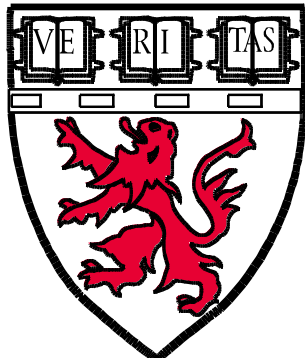


Rehabilitating or “Growing” the Left Ventricle: Promise and Pitfalls

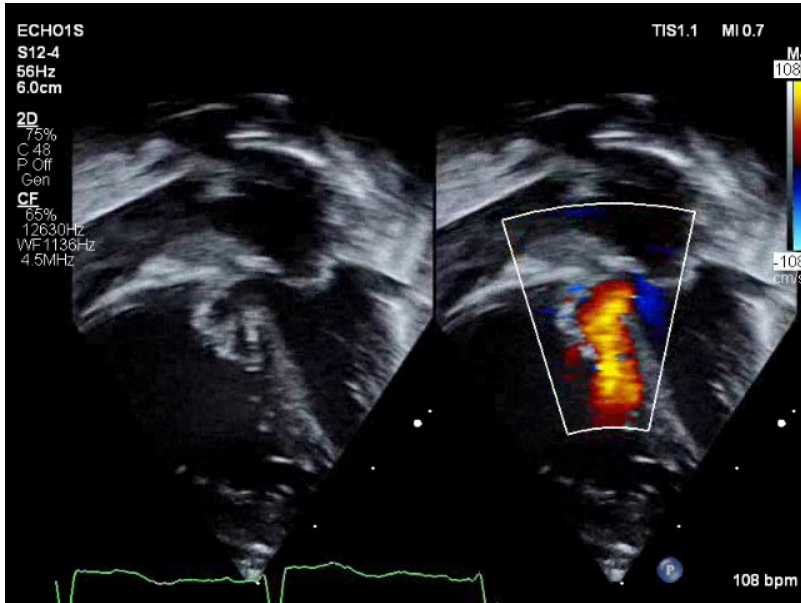


Sitaram Emani, MD

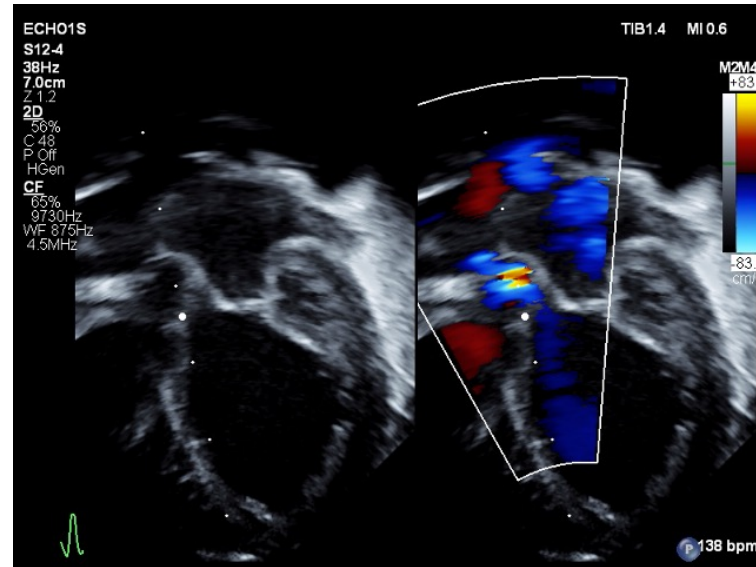
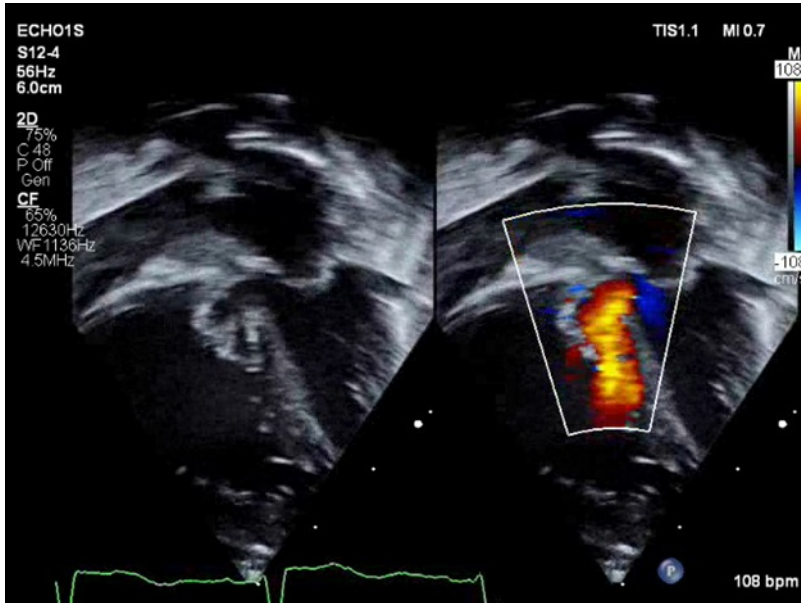
Boston Children's Hospital
Harvard Medical School
Boston, MA



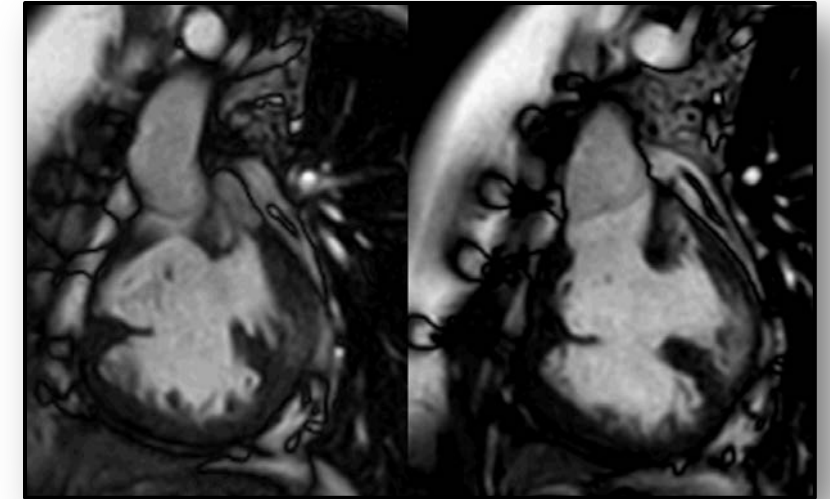
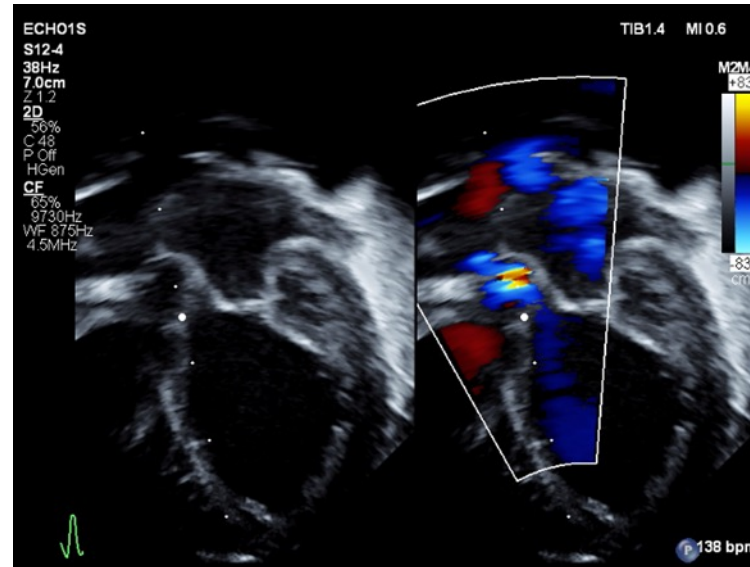
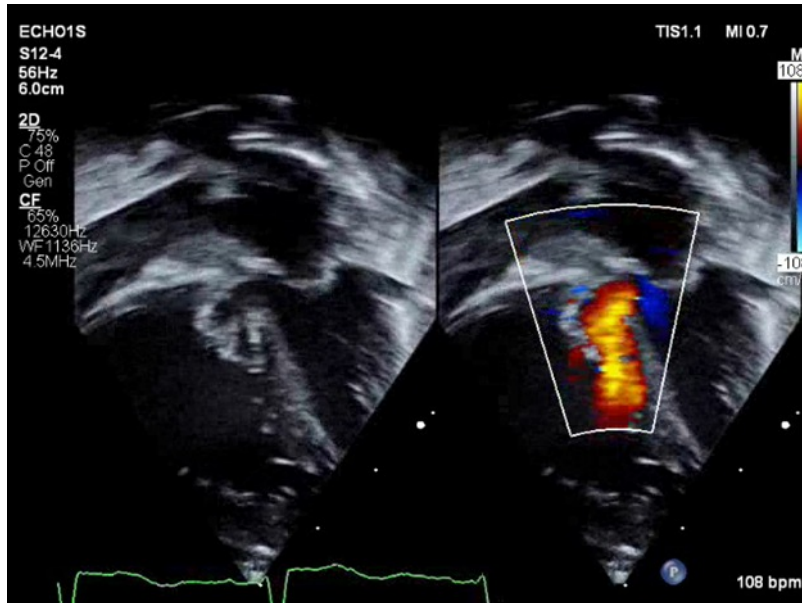
What is a Borderline LV?



What is a Borderline LV?



What is a Borderline LV?

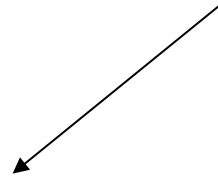


What is a Borderline LV?

- HLHS (MS/AS)
- Shones
- Unbalanced AVC
- Coarctation and VSD
- Double Outlet Right Ventricle
- Complex Transposition of Great Arteries
- Upstairs Downstairs ventricles
- Double inlet Ventricle
- Straddling AV Valves



Traditional Paradigm Borderline Left Heart



Single Ventricle
Palliation



Fontan Kreutzer

Primary Biventricular
Repair



Tools to assist decision ?

Biventricular Repair Approach in Ducto-Dependent Neonates With Hypoplastic but Morphologically Normal Left Ventricle

Alain Serraf, MD, Jean Dominique Piot, MD, Nicolas Bonnet, MD, François Lacour-Gayet, MD,
Anita Touchot, MD, Jacqueline Bruniaux, MD, Emré Belli, MD, Lorenzo Galletti, MD,
Claude Planché, MD

Biventricular Repair in Neonates With Hypoplastic Left Heart Complex

Christo I. Tchervenkov, MD, Stephen A. Tahta, MD, Luc C. Jutras, MD, and
Marie J. Béland, MD

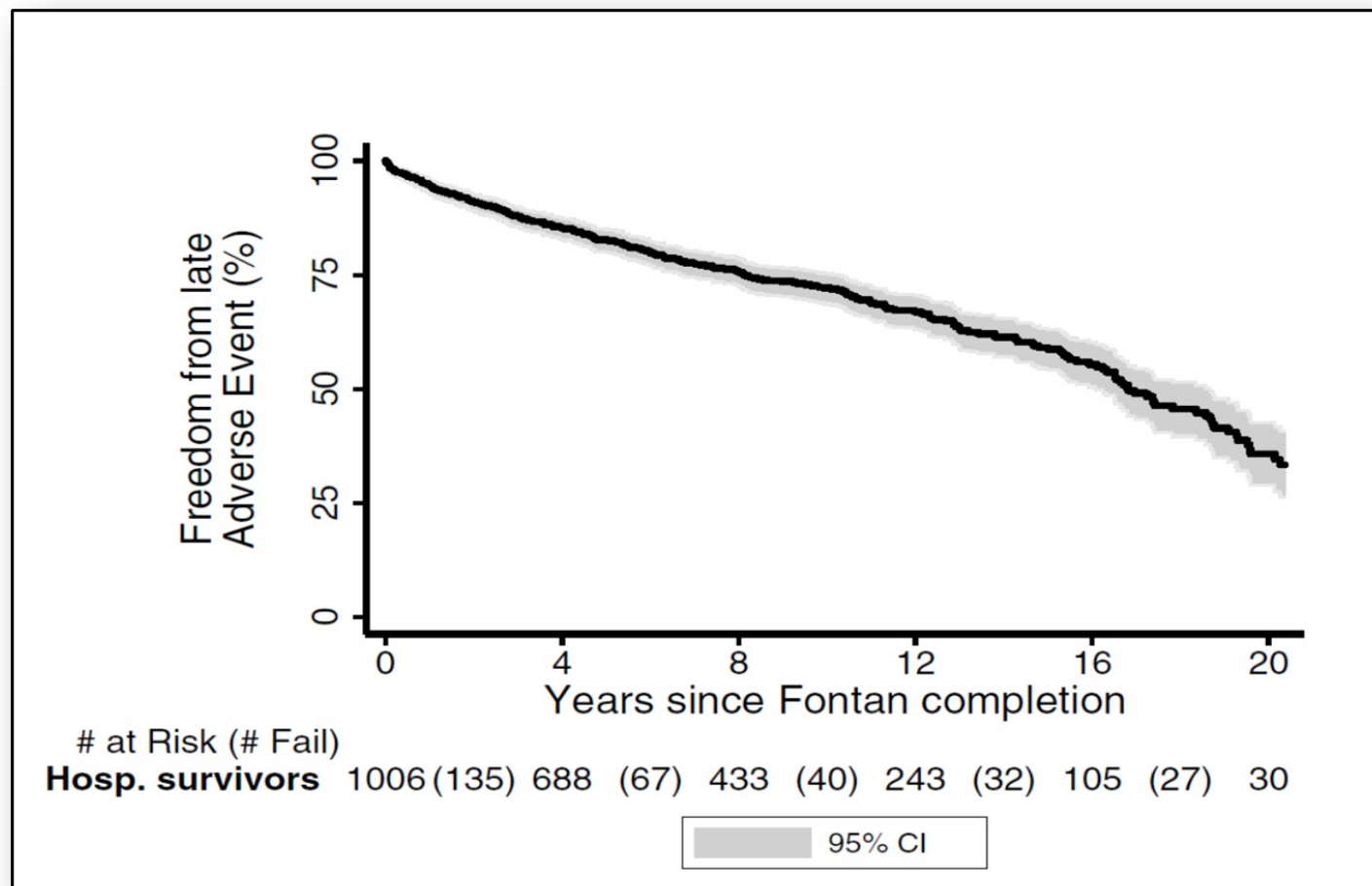
CRITICAL AORTIC STENOSIS IN THE NEONATE: A MULTI-INSTITUTIONAL STUDY OF MANAGEMENT, OUTCOMES, AND RISK FACTORS

