

The effect of time delay between the diagnosis of chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension and pulmonary thrombo-endarterectomy on the postoperative outcomes

Pulmonary thrombo-endarterectomy (PTE) is the treatment of choice for chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension in operable patients.

Certain risk factors may be associated with bad outcomes after this surgery. Objective: To investigate the effect of delay in having surgery on different outcomes after PTE.

In a prospective and retrospective study, 20 patients were enrolled in our study for PTE between June, 2019 and April, 2021. Results: The more delayed the surgery, the higher the postoperative PVR, Patients who had exceeded 13 months since the diagnosis of CTEPH significantly developed poor postoperative functional class, Patients who underwent surgery more than 16 months after the diagnosis of the disease significantly developed postoperative reperfusion lung injury.

Delayed PTE is associated with poor postoperative functional class, higher degree of pulmonary vascular resistance and more incidence of reperfusion lung injury.