EARLY OUTCOMES OF MINIMALLY INVASIVE DIRECT CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS (MIDCAB) VERSUS OFF-PUMP CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS (OPCAB) THROUGH STERNOTOMY FOR SINGLE VESSEL DISEASE

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master's Degree in Cardiothoracic Surgery

By

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ABSTRACT

Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) is among the most important surgical procedures in the history of medicine. Arguably, no other operation has prolonged more lives, provided more symptom relief, and been more thoroughly studied. It has been the most common procedure of adult cardiac surgery. CABG is evolving and remains the most durable means of revascularization for patients with coronary artery disease (CAD).

Off-pump coronary artery bypass is considered an important method in the field of coronary surgery as with advancements of studies on the cardiopulmonary bypass machine, it's proved that there are many drawbacks to CPB e.g.: incidence of strokes, renal impairment, post-operative coagulopathy and bleeding especially with prolonged bypass times. And with the continuous improvements in both scientific and technical axes; we realized that doing these operations off-pump could be beneficial in reducing some of these drawbacks.

With the development of off-pump techniques, we could perform these operations minimally invasive with thoracotomy incision adding the benefit of avoiding median sternotomy to the proposed benefits of off-pump. *Keywords*: coronary artery disease, coronary surgery, off-pump coronary artery bypass, minimally invasive coronary surgery, hybrid surgery