

총 공정맥-폐동맥 문합술 후 폐순환의 변화

최재영¹ · 이종균¹ · 설준희¹ · 이승규¹
 홍유선² · 박영환² · 조범구² · 최규옥³

Changes in the Pulmonary Circulation after Total Cavopulmonary Anastomosis

Jae Young Choi, MD¹, Jong Kyun Lee, MD¹, Jun Hee Sul, MD¹, Sung Kyu Lee, MD¹,
 You Sun Hong, MD², Young Hwan Park, MD², Bum Koo Cho, MD² and Kyu Ok Choe, MD³

¹Division of Pediatric Cardiology, ²Cardiovascular Surgery, ³Diagnostic Radiology, Cardiovascular Center,
 Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background : The hemodynamic superiority of total cavopulmonary anastomosis (TCPA) over atriopulmonary connection as a modification of Fontan-type operation, began to be acknowledged with more applications to clinical cases. The need of adequate resolutions for the investigation and improvement of residual hemodynamic derangements including abnormal distribution of the pulmonary blood flow, is emerging. **Methods** : We studied 20 patients (M : F = 12 : 8, age : 67.9 ±41.5 months) who have had the TCPA and were followed-up by cardiac catheterization, angiography and lung perfusion scan 24.5 ±15.7 months after the operation. Pulmonary arterial growth and hemodynamic influences including the pulmonary blood flow distribution were investigated to verify the appropriateness of the conventional TCPA method and to aid in the determination of the consequences and prognosis of the operation. **Results** : The mean pulmonary arterial pressure before and after the operation was 15.1 ±3.2 mmHg and 13.9 ±4.8 mmHg respectively without significant difference and there was no significant postoperative changes in the cross-sectional area index of pulmonary artery in regard to the variability of body surface area. The pulmonary blood flow was distributed with a greater amount in the ipsilateral side of IVC flow entrance (IVCipsi) than the contralateral side (IVCcontra), with an ipsilateral to contralateral perfusion ratio (i/cPR) of 1.24 ±0.42. Comparing the subgroups by the type of superior vena caval inflow, unilateral superior cavopulmonary anastomosis (SCPA) group showed significantly higher i/cPR (1.47 ±0.33) than the bilateral SCPA group (1.07 ±0.21). Comparing the subgroups by the type of IVC inflow, the i/cPR of the intraatrial tunnel group was higher than the hemiazygous continuation group, but there was no statistical significance. **Conclusion** : TCPA does not influence the growth of pulmonary artery, and the type of cavopulmonary anastomosis and the bilaterality of superior vena cava may have major influences on the distribution of the pulmonary blood flow. The details of surgical methods should be evaluated case by case in respect to the associated anomalies in order to achieve adequate postoperative pulmonary blood flow distribution. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(1):90-102**)

KEY WORDS : Heart defect · Congenital · Fontan procedure · Pulmonary circulation · Pulmonary artery · Pulmonary blood flow.

: 1999 11 22

: 1999 12 22

: , 120 - 752 134

: (02) 361 - 7087 · : (02) 312 - 9538

E - mail : jklee2@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

서 론

24-29) TCPA가

30)31)

가 가 가 , 가 가

Fontan 가 가

가 TCPA 가 , (distal or cephalad end of superior vena cava) 가 (Atriopulmonary connection ; APC) (proximal or cardiac end of superior vena cava)

가 1/3 가 (pulmonary vascular bed) 55 60% , 2/3가 40 45%

Fontan 32)33) 가

가 4-12) 가

Fontan (Fontan circulation) 13-22) (bidirectional cavopulmonary shunt)

tal cavopulmonary shunt : Kawashima operation) 34-39) TCPA 40)41)

23) Fontan TCPA 가 (pul - de Leval 24) 가 satility) 가 TCPA (pulsatile cavity) 가 가가 Total cavo - pulmonary connection Fontan , TCPA (Total cavopulmonary an - stomosis : TCPA) APC 가 ,

TCPA

대상 및 방법

대상

1992 9 1996 8

(Table 1)

(total cavo-pulmonary anastomosis)

20

24.5 ± 15.7

46.2 ± 32.4

12 8 1.5 : 1

(Table 2).

4가 (Fig. 1).

