

STS/EACTS Latin America Cardiovascular Surgery Conference

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Hilton Cartagena | Cartagena, Colombia



Long Term Outcomes of Destination Therapy Left Ventricular Assist Devices

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Introduction

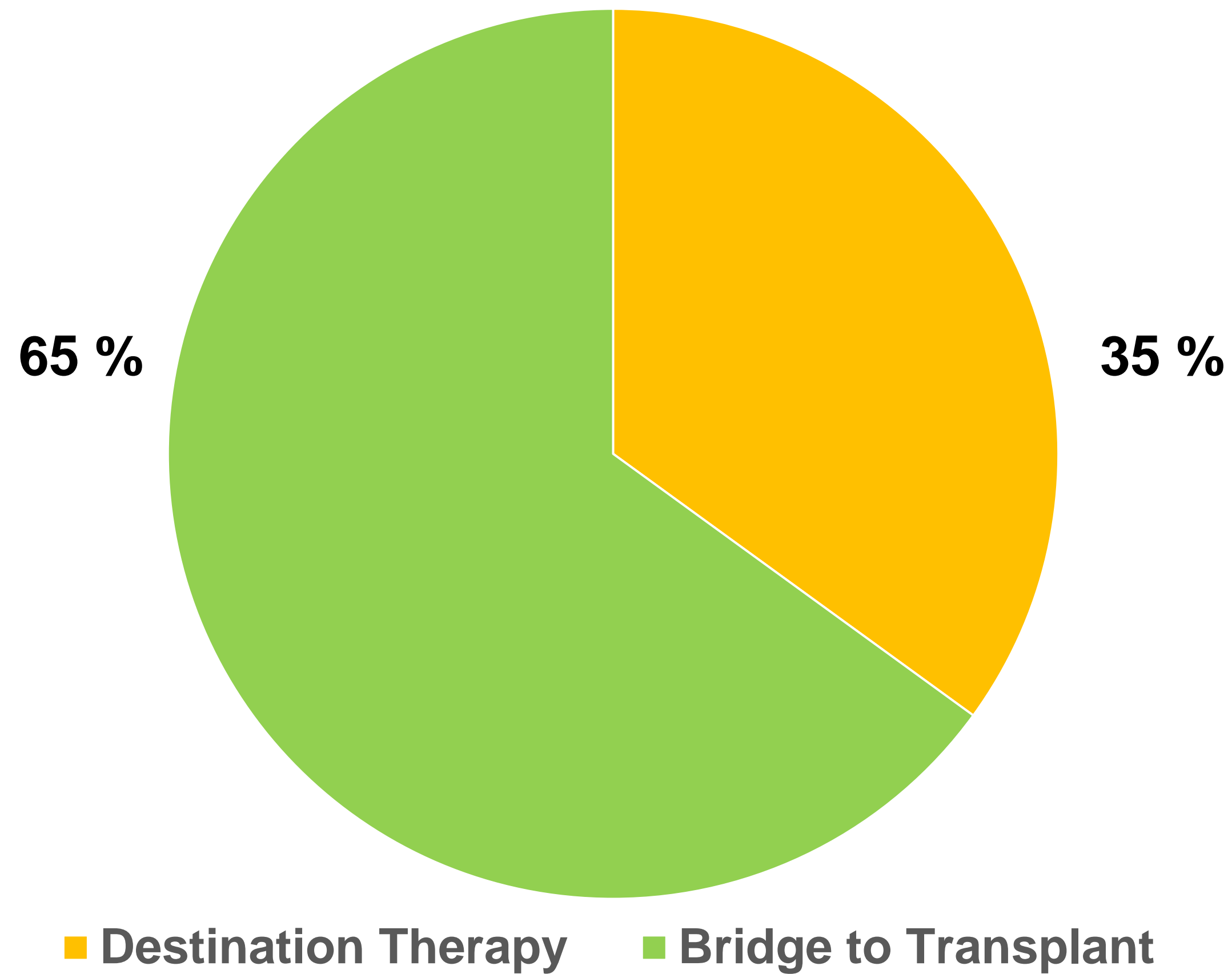
- LVAD effective therapy for patients with AHF
- Goals of Therapy
 - Bridge to Transplant
 - Destination Therapy for Non-Heart Tx candidates
 - Age
 - Comorbidities
 - Sensitization

