AAPC 20th National Conference

Cardiothoracic Surgery

John F. Seccombe, MD



Objective #1

Accept that

– anatomy is the FOUNDATION of medical understanding



Objective #2

Understand How Things Work

Physiology



Objective #3

Know What is Broken

Pathology



Objective #4

Understand the Goal of the Surgeon

Surgical Procedures



Objective #5

Learn to Decipher the Surgeon's Intent

Diagnosis vs. Treatment



- Anatomy of the Chest
- Normal Heart Function
- Common Problems and Procedures
- Confusing CT Surgical Procedures
- CT Surgery Coding The Importance of Intent



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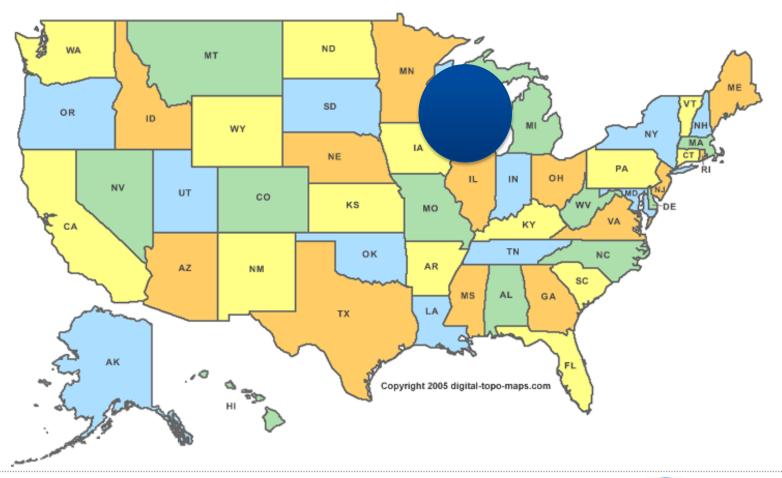


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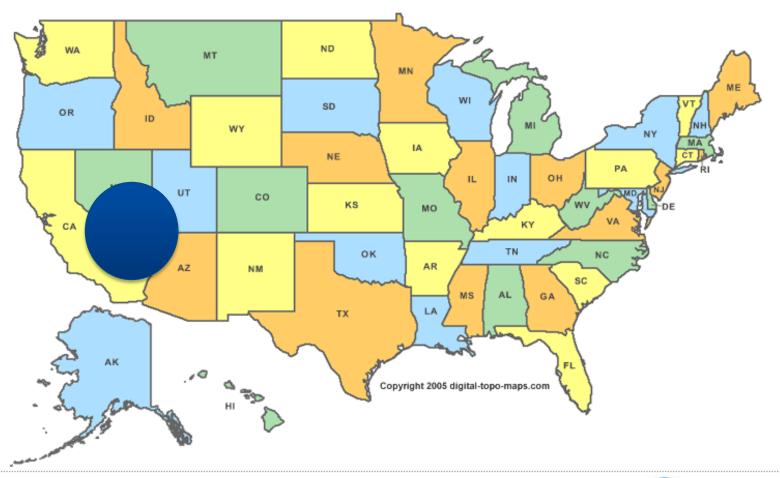


