



IV Congresso
**Novas Fronteiras
em Cardiologia**

Cardiopatia estrutural. O que há de novo?

Encerramentos de CIA, FOP e AAE

7 a 9 de Fevereiro 2014
Hotel Vila Galé Ericeira

Marco Costa
CHUC-HG



IV Congresso

**Novas Fronteiras
em Cardiologia**

Cardiopatia estrutural. O que há de novo?

1. Encerramentos de CIAos

- ***Erosão cardíaca peridispositivo***

2. Encerramentos de FOPs

- ***Estudo RESPECT***

3. Encerramentos de AAE

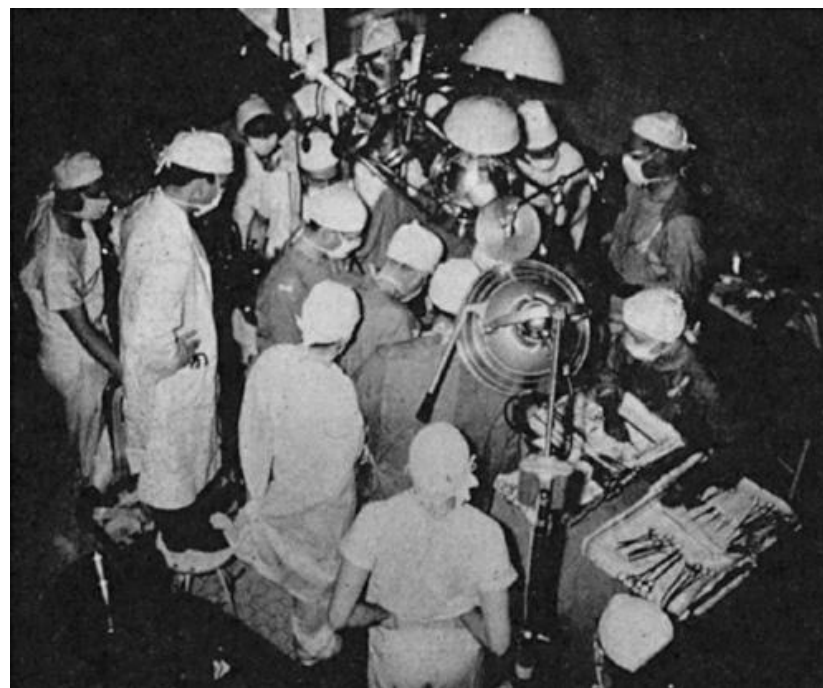
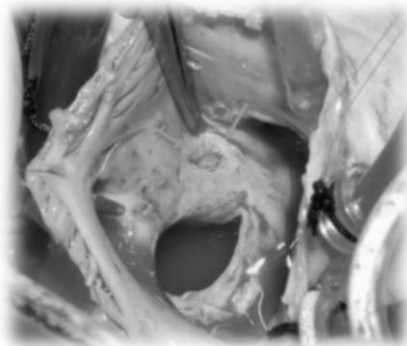
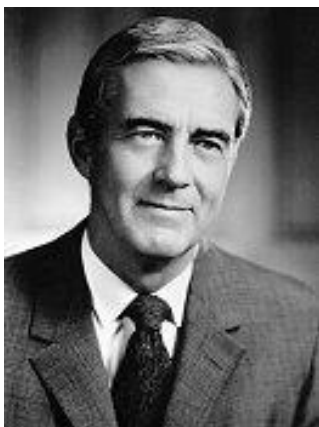
- ***Registo clínico***

CORRECÇÃO DE DEFEITOS DO SEPTO INTERAURICULAR

Perspectiva história

1950

Encerramento cirúrgico de CIA



Encerramento de CIA, FOP e AAE

Marco Costa, CHUC-HG

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CORRECÇÃO DE DEFEITOS DO SEPTO INTERAURICULAR

Perspectiva história

1950 Encerramento cirúrgico de CIA

1974 Encerramento percutaneo de CIA



Secundum Atrial Septal Nonoperative Closure During Cardiac

Terry D. King, MD; Sandra L. Thompson, RN; Charles

• A 17-year-old girl had clinical and cardiac catheterization compatible with a secundum atrial septal defect. During cardiac catheterization, the atrial septal defect was sized and closed using a transcatheter technique.

(JAMA 235:2506-2509, 1976)

PATENTED APR 1 1975

SHEET 01 OF 10

3,874,388

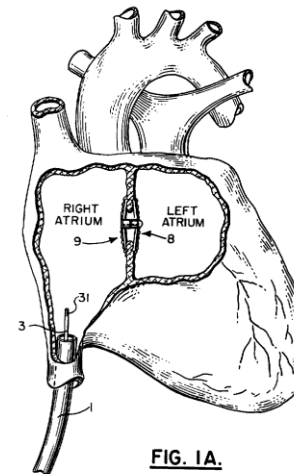


FIG. 1A.

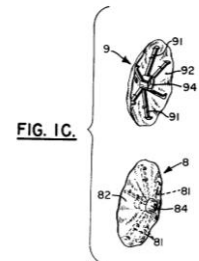


FIG. 1C.

CORRECÇÃO DE DEFEITOS DO SEPTO INTERAURICULAR

Perspectiva história

1950 Encerramento cirúrgico de CIA

1974 Encerramento percutaneo de CIA

1992 Encerramento de FOP após AVC criptogénico

Circulation



Transcatheter closure of patent foramen ovale after presumed paradoxical embolism.

N D Brides; W Hellenbrand; L Latson; J Filiano; J W Newburger; J E Lock

1992;86:1902-8, 10.1161/01.CIR.86.6.1902

Abstract

BACKGROUND Many have proposed a relation between presence of a patent foramen ovale, with or without atrial septal aneurysm, and cryptogenic stroke. The effect of foramen ovale closure on the risk for subsequent strokes is unknown.

METHODS AND RESULTS Transcatheter closure of a patent foramen ovale was undertaken in 36 patients with known right-to-left atrial shunting and presumed paradoxical emboli (31 strokes, 25 transient neurological events, four systemic arterial emboli, and two brain abscesses). Individual patients had between one and four such events. None had a left heart or carotid source of embolism; 31 of 35 had no known risk factors for stroke. Events occurred in 12 patients while they were taking warfarin. At cardiac catheterization, patent foramina ovalia were significantly larger than predicted for age in 67% of the patients. Implantation of a double-umbrella device in the patent foramen ovale was achieved in all without serious procedural complications. Of 34 who have returned for follow-up, one has a residual atrial communication that may be clinically important, five had trivial leaks, and 28 have complete closure. There have been no strokes during a mean follow-up of 8.4 months.

CONCLUSIONS Transcatheter closure of a patent foramen ovale can be accomplished with little morbidity and may reduce the risk of recurrence. Further investigations directed toward identifying the population at risk and assessing the effect of intervention are warranted.

Copyright © 1992 by American Heart Association

INDICAÇÕES PARA ENCERRAMENTO DE COMUNICAÇÃO INTERAURICULAR



4.1 Atrial septal defect

Introduction and background

ASD may not uncommonly remain undiagnosed
ASD types include:

- B Secundum ASD (80% of ASDs; located in the central part of the interatrial septum, near the ovalis and its surrounding)
- D Primum ASD [15%, synonyms: partial atrioventricular canal defect (AVSD), partial atrioventricular septal defect (PAVSD); the crux, AV valves are typically affected, associated with various degrees of regurgitation; see Section 4.2 for details]
- A Superior sinus venosus defect [5%, located near the junction of superior vena cava (SVC) entry, associated with partial or complete transposition of right pulmonary veins to SVC]
- C Inferior sinus venosus defect [<1%, located near the junction of inferior vena cava (IVC) entry]
- E Unroofed coronary sinus [<1%, separation of the coronary sinus (LA) can be partially or completely missing]

ESC Guidelines for the management of grown-up congenital heart disease (new version 2010)