Predictors of Outcome of Biventricular Repair in Infants With Multiple Left Heart Obstructive Lesions

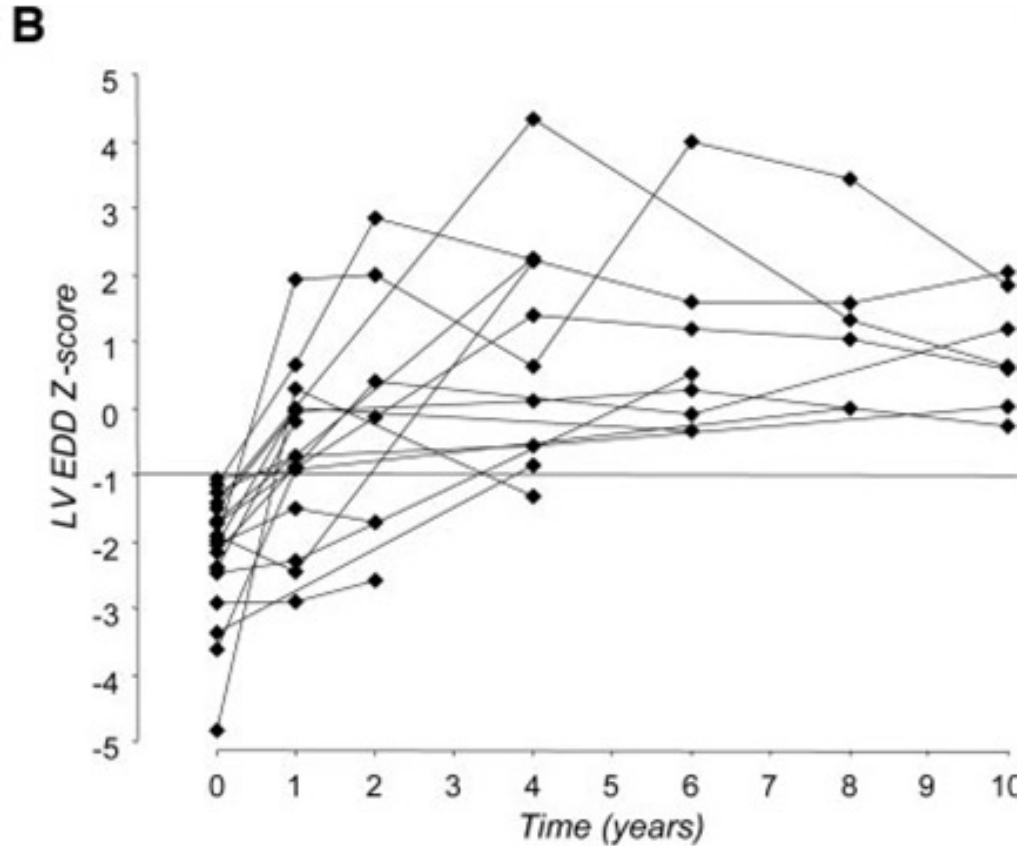
Marcy L. Schwartz, MD; Kimberlee Gauvreau, ScD; Tal Geva, MD



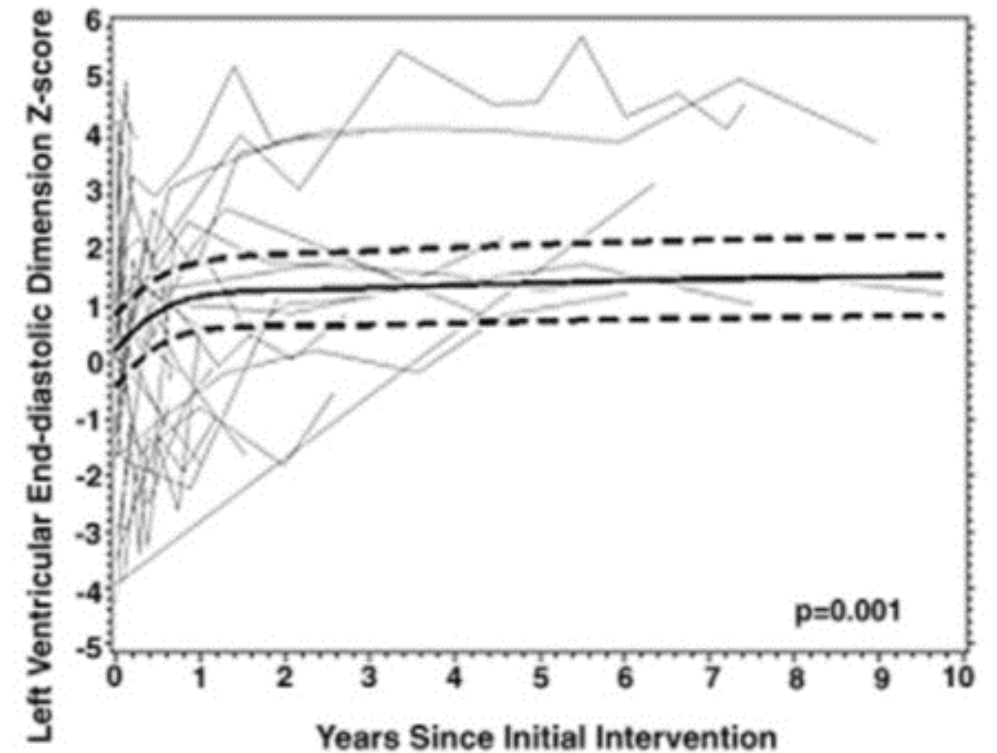
Fontan



Ventricles can grow...



McElhenney et al. 2005 (CHB)



Han et al. 2007 (Toronto)



Modified Paradigm Borderline Left Heart

Single Ventricle
Palliation

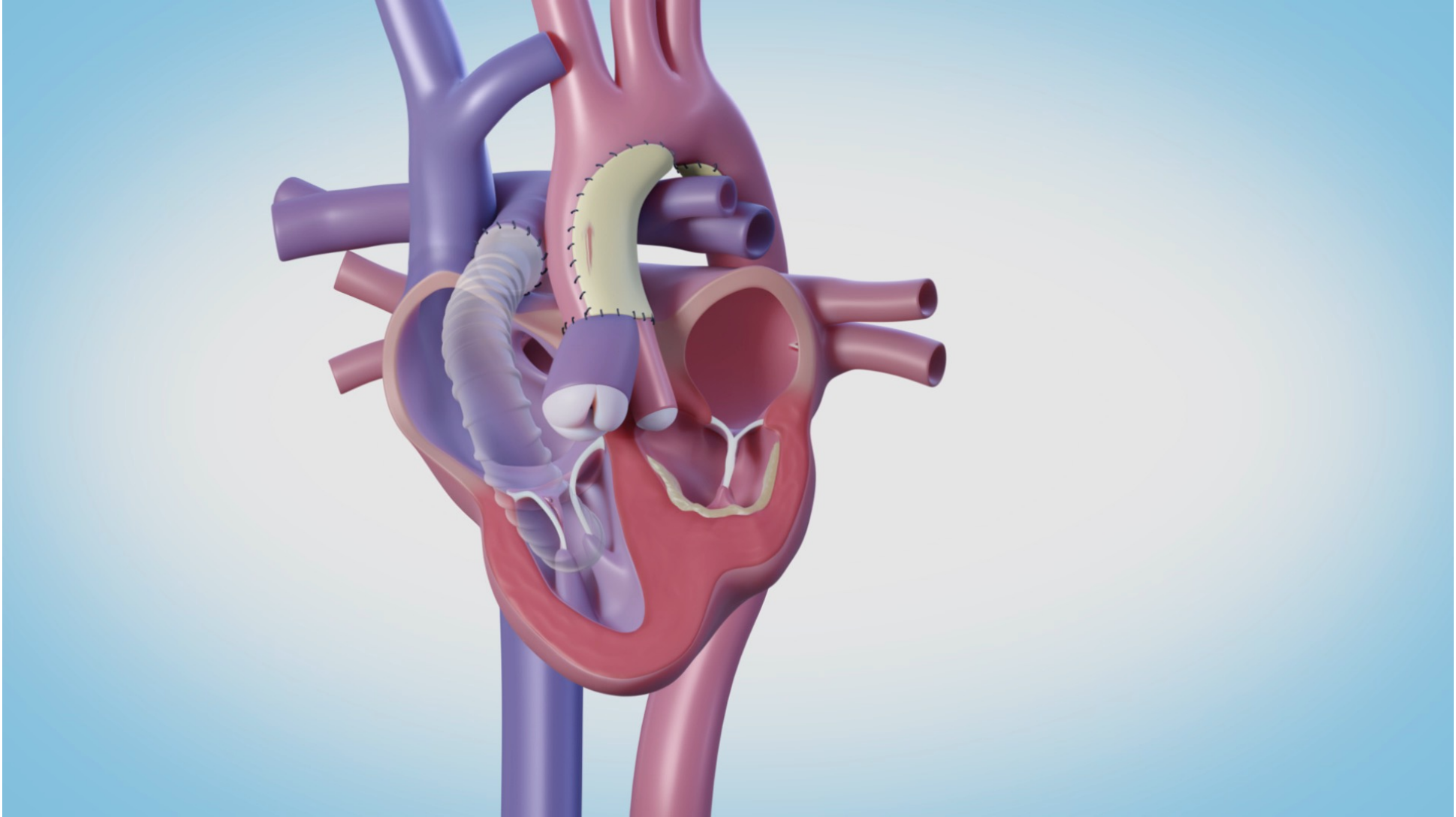
Primary Biventricular
Repair

Fontan

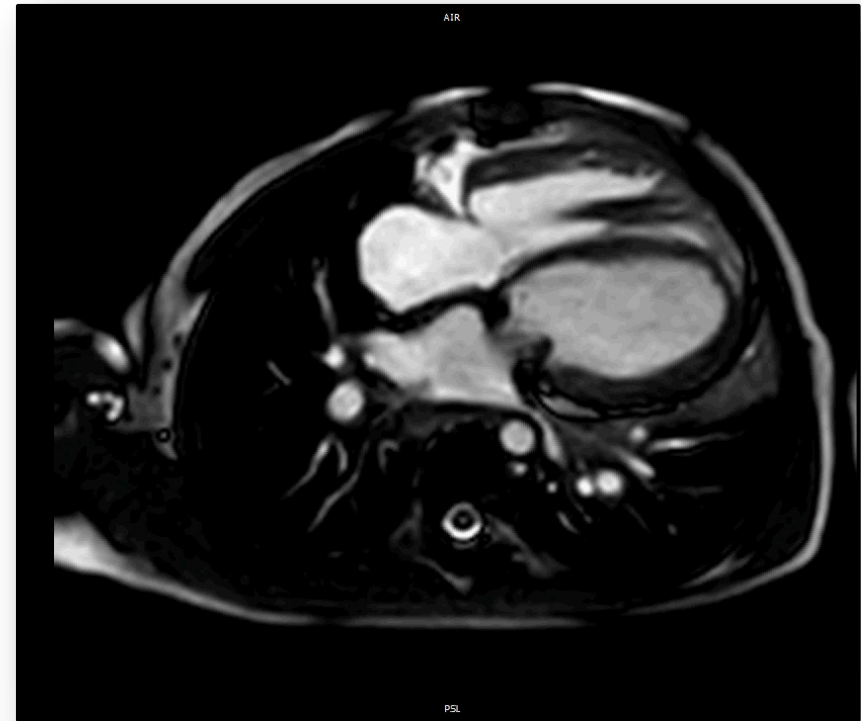
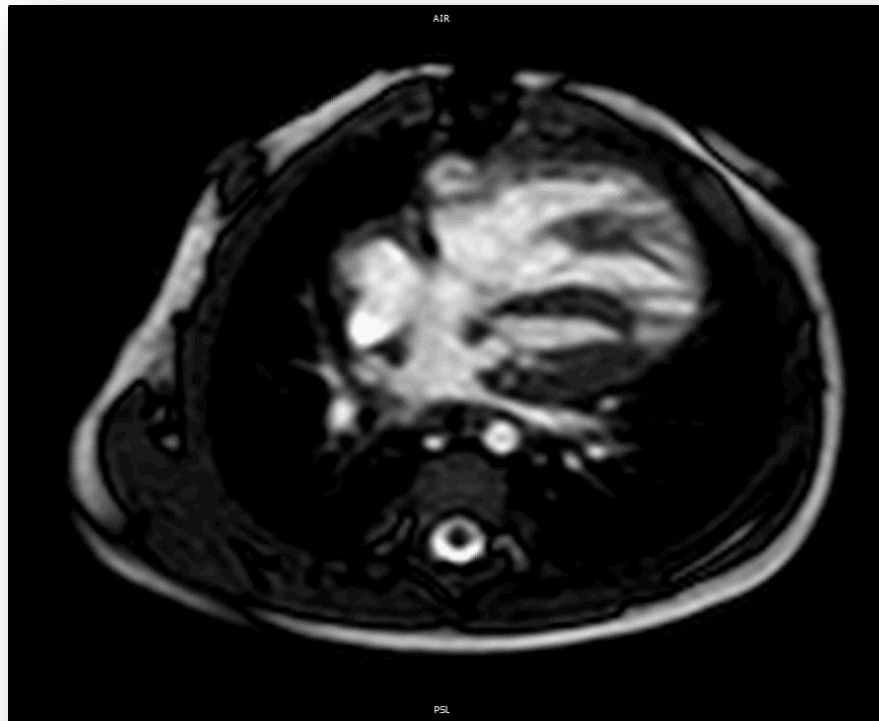
Staged ventricular
recruitment