Chest Wall Musculature



Wisconsin





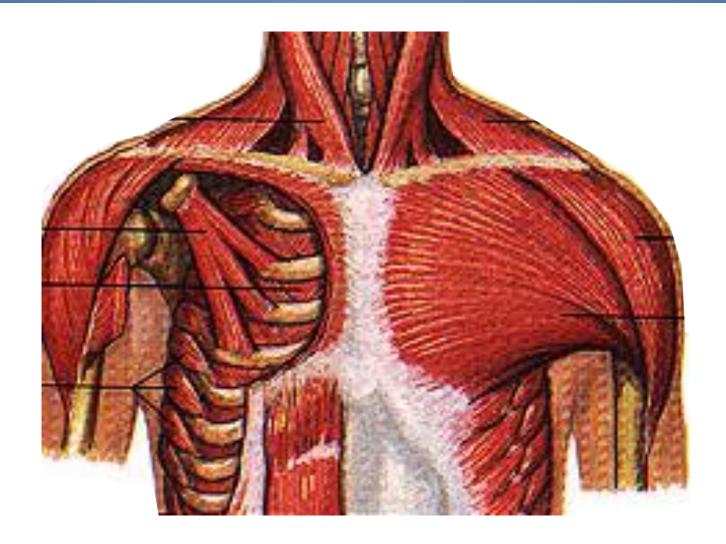




Las Vegas

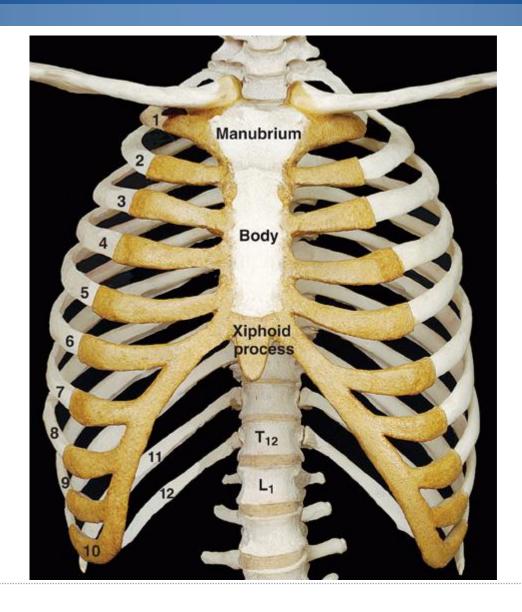


Chest Wall Musculature



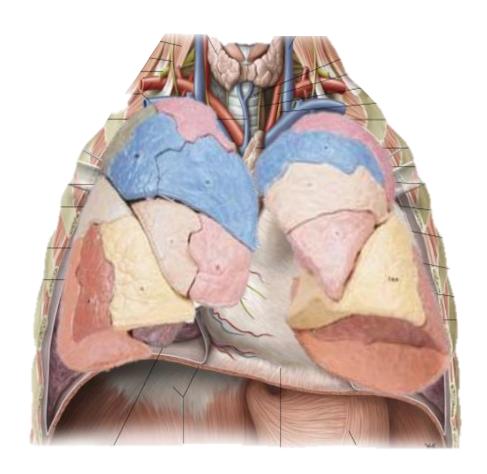


Chest - Skeleton



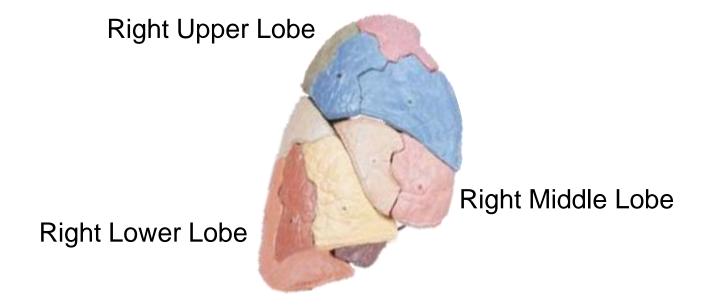


Anatomy – Lungs





Anatomy – Lobes





Anatomy – Lobes



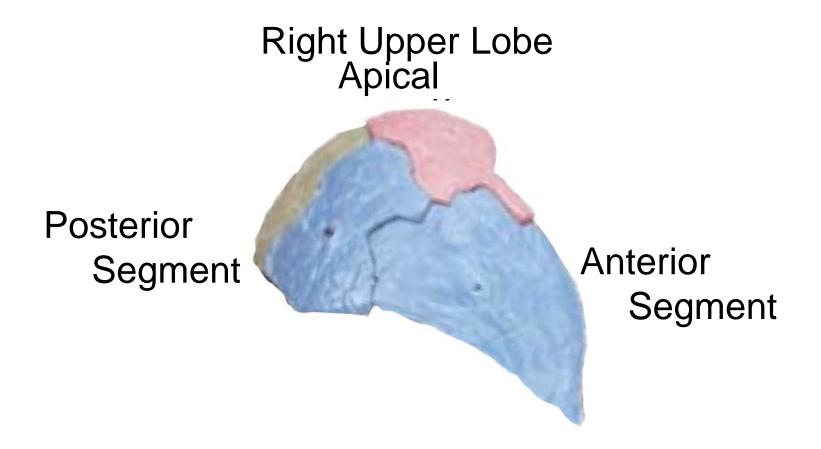


Anatomy – Lobes



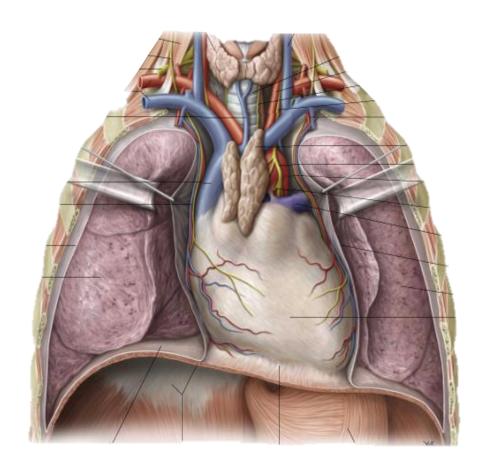


Anatomy – Lung Segments



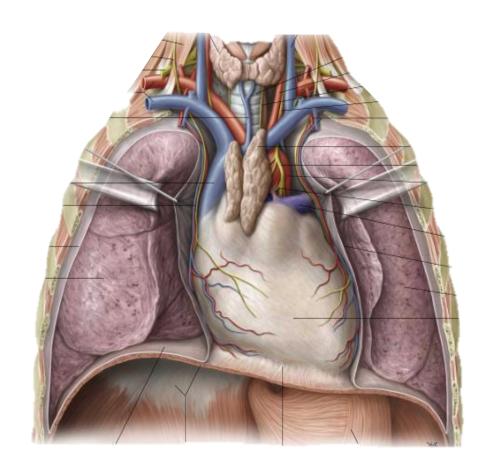


Thymus



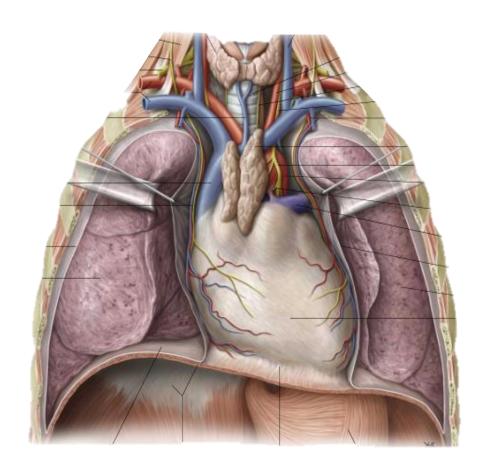


Anatomy – Great Veins



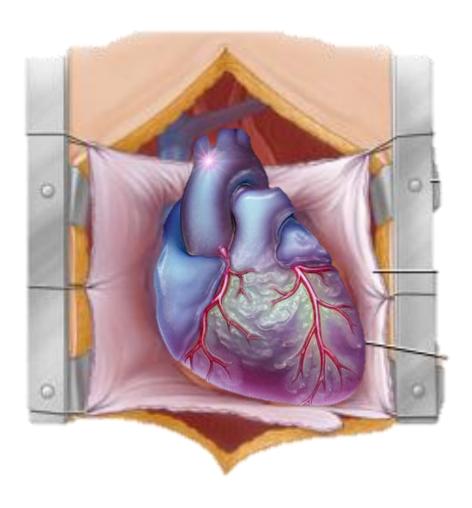


Anatomy – Pericardial Sac



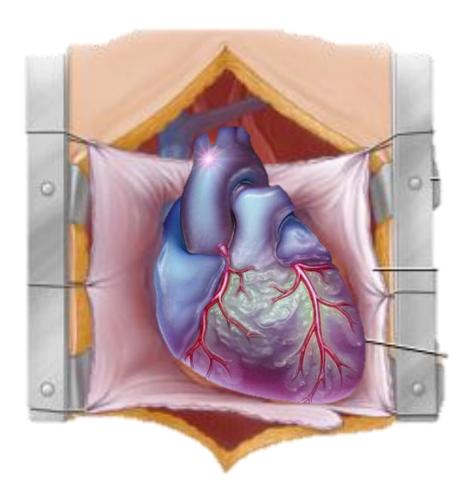


The Pericardial Sac



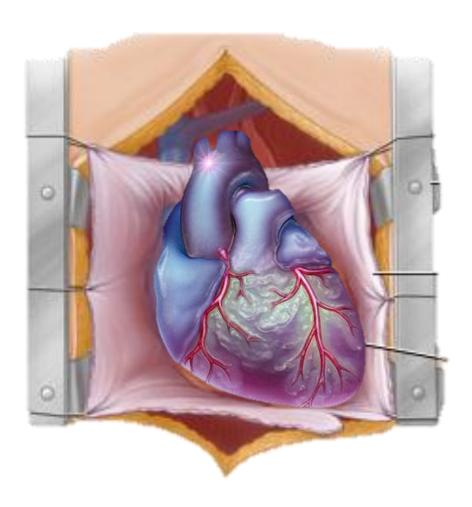


The Heart



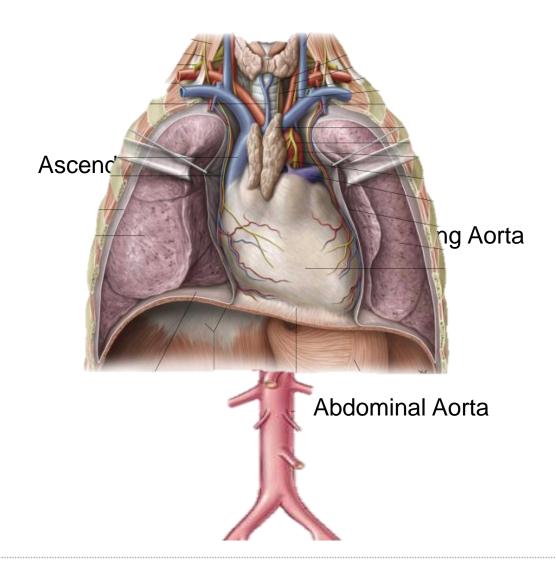


The Coronary Arteries



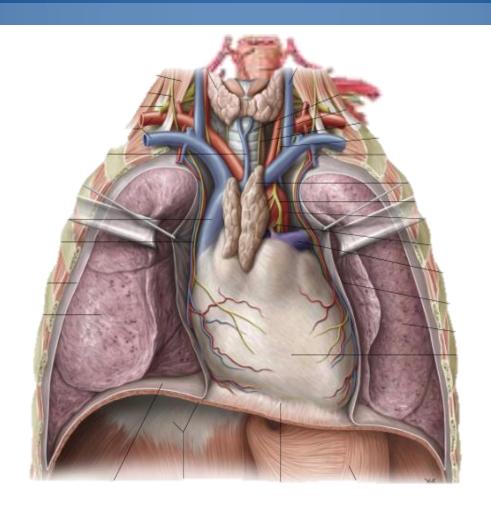


The Aorta





Esophagus

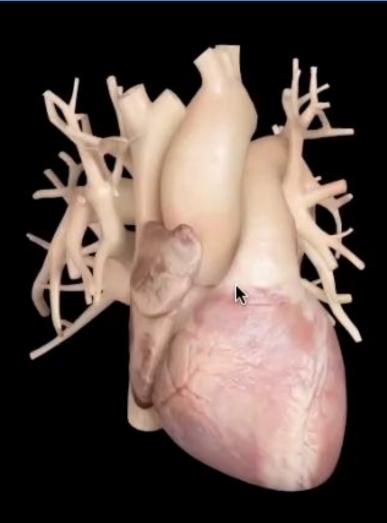




- Anatomy of the Chest
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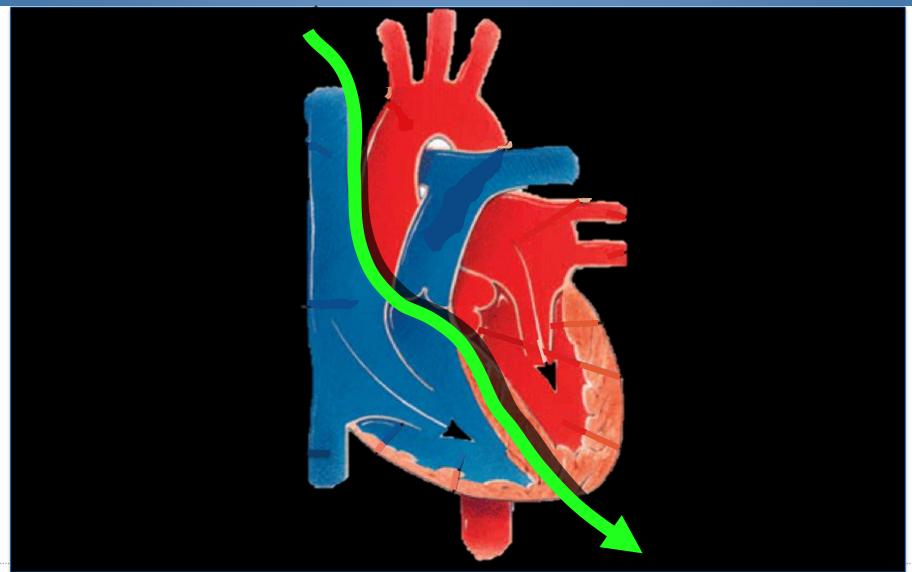


