Overview of Cardiac Arrest During Structural Heart Intervention

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Disclosure Statement of Financial Interest

Within the past 12 months, I or my spouse/partner have had a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with the organization(s) listed below.

Affiliation/Financial Relationship

- Grant/Research Support
- Grant/Scientific Advisory Board
- Executive Physician Council

Company

- Edwards Lifesciences, Abbott
- Medtronic, Abbott
- Boston Scientific Corp



Type of Structural Heart Interventions (SHI)

- Wide range of physiology in Structural Interventions
- Stenotic lesions (e.g. AS) are usually more risk than regurgitant lesions (e.g. MR)
- Ventricular function (both left and right, pulmonary pressures) brackets how much room for error
- Status of coronary perfusion dictates temporal rate of deterioration



Cardiac Arrest in SHI does not occur "out of the blue"

- Prodromes of Cardiac Arrest
 - Bradycardia
 - Tachycardia (AF or VT)
 - ST Changes on EKG
 - Hypotension
 - Respiratory compromise



Cardiac Arrest in SHI does not occur "out of the blue"

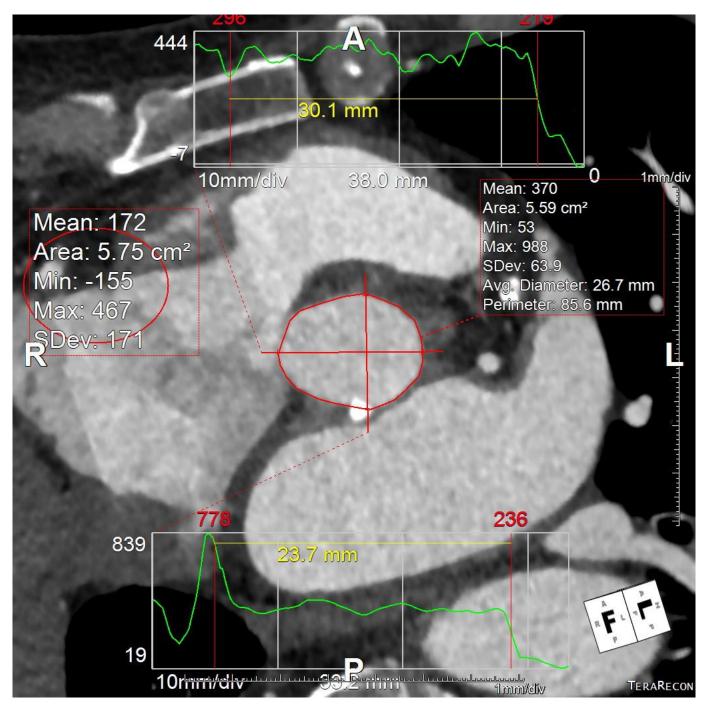
- Prodromes of Cardiac Arrest
 - Bradycardia
 - Tachycardia (AF or VT)
 - ST Changes on EKG
 - Hypotension
 - Bleeding
 - Coronary obstruction
 - Tamponade
 - LV compromise
 - Respiratory compromise



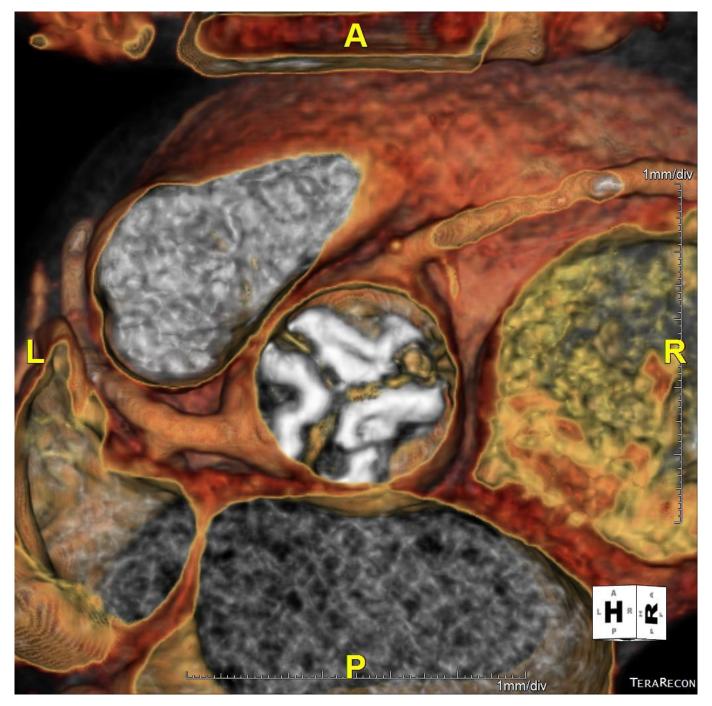
1st Case Presentation: F.C.

