

Cathétérisme interventionnel

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Centre de Référence Maladies Rares Malformations Cardiaques Congénitales Complexes-M3C

Centre de Référence Maladies Rares
Maladies Cardiaques Héréditaires- CARDIOGEN



















AHA Scientific Statement

Indications for Cardiac Catheterization and Intervention in Pediatric Cardiac Disease

A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association

Endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics and Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Intervention

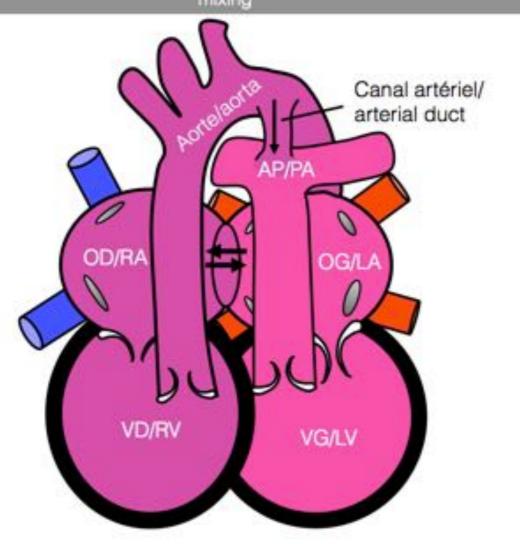
Circulation. 2011;123:2607-2652.

Que fait-on en urgence?

- Manœuvre de Rashkind
- Drainage péricardique
- Sonde d'entrainement
- Dilatation de coarctation de l'aorte chez nouveau-né en choc cardiogénique

Manœuvre de Rashkind

La manœuvre de Rashkind et le maintien du canal artériel ouvert par la prostine permettent un bon mixing/
Rashkind procedure and Prostaglandins allow to obtain a good blood mixing



- Connaître les complications pour les éviter
- Troubles du rythme
- Lésion auricule
- Lésion mitrale ou tricuspide

CIA

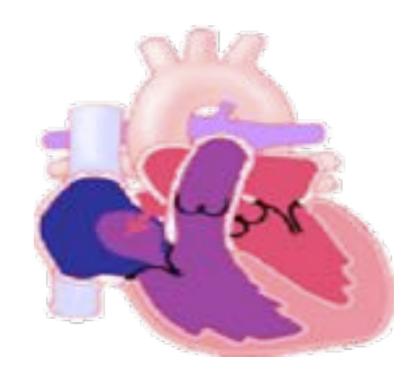
Fermeture percutanée des CIA

- Conditions requises:
 - Poids...20 kg, 5 ans...
 - Anatomie de la CIA type OS
 - Berge inférieure au niveau de la VCI
 - Prothèse de 4 mm à > 30 mm
- Procédure
 - ETO: gène fonctionnement...
 - Complications: embolisation, thombus, trouble du rythme
 - Surveillance: aspirine 6 mois
 antibioprophylaxie 6 mois

Physiopathologie CIA

Le shunt gauche-droite est dépendant de la compliance des ventricules droit et gauche Surcharge volumétrique :

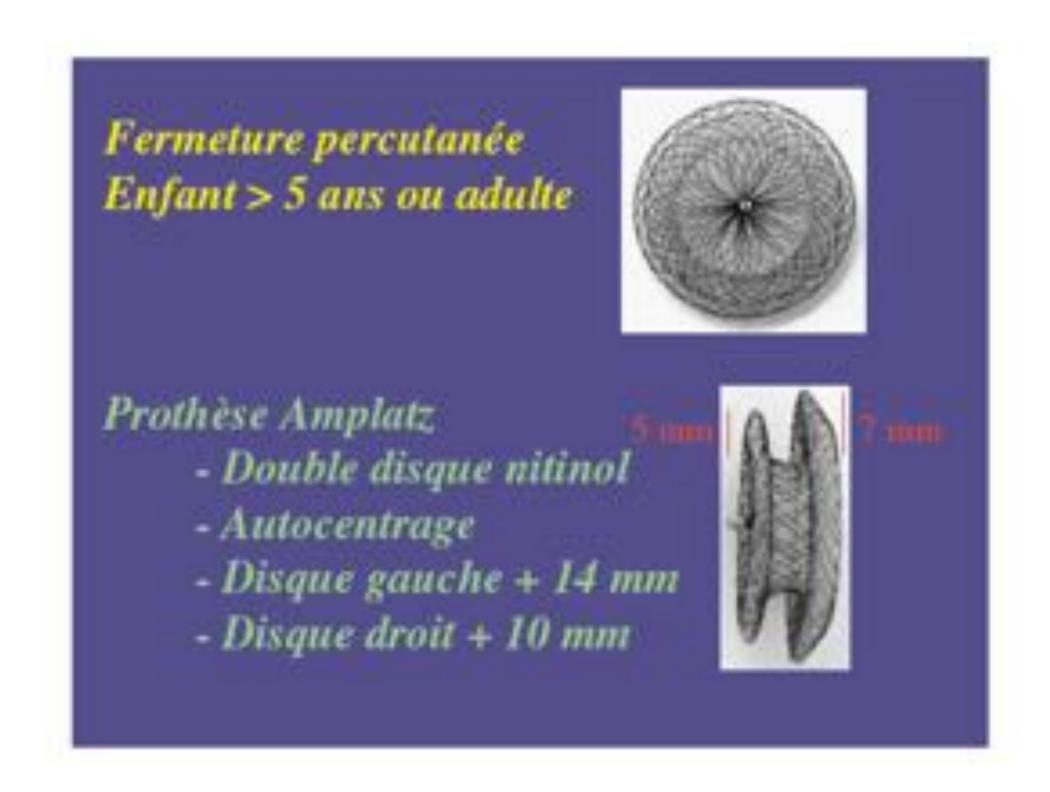
- OD,VD,AP,VP
- Réactivité artérielle pulmonaire : normale le plus souvent

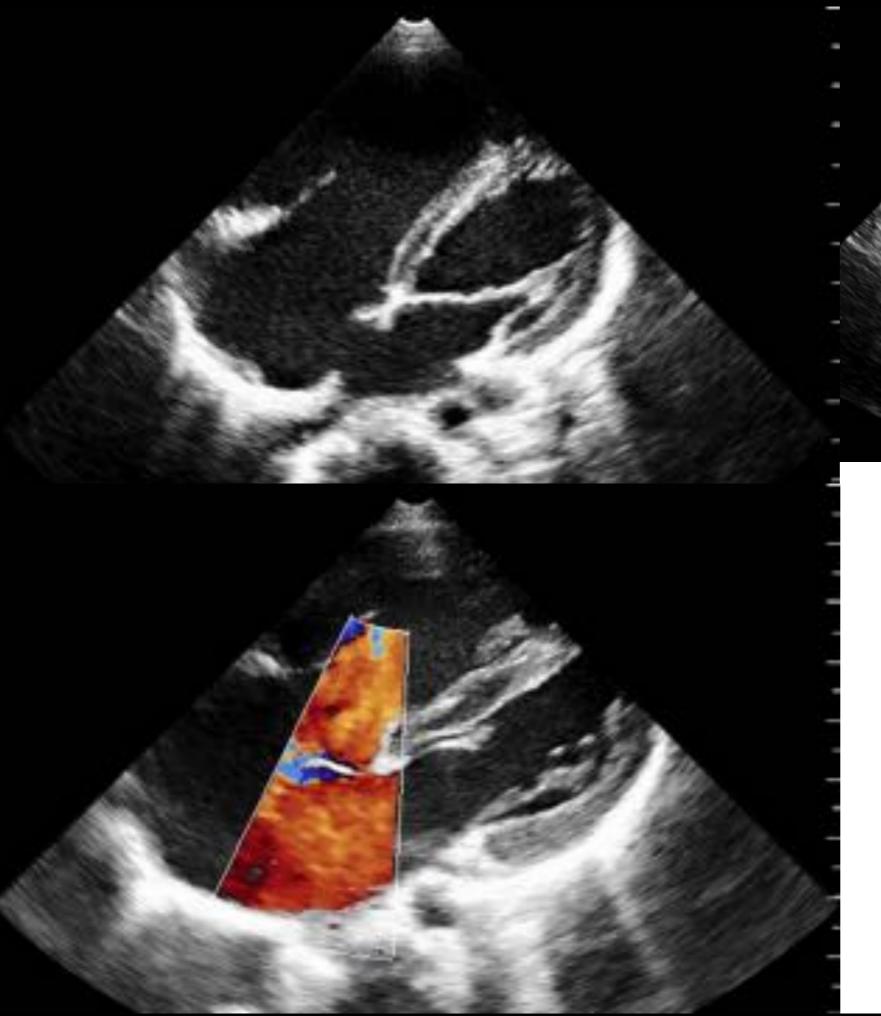


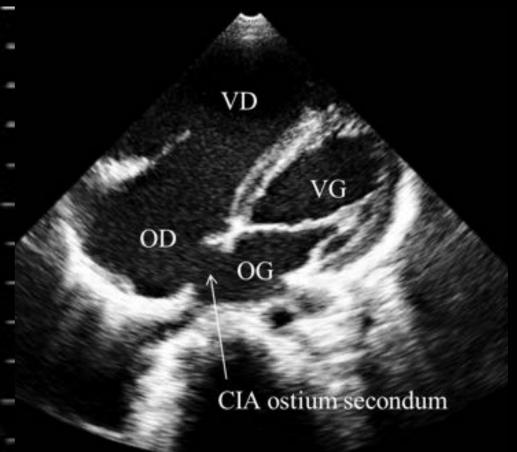
Indications et Contrindications fermeture CIA

- si shunt significatif
 - -Qp/Qs > 1.5
 - Dilatation VD
 - Embole paradoxale
- CIA > 10mm
- RVP< 5UW (sinon RVP <2/3 RV systémique ou PAP<2/3 PA systémique)

