

Obesity in Patient with Grown Up Congenital Heart Disease (GUCH) Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD) with Pulmonary Hypertension in Sanglah Hospital, Bali

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Abstract

Ventricular septal defect (VSD) is a congenital heart disease (CHD) which characterized by having a hole in the wall that separate between the right and left ventricle. There are several types of VSD based on its location which are perimembranous/conoventricular, subpulmonary/conotruncal, supracristal/ doubly committed, muscular and atrioventricular canal/inlet. VSD is one of the most common CHD which occurs in approximately 2-6 of every 1000 live births and accounts for more than 20% of all congenital heart diseases whereas the population of VSD patients with GUCH still uncertain. We are presenting a rare case of a 19 years old patient with CHF NYHA class functional IV et causa uncorrected L-to-R shunt supracristal VSD with BMI of 35,5 kg/m² which presented in the emergency room with ADHF profile B. The echocardiography revealed decrease LV systolic function (LVEF 35%), normal RV systolic function (TAPSE 2.0cm), decrease LV diastolic function (E/A 1.6 ; E/E' 10 with estimated of PCWP 14.3mmHg), with dilated LA (La diam 4.8cm), LV (LVIDd 6.51cm), severe AR e.c prolapse RCC, severe TR with TR Max PG 53mmHg (estimated SPAP of 63mmHg), also severe PR. We plan to do pulmonary artery O₂ responsiveness followed by VSD closure in this patient. Another explanation will be discussed in this paper.

Keywords: supracristal VSD, obesity, grown up congenital heart disease (GUCH), pulmonary hypertension