



CARDIAC & TRANSPLANT SURGERY

- mechanical circulatory support
- transplantation- heart, liver, kidney

Mechanical circulatory support

Duration of support

- **short-term**
reversible damage
- **long-term**
„brigde-to-transplantation“
- **permanent**
contraindications for heart transplantation

Type of support needed

- **left-side**
- **right-side**
- **biventricular**

Localization

- **paracorporeal**
- **implantable**

Flow

- **Pulsatile**
 - pneumatic
 - electromechanic
- **Non-pulsatile**
 - axial
 - centrifugal

Mechanical circulatory support - indication

Postcardiotomy cardiogenic shock

unsuccessful weaning from extracorporeal circulation
malignant ventricular arrhythmias
low cardiac output syndrom

Other etiology of cardiogenic shock

after acute myocardial infarction, after PCI, myocarditis...

Chronic heart failure

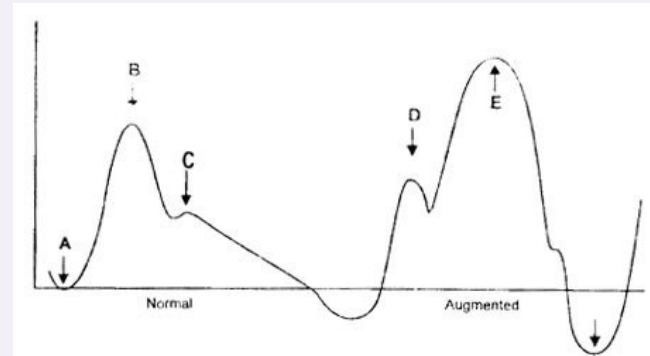
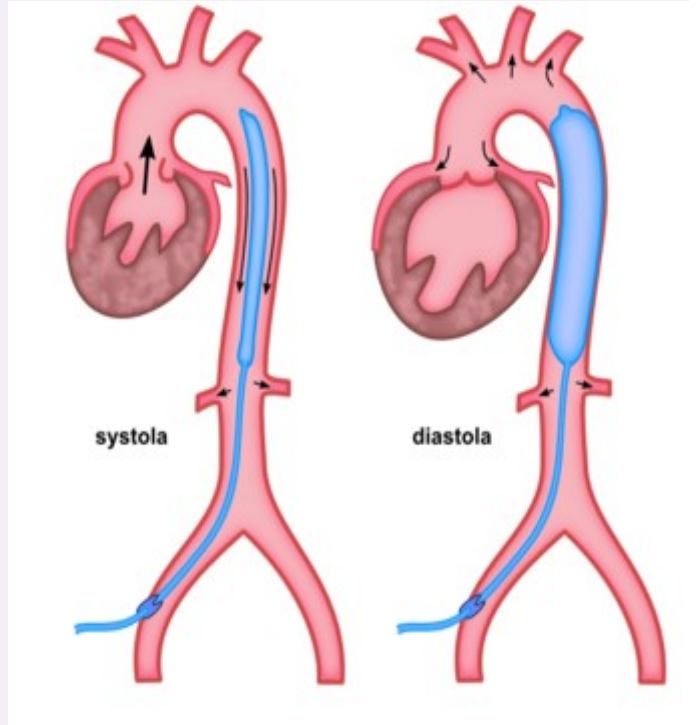
pts on waiting list for heart transplantation

Acute rejection after HTx

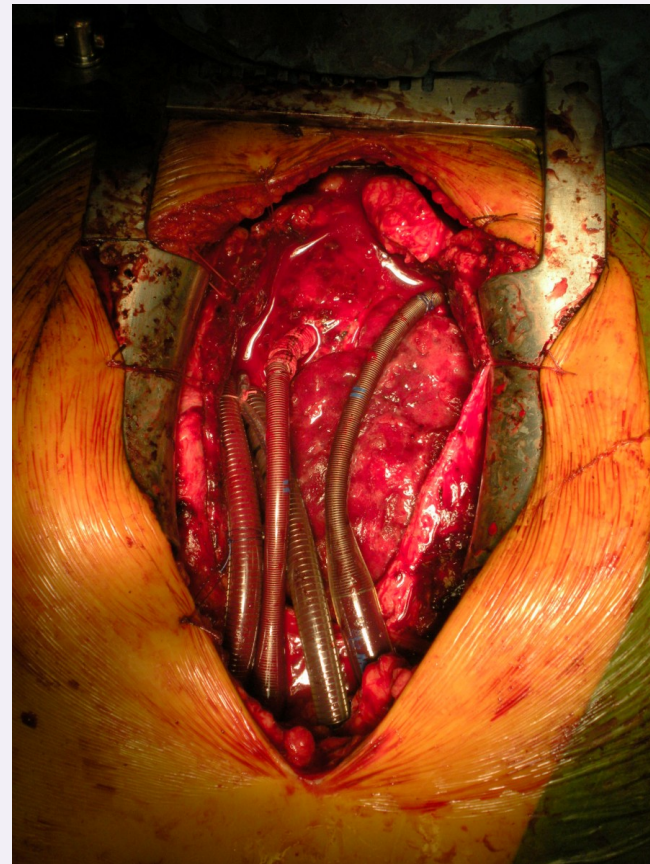
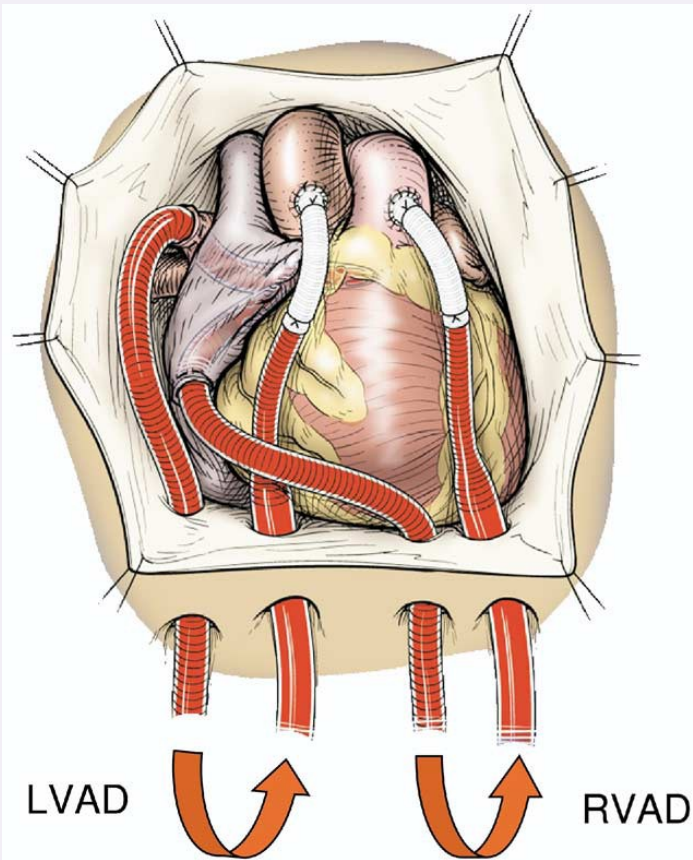
Heart failure (primary graft non-function) after HTx

Patients with contraindications for heart transplantation

Intraaortic balloon counterpulsation



Short-term MCS - Centrimag



Short-term MCS - Centrimag

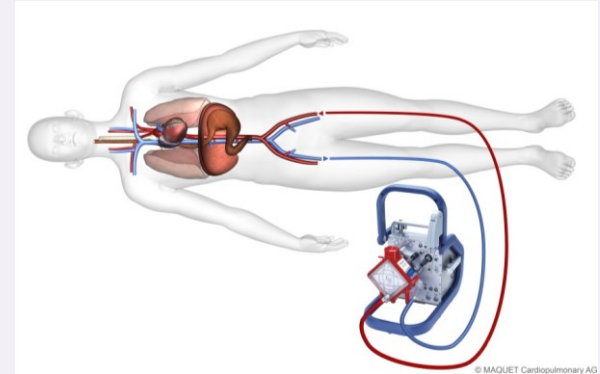
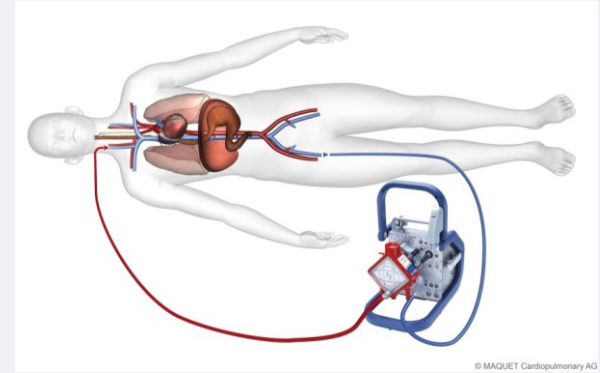


Short-term MCS - Centrimag

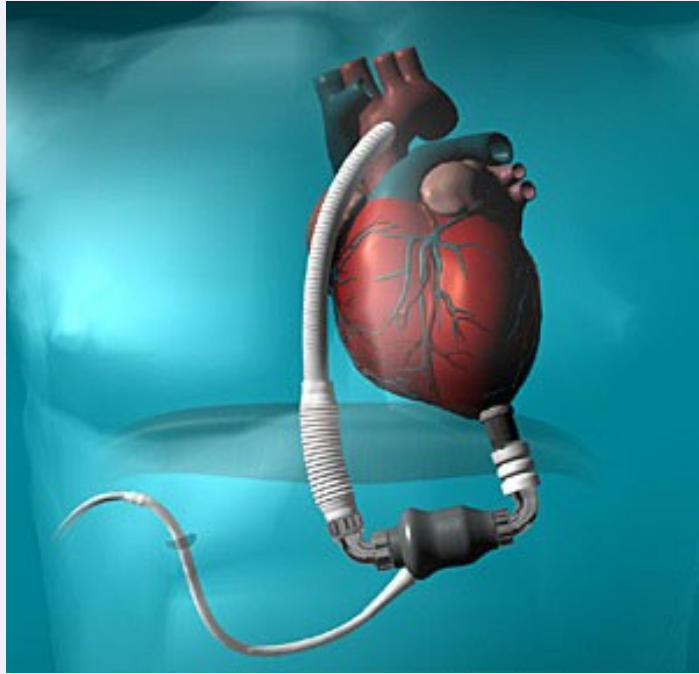


Short-term MCS - ECMO

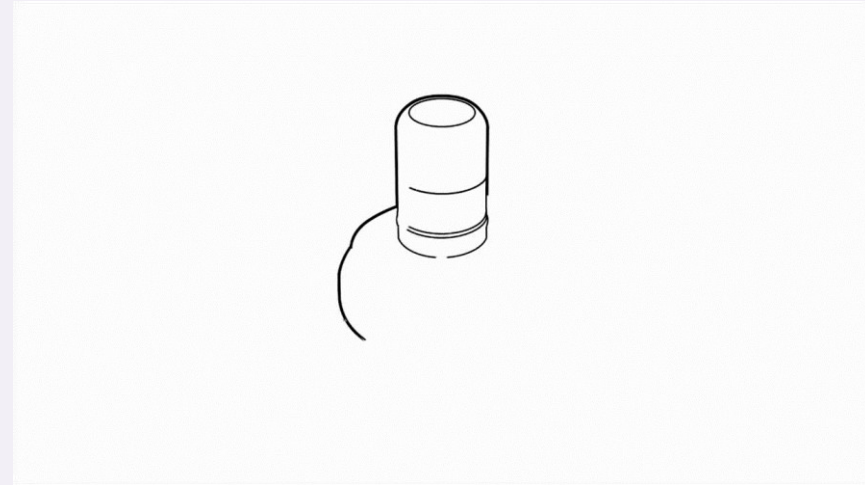
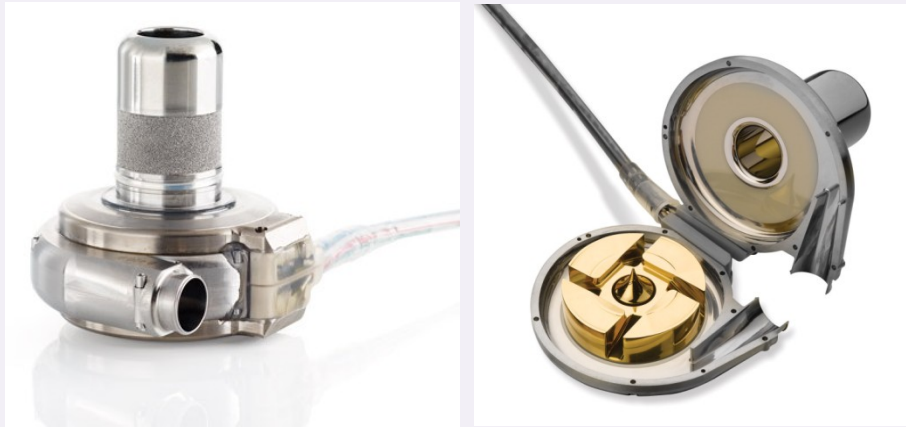
extracorporeal membrane oxygenation



