

# Techniques of conventional and off-pump CABG



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# Introduction



- **Conventional CABG**
- **On-pump beating CABG**
- **Off-pump CABG**

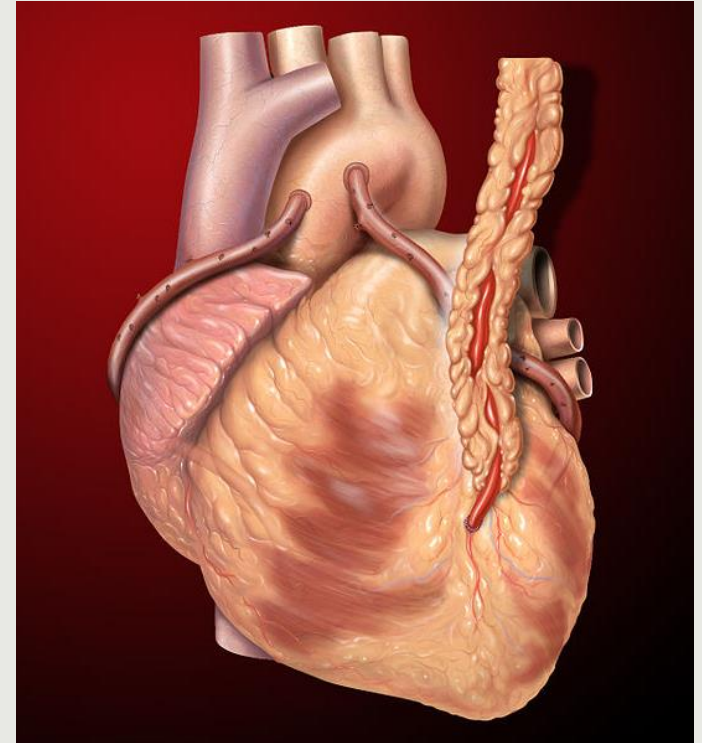
# Conventional CABG



# Conventional CABG



- **Use of cardiopulmonary bypass**
- **Use of cardioplegia**
  - **Arrested heart**
- **Hypothermia**
  - **Fibrillated heart**
  
- **Free graft >> composite graft or in-situ graft**



# Conventional CABG



- **Optimal operative conditions**
  - *Bloodless, motionless...*
  
- **CPB related complications**
  - **Systemic inflammatory response**
  - **Increased bleeding risk**
  - **Increased neurologic deficit**
  - .....

# Prevention of neurologic Cx

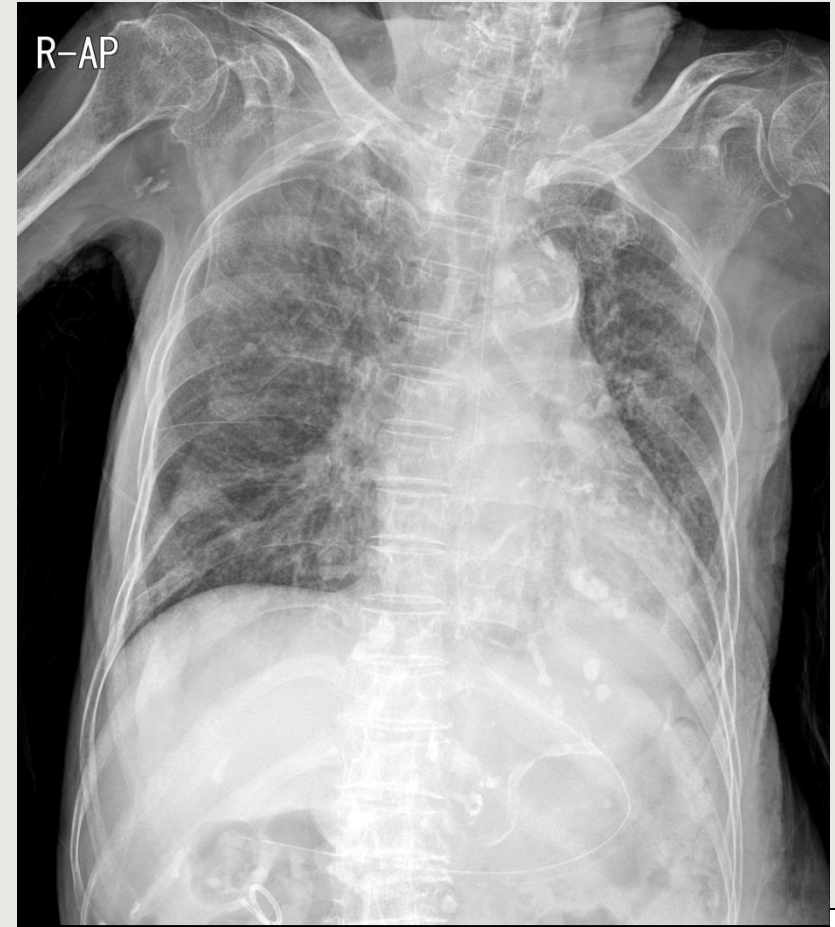


- **Mechanisms of cerebral injury**
  - Hypoperfusion
  - Micro- and macroemboli
  - Inflammatory response
  
- **Risk factors**
  - Old age, previous CVA..
  - Calcified ascending aorta
  - Carotid stenosis

# Evaluation of ascending aorta



- Chest X-ray
- CAG
- Chest CT or CT angiography
- Epiaortic scan



# Evaluation of carotid artery



## • Carotid US

경동맥초음파검사(Carotid IMT)

동맥파형 검사

경동맥초음파검사(Carotid IMT)

내막-중막 두께(Intima-media thickness)

