

Transcatheter Interventions in Children and Young Adults

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Minneapolis Heart Institute Foundation Grand Rounds 11/24/2025





Congenital Heart Disease



- Most common congenital disorder
 - 1-2%
 - In general 60% mild, 30% moderate, 10% are complex cases
 - 25% require surgery or catheter based intervention in 1st year of life

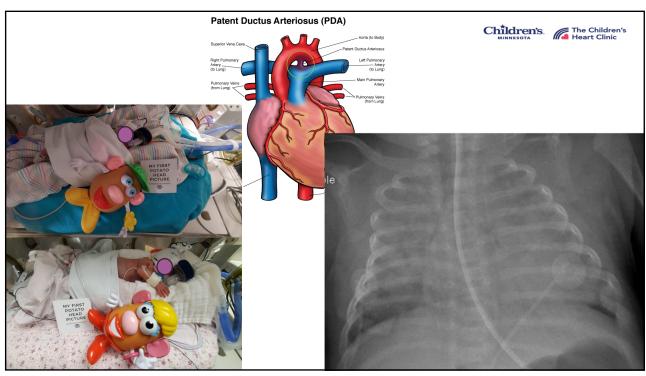
97% will survive until adulthood

- 70% of those alive at 18 years will live to at least 70 years of age
- Many more adults living with CHD than there are children with CHD
- From the 1980s to today, the chance of survival to adulthood has increased from 50% to 85% for the most complex CHD, from 70% to 92% for less complex CHD, and from 95% to 99% for the least complex CHD

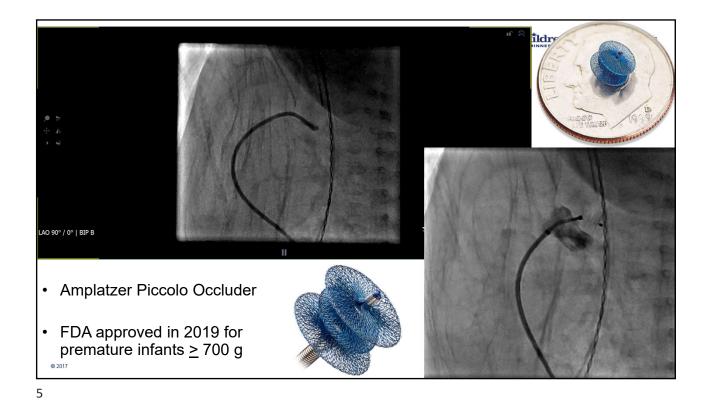


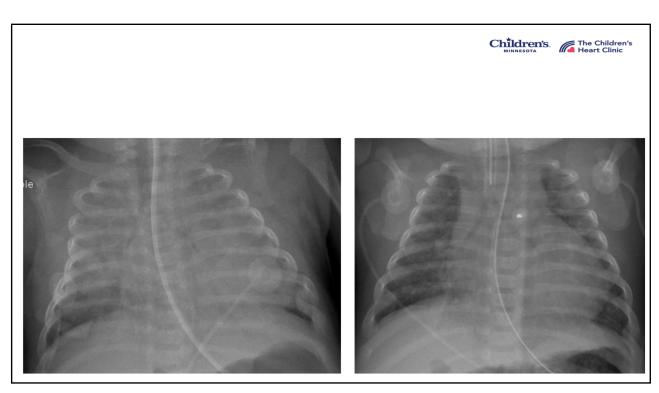
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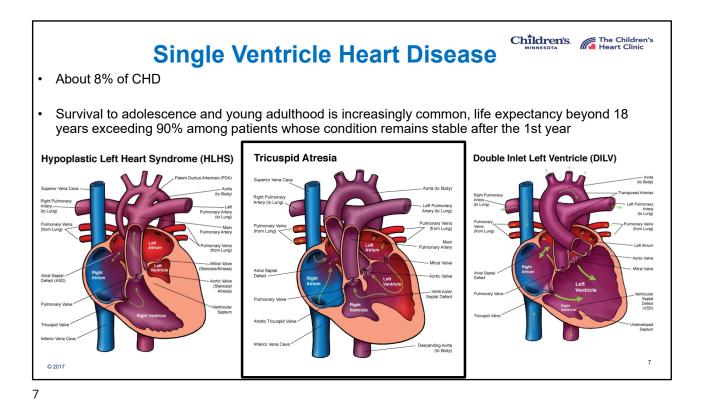
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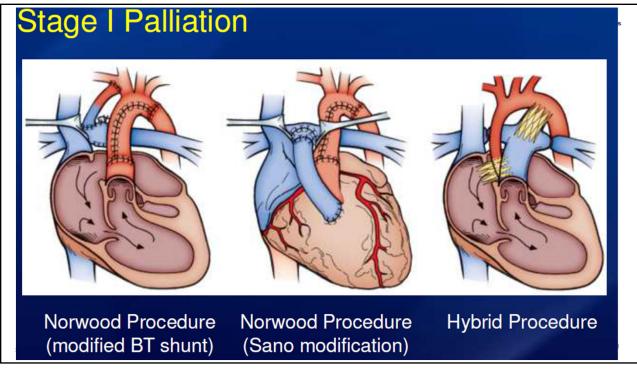


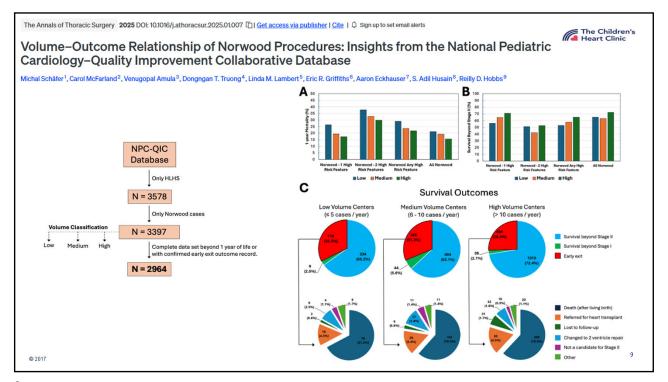
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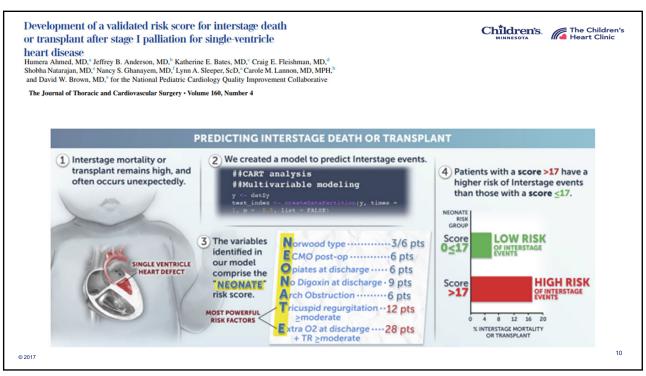