8

가 4

3

방법

Table 1. Morphological categories of patients (n = 20)

Diagnosis	Number of cases
DORV/VSD/PS	9
Right isomerism	6
Mitral atresia	2
Straddling mitral valve	1
Tricuspid atresia/VSD	5
Single ventricle/PS	4
TGA/huge VSD/PS	1
PA/VSD/hypoplastic LV	1

DORV : double outlet right ventricle, VSD : ventricular septal defect, PS : pulmonary stenosis, TGA : transposition of the great arteries, PA : pulmonary atresia, LV : left ventricle

Table 2. Clinical profiles of patients

No. of cases	20
Male : Female	12 : 8
Age at operation (months)	
Mean ± SD (range)	46.2 ± 32.4 (15 – 119)
Duration of follow-up (months)	
Mean ± SD (range)	24.5 ± 15.7 (8 – 46)
Pre-/Post-TCPA SaO ₂ (%)	75.2 ± 6.9*/90.2 ± 3.1
Pre-/Post-TCPA Hct (%)	50.9 ± 4.7*/39.7 ± 4.3

TCPA : total cavopulmonary anastomosis, SaO₂ : systemic arterial oxygen saturation, Hct : hematocrit
* : p < 0.001 when compared with post-TCPA

Philips Op -

timus 2000 X -

Optiray 1 kg

1 2 ml 1 2 . X -

(Cross Sectional Area Index ; CSAI)

$$CSAI_{PA} = \frac{(D_{ipsi}^2 + D_{contra}^2) \cdot \pi}{4} \div BSA$$

$$CSAI_{ipsi} = \frac{D_{ipsi}^2 \cdot \pi}{4} \div BSA$$

$$CSAI_{contra} = \frac{D_{contra}^2 \cdot \pi}{4} \div BSA$$

CSAI_{PA} :

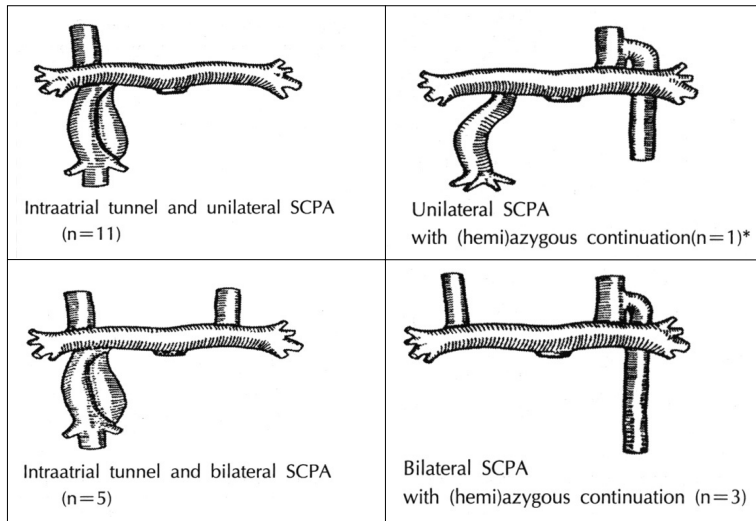


Fig. 1. Type of cavopulmonary anastomosis in 20 subjects. * : Although additional intraatrial tunnel was created for incorporation of hepatic venous blood flow into the Fontan circuit, this case was classified as (hemi) azygous continuation group. SCPA : superior cavopulmonary anastomosis.

CSA_{ipsi} :

CSA_{contra} :

D_{ipsi} :

D_{contra} :

BSA :

(lung perfusion scan)

2

2

Tc99mq 1

mCi macroaggregated albumin(MAA) tagging

Siem -

ens Orbiter 7300 Gamma camera

(%)

50% 가

$$R_{\text{ipsi(contra)}} = \Gamma_{\text{SVC}} \cdot \Gamma_{\text{arm-ipsi(contra)}} + \Gamma_{\text{IVC}} \cdot \Gamma_{\text{leg-ipsi(contra)}}$$

R_{ipsi(contra)} :

()

Γ_{SVC} :

Γ_{arm-ipsi(contra)} :

()

Γ_{IVC} :

Γ_{leg-ipsi(contra)} :

()

Salim ³²⁾

6.6

6.6

0.35

/ =

$$-0.637 \cdot ()^2 + 0.622 \cdot () + 0.376$$

가 Fontan circuit

(25%)
 42)
 가
 lateral superior vena cava (unilateral lateral)
 가
 Student t - test

Student t - test . p 0.05

결 과

수술 후 심도자 검사 소견

0.05),

(Table 3).