Prothèse



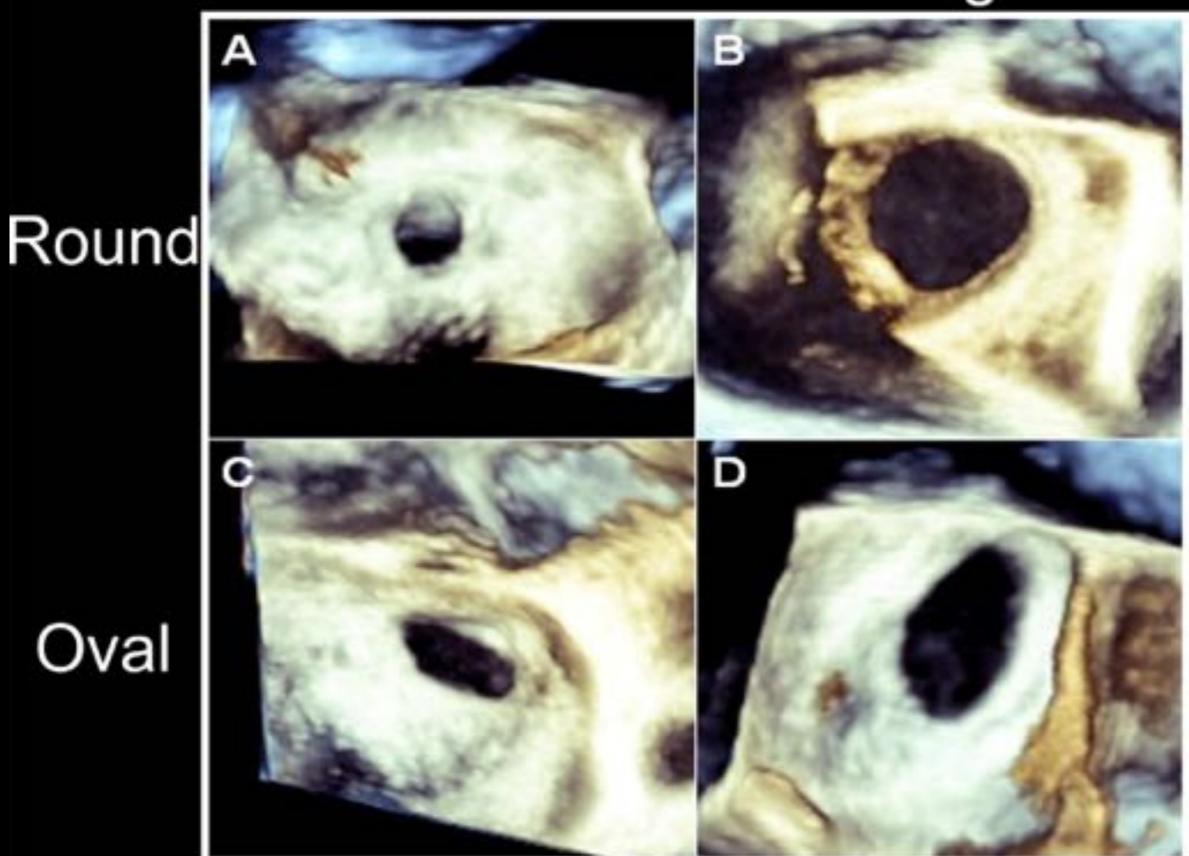


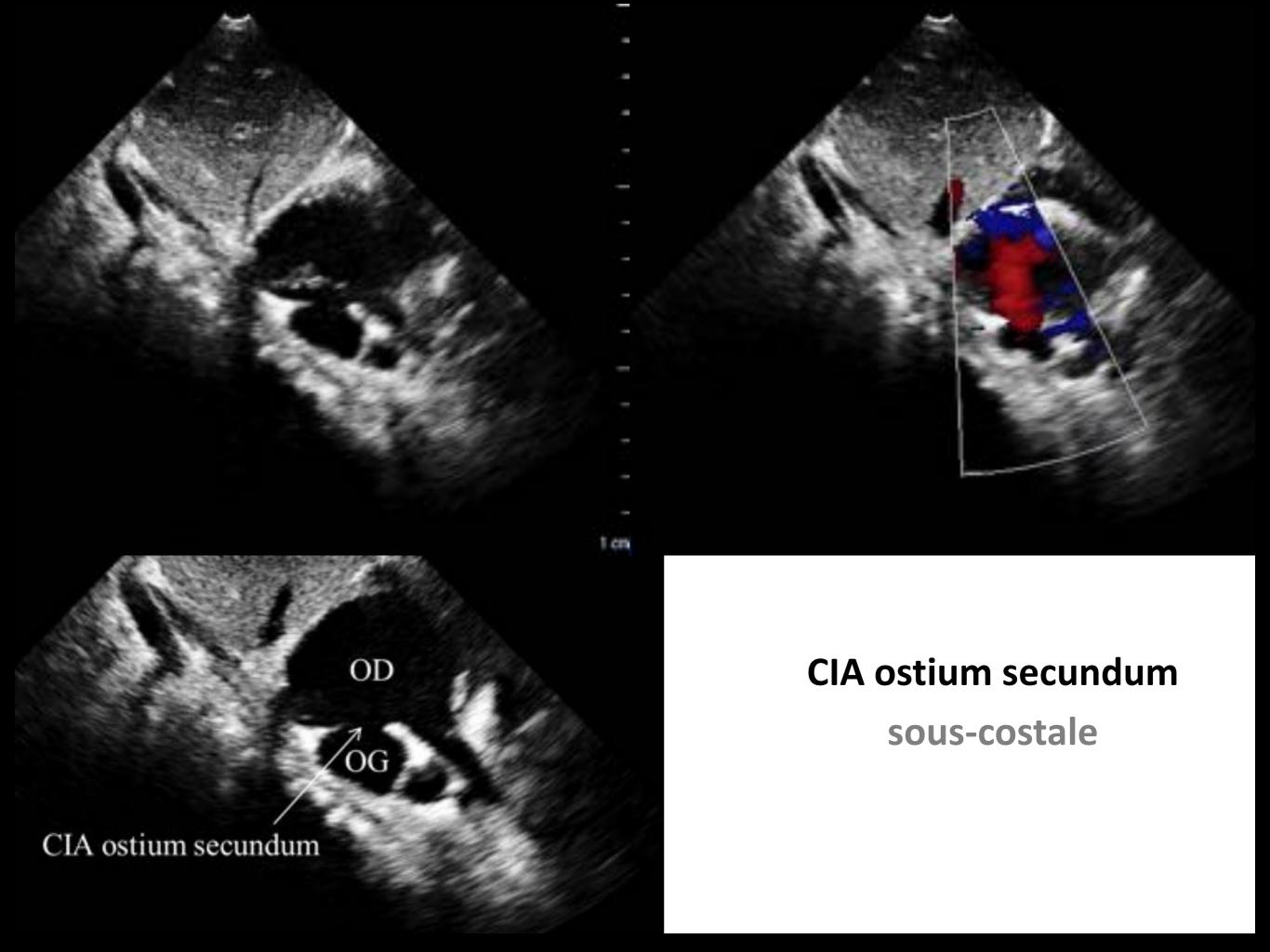


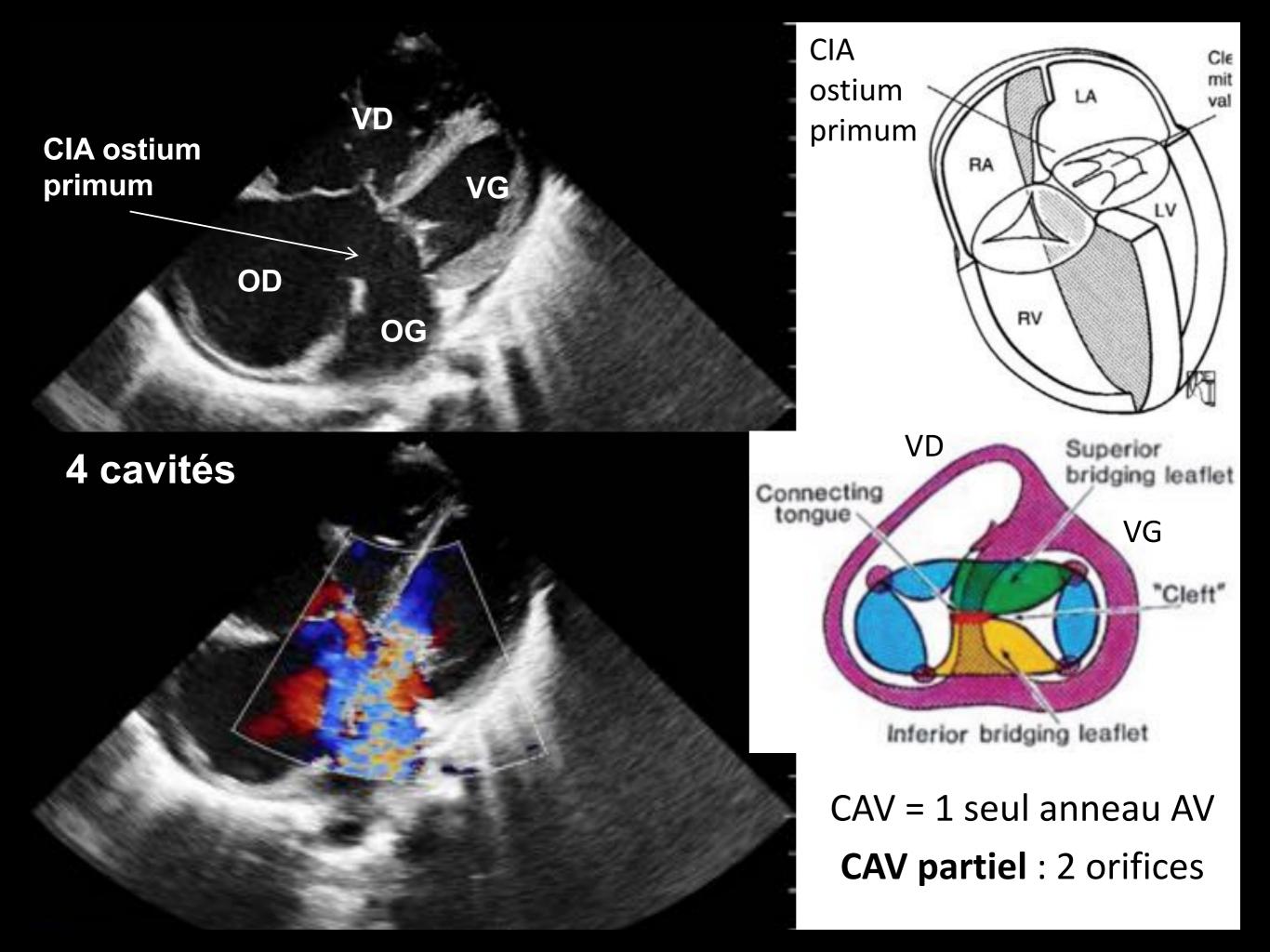
CIA ostium secundum 4 cavités

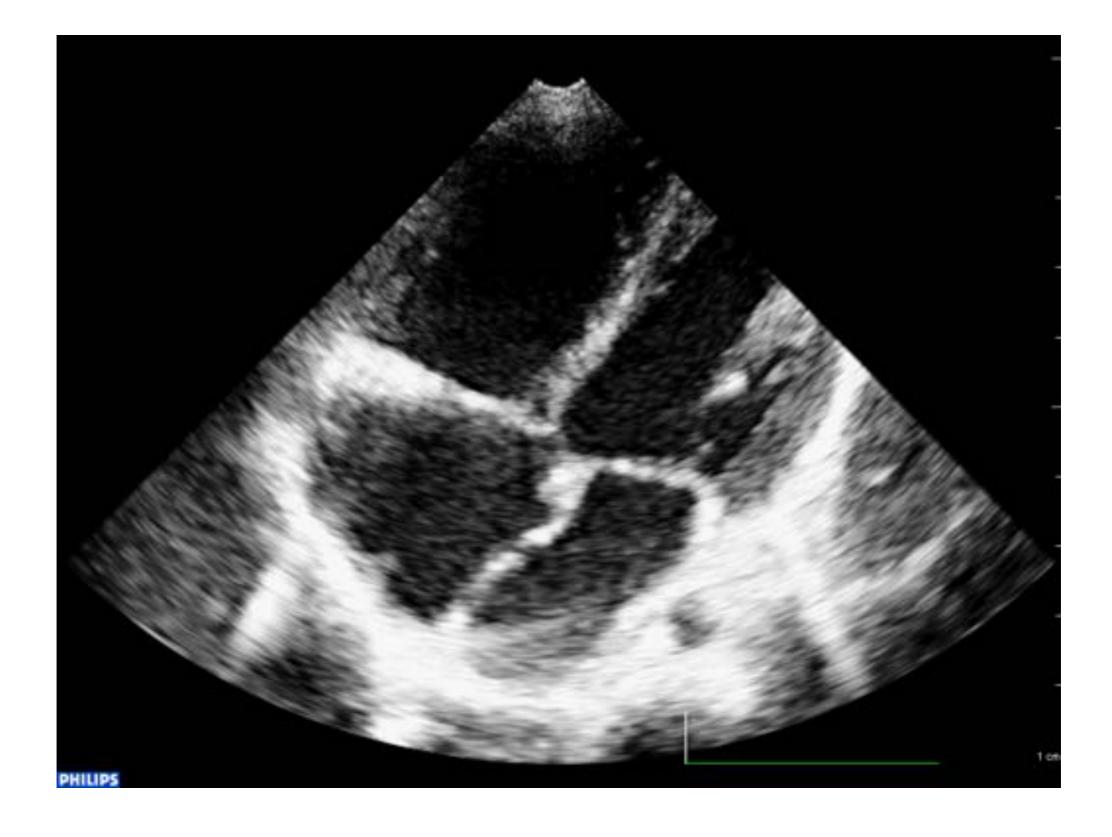
Small

Large

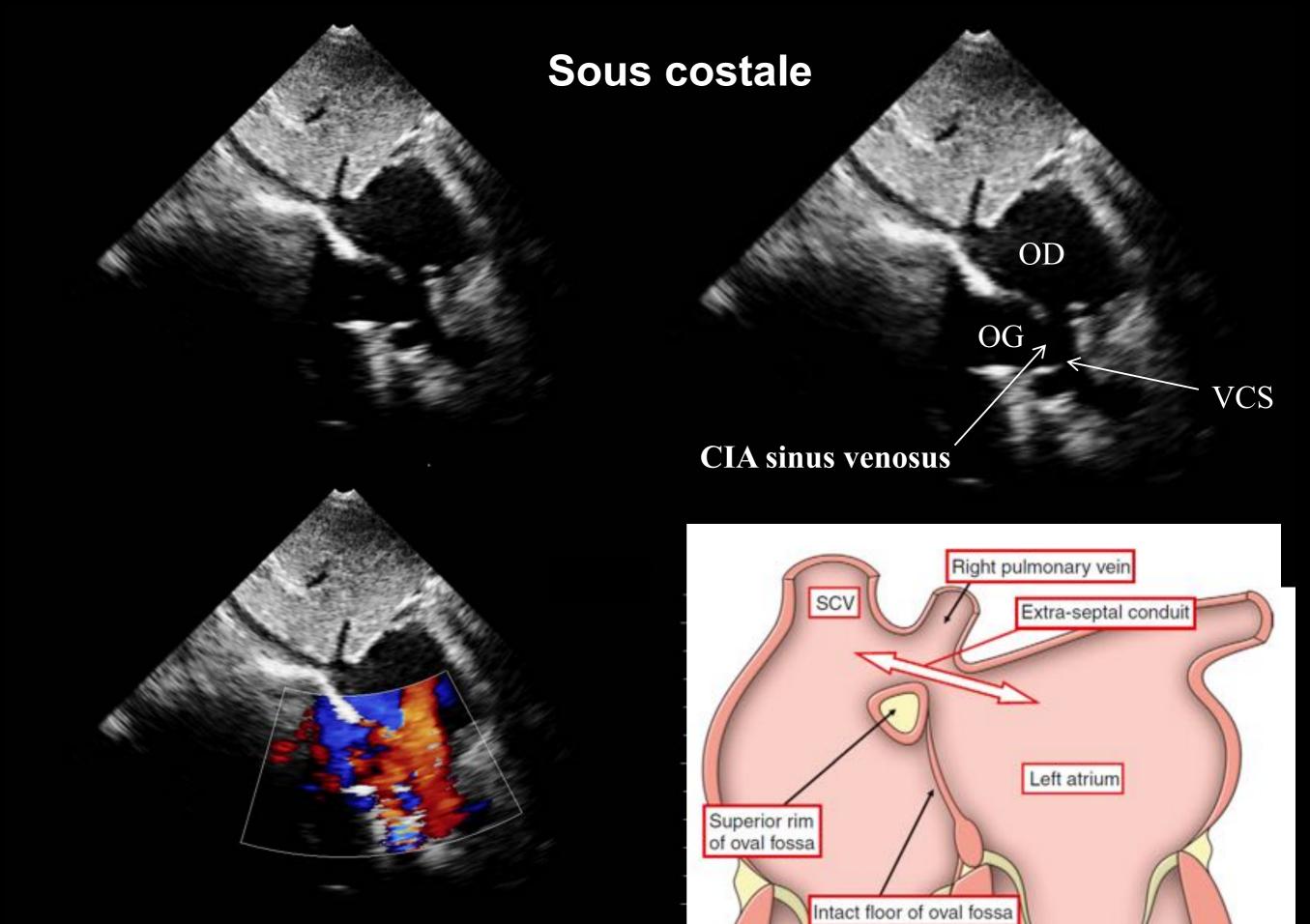








Dilatation des cavités droites sans défaut septal visualisé 4 cavités





Canal artériel persistant

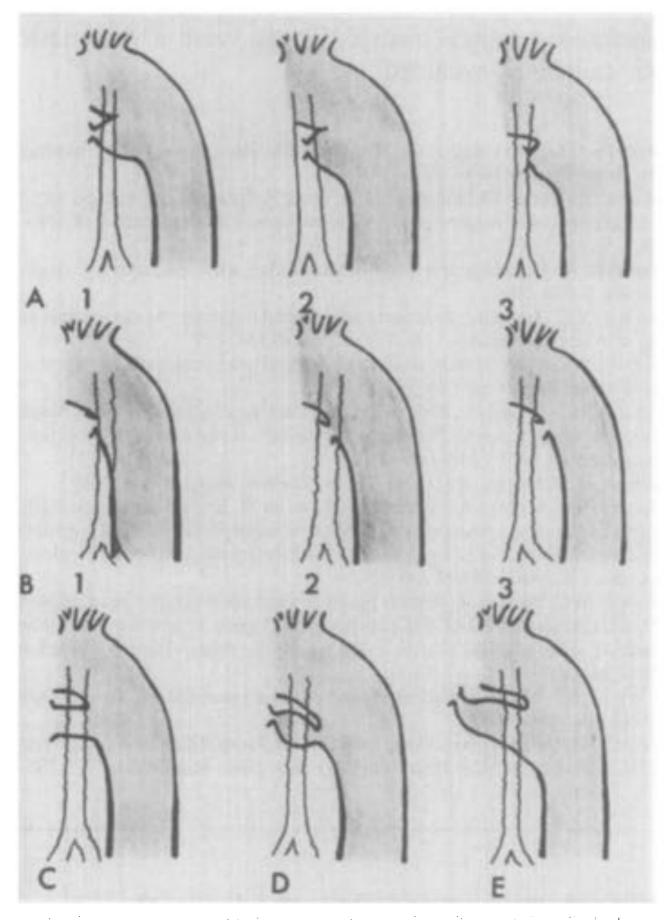


FIGURE 2. Configuration of the ductus seen angiographically (see text).

Accès veineux
Standardisation
Miniaturisation
Nombreux devices

Plus petits poids Canaux plus larges

Recommendations for Transcatheter PDA Occlusion

Class I

1. Transcatheter PDA occlusion is indicated for the treatment of a moderate-sized or large PDA with left-to-right shunt that results in any of the following: Congestive heart failure, failure to thrive, pulmonary overcirculation (with or without pulmonary hypertension), or an enlarged left atrium or left ventricle, provided the anatomy and patient size are suitable (Level of Evidence: B).

Class IIa

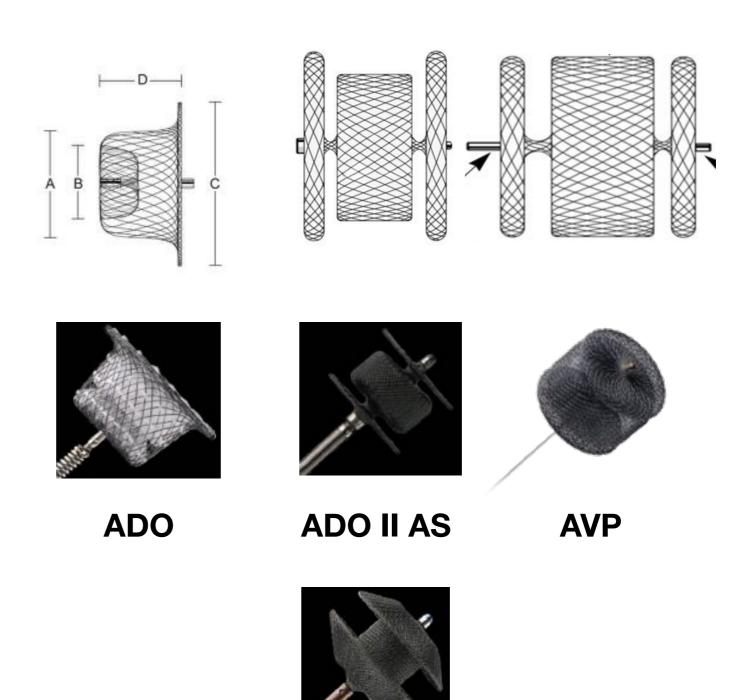
1. Transcatheter PDA occlusion is reasonable in the presence of a small left-to-right shunt with normal-sized heart chambers when the PDA is audible by standard auscultation techniques (Level of Evidence: C).

Class IIb

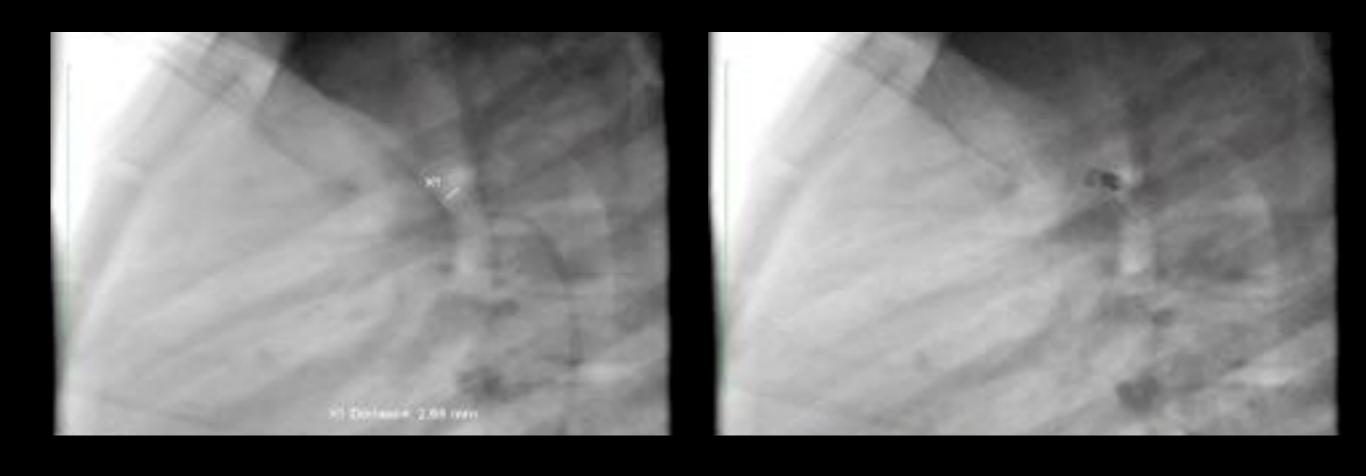
- 1. In rare instances, transcatheter PDA occlusion may be considered in the presence of a bidirectional PDA shunt due to pulmonary hypertension and obstructive pulmonary vascular disease but reversible to pure left-to-right shunting with pulmonary vasodilator therapy (Level of Evidence: C).
- 2. Transcatheter PDA occlusion may be considered in a PDA associated with a small left-to-right shunt with normal heart size and an inaudible murmur (Level of Evidence: C).

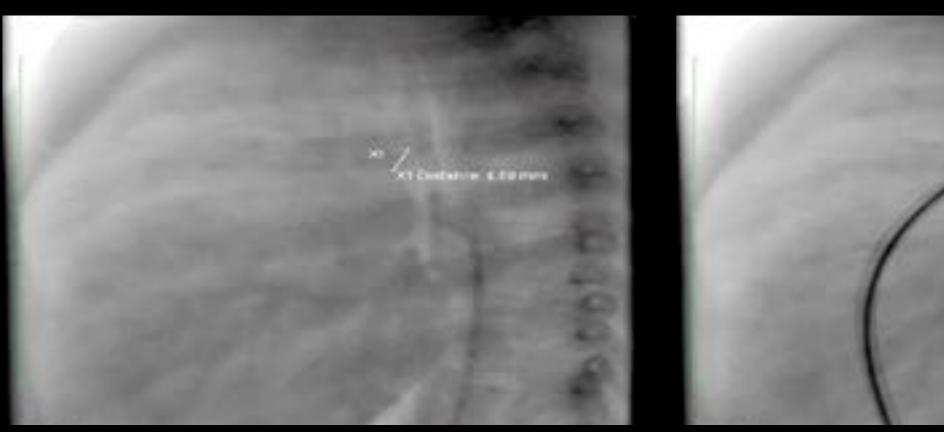
Class III

1. Transcatheter PDA occlusion should not be attempted in a patient with a PDA with severe pulmonary hypertension associated with bidirectional or right-to-left shunting that is unresponsive to pulmonary vasodilator therapy (Level of Evidence: C).



