

TURIN,  
October  
25<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup>  
2018  
Starhotels  
Majestic

# GIORNATE CARDIOLOGICHE TORINESI



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO



## I don't want a transplant: could I be a candidate for LVAD?

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*SC Cardiochirurgia – Maria Pia Hospital - Torino*



# Prima di dimettere il paziente...

Table 2. - Individualised physical therapy interventions for early mobilization

## Positioning

### Exercises

- Muscle strengthening.
- Breathing.

### Bed mobility activities

- Sitting on edge of bed, in association with exercises, trunk control.
- Turning side to side.

### Transfers from bed to

- Stretcher-chair.
- Chair.
- Commode.

### Gait

- Pre-gait activities: weight shifting, stepping in place and sideways.
- Gait training with rolling walker.



Table 3. - Discharge criteria from the in-patient cardiac rehabilitation

1. Recovery from the surgical procedure
2. Healing of surgical wounds
3. Stabilized fluid balance
4. Optimization of cardiovascular pharmacological therapy
5. Stabilized INR and anti-coagulant dose
6. Regular functioning of VAD: see "optimized" range of VAD parameters
7. No visible and clinical signs of infection at the driveline.
8. Stable clinical and functional status
9. Physical and respiratory therapy rehabilitation completed
10. Stable psychological status
11. Proficiency in the management of the equipment
12. Patient physically able to manage own care (or most of it)
13. Readiness of the patient's home



# Prima di dimettere il paziente...

Educazione del pz e dei caregivers:

- allarmi – diario giornaliero dei parametri
- batterie: sostituzione , carica, collegamento alla rete elettrica
- medicazioni asettiche dell'exit-site
- immobilizzazione della drive-line
- riconoscimento di segni e sintomi di scompenso cardiaco



## **Safety and efficacy of cardiac rehabilitation for patients with continuous flow left ventricular assist devices.**

Marko C<sup>1</sup>, Danzinger G<sup>2</sup>, Käferbäck M<sup>2</sup>, Lackner T<sup>3</sup>, Müller R<sup>4</sup>, Zimpfer D<sup>5</sup>, Schima H<sup>6</sup>, Moscato F<sup>2</sup>.

### Rehabilitation:

- Is feasible and safe
- Improves quality of life
- Enhances exercise capacity
- Facilitates cardiac (bridge to) recovery...?
- Survival? ...need for further studies/guidelines/multicentral trial?



L'adattamento del cardio-circolo con LVAD all'esercizio fisico dipende:

- dalla variazione del flusso al cambiamento di postura (sintomatico o asintomatico / con allarme o senza allarme del device)
- dal contemporaneo contributo di LVAD e VSx nativo (sulla base della FE rimasta) alla portata cardiaca

Saranno necessari molteplici progressivi tentativi per permettere l'adattamento del LVAD al paziente.

La possibilità di peggioramento della performance fisica in caso di complicanze è da tenere in considerazione. In questo caso sarà necessaria una nuova rivalutazione ed un eventuale nuovo ciclo di FKT motoria.



# Controlli ambulatorio dedicato

## Valutazione fisica del paziente:

- Peso corporeo
- Classe funzionale
- Episodi di iperpiressia
- Esame obiettivo
  - ✓ Cardiaco → rumore di fondo del device
  - ✓ Polmonare → sovraccarico idrico
  - ✓ Generale → addome, edemi declivi, giugulari

## Valutazione del device

- Allarmi dal precedente controllo
- Trend dei valori di flusso e consumo di energia (watt)
- Curva del flusso del LVAD (solo HVAD a video)
- Invio dei logfiles agli ingegneri per analisi



# Difficoltà durante support LVAD

## Monitoring the CF VAD Patient

### What !? No pulse? No blood pressure?

Yes there is a pulse (just not palpable!)

