

Inclusion & Exclusion Criteria for Heart Transplantation after VAD Implantation

David Luís Simón Morales, MD

Professor of Pediatrics and Surgery

Clark-Helmsworth Chair

Director, Congenital Heart Surgery - Heart Institute

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Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

VADs as a Bridge to Transplant: When to Stay on the Bridge and When to Exit?

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Cincinnati is all about bridges...

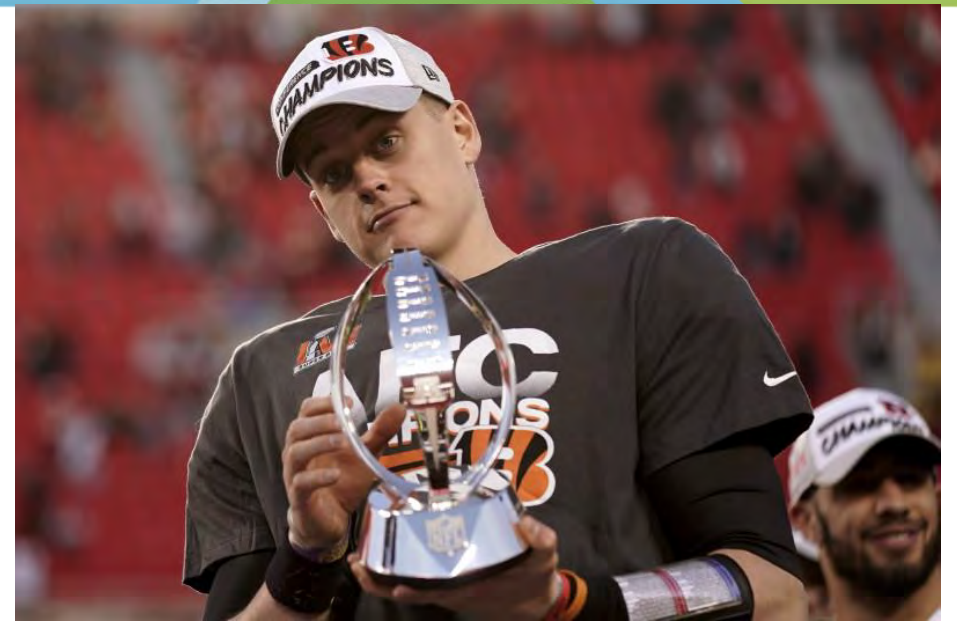


You don't just take the bridge to get to Cincy...



You don't just take the bridge to get to Cincy... You take it to have a fun time and be successful!





First playoff win since 1991 and we won the AFC championship



The same is true of transplant

The same is true of transplant

The goal is not just to *get to* transplant...

The same is true of transplant

The goal is not just to *get to* transplant...
but to live many years with good health
after transplant

In 2004, >35% of kids died waiting for heart transplants

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So at first, we were just happy for a bridge to get us there b/c they were not so sturdy

In 2004
heart to

So at first
to get u

for

bridge



In 2004, >35% of kids died waiting for heart transplants

So at first, we were just happy for a bridge to get us there b/c they were not so sturdy

The learning curve was steep w/ VADs...

In 2004, >35
heart transp

So at first, w
to get us the

And the learn



waiting for

y for a bridge

teep...



But now our VAD BTT are sturdier and more technologically advanced

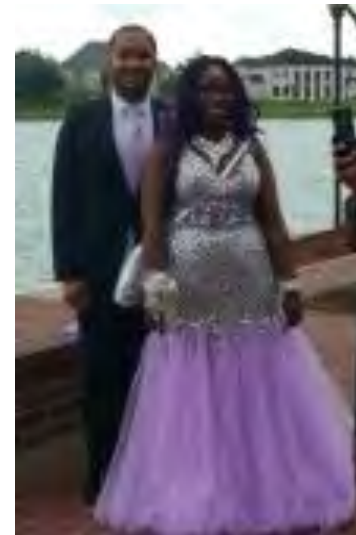
The bridge can also be quite long



(Danyang-Kunshan Grand Bridge, Beijing, China)
(102 miles long)



FONTAN VAD 3 yrs



ACHD VAD 10yrs



VAD 11 to 22yo

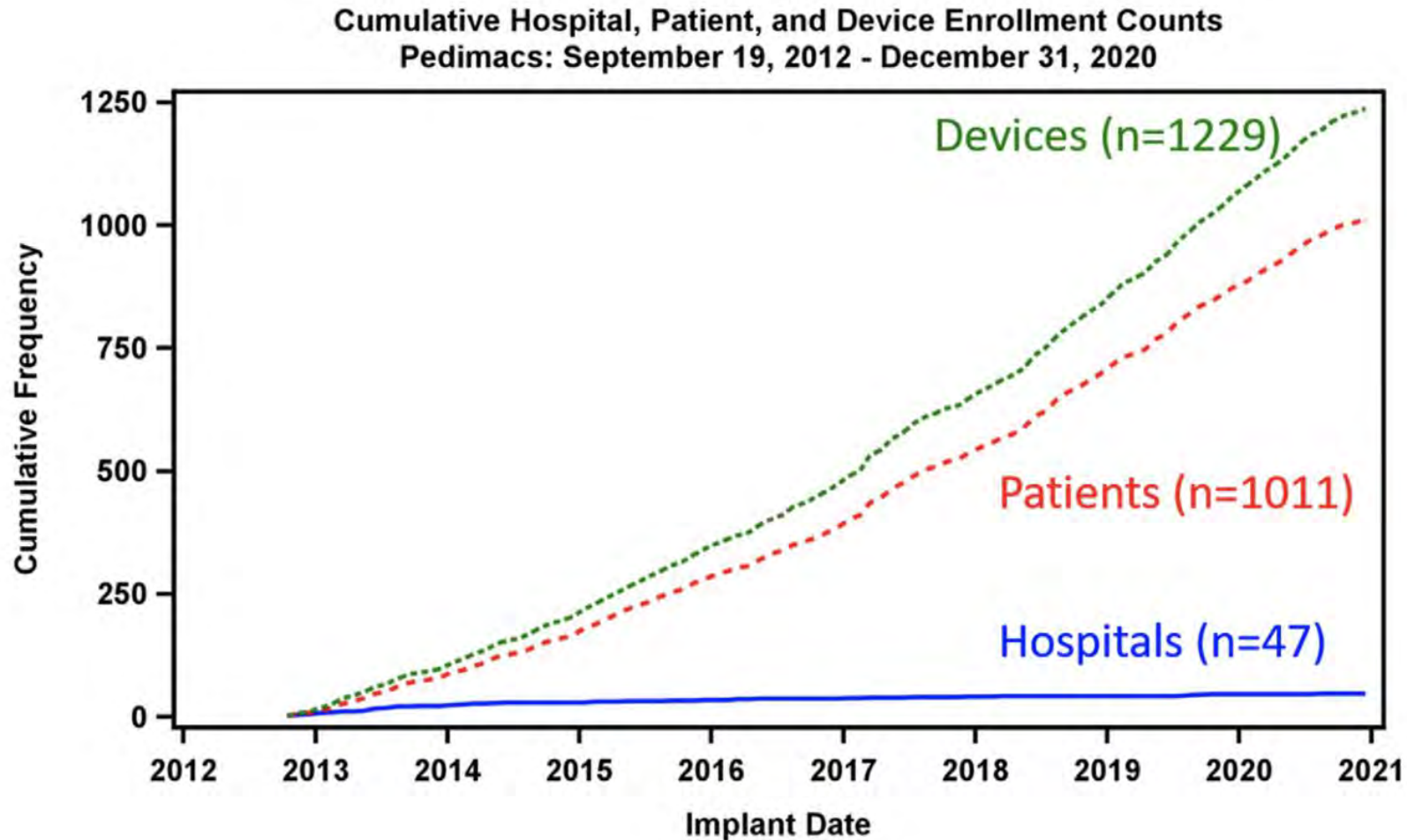
How Sturdy are our VAD bridges?

Current Landscape of VAD Therapy

- Rates of VAD implantation continue to increase across the U.S.

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Fifth Annual Pedimacs Report (Rossano & Morales, *et al.* – 2022)

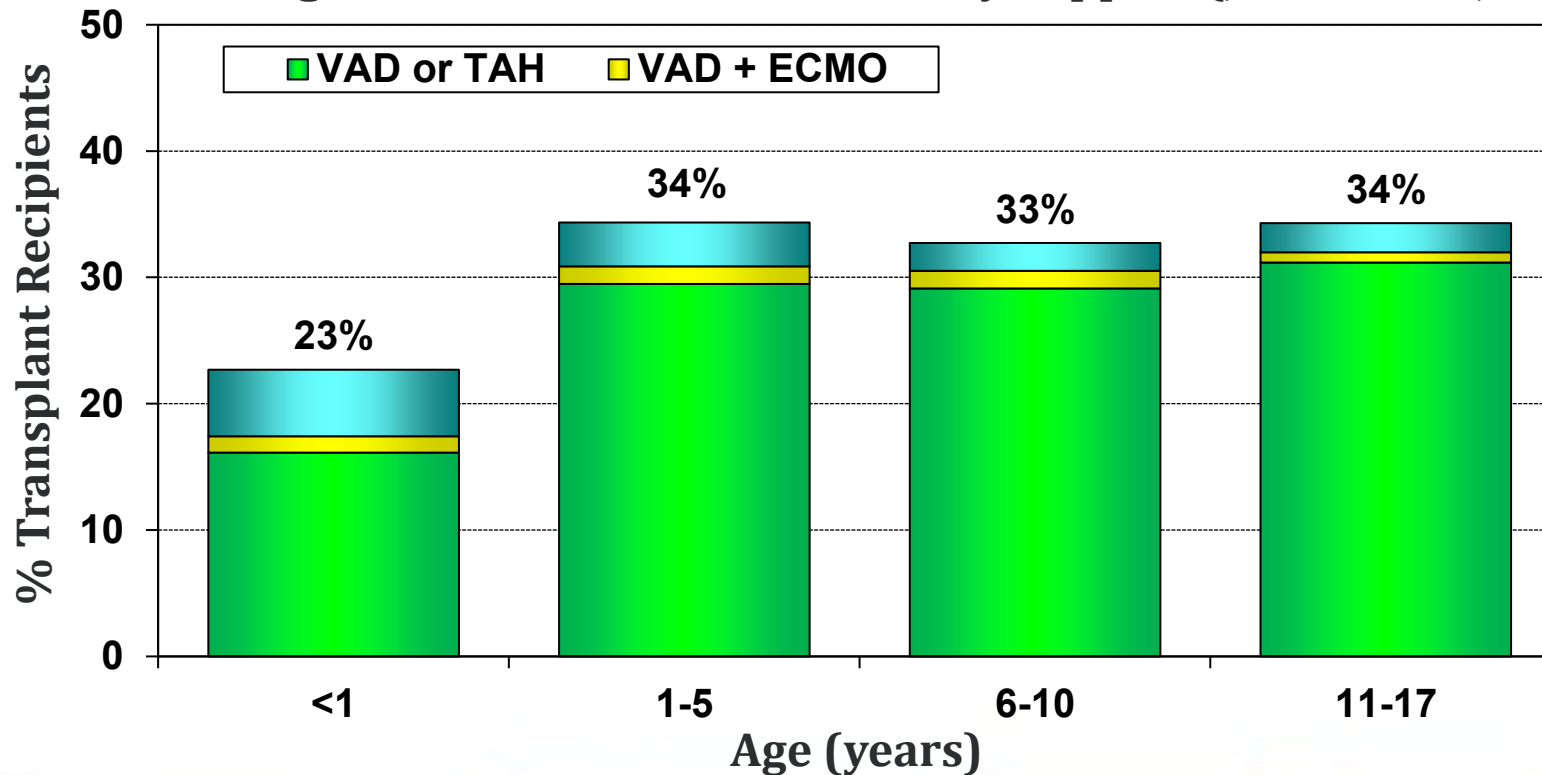
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Current Landscape of VAD Therapy

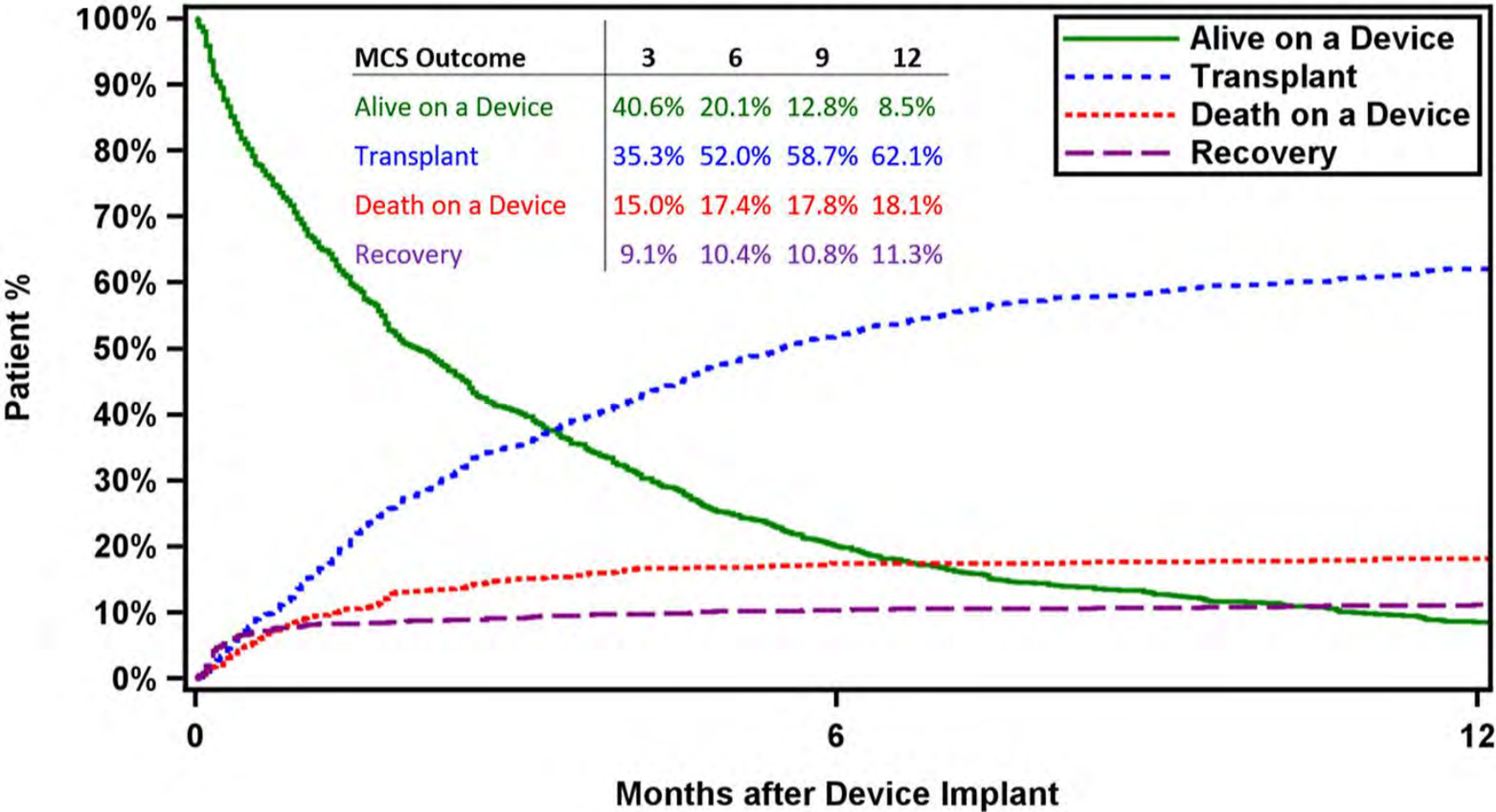
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% of Patients Bridged with Mechanical Circulatory Support (Jan. 2010 – Jun. 2018)