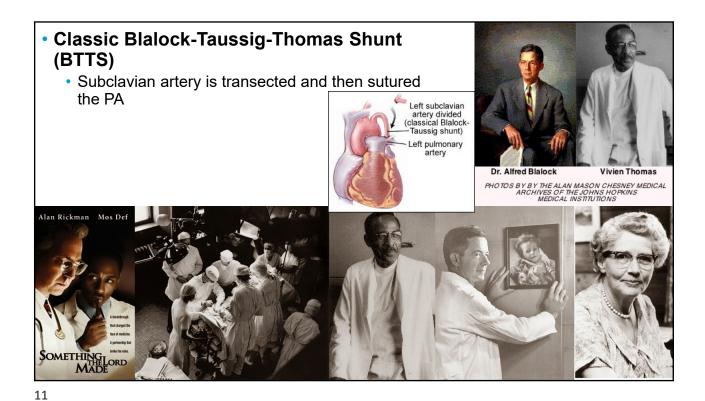


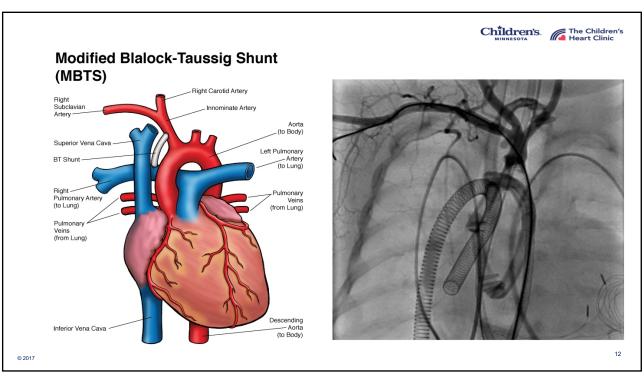


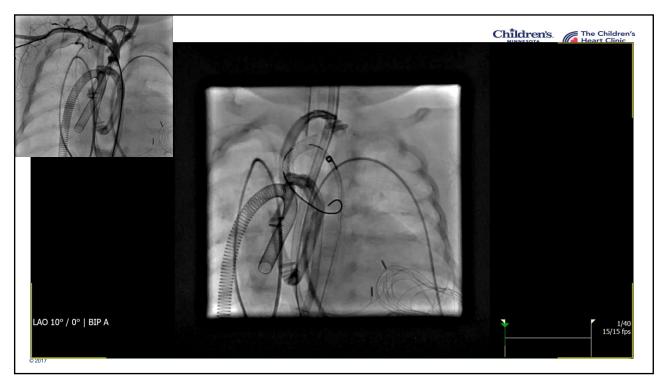


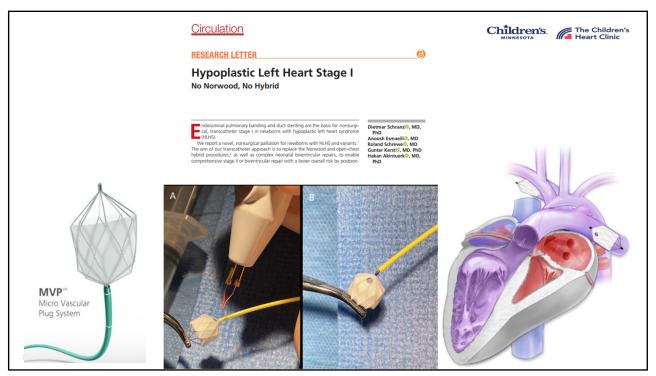


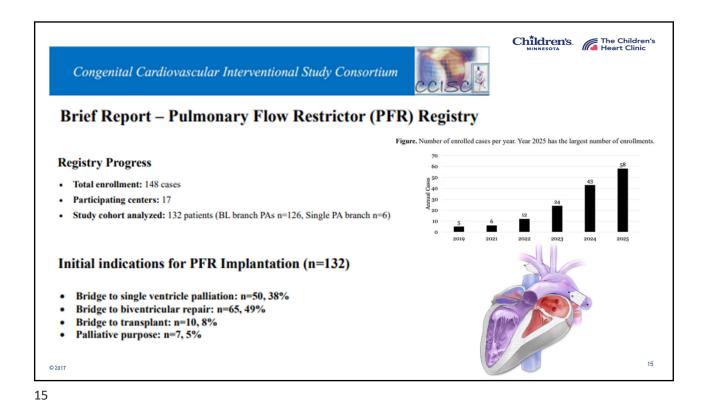












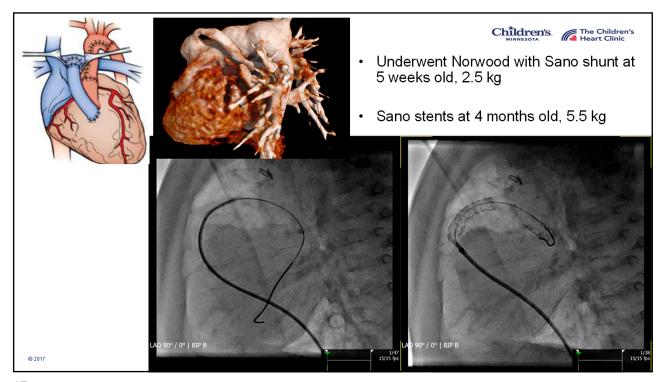
Pulmonary Flow Restrictors

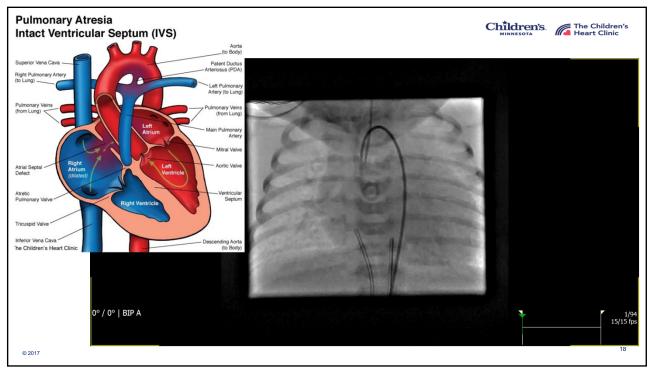
The Children's Heart Clinic

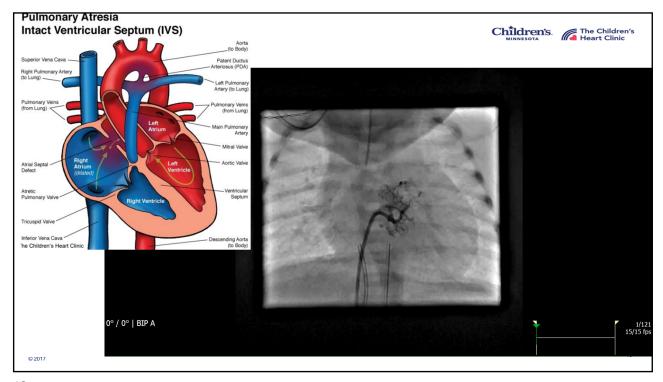
100/0° | BBPA

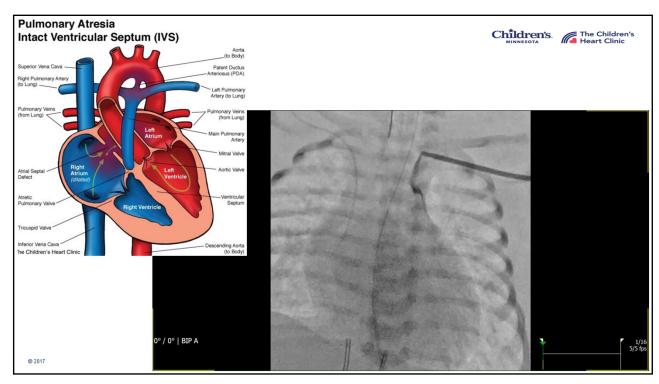
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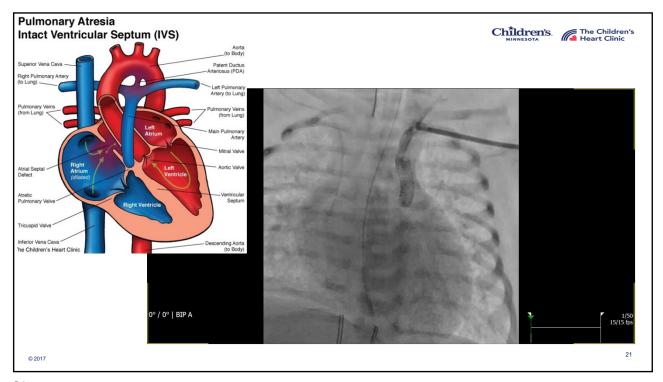
1015 bp