The Heart in Action



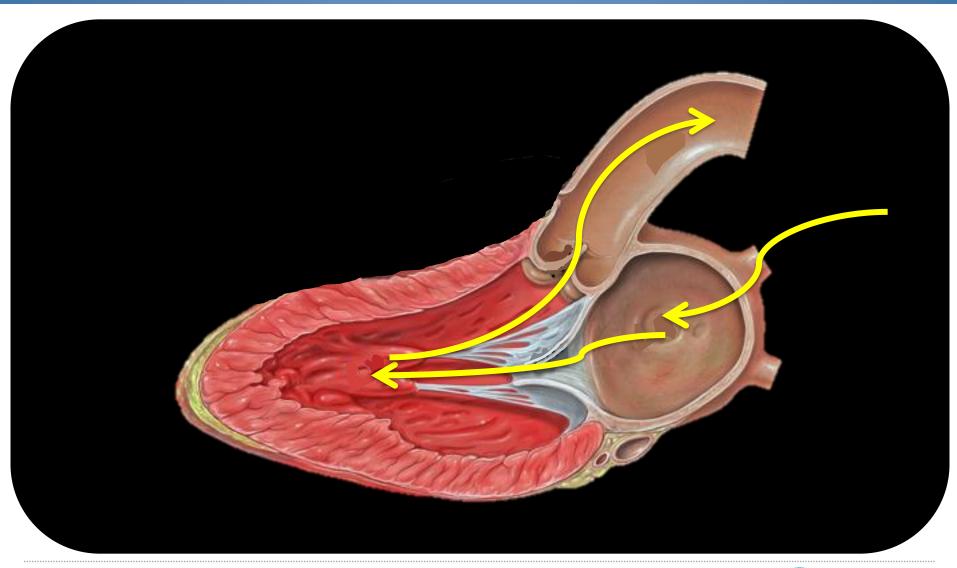


Inside the Heart



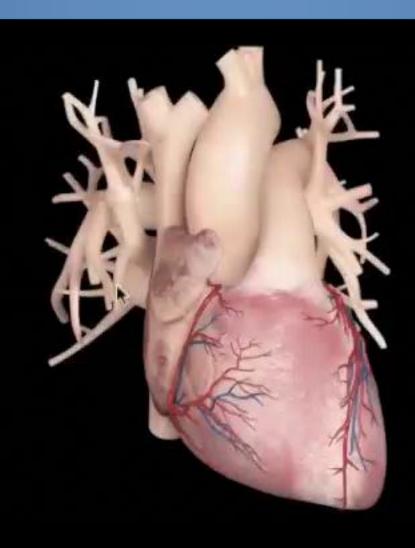


Inside the Heart





Inside the Working Heart





Normal Valve Function





Normal Heart Valves





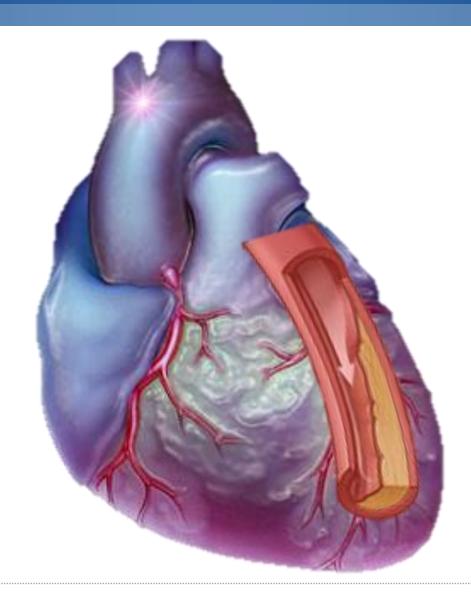


Outline

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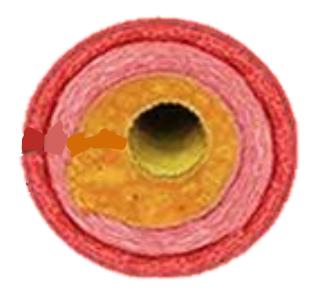


Coronary Artery Disease



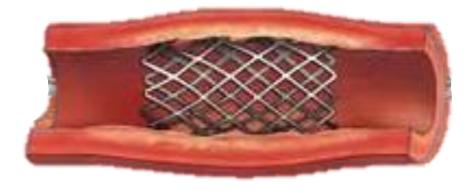


Coronary Artery Atherosclerosis





Coronary Artery Stenting





Coronary Artery Stenting





History of Heart Surgery

"Any surgeon who would attempt an operation of the heart should lose the respect of his colleagues."