Long-term MCS – Heartmate II

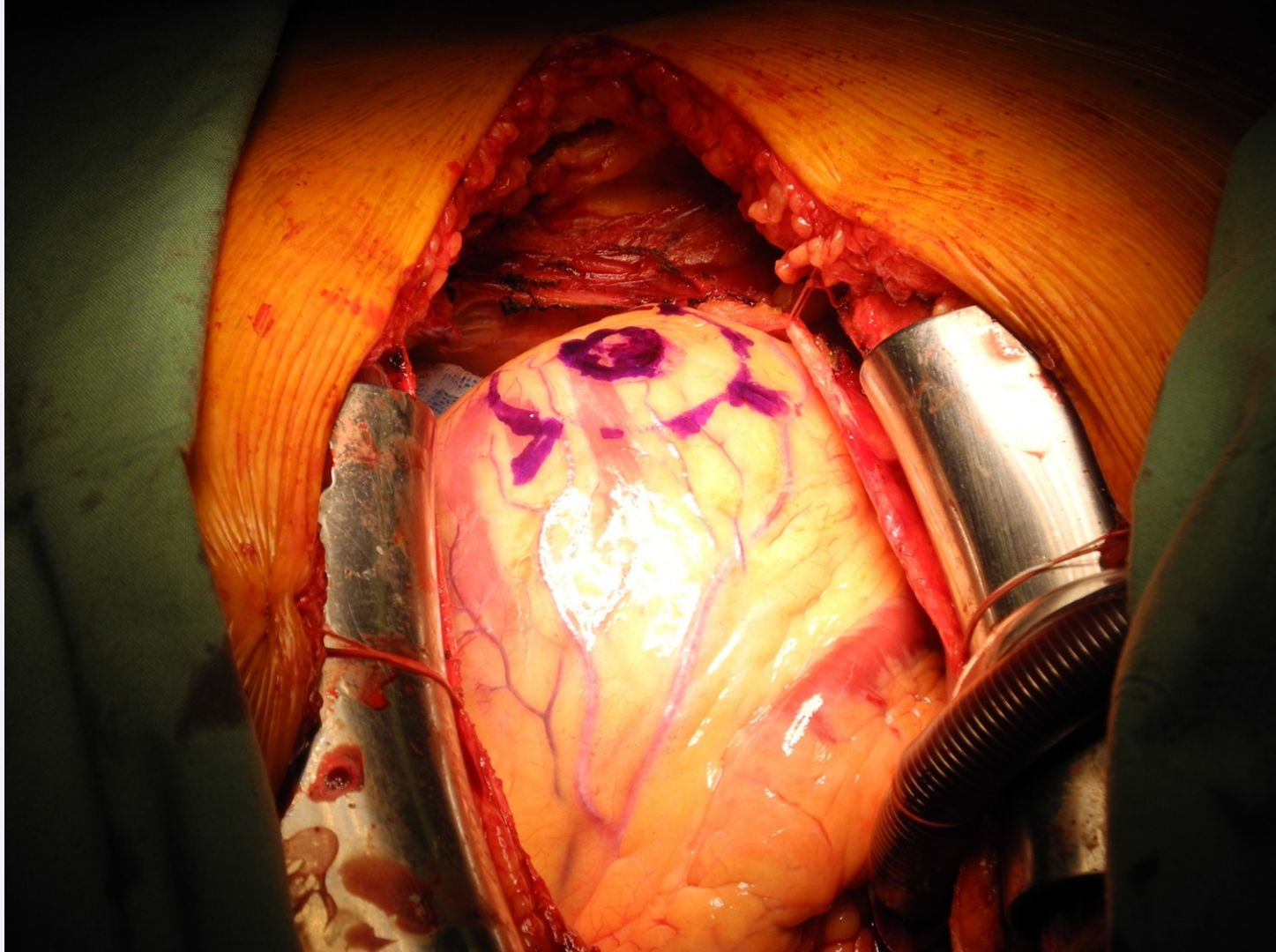


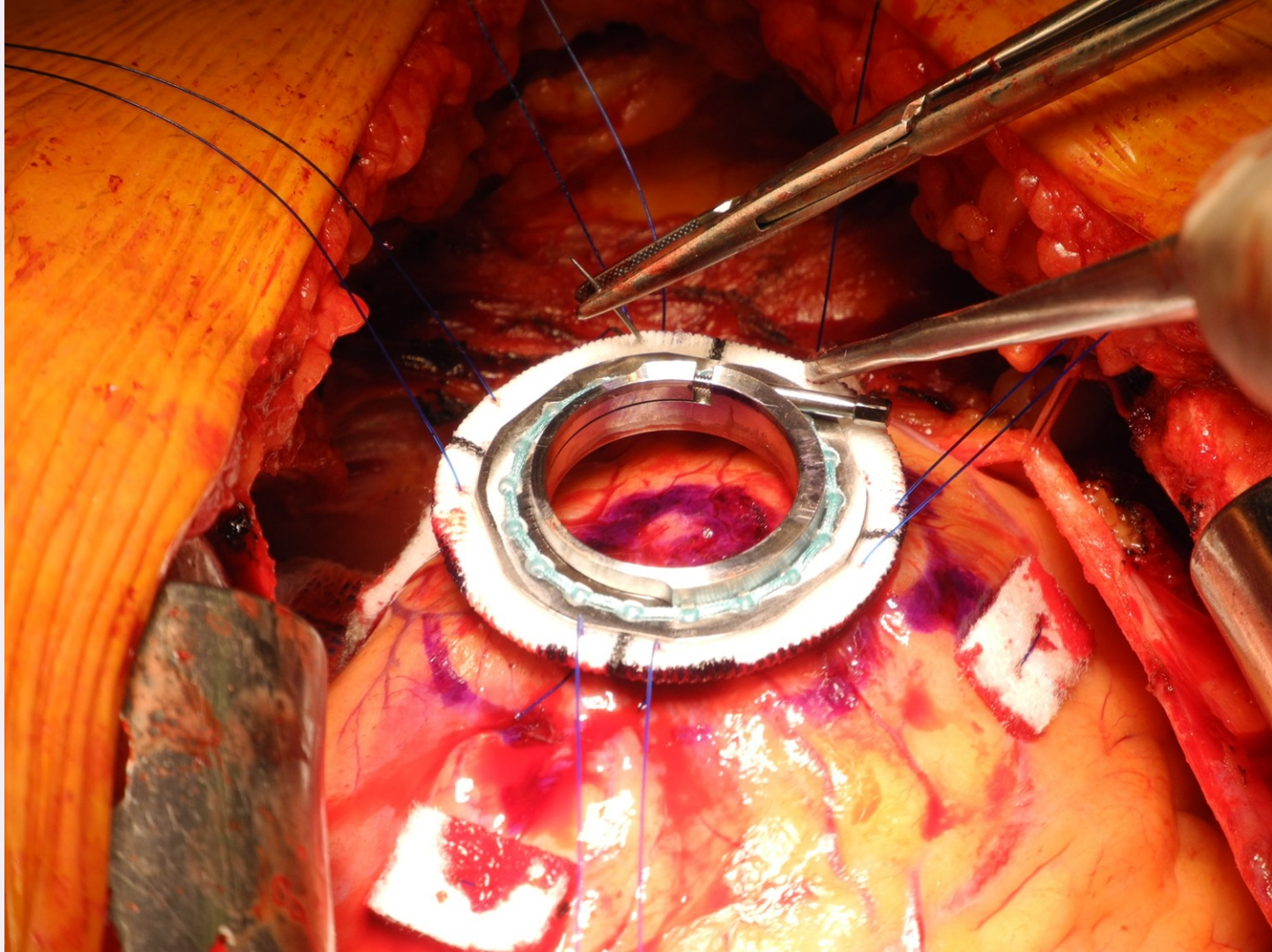
MCS – HeartWare HVAD

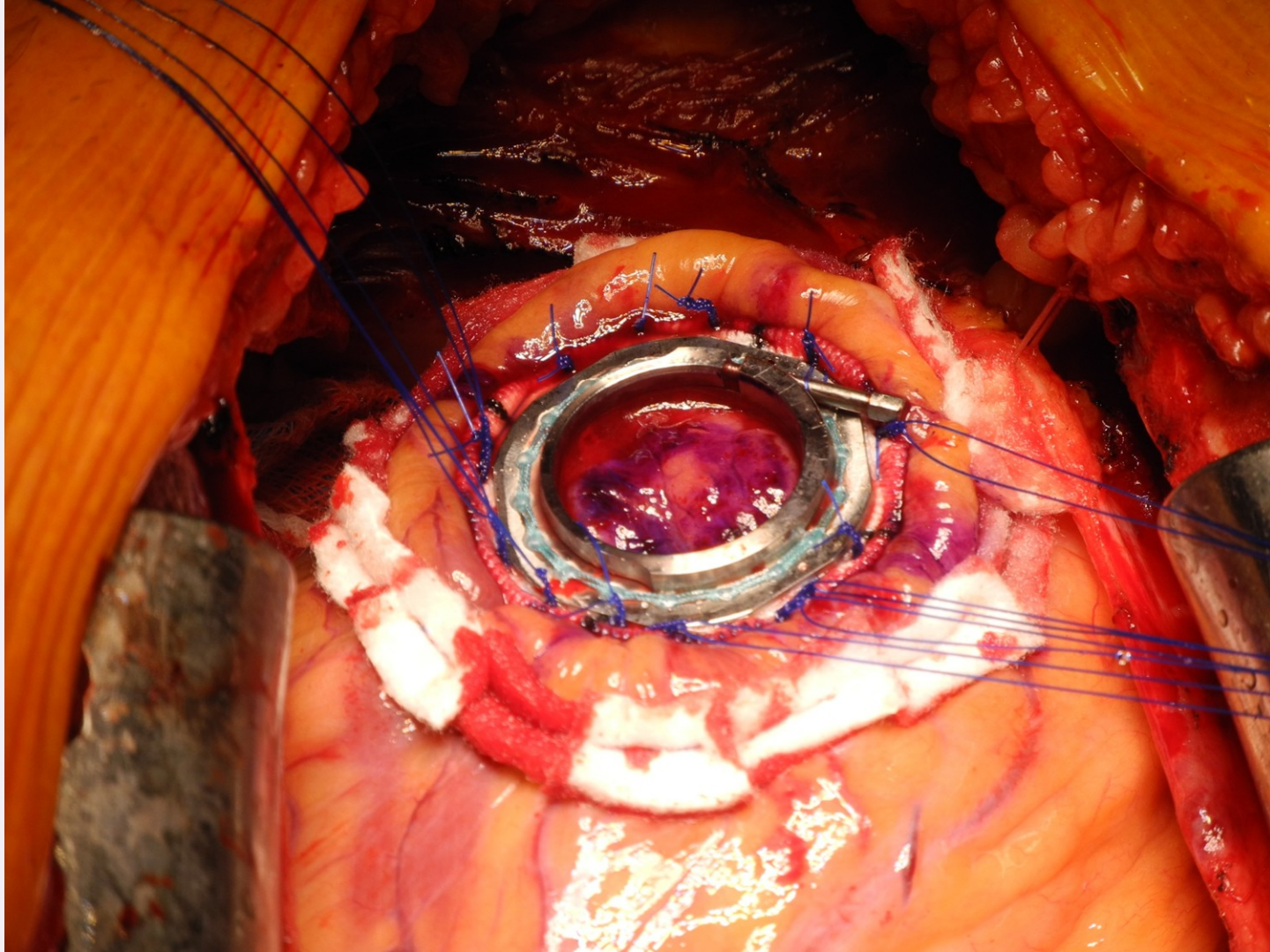


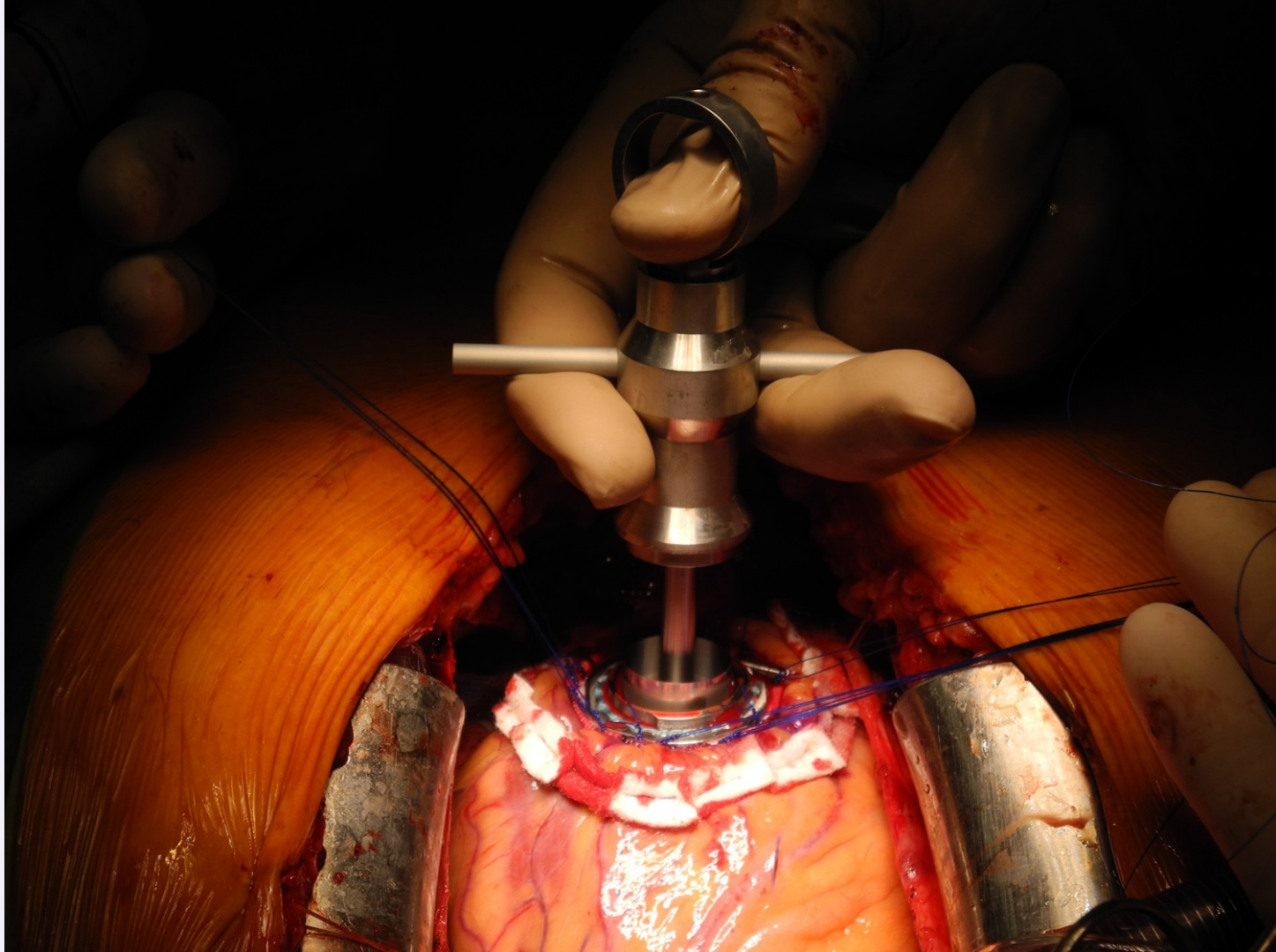


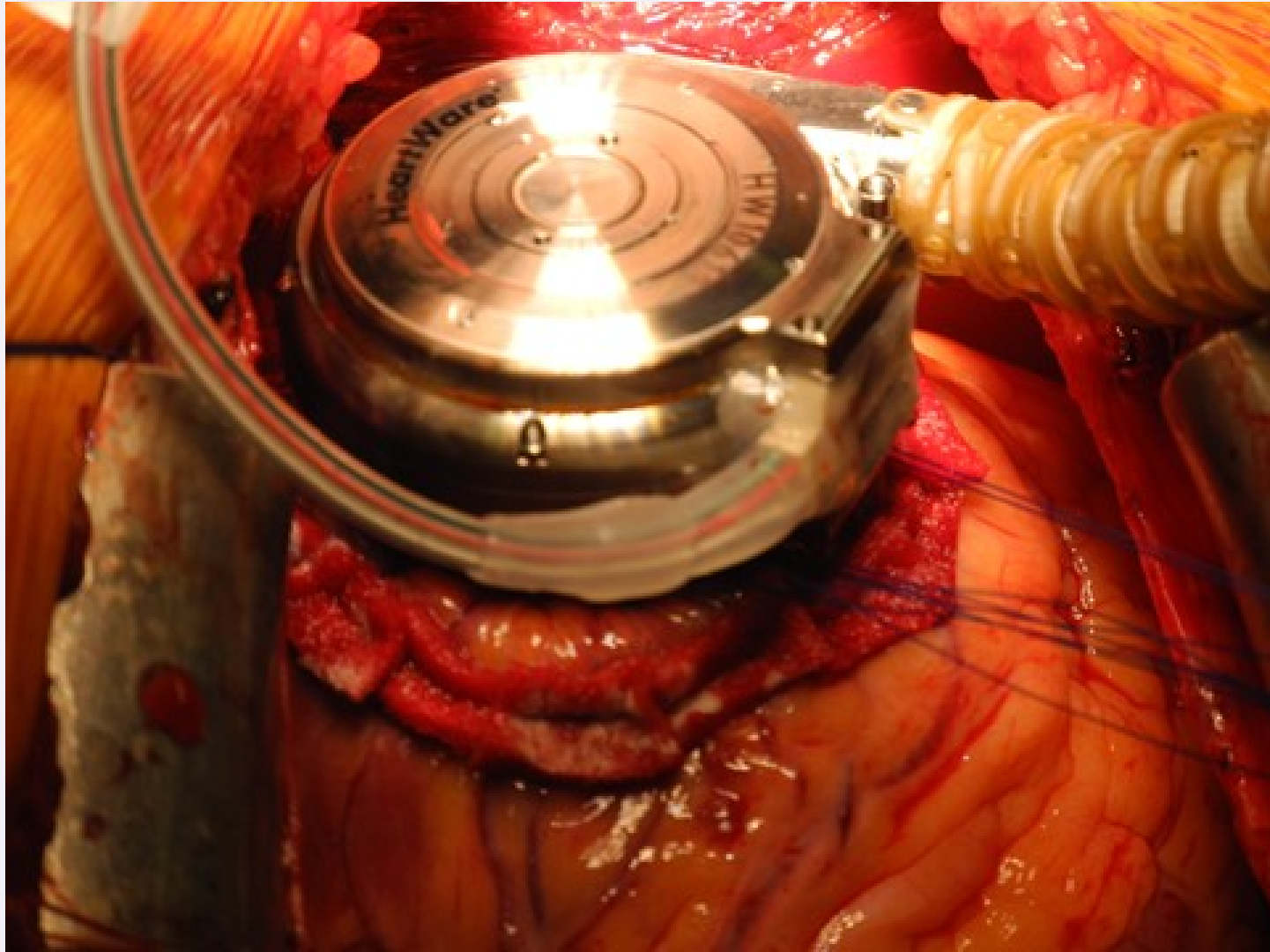




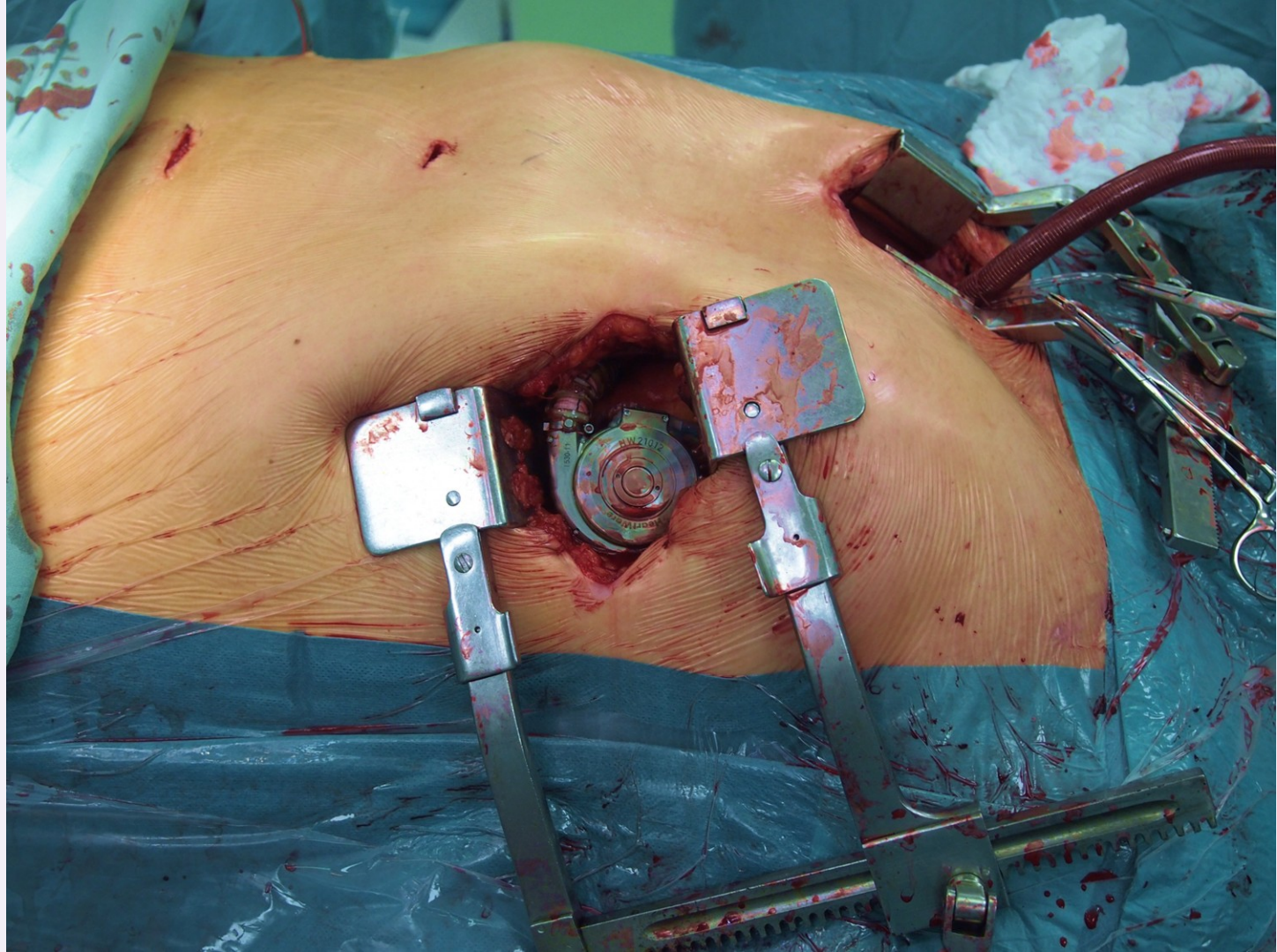


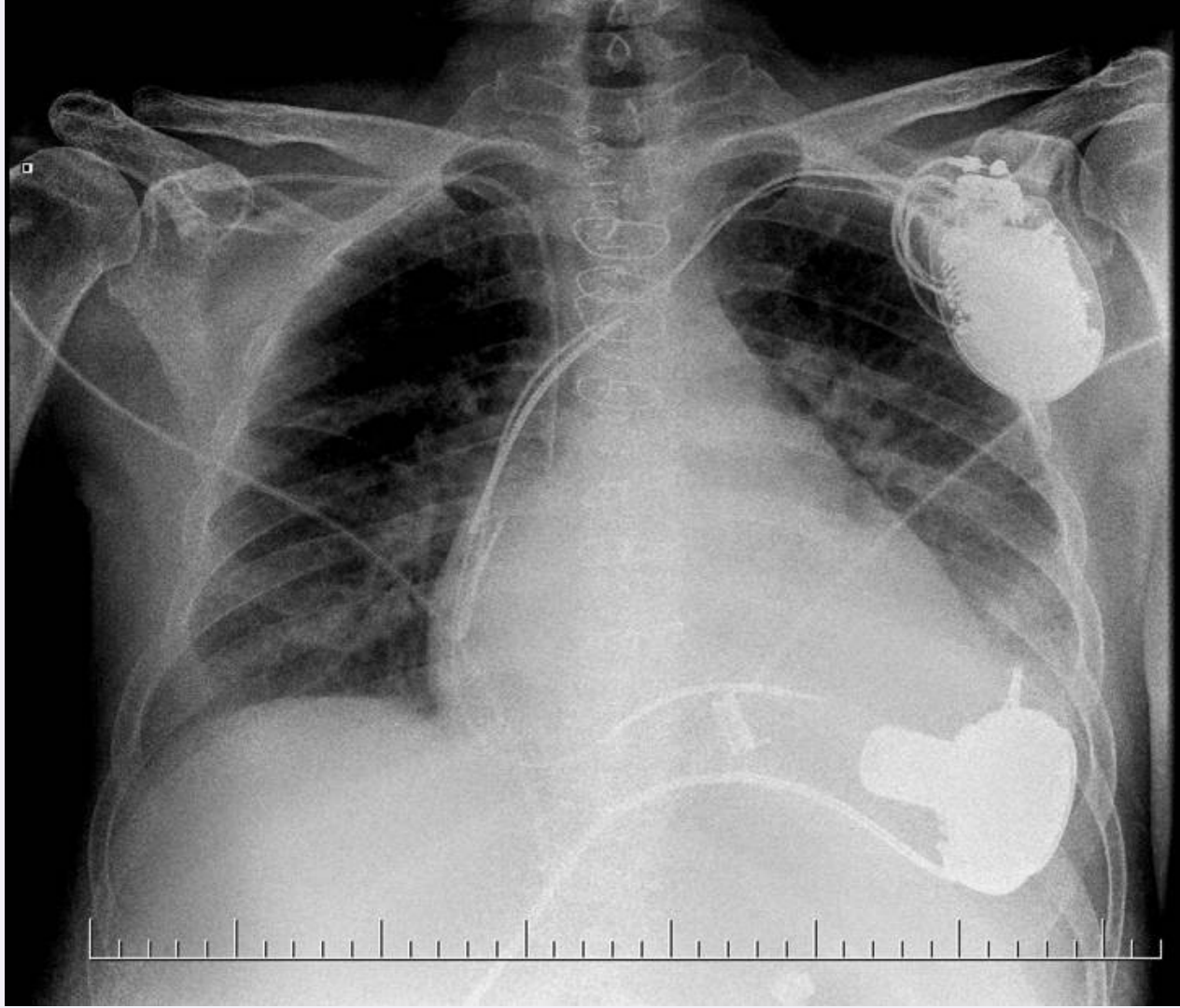




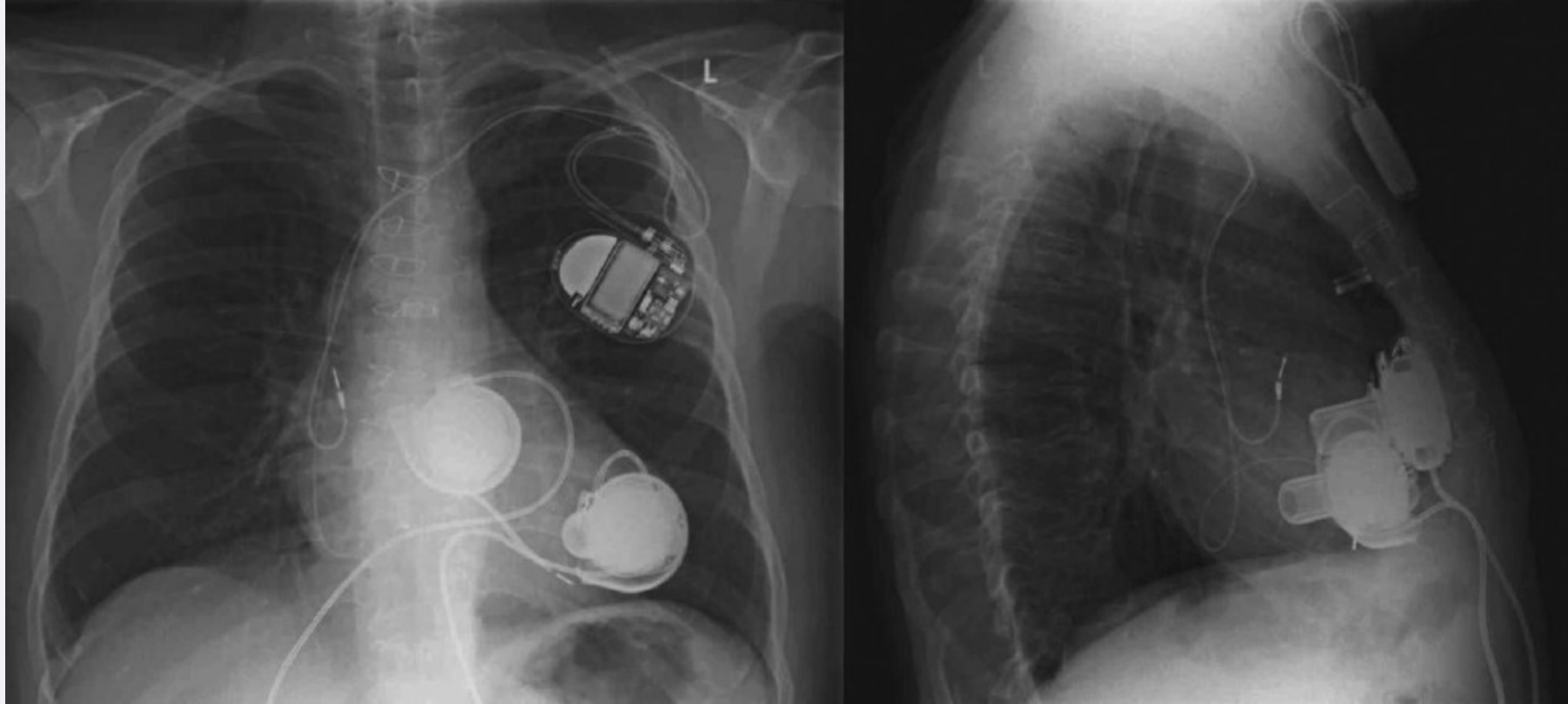




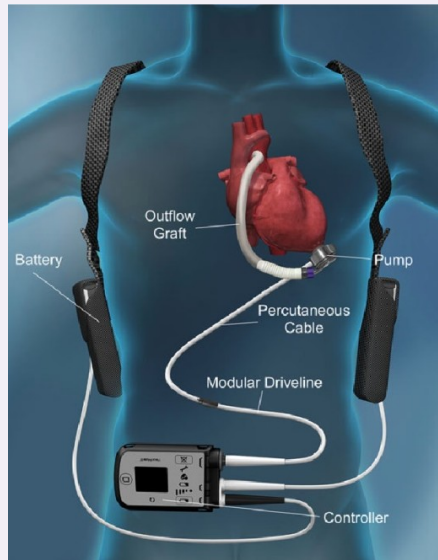




MCS – 2x LVAD as BiVAD

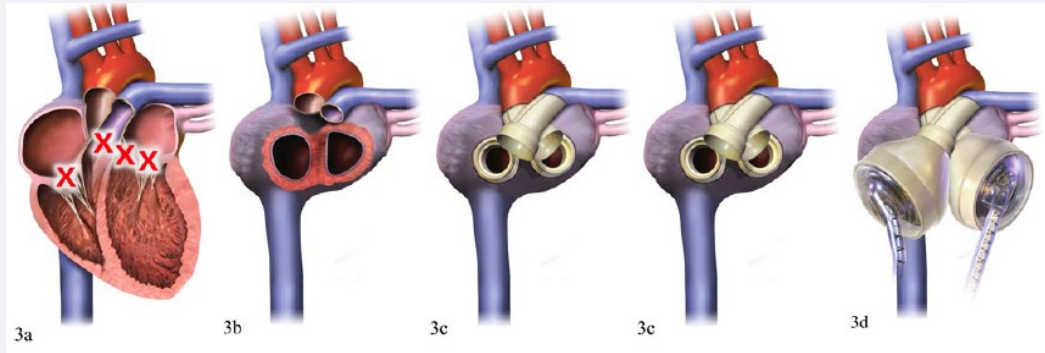
