

Alive with No Pulse: Artificial Hearts

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Ventricular Assist Devices

- Mechanical circulatory assist
 - "artificial heart"
 - Usually L ventricular assist device/system
- Currently about 6,000 outpatients in US.

Ventricular Assist Systems

- LVAS, RVAS or "artificial heart"
- Earlier devices were air driven
 - Pulsatile pumps
- Next gen devices are centrifugal
 - Magnetically levitated impeller propels blood
 - Non-pulsatile flow

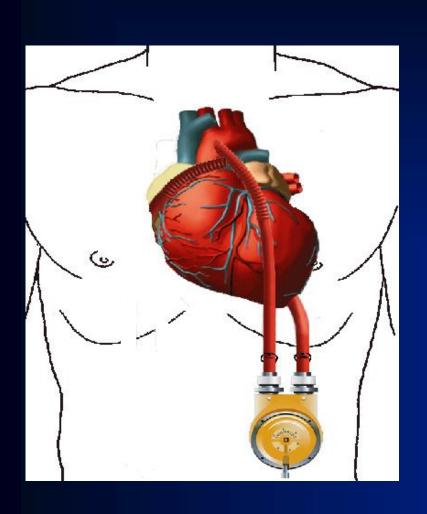
Thoratec VAD (pVAD/iVAD)

