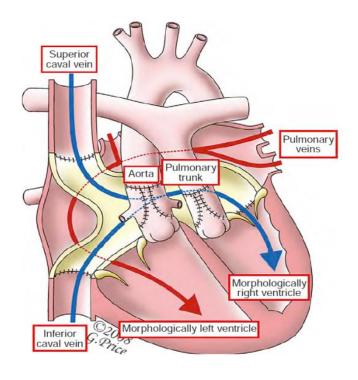
The Double Switch for ccTGA

David Barron Birmingham, UK

No Disclosures



Double Switch = Atrial Inversion & Arterial Switch



70% have VSD

80% have had previous PA BandRedo-Sternotomy

Dextrocardia and Mesocaria are common

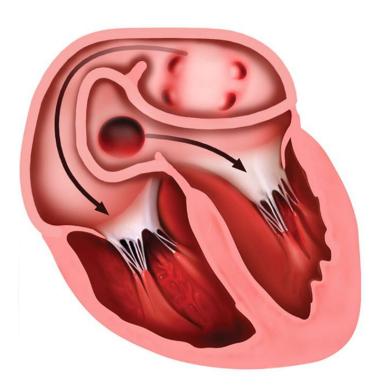
Atrial Switch:

Senning or Mustard

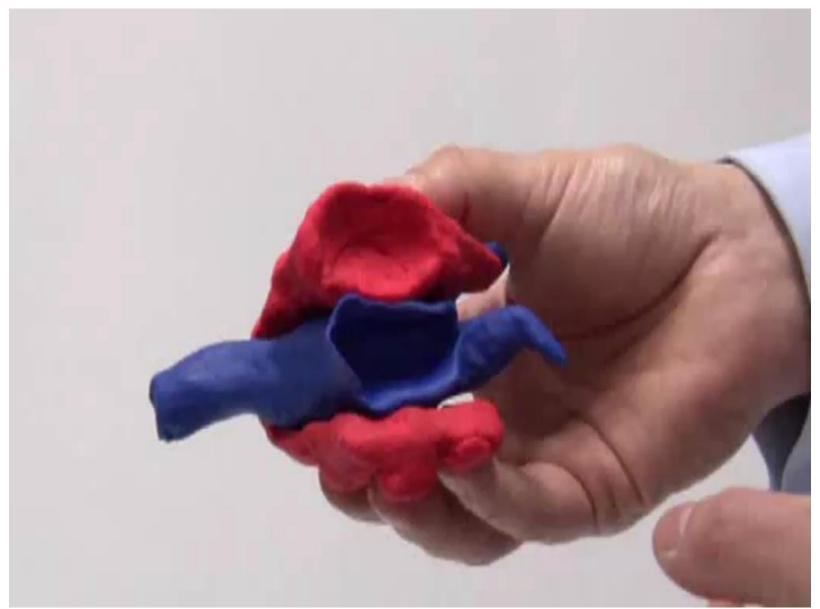
Senning is most popular



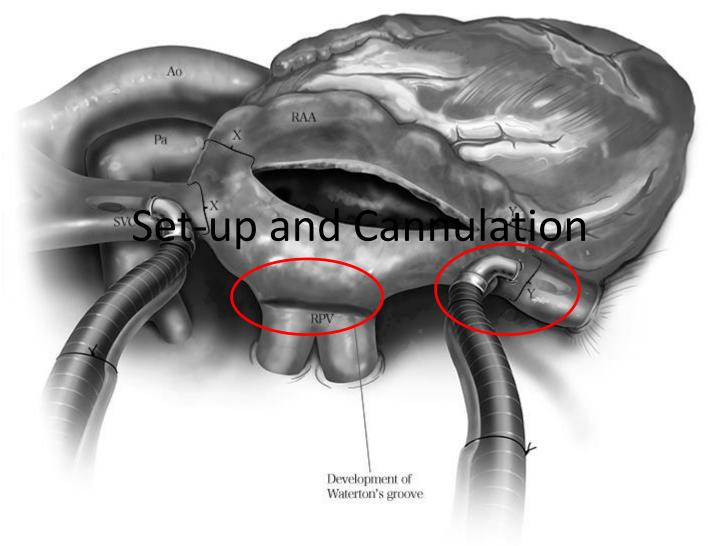