ADO II







Transcatheter Closure of Hemodynamic Significant Patent Ductus Arteriosus in 32 Premature Infants by Amplatzer Ductal Occluder Additional Size-ADOIIAS

Patrice Morville^{1*} • and Ahmad Akhavi²



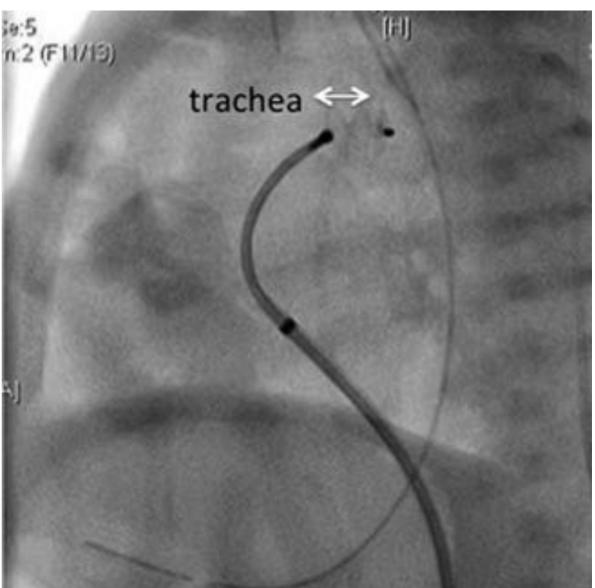
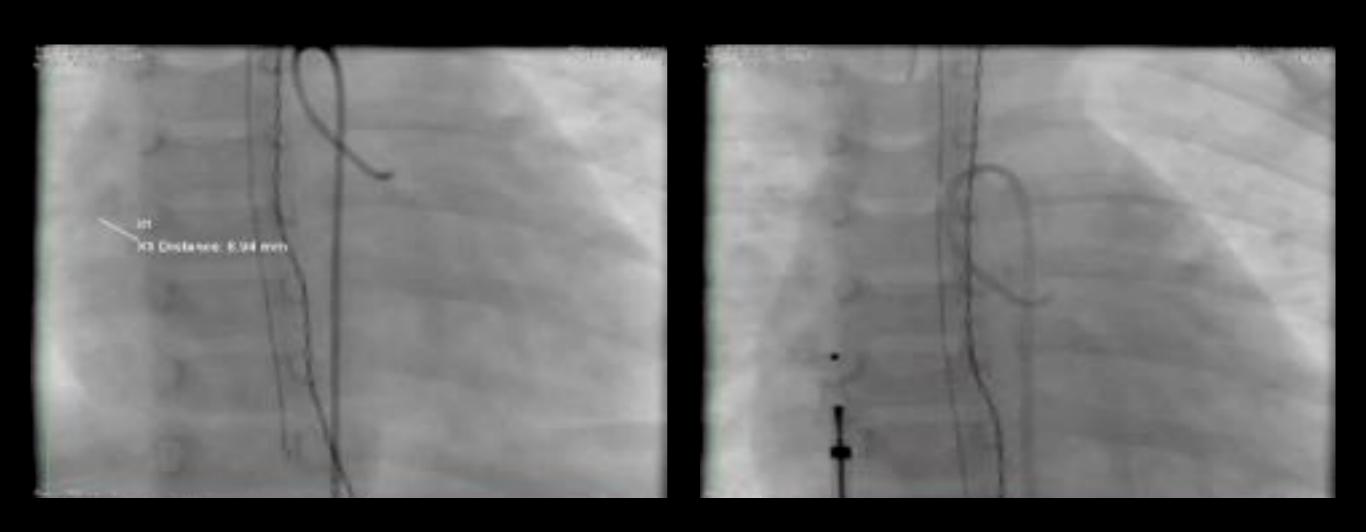
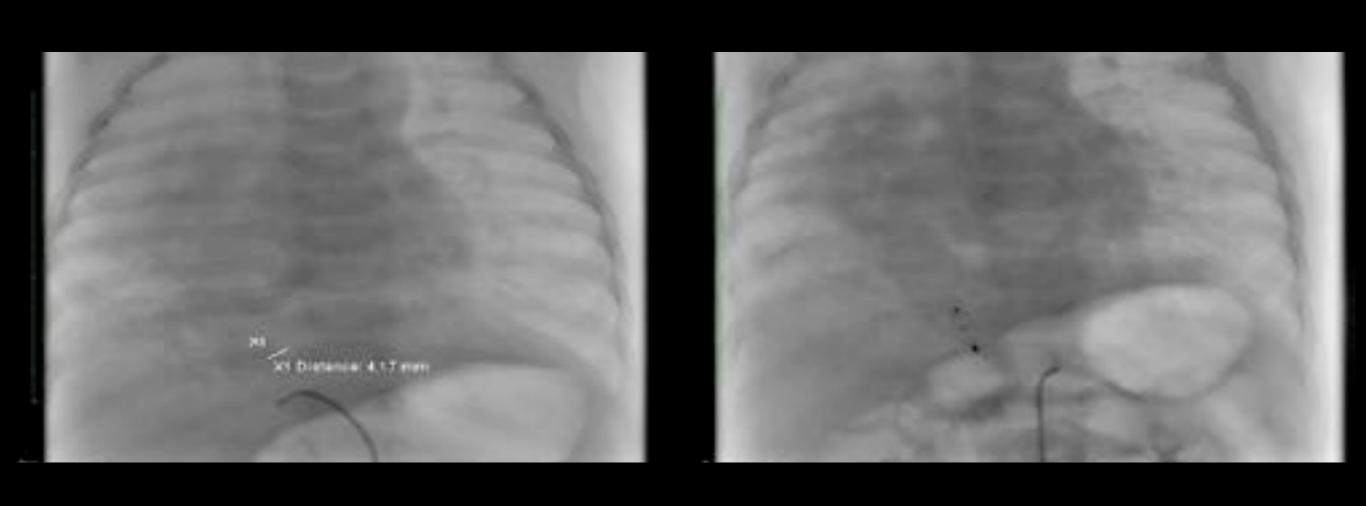
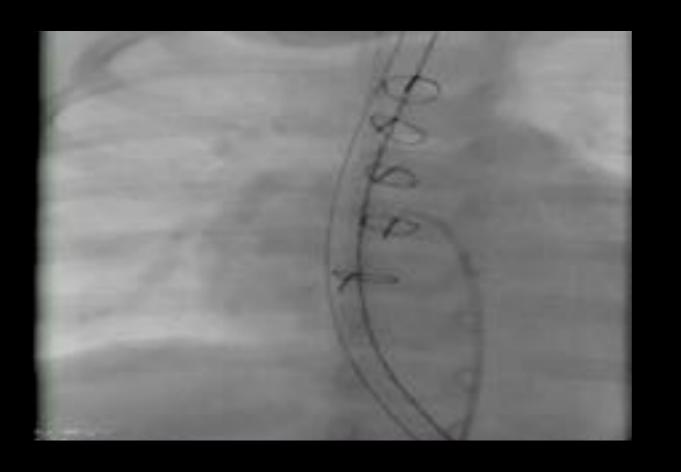


Fig. 2. Device positioning in lateral fluroscopy.







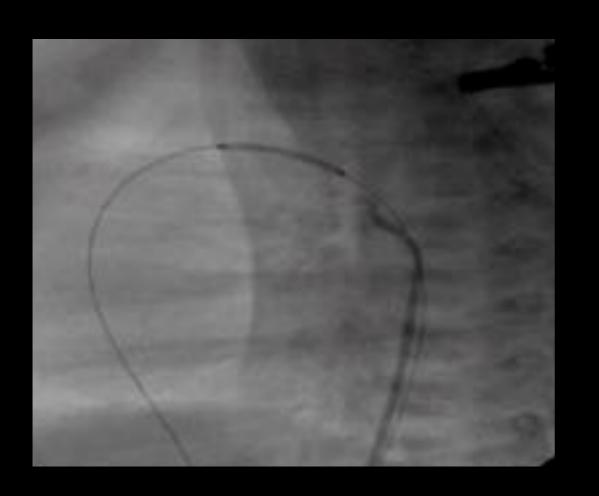


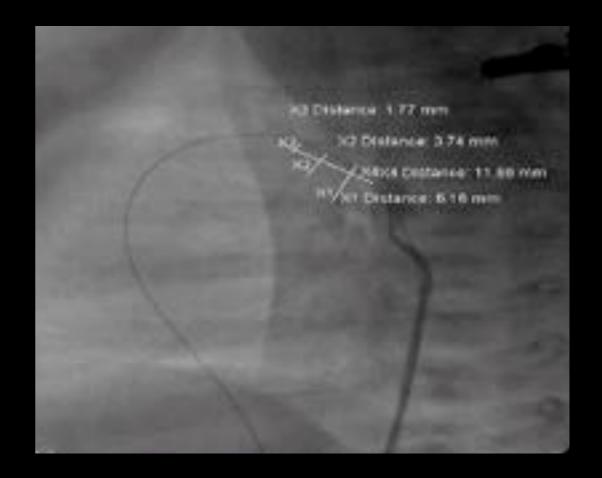
Ouverture de shunt

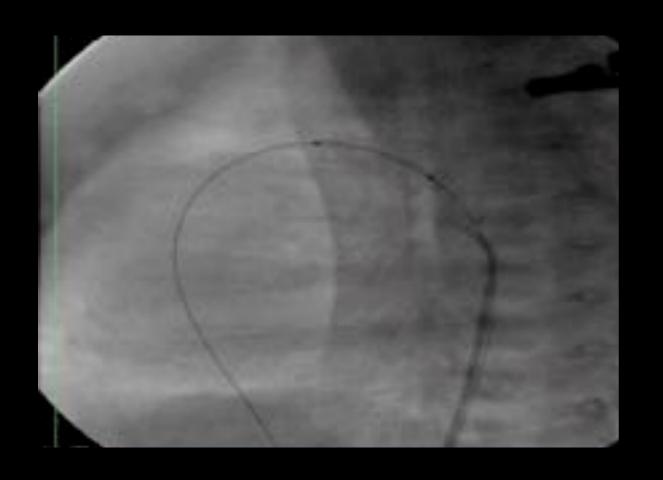
Stenting du canal en période néonatale

- Seule source de sang dans la circulation pulmonaire
- En plus de la voie antérograde
- Faisant partie du Norwood hybride

 Stratégie en fonction du centre et en fonction de la cardiopathie

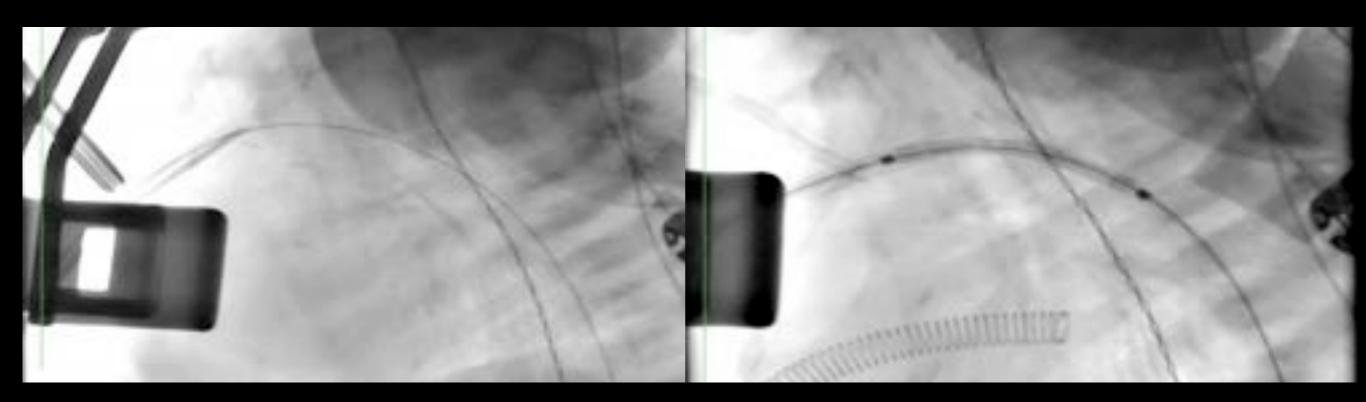




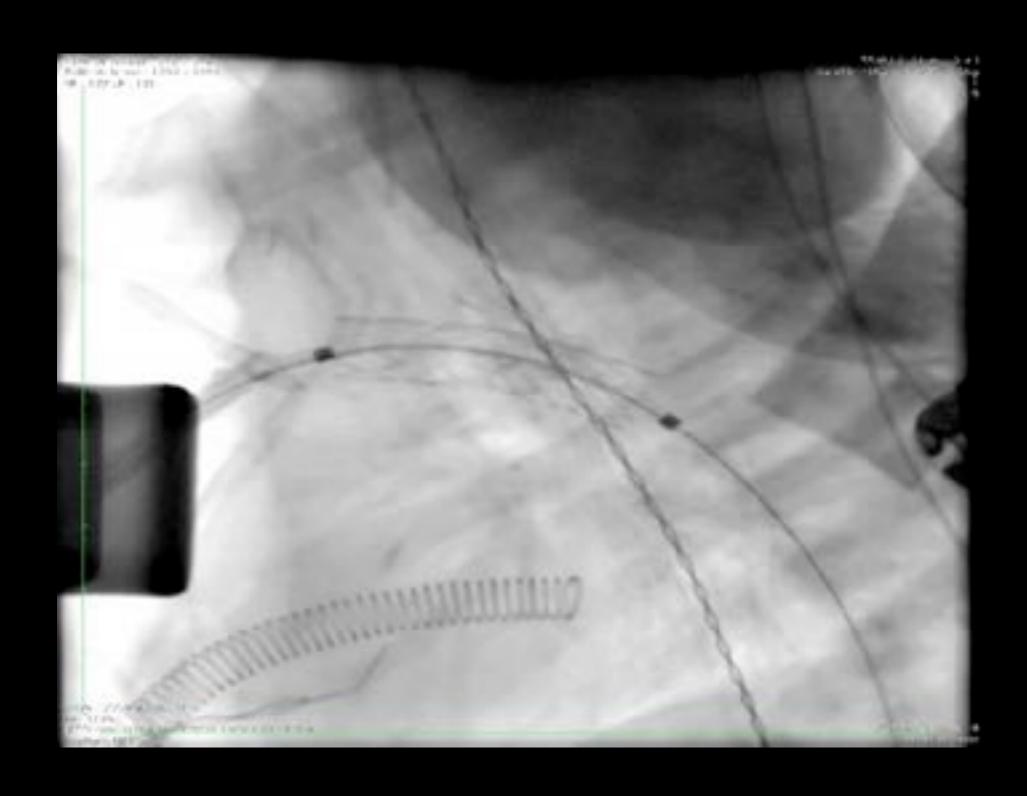




Ouverture de shunt



Ouverture de shunt



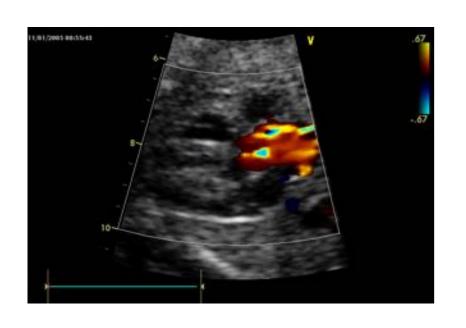
Stenting du canal en dehors de la période néonatale

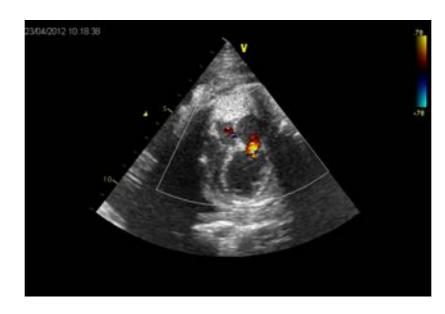


Obstacles du coeur gauche

- Sténose aortique fœtale
- Sténose aortique critique
- Sténose aortique
- Coarctation native néonatale
- Coarctation native chez l'enfant
- Recoarctation

sténose aortique foetale







Sténose aortique foetale

Différents phénotypes

✓ Sténose aortique avec VG adapté, hypertrophié: suivi rapproché de la fonction ventriculaire gauche, évolutivité possible

✓ Sténose aortique avec VG non adapté, dilaté Risque de MFIU

T3: suivi très rapproché, traitement néonatal

T2: proposition de traitement in utéro chez certains Patients

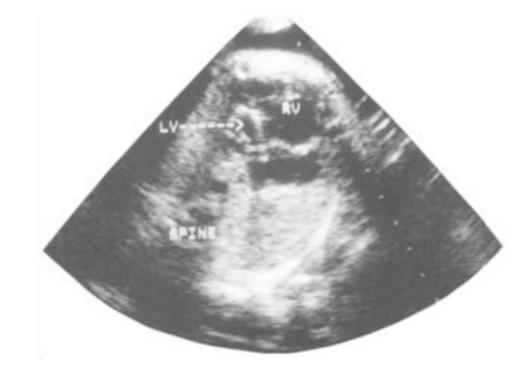
✓ Sténose aortique avec VG petit, fibreux Stratégie univentriculaire à la naissance