HLHS variants – Staged Recruitment

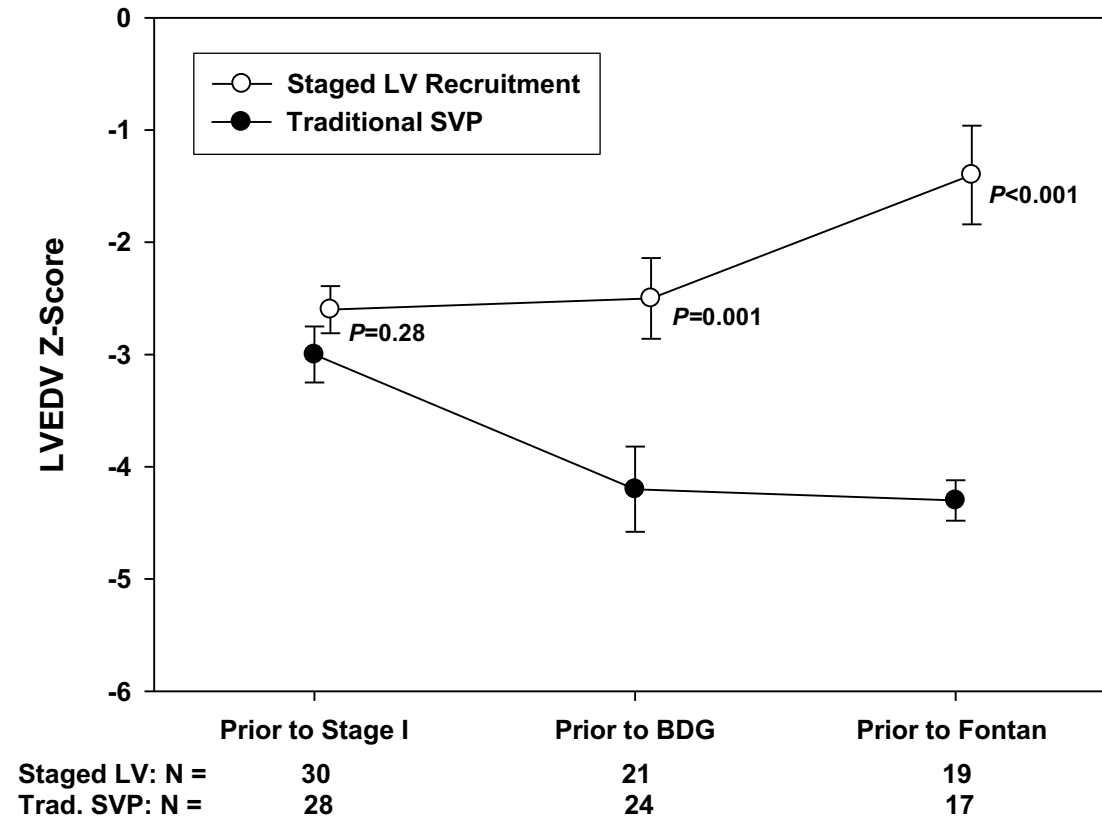


LV growth with staged recruitment

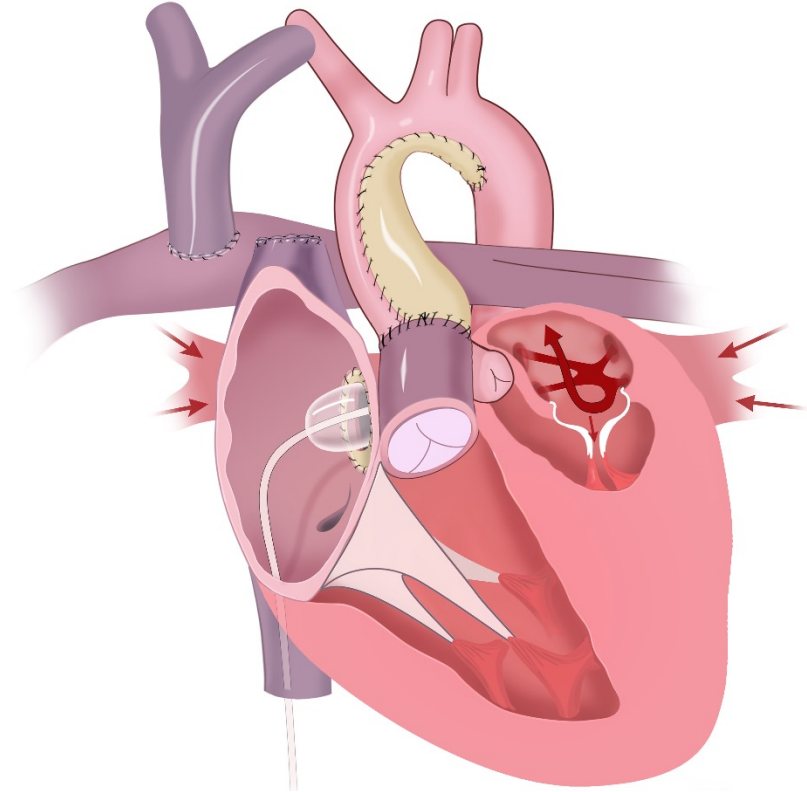


LV EDV after staged recruitment

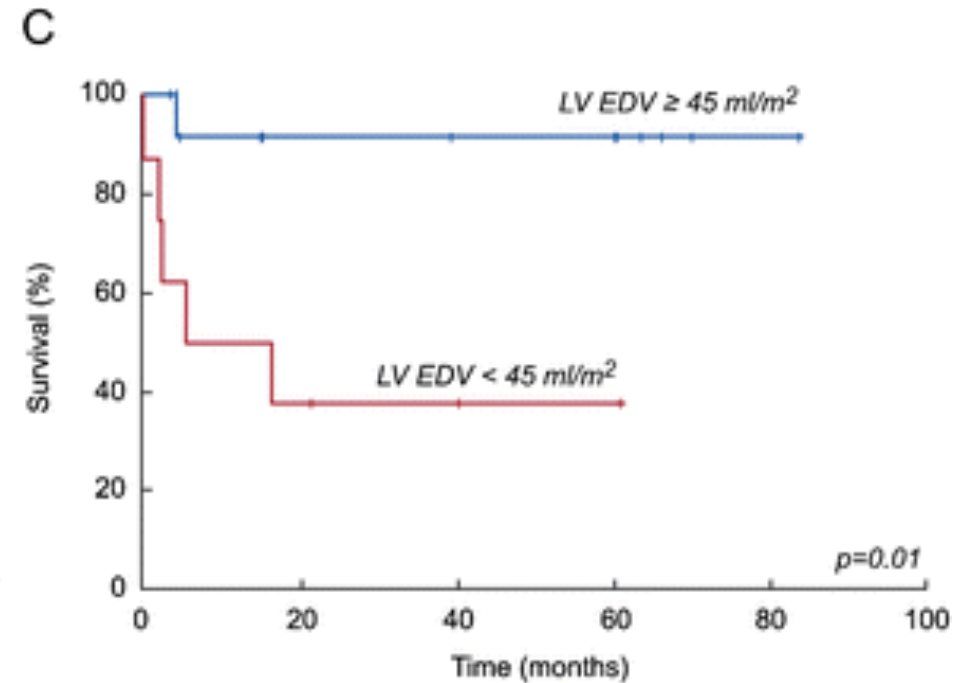
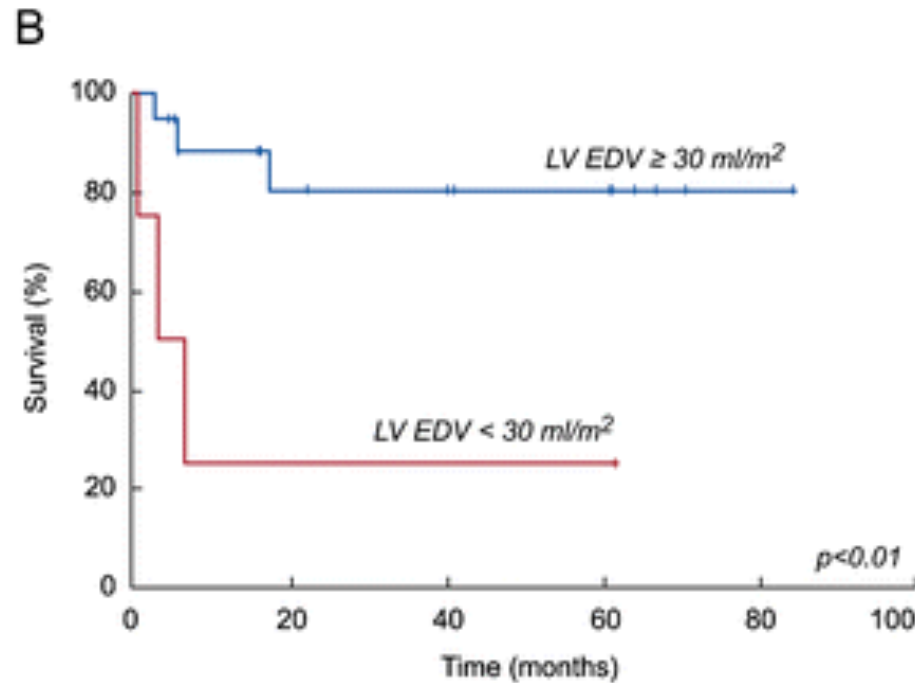
Figure 3A