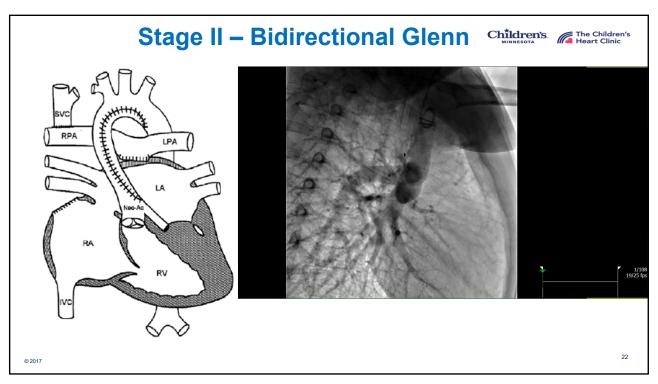


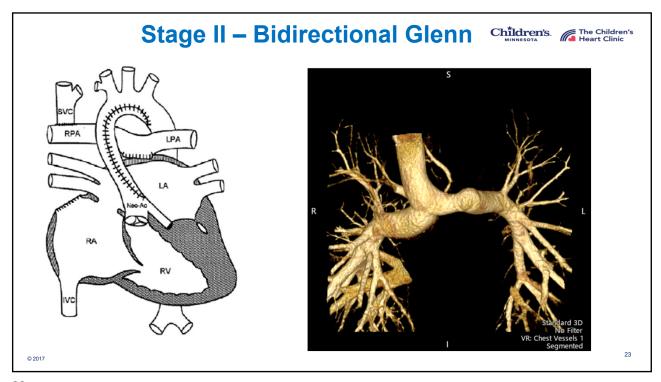


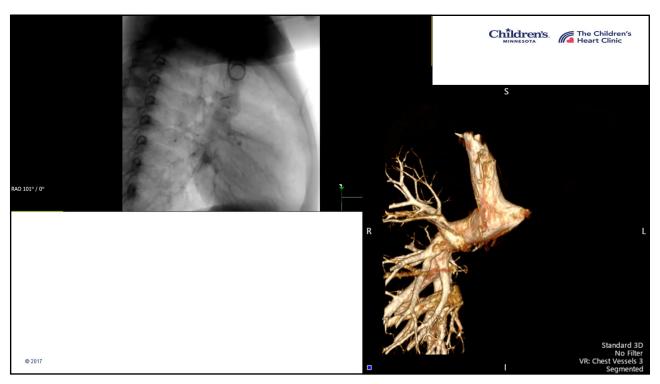


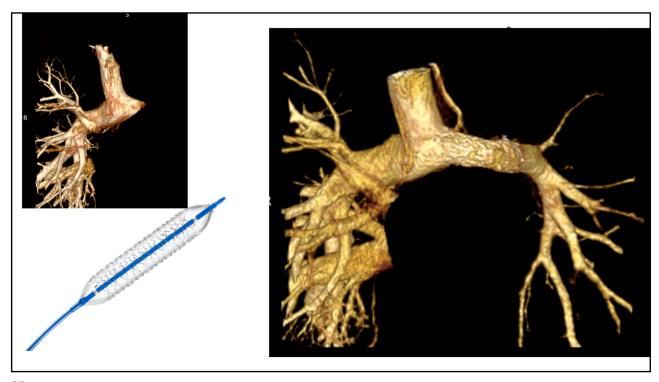


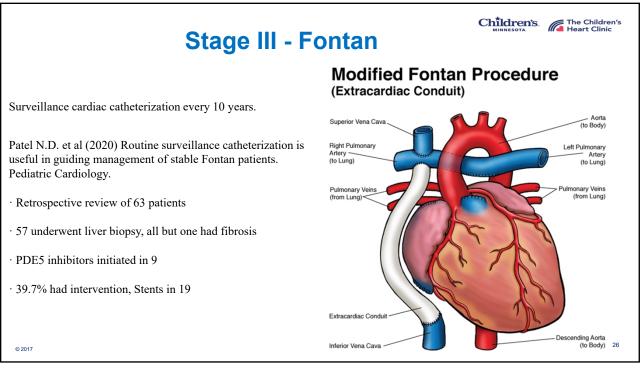




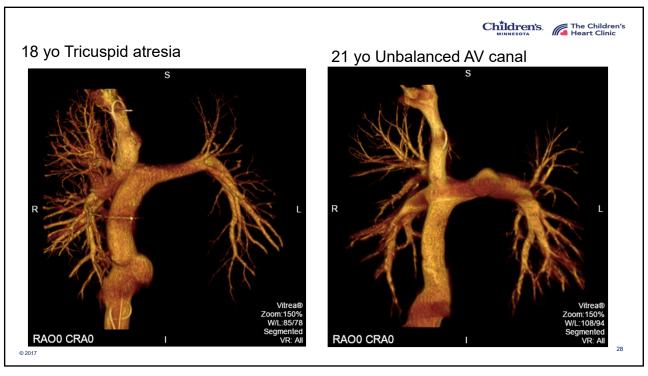




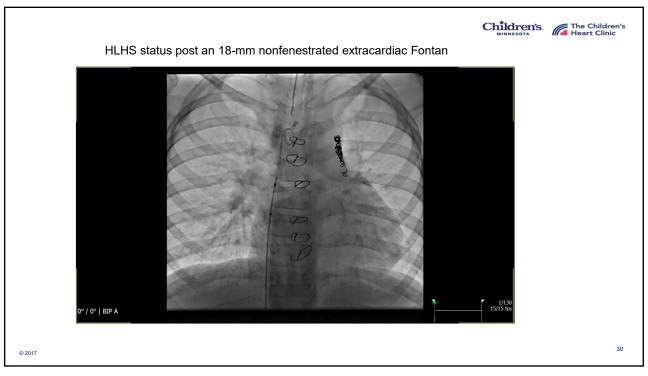


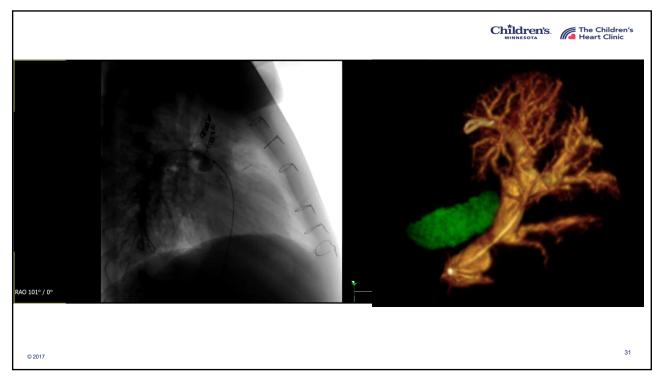


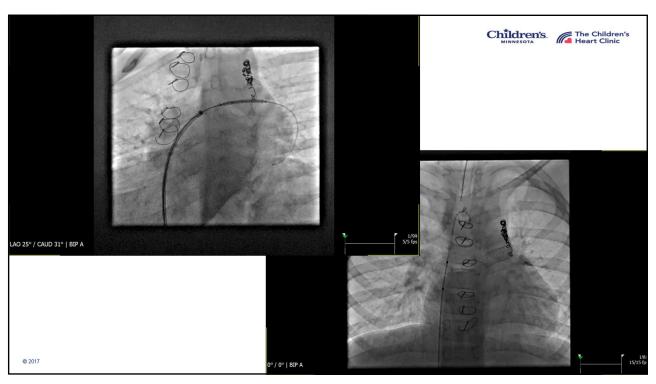
Postop year	ECG	Holter	Echo	CXR	Labs	Liver Labs	Stress Test	cMR	Liver US with Elastography	Cath	Other
1	ECG	Holter	ECHO	CXR							Nutrition consult
2	ECG		ЕСНО								Neurodevelopment
3	ECG	Holter	ECHO		Routine	Liver					PFTs, renal US w/doppler
4	ECG		ECHO	CXR							Dexa scan?
5	ECG	Holter	ECHO		Routine	Liver			US		
6	ECG		ECHO				Stress				Nutrition consult
7	ECG	Holter	ECHO	CXR	Routine	Liver					Neurodevelopment, renal US w/Doppler?
8	ECG		ECHO					cMR			PFTs
9	ECG	Holter	ECHO		Routine	Liver	Stress		US		
10	ECG		ECHO	CXR						CATH	?Sleep Study, renal US w/Doppler