Evolution of the disease

[Allan, Int. J. Cardiology 1989]



22 weeks gestation



32 weeks gestation



Histoire de la dilatation foetale 1989-2000

Br Heart J 1991;65:256-8

Ultrasound Obstet. Gynecol. 5 (1995) 90-91

Balloon dilatation of the aortic valve in the fetus: a report of two cases

Darryl Maxwell, Lindsey Allan, Michael J Tynan

World Experience of Percutaneous Ultrasound-Guided Balloon Valvuloplasty in Human Fetuses With Severe Aortic Valve Obstruction

Thomas Kohl, MD, Gurleen Sharland, MD, Lindsey D. Allan, MD, Ulrich Gembruch, MD, Rabih Chaoui, MD, Lilian M. Lopes, MD, Paulo Zielinsky, MD, James Huhta, MD, and Norman H. Silverman, MD

Prenatal alleviation of severe fetal aortic valve obstructions by percutaneous ultrasound-guided balloon valvuloplasty has been performed to improve the fate of affected fetuses. The purpose of this study was to analyze the current world experience of these procedures in human letuses. Data from 12 human tetuses were available for analysis. The mean gestational age at intervention was 29.2 weeks (range 27 to 33). The mean time period between initial presentation and intervention was 3.3 weeks (range 3 days to 9 weeks). Technically successful balloon valvuloplasties were achieved in 7 fetuses, none of whom had an attetic valve. Only 1 of these fetuses remains alive today. Of the 5 remaining technical failures, 1 patient with severe aortic stenosis underwent successful postnatal intervention and remains alive. Six patients who survived prenatal inter-

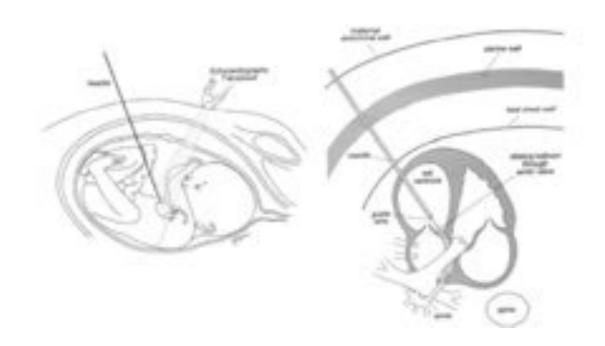
vention died from cardiac dysfunction or at surgery in the first days or weeks after delivery. Four fetuses died early within 24 hours after the procedure, 1 from a bleeding complication, 2 from persistent bradycardias, and 1 at valvotomy after emergency delivery. Thus, the early clinical experience of percutaneous ultrasound-guided fetal balloon valvuloplasty in human fetuses with severe aortic valve obstruction has been poor due to selection of severe cases, technical problems during the procedure, and high postnatal operative mortality in fetuses who survived gestation. Improved patient selection and technical modifications in interventional methods may hold promise to improve outcome in future cases. © 2000 by Excerpta Medica, Inc.

(Am J Cardiol 2000;85:1230-1233)

Survival after fetal aortic balloon valvoplasty

L. D. Allan, D. J. Maxwell, M. Carminati* and M. J. Tynan

Departments of Fetal Cardiology, Fetal Medicine and Paediatric Cardiology, Guy's Hospital, London; and *Division of Cardiology, Bergamo, Italy

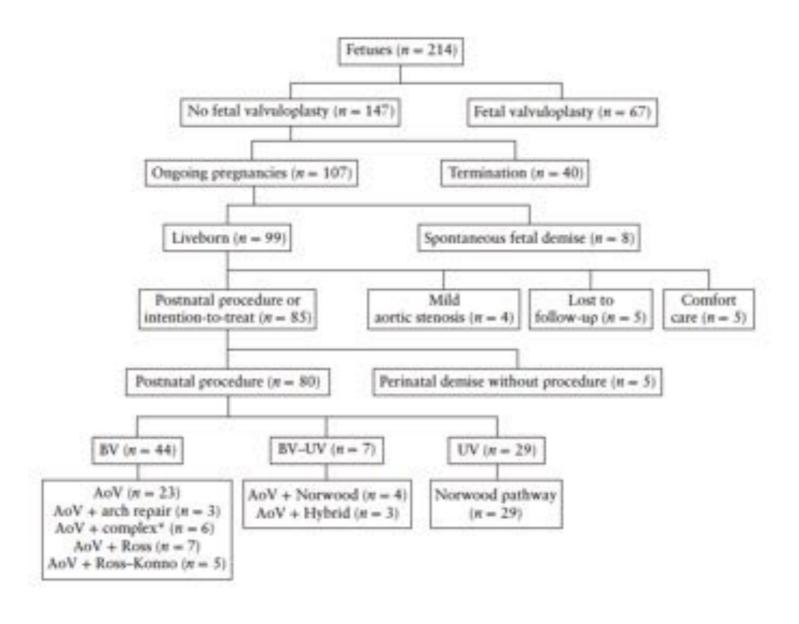




Rationnel pour proposer ce type de traitement

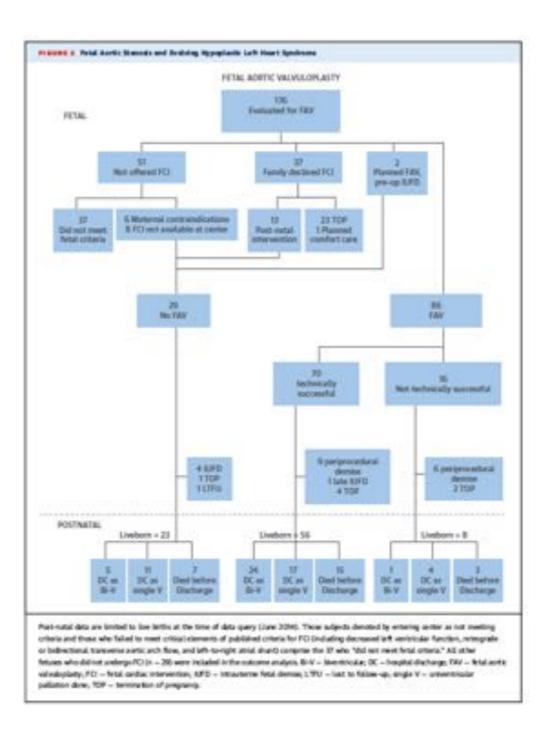
- ✓ Maladie évolutive
- ✓ Technique permettant de limiter l'évolution de la maladie
- ✓ Pas ou peu de morbi-mortalité maternelle
- ✓ Résultats en demi-teinte mais petites séries, choix des bons candidats

Natural history of 107 cases of fetal aortic stenosis from a European multicenter retrospective study



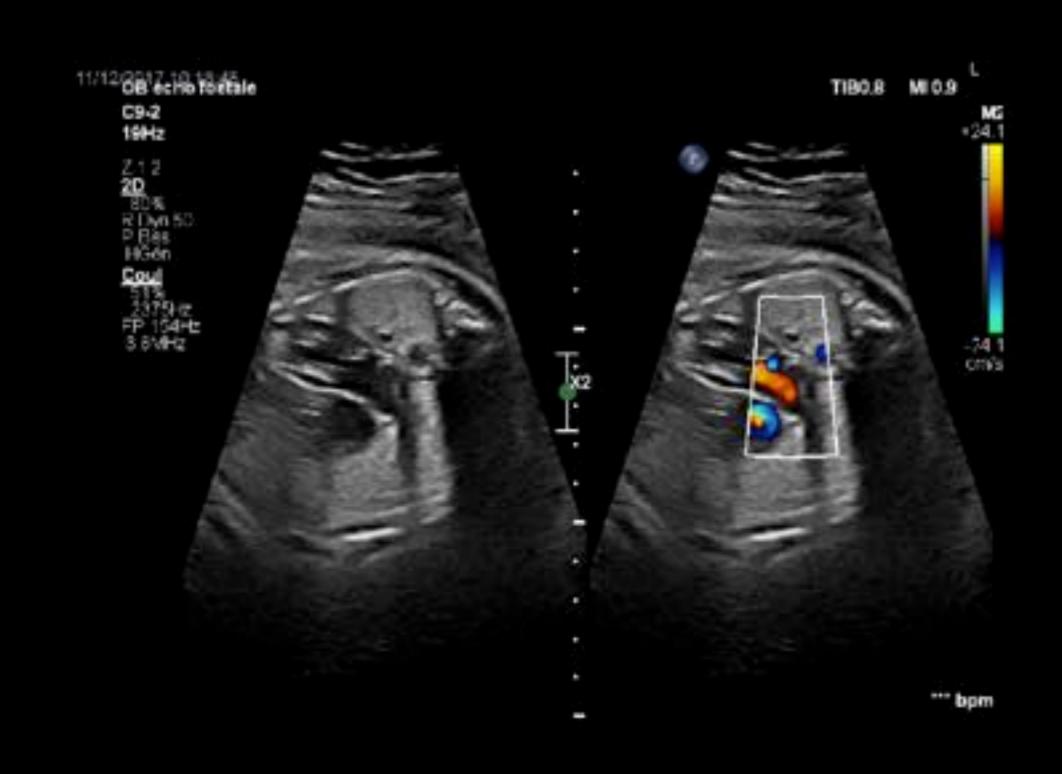
International Fetal Cardiac Intervention Registry

A Worldwide Collaborative Description and Preliminary Outcomes

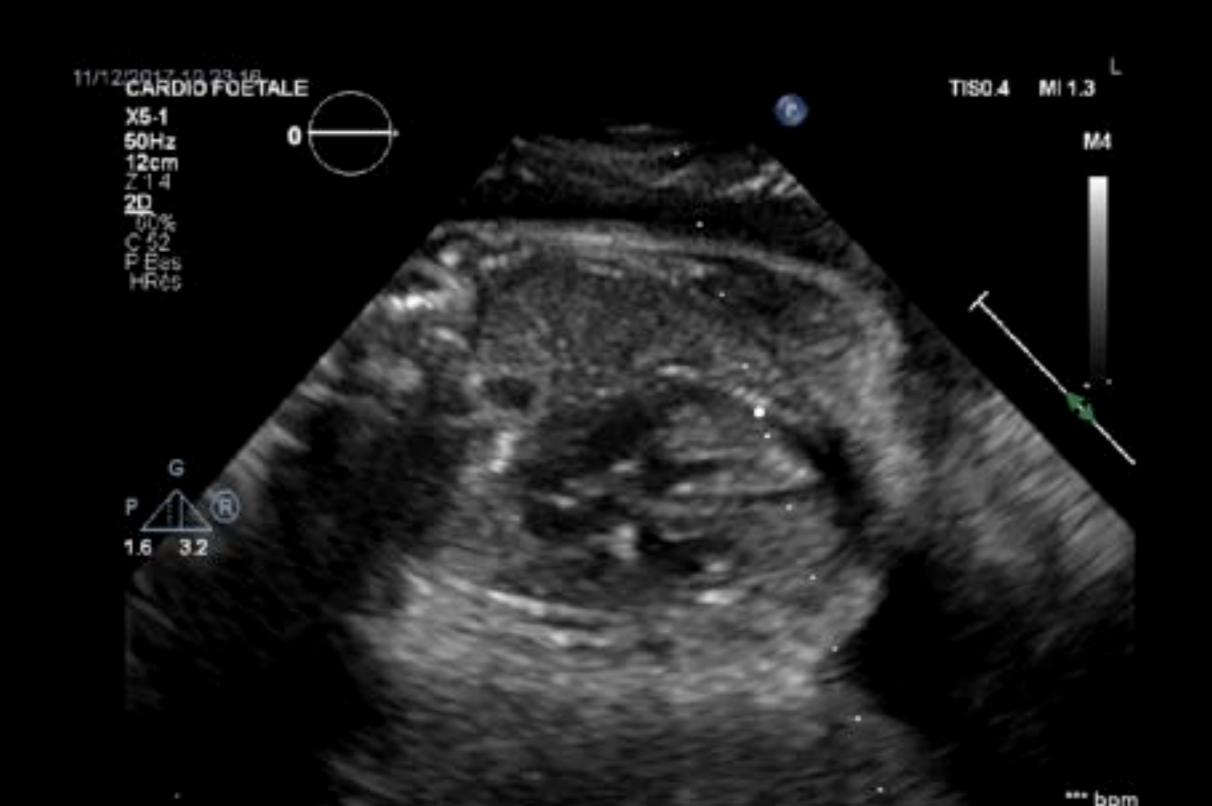


Moon-Grady, JACC 2015

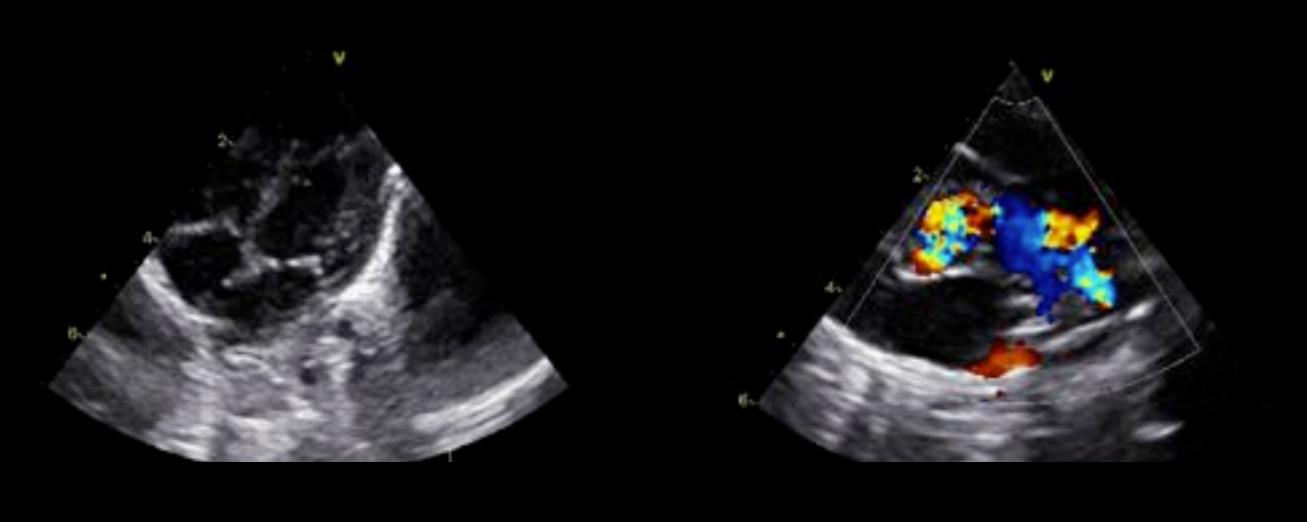
Exemple de sténose aortique foetale



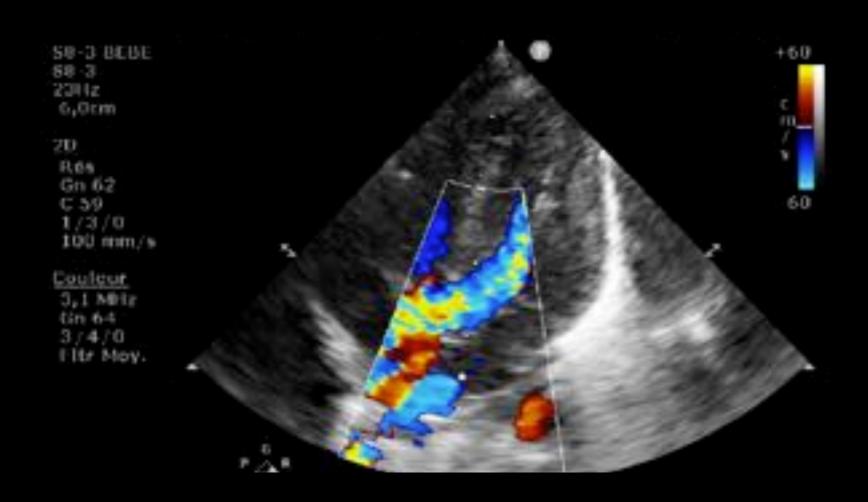
Post dilatation foetale normalisation de la fonction



Evaluation post natale



Post dilatation néonatale



Sténose aortique critique

- 2 techniques coexistent depuis des années: valvuloplastie chirurgicale ou endoluminale
- Peu d'évidence que l'une soit meilleure que l'autre
- Plutôt des stratégies qui dépendent des centres

Sténose aortique critique physiopathologie

- ✓ Obstacle à l'éjection du ventricule gauche
- ✓ Ducto-dépendance
- ✓ Atteinte du ventricule gauche variable
- VG dilaté ou hypertrophié
- Dysfonction systolique
- Dysfonction diastolique
- ✓ Anomalie mitrale
- ✓ Anomalie de la crosse de l'aorte

Faire le bilan des lésions

- √ Fonction ventriculaire systolique, diastolique
- ✓ Taille du ventricule gauche
- ✓ Fibroélastose
- ✓ Etude de la valve mitrale, importance de la fuite, de l'appareil sous valvulaire
- ✓ Etude de la voie sous-aortique
- ✓ Etude de la crosse de l'aorte

Prise en charge

Prostaglandines, IET si nécessaire, réanimation

agressive

VG adapté Chirurgie Dysfonction du VG Dilatation endoluminale

Forme la plus grave VG poupée Prise en charge Norwood avec ou sans réhabilitation du VG Abstention

Revue de la littérature: chirurgie versus cathétérisme: controverse

Neonatal Isolated Critical Aortic Valve Stenosis: Balloon Valvuloplasty or Surgical Valvotomy[☆]

Lung and heart circ 2006

Surgical Valvotomy and Repair for Neonatal and Infant Congenital Aortic Stenosis Achieves Better Results Than Interventional Catheterization

