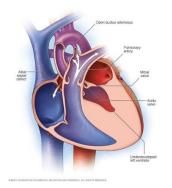






EVERES

Long-term survival in hypoplastic left heart syndrome

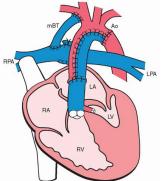


(How) Do the patients after St. I survive into adulthood?

Martin Záhorec, MD, PhD Pediatric Cardiac Center National Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases Bratislava, Slovakia









Presentation goals

• What is known about survival of HLHS patients into <u>adulthood</u>?

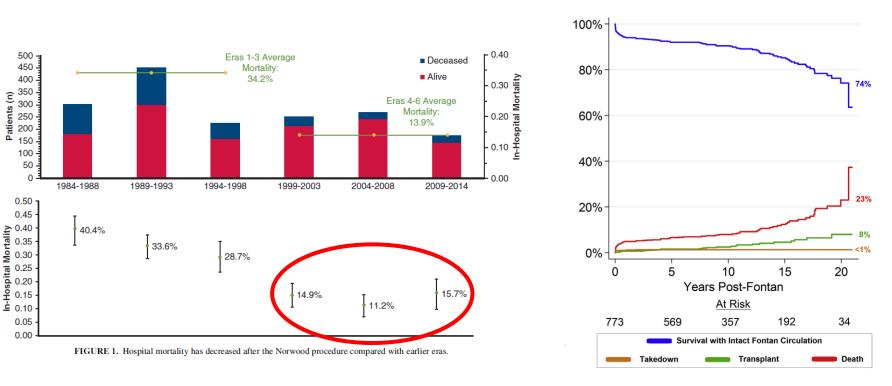
• Bratislava results and experience

– survival, physical health & complications



Thirty years and 1663 consecutive Norwood procedures: Has survival plateaued?

Long-term survival after the Fontan operation: Twenty years of experience at a single center



Mascio CE et al., JTCVS 2019

Downing TE et al., JTCVS 2017

Bratislava - early results (1997-99)

Not indicated for surgery:

- Prematurity
- Non-cardiac congenital anomalies
- Weight $\leq 2500g$
- Ascending Ao \leq 2 mm
- Severe TR
- RV dysfunction
- Failure to stabilize the circulation
- 17 pts. not operated
- 21 pts. Stage I + MBT

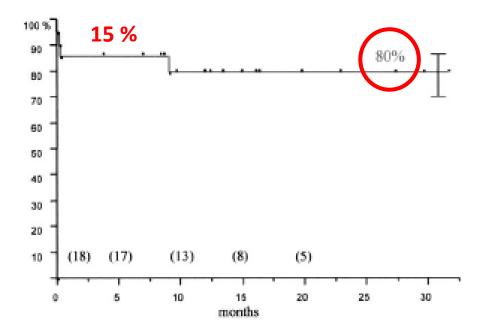
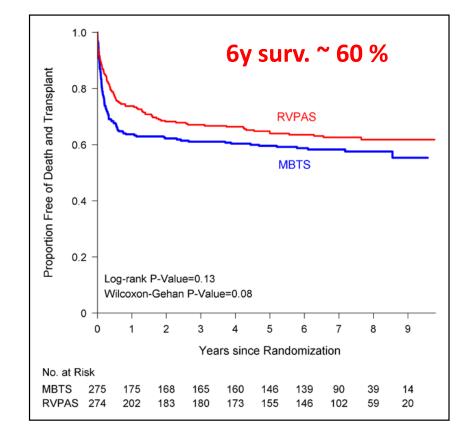


Fig. 4. Actuarial survival, in months, for the entire group of operated patients after stage I and II palliative surgery for hypoplastic left heart syndrome. Error bar indicates 70% confidence interval. Numbers of patients at risk are in parentheses.

Hraška V et al., EJCTS 2000

SVR trial (2005-2008 st.l)

• ~ 550 pts.