- BP may not be sensed by NIBP – use doppler method
- This is generally considered to correlate to the MAP.
- Recommended MAP 65 - 85 mmHg
- Avoid MAPs exceeding 90 mmHg



# Aritmie a QRS largo

- Aritmie ventricolari → frequenti (es. substrato ischemico): FV / TV → alterazioni del flusso del LVAD, di solito ben tollerato con paziente cosciente
- Elevato rischio di peggioramento funzione VDx → ridotto precarico LVAD → eccessivo unloading VSx con suzione e shift del SIV a sx (sfericizzazione del VDx e peggioramento della sua funzione)
- Riduzione dei giri del LVAD
- Controllo ecocardiografico per valutazione eccessivo unloading Vsin
- Controllo funzione VDx
- Considerare terapia farmacologica / CVE
- In pazienti ad alto rischio aritmico → indicato impianto ICD in prevenzione primaria





# Infezioni

**Table 1** Classification of Infections in Patients Using Ventricular Assist Devices

## VAD-specific Infections

- Pump and/or cannula Infections
- Pocket Infections
- Percutaneous Driveline Infections
  - Superficial infection
  - Deep infection

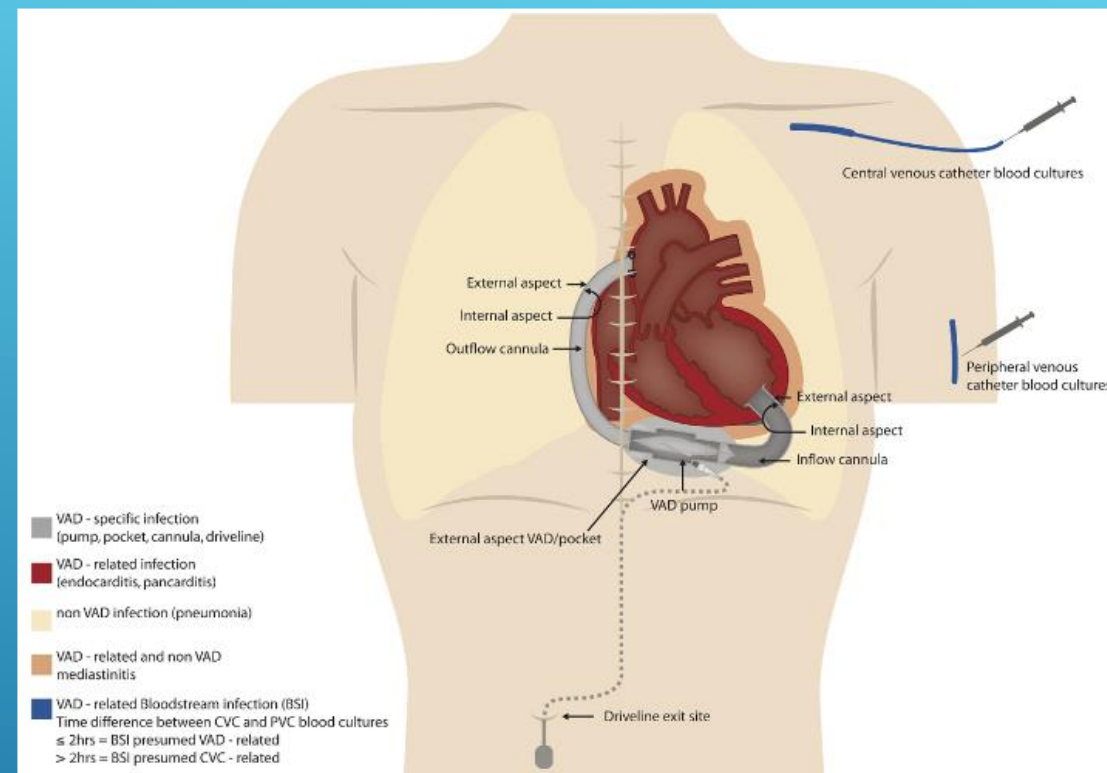
## VAD-related Infections

- Infective endocarditis
- Bloodstream infections (including CVC-associated BSIs)
  - CVC present
