

Case Presentation:
**Problematic cases of
Heart Transplantation**

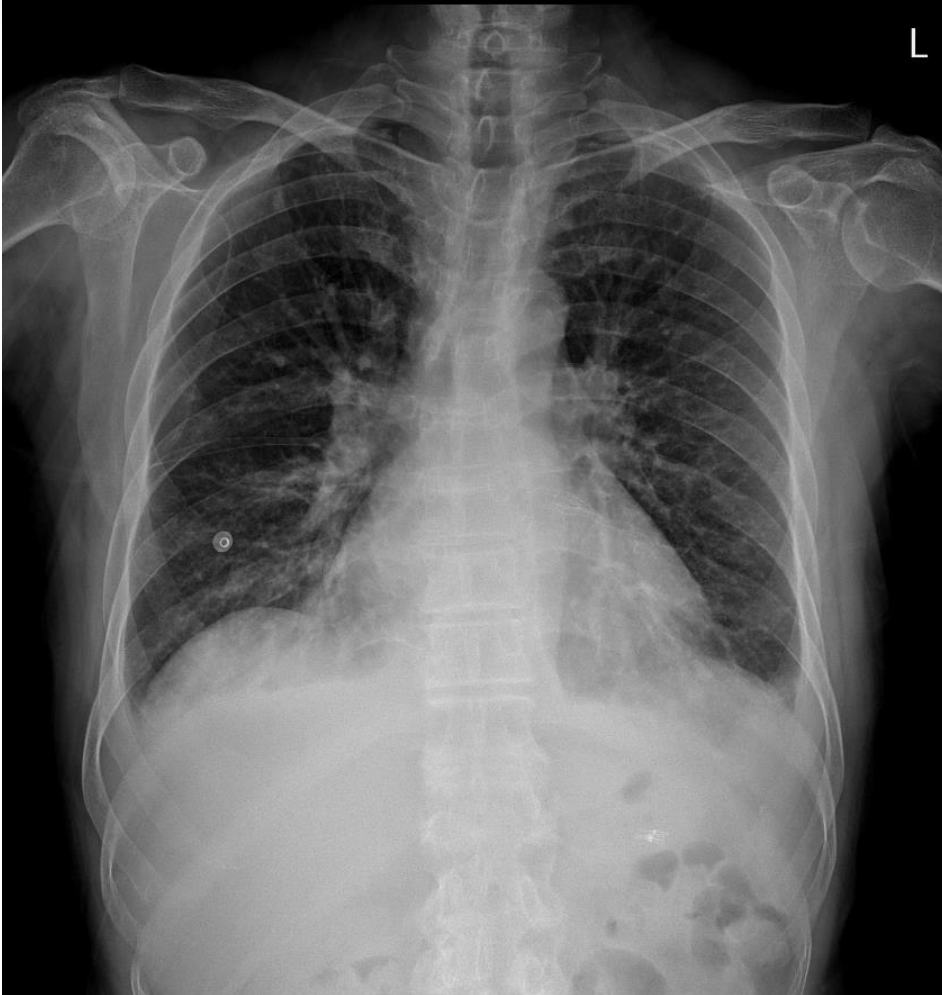
**Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery Department
Keimyung University Dongsan Hospital**

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Disclosure

- **I have no relevant conflicts of interest
to disclose regarding this presentation**

58 years old / Male (Rh+ A)



HFrEF (EF 30%)

Ischemic CMP

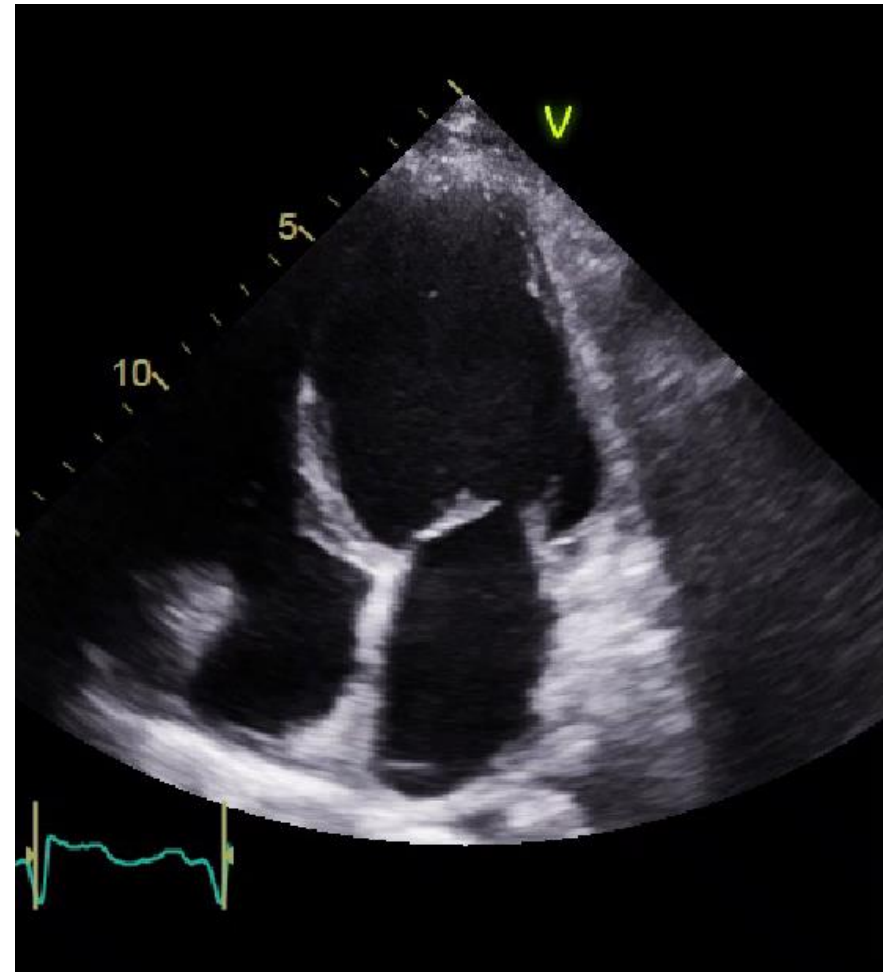
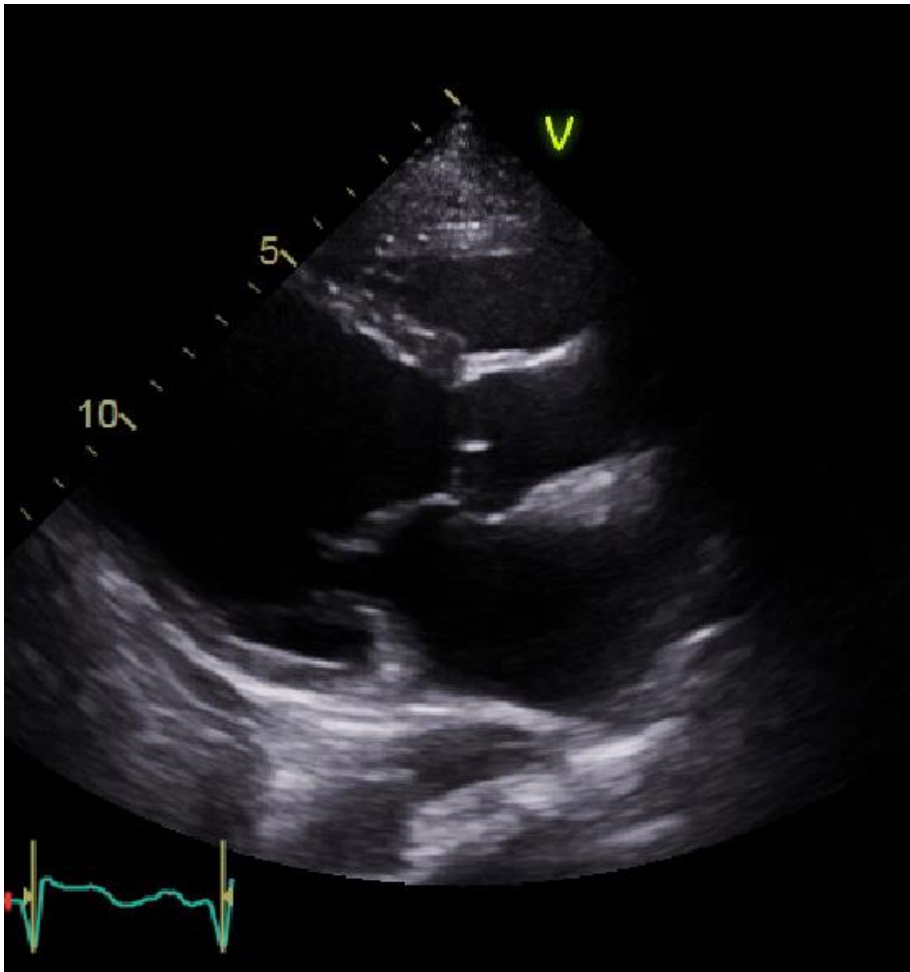
STEMI s/p P-PCI on LCXp (2018.10)

NSTEMI s/p PCI on LADm, LCXm (2008)

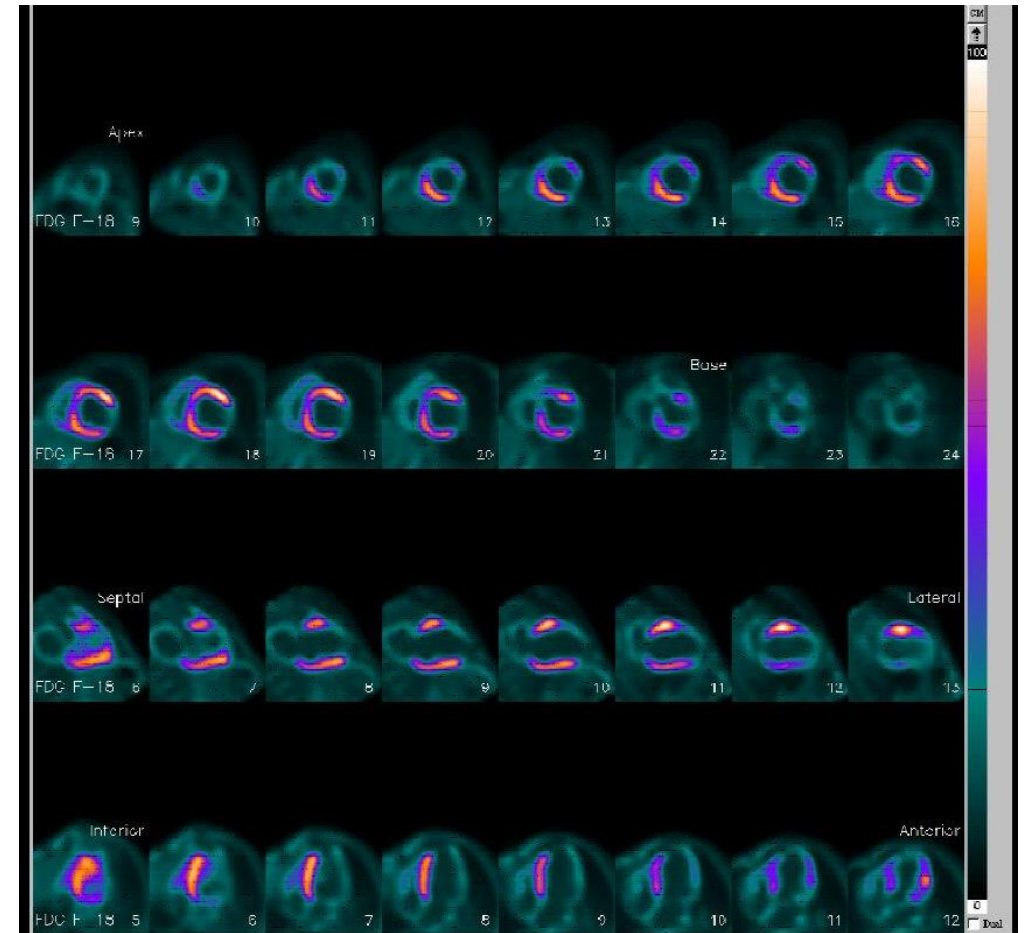
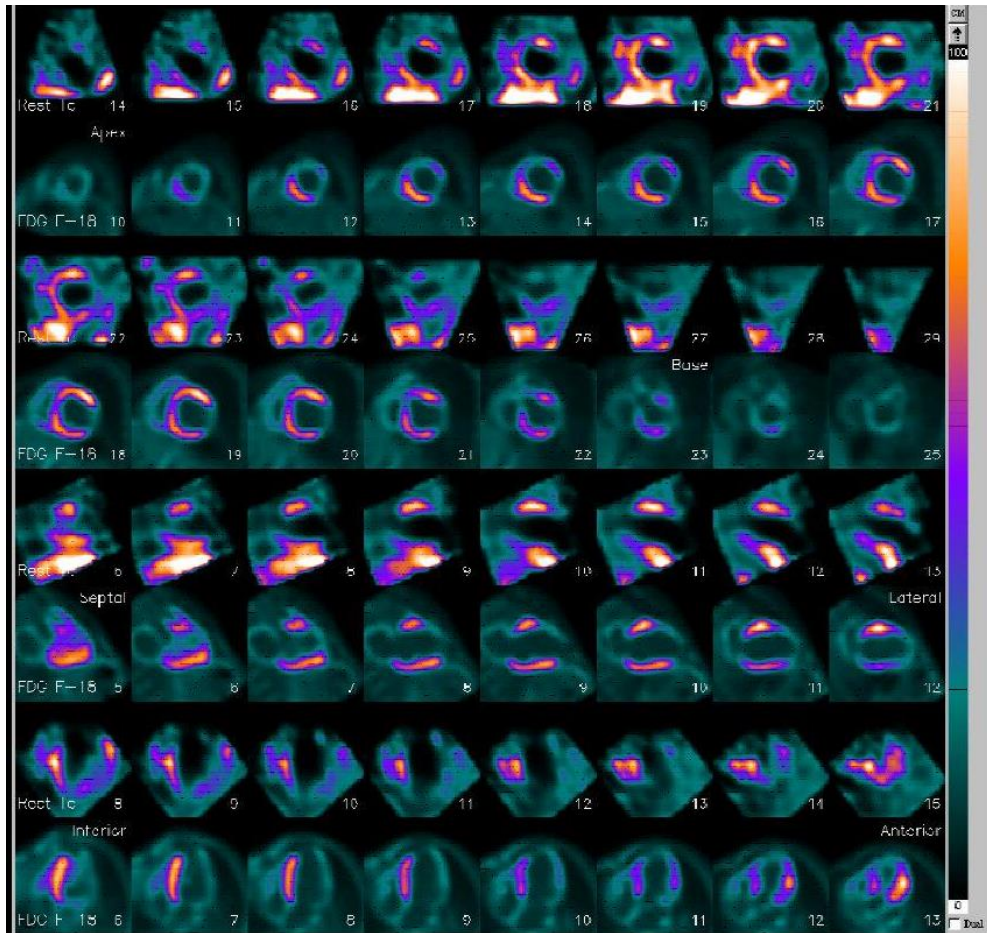
NSVT (2018.11.24)

