

## Obstetric Complications: The Essentials and More



**40,000**

Babies born with a CHD each year



**25%**

Percentage of babies born with a CHD who will need surgery or other interventions to survive

**2-3 Million**

Children & adults living with CHDs in the U.S.



**37.5%**

Decrease in death rates from CHDs in the U.S. since 1999 thanks to medical advancements

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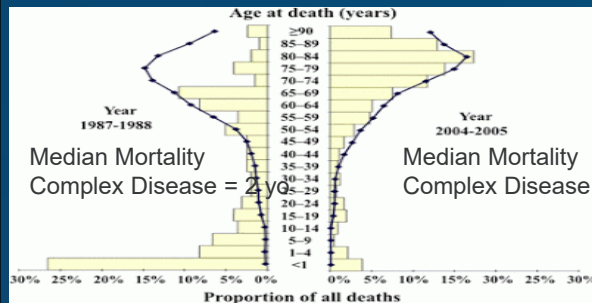
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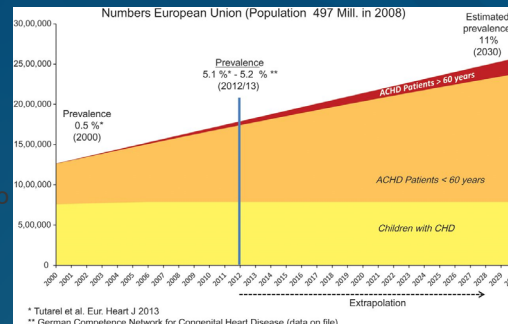
## Obstetric Complications: The Essentials and More

## CHD is a Medical Success Story

Changing Mortality in CHD  
85% increase in complex disease



Changing prevalence of CHD in the EU by age group.



- Almost 50% of ACHD admissions are in patients > 60 yo
- Greatest survival trend is in complex CHD
- 2003-2012:
  - 85% increase in valve procedures
  - 57% increase in EP procedures

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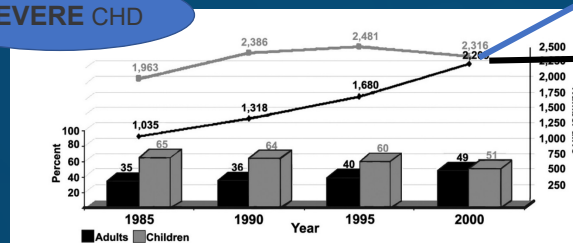
Marelli, et al. Progress in CV diseases 53 (2011) 239-246  
Marelli et al. Circulation. 2007;115:163-172  
Helmut Baumgartner Eur Heart J 2014;35:683-685  
Khairy et al. JACC 2010; 56:1149-1157  
Agarwal et al. J Am Heart Assoc 2016;5:e002330

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## Obstetric Complications: The Essentials and More

## More Women with CHD are able to contemplate Pregnancy

SEVERE CHD



- Greatest survival trend is in severe/complex CHD
- There are now more adults than children with complex CHD
- Complex disease in adulthood increased 85% - 1985-2000  
complex=conduits, TGA (atrial or arterial switch), single V, PA, Truncus, any cyanotic lesion
- Median age of patient with complex disease 2000: 29 yo in



Marelli, et al. From Numbers to Guidelines. Progress in CV diseases 53 (2011) 239-246  
Marelli et al. Circulation. 2007;115:163-172