수술 전후 폐동맥 단면적지표의 변화

(Table 4, Fig. 2).

Table 3. Hemodynamic data of patients (n = 20)

Pressure (mmHg)	
Mean ± SD (Range)	
Ipsilateral* SVC (post-operation)	15.4 ± 2.4 (10 - 20)
Contralateral* SVC (post-operation, n = 8)	15.0 ± 2.6 (10 - 19)
Pulmonary artery	
pre-operation	13.9 ± 4.8 (11 - 20)
post-operation	15.1 ± 3.8 (10 - 19)
Intraatrial tunnel (post-operation, n = 16)	15.4 ± 3.2 (11 - 20)
(bi - IVC (post-operation)	15.4 ± 3.3 (11 - 20)
Systemic ventricle (end-diastolic, post-operation)	8.9 ± 2.1 (6 - 13)

SVC : superior vena cava, IVC : inferior vena cava
 * : ipsi- and contralateral side of IVC blood flow entrance

Table 4. Postoperative changes in CSAI of pulmonary arteries (n = 20)

CSAI (mm ² /M ² BSA)		
	Preoperative	Postoperative
Ipsilateral* PA	170.2 ± 83.4	158.1 ± 52.5
Contralateral* PA	127.6 ± 51.0	134.0 ± 43.8
Total	304.2 ± 98.0	282.1 ± 79.5

p-value : not significant

* : ipsi- and contralateral side of inferior vena caval blood flow entrance

CSAI : cross-sectional area index, BSA : body surface area, PA : pulmonary artery

상지 및 하지정맥을 통하여 주입된 Tc99m-labeled MAA activity의 분포

Tc99m - labeled MAA activity
 Tc99m - labeled MAA activity

(p>

(p<0.001),
 (p<0.001)

(p<0.001)

(Table 5).

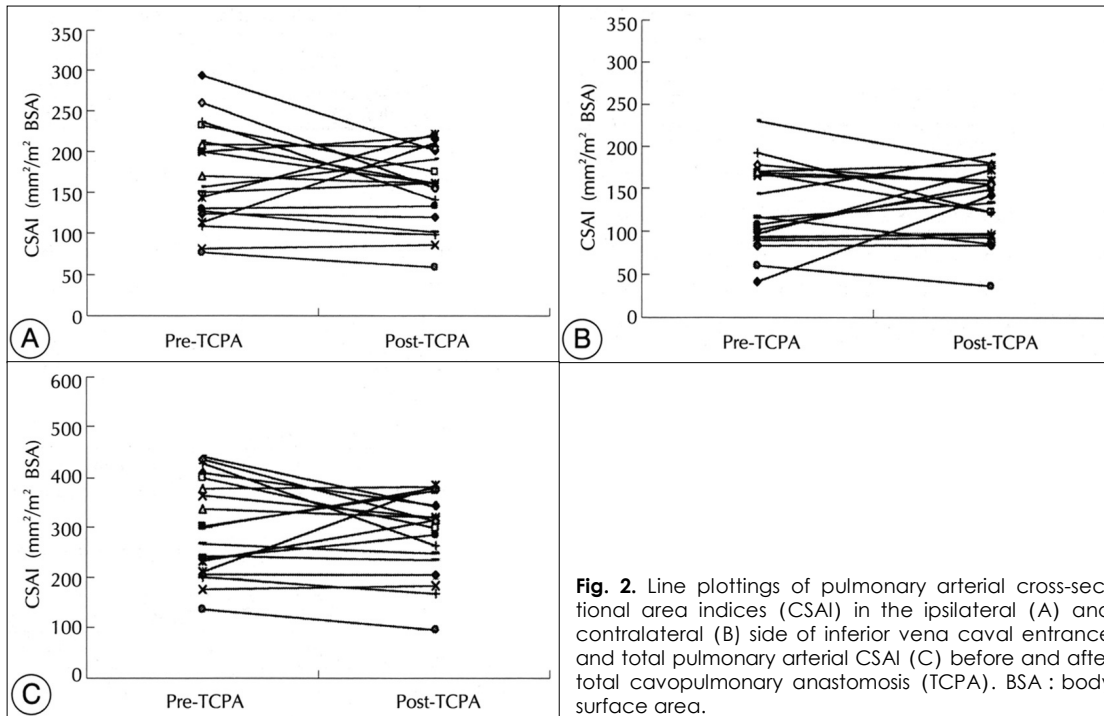


Fig. 2. Line plottings of pulmonary arterial cross-sectional area indices (CSAI) in the ipsilateral (A) and contralateral (B) side of inferior vena caval entrance and total pulmonary arterial CSAI (C) before and after total cavopulmonary anastomosis (TCPA). BSA : body surface area.

