

Canada: McGill, Univ. of Toronto, UBC Branch for International

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The Global Surgery Student Alliance (GSSA) is the US' national stu-

dent-run global surgery working group, affiliated with InciSioN (the International Student Surgical Network). The GSSA serves to provide early exposure to the field by education, collaboration and mentorship to help students build their surgical careers with global sur-

InciSioN spans a membership of over 80 countries, including over

The **Thoracic Surgery Foundation** (TSF) offers a variety of travel-

The **AATS** offers the Evarts A. Graham Memorial Traveling Fellowship, a 1 year fellowship for an academic cardiothoracic surgeon from outside the region to study within North America. Visit aats.org

The American College of Surgeons also provides ACS travel

Diagnostic Challenge

45-year-old female with progressive shortness of breath and decreasing stamina

Workup/Imaging: CT Chest with dilated, non-functional esophagus

- Patients with advanced Raynaud's may present with evidence of chronic aspiration due to

- Management would include treatment of Raynaud's as well as consideration of a prophylactic

TSRA Multiple Choice Question Bank

Scenario: A 64 y/o patient with past history of diabetes and 3-vessel coronary artery disease with a recent NSTEMI presents for coronary artery bypass grafting. After sternotomy and LIMA harvest, you cannulate the aorta with an angled tip dispersion cannula and the right atrium with a multi-stage venous cannula without incident. You also place retrograde and antegrade cardioplegia catheters. You establish cardiopulmonary bypass and initially flow with a cardiac index (CI) of 2.6 L/min/m². You apply the cross-clamp and initiate antegrade cardioplegia, and although your cardioplegia is flowing well and the heart arrests quickly, your perfusionist informs you that she can now only flow a CI of 1.6 L/min/m². She also notes a simultaneous increase in the arterial line pressure. You check the arterial limb of the circuit and find no kinks/

Question 1: Which of the following is the most likely cause of the limited flow in this scenario?

Question 2: How can the diagnosis be facilitated in the absence of any other findings?

Answers to 1-2: The sudden increase in arterial line pressure and significant decrease in bypass flow should carry a high index of suspicion for iatrogenic aortic dissection (Answer C, Q1). Impaired venous drainage would not result in line pressure increases, nor would unrecognized bleeding from a cross-clamp or cannulation injury. Given the adequate CI at initiation of bypass, inadequate pump speed would not cause this scenario. In the absence of clinical findings of expanding ascend/arch/descending aorta in the field or color change to the media/adventitia, trans-esophageal echocardiography (Answer B, Q2) can facilitate the

Scenario Continued: TEE confirms an aortic dissection originating near the distal ascending aorta at your cannulation site extending into the arch and proximal descending thoracic aorta.

obstructions, and the cannula is seated well away from your cross-clamp.

B. Unrecognized bleeding from a cross-clamp or cannulation injury

A. Impaired venous drainage from the right atrium

D. Inadequate cardiopulmonary bypass pump speed

A. Administration of additional volume in the pump

C. Removal and replacement of the aortic cannula D. Increase in the cardiopulmonary bypass pump speed

confirmation of dissection and help determine the extent of injury.

Question 3: What is the next most appropriate step in management?

C. Open the ascending aorta and evaluate the dissection/injury site D. Clamp the venous line and terminate cardiopulmonary bypass

Answer to 3: The first action is to immediately cease perfusion to limit the extent of the dissection (Answer D). The surgeon would then re-site the arterial cannula to re-establish truelumen perfusion (most commonly femoral artery emergently). The patient should be cooled for deep hypothermic circulatory arrest, and finally the injury site evaluated for either primary repair

Urine output has ceased, and flows continue to decrease.

B. Place an arterial cannula in the femoral artery

A. Cool the patient to 15°C

or more likely aortic replacement.

B. Trans-esophageal echocardiography

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For our colleagues and partners outside the US

ence Travel Scholarship and the TSF Saha scholarship.

South Korea: JW Lee Center at Seoul National University South Africa: Wits University, Univ. of Stellenbosch, Univ. of

Surgery

ham, Oxford Sweden: Lund University

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for more information.

scholarships.

PMHx: Prior admission with aspiration pneumonia **CC:** Patient presents with SOB and decreasing stamina

50 dedicated National Working Groups.

gery in mind.

GSSA and **InciSioN**

Traveling

Fellow-

By: Fatima Wilder

Diagnosis: Raynaud's

By: Garrett Coyan

C. Aortic Dissection

Learning Points/management:

extensive disease resulting in dilated esophagus.

laparoscopic fundoplication to prevent aspiration after lung. - Ultimately patient would need to be evaluated for lung transplant.

ships