Current Landscape of VAD Therapy

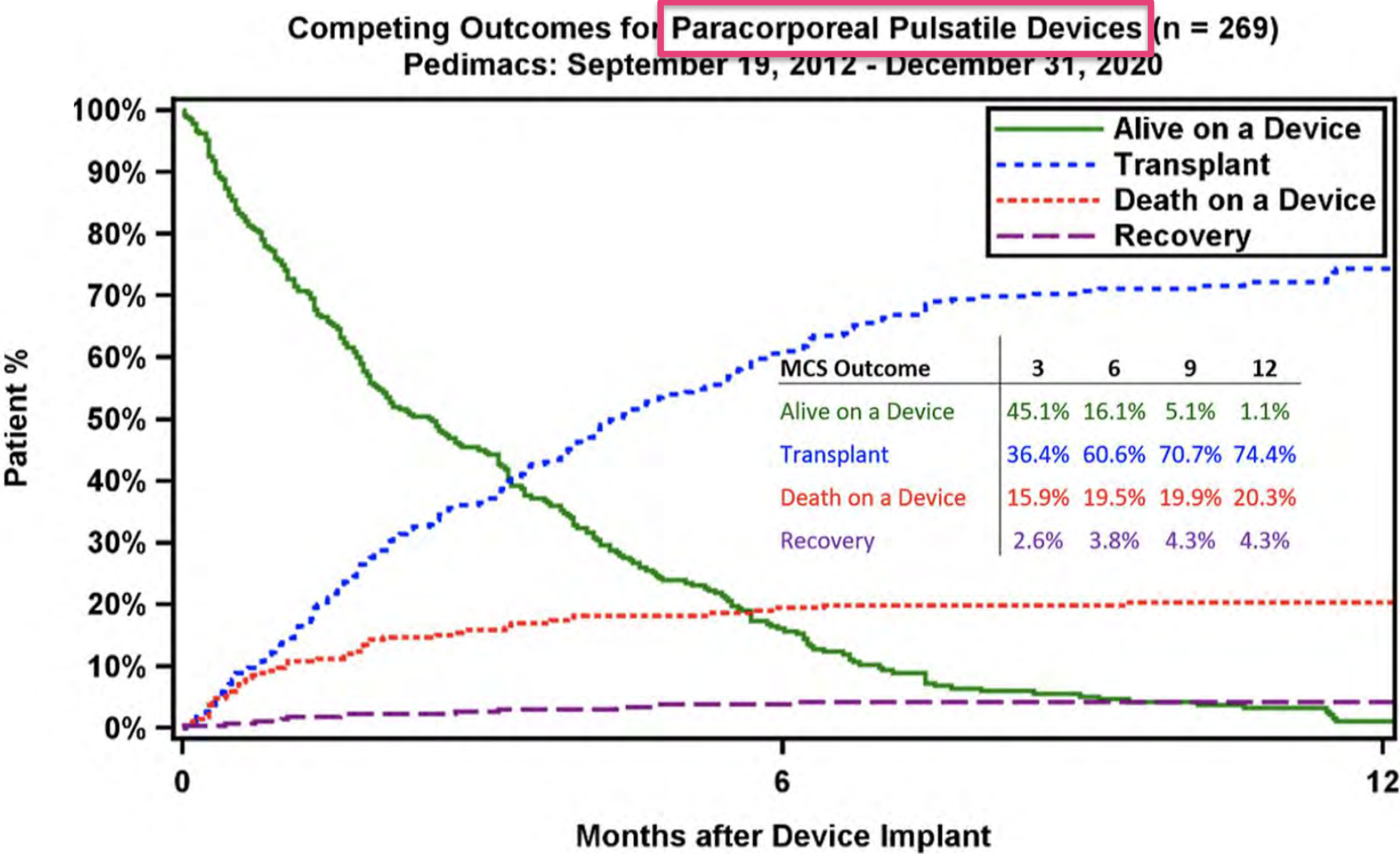
Competing Outcomes for **All Pedimacs Patients** (n = 1011)
Pedimacs: September 19, 2012 - December 31, 2020



Fifth Annual
Pedimacs Report
Rossano & Morales,
et al. – 2022)

83% of patients achieve a positive outcome

Current Landscape of VAD Therapy

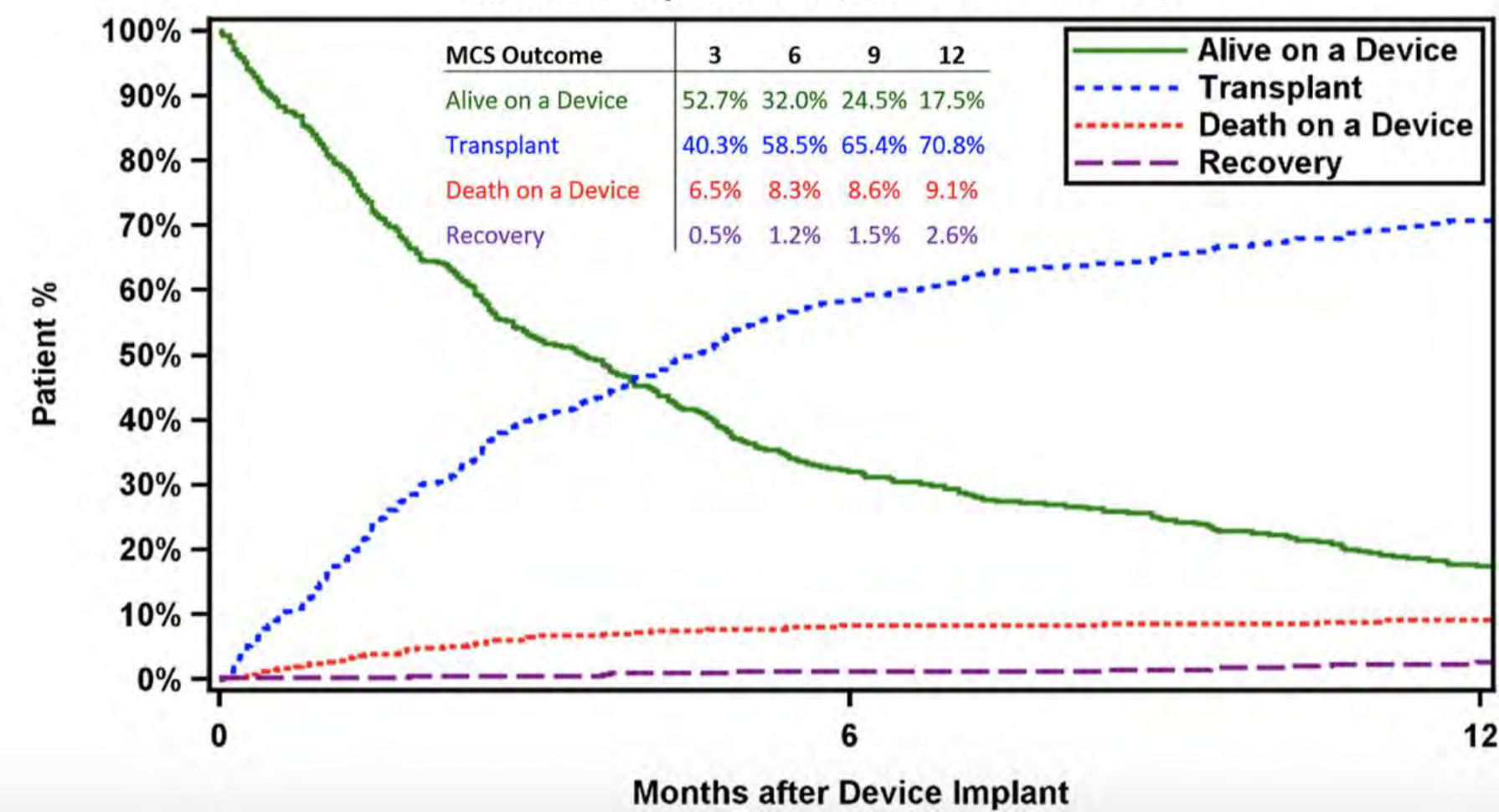


Fifth Annual
Pedimacs Report
(Rossano & Morales,
et al. – 2022)

80% of patients achieve a positive outcome

Current Landscape of VAD Therapy

Competing Outcomes for **Implantable Continuous Devices** (n = 419)
Pedimacs: September 19, 2012 - December 31, 2020



Fifth Annual
Pedimacs Report
(Rossano & Morales,
et al. – 2022)

91% of patients achieve a positive outcome

What About Adverse Events?

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- The safety of the current generation of VADs are vastly improved from prior device-eras :

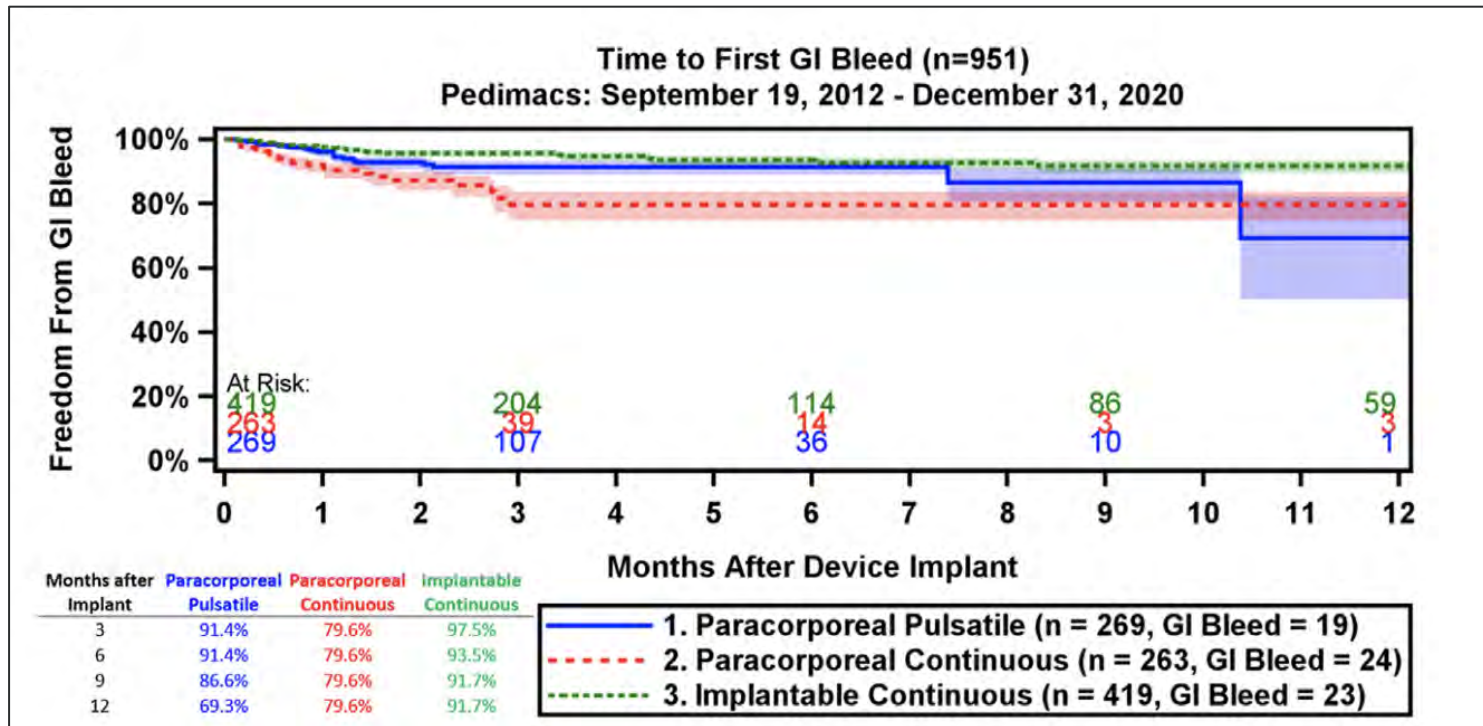
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- The safety of the current generations of VAD are vastly improved from prior device-eras... *for all VAD types (IC+PC+PP), 2012-2020:*
 - GI bleed 7% incidence; 0.2 events/patient-year*

*Rate of late complications (≥ 2 weeks post-implantation)