11	ECG	Holter	ECHO		Routine	Liver					Nutrition consult
12	ECG		ECHO				Stress				PFTs, Neurodevelopment
13	ECG	Holter	ECHO	CXR	Routine	Liver		cMR			Dexa scan?, renal US w/Doppler
14	ECG		ECHO								
15	ECG	Holter	ECHO		Routine	Liver	Stress		US		Nutrition consult, neurodevelopmen
16	ECG		ECHO	CXR				cMR			Renal US w/Doppler
17	ECG	Holter	ECHO		Routine	Liver					PFTs
18	ECG		ECHO				Stress				
19	ECG	Holter	ECHO	CXR	Routine	Liver		cMR			Renal US w/doppler
20	ECG		ECHO								
21	ECG	Holter	ECHO		Routine	Liver	Stress			CATH	

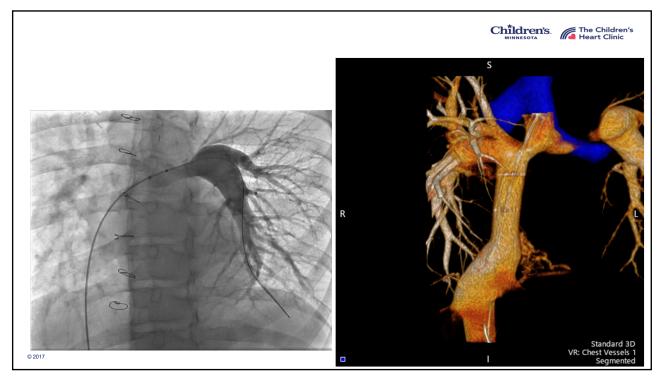


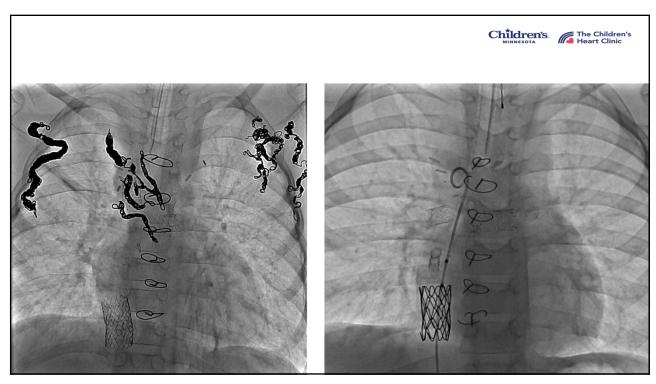


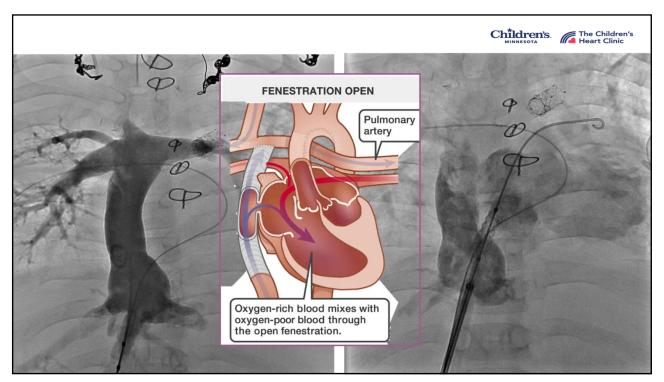












Notable Late Complications





Plastic Bronchitis

< 5% Fontan Patients

Bronchial protein loss

- Lymphatic leak
- Fibrinous bronchial casts

Airway obstruction

- Wheezing



Protein Losing Enteropathy

5-12% Fontan patients

Intestinal protein loss

- Lymphatic leak
- Diarrhea, abd pain/fullness, effusions, ascites (abd fluid)

