

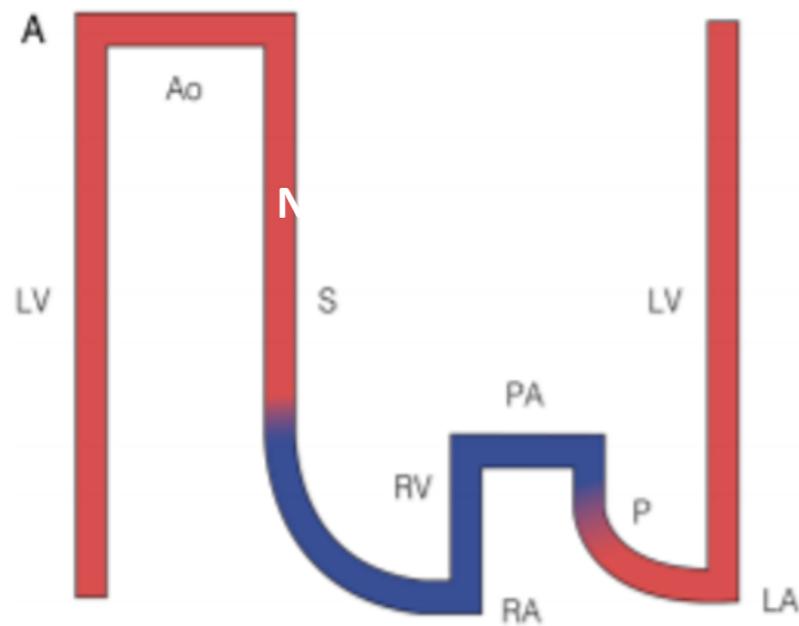
Failing Fontan

Dr Louise Coats

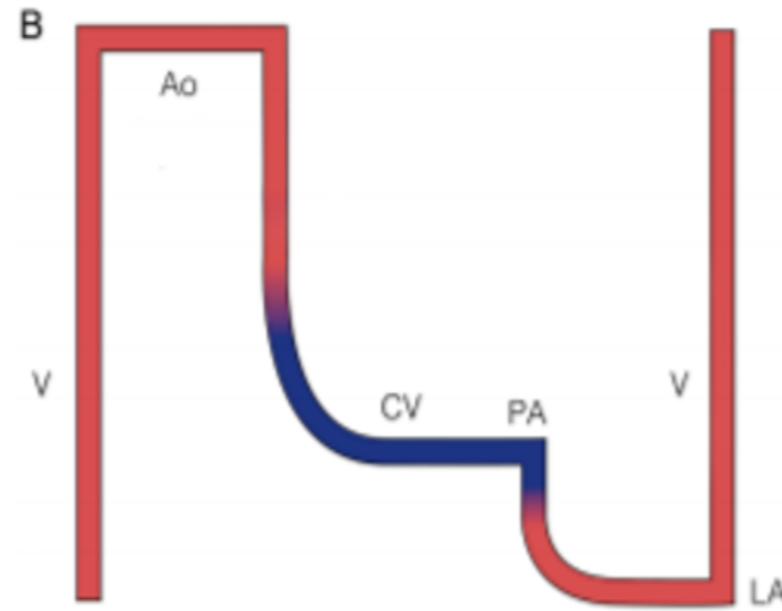
Adult Congenital Cardiologist

Freeman Hospital and Newcastle University
Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

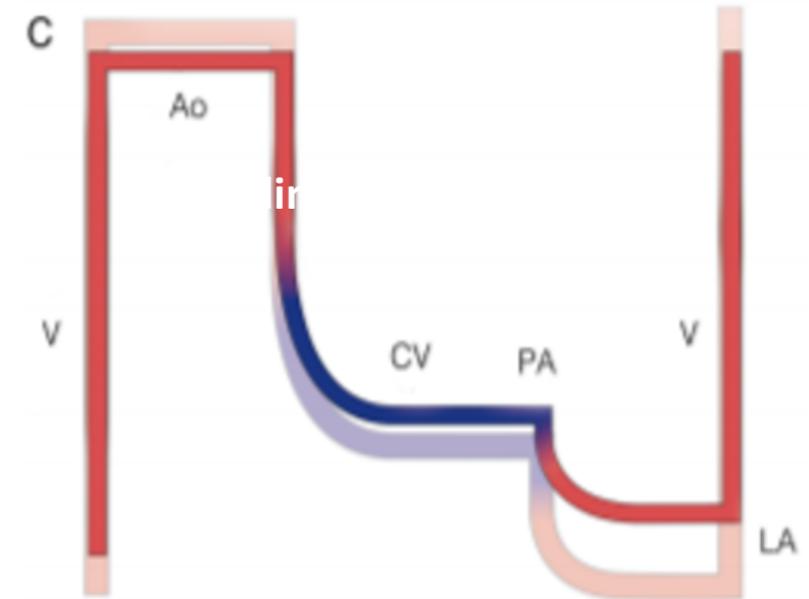
Normal Heart



Fontan



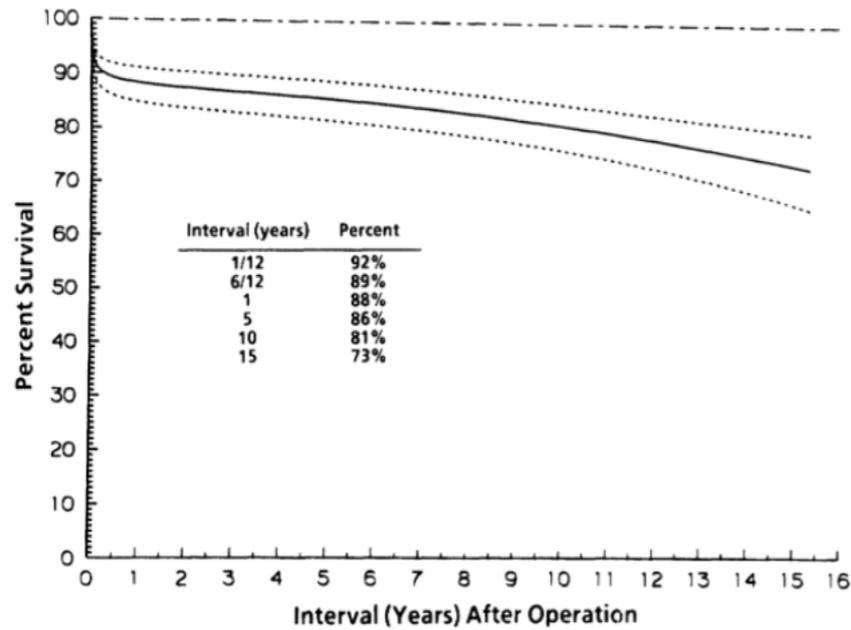
Failing Fontan



Why does the Fontan Fail?

