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# Cath interventions in PA branch stenosis after ASO



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Ground-breaking and mid-blowing thoughts among Interventionalists

As an interventional cardiologist what do you think about the "ballooning" theory proposed today by Prof Antoon Mormoon about DOPV embriology?



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As you heard today during my talk i'm more prone to consider the stenting approach as my preferred one



**ASO for DORV correction:** Dark Blue, pulmonary valvar orifice; Red, aortic valvar orifice; Orange, mitral valvar orifice; Green, tricuspid valvar orifice; Yellow, outline of the interventricular communication.



- **RVOTO:** most common indication for catheterization after ASO-LeCompte <sup>(1,2)</sup>
- Branch PA stenosis is the most common indication for intervention: incidence of 4-28% <sup>(2,3)</sup>
- LPA is most commonly affected, requiring intervention x1.5 times compared to the RPA <sup>(3)</sup>

(1) Engele LJ, van der Palen RLF, Joosen RS, Sieswerda GT, Schoof PH, van Melle JP, Berger RMF, Accord RE, Rammeloo LAJ, Konings TC, Helbing WA, Roos-Hesselink JW, van de Woestijne PC, Frerich S, van Dijk APJ, Kuipers IM, Hazekamp MGH, Mulder BJM, Breur JMPJ, Blom N, Jongbloed MRM, Bouma BJ. Clinical Course of TGA After Arterial Switch Operation in the Current Era. JACC Adv. 2023 Dec 27;3(2):100772. doi: 10.1016/j.jacadv.2023.100772. PMID: 38939383; PMCID: PMC11198364.

(2) Gritti MN, Farid P, Hassan A, Marshall AC. Cardiac Catheterization Interventions in the Right Ventricular Outflow Tract and Branch Pulmonary Arteries Following the Arterial Switch Operation. Pediatr Cardiol. 2024 Feb 10. doi: 10.1007/s00246-024-03408-w. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 38341390.

(3) Joosen, R, van der Palen, R, Udink ten Cate, F. et al. **30 Years' Experience in Percutaneous Pulmonary Artery Interventions in Transposition of the Great Arteries. JACC Adv. 2024** Nov, 3 (11)https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacadv.2024.101327

#### Indications for catheterization

- Symptoms
- Severe PS or PR (with increased RVEDV)
- RV/LV systolic pressure ratio > 2/3
- Significant PA stenosis (gradient echo >20mmHg)
- Significant differential split net flow ratio MRI
- Significant differential PA branch size/ narrowing

(1) Gritti MN, Farid P, Hassan A, Marshall AC. Cardiac Catheterization Interventions in the Right Ventricular Outflow Tract and Branch Pulmonary Arteries Following the Arterial Switch Operation. Pediatr Cardiol. 2024 Feb 10. doi: 10.1007/s00246-024-03408-w. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 38341390.

(3) Joosen, R, van der Palen, R, Udink ten Cate, F. et al. **30 Years' Experience in Percutaneous Pulmonary Artery Interventions in Transposition of the Great Arteries. JACC Adv**. **2024** Nov, 3 (11)https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacadv.2024.101327

## Pathophysiology of LPA stenosis: <sup>(4)</sup>

-Multifactorial. Aortic root enlargement and rightward neo-pulmonary position -> stretching and elongation of the LPA over the aorta (rather than a discrete stenosis)

-Reduced left pulmonary blood flow -> imbalanced LPA: RPA split net flow ratio

(4) Morgan CT, Mertens L, Grotenhuis H, Yoo SJ, Seed M, Grosse-Wortmann L. Understanding the mechanism for branch pulmonary artery stenosis after the arterial switch operation for transposition of the great arteries. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging. 2017 Feb;18(2):180-185. doi: 10.1093/ehjci/jew046. Epub 2016 Mar 29. PMID: 27025515.



(4) Morgan CT, Mertens L, Grotenhuis H, Yoo SJ, Seed M, Grosse-Wortmann L. Understanding the mechanism for branch pulmonary artery stenosis after the arterial switch operation for transposition of the great arteries. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging. 2017 Feb;18(2):180-185. doi: 10.1093/ehjci/jew046. Epub 2016 Mar 29. PMID: 27025515.

## Rotational angiography and 3D



Useful tool to evaluate the anatomy, mediastinal structures relationship (great vessels and bronchi)

