

# STS/EACTS Latin America Cardiovascular Surgery Conference

November 15-17, 2018

Hilton Cartagena | Cartagena, Colombia



The Society  
of Thoracic  
Surgeons



EACTS  
European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery

## Disclosures

- No disclosures to report



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## Update on MOMENTUM 3 Trial: The Final Word?

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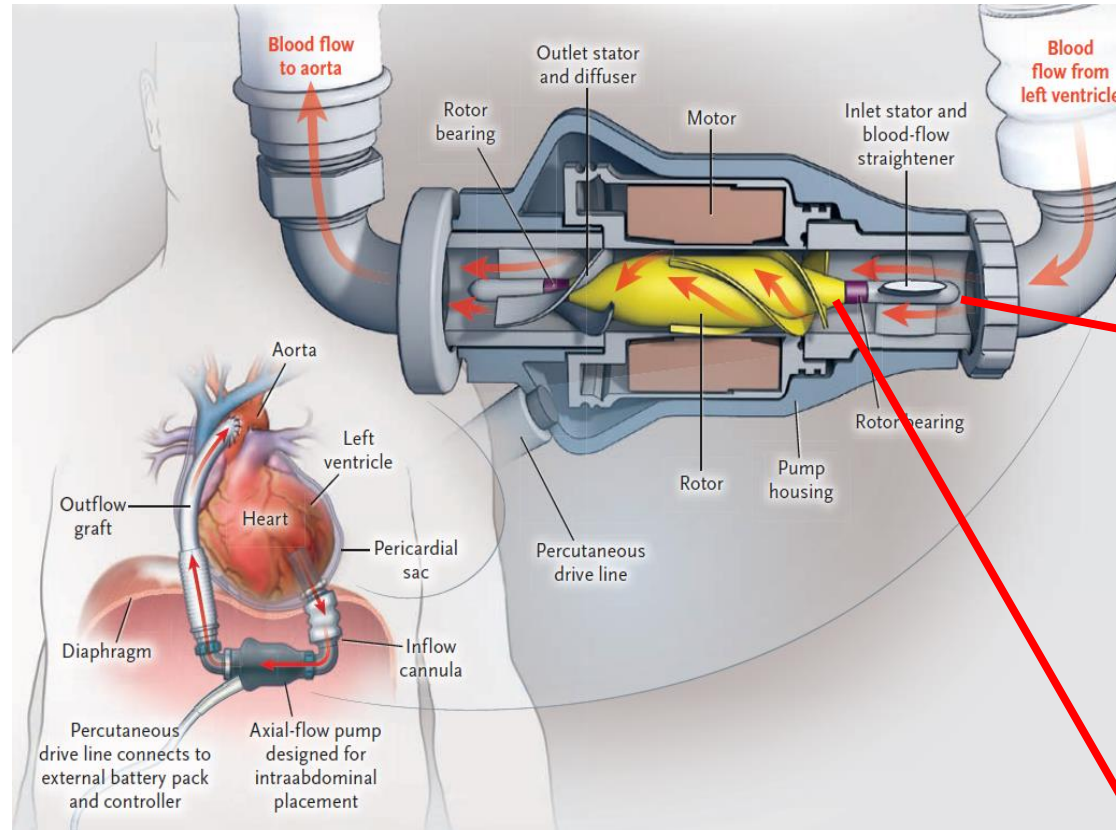
Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA



# LVAD Therapy

- LVAD demonstrated to have significant survival and quality of life benefits
- Now exceeds heart transplantation in number of procedures
- Further adoption into less ill patients is limited by significant adverse events related to device hemocompatibility
  - Stroke
  - Device thrombosis
  - Bleeding

# HeartMate II Pump Design



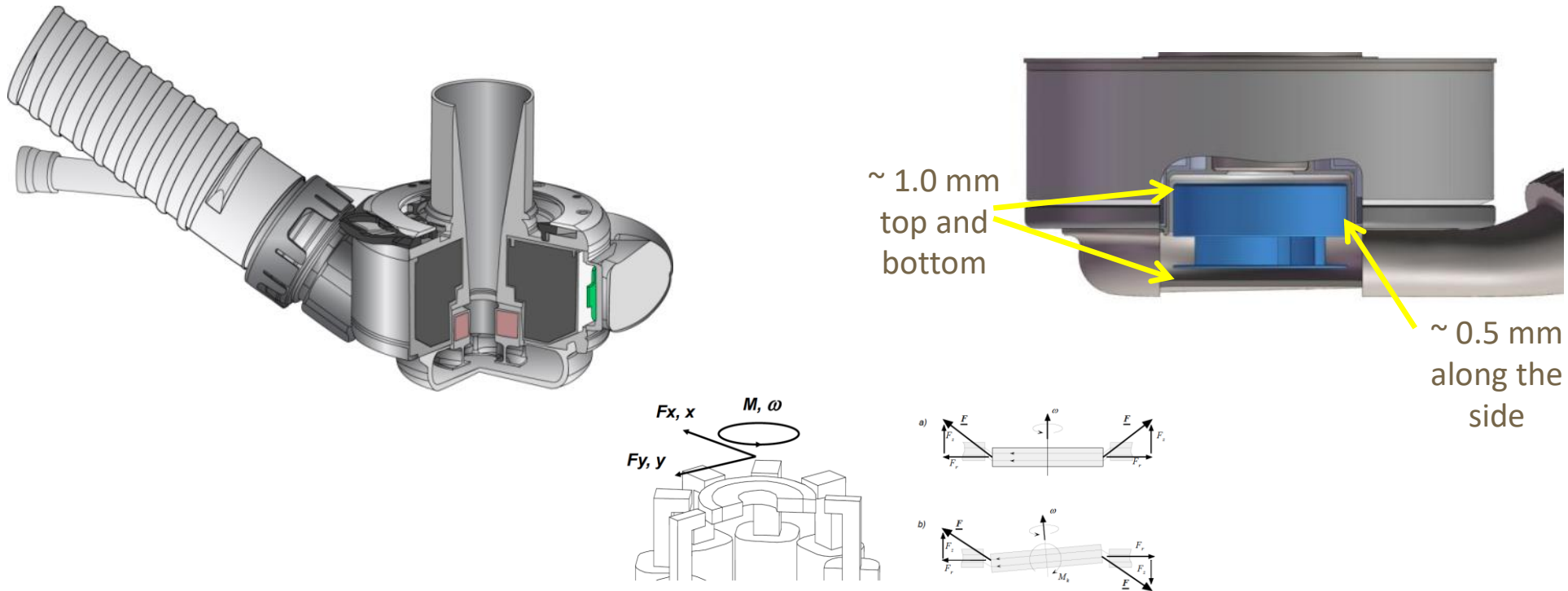
- Mechanical pivot design
- Associated with pump thrombosis
- Small gaps – high shear stresses and blood trauma



# HeartMate III: Full MagLev Technology

## *Key Design Benefits: Optimized Geometry*

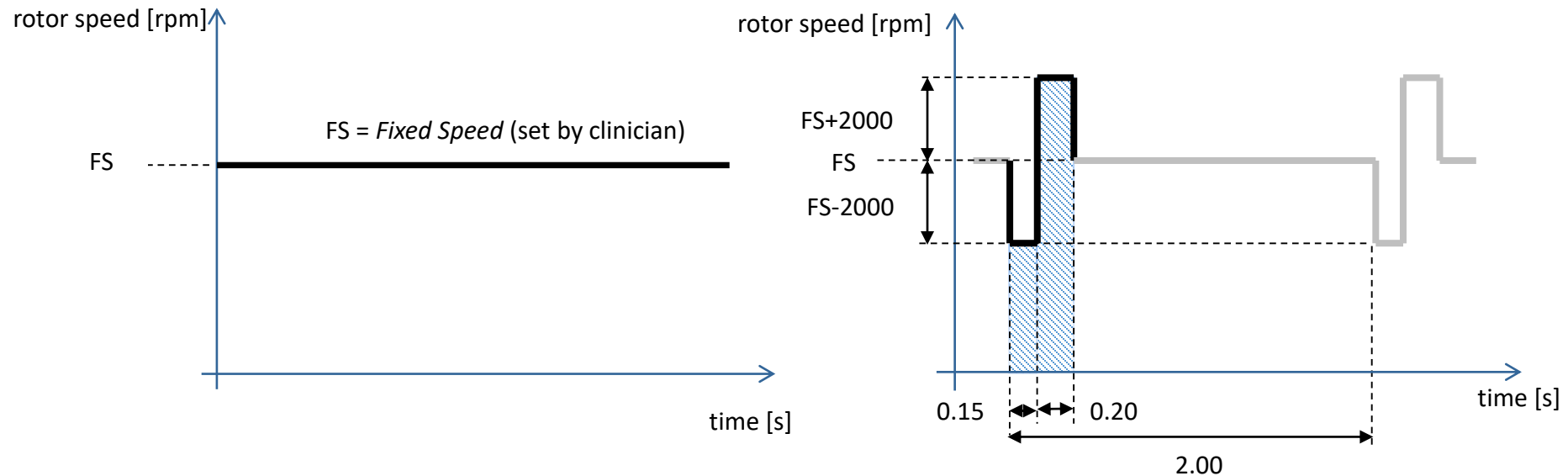
- HeartMate III secondary flow paths are  $\sim 0.5$  mm along the side, and  $\sim 1.0$  mm pump above and below the rotor.
- HeartMate III pump surfaces are flat and flow is undisturbed.





