



Persistent PAH after shunt closure

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Key issues:

1. Triple therapy
2. Implantable pump
3. Evaluation or listing for LuTx



I.

I have received (a) research grant(s) / in kind support

A

... from current sponsor(s)

YES

NO

B

... from any institution

YES

NO

II.

I have been a speaker or participant in accredited CME/CPD ...

A

... from current sponsor(s)

YES

NO

B

... from any institution

YES

NO

III.

I have been a consultant / strategic advisor etc. ...

A

... for current sponsor(s)

YES

NO

B

... for any institution

YES

NO

IV.

I am a holder of (a) patent / shares / stocks or ownership...

A

... related to presentation

YES

NO

B

... not related to presentation

YES

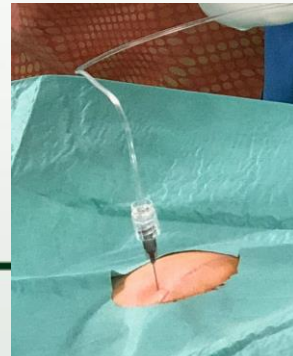
NO

SCORE: 01234



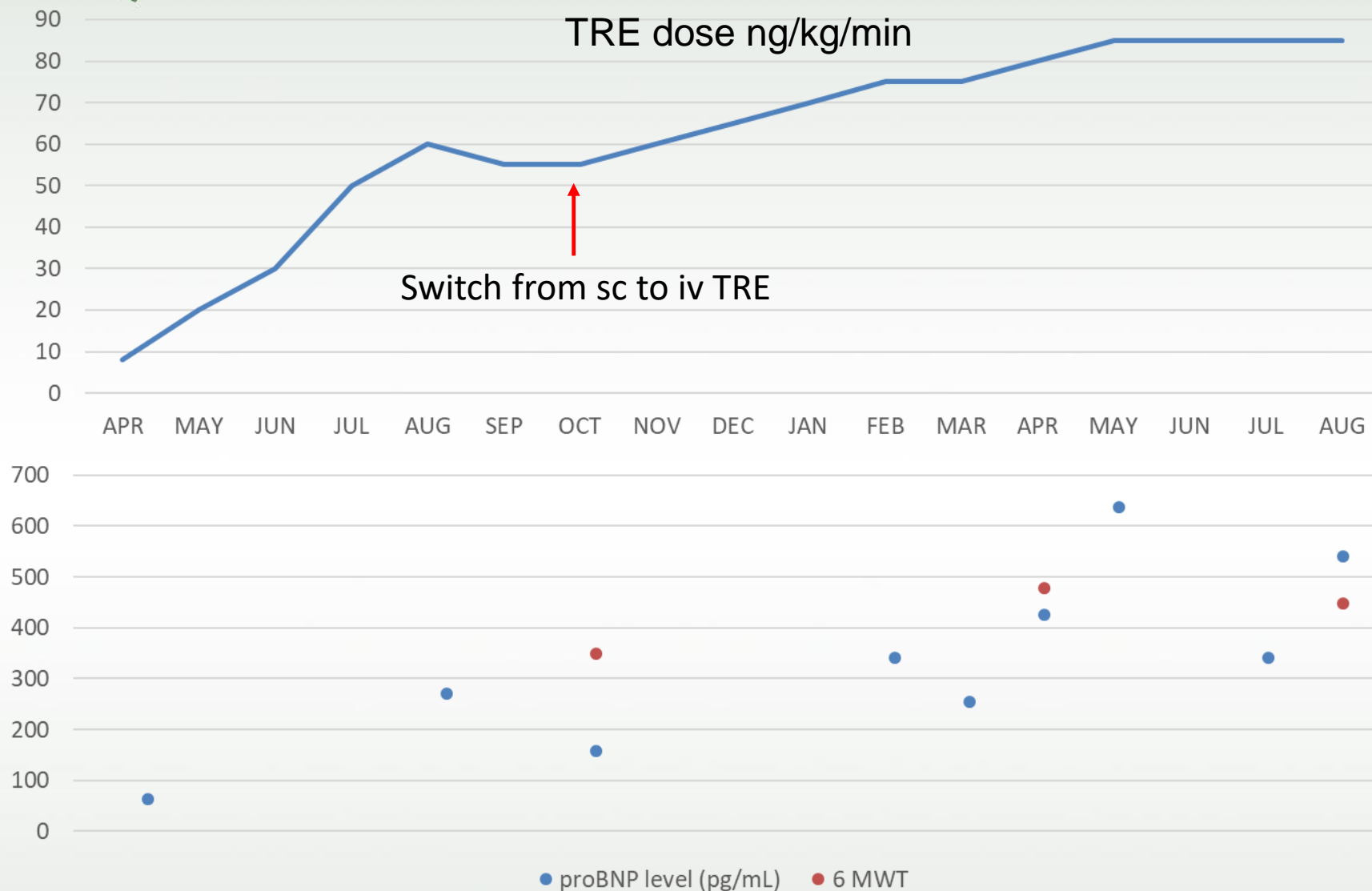
Case report – 16 yrs old pt

- 2006** - PDA closure without hemodynamic evaluation at 3 yrs of age
- 2007** - RHC 1 year later: PAP:69/25 (46) mmHg, PVRi:4.9 WU/m²
→ sildenafil
- 2010-2015** - slow progression in FU (↑ PAP by echo), no symptoms
- 2016** - fatigue, WHO Class II, CPET - pVO₂: 23 mL/kg/min at 13 yrs of age → combination with bosentan
- 2018** - rapid progression in the next 2 yrs (WHO Class III, suprasystemic RVP, pVO₂:12.3 mL/kg/min) → *triple therapy with sc treprostinil* → ***evaluation for LuTx***
- continuous TRE dose escalation, increasing injection site pain → switch from sc to iv TRE (Lenus pump)





proBNP/6-MWT and TRE dose 2018-19

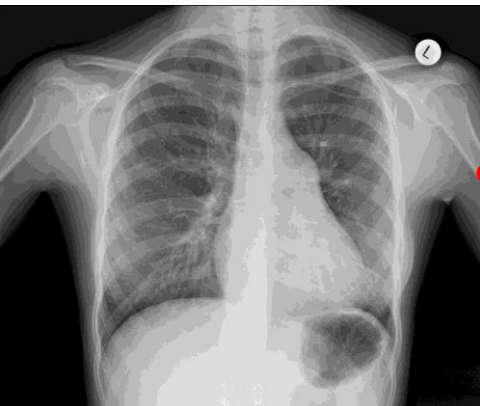




Lower vs higher risk



TAPSE: 19.8 mm
 RVEDD: 47 mm
 CI: 4.0 l/min/m²



Lower risk	Determinants of risk	Higher risk