Study Purpose

- Evaluate outcomes of LVAD DT
 - Duration of support (death / pump explant)
 - Development of major complications
- Study period: 2009 - 2017

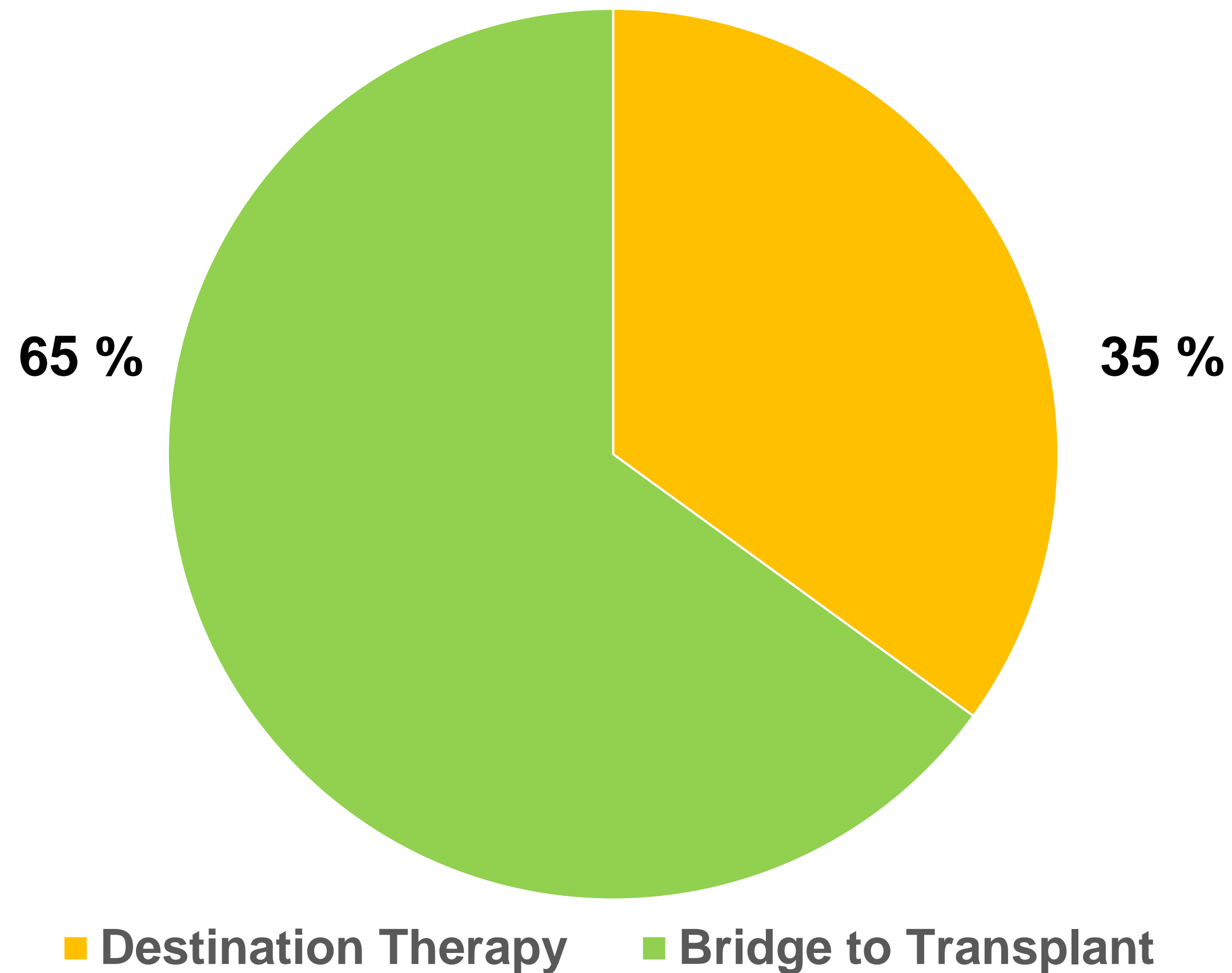