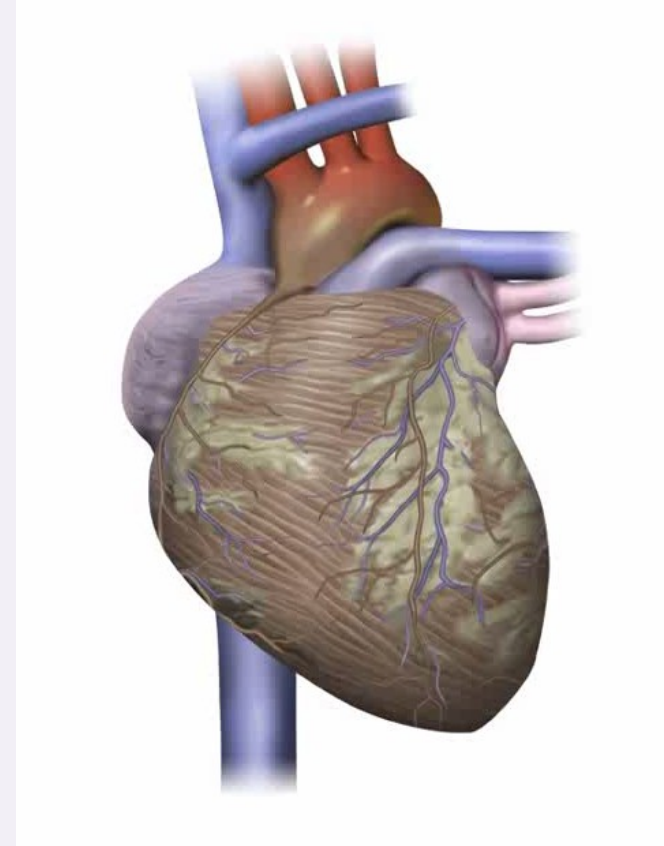


MCS – HEARTMATE 3



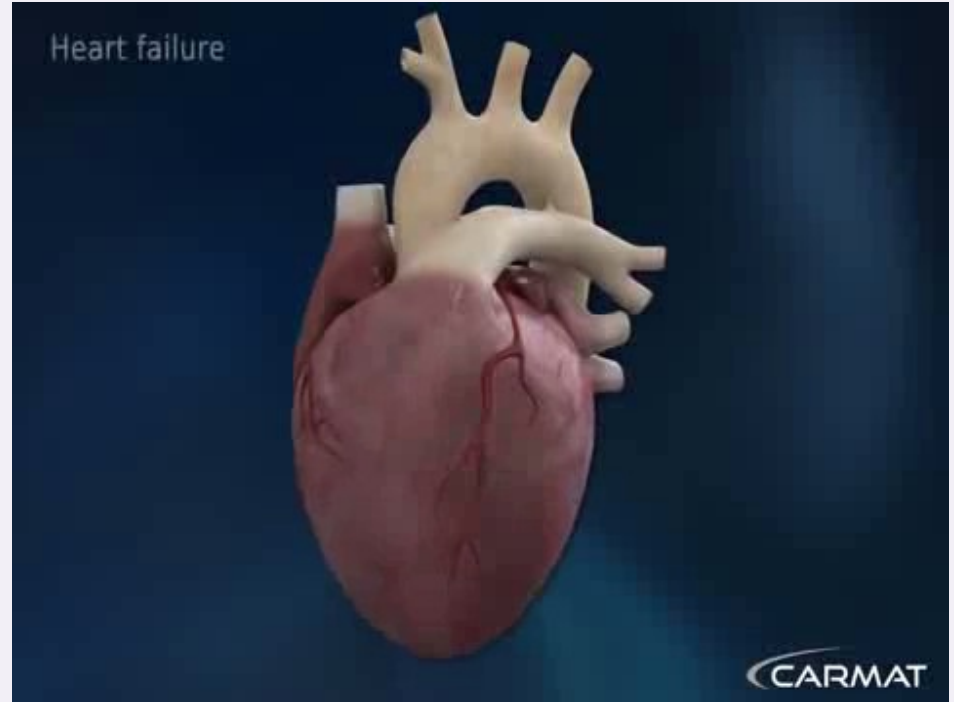
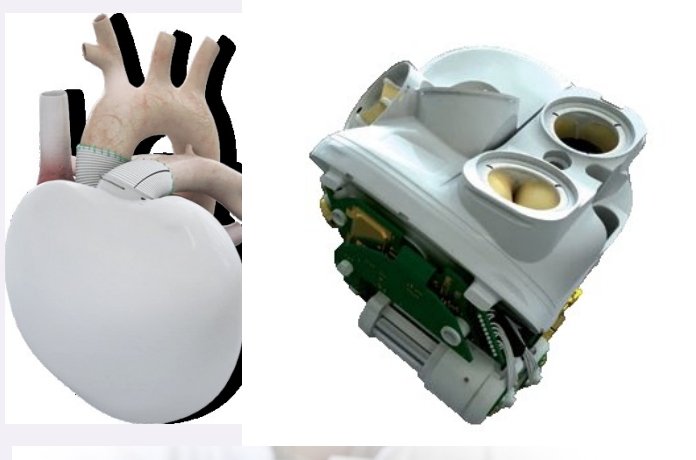
Total artificial heart - Syncardia

- pneumatic pump – pulsatile flow
- bridge-to-transplant
- noise



Total artificial heart - Carmat

- electrohydraulic pump, biological valves, membranes - bovine pericardium
- pulsatile flow, autoregulation

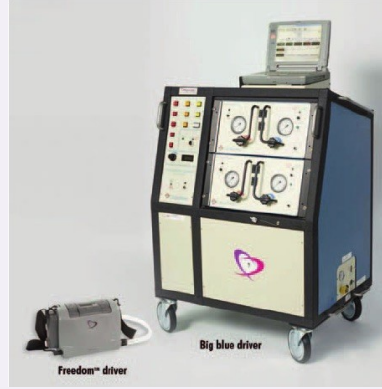
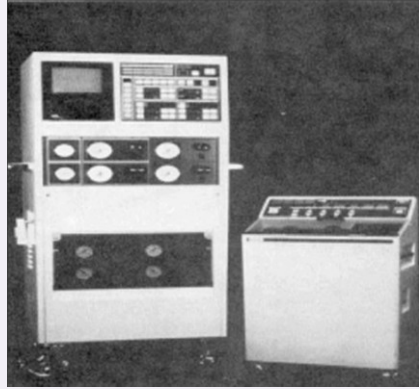