Table 5. Comparison of Tc99m-labeled Macroaggregates of albumin (MAA) activity in both lungs according to the type of caval inflow : After injection to one arm or both arms

Types of caval inflow	Tc99m-labeled MAA activity		Ipsi-/Contralateral lung ratio
	Ipsilateral lung (%)	Contralateral lung (%)	
Type of SVC inflow			
Unilateral SCPA group (n = 12)	83.3 ± 6.6* (70 - 91)	16.1 ± 6.8* (9 - 30)	6.23 ± 3.02* (2.33 - 10.36)
Bilateral SCPA group (n = 8)	39.1 ± 8.7 (27 - 49)	60.9 ± 8.7 (51 - 73)	0.67 ± 0.24 (0.38 - 0.96)
Type of IVC inflow			
Intraatrial tunnel group (n = 16)	66.5 ± 24.1 (27 - 91)	33.1 ± 24.5 (9 - 73)	4.26 ± 3.72 (0.38 - 10.36)
HA continuation group (n = 4)	46.2 ± 16.7 (31 - 70)	53.8 ± 16.7 (30 - 69)	1.06 ± 0.86 (0.45 - 2.33)
Total	62.6 ± 24.1 (27 - 91)	37.1 ± 24.4 (9 - 73)	4.06 ± 4.83 (0.38 - 10.36)

The numerals indicate mean ± standard deviation (range of distribution)

SVC : superior vena cava, IVC : inferior vena cava, SCPA : superior cavopulmonary anastomosis, HA : hemiazygous

* : p < 0.001 when compared with bilateral SCPA group

Tc99m - labeled MAA activity
 Tc99m - labeled MAA activity
 activity
 (p < 0.005),
 (p < 0.005) (p < 0.005)

(Table 6).

심박출량에 대한 하공정맥 혈류유입 동측과 반측폐의 관류 분획

Table 6. Comparison of Tc99m-labeled Macroaggregates of albumin (MAA) activity in both lungs according to the type of caval inflow : After injection to a leg

Types of caval inflow	Tc99m-labeled MAA activity				Ipsi-/Contralateral lung ratio	
	Ipsilateral lung (%)		Contralateral lung (%)			
Type of SVC inflow						
Unilateral SCPA group (n = 12)	39.9 ± 15.2*	(20 - 72)	60.2 ± 15.3*	(28 - 80)	0.81 ± 0.53*	(0.25 - 1.86)
Bilateral SCPA group (n = 8)	65.3 ± 13.8	(37 - 83)	34.7 ± 13.8	(17 - 63)	2.31 ± 1.31	(0.59 - 4.95)
Type of IVC inflow						
Intraatrial tunnel group (n = 16)	45.7 ± 18.2 [†]	(20 - 83)	54.4 ± 18.3 [†]	(17 - 80)	1.20 ± 1.26	(0.25 - 4.95)
HA continuation group (n = 4)	70.4 ± 7.3	(60 - 75)	29.6 ± 7.3	(25 - 40)	2.51 ± 0.72	(1.48 - 3.00)
Total	50.9 ± 19.3	(20 - 83)	49.1 ± 19.4	(17 - 80)	1.48 ± 1.28	(0.25 - 4.95)

The numerals indicate mean ± standard deviation (range of distribution)

Abbreviations : same as in Table 5

* : p<0.005 when compared with bilateral SCPA group † : p<0.05 when compared with HA continuation group

Table 7. Estimated fraction of systemic venous blood flow to each side of pulmonary artery according to the type of caval inflow