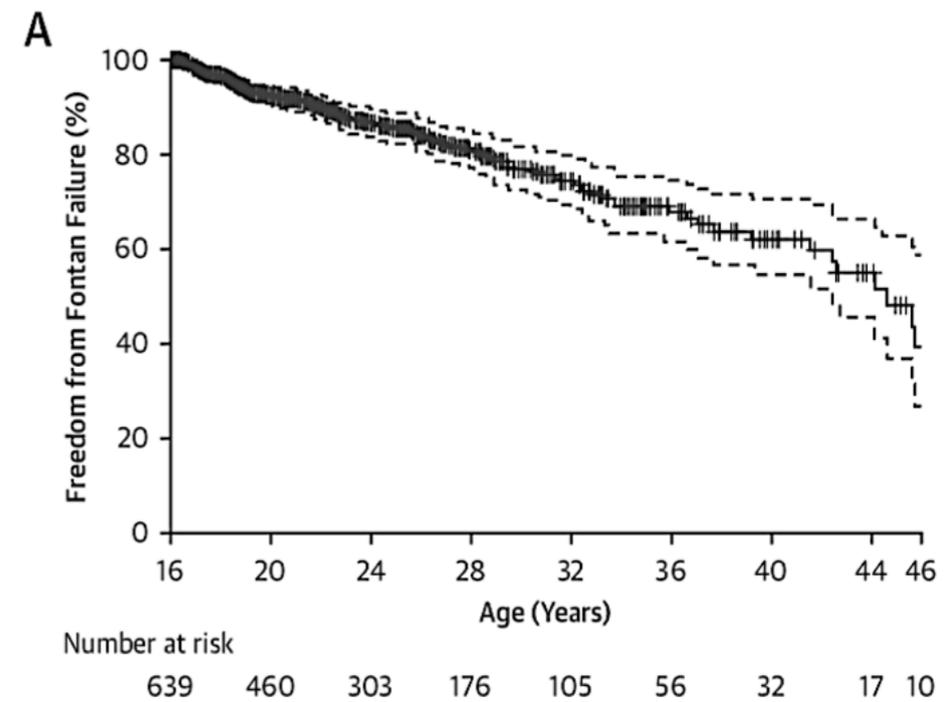
- Non-pulsatile pulmonary blood flow
- → systemic venous hypertension
- → ventricular preload deficiency → low cardiac output
- → increased afterload

Every Fontan Circulation Eventually Fails



Years Post Fontan	1 y	10 y	15 y
Mortality	12%	19%	27%

Fontan F et al. Circ. 1990



Patient Age	30 y	40 y	50 y
Fontan Failure	23%	38%	70%

Dennis et al. JACC 2018

	Patient's age (years)										Age differenc
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		
ASD	25	26	32	38	42	47	52	57	61		>40
Valvar disease	29	31	36	40	45	49	54	59	63		30-40
VSD	28	30	36	40	44	49	53	59	63		20-30
Aortic Coarctation	32	33	38	43	47	52	56	62	66		10-20
AVSD	33	34	39	44	48	52	57	62	66		5-10
Marfan syndrome	37	38	42	46	50	54	59	64	68		2-5
Tetralogy of Fallot	37	38	42	47	50	54	60	65	69		<2
Ebstein anomaly	42	43	47	51	54	59	63	68	72		
Systemic RV	46	48	51	55	59	63	67	72	76		
Eisenmenger syndrome	57	58	62	65	69	73	77	81	84		
Complex CHD	58	59	63	67	70	74	78	82	85		
Fontan	64	65	68	72	75	78	82	86	91		

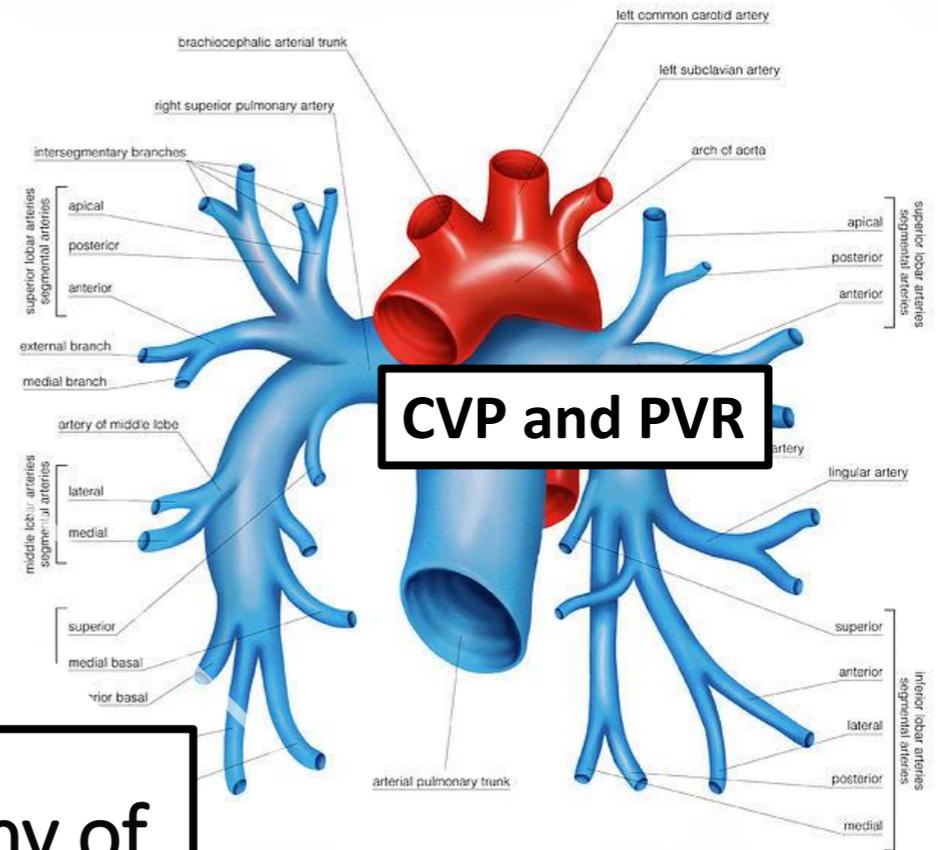
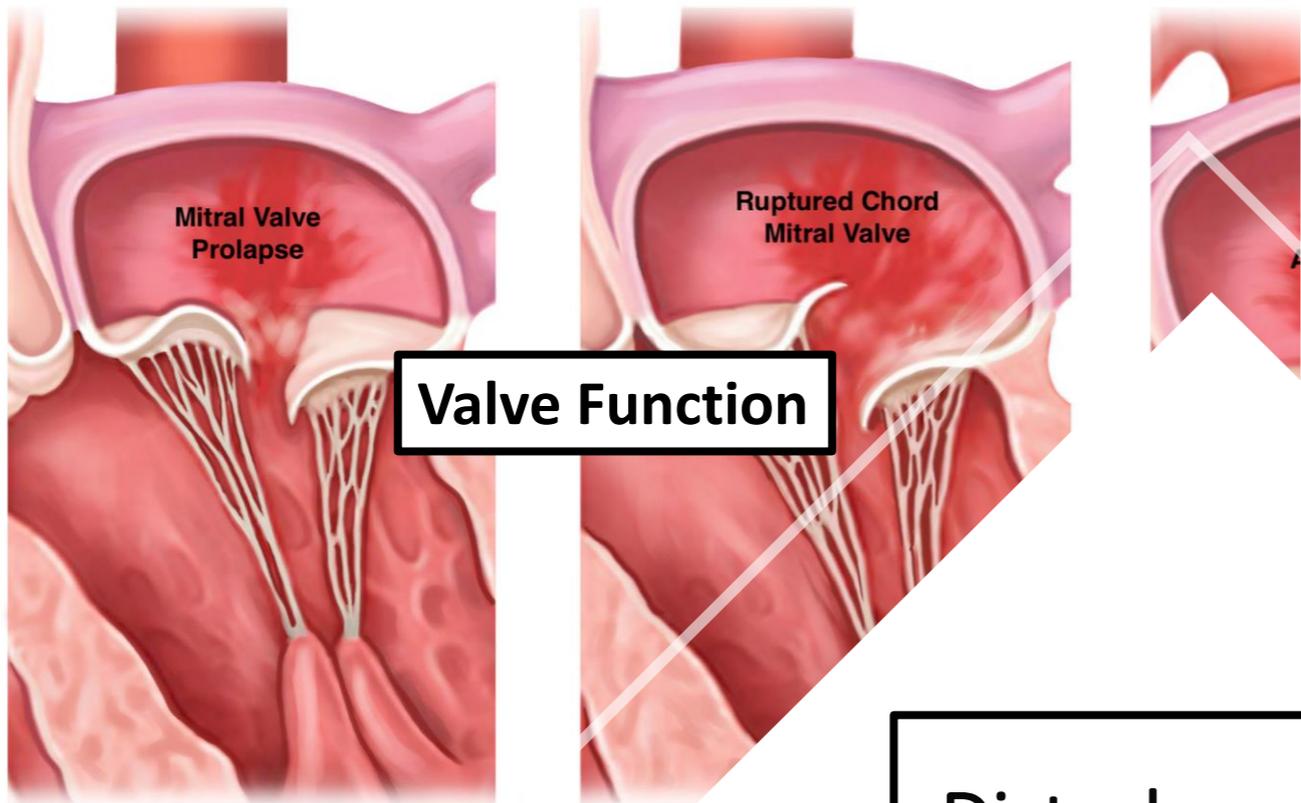
Diller GP et al. Circulation 2015