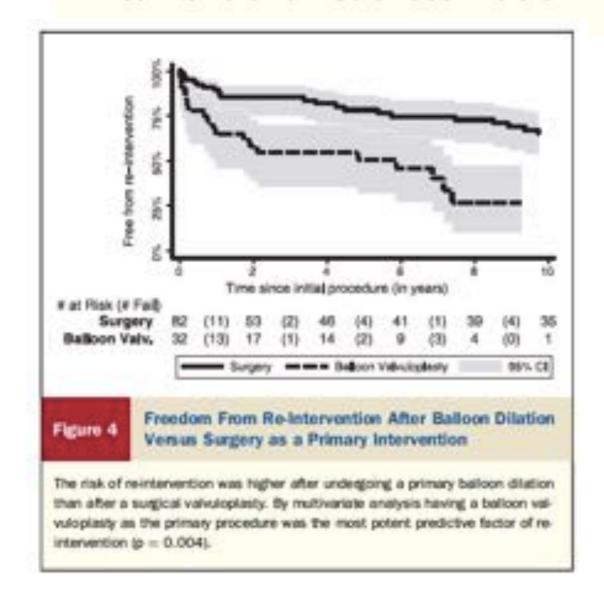
Neonatal Aortic Stenosis Is a Surgical Disease

Viktor Hraška

Chirurgie

Surgical Valvotomy and Repair for Neonatal and Infant Congenital Aortic Stenosis Achieves Better Results Than Interventional Catheterization

Sidiqqui et al. JACC 2013





Neonatal Aortic Stenosis Is a Surgical Disease

Viktor Hraška

Semin Thorac Cardiovasc Surg Pediatr Card Surg Ann 19:2-5 © 2016 I

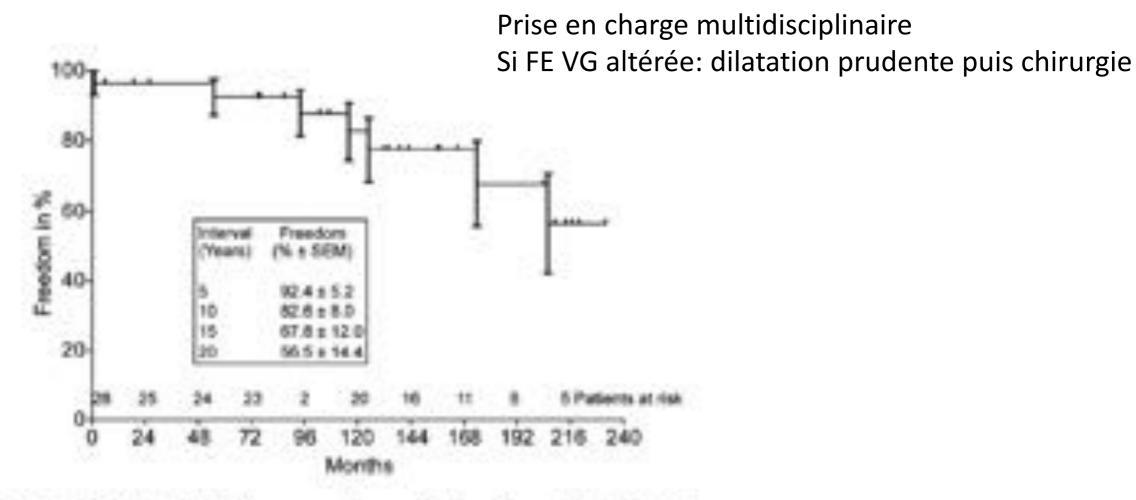


Figure 2 The Kaplan-Meier curve shows freedom from AVR after OV. The numbers of patients at risk is shown above the x-axis. The error bars indicate the standard error of the mean. (Reprinted with permission from Hraska et al.⁹)

Neonatal Aortic Stenosis is a Surgical Disease: An Interventional Cardiologist View

Lee Benson

Semin Thorac Cardiovasc Surg Pediatr Card Surg Ann 19:6-9 @ 2016 |

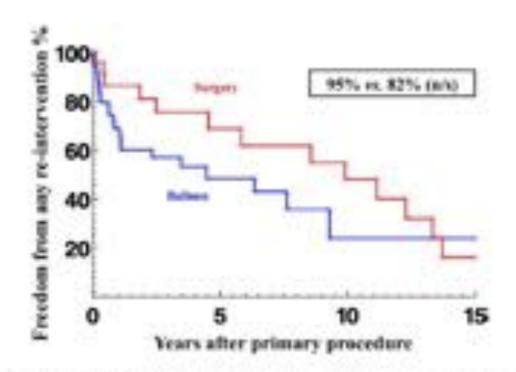


Figure 2 Actuarial (Kaplan-Meier) freedom from any re-intervention.

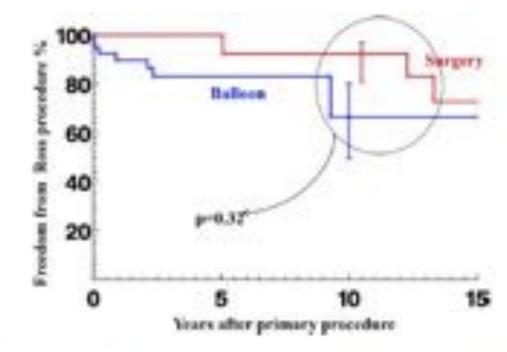


Figure 4 Actuarial (Kaplan-Meier) freedom from Ross procedure.

Cathétérisme

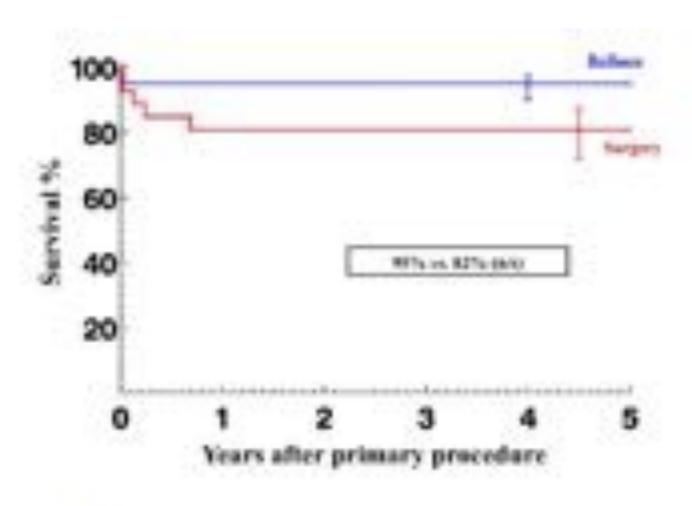


Figure 1 Overall survival stratifies by strategy.

Cathétérisme: règles à suivre

- Dilatation prudente pour éviter la fuite
- Ratio ballon/anneau maximum 1
- Pacing rapide du VD en dehors de la période néonatale ou de la petite enfance pour stabiliser le ballon

Chirurgie vs cathétérisme

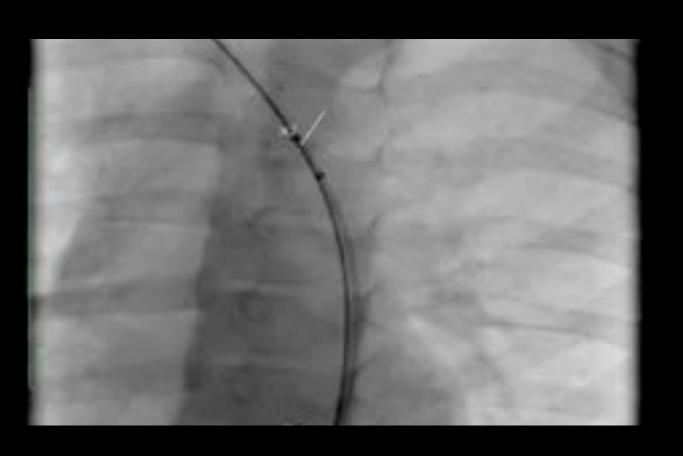
- ✓ Interventions palliatives
- ✓ Taux de mortalité élevé
- ✓ Avant le remplacement de la valve aortique
- ✓ Le moins de mortalité, la réintervention la plus tardive
- ✓ Pas de dogme, cas par cas sans doute le plus adapté

Coarctation de l'aorte

- Traitement en fonction de l'âge du patient
- Coarctation native ou recoarctation

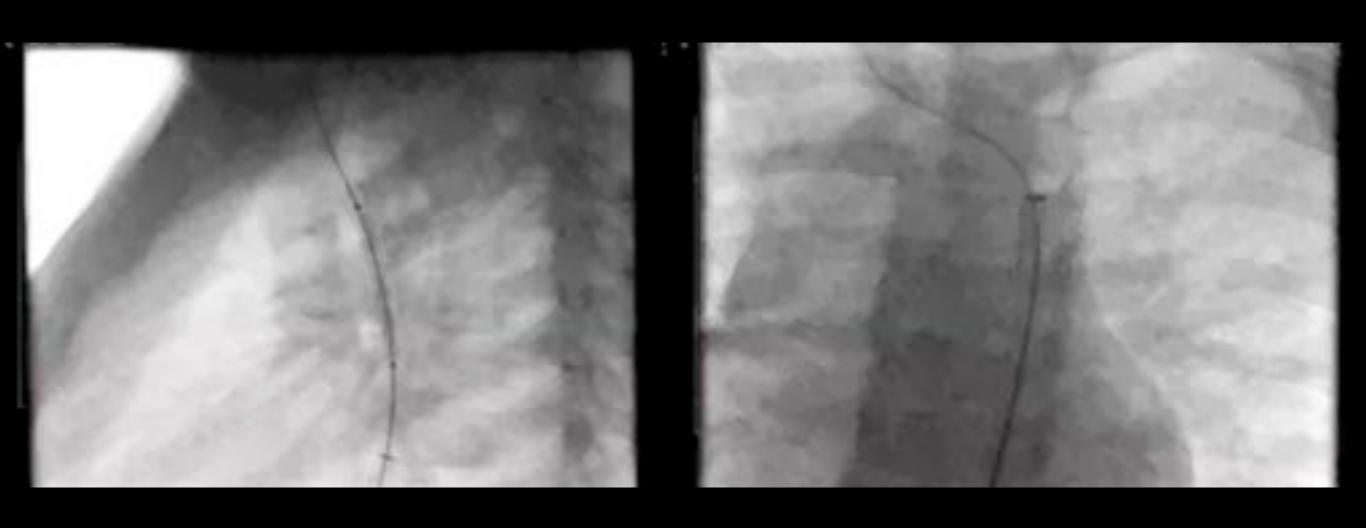
- Angioplastie seule ou stenting
- Stenting couvert ou nu

Coarctation native

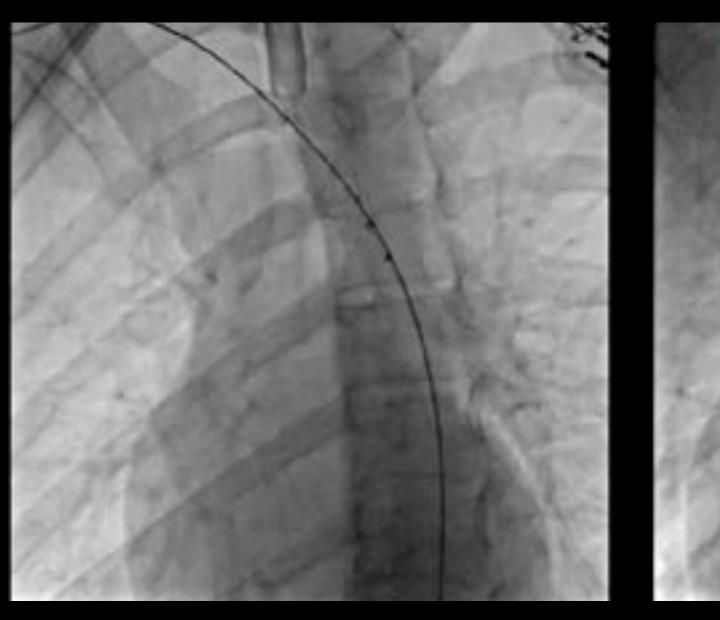




Coarctation native

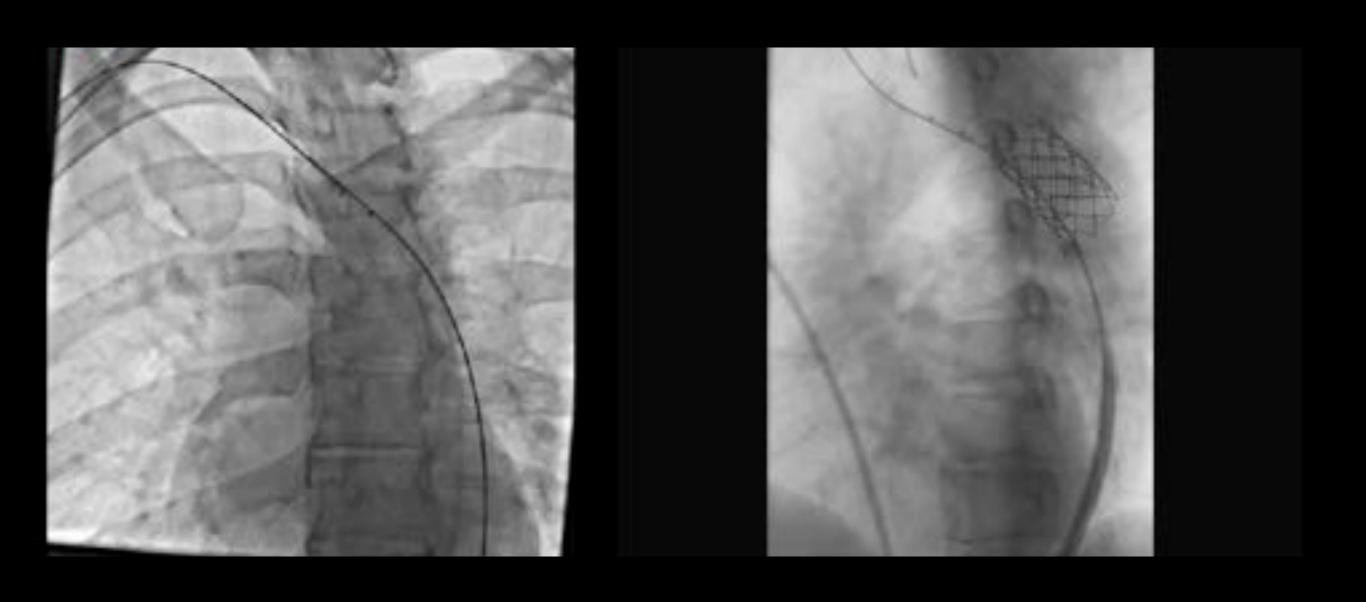


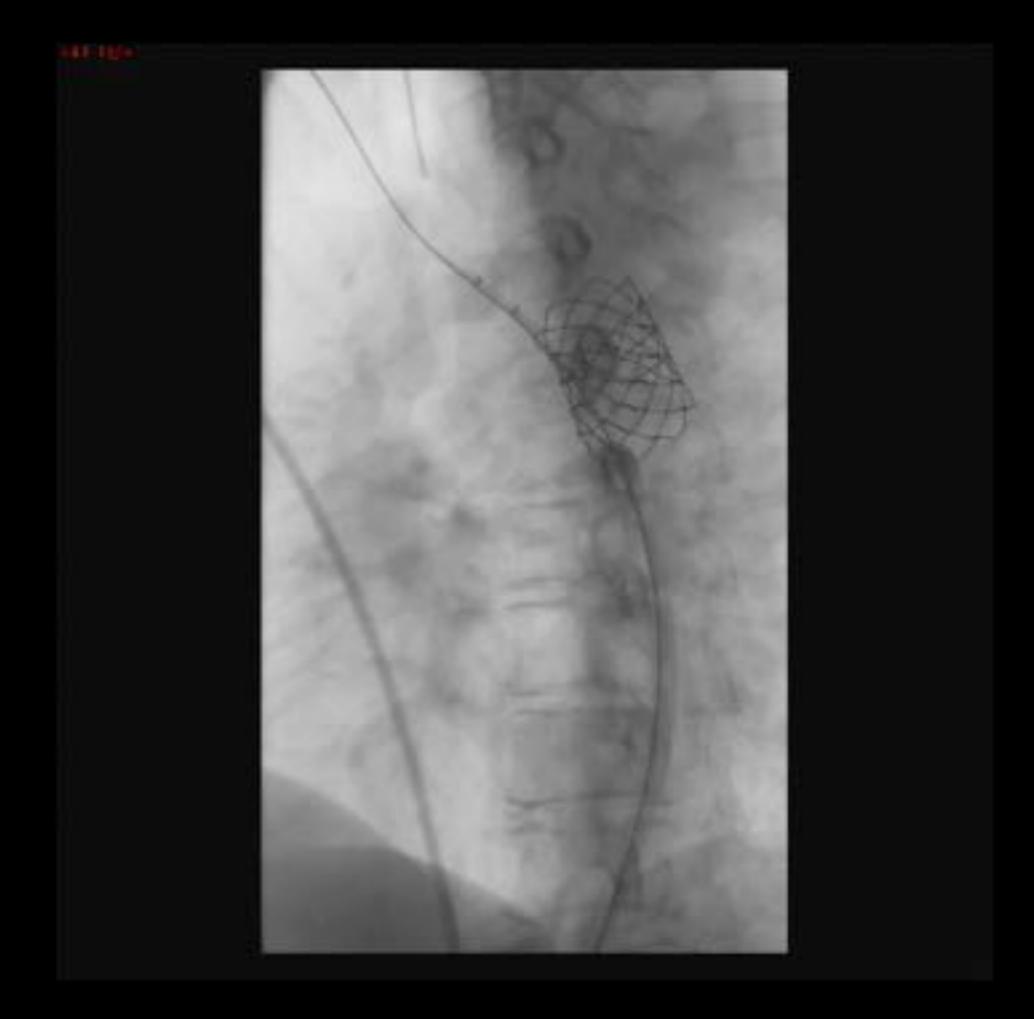
Coarctation native



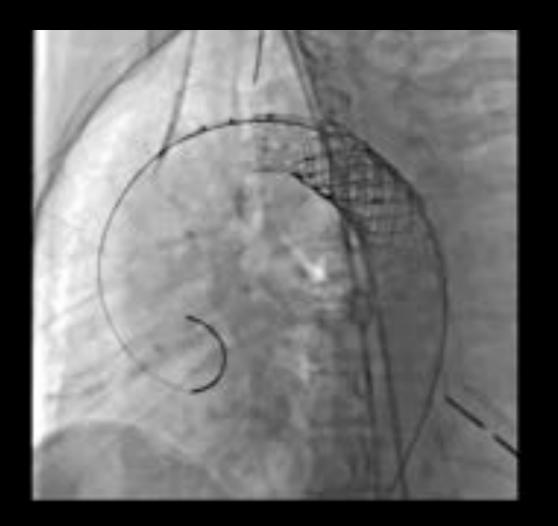


Coarctation native vieillie chez une patiente Turner









- Connaître les risques de chaque procédure
- Connaître son matériel, ses limites
- Avoir un plan B

