

Eisenmenger Syndrome in Adults with Congenital Heart Disease

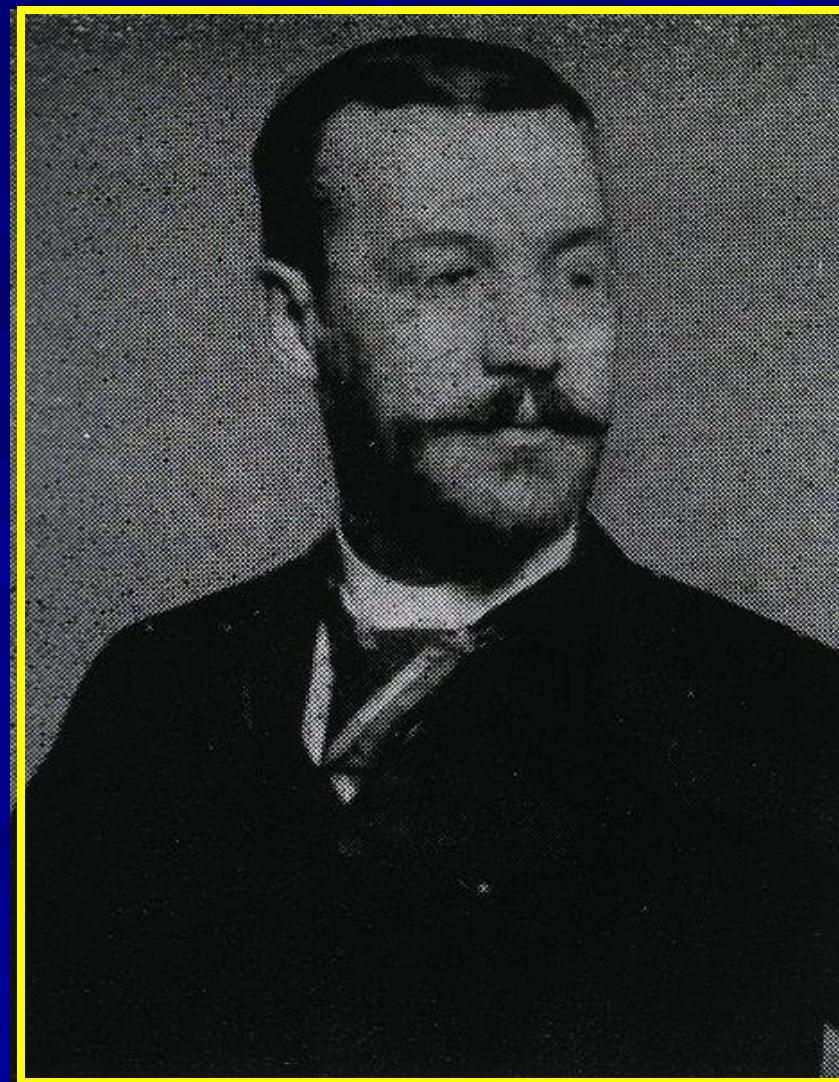
Amiram Nir, M.D.

Israel Association for Pediatric Cardiology Meeting
Ramot 2009

Victor Eisenmenger

1864-1932

- 1897 Victor Eisenmenger
- Irreversible pulmonary vascular disease in a 32 year old man with non-restrictive VSD



BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

LONDON SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1958

THE EISENMENGER SYNDROME OR PULMONARY HYPERTENSION WITH REVERSED CENTRAL SHUNT*

BY

PAUL WOOD, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

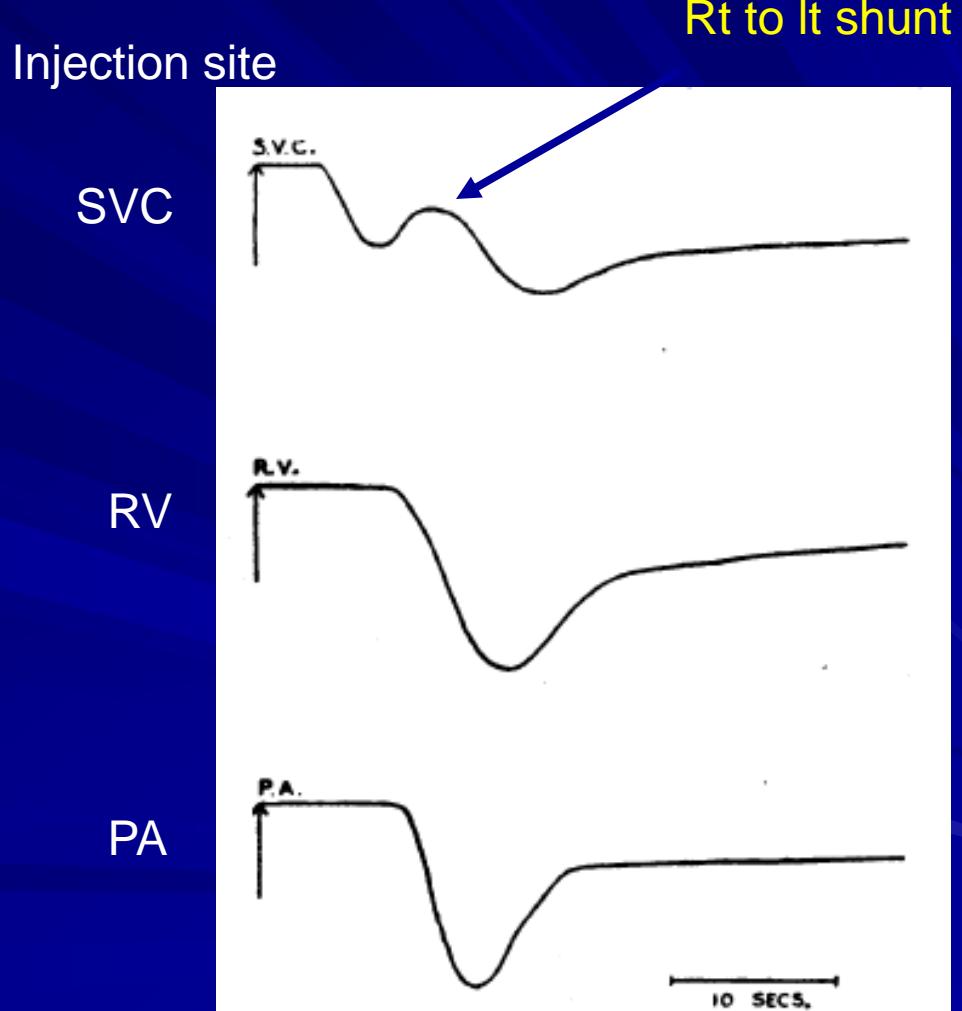
*Director, Institute of Cardiology ; Physician, National Heart Hospital ; Physician-in-Charge, Cardiac Department,
Brompton Hospital, London*

