



Society of Thoracic Surgeons

Intermacs & Pedimacs User Group
Webinar

April 24, 2024

Agenda

- ▶ Welcome and introductions
- ▶ STS housekeeping
- ▶ New Data Manager (part II) presentation by Rebecca Harap, RN
- ▶ Open Discussion
 - ▶ Please use the Q&A Function
 - ▶ We will answer as many questions as possible
 - ▶ We encourage your feedback and want to hear from you!

Important Dates

- INTERMACS/PEDIMACS QUALITY ASSURANCE WEBINAR- APRIL 25TH @ 2PM CT
- DATA ENTRY DEADLINE FOR Q1- APRIL 30TH

When are the reports distributed?

Calendar Quarter	Data Entry Deadline	Coverage Stop Date	Distribution Date
Q1	April 30th	March 31st	June 30th
Q2	July 31st	June 30th	September 30th
Q3	October 31st	September 30th	December 31st
Q4	January 31st	December 31st	March 31st



AQO 2024

- ▶ Registration is open!
- ▶ Wednesday, September 11th-Intermacs/Pedimacs
- ▶ In-person pricing and virtual pricing
 - ▶ Early bird discount through May 16th



Schedule

- Wednesday, September 11 - Intermacs/Pedimacs
- Wednesday, September 11 - General Thoracic
- Thursday, September 12 - Adult Cardiac
- Friday, Septemeber 13 - Congenital Heart

Contact Information

- Carole Krohn, MPH, BSN, RN, LSSGB, Director, STS National Database
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- Patricia Potter, BSN, RN, Intermacs Data Warehouse Manager of Clinical Affairs
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New Data Managers Session Part 2



Learning Objectives:



Upon completion of this session the participant will be able to

- Understand how to successfully enter a patient into the InterMACs database
- Calculate and understand InterMACs follow-up windows
- Assess patient charts to identify InterMACs adverse events

Screening a Patient

Intermacs
Screening Log

Implant Date
MM/DD/YYYY

Inclusion: Patient must meet all inclusion criteria:
If patient meets all inclusion criteria then check ALL inclusion reasons below.

Patient receives a durable mechanical circulatory support device (MCSD) which is FDA approved
 Implanted on or after March 1, 2006 (The device does not need to be the first implant for the patient)

Exclusion: Any exclusion will disqualify the patient for entry into INTERMACS®
If patient meets ANY exclusion criteria then check any of the appropriate exclusion reasons below (check all that apply).

Patient receives a durable mechanical circulatory support device (MCSD) which is not FDA approved
 Patient is incarcerated (prisoner)

Device type

- LVAD
- RVAD
- Both (LVAD + RVAD in the same OR visit)
- Total Artificial Heart

Device brand

- HeartMate IP
- HeartMate VE
- Novacor PC
- Novacor PCq
- HeartMate XVE
- Abiomed BVS 5000
- Biomedicus
- SynCardia TAH - 70cc
- AbioCor TAH
- Thoratec IVAD
- Medtronic HVAD
- Abiomed AB5000
- Abiomed Impella 2.5
- TandemHeart
- Thoratec Centrimag (Levitronix)
- Berlin Heart EXCOR (paracorporeal)
- Micromed DeBakey VAD - Child
- Thoratec PVAD
- HeartMate II LVAS
- Sorin Revolution
- Abiomed Impella 5.0
- Abiomed Impella CP
- Abiomed Impella RP
- HeartMate III
- SynCardia TAH - 50cc
- Abiomed Impella 5.5
- Other, Specify

* Remember to fill out an early right heart failure AE if you have a LVAD and RVAD in the same OR

Demographic Form

Intermacs

Demographics

First Name

Middle Name

Last Name

Medical record number

SSN (last 5 digits)

ST= Not Assigned
 Undisclosed

Patient's Home Street Address

ST= Unknown
 Undisclosed

Patient's Home City

ST= Unknown
 Undisclosed

Patient's Home State/Territory/Province Alabama

Patient's Home Zip Code

ST= Unknown

Health Insurance Claim Number (HICN):

Enter the HICN issued by CMS.

ST= Unknown

Date of Birth

MM/DD/YYYY

Gender Male
 Female

Ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino Yes
 No
 Unknown

Race American Indian or Alaska Native
 Asian
 African-American or Black
 Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
 White
 Unknown / Undisclosed
 Other / none of the above

Marital Status

Highest education level

Working for income Yes
 No
 Unknown

Is patient involved in a VAD related study? Yes
 No
 Unknown

Index Hospitalization Worksheet

Index Hospitalization Form

Patient name: Swift, Taylor

Surgeon: Jones

Implant date: 3/1/24

In/Out OR time: 0707-1604

60 d pre implant: 1/1/24

CPB: 1055-1233

Induction: 0723

Incision: 0842

Extubation:

Inotropes off:

Tx to stepdown:

ICU:

Surgery time:

Stepdown:

Dates of AEs/notes:

a fib 3/3/24

Re-intubated 3/2/24

Pre-implant Form

Patient Information

Admission Date for This Hospitalization

ST= Not Applicable, Patient Still Hospitalized
 Unknown

Height

Enter the height of the patient at the time of implantation in inches or centimeters.

 in cm

Weight

Enter the weight of the patient at the time of implantation in the appropriate space, in pounds or kilograms.

 lbs kg

BSA

BMI

BloodType

- O
 A
 B
 AB
 Unknown

Payor

- Government Health Insurance
 Commercial Health Insurance
 Health Maintenance Organization
 Non-U.S. Insurance
 None / Self
 Unknown

Medical Support Status

Current Device Strategy at time of implant

This should be determined in conjunction with the heart failure cardiologist and surgeon at the time of the implant. This determination will be re-visited and recorded at 3 months, 6 months, and every 6 months thereafter.

- Bridge to Recovery
 Rescue Therapy
 Bridge to Transplant (patient currently listed for transplant)
 Possible Bridge to Transplant - Likely to be eligible
 Possible Bridge to Transplant - Moderate likelihood of becoming eligible
 Possible Bridge to Transplant - Unlikely to become eligible
 Destination Therapy (patient definitely not eligible for transplant)
 Other, specify

List Date for Transplant

ST= Unknown

Enter UNOS waitlist ID number

ST: Unknown

Time since first cardiac diagnosis

The length of time that the patient had any known cardiac diagnosis. For example, the time since the patient had a myocardial infarction, congenital heart disease was noted or the patient was noted to have heart failure.

- < 1 month
 1 month - 1 year
 1-2 years
 > 2 years
 Unknown

Number of cardiac hospitalizations in the last 12 months

- 0-1
 2-3
 4 or more
 Unknown

Pre-implant Form

History of Cardiac Arrhythmia

- Yes
 No
 Unknown

If yes, check all that apply

- Atrial Fibrillation (paroxysmal or chronic)
 Atrial Flutter
 Other Atrial
 Ventricular Tachycardia
 Ventricular Fibrillation
 History of ICD discharge or history of sudden cardiac death
 Other Ventricular

Current ICD device in place?

- Yes
 No
 Unknown

If yes:

- ICD Only
 CRT Only
 ICD/CRT

Primary Cardiac Diagnosis

Select primary reason for cardiac dysfunction

Prior Cardiovascular Intervention (non-surgical)

Select all non-surgical interventions that the patient has had prior to this implant hospitalization.

- Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
 Permanent Pacemaker
 Prior medical history of ICD (if pt. currently has ICD in place, please document in question 'Current ICD Device in place?' in medical support status section and do not duplicate here).
 Prior medical history of CRT (if pt. currently on CRT, please document in question 'Current ICD Device in place?' in medical support status section and do not duplicate here).
 CardioMEMS
 Mitraclip
 TAVR
 Other, Specify
 Unknown
 None

Prior medical history of dialysis?

- Yes
 No
 Unknown

Prior Cardiovascular Intervention (surgical)

Select all cardiac operations that the patient has had prior to this implant hospitalization.

- None
 CABG
 Aneurysmectomy (DOR)
 Aortic Valve replacement / repair
 Mitral valve replacement / repair
 Tricuspid replacement / repair
 Congenital cardiac surgery
 LVAD, Temporary
 LVAD, Durable implantable
 RVAD, Durable implantable
 RVAD, Temporary
 TAH
 Previous heart transplant
 Previous ECMO
 Complex Aortic Surgery
 Unknown
 Other, specify (INCLUDE ONLY OPERATIONS ACTUALLY PERFORMED ON HEART OR GREAT VESSELS)

Pre-implant Form

Clinical Events and Interventions DURING Implant Hospitalization

Clinical Events and Interventions this hospitalization (Pre-implant)

Pertaining to this current hospitalization, select all events and interventions that occurred.

- Cardiac arrest
- Dialysis
- Intubation/Ventilator
- Myocardial Infarction
- Positive blood cultures
- Major Infection
- IABP
- Ultrafiltration
- Feeding tube
- ECMO
- CABG
- Aortic Valve replacement / repair
- Mitral valve replacement / repair
- Congenital cardiac surgery
- LVAD, Temporary
- RVAD, Durable implantable
- TAH
- Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
- Permanent Pacemaker
- CardioMEMS
- Mitraclip
- TAVR
- Unknown
- None
- LVAD, Durable implantable
- RVAD, Temporary

ECMO: Present at the time of durable MCS device implant

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

ECMO: Approach to Insertion

ECMO: Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation

ECMO: Inflow

ECMO: Outflow

Total Number of days on ECMO

ST:

Pre-implant Form

Is this implant the primary MCSD (LVAD or TAH) for this patient? Yes No

The INTERMACS® Patient Profiles are required at pre-implant and at all times when an implant occurs even if this is NOT the primary LVAD or TAH implant.

INTERMACS® Patient Profile at time of implant

Select one. These profiles will provide a general clinical description of the patients receiving primary LVAD or TAH implants. If there is significant clinical change between the initial decision to implant and the actual implant procedure, then the profile closest to the time of implant should be recorded. Patients admitted electively for implant should be described by the profile just prior to admission.