    - Bloodstream infection presumed VAD-related
    - Bloodstream infection presumed CVC-related
  - No CVC present
    - Bloodstream infection VAD-related
    - Bloodstream infection non VAD-related
- Mediastinitis
  - VAD-related
    - Sternal wound infection SSI-organ space
    - Pocket infection (continuous with mediastinum or already situated in the mediastinum depending on the device used)
  - Non-VAD related
    - Other causes of mediastinitis, perforation of the esophagus

## Non-VAD Infections

- Lower respiratory tract infection
- Cholecystitis
- *Clostridium difficile* infection
- Urinary tract infection

BSI, blood stream infection; CVC, central venous catheter; VAD, ventricular assist device.



*J Heart Lung Transplant*. 2011 Apr;30(4):375-84. doi: 10.1016/j.healun.2011.01.717.

**Working formulation for the standardization of definitions of infections in patients using ventricular assist devices.**

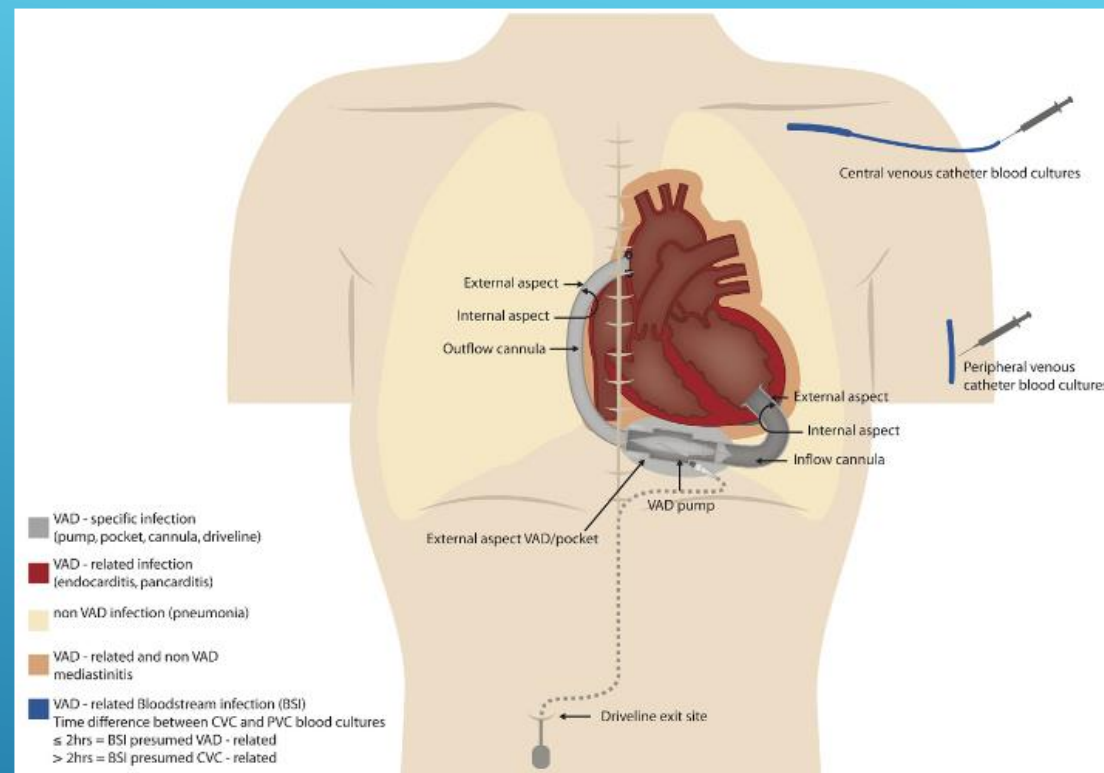
Hannan MM<sup>1</sup>, Husain S, Mattner F, Danziger-Isakov L, Drew RJ, Corey GR, Schueler S, Holman WL, Lawler LP, Gordon SM, Mahon NG, Herre JM, Gould K, Montoya JG, Padera RF, Kormos RL, Conte JV, Mooney ML; International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation.