- Paul Wood – 127 patients with Eisenmenger syndrome

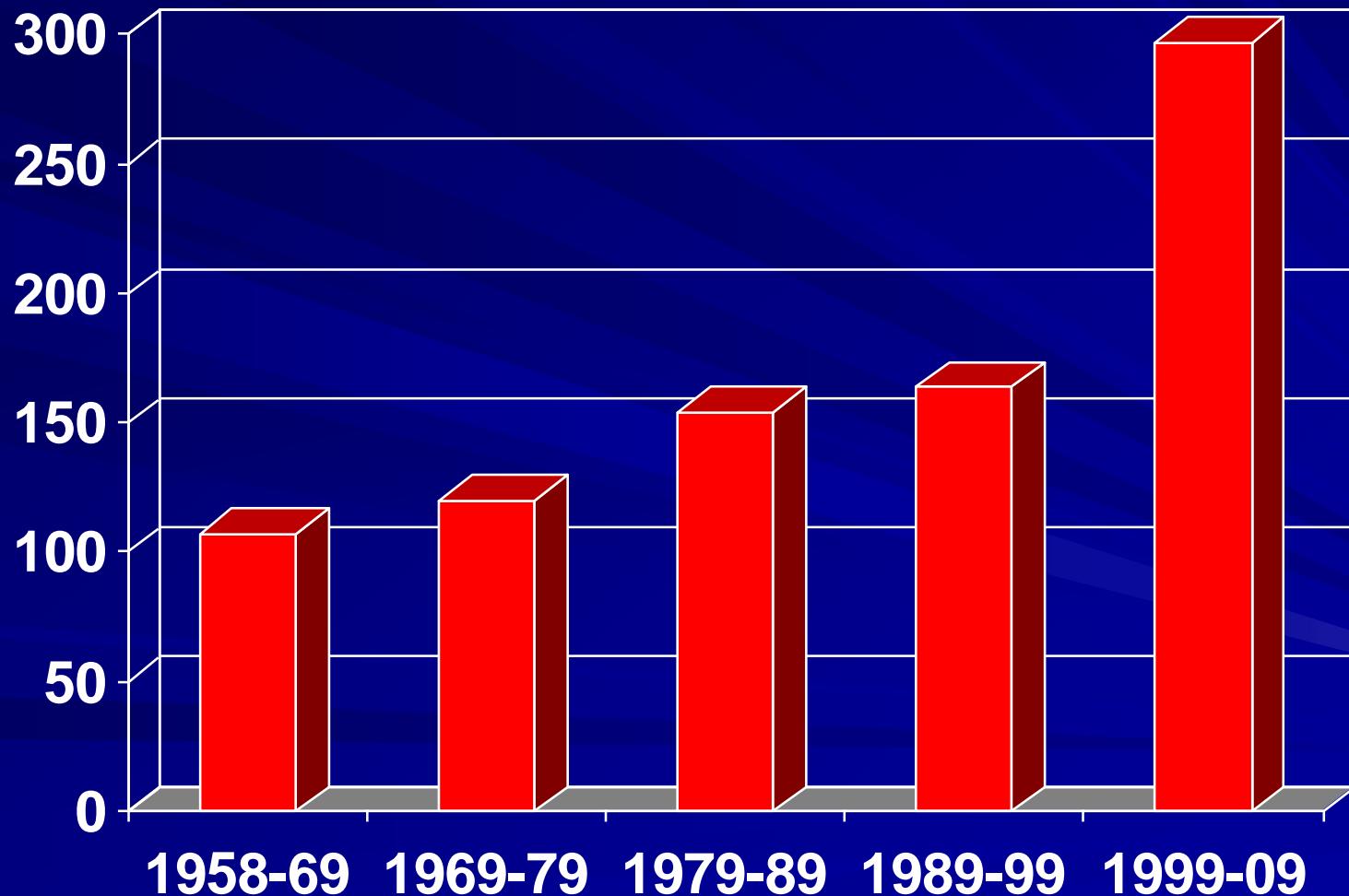
BMJ 1958,ii:701-709

Eisenmenger syndrome cath

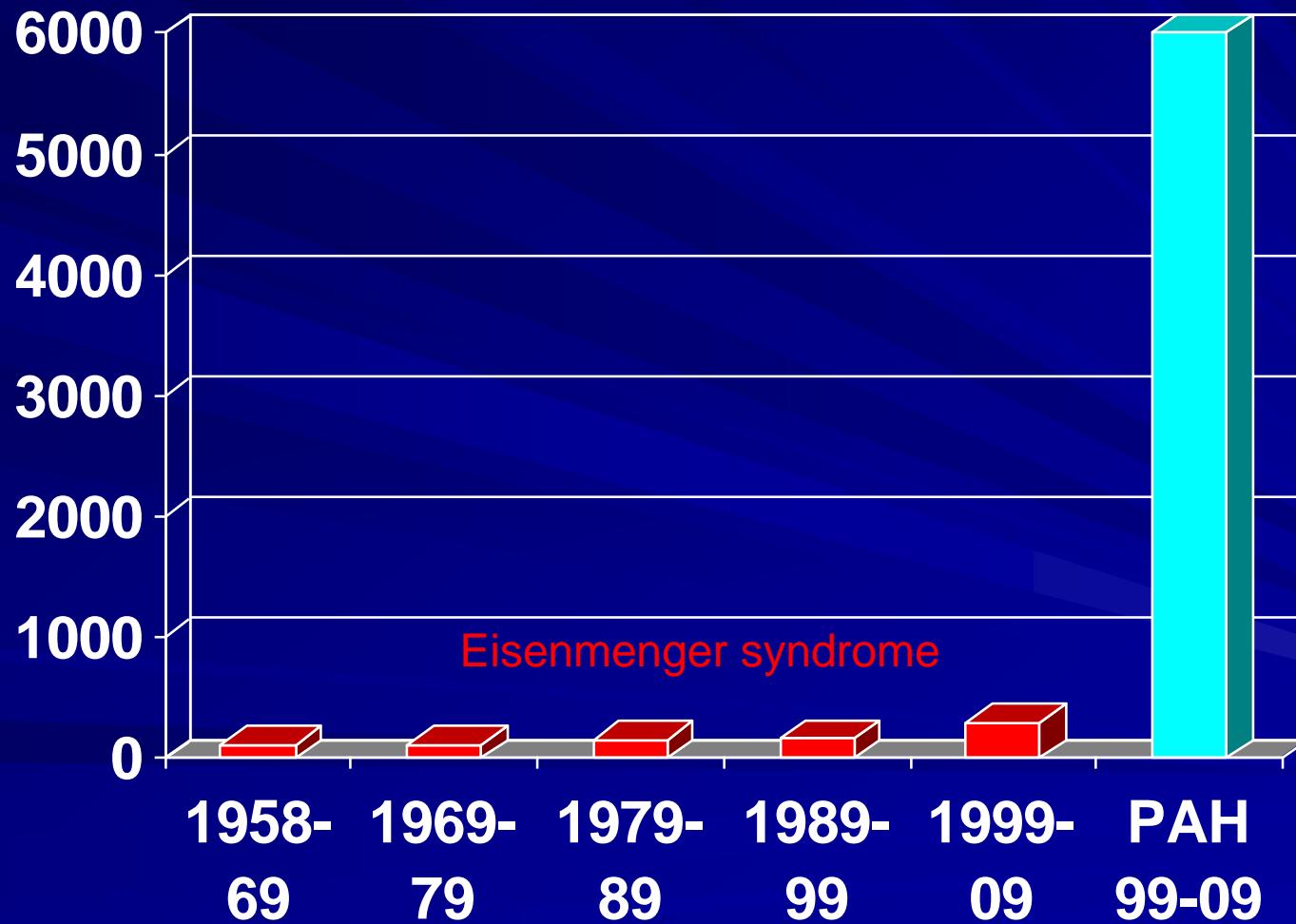
- 30 y old ASD
- Cardiogreen dye detection by modified ear detector as described by Swan et al. (1953)



Eisenmenger syndrome publications



Eisenmenger syndrome and pulmonary hypertension publications



Risk for development of Eisenmenger syndrome

- 3% small-to-moderate VSDs (≤ 1.5 cm in diameter)
- Nearly 50% of large VSDs (> 1.5 cm)

Prevalence

■ During the past 50 years, 50% less Eisenmenger syndrome in the Western world

Prevalence

- National Dutch registry of congenital heart disease (Dutch population 16M)
- 5970 registered adult with congenital heart disease
- 4.2% Pulmonary hypertension (n=250)
- 6.1% (n=112) of 1824 patients with septal defects
 - 65 pts - Eisenmenger syndrome
 - Estimated in Israel – 30 patients with Eisenmenger syndrome

Eisenmenger syndrome by lesion

- n=171, 115 females 56 males
- Age 37 ± 12 years (range 14–72 years)

- VSD 37%
- ASD 7%
- PDA 13%
- complex anatomy 44%
 - atrioventricular septal defects
 - Univentricular heart
 - TGA
 - Truncus arteriosus
- Down's syndrome 28%

Eisenmenger Vs PAH

- Eisenmenger syndrome differs distinctly from other types of PAH
 - Cardiac anatomy
 - Physiology
 - Natural history

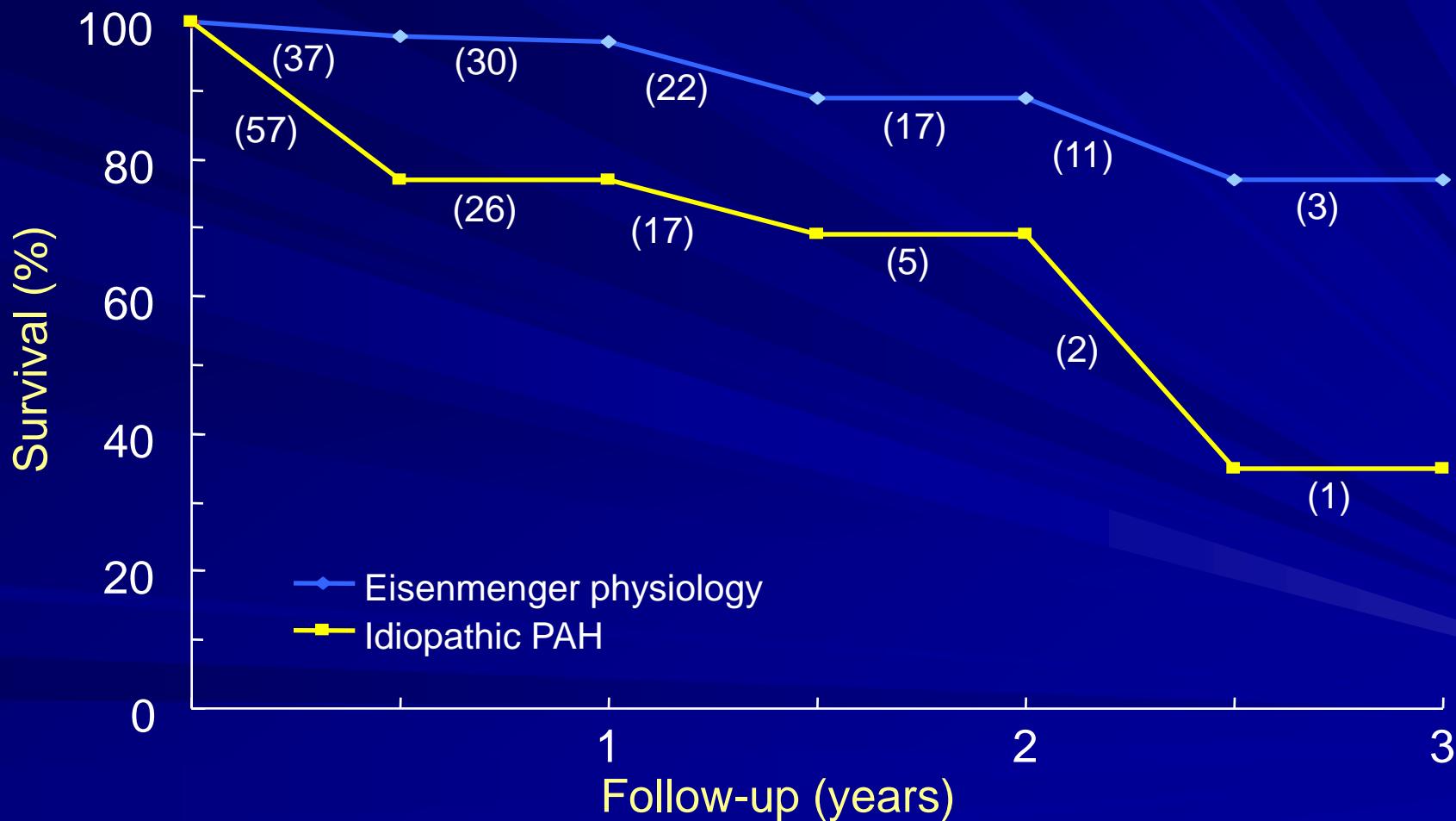
Eisenmenger Vs PAH

- RV dysfunction is a major contributor to the adverse prognosis of patients PAH
- The RV in Eisenmenger syndrome is able to sustain an elevated afterload over a longer time
- In ASD the response of the RV resembles that of iPAH
 - Dilation
 - Progressive systolic dysfunction

Eisenmenger physiology

- Cyanosis rather than a drop in CO
- Shunting through the cardiac defect
 - Significant hypoxia
 - Increasing ventilation/perfusion (V/Q) mismatch
 - Exercise intolerance
 - Preservation of CO at rest and during mild–moderate exercise

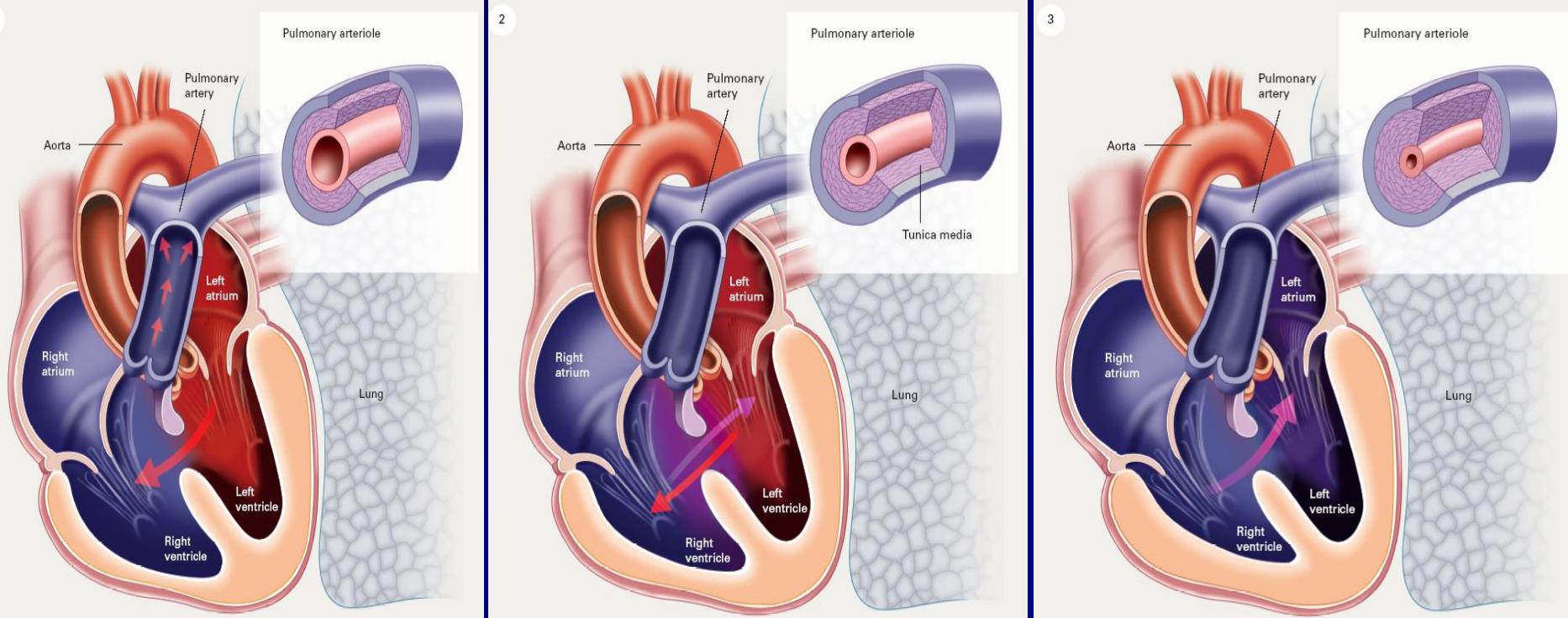
Survival: Eisenmenger syndrome vs. idiopathic PAH