- 1 "Critical cardiogenic shock" describes a patient who is "crashing and burning", in which a patient has life-threatening hypotension and rapidly escalating inotropic pressor support (see the Site Users Guide, Section II. 2.4 Pre-Implant Form, INTERMACS Patient Profiles for more details)
- 2 "Progressive decline" describes a patient who has been demonstrated "dependent" on inotropic support but nonetheless shows signs of continuing deterioration (see the Site Users Guide, Section II. 2.4 Pre-Implant Form, INTERMACS Patient Profiles for more details)
- 3 "Stable but inotrope dependent" describes a patient who is clinically stable on mild-moderate doses of intravenous inotropes (or has a temporary circulatory support device) after repeated documentation of failure to wean without symptoms (see the Site Users Guide, Section II. 2.4 Pre-Implant Form, INTERMACS Patient Profiles for more details)
- 4 "Resting symptoms" describes a patient who is at home on oral therapy but frequently has symptoms of congestion at rest or with ADL. (see the Site Users Guide, Section II. 2.4 Pre-Implant Form, INTERMACS Patient Profiles for more details)
- 5 "Exertion Intolerant" describes a patient who is comfortable at rest but unable to engage in any activity, living predominantly within the house or household (see the Site Users Guide, Section II. 2.4 Pre-Implant Form, INTERMACS Patient Profiles for more details)
- 6 "Exertion Limited" also describes a patient who is comfortable at rest without evidence of fluid overload, but who is able to do some mild activity (see the Site Users Guide, Section II. 2.4 Pre-Implant Form, INTERMACS Patient Profiles for more details)
- 7 "Advanced NYHA Class 3" describes a patient who is clinically stable with a reasonable level of comfortable activity, despite history of previous decompensation that is not recent (see the Site Users Guide, Section II. 2.4 Pre-Implant Form, INTERMACS Patient Profiles for more details)

Pre-implant Form-Things to Remember

- The Pre-Implant Form should be collected
 - Closest to implant but must be within 60 days of implant
 - No data from the OR should be used in the Pre-Implant Form
 - The quality of life and trailmaking data needs to be collected within 30 days implant
- Hemodynamics
 - The general hemodynamics should be collected at the time of the Swan hemodynamics

General Hemodynamics

Closest to implant but not in OR. General hemodynamics optimally should be obtained at the same time as the Swan Hemodynamics.

Echo Findings

Closest to implant but not in OR

Swan Hemodynamics

Closest to implant but not in OR. Swan Hemodynamics optimally should be obtained at the same time as the General hemodynamics.

Pre-implant Form-Labs

- All within 60 days of implant
- 'Not done' should be used if the lab was not drawn within the 60 days of implant
- 'Unknown' should be used if the reported value is outside of the parameters/range or contains a non-numeric component such as >
- Care Everywhere results are acceptable as long as they are within 60 days of implant
- Lupus Anticoagulant if this is positive continue to mark yes on every follow-up form
- HIT use the data from the current lab draw

Pre-implant Form-Medications

Currently using - At the time of VAD placement.

Known previous use within the past year - Is intended to capture the adequacy of medical therapy prior to determining heart failure to be refractory. For instance, ACEI, beta blockers, and diuretics are considered standard necessary therapy for heart failure but may be stopped due to hypotension or renal failure during a hospitalization for severely decompensated heart failure. If patients are known to have received these agents within the past year, please check known previous use.

No (not being used) - If there is no reason to believe that they have taken those agents, and reasonable certainty that information is accurate, check No.

Unknown - If it is not known whether the patient has taken those agents within the previous year, check Unknown.

Allopurinol

Angiotensin receptor blocker drug

Amiodarone

ACE inhibitors

Beta-blockers

Aldosterone antagonist

Warfarin (coumadin)

Antiplatelet therapy drug

ARNi (Entresto) Yes
 No
 Unknown

Nitric oxide Yes
Document Flolan here No
 Unknown

Loop diuretics Yes
 No
 Unknown

Outpatient (prior to admission) inotrope infusion: Yes
 No
 Unknown

Is patient on Metalozone/Thiazide? Yes
within 60 days of the implant date No
 Unknown

Is patient on Phosphodiesterase inhibitors? Yes
Please enter only for the indication of Pulmonary Hypertension or Right Heart Failure No
 Unknown

Is patient on direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) or novel oral anticoagulants (NOACs)? Yes
 No
 Unknown
Such as: dabigatran (Pradaxa), rivaroxaban (Xarelto), apixaban (Eliquis), edoxaban (Savaysa), and betrixaban (Bevyxxa)

Pre-implant Form-Quality of Life (QOL)

Intermacs Quality of Life

Name: _____

Date: _____

Please pick one

Self-administered _____

Coordinator administered _____

Family member administered _____

6 minute walk test

15 feet _____ seconds

_____ feet walked

If patient declines the QOL or walk please circle the reason and initial _____

Too sick (intubated/sedated, critically ill, on short term VAD)