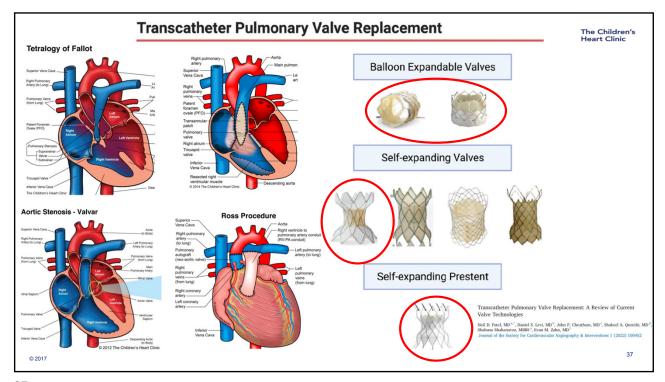
Due to poor gut perfusion

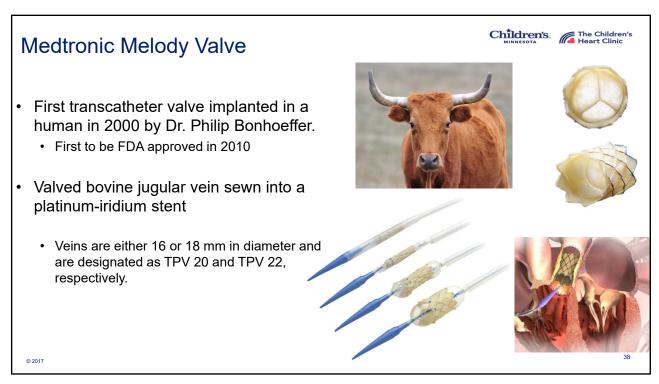
- Venous congestion/lymphatic overload

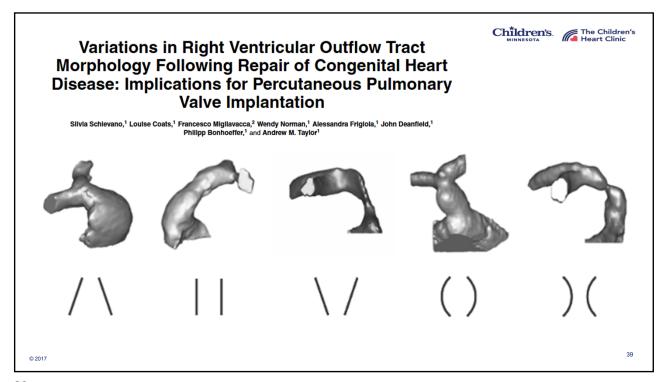
AV valve failure

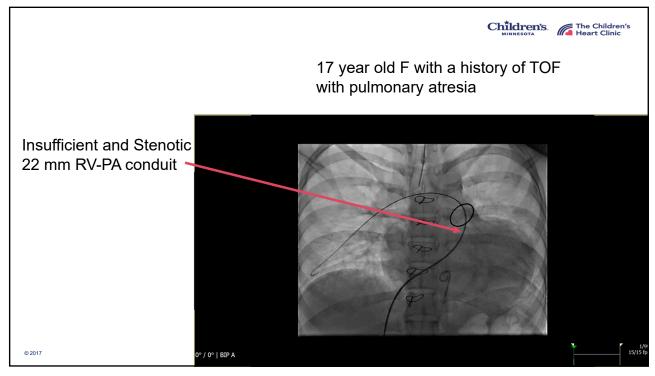
~50% patients at age 25 Less if mitral valve morphology Higher risk if valve operation performed at time of Fontan®

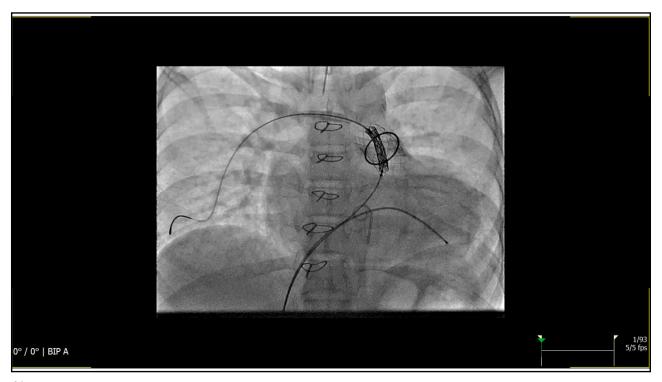
© 2017 Rychik J, Goldberg, D. Late Consequences of the Fontan Operation. *Circulation*. 2014;130:1525-1528.