Table 3

Indications for intervention in atrial septal defect

Indications	Class ^a	Level ^b
Patients with significant shunt (signs of RV volume overload) and PVR <5 WU should undergo ASD closure regardless of symptoms	I	B ²⁶
Device closure is the method of choice for secundum ASD closure when applicable	I	C
All ASDs regardless of size in patients with suspicion of paradoxical embolism (exclusion of other causes) should be considered for intervention	IIa	C
Patients with PVR ≥5 WU but <2/3 SVR or PAP <2/3 systemic pressure (baseline or when challenged with vasodilators, preferably nitric oxide, or after targeted PAH therapy) and evidence of net L-R shunt (Qp:Qs >1.5) may be considered for intervention	IIb	C
ASD closure must be avoided in patients with Eisenmenger physiology	III	C

ENCERRAMENTO DE COMUNICAÇÃO INTERAURICULAR



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Benefits of Transcatheter Closure

- No exposure to cardiopulmonary bypass
- No chest incision required
- Decreased need for blood or blood product transfusion
- Reduction in hospital stay
- Significantly reduced convalescence time
- Rapid return to normal activities
- Potential health care economic benefits

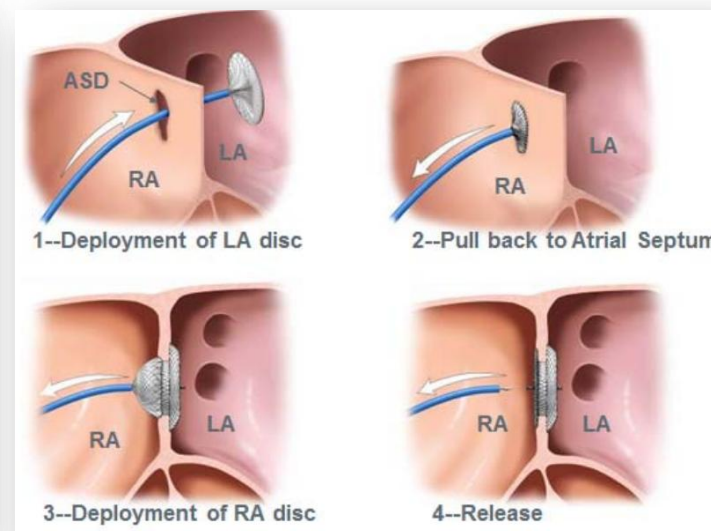


Table 1. All-Cause Mortality by Treatment Modality

All-Cause Mortality			
Reference	Surgical Closure	Transcatheter Closure	AMPLATZER ASO Transcatheter Closure
Karamlou ⁴	0.88%	0.60%	0.009%*
DiBardino ⁵	0.13%	0.093%	

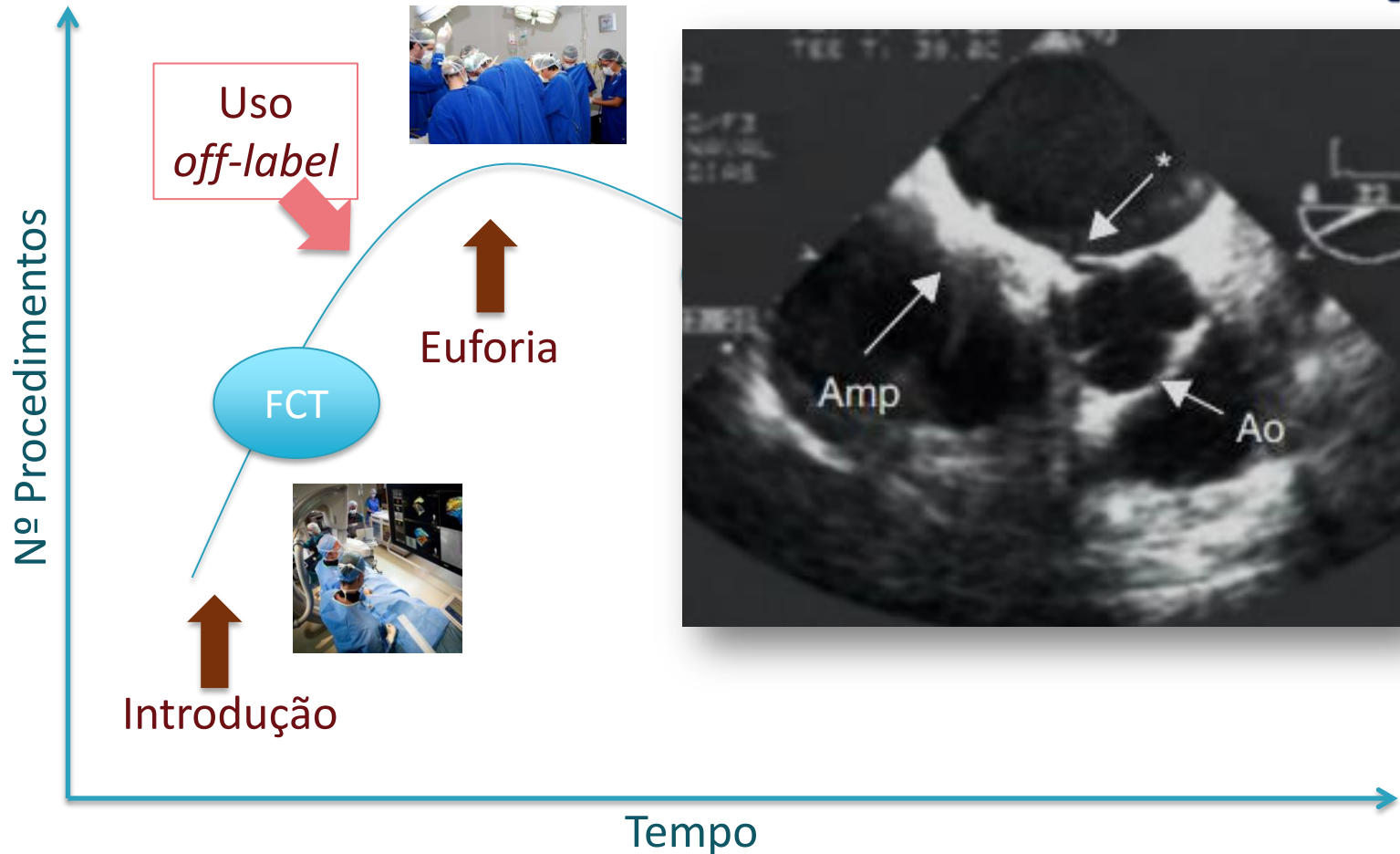
*0.009% is based on post commercial experience. Reference Section 4.

Atrial Septal Occluder Executive Summary
[www.fda.gov/downloads/.../UCM304944.p](http://www.fda.gov/downloads/.../UCM304944.pdf)
df 24/05/2012

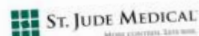
NOVAS TECNOLOGIAS E DISPOSITIVOS NA CARDIOLOGIA DE INTERVENÇÃO



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O QUE HÁ DE NOVO NO ENCERRAMENTO DE COMUNICAÇÃO INTERAURICULAR



St. Jude Medical

AMPLATZER® Atrial Septal Occluder

Executive Summary

Advisory Committee Briefing Materials: Available for Public Release

St. Jude Medical
24 May 2012

World-Wide Serious Adverse Event Overview – Through January 2012*

Adverse Event	Total Reported Events (on-label, ASO, world-wide)	Rate (based on sales, world-wide)**
Arrhythmia	54	0.024%
Embolization	347	0.155%
Erosion	97	0.043%
Fracture	1	0.0004%
Malfunction	0	0.000%
Malposition	9	0.004%
Stroke	6	0.003%
Thrombus on Device	11	0.005%