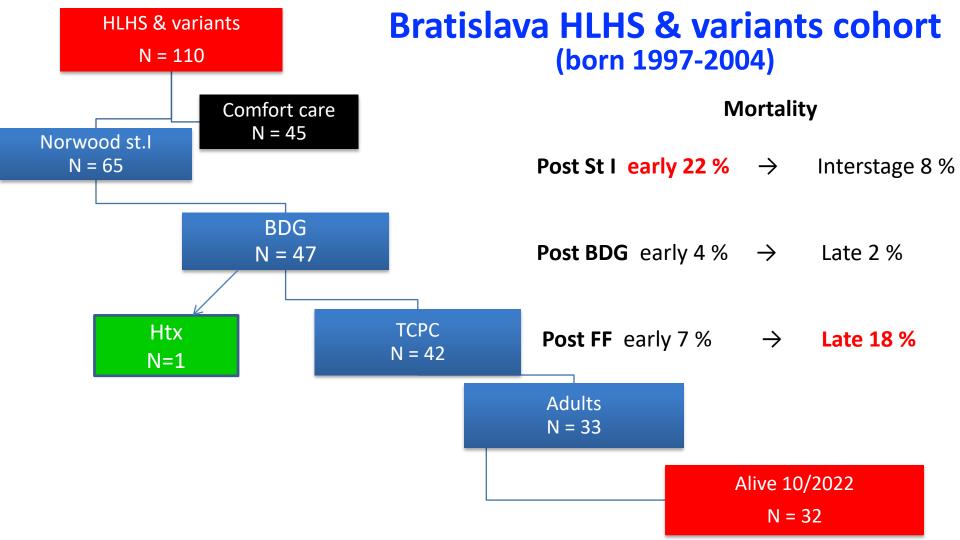
Adults after Norwood procedure ?

• **1980-90**: adulthood < 20 % pts.

Feinstein, JACC 2012

- Born before 1996: multicenter study (Toronto, Boston, Melbourne...)
 - Stage I (n=543): survival to Fontan 27 % pts.
 - Transplant-free survival to adulthood: 14 % pts. (n=76)
 - 24 % of adult pts. major complication (death, Htx listing, admisson for cardiac failure, PLE, VTE, VT) during ~ 3,3 y. of follow-up (age 21,6 y.)

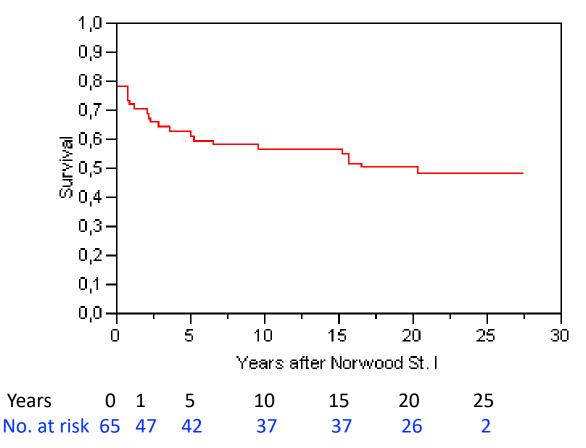
Wilson, Circulation 2018



Survival after Norwood St.I

1997-2004

- 30d. 78 %
- 1y. 71 %
- 6y. 58 %
- 10y. 55 %
- **18y. 51** %



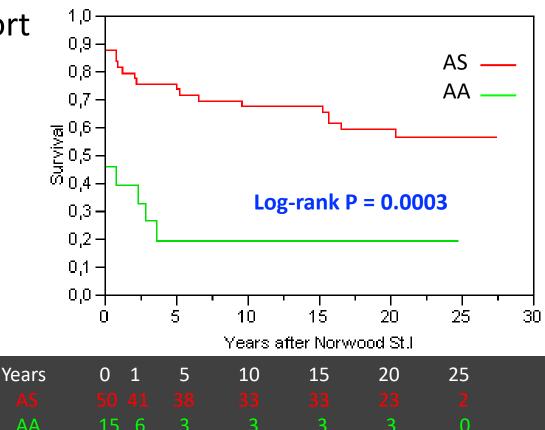
Aortic stenosis vs. Aortic atresia (1997 - 2004)

AA

15

"Preselected" pts. cohort

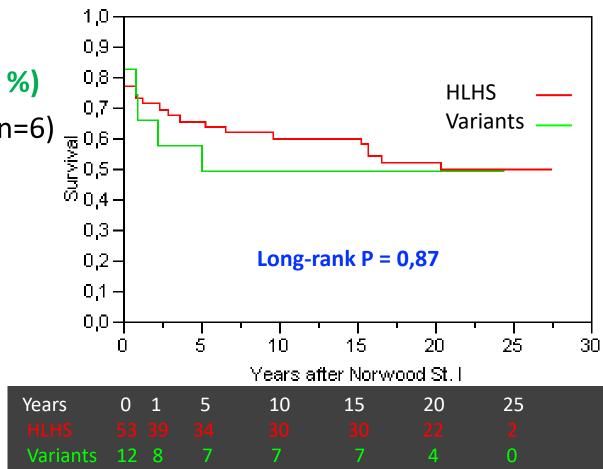
- Ao Atresia 23 % (in SVR trial - 62 %)
- 1 y. survival
- AA 33 % vs. AS 80 % 20 y. survival
- AA 20 % vs. AS 57 %