Types of caval inflow	% of cardiac output				Ipsi-/Contralateral PBF ratio	
	Ipsilateral PBF (%)		Contralateral PBF (%)			
Type of SVC inflow						
Unilateral SCPA group (n = 12)	59.3 ± 7.3*	(47.0 - 69.5)	40.6 ± 6.7	(29.6 - 53.0)	1.47 ± 0.33*	(0.89 - 2.03)
Bilateral SCPA group (n = 8)	47.6 ± 6.5	(35.4 - 60.4)	45.1 ± 5.5	(36.0 - 57.9)	1.07 ± 0.21	(0.76 - 1.78)
Type of IVC inflow						
Intraatrial tunnel group (n = 16)	55.6 ± 8.1	(42.1 - 69.5)	44.3 ± 8.5	(29.6 - 57.9)	1.34 ± 0.50	(0.76 - 2.03)
HA continuation group (n = 4)	39.6 ± 5.3	(35.4 - 46.3)	41.6 ± 8.6	(34.8 - 53.7)	0.97 ± 0.17	(0.80 - 1.16)
Total	52.1 ± 9.6	(35.4 - 69.5)	43.8 ± 7.9	(29.6 - 57.9)	1.24 ± 0.42	(0.76 - 2.03)

The numerals indicate mean ± standard deviation (range of distribution)

Abbreviations : same as in Table 5

Note that the sum of percentages of ipsi- and contralateral PBF to the cardiac output is not 100 (%) in cases with hepatic circulation excluded from the Fontan circuit (eq. HA continuation group)

PBF : pulmonary blood flow

* : p<0.05 when compared with bilateral SCPA group

(Table 7).
 (p<0.05) (p<0.05),
 osthetic patch)
 ,
 가
 가
 Fontan
 , Glenn
 가
 가
 T CPA
 1)
 - (end - to - side an - de Leval
 astomosis), 2)
 3)
 (pr -

33)43) 가 ,²⁹⁾ 1996 de Leval
TCPA
(pulmonary vascular
bed) 가 ,⁴⁴⁾
55%, 45%
1/3
가 가 가
가 가 가
TCPA (proximal or cardiac end of su-
perior vena cava) 14
17 °
. de Leval
가 (proximal or cardiac end of superior vena cava)
1 ,
(distal or cepahald end of superior
vena cava) (proximal or cardiac
end of superior vena cava)
가 1
3
가 5가 가
5가 0.98
1.15 .
TCPA 1.26
(: 0.40) de Leval 5가
1 : 2 -
가³²⁾ 1.40 ± 0.42()
de Leval
TCPA 가
finite - element method 1)
(FEM) 2)
3)
(simulation) 4) (pulmonary vasculae bed)
가²⁹⁾⁴⁴⁾⁴⁵⁾ 가
Fontan . 1)
(atrī -
opulmonary connection : APC) -
(cavopulmonary connection : CPC) 가 3)
de
Leval

가

2) 4) (p<0.05) 가

가
(pulmonary vascular bed)

1.22 55%, 45% 가 /
1.22 가

1.47 ± 0.33
가
1.07 ± 0.21
가

가
(vascular lumen)

가

(Table 4),

가 (laminar flow)

FEM

가 가

가 (126
139 ± 55, 133 ± 42 mm²/m² body sur-
face area)
가 (126
± 43, 150 ± 31 mm²/m² body surface area,
Fig. 3).
가

() ,

가
()

/ 0.81 ± 0.53,
6.23 ± 3.02

‘hepatic factor 가
(pulmonary arteriovenous fist-
ula)가

(29)44)46 - 48)

연구의 제한점

(atrial isomerism)