*Erosion events are as of 15 March 2012

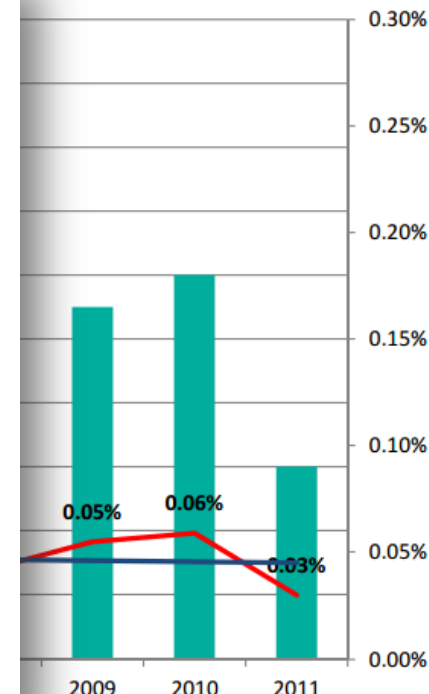
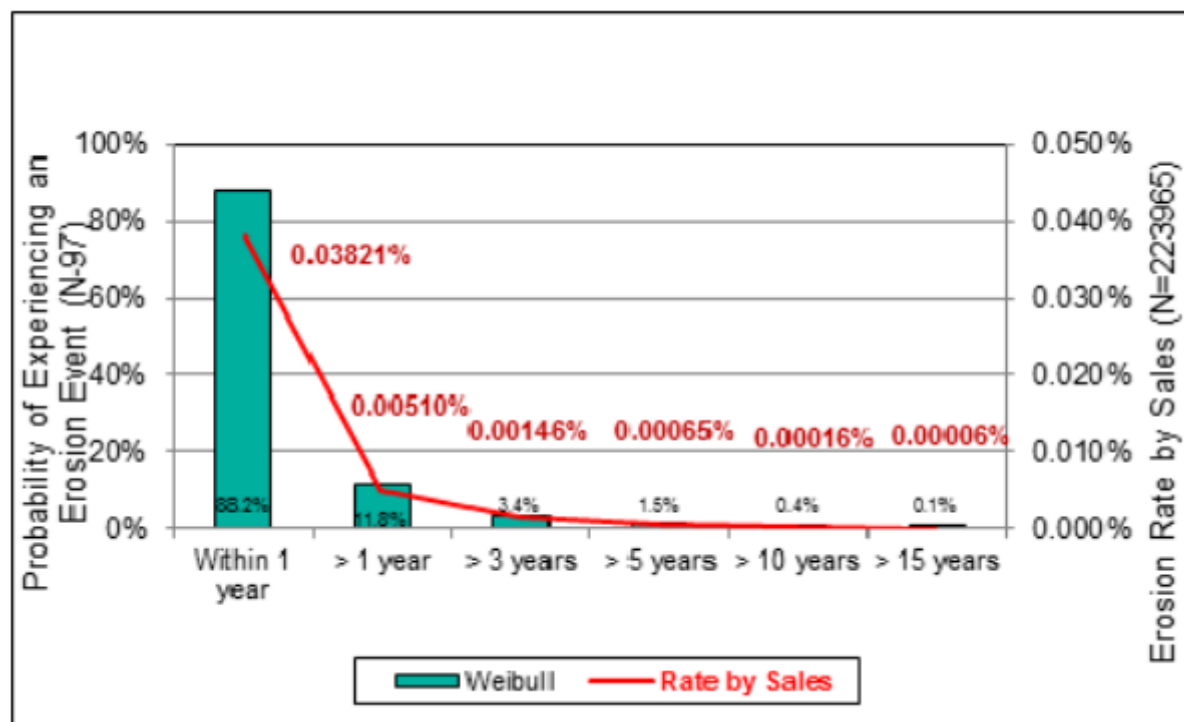
** All adverse event rates are calculated using total world-wide sales of 223,965 units.

NOTE: The same patient may be counted in more than one of the above reported adverse events.

Atrial Septal Occluder Executive Summary

www.fda.gov/downloads/.../UCM304944.pdf 24/05/2012

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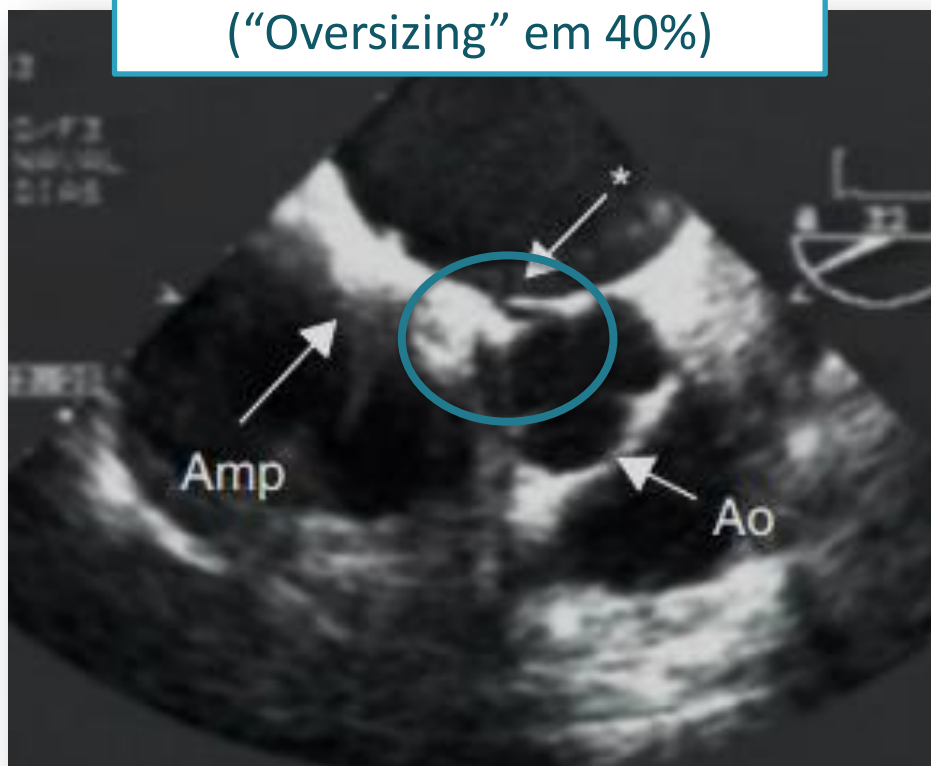
■ Erosion Event
 — Rate/Sales
 — Trendline

Atrial Septal Occluder Executive Summary

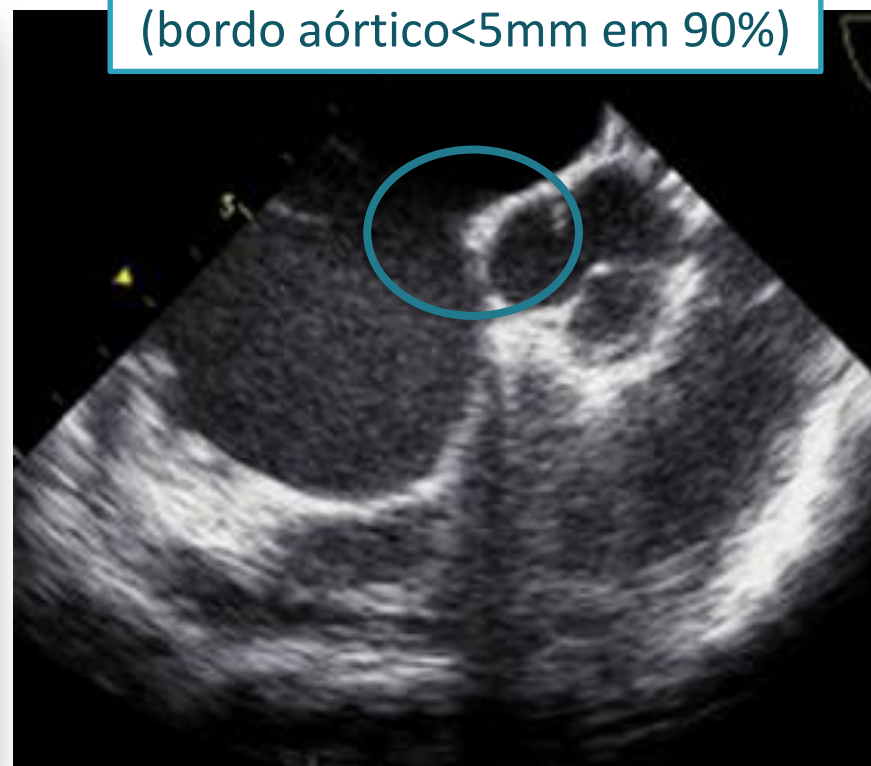
www.fda.gov/downloads/.../UCM304944.pdf 24/05/2012

CAUSAS DE EROSÃO APÓS ENCERRAMENTO DE CIA

TAMANHO INAPROPRIADO
("Oversizing" em 40%)



BORDOS INSUFICIENTES
(bordo aórtico < 5mm em 90%)



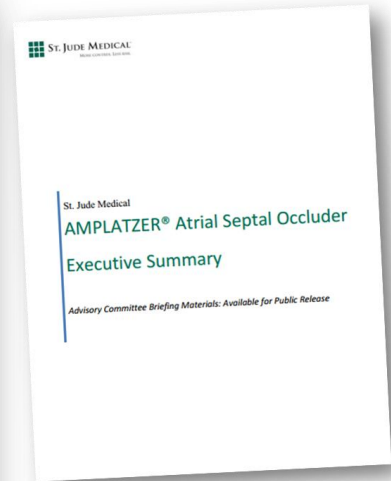
O QUE HÁ DE NOVO NO ENCERRAMENTO DE COMUNICAÇÃO INTERAURICULAR

Additional contraindications:

- Any patient in whom the device would interfere with or contact other intracardiac or intravascular structures (e.g. atrial roof, cardiac valves, pulmonary veins, coronary sinus, or aorta).
- Any patient with echocardiographic evidence of absent or deficient anterior – superior rim (sufficient rim is defined as the presence of at least 5mm of rim in multiple AND sequential short axis views confirmed by ICE or TEE).