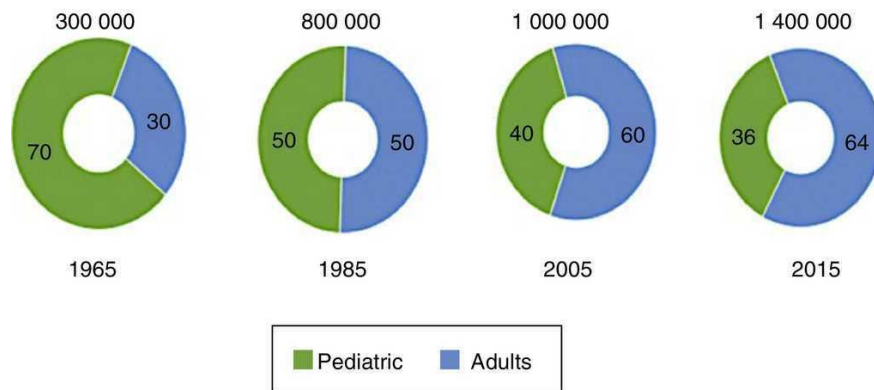
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## PATIENTS WITH CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE WHO REACH ADULTHOOD

Patients with congenital heart disease who reach adulthood



Rev Col Cardiol. 2017;24:e9-e13

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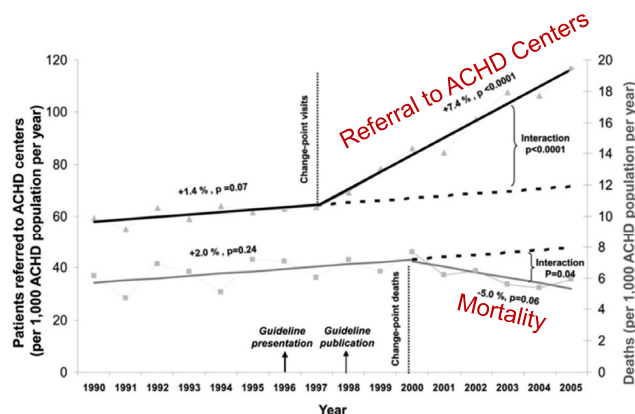
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As a Result, Pregnancy and Reproductive Care is Essential to ACHD Programs

*Reduced mortality but high morbidity*

*Arrhythmia, heart failure, valve disease, pregnancy*



2017 – 11 centers

ACHA ACHD PROGRAM CRITERIA  
Comprehensive Care Center

- A. ACHD Cardiologist
- B. ACHD Medical Program Director
- C. Advanced Practice Nurse/Physician Assistant
- D. Registered Nurse
- E. Cardiothoracic Surgery and Cardiothoracic Intensive Care Unit
- F. Heart Failure, Heart Transplant, Heart/Lung Transplantation
- G. Interventional Cardiac Catheterization
- H. Interventional Electrophysiology
- I. Inpatient Services
- J. Outpatient Services
- K. Transitional Services
- L. Patient-Centered Care
- M. Echocardiography
- N. Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging
- O. Cardiac Computed Tomography
- P. Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension
- Q. Exercise Testing and Cardiac Rehabilitation
- R. Reproductive Services
- S. Psychology and Social Work

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Darren Mylotte et al. Circulation. 2014;129:1804-1812

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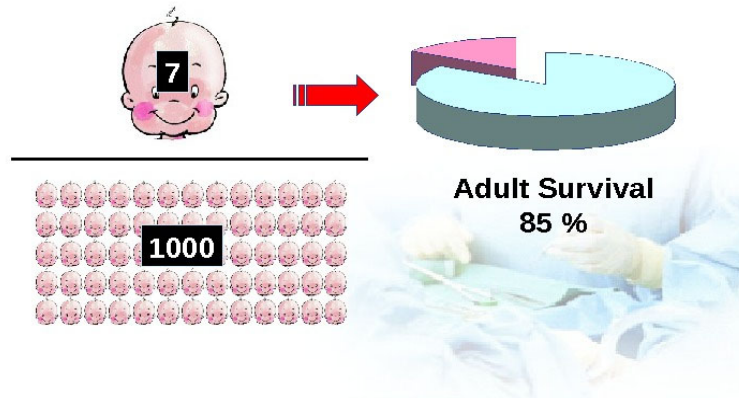


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## Adult CHD is not rare !