LAA thrombus (2018.11.24)

Echocardiography

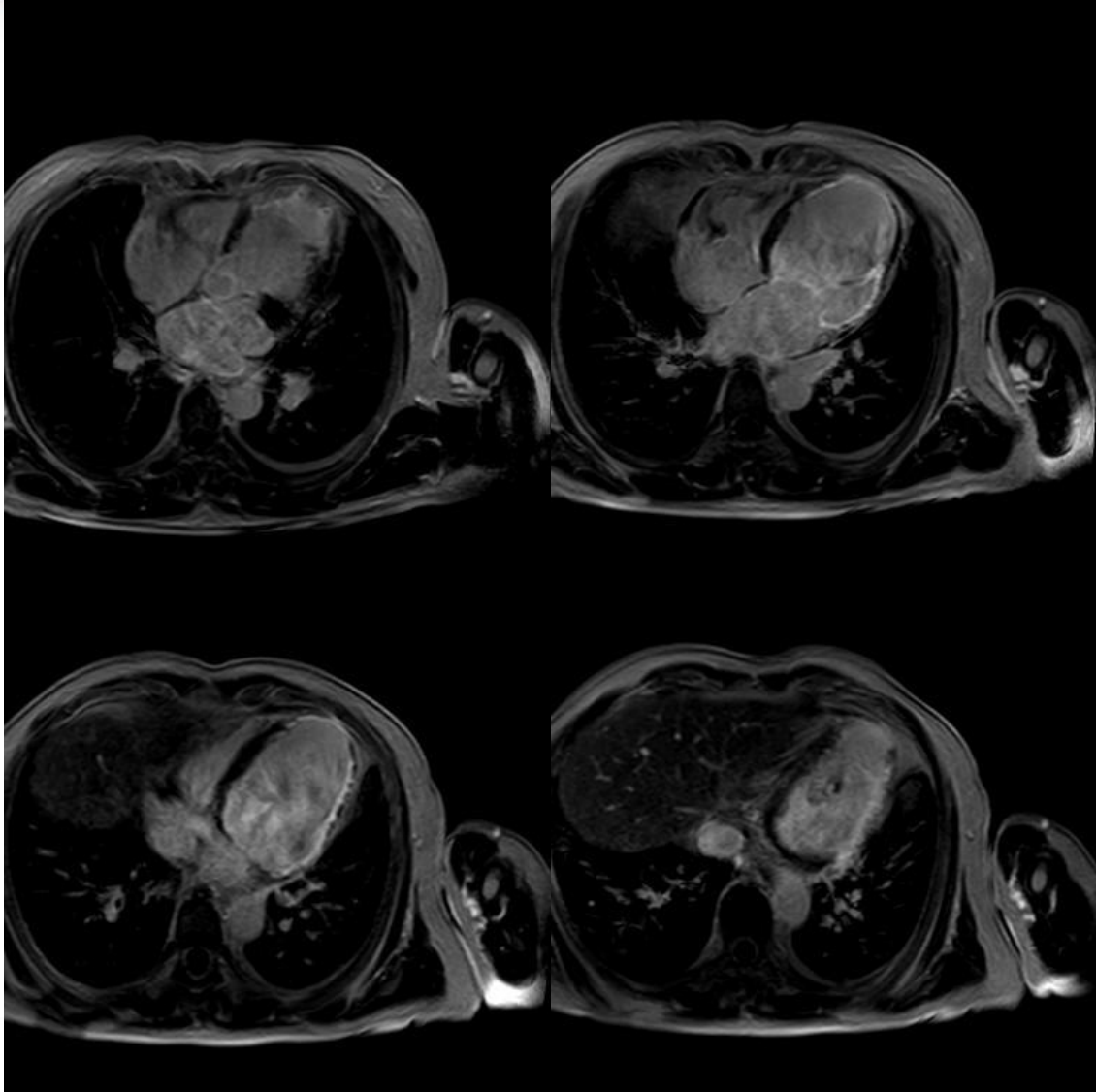


FDG-PET



Non-viable myocardium at LAD and LCX territory

Cardiac MRI

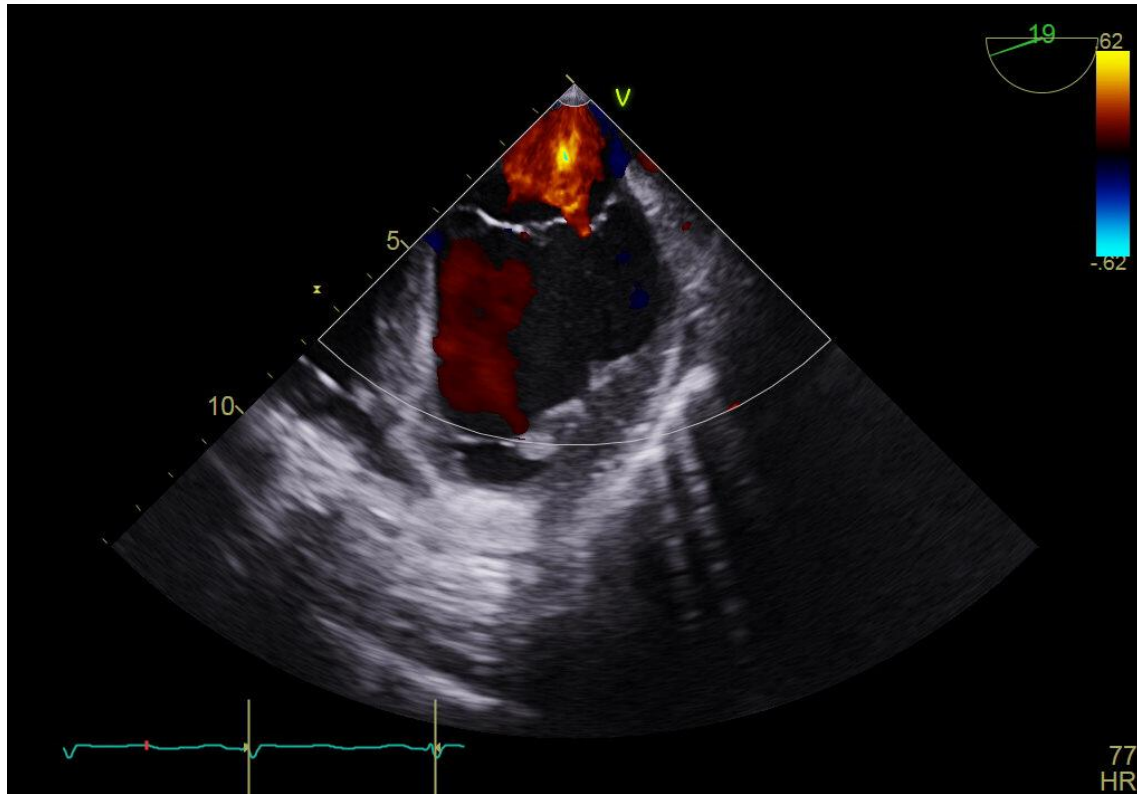


➤ Ischemic CMP with **extensive myocardial scar change (LAD & LCX territory)**

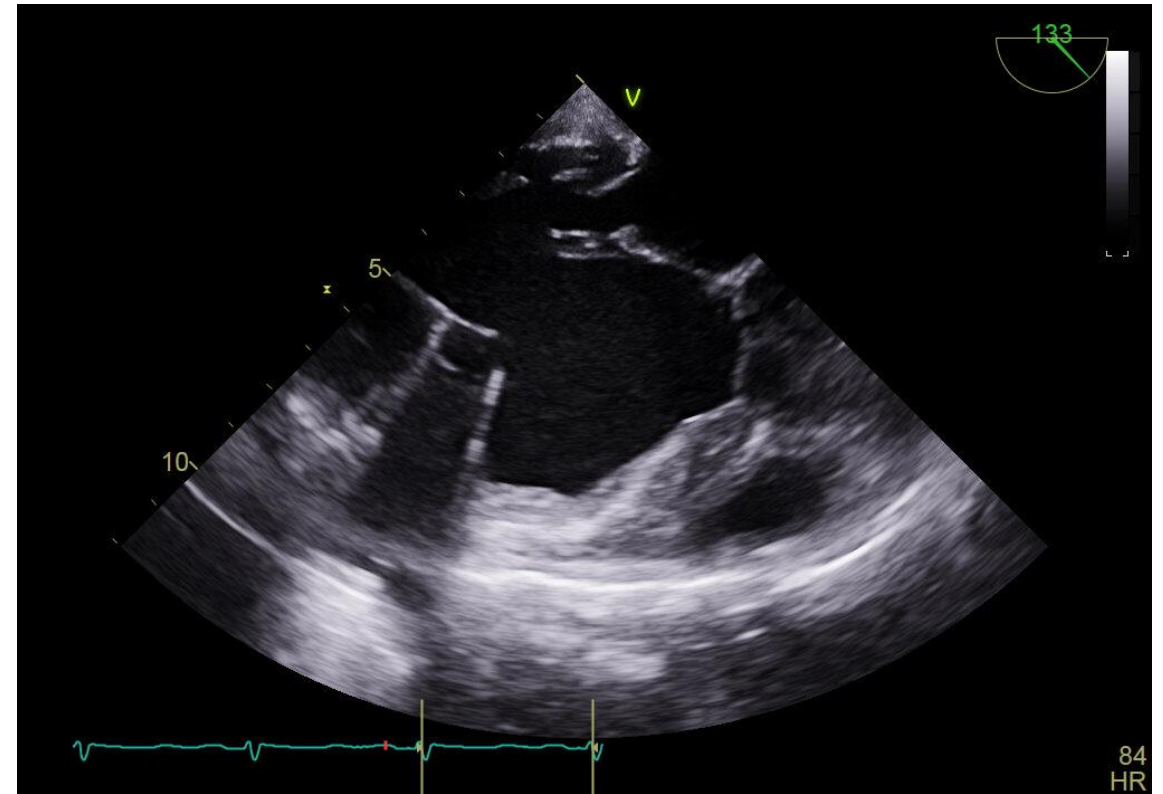
Problem List

- **Ischemic CMP (HFrEF)**
- **Extensive fibrosis at LV myocardium**
- **Dobutamine dependent**
- **NYHA IV (III on dobutamine)**
- **Recurrent pulmonary edema & peripheral edema**