# Infezioni

## Valutazione della ferita chirurgica

- Presenza o meno di essudato / secrezione - caratteristiche macroscopiche / tampone colturale
- Analisi exit-site → arrossamento, perdita di sostanza, migrazione verso la linea addominale mediana
- Medicazione dell'exit-site con presidi specifici a seconda delle caratteristiche della ferita



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# Infezioni



1



2



3



4



5



6



## Valutazione strumentale

- Esami ematochimici, funzionalità epatica e renale, INR, LDH, aptoglobina ed esame urine
- Rx Torace 2P → 1 volta l'anno - Ecocardiogramma TT → 2 volte l'anno
- Mapping piastrinico → 1 volta l'anno

## Per i pazienti in LAT cuore

- Rinnovo siero → ogni 3 mesi
- TC torace-addome con MdC, Ecodoppler TSA e arterioso/venoso AAll, cateterismo cardiaco destro → ogni anno



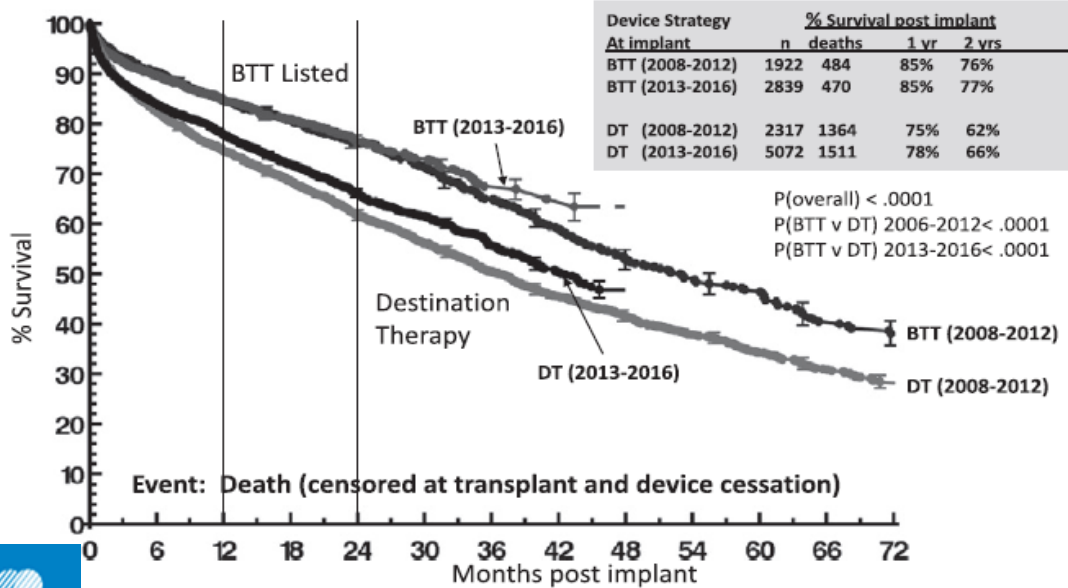
## Eighth annual INTERMACS report: Special focus on framing the impact of adverse events



James K. Kirklin, MD,<sup>a</sup> Francis D. Pagani, MD, PhD,<sup>b</sup> Robert L. Kormos, MD,<sup>c</sup> Lynne W. Stevenson, MD,<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth D. Blume, MD,<sup>e</sup> Susan L. Myers, BBA, QMIS,<sup>a</sup> Marissa A. Miller, DVM, MPH,<sup>f</sup> J. Timothy Baldwin, PhD,<sup>f</sup> James B. Young, MD,<sup>g</sup> and David C. Naftel, PhD<sup>a</sup>