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## MORE CHILDREN WITH CHD NOW SURVIVE INTO ADULthood

- -Thanks to advances in surgery and medical care
- -Estimated 1% of women giving birth in the US have congenital heart disease
  - CHD accounts for about 75% of cases of heart disease in pregnancy
    - Siu SC, Sermer M, Harrison DA, et al. Risk and predictors for pregnancy-related complications in women with heart disease. *Circulation* 1997; 96(9):2789-2794.
- Between 2000 and 2010, prevalence of maternal CHD increased from 6.4-9.0/10,000 hospitalizations for childbirth
- ACHD ranges in severity
  - Simple abnormalities: ASD (17%)/VSD (14%)
  - Moderate abnormalities: Tetralogy of Fallot repaired (11%)
  - Severe abnormalities: Transposition of great arteries (TGA) [5%] and Ebstein anomaly (2%)

Verheugt CL, Uiterwaal CS, van der Velde ET, et al. *Mortality in adult congenital heart disease*. *Eur Heart J* 2010; 31(10):1220-1229.

Gilboa SM, Devine OJ, Kucik JE, et al. *Congenital heart defects in the United States: estimating the magnitude of the affected population in 2010*. *Circulation* 2016; 134(2): 101-109 doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.115.019307

Thompson JL, Kuklina EV, Bateman BT, Callaghan WM, James AH, Grotegut CA. *Medical and obstetric outcomes among pregnant women with congenital heart disease*. *Obstet Gynecol* 2015; 126(2):346-354

Hoffman JI, Kaplan S. *The incidence of congenital heart disease*. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2002; 39(12): 1890-1900.



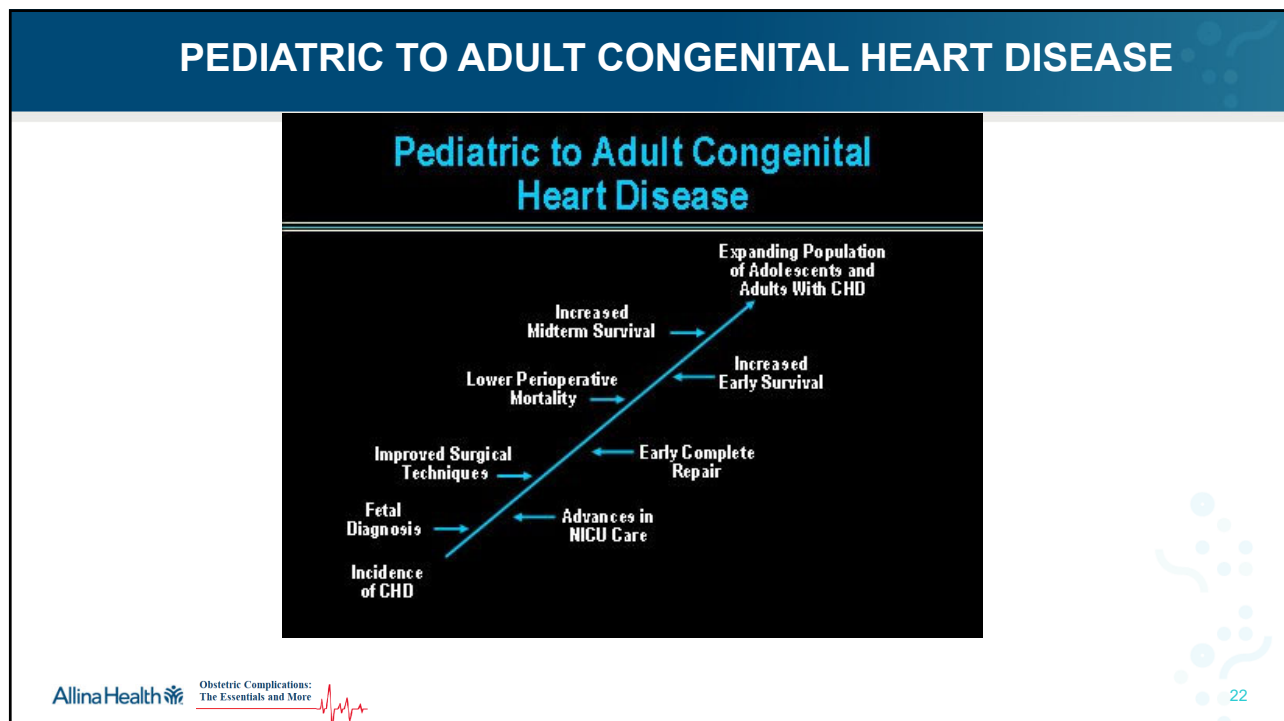
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Cardiac lesion	RR in siblings with unaffected parents		RR in children of affected parents	
	1 child affected	≥ 2 children affected	Mother affected	Father affected
VSD	3%	10%	9%–10%	2%–3%
ASD	2%–3%	8%	6%	1%–2%
TOF	2%–3%	8%	2%–5%	1%–2%
CoA	2%	6%	4%	2%–3%
AS	2%	6%	12%–20%	5%
PS	2%	6%	6%–7%	2%
HLHS	3%	10%	nr	nr
AVSD	3%–4%	nr	10%–14%	1%
PA	1%	3%	nr	nr
TA	1%	3%	nr	nr
TGA	1%–2%	5%	nr	nr
L-TGA	5%–6%	nr	nr	nr
Ebstein anomaly	1%	3%	6%	nr
Heterotaxy	5%–6%	nr	nr	nr
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1%–6%</b>	<b>3%–10%</b>	<b>2%–20%</b>	<b>1%–5%</b>

