



Patient and Family Mental Health in CHD

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Mary

VSD repair at age 6 years.



Mary

VSD repair at age 6 years. **In 1957.**



Mary

VSD repair at age 6 years. **In 1957.** She is now 72 years old.

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Our ACHD team met Mary only recently.

She had been lost to follow-up care.

Led a pretty 'normal' life.

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VSD repair at age 6 years. **In 1957.** She is now 72 years old.

Our ACHD team met Mary only recently.

She had been lost to follow-up care.

Led a pretty 'normal' life.

A few months ago-

Referred to a community-based cardiologist to assess for coronary blockages.

Cardiologist was concerned Mary may have pulmonary hypertension.

Connected her with our ACHD team.

Good News!





Elevated right ventricular pressure was not due to pulmonary hypertension.



There was hypertrophic muscle causing mild RV outflow obstruction.

Good News!

-  Elevated right ventricular pressure was not due to pulmonary hypertension.
-  There was hypertrophic muscle causing mild RV outflow obstruction.

The team figured this would put Mary's mind at ease.
But that isn't what happened.

During her visit

Mary was tearful and visibly shaking.

It became clear she carried an enormous post-traumatic burden.



During her visit

Mary was tearful and visibly shaking.
It became clear she carried an enormous post-traumatic burden.

Mary had been living with anxiety since childhood.
Vivid memories of early medical experiences.
Worried intensely about her health.
Panic attacks and insomnia.
She avoided healthcare.
Had great difficulty even walking into the hospital.
During medical visits, her mind would go blank.
Rarely remembered what doctors told her.

Benefits of integrated psychological care

Cardiologist who referred Mary to our program, a really caring doctor, had no sense of her PTSD

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Ability to quickly connect Mary with a psychologist who has expertise in CHD, **who works side-by-side with our cardiac care team**, allowed her to have the medical care she needed.

And to start living with her heart disease, rather than in fear of it.

Psychological effects begin early. And can last a lifetime.

Ways traumatic stress can impact our patients across their lives:

- Being lost to follow-up cardiac care
- Having difficulty processing medical information
- Not adhering to clinical recommendations
- Ongoing guilt and fear associated with knowing your heart health is not being taken care of

Another aspect of Mary's story



Another aspect of Mary's story

Medically, everything went well during her pediatric care.



Another aspect of Mary's story

Medically, everything went well during her pediatric care.

Mary remembered her pediatric cardiologist as a kind and caring man – and speaks of him with great fondness.

She described a loving, supportive family.