Pushing the limits – LA Hypertension



Predictor of Outcomes - LVEDV

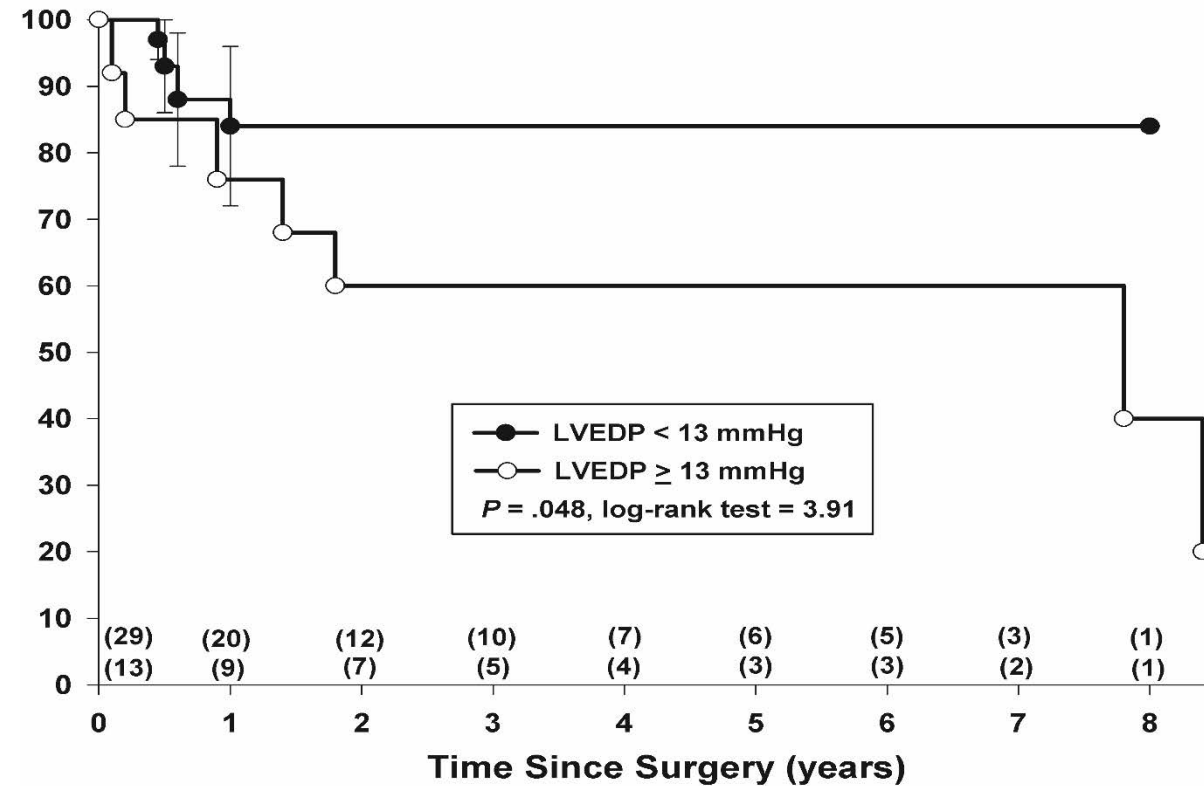


- Banka et al JCMR 2014



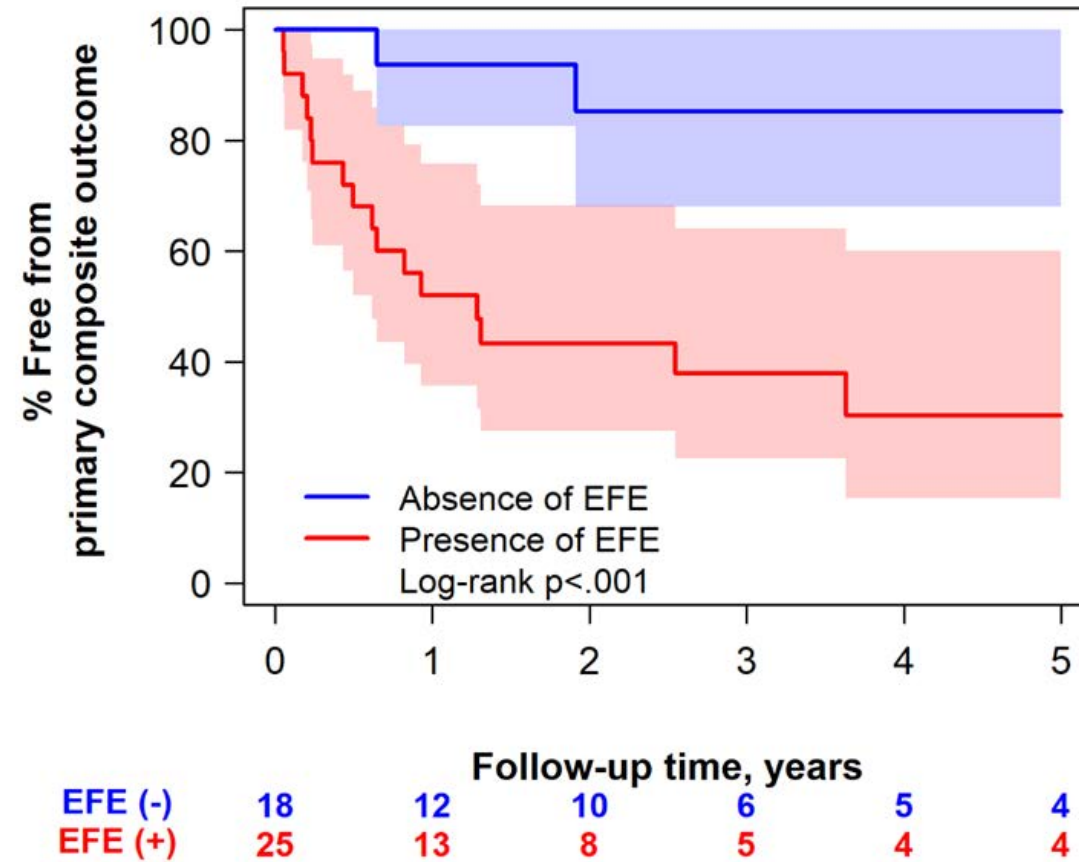
Predictor of Outcomes - LVEDP

Freedom
from
adverse
outcome



Predictor of Outcomes - EFE

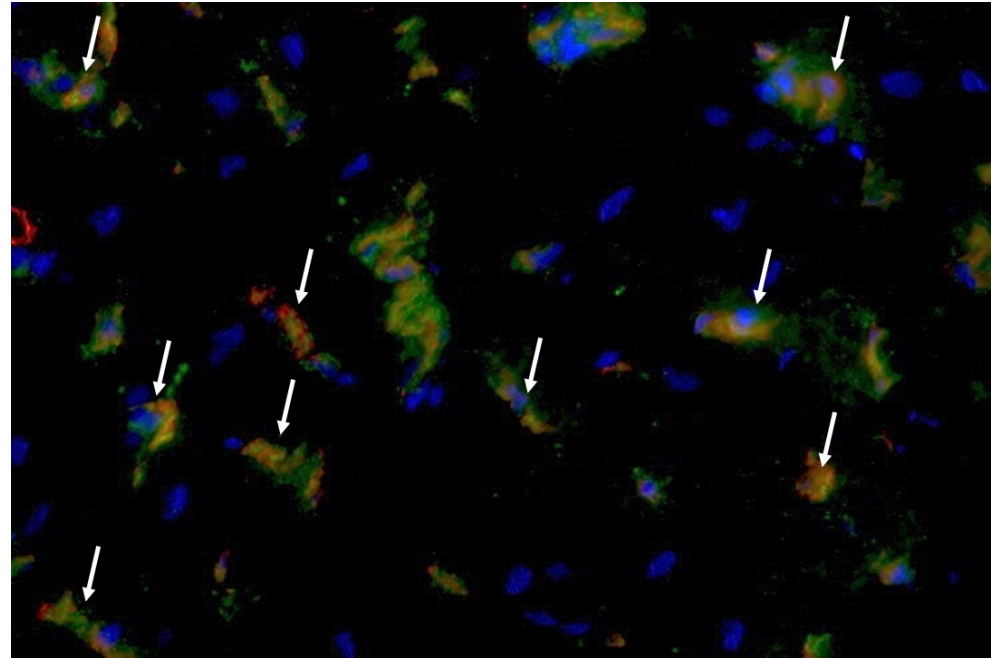
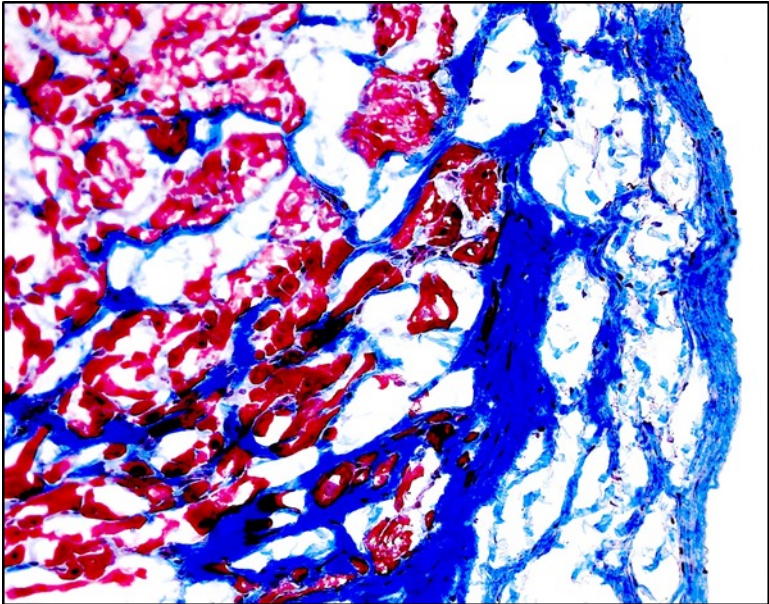
Freedom
from
adverse
outcome



Beattie et al. JTCVS in press



What is EFE?



Beattie et al. JTCVS in press



Boston Children's Hospital
Until every child is well™

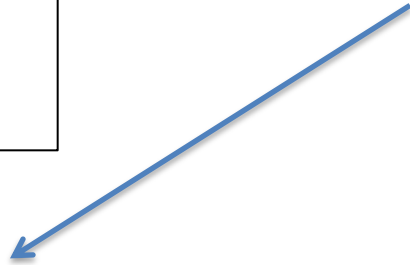


HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL
TEACHING HOSPITAL

Initial Single Ventricle Palliation

MRI + Cath (4-6 months)

LVEDV > 30 ml/m²
LVEDP < 13 mmHg
No EFE



Biventricular Conversion
(systemic LV)



Initial Single Ventricle Palliation

MRI + Cath (4-6 months)

LVEDV > 30 ml/m²
LVEDP < 13 mmHg
No EFE

LVEDV < 30 ml/m²
LVEDP > 13 mmHg
EFE

Biventricular Conversion
(systemic LV)

Staged LV recruitment

- EFE resection
- MV / AoV repair
- ASD restriction
- Glenn + shunt



Initial Single Ventricle Palliation

MRI + Cath

LVEDV > 30 ml/m²
LVEDP < 13 mmHg
No EFE

Biventricular Conversion
(systemic LV)

LVEDV < 30 ml/m²
LVEDP > 13 mmHg
EFE

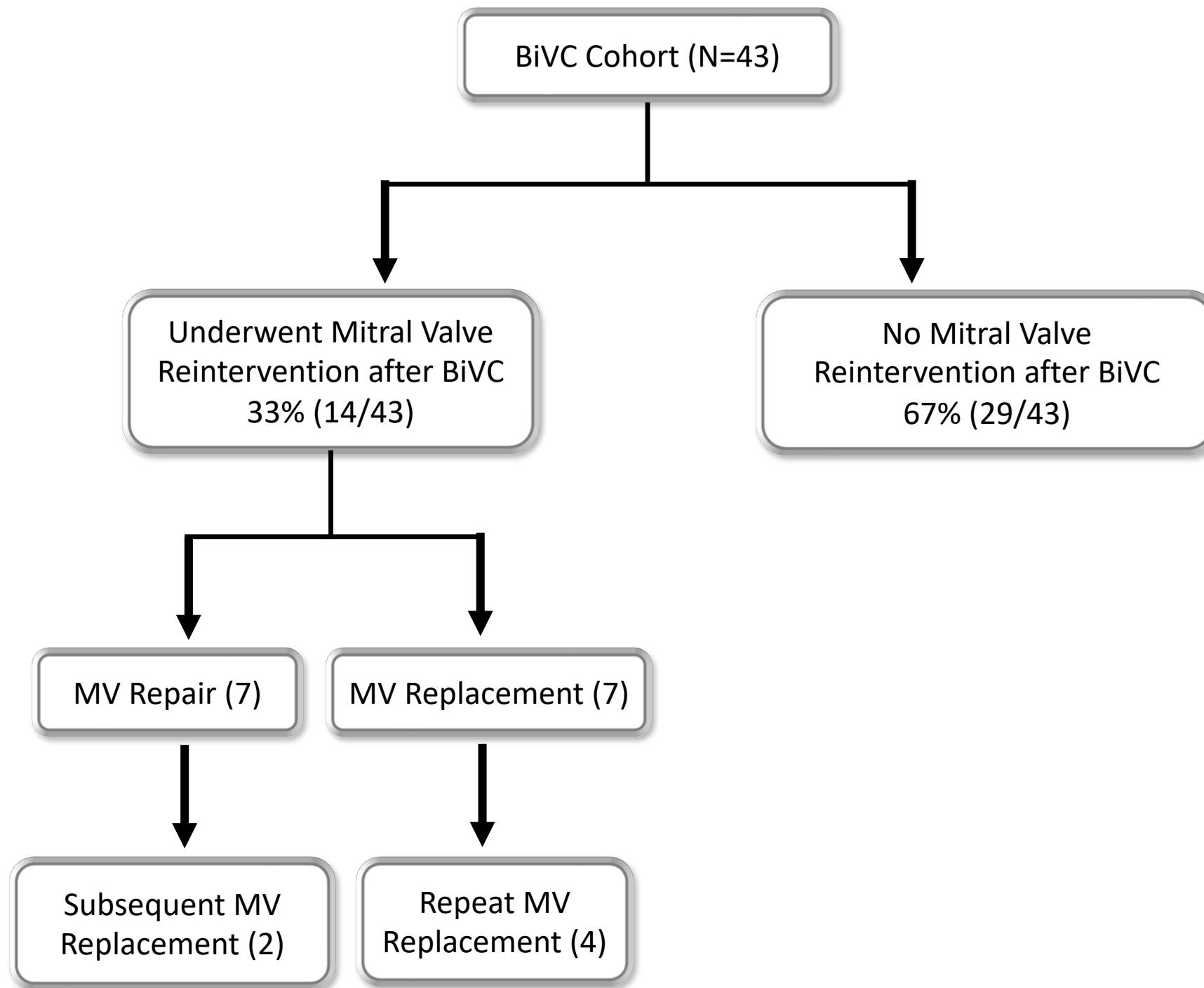
Fontan Kreutzer

Staged LV recruitment

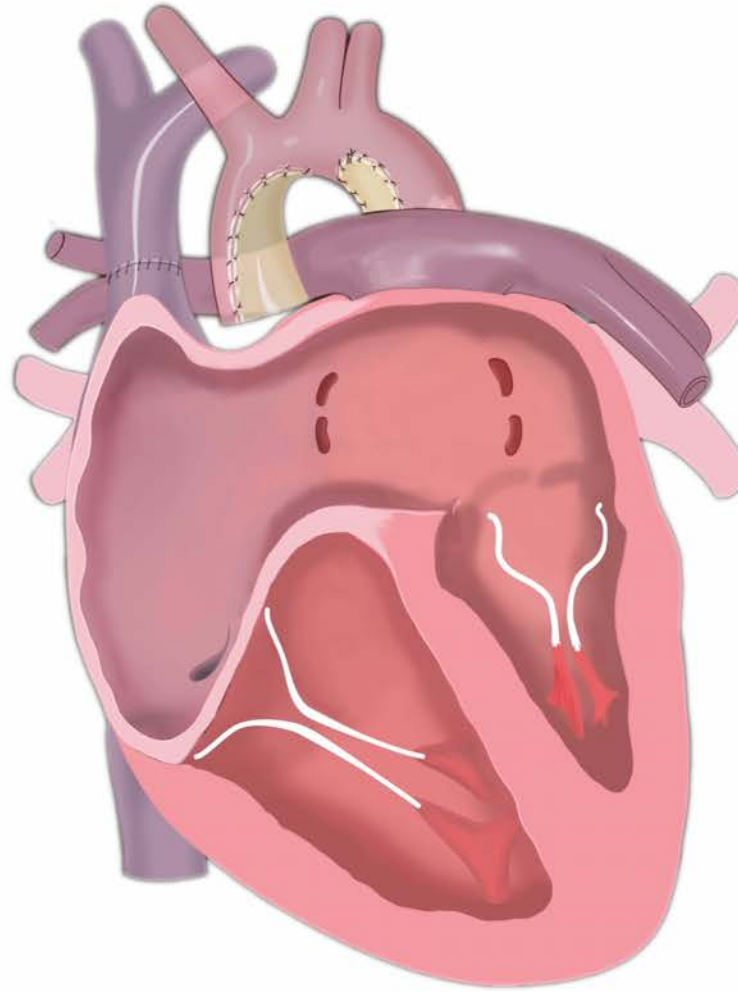
- EFE resection
- MV / AoV repair
- ASD restriction
- Glenn + shunt

