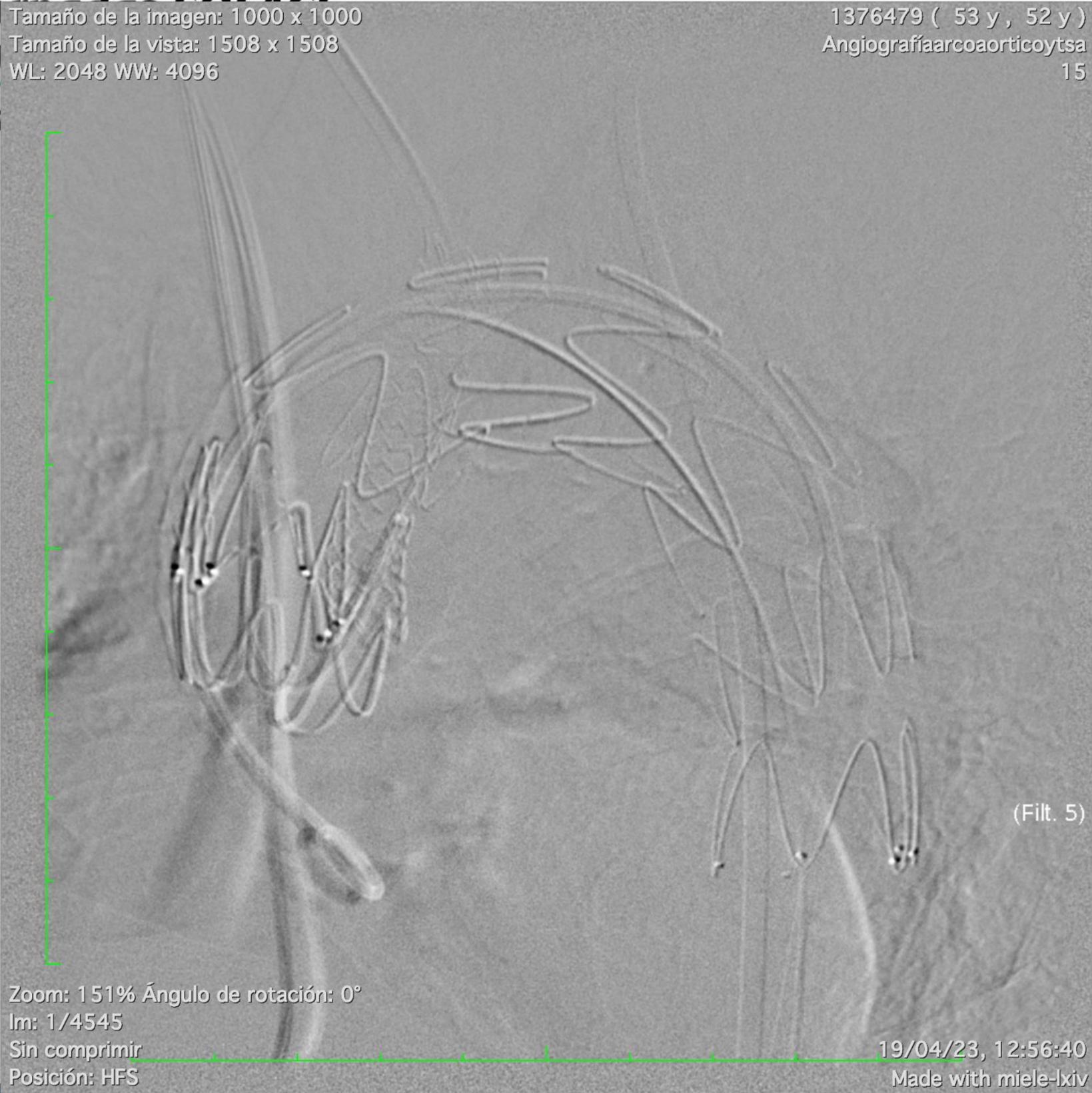
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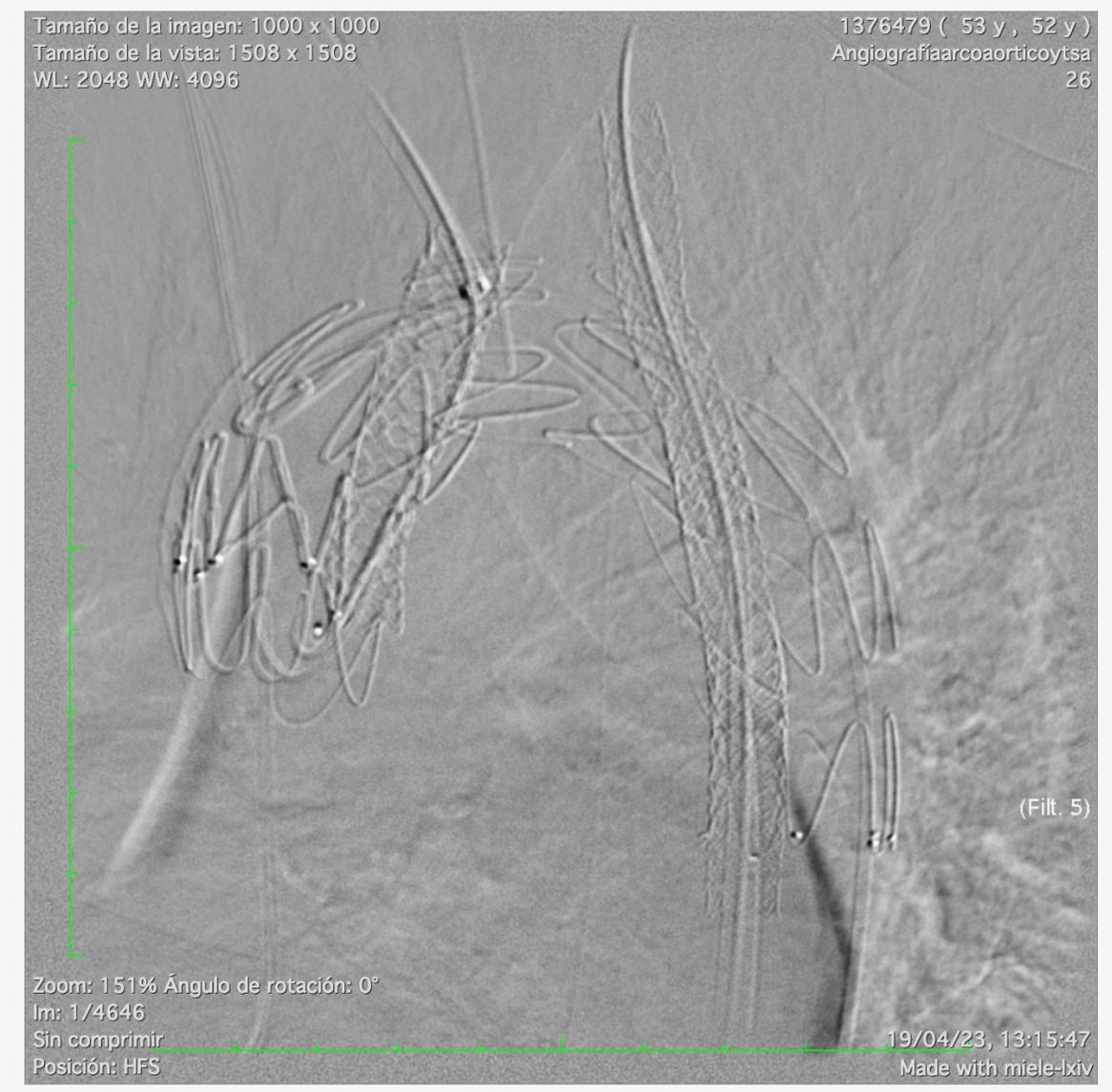
Angioplastía con Stent  