Updated warning:

Do not release the AMPLATZER Septal Occluder from the delivery cable if the device does not conform to its original configuration, or if the device position is unstable and/or in contact with any adjacent cardiac structure.



Atrial Septal Occluder Executive Summary

www.fda.gov/downloads/.../UCM304944.pdf 24/05/2012

O QUE HÁ DE NOVO NO ENCERRAMENTO DE COMUNICAÇÃO INTERAURICULAR



(...)The ACC believes that there is insufficient data and no consensus as to whether or how to change clinical practice or alter labeling of ASD occlusion devices.

(...) In reviewing the literature and available registry data, it is evident that there is neither conclusive data nor consensus about incidence or root cause(s) of cardiac perforation or erosion by the ASO. Potential risk factors are:

- Rotation of the device around its central pins during atrial contraction (translational movement of the device relative to the motion of the heart) after implantation
- Splaying or flaring of the device around the aortic root following implantation
- Contact by the edge of the device with the atrial wall causing protrusion of the device into wall and into adjacent structures such as the aorta
- Absent and/or deficient aortic (anterior-superior) rim
- Thicker device profile at the time of deployment.

These factors individually or in combination may be predictors of early and late erosions; thus, they warrant close monitoring.

O QUE HÁ DE NOVO NO ENCERRAMENTO DE COMUNICAÇÃO INTERAURICULAR



Informação Importante sobre Dispositivo Actualização das Instruções de Utilização (IFU) com o Oclutor Septal AMPLATZER™ (ASO)

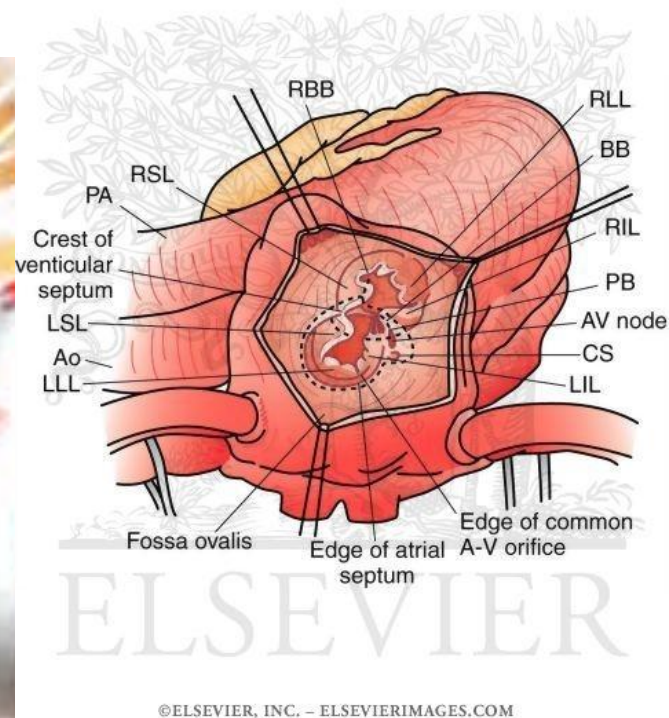
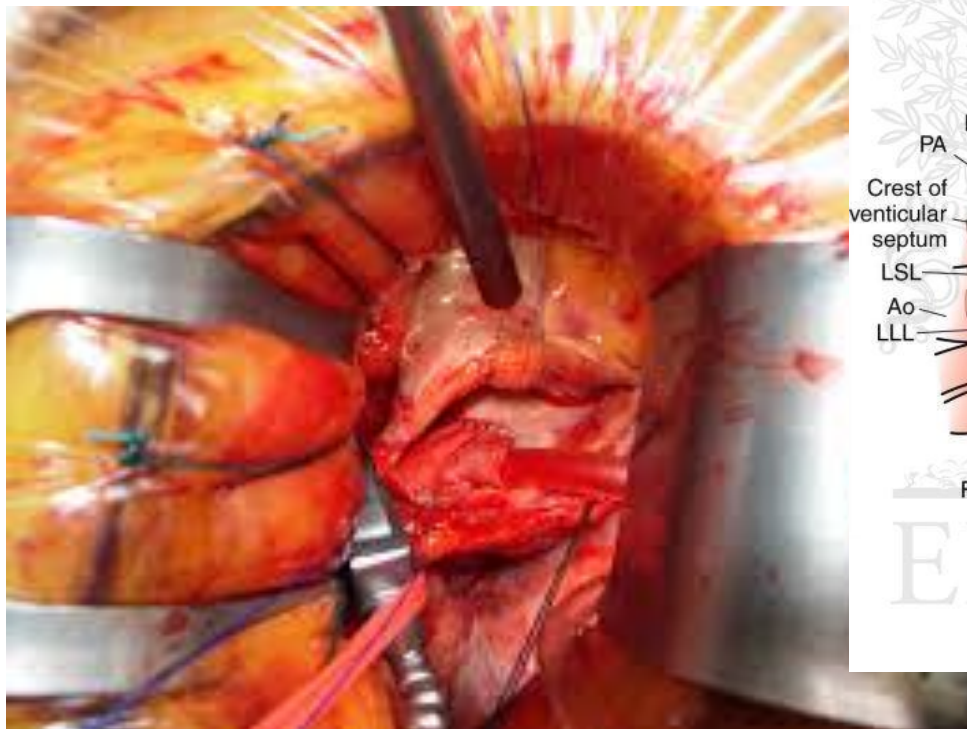
22 de Novembro de 2013

Exmo. Sr. Dr Marco Costa

Vimos pela presente transmitir-lhe informação importante sobre actualização das Instruções de Utilização (IFU) do Oclutor Septal AMPLATZER (ASO). Após muitos anos de experiência com o ASO, a St. Jude Medical vem agora actualizar as instruções relativas ao ASO, de acordo com a experiência clínica mais recentes. Estas alterações destinam-se a fornecer informações adicionais sobre o uso do dispositivo ASO e para atenuar a ocorrência de casos de erosão, que pode ser grave. A análise de eventos de erosão, confirmados ou potenciais, sobre contra-indicações e avisos, e fornecer também orientações adicionais e recomendações de seguimento que são apresentadas nas IFU. O objectivo desta actualização é fornecer-lhe informações adicionais sobre essas alterações.

