

Sudden Death in Congenital Heart Disease:

What do epidemiologic studies tell us?

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Disclosures



- No financial conflicts
- Excessive fun dancing with Medtronic employee last night though



Case study

- 22 yo medical student with repaired ASD, pacemaker for advanced 2nd degree AV block
- Family History: Father with heart block,
 2 sisters with ASDs, cousin with
 tricuspid atresia
 - Sudden death in father after ENT surgery



Case study

- Patient experienced sudden death
 - Autopsy showed no obvious cause
 - Pacemaker interrogation unrevealing, working properly, had been checked 2 months before
- NKx2.5 mutation found in affected family
- 3 more family members died suddenly
- Lesion: epidemiology informs our practice in part, Genetics in part

Complexities of adult CHD that impact survival



- Initial anatomy and genetic make-up
 - eg ToF variants, NKx2.5
- Surgical history, quality of repair
 - eg scars that cause reentry tachycardia
- Late hemodynamic and arrhythmic effects
 - eg poor valve function resulting in ventricular dilation

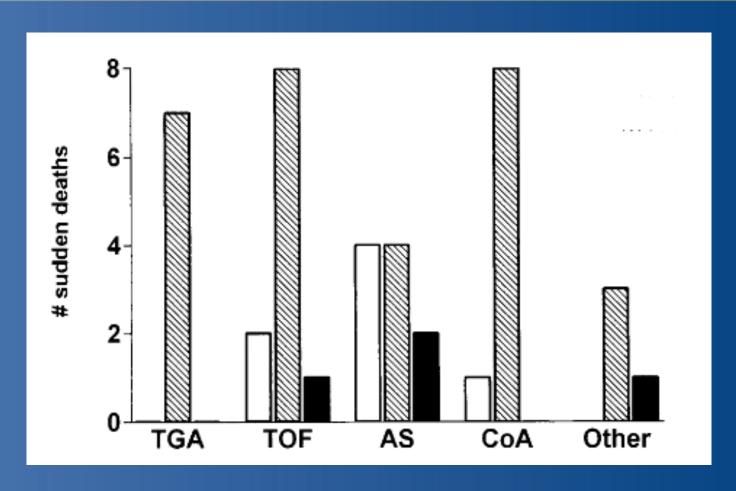




- Silka, et al 1998: 3,589 patients s/p CHD surgery at <19 yo in single US state, 1958-1996
- 41 unexpected late deaths
 - Almost all in tetralogy, transposition, aortic stenosis, coarctation
 - Event rate 1/454 pt-years in these 4 dx
 - Event rate for all others 1/7174 pt-years