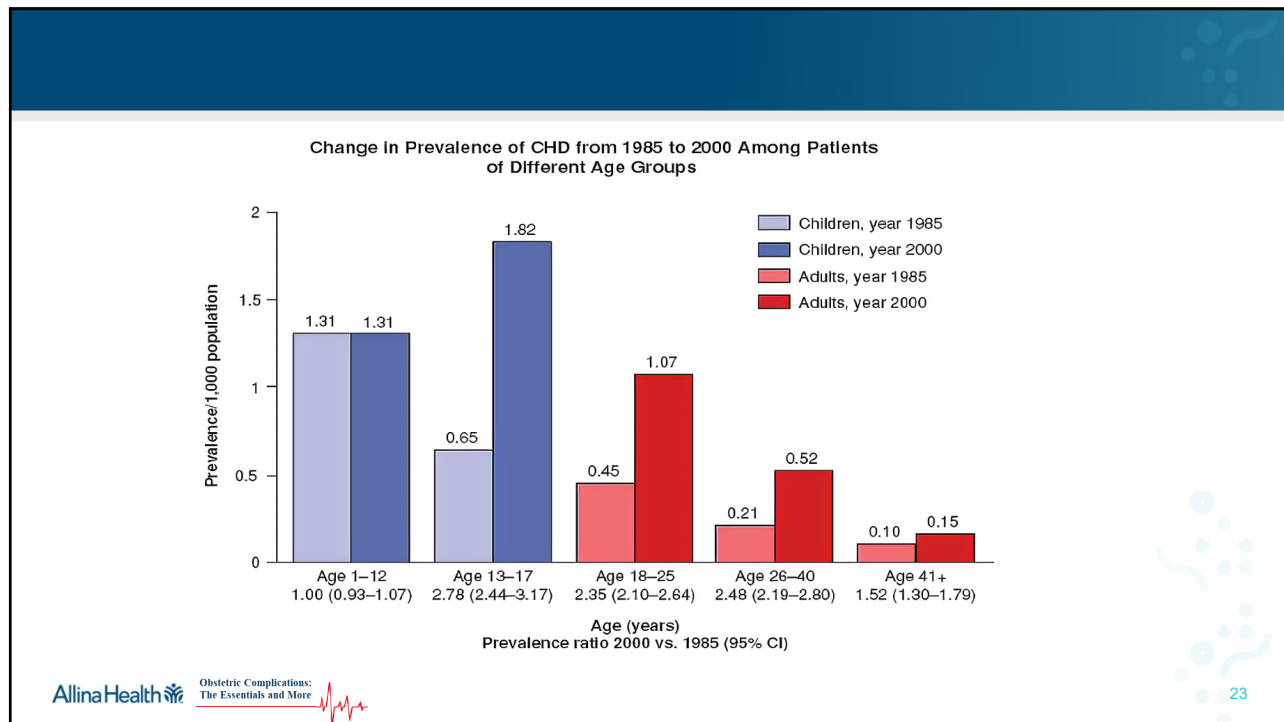
ASD = atrial septal defect. AS = aortic stenosis. AVSD = atrioventricular septal defect. CoA = coarctation of the aorta. HLHS = hypoplastic left heart syndrome. L-TGA = congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries. nr = not reported. PA = pulmonary atresia. PS = pulmonary stenosis. TA = truncus arteriosus. TGA = transposition of the great arteries. TOF = tetralogy of Fallot. VSD = ventricular septal defect.