Produtos afectados	Oclutor Septal AMPLATZER™ (ASO) Modelos # ASD-004 a 040
Evento Adverso Especificamente erosão	A erosão, apesar de rara, é um evento potencialmente grave, com risco de vida, cuja sintomatologia inclui dor torácica, falta de ar, desmaios e dificuldades respiratórias. Caso se verifique uma erosão, poderá ser necessária uma cirurgia de emergência para assegurar um resultado positivo.
Risco de erosão	O risco de potencial erosão não tem sofrido alterações ao longo do tempo. A taxa de incidência global dos casos de erosão situa-se entre os 0,1% e os 0,3%.
Revisão das Instruções de Utilização do ASO	As principais revisões das IFU acrescentam informação adicional para os médicos, relativamente os riscos e sintomas da erosão. As IFU receberam as seguintes actualizações e esclarecimentos: • A contra-indicação sobre margens de defeito inferiores a 5 mm foi actualizada, de modo a incluir o bordo da veia cava inferior • Os avisos foram actualizados ou modificados para incluir o seguinte: ○ Os doentes com um bordo retro-aórtico inferior a 5 mm em qualquer plano ecocardiográfico ou os doentes nos quais o dispositivo atinge a raiz da aorta podem estar sujeitos a um maior risco de erosão ○ A colocação do oclutor ASD pode afectar intervenções cardíacas futuras, por exemplo, uma punção transseptal e a reparação da válvula mitral ○ Não soltar o dispositivo do cabo de entrega se o dispositivo não estiver conforme a respectiva configuração original, ou se o dispositivo não estiver numa posição estável ou se interferir com qualquer estrutura cardíaca adjacente, como a veia cava superior (VCS) válvula pulmonar (VP), válvula mitral (MV), seio coronário (SC) ou aorta (AO). Recapturar o dispositivo e implantar novamente. Se ainda não for possível um implante satisfatório, o dispositivo deve ser recapturado e substituído por um novo (o texto sublinhado e em itálico identifica o aviso alterado) • Os eventos adversos foram actualizados para incluir mais dados sobre o evento raro de erosão, incluindo a taxa de erosão tecidual entre 1 e 3 por cada 1000 doentes

ENCERRAMENTO DE COMUNICAÇÃO INTERAURICULAR: *“Cirurgia deve ser considerada nos casos de maior complexidade para encerramento percutaneo”*



O QUE HÁ DE NOVO NO ENCERRAMENTO DE FORAMEN OVALE PATENTE

Factos:

- Mecanismo de AVC paradoxal através do FOP (+/- FR anatómicos) está comprovado com inúmeros casos de relação causal evidente
- **25% da população mundial** é potencial candidata a encerramento FOP (?)
- Técnica percutânea de simples execução e com taxa de sucesso alta (?)
- **1.000.000** de encerramentos de FOPs a nível mundial faz desta técnica a intervenção estrutural mais frequente em todo o mundo
- ***Respect e PC Trial*** não conseguiram demonstrar que o encerramento de FOP em doentes após AVC criptogénico reduz o risco de novo AVC (?)



O QUE HÁ DE NOVO NO ENCERRAMENTO DE FORAMEN OVALE PATENTE: RESPECT TRIAL

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Closure of Patent Foramen Ovale versus Medical Therapy after Cryptogenic Stroke

John D. Carroll, M.D., Jeffrey L. Saver, M.D., David E. Thaler, M.D., Ph.D.,
Richard W. Smalling, M.D., Ph.D., Scott Berry, Ph.D., Lee A. MacDonald, M.D.,
David S. Marks, M.D., and David L. Tirschwell, M.D.,
for the RESPECT Investigators*

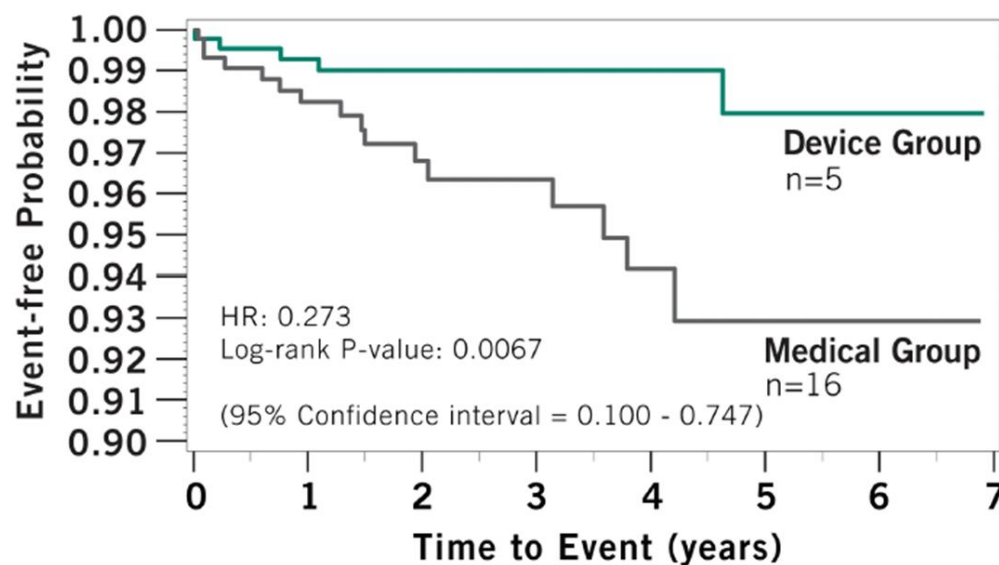
n engl j med 368;12 nejm.org march 21, 2013

O QUE HÁ DE NOVO NO ENCERRAMENTO DE FORAMEN OVALE PATENTE: RESPECT TRIAL



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Primary Endpoint Analysis – As Treated Cohort 72.7% risk reduction of stroke in favor of device



- The As Treated (AT) cohort demonstrates the treatment effect by classifying subjects into treatment groups according to the treatment actually received, regardless of the randomization assignment

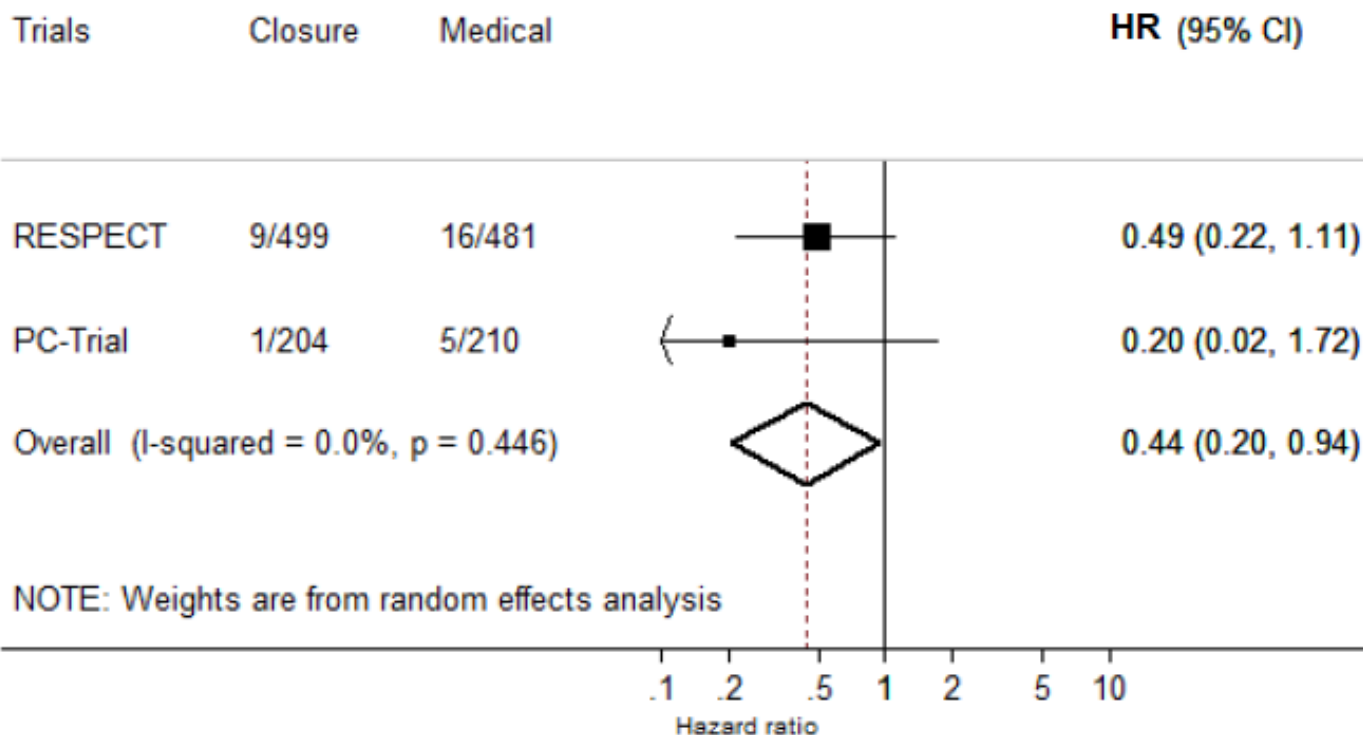
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O QUE HÁ DE NOVO NO ENCERRAMENTO DE FORAMEN OVALE PATENTE: RESPECT TRIAL