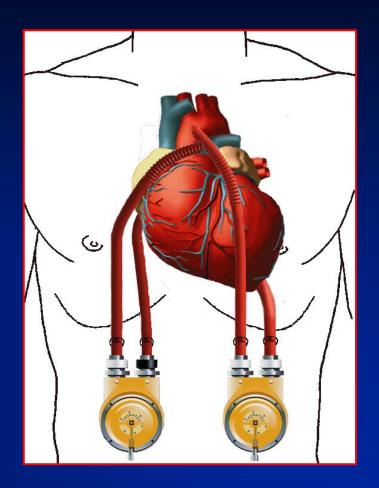






RVAD, LVAD or BiVAD





Patients Recovered



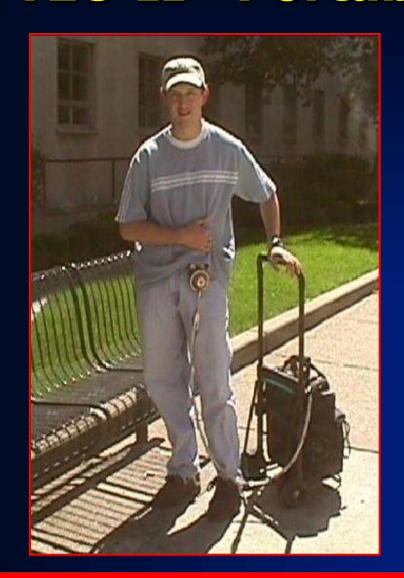




Portable TLC-II Driver

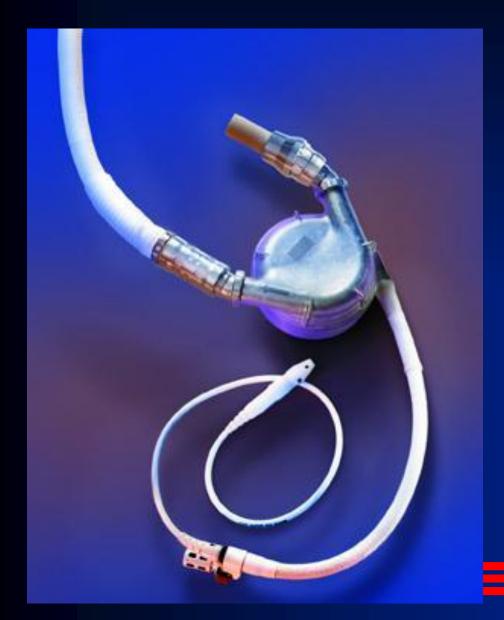


TLC-II® Portable VAD Driver





Heartmate XVE — implanted LVAD

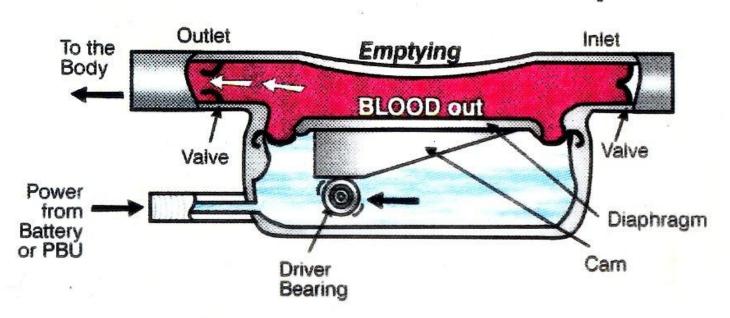


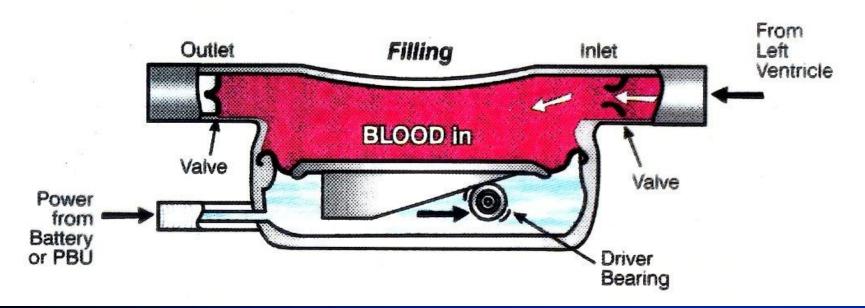
- Weight: 3.74 lbs
- Stroke volume: 83 ml
- Rate: Up to 120
- Flow: Up to 10 L/min
- Titatanium
- Motor with 2 bearings
- Vent port
- Two tissue valves:
 - Inflow & Outflow

