

Qué hacer y cómo resolver TEP

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Clinical Case: Past medical history

- Female, 69 yo
- Obesity; HTN; Type 2 DM; dyslipidemia
- Permanent AF (treated with anti-Vit K)
- Coronary artery disease:
 - Effort angina and positive stress test (2009)
 - PCI with EES for one vessel disease (circumflex artery)

Clinical Case: Index Hospitalization

- 01-jan-2022: Traumatic acute subdural hematoma (right hemisphere, left frontal-parietal region)
- 10-jan-2022: Trepanation and drainage (clinical deterioration; hematoma enlargement)
- Urinary tract infection
- COVID 19 infection (contact with fellow patient; no pneumonia)

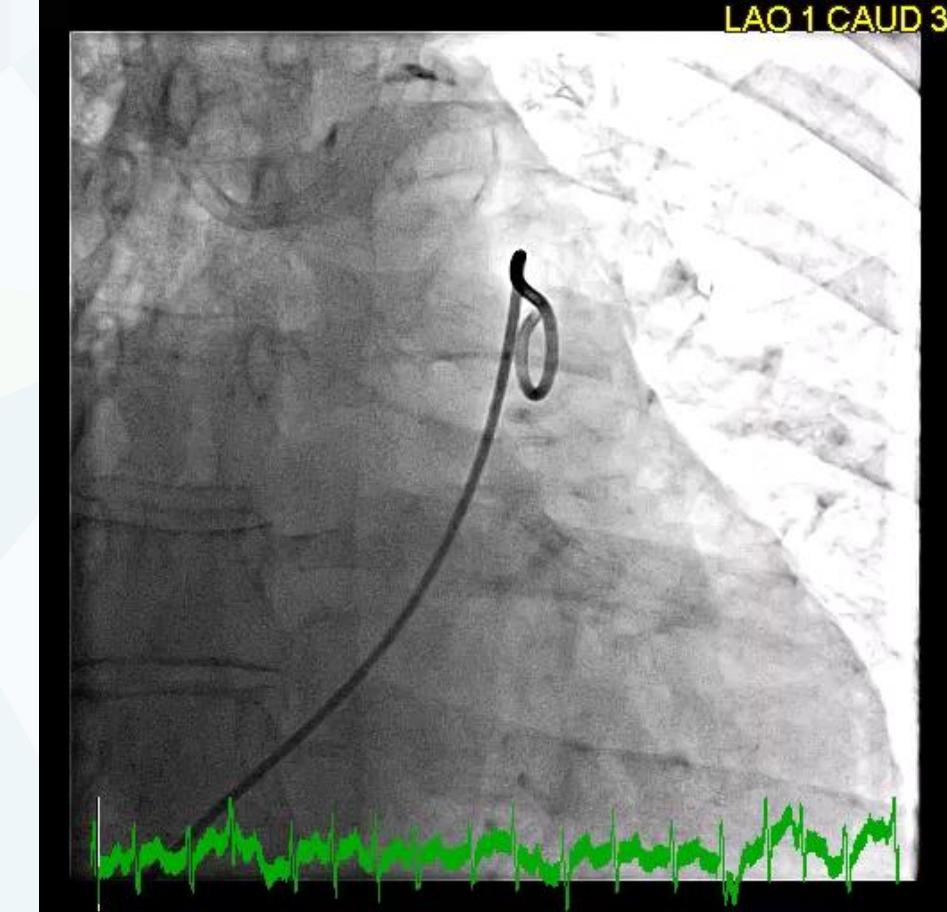
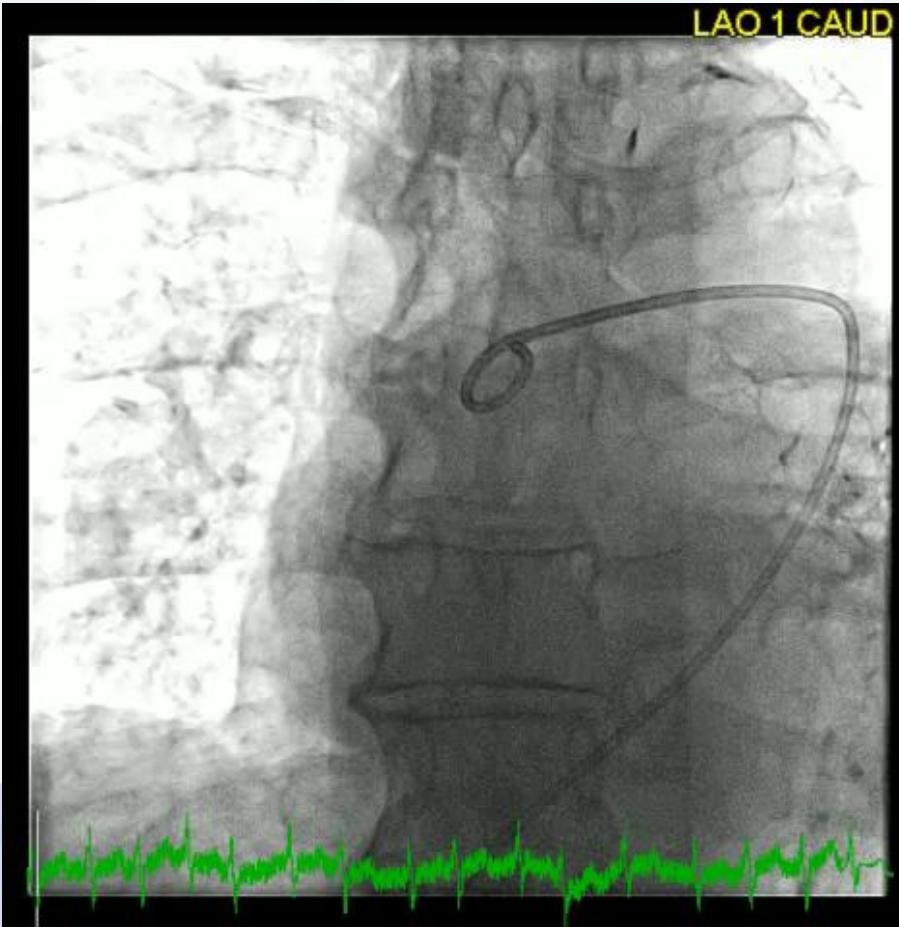
Clinical Case: Bilateral pulmonary embolism