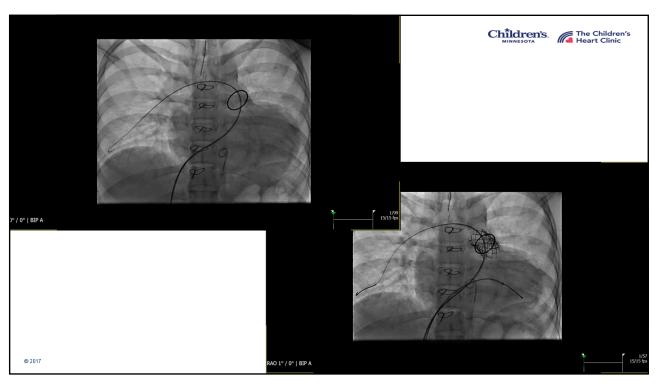


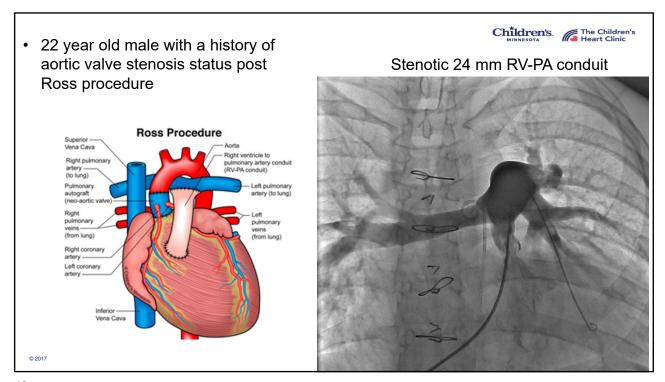


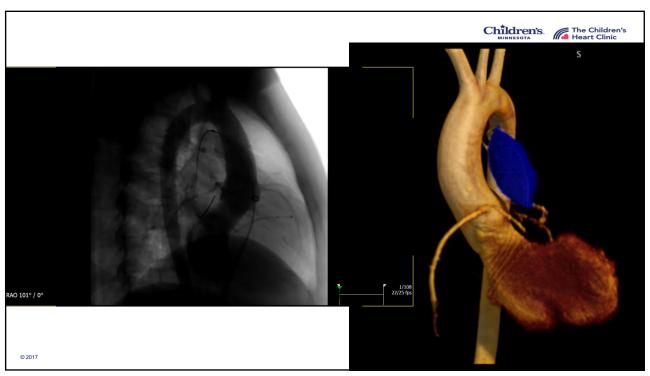


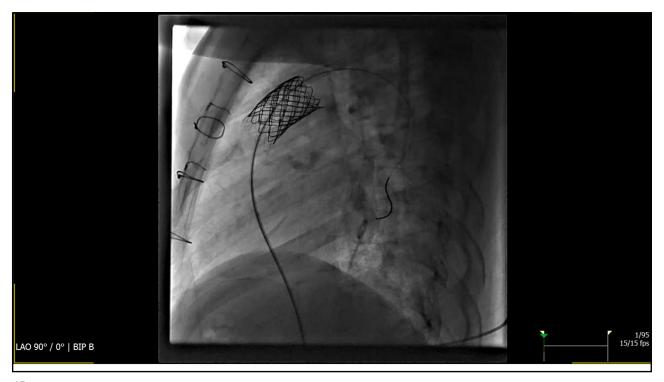


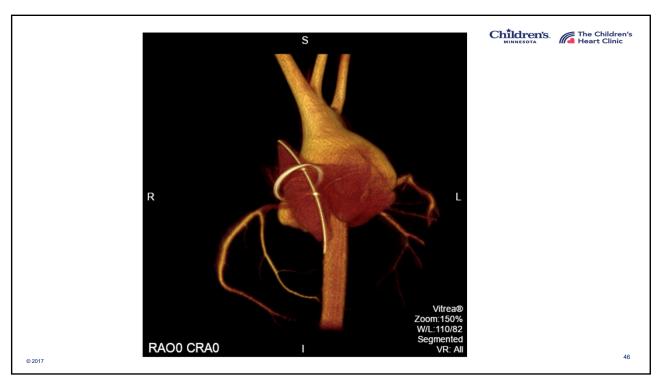








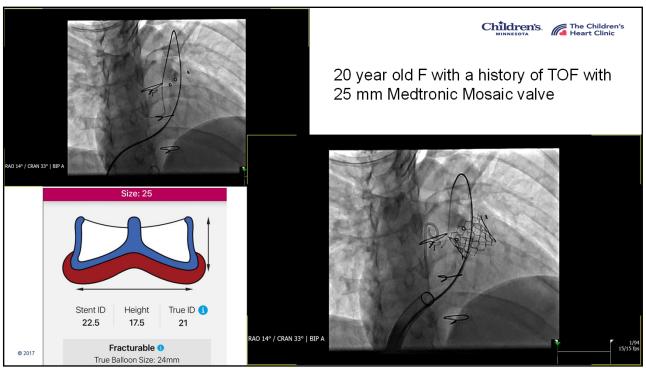


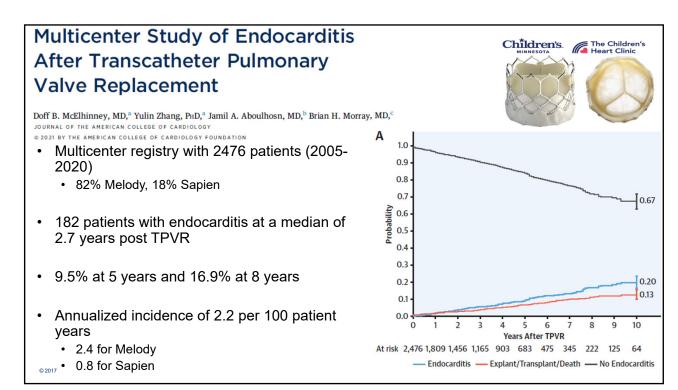


Edwards Sapien Designed for aortic position First pulmonary implantation in 2006 FDA approved for dysfunctional bioprosthetic valves/conduits (2017) Bovine pericardium on cobalt-chromium frame using polyethylene terephthalate (PET) fabric Shorter than Melody The Children's The Children's The Children's Heart Clinic Figure 3. Edwards SAPEN THY iterations. (A) SAPEN 3 valve, (C) SAPEN 3 Ultra valve.

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19, 23, 26, and 29 mm





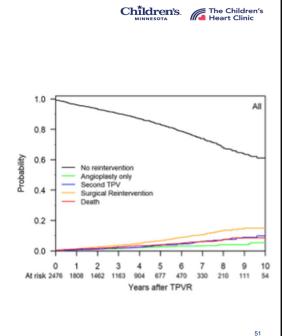
Reintervention and Survival The Children's Children's. After Transcatheter Pulmonary Valve Replacement Doff B, McElhinney, MD, a Yulin Zhang, PhD, a Daniel S, Levi, MD, b Stanimir Georgiev, MD, JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CARDIOLOGY © 2022 BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CARDIOLOGY FOUNDATION Multicenter registry with 2476 patients (2005-2020) 82% Melody, 18% Sapien 95 deaths, incidence of death was 8.9% 8 years post-TPVR 20 Noncardia Age at TPVR, the existence of a prosthetic valve in other positions, existing transvenous pacemaker or ICD ≥60 years 50-59 years 15 40-49 years Comparable to what has been reported in for 30-39 years 19-29 years In a 288-patient cohort of patients who received large-diameter conduits (median age: 19 years), estimated survival was 87% 10 years after implant (Buber et al 2014), in a younger population of 216 patients, Brown et al (2011) reported 89% to 95% survival at 5 to 10 years, depending on conduit type. © 2017

Reintervention and Survival After Transcatheter Pulmonary Valve Replacement

Doff B. McElhinney, MD, $^{\rm a}$ Yulin Zhang, PhD, $^{\rm a}$ Daniel S. Levi, MD, $^{\rm b}$ Stanimir Georgiev, MD, $^{\rm c}$

- A total of 258 patients underwent reintervention
 - Survival and freedom from reintervention are generally comparable to outcomes of surgical valve replacement
 - · Incidence of any reintervention was 25.1% at 8 years
 - TPV explant and surgical valve replacement 14.4% at 8 years
 - 50% primary indication of TPV obstruction without endocarditis
 - · Over 30% were endocarditis
 - · 7% for PI or mixed PS/PI

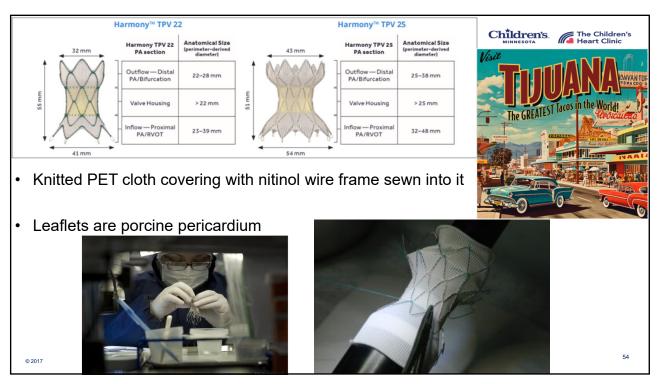
© 2017 About ½ first reintervention were transcatheter