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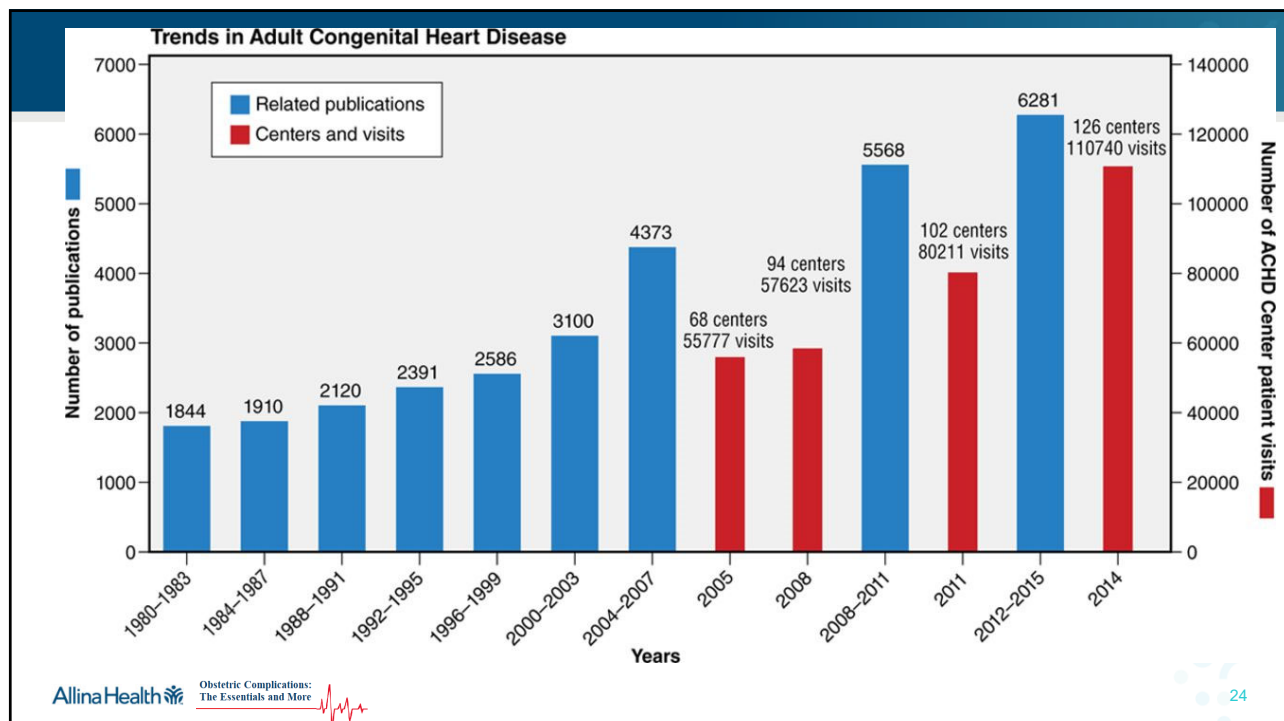
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