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STROKE



ENCERRAMENTO PERCUTÂNEO DE FOP APÓS AVC CRIPTOGÉNICO



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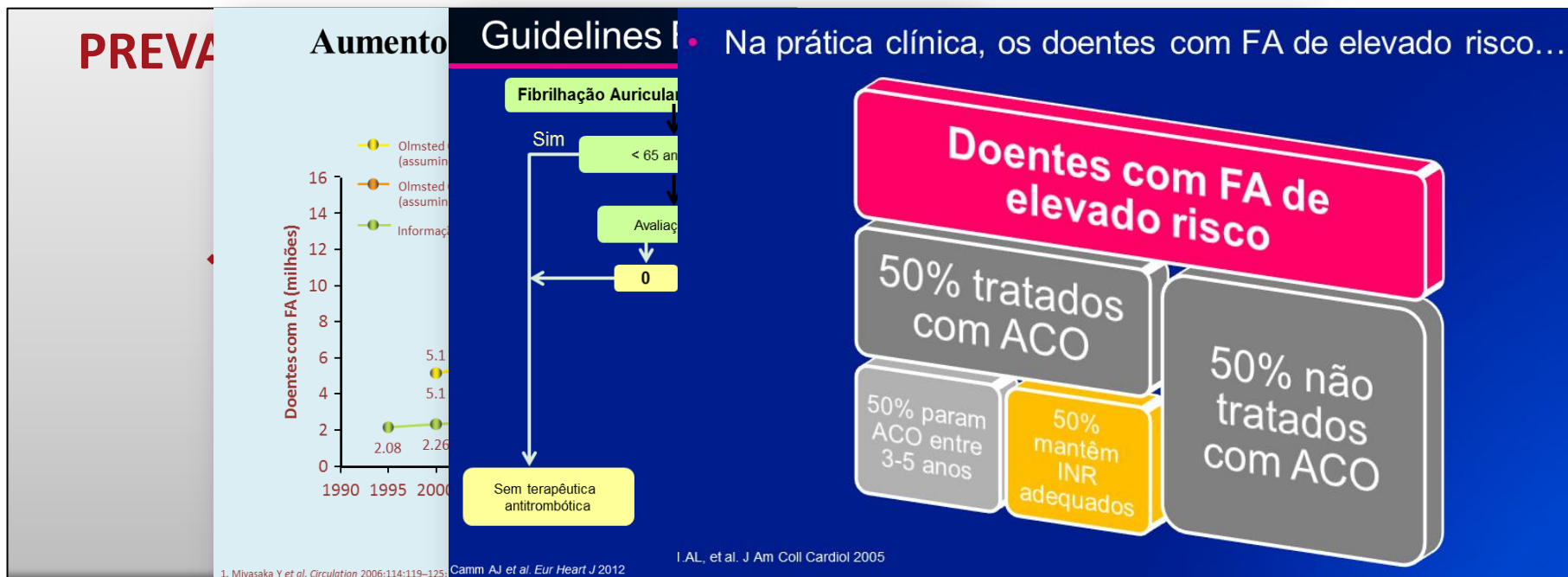


Críticos em relação às propostas de encerramento (relação causal óbvia ou muito provável)

Devemos procurar mecanismo embólico paradoxal (Factores de Risco, patologia venosa, circunstâncias do AVC/AIT)

O QUE HÁ DE NOVO NO ENCERRAMENTO DE APÊNDICE AURICULAR ESQUERDO

Fibrilhação auricular – “a epidemia do século XXI”



*. Go AS et al. *JAMA* 2001;285:2370–2375; 2. Heeringa J et al. *Eur Heart J* 2006;27:949–953; 3. Frost L et al. *Int J Cardiol* 2005;103:78–84; 4. DeWilde S et al. *Heart* 2006;92:1064–1070; 5. Miyasaka Y et al. *Circulation* 2006;114:119–125; 6. Zhou Z and Hu D. *J Epidemiol* 2008;18:209–216; 7. Fuster V et al. *Circulation* 2006;114:700–752; 8. Zimmerman LI et al. *Arq Bras Cardiol* 2009;92:1–39; 9. ESC Guidelines *Eur Heart J* 2010; 31:2369–2429; 10. Naccarelli GV et al. *Am J Cardiol* 2009;104(11):1534–9; 11. Daniel et al. Estudo FAMA, *Rev Port Cardiol*, vol 29 Mar 2010.

*Paradoxo do idoso:
«maior eficácia mas maior risco»*



ENCERRAMENTO DE APÊNDICE AURICULAR ESQUERDO

Novos anticoagulantes no tratamento da FA



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Circulation
Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes



Systematic Review and Adjusted Indirect Comparison Meta-Analysis of Oral Anticoagulants in Atrial Fibrillation

William L. Baker and Olivia J. Phung

Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes. 2012;5:711-719; originally published online August 21, 2012;
doi: 10.1161/CIRCOUTCOMES.112.966572

Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231

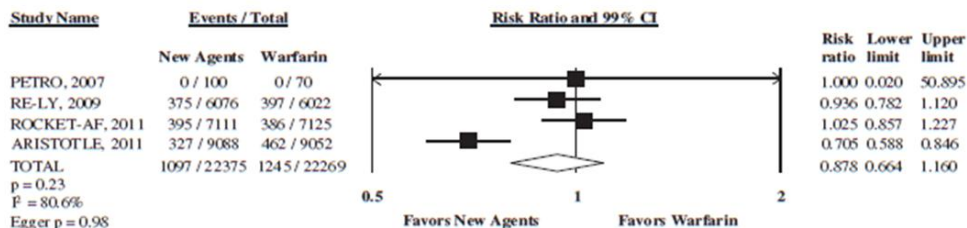
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Print ISSN: 1941-7705. Online ISSN: 1941-7713

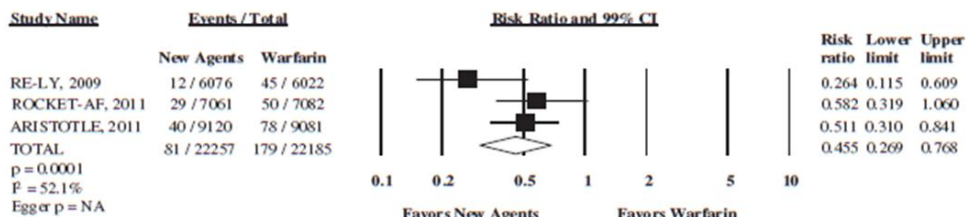
ENCERRAMENTO DE APÊNDICE AURICULAR ESQUERDO

Novos anticoagulantes no tratamento da FA

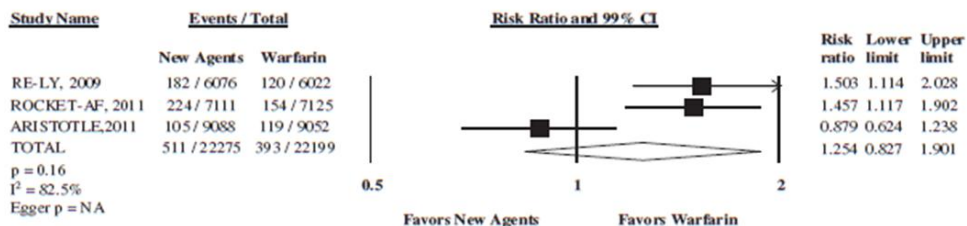
F Major Bleed



G Hemorrhagic Stroke



H Gastrointestinal Bleed



A incidência de Hemorragias major no conjunto de 4 estudos Randomizados (44.644 dts) mostrou:

- Incidência de hemorragias major oscila entre **3,5%** (grupo Apixaban do estudo ARISTOTELES e **6,5%** do grupo Varfine do estudo RELY)
- No conjunto de dts nestes estudos verificaram-se 2342 Hemorragias major ou seja **5,2%**

ENCERRAMENTO DE APÊNDICE AURICULAR ESQUERDO

Que fazer aos doentes que fazem ACO e tem hemorragia?



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Onde estão estes doentes ?
Só em Portugal deverão ser cerca de 5000 dts

O que podemos fazer por estes doentes ?