- 81 year old man with HTN, HL, Prostate CA and symptomatic AS with DOE and fatigue.
- Normal PFTs, Frail 0/4, creatinine 0.97.
- Echo: mean gradient 60, EF 49%.
- Coronary: 40-50% LAD, FFR 0.83.
- Vascular Access: greater than 8mm bilaterally
- STS: 1.9%, low risk
- Self-pay, off label use.
- 29mm S3

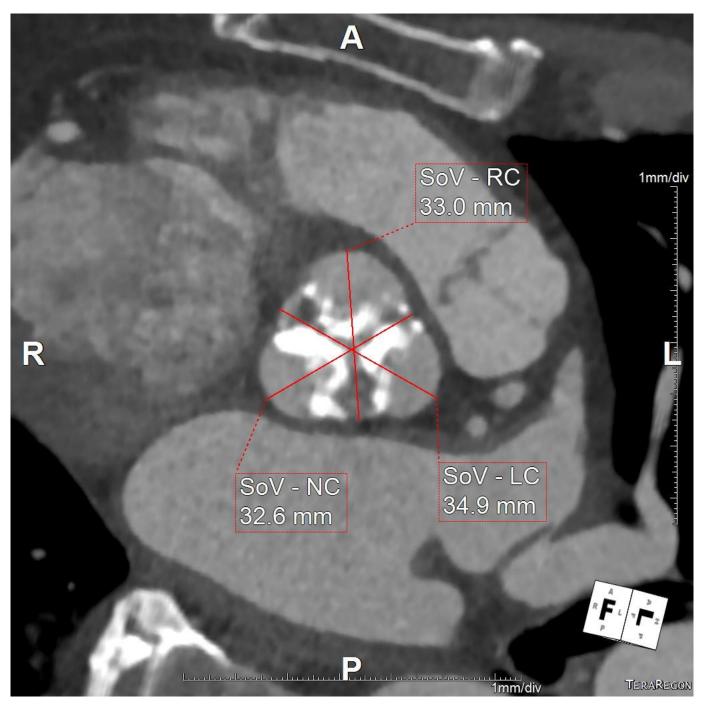




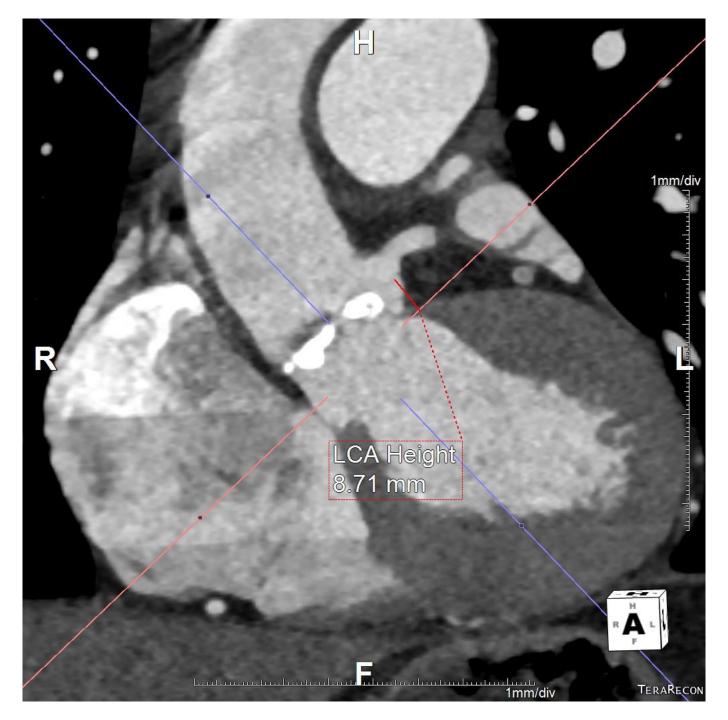








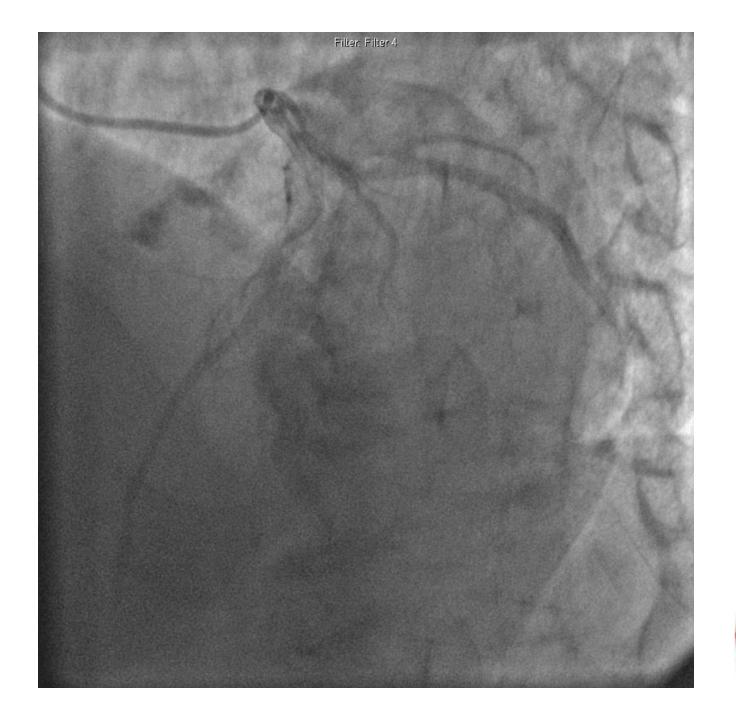












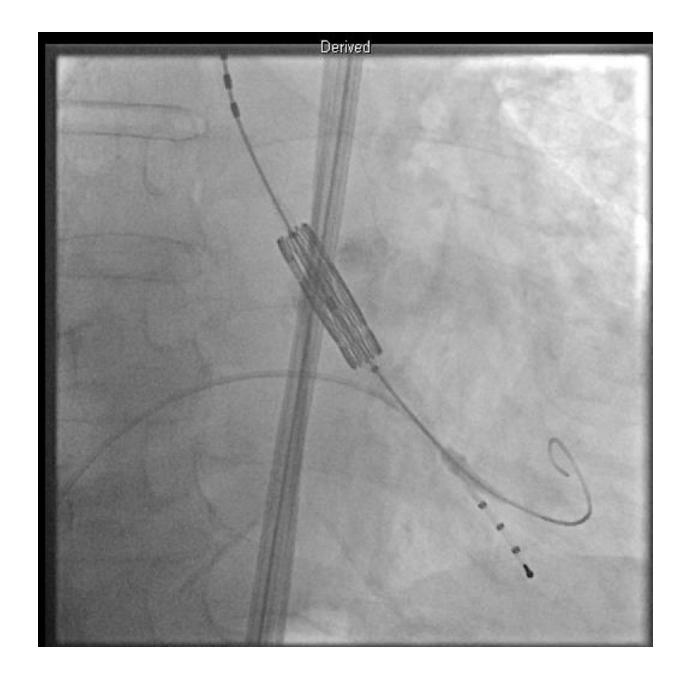














Hypotension VF CPR





1St Case Presentation (2): F.C.

- Complete coronary obstruction
- Fem-fem bypass with 18F A and 25F V
- Sternotomy with removal of the S3
- 23mm Magna Ease valve
- Extubate POD 1
- Post-op AF
- D/C POD 8
- Normal LV (EF 58%) 1 month later and normal activities



Retrospective Relook

- SoV Diameters: 33/34.9....Low risk
- LCA height: 8.7....high risk
- RCA height: 11.6....high risk
- Large Valve: 29mm S3
- Bulky nodule in L and R: 4 to 5mm
- LCA: 35-(29+5) = 1
- RCA: 33-(29+4) = 0