Repeat MRI + Cath in
1 year

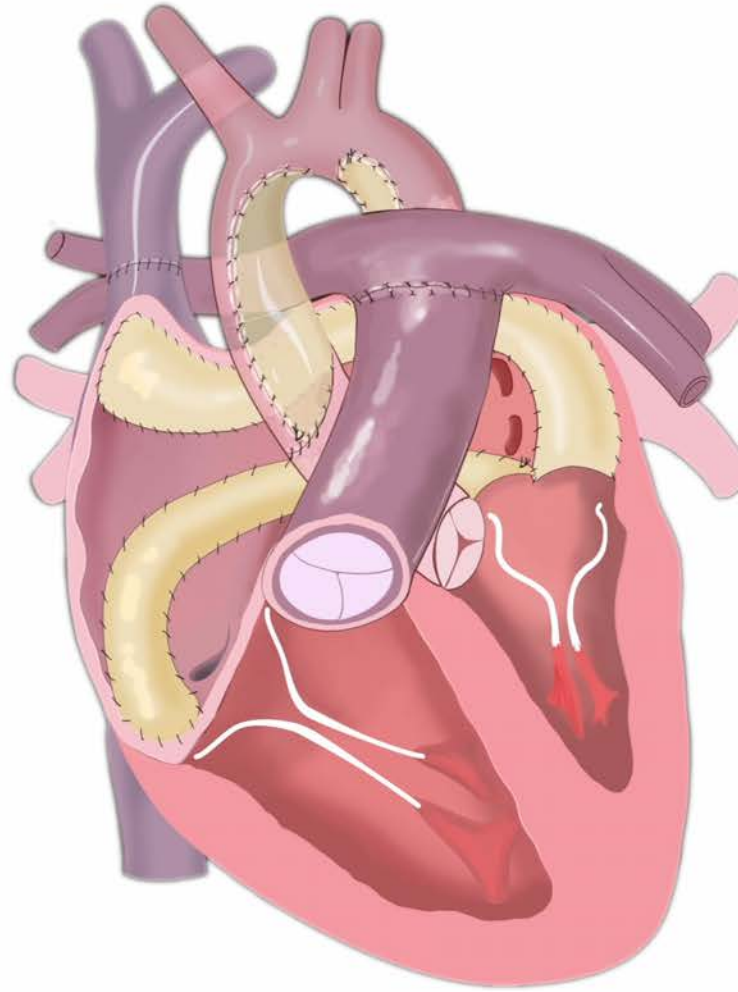




“Reverse Double Switch”



“Reverse Double Switch”



Initial Single Ventricle Palliation

MRI + Cath

LVEDV > 30 ml/m²
LVEDP < 13 mmHg
No EFE

LVEDV < 30 ml/m²
LVEDP > 13 mmHg
EFE

Biventricular Conversion
(systemic LV)

Staged LV recruitment

- EFE resection
- MV / AoV repair
- ASD restriction
- Glenn + shunt

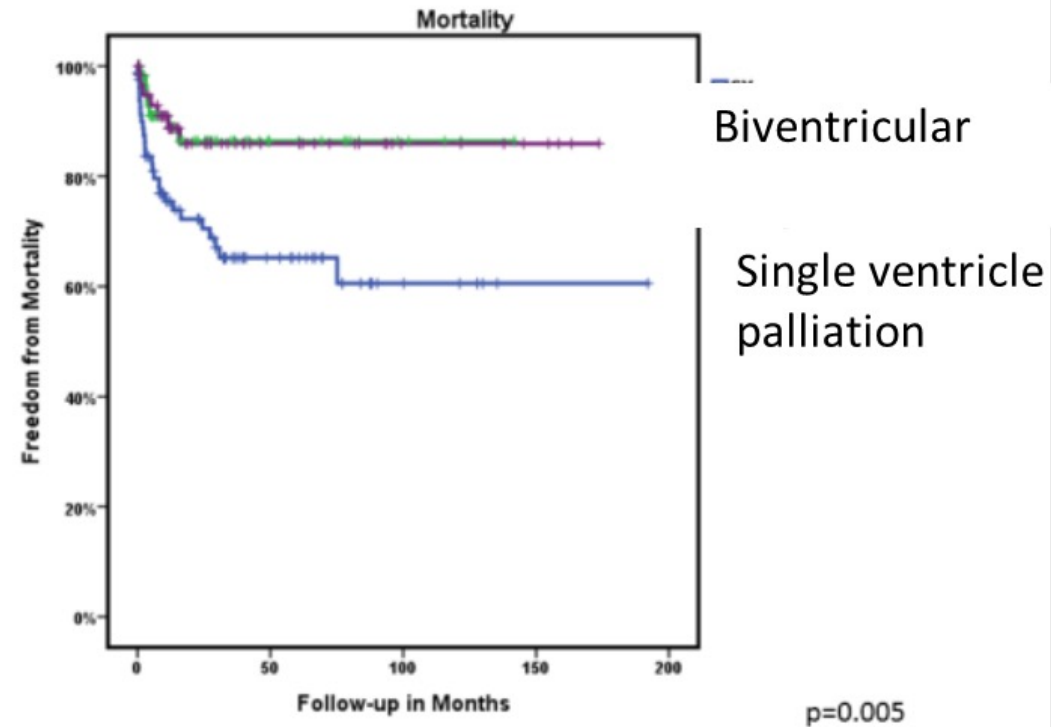
Fontan Kreutzer

Reverse
double Switch

Repeat MRI + Cath in
1 year



Unbalanced AV canal

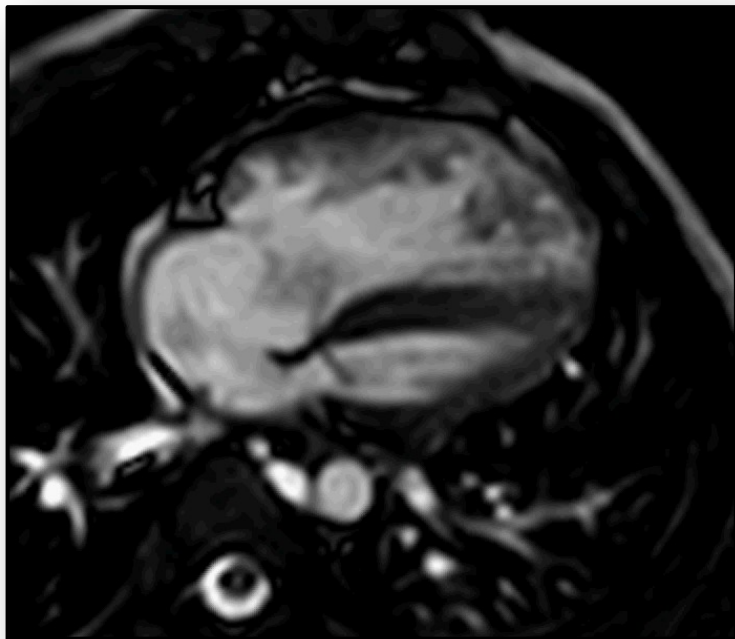


Mortality:

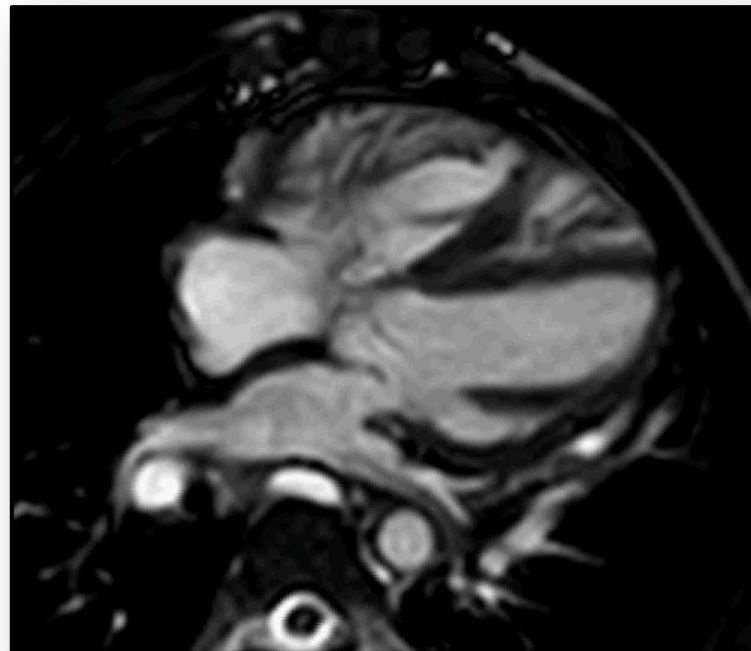
	0m	12m	24m	36m	48m	60m	72m	84m	96m	108m	120m
SV	82	49	42	30	24	20	14	10	6	5	5
BIV	67	37	28	22	17	17	14	11	8	7	7
BIVR/BIVC	63	41	29	19	14	1	9	5	5	3	2



TGA borderline LV



Age 3



Age 4



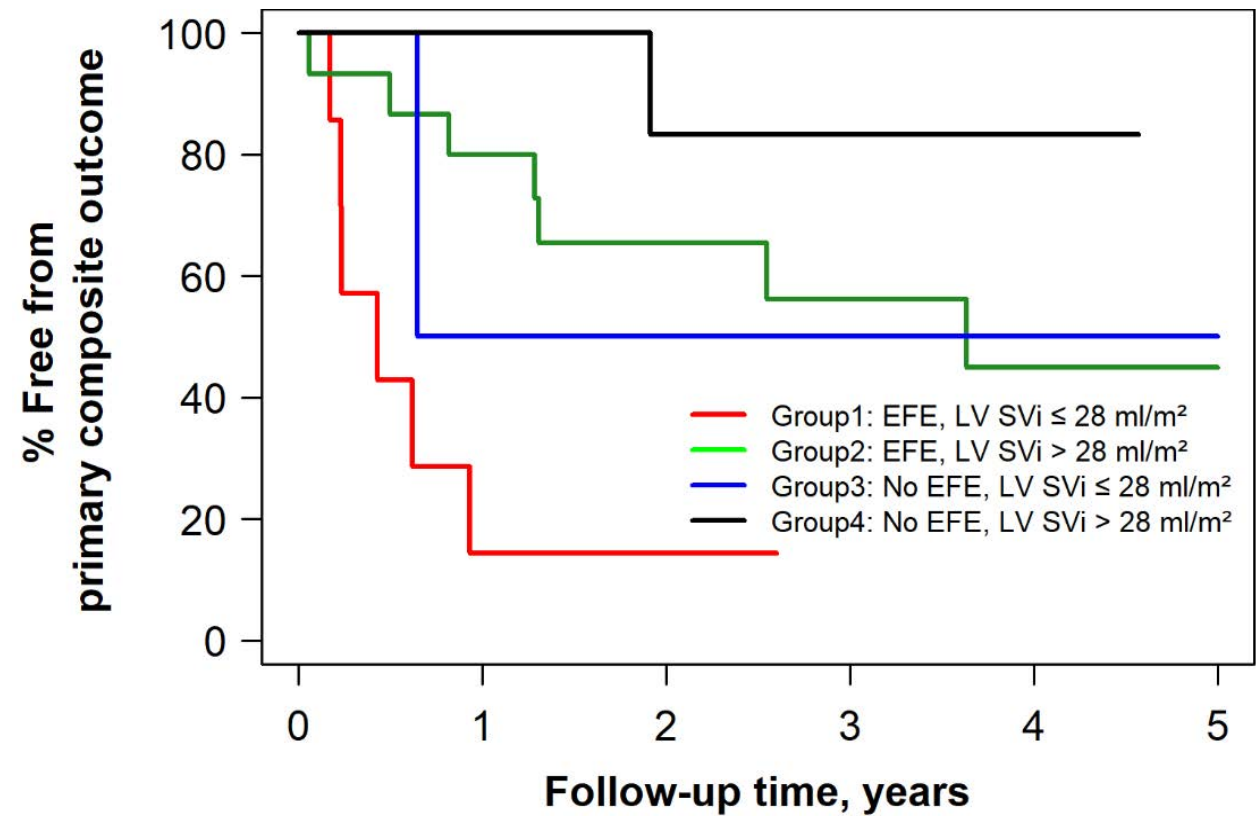
Conclusions

- Borderline LV - don't force risky Biventricular repair...
- Single ventricle palliation
- Consider staged recruitment – Assess response
- Close monitoring to avoid LA hypertension
- Maintain candidacy for Fontan
- Patient selection for biventricular conversion
- Systemic RV + subpulmonary LV to avoid Fontan



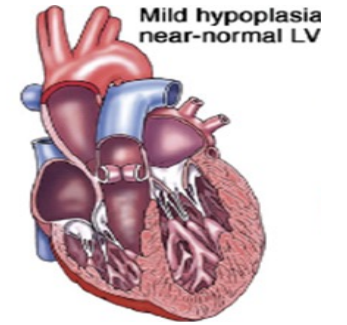
Thank You





Group 1	7	1	1	0	0	0
Group 2	15	12	7	5	4	4
Group 3	4	1	1	1	1	1
Group 4	10	7	5	2	1	0

What is Borderline Left Heart?