Stages in the development of Eisenmenger Synd

- Left to Right shunt 
- Increased pulmonary blood flow
 - Shear stress 
- Endothelial dysfunction and vascular remodeling
 - SMC proliferation 
 - Increased extracellular matrix 
 - Intravascular thrombi 
- Increased PVR 
- Inverted shunt 
- Cyanosis – Eisenmenger syndrome

Evolution of Eisenmenger syndrome overview



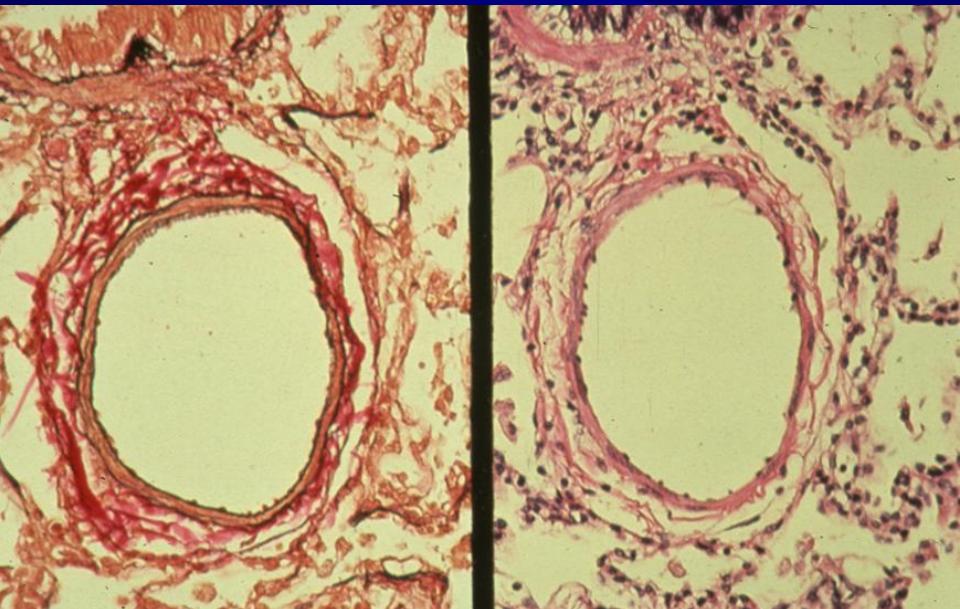
ASD, VSD or complex defect increases pulmonary blood flow via left-to-right shunt

Pulmonary resistance rises and results in bi-directional flow

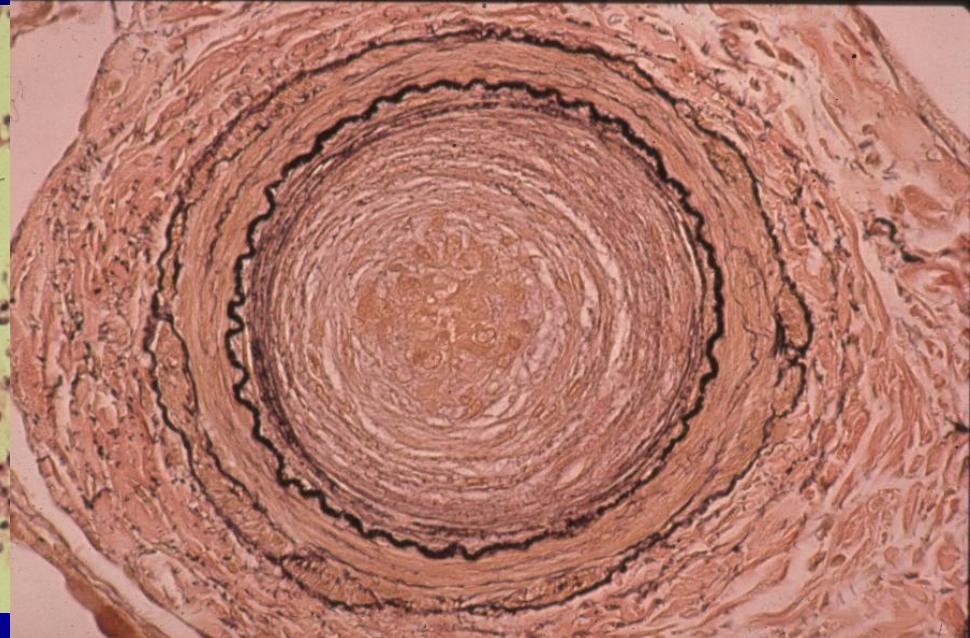
Reversal of shunt:
right-to-left → Eisenmenger syndrome

Lung pathology

Normal pulmonary arteriols



Eisenmenger syndrome



Eisenmenger Syndrome

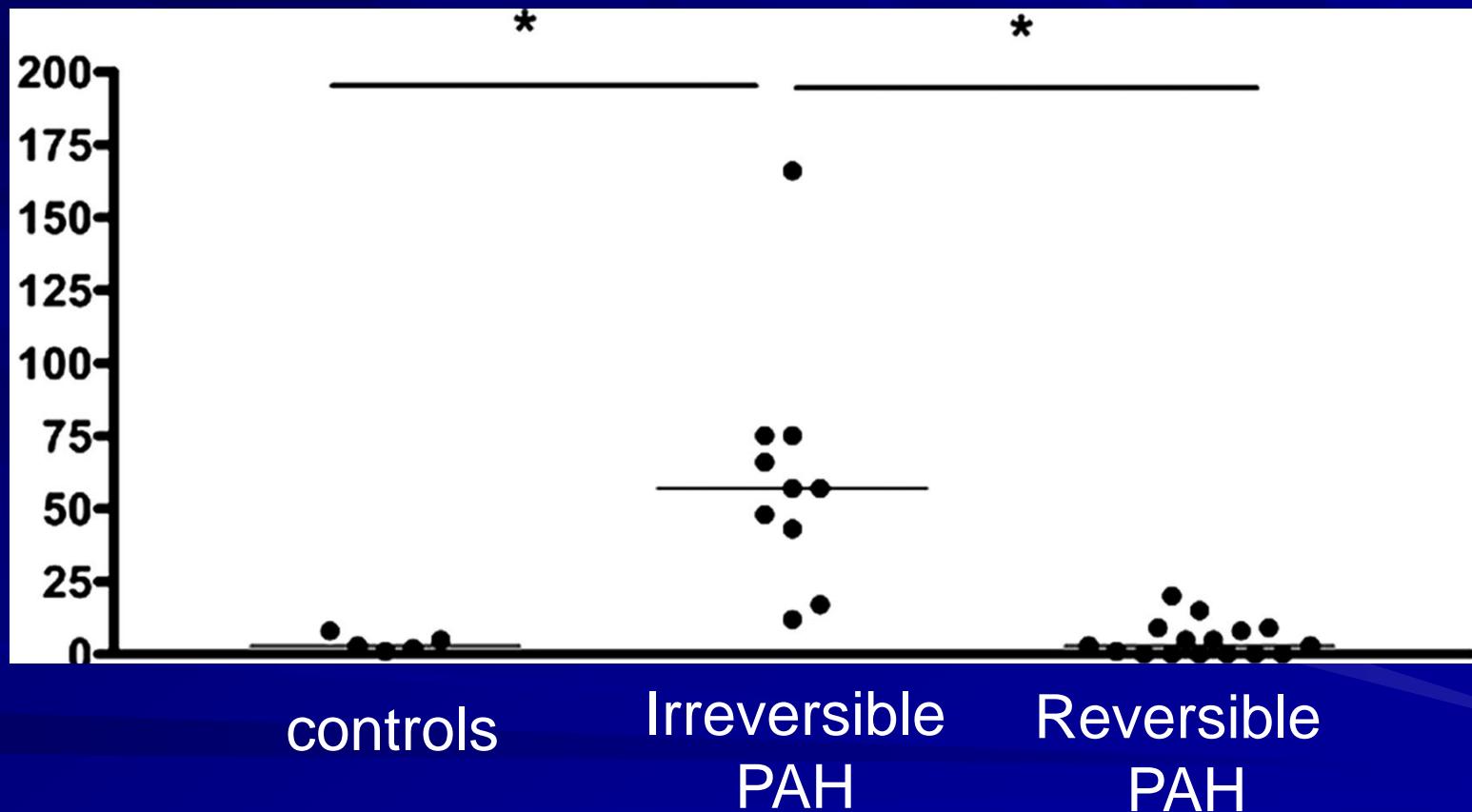


Possible mechanisms for pulmonary artery disease

- *Eisenmenger syndrome is likely to be similar to iPAH*
 - Loss of endothelial barrier function
 - Activation of the endothelin system
 - Decreased production of prostacyclin
 - Decreased production of nitric oxide
 - Increased inflammation mediators
 - Altered expression of potassium channels

Circulating endothelial cells in peripheral venous blood of CHD patients with PHT

Circulating
Endothelial
Cells/ml



Eisenmenger syndrome

Clinical manifestations

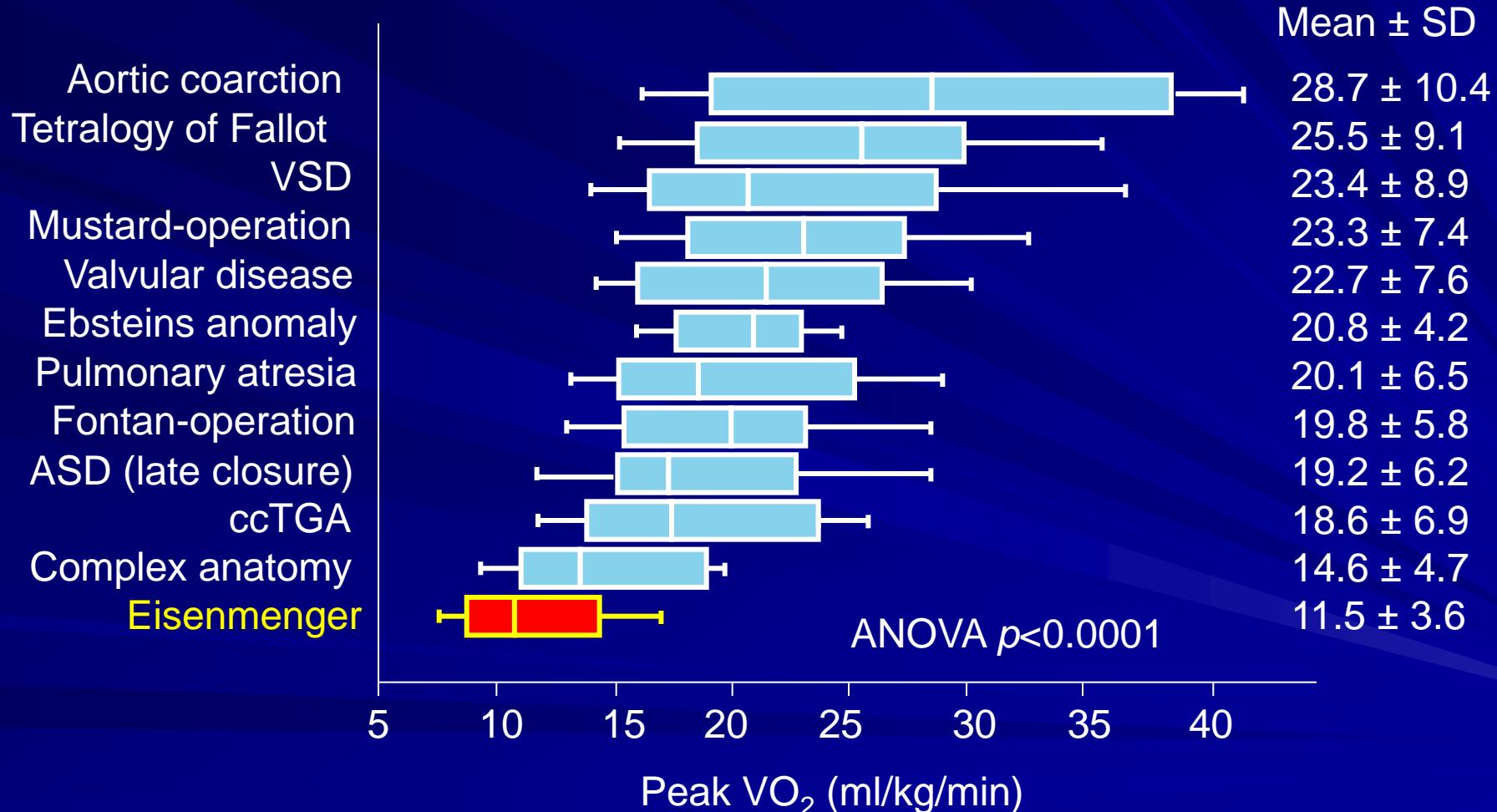
- Functional capacity
- Cyanosis
- Pulmonary vascular disease