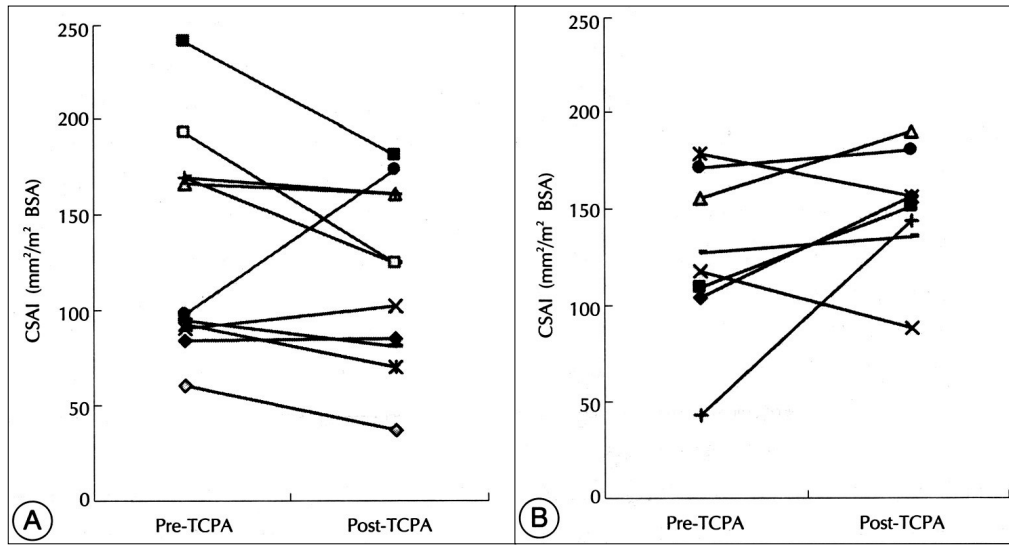


Fig. 3. Pulmonary arterial cross-sectional area indices (CSAI) in the contralateral side of inferior vena caval entrance of the unilateral (A, n = 12) and the bilateral (B, n = 8) superior cavopulmonary anastomosis groups before and after total cavopulmonary anastomosis (TCPA). $p > 0.05$ on comparison of the pre- and postoperative differences of each group (Mann-Whitney test). BSA : body surface area.

가 가 가 (preferential streaming) 가

가 40% 가

(90%) 18 가 (hepatic circulation)

Fontan ate) (fasting state) (resting state)

가 2 가 가

가 가 (laminar flow) presaturation pulse labeling 49) 가

가 가 가

가 가

			(1.20 ± 1.26)	(2.51 ± 0.72)
요약			4)	/
연구대상 :	Fontan		1.24 ± 0.42	
가	Fontan (total)		1.47 ± 0.33	1.07 ± 0.21
cavopulmonary anastomosis : TCPA)				(1.34 ± 0.50)
			(0.97 ± 0.17)	가
결론 :				가
대상 및 방법 :			가	-
1992 9	1996 8		가	
	24.5 ± 15.7			가
20			(pulmonary vascular bed)	
			가	
			가	
결과 :			가	
1)				
15.1 ± 3.4 mmHg		13.9 ± 4.8		
mmHg 가			중심 단어 :	-
	가			
2)				1996
	(6.23 ± 3.02)			
	(0.67 ± 0.24)			
(4.26 ± 3.72)		(1.06 ± 0.86)		
3)				
		(2.31 ± 1.31)		
		(0.81 ± 0.53)		

REFERENCES

- 1) Fontan F, Baudet E. *Surgical repair of tricuspid atresia. Thorax 1971;26:240-8.*
- 2) Yacoub MH, Radley-Smith R. *Use of a valved conduit from right atrium to pulmonary artery for "correction" of a single ventricle. Circulation 1976;54(suppl):63-6.*
- 3) Marcelletti C, Mazzera E, Olthof H, Sebel PS, Duren DR, Losekoot TG, et al. *Fontan's operation: An expanded horizon. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 1980;80:764-72.*
- 4) McFaul RC, Tajic AJ, Mair DD, Danielson GK, Seward JB. *Development of pulmonary arteriovenous shunt after superior vena cava-right pulmonary artery anastomosis. Circulation 1977;55:212-6.*