### Intermacs Continuous Flow LVAD/BiVAD Implants: 2008 – 2016, n=17633

Bridge to Transplant Listed and Destination Therapy by Era (n=12150)





*Grazie...*



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# REGISTRY DATABASE: Kaplan-Meier Survival

2017 INTERMACS REPORT

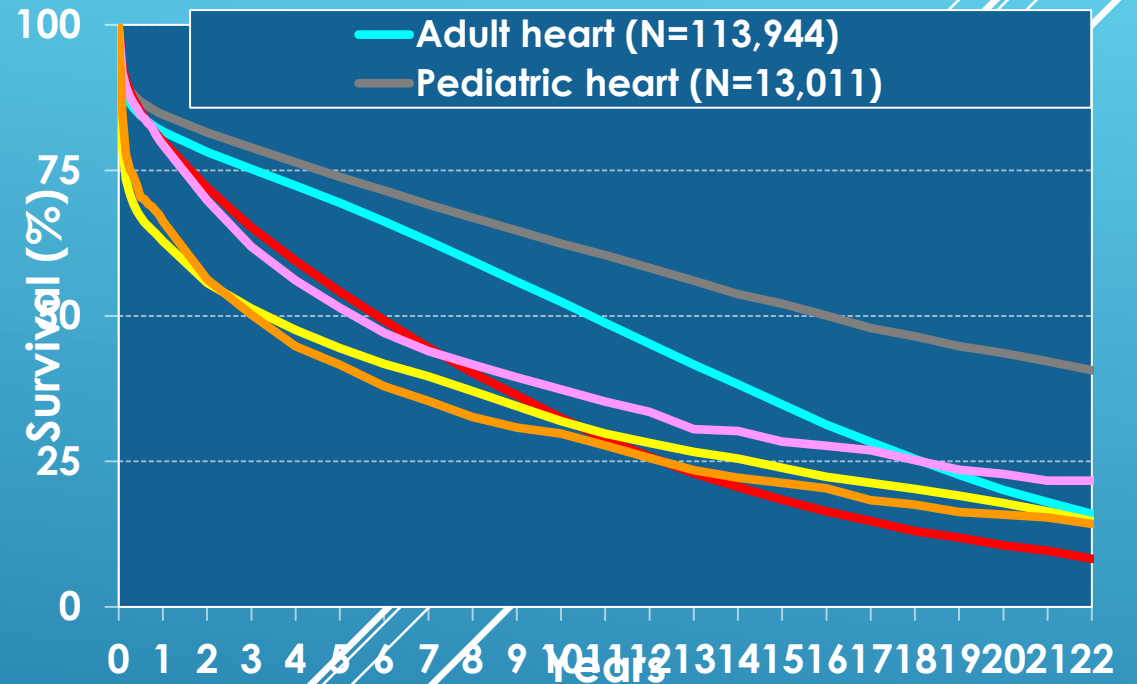
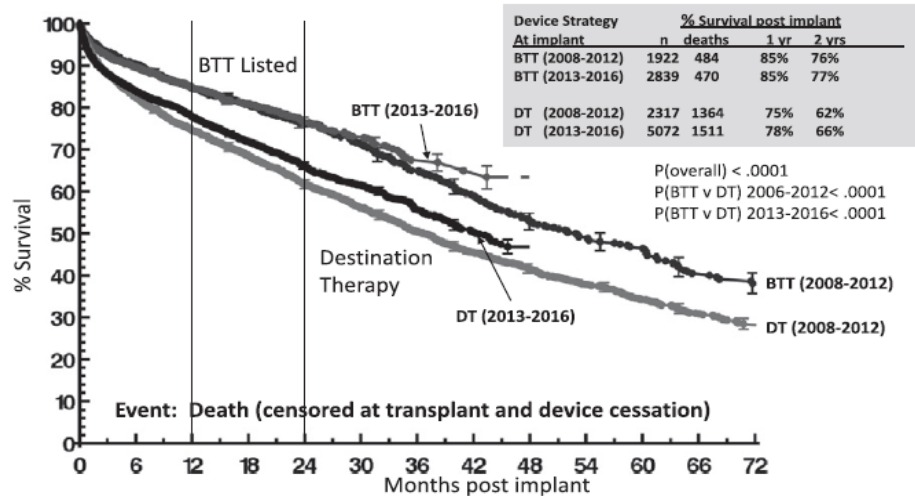
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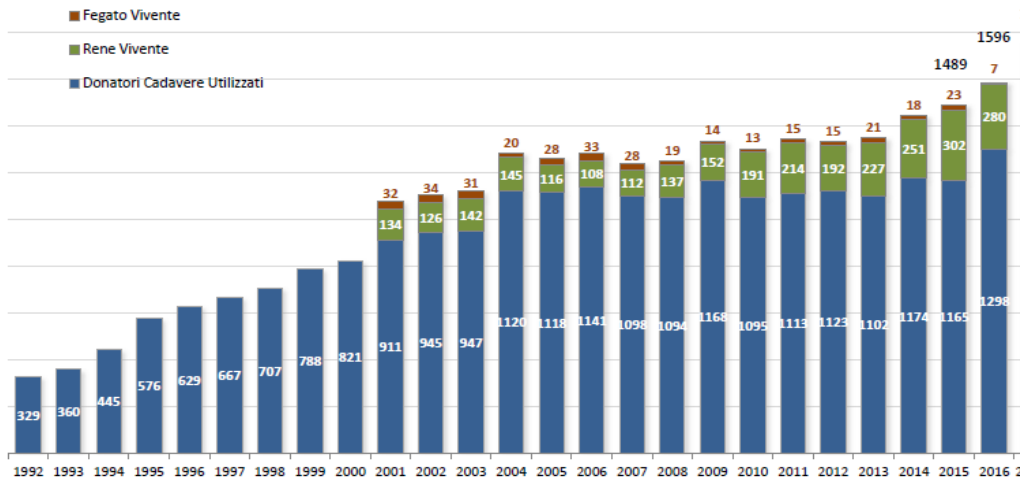