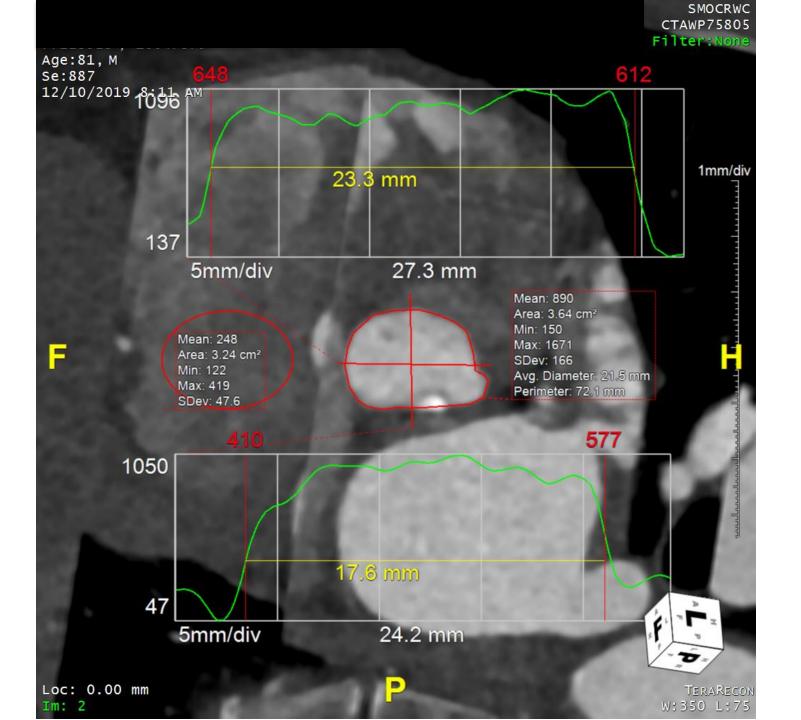
2nd Case Presentation:

- 81 year old man with HTN, DM, CAD with PCI.
- Echo: mean gradient 49, EF 65%.
- Annular Area of 364mm2
- STS: 3.3%, intermediate risk
- 23mm S3