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SUPERBOWL LVI



Like VAD bridging, we can not will them ALL

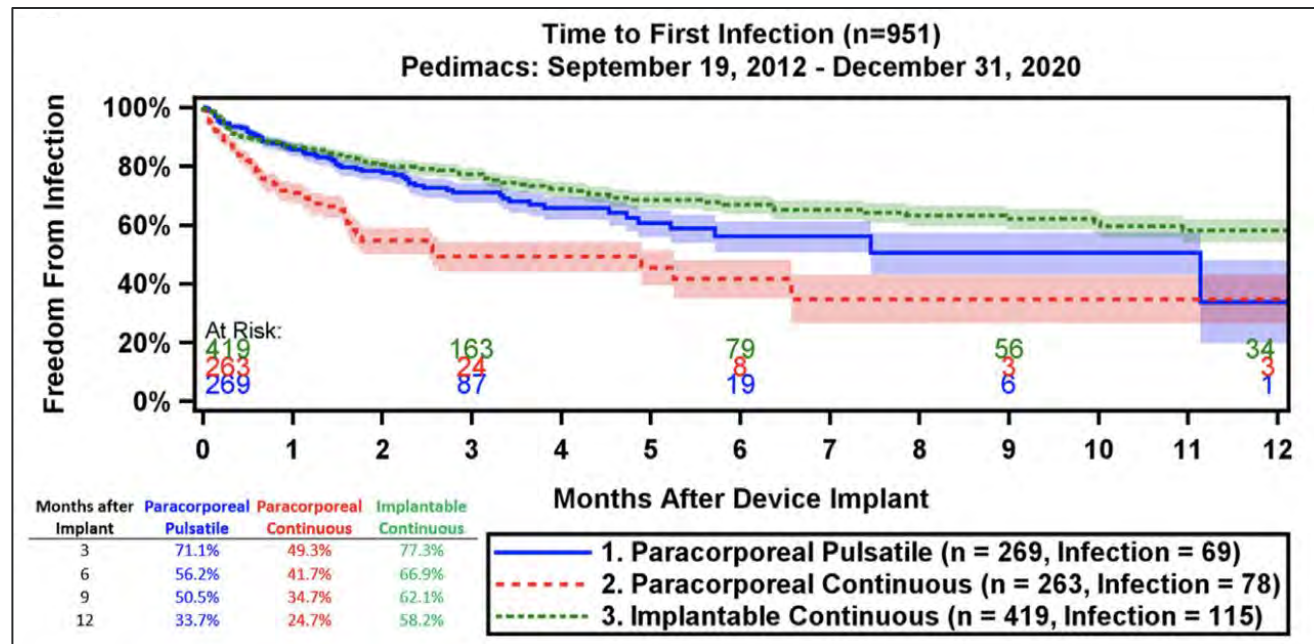
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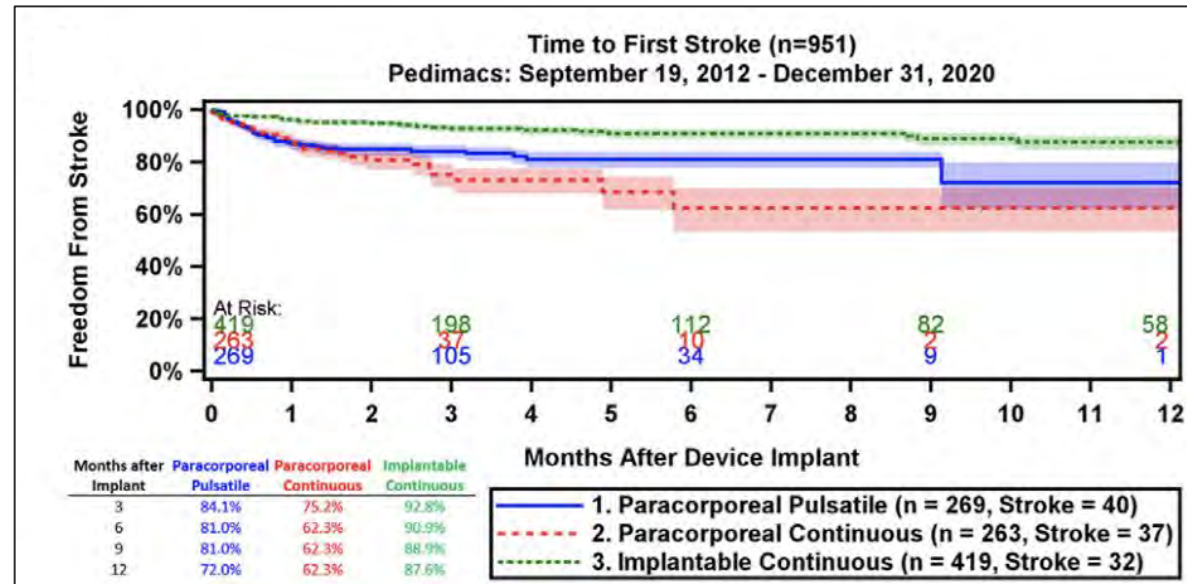
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 - GI bleed 7% incidence; 0.2 events/patient-year*
 - Infection 28% incidence; 1.2 events/patient-year*
 - CVA 11% incidence; 0.2 events/patient-year*
 - Incidence by device type sign. decreased thru ACTION:
 - PP = 15% (ACTION data showing < 11% w/ use of ↑ BiVal)
 - PC = 14%
 - IC = 8% (ACTION data showing HM3 < 4%)

So in Cincinnati, when do we want to get off the VAD bridge & transplant



At Cincinnati, we like our patients:

- Extubated**

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- **Extubated**
- **End-organs recovered**
 - (Normal labs and organ function)

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- Off/minimal sedation**

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- Tolerating enteral feeds**

The perils of “limping” to transplant

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- We know that if you go into transplant sick you will not do well

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- We know that if you go into transplant sick you will not do well
- Also, many of these risk factors are modifiable

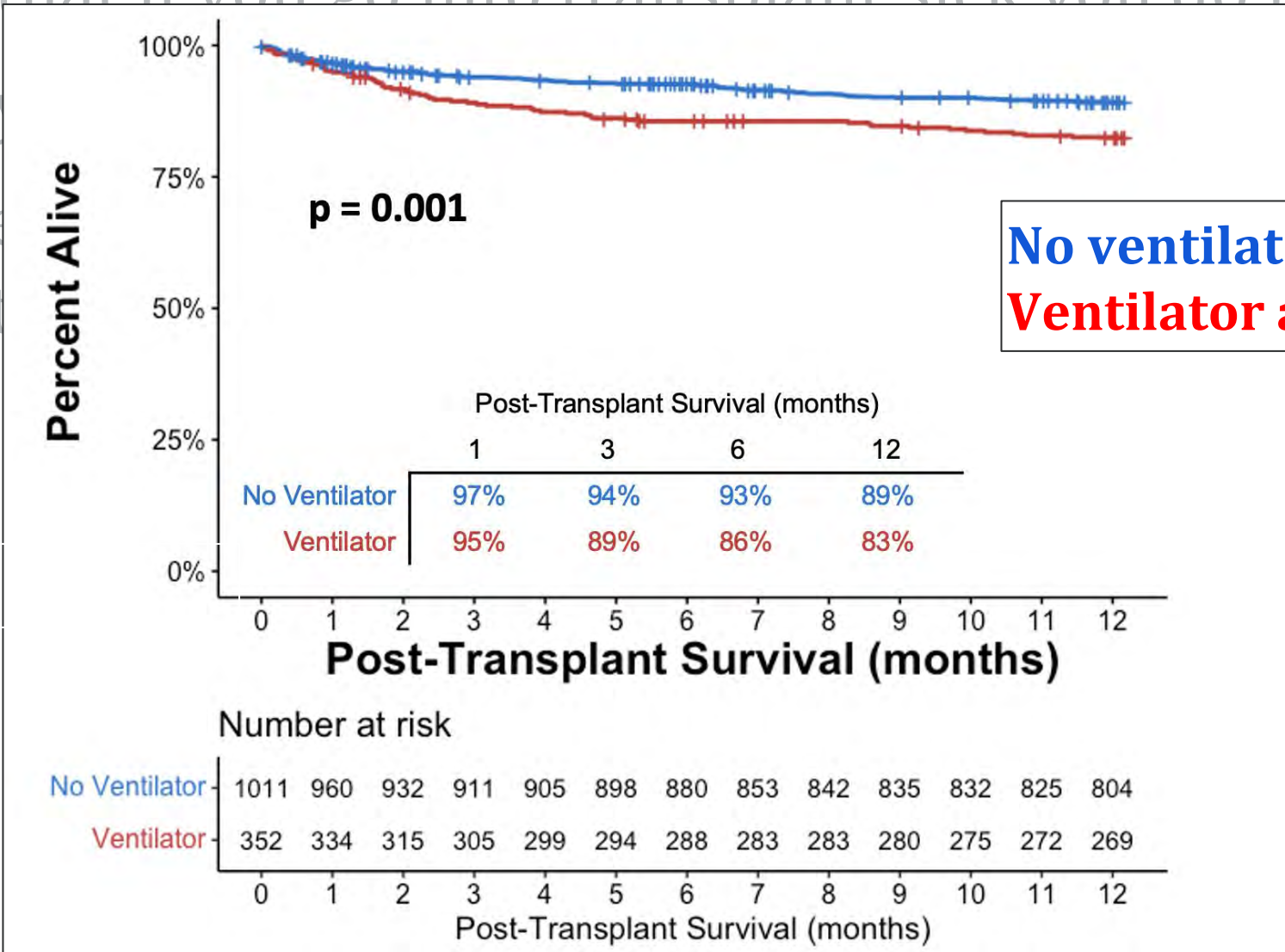
The perils of “limping” to transplant

- We know that if you go into transplant sick you will not do well
- Also, many of these risk factors are modifiable
- These modifiable risk factors individually portend inferior post-transplant outcomes

The perils of “limping” to transplant

- We know that if you go into transplant sick you do not do as well
- Also, many
- Modifiable transplant

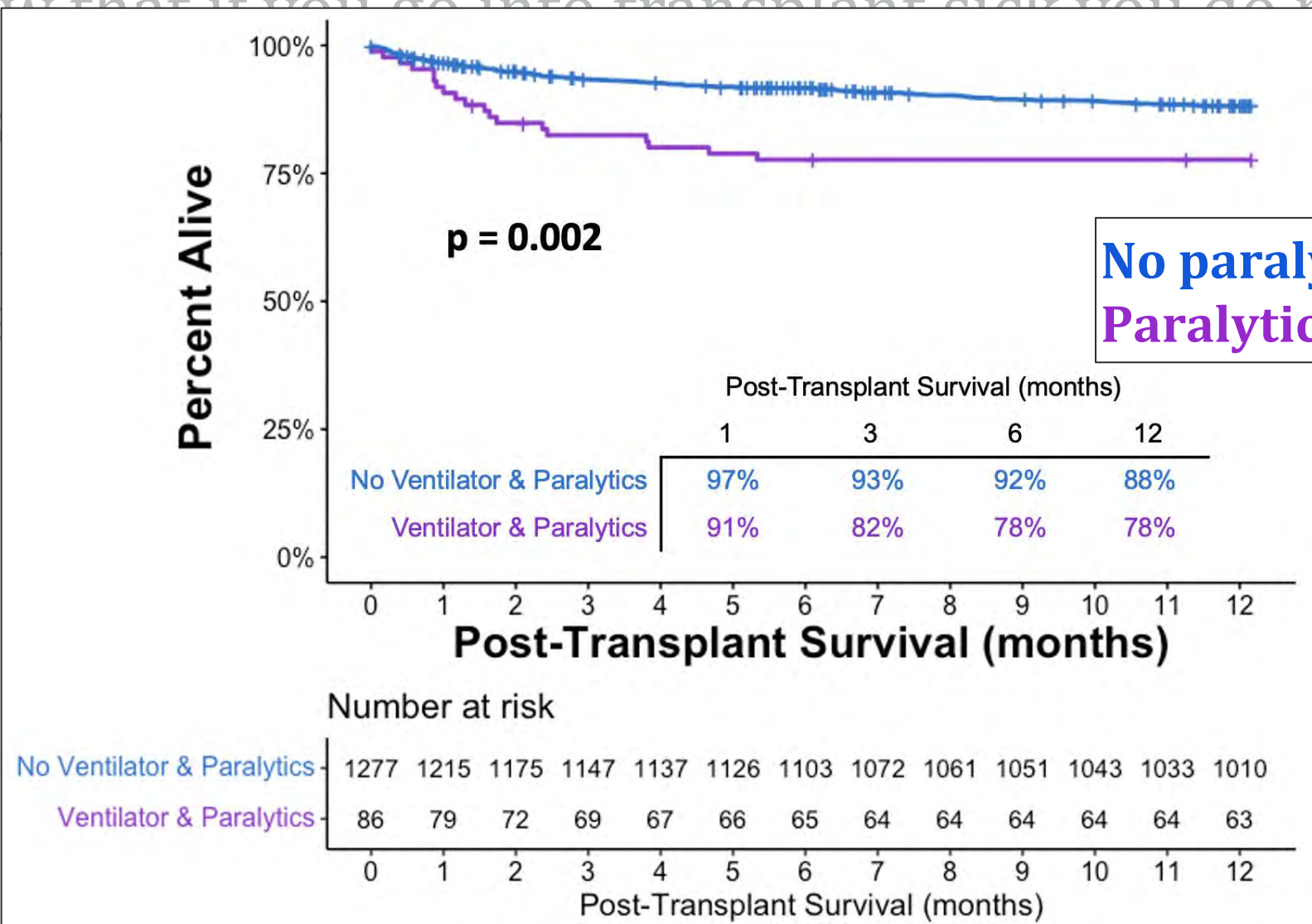
(*Infants*)