**ISHLT** 2017  
 ISHLT • INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HEART AND LUNG TRANSPLANTATION  
 JHLT. 2017 Oct; 36(10): 1037-1079



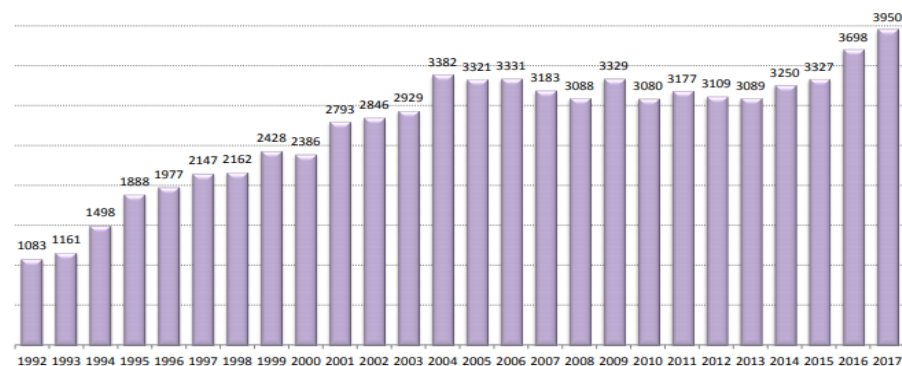
## Attività complessiva di donazione 1992 – 2017\*