# Artificial Pulse

- Functions to promoting better washing of blood pump and prevent areas of stasis
- While unproven, augmenting the pulsatility that is generally diminished in rotary pump patients may have benefit for some patients or in certain circumstances, perhaps in part addressing adverse events such as; aortic insufficiency, bleeding and thrombogenesis

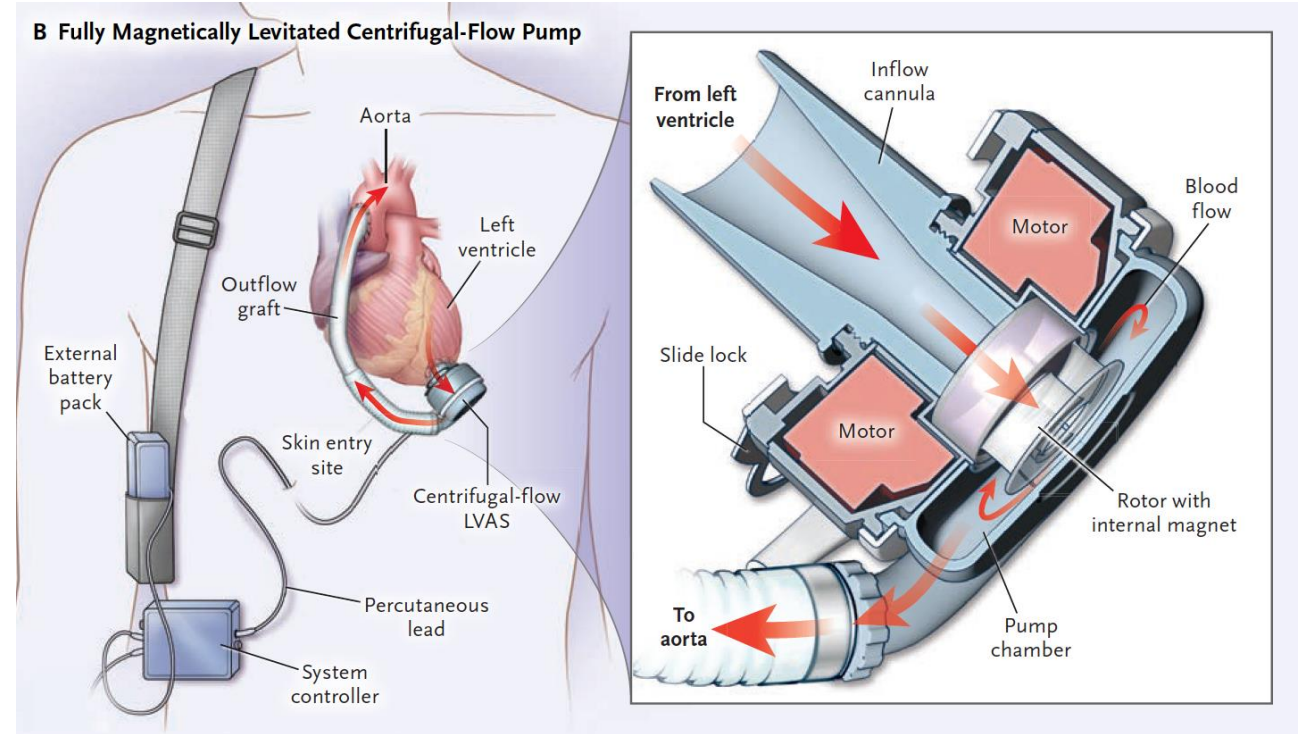
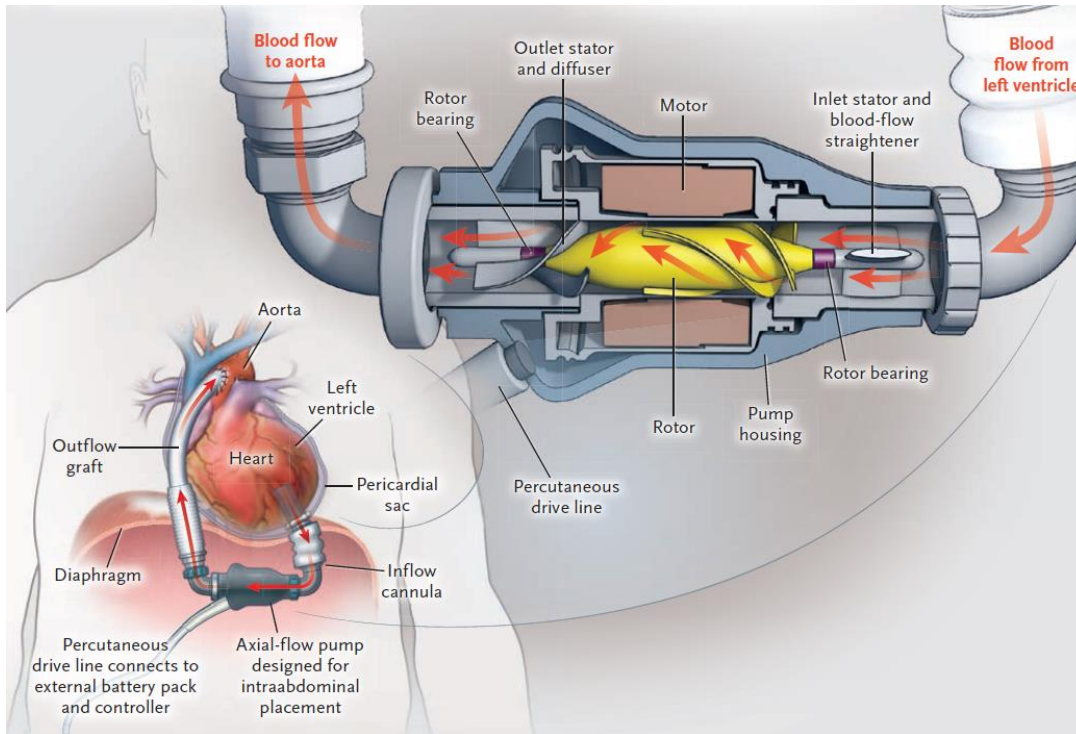