Too tired

Too stressed, anxious and/or depressed

Can't concentrate

No time/too busy

Too much trouble/don't want to be bothered/not interested

Unwilling to complete instrument, no reason given

Unable to read English and/or illiterate

- QOL forms can be found on <https://intermacs.kirso.net/intermacs-documents/>
 - Appendix F – Quality of Life Questionnaires
 - EQ-5D: Please contact the **DCC** for a copy of the EQ-5D survey
 - English Adult Quality of Life Questionnaire
 - Pre-Implant QoL Questionnaire
 - Post Implant QoL Questionnaire
 - Spanish Adult Quality of Life Questionnaire
 - Pre-Implant QoL Questionnaire
 - Post Implant QoL Questionnaire
- Make sure you are
 - Keeping hard copies of QOL forms
 - Scanning them into the medical record

Pre-implant Form-Exercise Function

Exercise Function and Trailmaking Data

? Not Started

6 minute walk feet

ST=

This requires an inside hall for which distances (in FEET) should be measured, preferably as long as possible to avoid frequent turns. Patients are instructed to walk steadily to cover as much distance as possible during the 6 minutes. They are advised that they may stop if necessary during the 6 minutes. The staff member performing the test should walk behind the patient to avoid undue influence on the pace. The distance covered during the 6 minutes in feet will be recorded here. **NOTE: You may use the time from the first 15 feet of the 6minute walk for the Gait speed test listed below (please see instructions for the gait speed test below.)**

Gait Speed (1st 15 foot walk) seconds

ST=

Instructions: Record the time (seconds) required for the patient to walk the first 15 feet of the 6 minute walk. The "starting" line and the 15 foot line should be clearly marked. Record the time to the first footfall at 0 feet and ends with the first footfall at 15 feet in the nearest. 0.1 sec with a stopwatch. **NOTE: You may use the time from the first 15 feet of the 6 minute walk for the Gait speed test.**

Peak VO2 Max mL/kg/min

ST=

Maximum volume of oxygen the body can consume during exercise (mL/kg/min) is the ml/kg/min of oxygen consumed during symptom-limited exercise testing either on a bicycle or treadmill. The values recorded during the bicycle are usually 1-2 ml/min lower than for the treadmill, but it is assumed that most institutions will use only one instrument. If both are available, the bicycle is preferable as the mode easiest to standardize.

R Value at peak %

ST=

R Value at peak is the respiratory quotient of carbon dioxide production divided by oxygen consumption, and is used as an index of how vigorously the patient exercised. A value above 1.05 is generally considered to represent an adequate effort.

Pre-implant Form-Comorbidities

Severe Diabetes Yes
Defined as a Hemoglobin A1c greater than 8 mg/dl or associated with diabetic nephropathy, vasculopathy, oculopathy No Unknown

Prior Sternotomy Yes No Unknown

If yes, how many

ST:

Chronic Lung Disease Definition: Indicate whether the patient has chronic lung disease, and the severity level according to the following classification:

- Mild: FEV1 60% to 75% of predicted or on chronic inhaled or oral bronchodilator therapy.
- Moderate: FEV1 50% to 59% of predicted or on chronic oral/systemic steroid therapy aimed at lung disease.
- Severe: FEV1 < 50% or Room Air pO2 < 60 or pCO2 > 50.
- CLD present, severity not documented.
- Unknown

Time Frame: Do not use values obtained more than 12 months prior to the date of surgery. Spirometry results that have not been interpreted by a pulmonologist may be used to quantify chronic lung disease.

Chronic Lung Disease Yes No Unknown

Pulmonary Hypertension Definition: Indicate whether there is physician documentation of Pulmonary Hypertension as documented by:

- Right heart catheterization: mean pulmonary arterial pressure (PAP) > 25 mmHg at rest
- Echocardiographic diagnosis: PA systolic pressure (PASP) >50 mmHg
- Mean Pulmonary Artery Pressure greater than 25mmHg obtained from most recent right heart catheterization of right ventricular systolic pressure greater than 50mmHg obtained from the most recent right heart catheterization or most recent echocardiogram

Psychosocial Issues Yes No Unknown

NOTE: Smoking History has been moved to this section.

This section includes, substance abuse disorders along with a detailed smoking history. Please read this section thoroughly and check the boxes accordingly.