오른쪽(Right) 1.04 mm

왼쪽(Left) 0.71 mm

동맥경화반(Plaque)

없음

있음

오른쪽

왼쪽

동맥파형 검사

ABI

오른쪽(Right) 0.70

왼쪽(Left) 0.58

PWV(맥파속도)

정상범위

비정상 범위

Conclusion

검사자 정경은

검사자 정희진

Summary

RT BULB 2.6mm plaque  
LT BULB-ICA 2.3-4.1mm plaque  
있으며 bulb-ICA는 80% 정도  
stenosis 관찰되며  
224.70cm/sec 으로 flow  
acceleration 있음

Summary

baPWV(Rt/Lt) 1302/1060  
(1201, +8%/-12%)  
WC: 92





# Ascending aorta manipulation



- **Meticulous palpation of aortic wall**
  - **SBP < 50~60mmHg**
  
- ***If) no bleeding after aortotomy..??***
  - ***presence of soft atheroma***
  
- **Epiaortic scan**

# Ascending aorta manipulation



- **Hostile ascending aorta**
  - **Off-pump technique**
  - **On-pump beating technique**
  - **Fibrillating heart**
  - **Femoral or axillary or innominate cannulation**
  
  - **Avoid partial clamping for graft anastomosis**
    - **In-situ graft >> free graft**
    - **Proximal sealing system (Heartstring® device)**

# Proximal sealing system (Heartstring® device)



# Cannulation



- **Arterial cannulation**
  - Ascending aorta
  - Femoral or axillary or innominate cannulation
  
- **Venous cannulation**
  - Single cannula (two-stage cannula)
  - Bicaval cannulation (combined procedure, ex. Ischemic MR)
  
- **LV vent catheter insertion**

# Cardioplegia (1)



- **Antegrade infusion**
  - *via root cannula*
  - **Caution of AR, heart elevation**
    - LV dilatation & perfusion pr.↓↓
  
- **Retrograde infusion**
  - *via coronary sinus (retrograde CPS cannula)*
  - 150~200cc/min, < 40mmHg
  - **Back-flushing**

# Cardioplegia (2)



- **Blood cardioplegia**
- **Crysalloid cardioplegia**
  - **HTK solution (Custodiol®)**

# Main procedure – anastomosis (1)



- **Coronary exposure**
  - Hand, gauze, spongy stick.. : 2<sup>nd</sup> assistant
  - Use of stabilizer
  
- **Decision of graft configuration & length**
  - After blood filling inside heart
  - Prevention of graft kinking or stretching

# Main procedure – anastomosis (2)



- **Prevention of air embolism**
  - **Avoid of excessive venting**
  - **Avoid of high CO2 blowing**
  - **Deairing before graft anastomosis**



# On-pump beating CABG



# On-pump beating CABG



- **Conventional CABG → off-pump CABG**

# On-pump beating CABG



- **Controlled CPB drainage**
  - **Avoid of flattened heart**
  - **Avoid of LV dilatation**
  
- **Controlled body temperature**
  - **Prevention of ventricular fibrillation**
  - **Shorten the duration of CPB**

# Off-pump CABG (OPCAB)



# OPCAB vs ONCAB





- **Prevent complication caused by CPB**
    - **Avoid inflammatory response**
    - **Reduce myocardial injury**
    - **Reduce cerebral injury**
    - **Reduce renal injury**
    - **Reduce atrial fibrillation**
    - **Reduce transfusion, hospitalization time, cost**
- .....
- **But technically more demanding**

# General consideration



- **Heparinization**
  - 1.5~2.0mg /kg
  - ACT > 300sec
  
- **Maintain body temperature**
  - Prevention of ventricular arrhythmia
  - blanket, warm saline, OR temperature ↑....
  
- ***Co-operation with anesthesiologist..!!!!***

# Monitoring



- **ECG, ABP, CVP, PAP, SaO2**
  - **Swan-Ganz cath**
  - **5-lead ECG**
  
- **TEE**
  - **RWMA, contractility, MR grade**
  
- **Cerebral oxymeter**



# V/S maintenance during OPCAB



- **BP ↓ & PAP ↓**
  - Trendelenbrg position
  - Volume loading, vasoconstrictor..
  
- **BP ↓ & PAP ↑**
  - Heart reposition & rest
  - Intracoronary shunt
  - Avoid repeated positive inotropes
  - Consider CPB

# Conversion to ONCAB



- **Unstable V/S**
- **Myocardial ischemia**
- **Cardiac arrest**
- **Inadequated anastomosis**
  
- **Diffuse calcified arteries & Intramyocardial vessels**
  
- ***surgical failure (X), modification (O)***

# Exposure of coronary arteries



- **LAD**
  - Gauze or glove ball at posterior pericardium
  - Stabilizer only
- **OM & PLb**
  - Apical suction device
  - Deep pericardial suture
- **PDA**
  - Suction device at apex or acute margin

# Coronary anastomosis – end to side



- **Parallel anastomosis**
  - “cobra head”
  - 12-14 stitch
  
- **Perpendicular anastomosis**
  - Small arteriotomy ( < 3 - 4mm)
  - 8-10 stitch

# Coronary anastomosis – side to side



- **Parallel anastomosis**
  - Ex) LITA – **D**- LAD
  
- **Perpendicular anastomosis**
  - Ex) composite graft – **OM** – PDA
  - Short arteriotomy..!!!!
    - Prevent sea-gull effect
  - Diamond shape & transverse shape

# ONCAB vs OPCAB..????



*No shame in using CPB*

***We are CARDIAC SURGEONS***

**Thank you for your attention~!**