# MOMENTUM 3

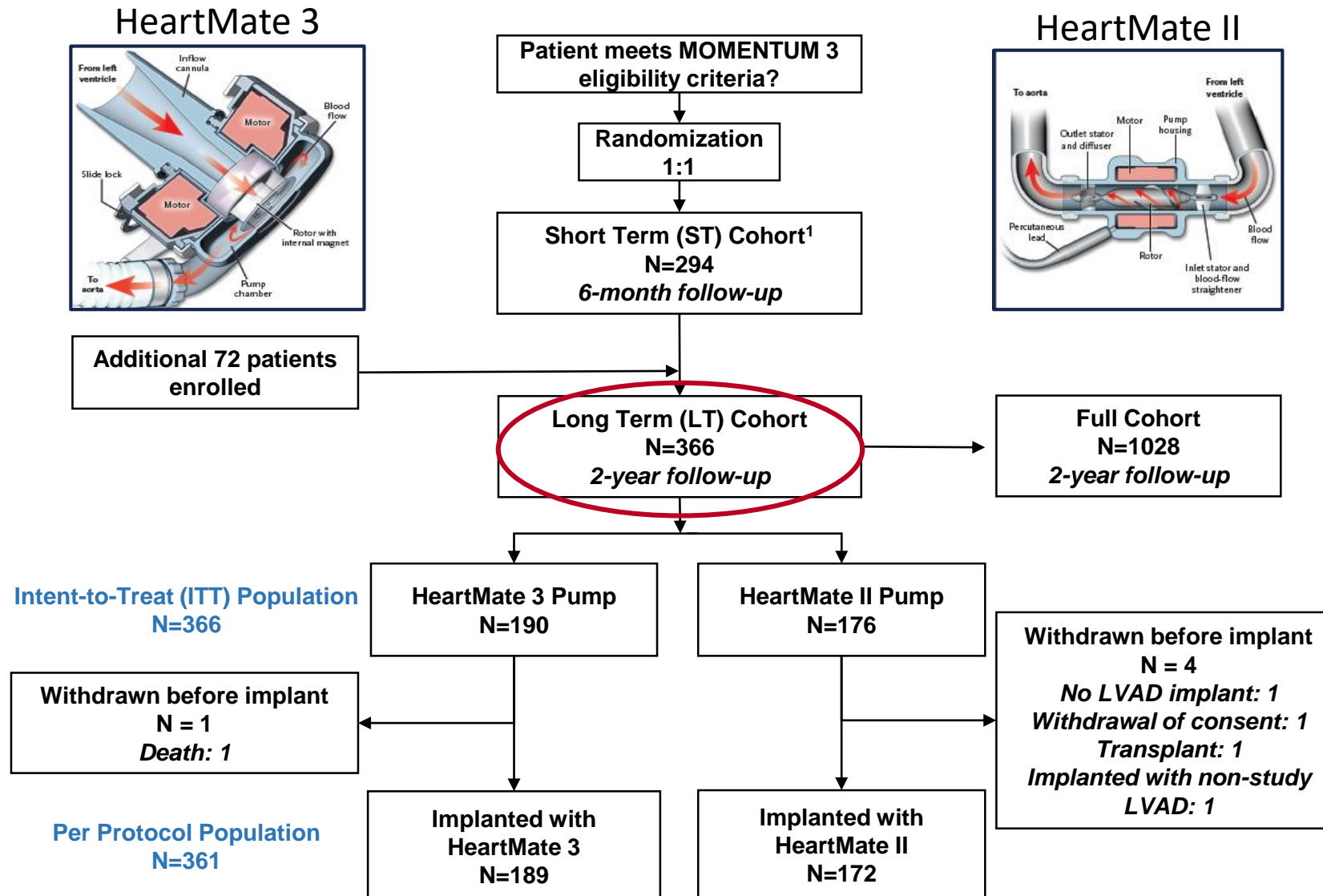
## HeartMate II

versus

## HeartMate 3



# MOMENTUM Long Term Cohort 2-Year Followup





# Study Aim and Primary Endpoint

## Study Aim

- The long-term (2-year) study is designed to ascertain success to optimally support patients who wait for extended periods for heart transplantation or are ineligible for heart transplantation (e.g., destination therapy)

## Primary Endpoint

- Survival at 2 years free of disabling stroke (>3 modified Rankin Score) or reoperation to replace or remove a malfunctioning device

# MOMENTUM 3 Baseline Characteristics

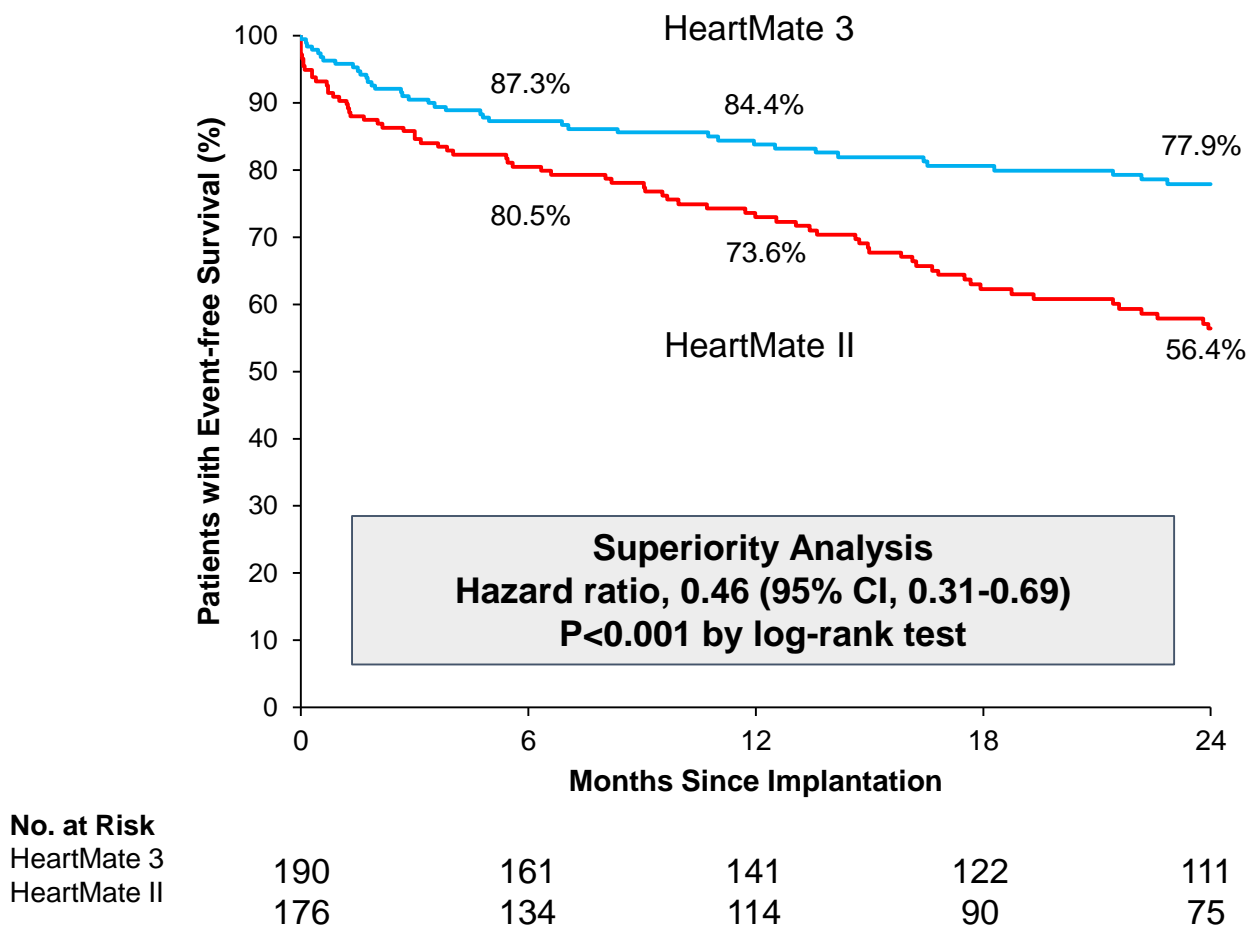
Characteristic	HeartMate 3 (n=190)	HeartMate II (n=176)
Age - years		
Mean	61 ± 12	59 ± 12
Median (range)	65 (19-81)	61 (24-84)
Male sex - no. (%)	150 (78.9)	143 (81.2)
Race or ethnic group - no. (%)		
White	127 (66.8)	131 (74.4)
Black or African American	52 (27.4)	32 (18.2)
Other*	11 (5.8)	13 (7.4)
Body surface area - m <sup>2</sup>	2.1 ± 0.3	2.1 ± 0.3
Ischemic cause of heart failure - no. (%)	80 (42.1)	88 (50.0)
History of atrial fibrillation - no. (%)	81 (42.6)	83 (47.2)
History of stroke - no. (%)	16 (8.4)	20 (11.4)
Previous cardiac surgical procedure - no. (%)		
Coronary-artery bypass	44 (23.2)	41 (23.3)
History of valve replacement or repair	18 (9.5)	7 (4.0)
Concomitant medication or intervention - no (%)		
Intravenous inotropic agents	167 (87.9)	152 (86.4)
Diuretic	166 (87.4)	165 (93.8)
ACE inhibitor or Angiotensin II-receptor antagonist	58 (30.5)	66 (37.5)
Beta-blocker	111 (58.4)	98 (55.7)
CRT/CRT-D	75 (39.5)	62 (35.2)
ICD/CRT-D	122 (64.2)	123 (69.9)
IABP	25 (13.2)	26 (14.8)

There were significant differences between groups for history of valve replacement or repair (P=0.04) and diuretic use (P=0.05).

\*Includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders, and other. CRT(-D) denotes cardiac resynchronization therapy with or without defibrillator; ICD, implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; IABP, intraaortic balloon pump.

# Primary End Point Analysis (ITT)

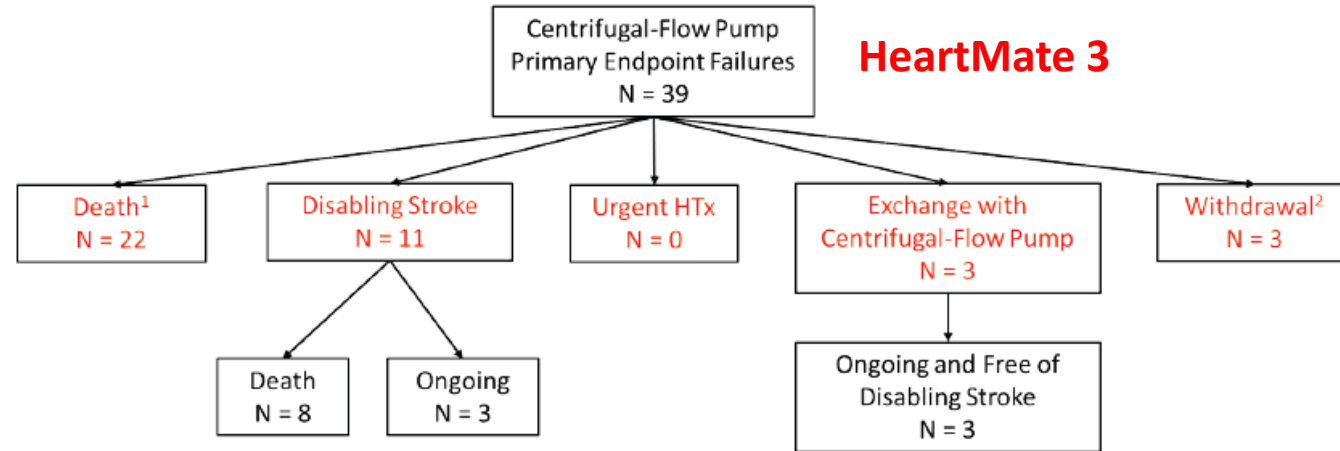
Survival at 2 years free of disabling stroke (>3 mRS) or reoperation to replace or remove a malfunctioning device