Theodor Billroth

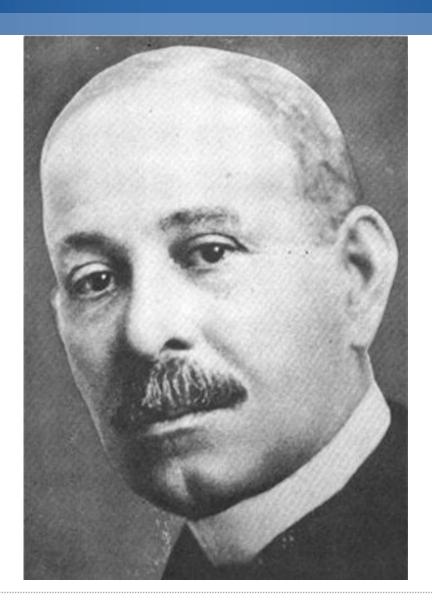


Theodore Billroth





Dr. Daniel Hale Williams





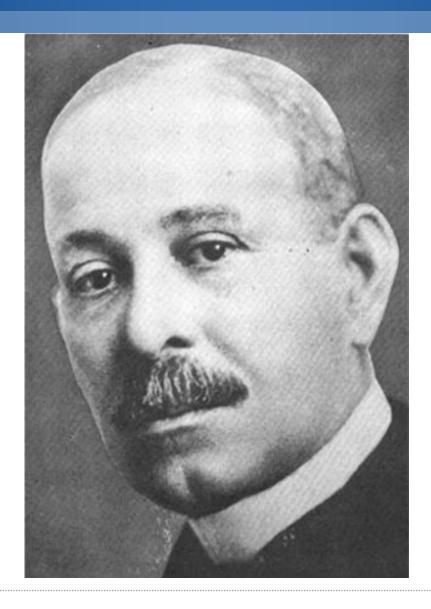
July 9, 1883



William Cornish



Dr. Daniel Hale Williams





Dr. Charles Mayo

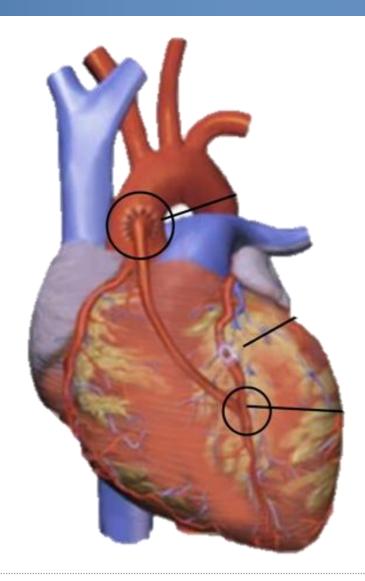






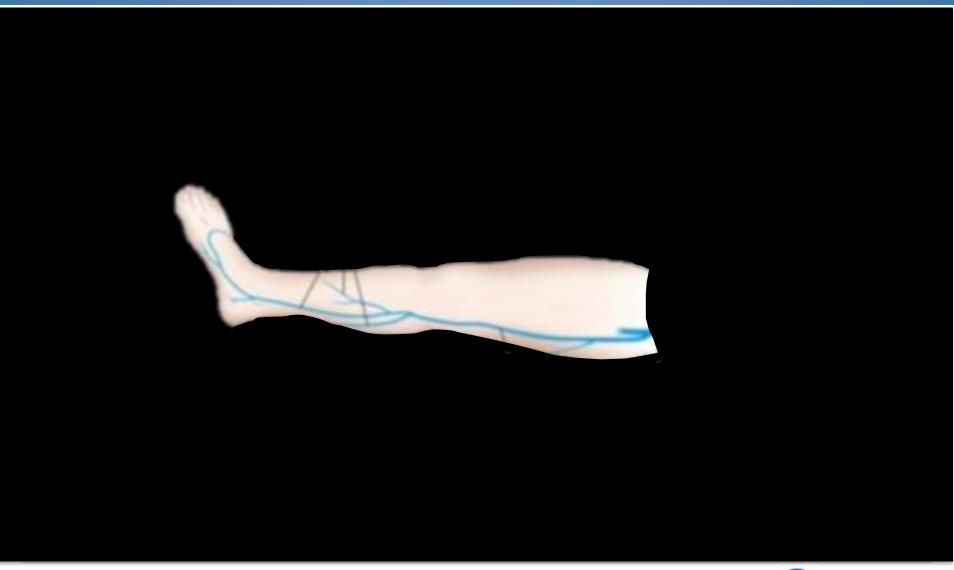


Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting



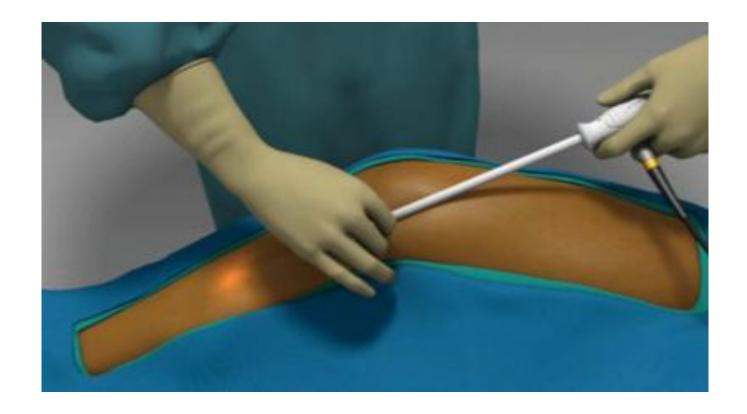


Greater Saphenous Vein



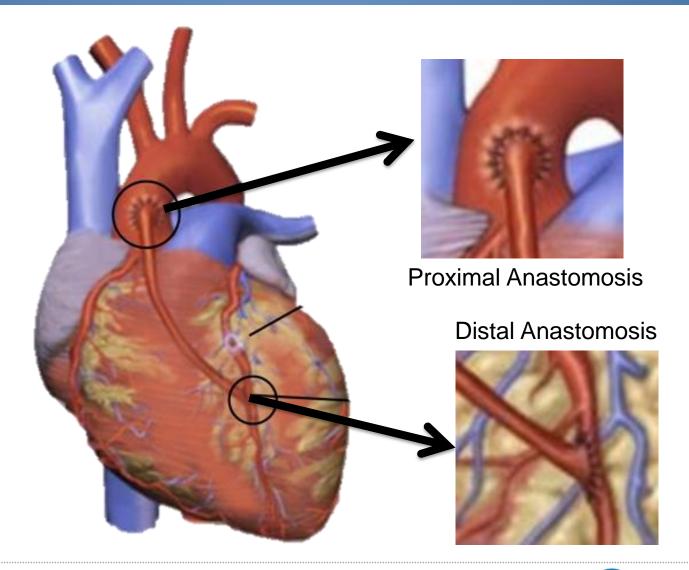


Endoscopic Vein Harvest



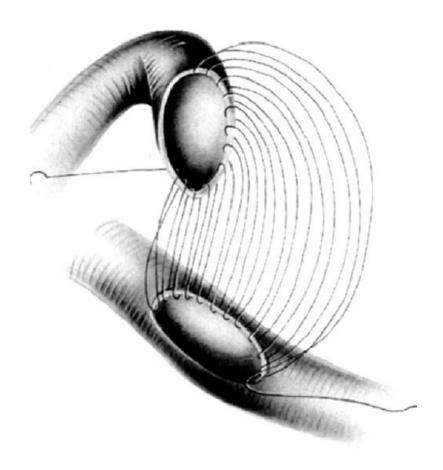


Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting



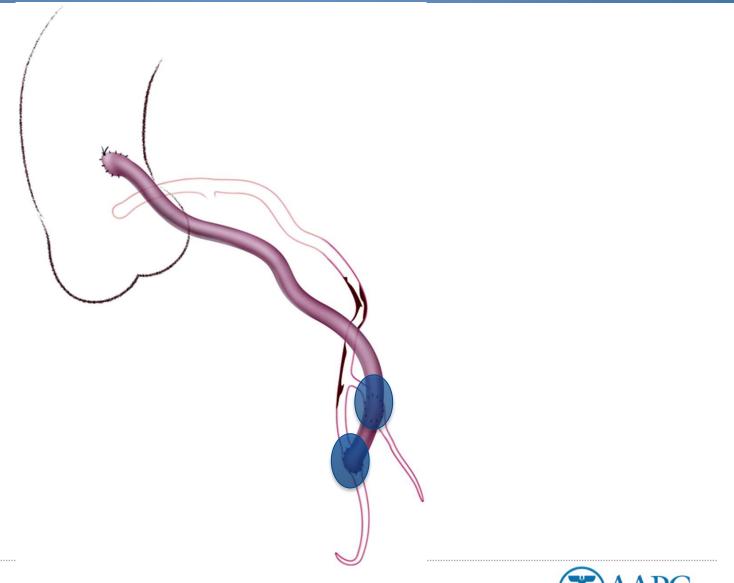


CABG: End to Side Anastomosis

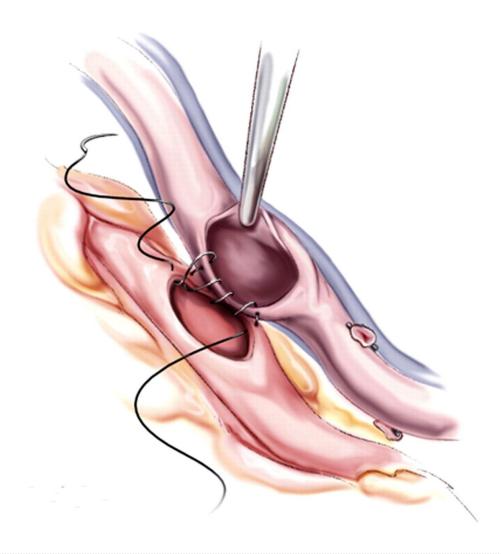




Sequential Vein Graft

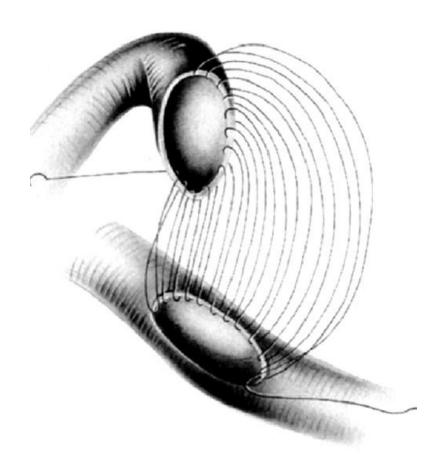


Side to Side Anastomosis



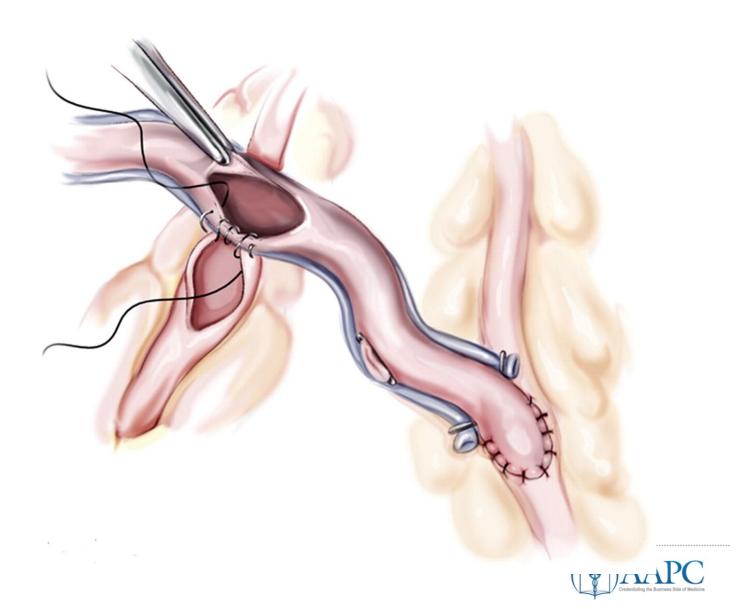


