9¹⁵ JOURNEES CAPSO

Bridge to transplant with impella: what are the outcomes?

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Conflicts of interest

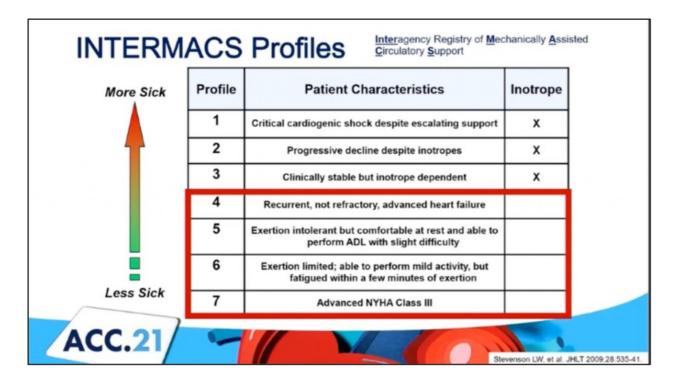
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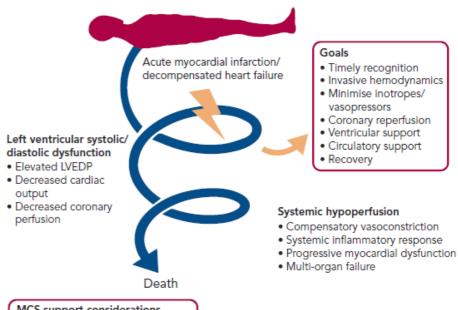
Background

Various etiology of cardiogenic shock :

- Decompensation of chronic heart disease
- Acute myocardial infarction
- Myocarditis
- Toxic



Cardiogenic shock pathophysiology and management



MCS support considerations

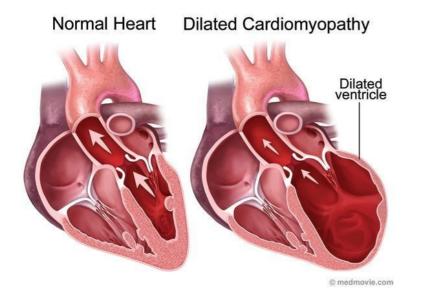
- · Need for support
- Timing of support
- Right, left, biventricular support
- Degree of support
- Respiratory support
- Institutional availability/expertise
- Continuous clinical reassessment
- Weaning and escalation protocols
- Futility

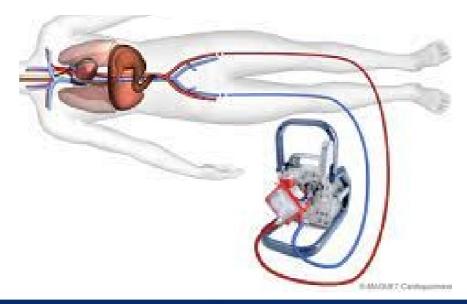
LVEDP = left ventricular end-diastolic pressure; MCS = mechanical circulatory support. Reproduced and modified with permission from Abiomed.

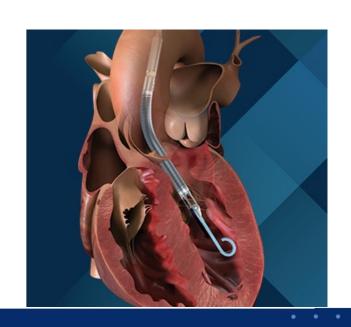
Heart support in cardiogenic shock

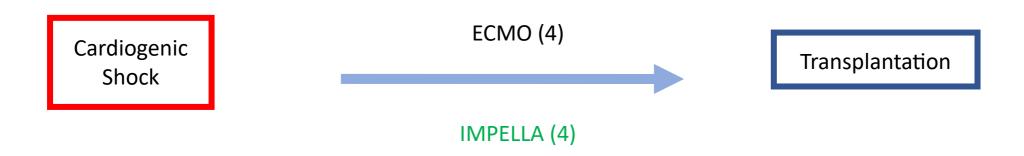
- Hemodynamic support:

- ECLS (femoro-femoral access), for bi-ventricular or mono-ventriculaire failure
- Impella 5.0 (axillary access) for LV failure only or predominantly
- **ECLS**: Respiratory and Circulatory support
- *Impella* : Circulatory support









Between: 2016-2018 (arrivée du score cœur)

Patient:

- Mean age = 55 / 56 years, SC 1,65/1,85
- More myocardial ischemia etiology in IMPELLA group, only medical etiology
- More terminal heart failure : ECMO group

Average support time

- ECLS group = 6,5 days
- IMPELLA group = 12,25 days

During support, adverse outcome:

Sepsis: 25% vs 60 %.