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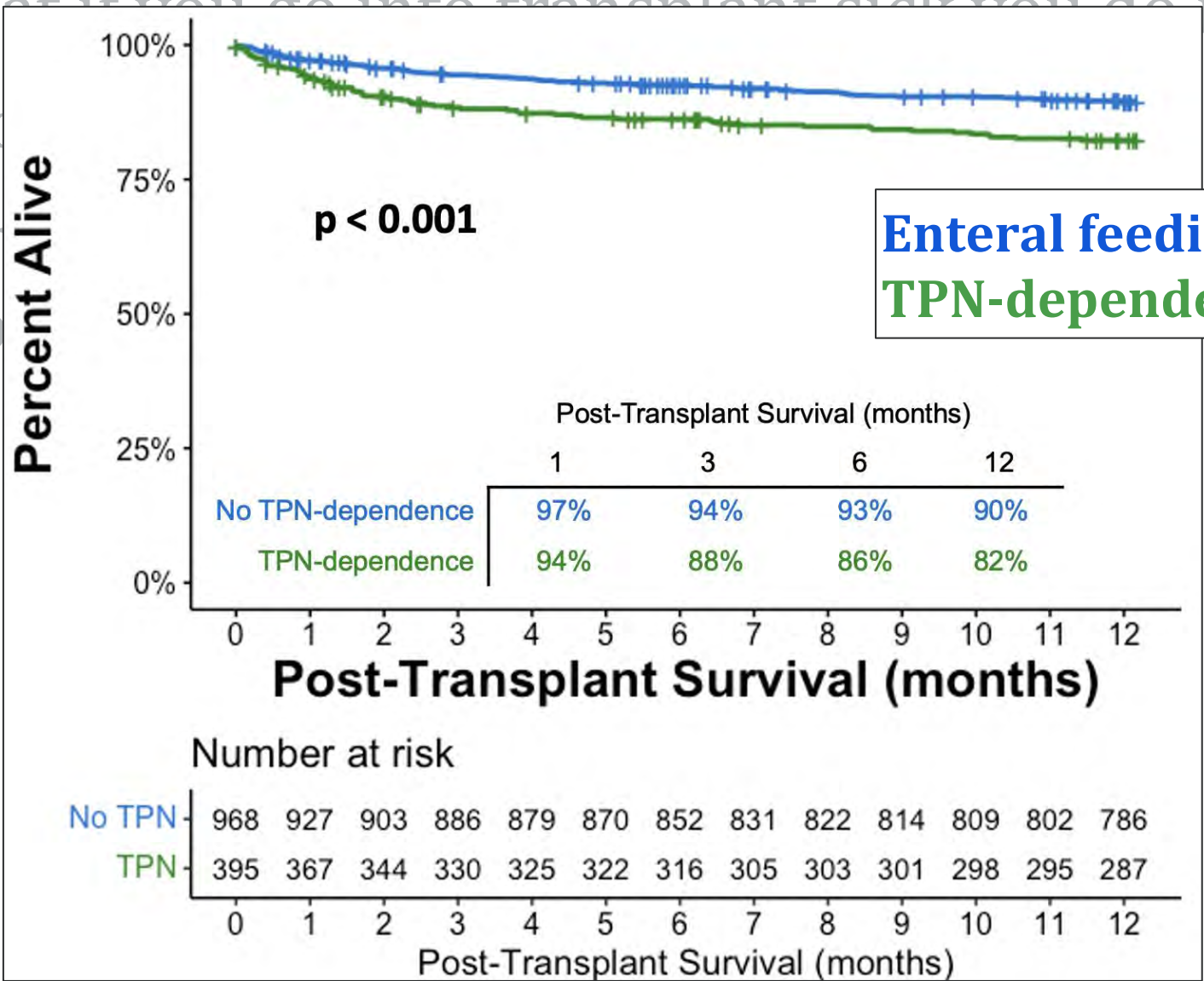


No paralytics at transplant
Paralytics at transplant

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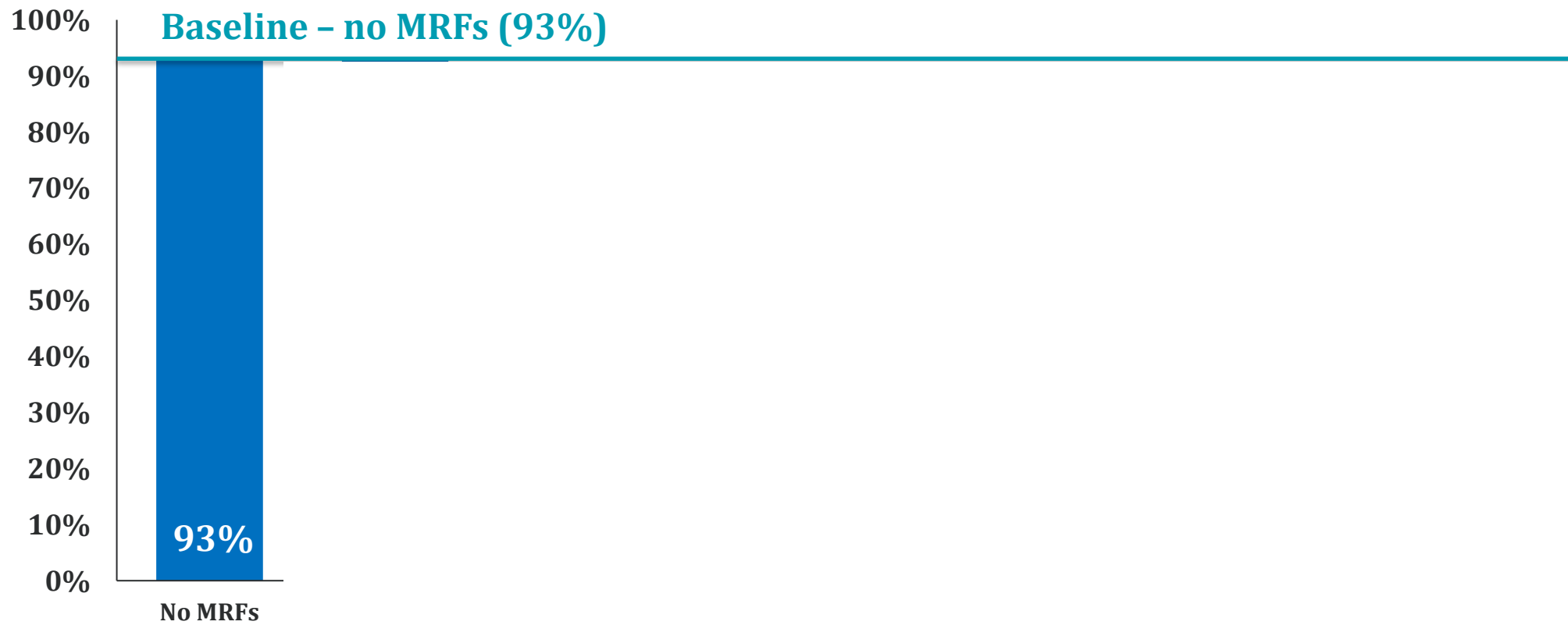
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One-Year Post-Transplant Survival for All Children (<18 yr), UNOS Database, 2000-2017



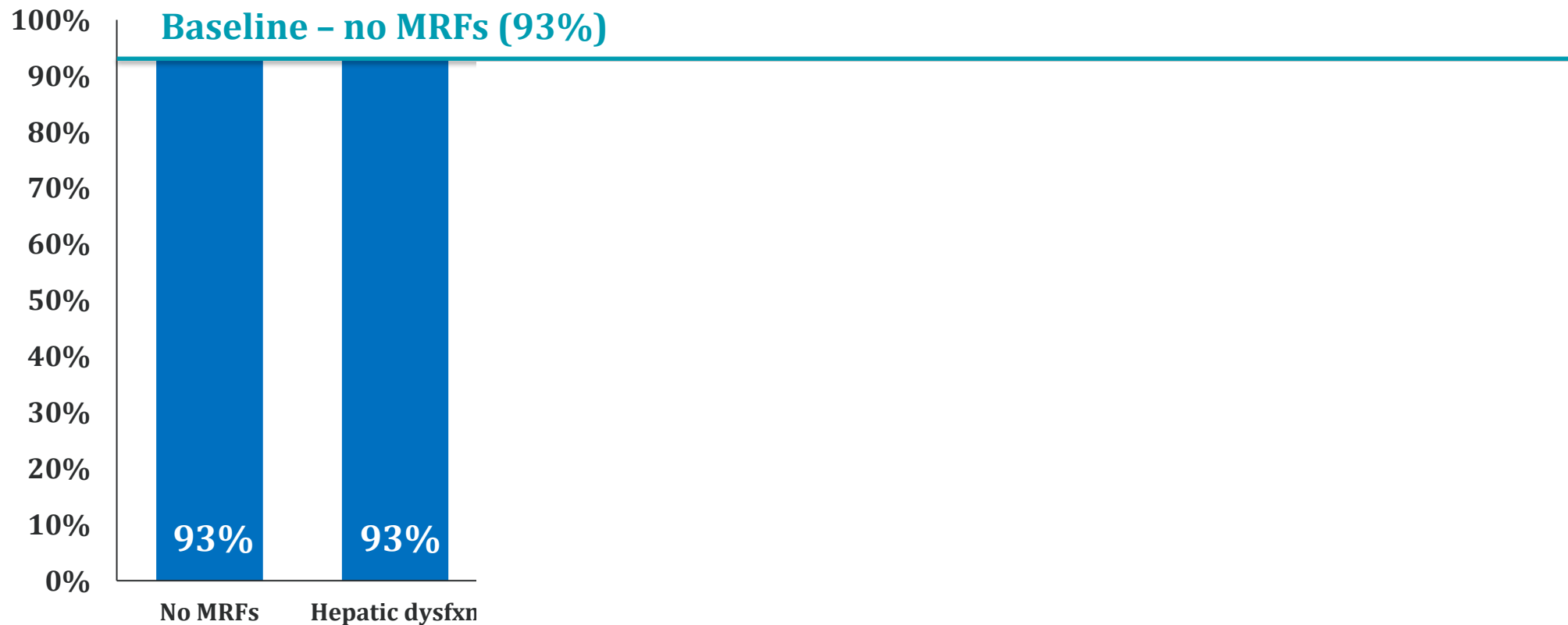
(MRF = modifiable risk factor)

Riggs et al. JTCVS (2020)