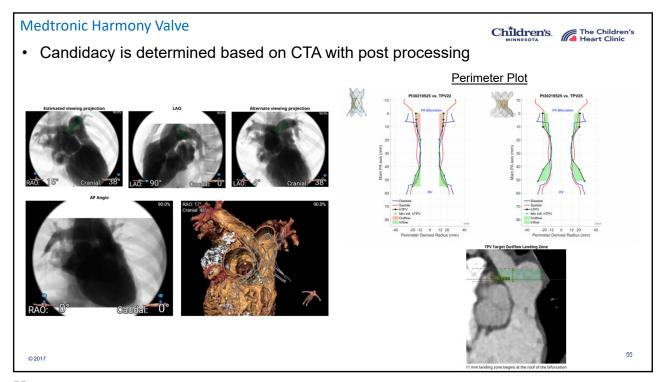


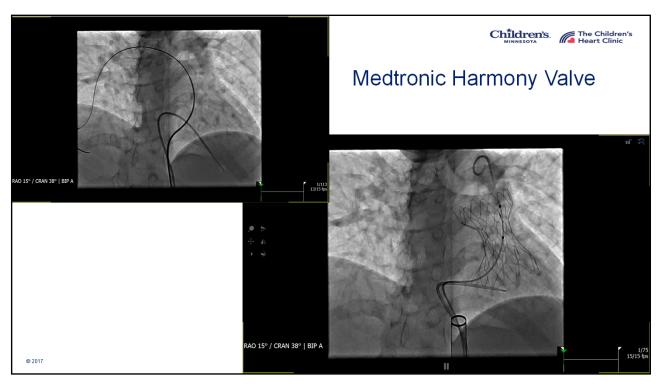
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Medtronic Harmony Valve First FDA-approved transcatheter valve specifically designed to treat severe pulmonary regurgitation in patients with a native or surgically-repaired right ventricular outflow tract.







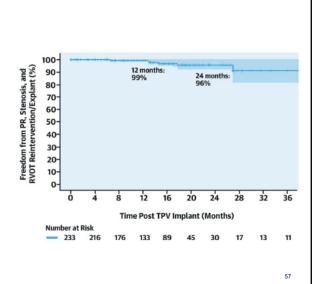


Early Outcomes From a Multicenter Transcatheter Self-Expanding Pulmonary Valve Replacement Registry

 $Brvan\ H.\ Goldstein.\ MD,^e\ Doff\ B.\ McElhinnev.\ MD,^b\ Matthew\ J.\ Gillespie,\ MD,^e\ Jamil\ A.\ Aboulhosn,\ MD,^d\ IOURNAL\ OF\ THE\ AMERICAN COLLEGE\ OF\ CARDIOLOGY$

- 243 patients from 11 centers through 4/30/22
 - · Freedom from PR, PS, RVOT intervention
 - 99% at 1 year and 96% at 2 years
 - Endocarditis in 6 patients at a median of 11 mo
 - · 2 medical therapy, 2 explantation, 2 deaths
 - · 6 RVOT re-interventions
 - 5 deaths

₩ 20

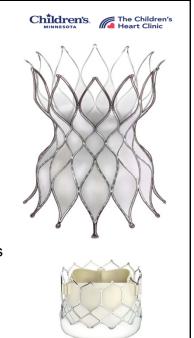


Children's. The Children's Heart Clinic

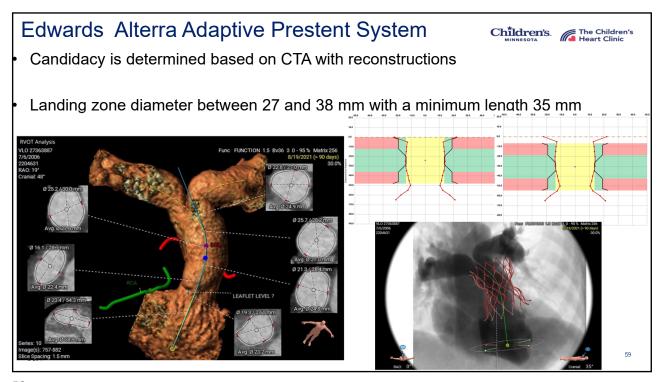
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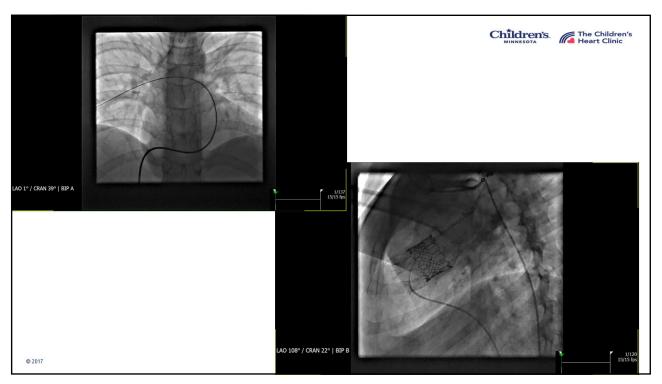
Edwards Alterra Adaptive Prestent System

- Designed to remodel RVOT for suitable landing zone for 29 mm Sapien 3
 - · FDA approved in 2021 for patients with severe PI
- · Self-expanding, radiopaque, nitinol frame
- Symmetrical frame design with the inflow and outflow diameters equal to 40 mm and the central section measures 27 mm



© 2017





Edwards Alterra Adaptive Prestent System

- 1 year data, 60 patients
- 33% with transient arrythmias but none after 30 days
- 16.7% with new or worsened TR
 - Likely secondary to Commander delivery system which has been replaced with new covered design
- Improved PR and RV EDV

ahn E, Dimas V, Babaliaros V, Kim D, Lim S, Morgan G. Transcatheter pulmonary valve implantation with the Alterra adaptive Prestent and SAPIEN 3

The Children's Heart Clinic

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Coarctation of the Aorta

- 5-8% of congenital heart disease
- Stenting is an option in native and post-surgical residual coarctation