LVAD Strategy

Implant Strategy= BTT vs DT



LVAD Strategy – Demographics - Device Type

Implant Strategy= BTT vs DT



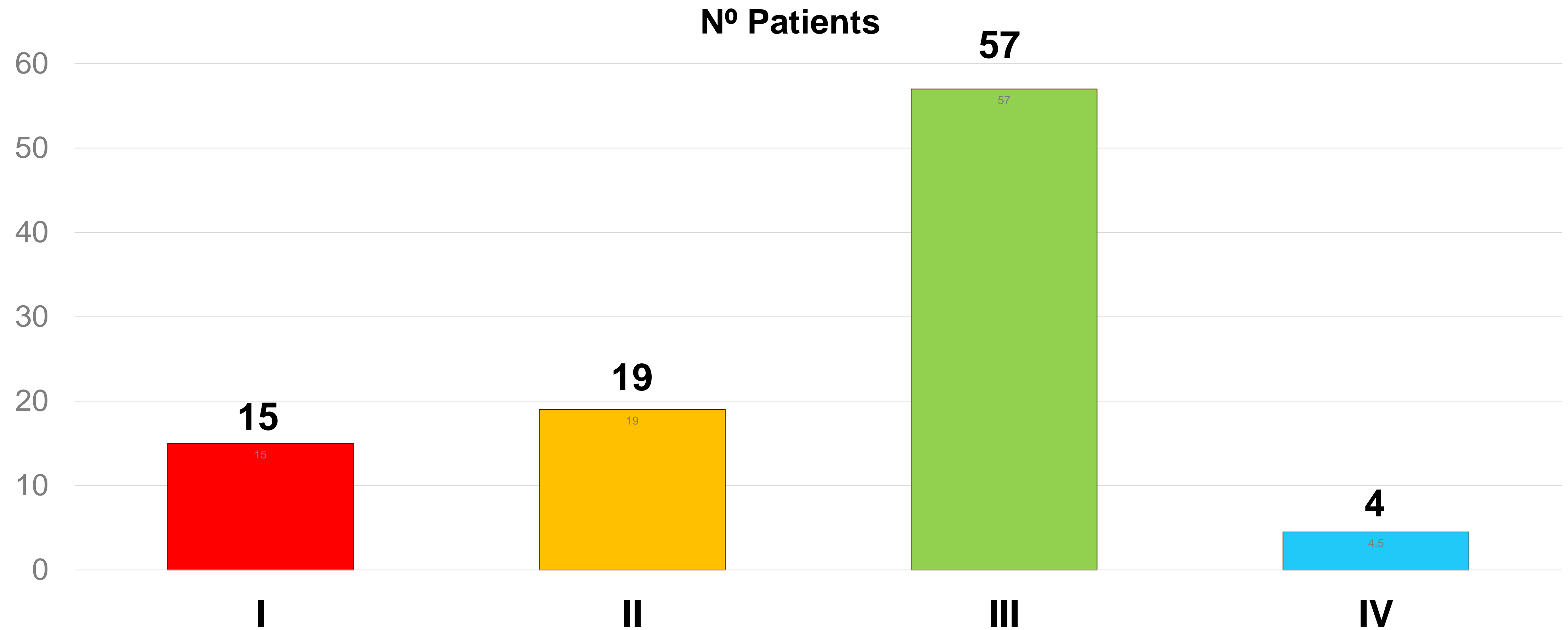
Device Type:
Heart Mate II 100%

Demographic data:

- **Age= 61 (20 – 86)**
- **Male Sex = 77 (81%)**

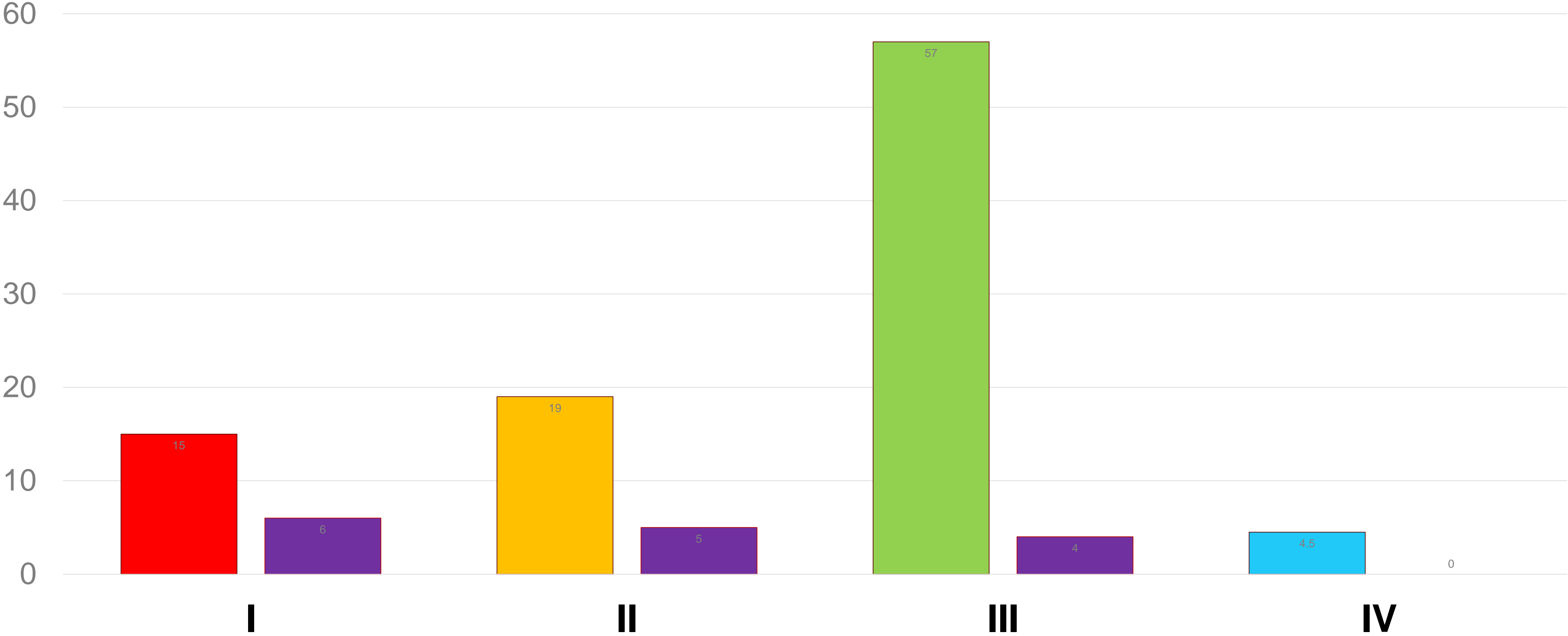
INTERMACS at Time of LVAD Implant

N = 95



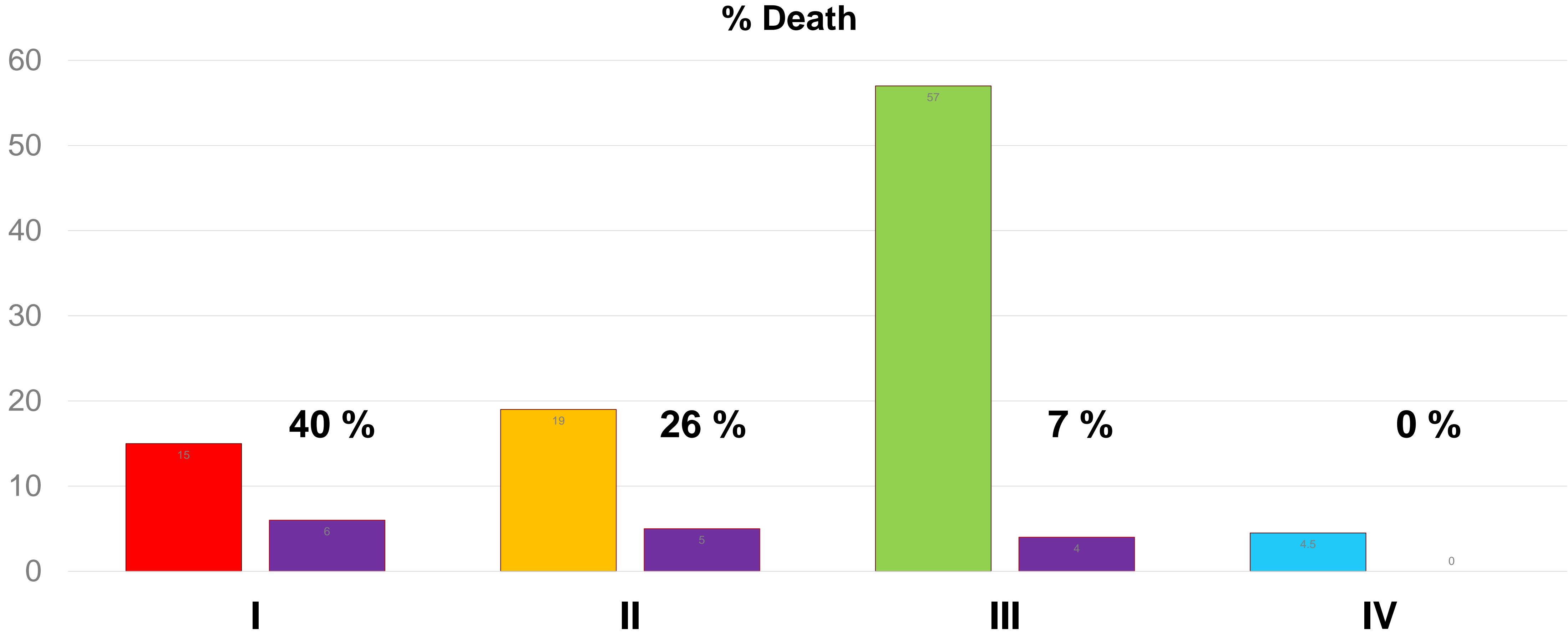
Hospital Mortality by INTERMACS at Implant

Hospital Survival 84%



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Long Term Outcomes

LVAD DT discharged = 80

- **Time on support = 718 days**
 - Range = 41 – 2,600 days
- Became eligible and received heart transplant = 13 patients

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# Readmission	1	2	≥ 3
n ^o patients	36	7	6