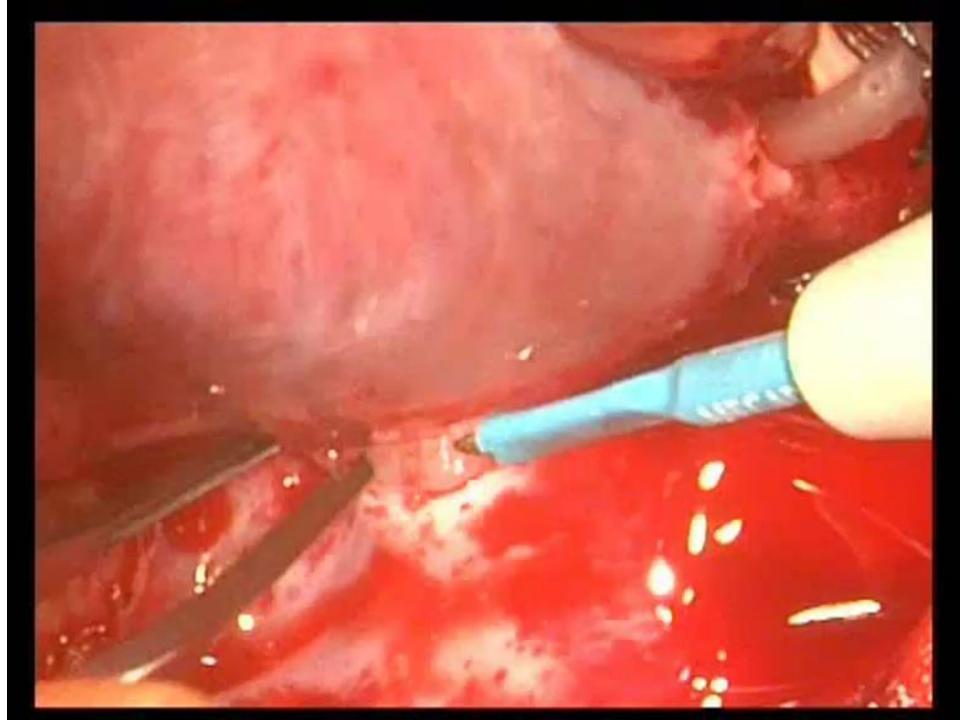


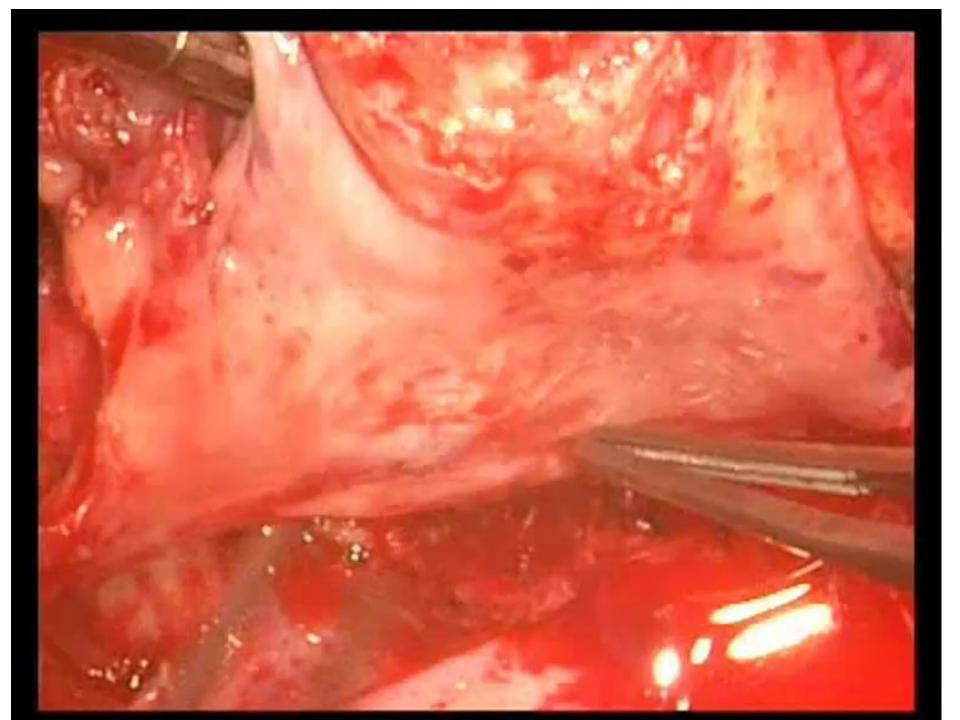




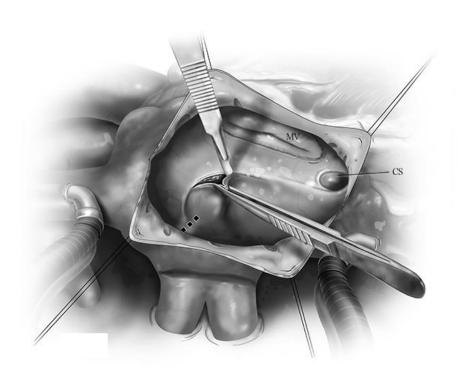


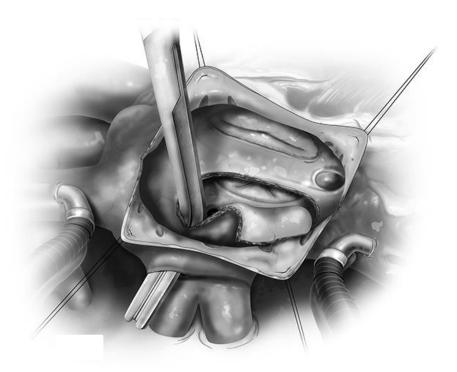




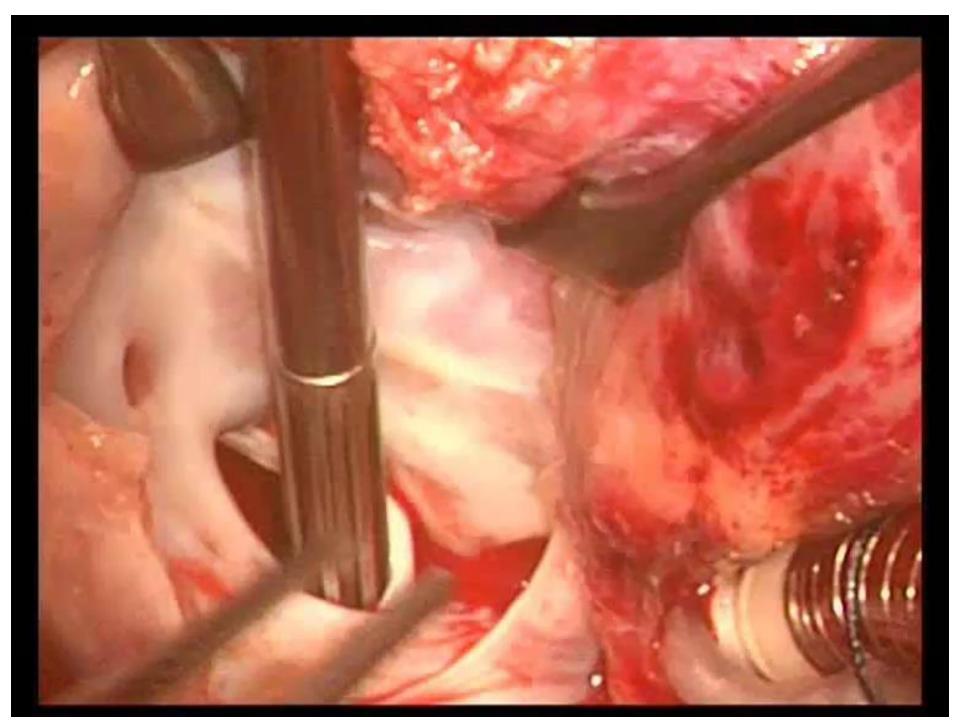