HLHS vs. Variants

Variants of HLH (n=12, 18 %)

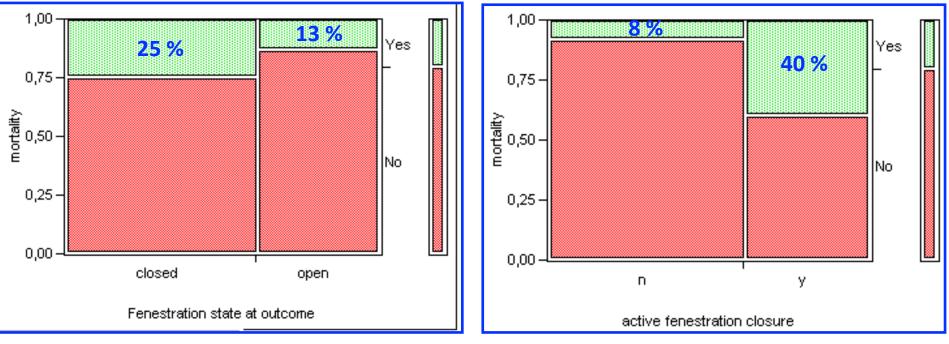
- hypo LV/AoV/AA+VSD (n=6) д
- rdAVSDC (n=4)
- single RV+SVOTO (n=2)



Late post Fontan mortality

- 8/39 pts. (20 %)
 - Lymphatic failure, n = 3
 - Sudden cardiac death, n = 1
 - Heart failure, n = 1
 - Portal hypertension, n = 1
 - Hemoptysis, n = 1
 - Infection, n = 1

HLHS - Fontan survivors (N = 39) Fenestration



• Mortality P = NS

P = 0.037

Adult survivors after Norwood St. I. (N = 33; mean f-up 21 years)

Fontan-specific major adverse cardiovascular events

- Thromboembolic event / stroke (24 %)
- Arrhythmia (19 %)
- Heart failure with RV/TV dysfunction (9 %)
- Hemoptysis (9 %)
- Lymphatic failure (9 %)
- Free of any adverse event (45 %)

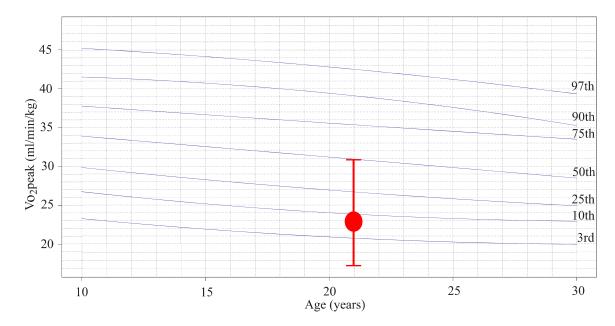
Heart failure

- RV systolic dysfunction (MRI EF < 40 %) 4/33
- TV failure (severe regurg.) 1/33
- ↑ NT-proBNP (> 150 ng/l) 10/33
- Exercise tolerance (CPET):
 - VO₂max 22,1 ml/min/kg (16,5 30,1)
 - Max. Workload 1,5 W/kg (0,97-2,0)



Fontan VO2 max nomograms

Figure 1 \dot{VO}_2 peak quantile regression in men with percentiles, the total number of tests (*N* = 434).



Illinger V et al ESC HEART FAILURE ESC Heart Failure 2022; 9: 337–344

Arrhythmias in adults after Norwood St.I

None / Insignificant Rhythm Disturbance (26 pts.)

- SVES / PVC
- SAND w/o clinical relevance
- Non-sinus suprav. rhythm
- undefined SVT single short run



Clinically significant arrhythmia (6 pts. – 19 %)

SAND; PM

RFA

 SAND + MRAT; PM+AAth, RFA refused
MRAT; AATh., plan for

AET; AATh, plan for RFA

Lymphatic failure

- Protein loosing enteropathy / multicompartment lymphatic failure (3 pts)
 - 1 died (20 y.)
 - 1 lymphatic procedure + TDD
 - 1 Htx evaluation

• Plastic bronchitis (1 pt.)