MCS - future

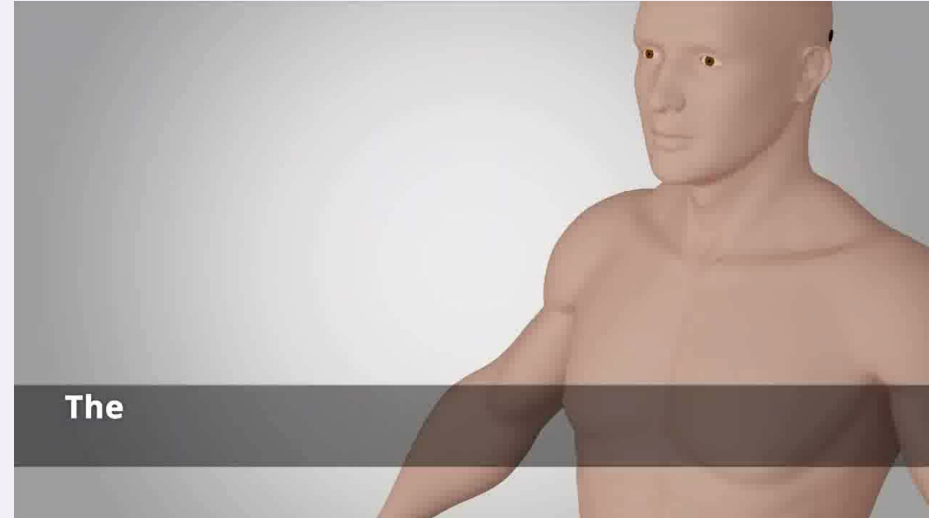
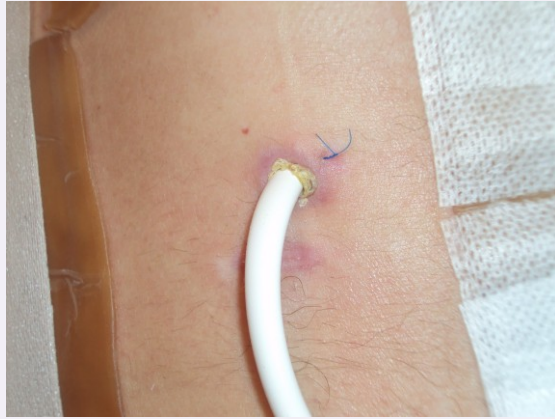
- miniaturization??? – external components
- wireless
- telemonitoring
- no anticoagulation

	HVAD™	MVAD™	IV-VAD™
Procedure	Surgical	Minimally Invasive	Catheter Delivery System
Flow	10 L/min	10 L/min	3 L/min
Patient Class	Late Class IV	Class IV	Class III / Early Class IV
Treatable Pop.	100,000	350,000	1,000,000

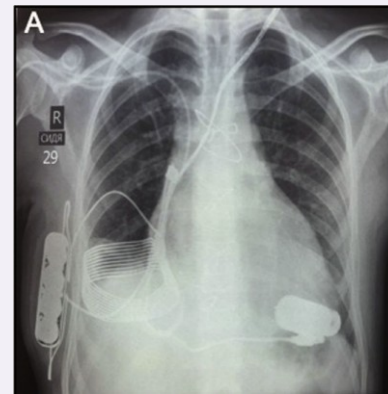
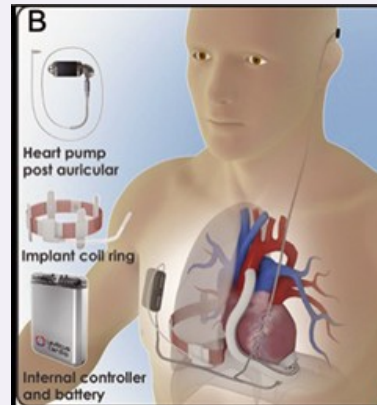
MCS - future - miniaturization



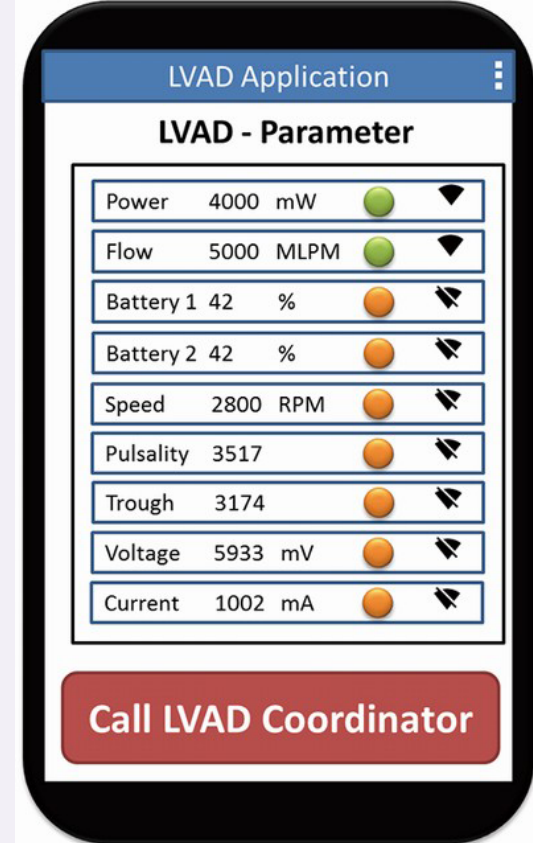
MCS - future - wireless



The



MCS - future - telemonitoring



MCS - future – no anticoagulation

Evaluation of low-intensity anti-coagulation with a fully magnetically levitated centrifugal-flow circulatory pump—the MAGENTUM 1 study

Ivan Netuka, MD, PhD^{a,*}, Peter Ivák, MD, PhD^{a,b}, Zuzana Tučanová, MD^a, Stanislav Gregor, PharmD^c, Ondrej Szárszoi, MD, PhD^a, Poornima Sood, MD^d, Daniel Crandall, PhD^d, Jessica Rimsans, PharmD, BCPS^e, Jean Marie Connors, MD^f, Mandeep R. Mehra, MD^g

after 6 weeks - ↓ INR 1,5-1,9

n = 15

after 6 months

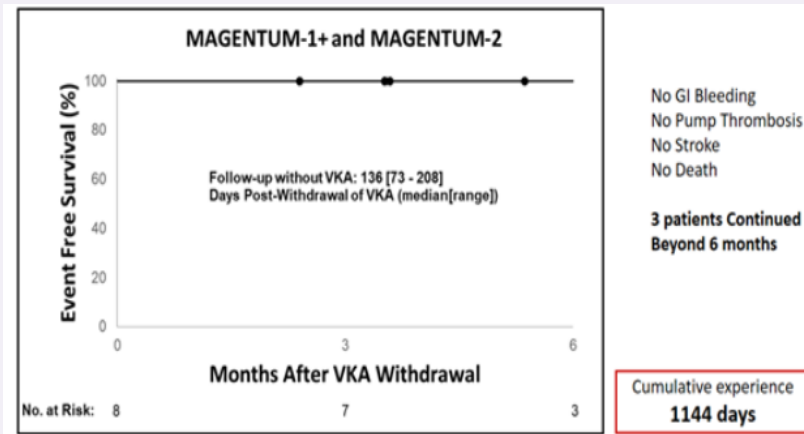
- no stroke, no pump thrombosis

- 1x GI bleeding

A Trial of Complete Withdrawal of Anticoagulation Therapy in the Heartmate 3 Pump

I. Netuka^{1,*}, P. Ivák¹, Z. Tucanova¹, S. Gregor¹, O. Szarszoi¹, J. Rimsans², J. Connors², D. Crandall³, P. Sood³, M. Mehra²

from MAGENTUM 1 study – n = 5
MAGENTUM 2 – after 6 months –
complete withdrawal anticoagulation
therapy



Transplant surgery



Heart transplantation



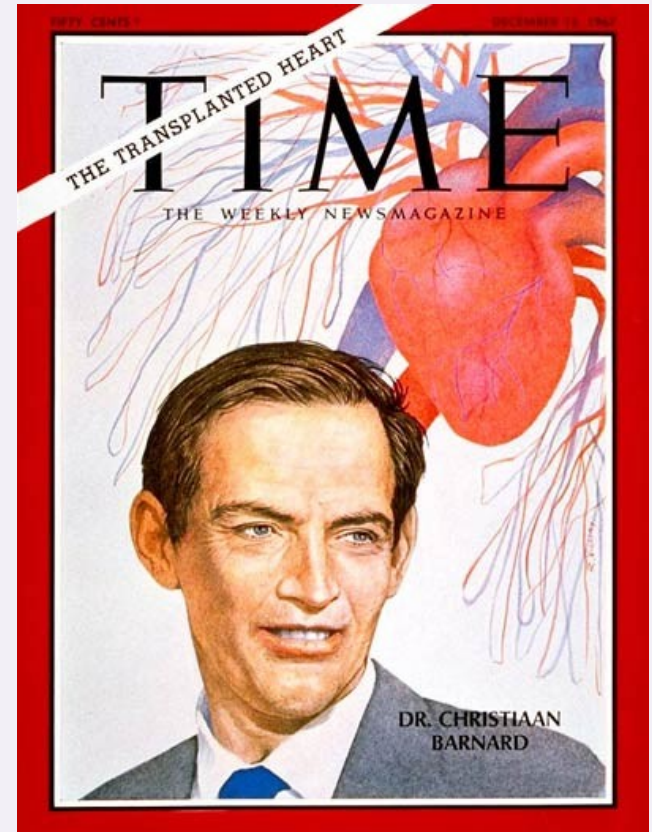
Heart transplantation

1967 - Christian Barnard

1983 - cyclosporine

CKTCH Brno - 1992

- 1995 - children



Heart transplantation

indications

terminal heart failure
(coronary artery disease, valve disease, cardiomyopathy)

contraindications

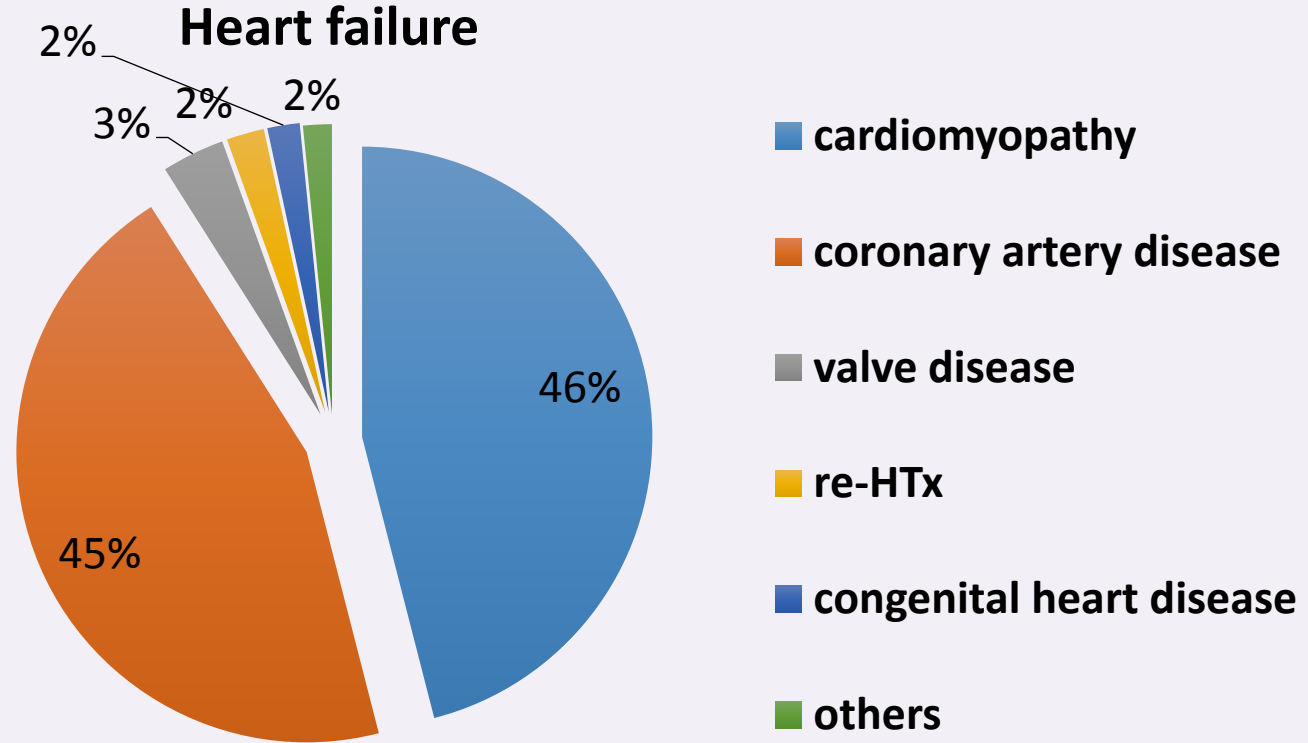
fixed pulmonary hypertension
neoplasms
active alcohol or drug abuse
age over 65 years (individual assessment)

potential relative contraindications

active infection, pulmonary embolism, active peptic ulcer disease

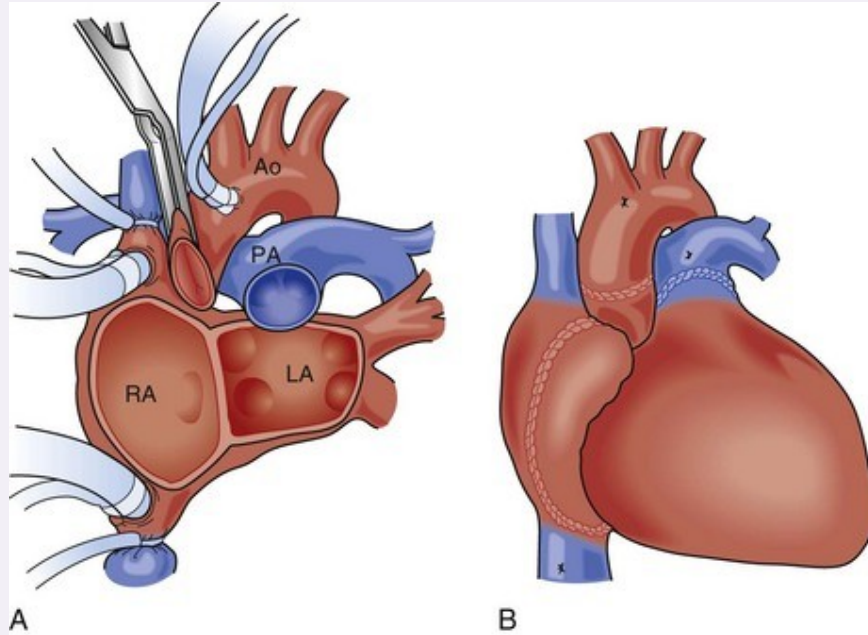
liver, kidney failure – 2 or 3 organs transplantation

Heart failure - etiology

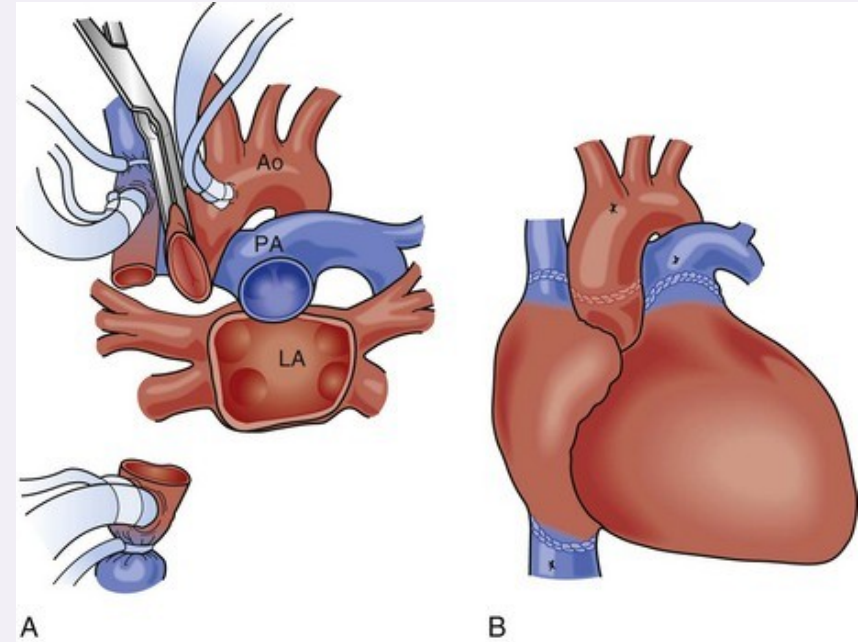


Heart transplantation - surgical technique

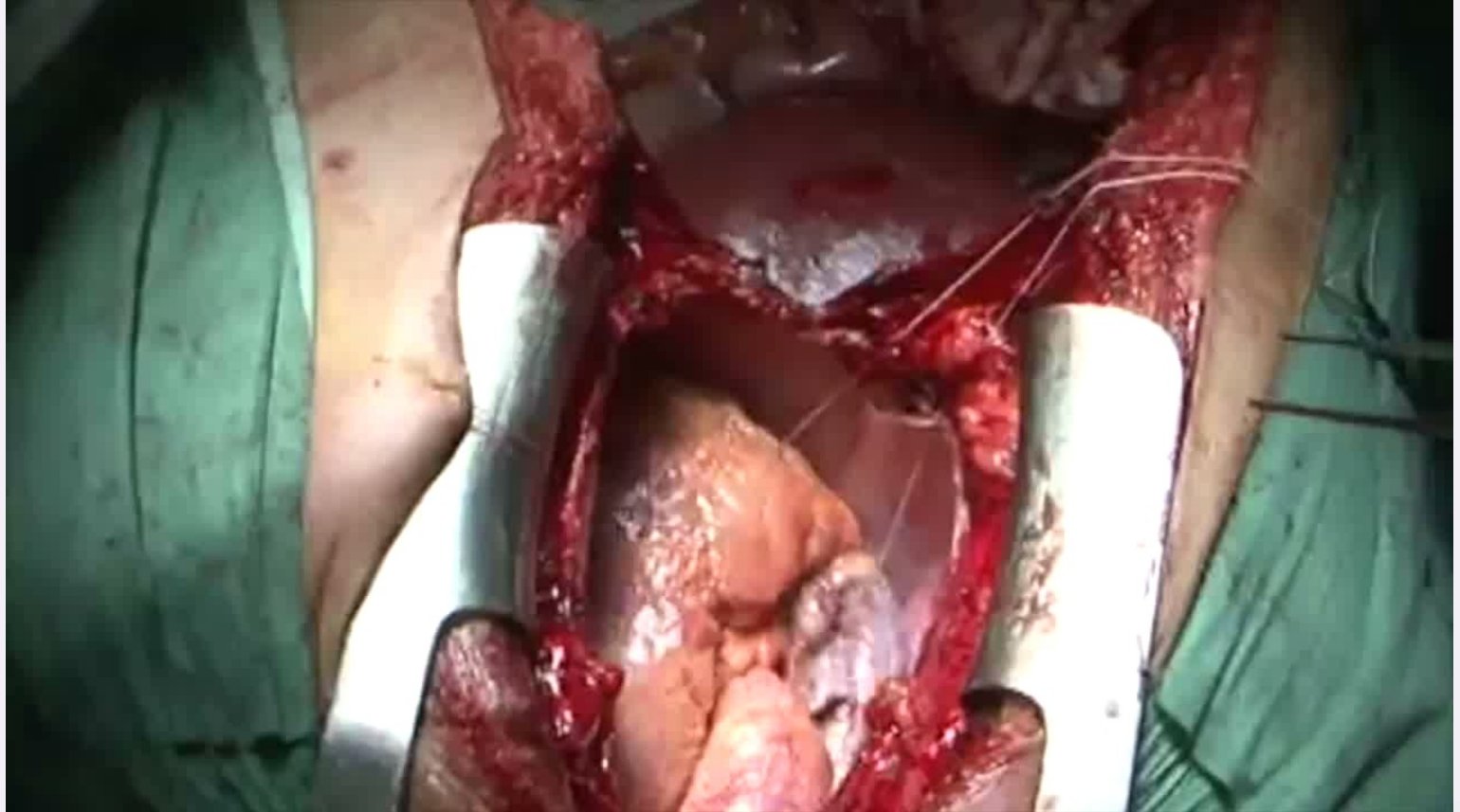
biatrial (Lower-Shumway)