Biventricular repair

100%

Probability of
Long-term
Successful
Biventricular
Repair

0%

$Z > -2.0$ for:
Ventricle size
Aortic Valve
Mitral Valve
Normal systolic function
Normal diastolic function

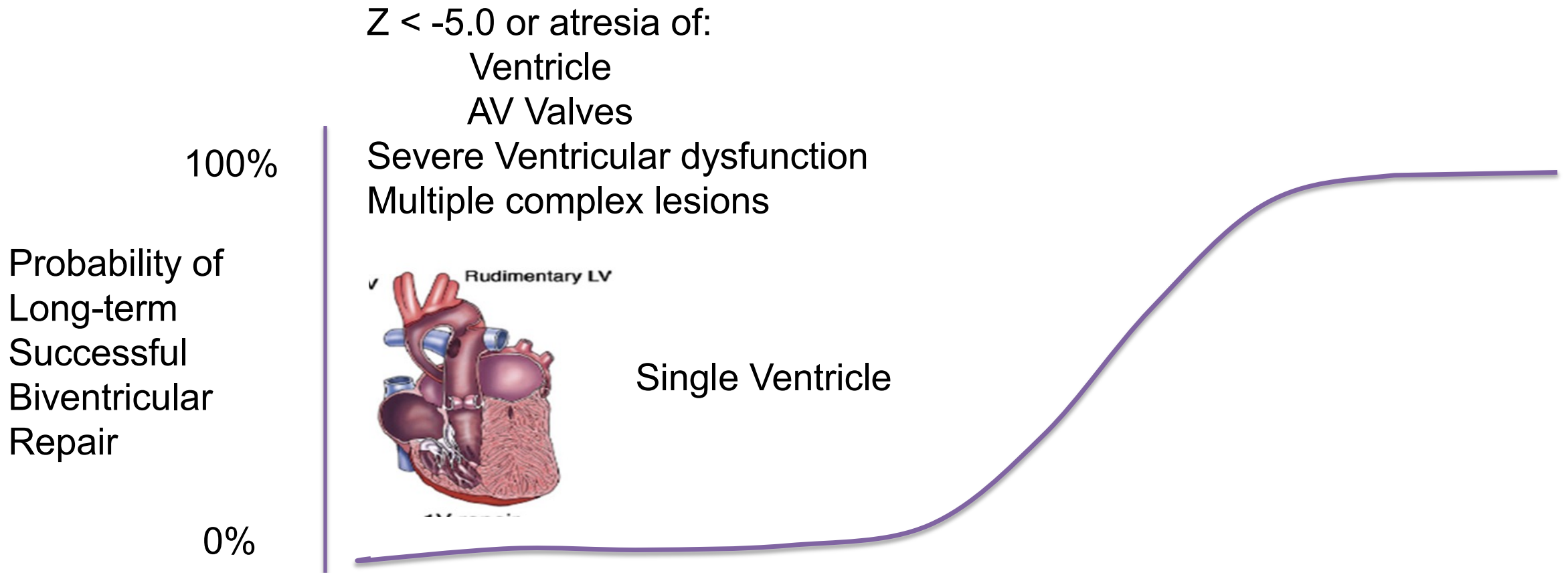


Boston Children's Hospital
Heart Center

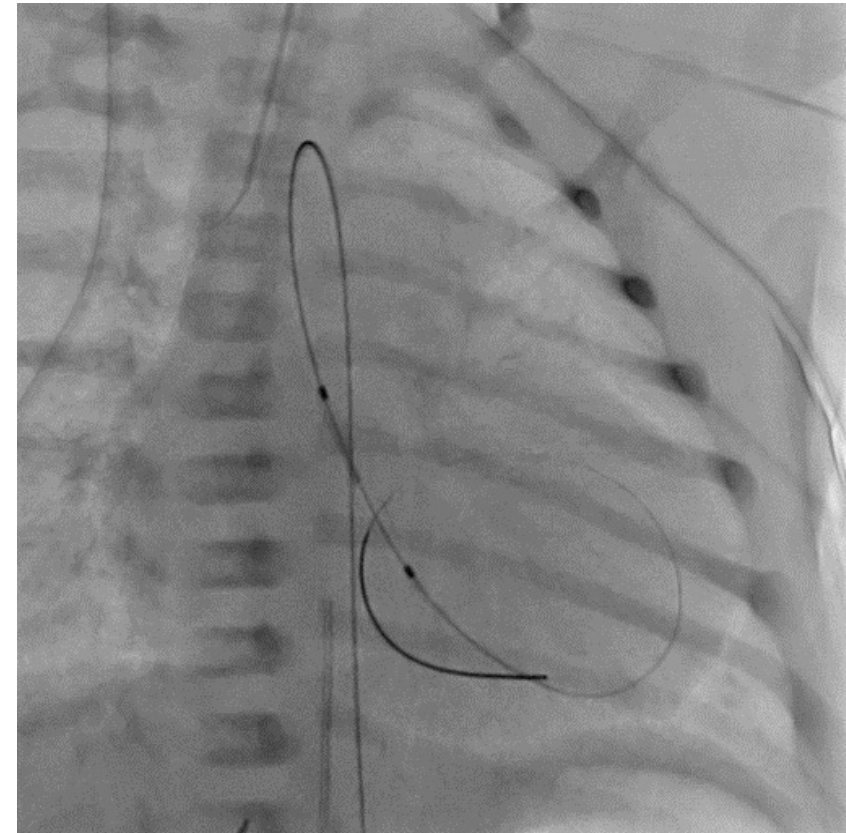
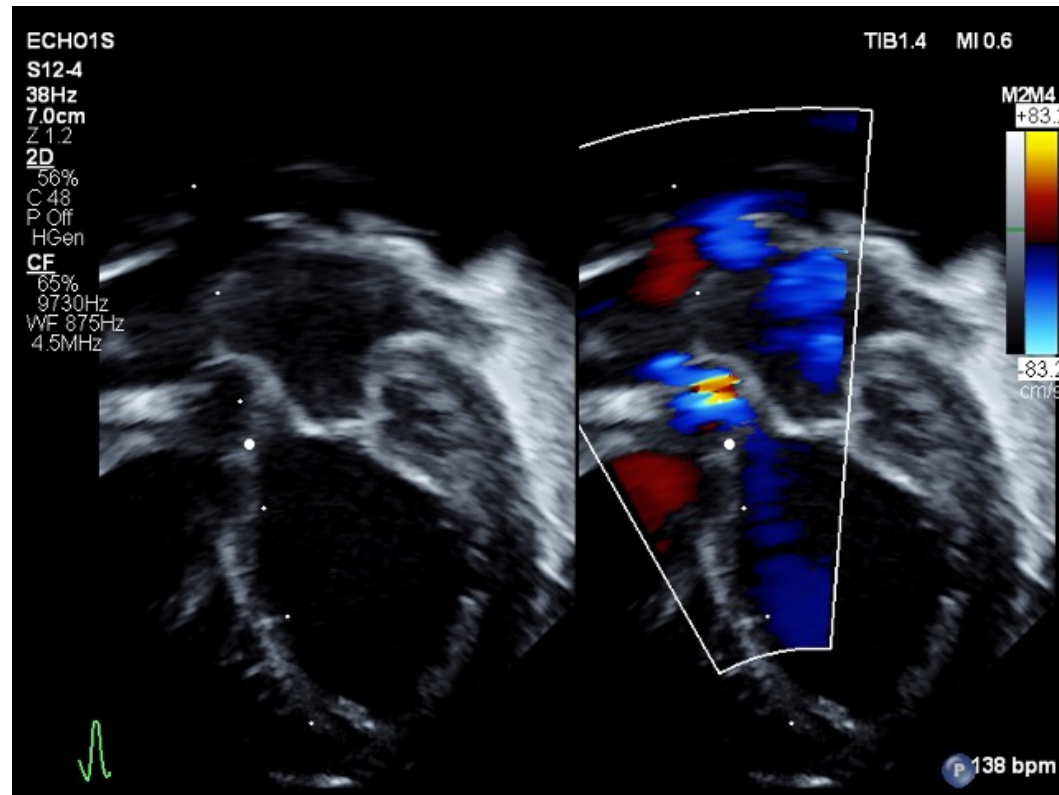


HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL
TEACHING HOSPITAL

What is Borderline Left Heart?



HLHS / borderline LV



Initial Single Ventricle
Palliation

Echo, cath, CMR

Left Ventricular
Recruitment
Procedures

Restriction of Atrial
Septum

Mitral or Aortic
Valvuloplasty

Endocardial
Fibroelastosis Resection

Glenn + Shunt

Echo, cath, CMR

- BiVC risk factors

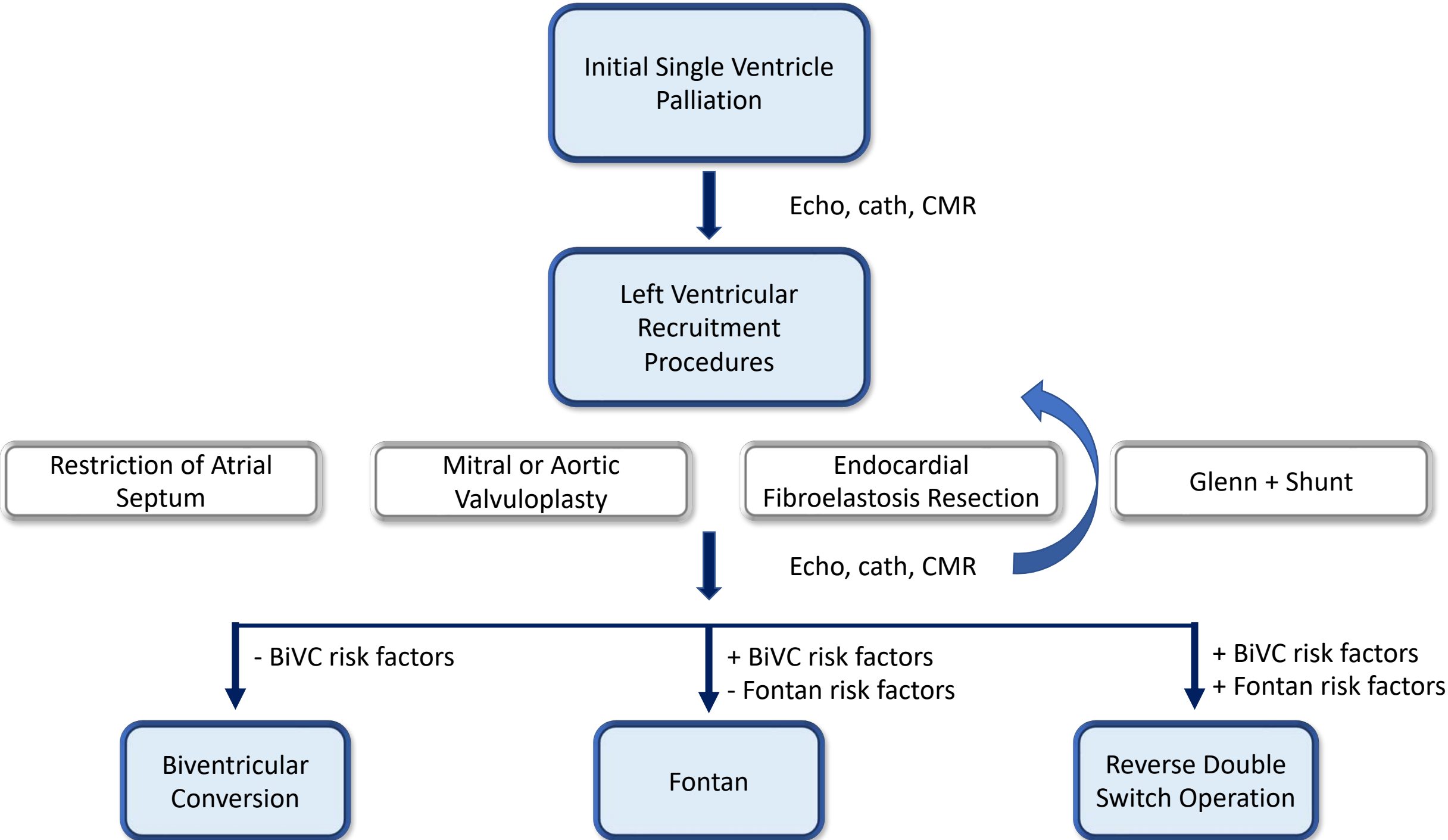
+ BiVC risk factors
- Fontan risk factors