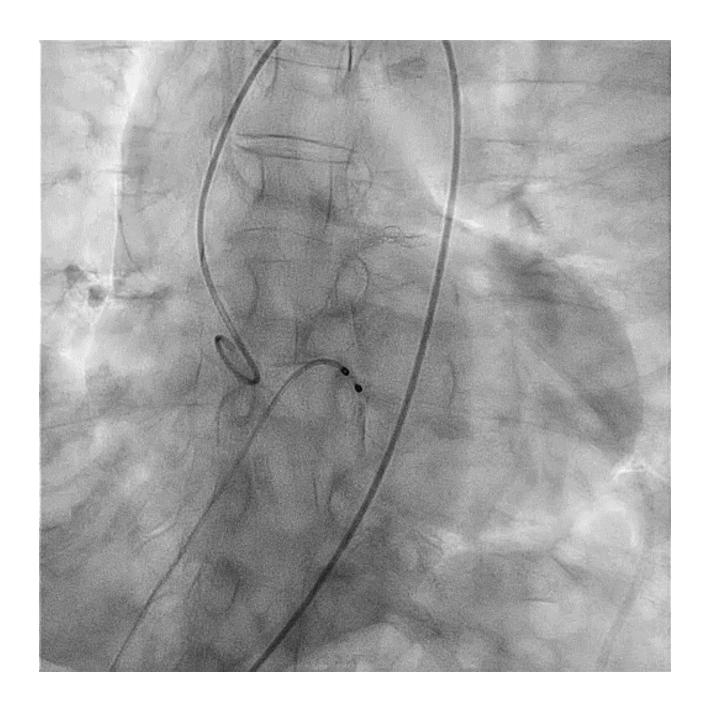




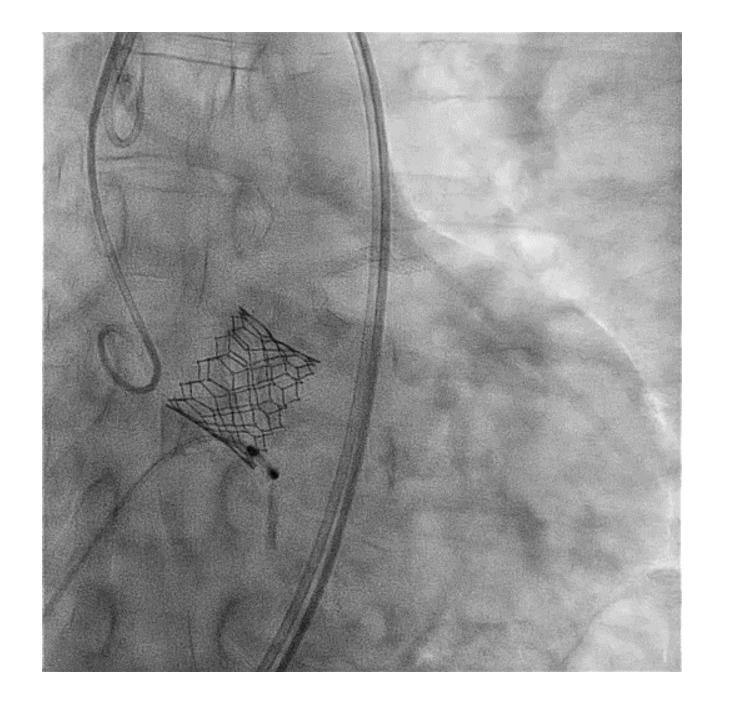




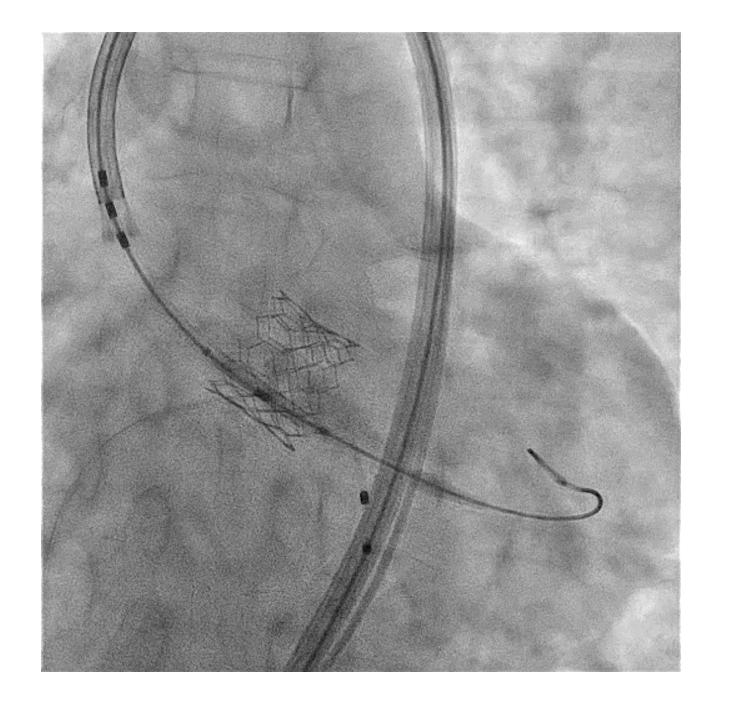




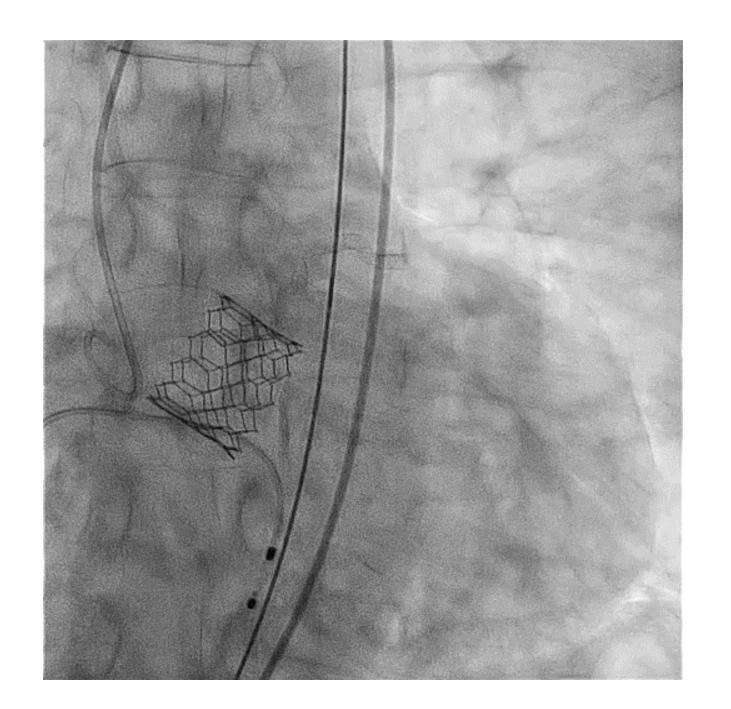




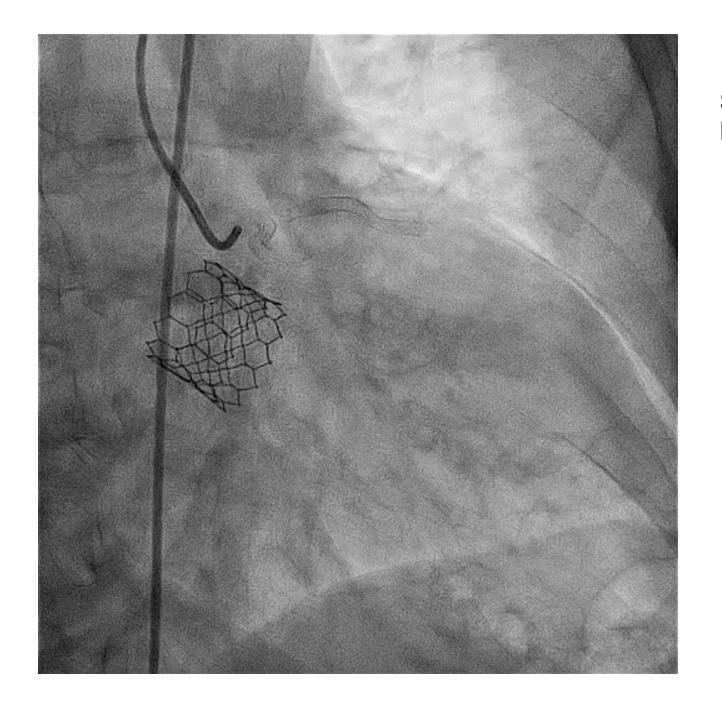






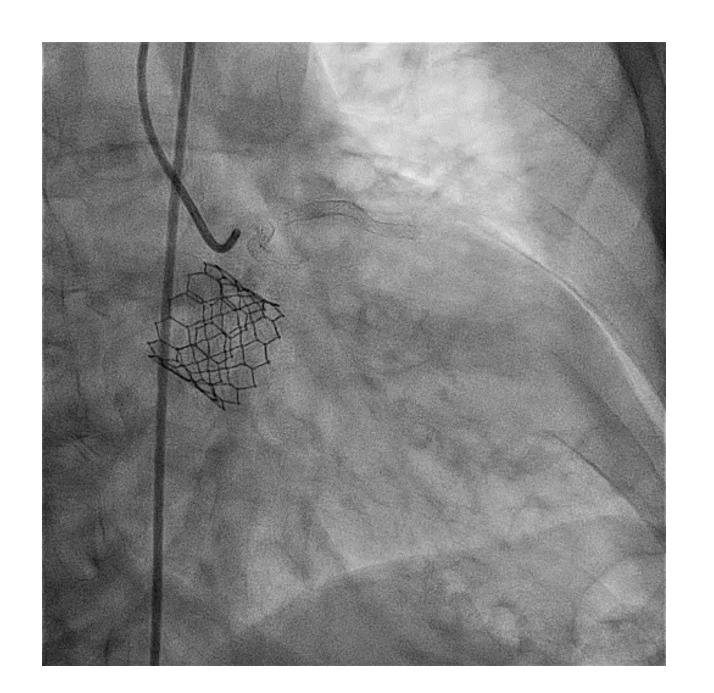




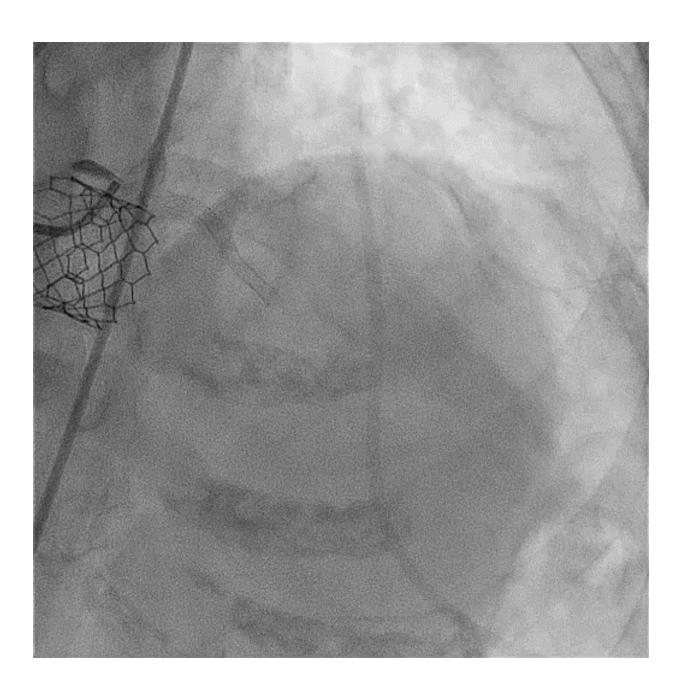


ST Depression



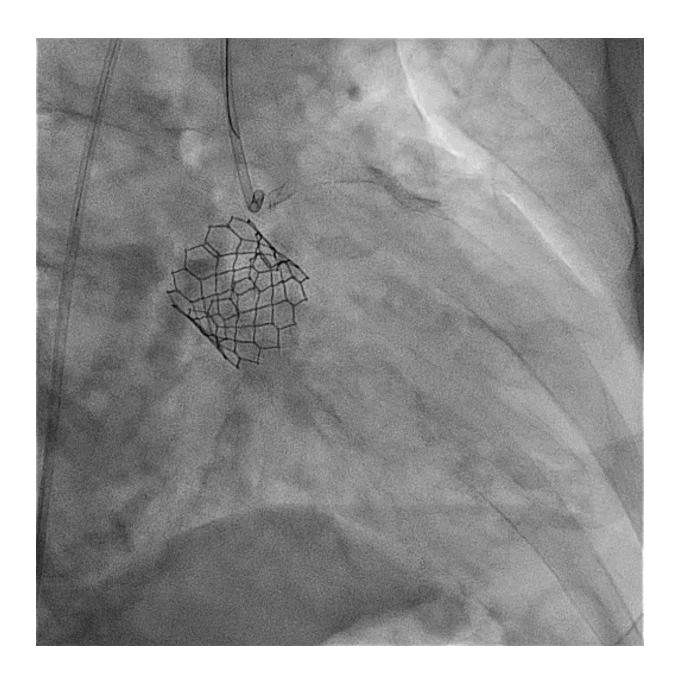






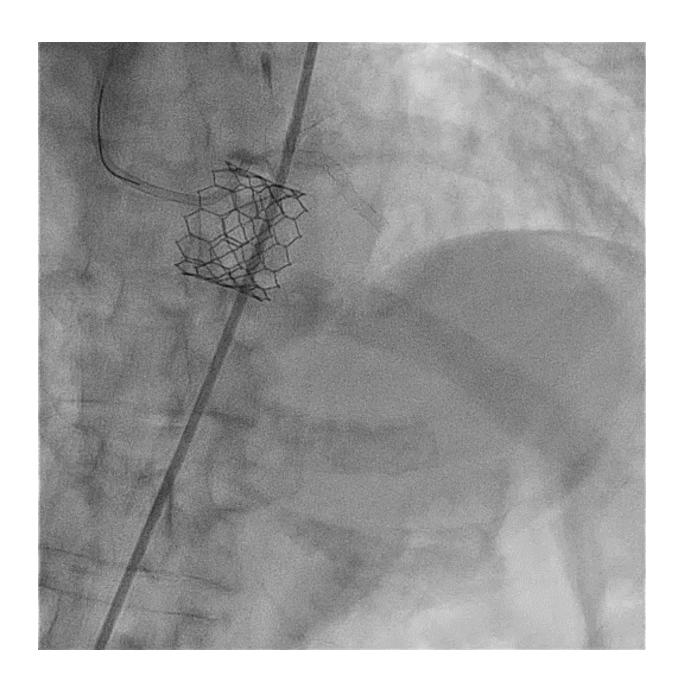
POBA to diagonal, no change