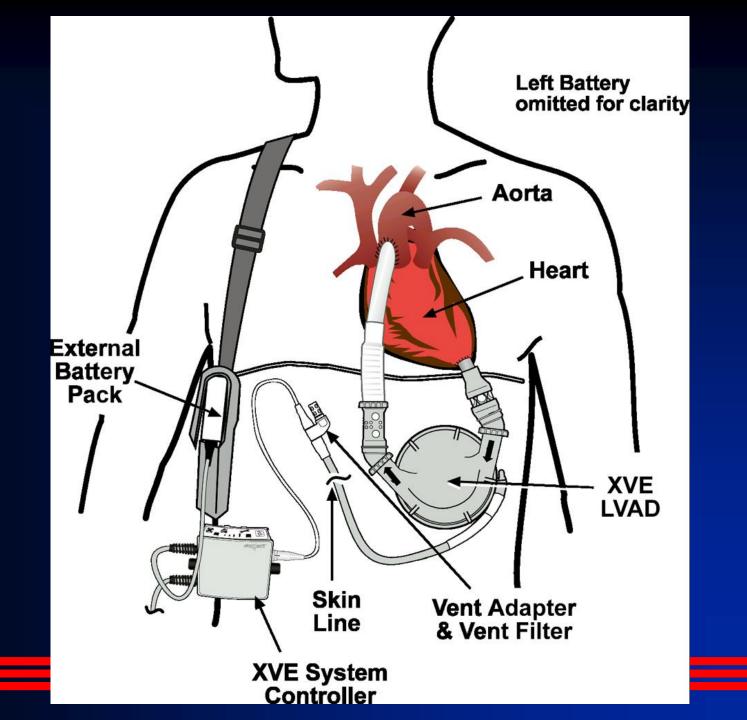
Inside surface of pump housing



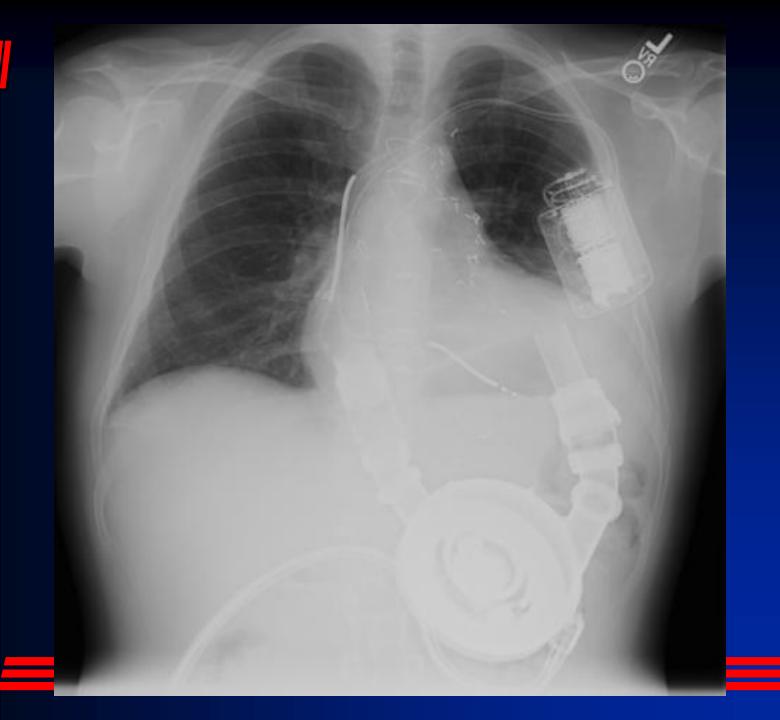
Cross Section of Pump



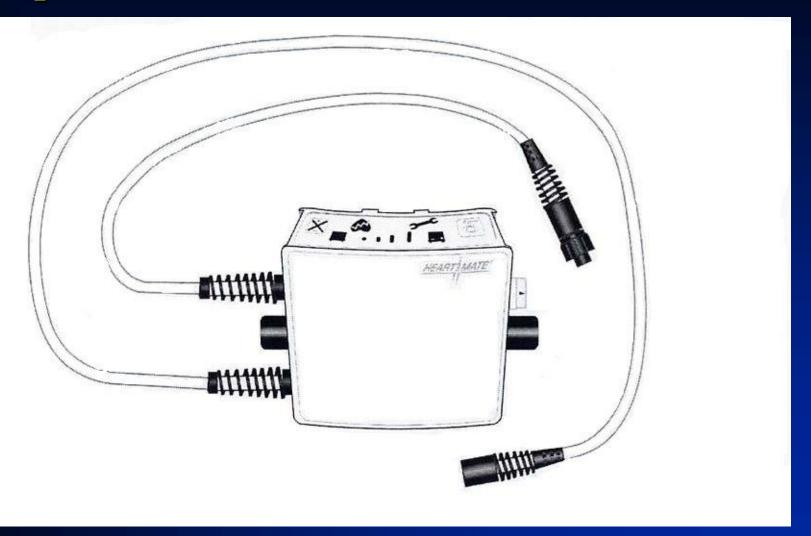