Clinical manifestations

- Commonest: Exercise intolerance
- Other common symptoms
 - dyspnea
 - syncope
 - chest pain
 - Cyanosis
 - hemoptysis

Exercise capacity in adults with CHD

Impact of underlying diagnosis



Cyanosis

A multisystem Disorder

(Perloff's, CHD in the Adult, 2009)

Hyperviscosity symptoms

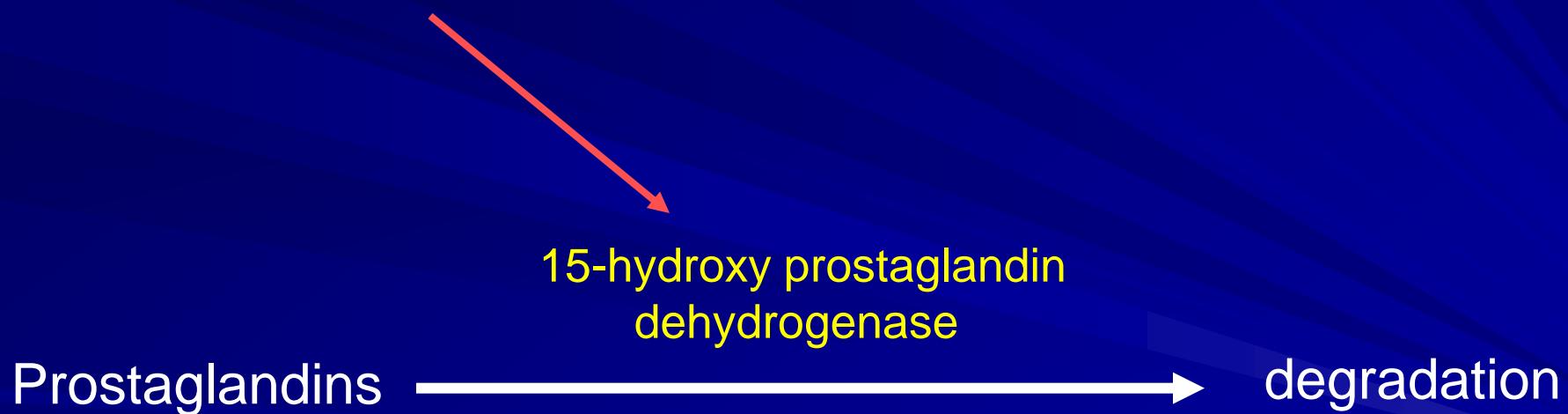
- Headache
- dizziness
- Slow mentation, irritability
- Blurred vision
- Parasthesias
- Tinnitus
- Fatigue
- Myalgias, Muscle weakness

Hyperviscosity symptoms

- Bleeding tendency
- High bilirubin
 - Calcium bilirubinate gall stones
- Urate metabolism
 - Gouty arthritis
 - Osteoarthropathy – long bone pain and tenderness

Clubbing and PGE₂

- Familial hypertrophic osteoarthropathy: mutation



Clubbing and PGE₂

PG is taken down by the lung
right to left shunt results in less
PG degradation

Cerebrovascular events in Eisenmenger syndrome

- 162 cyanotic adults
 - 45 Eisenmenger syndrome
- 8-year period
- 29 cerebrovascular events in 22 patients (13.6%)
- Risk factors for a cerebrovascular events
 - Hypertension
 - Atrial fibrillation
 - History of phlebotomy
 - Microcytosis (strongest predictor)

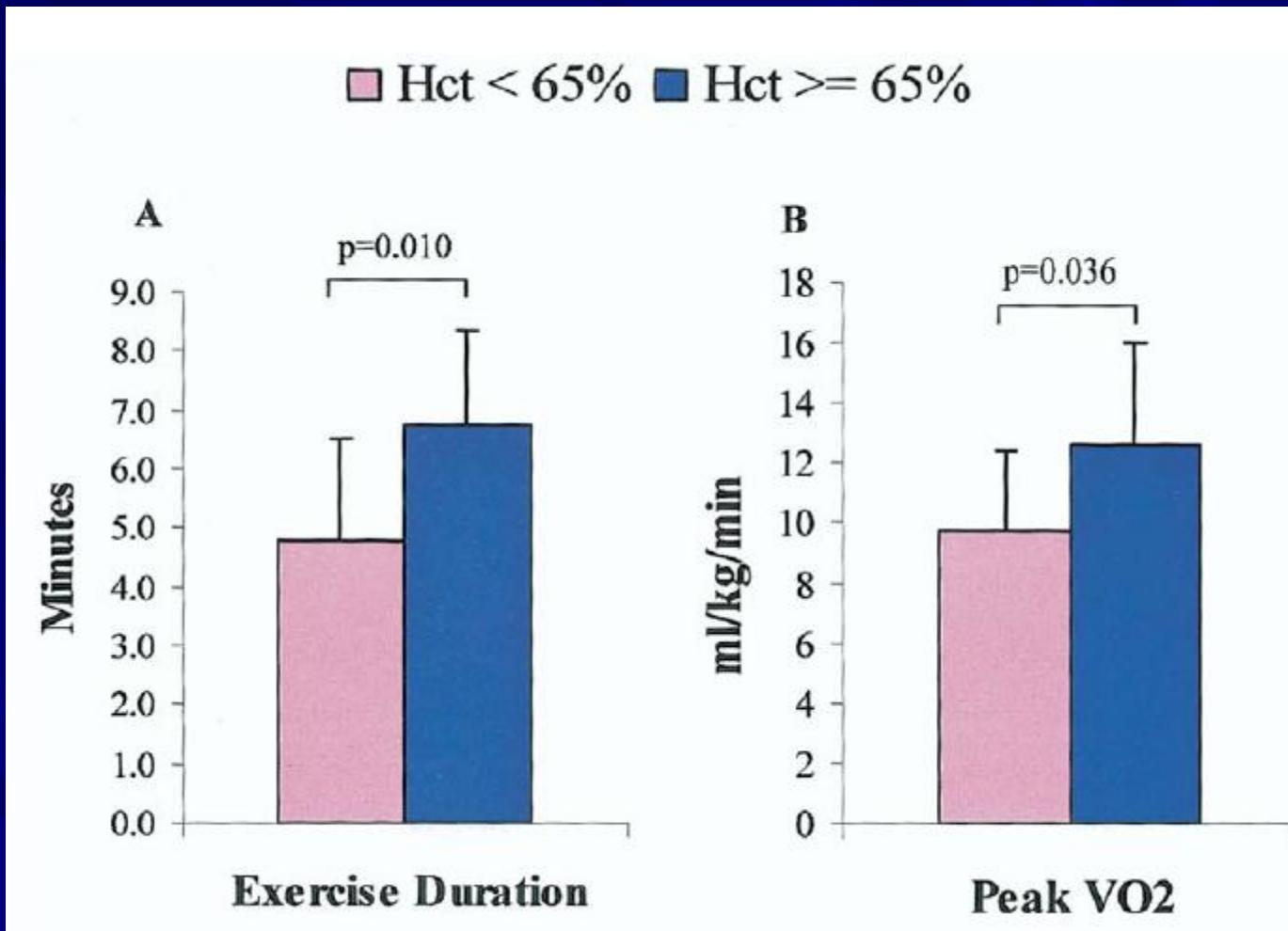
Renal changes with cyanosis

- Proteinuria (high hydraulic pressure)
- Dilated renal arteries and veins
- Enlarged, congested, hypercellular Glomeruli
- Renal failure is rare

Iron status

- >1/3 of adults with cyanotic CHD are iron-deficient
- Rarely sufficient to determine iron deficiency
 - Hemoglobin
 - Microcytosis
 - Hypochromia
- Measure serum ferritin and transferrin saturation

Hct and exercise capacity



Patient assessment

Evaluation of patients with Eisenmenger Syndrome

- Every visit
 - O₂ sat
 - Echo
 - ECG
 - CBC
 - Serum ferritin and transferrin (if O₂ sat<90% or erythrocytosis)
 - Liver and renal fnxn, uric acid

Evaluation of patients with Eisenmenger Syndrome

■ First Visit

- Chest X-ray
- 6 min walk - 1st visit and as indicated

■ Other tests

- Pulmonary FT - if lung dis. Suspected
- ABG – if lung dis. suspected
- Exercise test + VO₂ - not routine
- Catheterization (?)
- CT/MRI (?)

Treatment

Lifestyle

- Avoid dehydration
- Avoid frequent traveling or long commutes
- Avoid acute exposures to altitudes >2500 m
- Endocarditis prophylaxis
- Immunizations
- Avoid active or passive smoking

Iron repletion

- Small dose (325 mg ferrous sulfate/d)
- Check after a week
- If Hct increases – stop
- Hydroxyurea – antitumor agent reduces cell proliferation – for iron repleted pts with high Hct (UCLA)
- **Phlebotomy** should be reserved for relief of symptoms of hyperviscosity

Pregnancy

- pregnancy should be avoided
- Early termination of pregnancy is recommended
- Careful monitoring
- specialized follow-up of inevitable pregnancy

Class: I. Level of evidence: C.

O₂ supplementation

- Routine use of long-term oxygen therapy cannot be recommended
- Selected patients with associated lung pathology may benefit from oxygen inhalation

Class: IIb. Level of evidence: B

Pulmonary hemorrhage and thrombosis

- Anticoagulation (warfarin) controversial
 - Boston yes Landzberg, Clin Chest Med 28 (2007) 243–253
 - UCLA no Perloff's, CHD in the Adult, 2009

- Possible reasons to anticoagulate
 - Marked blood hyperviscosity
 - Pulmonary arterial thrombosis
 - Chronic atrial flutter or fibrillation

Air Travel and Adults With Cyanotic Congenital Heart Disease

| N=10 | PO ₂ | pH | PCO ₂ |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| Sea level | 44±12 | 7.39±0.21 | 35±2.6 |
| Max altitude | 45±7 | 7.35±0.25 | 36±2.3 |
| Sea level | 46±12 | 7.37±0.20 | 36±2.6 |

Air Travel and Adults With Cyanotic Congenital Heart Disease

- Cyanotic patients should not be discouraged from flying
- No need for O₂ during flight
- Drink – avoid dehydration
- Move – avoid deep vein thrombosis

