Is One-and-a-Half Better than One?

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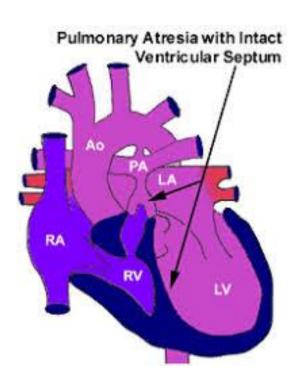


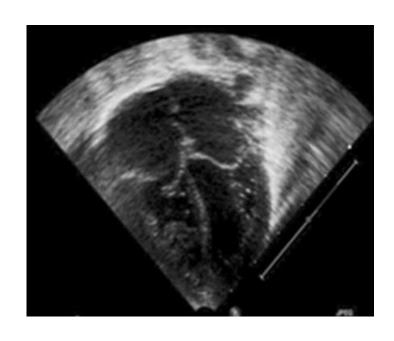
No Disclosures



What is One-and-a-Half?

Concept arose from Pulmonary Atresia with Intact Septum – recognition of a spectrum in RV size





Small, muscle-bound RV:

BVR would not work:

RAP too high

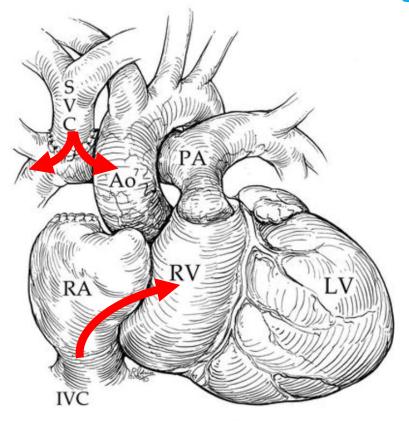
If leave ASD then too desaturated

Too good for a Fontan



'Repair' of Pulmonary Atresia with Intact Septum

Billingsley and Laks, UCLA 1989



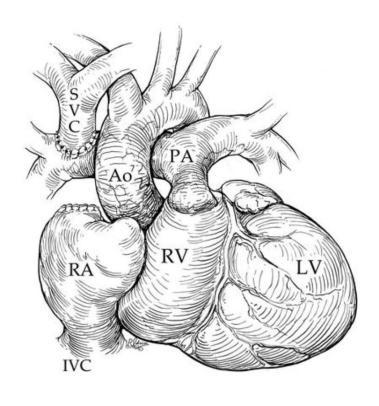
- . Bidirectional Glenn
- . Closure of Atrial Septum*
- . Reconstruction of RVOT muscle resection/transannular patch/conduit

* Not always!

One-and-a-half vs Fontan

Benefits

- . Maintains a 'pump' can increase cardiac output
- . Pulsatile flow in PAs
- . Low pressure in the IVC
- . Better exercise tolerance
- . Septates the circulation



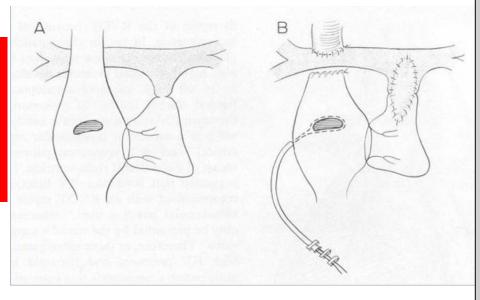
Unresolved Questions

- .How big is big enough?
- .What if PA pressure too high?
- .Residual ASD or not?
- .If not, what is the benefit?
- .Is exercise tolerance really better?
- .What is the cost in terms of reinterventions?



How Big is Big Enough?

TV z-score -2 to -5
TV annulus ≥75% of IVC
RV volume 70% predicted



Other conditions that may have small RV

PAIVS
Ebstein's
Unbalanced AVSD
d-TGA/VSD
ccTGA/VSD
VSD with straddling TV
Critical PS
DORV with small RV