When does the Fontan Fail?

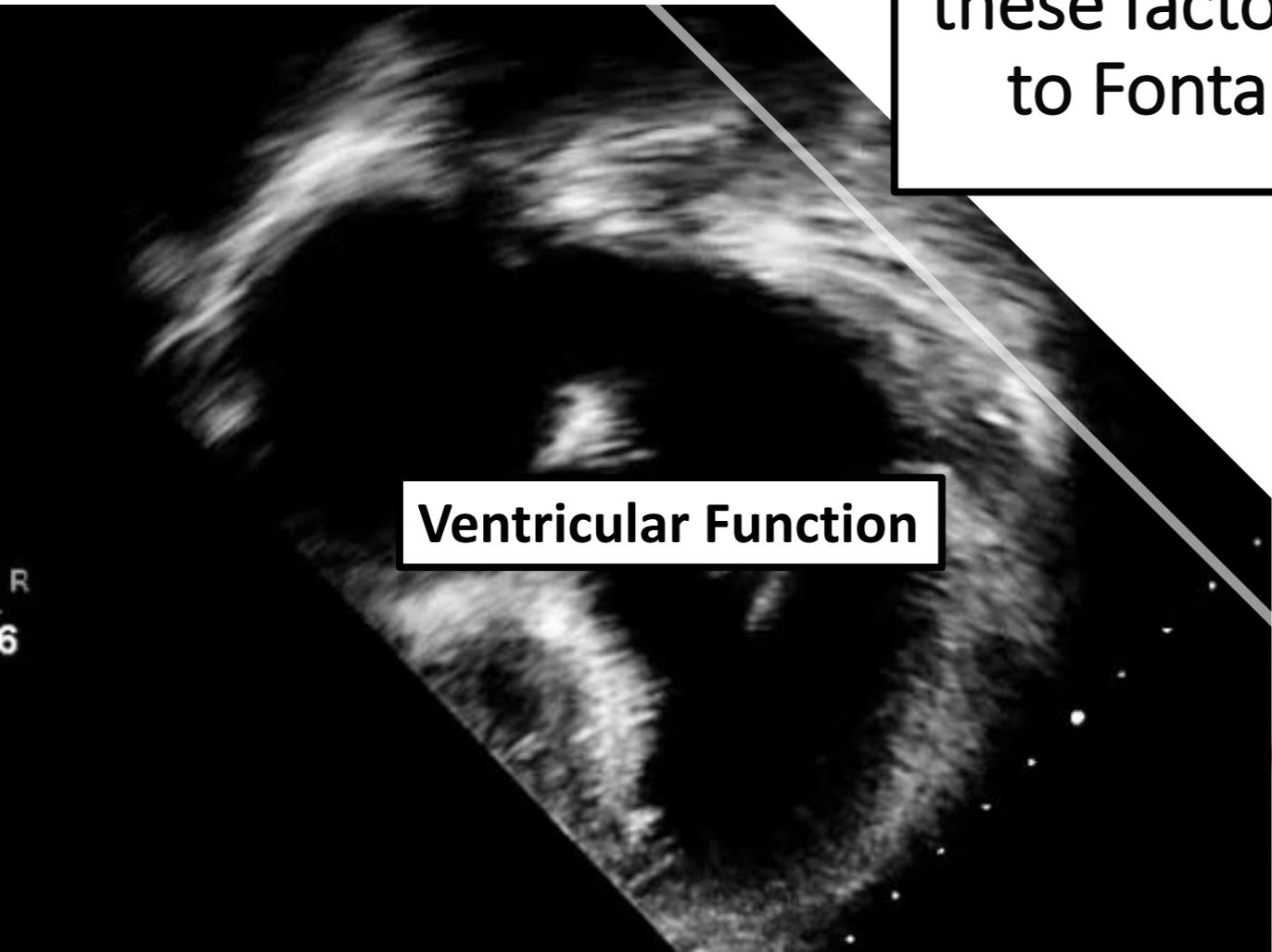
Fontan patients requiring hospitalisation due to heart failure have a high mortality