BTT-LVAD (HVAD)

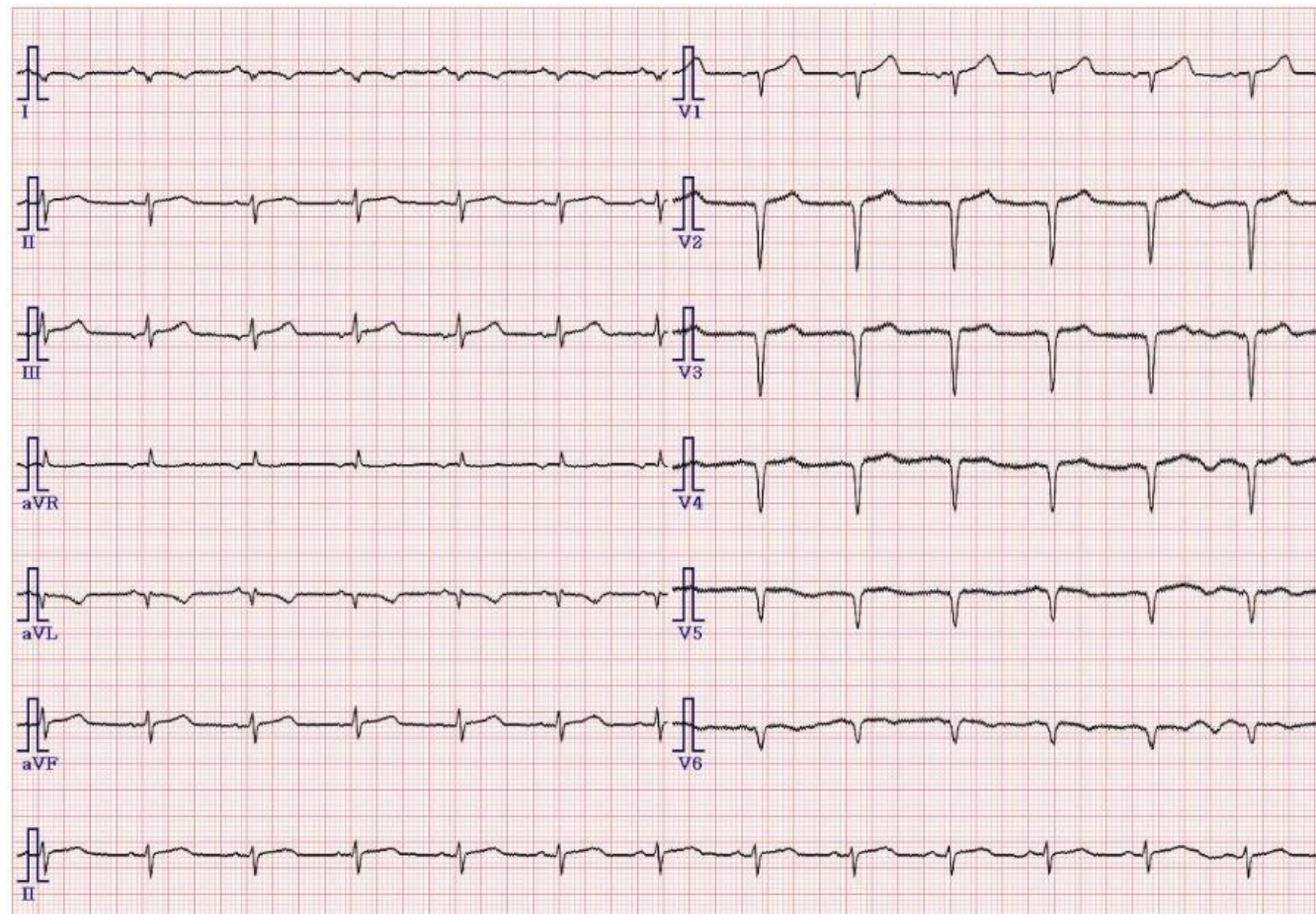
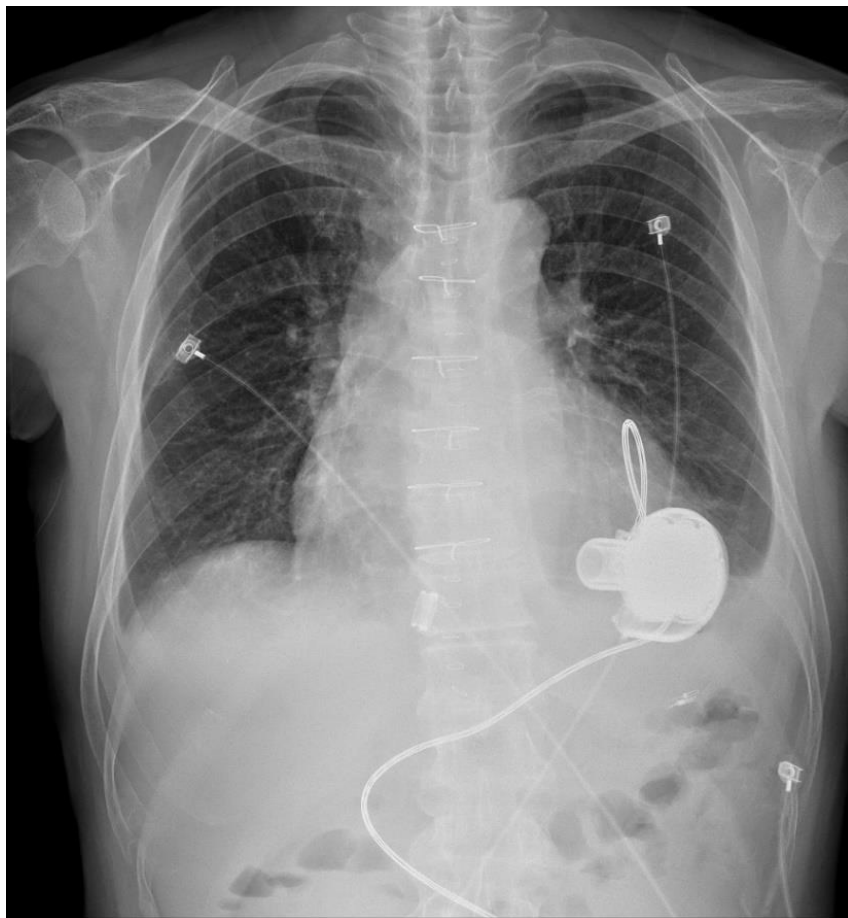


Pre-OP



Post-OP

Post-OP CXR & ECG

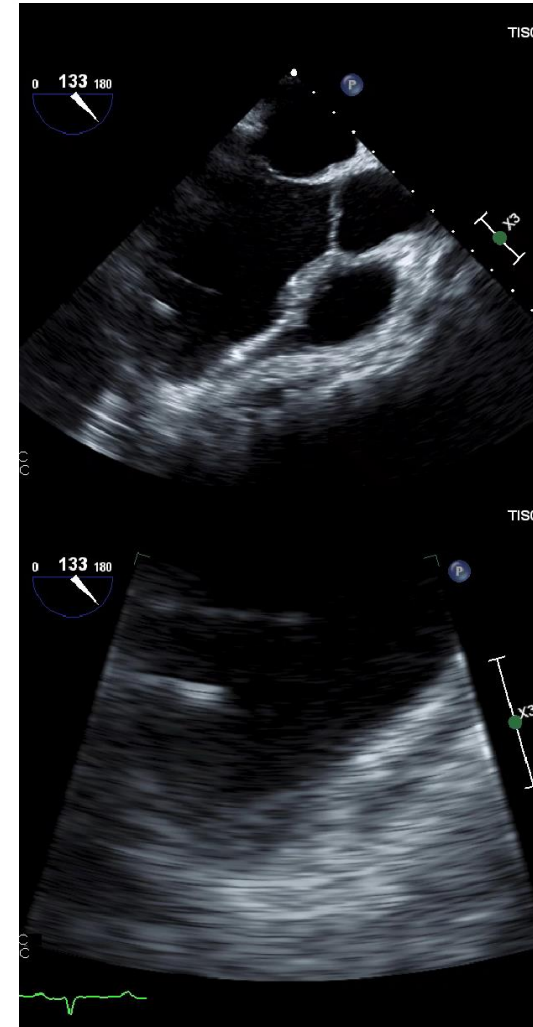


Hospital Course

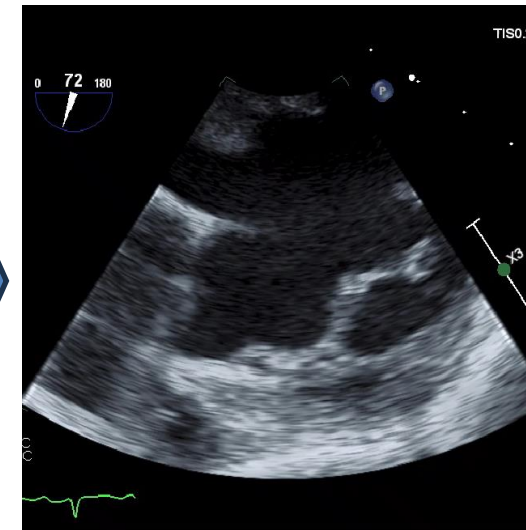
- **POD1: Ventilator weaning**
 - VAD RPM 2400, Flow 3.3L, 3.0 Watts
- **POD 7: Transfer to GW**
 - VAD RPM 2400, Flow 3.4L, 3.0 Watts
- **POD 36 Discharge after Rehabilitation**
 - VAD RPM 2400, Flow 3.5, 3.3 Watts
 - Warfarin 2.5mg + aspirin 100mg

Hospital Course

- **Several VAD related issues**
 - VAD infection (3 mo.)
 - Frequent suction event (Daily alarm)

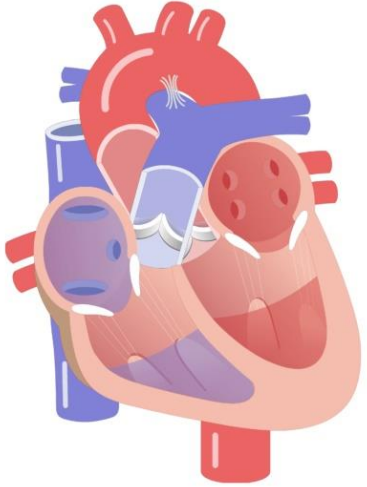


6 weeks after
Vanco + Gentamicin



Heart Transplantation

(1 year and 6 months after BTT LVAD)



Donor matched

18 yo Male

185cm, 100kg

XM (negative)