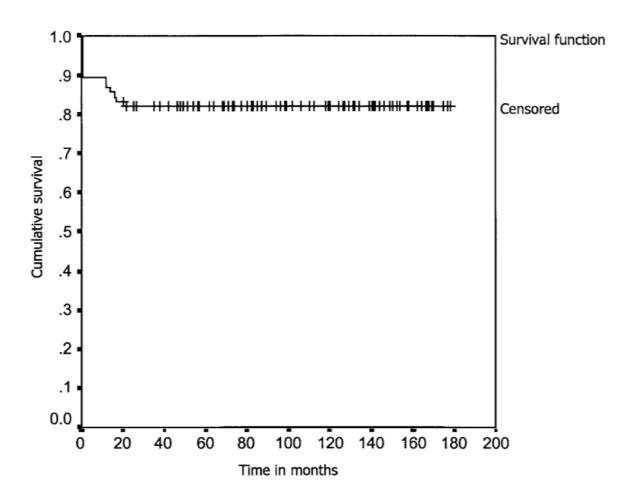
One-and-a-Half is not reserved only for the Small RV

Four main indications have emerged

- 1. Small RV "Volume Unloading 1 ½ "
- 2. Impaired RV "Work Unloading 1 ½" Typically the enlarged, poor functioning RV in Ebstein
- 3. <u>Acute RV Failure</u> "Salvage 1 ½" RV failure on table. Failure to separate from bypass.
- 4. Facilitate Complex Repair "Facilitative 1 ½" Often in the setting of good sized RV



Outcomes of One-and-a-Half Repair



The variable indications confuse results

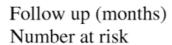
'Salvage' surgery has 25-75% mortality

'Work Unloading 10-15% mortality

'Volume Unloading' 5-10% mortality

Toronto n=38 ATS 66: 678, 1999

Seoul n=29 EJCTS 39: 711, 2011



0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 85 70 63 55 46 37 30 21 10 1





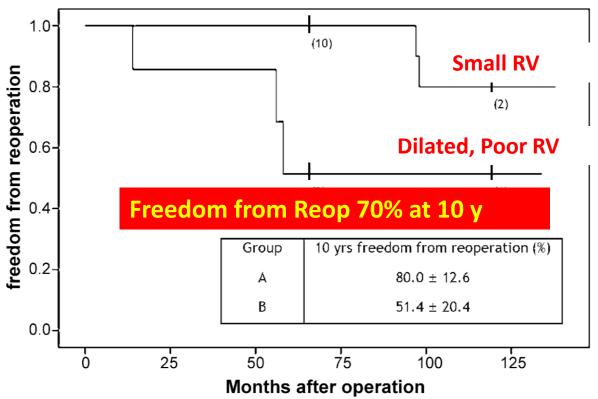
Complications – One-and-a- Half Repair

Prolonged pleural effusion & chylothorax

Atrial Tachyarrythmias 12-30% at follow-up

Higher PAP (>15mmHg pre-op) 个risk Higher PAP (>20mmHg post-op) 个risk

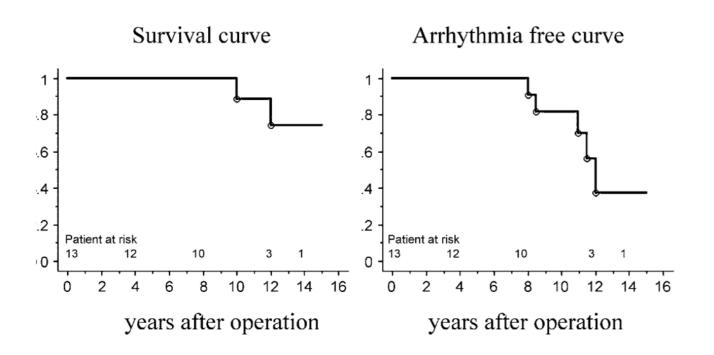
Freedom from Reintervention



EJCTS39:711 2011 Seoul



Complications – One-and-a- Half Repair



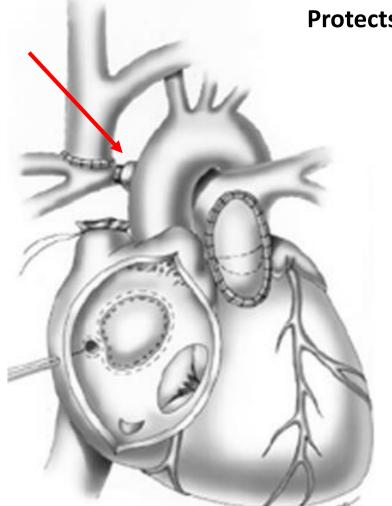
Smaller the RV: the greater the risk of re-interventions the greater the risk of arrhythmias



EJCTS 24: 516, 2003

Evolution of the 1½ - Proximal RPA Banding





Effect of RPA Band:		
Standard BDG	RIGHT lung flow	LEFT lung flow
SVC Inflow	66%	34%
IVC Inflow	57%	43%
Banded RPA		
SVC Inflow	88%	12%
IVC Inflow	45%	55%

Adjustable ASD in selected cases



The One-and-a Half to Facilitate Surgery

Complex Anatomy: Unroofed L SVC - intra-atrial baffling can be difficult

Complex Surgery: Double Switch, Unroofed SVC in heterotaxy.