24% at 1 year
35% at 3 years

(CONCOR) Zomer et al. Int J Cardiol 2013



Disturbance of any of these factors can lead to Fontan Failure





Fontan failure with **preserved** ventricular function



Fontan failure with **impaired** ventricular function

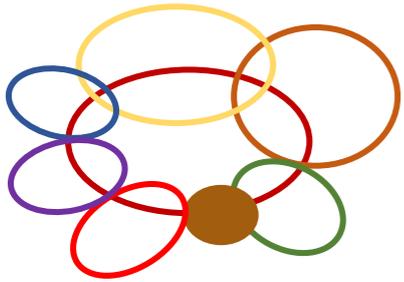
Two Types of Fontan Failure

Fontan Failure with **Preserved** SV Function



- ✓ Sinus Rhythm
- ✗ **CVP and PVR**
- ✓ Ventricular Function
- ✓ Valves

Osteoporosis



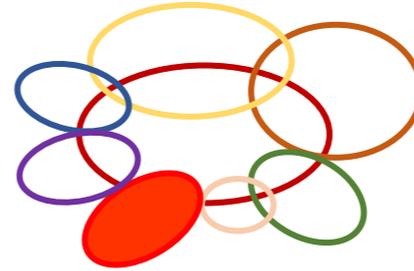
- Treatment of PLE
- Diet
- Vitamin D + Ca
- Exercise

Coagulation disorders due to:

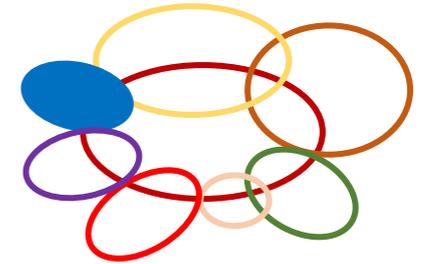
- Pro-inflammatory condition
- Low flow
- Liver dysfunction + portal hypertension
- PLE

Management:

- VKA, ASA, DOAC



Plastic Bronchitis

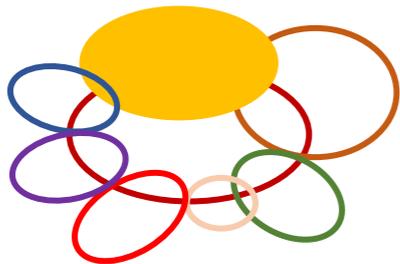


Management:

- Diuretics + MRA
- Bronchodilators
- Physiotherapy
- Diet
- Catheter intervention on lymphobronchial communications

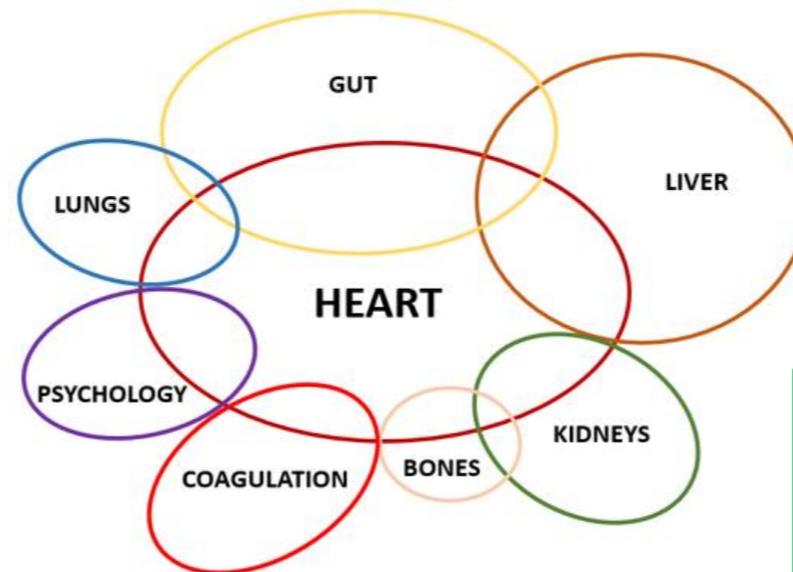
Protein Losing Enteropathy

- ↑ Venous Pressure
- Lymphatic congestion
- Mesenteric vasc inflammation



Management:

- diet, medication, cardiac causes, anaemia, sleep apnoea



Psychology

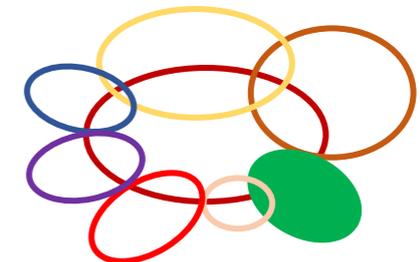
- Poorer QOL
- Negative Illness perception

Management

- ?Physical Activity ?Transition

Renal Dysfunction

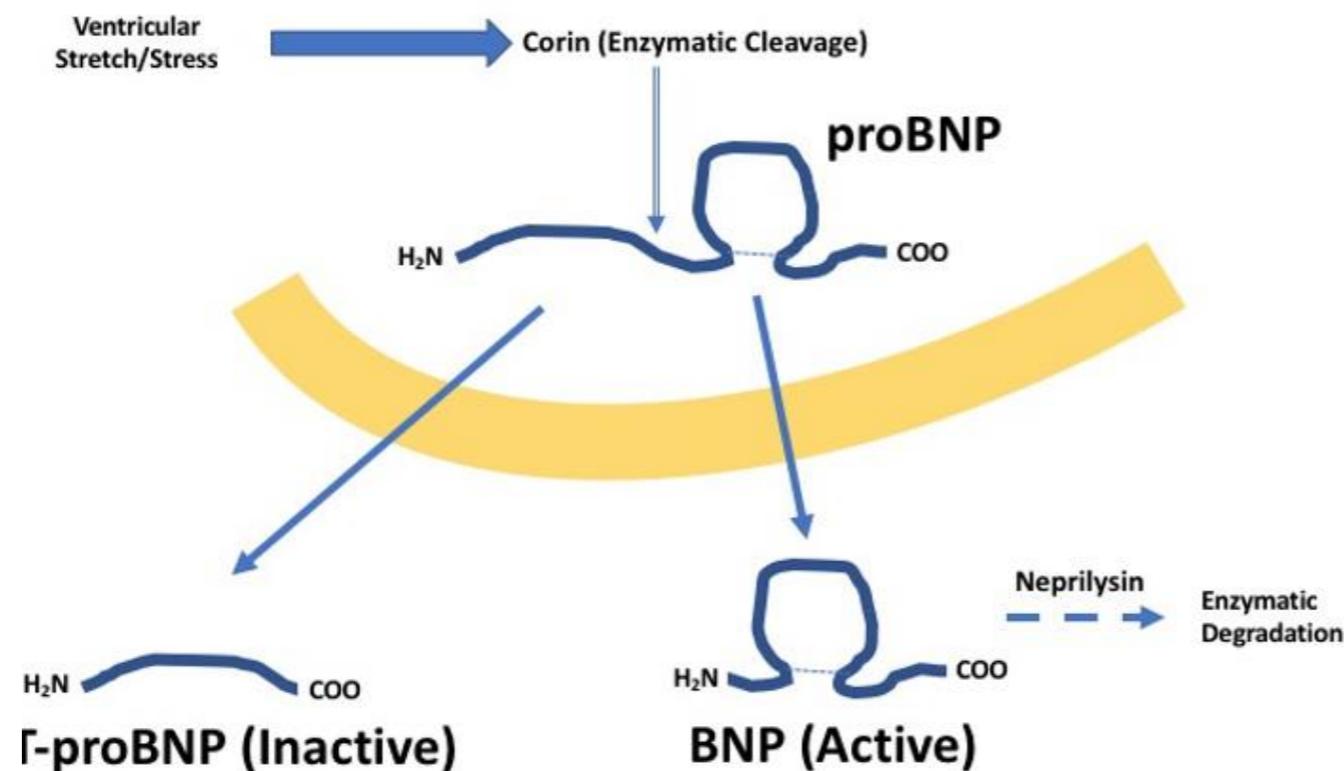
Reduced blood flow, venous congestion, cyanosis
Autonomic dysfunction
Extracellular fluid retention





