



CS007

Cardiothoracic Surgery & Interventions • Poster Presentation

PATTERN OF CLINICAL PRESENTATION AND SURGERY FOR ATRIAL MYXOMA IN LASUTH: A 20-YEAR EXPERIENCE

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Introduction Atrial Myxoma is the most common primary tumour of the heart. The clinical presentation varies from asymptomatic to obstructive symptoms. Surgical excision is the mainstay of treatment, however concomitant repair or replacement of the corresponding atrioventricular valve may be required if the valve is significantly damaged.

Methodology This is a retrospective analysis of prospectively acquired data from the institution's data manager. The study period was 2006-2025 (20 years). All patients with a diagnosis of Atrial Myxoma were included. Data extracted for analysis included the age, gender, clinical presentation, diagnosis and surgery.

Result A total of 33 patients were referred for myxoma excision over the study period. Mean age 54.76 ± 13.6 years (age range 21-80 years). Gender distribution was Female 25 (75.8%): Male 8(24.2%) Clinical presentation; Obstructive symptoms 22 (66.7%) Embolic symptoms 4 (12.1%) Non specific constitutional symptoms 2(6%) Asymptomatic 2 (6.1%). Echocardiography was the main diagnostic tool, 63.6% was found on the left. Of the 33 patients seen over the study period, Two patients died while awaiting surgery (6.1%). One patient travelled abroad (3.0%). Eleven patients were lost to follow-up (33.3%).

Conclusion The most common clinical presentation was with obstructive symptoms 22 (66.7%). Surgical excision alone sufficed in the majority of patients who were operated, 9(60.0%). Concomitant atrioventricular valve procedure was required in 6(40.0%) of those operated.

Keywords: Myxoma, surgery