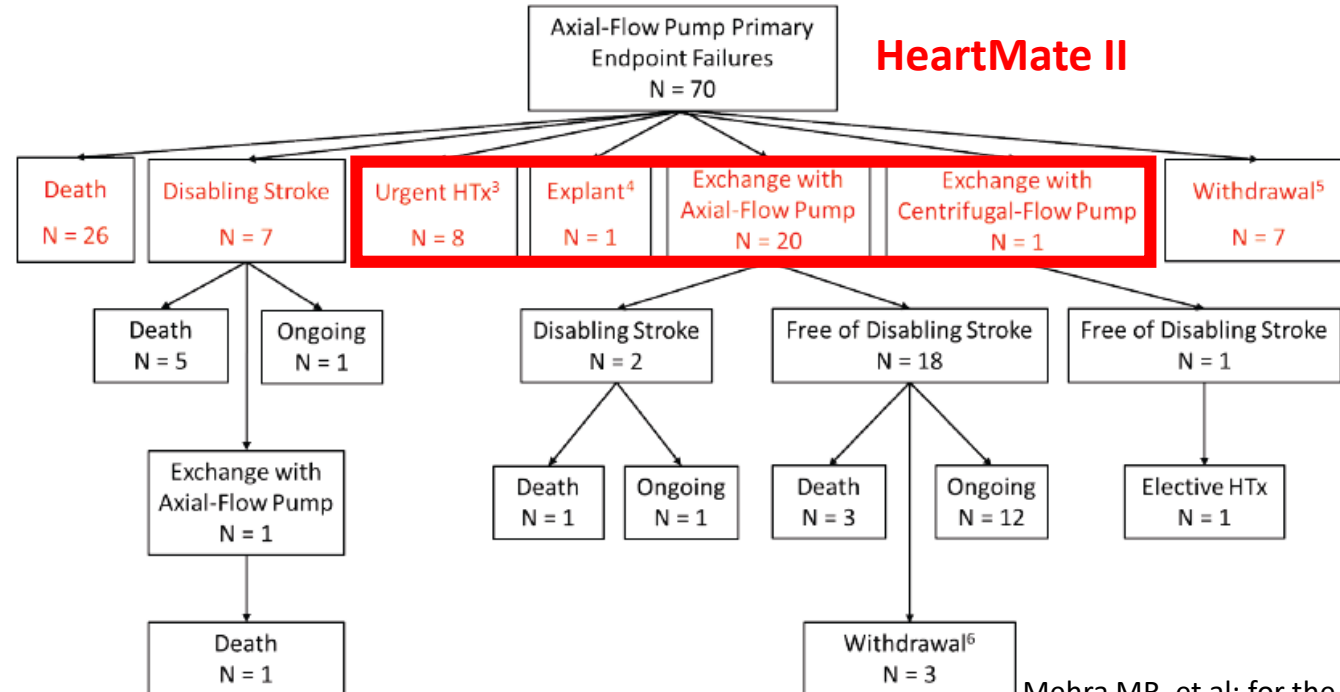
Mehra MR, et al; for the MOMENTUM 3 investigators. *N Engl J Med*. 2018.



# Primary Endpoints

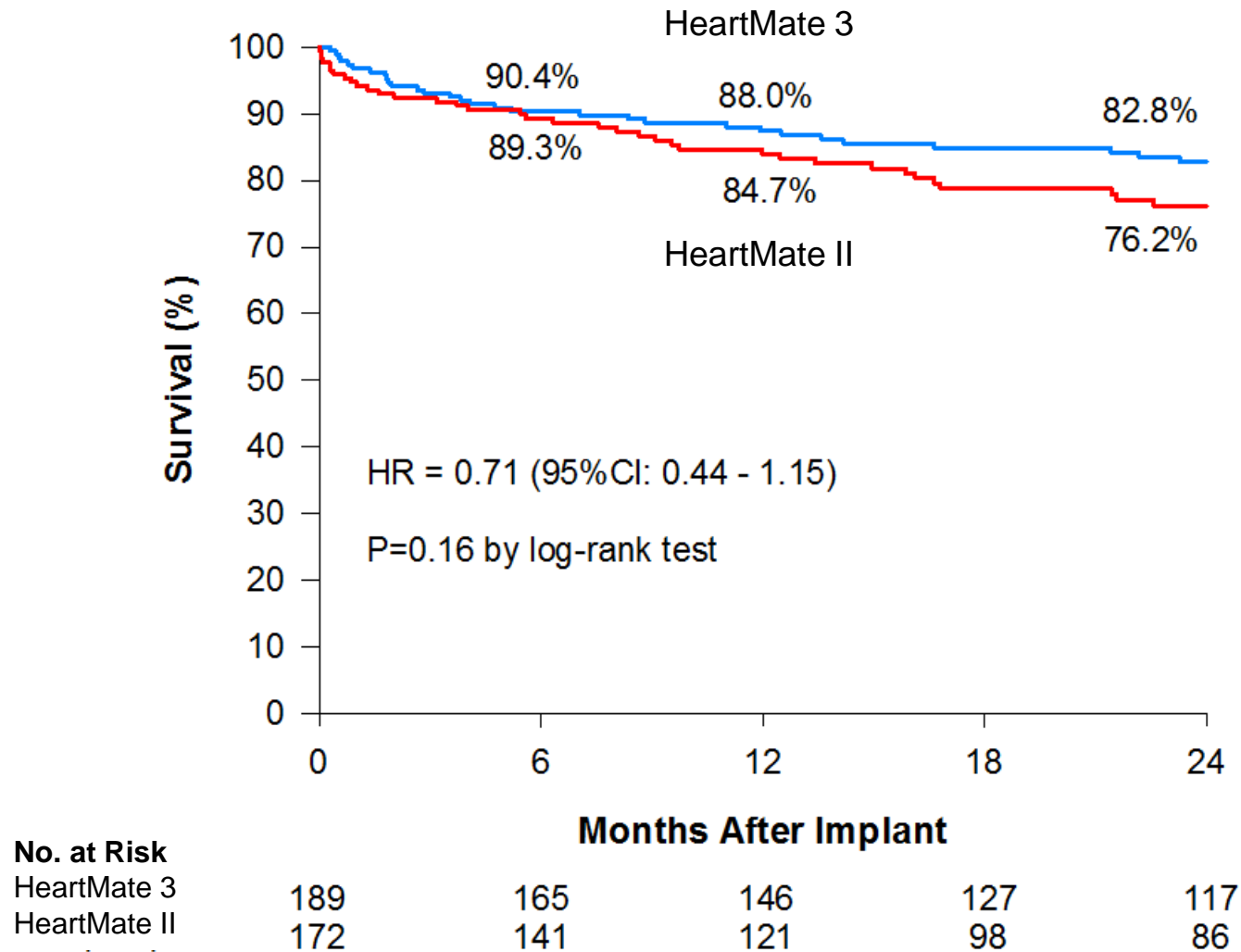


<sup>1</sup>Two subjects experienced disabling stroke but did not survive to 60 days post stroke for modified Rankin Score evaluation. <sup>2</sup>Includes withdrawal prior to implant (1), for noncompliance (1), and explant to total artificial heart (1).