Delay need for Conduit: Pulmonary Atresia/VSD

TGA/VSD/PA

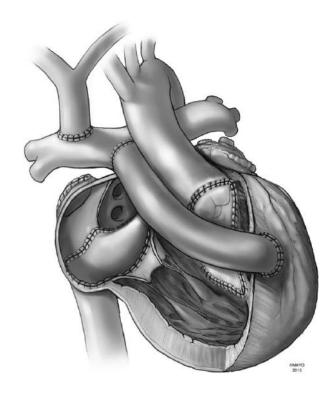
Aortic - Atresia / VSD (Yasui)

Especially if : ? Borderline RV Size:

Rastelli, Senning-Rastelli, DORV repair, Ebstein



The One-and-a Half Technique in ccTGA



Rastelli-Hemi-Mustard

Simplifies Surgery

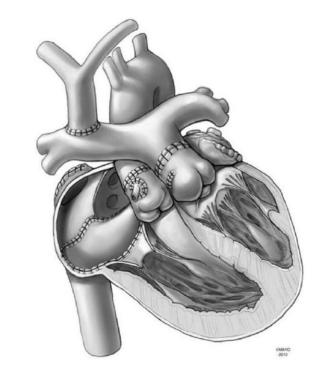
Less risk of SVC obstruction

Good option if borderline RV

Also suitable if previous Glenn

Lengthens conduit survival

Only if PAP is low
Risk of Chylothorax
Pless good functional result
No access for pacing

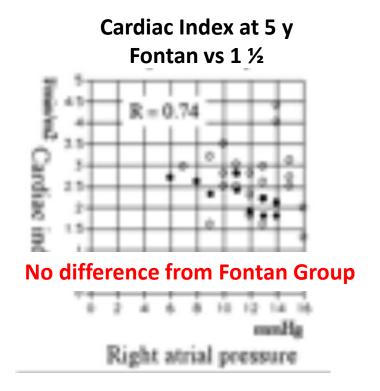


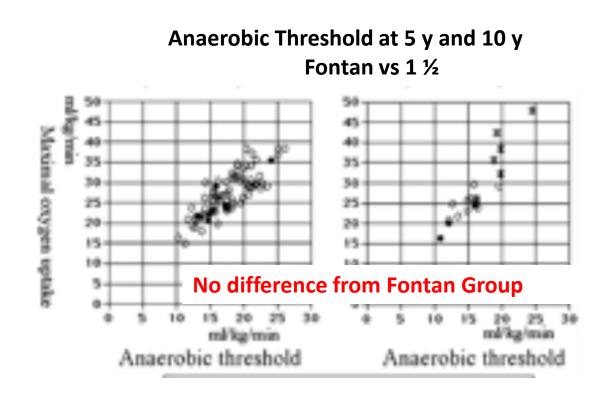
Double-Switch





Functional Status: Exercise Testing in One-and-a-Half





Osaka, EJCTS 24:516, 2003



Functional Status: Exercise Testing in One-and-a-Half

Leiden:

Only two patients in 1 ½ group VO₂ max 74% predicted

No difference from Fontan Group

O₂ -pulse 56% predicted

Response to Dobutamine Stress: LV stroke volume does not change, exactly like Fontan

JTCVS 143: 569, 2012

JTCVS 117: 662, 1999

Buenos Aeres:

2 y post-op, VO₂ max.

PAIVS group achieved 68% predicted

Ebstein group achieved 78% predicted

Performance correlated with RV function

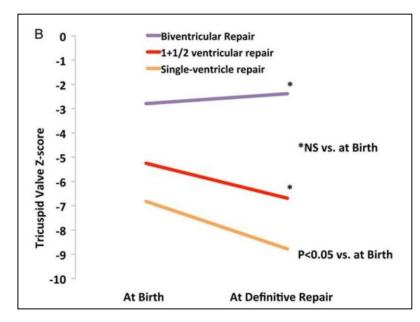


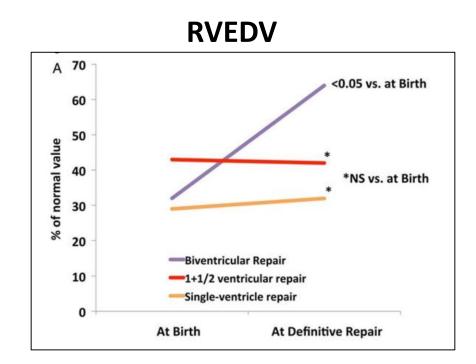
Is there Evidence that the RV can 'Grow'?