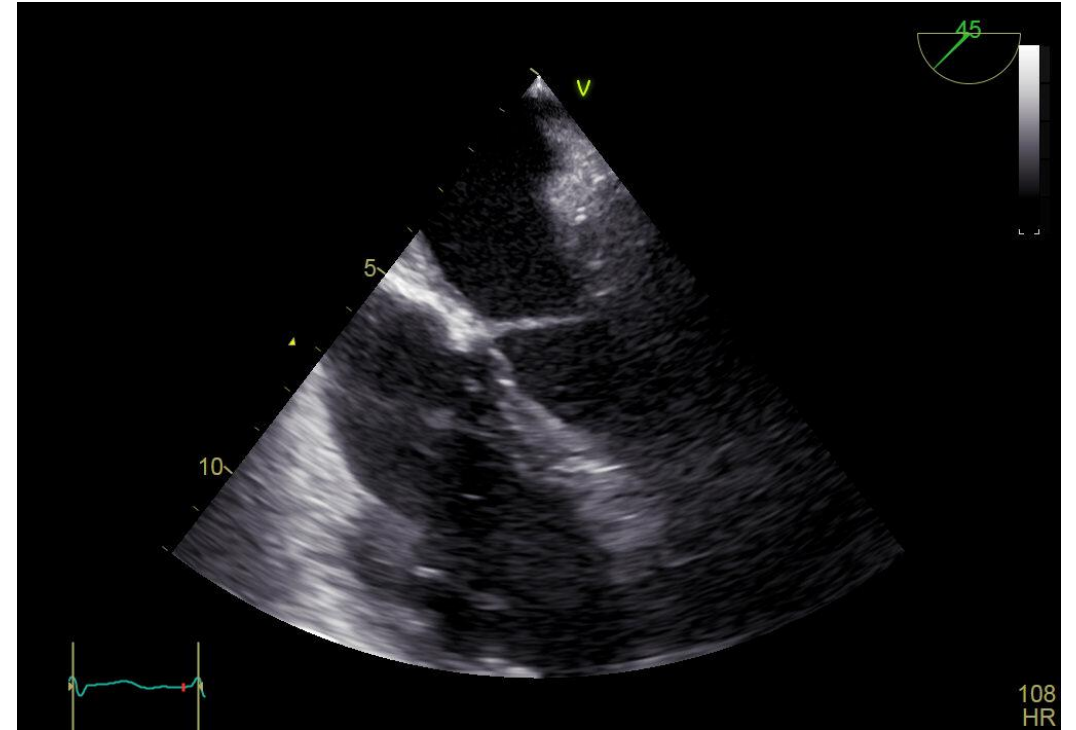
Recipient status

160cm, 60kg, PHMr 1.85, Wtr 1.67

LVAD parameters

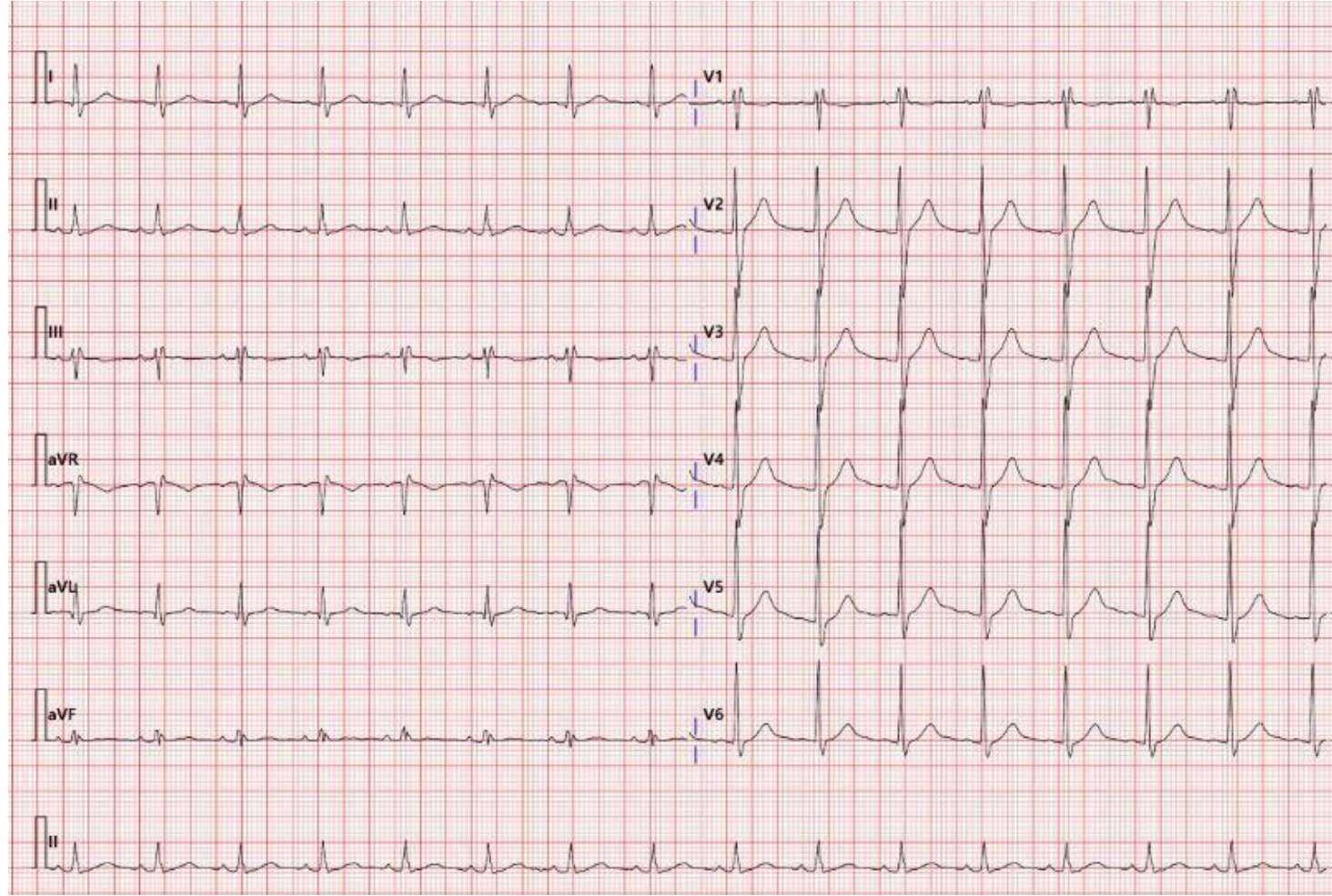
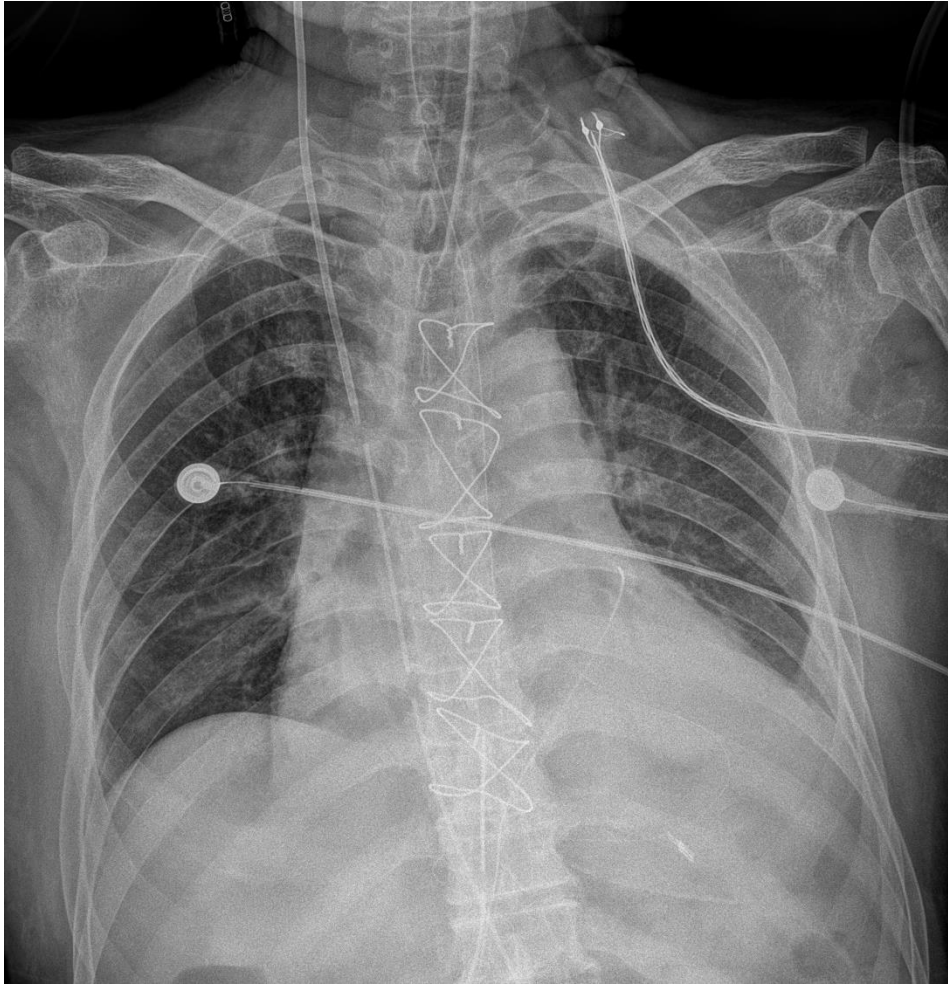
RPM 2540, Flow 3.5L, 3.4 Watts