- 5) Cloutier A, Ash JM, Smallhorn JF, Williams WG, Trusler GA, Rowe R, et al. *Abnormal distribution of pulmonary blood flow after the Glenn shunt or Fontan procedure: Risk of development of arteriovenous fistula. Circulation* 1985;72:471-9.
- 6) de Vivie ER, Rupprath G. *Long-term results after Fontan procedure and its modifications. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1986;91:690-7.
- 7) Mair DD, Hagler DJ, Julsrud PR, Puga FJ, Schaff HV, Danielson GK. *Early and late results of the Fontan procedure for double-inlet left ventricle: The Mayo clinic experience. J Am Coll Cardiol* 1991;18:1727-32.
- 8) Driscoll DJ, Offord KP, Feldt RH, Schaff HV, Puga FJ, Danielson GK. *Five-to fifteen-year follow-up after Fontan operation. Circulation* 1992;85:469-96.
- 9) Gewillig M, Wyse RK, de Leval MR, Deanfield JE. *Early and late arrhythmias after the Fontan operation: Pre-disposing factors and clinical consequences. Br Heart J* 1992;67:72-9.
- 10) Peters NS, Somerville J. *Arrhythmia after the Fontan procedure. Br Heart J* 1992;68:199-204.
- 11) Cromme-Dijkhuis AH, Hess J, Hählen K, Henkens CMA, Bink-Boelkens MTE, Eygelaar AA, et al. *Specific sequelae after Fontan operation at mid- and long-term follow-up. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1993;106:1126-32.
- 12) Balaji S, Johnson TB, Sade RM, Case CL, Gillette PC. *Management of atrial flutter after the Fontan procedure. J Am Coll Cardiol* 1994;23:1209-15.
- 13) Henry JH, Devloo RAE, Ritter DG, Mair DO, Davis GD, Danielson GK. *Tricuspid atresia. Successful surgical "correction" in two patients using porcine xenograft valves. Mayo Clin Proc* 1974;49:803-12.
- 14) Fontan F, Deville C, Quaegebeur J, Ottenkamp J, Sourdille N, Choussat A, et al. *Repair of tricuspid atresia in 100 patients. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1983;85:647-53.
- 15) Bjork VO, Olin CL, Bjarke BB, Thoren CA. *Right atrial-right ventricular anastomosis for correction of tricuspid atresia. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1979;77:452-9.
- 16) Doty DB, Marvin WJ Jr, Lauer RM. *Modified Fontan procedure. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1981;81:470-8.
- 17) Neveux JY, Dreyfus G, Leca F, Marchand M, Bex JP. *Modified technique for correction of tricuspid atresia. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1981;82:457-66.
- 18) Fontan F, Choussat A, Brom AG, Chauve A, Deville C, Castrocel A. *Repair of tricuspid atresia-surgical consideration and results. In: Anderson RH, Shinebourne EA, editors. Pediatric Cardiology. Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone;1977. p.355-66.*
- 19) Marcelletti C, Corno A, Giannico S, Marino B. *Inferior vena cava-pulmonary artery extracardiac conduit. A new form of right heart bypass. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1990;100:228-32.
- 20) Laschinger JC, Ringel RE, Brenner JJ, McLaughlin JS. *The extracardiac total cavopulmonary connection for definitive conversion to the Fontan circulation: Summary of early experience and results. J Card Surg* 1993;8:524-33.
- 21) Hashimoto K, Kurosawa H, Tanaka K, Yamagishi M, Koyanagi K, Ishii S, et al. *Total cavopulmonary connection without the use of prosthetic material: Technical considerations and hemodynamic consequences. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1995;110:625-32.
- 22) Gundry SR, Razzouk AJ, del Rio MJ, Shirali G, Bailey LL. *The optimal Fontan connection: A growing extracardiac lateral tunnel with pedicled pericardium. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1997;114:552-8.
- 23) Kawashima Y, Kitamura S, Matsuda H, Shimazaki Y, Nakano S, Hirose H. *Total cavopulmonary shunt operation in complex cardiac anomalies. A new operation. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1984;87:74-81.
- 24) de Leval MR, Kilner P, Gewillig M, Bull C. *Total cavopulmonary connection: A logical alternative to atriopulmonary connection for complex Fontan operations Experimental studies and early clinical experience. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1988;96:682-95.
- 25) Balaji S, Gewillig M, Bull C, de Leval MR, Deanfield JE. *Arrhythmias after the Fontan procedure: Comparison of total cavopulmonary connection and atriopulmonary connection. Circulation* 1991;84(suppl):162-7.
- 26) Pearl JM, Laks H, Stein DG, Drinkwater DC, George BL, Williams RG. *Total cavopulmonary anastomosis versus conventional modified Fontan procedure. Ann Thorac Surg* 1991;52:189-96.
- 27) Kao JM, Alejos JC, Grant PW, Williams RG, Shannon KM, Laks H. *Conversion of atriopulmonary to cavopulmonary anastomosis in management of late arrhythmias and atrial thrombosis. Ann Thorac Surg* 1994;58:1510-4.
- 28) Gelatt M, Hamilton RM, McCrindle BW, Gow RM, Williams WG, Trusler GA, et al. *Risk factors for atrial tachyarrhythmias after the Fontan operation. J Am Coll Cardiol* 1994;24:1735-41.
- 29) Van Haesdonck JM, Mertens L, Sizaire R, Montas G, Purnode B, Daenen W, et al. *Comparison by computerized numeric modeling of energy losses in different Fontan connections. Circulation* 1995;92(suppl):322-6.
- 30) Podzolkov VP, Zaets SB, Chiaureli MR, Alekyan BG, Zotova LM, Chernikh IG. *Comparative assessment of Fontan operation in modifications of atriopulmonary and total cavopulmonary anastomoses. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 1997;11:458-65.
- 31) Kaulitz R, Bergman P, Luhmer I, Paul T, Hausdorf G. *Instantaneous pressure-flow velocity relations of systemic venous return in patients with univentricular circulation. Heart* 1999;82:294-9.
- 32) Salim MA, DiSessa TG, Arheart KL, Alpert BS. *Contribution of superior vena caval flow to total cardiac output in children. A Doppler echocardiographic study. Circulation* 1995;92:1860-5.
- 33) Laks H, Ardehali A, Grant PW, Permut L, Aharon A, Kuhn M, et al. *Modification of the Fontan procedure. Circulation* 1995;91:2943-7.
- 34) Mendelsohn AM, Bove EL, Lupinetti FM, Crowley DC, Lloyd TR, Beekman RH 3rd. *Central pulmonary artery growth pattern after the bidirectional Glenn procedure. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1994;107:1284-90.
- 35) Penny DJ, Pawade A, Wilkinson JL, Karl TR. *Pulmonary artery size after bidirectional cavopulmonary connection. J Card Surg* 1995;10:21-6.
- 36) Slavik Z, Webber SA, Lamb RK, Horvath P, LeBlanc JG, Keeton BR, et al. *Influence of bidirectional superior cavopulmonary anastomosis on pulmonary arterial growth. Am J Cardiol* 1995;76:1085-7.
- 37) Reddy VM, McElhinney DB, Moore P, Petrossian E,