recubierto BELGRAFT 10 mm x  
57 mm ( Chimenea)

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Posición: HFS

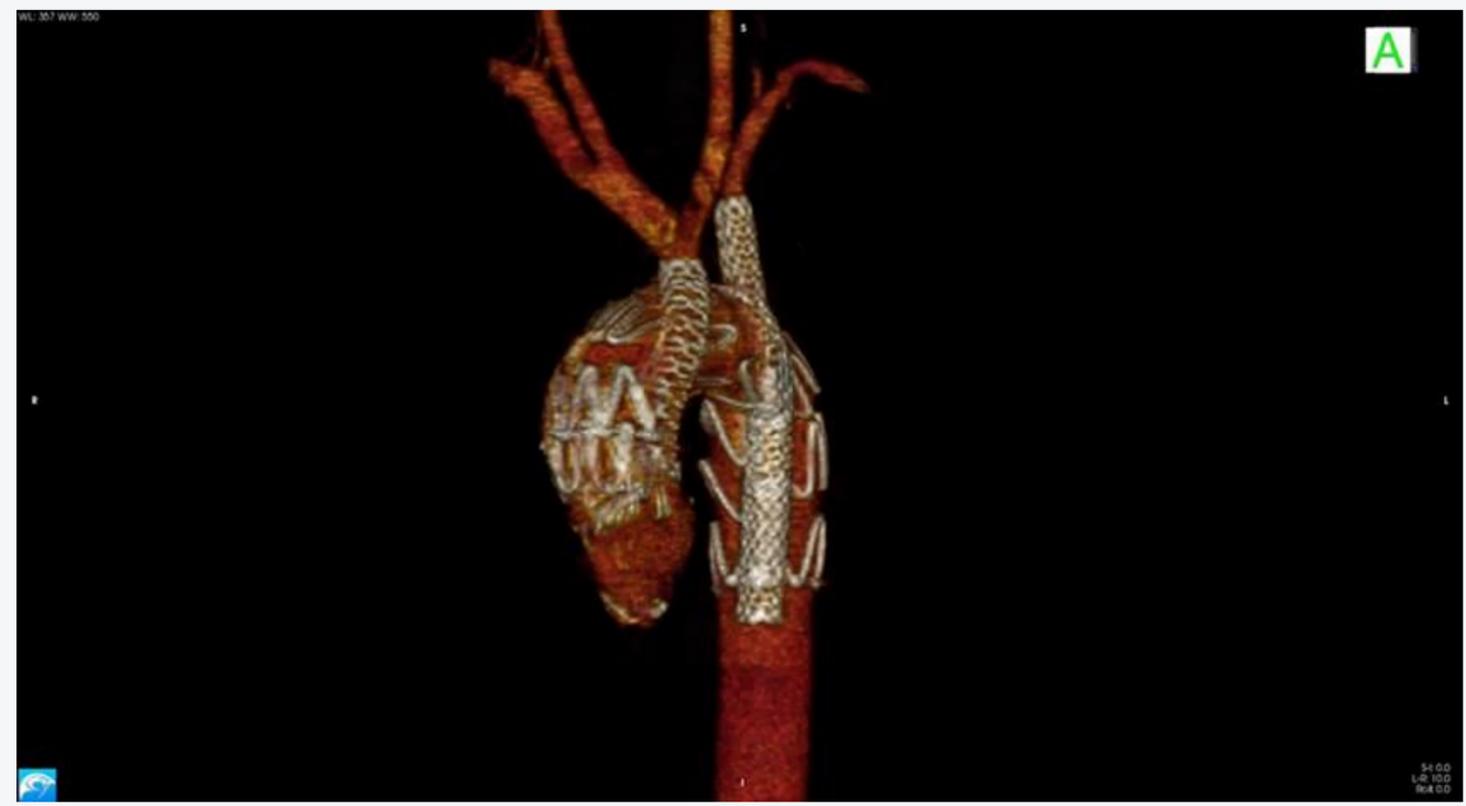