Sudden death clustered

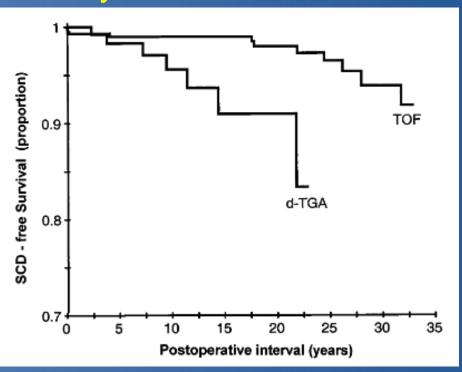


Hatched: arrhythmia, Open: circulatory, Dark: CHF

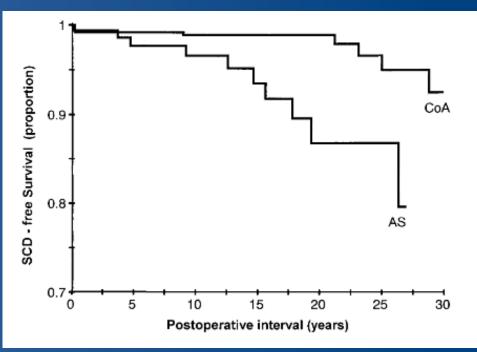
Kaplan-Meier survival curves



Cyanotic defects



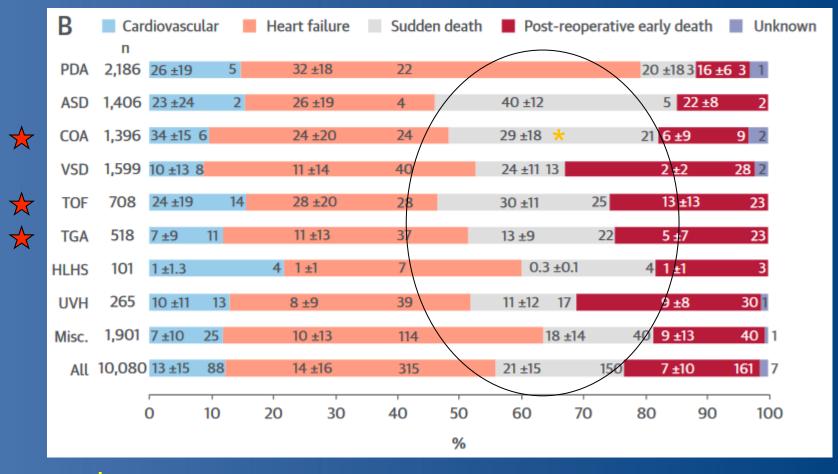
Left sided obstructive lesions



Late Causes of Death After Pediatric Cardia (2) JOHNS HOPKINS Surgery: A 60-Year Population-Based Study

- Survey of all late deaths following CHD surgery under 15 yo in Finland 1953-2009
- Total population 10,964 patients
 - All-cause late mortality 10%, cardiac 6.6%
 - Sudden death in 1.5%
 - 40 yr freedom from SCD 99% for simple defects, 91% for severe defects

Same trends as Silka paper over (a) JOHNS HOPKINS the duration of the study





Marked decrease in SCD in later cohort



TABLE 3 Incidence of	f CHD-Related Deaths by	Time Period of Operation
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	Cardiovascular Death Incidence/1,000 PY		Heart Failure Death Incidence/1,000 PY		Sudden Death Incidence/1,000 PY		Post-Reoperative Early Death Incidence/1,000 PY	
Defect	1953 to 1989	1990 to 2009	1953 to 1989	1990 to 2009	1953 to 1989	1990 to 2009	1953 to 1989	1990 to 2009
PDA	0.07	0	0.31	0	0.03	0.13	0.04	0
ASD	0.08	0	0.15	0	0.23	0	0.04	0
COA	0.20	0	0.67	0.58	0.67 —	→ 0.14	0.20	0.29
VSD	0.33	0.08*	1.42	0.84*	0.61 —	→ 0†	1.13	0.34‡
TOF	0.85	0.78	1.94	0.78	1.94 —	→ 0	1.55	0.78*
TGA	1.28	0.95	4.81	2.21†	3.53 —	→ 0‡	2.41	2.52
UVH	3.50	3.47	11.51	9.26	4.50	4.63	9.01	6.95
Misc	0.62	0.83	3.10	2.95†	1.24	0.68	1.16	0.91*

^{*}p < 0.05. †p < 0.01. ‡p < 0.0001.

CHD = congenital heart defect; other abbreviations as in Tables 1 and 2.

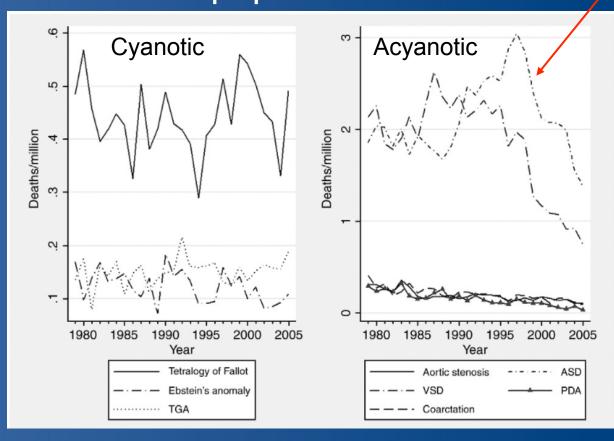
Decreasing mortality associated with adult congenital heart disease

Pillutla et al, Ann Thorac Surg, 2003

Looked at trends in the US population from

1979 to 2005

In adults, overall decline in death rates in VSD, Ebsteins, coarctation and aortic stenosis (not specific for SCD)



Netherlands data



- 8595 ACHD patients, mean f/u 37 months
 - 2.7% mortality, mean age 48 years
 - 22% of deaths were sudden (<1% of population experienced SCD over this limited time frame)
 - 10% of these occurred during exercise
 - Ebsteins, DORV, TGA, VSD, aortic stenosis had more SCD than other lesions