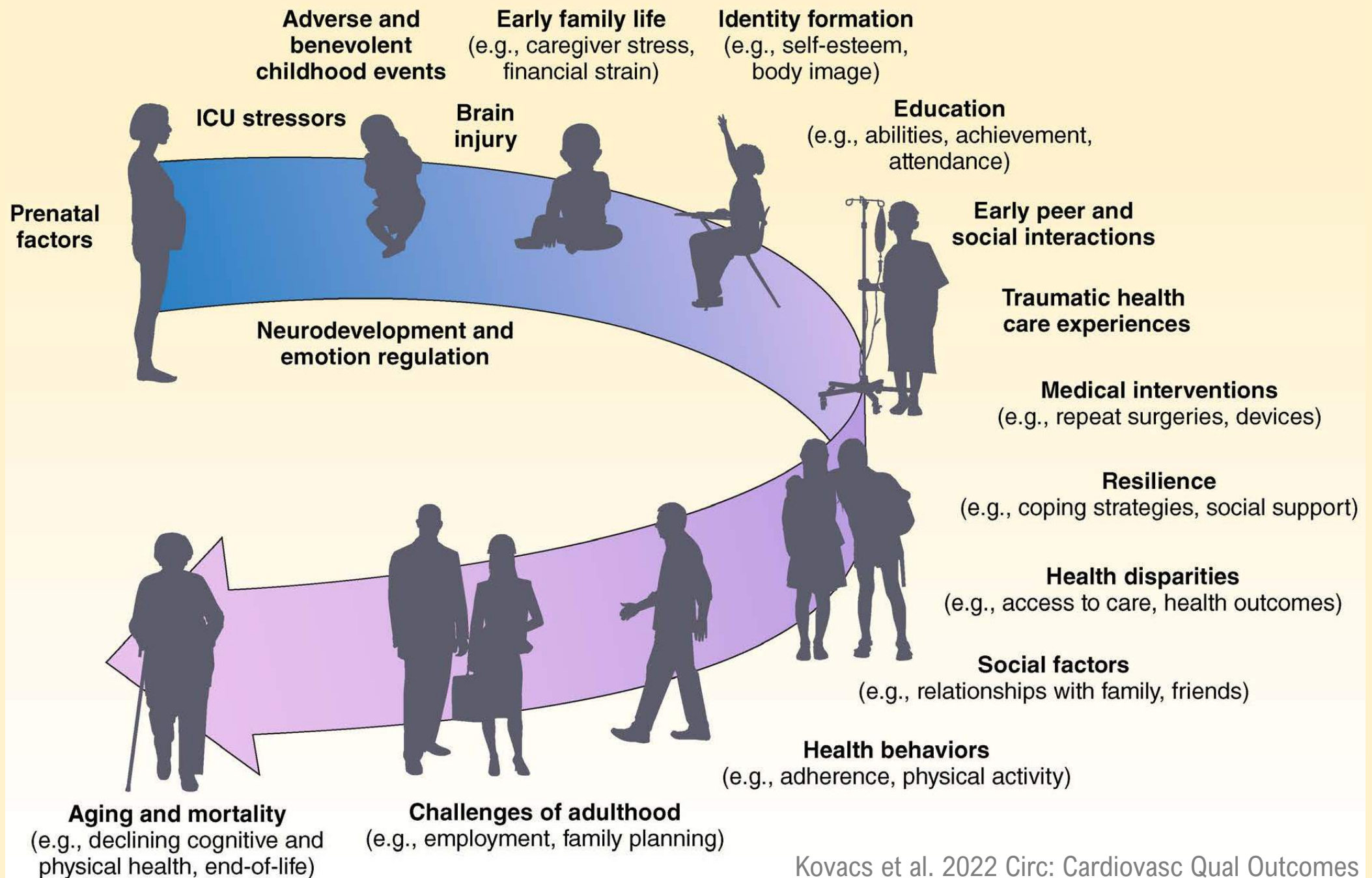
She suffered no physical complications.

Heart disease hadn't limited her participation in typical childhood.

Her CHD was mild, but to a child's mind there's no such thing as 'minor' heart surgery.



From Cincinnati Children's Archives, taken in 1959
Reunion of children who had open-heart surgery, gathered around the heart-lung machine