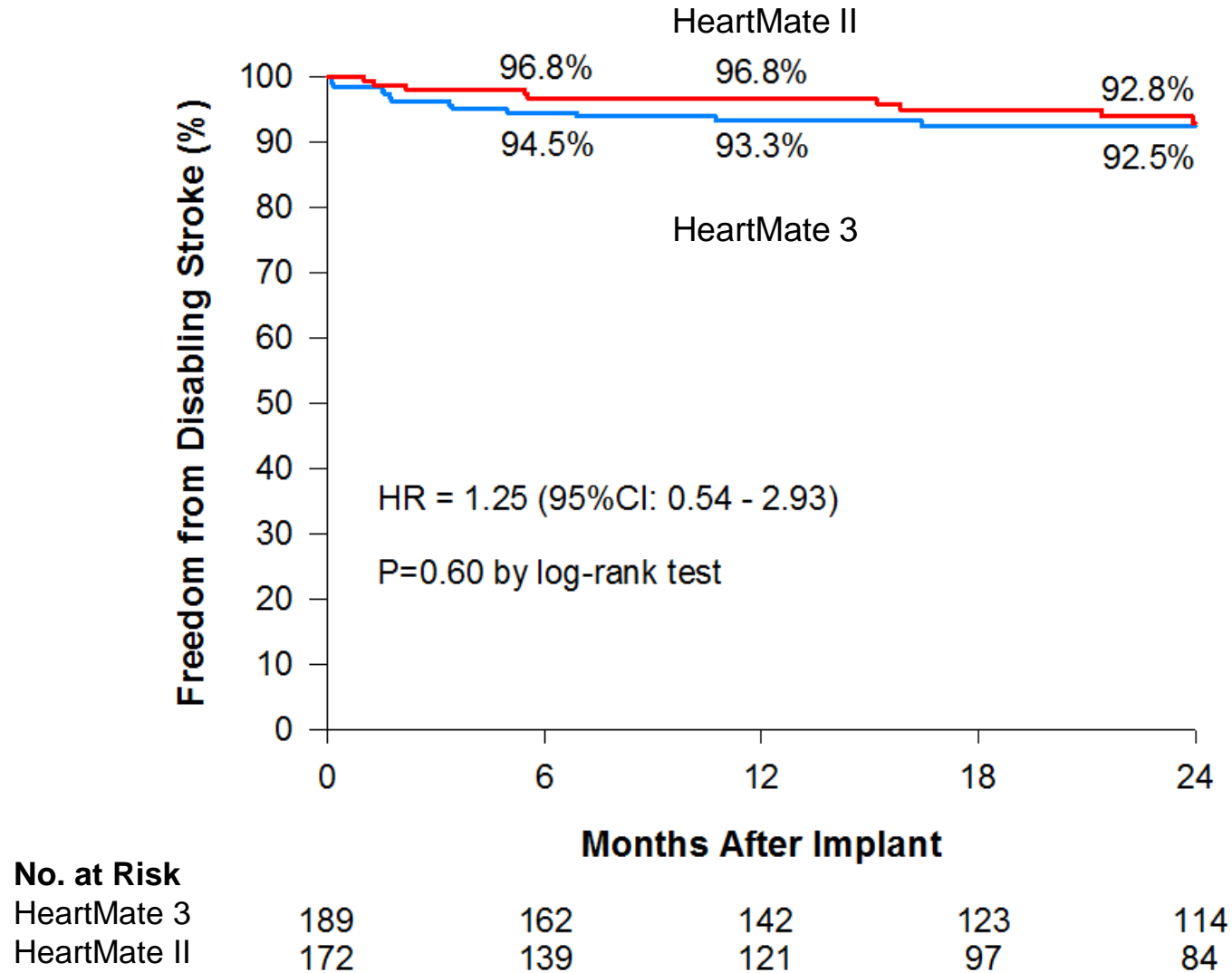
# Primary Endpoint Component 1

## *Overall Survival*



# Primary Endpoint Component 2

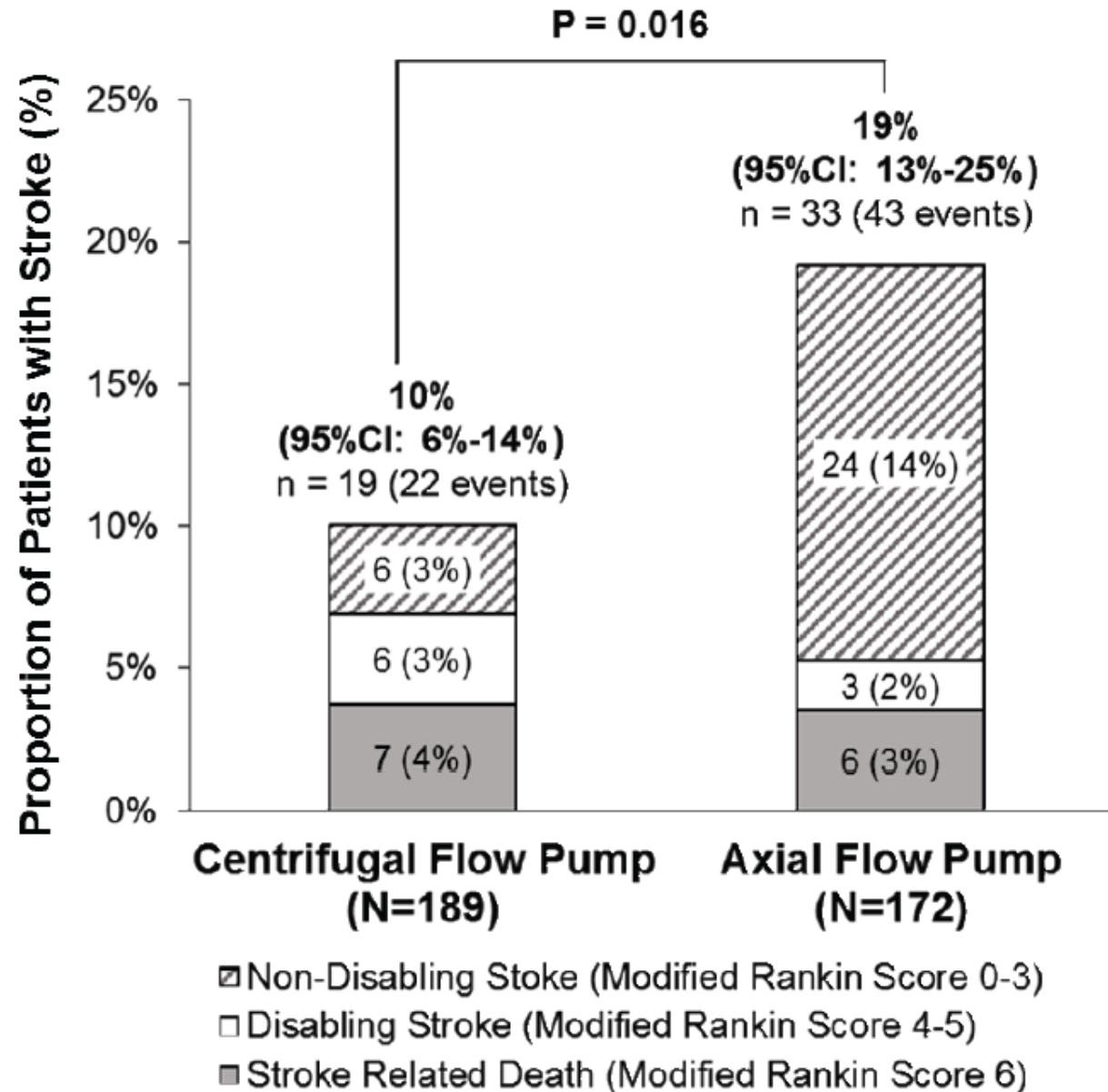
## *Freedom from Disabling Stroke (mRS > 3)*



Mehra MR, et al; for the MOMENTUM 3 investigators. *N Engl J Med.* 2018.