**When does
Fontan heart
failure
management
start?**

The Role of BNP in Fontan?



- Higher in AP Fontan
- Normal in majority up to 15 years after TCPC
- Predictor of late morbidity and mortality
- But not **sensitive**

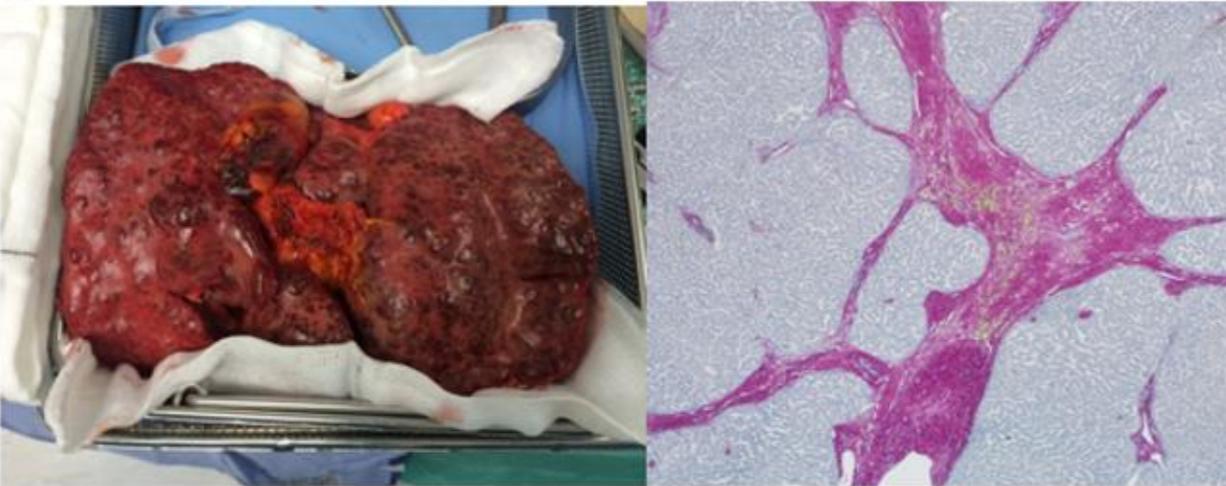
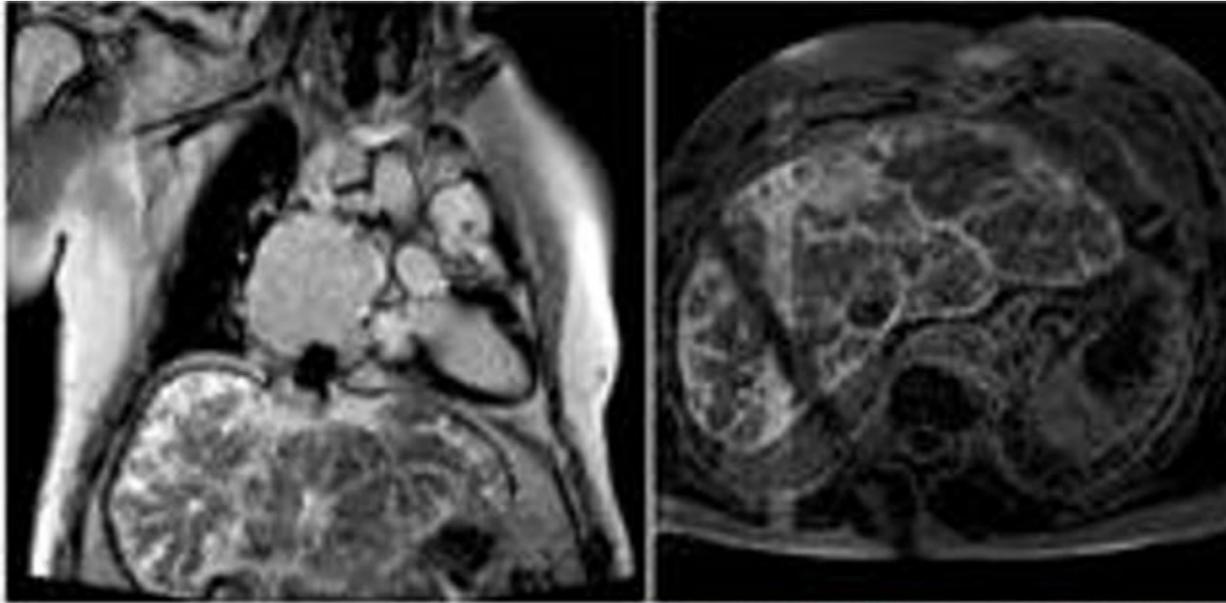
Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing



- **Strong predictors of death and transplantation:**
 - Declining peak VO_2
 - Peak $\text{VO}_2 < 16.6 \text{ mL/kg/min}$
 - Peak heart rate $< 122 \text{ bpm}$,
 - Heart rate reserve $< 72 \text{ bpm}$
 - Exercise Oscillatory Ventilation



**Single Measures less Helpful.....Surveillance
and Longitudinal Measurement is Key**



Liver Disease is
Universal and often
progresses Silently

- Monitor progression
- Detect hepatocellular carcinoma early



Osteoporosis



- Treatment of PLE
- Diet
- Vitamin D + Ca
- Exercise

Coagulation disorders due to:

- Pro-inflammatory condition
- Low flow
- Liver dysfunction + portal hypertension
- PLE

Management:

- VKA, ASA, DOAC



Plastic Bronchitis



Management:

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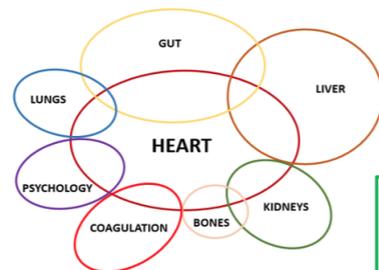
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Psychology

- Poorer QOL
 - Negative Illness perception
- Management**
- ?Physical Activity ?Transition