Is there an RV Equivalent to 'LV Rehabilitation'?

Sano: PAIVS n=50

TV z-score



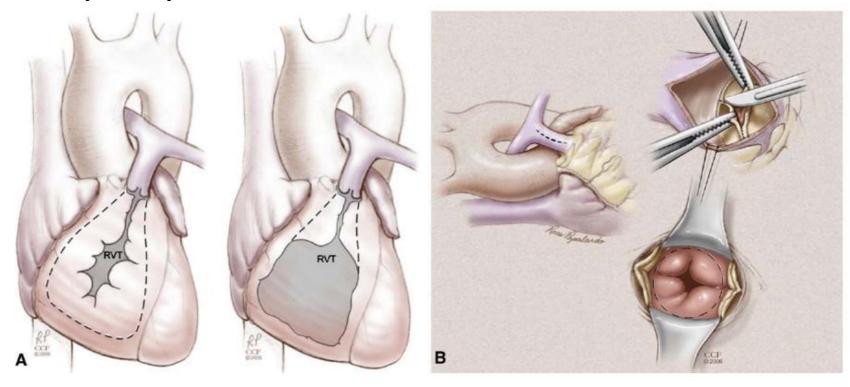


TV z-score – no evidence of growth in any group RVEDV only increases in the BVR group



'RV Overhaul'

Roger Mee: 'RV Sinus Myectomy'

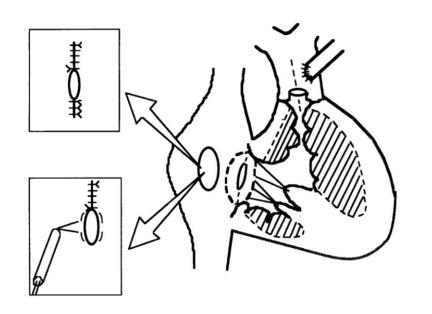


Intention was BVR rather than 1 1/2

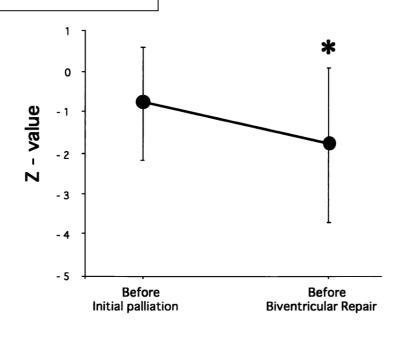


Use of Restrictive ASD

PAIVS All have initial Pulmonary vavotomy and BT Shunt If RVEDV >50% predicted - attempt Overhaul



18/25 achieved BVR

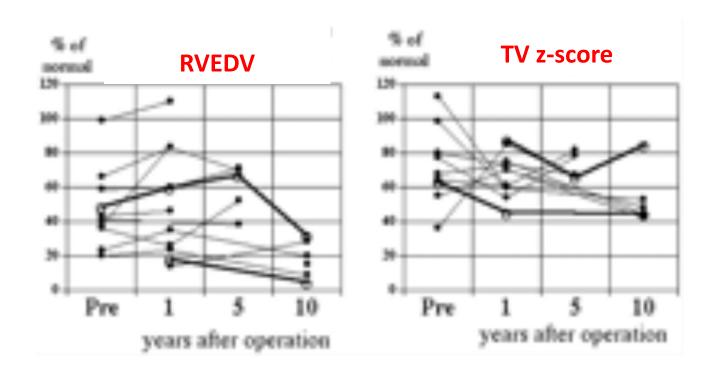


Control ASD until RAP is < 15mmHg.

No patient with z-score < -2 achieved BVR



Evidence of RV Growth in One-and-a-Half?



Bold lines = patients converted to Fontan



Is One-and-a Half better than One?