Heart failure Rx

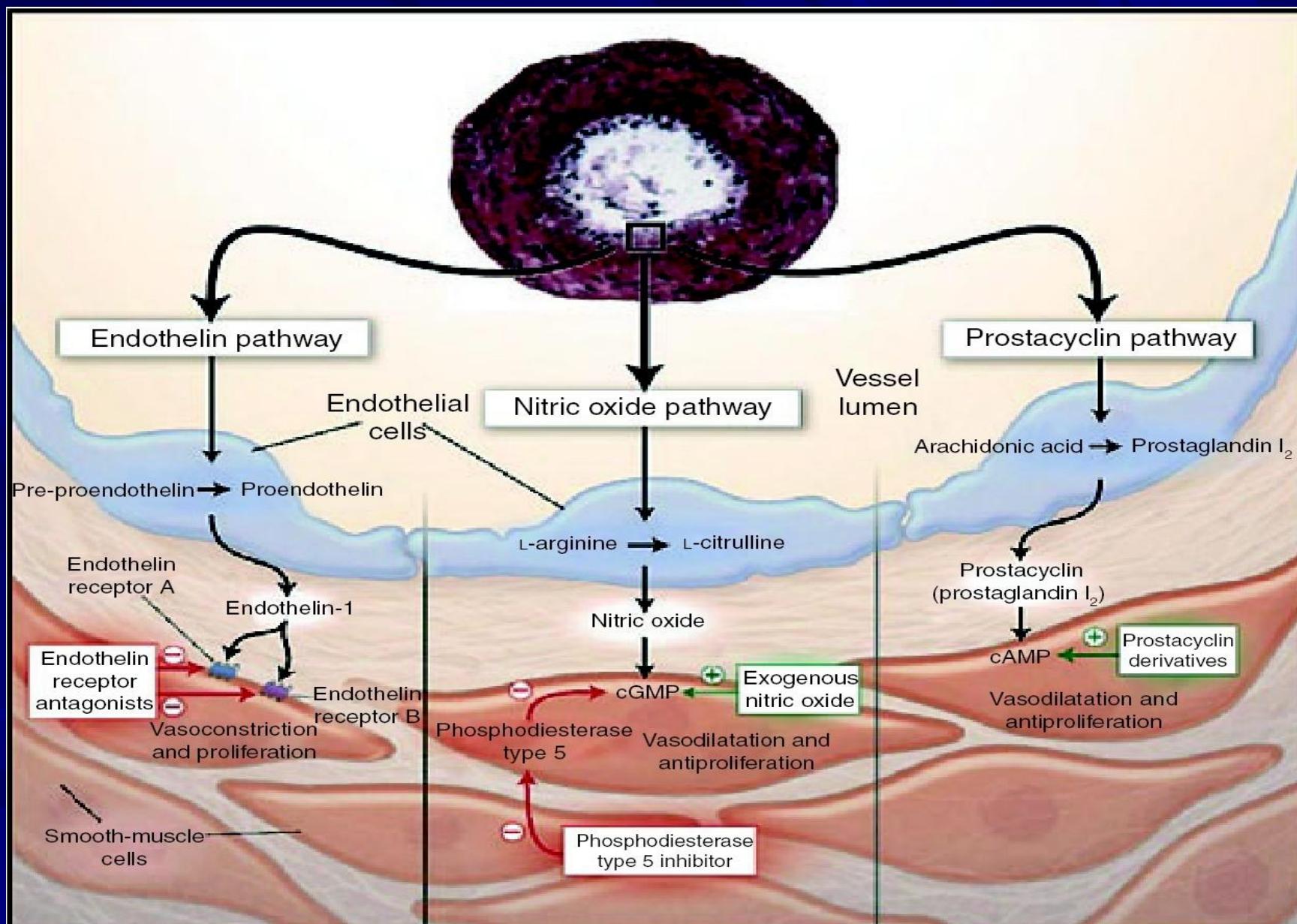
- No data
- Digitalis and diuretics are often used in cases with cardiac failure
- It may have an effect on an individual patient basis

Targeted drug therapy

- The currently available therapies have been evaluated mainly in patients with the idiopathic or other forms of PHT
- Extrapolation to the Eisenmenger syndrome, should be made with caution

Class: I. Level of evidence: A

Pathogenic Pathways and Treatment Targets in PAH



Target drug therapy

■ Prostanoids

- Intravenous: Epoprostenol, Treprostinil
- Subcutaneous: Treprostinil
- Nebulised: Iloprost, *Treprostinil*

■ Endothelin receptor antagonists

- Bosentan (A+B)
- Sitaxentan (A)
- *Ambrisentan* (A)

■ Phosphodiesterase 5 inhibitors

- Sildenafil
- Tadalafil

**What is the evidence in
Eisenmenger syndrome?**

Epoprostenol

| ref | n | Study population | Study design | Follow-up | 6MWTD change | Hemodynamics |
|--------------------|----|------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Fernandes 2003 | 8 | ES | retro | 3m | +299m | improved |
| Rosenzweig 1999 | 20 | CHD-related | retro | 1y | No change | improved |

Bosentan (12 studies)

| ref | n | Study population | Study design | Follow-up | 6MWTD change | Hemodynamics |
|---------------------------|----|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Breathe 5 2006 | 54 | ES | Multi cent,rand db, pc | 4m | +43m | imp |
| Breathe 5 OL 2008 | 37 | ES | Open label | 40w | +61 | NA |
| Schulze- Neick 2005 | 33 | CHD-related | Multi op.label, pros | 2.1y | +72 | No change |
| D'Alto 2007 | 22 | CHD-related | Op-label, sing arm, pros | 12m | +67 | imp |
| Christensen 2004 | 9 | CHD-related | retro | 9.5m | NA | NA |
| Gatzoulis 2005 | 10 | ES | Pilot open label | 3m | +99 | imp |

Bosentan cont.

| ref | n | Study population | Study design | Follow-up | 6MWTD change | Hemodynamics |
|------------------------|----|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Apostolopoulos 2007 | 19 | CHD-related | Pros, non-random | 2y | No change | No change |
| Diller 2007 | 18 | CHD-related | retro | 29m | +79m | NA |
| Kotlyar 2006 | 23 | ES | Retro, uncontr Observat. | 15m | No change | NA |
| van Loon 2007 | 30 | CHD-related | Retro, uncontr Observat | 2.7y | No change | NA |
| Benza 2006 | 24 | CHD-related | Open label | 12m | +31 | imp |
| Sitbon 2006 | 27 | CHD-related | retro | 15m | +66 | Trend to imp |

Phosphodiesterase 5 inhibitors

| ref | n | Study population | Study design | drug | Follo w-up | 6MWTD change | Hemodyn amics |
|-----------------------|----|------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Mukhop adhyay 2006 | 16 | ES | Pros, non-random, observ. | Tadalafil | 3m | +43m | imp |
| Chau 2007 | 7 | ES | Pro, op. label | Sildenafil | 6 m | No change | imp |
| Singh 2006 | 10 | ES | Rand, db Plac.contr crossover | Sildenafil | 1.5 m | +98m | imp |

BREATHE-5

■ Objectives

- To evaluate in a randomized controlled trial in patients with Eisenmenger syndrome the effects of bosentan on:
 - Overall shunting (SpO_2)
 - Cardiopulmonary hemodynamics (PVRi)
 - Exercise capacity (6MWD)

BREATHE-5

- PAH related to Eisenmenger syndrome
- Male or female ≥ 12 yrs
- WHO Class III
- 6MWD ≥ 150 m, ≤ 450 m
- Stable ≥ 3 months
- PDA excluded (for hemodynamic assessment difficulties)

