



PATTERN OF GUCH PERCUTANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND INTERVENTION CASES IN A TERTIARY CARE CARDIAC CENTER OF INDONESIA

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Background:

In the current era grown up congenital heart disease (GUCH) patients undergoing percutaneous diagnostic and intervention are increasing.

Objectives:

To identify the trends of GUCH at our tertiary care cardiac center.

Methods:

This was a descriptive retrospective study comprised GUCH patients who underwent percutaneous diagnostic and intervention for congenital heart disease in General Sanglah Hospital, Bali, Indonesia from January 2012-June 2022. Diagnosis was established on angiographic by pediatric cardiology.

Results:

A total of 190 patients had been underwent percutaneous diagnostic and intervention. Mean age was 32.4 (SD 12) years and most of them were females (68.4%). Majority were acyanotic CHD and the most common cardiac anomalies were: Atrial Septal Defect 92 (48.4%), patent ductus arteriosus 43 (22.6%), ventricular Septal Defect 31 (16.3%), respectively. Certain complications were existed like pulmonary hypertension 102 (53.7 %), Eisenmenger 29 (28.4%), Rhythm disturbances 6 (3.1%), also present along with co-morbid conditions like coronary artery disease 3 (1.5%) and kidney problem 4 (2.1%). Trends of GUCH cases by year that underwent catheterization were increase (Graph 1). Most of the procedures done were angiography diagnostic 72 (37.9%), ASD closure 47 (24.7%), PDA closure 40 (21.1%), VSD closure



19(10%), respectively. Successful rate of percutaneous intervention was 108 over 118 (91.5%) with minimal complications.

Conclusion:

The ASD, PDA, and ASD remain the most common CHD in GUCH while pulmonary hypertension was the most common complication at this particular age. Majority intervention done was ASD closure with overall successful rate of intervention was high with minimal complications in our center.