#### FIGURE 1 Flowchart Percutaneous PA (Re)intervention in TGA Patients After ASO

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**ORIGINAL RESEARCH** 

#### 30 Years' Experience in Percutaneous Pulmonary Artery Interventions in Transposition of the Great Arteries

Renée S. Joosen, MSC,<sup>a</sup> Roel L.F. van der Palen, MD, PhD,<sup>b,c</sup> Floris E.A. Udink ten Cate, MD, PhD,<sup>d</sup> Michiel Voskuil, MD, PhD,<sup>e</sup> Gregor J. Krings, MD, PhD,<sup>a</sup> Regina Bökenkamp, MD, PhD,<sup>b,c</sup> Mirella C. Molenschot, MD,<sup>a</sup> Nathan D. Hahurij, MD, PhD,<sup>b,c</sup> Michael G. Dickinson, MD, PhD,<sup>e</sup> Mark G. Hazekamp, MD, PhD,<sup>c,f</sup> Paul H. Schoof, MD, PhD,<sup>g</sup> Martijn G. Slieker, MD, PhD,<sup>a</sup> Bart Straver, MD, PhD,<sup>b,c,h</sup> Nico A. Blom, MD, PhD,<sup>b,c,h,\*</sup> Johannes M.P.J. Breur, MD, PhD<sup>a,\*</sup>

Percutaneous PA interventions		Total Total TGA-ASO population N=960 ↓ 30-days survivors with FU N=888					Percutane	ous PA reint	terventions
Patients with supravalvular percutaneous PA interventions N=46	 	Patient percutanee	s with s ous PA ( N=7	supra (re)ir 77	avalvular nterventions -	•	Patient percutane	s with supra ous PA reint N=31 ↓	valvular erventions
Number of procedures N=77	]	Num Unilateral bilatera procedur N=119	ber of p N=1 and l res	proce	edures ↓ Mean PA rocedures N=12		Num	ber of proce N=54	edures
Number of treated locations N=106		Number of treated locations N=186					Number of treated locations N=80		
Balloon N=34 Stent N=68 Dilatation stent N=4		↓ Balloon N=42	Ster N=9	nt 9	↓ Dilatation stent N=45		↓ Balloon N=8	Stent N=31	↓ Dilatation stent N=41

A flowchart of the number of procedures, the number of locations (LPA, RPA, or MPA) treated per procedure, and the type of procedure (Balloon, stent, dilatation of stent) during percutaneous PA (Re)interventions. ASO = arterial switch operation; FU = follow-up; LPA = left pulmonary artery; MPA = main pulmonary artery; PA = pulmonary artery; RPA = right pulmonary artery; TGA = transposition of the great arteries.

(3) Joosen, R, van der Palen, R, Udink ten Cate, F. et al. **30 Years' Experience in Percutaneous Pulmonary Artery Interventions in Transposition of the Great Arteries. JACC Adv. 2024** Nov, 3 (11)https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacadv.2024.101327





<u>Unilateral branch stenosis</u> can impact RV pressures. Increased RV afterload causes impaired RV diastolic stiffness and RV contractility leading to RV-PA uncoupling <sup>(5)</sup>

(5) Joosen RS, Voskuil M, Krings GJ, Handoko ML, Dickinson MG, van de Veerdonk MC, Breur JMPJ. **The impact of unilateral pulmonary artery stenosis on right ventricular to pulmonary arterial coupling in patients with transposition of the great arteries. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv. 2024** May;103(6):943-948. doi: 10.1002/ccd.31036. Epub 2024 Apr 5. PMID: 38577955.



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## Treatment approach to unilateral branch pulmonary artery stenosis 🖈

Gurumurthy Hiremath <sup>a</sup>  $\stackrel{ heta}{\sim}$   $\stackrel{ heta}{\boxtimes}$ , Athar M. Qureshi <sup>b</sup>, Jeffery Meadows <sup>c</sup>, Varun Aggarwal <sup>a</sup>

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#### Stent implantation seems more successful in reducing pressure gradient compared to BA only

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(2) Joosen, R, van der Palen, R, Udink ten Cate, F. et al. 30 Years' Experience in Percutaneous Pulmonary Artery Interventions in Transposition of the Great Arteries. JACC Adv. 2024 Nov, 3 (11)https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacadv.2024.101327

-Mechanism of stenosis: distortion and stretching rather than focal stenosis or scars, less responsive to high-pressure balloons <sup>(3,6,7)</sup>

-<u>Balloon-expandable vs self-expandable stents</u>: theoretical advantage of self-expandable, however longer FU is needed <sup>(6)</sup> -<u>Bare stents</u> were more frequently used <sup>(3)</sup>

-<u>Age-related</u>: avoid stenting in small children, patients treated with BA only were significantly younger <sup>(3)</sup>



(6) Morgan GJ, Pushparajah K, Narayan S, Rosenthal E. Large Calibre Self-Expanding Stents for Pulmonary Stenosis After the Arterial Switch, a Low-Risk Solution to a Low-Flow Situation. Pediatr Cardiol. 2018 Apr;39(4):824-828. doi: 10.1007/s00246-018-1833-8. Epub 2018 Feb 22. PMID: 29468351.