CABG: End to Side Anastomosis





Sequential Graft

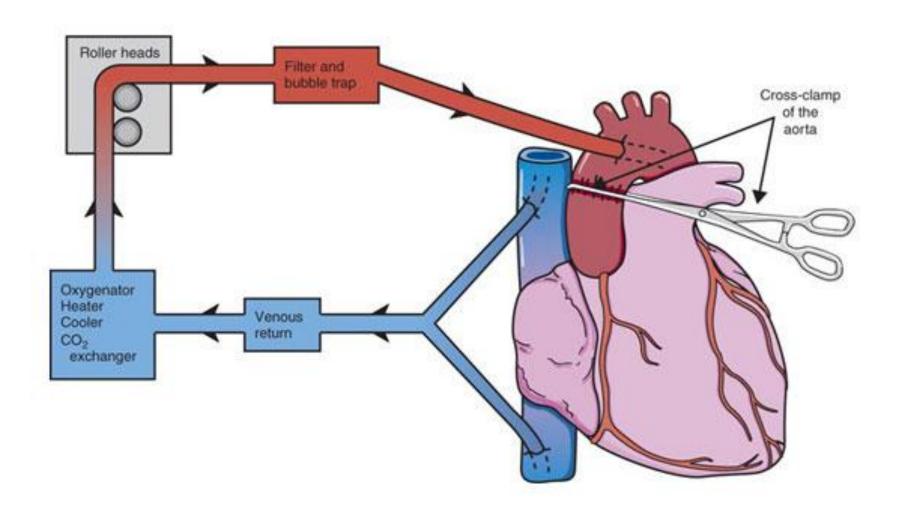


CABG Options

- On Pump Motionless Heart
- Off Pump Beating Heart
- On Pump Beating Heart

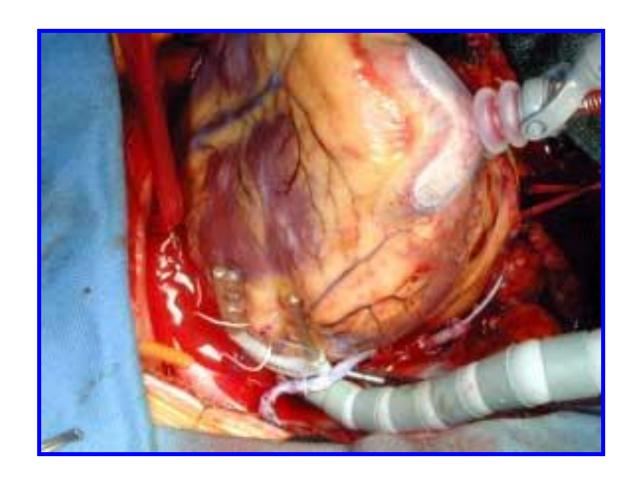


CABG: On Pump





CABG: Off Pump



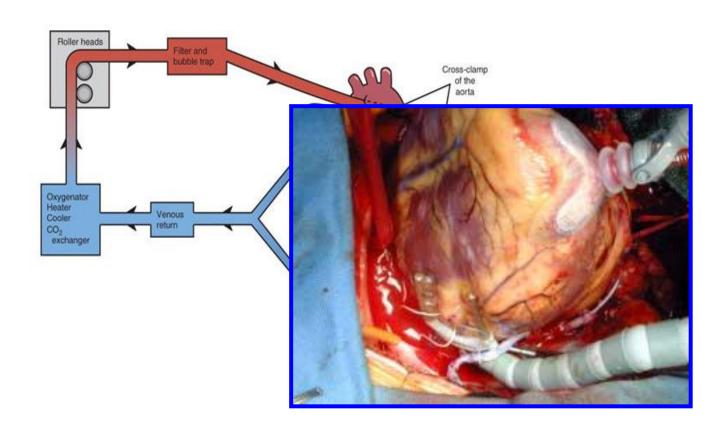


CABG: Off Pump



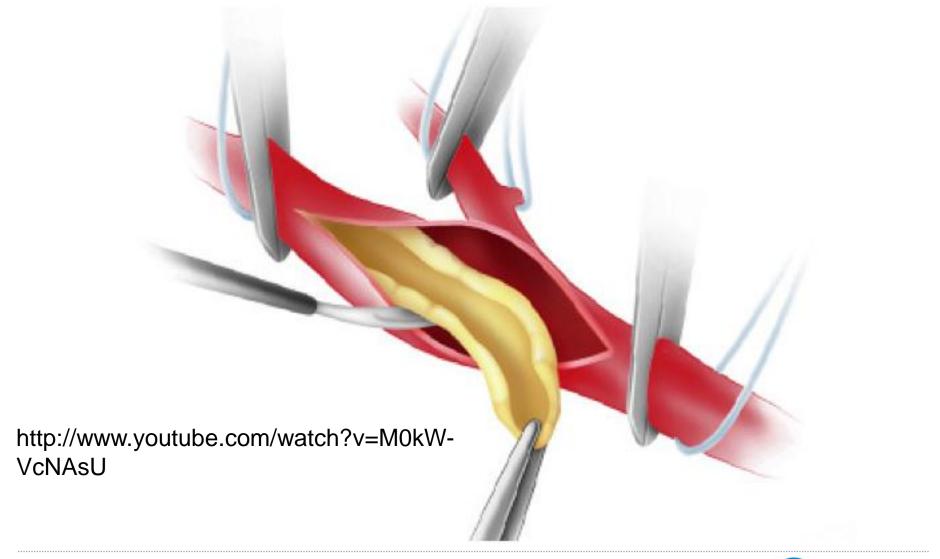


CABG: On Pump – Beating Heart Options



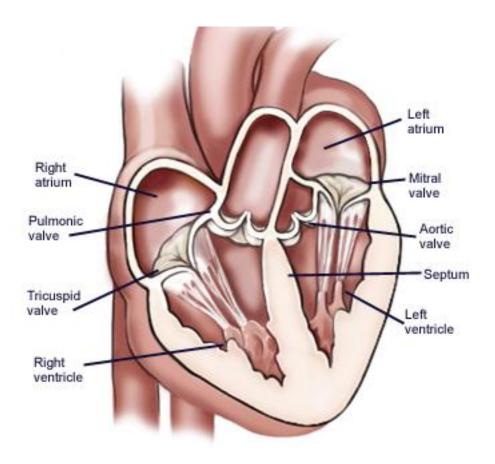


Endarterectomy





Heart Valves



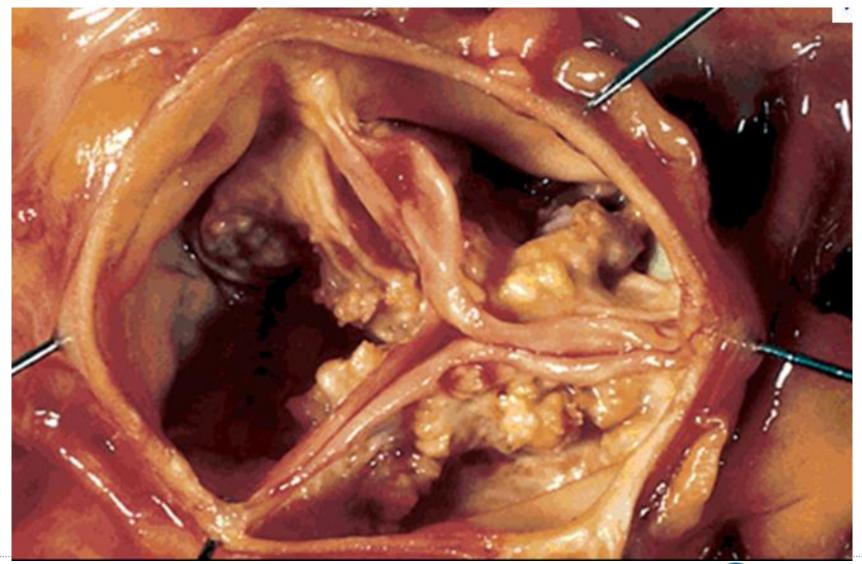


Normal Valve Function



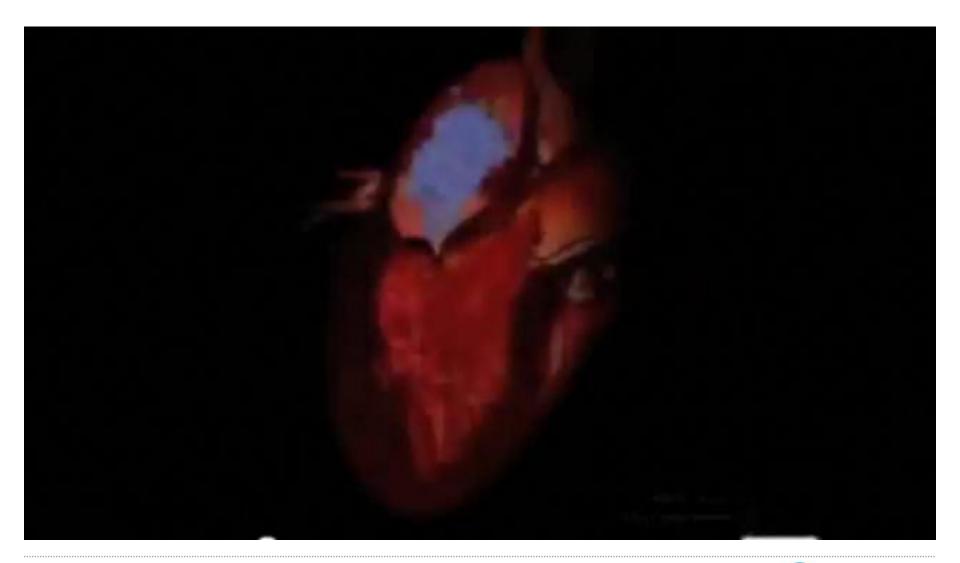


Valve Stenosis



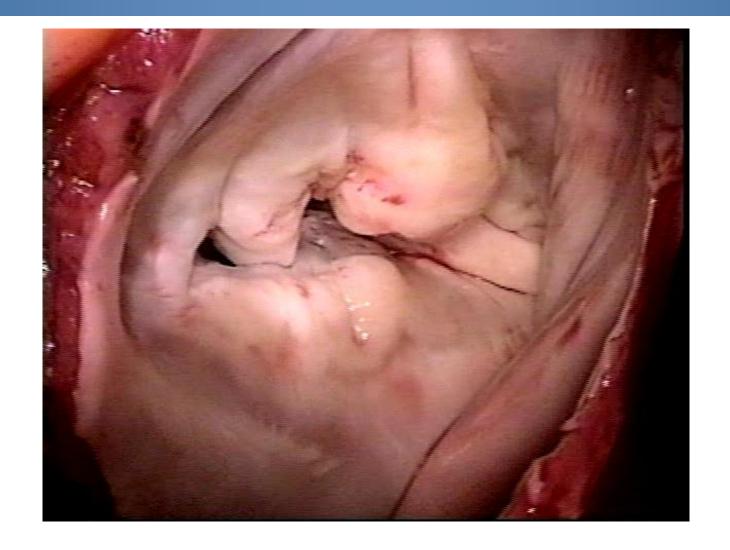


Leaky Heart Valves





Leaky Heart Valves



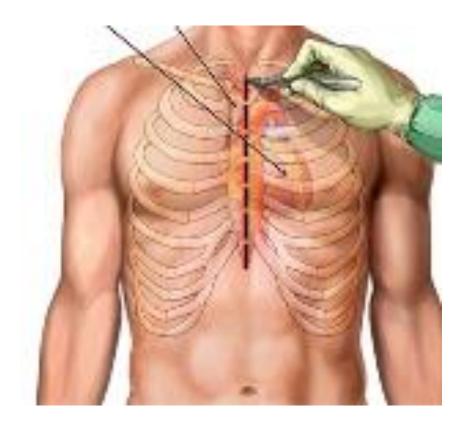


Heart Valve Surgery

- Replacement
- Repair
 - Valvuloplasty
 - Artificial chordae
 - Annuloplasty
- Trans-Catheter Techniques