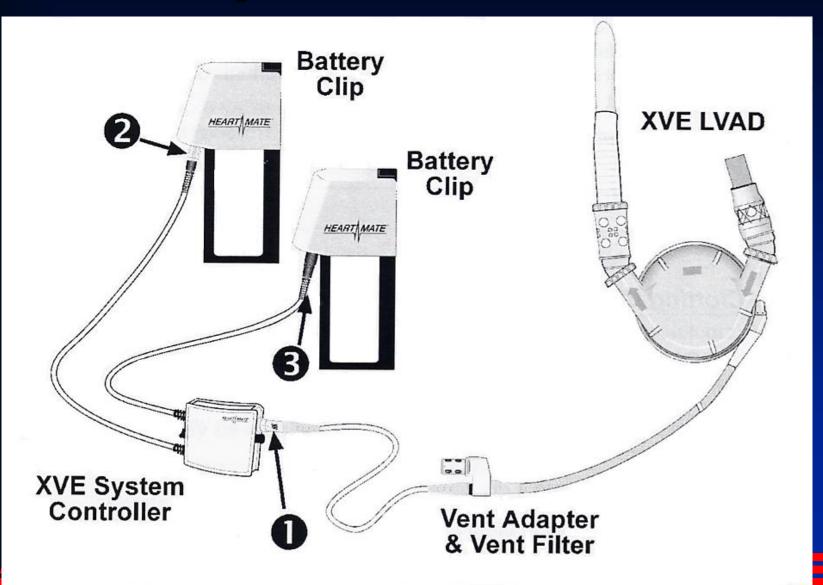




System Controller & Cables



Total System



Battery Clips & Batteries



Power Base Unit (PBU)