If yes, check all that apply

- Depression
- History of Severe Depression
- Alcohol Abuse
- Limited Cognition
- Limited Family Support
- Noncompliance
- History of Narcotic Dependence
- Active Illicit Drug Use
- History of Smoking
- Other Specify

Smoking Remote use (more than 3 months ago) Recent use (within 3 months) Unknown

Alcohol Abuse Remote use (more than 3 months ago) Recent use (within 3 months) Unknown

Index Hospitalization Worksheet

Index Hospitalization Form

Patient name: Swift, Taylor

Surgeon: Jones

Implant date: 3/1/24

In/Out OR time: 0707-1604

60 d pre implant: 1/1/24

CPB: 1055-1233

Induction: 0723

Incision: 0842

Extubation:

Inotropes off:

Tx to stepdown:

ICU:

Surgery time:

Stepdown:

Dates of AEs/notes:

a fib 3/3/24

Re-intubated 3/2/24

Implant Form

Durable Implantable VAD Support

Device type

Approach to insertion

LVAD device brand

LVAD: Serial Number

ST:

LVAD: cannulae location-inflow

LVAD: cannulae location-outflow

Associated findings
Surgical observations or Intraoperative TEE

- PFO / ASD
- Aortic Insufficiency
- Mitral insufficiency
- Tricuspid Insufficiency
- None

Is the VAD implant occurring in the setting of a failed cardiac operation (same operation or hospitalization)? Yes No

Concomitant surgery
Planned or accompanying LVAD procedure

- None
- ASD closure
- PFO closure
- CABG
- VSD closure
- Congenital cardiac surgery, other
- Aortic Valve Procedure
- Aortic Valve Surgery - Replacement - Biological
- Aortic Valve Surgery - Replacement - Mechanical
- Mitral Valve Surgery - Repair
- Mitral Valve Surgery - Replacement - Biological
- Mitral Valve Surgery - Replacement - Mechanical
- Tricuspid Valve Surgery - Repair - DeVega
- Tricuspid Valve Surgery - Repair - Ring
- Tricuspid Valve Surgery - Repair - Other
- Tricuspid Valve Surgery - Replacement - Biological
- Tricuspid Valve Surgery - Replacement - Mechanical
- Tricuspid Valve Surgery - Excision
- Pulmonary Valve Surgery - Repair
- Pulmonary Valve Surgery - Replacement - Biological
- Pulmonary Valve Surgery - Replacement - Mechanical
- Left ventricular aneurysmectomy
- Other, specify
- Arrhythmia surgery (ablation)
- Ligation of left atrial appendage
- Temporary MCS Removal (ECMO, IABP removal documented here)
- Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO Insertion)

Was the patient put on Cardiopulmonary Bypass Pump? Yes No

Surgery Time
Enter total surgery time from primary incision to closure minutes

ST:

Status of incision at end of procedure
Select one Open (i.e., delayed sternal closure) Closed Unknown

Implant Form

Additional Operative Details

Was left ventricular thrombus present at operation? Yes
If you select Yes, you are confirming that the left ventricular thrombus was removed. No
 Unknown

Was left atrial appendage clot present at operation? Yes
 No
 Unknown

Was palpable atherosclerotic plaque or calcified plaque present in the ascending aorta or aortic arch at operation? Yes
 No
 Unknown
 Did not evaluate

Was a patent foramen ovale present at operation? Yes
 No
 Unknown

Were traction/stabilization sutures utilized to optimize (inlet cannula) LVAD pump position? Yes
 No
 Unknown

Which deairing techniques were utilized at device implantation? None
Select all that apply Use of CO2 to flood the operative field
 Needle evacuation of air from the outflow graft
 Aortic root vent
 Left ventricular vent (Right superior pulmonary vein)
 Unknown
 Other, specify

Was the LVAD procedure complicated by vasoplegia (MAP <60 mmHg requiring > 1 vasopressor to treat or unexpected ECMO) during or following cardiopulmonary bypass in the operating room? Yes
 No
 Unknown
 Not Applicable

Implant Hemodynamics

(At the start of procedure following induction of anesthesia but prior to skin incision):

Heart rate beats per min
ST:

Systolic blood pressure mmHg
(millimeters of mercury) should be determined from auscultation or arterial line if necessary.
ST:

Diastolic blood pressure mmHg
(millimeters of mercury) should be determined from auscultation or arterial line if necessary
ST:

Intraoperative Transfusions

Intraoperative transfusions are not counted as a major bleeding event

Were intraoperative blood products or clotting factors given to treat bleeding/coagulopathy? Yes
 No
 Unknown

Check any transfusions or clotting factor replacements administered: Packed RBC
 Prothrombin Complex concentrate
 Factor VII
 Platelets
 Cryoprecipitate
 Fresh frozen plasma
 Other
 Unknown

*Use the surgeon op-note for this data

* Use the anesthesia note for this data

Follow-up Forms

- Once the implant form is complete the 1 Week Follow-up and the Implant Discharge Form will open

Implant Complete	1/10/2024
1 Week Followup Not Started	Window: 1/14/2024 to 1/20/2024 Expected Date: 1/17/2024
Implant Discharge Complete	1/17/2024

Follow-up Forms- 1 Week and 1 Month

- These forms collect the same variables
- Use all data from the previous visit to the current follow-up date
 - 1-Week-from the date/time the patients leaves the OR to date of follow-up
 - 1-Month-from the day after the 1-Week follow date to the date of the follow-up

1 Week Followup

Please answer all questions considering all time since the previous visit and current follow-up date.
Data closest to or on visit date is preferred.