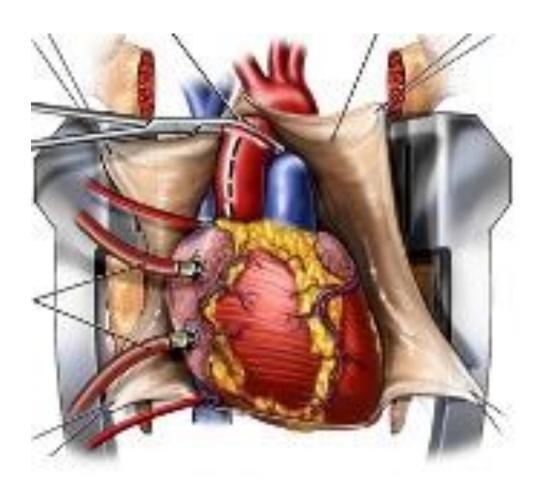


Median Sternotomy





Connecting to the Heart Lung Machine





Removing the Old Valve





Prosthetic Aortic Valve



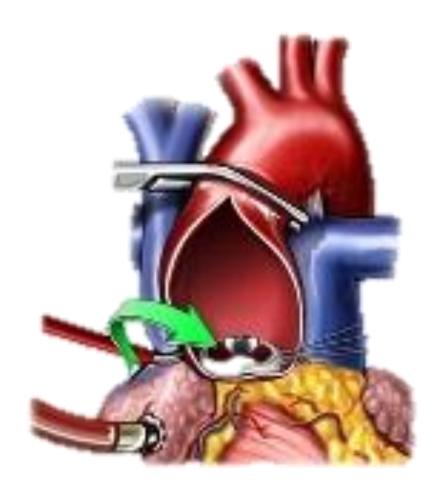


Prosthetic Aortic Valve



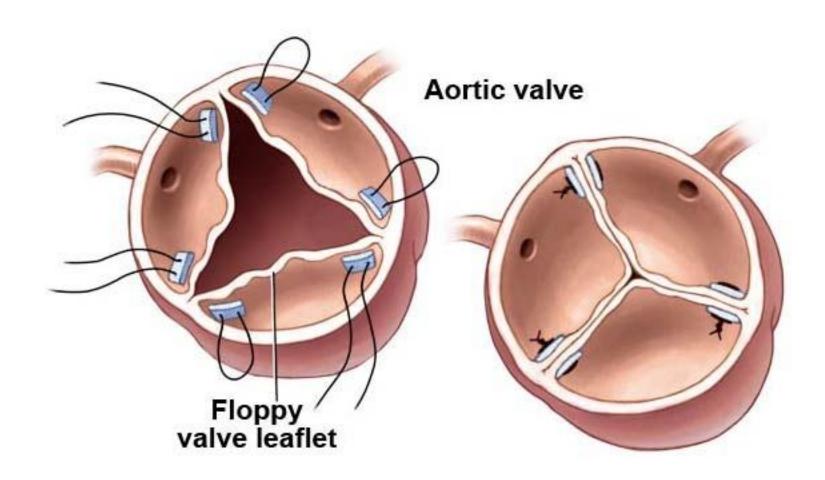


Implanting the New Valve



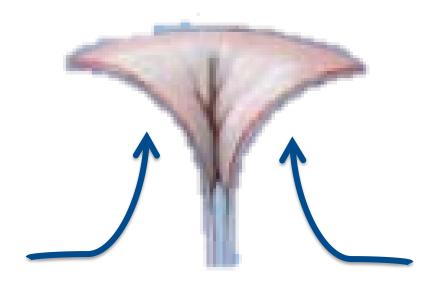


Aortic Valve Repair



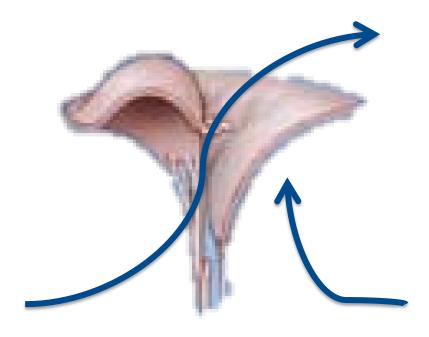


Mitral Valve - Normal



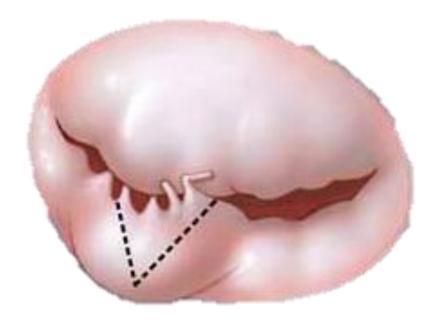


Mitral Valve - Leaflet Segment Prolapse



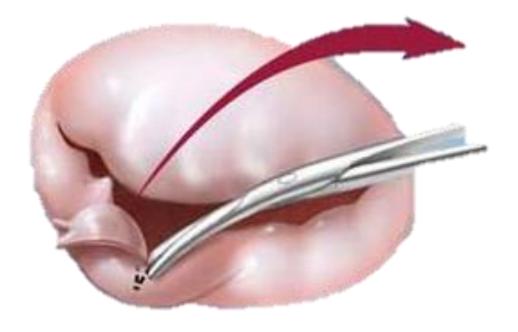


Mitral Valve Repair – Leaflet Segment Prolapse



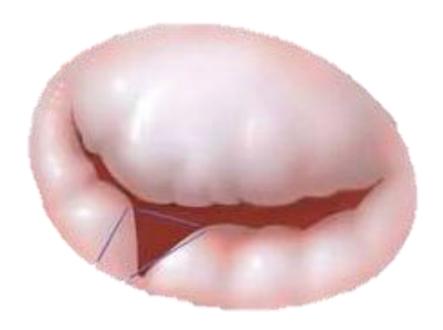


Mitral Valve Repair—Resection of Leaflet Segment





Mitral Valve Repair – Resection of Leaflet Segment



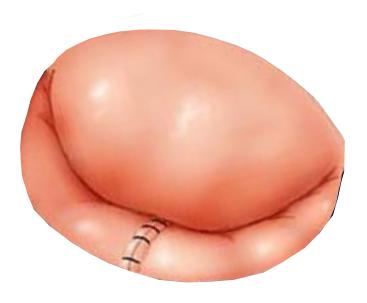


Mitral Valve Repair - Valvuloplasty