- Hanley FL. *Pulmonary arterial growth after bidirectional cavopulmonary shunt: Is there a cause for concern?* *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1996;112:1180-90.
- 38) Cochrane AD, Blizard CP, Penny DJ, Johansson S, Comas JV, Malm T, et al. *Management of the univentricular connection: Are we improving?* *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 1997;12:107-15.
- 39) Freedom RM, Nykanen D, Benson LN. *The physiology of the bidirectional cavopulmonary connection.* *Ann Thorac Surg* 1998;66:664-7.
- 40) Buheitel G, Hofbeck M, Tenbrink U, Leipold G, von der Emde J, Singer H. *Changes in pulmonary artery size before and after total cavopulmonary connection.* *Heart* 1997;78:488-92.
- 41) Slavik Z, Franklin R. *Changes in pulmonary artery size before and after total cavopulmonary connection.* *Heart* 1998;80:208-9.
- 42) Milnor WR. *Hemodynamics. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins;1989. p.144.*
- 43) Lins RF, Lins MF, Cavalcanti C, Miranda RP, Mota JH. *Orthoterminal correction of congenital heart disease: Double cavopulmonary anastomosis.* *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1982;84:633-5.
- 44) de Leval MR, Dubini G, Migliavacca F, Jalali H, Camporini G, Redington A, et al. *Use of computational fluid dynamics in the design of surgical procedures: Application to the study of competitive flows in cavopulmonary connections.* *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1996;111:502-13.
- 45) Dubini G, de Leval MR, Pietrabissa R, Montevicchi FM, Fumero R. *A numerical fluid mechanical study of repaired congenital heart defects. Application to the total cavopulmonary connection.* *J Biomech* 1996;29:112-21.
- 46) Srivastava D, Preminger T, Lock JE, Mandell V, Kearne JF, Mayer JE Jr, et al. *Hepatic venous blood and the development of pulmonary arteriovenous malformations in congenital heart disease.* *Circulation* 1995;92:1217-22.
- 47) Shah MJ, Rychik J, Fogel MA, Murphy JD, Jacobs ML. *Pulmonary AV malformations after superior cavopulmonary connection: Resolution after inclusion of hepatic veins in the pulmonary circulation.* *Ann Thorac Surg* 1997;63:960-3.
- 48) Kawashima Y. *Cavopulmonary shunt and pulmonary arteriovenous malformations.* *Ann Thorac Surg* 1997;63:930-2.
- 49) Fogel MA, Weinberg PM, Rychik J, Hubbard A, Jacobs M, Spray TL, et al. *Caval contribution to flow in the branch pulmonary arteries of Fontan patients with a novel application of magnetic resonance presaturation pulse.* *Circulation* 1999;99:1215-21.