

Think DISSECTION

The Management of Acute Type B Aortic Dissections

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1 RESUSCITATION

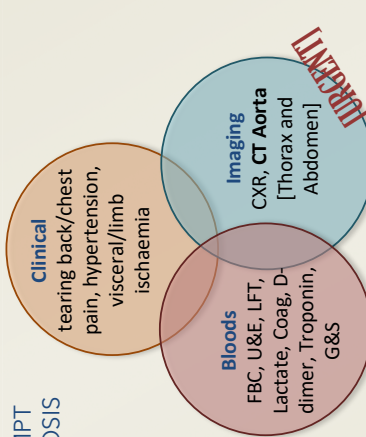
ABCDE

Early anticipation of critical care involvement

4 ANALGESIA AND ANTI-EMETICS

Morphine 1 – 10mg IV titrated to effect;
Morphine PCA 1mg bolus; 5min lock out;
Fentanyl 10µg IV bolus 5min lock out [renal failure]
Paracetamol 1g QDS (unless contraindicated)
Ondansetron 4mg IV every 8 hours OR
Cyclizine 50mg IV PRN 8 hourly OR
Metoclopramide 10mg IV PRN 8 hourly

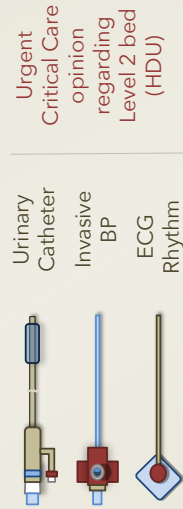
2 PROMPT DIAGNOSIS



Hypotension may be due to myocardial ischaemia, tamponade, aortic root incompetence, or an aortic bleed. These warrant **urgent investigations**.



3 SYSTEMIC MONITORING



TYPE A

Urgent Cardiothoracic Opinion [bleep: 1682]

Urgent Vascular Surgery [via switchboard] and **Critical Care** [bleep: 2306] **Opinion**

TYPE B

6 LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT

CONVERT TO ORAL BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL AS EARLY AS TOLERATED

Target BP 120/80 mmHg
Repeat CT before discharge (usually at 48 hours)
Follow-up CT at 1, 6 and 12 months.
Outpatient follow-up at 8 weeks post discharge, unless indicated sooner.

- Bisoprolol** 2.5 – 20mg once daily
- Amlodipine** 5 – 10mg once daily
- Doxazosin** 1 – 16mg once daily

HIGH RISK FEATURES OF TYPE B DISSECTIONS !

Visceral / limb ischaemia
Entry tear ≥10mm
Inner curve entry tear
Aortic diameter ≥4cm
On-going Pain or **HTN**

Retrograde dissection
False lumen (FL) ≥22mm
Partial FL thrombosis
Fusiform index ≥0.64
Grow ≥1cm/yr or **≥5.5cm**