Mitral Valve Repair - Annuloplasty



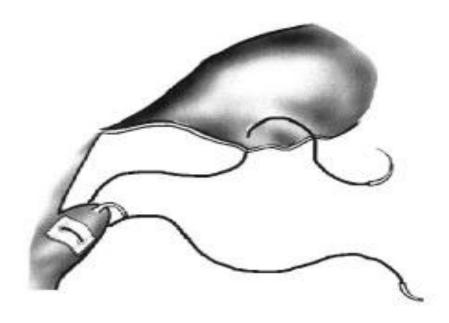


Artificial Chordae



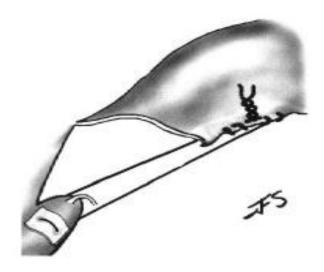


Artificial Chordae



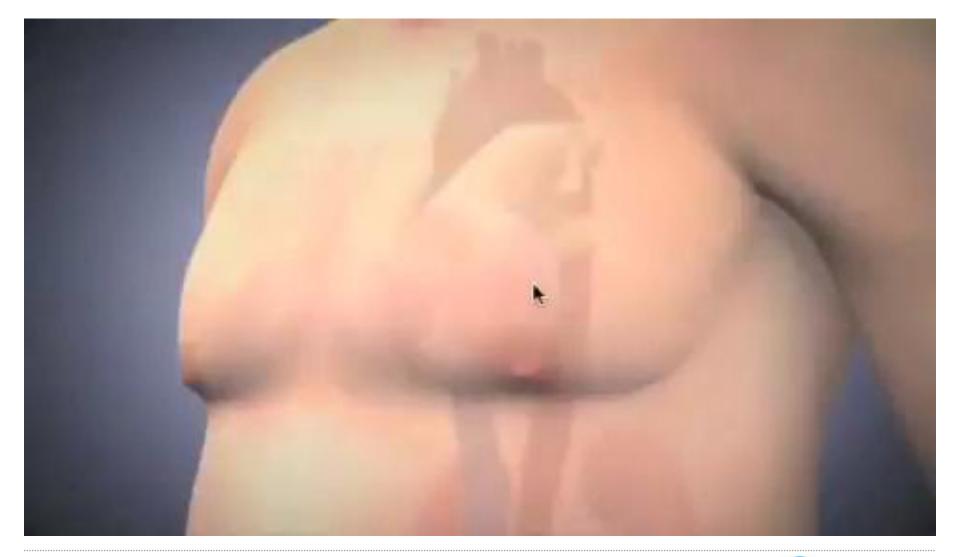


Artificial Chordae



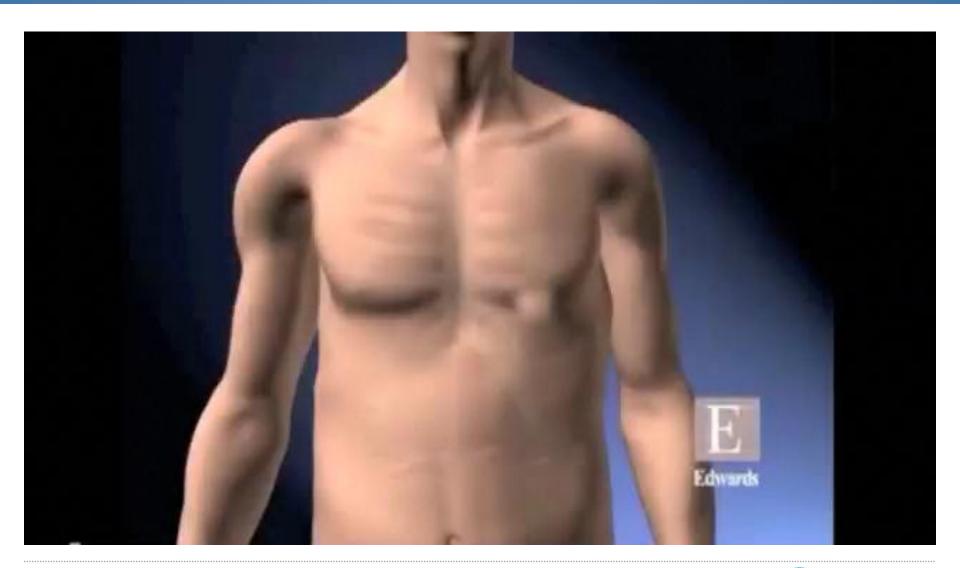


TAVR



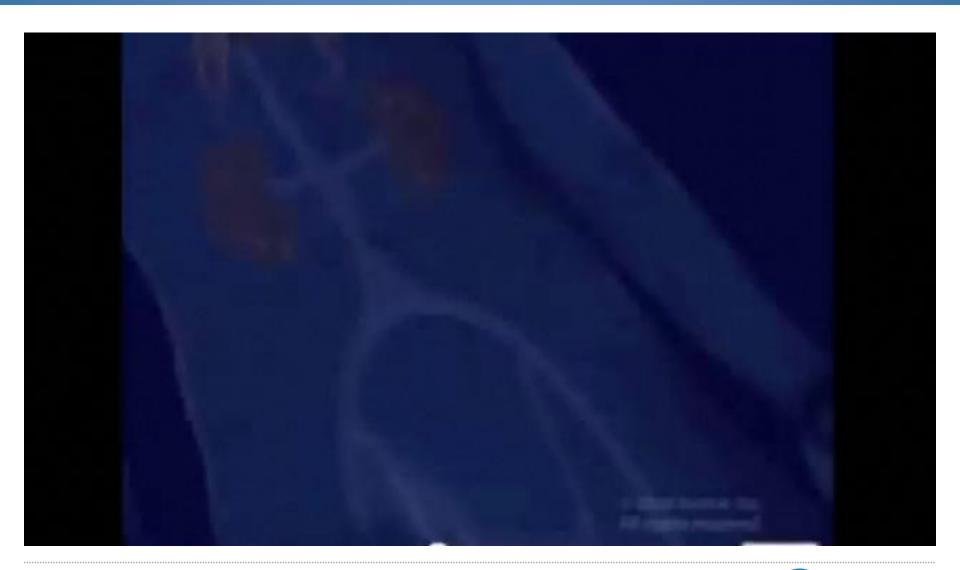


Trans – Apical AVR





Trans – Catheter Repair for Mitral Regurgitation





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Importance of Beer in the History of Heart Surgery

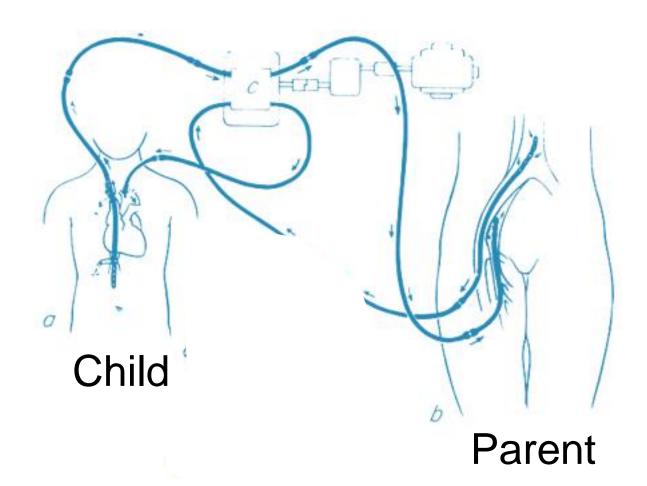




C. Walton Lillehei

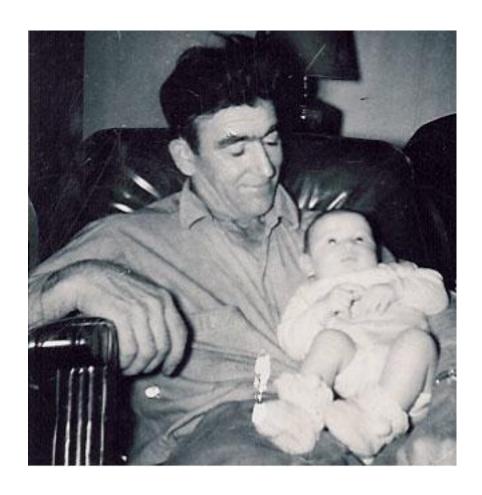




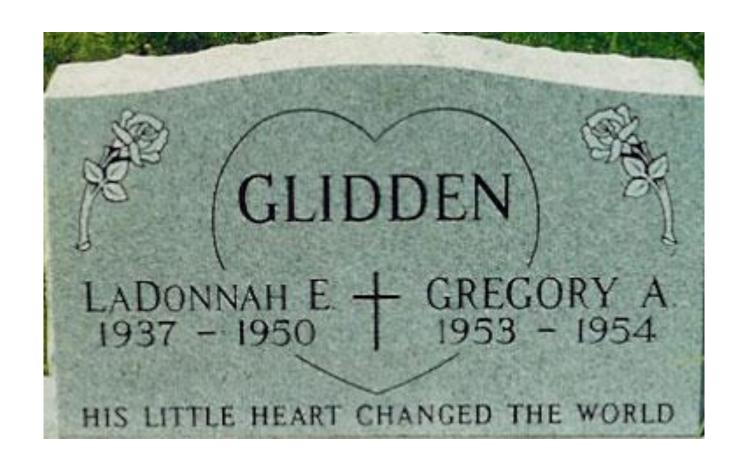




Lyman and Gregory Glidden









Importance of Beer in the History of Heart Surgery













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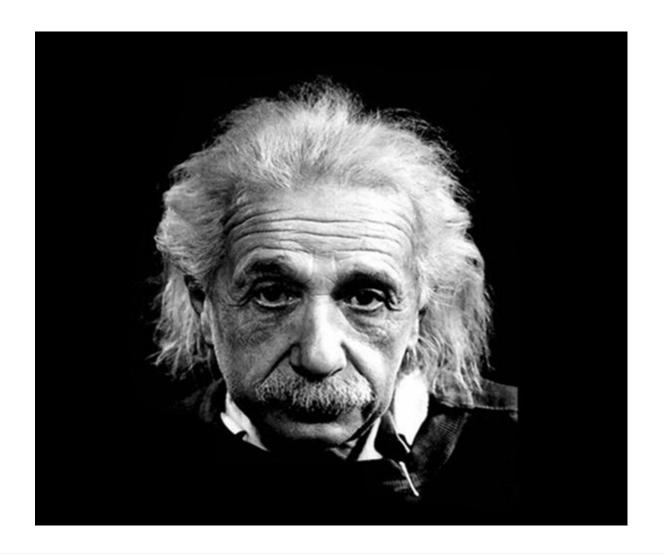