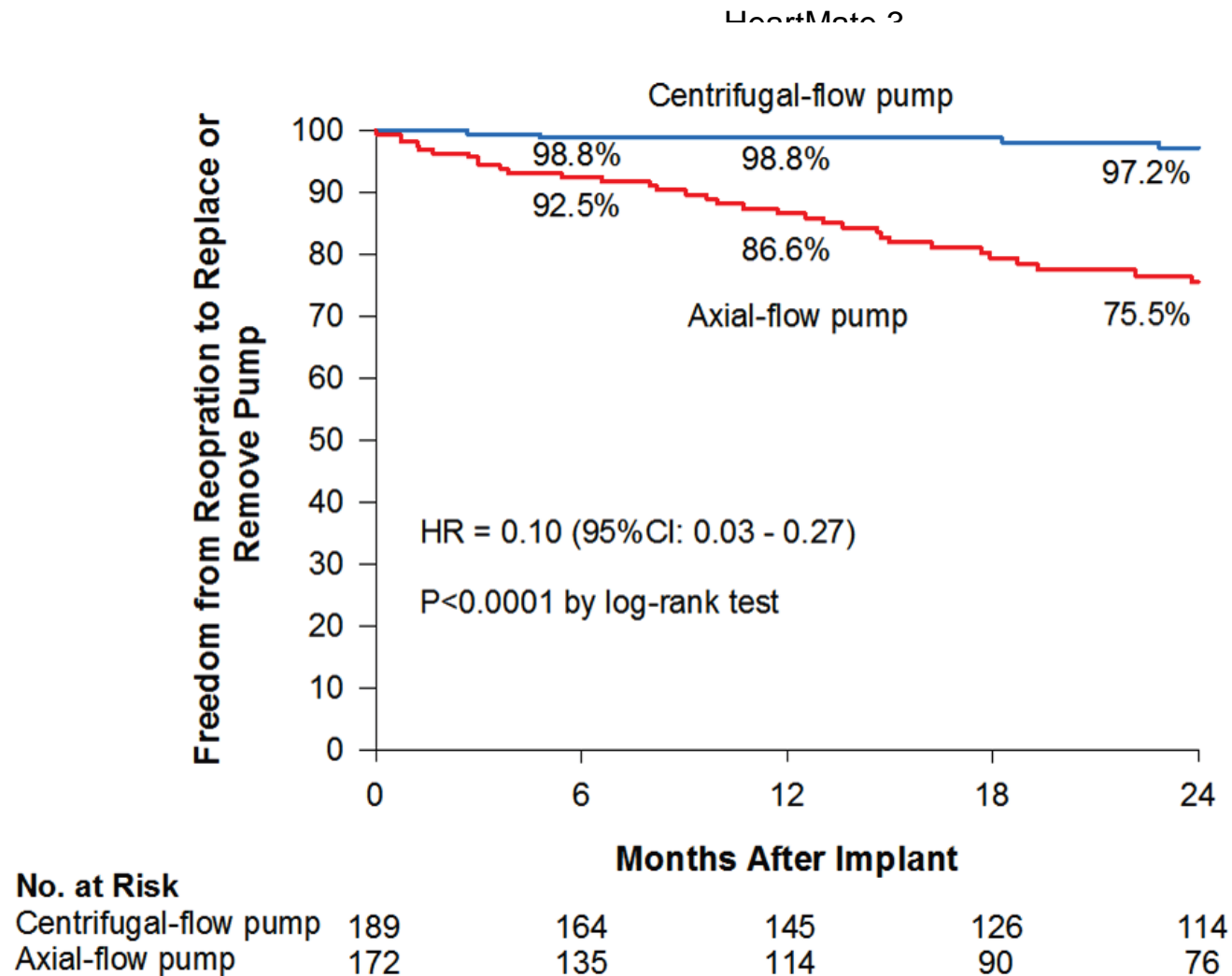


# All Stroke Events and Severity



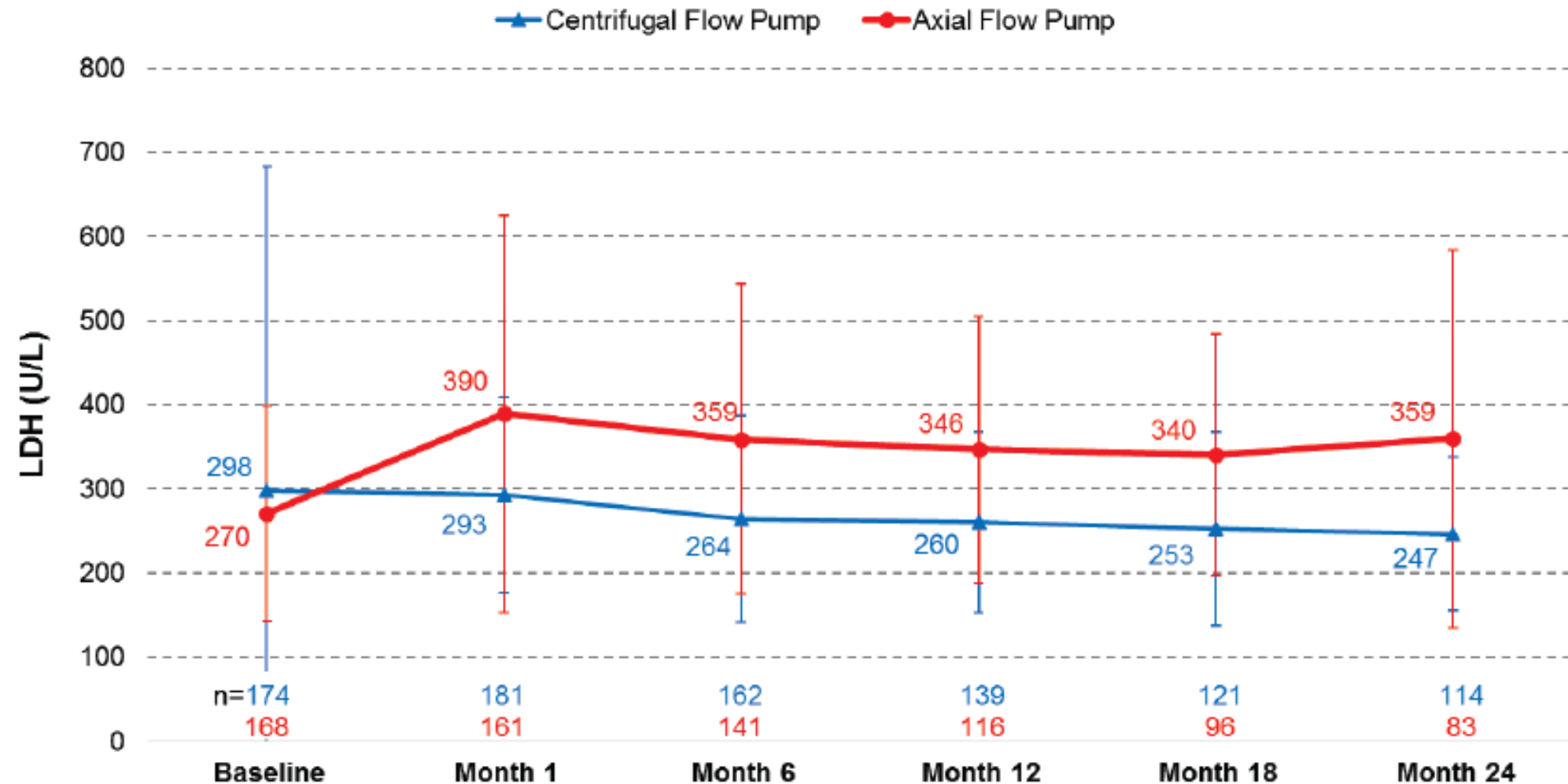
# Primary Endpoint Component 3

## *Freedom from Reoperation to Replace or Remove Pump*



- There was a **ten-fold** difference in the reoperation rate between HeartMate II and HeartMate 3
- HeartMate 3 reoperations were due to infection (1), electrical fault (1), and outflow-graft twist (1)
- **2/3<sup>rd</sup>** of HeartMate II reoperations were due to “pump thrombosis or severe hemolysis”

# Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH) Levels over Time





# Key Adverse Events

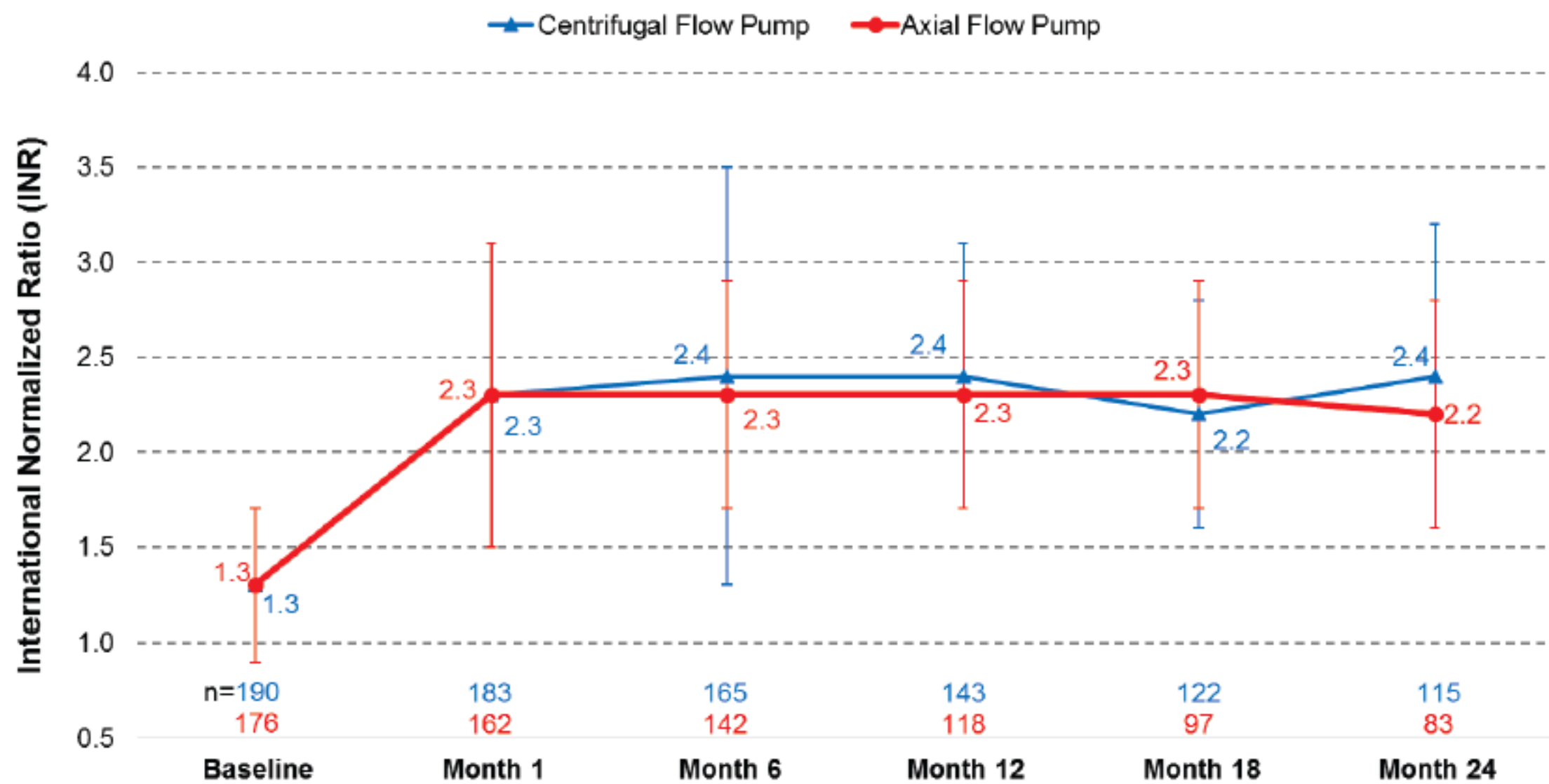
## *Pump Thrombosis, Neurological Events, Bleeding*

