

**#9 CONTEMPORARY RESULTS OF EXTENT II  
THORACOABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM REPAIR IN  
PATIENTS WITH MARFAN SYNDROME**

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**Objective:** Surgical repair of Crawford extent II thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysms (TAAAs) carries substantial risk for morbidity and mortality and in patients with Marfan syndrome the surgery is particularly challenging. This study reviews the contemporary surgical outcome and survival of patients with Marfan syndrome (MFS) undergoing Crawford extent II TAAA repair.

**Methods:** Between April 1990 through July 2003, 2078 TAAA operations were carried out by the senior author. 696 patients (33.5%) had extent II repairs, 80 (11.5%) of these patients presented with MFS. Aortic dissection was present in 75 of 80 patients (93.8%). Both Crawford extent II TAAAs and aortic dissection were more prevalent in patients with MFS than in non-MFS patients.

**Results:** The operative mortality was 3.8% (3 patients). Two patients (2.5%) had postoperative lower extremity neurological deficits; pulmonary complications were encountered in 20 patients (25.0%). Renal failure requiring hemodialysis occurred in 3 patients (3.8%); 2 of these patients required only temporary dialysis. Follow-up was 100% complete, with a mean follow-up time of  $72 \pm 44$  months. The operative and 10-year survival rates were 97% and 85%, respectively.

**Conclusion:** Patients with MFS have a high prevalence of extent II TAAAs and associated dissection. This contemporary experience demonstrates that patients with MFS can undergo extensive TAAA repair with acceptable morbidity and mortality, despite the challenging characteristics of the disease.