The perils of “limping” to transplant

- A “compounding effect” exists with the number of risk factors

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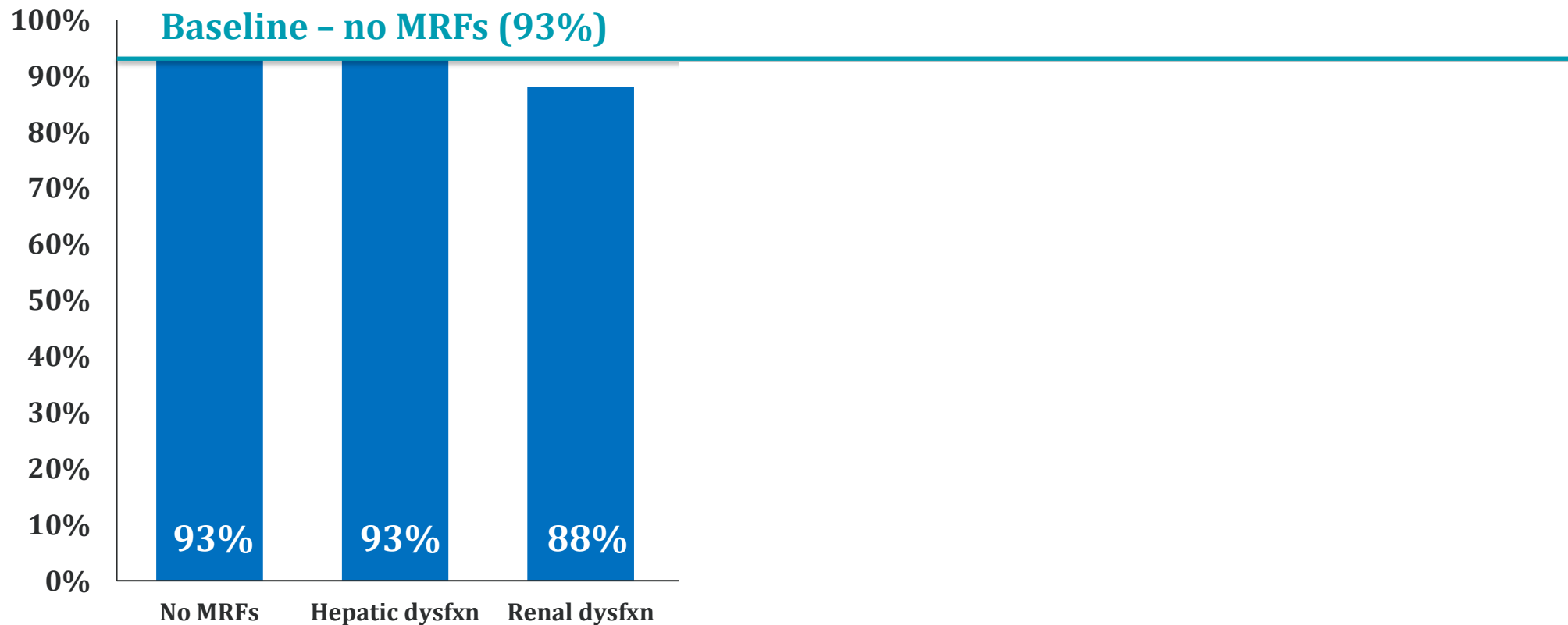
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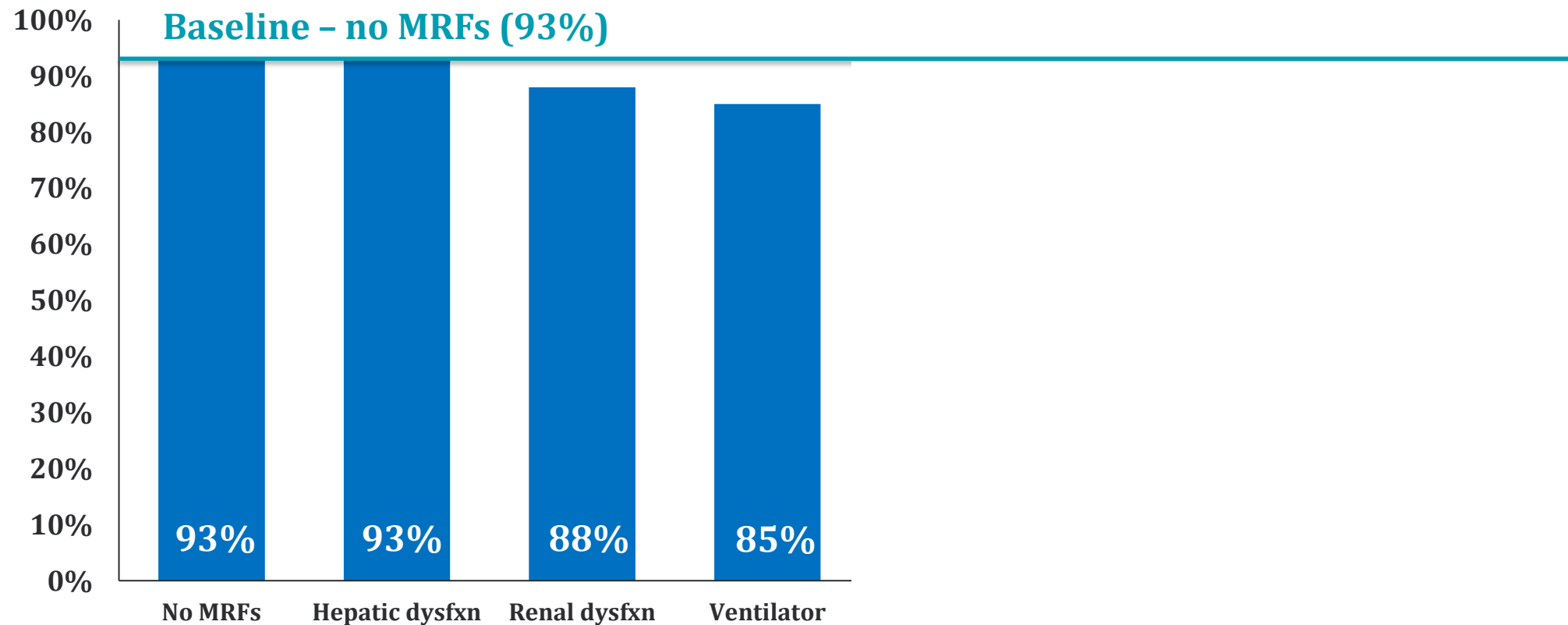
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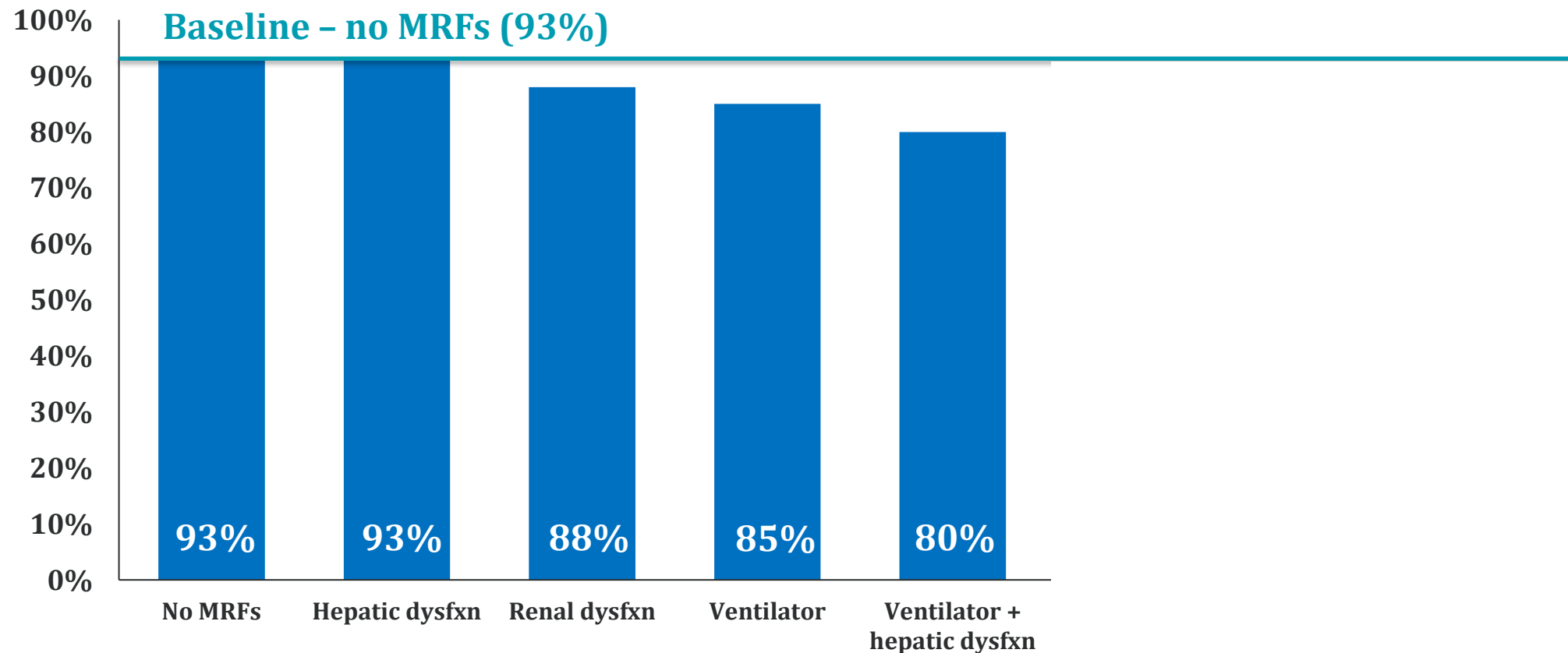
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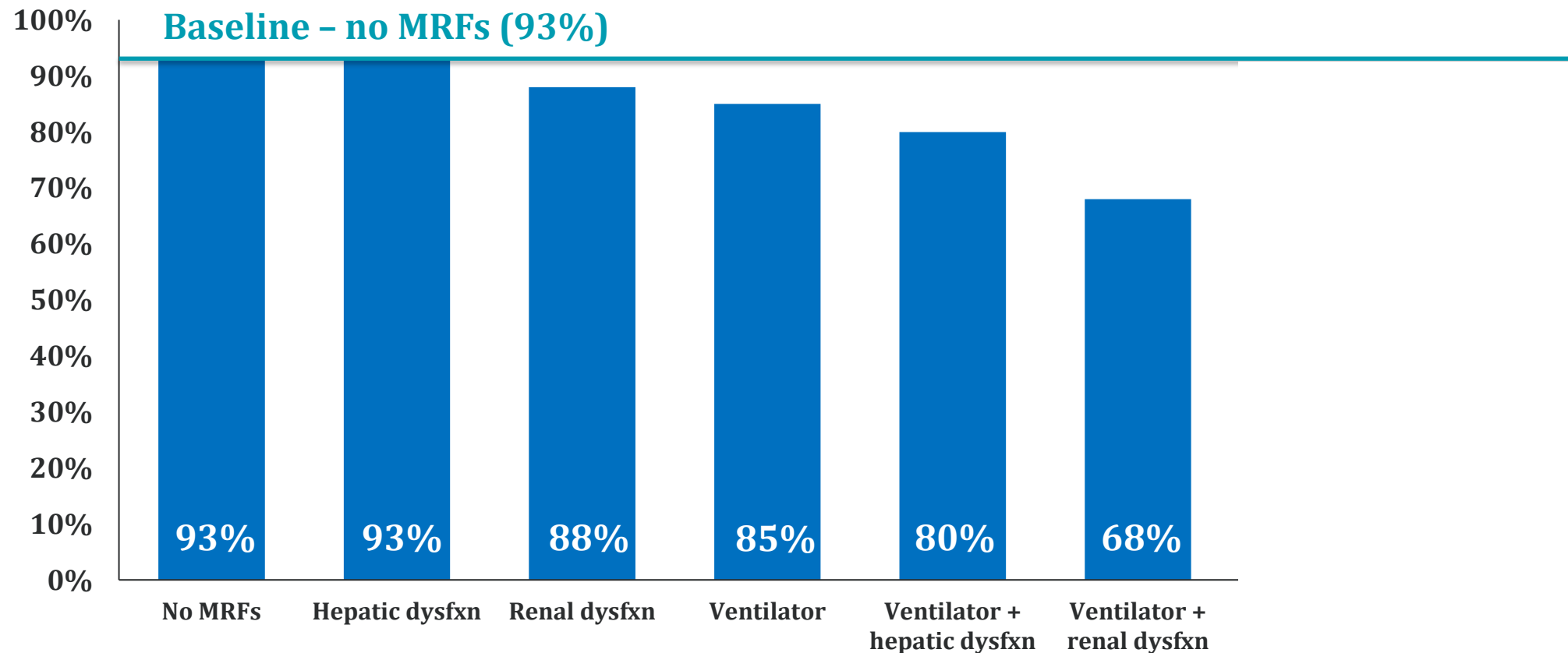
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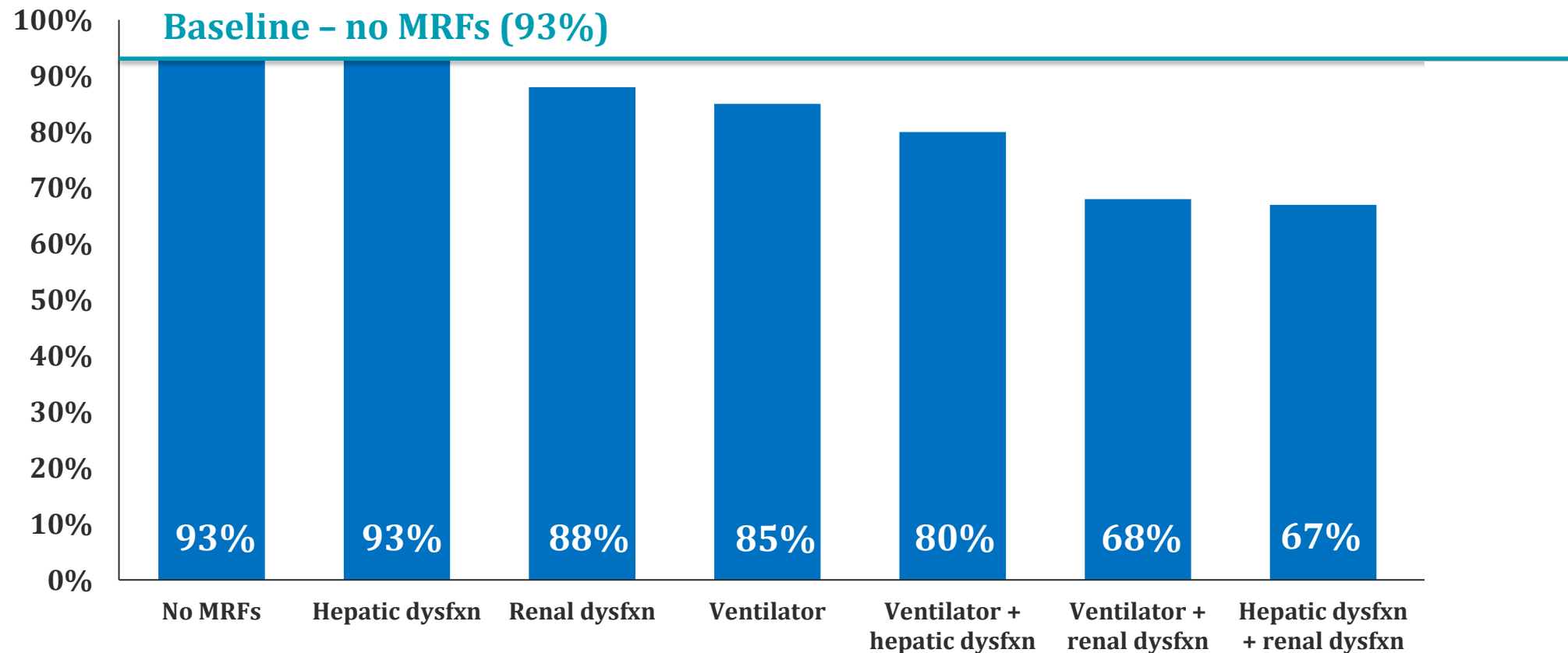
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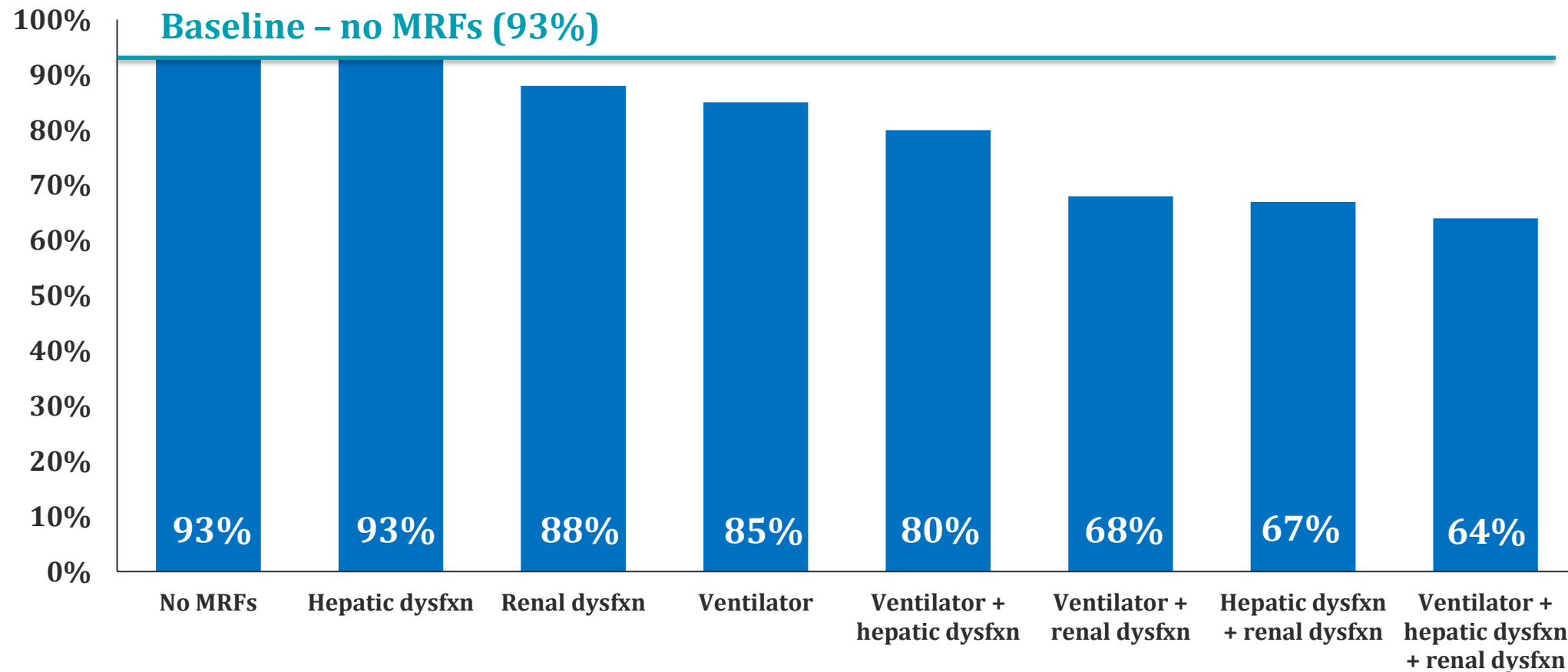
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So how can VAD Help?