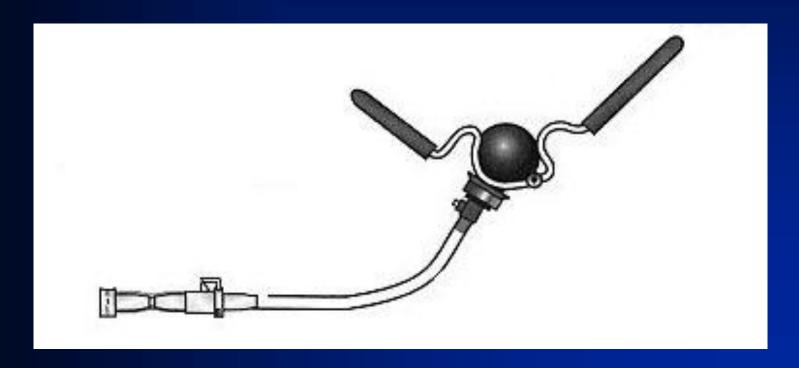


Patient with LVAD (XVE)



What if batteries die?

- Hand pump → vent port
- Always with patient



Can't we make 'em smaller?

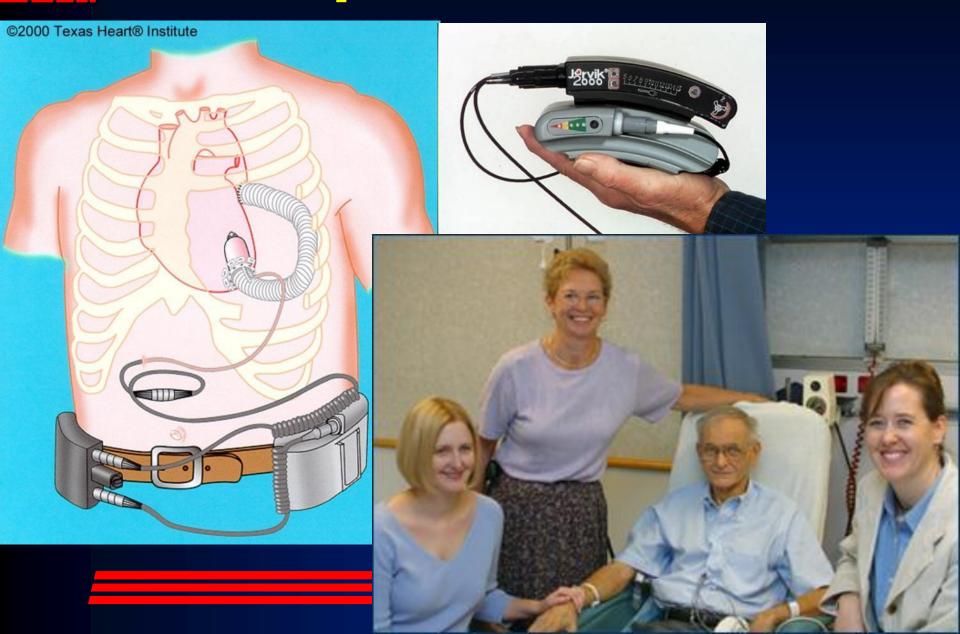
Yup! – new devices centrifugal:





Jarvik 2000 LVAD

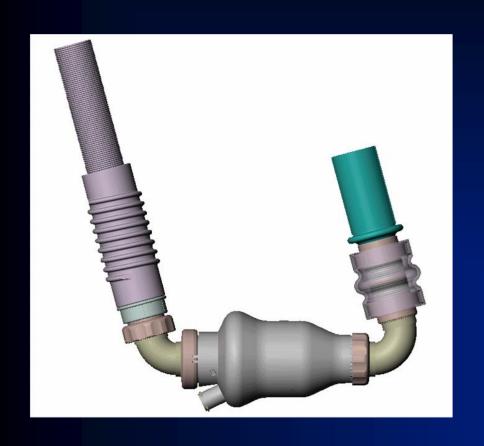
Non-pulsatile flow

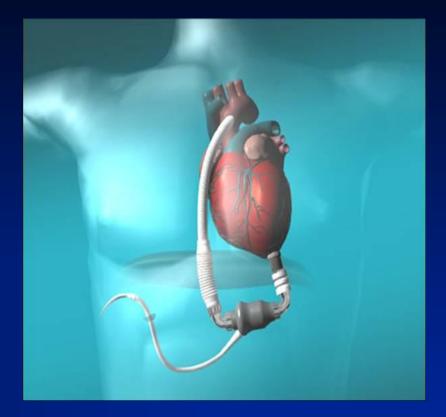


Size Comparison

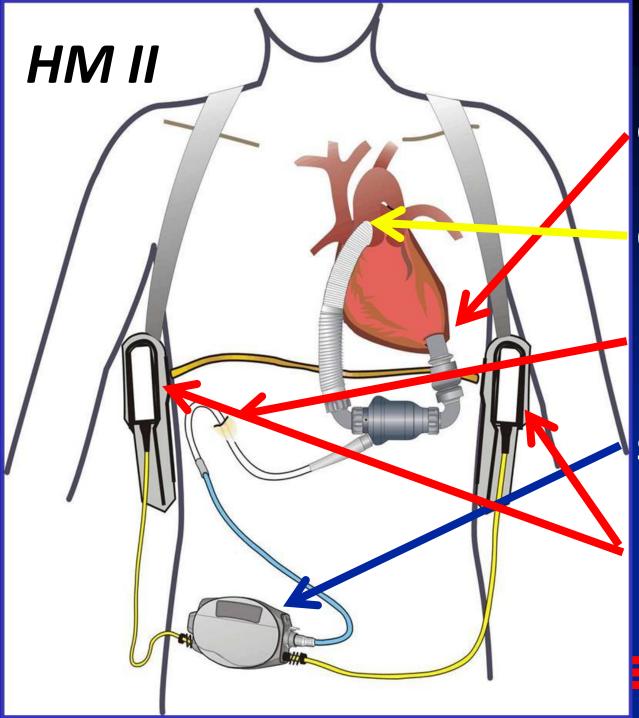


HeartMate II LVAD - simple





FDA: BTT 4/21/08, DT 1/20/10 About 5,000 implants to date



Cored into LV

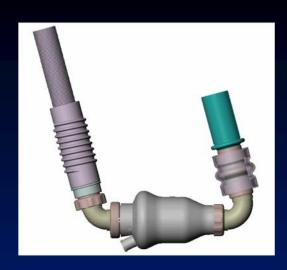
Outflow to aorta

Percutaneous tube

System Controller

Batteries

Inside the HM II



is a rotor



← Blood Flow ← ←



Anatomic Placement

SYSTEM CONTROLLER



Controller + Back-up Controller



Batteries Required

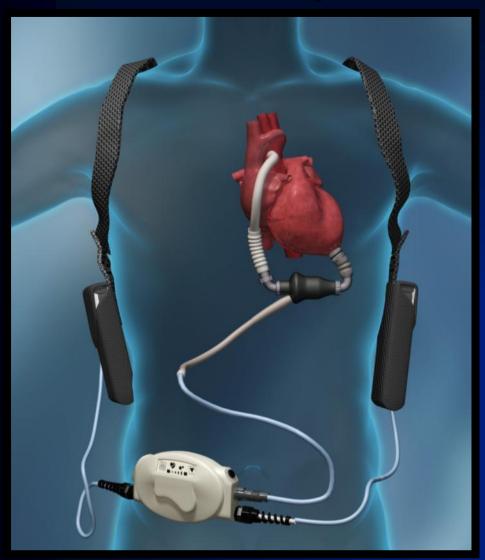




BATTERY CHARGER



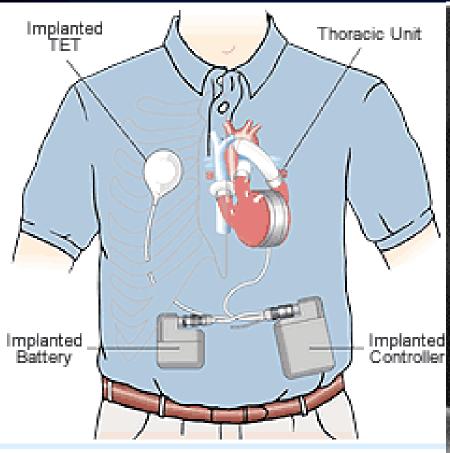
Smaller, cleaner profile:



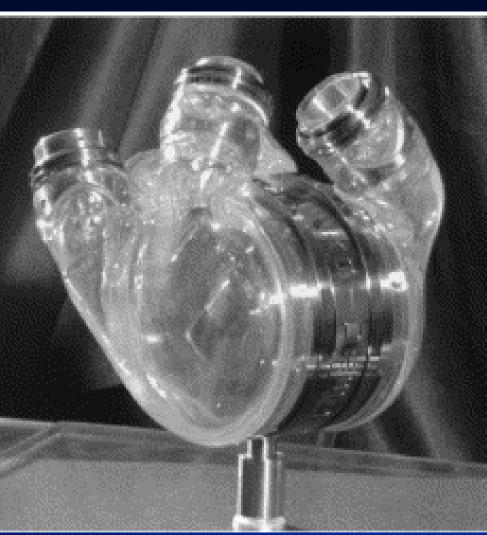
Simple Design:

- Valveless
- One moving part (rotor)

AbioCor TAH



The AbioCor System has four main parts that are implanted inside the body.