Hemorrhage: 0% vs 40 %.

Revision surgery: 0% vs 50%

1-year Survival

100% vs 80%

BUT: 1 Death for mesenteric ischaemia

After transplantation:

- Sepsis (pulmonary or subcutaneous) : 0% vs 75%, self-limiting.
- Inotropic support after transplantation = 3 vs 10 days
- Extubation delay: 1,5 vs 5,25 Days
- Time in IC Unit : 8,75 vs 18,8 Days
- Temporary support after transplantation : 0 % vs 50%

First 100 patients, from January 2014 through September 2018 (axillary Impella 5.0 insertion) Prospective recording and retro-spective analysis

All patients, bridged with Impella device to (1) recovery, (2) durable device, or (3) heart transplantation Assign patients to individual groups as early as possible. Limit potential bias, patients assigned to groups during the first consensus by our multidisciplinary team.

(3) Bridge to Transplantation

47 patients

78.7% underwent successful heart transplantation.

Patients listed before implantation, improved success rate to transplantation, 83.7% vs those not listed earlier 60.0%.

All patients, survived to discharge.

Median duration of Impella: 15.0 days (IQR, 7, 28.0).

A New Paradigm in Mechanical Circulatory Support: 100-Patient Experience

Joshua S. Chung, MD, Dominic Emerson, MD, Danny Ramzy, MD, PhD, Akbarshakh Akhmerov, MD, Dominick Megna, MD, Fardad Esmailian, MD, Jon Kobashigawa, MD, Robert M. Cole, MD, Jaime Moriguchi, MD, and Alfredo Trento, MD

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Outcomes and Complications	Bridge to Recovery $n = 30$	Bridge to Durable Device $n = 23$	Bridge to Transplantation ${\sf n}=47$	All patients $N = 100$	P Value
Number of Impella 5.0 devices	1.1 ± 0.3	1.1 ± 0.3	1.2 ± 0.4	1.1 ± 0.3	.356
Duration of Impella 5.0 (d)	9.0 [4.8, 15.3]	16.0 [8.0, 28.0]	15.0 [7.0, 28.0]	l2.5 [7.0 <i>,</i> 23.8]	.009
Survival at discharge ^a	14 (46.7)	11 (47.8)	38 (80.9)	64 (64.0)	.004
30-d survival	15 (50.0)	15 (65.2)	39 (83.0)	69 (69.0)	.009
6-mo survival	12 (40.0)	11 (47.8)	37 (78.7)	60 (60.0)	.001
1-y survival	10 (33.3)	9 (39.1)	35 (74.5)	54 (54.0)	.001
Survival at discharge by implant years	•				
2014-2016	4/10 (40.0)	3/9 (33.3)	14/16 (87.5)	21/35 (60.0)	.009
2017-2018	11/20 (55.0)	8/14 (57.1)	24/31 (77.4)	43/65 (66.2)	.185
Recovered (Impella explanted)	18 (60.0)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Survival of recovered	14/18 (77.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Durable MCS implanted	NA	14 (60.9)	NA	NA	NA
Survival at discharge after dMCS	NA	11/14 (78.6)	NA	NA	NA
HW	NA	7/10 (70.0)	NA	NA	NA
HM2	NA	1/1 (100)	NA	NA	NA
HM3	NA	1/1 (100)	NA	NA	NA
TAH	NA	2/2 (100)	NA	NA	NA
Transplanted	NA	3 (13.0) ^b	37 (78.7)	40 (40.0)	NA
Listed for OHT before Impella 5.0	NA	2/3 (66.7)	37/47 (78.7)	39/40 (97.5)	NA
Transplanted	NA	NA	31/37 (83.8)	NA	NA
Survival after OHT	NA	3/3 (100)	37/37 (100)	40/40 (100)	NA
Stroke	3 (10.0)	5 (21.7)	2 (4.3)	10 (10.0)	.073
Clinically significant hemolysis ^c	3/23 (13.0)	5/19 (26.3)	8/44 (18.2)	16/86° (18.6)	.543
Device exchange in operating room	2 (6.7)	3 (13.0)	8 (17.0)	13 (13.0)	.420

^aDate of discharge >30 days post device implantation in some cases; ^bAfter durable device;

^cIsolated Impella 5.0 (n=86).