No	Clinical evidence of RV failure	Yes
No	Progression of symptoms	Yes
>350	6MWT (>6 yrs old) m	<350
Normal	Growth	Failure to thrive
I-II	WHO functional class	III-IV
Minimally elevated	SBNP/NT proBNP	Significantly elevated Rising level
	Echo	RV enlargement/dysfunction Reduced LV size, ↑ RV/LV ratio Reduced TAPSE Low RV FAC Pericardial effusion
CI>3.0 l/min/m ² SVO ₂ sat>65% Acute vasoreactivity	Hemodynamics	CI<2.5 l/min/m ² , mRAP>10 mmHg PVRI>20 WU/m ² SVO ₂ sat<60% PACI<0.85 mlxmmHgxm ²



Referral and transplantation guidelines in PA

Referral guidelines

- NYHA functional class III or IV symptoms during escalating therapy
- Rapidly progressive disease (assuming weight and rehabilitation concerns not present)
- ***Use of parenteral targeted PAH therapy regardless of symptoms or NYHA functional class***
- Known or suspected pulmonary veno-occlusive disease or pulmonary capillary hemangiomatosis

Transplantation guidelines

- NYHA functional class III or IV despite a trial of at least 3 months of combination therapy including prostanoids
- Cardiac index of O_2 liters/min/m² (markedly reduced CI)
- Mean right atrial pressure of >15 mmHg
- 6-minute walk test of <350 m
- Development of significant hemoptysis, pericardial effusion, or signs of progressive right heart failure (renal insufficiency, increasing bilirubin, brain natriuretic peptide, or recurrent ascites).



Questions

- Maximal dose of iv treprostinil? (limitation: pump size)
 - Timing of evaluation and listing for lung transplantation?
 - Indicators for listing? (WHO class, BNP, CPET, 6-MWT)
 - Need for FU RHC during the triple therapy?
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