Celebrity Cardiovascular Diseases





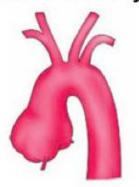
Aortic Aneurysm



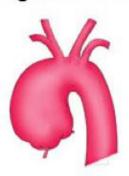


Thoracic Aortic Aneurysms

Aortic Root Aneurysm



Ascending Aortic Aneurysm



Aortic Arch Aneurysm

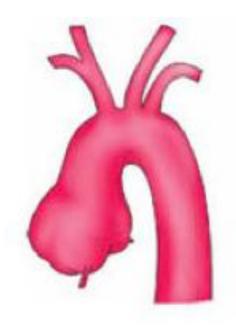


Descending Aortic Aneurysm





Aortic Root Aneurysms





Removing the Old Valve





Composite Graft – Valved Conduit





Modified Bentall Procedure





Modified Bentall Procedure





Replacement of Aortic Valve, Aortic Root and Ascending Aorta





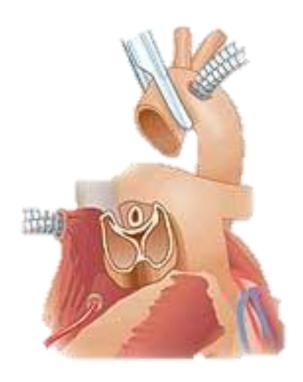
Replacement of Ascending Aorta



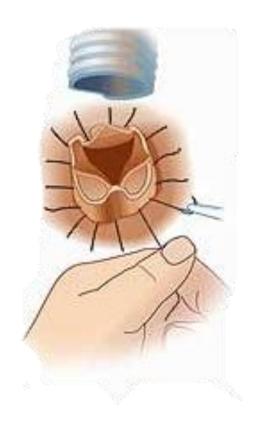




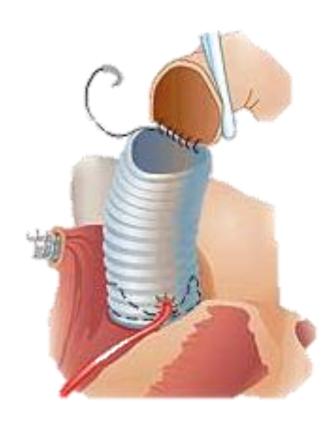






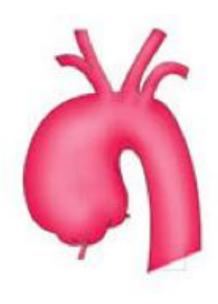






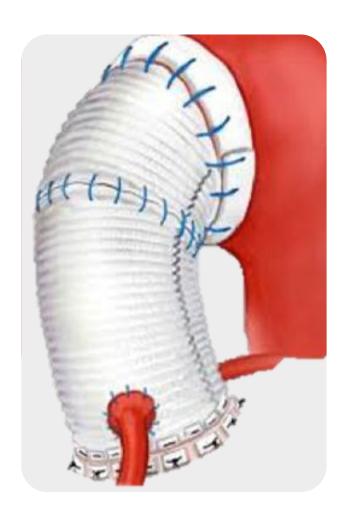


Ascending Aortic Aneurysms



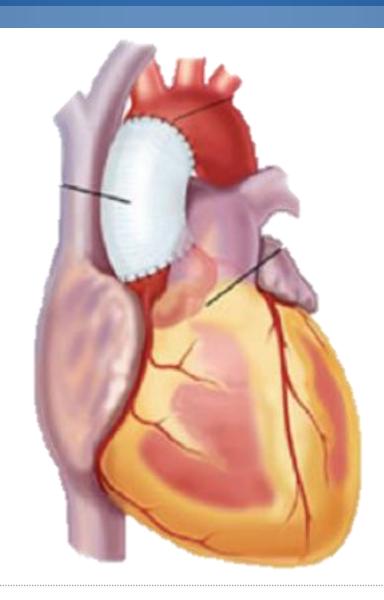


Replacement of Aortic Root and Ascending Aorta



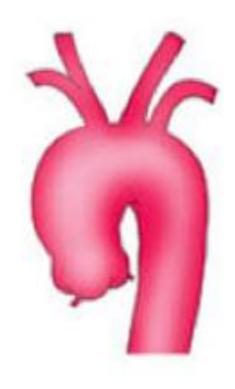


Interposition Graft



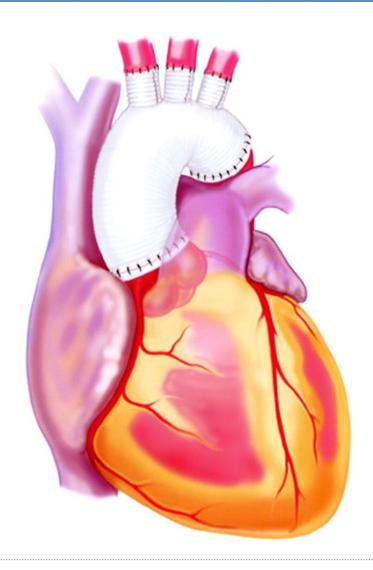


Aortic Arch Aneurysm



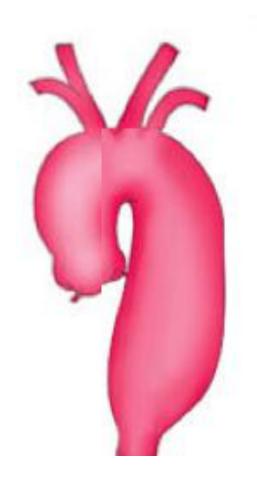


Replacement of Aortic Arch



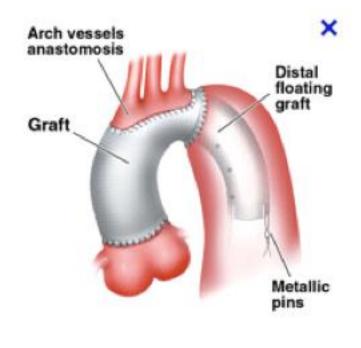


Ascending, + Arch + Descending Aortic Aneurysms





Elephant Trunk



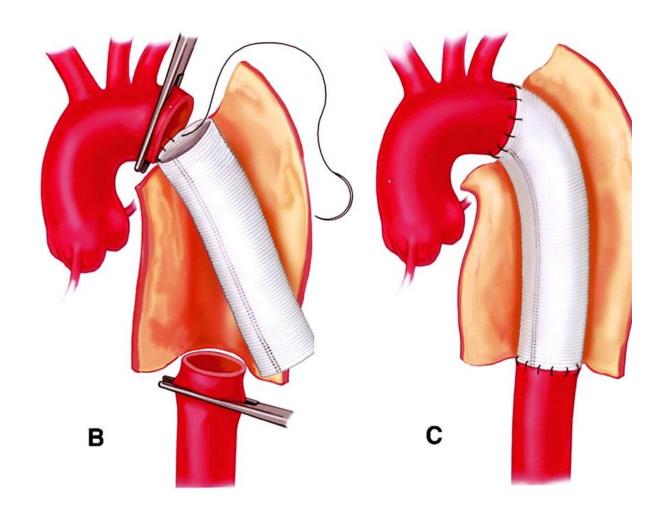


Descending Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm





Descending Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm



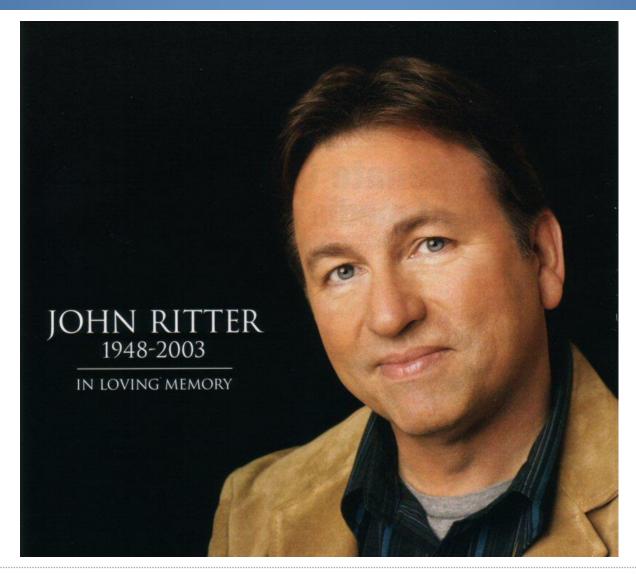


TEVAR





Aortic Dissection





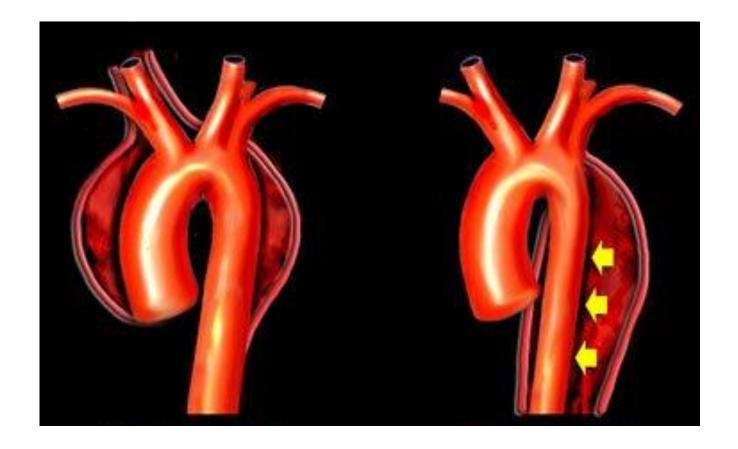
Aortic Dissection





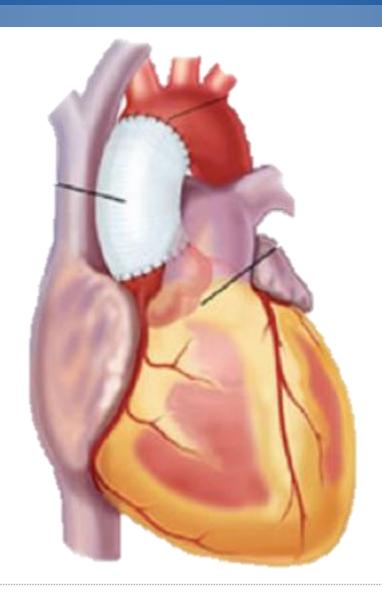


Case Scenario



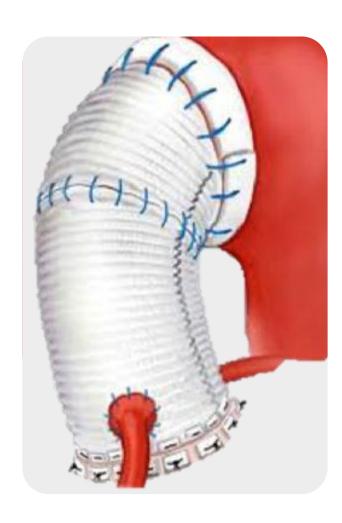


Interposition Graft





Replacement of Aortic Root and Ascending Aorta









Aortic Transection



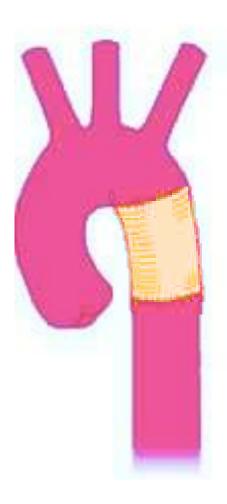


Aortic Transection





Aortic Transection





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Objectives

Objective #5

Learn to Decipher the Surgeon's Intent

Surgical Procedures



Deciphering the Surgeon's Intent

► However, a *diagnostic biopsy* of a lung nodule using a wedge technique requires only that a tissue sample be obtained without particular attention to resections margins. A therapeutic wedge resection requires attention to margins and complete resection even when the wedge resection is ultimately followed by a more extensive resection. In the case of a wedge resection where intraoperative pathology consultation determines that a more extensive resection is required in the same anatomic location, it becomes classified as a diagnostic wedge resection (32507, 32668). When no more extensive resection is required, the same procedure is a therapeutic wedge resection (32505, 32666). ◄



32507 and 32668 OR 32505 and 32666

- Is the Intent of the Surgeon to Diagnose or to Treat?
 - Case Scenarios



Questions