Coarctation néonatale

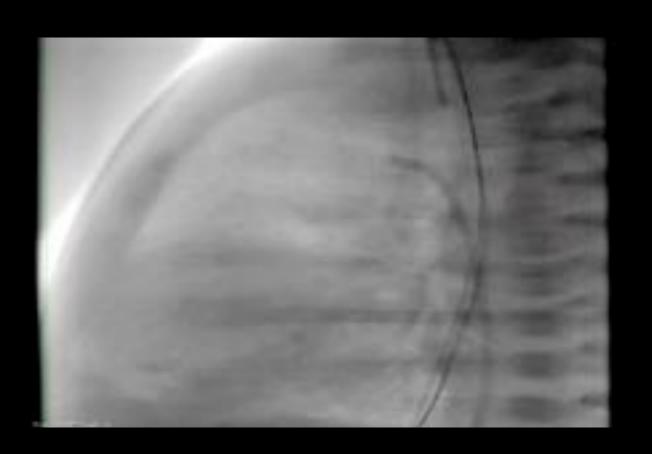
• Choc cardiogénique: dilatation au ballon

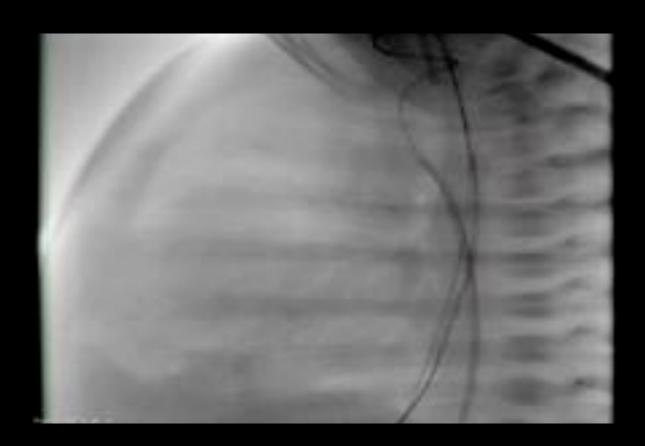
Pediatr Cardiol (2007) 28:183–192 DOI 10.1007/s00246-006-0074-4

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

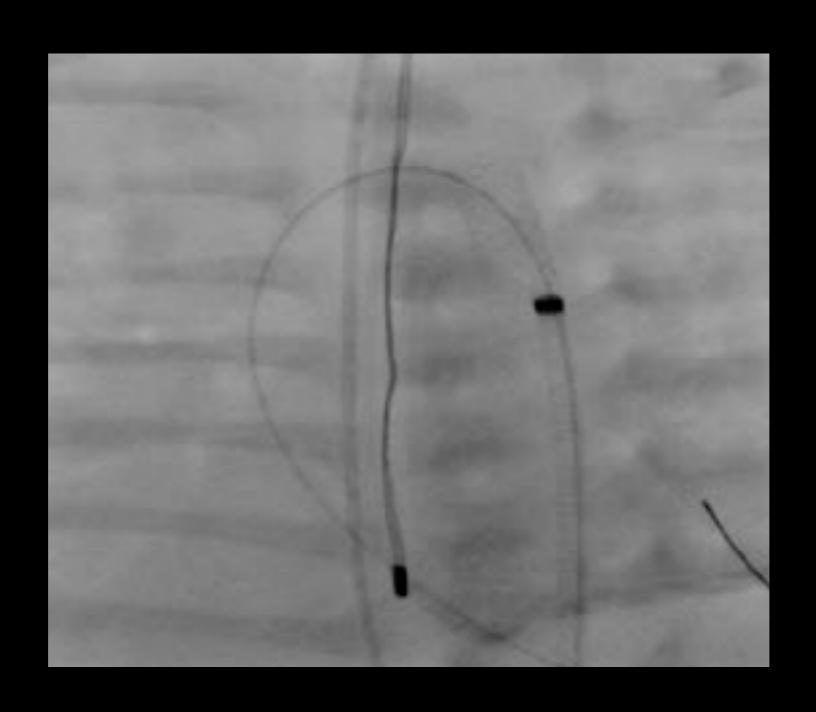
Stent Angioplasty: An Effective Alternative in Selected Infants with Critical Native Aortic Coarctation

Coarctation néonatale: dilatation





Stenting coarctation néonatale



Balloon Dilatation and Stenting for Aortic Coarctation A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Maximilian Salcher, MSc; Huseyin Naci, PhD; Tyler J. Law, MD; Titus Kuehne, MD; Stephan Schubert, MD; Marcus Kelm, MD; on behalf of Cardioproof Consortium*

Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2016;9:e003153

- Méta-analyse
- Supériorité du stenting pour diminuer le gradient
- Tendance à moins d'évènements indésirables graves pendant l'hospitalisation avec le stent qu'avec la dilatation seule

En pratique: stenting dès que l'enfant a un poids suffisant pour mettre un stent qui peut être redilaté

Obstacles du coeur droit

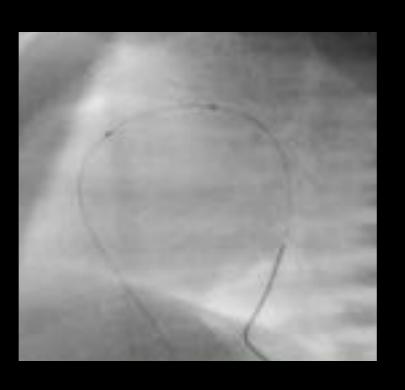
- *Sténose valvulaire pulmonaire
- *Tétralogie de Fallot extrême
- *Cerclage de l'artère pulmonaire
- *Sténose des artères pulmonaires
- *Revalvulation pulmonaire

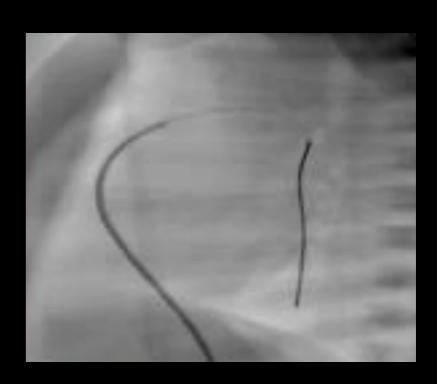
Sténose valvulaire pulmonaire

- Dilatation au ballon: Gold standard
- Indication: SVP critique, gradient max > 40 mmHg
- Diamètre du ballon jusqu'à 120% de l'anneau
- Excellent résultat immédiat et à long terme
- Mauvais résultat chez les Noonan de par la dysplasie valvulaire pulmonaire et l'obstacle supravalvulaire

Sténose valvulaire pulmonaire







ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Long-Term Outcomes of Balloon Valvuloplasty for Isolated Pulmonary Valve Stenosis

Rajiv Devanagondi¹ Don Peck² · Janaki Sagi³ · Janet Donohue³ · Sunkyung Yu³ · Sara K. Pasquali³ · Aimee K. Armstrong⁴

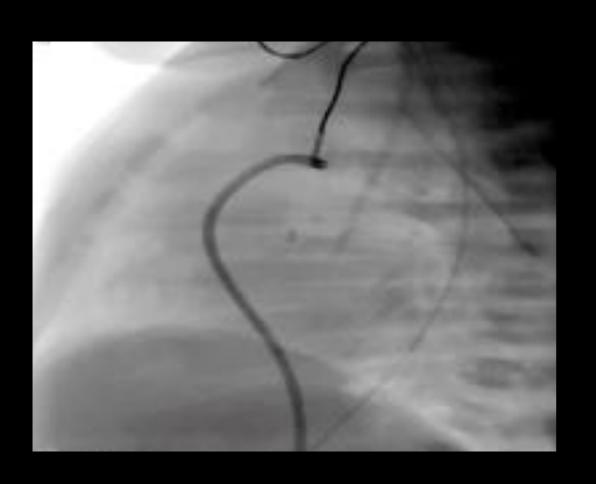
- 213 patients
- 103 patients dans l'étude
- 7% seconde dilatation valvulaire
- 15% chirurgie pour SVP ou augmenter le débit pulmonaire
- 3% chirurgie pour fuite pulmonaire symptomatique (16 +/- 22 ans)

Atrésie pulmonaire à septum intact

- Si le ventricule droit est exploitable: bonne taille du VD bonne taille de la tricuspide
- Si la circulation coronaire n'est pas VD dépendante

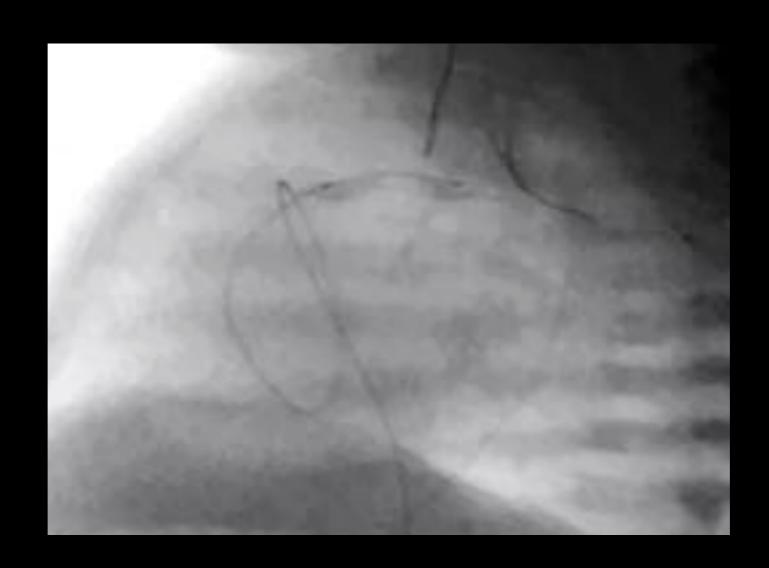
Le ventricule droit peut être décomprimé: la valve pulmonaire doit être perforée puis dilatée

Procédure d'ouverture d'APSI





Procédure d'ouverture d'APSI

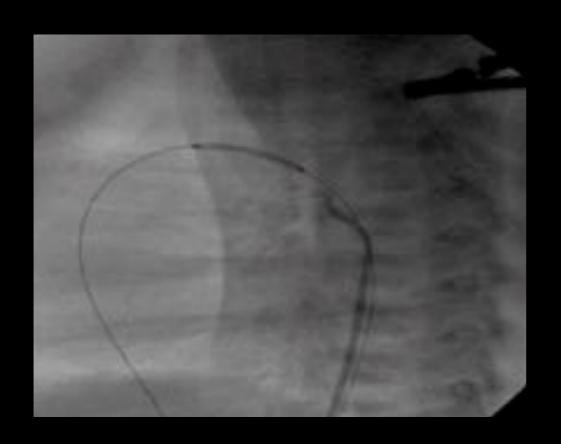


APSI – suivi de la perforation

- Trouble de compliance du ventricule droit
- Prostaglandines parfois plusieurs jours
- Si plus long: stenting du canal ou BTS

En cas de stenting du canal: arrêt des prostaglandines plusieurs heures avant la procédure pour que le canal soit restrictif et que le stent puisse être placé

Stenting du canal





Stenting du canal artériel





ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Outcomes and Predictors of Reintervention in Patients With Pulmonary Atresia and Intact Ventricular Septum Treated With Radiofrequency Perforation and Balloon Pulmonary Valvuloplasty

- 23 patients avec radiofréquence
- 50% BTS ou stenting du canal
- 50% seconde dilatation de la voie droite
- 30% pas d'autre geste
- Tricuspide Z score < 0.7: BTS ou stent canal
- Gradient résiduel > 20 mm Hg: seconde dilatation

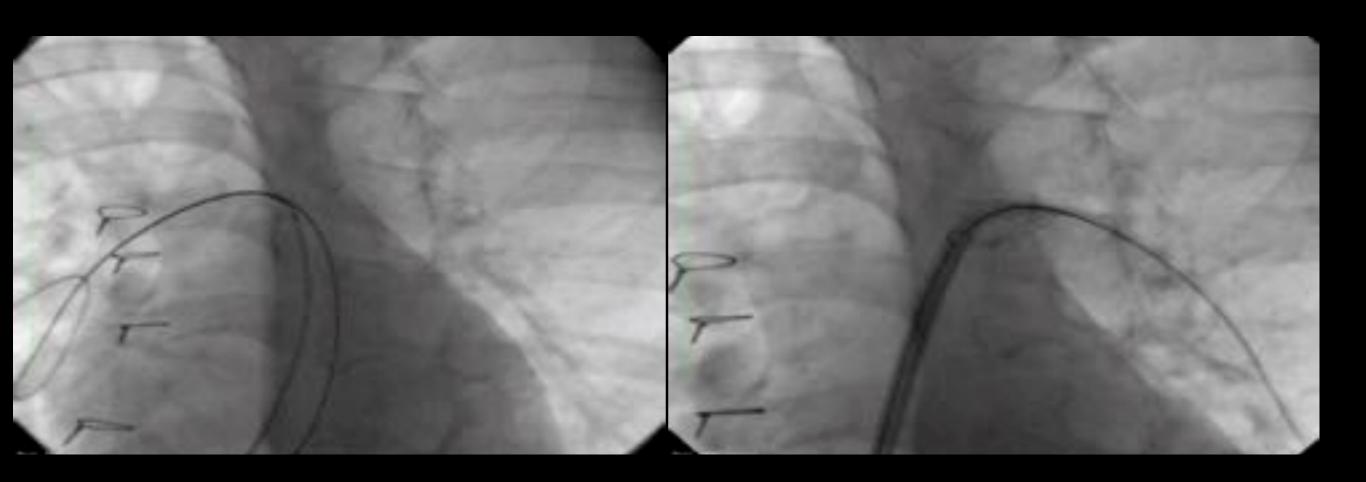
Sténoses des branches pulmonaires

- Distalité difficilement accessible par voie chirurgicale
- Parfois après plasties chirurgicales
- Sténoses multiples ou uniques
- Angioplastie seule mauvais résultats
- Angioplastie seule réservée aux petits enfants
- Stenting direct traitement de choix
- Stents redilatables
- Stents biorésorbables

Sténoses multiples des branches pulmonaires Que faire?