SPECIAL ISSUE ARTICLE



Transatlantic medical consultation and second opinion in pediatric cardiology has benefit past patient care: A case study in videoconferencing

Lubica Kovacikova, MD, PhD¹ [Martin Zahorec, MD, PhD¹] Peter Skrak, MD, PhD¹ | Brian D. Hanna, MDCM, PhD² | R. Lee Vogel, MD²

- 54 teleconferences since 2013
- 5 AAF satellite symposia
- 6 professorships by CHOP experts

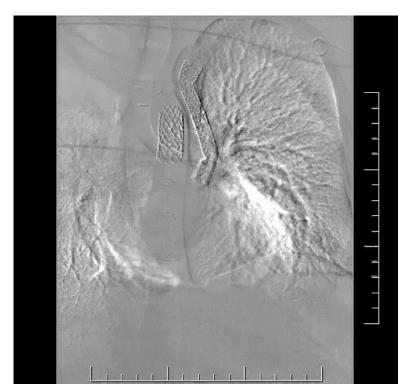




Lymphatic embolization & Thoracic duct decompression

- 2 months post proc.: leg and arms oedema, satO₂ 97%
- thrombosis of the stentgraft despite stable INR 2,5-3,0 during f-up

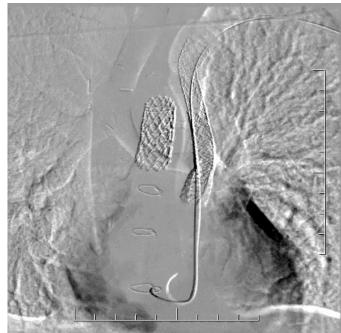




Site-directed thrombolysis

- Valved infusion catheter provides endhole occlusion
- low dose rt-PA 3 days with q 24 h angio thrombus resolution
- stent to distal narrowing
- clinical improvement \rightarrow Warfarin + ASA

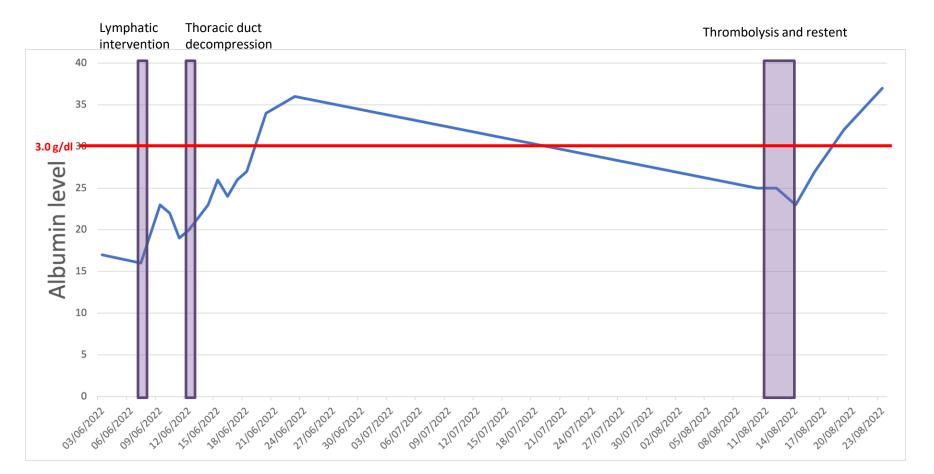




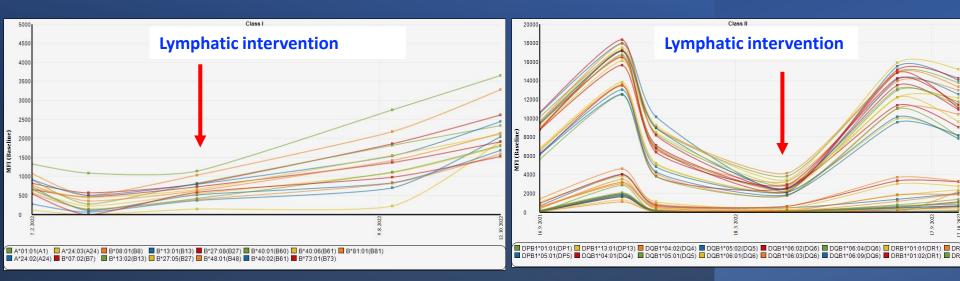


https://healthmanagement.org/

Trend of albumin blood levels



Sensitization status



Conclusions

- 50 % of (selected) pts. after Norwood St. I survived into adulthood
- Aortic atresia poses a high risk of early mortality after St.I
- Interventional fenestration closure is associated with mortality
- Close to ½ of HLHS survivors reaching adulthood is free of any major adverse CV event
- New advancements (lymphatic procedures...) might improve the longterm outcome



Slovenská kardiologická spoločnosť Pracovná skupina pediatrickej kardiológie Detské kardiocentrum, NÚSCH a.s. Klinika detskej kardiológie LFUK a DKC

Vás pozývajú na

XXVII. Memoriál prof. Ireny Jakubcovej



Odborný program 10. – 11. november 2022 Detské kardiocentrum, NÚSCH a.s.