(7) Formigari R, Santoro G, Guccione P, Giamberti A, Pasquini L, Grigioni M, Ballerini L. **Treatment of pulmonary artery stenosis after arterial switch operation: stent implantation vs. balloon** angioplasty. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv. 2000 Jun;50(2):207-11. doi: 10.1002/(sici)1522-726x(200006)50:2<207::aid-ccd14>3.0.co;2-u. PMID: 10842392. GORE<sup>®</sup> VIABAHN<sup>®</sup> VBX Balloon Expandable Endoprosthesis (VBX Stent Graft) Case Studies



These stents can be uspsized

They can go through a 6-7 Fr

In particular the 11 mm can be dilated up to 16 mm





2 mo, 4.2 kg. TGA –VSD aortic coarctation. S/P ASO-LeCompte and coartectomy. Severe RPA stenosis



RPA BA -> Mustang 6x20mm and 8x30. Stenting -> Formula 8x20mm



### Complications

- Same as MPA-	PA interventions	in general
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- Specific risks: PA communications and coronary compression

TABLE 5Complications All Percutaneous PA Procedures (N = 131)	
Complications	17 (13)
Complications during	15 (88)
Major complications	4 (27)
Stent dislocation necessitating surgical removal	1 (25)
Pulmonary artery vessel tear treated with a covered stent	1 (25)
latrogenic aortopulmonary communication resulting in mortality	1 (25)
Acute cardiac failure after pulmonary artery embolism of a calcified in-stent vegetation by catheter intervention resulting in mortality	1 (25)
Minor complications	11 (73)
Recurrent hemorrhage	1 (9)
Rhythm problems without resuscitation	2 (18)
Other unplanned events with no or mild treatment	8 (73)
Complications after	2 (12)
Minor complications	2 (100)
Recurrent hemorrhage	2 (100)

(1) Gritti MN, Farid P, Hassan A, Marshall AC. Cardiac Catheterization Interventions in the Right Ventricular Outflow Tract and Branch Pulmonary Arteries Following the Arterial Switch Operation. Pediatr Cardiol. 2024 Feb 10. doi: 10.1007/s00246-024-03408-w. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 38341390.
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13yo. TGA-VSD. S/P ASO-LeCompte, VSD patch closure. RV-PA homograft (25mm). S/P Stenting RPA/LPA.

#### AP communications

-PA trauma and/or distortion of the neo-aortic anastomosis with subsequent erosion/dissection <sup>(8)</sup>

- Stent fracture, stent overexpansion, placement of bare stents at sites of artery distortion/close contact with the aorta, bilateral PA stenting <sup>(9)</sup>

-Diagnosis can be delayed: importance of awareness, potentially life-threatening

-Treatment: percutaneous (covered stents, devices) or surgical



(8) Torres A, Sanders SP, Vincent JA, El-Said HG, Leahy RA, Padera RF, McElhinney DB. **latrogenic aortopulmonary communications after transcatheter interventions on the right ventricular outflow tract or pulmonary artery: Pathophysiologic, diagnostic, and management considerations. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv. 2015** Sep;86(3):438-52. doi: 10.1002/ccd.25897. Epub 2015 Mar 16. PMID: 25676815.

(9) Lee J, Abdullah Shahbah D, El-Said H, Rios R, Ratnayaka K, Moore J. Pulmonary artery interventions after the arterial switch operation: Unique and significant risks. Congenit Heart Dis. 2019 Mar;14(2):288-296. doi: 10.1111/chd.12726. Epub 2019 Jan 8. PMID: 30620141.



#### **Other potential complications !!!**



15 yo. TGA, PS. S/P ASO, RV-PA Homograft (15mm) and PA plasty. Residual LPA stenosis.

#### **Coronary compression**



-Increased risk of coronary compression during PA BA/stenting after coronary translocation <sup>(9,10)</sup>

- -Routine balloon testing for coronary involvement
- -3D/rotational angio can be useful, 3D CT scan



selective LCA injection with a balloon inflated in LPA showing coronary compression

(10) Quatrini M, Pilati M, Butera G. Coronary artery compression by pulmonary artery stenting after arterial switch operation: a novel indication for coronary compression test. Cardiol Young. **2023** Aug;33(8):1468-1470. doi: 10.1017/S1047951122004292. Epub 2023 Feb 1. PMID: 36720716.

#### PPVI after ASO

- coronary compression or aortic root distortion precluded TPVR in one-third of patients <sup>(11)</sup>

- relatively short MPA can also be an issue (jailing PA)

- the rate of RVOT reintervention after TPVR was higher in this cohort of ASO patients than in prior studies <sup>(11)</sup>



(11) Nageotte S, Salavitabar A, Zablah JE, Ligon RA, Turner ME, El-Said H, Guyon P, Boucek D, Alvarez-Fuente M, McElhinney DB, Balzer D, Shahanavaz S. **Transcatheter pulmonary valve** replacement after arterial switch operation. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv. 2024 Sep;104(3):531-539. doi: 10.1002/ccd.31152. Epub 2024 Jul 20. PMID: 39033329.

#### PPVI after ASO







36 yo. TGA-IVS + supravalvular PS. S/P ASO (1988) , TA patch (2002). Syncope. Scheduled for PPVI

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# Thank you for your attention !

## Gianfranco Butera





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