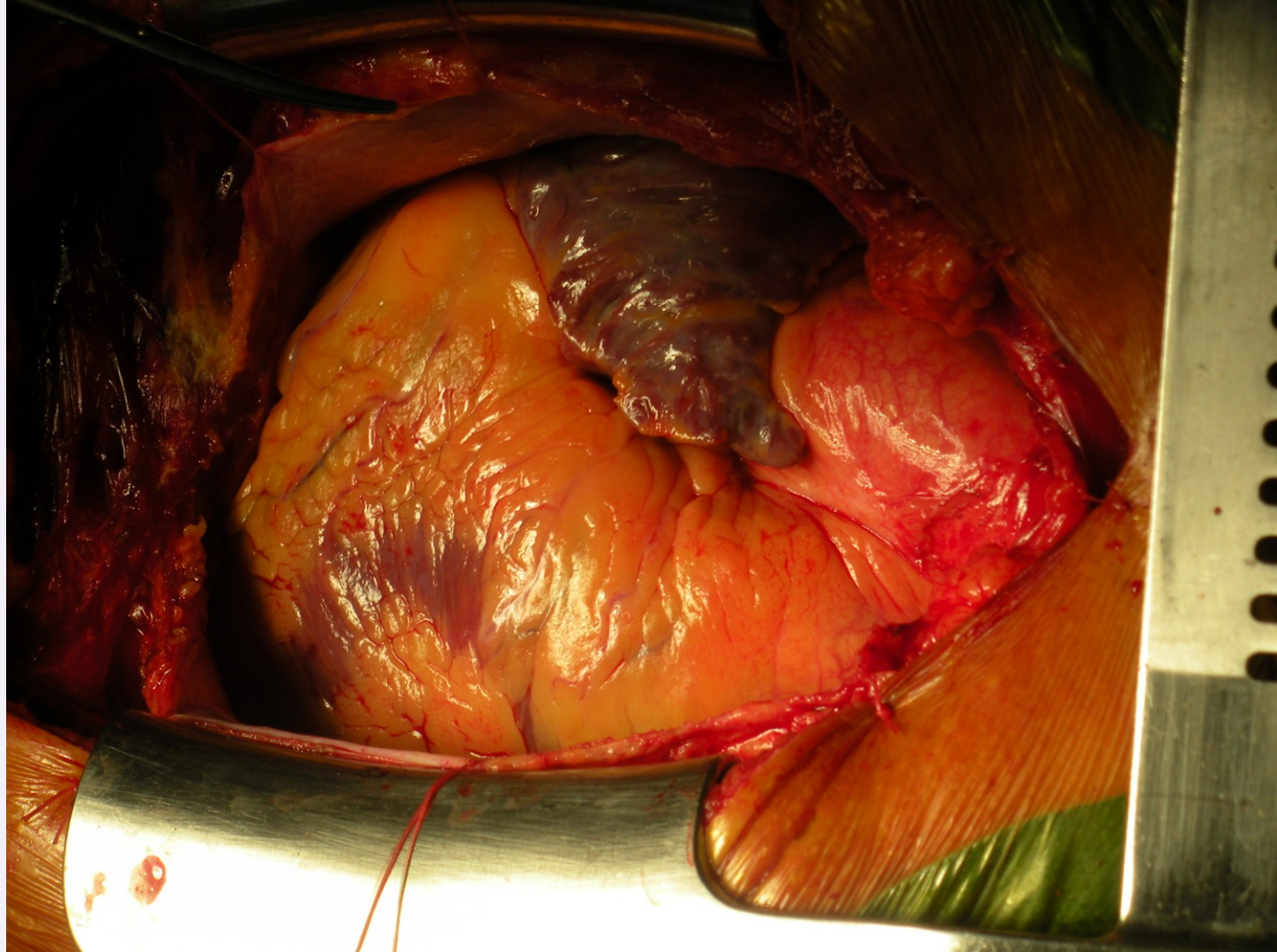


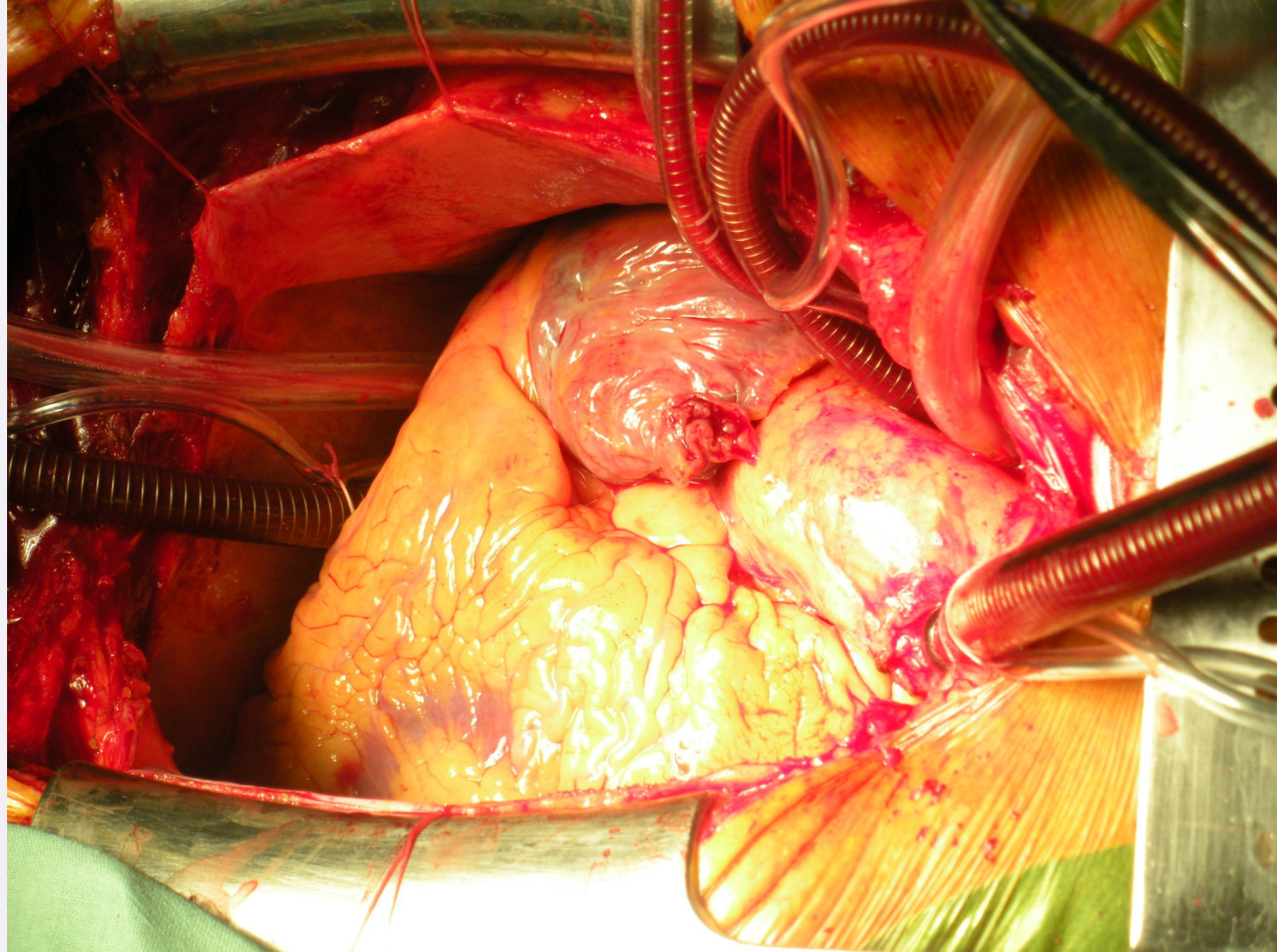
bicaval

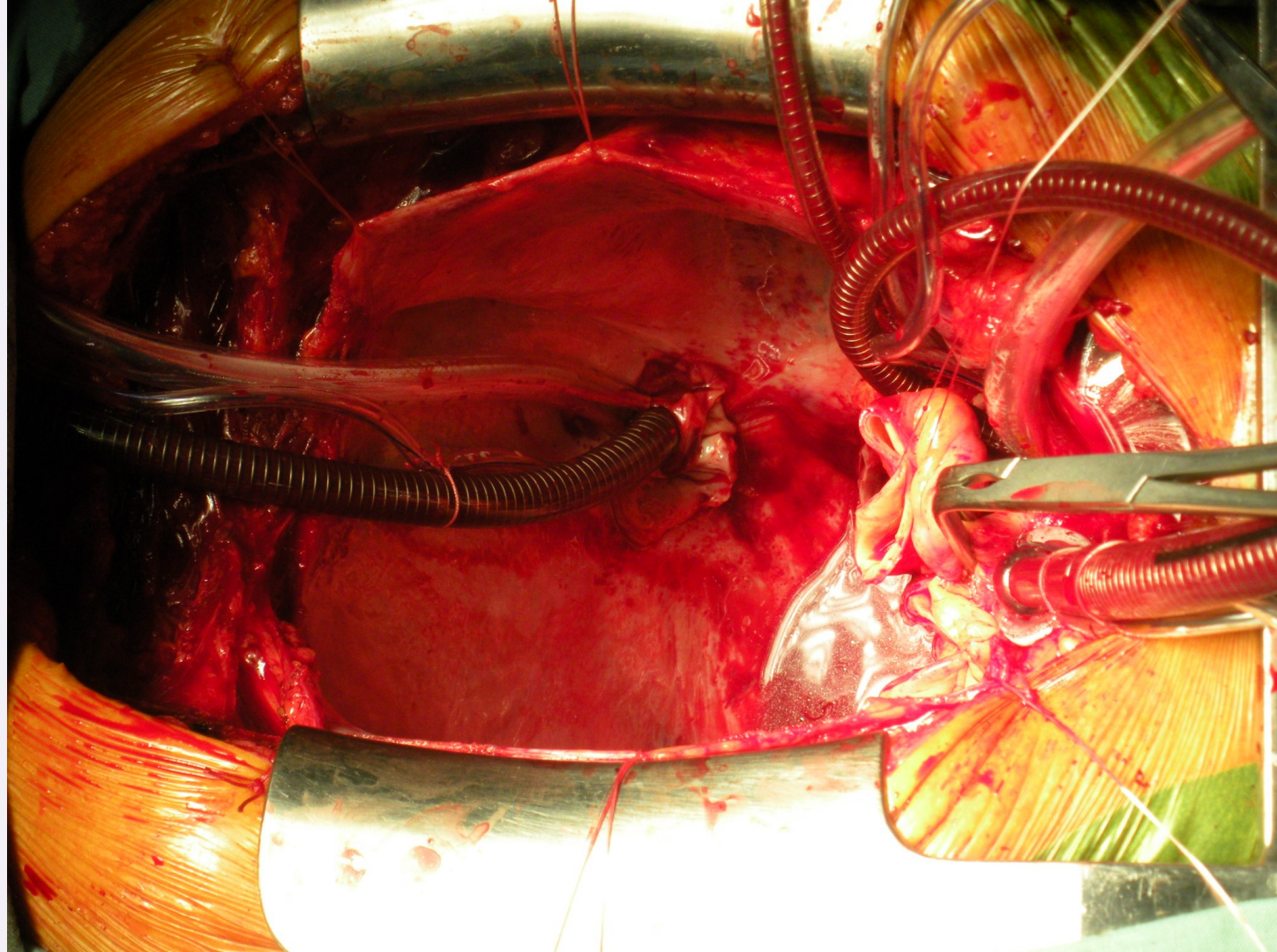


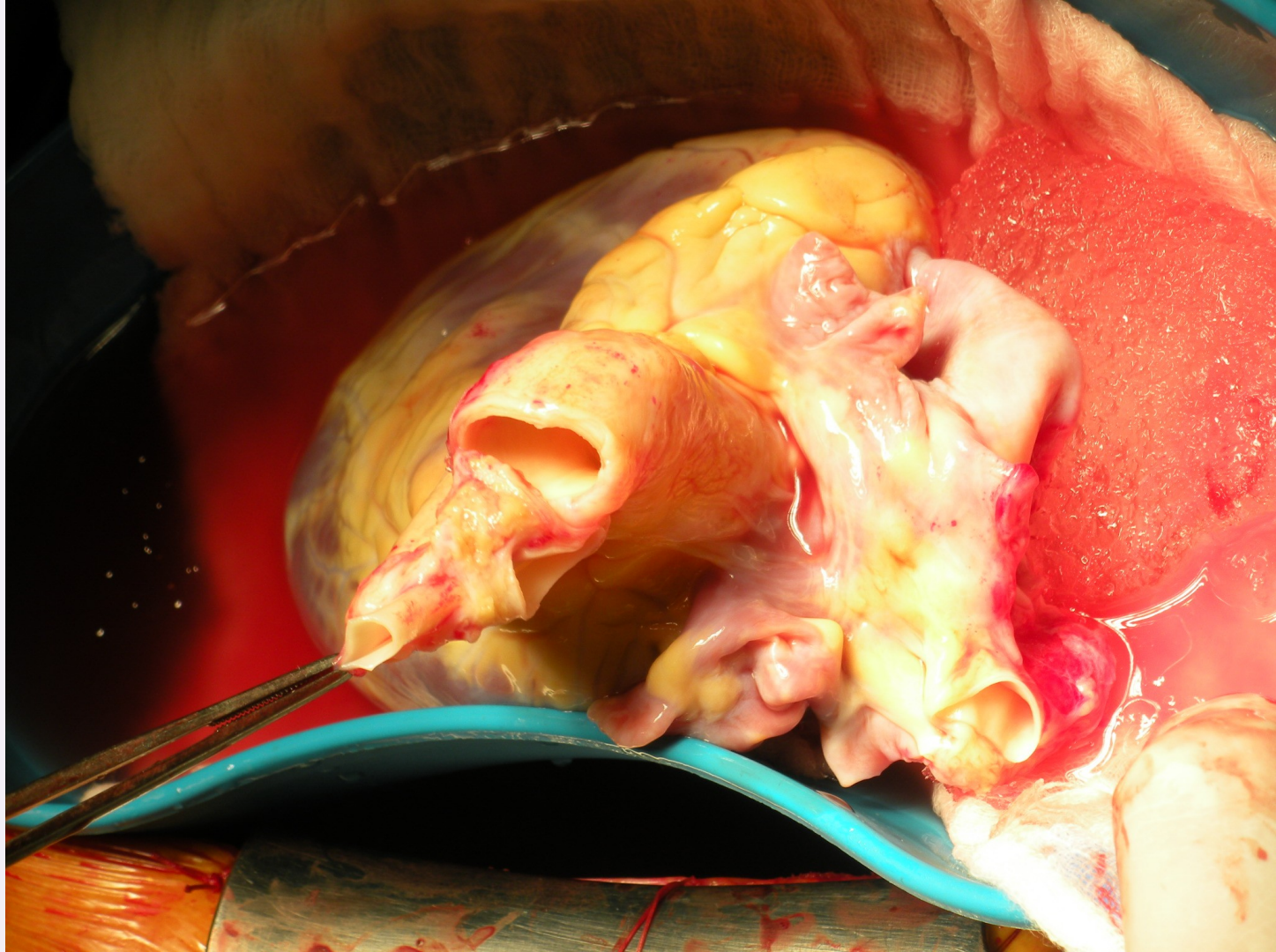
Heart transplantation - video

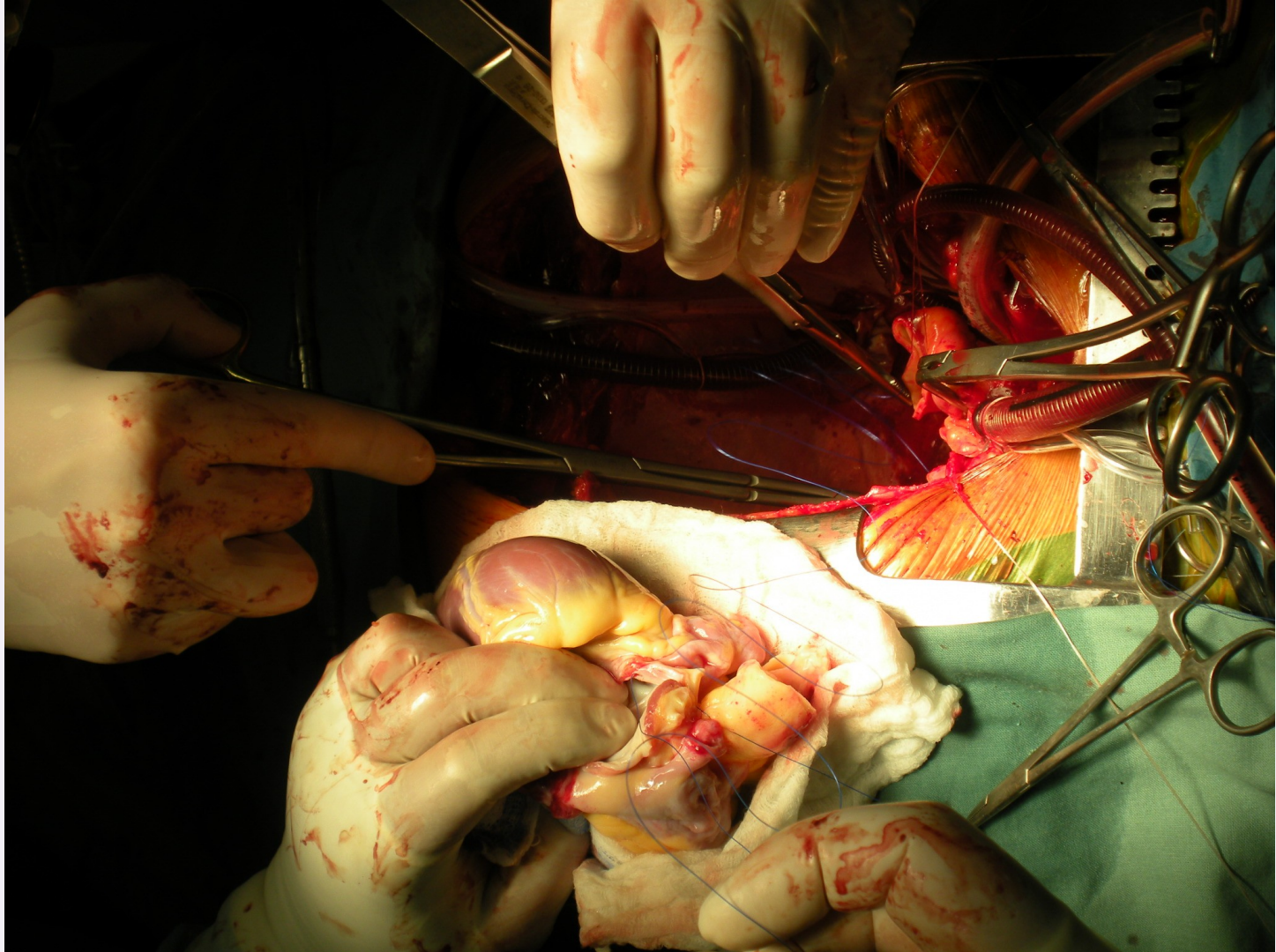


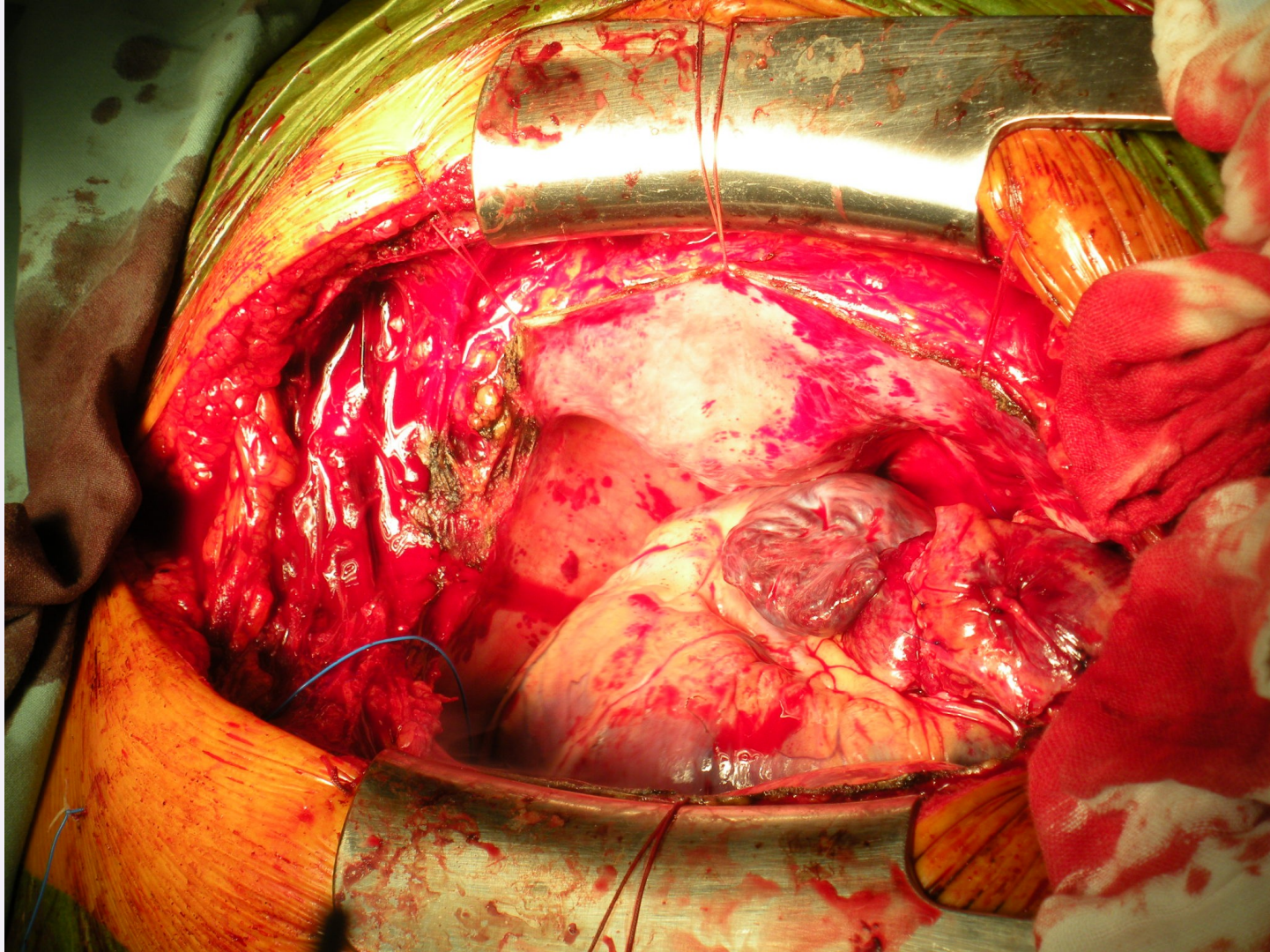


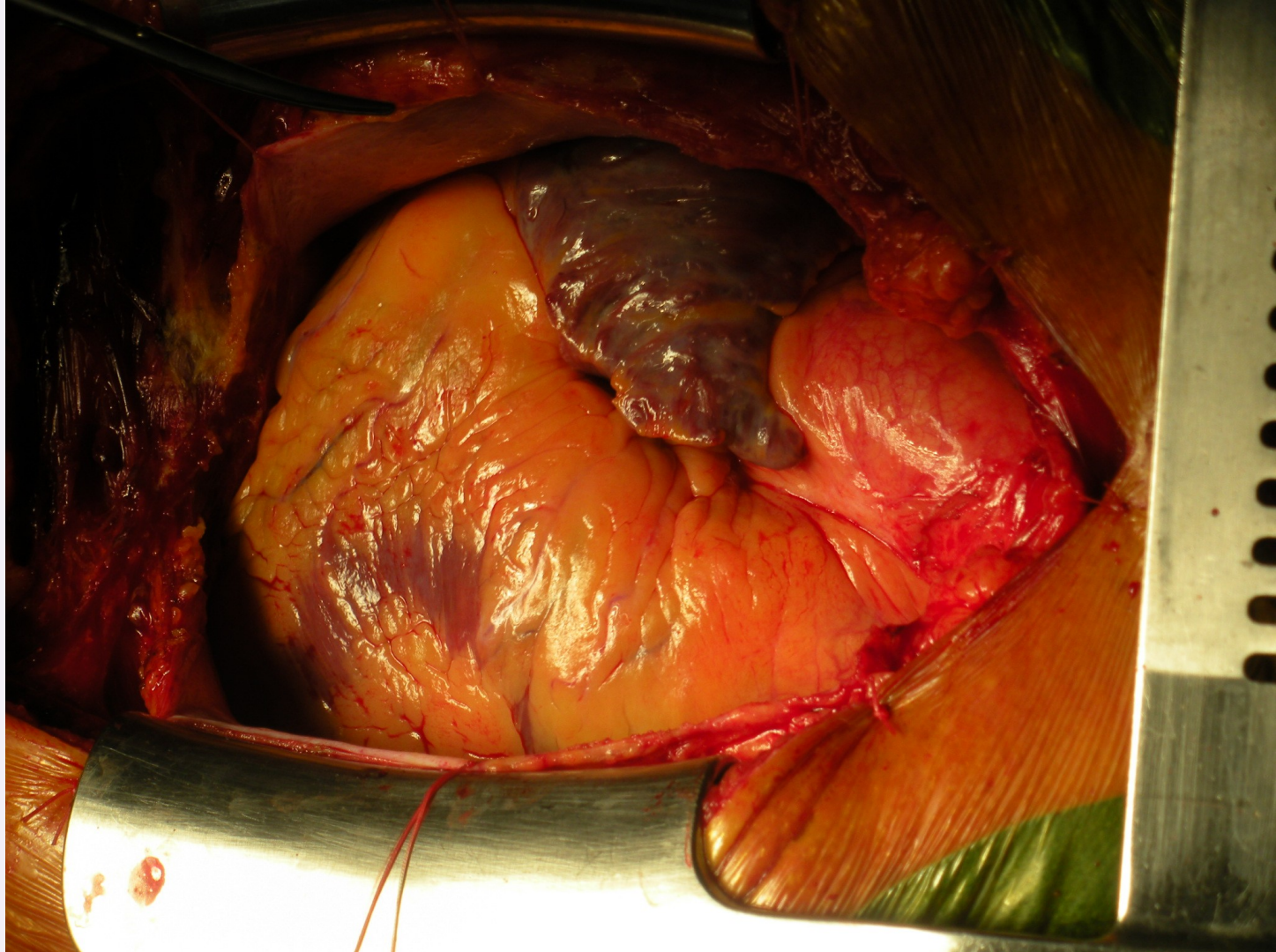












Heart transplantation - what happens next?

therapy:

- immunosuppression: CNI (cyclosporine, tacrolimus) + mycopfenolate + steroids