MBP 80



Intra OP TEE

Immediate Post-OP



Immediate Post-OP

Lactic acid

3.4

12.2

13.9

17

19

21

22

22

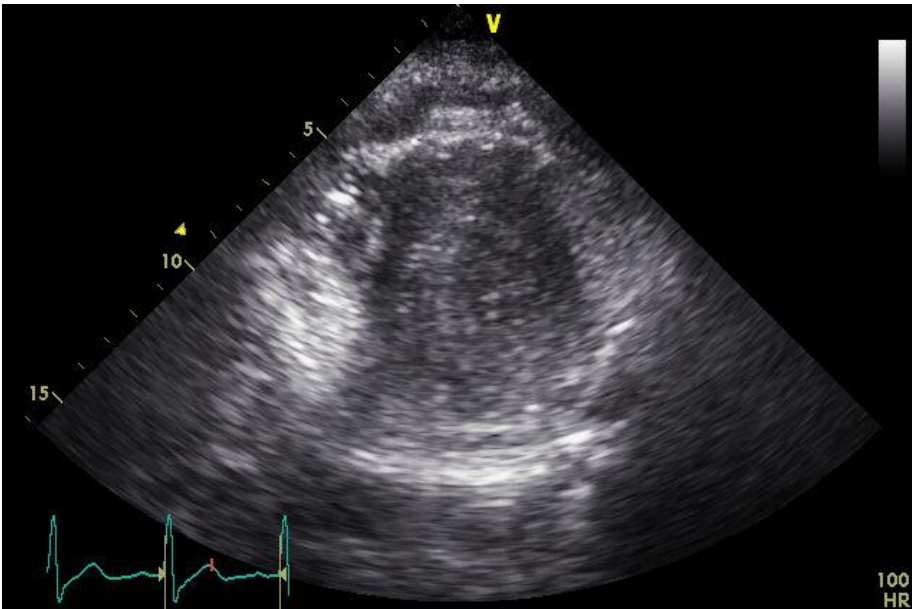


CCU out

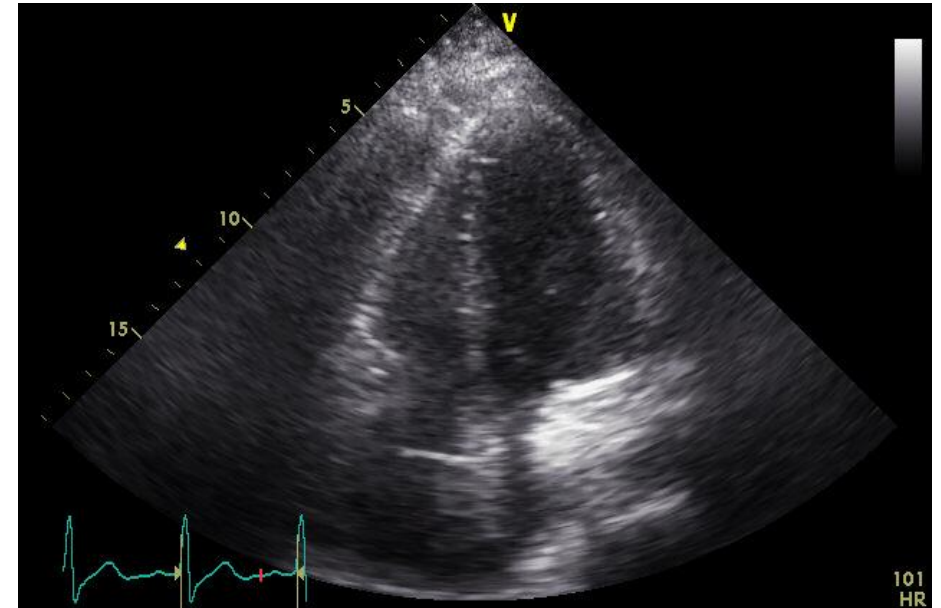
ECMO

Immediate Post-OP

ECMO insertion

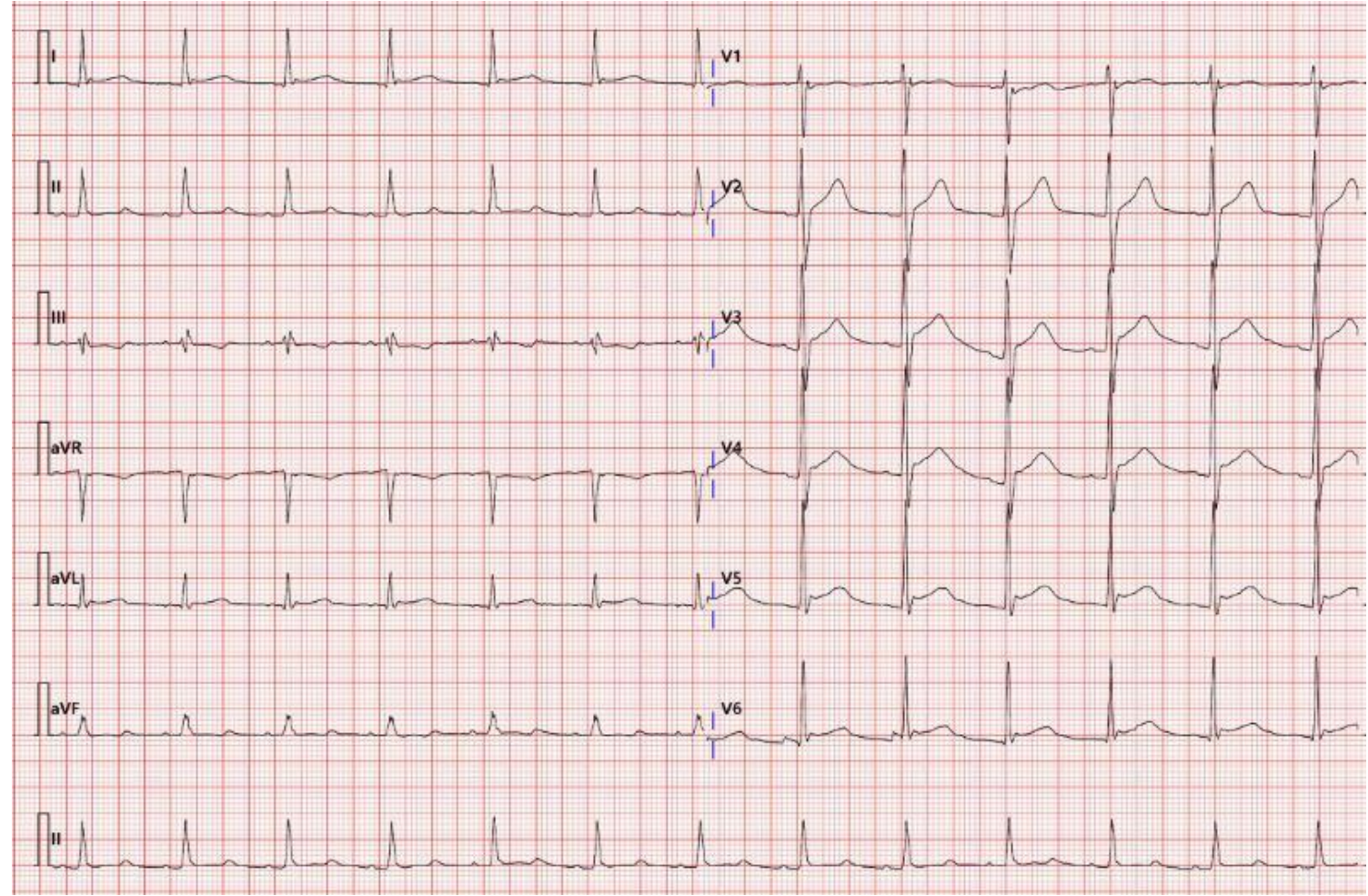
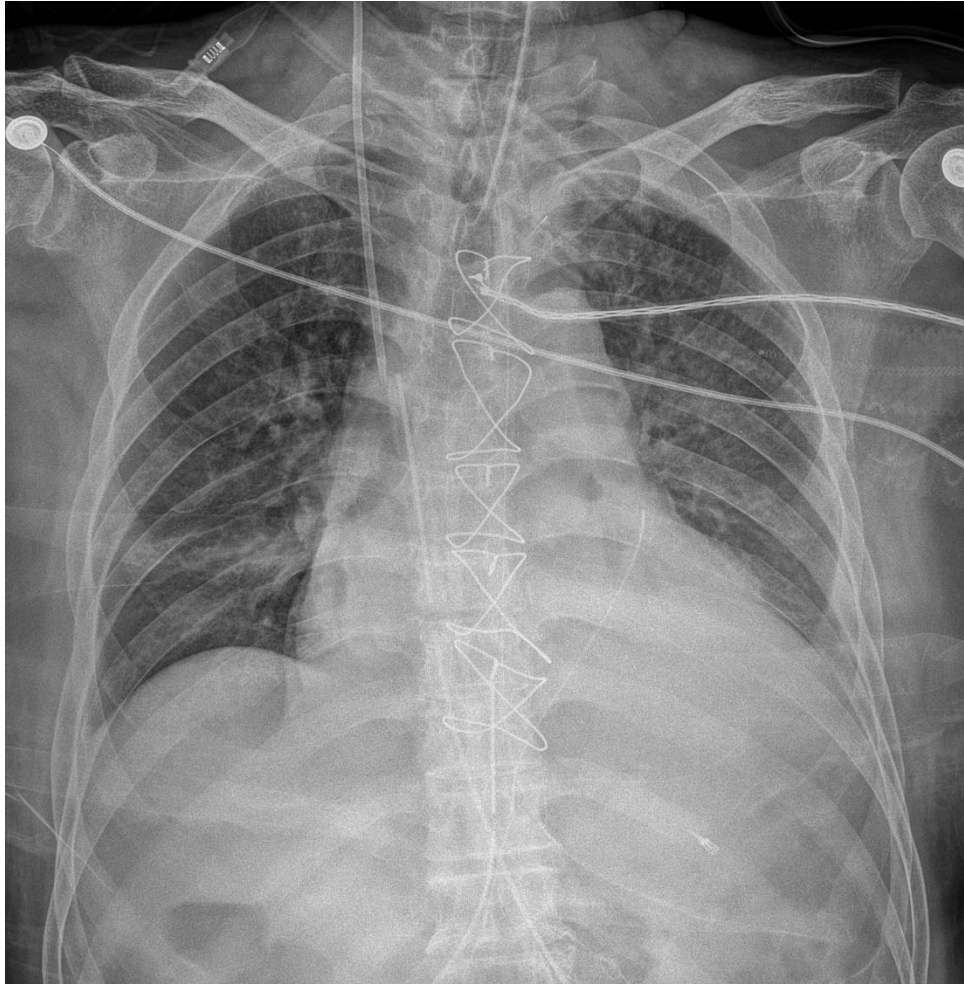