ENCERRAMENTO DE APÊNDICE AURICULAR ESQUERDO

Que fazer aos doentes que fazem ACO e tem hemorragia?



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Management of Atrial Fibrillation

Focus of 2012 Update

- Anticoagulation risk stratification
- Use of novel oral anticoagulants (NOACs)
- Left atrial appendage occlusion/excision
- Pharmacological cardioversion (vernakalant)

Recomendação para os doentes com contra-indicação aos ACO ou elevado risco hemorrágico

www.escardio.org/guidelines

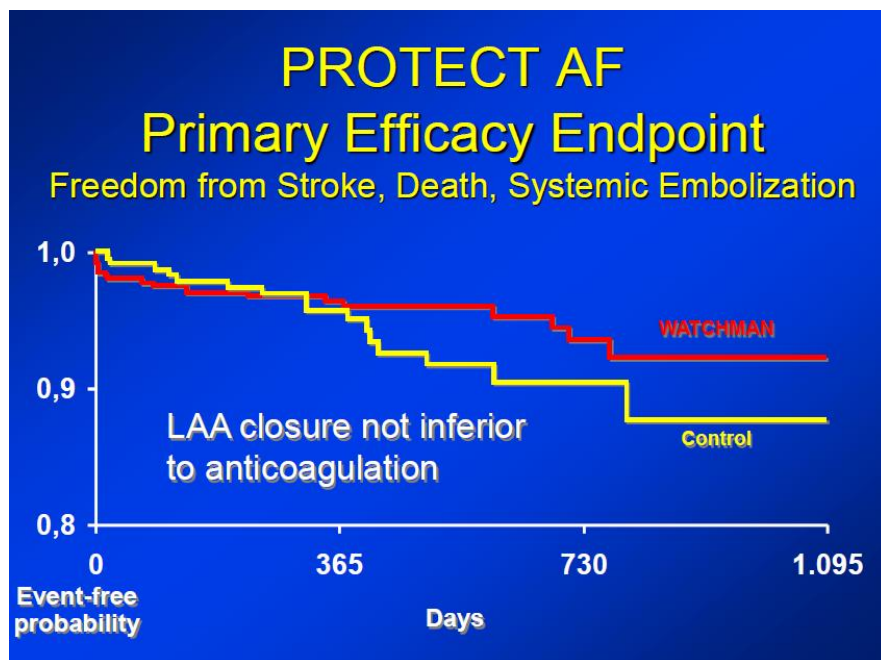
European Heart Journal 2012;33:2719-2747 -
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs253



ENCERRAMENTO DE APÊNDICE AURICULAR ESQUERDO

Evidência clínica

PROTECT AF



PROTECT AF: The Mortality Effects of LAA Closure vs. Warfarin for Stroke Prophylaxis in A-fib

Four-year results for patients with nonvalvular A-fib randomized to percutaneous LAA closure with Watchman (n = 463) or warfarin alone (n = 244).

- At 4 years, the primary efficacy event rate per 100 patient years was lower with Watchman (2.3%) than controls (3.8%; RR 0.60; 95% CI 0.41-1.05)
- Compared with warfarin, Watchman was linked with lower risk of all-cause (3.2% vs. 4.8%; HR 0.66; $P = 0.0379$) and cardiovascular mortality (1.0% vs. 2.4%; HR 0.40; $P = 0.0045$)
- Efficacy results confirmed through intention-to-treat, post-procedure, per-protocol, and terminal therapy analyses

Conclusion: For patients with nonvalvular A-fib, closing the LAA with the Watchman device has been shown to be superior to warfarin alone.

Reddy VY. Heart Rhythm 2013; Denver, CO.

tctmd

The Source for Interventional Cardiovascular News and Education

CARDIOVASCULAR RESEARCH
JOURNAL

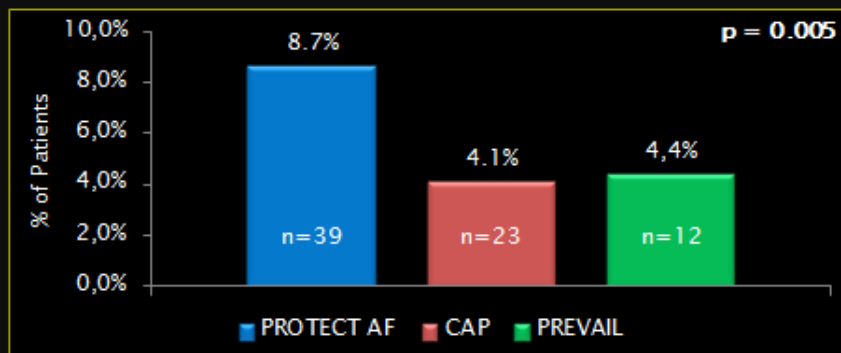
ENCERRAMENTO DE APÊNDICE AURICULAR ESQUERDO

Evidência clínica

PROTECT AF /CAP /PREVAIL (Safety Endpoint)

Vascular Complications 7 Day Serious Procedure/Device Related

- Composite of vascular complications includes cardiac perforation, pericardial effusion with tamponade, ischemic stroke, device embolization, and other vascular complications¹

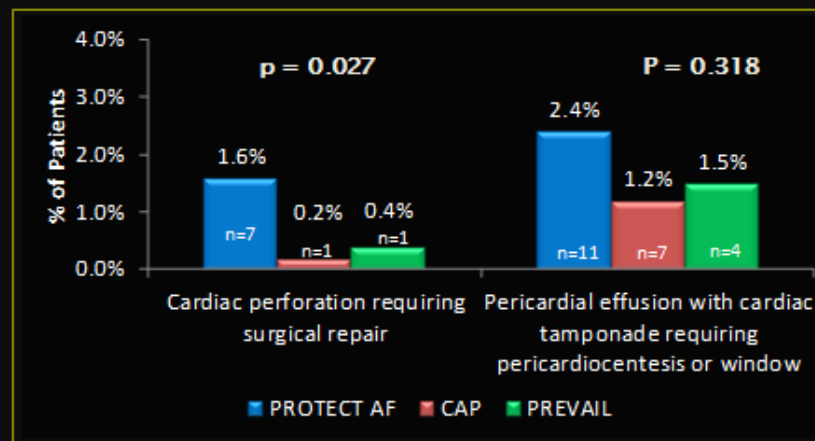


No procedure-related deaths reported in any of the trials

PROTECT-AF and CAP data from Ruddy VY et al. Circulation. 2011;123:417-424. Includes observed PE not necessitating intervention, AV fistula, major bleeding requiring transfusion, pseudoaneurysm, hematoma and groin bleeding.

Caution: In the United States, WATCHMAN is an investigational device limited by Federal law and investigational use only. Not for sale in the US. Prior to use please review device indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, adverse events, and operational instructions. Only available according to applicable local law. CE Mark received in 2009.

Pericardial Effusions Requiring Intervention



Caution: In the United States, WATCHMAN is an investigational device limited by Federal law and investigational use only. Not for sale in the US. Prior to use please review device indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, adverse events, and operational instructions. Only available according to applicable local law. CE Mark received in 2009.