BREATHE-5 congenital heart disease

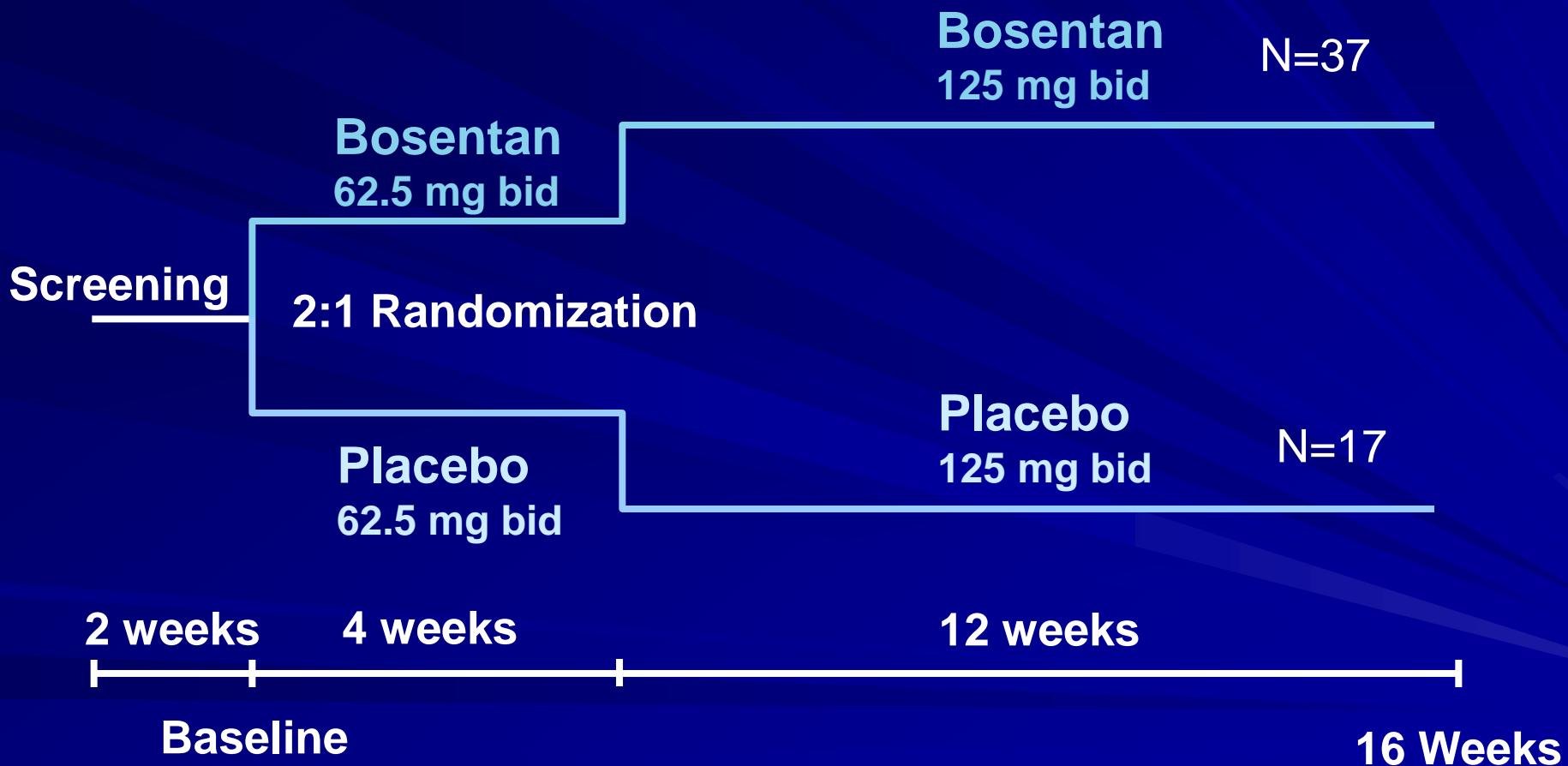
■ Placebo

- ASD 5
- VSD 15

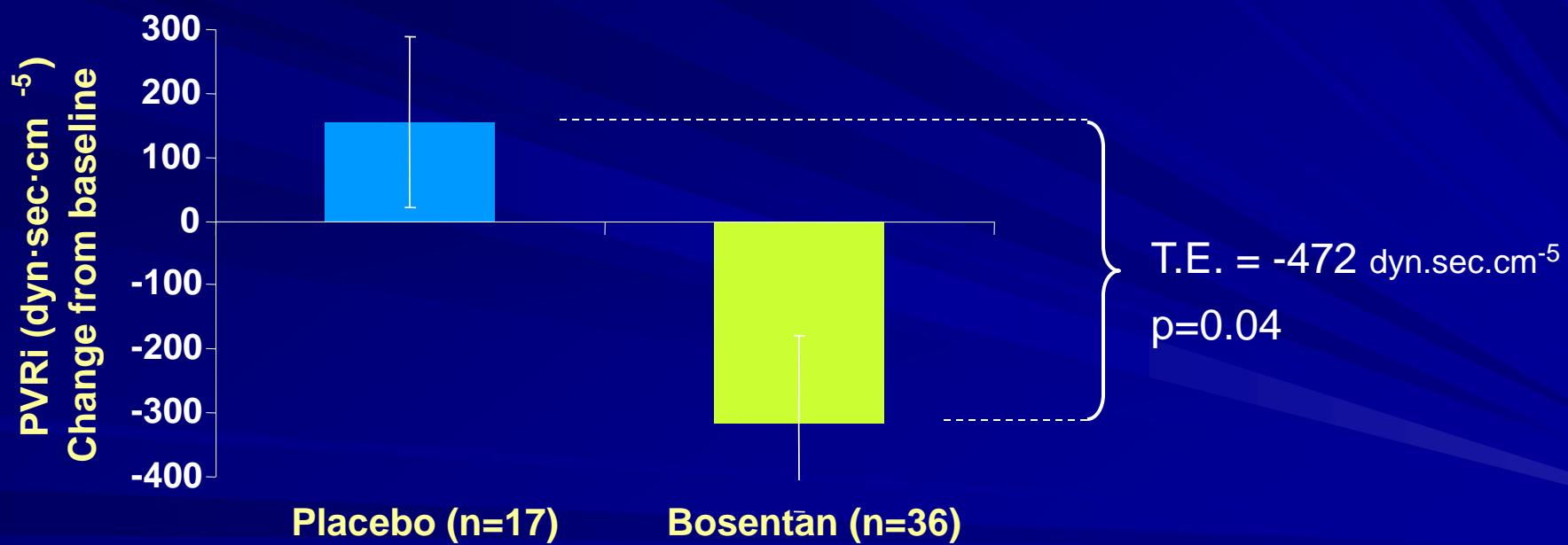
■ Bosentan

- ASD 8
- VSD 24
- ASD + VSD 5

BREATHE-5 Study design

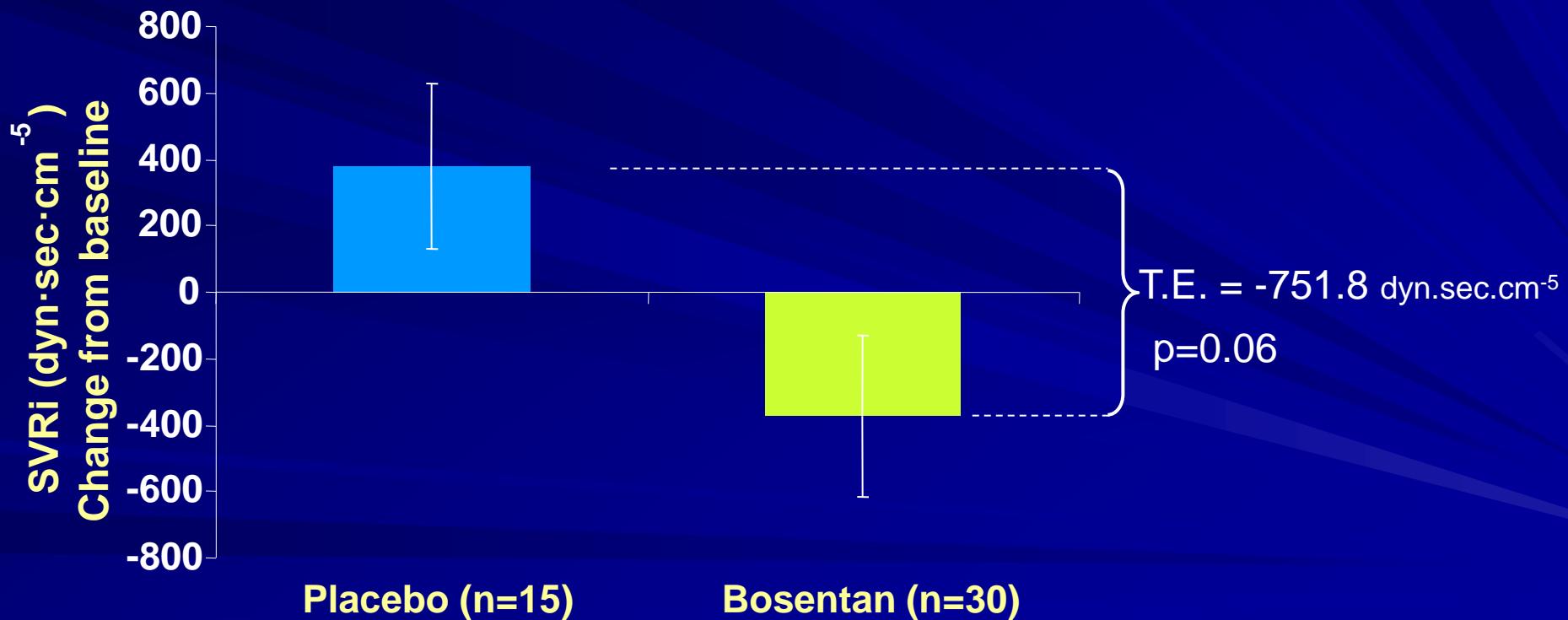


BREATHE-5 pulmonary vascular resistance index

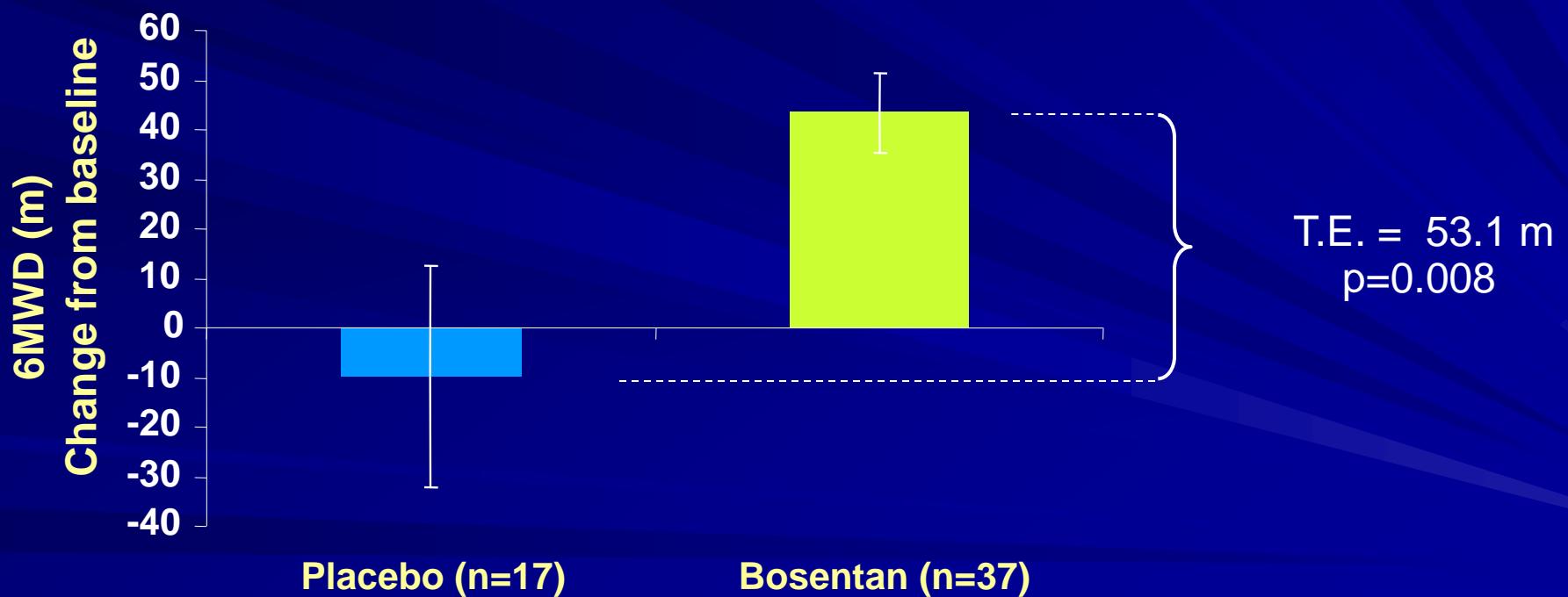


Galiè N, et al. *Circulation* 2006; 114:48-54

BREATHE-5 Systemic vascular resistance index - Change from baseline



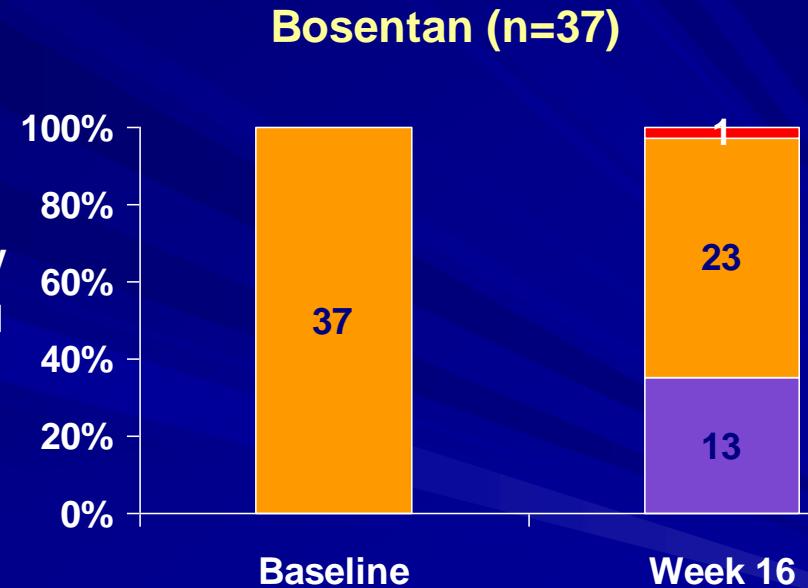
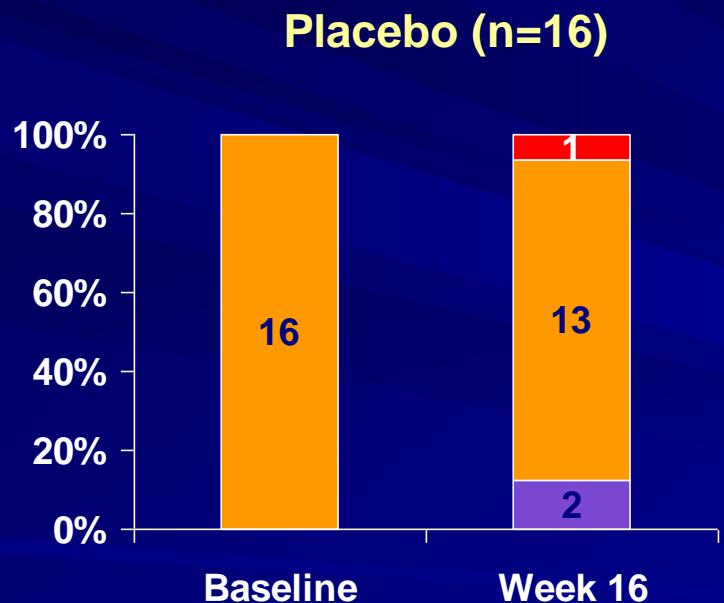
BREATHE-5 6 MIN WALK



