Aortic and Mitral Valve Replacement in a Patient with Severe Haemophilia A

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A 49-year-old man with severe haemophilia A developed left ventricular failure as a complication of valvular heart disease. In November 1979, open heart surgery was performed and during heparinised cardiac bypass and hypothermia both the aortic and mitral valves were replaced with porcine heterografts.

Replacement therapy in the form of factor VIII concentrates maintained the factor VIII coagulant level at 100% until 10 days

postoperatively and a total dose of 116,600 F VIII c units were given.

The patient described is the first haemophilic to undergo open heart surgery in Australia and to our knowledge the first reported case in the world to have had a successful double valve graft.

The patient is now extremely well and is not receiving anticoagulant therapy.

With the current availability of factor VIII concentrates, elective surgical proce-

Surgery

200

by-pass 3/4

Canjopulmonary bypass

160

110%

> 120

40

1.00 μm^2

100 75 50 25-0-

AHF

5,000 units

AHF AHF

3,500 units 2,500 units (in pump)

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7.00 a.m. Time, h