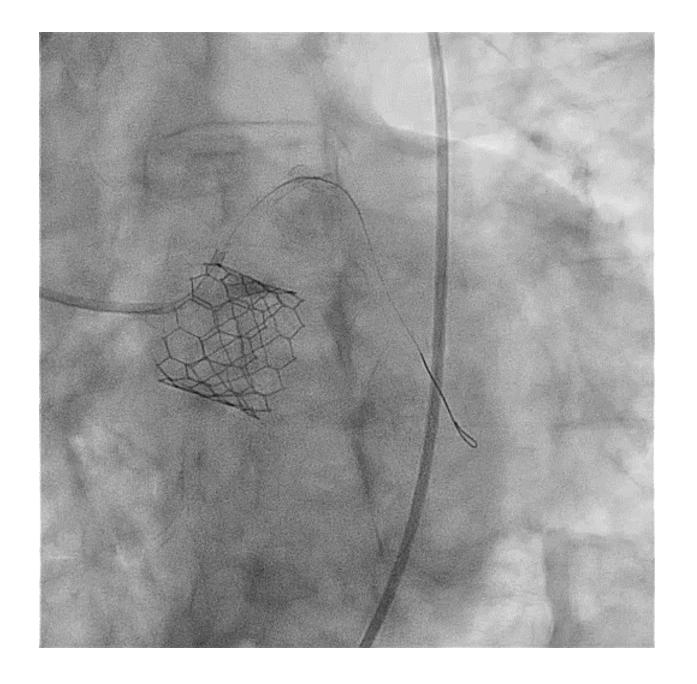


4 hrs later: Persistent ST and chest pain











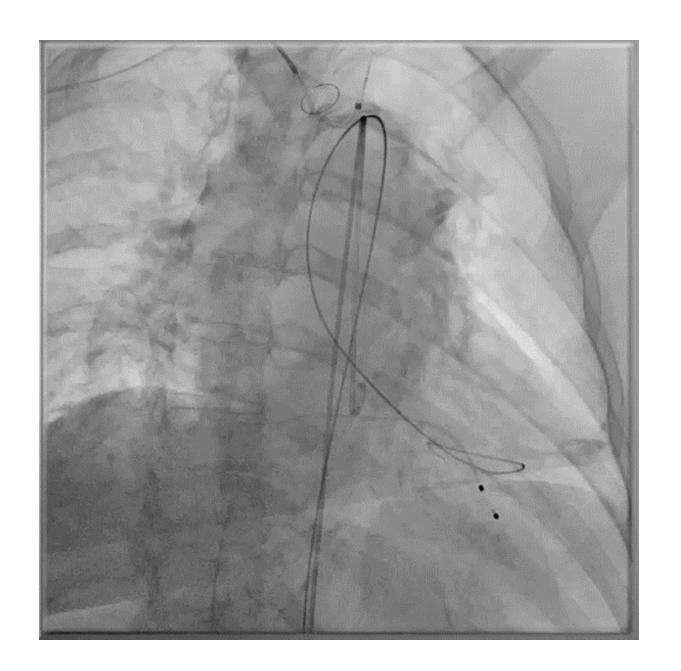
2nd Case Presentation:

- CT: Pseudoaneurysm arising along the left coronary cusp with a narrowing neck measuring 2mm.
 Protrudes below the takeoff of the left main coronary artery. Contrast pocket 19x11x12mm.
- Small to Moderate pericardial effusion, compression of right ventricle