Initial Incisions

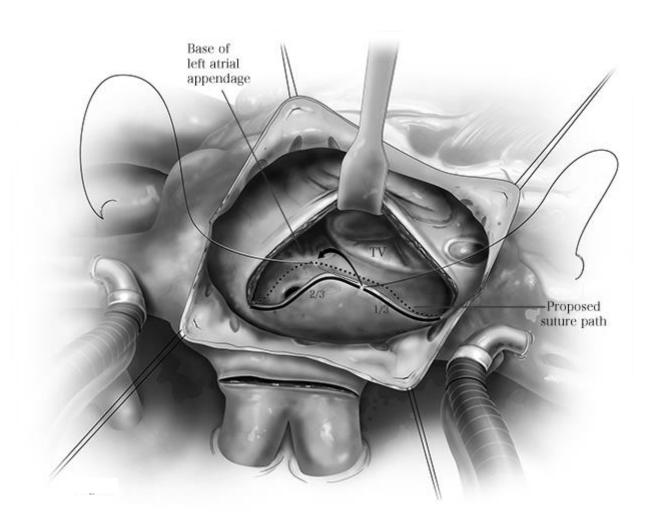




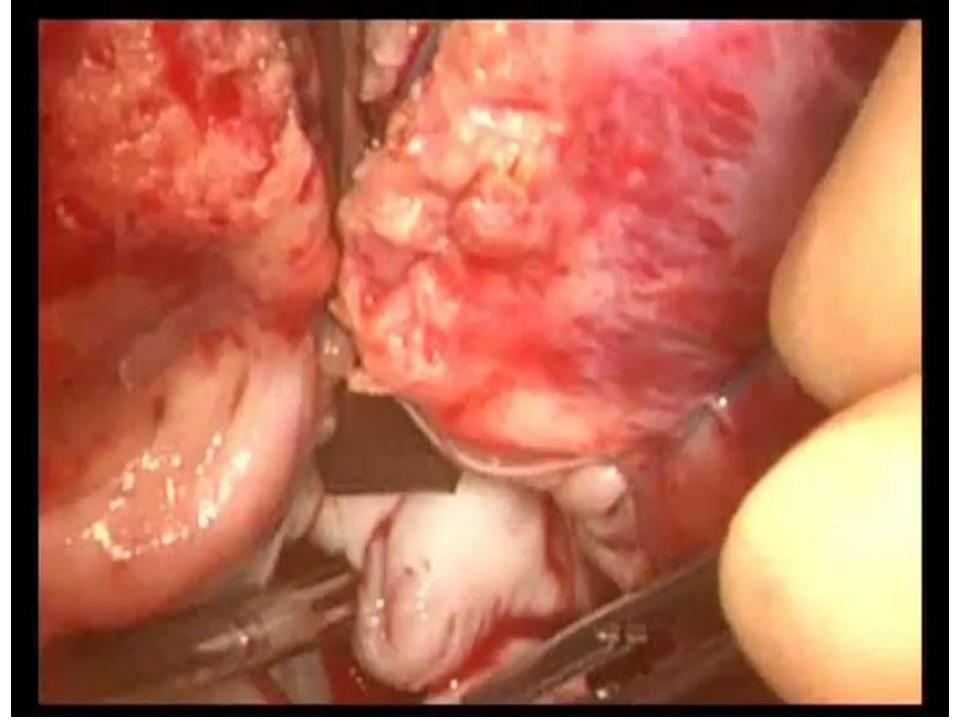




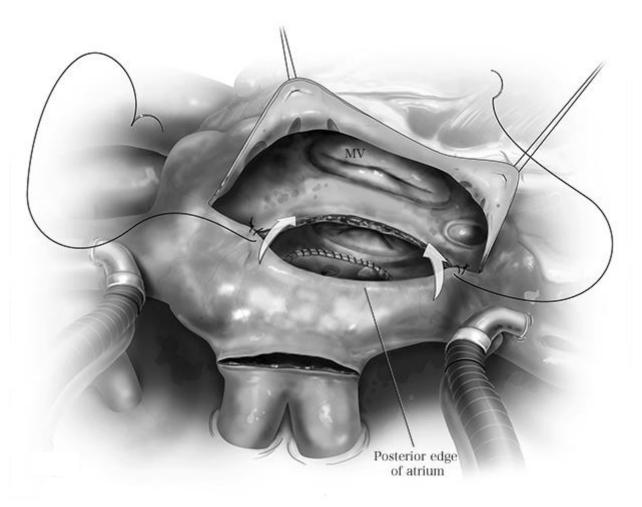
First Layer



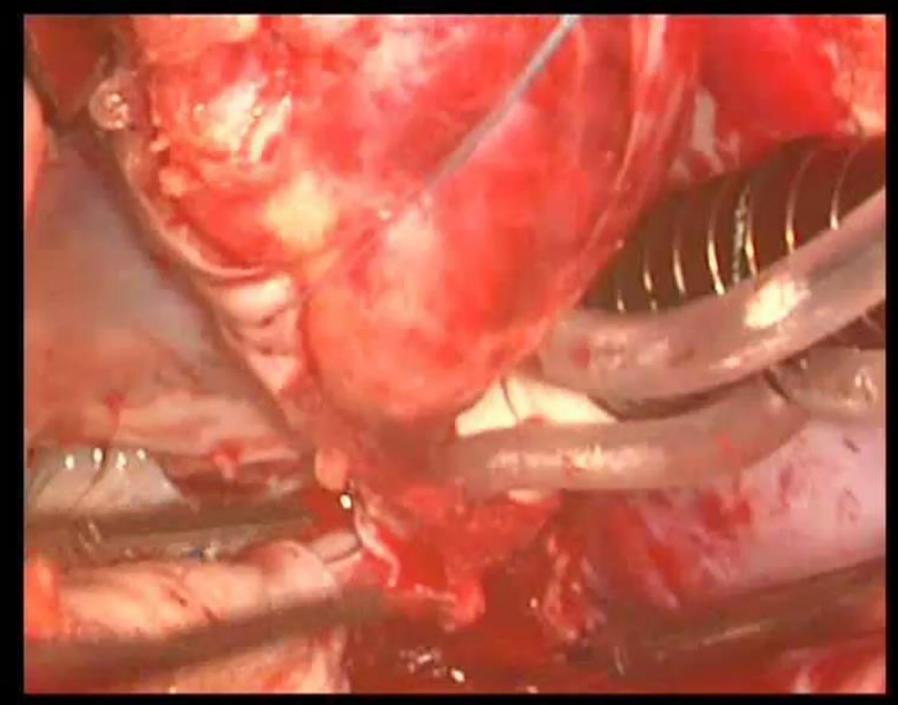