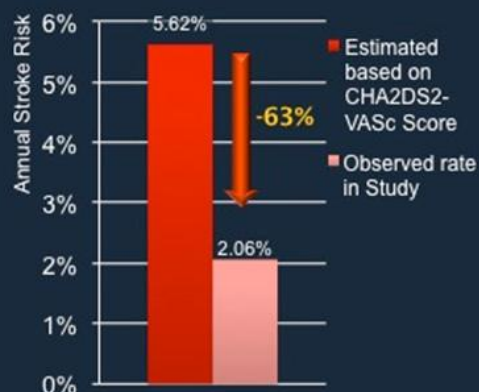
O QUE HÁ DE NOVO NO ENCERRAMENTO DE APÊNDICE AURICULAR ESQUERDO



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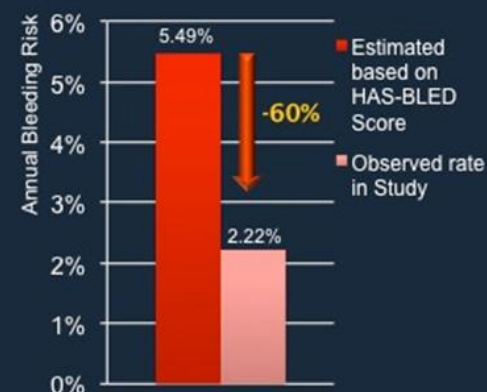
Results

Effectiveness in Stroke Reduction vs estimated



Total Patients	Total Patient Years	CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score
928	1216.2	4.41
Estimated Stroke Rate per CHA2DS ₂ -VASc		Actual Annual Stroke Rate (N strokes + TIA)
5.62%		2.06% (25)

Effectiveness in Bleeding Reduction vs estimated



Total Patients	Total Patient Years	HAS-BLED score
928	1216.2	3.18
Estimated Bleeding Rate per HAS-BLED		Actual Annual Bleeding Rate (N major bleeds)
5.49%		2.22% (27)

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CARDIOVASCULAR
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Encerramento de CIA, FOP e AAE

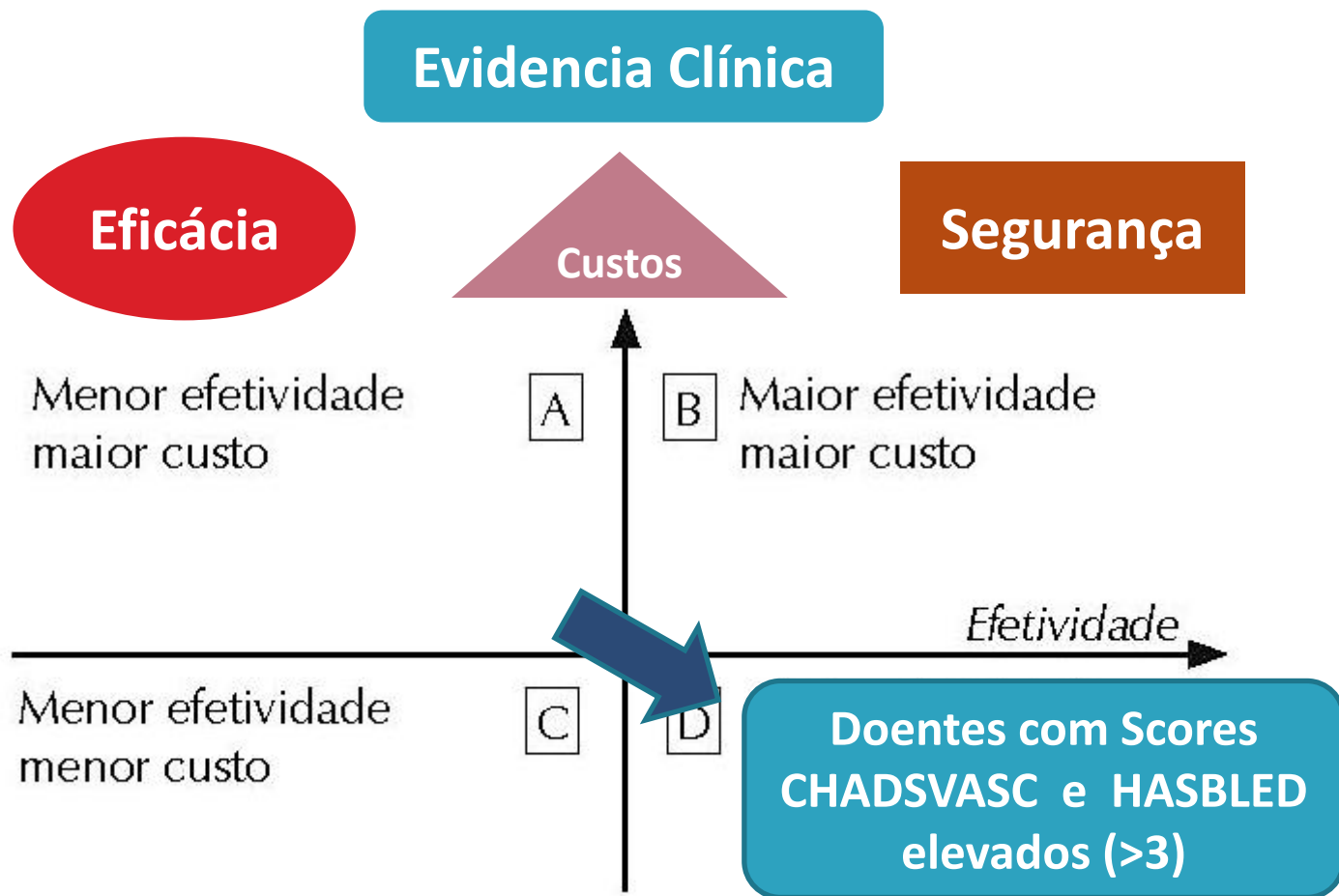
Marco Costa, CHUC-HG

7 a 9 de Fevereiro 2014
Hotel Vila Galé Ericeira

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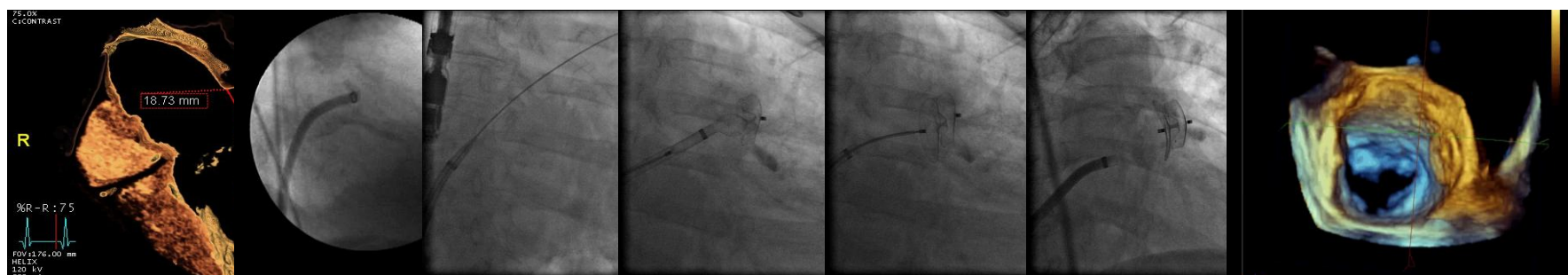


ENCERRAMENTO DE APÊNDICE AURICULAR ESQUERDO

Doentes para Referenciar

Doentes com FA não valvular com ChadsVasc2 de 1+

- Evento hemorrágico relacionado com Varfine (INR <3) ou com NOACs
- Risco hemorrágico elevado que não consideramos á partida para ACO (HasBled de 3+, co-medicação, anemia crónica, má compliance ...)
- AVC com trombo identificado no AAE a tomar ACO (com INR >2)
(...)

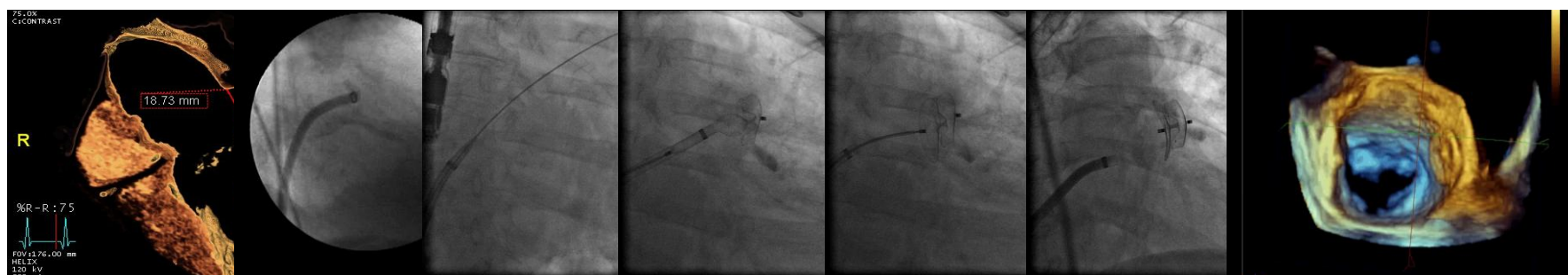


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Em medicina, como em tudo o resto, aplica-se a máxima
“o que é verdade hoje pode não ser amanhã”



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