Mental health in adolescents with single- ventricle CHD

5X

Higher rate of anxiety

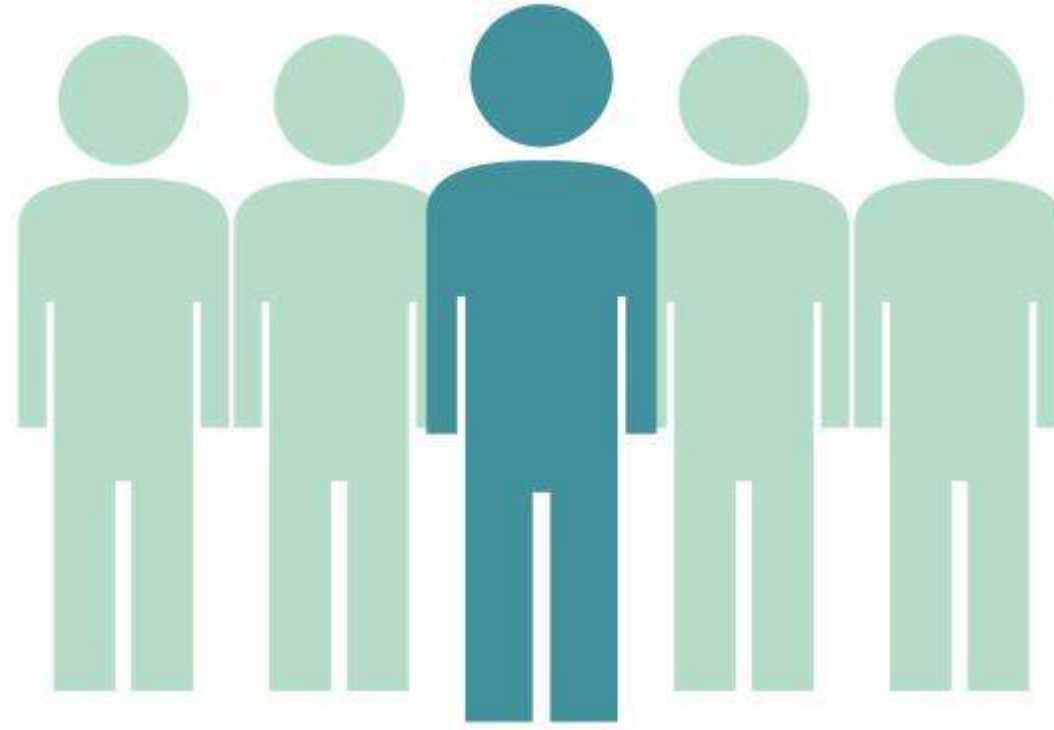
6X

Higher rate of ADHD

65%

Lifetime prevalence of
any psychiatric disorder

compared with 22% among healthy peers



**1 in 5 adults with CHD meet criteria
for PTSD**

Why This Matters

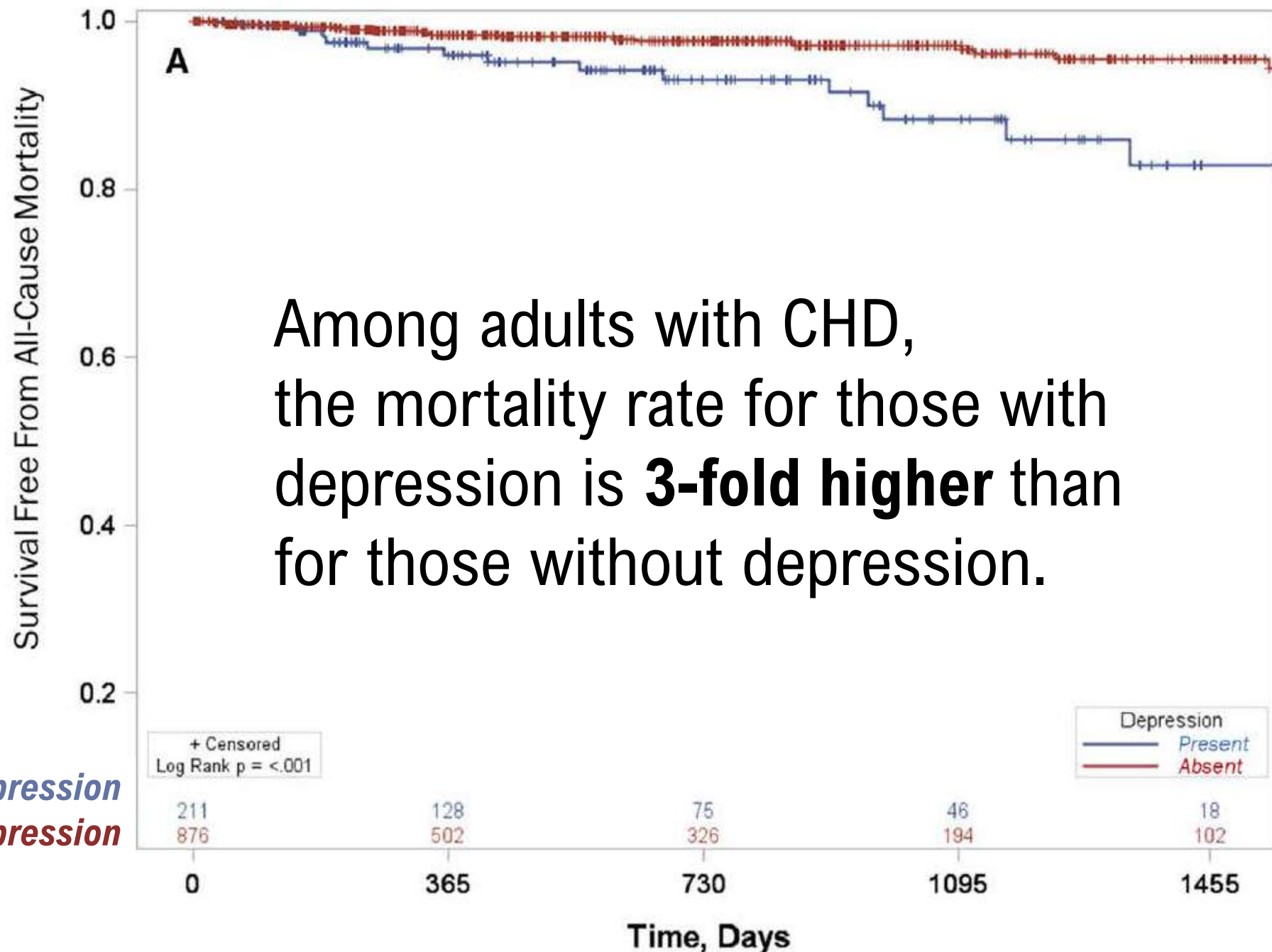
Mental health (e.g., psychological distress, trauma symptoms, psychological well-being)
Physical health (e.g., adherence, morbidity, mortality)
Social health (e.g., relationships with family, friends, and the CHD community)
Quality of life (life satisfaction as defined by the individual)
Healthcare system (e.g., access, utilization, cost)