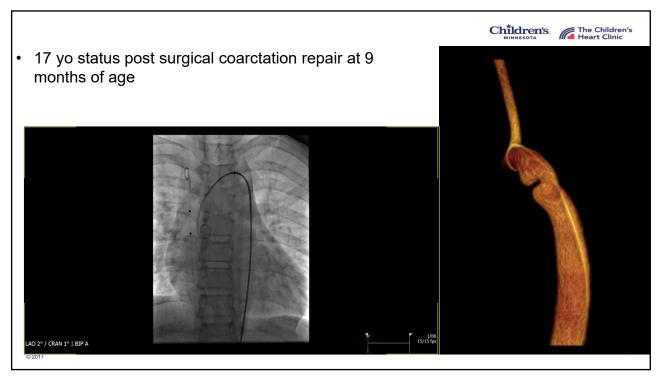
Children's. The Children's Heart Clinic

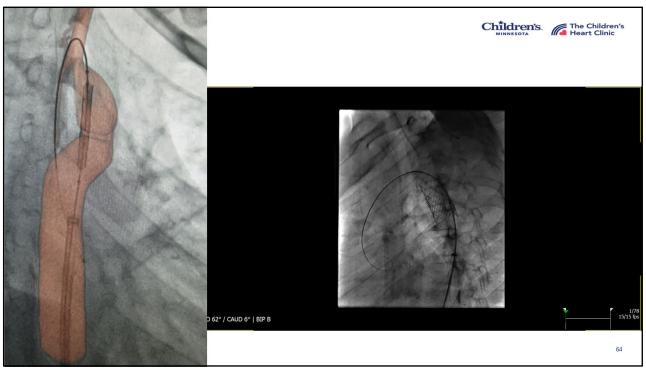




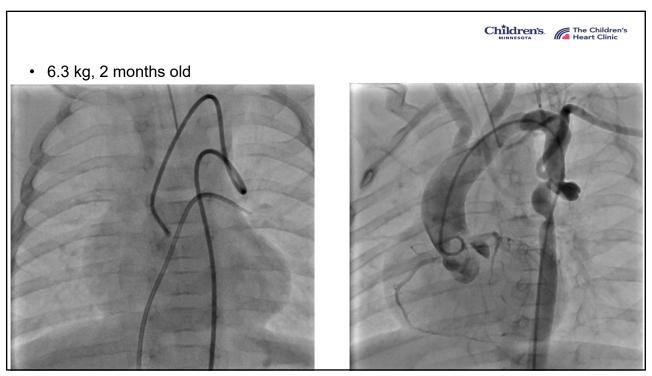
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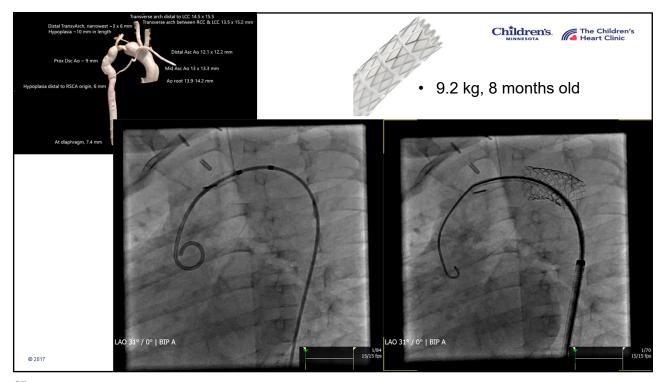
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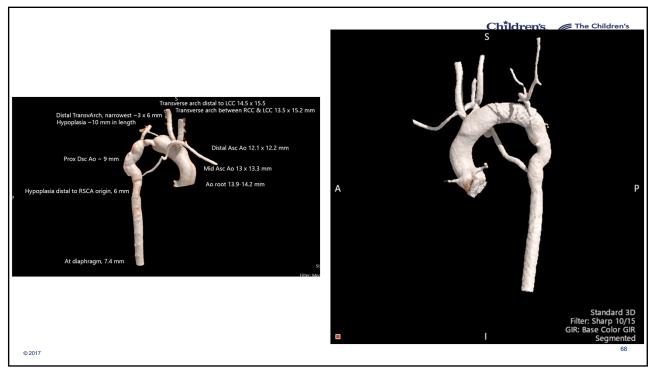


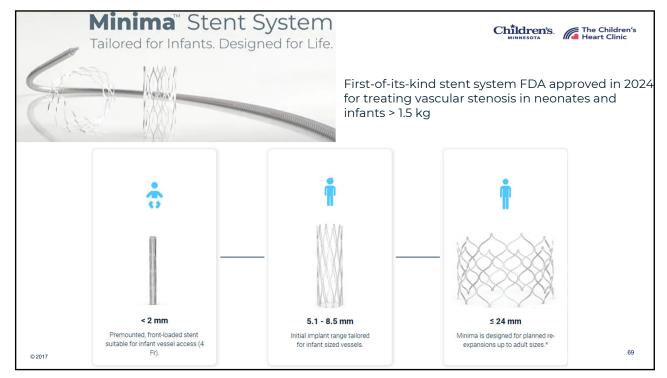


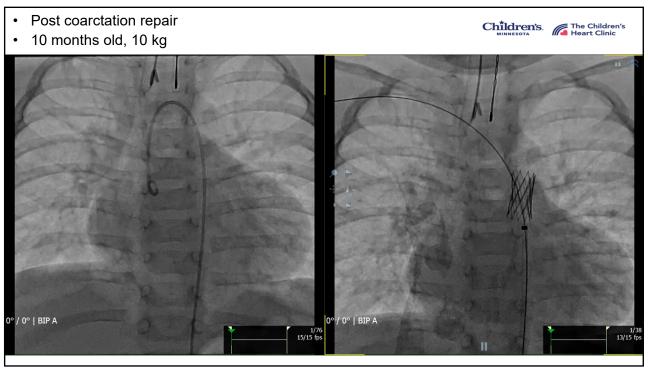












2018 AHA/ACC Guideline for the **Management of Adults With Congenital Heart Disease: A Report of the American** College of Cardiology/American Heart **Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines**





As patients with ACHD grow beyond the pediatric age group, continued access to specialized cardiovascular care presents several challenges:

- · Lack of guided transfer from pediatric to adult care;
- · Insufficient availability of ACHD programs;
- · Inadequate insurance coverage;
- · Deficient education of patients and caregivers regarding ACHD;
- Inadequate resources for patients with cognitive or psychosocial impairment;
- · Lack of comprehensive case management; and
- Different needs for evaluation and management compared with adults with acquired cardiovascular disease.

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Patients with complex CHD have generally better outcomes when cared for in an integrated,





Table 5. Key Personnel and Services Recommended for ACHD Programs	Services Echocardiography, including TEE and intraoperative TEE*					
Personnel						
ACHD board-eligible/board-certified cardiologists	CHD diagnostic and interventional catheterization*					
Congenital cardiac surgeons	CHD electrophysiology/pacing/ICD implantation*:					
Nurses/physician assistants/nurse practitioners	Exercise testing					
Cardiac anesthesiologists with CHD training/expertise	Echocardiographic Radionuclide Cardiopulmonary Cardiac imaging/radiology*: CMR					
Multidisciplinary teams:						
High-risk obstetrics						
Pulmonary hypertension						
HF/transplant						
Genetics						
Hepatology	CCT					
Cardiac pathology	Nuclear medicine					
Rehabilitation services	Information technology: Data collection					
Social services						
Psychological services	Database support					
Financial counselors	Quality assessment review/protocols					