### Cadavere + Vivente



## Attività di trapianto 1992-2017\*

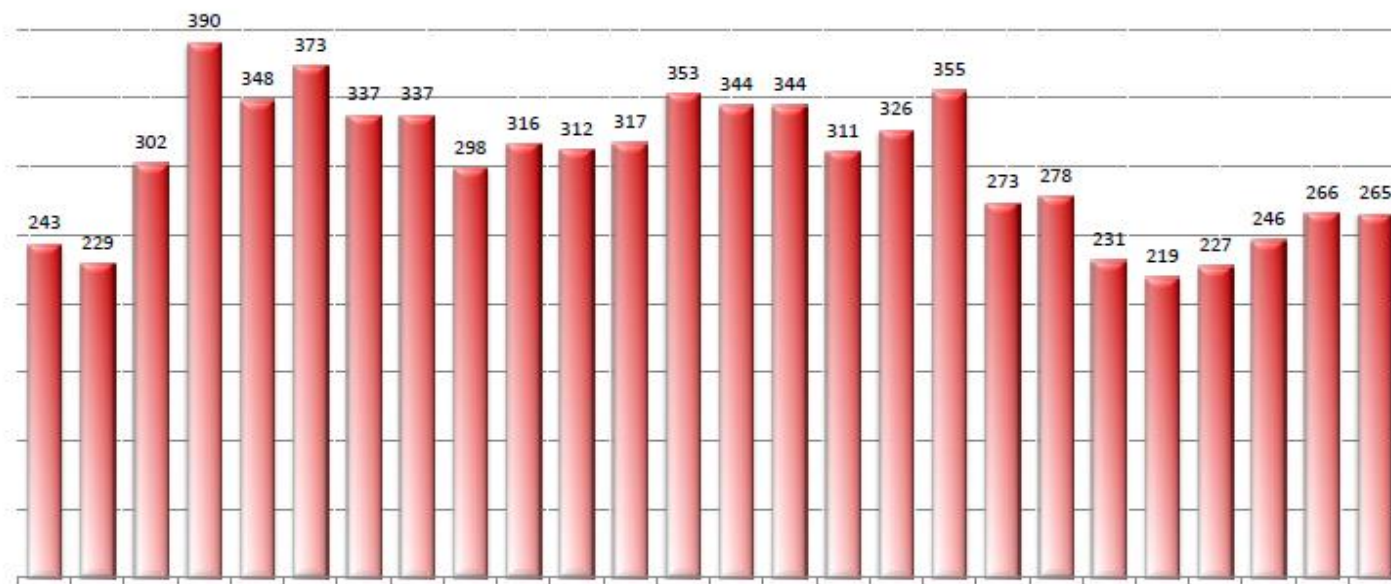
### N° Totale trapianti (cadavere + vivente)