Data are presented as absolute numbers (%), means \pm SD, or medians [quartile 1, quartile 3].

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Departments of Cardiac Surgery and Cardiology, Smidt Heart Institute, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles; and Department of Surgery, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California

Change in US allocation system for transplantation: Impella 5.0 = high priority status 2 listing.

Data source: the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) registry.

Adults (≥18 years), bridged to OHT with Impella 5.0 device,

January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2018.

TABLE 2 Waitlist outcomes in patients supported with Impella 5.0

	Impella 5.0 (n = 236)
Reason for waitlist removal	
Transplanted	57 (24.1%)
Recovered	31 (13.0%)
Deteriorated	14 (5.9%)
Died	33 (14.1%)
Converted to durable LVAD	87 (37.0%)
Device malfunction	14 (5.9%)
Waitlist cause of death	
Infection	3 (8.3%)
Cardiovascular	8 (25.0%)
Cerebrovascular	6 (16.7%)
Multisystem organ failure	14 (41.6%)
Other	2 (6.1%)
Time on device (d)	13 [IQR 7, 20]
Time on waitlist (d)	29 [IQR 9, 176]

Direct bridging to cardiac transplantation with the surgically implanted Impella 5.0 device

Laura Seese_{1,2} | Gavin Hickey_{2,3} | Mary E. Keebler_{2,3} | Michael A. Mathier_{2,3} | Ibrahim Sultan_{1,2} | Thomas G. Gleason_{1,2} | Catalin Toma_{2,3} | Arman Kilic; Clinical transplantation

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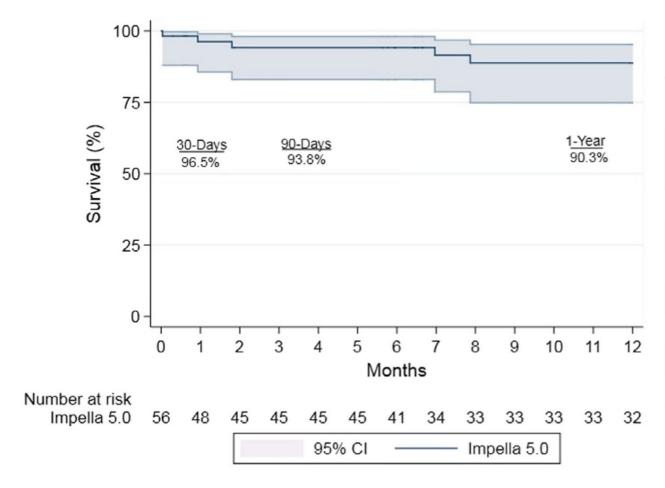


TABLE 4 Post-transplant outcomes in patients bridged with Impella 5.0 to OHT

	Impella 5.0 (n = 57)
New-onset dialysis	5 (8.8%)
Cerebrovascular accident	1 (1.8%)
Pacemaker implant	1 (1.8%)
Prolonged ventilator support (>48 h)	0 (0.0%)
Length of stay (d)	15 [IQR 11,21]
Rejection requiring treatment within 1 y	4 (7.0%)
30-day mortality	2 (3.5%)

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UK, IMPELLA 5.0 patients: high-priority allocation, "super-urgent" status.

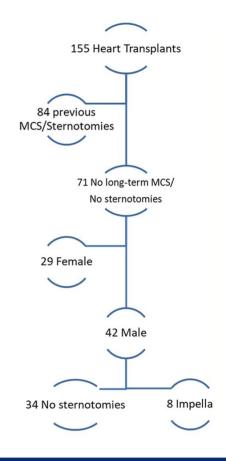
Study, compared perioperative and short-term outcomes (up to 6-months)

Patients undergoing HTx following bridging with Impella 5.0 versus those without pre-operative MCS.