Second Layer The Systemic Venous Pathway

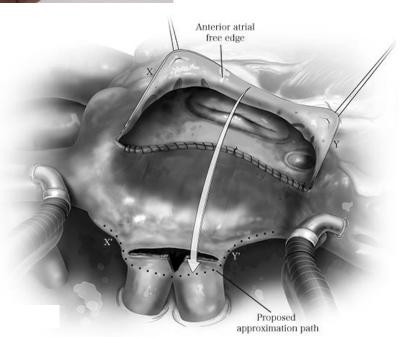


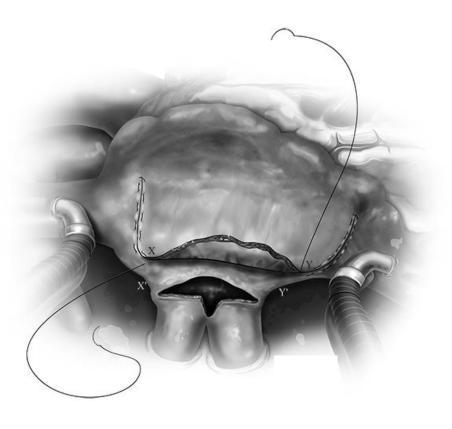






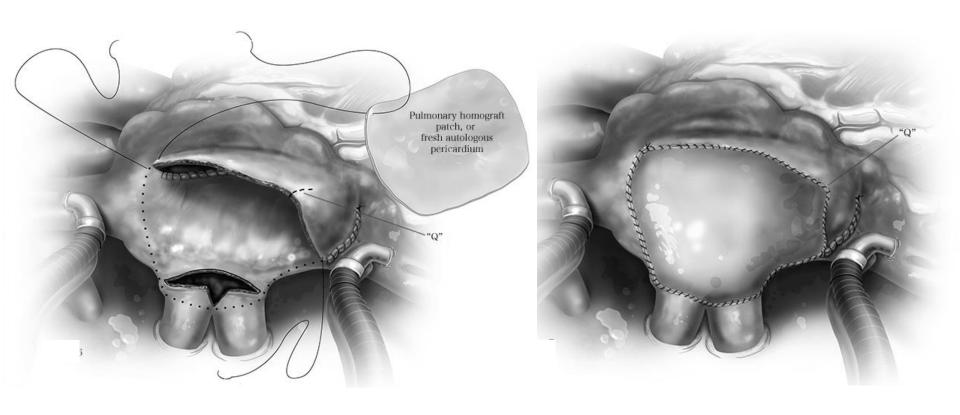
The Third Layer leting the Pulmonary Venous Pathway