Followup Status (1 Week Followup (+/- 3 days))

Followup Status	Select one of the following	<input type="text" value="Inpatient"/>
Hemodynamics	Follow-up date	<input type="text"/>
Medications	Patient's Home Street Address	<input type="text"/>
Laboratory	ST=	<input type="text"/>

Implant Discharge Form

Implant Discharge

During the implant hospitalization was the patient?

Discharged alive with a device in place

Patient discharged to

Rehabilitation Facility

Implant Discharge or LVAD Exchange Date

MM/DD/YYYY

03/22/2024



Date of transplant, death or explant for recovery during implant hospitalization will be considered date of discharge. (If LVAD Exchange, please fill out Explant Form)

ST=

Acute care (ICU / CCU) duration of post-implant stay

5 days

Type the number of days patient in Acute care (i.e. ICU/CCU). Days should not exceed number of days from implant date to implant discharge date.

ST=

Intermediate / step-down care - duration of post-implant stay

12 days

Type the number of days patient in Intermediate care (i.e. Step Down care). Days should not exceed number of days from implant date to implant discharge date.

ST=

Date of approximate discontinuation of inotropes

1-2 weeks

Since the VAD implant date has the patient tested positive for COVID-19?

- Yes
 No
 Unknown

Interventions since implant

Since VAD implant date
Check all that apply

- Transplant
 Invasive Cardiac Procedures (Other than Heart Cath)
 Unknown
 None
- Surgical Procedures:**
- Device Related Operation
 Surgical Procedure - Non Cardiac Surgical Procedure
 Surgical Procedure - Other Procedure
 Surgical Procedure - Unknown
- Cardiac Surgical Procedures:**
- Reoperation for Bleeding within 48 hours of implant
 Reoperation for Bleeding and/or tamponade > 48 hours
 Surgical Drainage of pericardial effusion
 Aortic Valve Surgery - Replacement - Biological
 Aortic Valve Surgery - Replacement - Mechanical
 Aortic Valve Procedure
 Mitral Valve Surgery - Repair
 Mitral Valve Surgery - Replacement - Biological
 Mitral Valve Surgery - Replacement - Mechanical
 Tricuspid Valve Surgery - Repair - DeVega
 Tricuspid Valve Surgery - Repair - Ring
 Tricuspid Valve Surgery - Repair - Other
 Tricuspid Valve Surgery - Excision
 Tricuspid Valve Surgery - Replacement - Biological
 Tricuspid Valve Surgery - Replacement - Mechanical
 Pulmonary Valve Surgery - Repair
 Pulmonary Valve Surgery - Replacement - Biological
 Pulmonary Valve Surgery - Replacement - Mechanical
 Arrhythmia Surgery (Ablation)
 Ligation of Left Atrial Appendage
 Aneurysmectomy
 Mitraclip
 TAVR
 Other Cardiac Surgical Procedure
 Cardiac Surgical Procedure - Unknown
- Other Procedures:**
- Intubation/Ventilator
 Dialysis
 Bronchoscopy
 Ultrafiltration
 Other, specify

Was ECMO initiated at any time after VAD implant?

- Yes
 No
 Unknown

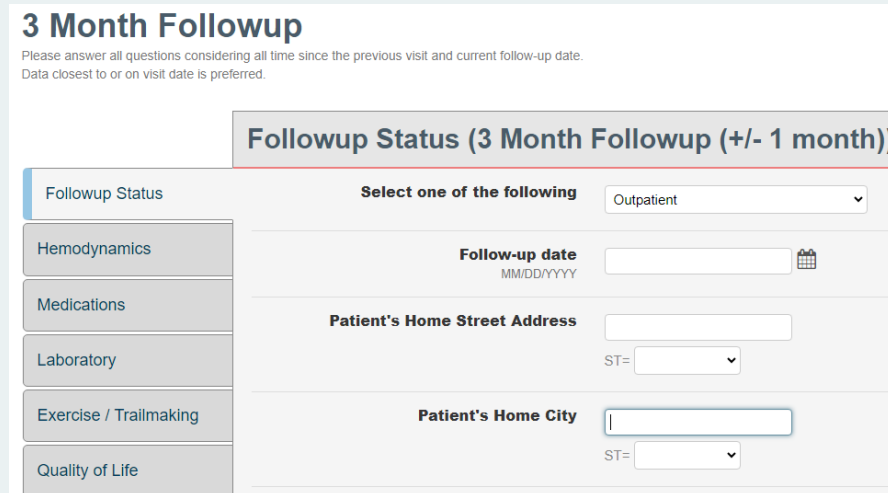
Console Change

Was there a Console Change? (For TAH or Berlin Heart Consoles)

- Yes
 No
 Unknown

Follow-up Forms- 3 Month and all Subsequent Forms

- All forms from 3 mo., 6 mo., and every form thereafter will be the same



- How do we determine the window we are looking at?

