

PROGRESS FROM A CLINICIANS PERSPECTIVE



What's changed?

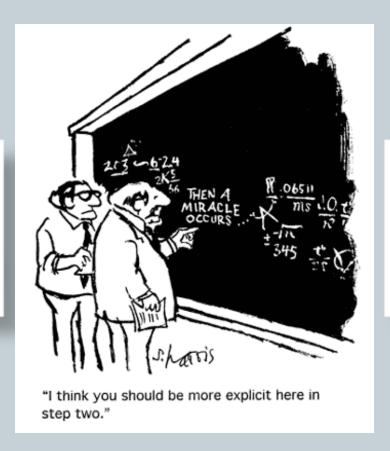
How we train and are organized

The data and guidelines

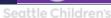


When I started

You are what you say you are



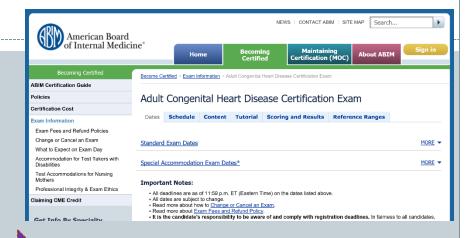
I am an ACHD cardiologist





Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education

ACGME Program Requirements for Graduate Medical Education in Adult Congenital Heart Disease (Internal Medicine)









VS.

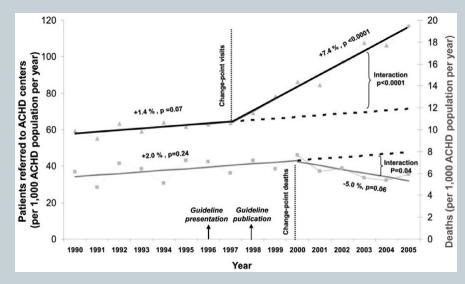
ES ES ES

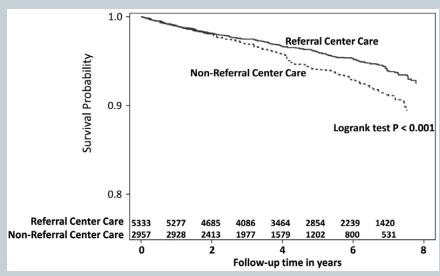
MICHELIN STARS



Impact of ACHD Referral on Mortality

71,467 patients in Quebec Referral patterns and mortality before and after GL publication





Mylotte Circulation 2014







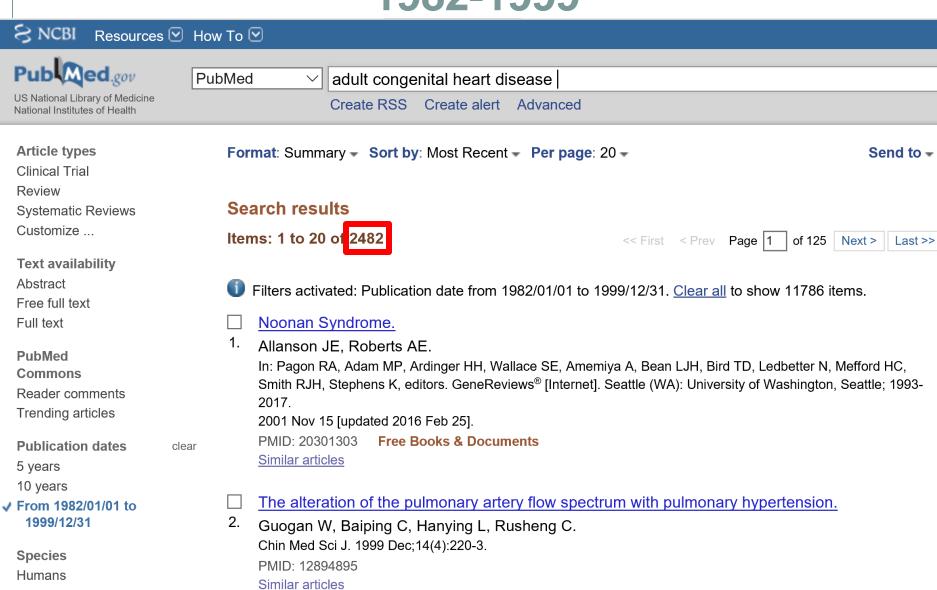


Life's hard. It's harder when you're stupid.