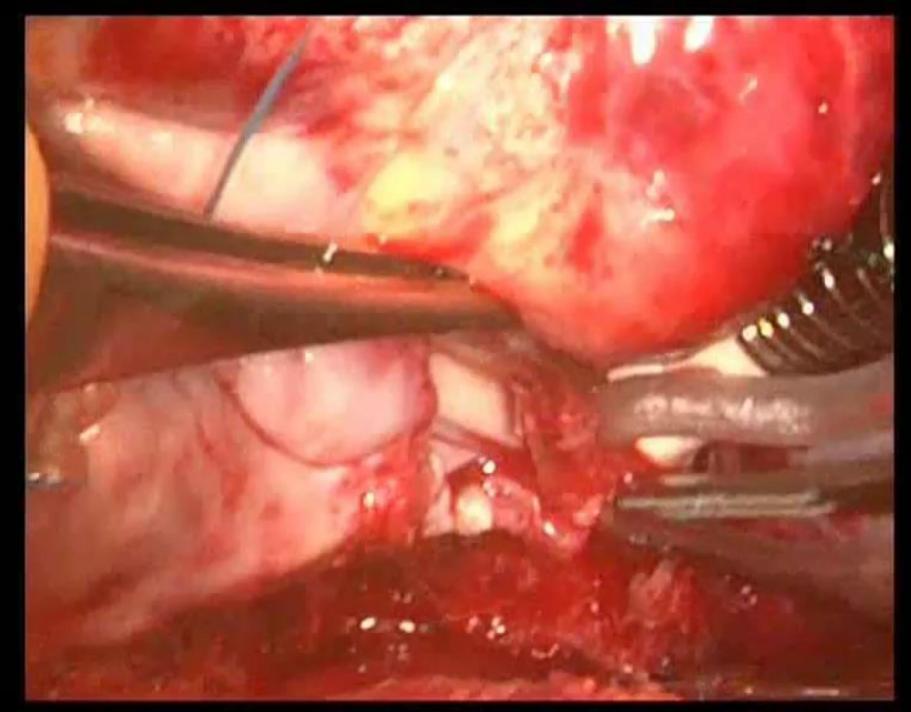




Augmentation of the Third Layer

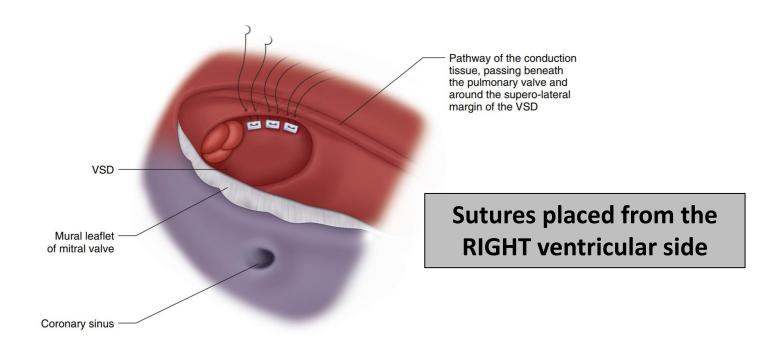






VSD Closure

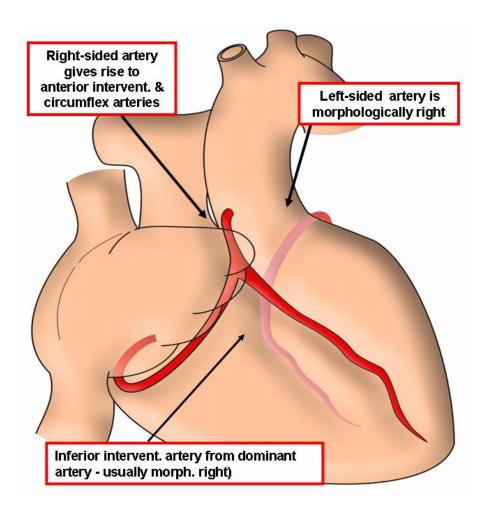
View from the right atrium:

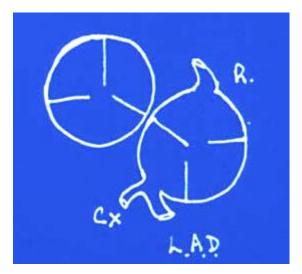




**Except in Situs Inversus

Coronary Patterns and the Arterial Switch in ccTGA

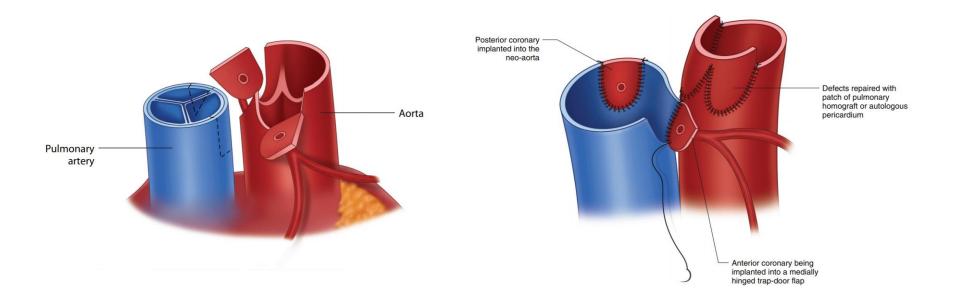






Abnormal Coronary Patterns are unusual in ccTGA
Single coronary is very rare

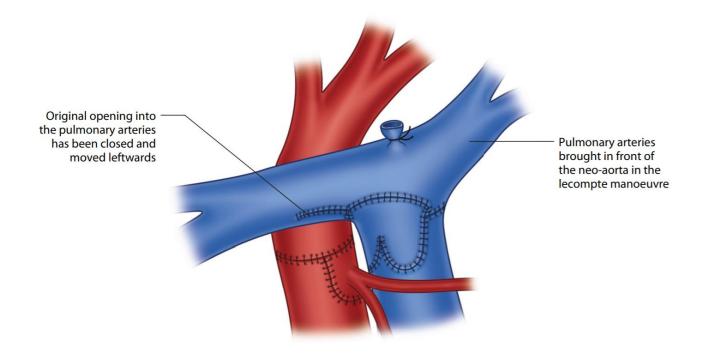
Arterial Switch



Medially hinged trapdoor for anterior coronary Direct transfer for posterior coronary



Arterial Switch



Great Vessels are typically more side-by-side than in d-TGA Lecompte may be difficult – especially in older children