- 09-feb-2022
 - Chest pain; dyspnea; relative hypotension (SBP: 90-100 mmHg); tachycardia (170 bpm, AF)
 - CT scan: extensive bilateral pulmonary embolism
 - ETT: Dilatation and overload of right heart chambers
 - Elevated cTnI, Pro-BNP

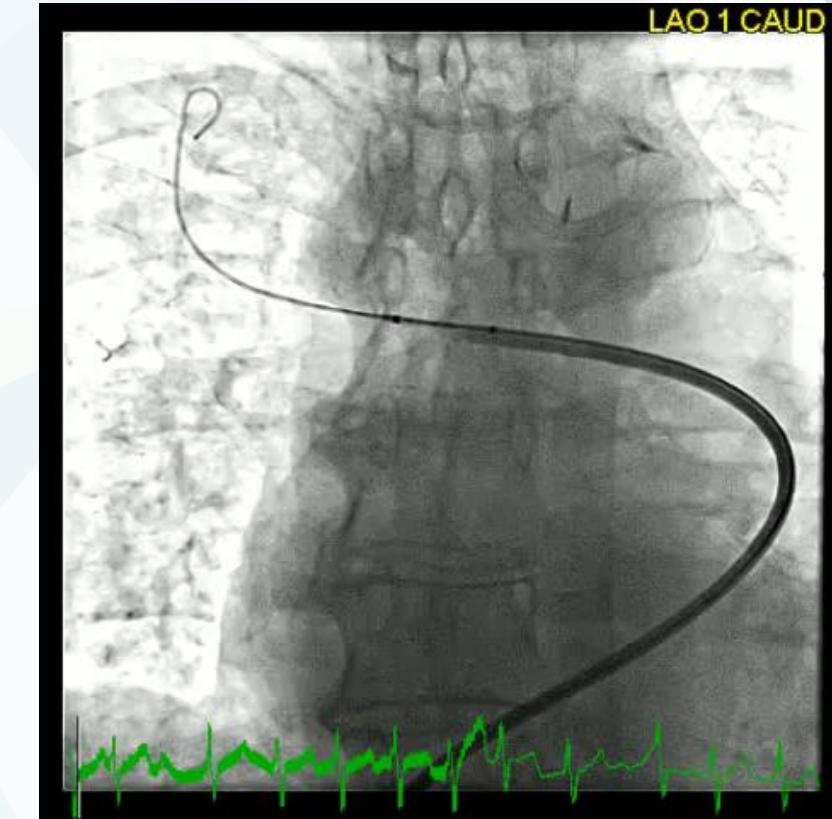
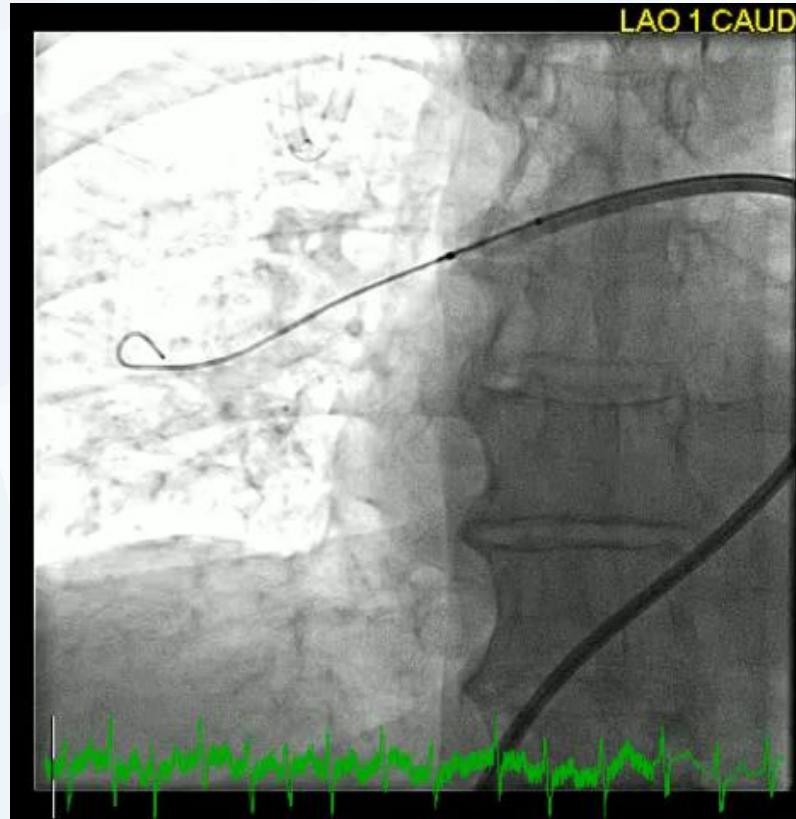


TERARECON

Clinical Case: Invasive pulmonary angiography



Clinical Case: Treatment, aspiration thombectomy



Nautilus® 10 Fr aspiration system:

Sequential aspirations on the right interlobar artery and right upper lobar artery

Clinical Case: Outcome

- Rapid clinical improvement
 - Hemodynamic stability (SBP: 100-110 mmHg);
 - HR control under AF (90-110 bpm);
 - Spontaneous ventilation; normal Sat.O₂; decreasing supplemental oxygen.
- Head CT Scan: Almost complete residual hematoma reabsorption; absence of new hemorrhage.
- Discharge and orientation for neurology functional recovery program.

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Final Remarks

- Massive bilateral PE with RV dysfunction, in a post-surgery inpatient with prolonged hospitalization and an obvious contraindication for lytic therapy
- Percutaneous catheter-directed aspiration thrombectomy provided prompt improvement and good clinical outcome



Muchas Gracias!