Pre-ECMO



Post-ECMO

Post-ECMO



Immediate Post-OP

Lactic acid

22

20

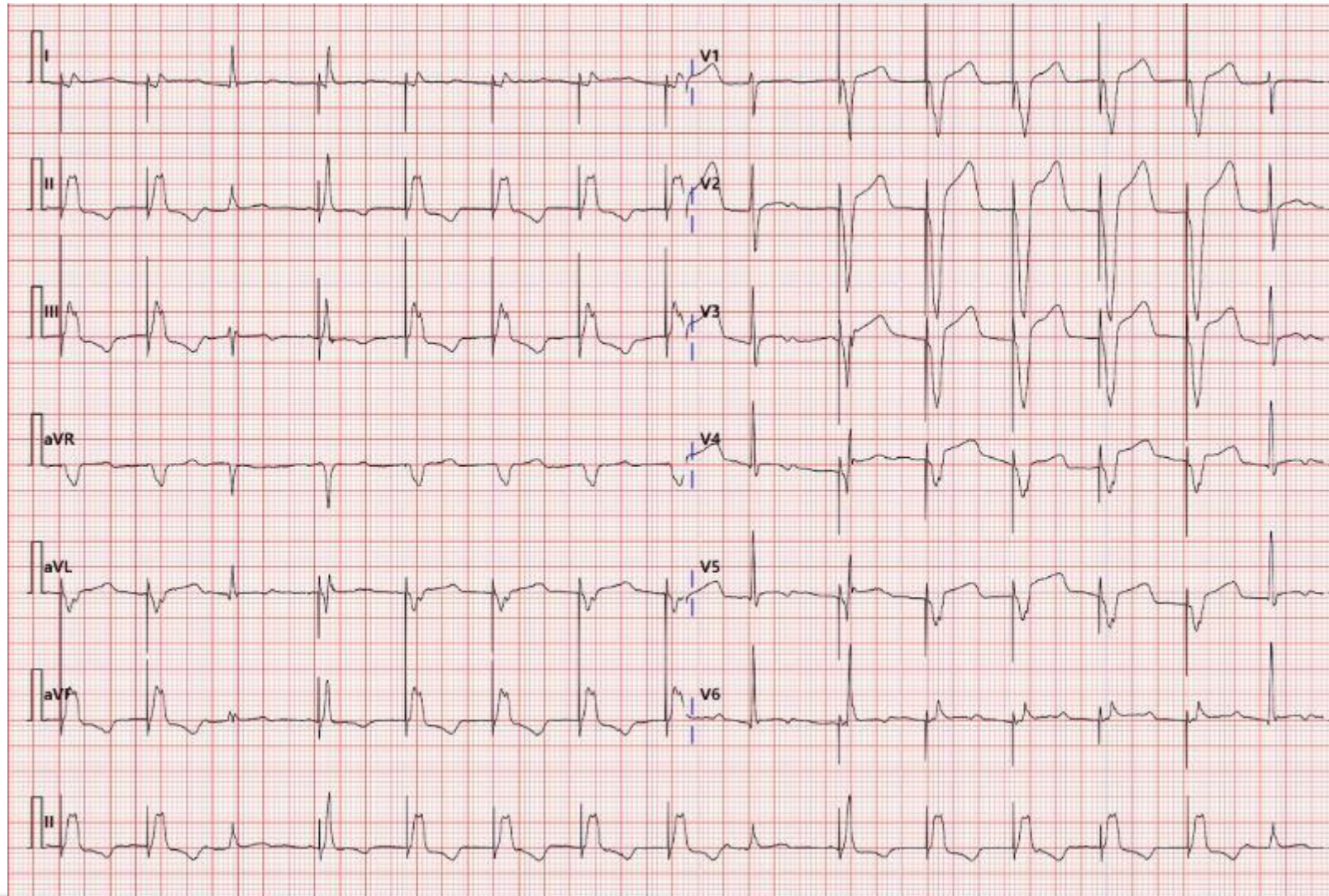
18

13.9

7.1

2.8

During ECMO



Hospital course

POD1
Vasopressin D/C



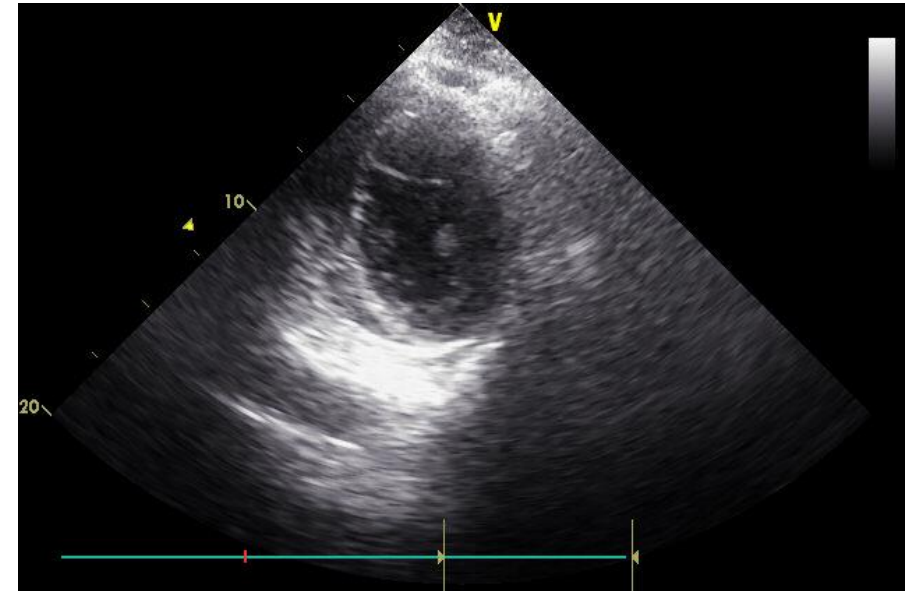
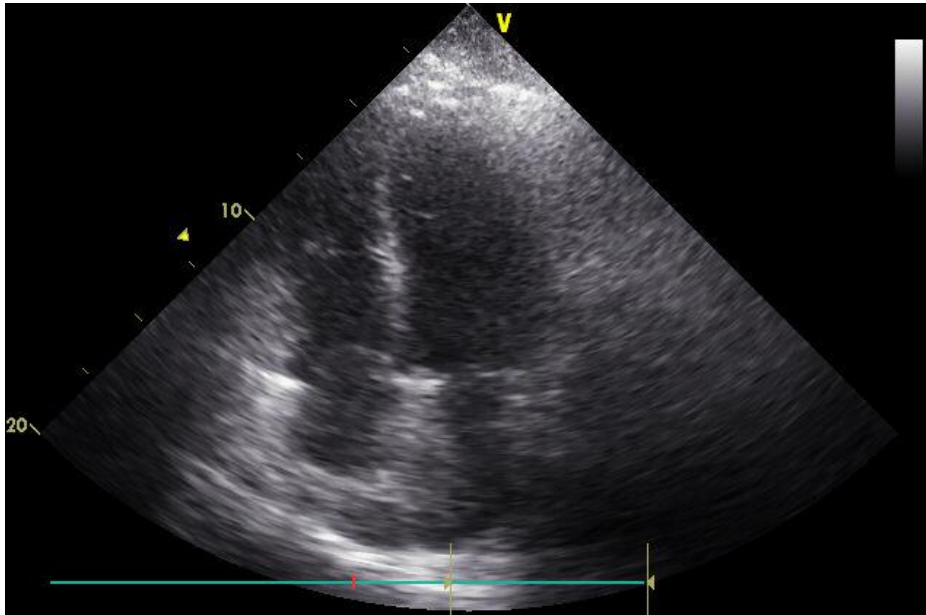
POD2
Epinephrine D/C



POD4
NE D/C



POD5
ECMO weaning

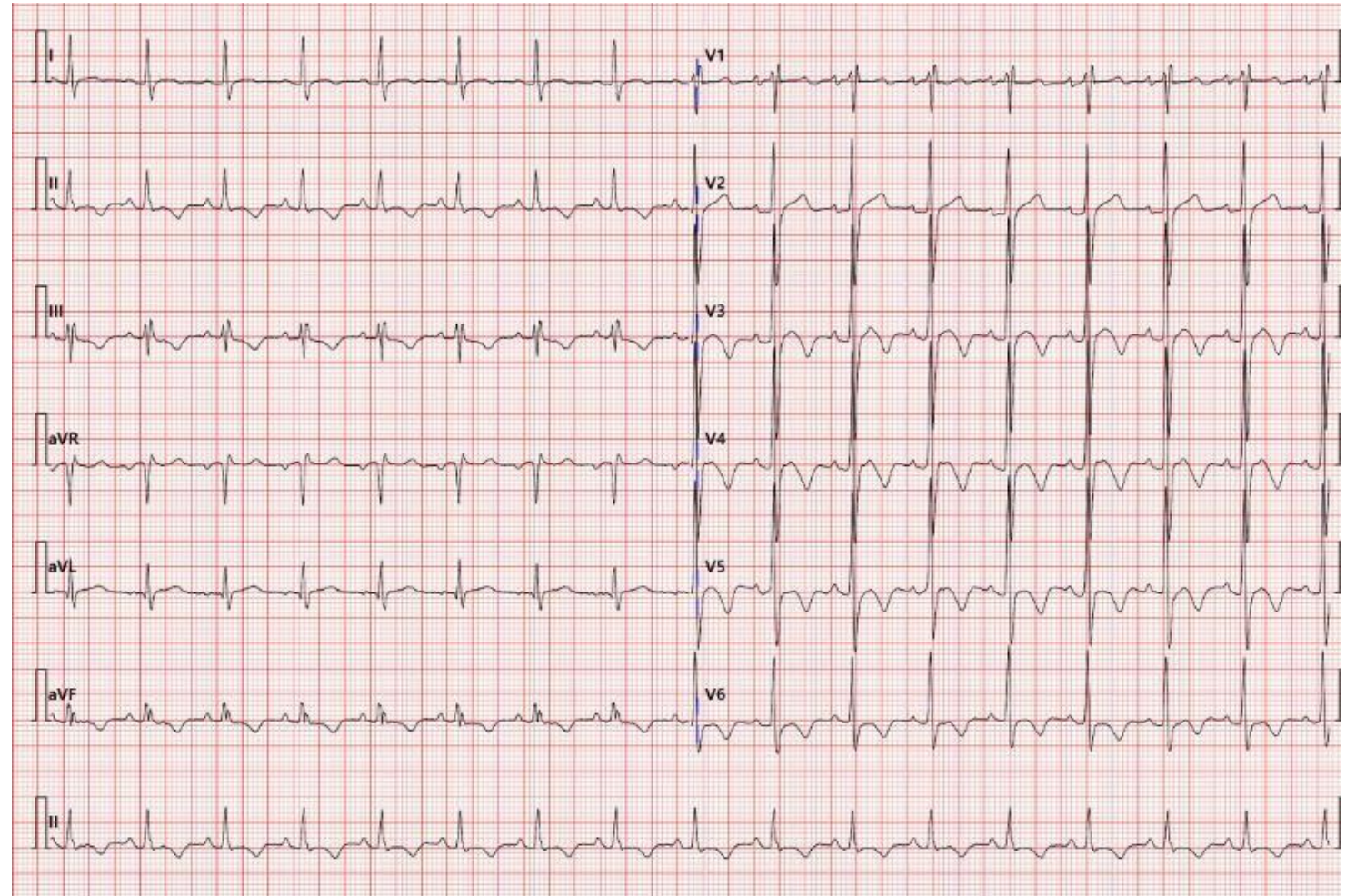


Post ECMO Weaning TTE

Hospital course

- **Ventilator weaning at POD 6**
- **Transfer to general ward at POD 10**
- **Discharge at POD 27**

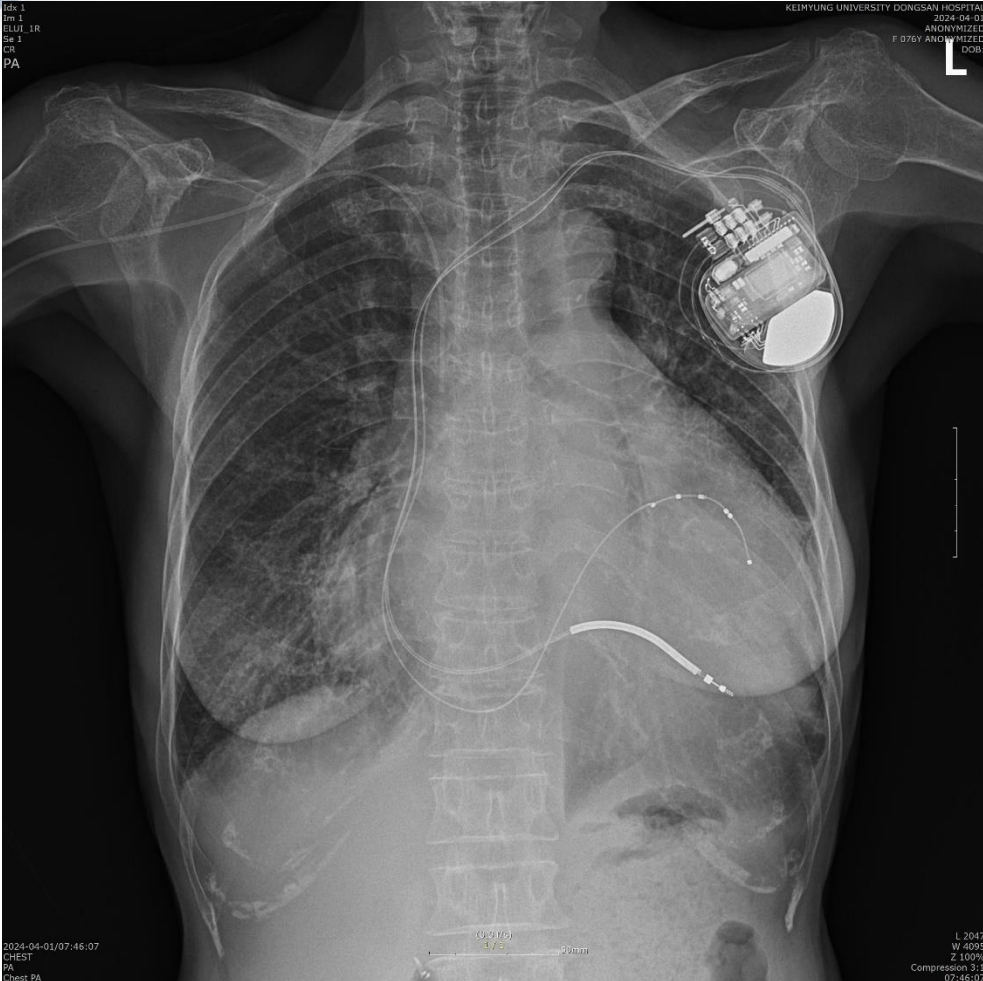
Discharge



Lessons from the Case

- **Size mismatch is an important risk factor for PGD**
- **Use of inotropic / chronotropic treatment should be personalized based on the patient situation**
- **Appropriate use of MCS need to be considered in need of high-dose inotropics**

76 years old / Female (Rh+ B)