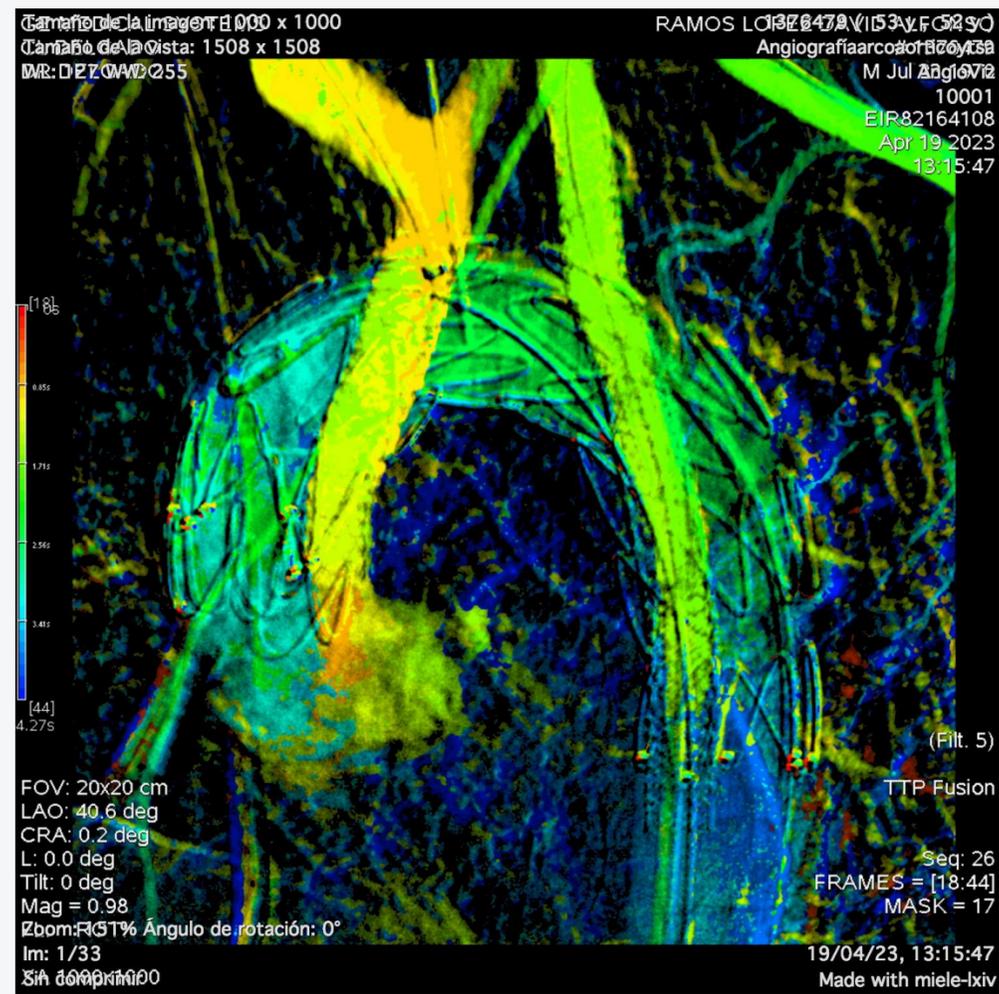
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Angioplastia con STENT RECUBIERTO SNORKEL de 8.57, 7x57, 7x37 y Post dilatación con balón de 10 mm





## **CONCLUSIONES:**

INDICACION: I C TRATAMIENTO QUIRURGICO.

ALTERNATIVA TRATAMIENTO ENDOLUMINAL (MENOR MORTALIDAD).