Renal Dysfunction

Reduced blood flow, venous congestion, cyanosis
Autonomic dysfunction
Extracellular fluid retention



Fontan Failure with **Impaired** SV Function

Medical Therapy

Betablockers

- Carvedilol: **Ishibashi et al.**, *Circ J* 2012

ACE inhibitors

- Enalapril: **Hsu et al.**, *Circulation* 2010

MRA

- Spironolactone: **Mahle et al.**, *Congenit Heart Dis* 2009

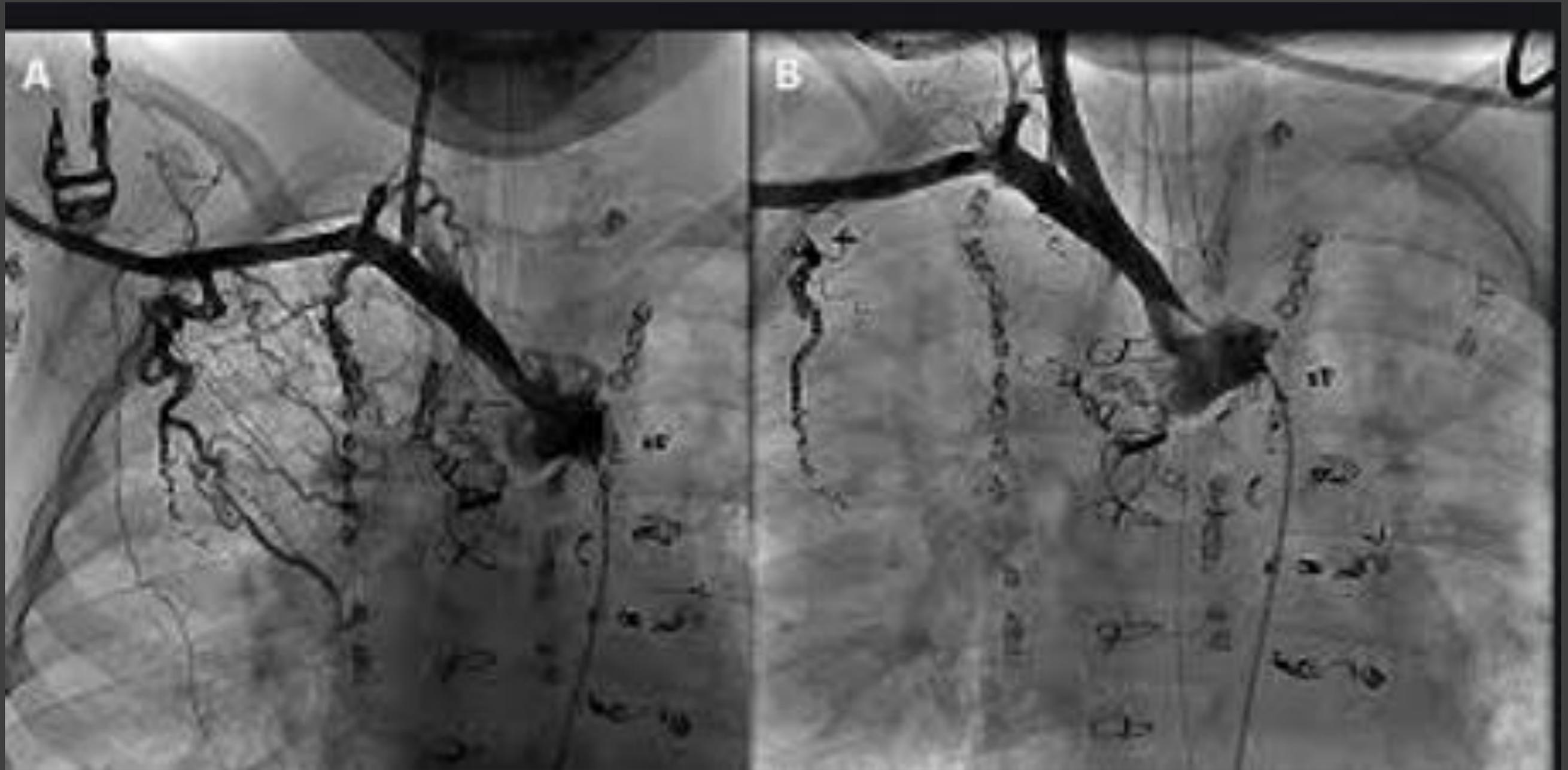
Diuretics

- Risk of reduced preload with cardio-renal syndrome

PDE-5

- Sildenafil: **Giardini et al.**, *Eur Heart J* 2008





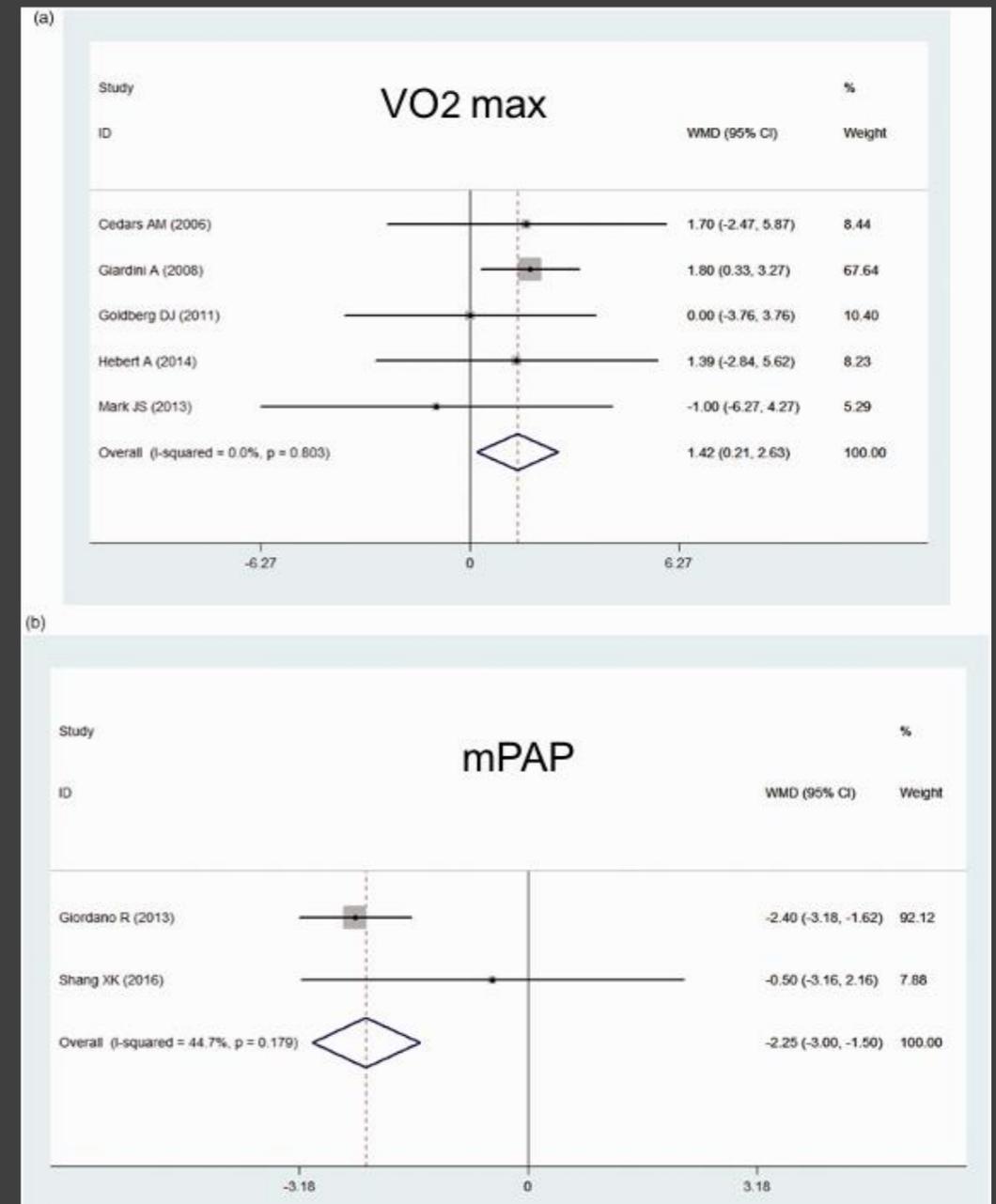
Fontan Failure
with **Impaired**
SV Function