Retrospective study, January 2014 to March 2019.

Group 1: no need for pre-operative MCS and Group 2: IMPELLA 5.0 support (INTERMACS 2)

Mean time of support : 16 ± 17 days.



Outcomes of heart transplantation in patients bridged with Impella 5.0: Comparison with native chest transplanted patients without preoperative mechanical circulatory support

María Monteagudo-Velaı | Vasileios Panoulası | Diana García-Saezı | Fabio de Robertisı | Ulrich Stockı | Andre Rudiger Simonı : Artificial Organs.

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Groupe 2 : 6 patient with moderate/severe RV failure, left ventricular unloading alone sufficed to bridge these patients to transplantation

Immediate restoration of output = end-organ recovery, early extubation and mobilization.

Prevent muscular or neurological deconditioning

TABLE 3 Recipient preoperative characteristics

Variable	Group 1 No MCS	Group 2 Impella	P value
Recipient Age (years)	48.76 ± 10.7	49.13 ± 16.5	.93
Recipient Height (cm)	175 ± 8	179 ± 7	.14
Recipient Weight (kg)	77 ± 11	77 <u>±</u> 9	.92
Recipient Listing			
Routine	6 (17.6)	0	
Urgent	28 (82.4)	0	
Super-Urgent	0	8 (100)	
INTERMACS	4-5 (17.6)	2 (100)	
	3 (82.4)		
Time on the waiting list (Days)	62 ± 49	16 ± 17	.03
Pre-HTx Creatinine (μmol/L)	103.6 ± 27.7	108.6 ± 41	.67
Pre-HTx Bilirubin (µmol/L)	17.8 ± 11	32.6 ± 19	.07
Pre-HTx ALT (IU/L)	25 (19-35)	35 (19-118)	.06
Pre-HTx ALP (IU/L)	100.7 ± 51	102.8 ± 54	.91

Outcomes of heart transplantation in patients bridged with Impella 5.0: Comparison with native chest transplanted patients without preoperative mechanical circulatory support

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TABLE 6 Postoperative complications after HTx

Variable	Group 1 No MCS	Group 2 Impella	P value
ECMO post-HTx	6 (17,6)	2 (25)	.63
Gastrointestinal ischemia	3 (8,8)	0	1
Reexploration due to bleeding	8 (23,5)	1 (12,5)	.66
Need of tracheostomy	5 (14,7)	3 (37,5)	.162
Duration of mechanical ventilation (days)	2 (1-6)	2,5 (1-9,75)	1
Neurological event	3 (8,8)	1 (12,5)	1
Duration of hemofiltration (weeks)	1 (1-4,5)	1 (1-4,5)	.937
Need for hemofiltration (n (%))	27 (79,4)	7 (87,5)	.35

TABLE 7 Length of stay and survival compared by groups

Variable	No MCS	Impella	P value
Days in ITU	6,5 (4-13)	7,5 (5,5-20)	.45
Days in hospital	32 (20-55)	39 (30-48)	.62
Survival 30 days	94,1	87,5	.47
Survival 6 months	94,1	87,5	.51

Note: Results are presented as Median (IQR) or %.

Impella 5.0 : Feasible and Realistic option for patients in profound cardiogenic shock as bridge to HTx.

Restoration of output = end-organ recovery, early extubation and mobilization. Prevent muscular or neurological deconditioning

Outcomes: no difference between 2 groups

Outcomes of heart transplantation in patients bridged with Impella 5.0: Comparison with native chest transplanted patients without preoperative mechanical circulatory support

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Summary

This data interresting about outcomes of OHT in recipients who were directly bridged from Impella 5.0 support.

The principal finding was that Impella 5.0 can be used as a direct bridge to OHT with good survival and minimal post-transplant morbidity.

Overall, these data support the utilization of Impella 5.0 as a bridge to OHT in select patients with refractory shock

Outcomes seems do not differ from those patients on waiting list without other organ dysfunction, no redo surgeries, or pre-operative MCS.

Support with the Impella 5.0 led to a recovery of end-organ function and allowed us to bridge patients to HTx without an increase in the early and long-term survival.

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