So how can VAD Help?

- Clearly, the fewer modifiable risk factors the patient has, the better they do after transplant

The benefits of VAD

- Clearly, the fewer modifiable risk factors the patient has, the better they do after transplant
- VADs help improve organ function

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 - Renal dysfunction decreased **p = 0.007**
 - Functional status (>50%) increased **p < 0.001**

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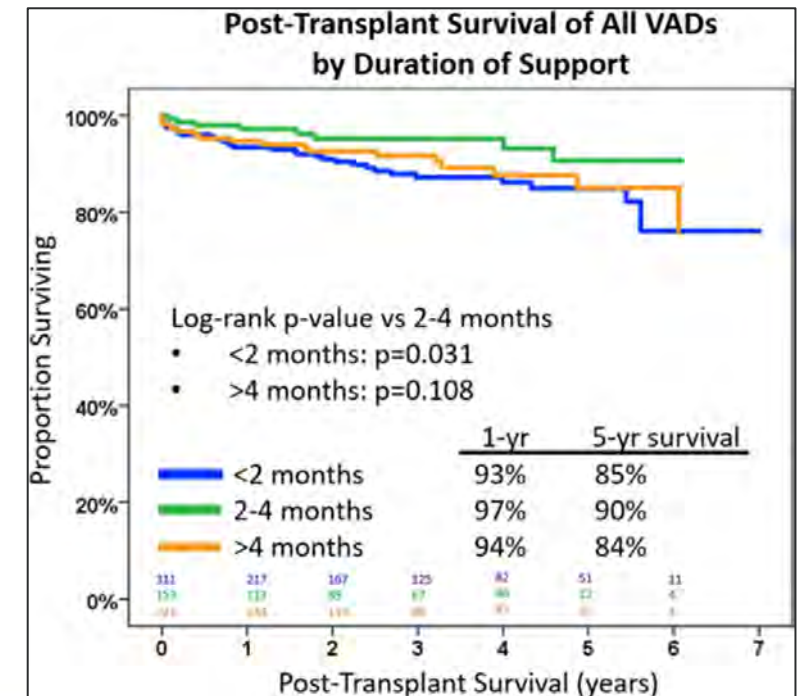
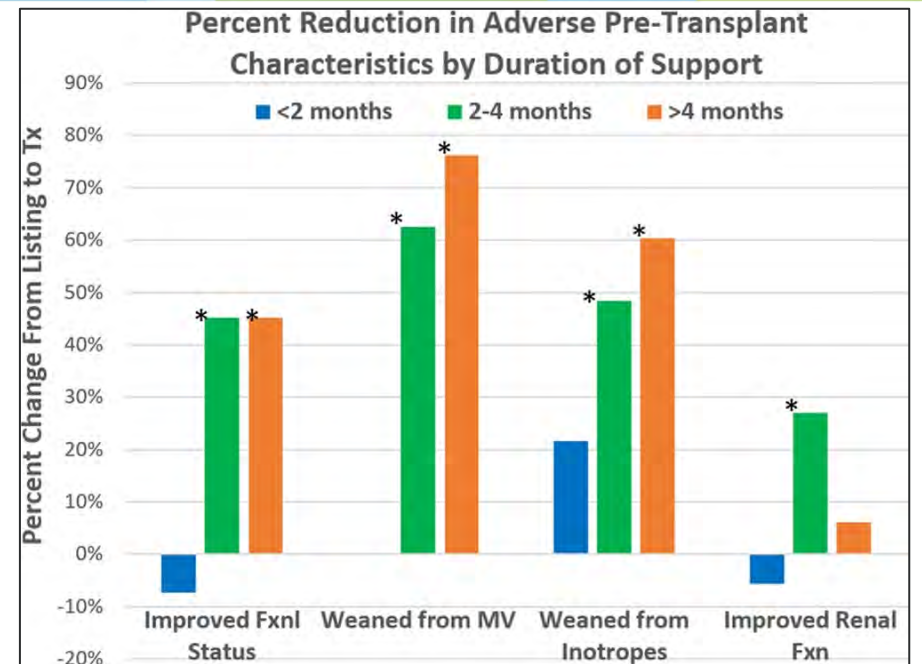
- Clearly, the fewer modifiable risk factors the patient has, the better they do after transplant
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 - Functional status (>50%) increased **p < 0.001**
 - Inotrope requirements decreased **p < 0.001**
 - Ventilator dependence decreased **p < 0.001**

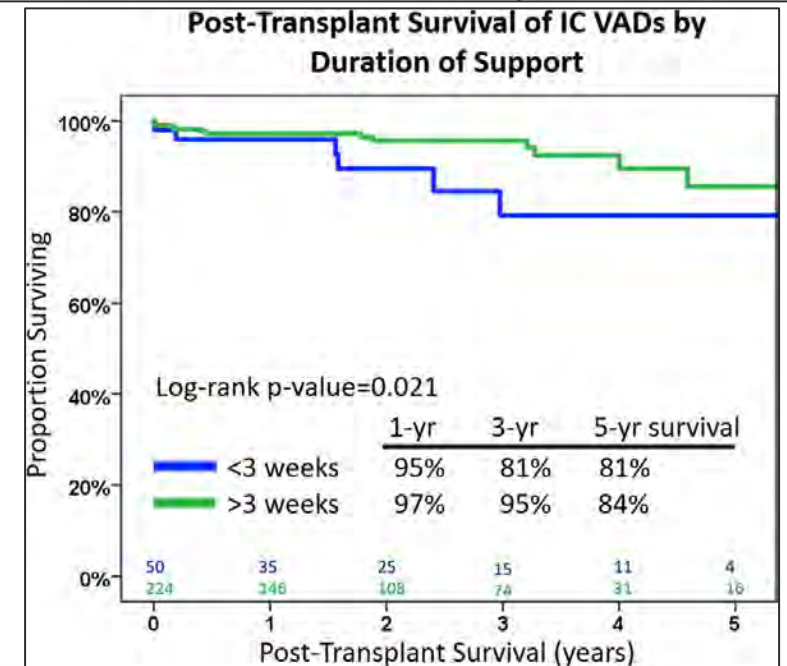
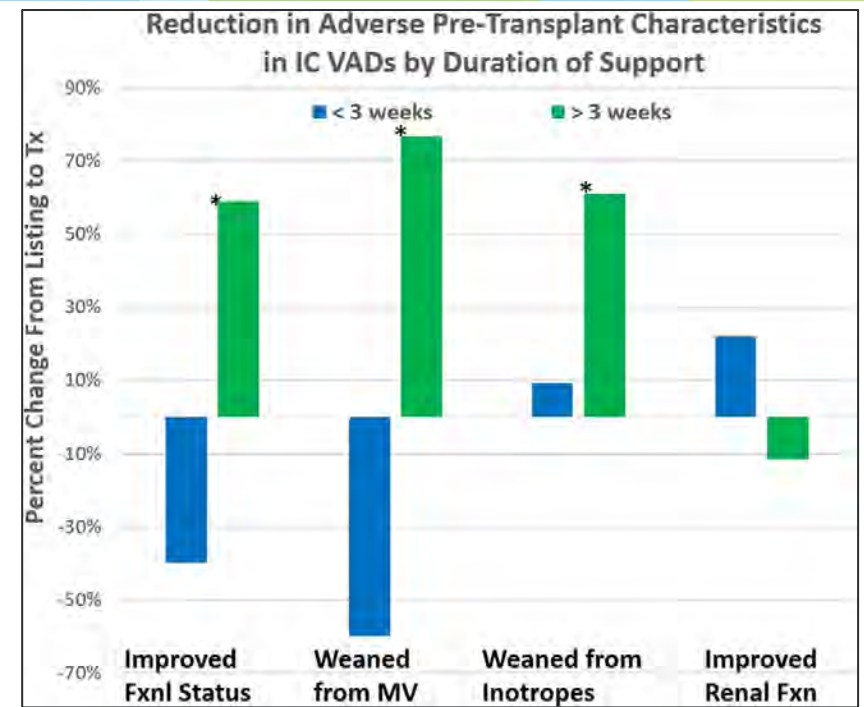
VAD benefit takes time...

- Renal and hepatic dysfunction improve if given sufficient time on VAD support
 - 2-4 months with PP VADs



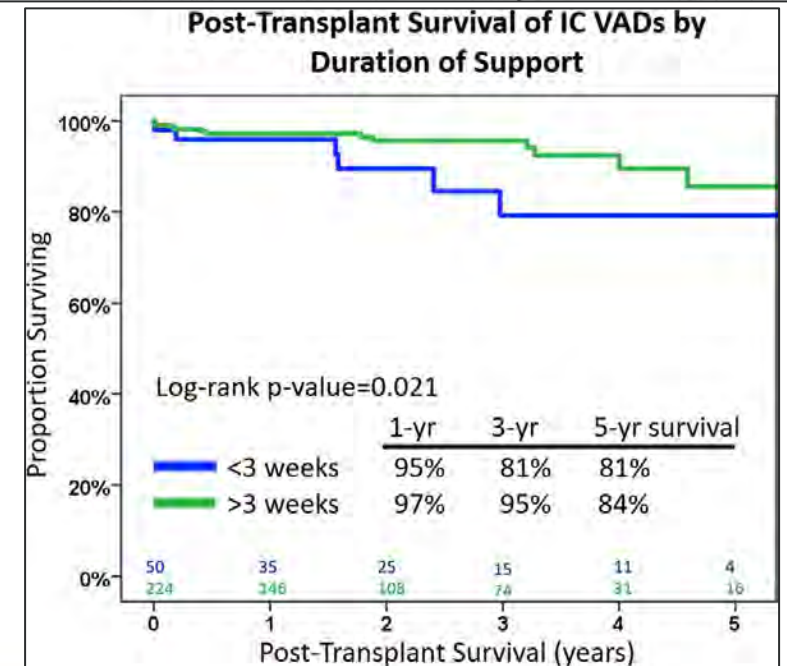
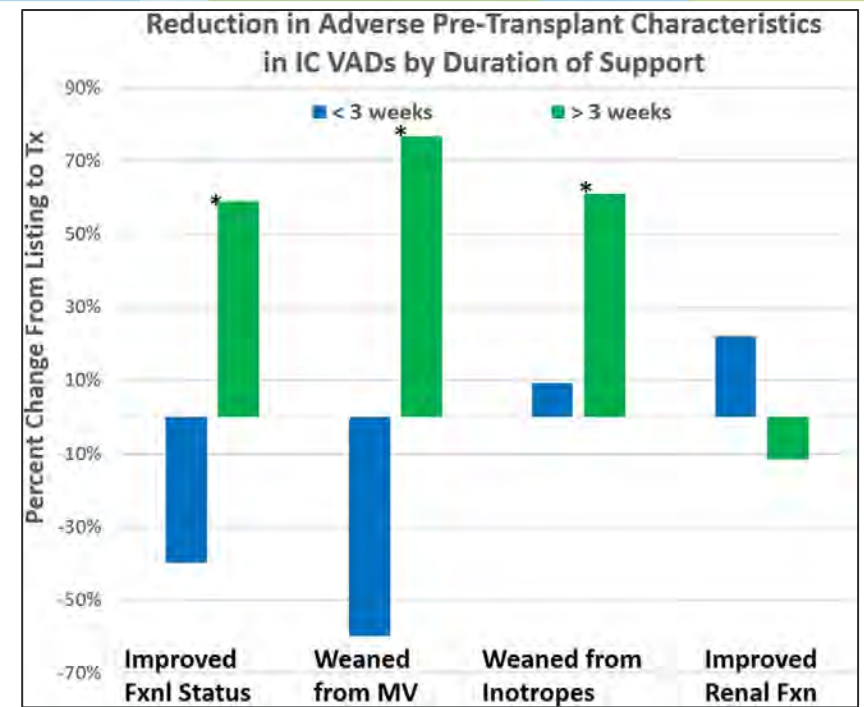
Timing Matters...