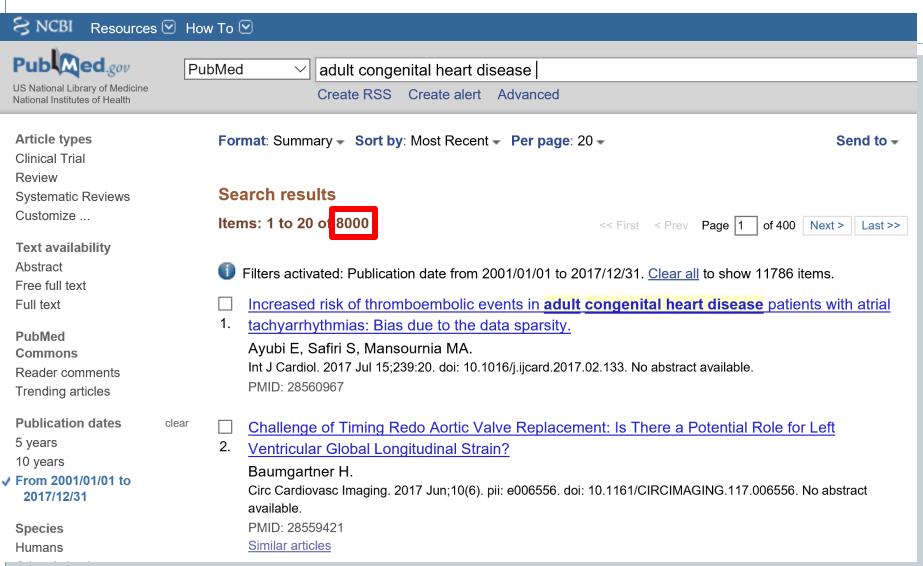
~ John Wayne



1982-1999



2000-2017





ACC/AHA Guideline

ACC/AHA 2008 Guidelines for the Management of Adults With Congenital Heart Disease: Executive Summary

A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Develop Guidelines for the Management of Adults With Congenital Heart Disease)

Developed in Collaboration With the American Society of Echocardiography, Heart Rhythm Society, International Society for Adult Congenital Heart Disease, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons

WRITING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Carole A. Warnes, MD, FRCP, FACC, FAHA, Co-Chair; Roberta G. Williams, MD, MACC, FAHA, Co-Chair; Thomas M. Bashore, MD, FACC; John S. Child, MD, FACC, FAHA; Heidi M. Connolly, MD, FACC; Joseph A. Dearani, MD, FACC*; Pedro del Nido, MD; James W. Fasules, MD, FACC; Thomas P. Graham, Jr, MD, FACC†; Ziyad M. Hijazi, MBBS, MPH, FACC, FSCAI‡; Sharon A. Hunt, MD, FACC, FAHA; Mary Etta King, MD, FACC, FASE§; Michael J. Landzberg, MD, FACC; Pamela D. Miner, RN, MN, NP; Martha J. Radford, MD, FACC; Edward P. Walsh, MD, FACC]; Gary D. Webb, MD, FACC]





2017 AHA/ACC Guideline for the Management of Adults With Congenital Heart Disease

A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association
Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines

Developed in Collaboration With the American Association 10. The racic Surgery, American Society of Echocardiography, Heart Rhythm Society, International Society for Aa. It Congenital Heart Disease, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Intervancions, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons

WRITING COMNITTEE MEMBERS*

Kar h K. Stout, MD, FACC, Chair†
Our J. Daniels, MD, FACC, Vice Chair†‡

Jamil A. Aboulhosn, MD, F

Biykem Bozkurt, MD, PhD, FACC, FAHA

Craig S. Broberg, MD, FACC†

Jack M. Colman, MD, FACC†

Stephen R. Crumb, DNP, AACC†

Joseph A. Dearani, MD, FACC¶

Stephanie Fuller, MD, MS, FACC, FAHA#

Michelle Gurvitz, MD, FACC**

Paul Khairy, MD, PhD†

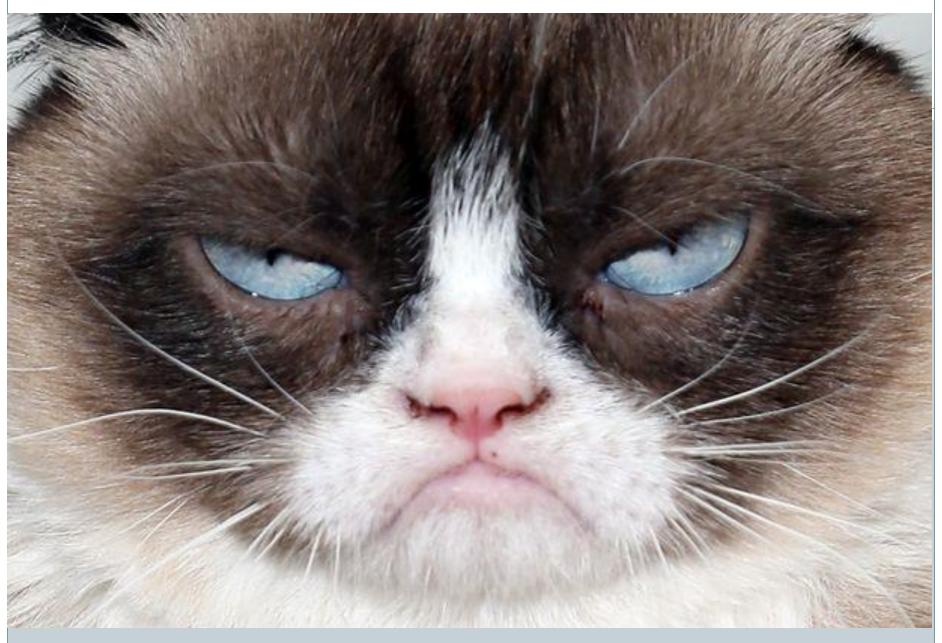
Michael J. Landzberg, MD, FACC†

Arwa Saidi, MB, BCH, FACC†

Anne Marie Valente, MD, FACC, FAHA, FASE††

George F. Van Hare, MD, FACC§§





Anatomic complexity in ACHD

Table 3. Types of Adult Congenital Heart Disease of Great Complexity*

Conduits, valved or nonvalved

Cyanotic congenital heart (all forms)

Double-outlet ventricle

Eisenmenger syndrome

Fontan procedure

Mitral atresia

Single ventricle (also called double inlet or outlet, common, or primitive)

Pulmonary atresia (all forms)

Pulmonary vascular obstructive disease

Transposition of the great arteries

Tricuspid atresia

Truncus arteriosus/hemitruncus

Other abnormalities of atrioventricular or ventriculoarterial connection not included above (ie, crisscross heart, isomerism, heterotaxy syndromes, ventricular inversion)

Table 4. Diagnoses in Adult Patients With Congenital Heart Disease of Moderate Complexity*

Aorto-left ventricular fistulas

Anomalous pulmonary venous drainage, partial or total

Atrioventricular septal defects (partial or complete)

Coarctation of the aorta

Ebstein's anomaly

Infundibular right ventricular outflow obstruction of significance

Ostium primum atrial septal defect

Patent ductus arteriosus (not closed)

Pulmonary valve regurgitation (moderate to severe)

Pulmonary valve stenosis (moderate to severe)

Sinus of Valsalva fistula/aneurysm

Sinus venosus atrial septal defect

Subvalvular AS or SupraAS (except HOCM)

Tetralogy of Fallot

Ventricular septal defect with:

Absent valve or valves

Aortic regurgitation

Coarctation of the aorta

Mitral disease

Right ventricular outflow tract obstruction

Straddling tricuspid/mitral valve

Subaortic stenosis





The adult with repaired tetralogy of fallot Spectrum of severity



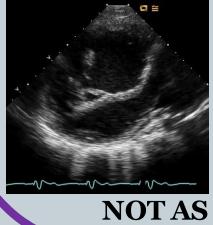
PRETTY GREAT

22 year old asymptomatic, normal right ventricular function, no significant PR

FINE



40 year old with objective exercise intolerance, significant PR, PS, RVE and RV dysfunction