Consider coil embolization of AP collaterals

Fontan Failure with Preserved SV Function

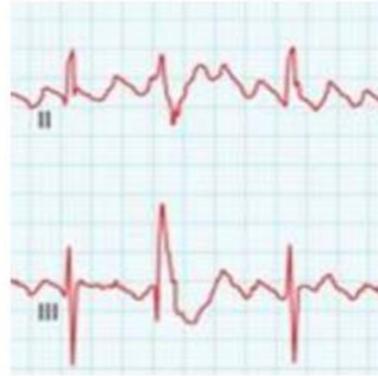
Creation of Fontan fenestration

Pulmonary vasodilator therapy

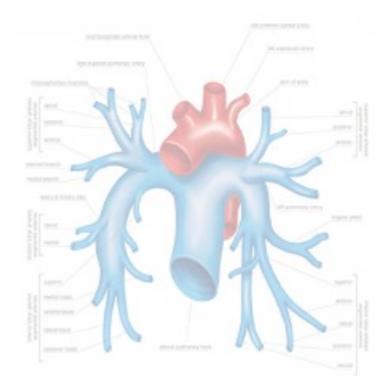


Disturbance
of any of
the
Following
Factors can
lead to
Fontan
Failure

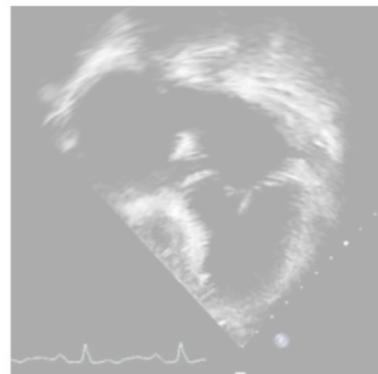
Medication
DCC
Ablation
Conversion



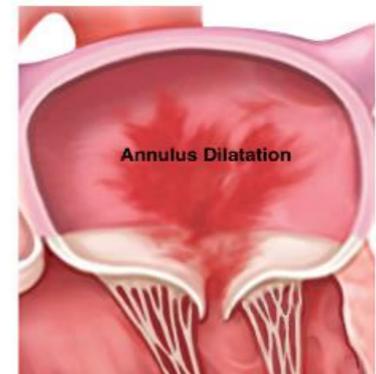
Sinus Rhythm



CVP and PVR



Ventricular Function



Valves

Conventional
Intervention
or
Surgery

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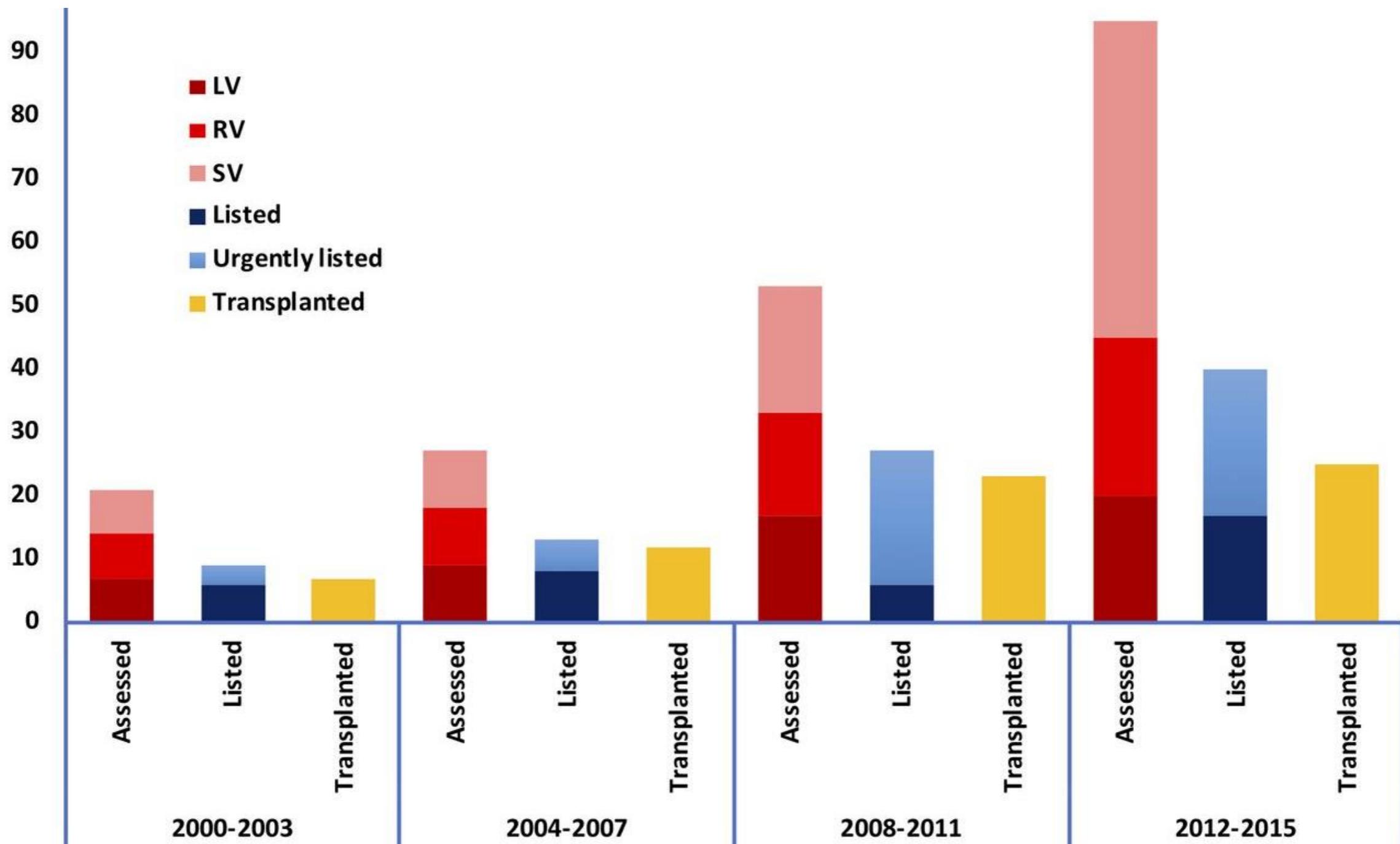
Advanced Fontan Failure Therapies