- Renal and hepatic dysfunction improve if given sufficient time on VAD support
 - 2-4 months with PP VADs
 - ~3 weeks with IC VADs



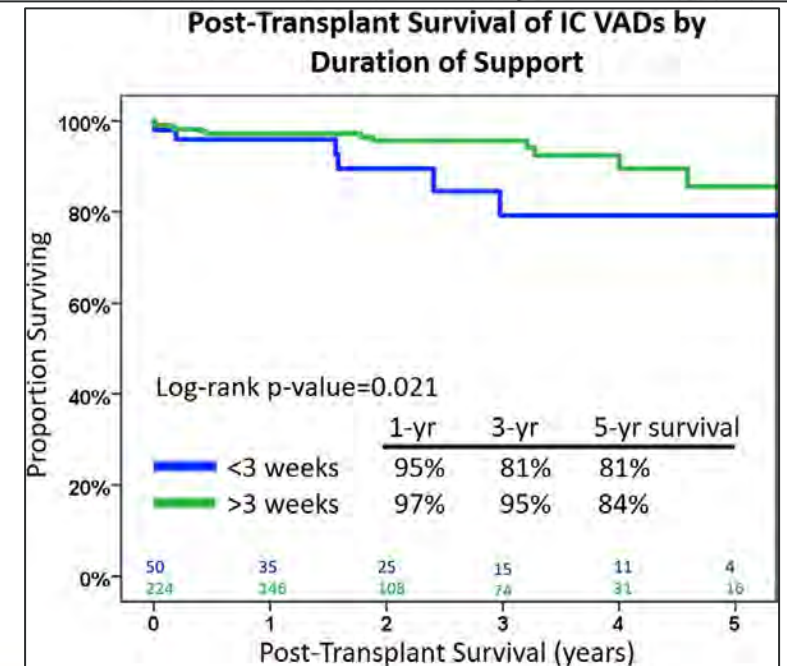
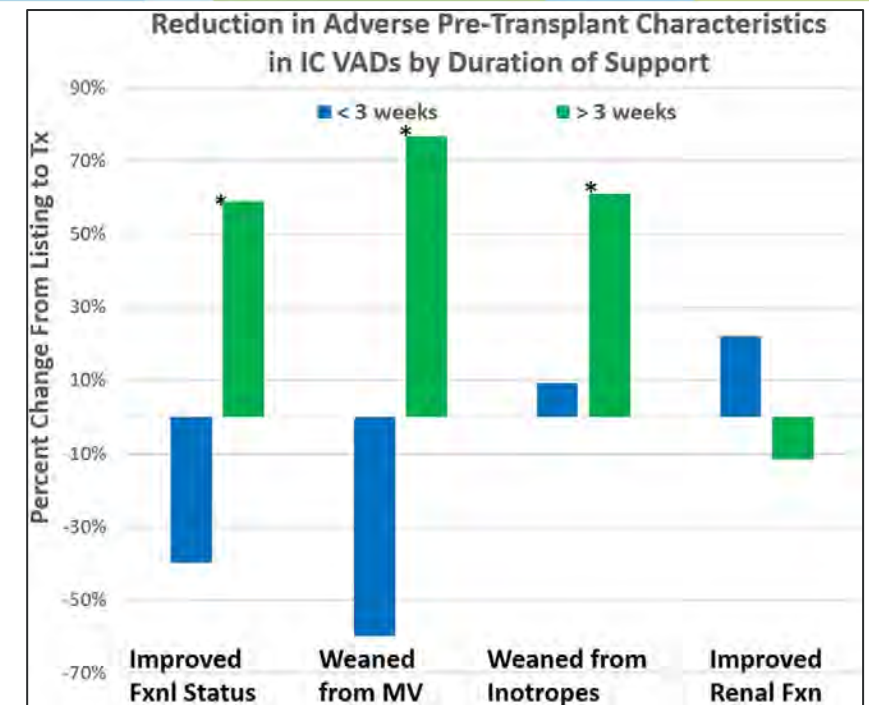
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 - ~3 weeks with IC VADs
- Same is true for Mechanical ventilation



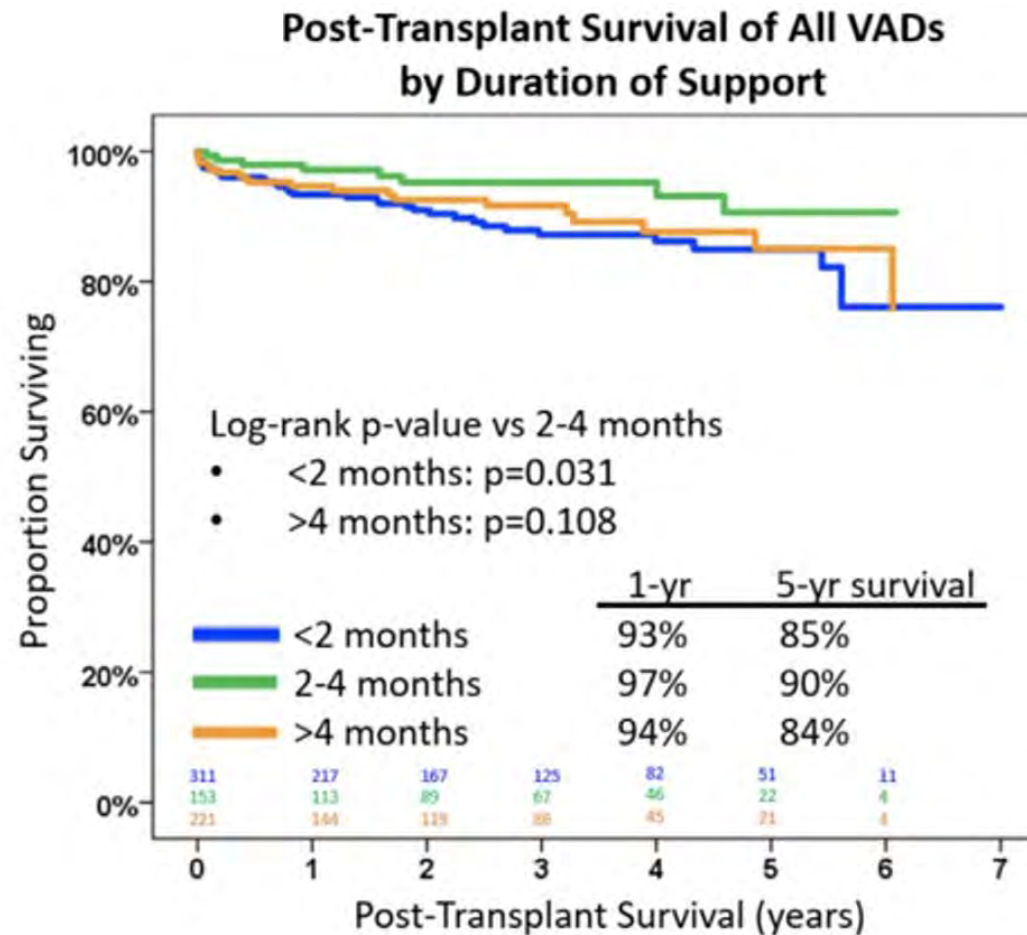
Timing Matters...

- Renal and hepatic dysfunction improve with sufficient duration of VAD support
 - 2-4 months with PP VADs
 - ~3 weeks with IC VADs
- Same is true for Mechanical ventilation... generally after ~3 weeks



The benefits of VAD

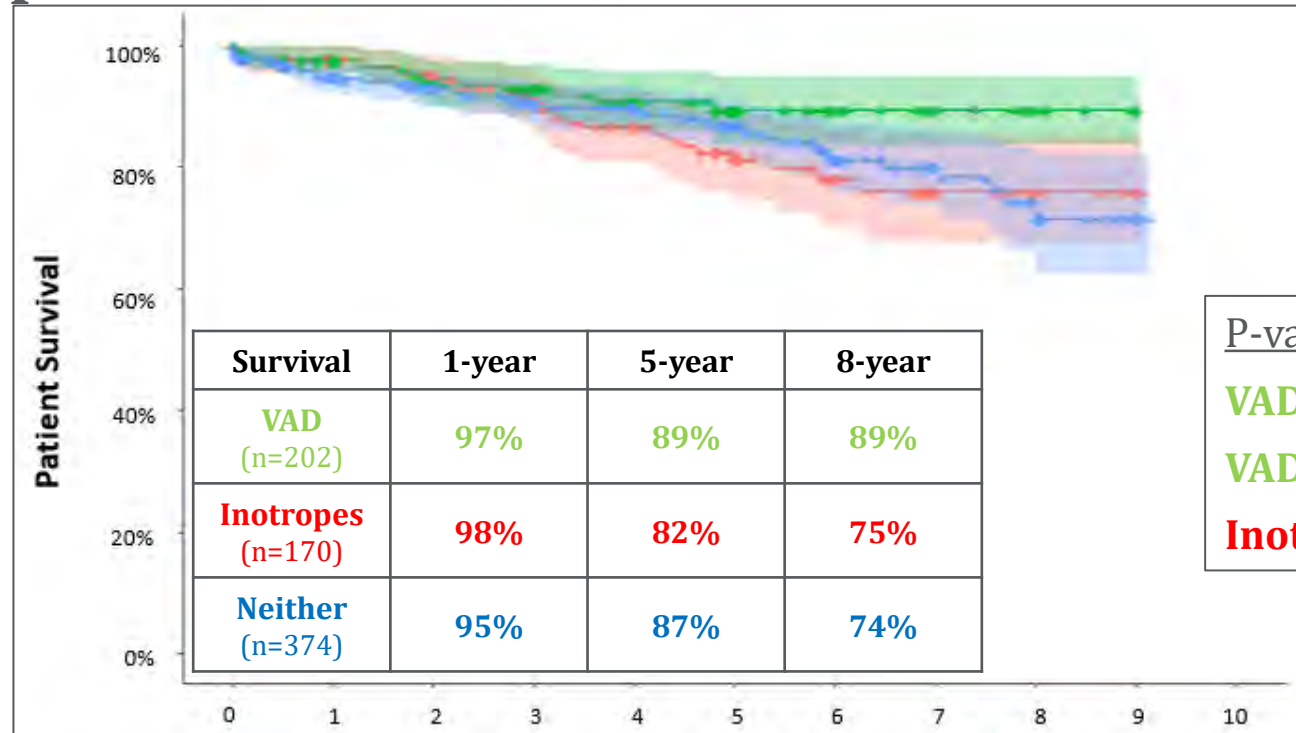
- Timing matters...
- Post-transplant survival also increases with longer VAD BTT (?2-4mo)



Riggs, et al. JTCVS (2020)

The benefits of VAD

- Timing matters...
- Post-transplant survival also increases with longer VAD BTT
- In the current era, outpt VAD BTT has same early post-tx survival as outpt inotropes



P-values:

VAD vs. **Inotropes** 0.098

VAD vs. **Neither** 0.103

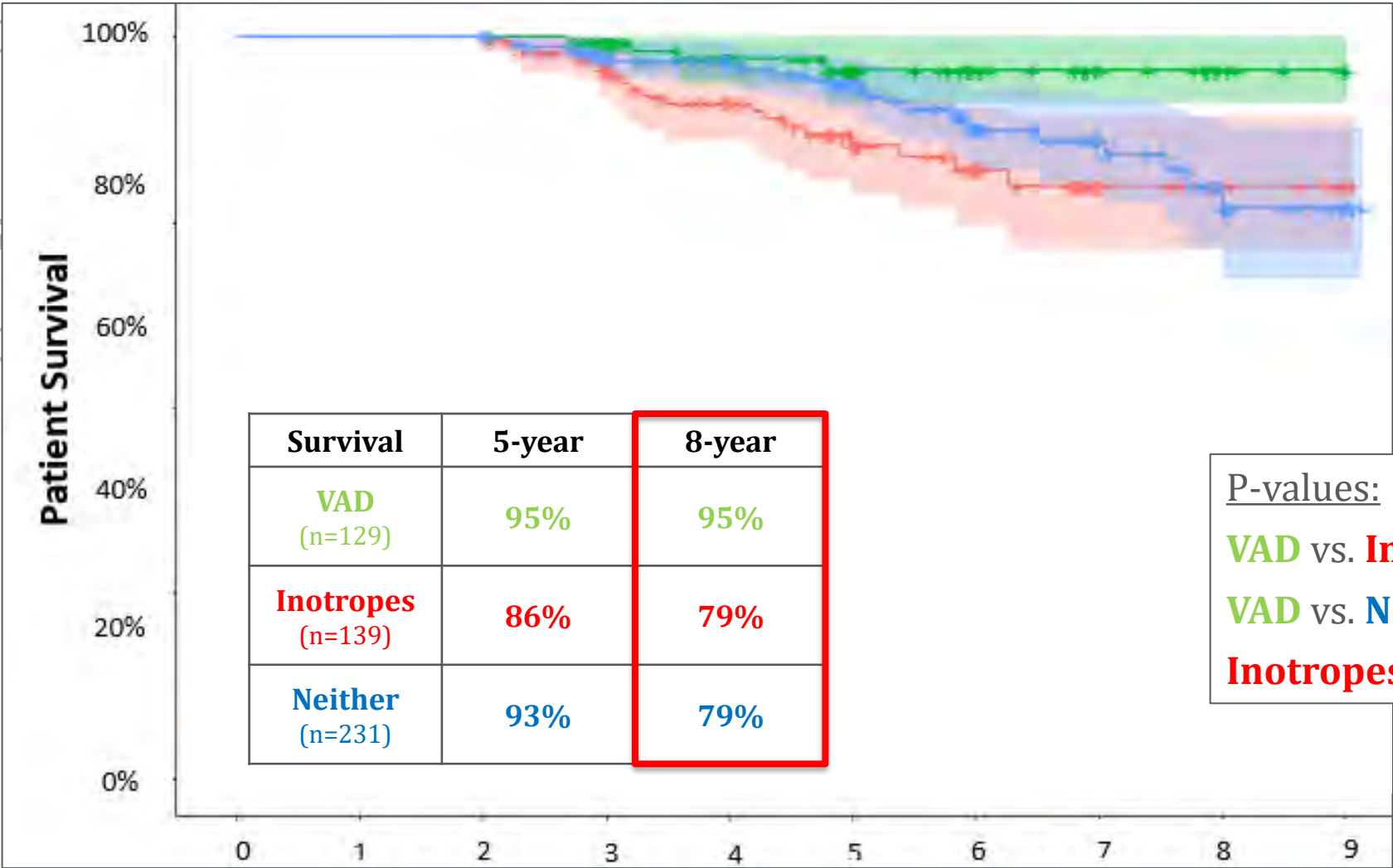
Inotropes vs. **Neither** 0.743

The benefits of VAD

- Timing matters...
- Post-transplant survival also increases with longer VAD BTT
- In the current era, outpt VAD BTT has same early post-tx survival as outpt inotropes
- However, at 2yr conditional post-tx survival, outpt VAD BTT *outperforms* outpt inotropes or outpts supported with neither

The benefits of VAD

- Timing matters...
- Post-t
- In the comp
- At two



P-values:		
VAD vs. Inotropes	0.006	
VAD vs. Neither	0.053	
Inotropes vs. Neither	0.206	

VAD BTT
vival
ms inotropes

The benefits of VAD

- The bottom line:

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 - Aggressive pre-transplant risk factor modification should be pursued when modifiable risk factors are present

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 - VADs can help!