HeartWare® System Peripherals

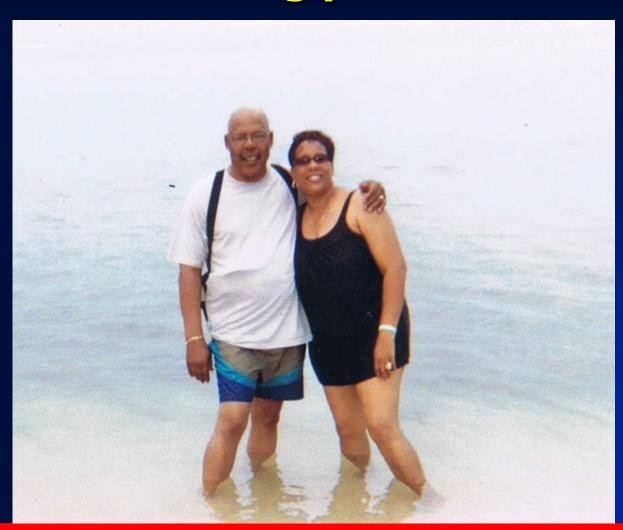




Distance Traveled



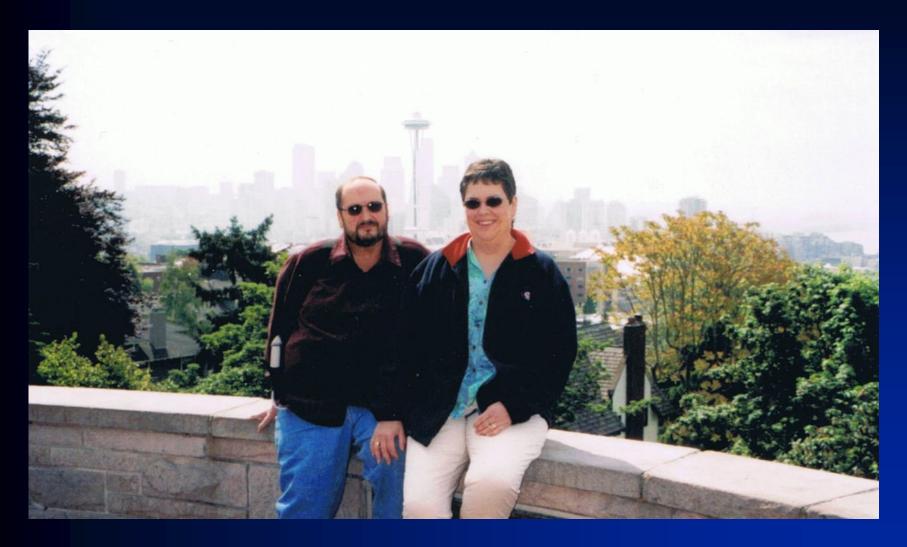
In Puerto Rico following instructions to avoid swimming pools and oceans



Enjoying the streets: Madrid, Spain

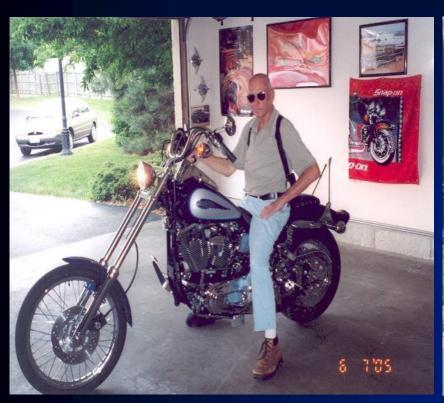


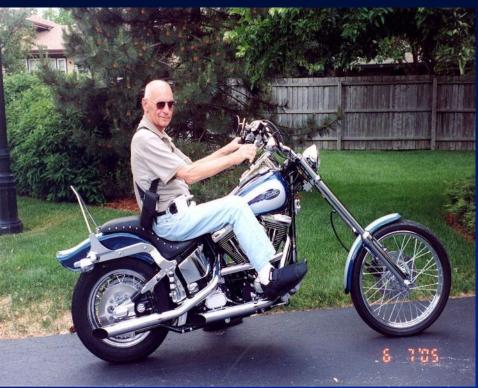
Sightseeing: Seattle, Washington





Out for a ride: anywhere

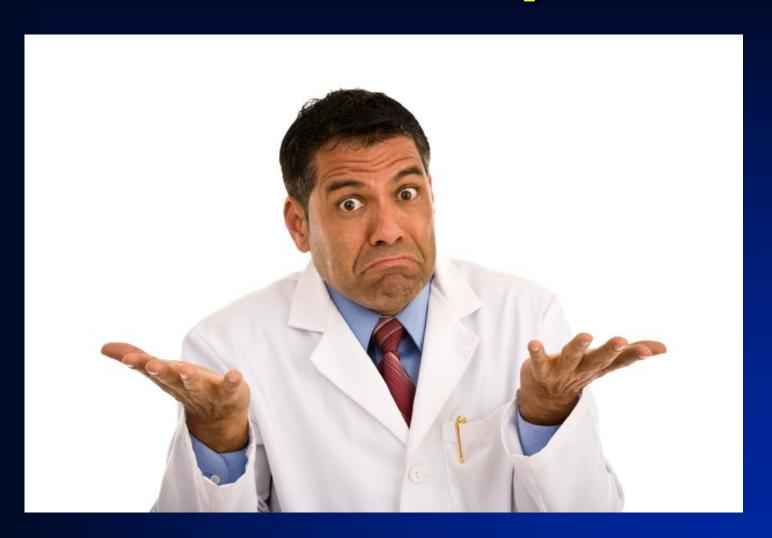




Holding Political Office



How can I identify a VAS?