+ BiVC risk factors
+ Fontan risk factors

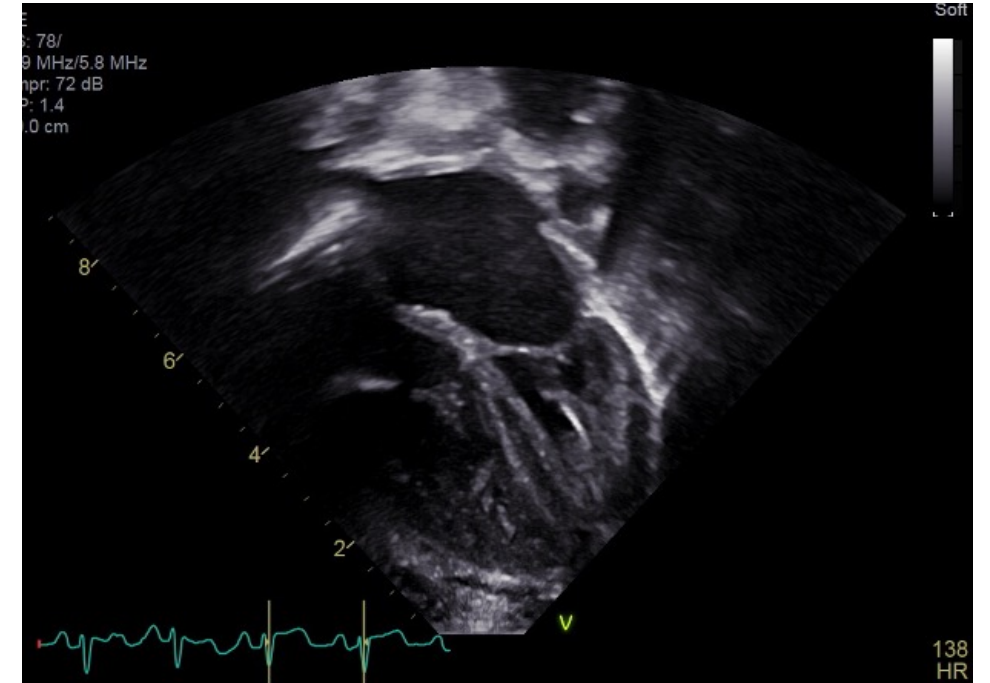
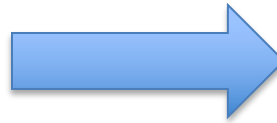
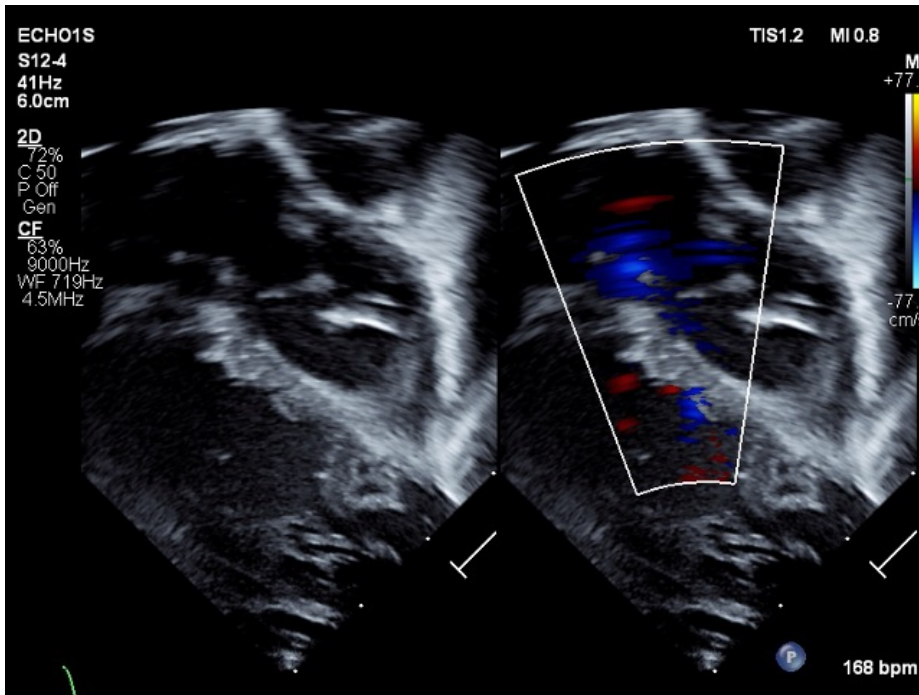
Biventricular
Conversion

Fontan

Reverse Double
Switch Operation

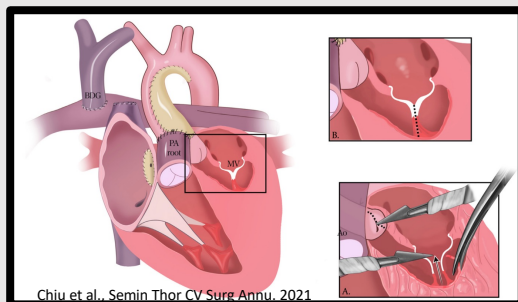


4 months later



Background

Current management of hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS) predominantly involves single ventricle palliation (SVP). However, SVP is associated with morbidity and mortality due to the deranged physiology. An alternative management strategy may be converting HLHS patients from a single ventricle into a biventricular circulation. Recruitment procedures may be performed as an adjunct to promote left ventricular growth prior to biventricular conversion (BVC).



Methods

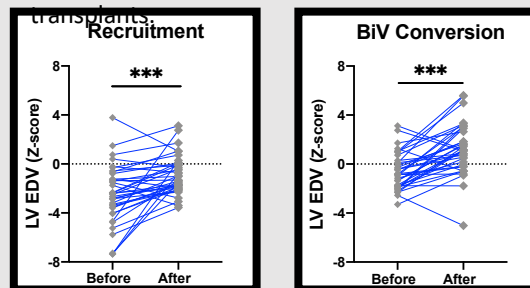
This is a single institution, retrospective cohort study of HLHS patients who underwent SVP and subsequent BVC with and without recruitment procedures. Mortality, unplanned reintervention rates, and imaging measurements were analyzed.

Results

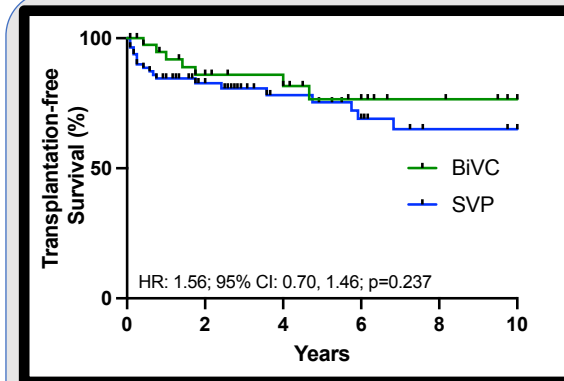
Between 2001 and 2021, 57 patients with HLHS underwent BVC after SVP. 72% (41/57) underwent recruitment procedures, which includes fenestrated ASD (40%), mitral valve repair (80%), aortic valve repair (72%), and endocardial fibroelastosis (EFE) resection (51%). Median age at BVC was 3.4 years old. BVC led to increased LVEDV z-scores (-0.7 (1.5) vs. 1.2 (2.1)), $p < .001$. After recruitment, LVEDV z-scores improved from -2.5 (2.4) to -0.9 (1.5), $p < .001$.

Results (cont.)

EFE resection with recruitment was associated with LVEDV growth, though statistical significance was not established (LVEDV score 1.2 (1.2) vs. 2.1 (2.07)). Median follow-up time was 4.0 years. Overall, we report no 30-day mortality after biventricular conversion. 10-year survival was 76% (CI: 56-88%). We compared outcomes with 97 HLHS patients who were treated by SVP. We found overall survival and transplant free survival to be similar. Among all BVC patients, 1 patient returned to SVP, 1 proceeded to an LVAD, and 2 had heart



Results (cont.)

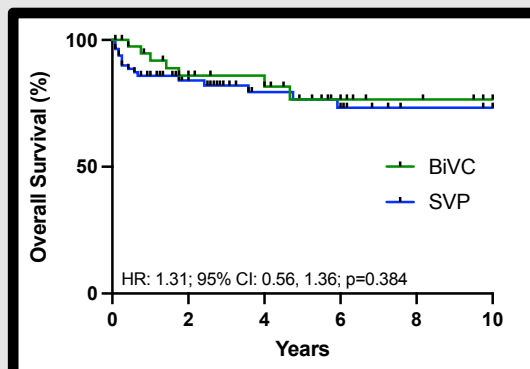
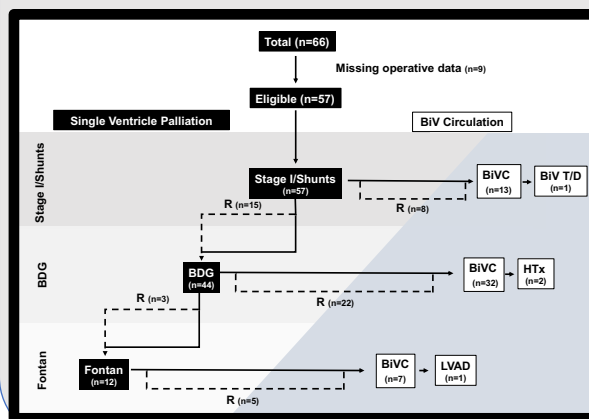


Univariable analysis demonstrated that BVC after Fontan was a risk factor for mortality (HR 5.53, 95% CI: 1.23 – 24.93, $p = .026$).

Objectives

Our objectives were to:

- 1) Review institutional experience with BVC after SVP in HLHS
- 2) Review the impact of recruitment procedures prior to BVC on growth of hypoplastic ventricles
- 3) Compare outcomes of SVP and BVC in HLHS



Lessons Learned

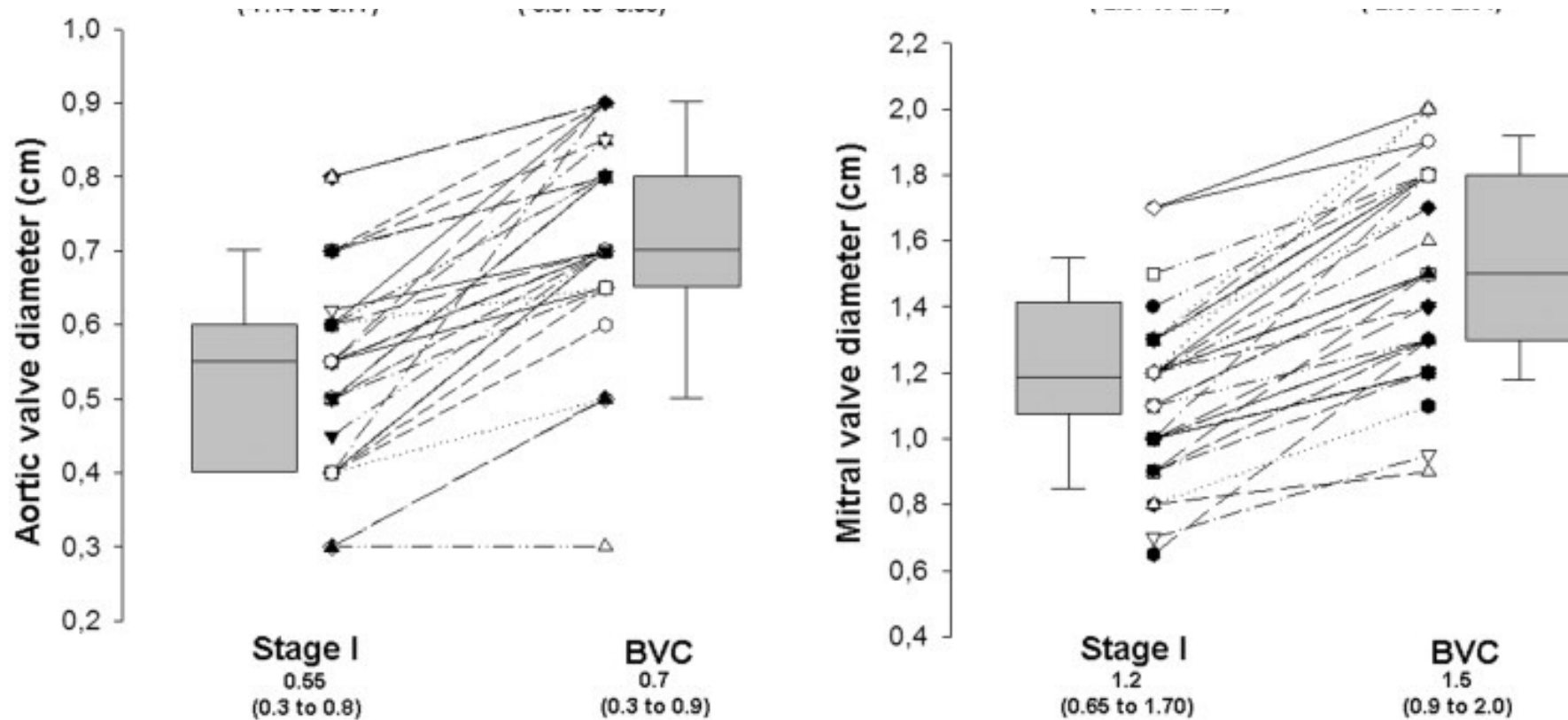
BVC from SVP is an alternative strategy to manage HLHS patients with acceptable mortality.

BVC and Ventricular recruitment allows for statistically significant growth of hypoplastic ventricles.

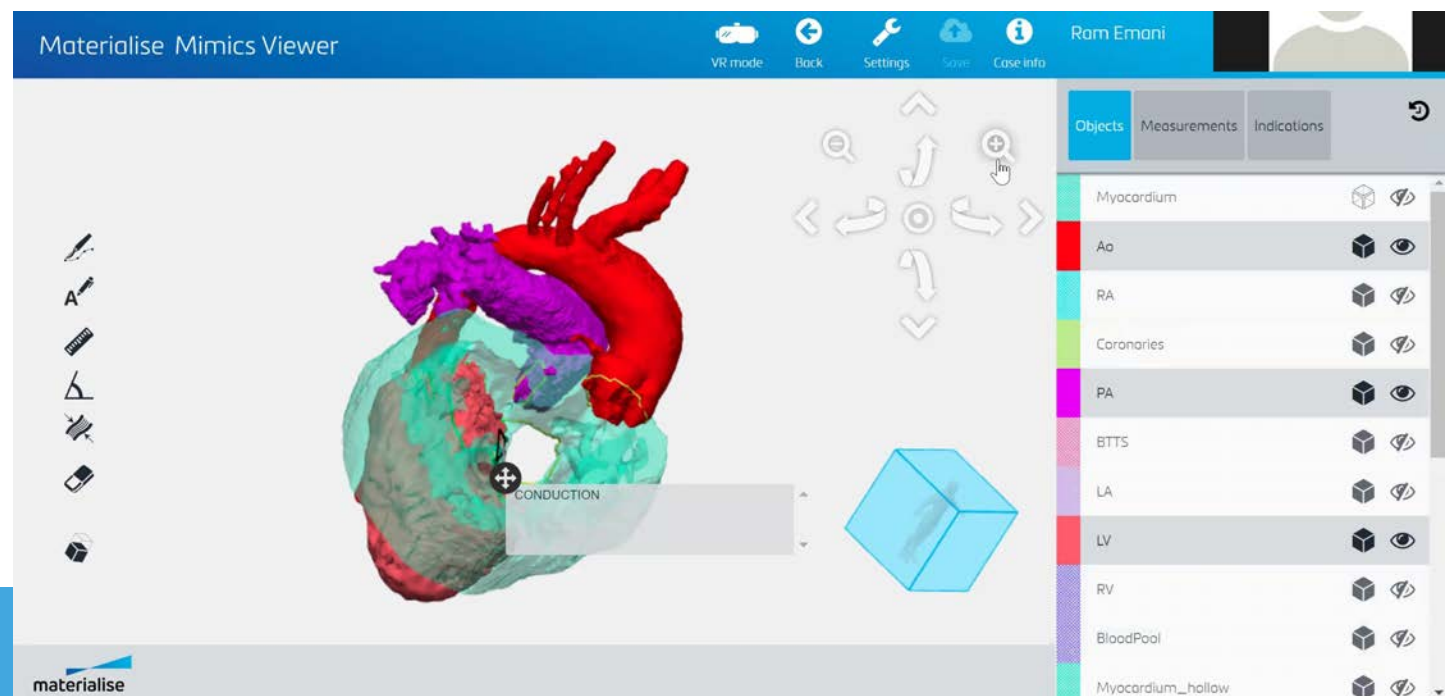
Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement to the Kaplan Endowed Fellowship for funding, and Dimitrios Poutias for administrative responsibilities.