Transplant



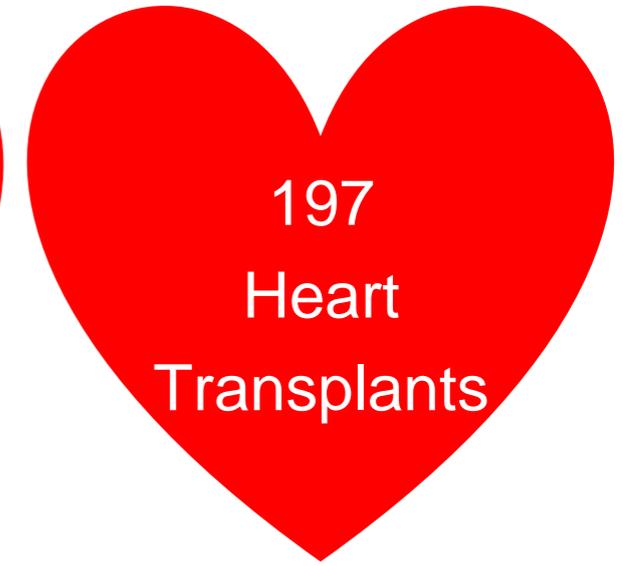
**Mechanical Circulatory
Support**



Trends in Assessments for OHT Freeman Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne 2000-2015

Crossland DS et al. Heart 2019

Challenges



- Complex Anatomy
- Venous Access
- Previous Sternotomies
- Collaterals
- FALD
- Cardiac Cachexia
- Psychology/Support

Early Referral is Key



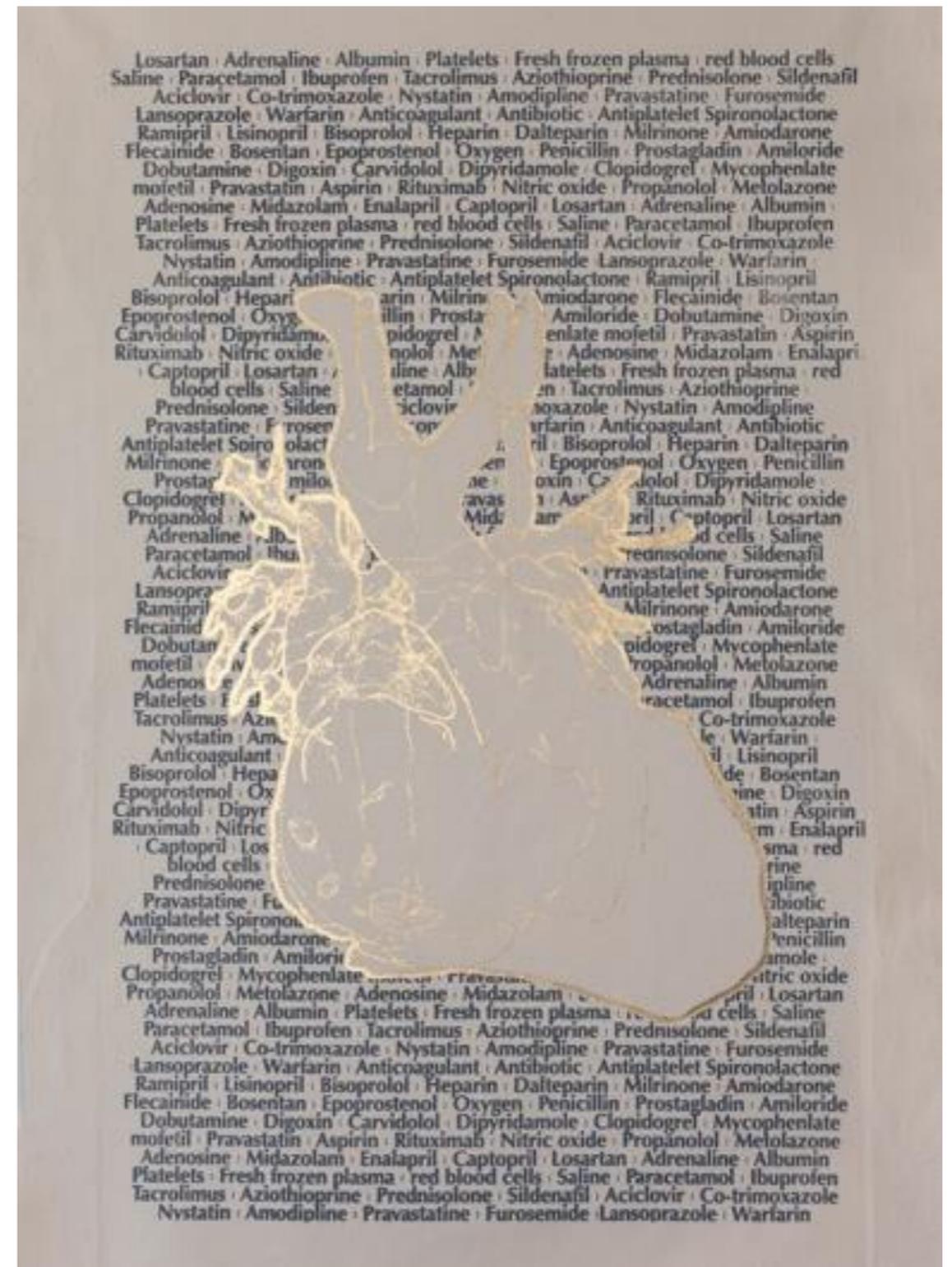
- Is there a perception gap between what we think is important and what patients think is important?
- Most of our evidence is focused on mortality – is it the right outcome?
- What do patients really think/feel/want?

What Matters to Fontan Patients?

The Future for the Patient



Regular follow-up
Healthy lifestyle
Participation in
Research



Medication by Sophie Layton
www.insidetheheart.org

Thank You



NENC-CHDN
North East and North Cumbria Congenital Heart Disease Network

@NENC_CHDN (Twitter)

@NENC.CHDN (Facebook)