LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The British Heart Journal welcomes letters commenting on papers that it has published within the past six months.

All letters must be typed with double spacing and signed by all authors.

No letter should be more than 600 words.

In general, no letter should contain more than six references (also typed with double spacing).

Balloon dilatation of supravalvar pulmonary stenosis after arterial switch procedure for complete transposition.

Str,-I read with interest the article by Saxena et al on balloon dilatation of supravalvar pulmonary stenosis that developed after previous anatomical correction of transposition of the great arteries. They described the results of eight balloon dilatations in five children. In none of the dilatations was there any improvement in the pressure gradient across the area of obstruction nor was there any significant angiographic change. Yet they went on to apply balloon angioplasty in five patients and in addition repeated the procedure in three children. As they state, the residual obstruction seemed to be related to shrinkage and retraction of the pericardial patch used in the enlargement of neopulmonary artery at the time of initial surgery. There is no theoretical basis why such lesions would respond to balloon dilatation. Zeewi et al's observations were also similar when there was diffuse narrowing of the pulmonary artery. I have also used balloon dilatation of supravalvar pulmonary stenosis that developed after a previous arterial switch procedure. There was excellent haemodynamic (fig 1) and angiographic (fig 2) improvement; however, the obstruction in my case was discrete (fig 1A) and there is theoretical reason for balloon dilatation to be effective at discrete obstructions such as this.

I urge Saxena et al and others not to use balloon angioplasty if obstructive lesions of the pulmonary artery in children are diffuse, those described by Saxena and Zeewi. Discrete lesions, however, can be dilated.

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1 Saxena A, Fong LV, Ogilvie BC, Keeton BR. Use of balloon dilatation to treat supravalvar pulmonary stenosis developing after anatomic correction for complete transposition. Br Heart J 1990;63:151-5.


This letter was shown to the authors, who reply as follows:

Str,—Dr Rao has misinterpreted the nature of the stenotic lesions of the supravalvar pulmonary area that we attempted to dilate after the arterial switch procedure. The angiographic appearances of the cases, showed a stenotic segment that seemed to be localized to a short segment in the proximal pulmonary artery which was considerably narrower than the distal pulmonary arterial segment. The distal pulmonary artery may have looked smaller than expected, but it was comparable to the more distal pulmonary arterial tree, except where a further localised stenosis occurred. It was this short segment of proximal supravalvar pulmonary stenosis or discrete bifurcation stenosis that responded poorly to balloon dilatation. The segments appeared amenable to balloon dilatation, as judged by angiography, and did not assume the appearance of diffuse narrowing that Dr Rao has described. It was concluded that these short localised segments that responded poorly to balloon dilatation should not be described as a discrete stenosis, as their appearance suggested, because they responded like short segments with hypoplasia with both an intrinsic and post-surgical aetiology. We agree with Dr Rao that diffuse hypoplasia would not be amenable to balloon dilatation. Progress in developing effective treatment for such stenotic lesions comes not only from knowledge of successful trials, but also from unsuccessful attempts, as anticipated by the use of endovascular stents for congenital heart disease.

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1 Saxena A, Fong LV, Ogilvie BC, Keeton BR. Use of balloon dilatation to treat supravalvar pulmonary stenosis developing after anatomical correction for complete transposition. Br Heart J 1990;64:151-5.


Balloon atrial septostomy via the umbilical vein

Str,—We wish to point out that the "practicability of cannulation via the umbilical vein" was first reported by us as an alternative to the femoral route for balloon atrial septostomy over two decades ago. Several centres have adopted the method and have confirmed the usefulness and advantages of this approach. One report was published in the British Heart Journal in 1974 with similar conclusions to ours. The incorporation of echocardiographic imaging makes the umbilical route even more attractive. We highlighted the fact that transumbilical sep-