149 cm/47kg

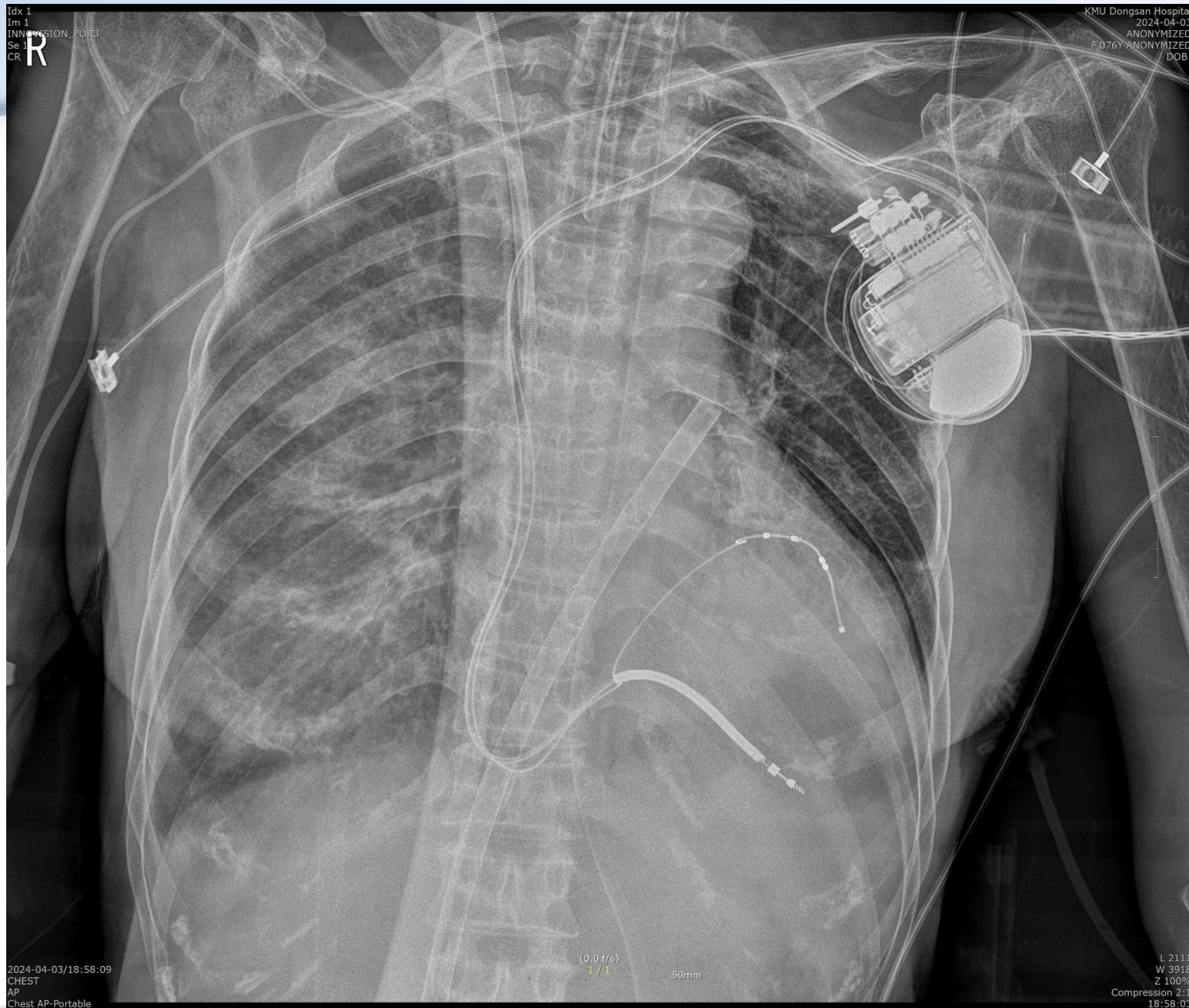
HFrEF (EF 16%)

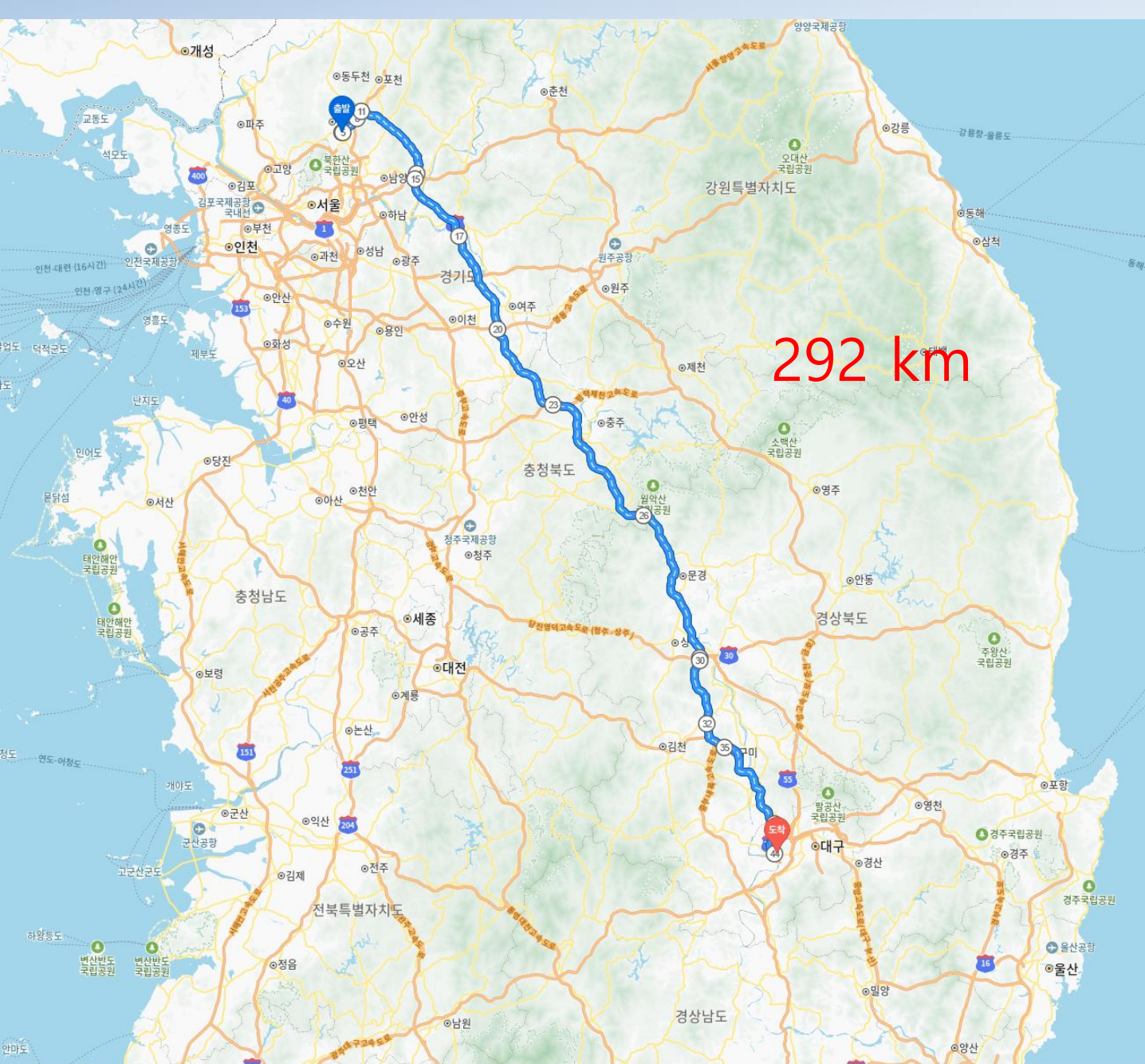
Non-Ischemic CMP, idiopathic DCM

Post ROSC, VT arrest (2022.10.16)

s/p ICD insertion (2022.10.17)

HF aggravation → ECMO insertion (2024.4)





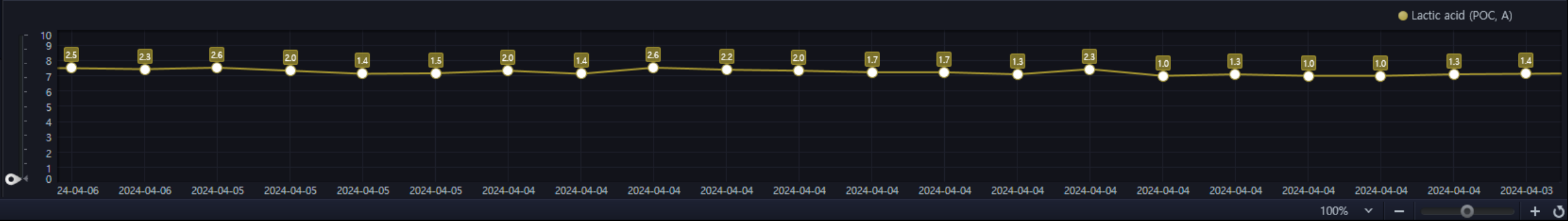
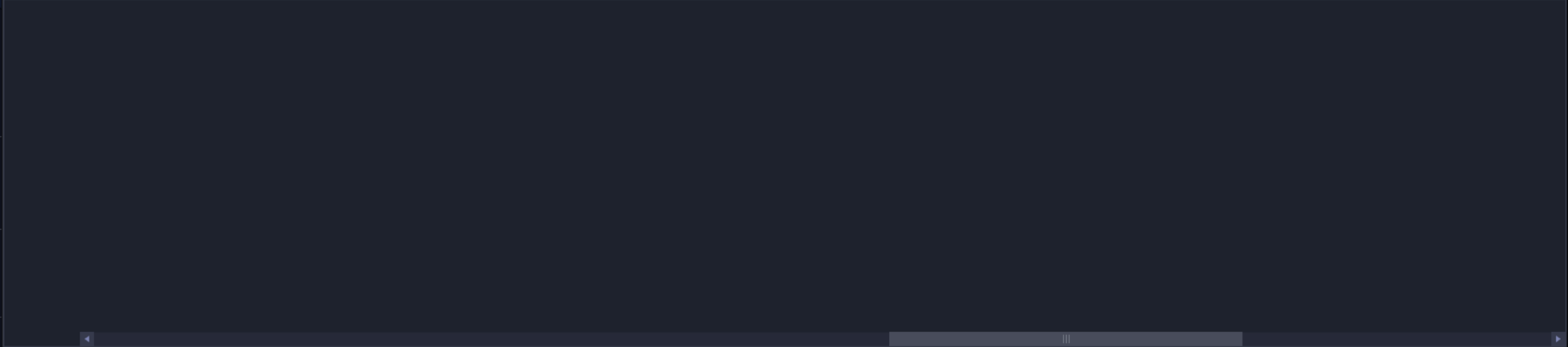
- Heart Transplantation
 - Cold ischemic time
 - 216 min
 - Warm Ischemic time
 - 30 min

- CPB weaning difficulty
 - RV dysfunction
- OR out after ECMO insertion

항목	비동기	00:00	00:10	00:30	01:00	01:10	01:30	02:00	02:30	02:45	03:00	04:00	04:59	05:00	06:00	07:00	07:45	08:00	08:15	08:30	09:00	09:15	09:30	10:00	10:19	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:20	1
▼ 활력징후																														
BT (°C)		34.2	34.2	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.3	34.1	34.2	34.1	34.2		34.2	34.5	34.3	34.1	34.1		34.2	34.9		35.3	36.0		36.3		36.5		
PR (회/min)		90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90		90	90	90	90	90	70	90	71	70	70	73		69		71		
RR (회/min)		15	17	14	12	14	14	15	15	16	15	15		23	16	15	15	15		15	15		15	15		15		15		
SBP (mmHg)		103		112	113	115	116	100	99	100							94	96		98	90		98	97						
DBP (mmHg)		75		79	81	83	82	74	72	71							65	65		62	60		61	61						
ISBP (mmHg)		105	109		115	116		99			98	94		89	85	87		98			88	80		89		88		118	139	
IDBP (mmHg)		77	78		81	81		73			72	70		70	64	62		67			58	52		58		56		68	98	
IMBP (mmHg)		85	87		91	92		81			80	77		76	71	69		76			68	65		68		66		81	96	
SpO2 (%)		100	100		100	100		100			100	100		100	100	100		100			100			100		100		100		
EKG																			self...					NSR				NSR		
▼ 신체계측																														