NOT AS GREAT

20 year old NYHA class III with pulmonary atresia and branch pulmonary stenosis



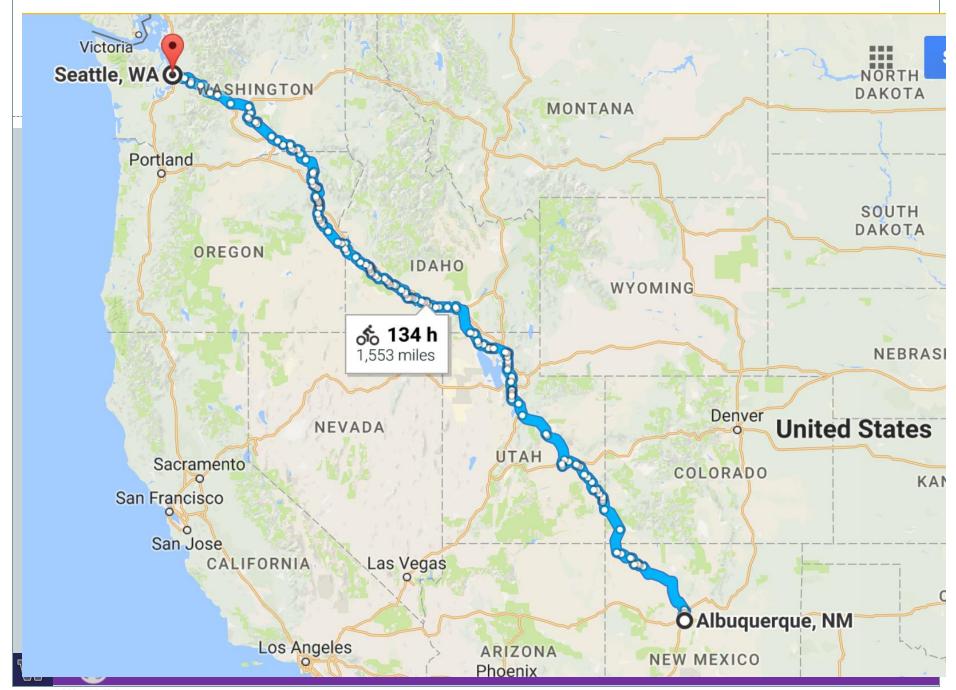


An ACHD patient

Subjectively normal exercise capacity

Rode his bike from home to his annual ACHD clinic evaluations

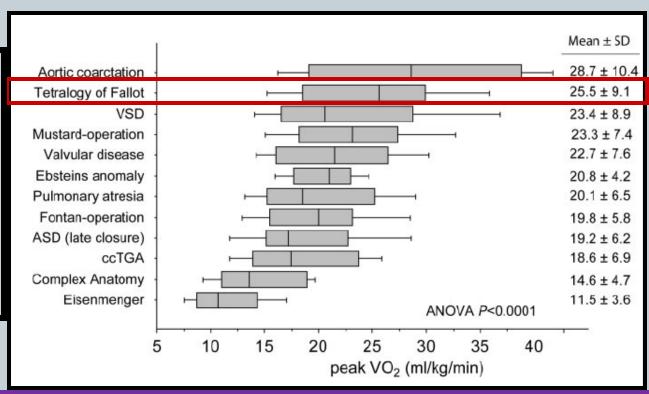




335 consecutive ACHD patients mean age 33

Exercise capacity predicts morbidity and mortality

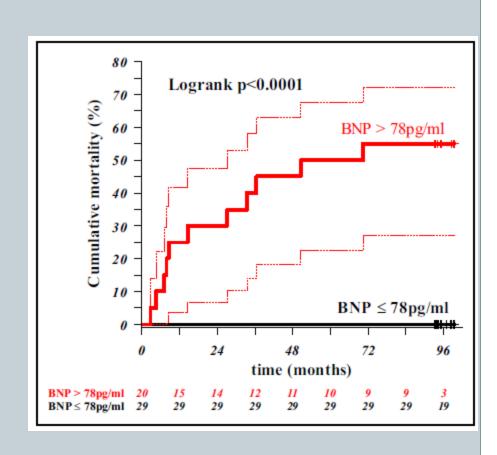
Diminished
exercise
capacity
despite lack of
symptoms





BNP as a prognostic marker in ACHD

49 consecutive ACHD patients from clinic >1/2 were NYHA class II Median f/u ~8 years 36% TOF, 30% single ventricle, 15% systemic RV



Giannakoulas Amer J Cardiol 2010



PVR after operative repair of TOF Meta-analysis of 3118 patients from 48 studies

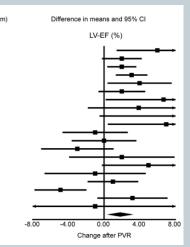
PVR improves PR **RVEDV RVESV NYHA class** Less impressive **LVEDV LVESV LVEF**