Its all about patient selection

TV z-score -2 to -5 with good function......YES (low IVC pressure but ↑ reinterventions)

But if RV too borderline or poor function...NO

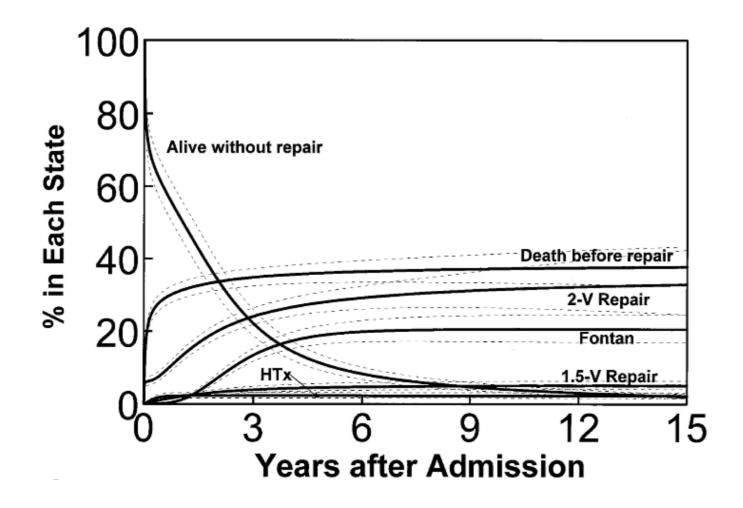
No good evidence of RV growth – even with aggressive 'overhaul' policy

No good evidence that Exercise Function is superior to Fontan But low IVC pressure may still be a valid benefit long-term

1 ½ for dilated and failing RV (eg Ebstein) has a role but is high risk

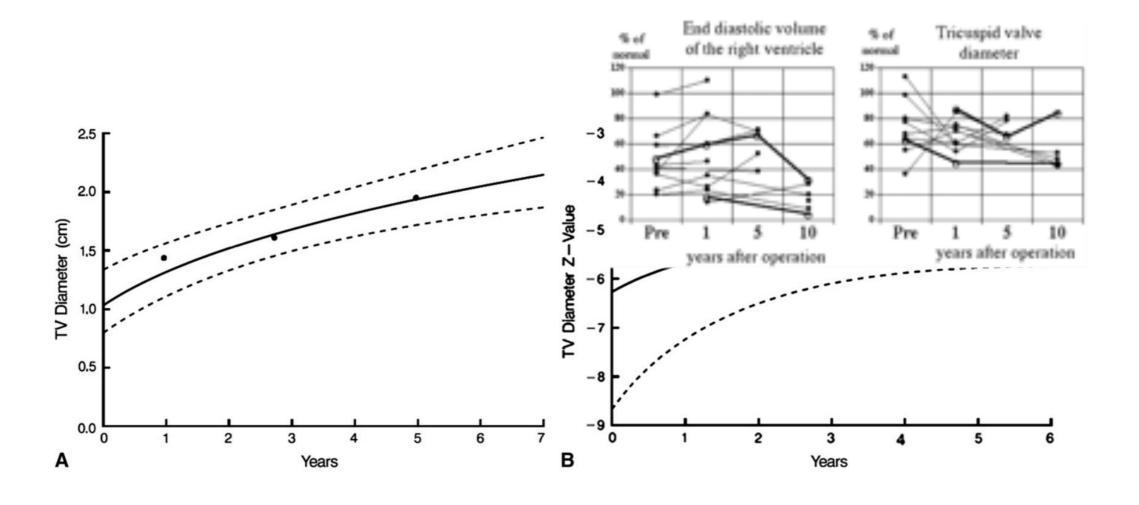
1 ½ to facilitate complex surgery or complex anatomy can be very useful





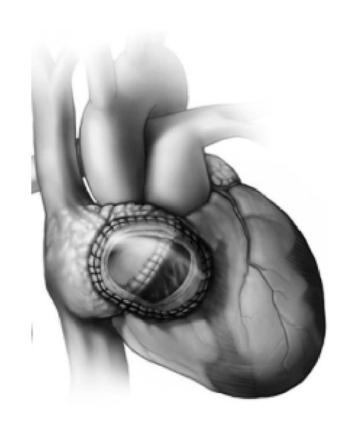
J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2004;127:1000-8 CHSS final outcome for n=408 neonates.....shows that the I $\frac{1}{2}$ is rarely used





Roger Mee....shows that z score even in BVR after Overhaul does not change Though he is the only paper that has achieved BVR in such small z-scores. JTCVS 136:735, 2008

Birmingham Children's Hospital



Mayo paper.....conversions of Bjork type APC