$N=1,146$ adults
 39 ± 14 years old
50% men

↑ High-sensitivity
C-reactive protein

↑ N-terminal
pro-B-type
natriuretic peptide

Depression
No depression



Parent Mental Health After CHD Diagnosis

Among parents of children with CHD requiring surgery in infancy:

- **Over 80%** report severe distress at some point in their child's medical trajectory
- **30%** report symptoms consistent with PTSD
- **50%** report clinical symptoms of anxiety and/or depression

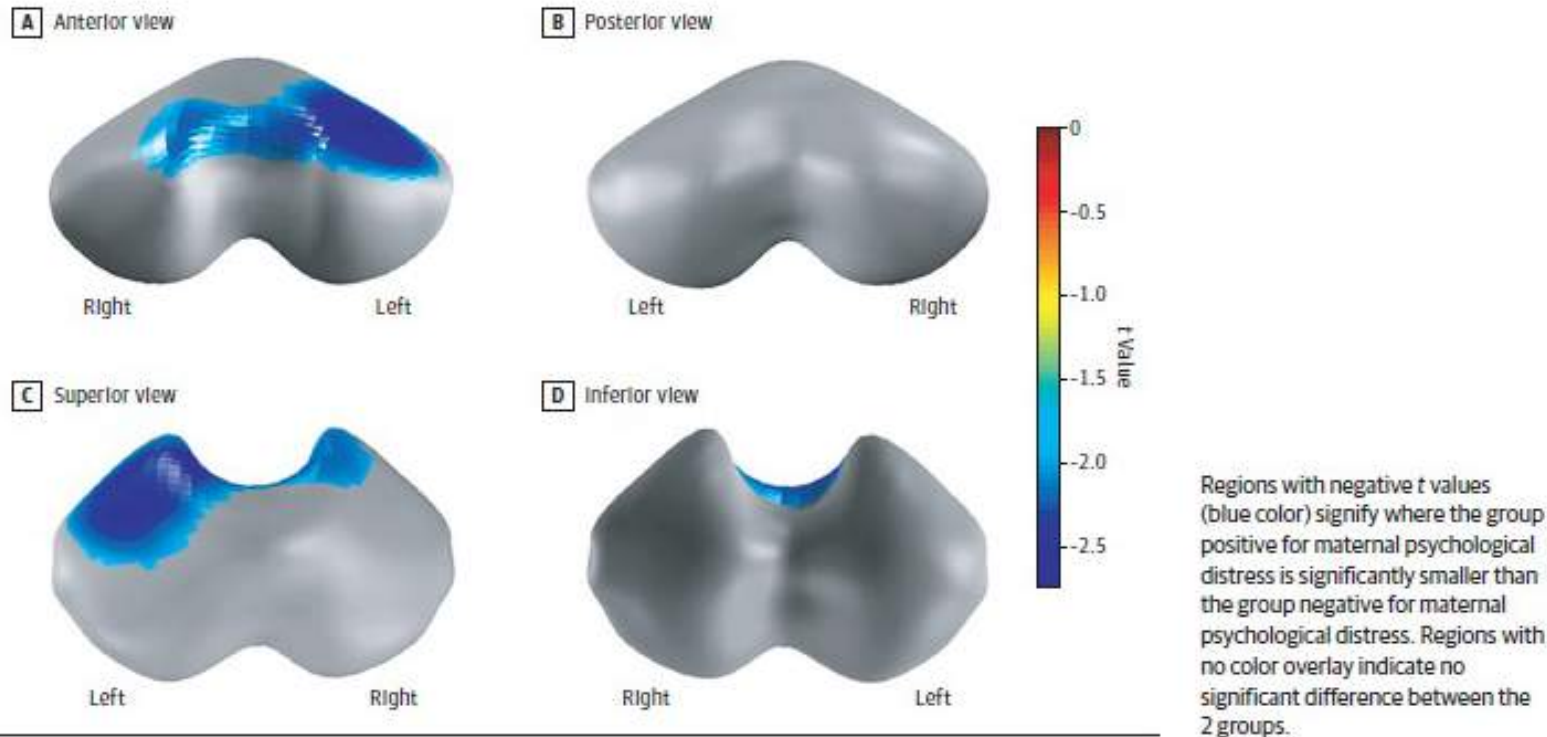
Woolf-King et al. 2017 JAHA; Kasparian et al. 2016 Med J Aust;
Kasparian et al. 2019 Early Human Dev; McWhorter et al. 2021 Cardiol Young