- side effects: nephrotoxicity, diabetes, hypertension, infection, dyslipidemia, bone marrow suppression, neoplasms, osteoporosis

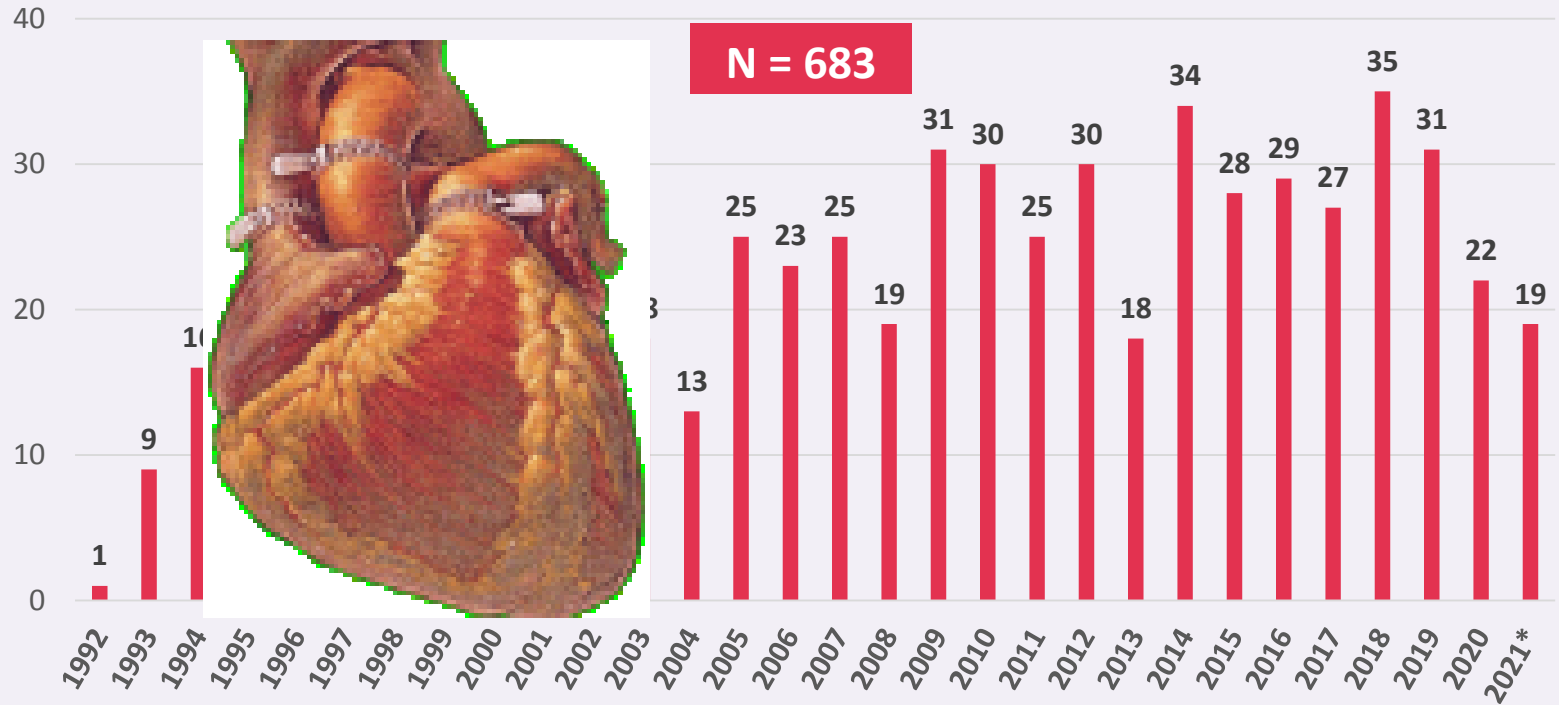
complications after Htx:

- RV failure, rejection, infection, cardiac allograft vasculopathy, complications of immunosuppressive therapy

follow-up after Htx:

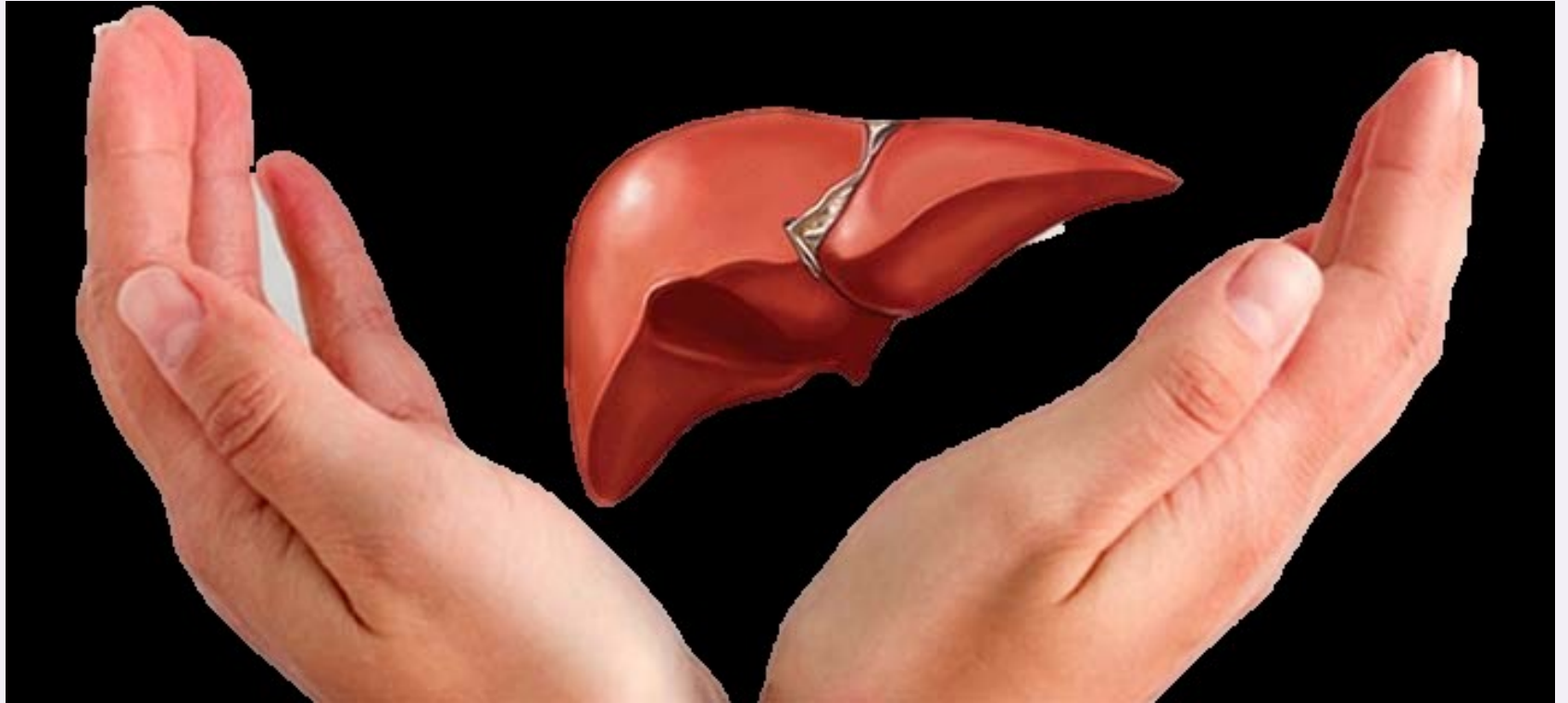
- transplant center (biopsy, level of immunosuppression, coronarography – OCT)

