Ventricular Assist Devices

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Disclosures

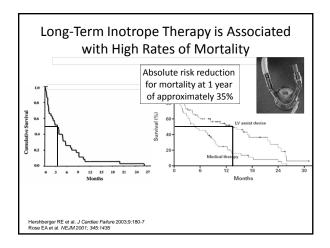
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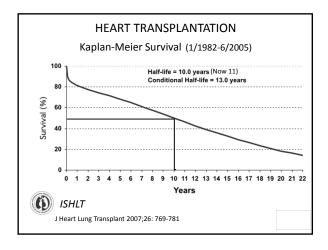
- I have the following pertinent financial relationships to disclose:
 - -Thoratec/St. Jude Medical Consultant, Advisory board, Honoraria, Prior Grant Support – HeartMate II, CentriMag, HeartMate III
 - -**HeartWare** Prior Honoraria, Prior Grant Support - HVAD

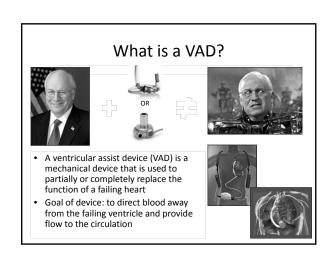
Objectives

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- 1. Explain mechanism of action of durable ventricular assist devices (VADs).
- 2. Summarize indications and contraindications for durable VADs.
- 3. Describe typical outcomes for VADs, including typical adverse events.

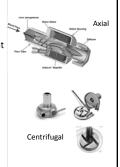






Pulsatile/Continuous Flow

- Pulsatile pumps mimic the natural pulsing action of the heart
 - Also known as volume displacement pumps
 - Current use uncommon
- Continuous flow pumps use either centrifugal pumps or axial flow pumps
 - Both types have a central rotor containing permanent magnets.
 - Can by hydrodynamic or magnetic levitation



Indications to Consider Advanced HF Therapies (VAD/Tx)

- NYHA III or IV
- >1 HF admission or unscheduled ED visit in last 6 months despite ongoing cardiologist care
- Intolerance of ACEi/ARB/BB
- CRT nonresponder
- · Refractory ventricular arrhythmias
- Worsening renal function with diuresis
- Inotrope use (ever)
- 6 minute walk <300 m

Indications for VAD

- Bridge to recovery
- Bridge to transplant
 - Pulmonary hypertension
 - Cardiorenal syndrome
 - Prolonged waiting time for suitable organ
 - Potential resolution of contraindications (cancer, smoking, etc.)
- Destination therapy
 - Ineligible for transplant

Contraindications for VAD

- Typically >80 years old
- Lack of social support system
- Nonreversible end organ failure (dialysis, e.g.)
- Severe RV failure (MCS may still be an option)
- Little data on BSA < 1.3 m²
- Limited data on pediatric patients
- Inability to tolerate anticoagulation relative
- Unwilling to accept blood products
- Pregnancy
- Aortic insufficiency must be addressed

The RV

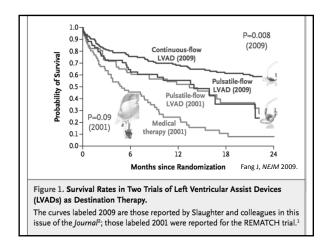


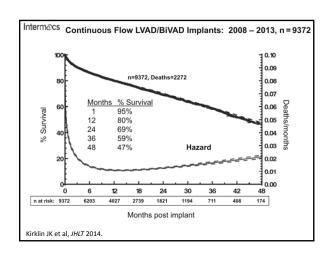
- RV failure after LVAD is a HUGE risk factor for adverse outcome
- Evaluating RV function is challenging
 - Echo usually looks terrible
 - RV failure risk models

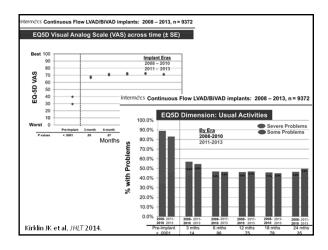
Predicting RV Failure After VAD

- CVP/PCWP ratio ≥0.63, preop ventilator, BUN>39 mg/dL
- Michigan RV failure risk score (vasopressor, AST≥80, bilirubin ≥2, creatinine ≥2.3)
- Preoperative IABP, elevated PVR, DT indication
- Age, ascites, bilirubin, INTERMACS 1
- Tricuspid annular motion <7.5 mm
- Right-to-left ventricular end-diastolic diameter >0.72
- Procalcitonin, neopterin, NTproBNP, big endothelin-1
- Low RVSWI

Kormos RL et al, JTCVS 2010 Matthews JC et al, JACC 2008 Drakos SG et al, Am J Cardiol 2010 Holman WL et al, JHLT 2009 Puwanant S et al, JHLT 2008 Kukucka M et al, JHLT 2011 Hennig F et al, Gen TCVS 2011 Fitzpatrick JR 3rd et al, JHLT 2008







Major Potential Complications

- Thrombosis (8%/year)
- Infection (10%/year)
- Stroke (10%/year)
- Bleeding (20%/year)
- Arrhythmia
- Death





To contact me

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