	HeartMate 3 (n=189)		HeartMate II (n=172)			
	n (%)	no. of Events	n (%)	no. of Events	HR (95% CI)	P Value*
Suspected or confirmed pump thrombosis	2 (1.1)	2	27 (15.7)	33	0.06 (0.01-0.26)	<0.001
Resulting in reoperation	0 (0)	0	21 (12.2)	25	NA	<0.001
Any stroke	19 (10.1)	22	33 (19.2)	43	0.47 (0.27-0.84)	0.02
Ischemic stroke	12 (6.3)	14	23 (13.4)	26	0.44 (0.22-0.88)	0.03
Hemorrhagic stroke	8 (4.2)	8	16 (9.3)	17	0.42 (0.18-0.98)	0.06
Other neurologic event <sup>+</sup>	22 (11.6)	25	15 (8.7)	16	1.27 (0.66-2.45)	0.39
Bleeding	81 (42.9)	187	90 (52.3)	206	0.71 (0.53-0.96)	0.07
Bleeding that led to surgery	23 (12.2)	29	30 (17.4)	34	0.66 (0.38-1.13)	0.18
Gastrointestinal bleeding	51 (27.0)	107	47 (27.3)	100	0.92 (0.62-1.37)	1.00

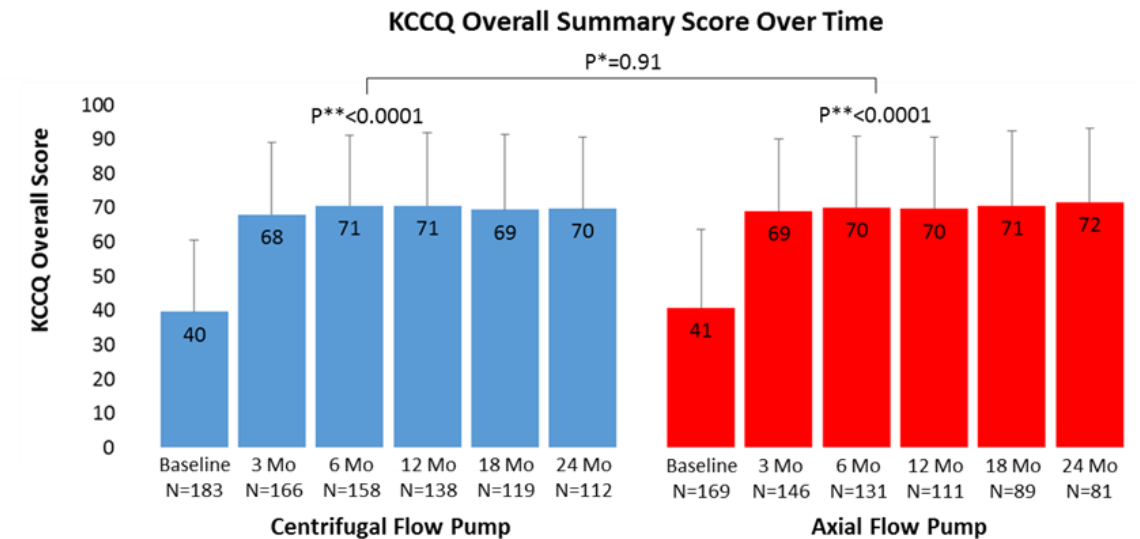
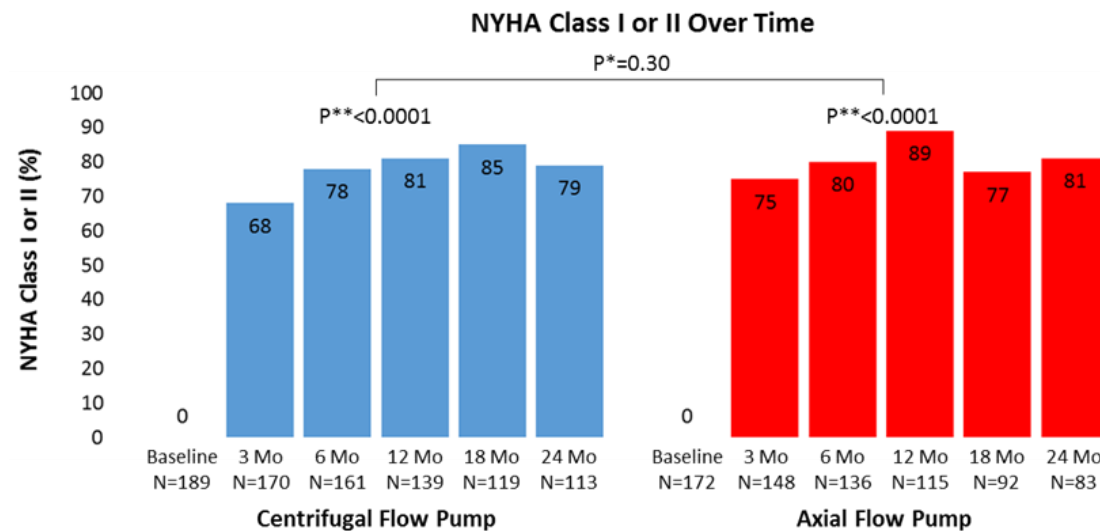
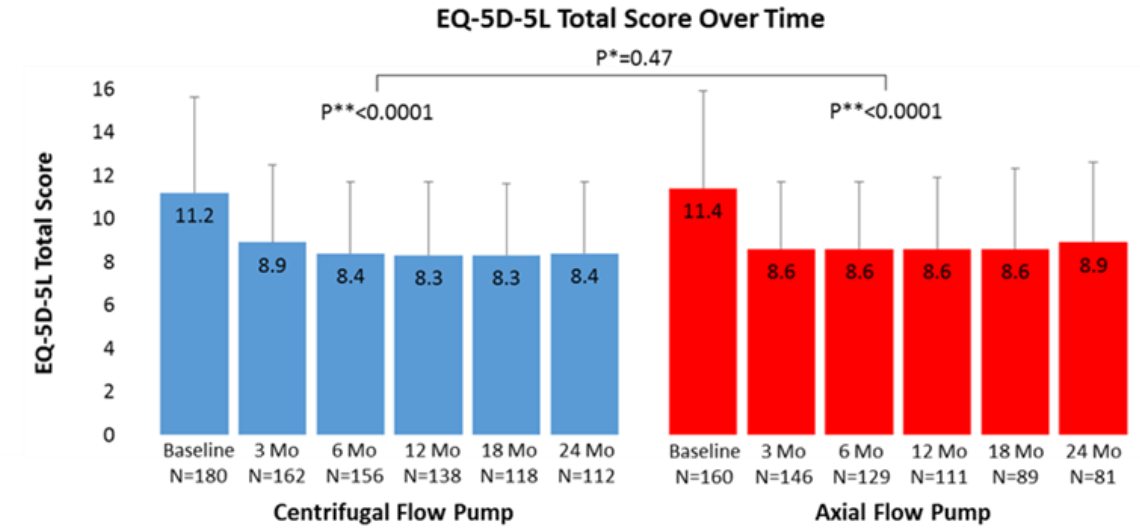
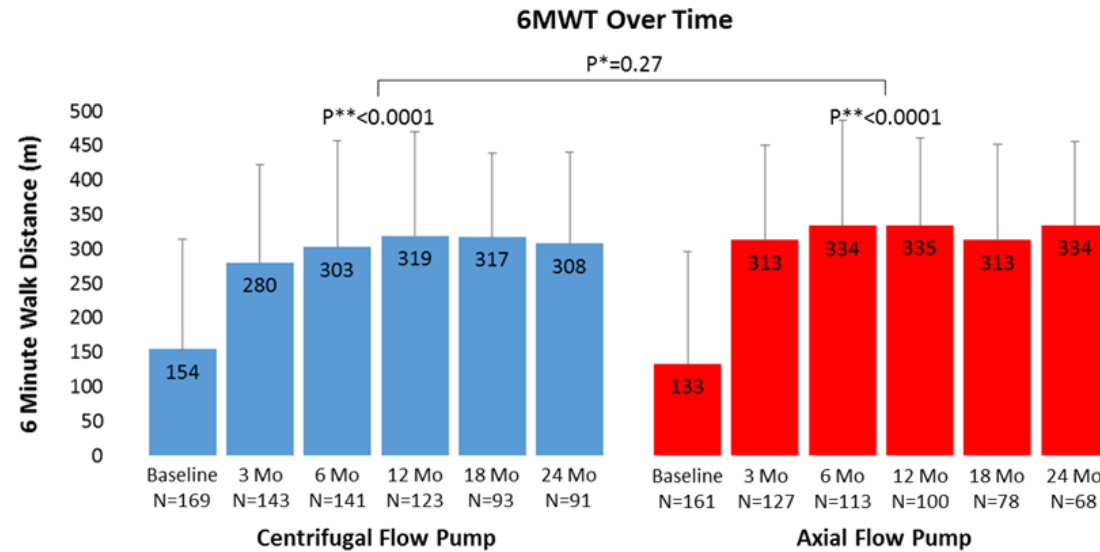
Mehra MR, et al; for the MOMENTUM 3 investigators. *N Engl J Med*. 2018.