Association of Maternal Psychological Distress With In Utero Brain Development in Fetuses With Congenital Heart Disease

Yao Wu, PhD; Kushal Kapse, MS; Marni Jacobs, PhD; Nickie Niforatos-Andescavage, MD; Mary T. Donofrio, MD; Anita Krishnan, MD; Gilbert Vezina, MD; David Wessel, MD; Adré du Plessis, MBChB; Catherine Limperopoulos, PhD

Figure 3. Differences in the Cerebellum of Fetuses With Congenital Heart Disease Positive vs Negative for Maternal Psychological Distress



Early indications that higher psychological stress and anxiety among women carrying fetuses with CHD is associated with smaller fetal hippocampal and cerebellar volumes.

Parent mental health is often a stronger predictor of child mental health outcomes than medical and surgical factors (e.g., bypass strategies, length of stay, and post-operative complications)

AHA SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT

Evaluation and Management of the Child and Adult With Fontan Circulation

A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association

ABSTRACT: It has been 50 years since Francis Fontan pioneered the operation that today bears his name. Initially designed for patients with tricuspid atresia, this procedure is now offered for a vast array of congenital cardiac lesions when a circulation with 2 ventricles cannot be achieved. As a result of technical advances and improvements in patient selection and perioperative management, survival has steadily increased, and it is estimated that patients operated on today may hope for a 30-year survival of >80%. Up to 70 000 patients may be alive worldwide today with Fontan circulation, and this population is expected to double in the next 20 years. In the absence of a subpulmonary ventricle, Fontan circulation is characterized by chronically elevated systemic venous pressures and decreased cardiac output. The addition of this acquired abnormal circulation to innate abnormalities associated with single-ventricle congenital heart disease exposes these patients to a variety of complications. Circulatory failure, ventricular dysfunction, atrioventricular valve regurgitation, arrhythmia, protein-losing enteropathy, and plastic bronchitis are potential complications of the Fontan circulation. Abnormalities in body composition, bone structure, and growth have been detected. Liver fibrosis and renal dysfunction are common and may progress over time. Cognitive, neuropsychological, and behavioral deficits are highly prevalent. As a testimony to the success of the current strategy of care, the proportion of adults with Fontan circulation is increasing. Healthcare

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Heart, Lung and Circulation (2020) 29, 5–39
 1443-9506/04/\$36.00
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hlc.2019.09.010>

POSITION STATEMENT

Management of People With a Fontan Circulation: a Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand Position Statement



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Several statements on the care of people with CHD have highlighted the connection between physical and mental health outcomes

Summarizes the current state of knowledge on the Fontan circulation and its consequences. A proposed surveillance testing toolkit provides

for and stroke nursing

“People with Fontan circulation have higher rates of anxiety and behavioral disorders, and there needs to be a **low threshold** for the provision of mental health care.”