Ferraz JAm Coll Card 2014

	Difference Standard			Relative						
	in means	error	P-Value		(%)			Indexed RV-ED	V (mL/m²)	
Chalard 2012	-93.000	17.178	< 0.001	1.74		-	_	1		
Lee 2012	-63.000	5.867	< 0.001	5.37			_			
Quail 2012 (Matched)	-46.400	3.619	< 0.001	6.47			-			
Quail 2012 (Unmatched)	-64.400	4.511	< 0.001	6.05			-			
Jang 2012 (Matched)	-70.900	12.056	< 0.001	2.84						
Jang 2012 (Unmatched)	-77.300	9.500	< 0.001	3.71		-	_			
Tobler 2012	-79.000	7.418	< 0.001	4.61		_	_	- 1		
Frigiola 2012	-54.000	6.220	< 0.001	5.19			-			
Chen 2012	-45.000	9.742	< 0.001	3.62			_	-		
Ovcina 2011 (arm 1)	-54.900	11.437	< 0.001	3.03		-		- 1		
Ovcina 2011 (arm 2)	-42.800	11.136	< 0.001	3.13			_	_		
Geva 2010 (arm 1)	-73.000	7.485	< 0.001	4.58		_	_			
Geva 2010 (arm 2)	-83.000	8.995	< 0.001	3.91		-	_			
Lindsey 2010	-46.000	13.752	0.001	2.40				_		
Tsang 2010	-70.000	11.982	< 0.001	2.87			-			
Harrild 2009	-63.000	14.209	< 0.001	2.30		_	-			
Knirsch 2008	-92.000	12.334	< 0.001	2.77			_			
Frigiola 2008	-54.000	12.771	< 0.001	2.65		_		- 1		
Henkens 2007 (arm 1)	-62.000	6.552	< 0.001	5.03						
Henkens 2007 (arm 2)	-72.000	14.739	< 0.001	2.18		_				
Oosterhof 2007	-52.000	6.646	< 0.001	4.98			-			
Ghez 2007	-55.000	14.321	< 0.001	2.27		_		_		
Kleinveld 2006	-58.300	5.613	< 0.001	5.50			-			
Therrien 2005	-56.000	10.381	< 0.001	3.38		-	_			
Buechel 2005	-81,100	9.437	< 0.001	3.74		_	_			
Straten 2005	-57.100	13.950	< 0.001	2.35		_	-	- 1		
Vliegen 2002	-52.500	10.468	< 0.001	3.35				- 1		
Overall effect	-62.734	2.591	< 0.001	3.00			*			
Total (95% CI): 782 (Pre-F	VR): 725 (Pd	st-PVR)				-100.00	-50.00	0.00	50.00	

C Study name	Statistics	for each s	tudv	Weight (F	Rando
,	Difference in means		P-Value	Relative	(%)
Chalard 2012 Lee 2012 Quaii 2012 (Matched) Quaii 2012 (Unmatche Tobler 2012 Shiokawa 2012 Shiokawa 2012 Shiokawa 2011 (arm 1) Ovcina 2011 (arm 2) Kane 2011 Geva 2010 (arm 2) Harrild 2009 Knirsch 2008 Frigiola 2008 Henkens 2007 Oosterhof 2007 Kleinveld 2006 Buechel 2005 Doughan 2005 Overall effect	6.000 2.000 2.000	2.325 1.126 0.816 0.891 1.826 1.324 3.309 2.902 4.633 3.340 1.855 1.839 2.065 3.010 2.664 2.887 1.439 1.476 1.998 7.545 0.658	0.010 0.076 0.014 0.001 0.028 0.131 0.043 0.179 0.063 0.590 1.000 0.146 0.506 0.061 0.729 0.487	4.49 7.86 8.83 8.61 5.72 7.23 2.85 3.42 1.68 2.81 5.64 5.09 3.25 3.82 3.44 6.86 6.75 5.26 0.71	
Total (95% CI): 595 (Pi	re-PVR); 59	1 (Post-PV	R)		

Test for heterogeneity: $Chi^2 = 46.8$; df = 19 (P < 0.001); $I^2 = 59.4\%$









High quality data
Limited data/expert opinion





















What our field has learned from our patients

A pessimist is one who makes difficulties of his opportunities and an optimist is one who makes opportunities of his difficulties.

~Harry Truman