HR denotes hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval

\*P values were calculated with the use of Fisher's exact test. <sup>+</sup>Includes transient ischemic attacks and neurologic events other than stroke



# Functional Status and Quality of Life



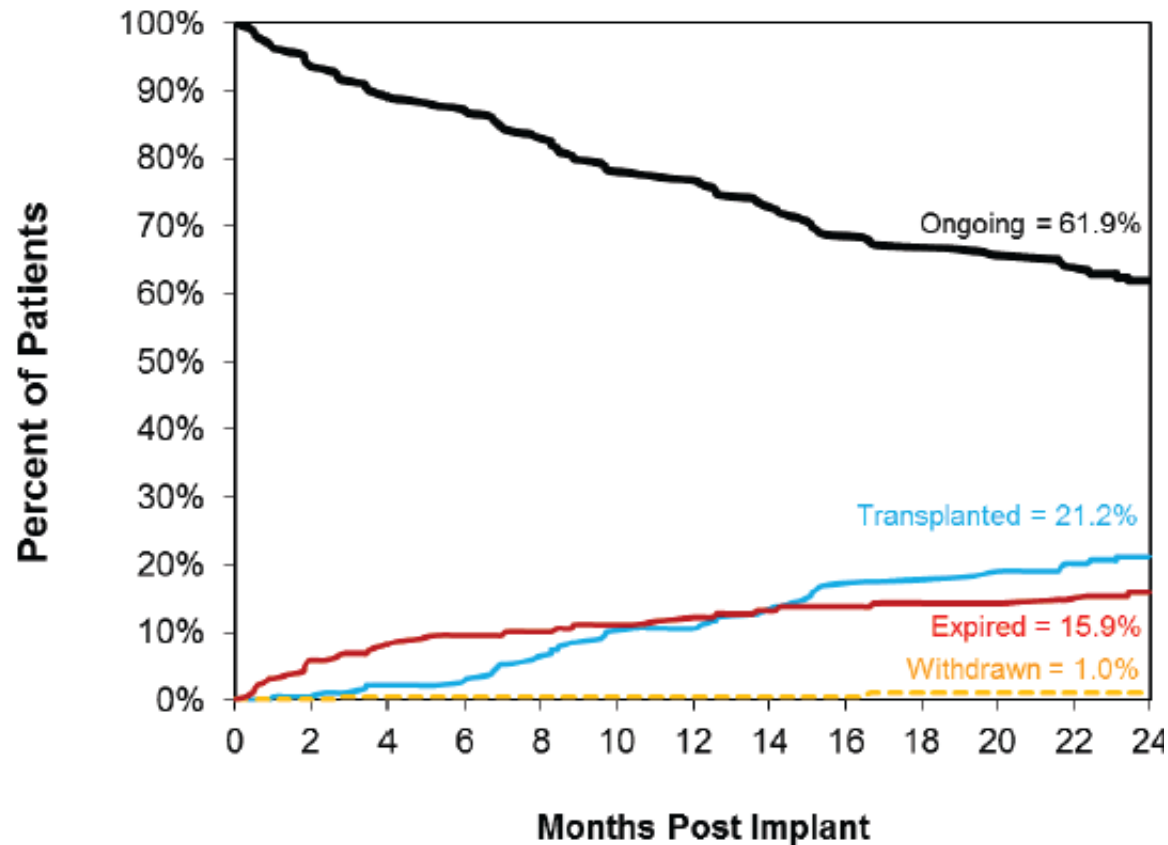
\*P-value between treatment arms over time

\*\*P-value for treatment over time

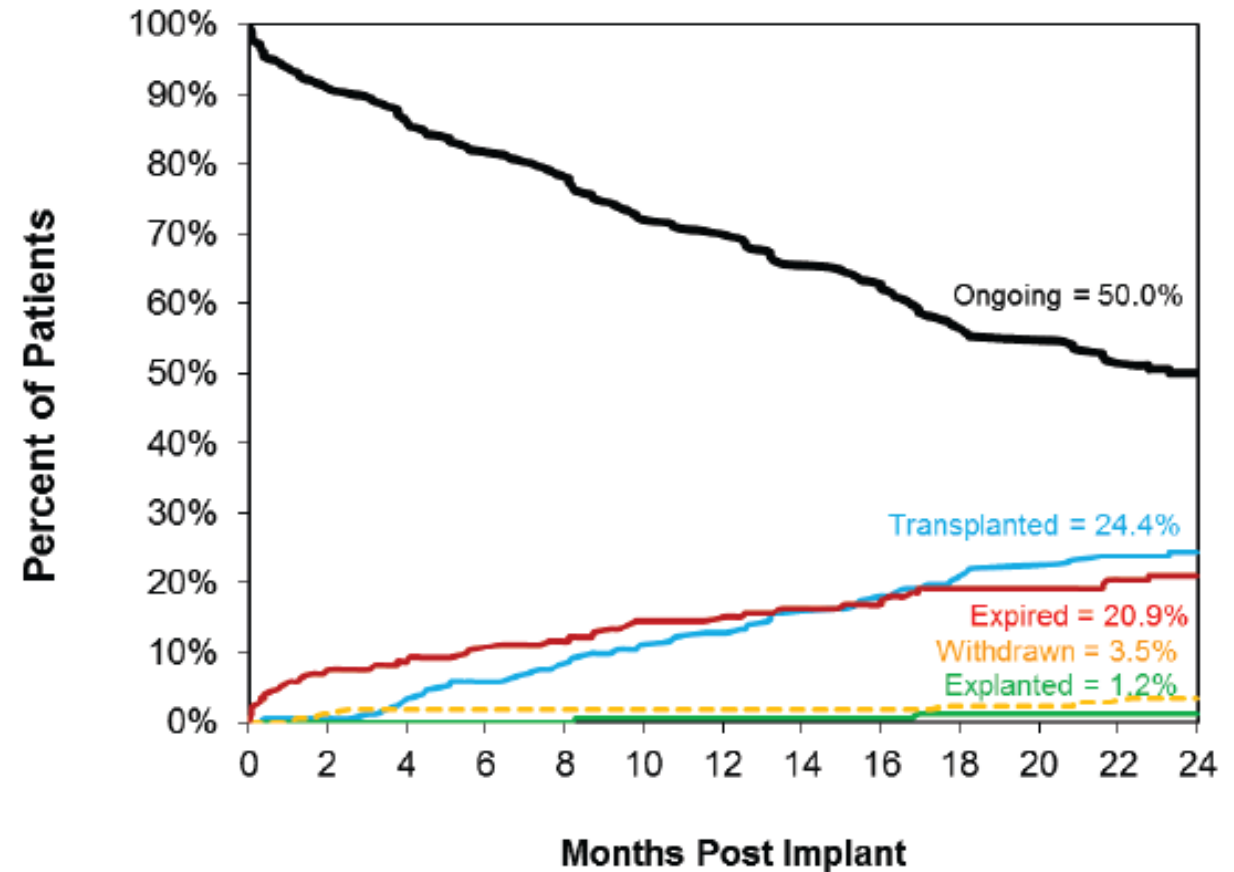


# Competing Outcomes

## Centrifugal Flow Pump



## Axial Flow Pump



# Conclusions

- The HeartMate 3 LVAS is clinically superior when compared to the HeartMate II axial-flow pump, at 2-years
- These benefits were primarily driven by a lower reoperation rate in the HeartMate 3 arm
  - largely due to excess device malfunctions resulting from **pump thrombosis** in the HeartMate II LVAS
- A markedly lower rate of stroke was observed with the HeartMate 3 LVAS
- Same clinical benefit/ outcomes derived for patients identified as BTT, BTC, and DT

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