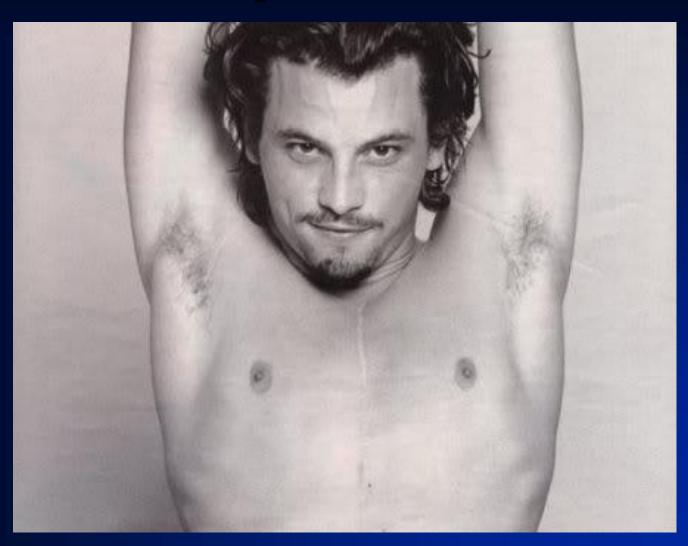
How to ID a VAS Patient:

- 1. Sternotomy scar
- 2. Attached equipment
- 3. Caregivers
- 4. Medical alert identification

Sternotomy



Sternotomy



External Equipment



Next: HeartMate III...



- Magnetically Levitated Rotor (bearingless)
- Transcutaneous charging of implanted battery
- Flow: 2-12 I/min
- Potential extended longevity (>10 yrs)

VAD Emergency Management

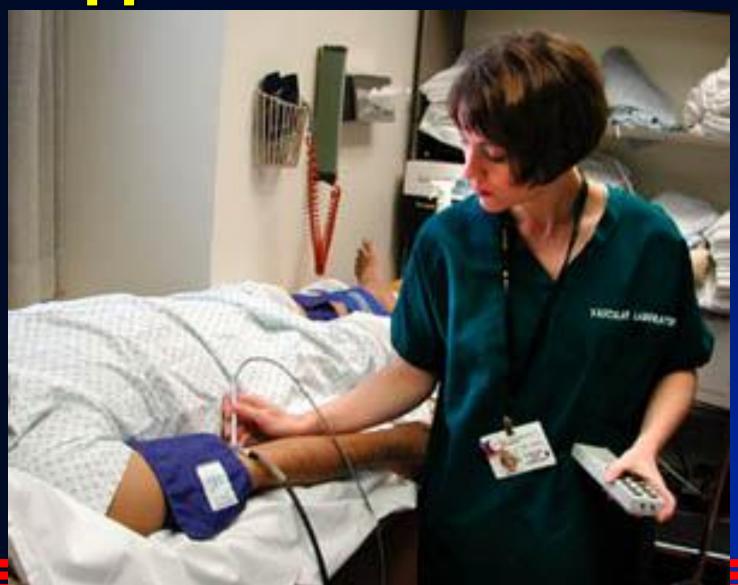
- > ALL VADs are:
 - Preload-dependent (consider fluid bolus)
 - EKG-independent (but require a rhythm)
 - Afterload-sensitive (caution with pressors)
 - Anticoagulated (bleeding risk)
 - Prone to:
 - infection
 - thrombosis/stroke
 - mechanical malfunction
 - Key difference: pulsatile vs. non-pulsatile

CPR SHOULD <u>NOT</u> BE PERFORMED ON VAS PATIENTS UNLESS DIRECTED

VAD Resuscitation Measures

- 1. DO NOT unplug / remove equipment
- 2. Assess vitals (C-A-B)
 - Non-pulsatile flow requires doppler
 - MAP 70-80, keep < 90 mmHg
 - Pulse oximetry, NIBP likely inaccurate
- 3. NO CPR
- 4. Obtain immediate trained assistance
 - Family / caregivers are highly trained
 - Immediately contact VAD center
 - OLMC unlikely to be helpful, wastes time

Doppler measured BP



Artificial Hearts

- Need for artificial hearts growing
- Currently 6,000 in communities
- Travel extensively
- Require special assessment skills
- Consultation with implant center

Thanks!

mikemcevoy.com