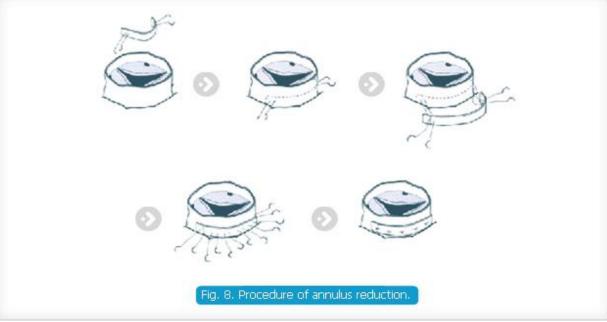




Dilated Aortic Root post PA Band

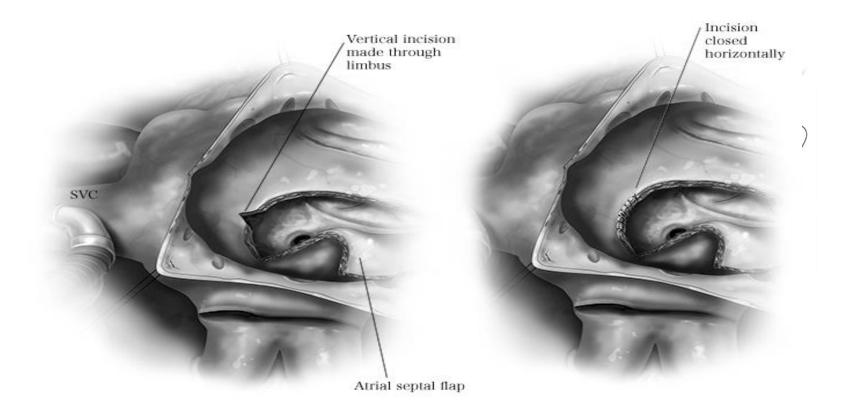
May be related to previous PA Banding







1. The SVC Pathway



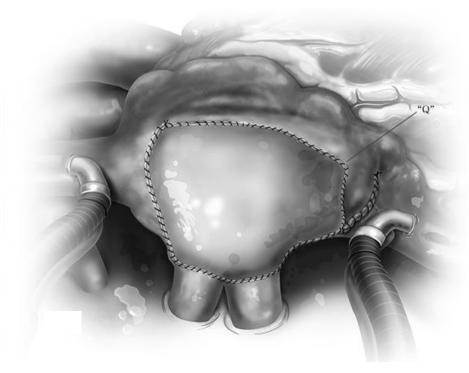


2. The IVC Pathway

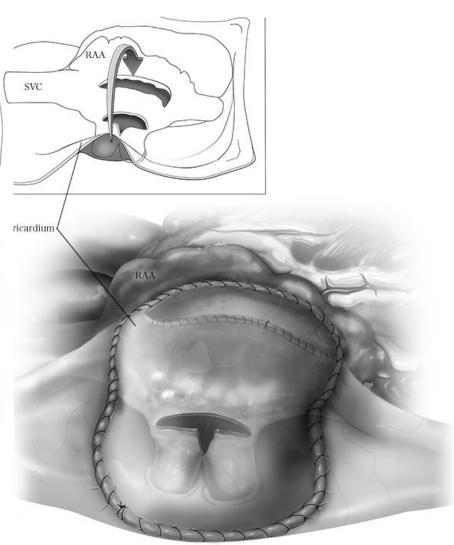




3. Dextrocardia:



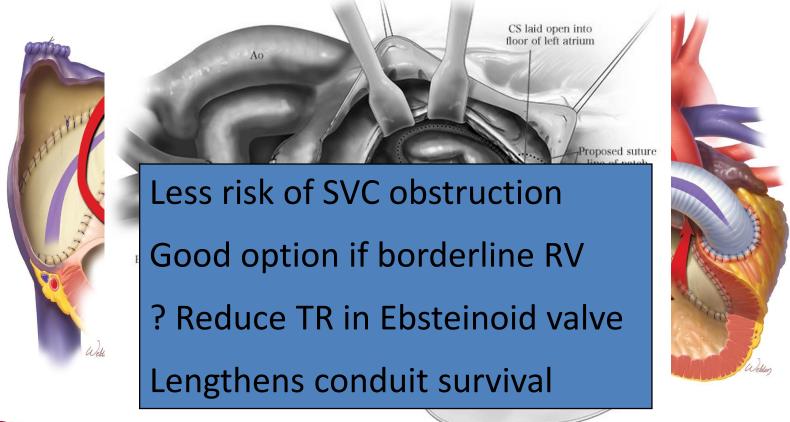
Patch Augmentation



Pericardial Well or Shumacher Technique



4. One-and-a-Half Repair:





Cardiac Origami

