

ABSTRAK

Kegagalan penutupan PDA besar transkateter pada pasien trisomi 21: stenosis aorta sebagai penyebab kegagalan penutupan defek transkateter

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Penutupan defek jantung transkateter adalah modalitas lini pertama untuk penutupan *patent ductus arteriosus* (PDA). Tingkat keberhasilan penutupan defek transkateter tinggi dan penyebab kegagalannya biasanya karena ukuran yang sangat besar, stenosis arteri pulmonalis kiri, obstruksi aorta, dan hipertensi pulmonal berat. Kasus ini melaporkan obstruksi aorta kasus sebagai penyebab kegagalan dalam ukuran besar PDA. Perbedaan tekanan aorta berbeda signifikan setelah dicoba dilakukan penutupan.

Keywords: PDA, trisomi 21, obstruksi aorta

ABSTRACT

Unsuccessful catheterization closure of large patent ductus arteriosus using Amplatzer duct occluder in trisomy 21 children: aortic stenosis as the etiology of closure failure

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Transcatheter closure is first-line modalities for closing patent ductus arteriosus (PDA). The successful rate was high and the cause of unsuccessful deployment was usually due to very large size, left pulmonary artery stenosis, aortic obstruction, and severe pulmonary hypertension. We report a case aortic obstruction as a cause of failure in large size of PDA. There was a significant pressure gradient across aorta after the deployment of the device.

Keywords: PDA, trisomy 21, aortic obstruction