Sténose de l'AP gauche post Fallot

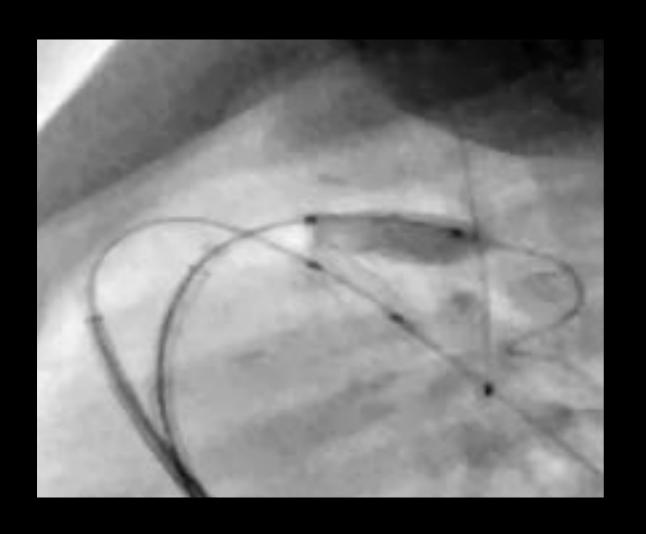


Sténose complexe de la bifurcation



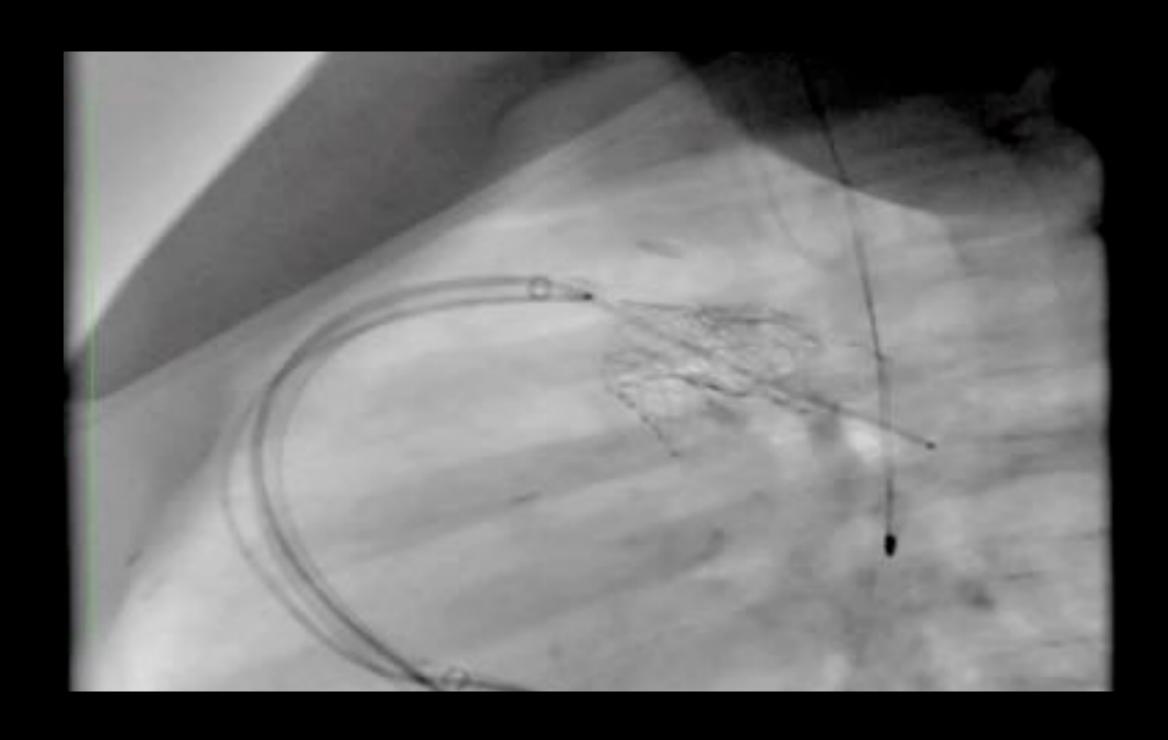


Sténose complexe de la bifurcation: kissing





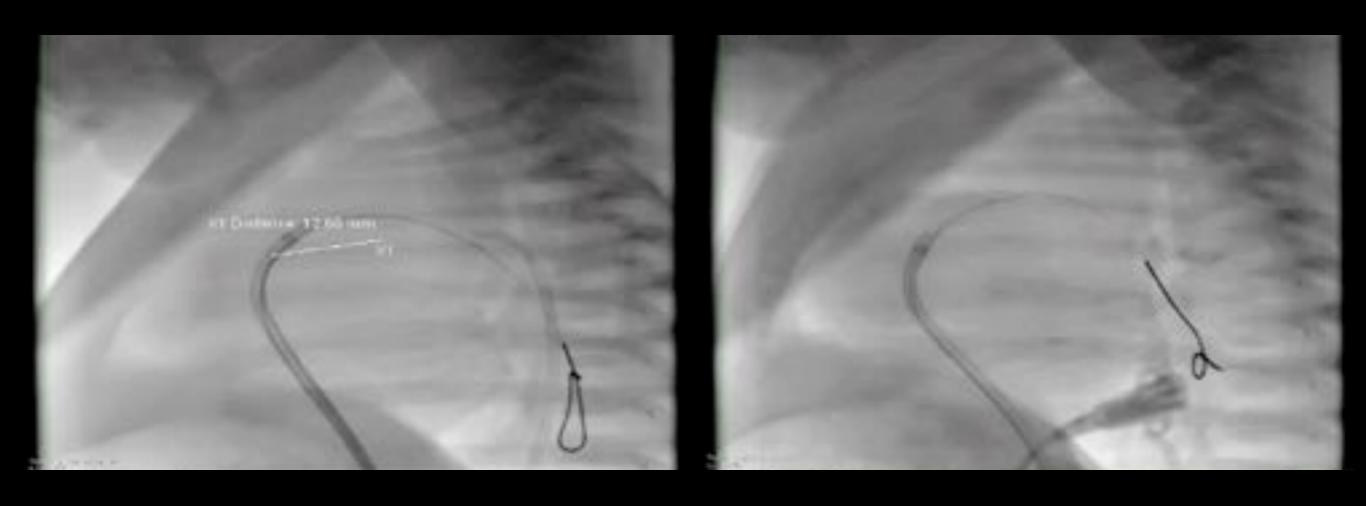
Sténose complexe de la bifurcation: kissing



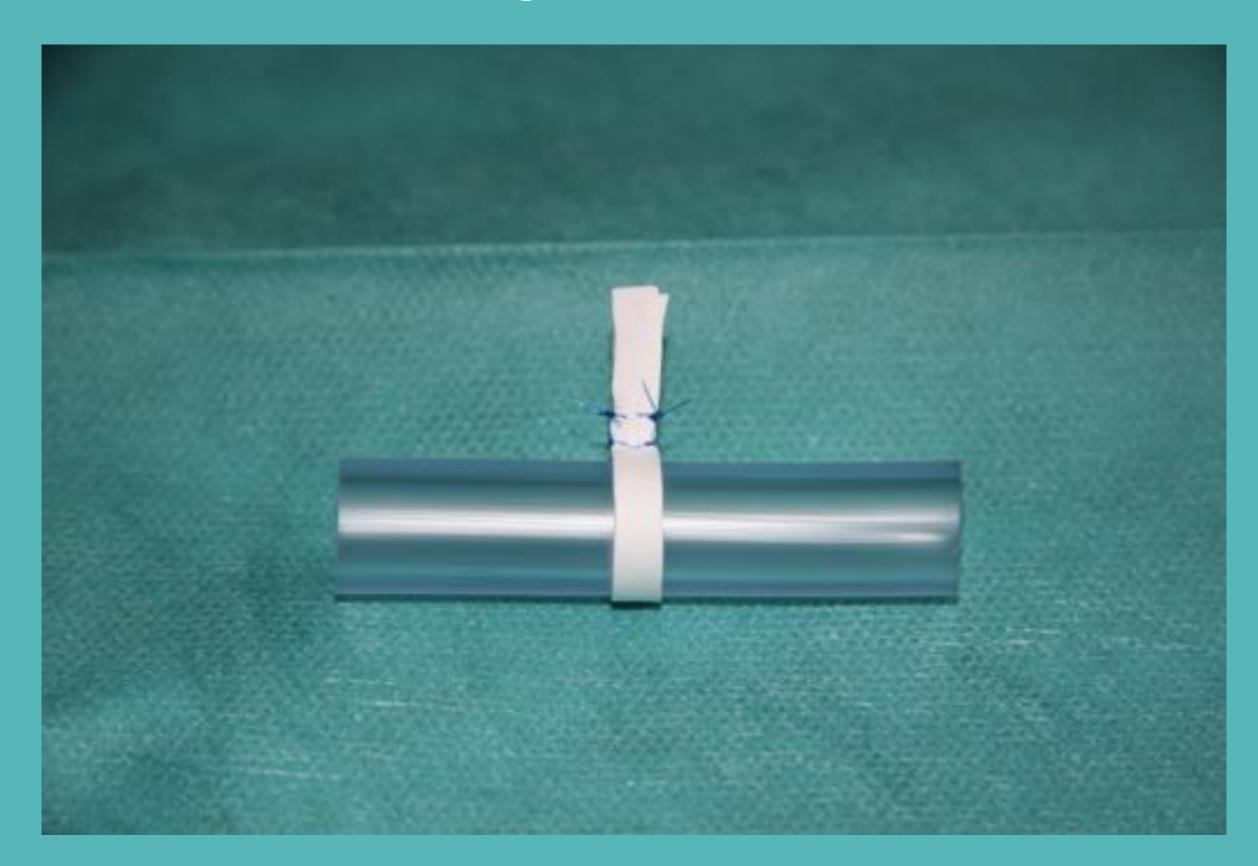
Tétralogie de Fallot extrême

- En alternative au BTS ou à l'ouverture VD-AP
- Dilatation valvulaire pulmonaire
- Stenting de la voie VD-AP

Stenting de la voie VD-AP

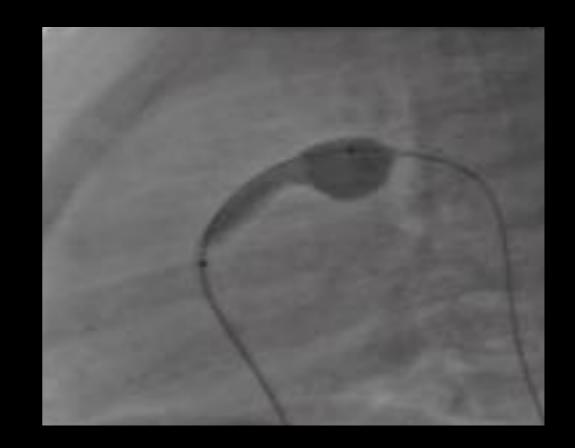


Cerclage dilatable

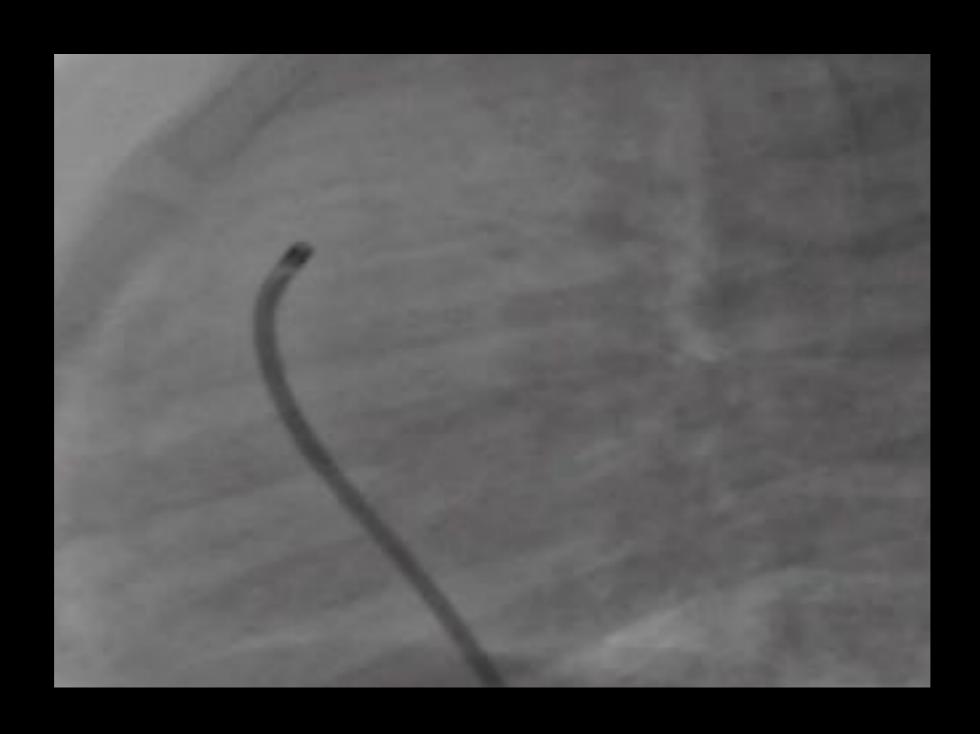


Cerclage pulmonaire dilatable





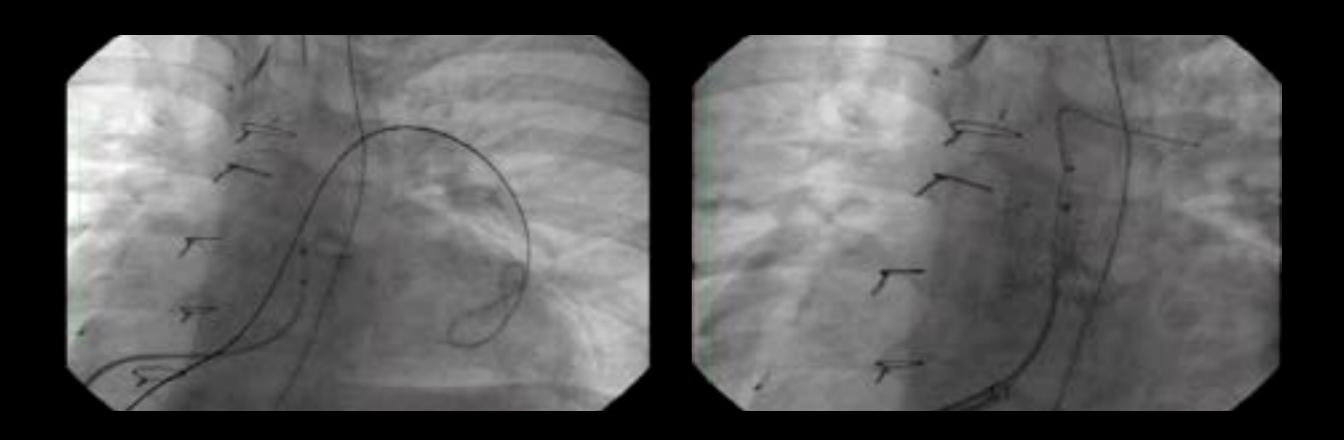
Cerclage dilatable post dilatation



Stenting de la voie droite

- Cures chirurgicales avec mise en place de tube entre le ventricule droit et les artères pulmonaires
- Dégradation plus ou moins rapide des conduits (sténose et fuite)
- Mise en place d'un stent nu permet de lever l'obstacle et d'augmenter la longévité des conduits
- Création ou majoration de la fuite pulmonaire
- Encore d'application chez les enfants petits

Stenting de la voie droite



Valvulation percutanée

- 2000: première valvulation pulmonaire percutanée
- Augmenter la durée de vie des conduits mis en place chirurgicalement
- Généralisation de la technique
- 2 substrats valvulaires:

La valve MélodyTM Medtronic

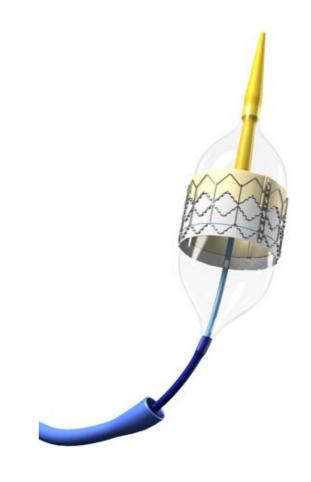
La valve Sapien ™ Edwards

Substrats valvulaires

Valve Mélody

Valve Sapien





Un peu de littérature



European Heart Journal (2011) **32**, 1260–1265 doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehq520

CLINICAL RESEARCH

Valvular heart disease

Percutaneous pulmonary valve implantation: two-centre experience with more than 100 patients





Short- and Medium-Term Outcomes After Transcatheter Pulmonary Valve Placement in the Expanded Multicenter US Melody Valve Trial

Doff B. McElhinney, William E. Hellenbrand, Evan M. Zahn, Thomas K. Jones, John P. Cheatham, James E. Lock and Julie A. Vincent

Circulation. 2010;122:507-516; originally published online July 19, 2010;

Valvulation pulmonaire

- Standardisation de la technique
- Complications: comment les éviter
- La compression coronaire
- La rupture de conduit
- Endocardites
- Voies droites complexes: courtes, larges, sténose de la bifurcation

Importance du pré stenting

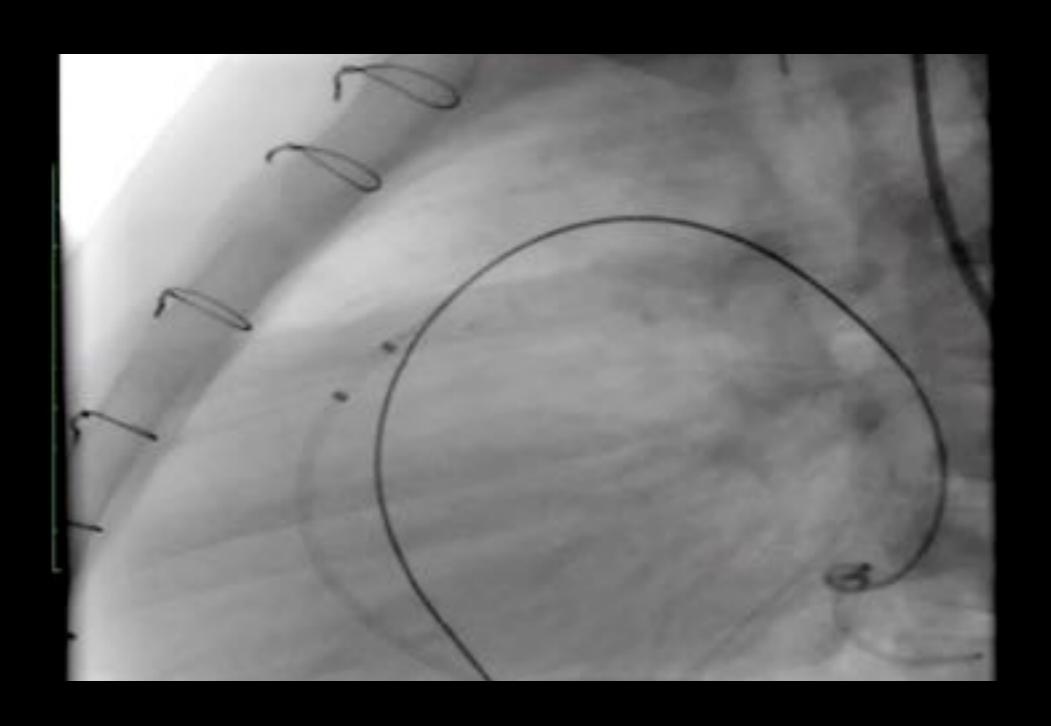


JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

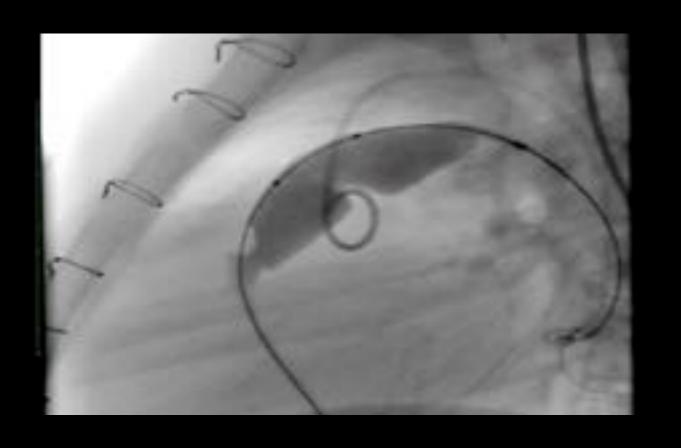
Stent Fracture, Valve Dysfunction, and Right Ventricular Outflow Tract
Reintervention After Transcatheter Pulmonary Valve Implantation: Patient-Related
and Procedural Risk Factors in the US Melody Valve Trial