- Surgery: 100cc of bloody pericardial effusion, perforation of left sinus to dome of left atrium. Aortic replacement with 26mm Inspiras inside 26mm Dacron graft
- Done well 2 years post

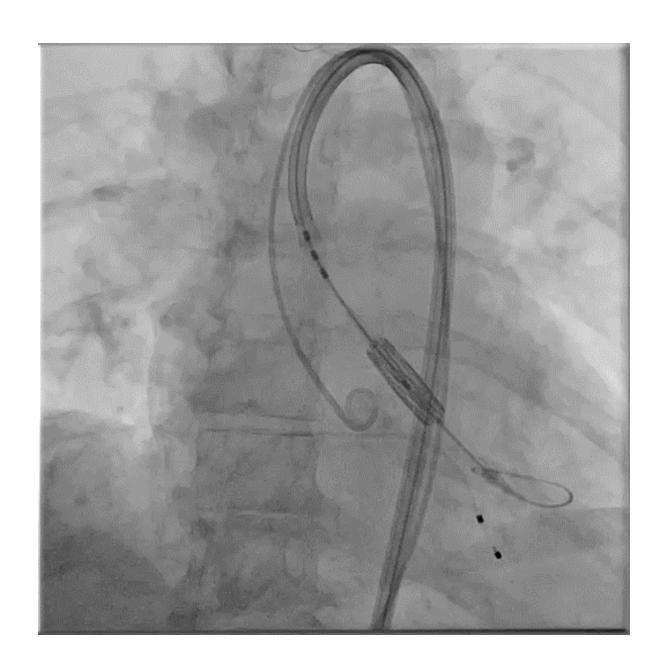
3rd Case Presentation:

- 74 year old women on steroids for connective tissue disease
- Bicuspid Type 0.











3rd Case Presentation:

- Pericardial effusion, drained
- LV laceration by wire
- Continue to significant output
- Sternotomy and LV repair
- Multi-organ failure after 2 months in-hospital
- Expired



Other Structural Heart Interventions (MitraClip, LAA Closure, ASD Closure)

- Hypotension
 - Bleeding
 - Tamponade
 - LV compromise



Conclusions

- Cardiac Arrest is uncommon in structural interventions
- Prodromes are common and need immediate attention and diagnosis and treatment
- Premordial prevention is best, know the patient clinical details, imaging details and case specific potential risks