1.5 Year Followup Complete	1/9/2023	Window: 11/20/2022 to 3/20/2023 Expected Date: 1/20/2023
2 Year Followup Complete	6/26/2023	Window: 5/20/2023 to 9/20/2023 Expected Date: 7/20/2023
2.5 Year Followup Complete	12/20/2023	Window: 11/20/2023 to 3/20/2024 Expected Date: 1/20/2024

- Look at the follow-up prior to the current form and use all time from that date to the date of your current follow-up
 - Example 2yr 5/20/2023-06/26/2023 but look back to 01/10/2023
 - Example 2.5yr 11/20/2023-12/20/2023 but look back to 06/27/2023

Follow-up Forms-Non-Triggered Events

Was there a hemolysis event since the last followup? Yes
 No
 Unknown

Was there a right heart failure event since the last followup? Yes
 No
 Unknown

Has the patient experienced a Neurological Event since time of implant? Yes
 No
 Unknown

Note: This applies only to patients who have had a CVA, TIA or Anoxic Brain Injury.

- With every follow-up form you will need to check
 - All LDH and plasma-free hemoglobin results from the previous visit to date of follow up (Example window 12/6/2023-7/22/2023)

	LDH
12/6/2023	184
11/7/2023	172
10/12/2023	183
9/14/2023	165
8/16/2023	170
7/22/2023	150

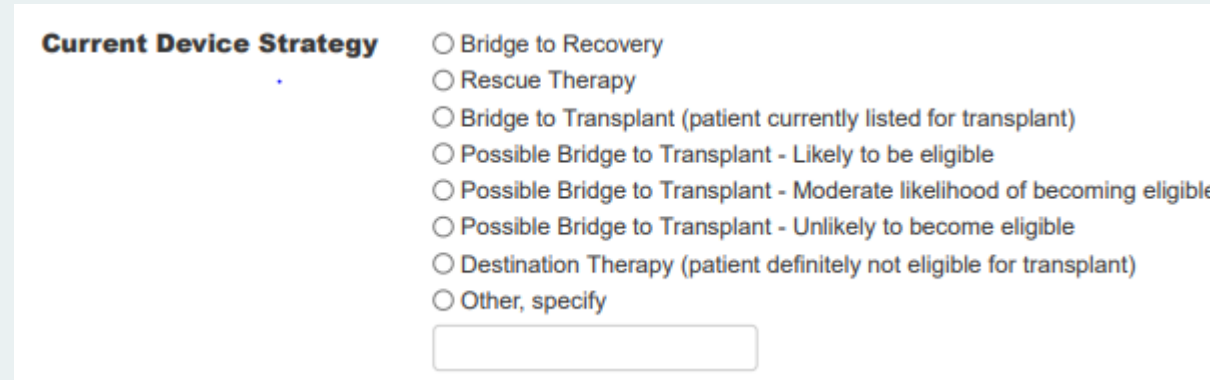
- Was the patient admitted during this window?
 - If so, look for IV diuretic/IV inotropes \geq 72hrs or ECMO to assess for RHF

If late RHF, select category Need for implantation of an RVAD (including ECMO) greater than 30 days after an LVAD implantation [show more](#)
 Hospitalization that occurs greater than 30 days post-implant and which requires intravenous diuretics or inotropic support for at least 72 hours

- Has the patient experienced a neurological AE post VAD?
 - If so, look for a documented MRS
 - Determine a MRS based off of clinical judgement from the available documentation

Follow-up Forms- 3 Month and all Subsequent Forms

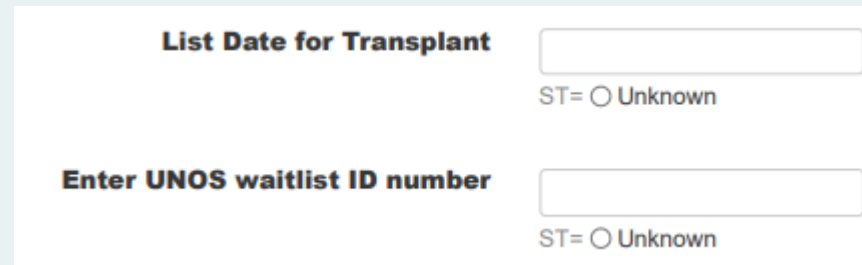
- The patient's current device strategy is asked on the 3-mo. form and all follow-up moving forward



Current Device Strategy

- Bridge to Recovery
- Rescue Therapy
- Bridge to Transplant (patient currently listed for transplant)
- Possible Bridge to Transplant - Likely to be eligible
- Possible Bridge to Transplant - Moderate likelihood of becoming eligible
- Possible Bridge to Transplant - Unlikely to become eligible
- Destination Therapy (patient definitely not eligible for transplant)
- Other, specify

- When you abstract Bridge to Transplant the following will open



List Date for Transplant
ST= Unknown

Enter UNOS waitlist ID number
ST= Unknown

- When you abstract anything other than Bridge to Transplant a comorbidity form will open within the follow-up form

Adverse Events-Hemolysis

- Use the search feature within your EMR to look at all LDH and plasma-free hemoglobin results during your current window

Latest Ref Rng & Units	LDH	LDH
		0 - 271 units/L
1/3/2024		221
1/2/2024		224
1/1/2024		246
12/31/2023		212
12/30/2023		199
12/19/2023	232 ↕	
11/28/2023	209 ↕	
10/23/2023	198 ↕	
9/18/2023		231
7/20/2023	200 ↕	