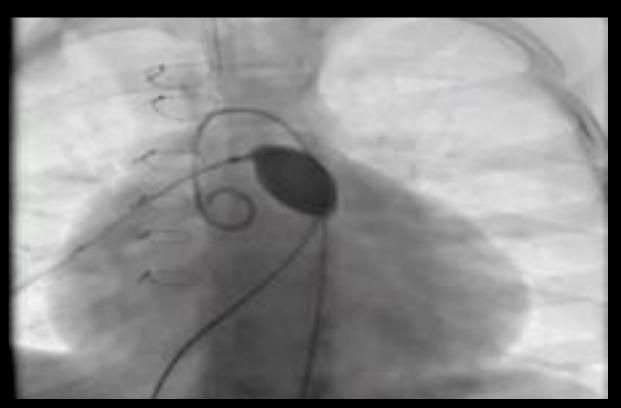
Doff B. McElhinney, John P. Cheatham, Thomas K. Jones, James E. Lock, Julie A. Vincent, Evan M. Zahn and William E. Hellenbrand

Valvulation step by step

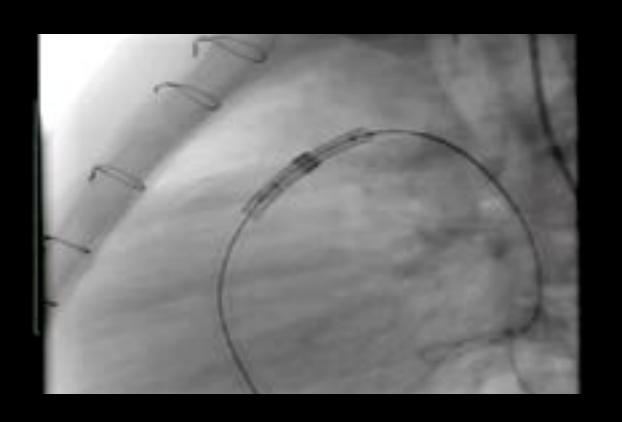


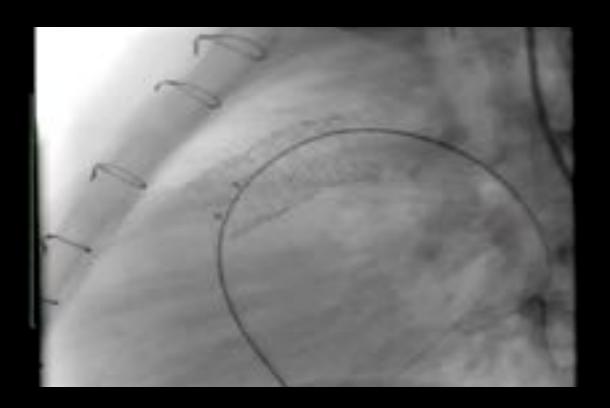
Step by step



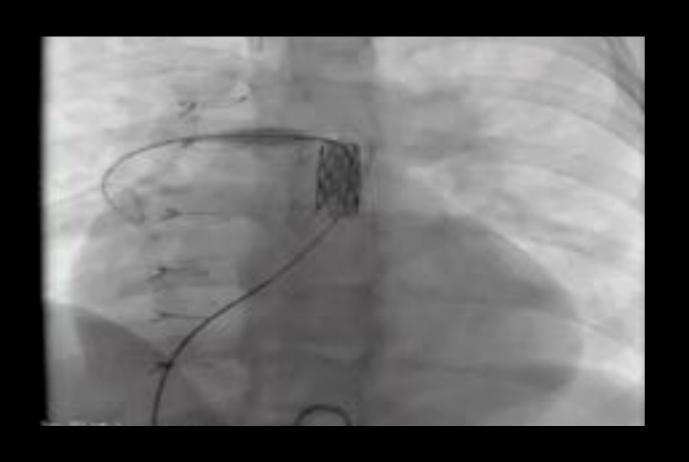


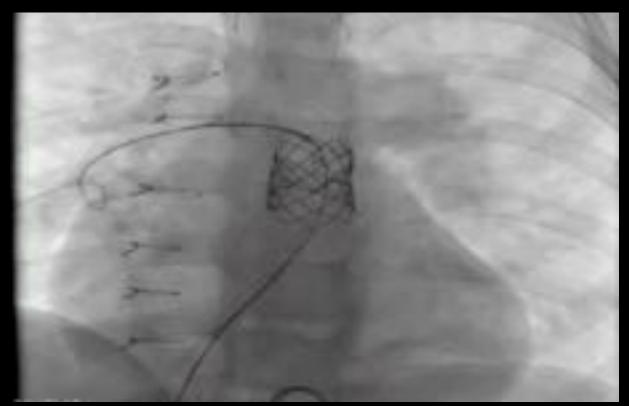
Step by step



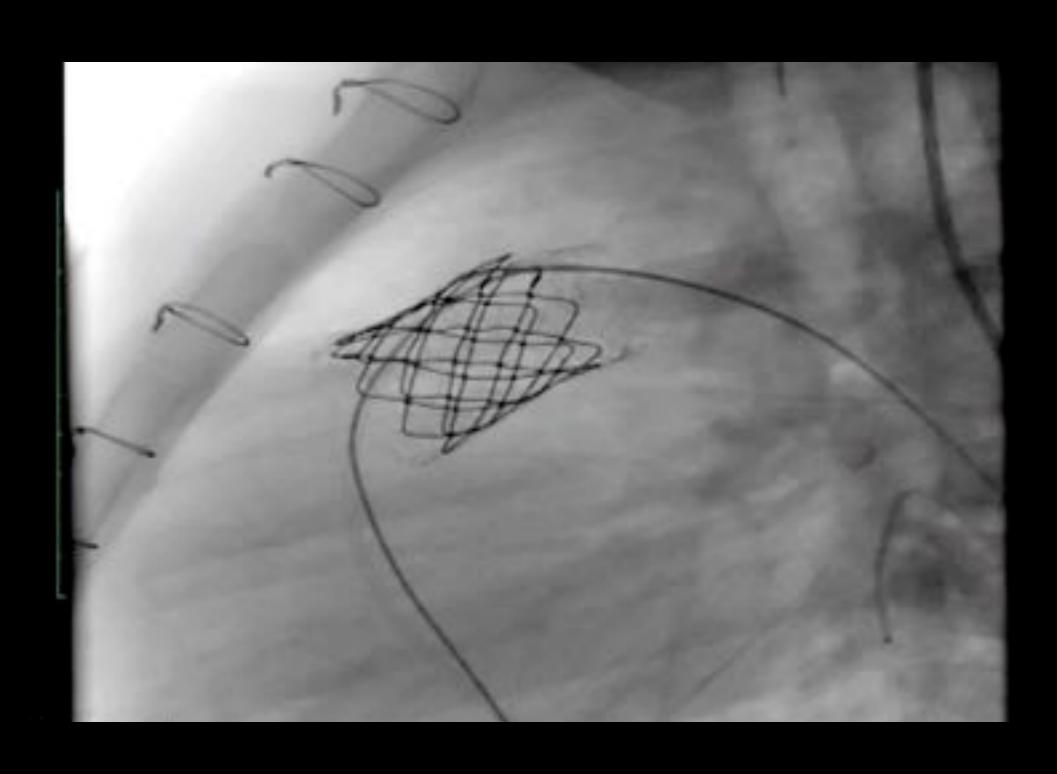


Step by step

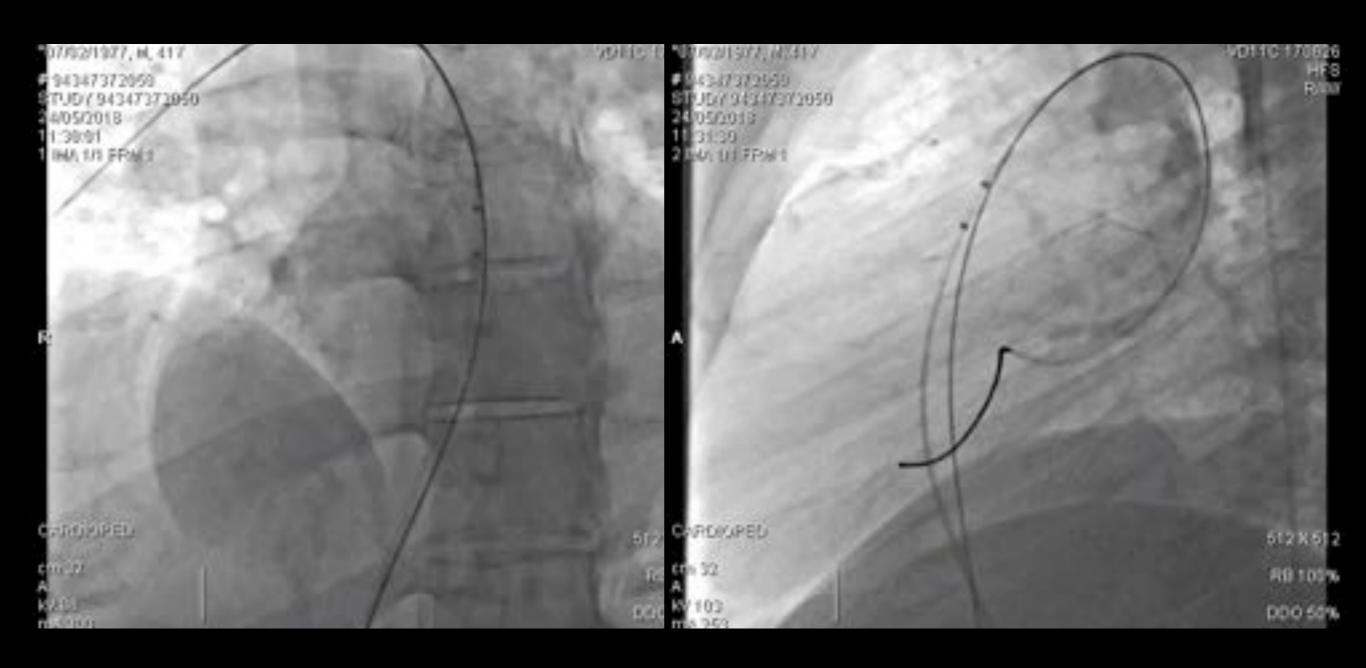




Final step



Valvulation de voie native large



Pre-stenting

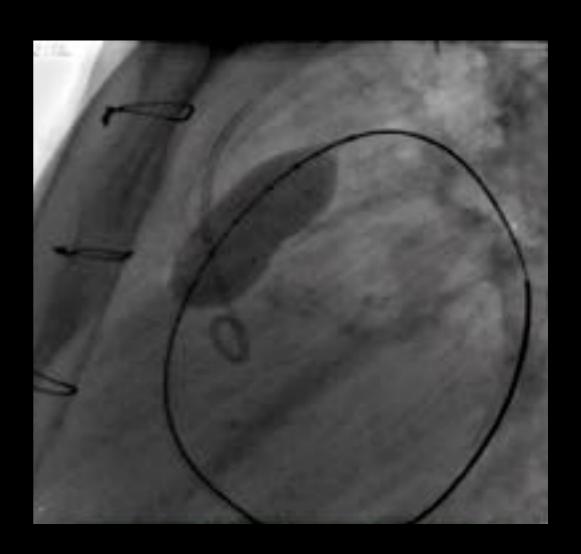


Mise en place d'une Valve Edwards



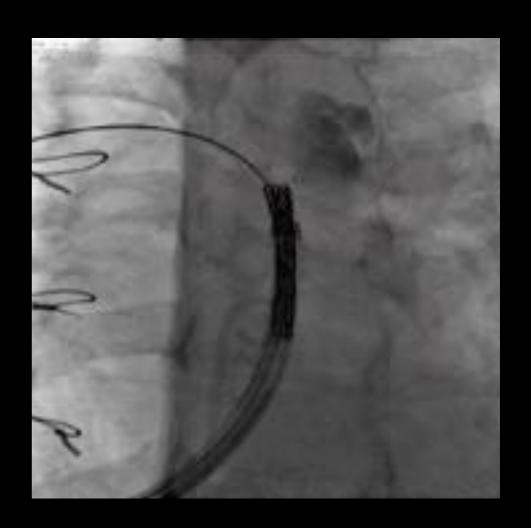
Complications potentielles Rupture de conduit





Rupture de conduit





Compression coronaire

Rescue surgery following percutaneous pulmonary valve implantation *,**

Martin Kostolny^a, Victor Tsang^{a,*}, Johannes Nordmeyer^a, Carin Van Doorn^a, Alessandra Frigiola^b, Sachin Khambadkone^a, Marc R. de Leval^a, Philipp Bonhoeffer^a

^a Cardiac Unit, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, NHS Trust, Great Ormond Street, WC1N 3JH London, United Kingdom

Compression coronaire





Endocardites de la Mélody

Atypical malignant late infective endocarditis of Melody valve

Mehul Patel, MD, a Laurence Iserin, MD, Damien Bonnet, MD, PhD, a,c and Younes Boudjemline, MD, PhD, a,b,c Paris, France





Bloodstream Infections Occurring in Patients With Percutaneously Implanted Bioprosthetic Pulmonary Valve: A Single-center Experience

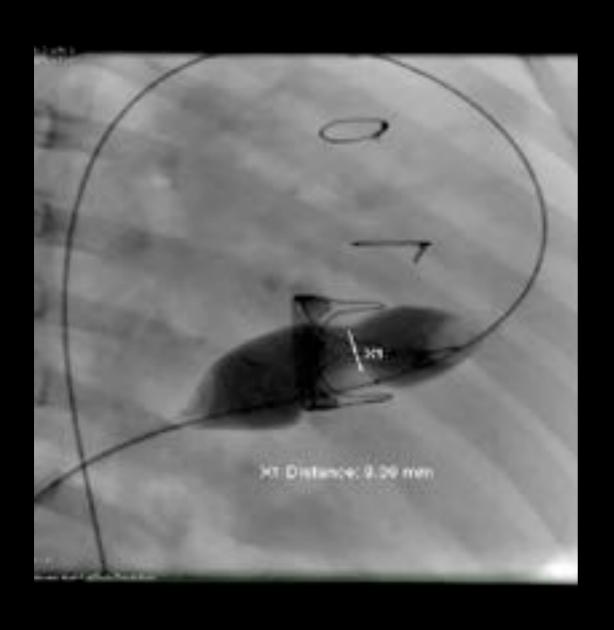
Jonathan Buber, Lisa Bergersen, James E. Lock, Kimberlee Gauvreau, Jesse J. Esch, Michael J. Landzberg, Anne Marie Valente, Thomas J. Sandora and Audrey C. Marshall

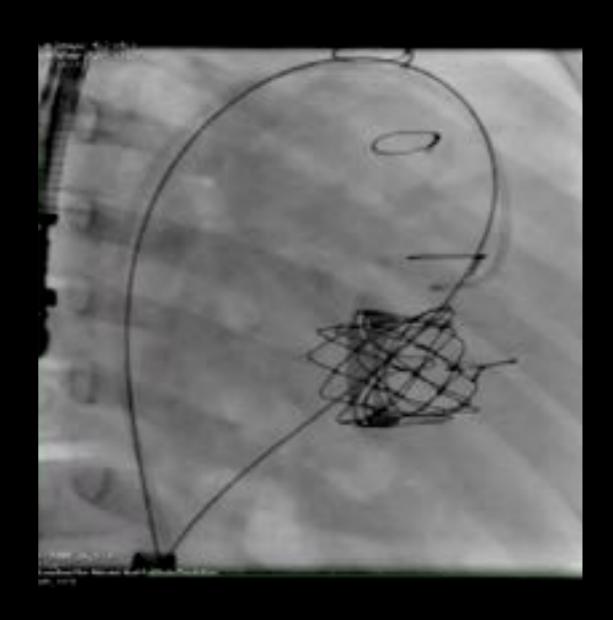
Endocardites des valves Mélody

- Complication préoccupante
- Mortalité chez les premiers patients car délai de prise en charge et méconnaissance de la complication
- Actuellement: fréquence plus élevée qu'avec les substituts chirurgicaux mais mortalité diminuée
- Mortalité reste importante avec les Staph doré
- Importance capitale de la prévention et de l'éducation

Incidence différente d'IE entre Sapiens et Mélodys 1 article (Hasoët et al) D'autres études en cours

Valvulation tricuspide





Conclusions

- Traitement de nombreuses lésions par voie endovasculaire
- Coexistence de la chirurgie et du cathétérisme pour les mêmes malades
- Excellents résultats du cathétérisme qui est moins invasif
- Connaître les complications potentielles
- Savoir les éviter et les traiter
- Nouvelles perspectives