Use of Dikmengil Aortic Needle in Aortic Valve Surgery

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Aortic valve surgery reaches approximately 100000/year worldwide. In most of cases the aortic annulus is heavily calcified and needs the opening of a sufficient area for the insertion of aortic valve prosthesis and the cleaning of the calcified areas for the prevention of the calcific embolus. In our practice, we saw that the exceeds of decalcification procedure may cause the disruption of the cardio-aortic continuity. So, we think that after obtaining adequate orifice area depending to the weight of the patient, reasonable calcific sites may be left in place. In our practice we could not be successful with the use of ultrasonic decalcifying machine. At the end of cleaning procedure we still have some calcific areas. The first part of the Dikmengil needle has a conic shape and 90 degrees angle of the second part give the easy penetration of the needle across the calcific and other hard tissues. In addition, the second and third part of the Dikmengil needle has a quadrangular cross sectional area and we can hold the needle with a specific needle holder very tightly. The third part of the needle is continuing with 90 degrees on the second part so it is very easy to manipulate the needle in small areas. Our needle is produced (FSSB, Germany) by a very hard specific alloy. This needle can penetrate any hard tissues and prosthetic valves sewing ring quickly and easily. We saw that use of Dikmengil aortic needle shortens the suture time, that's why we recommend to our colleges to use Dikmengil aortic needle for quick and easy aortic valve replacement.