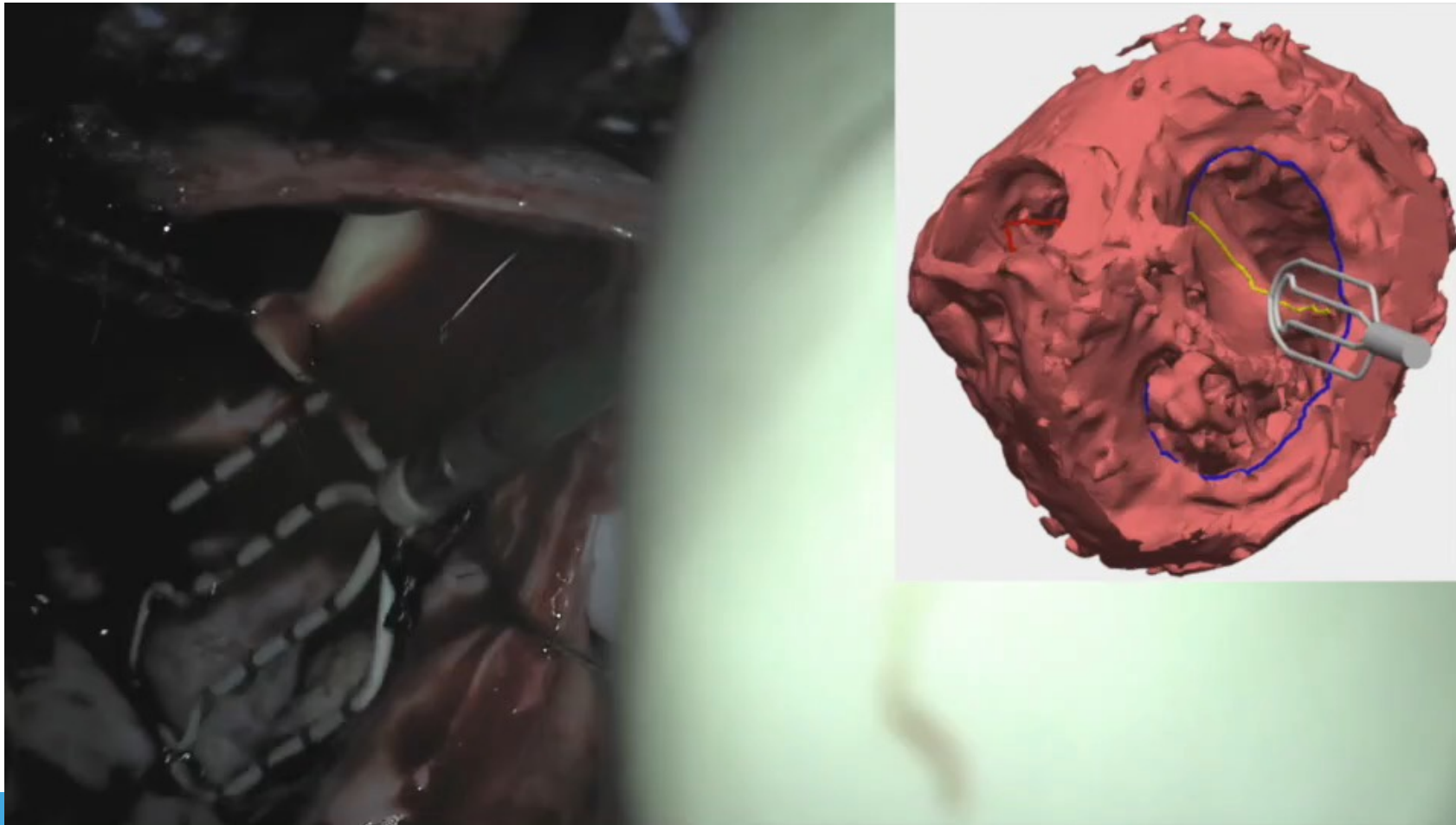
Ventricles can grow...



3D Models for surgical planning



Intraoperative conduction mapping



BiV preferred

Anatomic

Pulm artery hypoplasia

Physiologic

Pulm vein stenosis

Pulm Hypertension

RV dysfunction

AV valve regurg

Airway / Lung abnormalities

Non-sinus rhythm

Non-cardiac

Genetic abnormalities

SVP preferred

Cardiac

Valvular atresia

Severe hypoplasia of LV

Single LV with no risk factors

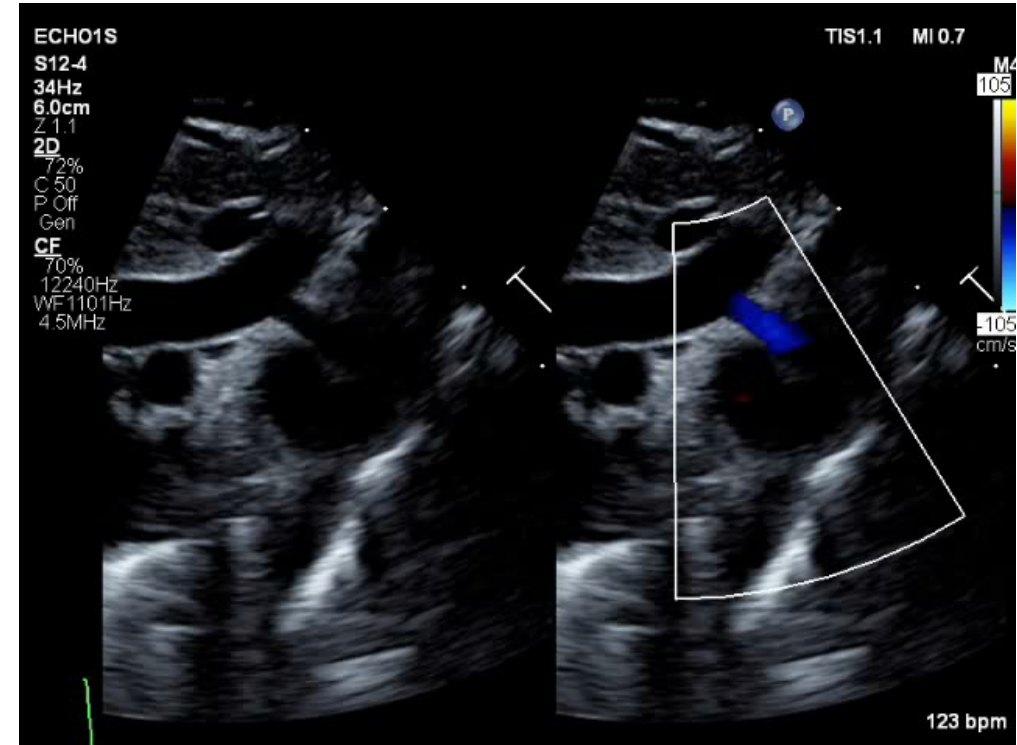
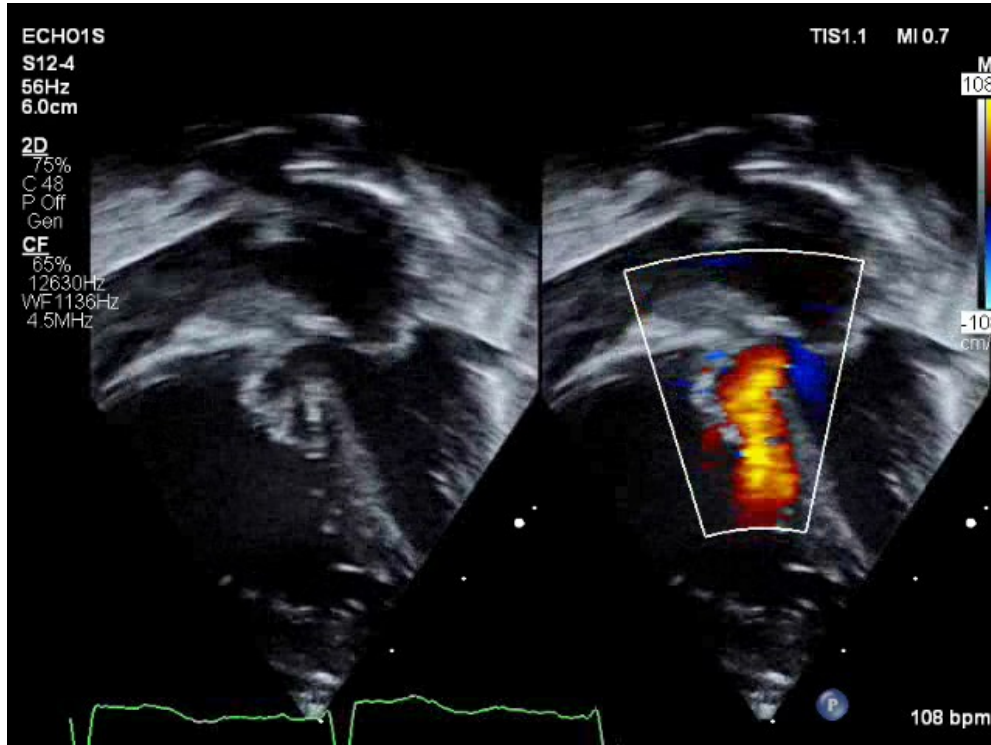
Non-cardiac

Institutional experience with BiV

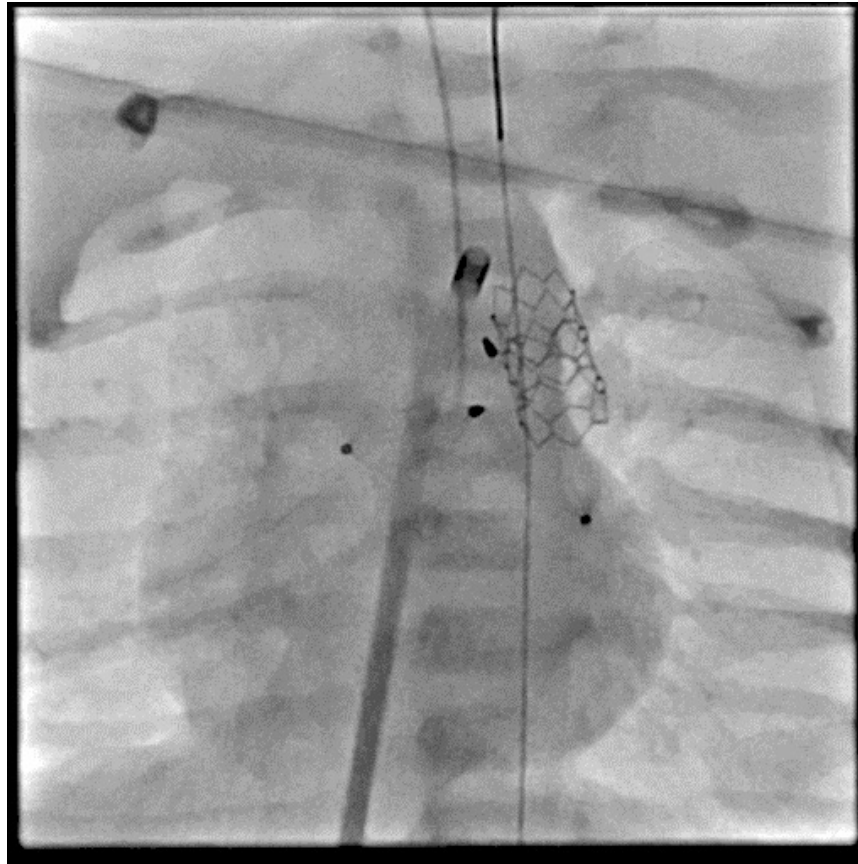
Infrastructure



What is a borderline LV?

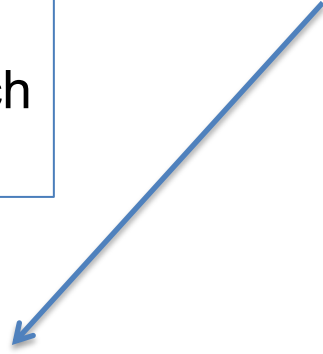


Total transcatheter stage 1



Neonate on PGE

Less than 2/3 apex
Retrograde flow in arch
EFE



Initial Stage 1

Hybrid vs. traditional



Neonate on PGE

Less than 2/3 apex
Retrograde flow in arch
EFE

Apex forming LV
Antegrade flow in arch
No EFE

Initial Stage 1

Hybrid vs. traditional

Biventricular Repair

- Aortic valve balloon / off PGE
- Arch repair
- Aortic valvotomy
- Limited Mitral papillary splitting

Signs of LA
hypertension



Neonate on PGE

Less than 2/3 apex
Retrograde flow in arch
EFE

“In-between” anatomy
Low threshold for Initial Stage1

Apex forming LV
Antegrade flow in arch
No EFE

Initial Stage 1

Hybrid vs. traditional