# Trapianti di CUORE – Anni 1992-2017\*

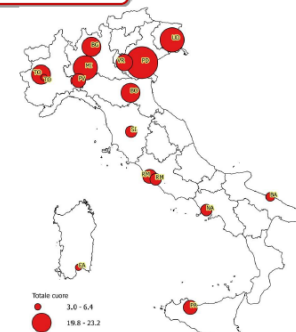
Incluse tutte le combinazioni



## Trapianto di CUORE – Attività per centro trapianti

Incluse tutte le combinazioni

Anno 2017: 265

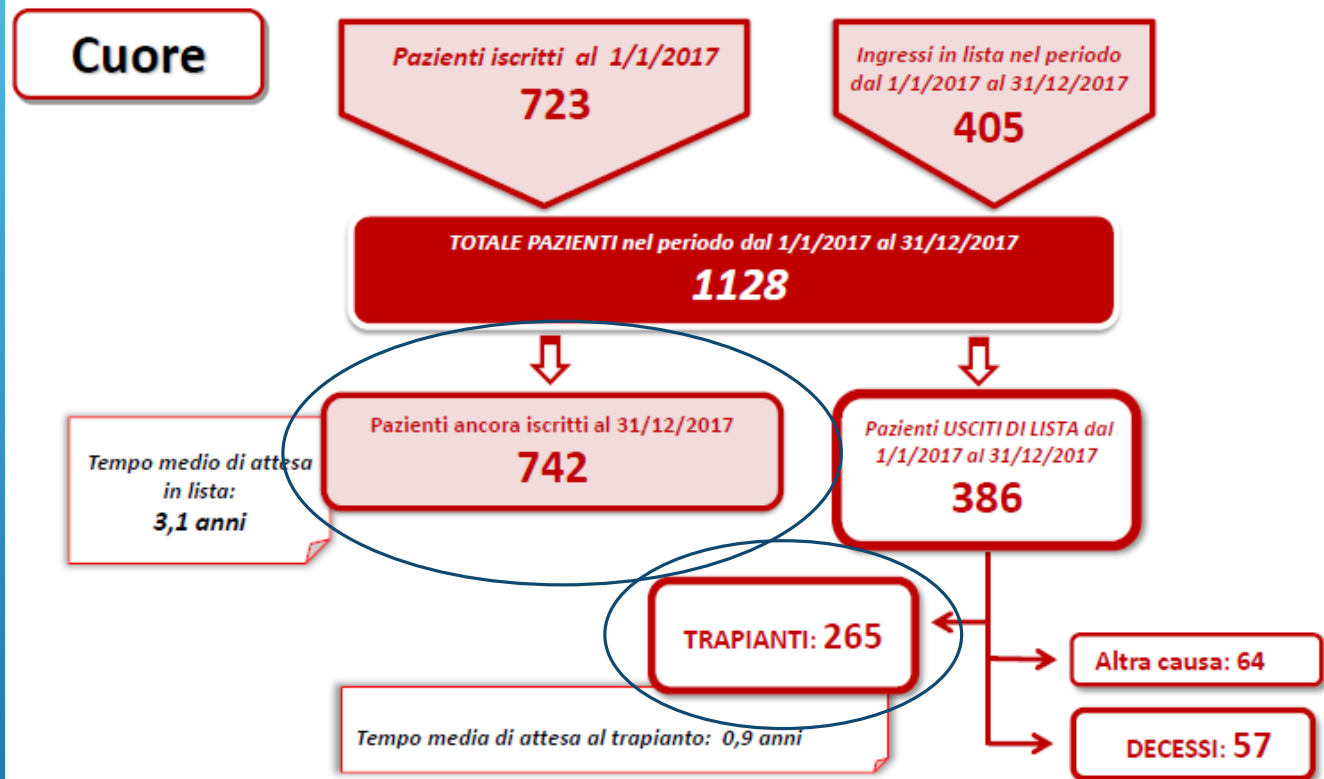


Ctx	Totale
Padova	40
Milano-NI	29
Udine	27
Bergamo	20
Torino	20
Bologna	20
Verona	17
Pa ISMETT	16
Rm S.Camillo	14
Pavia	14
Na Monaldi	12
Rm B.Gesù	12
Siena	10
Bari	7
Torino Pediatrico	4
Cagliari	3





## Flussi Lista di attesa 1/1/2017 – 31/12/2017



\* Dati SIT al 11 Gennaio 2018



**Table 3**

Emergency maneuvers that can be applied according to type of VAD used.

	Chest compression	External cardiac defibrillation
HeartMate II	Not recommended	Possible
INCOR-Berlin Heart	Not recommended	Possible <sup>a</sup>
HeartWare	Possible <sup>b</sup>	Possible
Jarvik 2000	Possible <sup>b</sup>	Possible

VAD: ventricular assist device. ECD: external cardiac defibrillation.

<sup>a</sup> If VAD controller is disconnected before ECD.

<sup>b</sup> If patient is unconscious without arterial pulse and with asystole or non-cardiovertable rhythm.

HeartMate III

Possible

Possible