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“People with Fontan circulation have higher rates of anxiety and behavioral disorders, and there needs to be a **low threshold** for the provision of mental health care.”

Less than one-third of those who meet criteria for a mood or anxiety disorder receive mental health treatment.

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July 14, 2022

AHA SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT

Psychological Outcomes and Interventions for Individuals With Congenital Heart Disease: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association

Adrienne H. Kovacs, PhD, Chair; Judith Brouillette, MD, PhD; Patricia Ibeziako, MD; Jamie L. Jackson, PhD; Nadine A. Kasparian, PhD; Yuli Y. Kim, MD; Tracy Livecchi, LCSW; Christina Sillman, MSN; Lazaros K. Kochilas, MD, MS, FAHA, Vice Chair; on behalf of the American Heart Association Council on Lifelong Congenital Heart Disease and Heart Health in the Young; and Stroke Council

Authors:

pediatric and adult psychologists, pediatric and adult psychiatrists, social worker, pediatric and ACHD cardiologists, nurse practitioner, and individuals with CHD.

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“Despite strong advocacy by patients, families and healthcare professionals, initiatives have been **slow to move forward** in the clinical setting.”

Reasons we advocate for integrating mental health care within CHD teams

PATIENT PERSPECTIVE

- Timely psychological care grounded in an understanding of CHD.
- Greater opportunities for access to care, regardless of socioeconomic status.
- Optimize healthcare coordination across clinicians from different disciplines.

CHD TEAM PERSPECTIVE

- Facilitate training for all team members regarding important psychological and social factors.
- Increase confidence discussing psychological health, given the presence of colleagues to refer to.
- Increase interdisciplinary QI and research collaborations.

A close-up photograph of a pair of hands, likely belonging to a child, gently cupping a bright red, glossy heart. The hands are positioned on the left side of the frame, with the fingers slightly curled around the heart. The background is a soft, out-of-focus grey.

Heart and Mind Wellbeing Center

Goal: Integrated mental health care from fetus to adult as an ordinary, routine, and expected part of CHD care

- Tailored information
- Psychosocial screening
- Prevention and early intervention
- Mental health care rounds
- Clear pathways to peer support
- Staff debriefing and support
- Care that is trauma-informed

Recognizing and addressing the widespread impact of stress and trauma on patient and family resilience, recovery, and wellbeing.

Next Steps: HeartGPS Trial



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A multi-center, two-arm longitudinal randomized controlled trial examining the effects of a **prenatally-delivered psychological intervention** for parents and their babies with single-ventricle heart disease.



Guiding through emotions
Providing information
Strengthening connections

Together on this journey

A study exploring the effects of a new psychological support program for parents after prenatal diagnosis of single ventricle heart disease

HeartGPS Intervention

Guiding through emotions
Providing information and education
Strengthening connections

Three Key Components

1. Tailored educational resources
2. Sessions with a HeartGPS-trained psychologist
3. Personalized mental health and wellbeing care plan

Two-generational approach to intervention



PRENATAL



POSTNATAL

HeartGPS Psychological Intervention

**Fetal SVCHD
Diagnosis**

Psychosocial
Assessment

Biospecimens
Collection



GPS for the
heart journey
or Usual Fetal
Cardiac Care

**35-weeks
Gestation**

**Psychosocial
Assessment**

Fetal Brain
Imaging

Biospecimens

**Infant Age
30-days**

**Psychosocial
Assessment**

Infant
Brain Imaging
Neurobehavior
Biospecimens

**Infant Age
6-months**

**Psychosocial
Assessment**

**Infant Age
12-months**

**Psychosocial
Assessment**

Mother-Infant
Bonding

Infant
Neurodevelopment

Two-generational approach to intervention



PRENATAL



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**Mother-Infant
Bonding**

**Infant
Neurodevelopment**



Summary

- We've known for 60 years that CHD can have a psychological impact.
- Patients and families face unique stressors and are at risk for anxiety and depression.
- Our healthcare systems often fall short of identifying and treating psychological distress among those with CHD.
- We have an opportunity and responsibility to ensure comprehensive CHD care includes mental health care.
- **It's never too early (or too late!) to intervene to improve mental health.**

thank you!

ADDITIONAL
VENTURES



**The
Commonwealth
Fund**



SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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