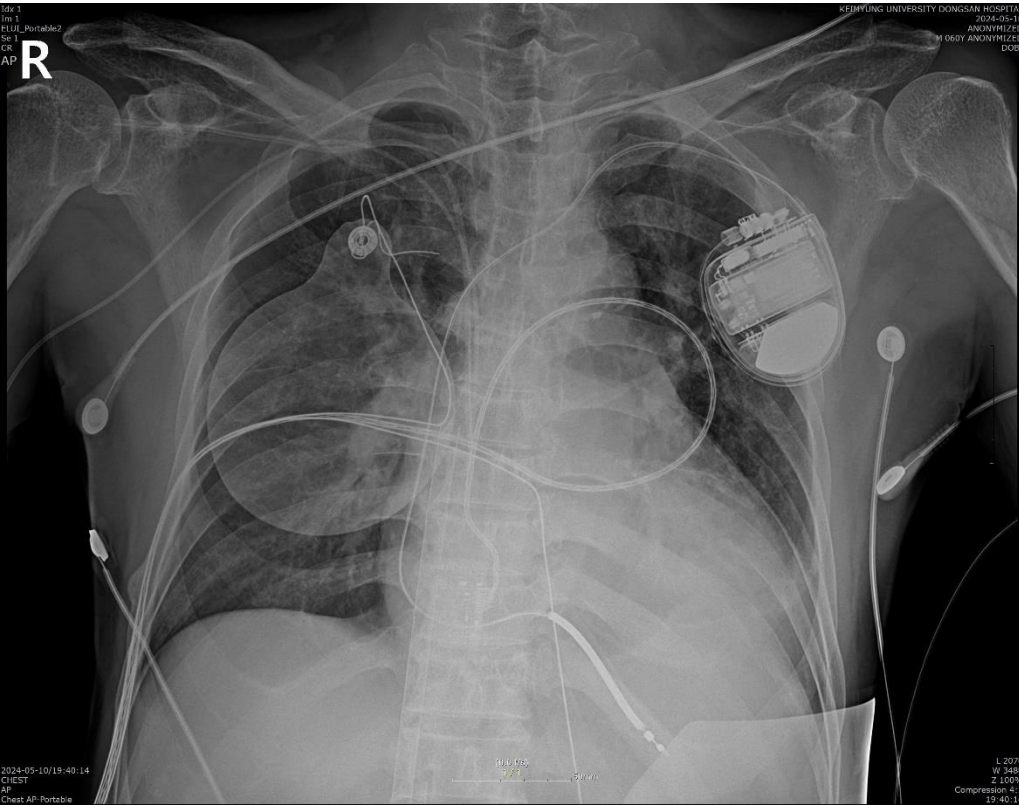
▼ 약물																														
5% D/W 500ml/bag	20			20			20		E																					
DoBUTamine Premix 500mg/250ml/b...	8			8			8		S-8		8			8	8			8	8		8	8	8	8		8	8		8	
EpinePHrine Inj 1mg/1ml/A (epinephr...	5			>8			8		S-8		8			8	>5			5	5			5	5	5	5		5	5		5
Plasma SOLution A 1,000ml/bag	40			40			40		S-40	>200	>40			40	40	H														
Ultian Inj 5mg/V (remifentanyl)	4			4			S1-4		4	>2	2			2	2			2	2			2	2	2	2		2	2		2
Norpin Inj 10mg/10ml/A (norepineph...									S-3		3	H																		
Eglandin Inj 10mcg/2ml/A (alprostadil)	10			10			10		10		10			10	10			10	10			10	10	10	10		10	10		10
Smofkabiven Inj 986ml/bag									S-40		40			40	40			40	40			40	40	40	40		40	40		40
Albumin 20% 20g/100ml/BT (human...							>30		30		20E																			
Binicapin Inj 20mg/20ml/A (nicardipine)																			S-2		2	2	>1	1		1	1		1	
Lasix Inj 20mg/2ml/A (furosemide)																							S-2	2		2	2		2	

검사명	2024-04-06	2024-04-06	2024-04-06	2024-04-05	2024-04-05	2024-04-05	2024-04-05	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04	2024-04-04
Lactic acid (	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	202



- POD#4 ECMO removal

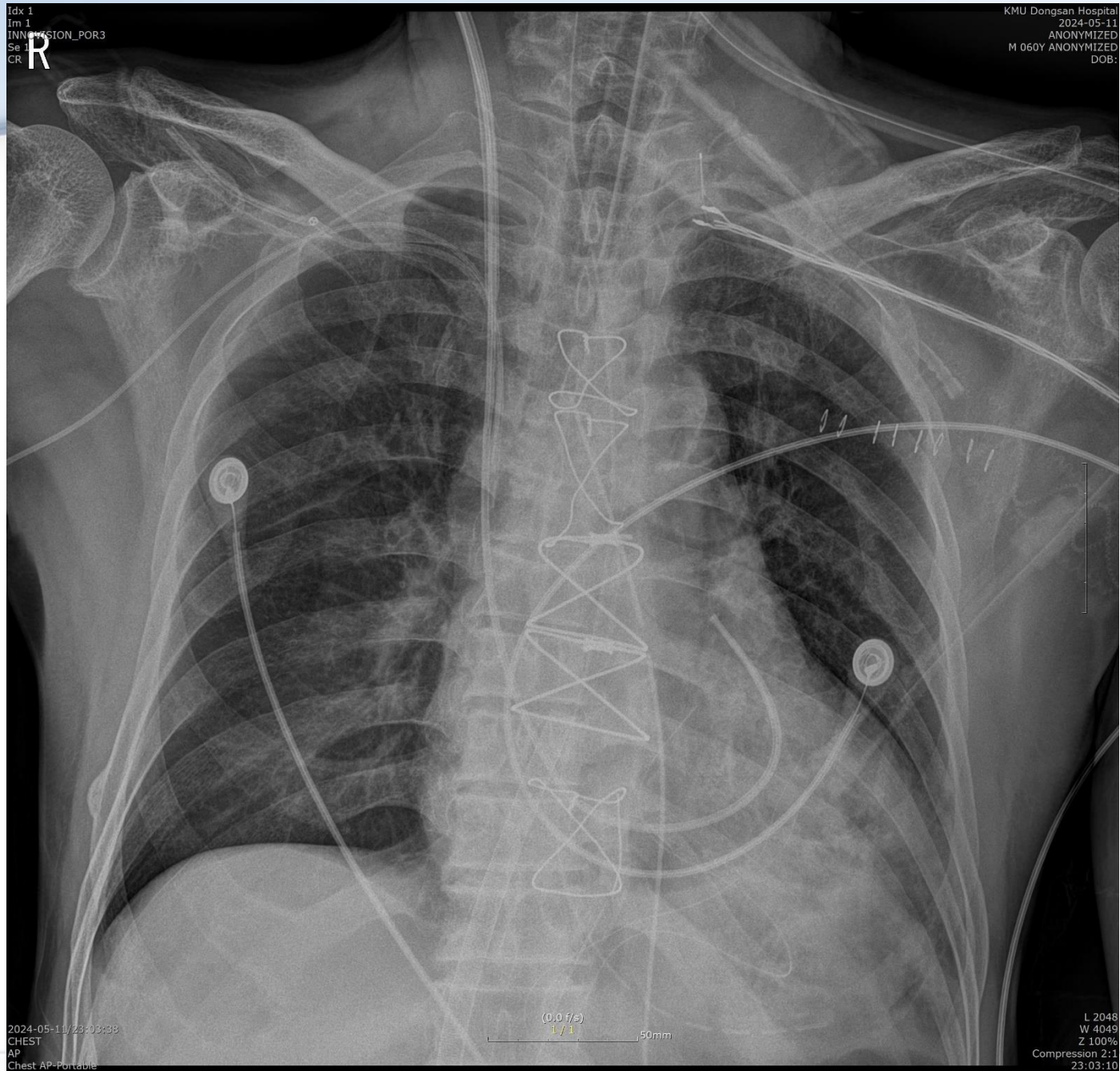
60 years old / Male (Rh+ B)



- # 166 cm/62kg
- # HFrEF (EF 17%)
- # Ischemic CMP
- # Cardiac arrest s/p ECMO insertion (4 days)
- # s/p ICD insertion
- # Extubation후 HF management
- # ECMO reinsertion

- Heart Transplantation
 - Cold ischemic time
 - 170 min
 - Warm ischemic time
 - 58 min
- Weaning try
 - BP tolerable
 - Femoral a wave form
 - Previous 두차례 ECMO insertion Hx
- ECMO insertion후 OR out

Idx 1
Im 1
INNUSION_POR3
Se 1
CR



KMU Dongsan Hospital
2024-05-11
ANONYMIZED
M 060Y ANONYMIZED
DOB:

2024-05-11/23:03:38
CHEST
AP
Chest AP-Portable

(0.0 f/s)
1/1
50mm

L 2048
W 4049
Z 100%
Compression 2:1
23:03:10

- POD#0 LV function 저하
- POD#5 ECMO weaning

Cause of Shock after HTx

- **Primary Graft Dysfunction**
- **Secondary Graft Dysfunction**
 - **Hyperacute rejection**
 - **Pulmonary HTN**
 - **Surgical complications (bleeding)**
- **Post-OP vasoplegia**
- **Bradycardia / Conduction abnormalities**

Primary graft dysfunction

1. PGD-Left ventricle (PGD-LV):	Mild PGD-LV: One of the following criteria must be met:	LVEF $\leq 40\%$ by echocardiography, or Hemodynamics with RAP > 15 mm Hg, PCWP > 20 mm Hg, CI < 2.0 L/min/m ² (lasting more than 1 hour) requiring low-dose inotropes
	Moderate PGD-LV: Must meet one criterion from I and another criterion from II:	I. One criteria from the following: Left ventricular ejection fraction $\leq 40\%$, or Hemodynamic compromise with RAP > 15 mm Hg, PCWP > 20 mm Hg, CI < 2.0 L/min/m ² , hypotension with MAP < 70 mm Hg (lasting more than 1 hour) II. One criteria from the following: i. High-dose inotropes—Inotrope score $> 10^a$ or ii. Newly placed IABP (regardless of inotropes)
	Severe PGD-LV	Dependence on left or biventricular mechanical support including ECMO, LVAD, BiVAD, or percutaneous LVAD. Excludes requirement for IABP.
2. PGD-right ventricle (PGD-RV):	Diagnosis requires either both i and ii, or iii alone:	i. Hemodynamics with RAP > 15 mm Hg, PCWP < 15 mm Hg, CI < 2.0 L/min/m ² ii. TPG < 15 mm Hg and/or pulmonary artery systolic pressure < 50 mm Hg, or iii. Need for RVAD

BiVAD, biventricular assist device; CI, cardiac index; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; IABP, intra-aortic balloon pump; LVAD, left ventricular assist device; PCWP, pulmonary capillary wedge pressure; RAP, right atrial pressure; RVAD, right ventricular assist device; TPG, transpulmonary pressure gradient.

^aInotrope score = dopamine ($\times 1$) + dobutamine ($\times 1$) + amrinone ($\times 1$) + milrinone ($\times 15$) + epinephrine ($\times 100$) + norepinephrine ($\times 100$)⁶⁷ with each drug dosed in $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$.

Primary graft dysfunction

Cedars-Sinai Heart
Institute^a

(1/1/2005–1/1/2012)

8/555

Cedars-Sinai approach to PGD in the OR

Maximize inotrope



IABP



ECMO

1. Exclude anatomic problems (i.e., anastomosis narrowing or kinking)
2. Maximize inotropic support in the OR with max dose of milrinone (0.5 µg/kg/min), epinephrine (0.08–1 µg/kg/min), and dopamine (5 µg/kg/min).
3. IABP if CI remains < 2.5 L/min/m² with CVP and LAP of > 12 mm Hg and MAP < 65 mm Hg despite #2
4. Place on ECMO if CI remains < 2.5 L/min/m² with CVP and LAP > 12 mm Hg and MAP < 65 mm Hg despite #3. Cannulate aorta and right atrium through the chest wall or upper abdominal wall so the sternum can be closed
5. Maintain a cardiac index of 2.5 L/min/m² while on ECMO and reduce inotropic support to minimal level so the heart can still eject.
6. Consider placing an LV vent via right superior pulmonary vein or LV apex to decompress the LV or switch the IABP to Impella 2.5 (Abiomed, Danvers, MA) while on ECMO if the heart does not eject.
7. No IV heparin for 24–48 hours. If no bleeding, start heparin to keep ACT at 160–180
8. Reassess myocardial function every 48 hours with TTE in addition to daily hemodynamics
9. If RV or LV improves within 5–7 days, switch ECMO to RVAD or LVAD C-Mag (Levitronix, Waltham, MA) if RV or LV is acceptable; otherwise switch to bilateral C-Mag or TAH, if lung function is acceptable, end organs are still working, and patient is a candidate for redo OHT

Primary graft dysfunction

Table 3 Preventive Measures to Decrease Incidence of Primary Graft Dysfunction

- Donor management (addition of hormones therapy, lower inotropes)
- Better matching of donor to recipient
- Better preservation (Organ Care System, different additives in solutions)
- Gradual wean of inotropes
- Increase use of nitric oxide
- Decrease ischemic time
- Decrease transfusion requirements
- Improved procurement techniques
- Recipient selection

**Thank you
for your attention!**