**SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PRIMARY BENIGN RIGHT VENTRICULAR TUMORS: A 10-YEAR SINGLE-CENTER STUDY**

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**Objective:** To investigate the prognosis of surgical treatment for 28 cases with primary benign right ventricular tumors.

**Method:** 28 cases with right ventricular primary benign cardiac tumors with cardiac surgery in our hospital from January 2007 to November 2017 were retrospectively reviewed. We analyzed the perioperative outcomes, duration of mechanical ventilation, ICU stay and the outcome of follow-up.

**Results:** Of the 28 patients enrolled, there were 20 males and 8 females. The mean age was 36.6±21.1 years old. All patients were diagnosed by echocardiography before surgery. The postoperative pathological biopsy results were:myxoma(10 cases), fibroelastoma(4 cases), hemangioma(4 cases), rhabdomyoma (4 cases), lipomas (2 cases), fibroma(2 cases), lymphangioma(2 cases). Of all the patients, 8 cases were right ventricular inflow tract tumor, 7 cases were right ventricular outflow tract tumor, 4 cases were ventricular tumor combined atrial tumor, 2 cases were epicardial tumor. All patients underwent tumor resection with general anesthesia and cardiopulmonary bypass followed by cardiac arrest. Within the follow-up time of 1 to 10 years, 4 patients had a recurrence, and all of the recurrence occurred within 2 years after surgery. The recurrence-free rate was 83.8% at 10 years after operation. 3 patients died during follow-up, of which the causes were all the recurrence of tumor; and the 10-year survival rate was 79.0%. 3 of the 4 patients who recurrent during the follow-up period died, with the mortality rate of 75%.

**Conclusion:**For patients with primary benign right ventricular tumors, cardiac surgery is a safe and effective method which results of the satisfactory prognosis. Tumor recurrence is the main cause of postoperative death. However, the long-term efficacy of surgical treatment for right ventricular tumors also requires larger-scale clinical trials to verify.