Major Long Term Complications

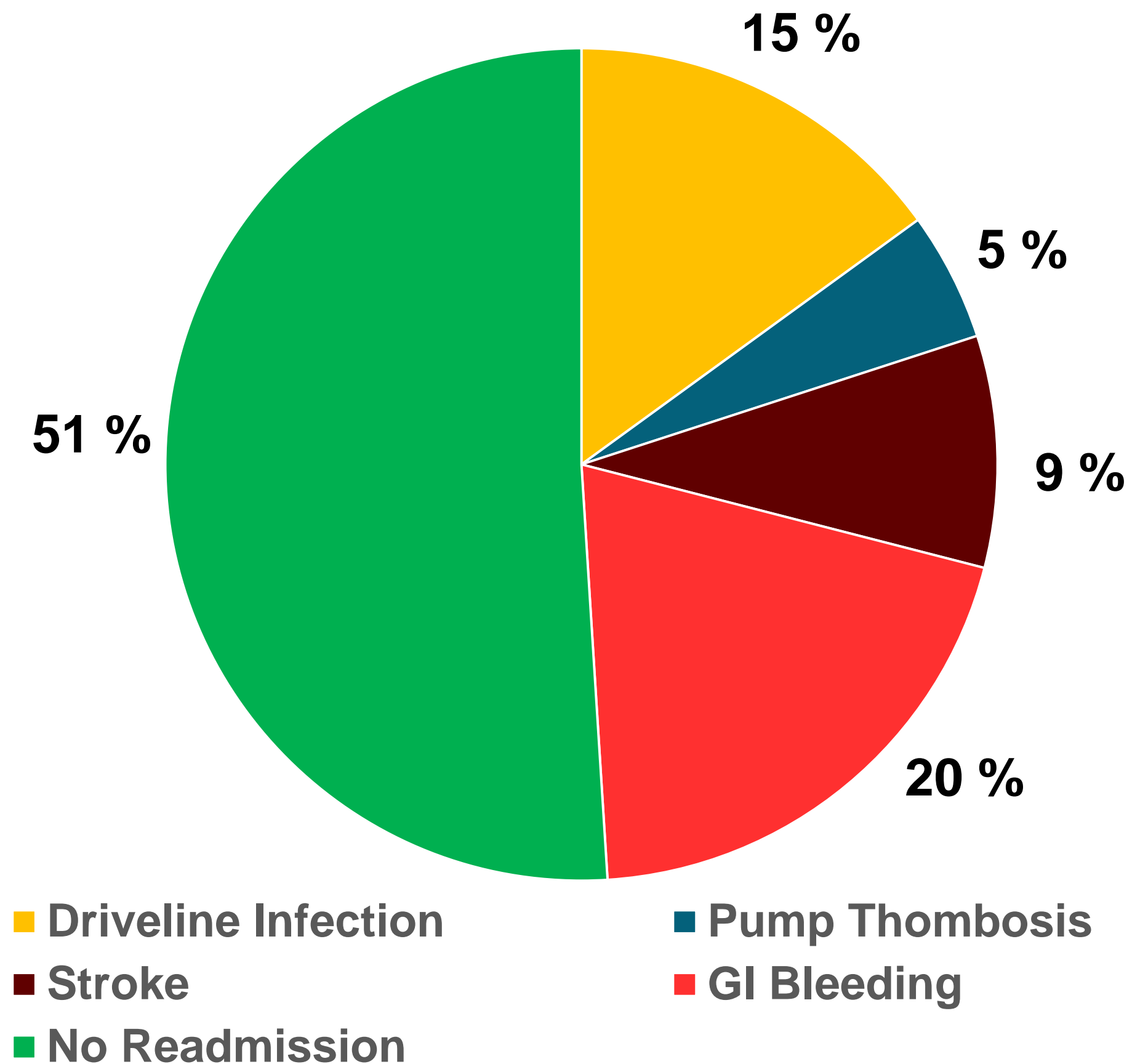
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Incidence of Complications (%)



Conclusions

- LVAD implantation for patients with advanced HF not eligible for heart transplant can be done with acceptable operative mortality.
- Indication on stable patients is recommended as operative risks are higher for Intermacs 1 & 2 patients.
- LVAD Destination Therapy presents relative low rate of major complications up to 2 years on support.
- Successful support can be achieved beyond 5 years.

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The Society
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Surgeons



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European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery

THANK YOU



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Long Term Complications