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- The bottom line:
 - Aggressive pre-transplant risk factor modification should be pursued when modifiable risk factors are present
 - VADs can help!
 - At our institution, we advocate heavily for making patients status 7 or not listing them until they are optimized on their VAD & *ready for transplantation*

Main take-aways:

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- **Who should be considered for a VAD bridge?**
 - All children awaiting transplantation with modifiable risk factors
- **When should we exit the VAD bridge & transplant?**
 - When they're ready! (*Physiologically optimized*)
 - Normal end-organ function, optimal nutritional status, optimal functional status

REMEMBER.....

**OUR GOAL IS NOT TO JUST GET OUR
PATIENTS TO TRANSPLANT BUT TO
GET THEM THERE IN A STATE WHERE
THEY CAN DO WELL AFTER
TRANSPLANT & LIVE A LONG &
HEALTHY POST-TX LIFE**

Questions?

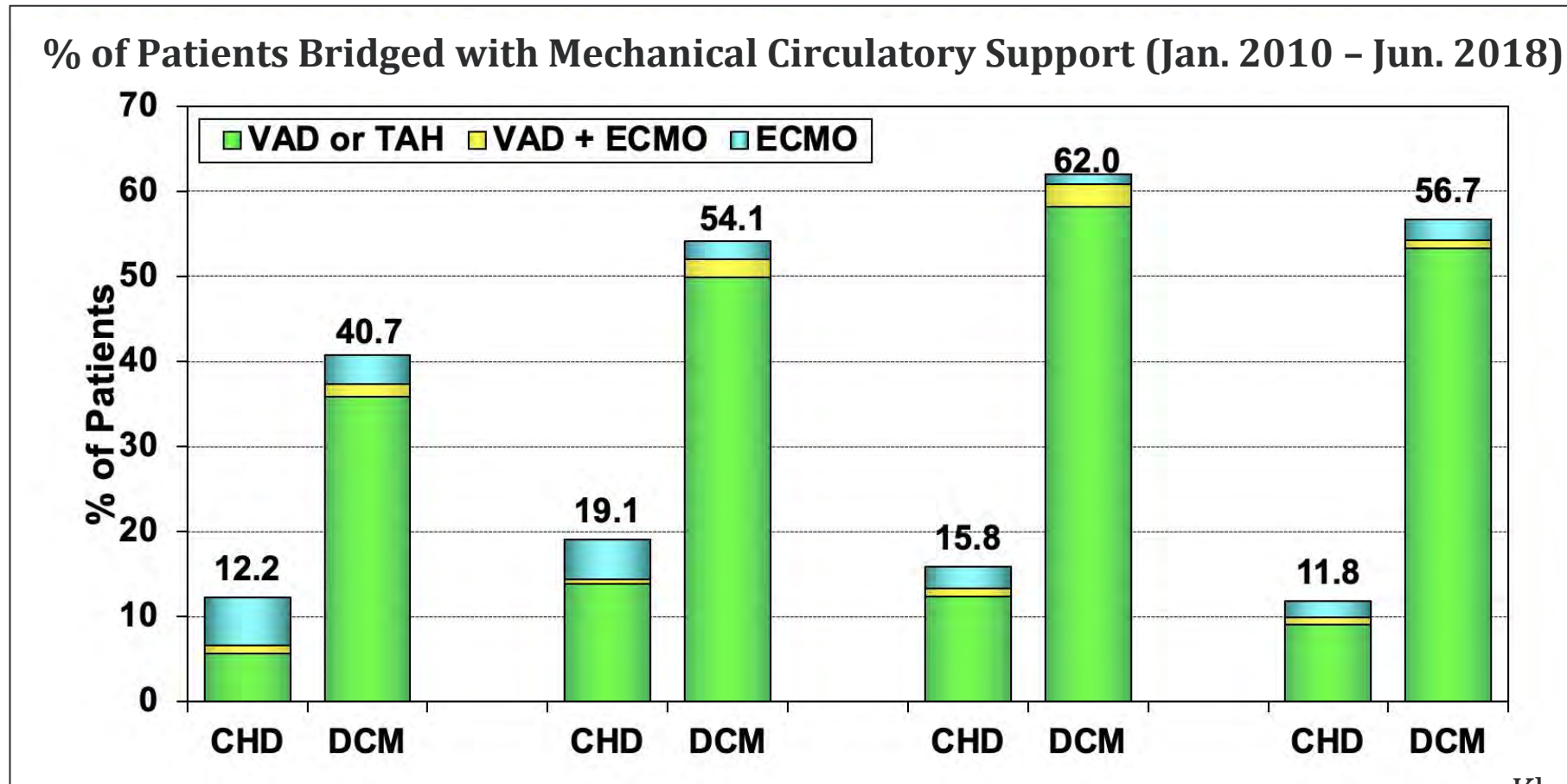
Thank You

Special Considerations

- What about CHD patients?
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- How about infants and smaller children?

Special Considerations

- What about CHD patients?
 - VADs are comparatively underutilized in CHD
 - With optimal patient selection and an experienced team, CHD patients (including those with single-ventricle physiology) can achieve optimal outcomes
- How about infants and smaller children?
 - VAD devices are limited in children (Berlin Heart EXCOR is the best available device currently)...

Special Considerations

- What about CHD patients?
 - VADs are comparatively underutilized in CHD
 - With optimal patient selection and an experienced team, CHD patients (including those with single-ventricle physiology) can achieve optimal outcomes
- How about infants and smaller children?
 - VAD devices are limited in children (Berlin Heart EXCOR is the best available device currently)... but smaller children derive the same benefits from VAD as larger children

Special Considerations

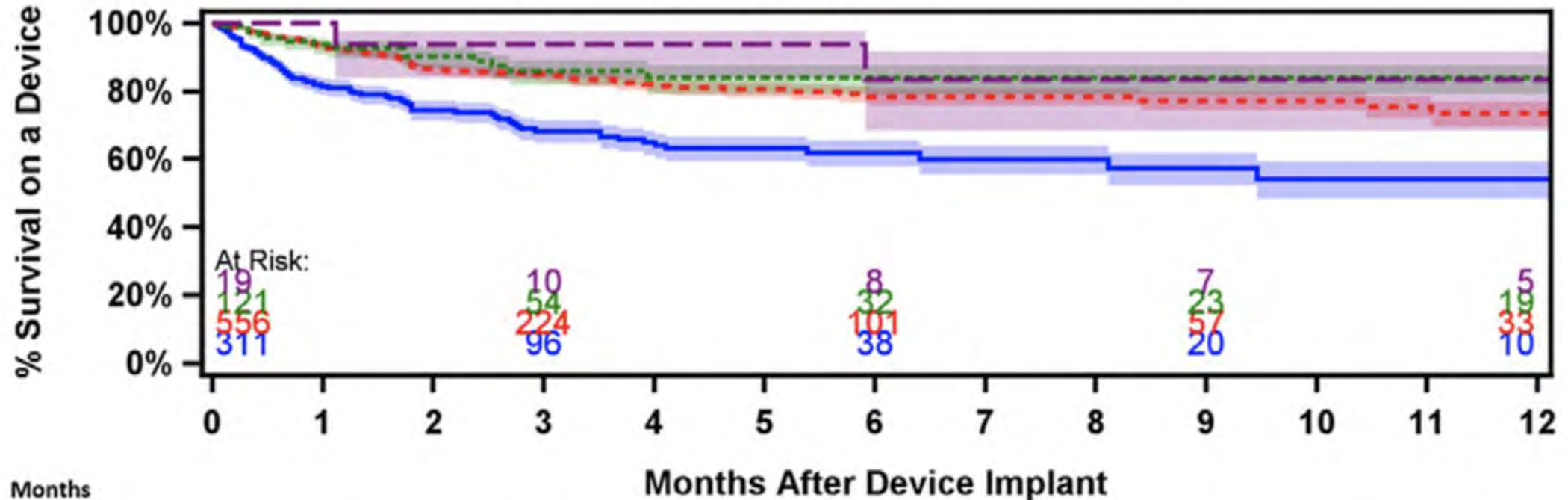
- What about CHD patients?
 - VADs are comparatively underutilized in CHD
 - With optimal patient selection and an experienced team, CHD patients (including those with single-ventricle physiology) can achieve optimal outcomes
- How about infants and smaller children?
 - In an analysis of >1800 Berlin EXCOR BTT, significant improvement in survival existed for children <10 kg in the recent era (post-2012)...

Special Considerations

- What about CHD patients?
 - VADs are comparatively underutilized in CHD
 - With optimal patient selection and an experienced team, CHD patients (including those with single-ventricle physiology) can achieve optimal outcomes
- How about infants and smaller children?
 - In an analysis of >2,000 Berlin EXCOR BTT, significant improvement in survival existed for children <10 kg in the recent era (post-2012)... and survival was similar between children 5-10 kg & >10 kg

Like Transplant

Kaplan-Meier Survival on a Device Stratified by Patient Profile (n=1007)
Pedimacs: September 19, 2012 - December 31, 2020

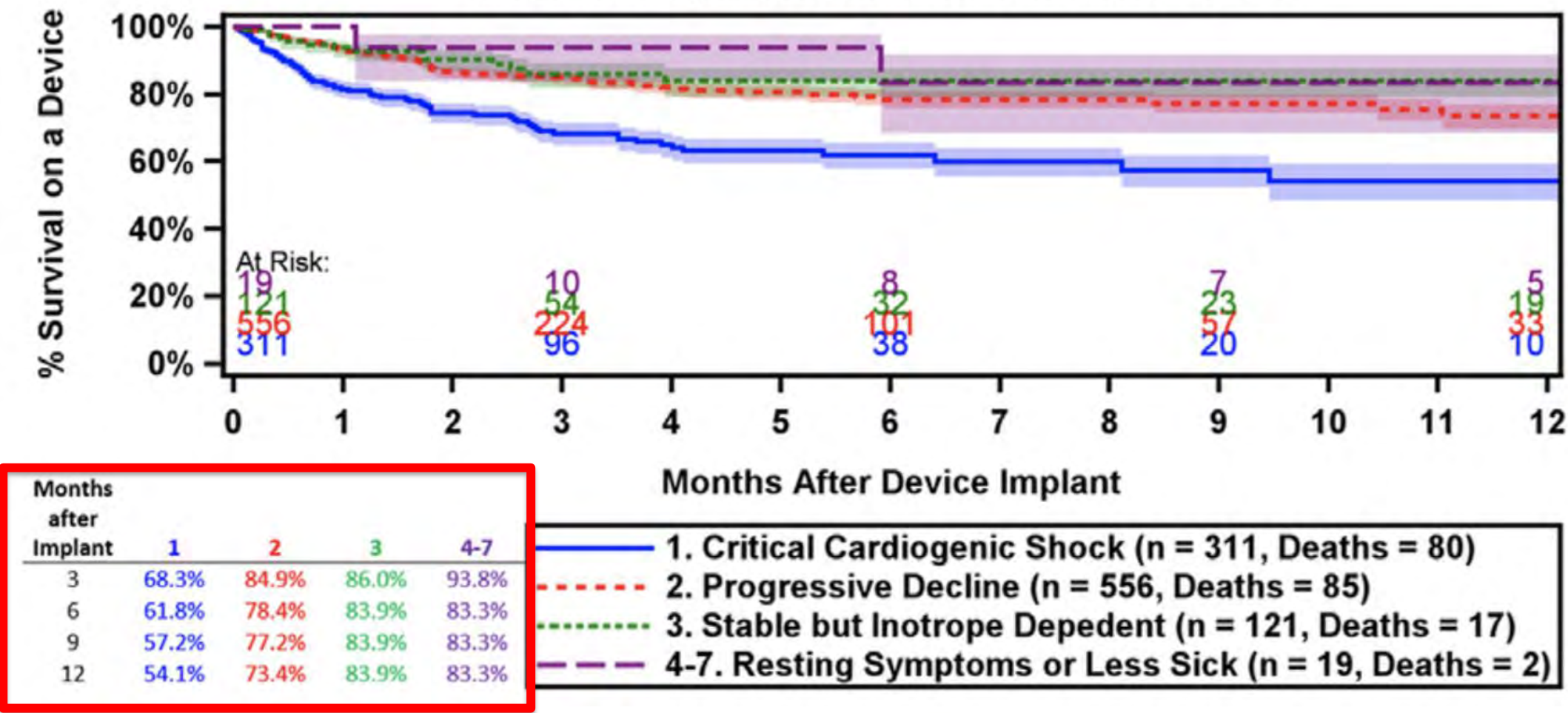


Months after Implant	1	2	3	4-7
3	68.3%	84.9%	86.0%	93.8%
6	61.8%	78.4%	83.9%	83.3%
9	57.2%	77.2%	83.9%	83.3%
12	54.1%	73.4%	83.9%	83.3%

—	1. Critical Cardiogenic Shock (n = 311, Deaths = 80)
- - -	2. Progressive Decline (n = 556, Deaths = 85)
...	3. Stable but Inotrope Dependent (n = 121, Deaths = 17)
- - -	4-7. Resting Symptoms or Less Sick (n = 19, Deaths = 2)

Current Landscape of VAD Therapy

Kaplan-Meier Survival on a Device Stratified by Patient Profile (n=1007)
Pedimacs: September 19, 2012 - December 31, 2020



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Months after implant	Critical cardiogenic shock	Progressive decline	Stable but inotrope-dependent	Resting symptoms
3	68%	85%	86%	94%
6	62%	78%	84%	83%
9	57%	77%	84%	83%
12	54%	73%	84%	83%

6

61.8%

78.4%

83.9%

83.3%

9

57.2%

77.2%

83.9%

83.3%

12

54.1%

73.4%

83.9%

83.3%

2. Progressive Decline (n = 356, Deaths = 65)

3. Stable but Inotrope Dependent (n = 121, Deaths = 17)

4-7. Resting Symptoms or Less Sick (n = 19, Deaths = 2)

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Disclosures

• Abbott Medical, Inc.	<i>Consultant</i>		
• Azyio, Inc.	<i>Consultant</i>		
• Berlin Heart, Inc.	<i>Consultant</i>	<i>Medical Advisory Board</i>	
• CorMatrix, Inc.	<i>Consultant</i>	<i>Medical Advisory Board</i>	
• Syncardia, Inc.	<i>Consultant</i>	<i>Instructor</i>	<i>Proctor</i>
• Xeltis, Inc.	<i>Consultant</i>		