Galiè N, et al. Circulation 2006; 114:48-54

BREATHE-5

WHO functional class



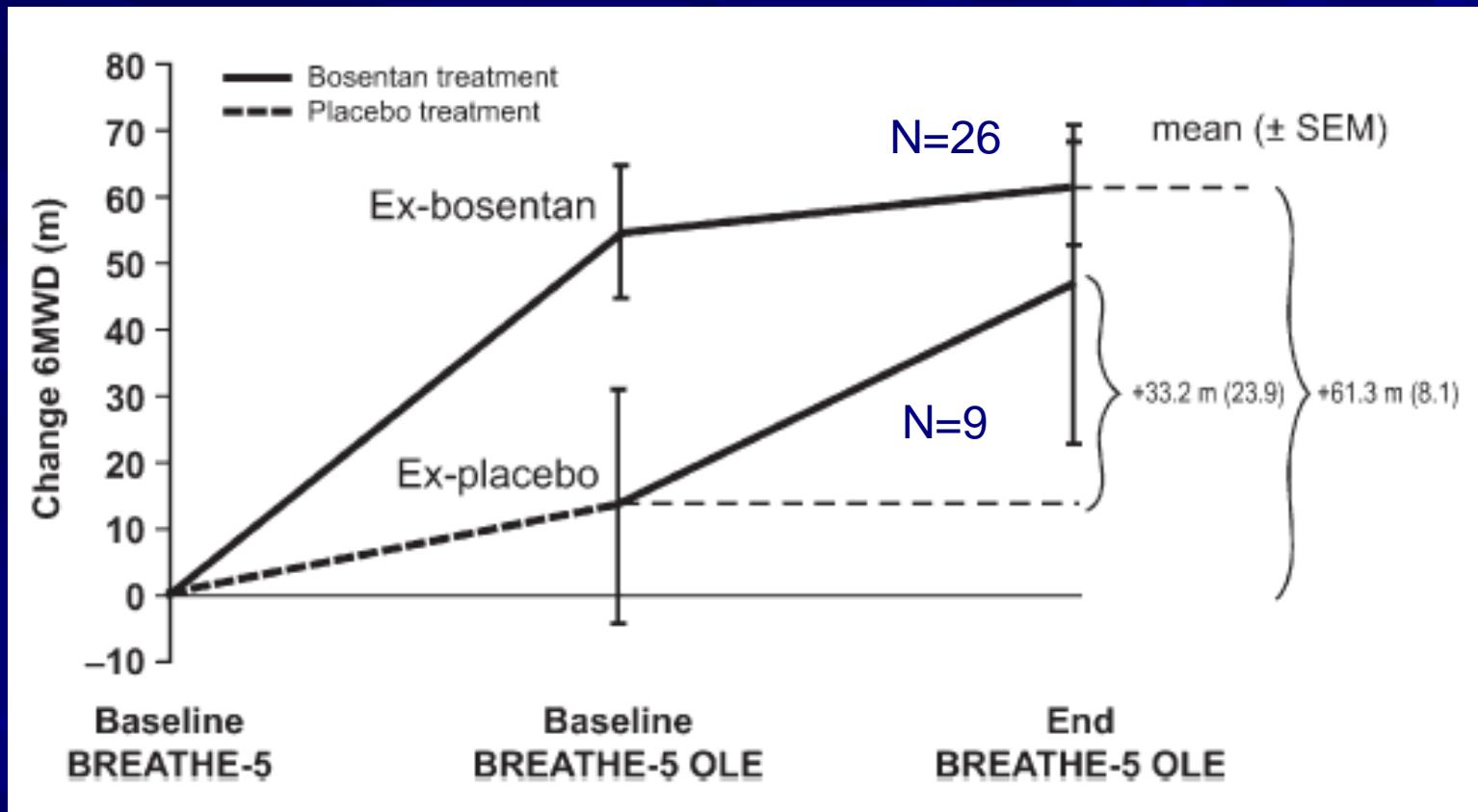
Galiè N, et al. *Circulation* 2006; 114:48-54

BREATHE-5 Summary

■ Bosentan

- Does not reduce systemic oxygen saturation
- Significantly improved exercise capacity (6MWD)
- Significantly reduced pulmonary vascular resistance (PVRi)
- Safety profile consistent with previous prospective clinical trials in other forms of PAH

Breathe 5 open label



16w

40w

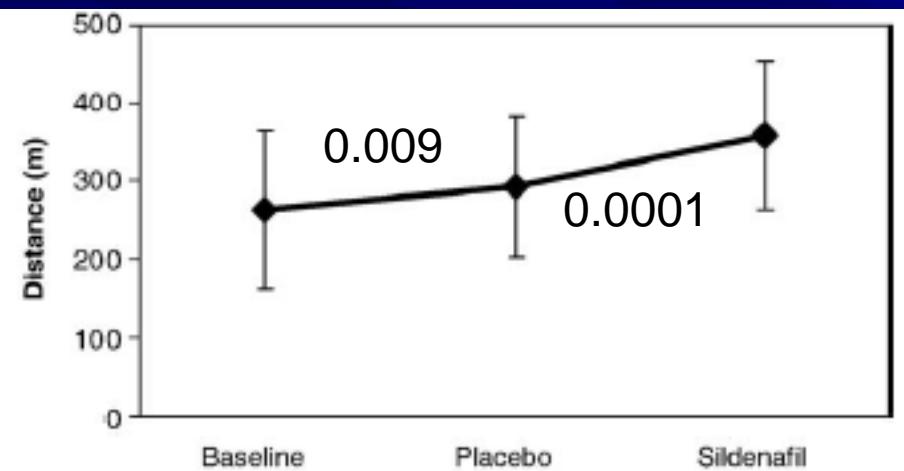
Sildenafil

- Randomized placebo-controlled cross-over
- 10 Eisenmenger & 10 iPAH
- Dose: 100 mgx3/d
- Treatment for 6 weeks
- Washout for 2 weeks
- No difference between Eisenmenger and iPAH

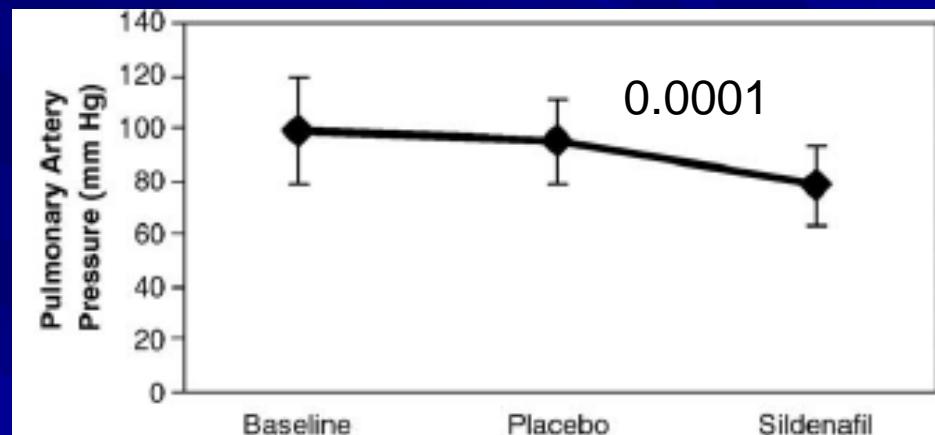
Sildenafil

Randomized placebo-controlled cross-over

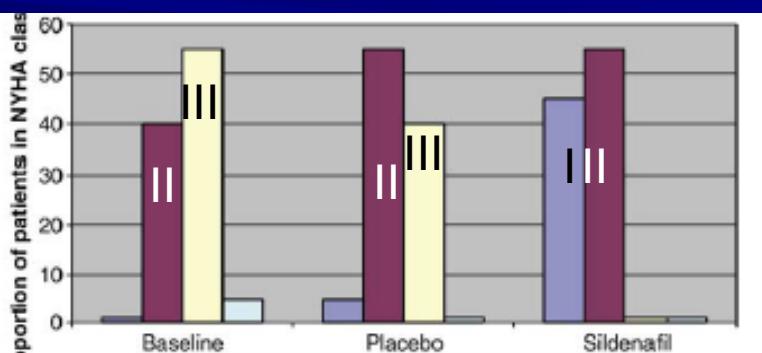
6MW



PAP



NYHA class



Singh et al. Am Heart J 2006; 151:e85.

Combination therapy

- Small studies of iPAH patients
 - Sildenafil on top of Bosentan (Grounig et al. J Clin Pharmacol. 2009)
 - Tadalafil on top of Bosentan – greater effect on bosentan-naive patients (Galiè et al. Circulation 2009)

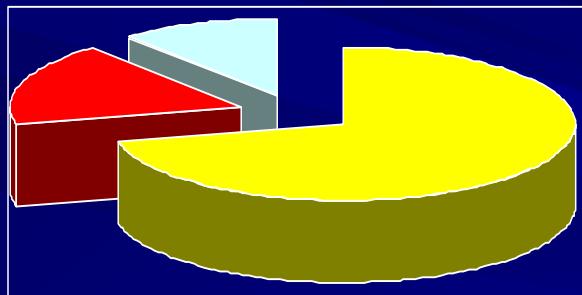
Acute effect of sildenafil on top of Bosentan

- 45 patients ($>/=18$ years) with stable PAH
 - Idiopathic
 - Familial
 - CHD
 - Drugs or toxins
- On bosentan treatment for at least 3 months
- A significant (-15%) decrease from baseline in mean PVR 60 minutes following sildenafil administration (cath)

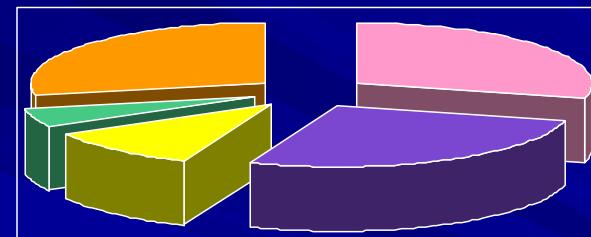
No data on the
effect of targeted
therapy on survival