Heart transplantation - CKTCH Brno



1 year survival; 5 year survival - 82 % a 68 %

Liver transplantation



Liver transplantation

1967 – 1st successful liver transplantation - Starzl, Colorado, US

(pt with liver tumor, died one year after)

1983 – 1st liver transplantation in former ČSSR - Kořístek, Brno

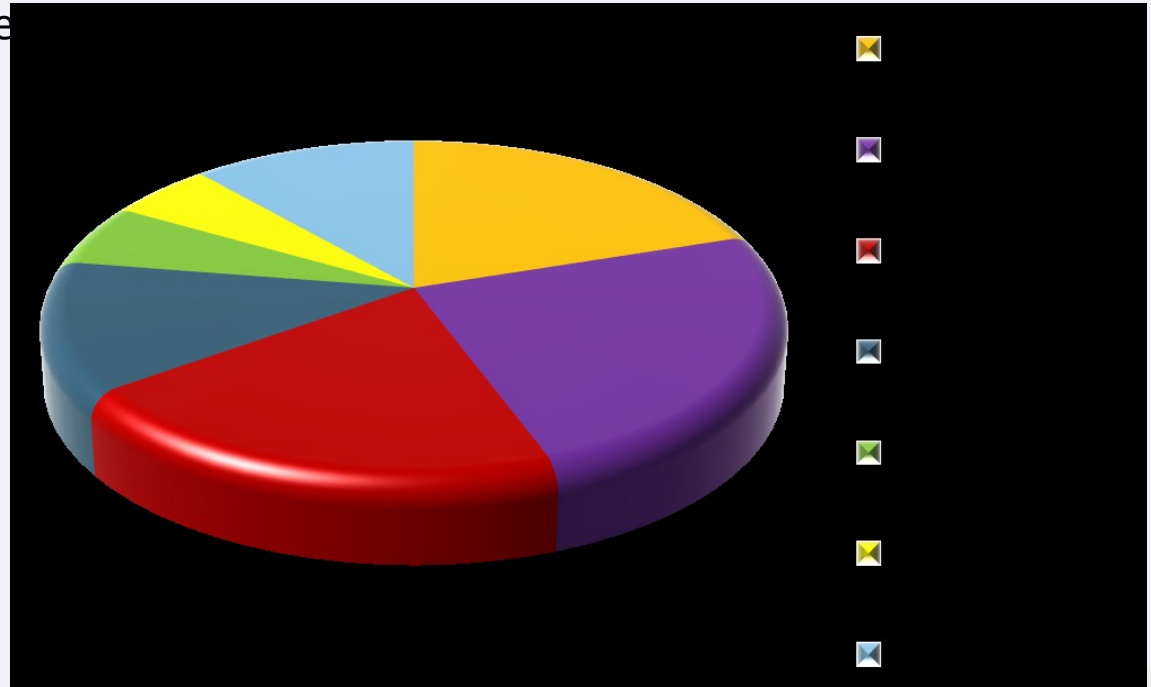
(pt with liver tumor, still alive)



Liver transplantation

Indications irreversible liver dysfunction due to:

- liver cirrhosis (toxonutritive, cryptogenic, after viral hepatitis C, B)
- cholestatic or me
- tumours



Liver transplantation - surgery

laparotomy

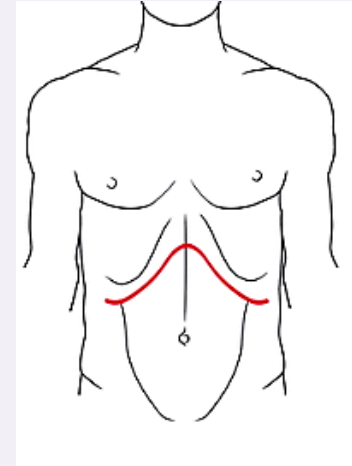
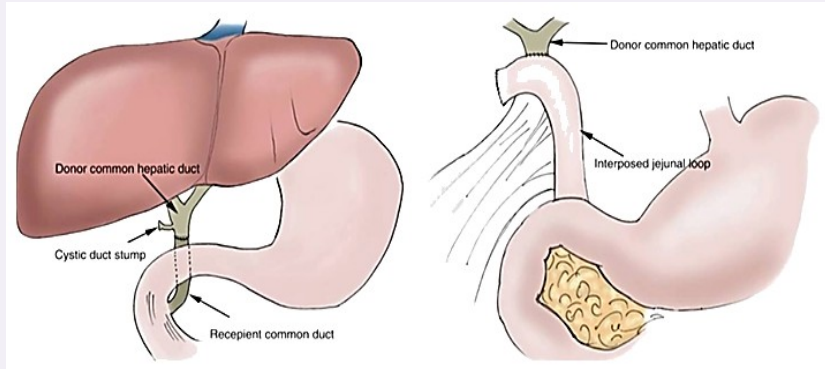
hepatectomy

inferior vena cava anastomosis (classic or piggyback)

portal vein and hepatic artery anastomosis

bile duct anastomosis:

- choledocho-choledocho anastomosis
- choledocho-jejuno anastomosis sec. Roux



Liver transplantation - surgical techniques

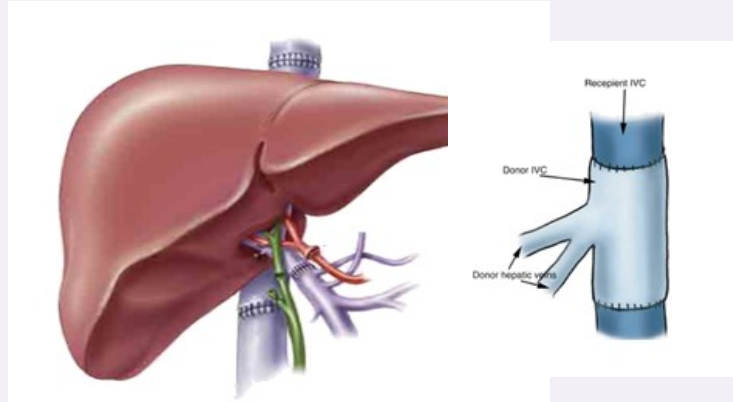
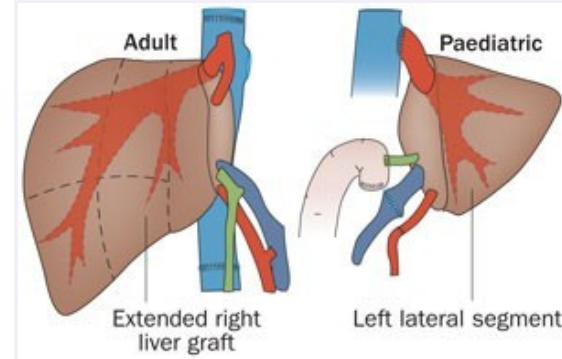
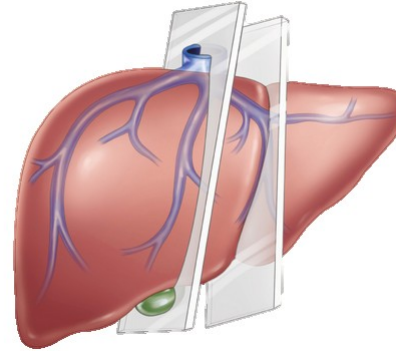
Tx whole liver graft

Tx graft reduction

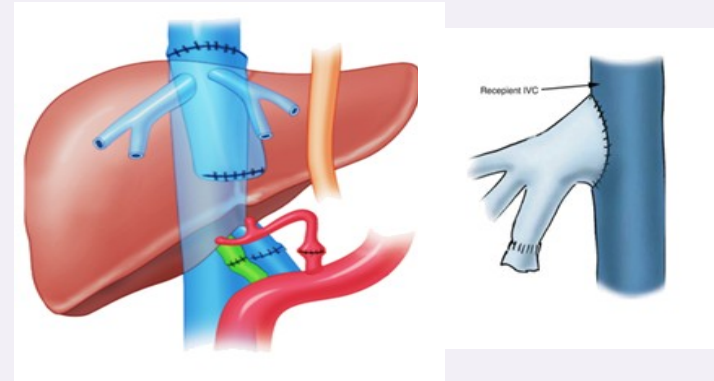
Tx split graft

(1 child + 1 adult or 2 adults)

Tx from living donor

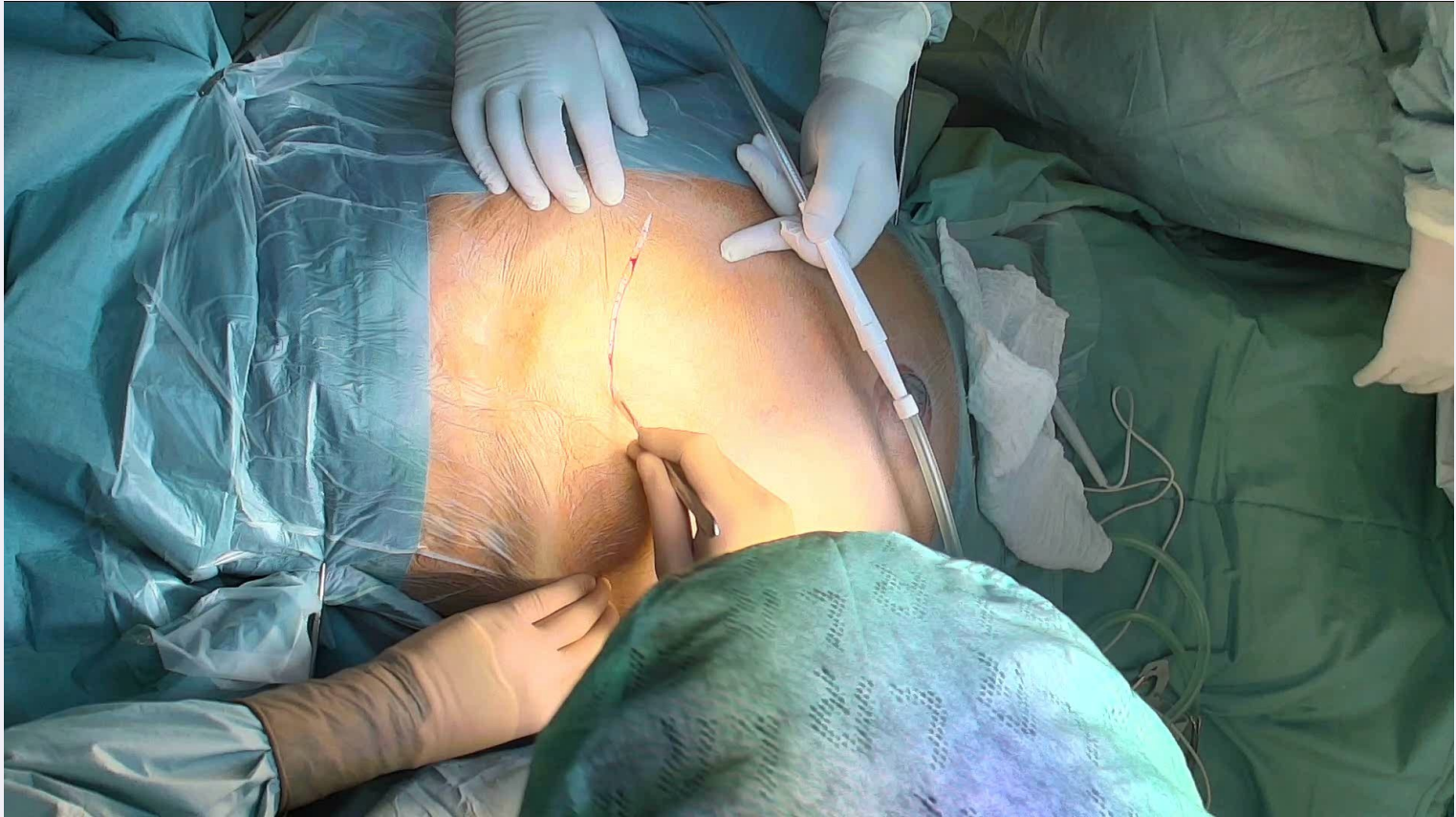


classic technique



piggyback

Liver transplantation - video



Liver transplantation - complications

early:

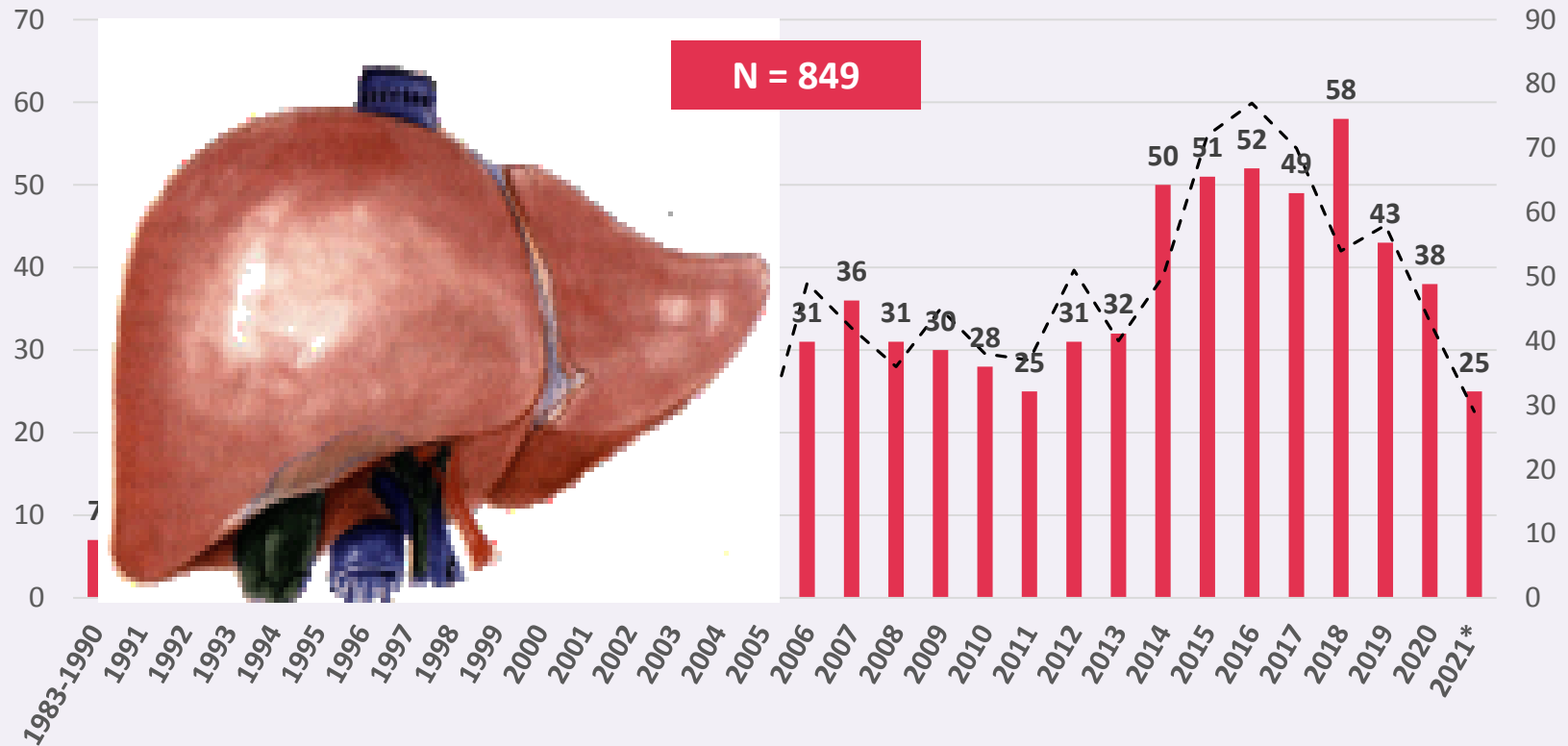
- bleeding
- wound infection
- bile leak
- early rejection

late:

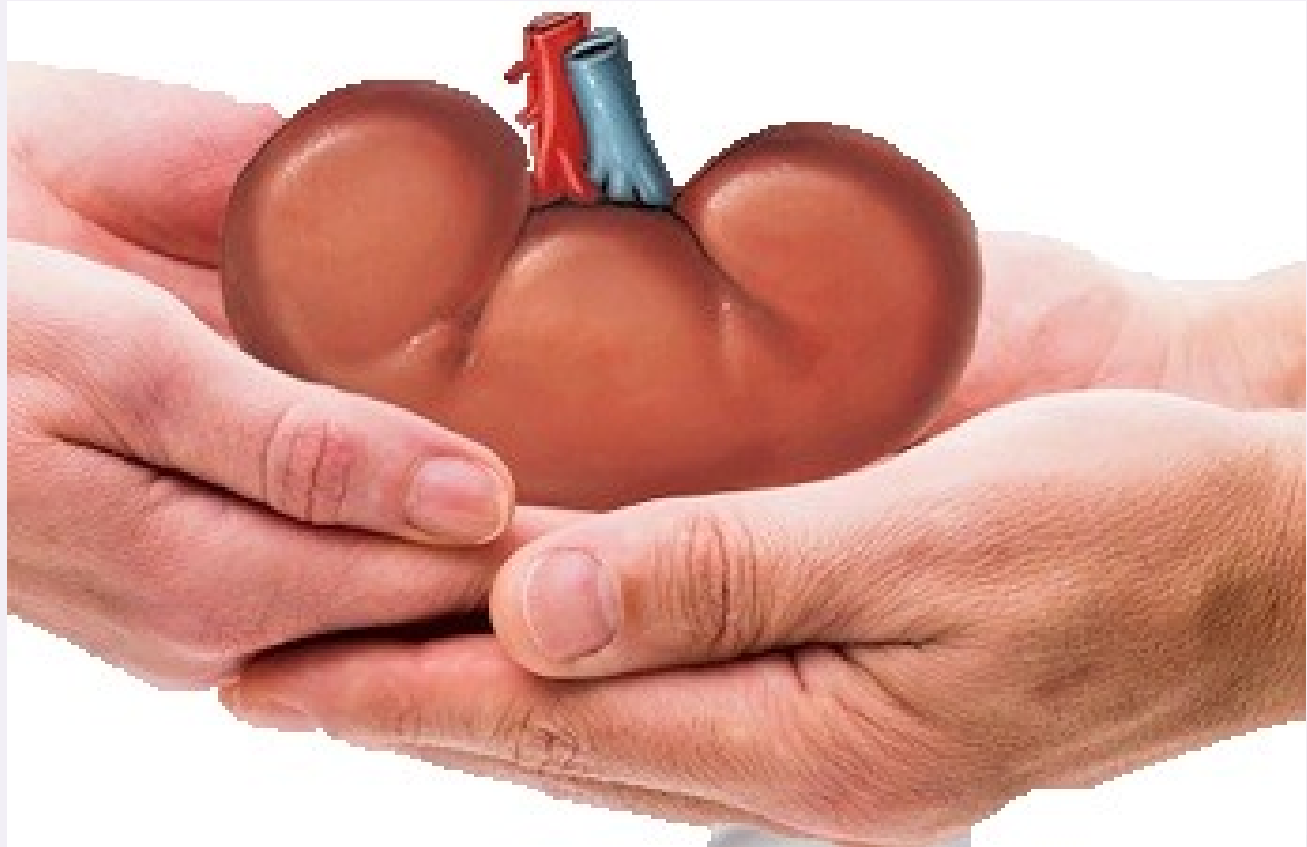
- bile duct stenosis
- hepatic artery stenosis/thrombosis
- hepatic veins stenosis
- chronic rejection
- recurrence of primary diseases



Liver transplantation - CKTCH Brno



Kidney transplantation



Kidney transplantation

- treatment of choice for kidney failure (compared with a lifetime on dialysis)
- only 10% pts on dialysis listed on WL. Reason? - polymorbidity

1954 - 1st successful kidney transplantation - Murray, Boston, US

1961 - prof. Navrátil - Hradec Králové – 1st in former ČSSR

1972 - 1st in Brno

Indications - end-stage renal disease

- diabetic nephropathy
- glomerulonephritis
- interstitial nephropathy
- genetic disorders
- metabolic or systemic diseases

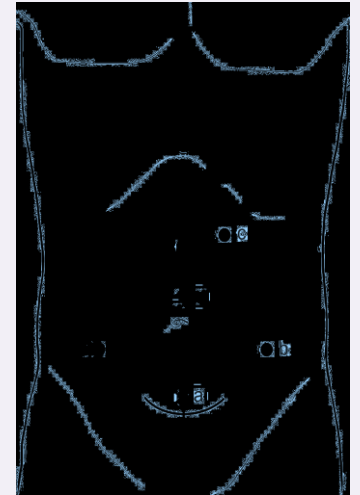
Kidney transplantation

deceased donor

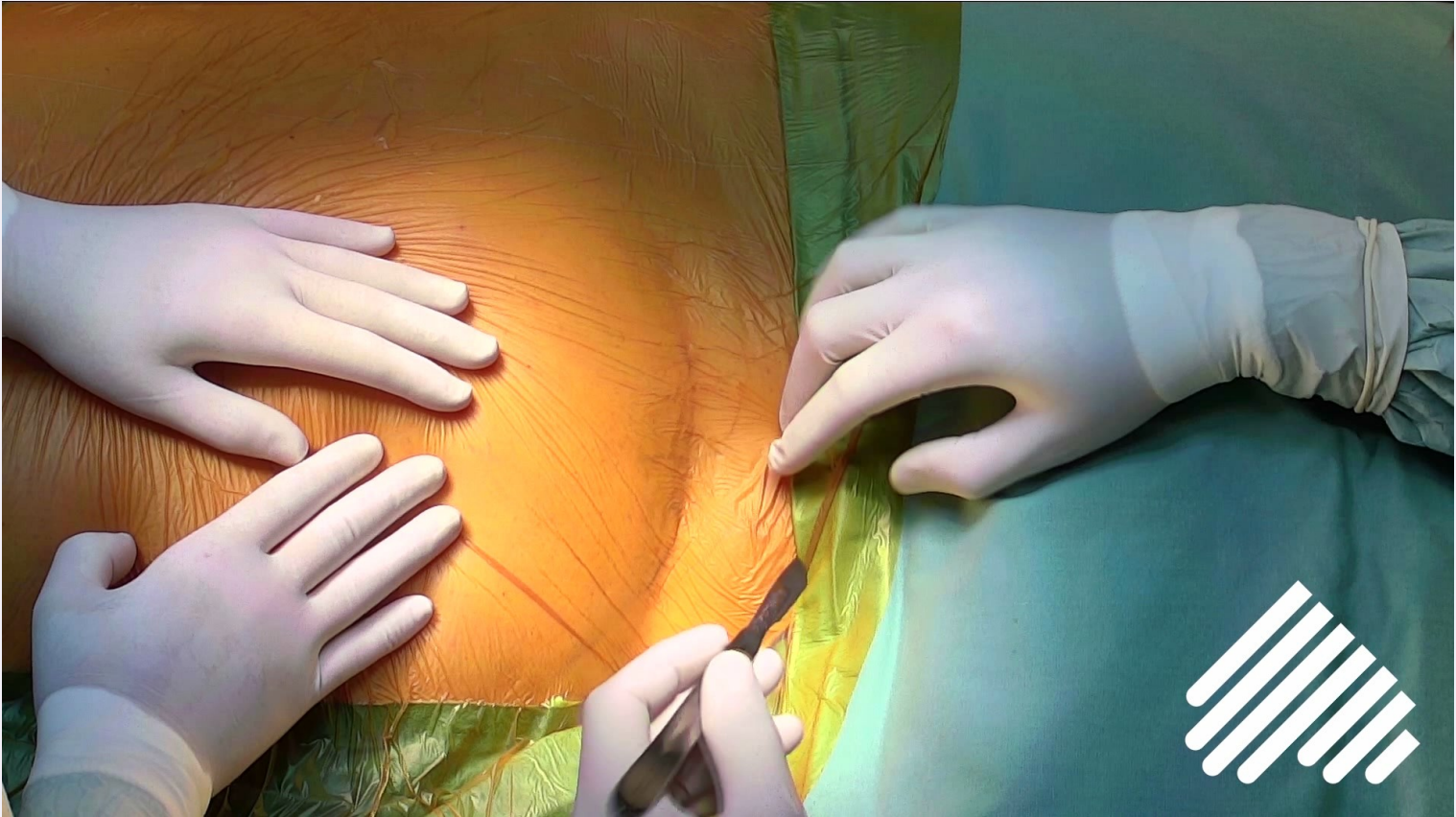
- brain death donor, non-beating heart donor

living donor

- better long-term results (immunologic matching, short cold ischemic time, better kidney quality)
- absolutely healthy donor
- living donor nephrectomy:
 - open laparotomy
 - laparoscopy
 - endoscopy, hand-assisted

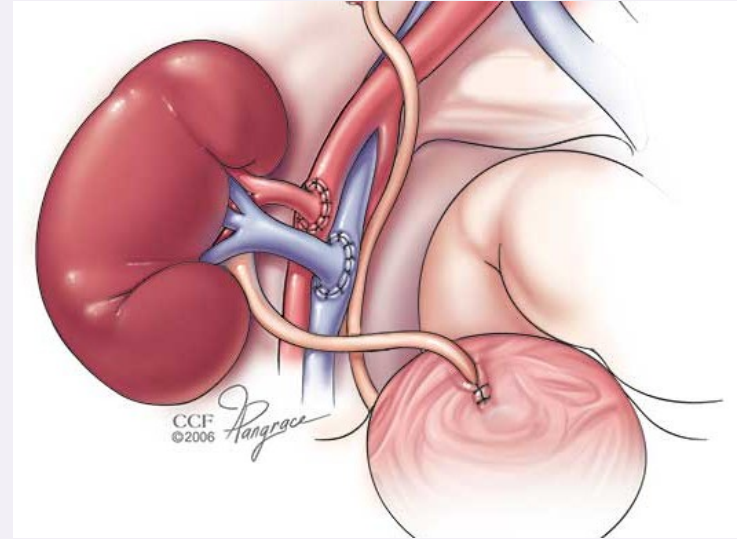


Laparoscopic live donor nephrectomy - video



Kidney transplantation - surgical technique

- heterotopic transplantation
- placement into the right/left iliac fossa
- renal vessels anastomosis on iliac vessels
- ureterovesical anastomosis



Kidney Transplantation - complications

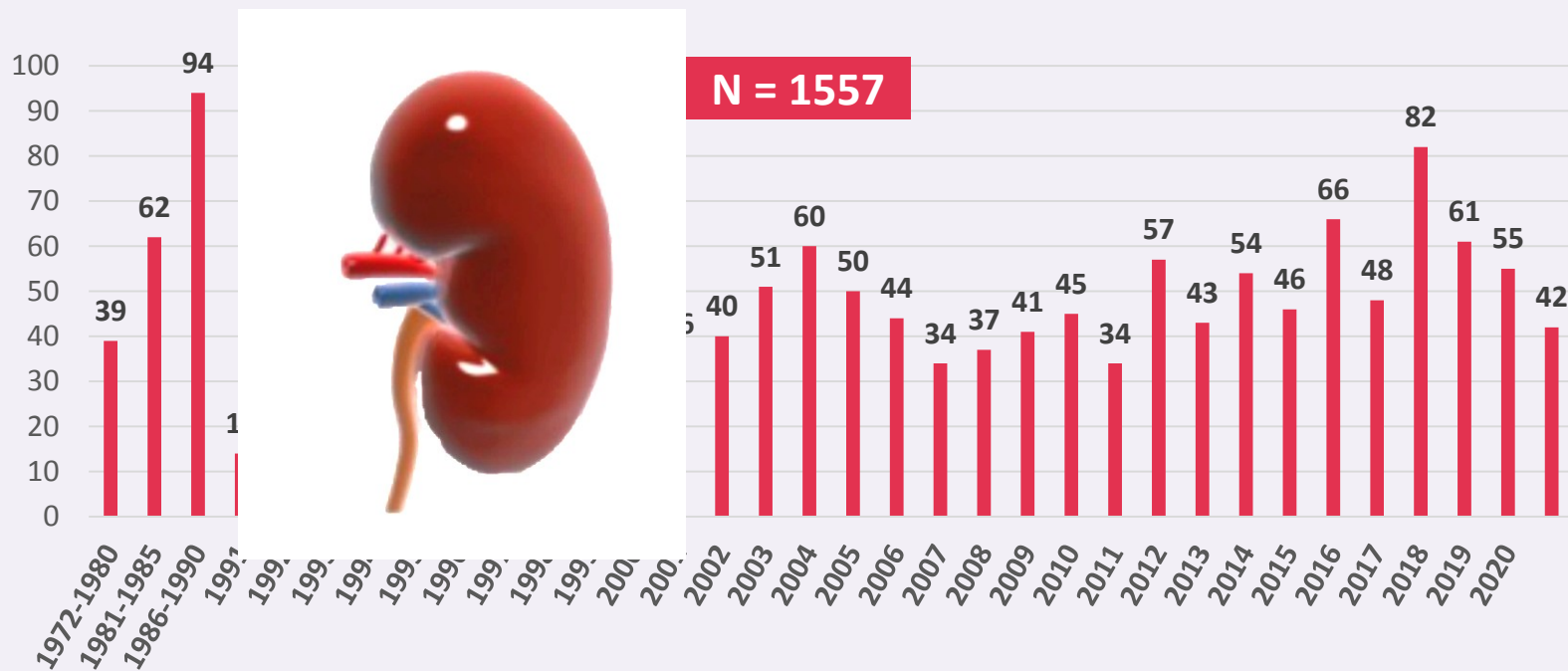
early:

- bleeding
- infection (wound, uroinfection)
- urine leak
- ureteral stenosis
- renal artery/vein thrombosis
- early rejection

late:

- lymph leak
- renal artery stenosis
- renal artery pseudoneurysm
- ureteral necrosis
- chronic rejection, CMV infection

Kidney transplantation - CKTCH Brno



living donor n = 39; endoscopic nephrectomy n = 22
1-year and 5-year graft survival - 92 % a 82 %

Immunosuppressive therapy after transplantations

longstanding

- heart, liver – all life
- kidney – during graft survival

different immunosuppressive protocols:

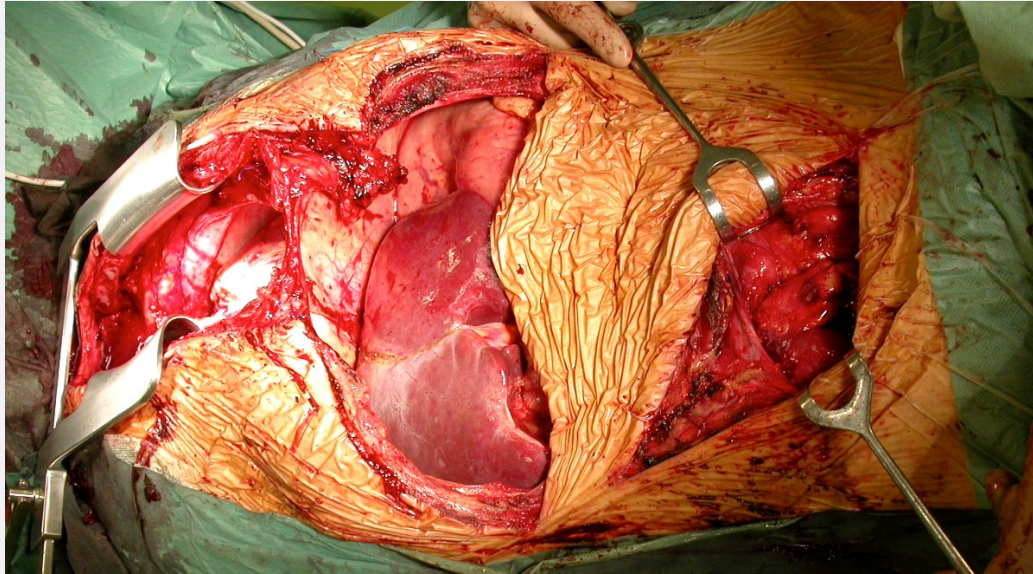
- induction (thymoglobulin, IVIG)
- CNI (cyclosporine, tacrolimus) + mykofenolate + corticosteroids
- mTOR (sirolimus, everolimus) + mykofenolate + corticosteroids

side effects:

- nephrotoxicity, diabetes, hypertension, infection, dyslipidemia, bone marrow suppression, neoplasms, osteoporosis, neurotoxicity

More organs transplantation - heart+liver+kidney – 04/2005

- cardiomyopathy
- toxonutritive cirrhosis
- chronic nephropathy
- + 18.10.2007 – hemorrhagic stroke



Two organs transplantations – CKTCH Brno – n=56



liver + kidney: 32

- simultaneously 23

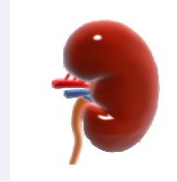
- subsequently 9



heart + kidney: 22

- simultaneously 9

- subsequently 13



heart + liver : 2

- simultaneously 1

- subsequently 1



died n=3

1x stroke (9y after Tx liver+kidney)

1x pneumonia (11y Tx liver+kidney)

1x pulm. embol.(1y Tx liver+kidney)

Gravidity after liver transplantation



Pregnancy in 7 women after liver Tx - 14 children
Intended pregnancy – reduction of immunosuppressive therapy
All children healthy

Liver Tx in 17 years old
Three children - 10, 7 and 2y
after liver Tx



Liver Tx in 25 years old (1998)
11/2000 son – 1st child after liver Tx in CZ
9/2003 daughter