- Plasma-free hemoglobin >20mg/dL
 - LDH > 2.5x the upper limit of your hospital's normal range
 - 271 units/L is NM normal range
 - Look for a result of 677.5 units/L to meet this AE
 - Isolate LDH elevations should not be reported
- If the AE exists then determine if it is minor or major

Minor Hemolysis

A plasma-free hemoglobin value greater than 20 mg/dl or a serum LDH level greater than two and one-half times (2.5 x) the upper limits of the normal range at the implanting center occurring after the first 72 hours post-implant [in the absence of](#) clinical symptoms or findings of hemolysis or abnormal pump function (see Major Hemolysis for a list of symptoms and findings) and thought not attributable to laboratory error.

Major Hemolysis

A plasma-free hemoglobin value greater than 20 mg/dl or a serum LDH level greater than two and one-half times (2.5 x) the upper limits of the normal range at the implanting center occurring after the first 72 hours post-implant [and associated with](#) clinical symptoms or findings of hemolysis or abnormal pump function.

Major Hemolysis requires the presence of at least one of the following conditions:

- Hemoglobinuria ("tea-colored urine")
- Anemia (decrease in hematocrit or hemoglobin level that is out of proportion to levels explainable by chronic illness or usual post- VAD state)
- Hyperbilirubinemia (total bilirubin above 2 mg/dl, with predominately indirect component)
- Pump malfunction and/or abnormal pump parameters as per section on device malfunction

Adverse Events-Late Right Heart Failure (RHF)

- Was you patient admitted at any time during the follow up period?
 - If NO, then you cannot have a later RHF AE
 - If YES
 - Did the patient have IV diuretics or inotropes for great than 72hrs? Was ECMO cannulated?
 - If YES, then do they meet the following criteria

Hospitalization that occurs greater than 30 days post-implant and which requires intravenous diuretics or inotropic support for at least 72 hours and is associated with:

The diagnosis of right heart failure is made by the presence of at least two of the following clinical findings:

- Ascites
- Functionally limiting peripheral edema (>2+).
- Elevated estimated jugular venous pressure at least halfway up the neck in an upright patient.
- Elevated measured central venous pressure (>16 mm Hg).

Or is associated with at least one of the following manifestations:

- Renal failure with serum creatinine > 2 baseline value
- Liver injury with an elevation of at least 2 upper limit normal in AST/ALT or total bilirubin > 2.0
- A reduction in pump flow of > 30% from the previous baseline in the absence of tamponade
- SVO2 < 50%
- Cardiac index < 2.2 liter/min/m2
- Elevated lactate >3.0 mmol/liter

Adverse Events-Hepatic Function

- Any time after POD 14 a patient can meet definition for a hepatic AE
- Using the search function in the EMR look at all ALT, AST, and Total Bilirubin results during the window
 - Look for levels 3x the upper limit of normal for your hospital

ALT (SGPT)	0 - 52 units/L	74 ▲	25	22 12	12
Alkaline Phosphatase	34 - 104 units/L	59	32 ▼	30 ▼ 28 ▼	30 ▼
AST (SGOT)	0 - 39 units/L	151 ▲	94 ▲	91 ▲ 64 ▲	53 ▲
Bilirubin Total	0.0 - 1.0 mg/dL	0.7	0.8	0.7 0.7	0.7

- Assess for this AE during every open window
- A patient may have multiple instances of hepatic AE if their labs stabilize and then again meet criteria

Adverse Event-Arrhythmias

- Any time after the patient leaves the OR
- This AE can be documented every 7 days
- ATP is included in this AE

Cardiac Arrhythmia Did a documented arrhythmia result in clinical compromise?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown
Date of event MM/DD/YYYY	<input type="text"/> ST= <input type="text"/>
Cardiac arrhythmia, select type Any documented arrhythmia that results in clinical compromise (e.g., abnormal VAD function [e.g., diminished VAD flow or suction events], oliguria, pre-syncope or syncope, angina, dyspnea), or requires hospitalization or treatment (drug therapy, defibrillation, cardioversion, ICD therapy (e.g., shock or anti-tachycardia pacing) or arrhythmia ablation procedure). Cardiac arrhythmias are classified as 1 of 2 types:	<input type="radio"/> Sustained ventricular arrhythmia resulting in clinical compromise, or requiring hospitalization or drug treatment, defibrillation, cardioversion, ICD therapy, or arrhythmia ablation procedure hide <input type="radio"/> Sustained supraventricular arrhythmia resulting in clinical compromise, or requiring hospitalization or drug treatment, cardioversion, ICD therapy, or arrhythmia ablation procedure hide <input type="radio"/> Unknown
The association of the cardiac arrhythmia event should be classified as follows:	<input type="radio"/> Patient related show more <input type="radio"/> Management related show more <input type="radio"/> Device related show more <input type="radio"/> No association identified

Thank
you

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