Transplantation

Transplantation for Eisenmenger syndrome



- heart-lung
- bilat lung
- single lung

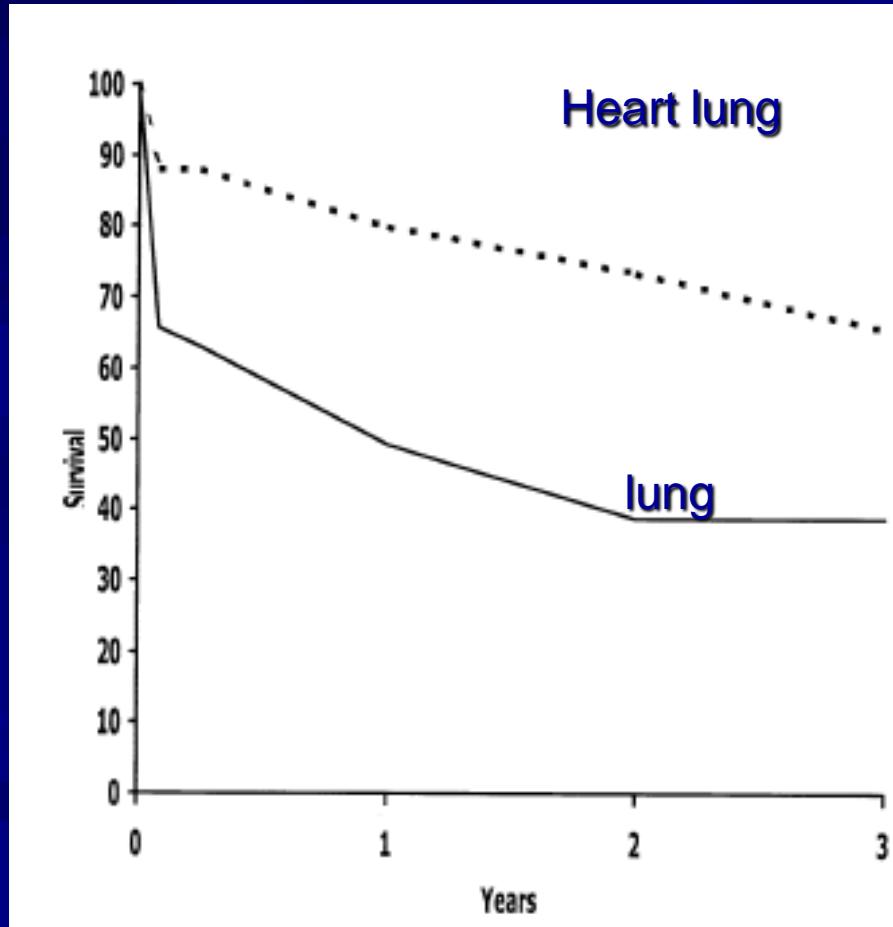


- ASD
- VSD
- mult anom
- PDA
- other

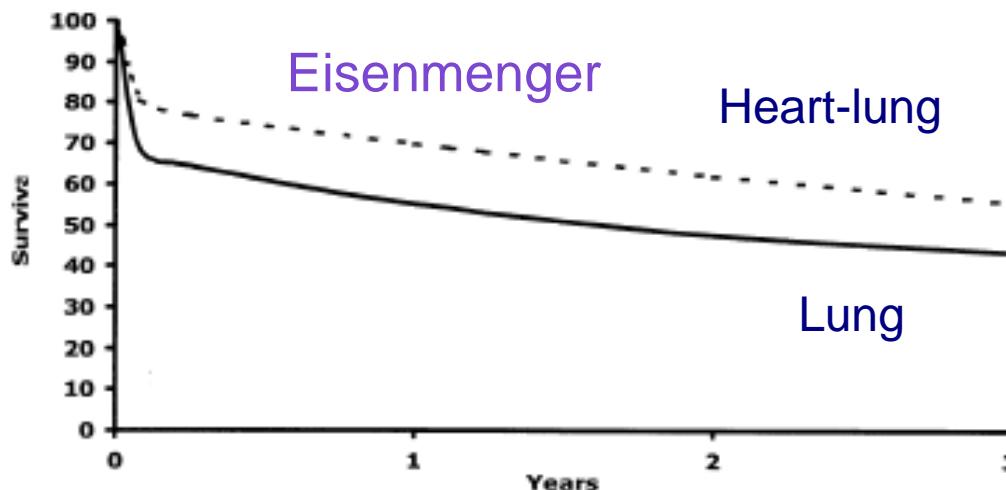
605 transplants between 1988 and 1998

Waddell. Et al. J Heart Lung Transplant 2002;21:731-7..

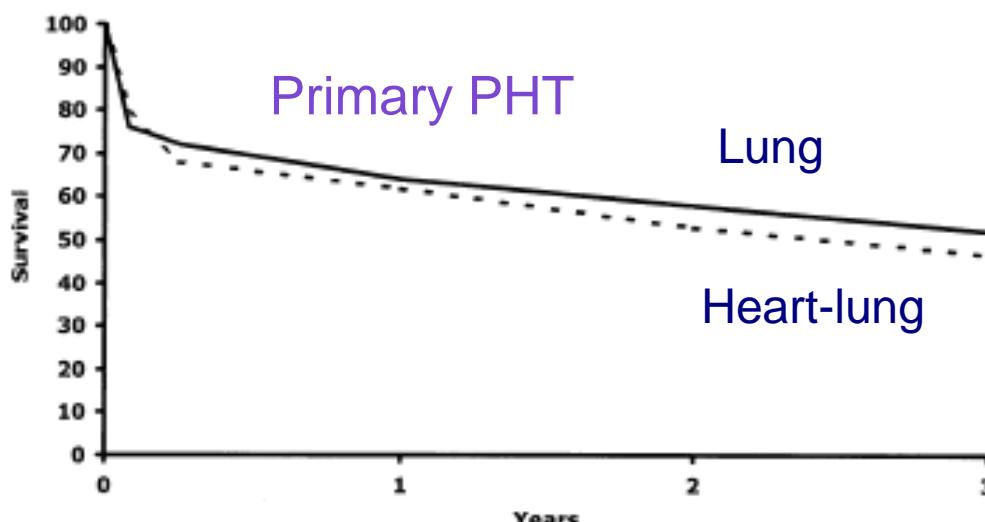
Transplantation for Eisenmenger syndrome



Survival



C

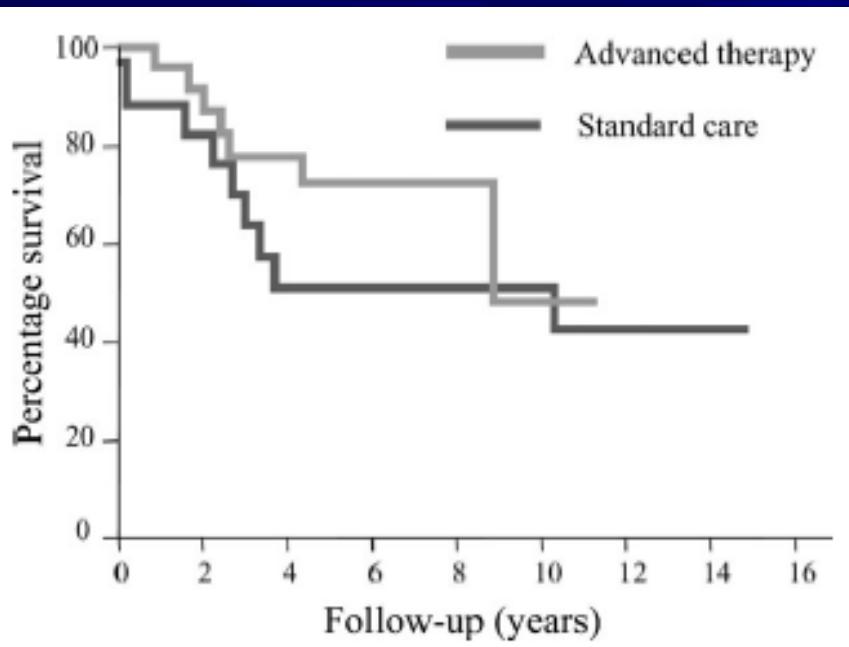


Advanced Rx for Eisenmenger Syndrome

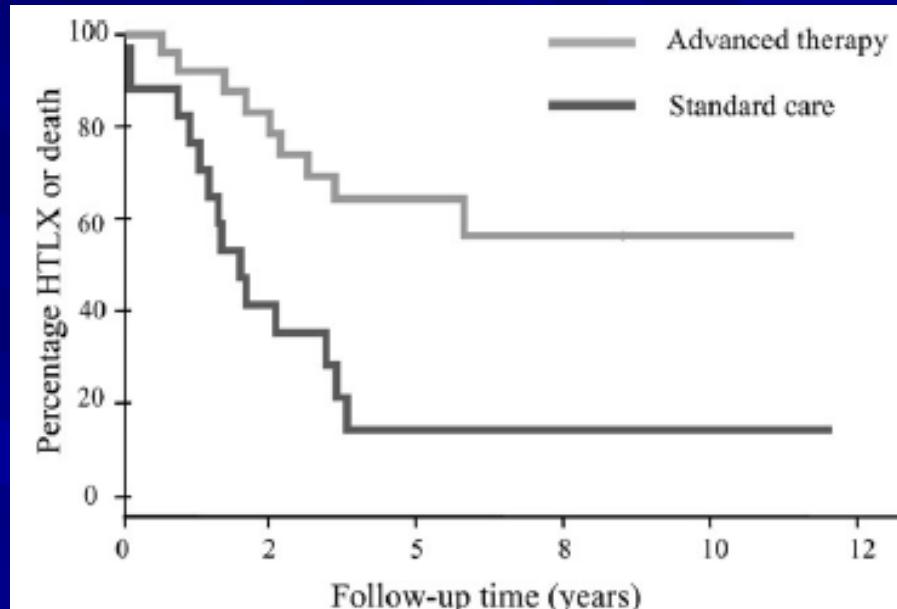
- Retrospective study
- Standard care until 1996
- Advanced therapy 1996 on
- No clinical difference between the groups

Advanced Rx for Eisenmenger Syndrome

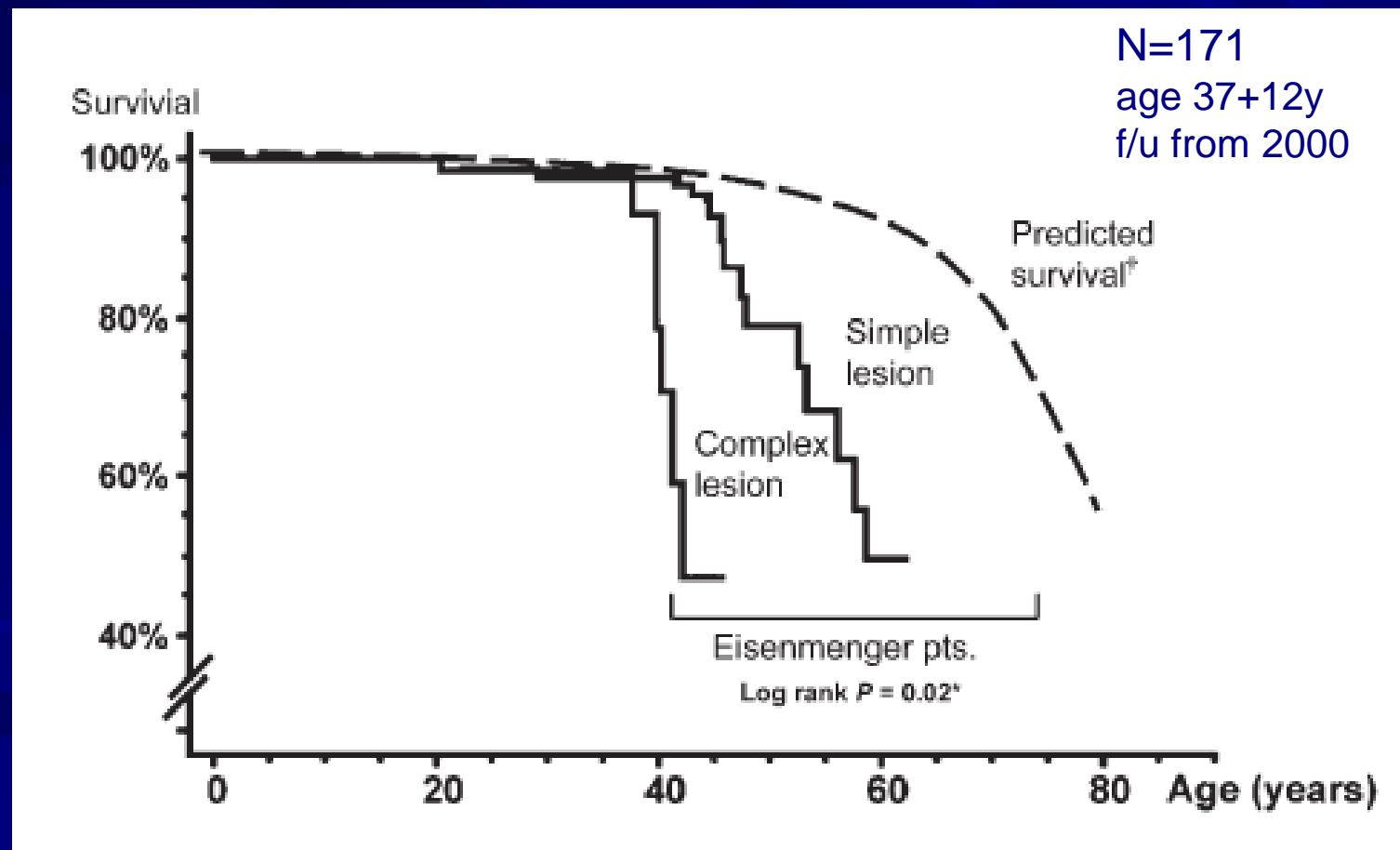
All cause mortality



Death or Tx



Survival with Eisenmenger syndrome



Have a seat Kermit. What I'm about to tell you might come as big shock...



କଲେଗାଳ ଫ୍ର କଡ଼ିମ