("vascular" deaths not included in SCD)

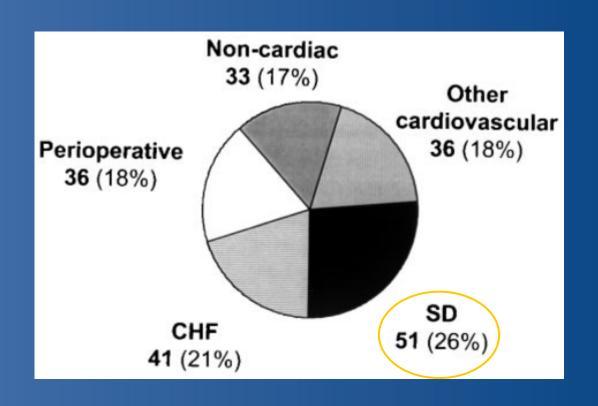
Non-population based



- Toronto ACHD experience, 1981-1996
 - 2,609 patients
 - Data on 197/199 patients who died
 - 65% of deaths were cardiac
 - -26% sudden deaths (~2% of entire population)
 - –New groups emerge in this older cohort:
 - » Ebstein's, L-TGA, as well as coarctation, AS and tetralogy

Toronto series: mechanisms of A JOHNS HOPKINS sudden death in ACHD patients





Lesion specific: tetralogy of Fallot



- Ghai et al, 2002: 12 ToF pts with SCD compared with 125 without
- Pts with SCD more likely to have:
 - Moderate to severe PR
 - History of sustained ventricular tachycardia
 - QRS duration >180 msec
 - Left ventricular dysfunction

Combined positive predictive value 66%, negative predictive 93%

Multicenter tetralogy of Fallot data

 Gatzoulis et al: 793 tetralogy pts with no heart block or clinical arrhythmias

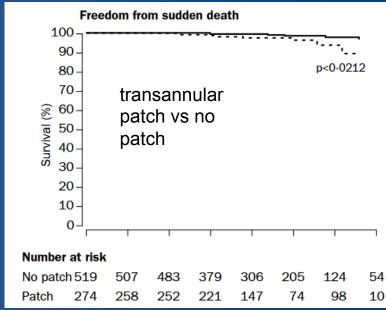
Mean time from repair 21 years, 10 yr window

1985-1995

- 16 pts (2%) died suddenly

- Risk factors for SCD
 - Older age at repair
 - QRS duration >180 msec & increased rate of change in QRSd





Risk of sudden cardiac death in **D-TGA** with atrial switch surgery



Overall SCD rates in adults ~5%

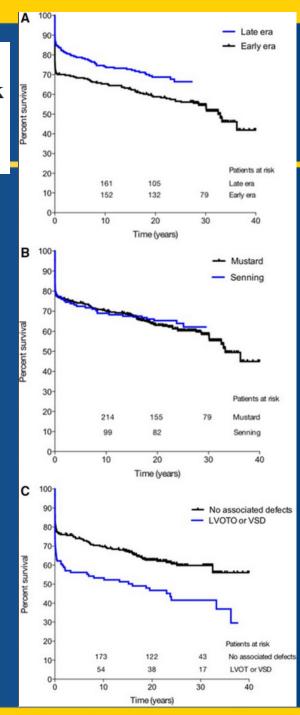
- Wheeler, et al 2014: 89 adult d-TGA
 - >5.6% sudden deaths, no therapies in 5 ICD pts
- Roubertie et al 2011: 125 Senning survivors
 - >4% sudden deaths (4%)
- Lange et al 2006: 417 pts: 329 Senning, 88 Mustard
 - ▶5% sudden late deaths, > late mortality in Mustard, VSD

Long-Term Outcome of Mustard/Senning Correction for Transposition of the Great Arteries in Sweden and Denmark

Niels Vejlstrup, MD, PhD; Keld Sørensen, MD, DMSc; Eva Mattsson, MD, PhD; Ulf Thilén, MD, PhD; Per Kvidal, MD; Bengt Johansson, MD, PhD; Kasper Iversen, MD, DMSc; Lars Søndergaard, MD, DMSc; Mikael Dellborg, MD; Peter Eriksson, MD

468 Mustard/Senning patients, 1967-2003

- Follow-up in 2008
- After initial perioperative mortality, no significant differences in survival based on era of surgery, type of surgery, or associated defects







- Epidemiology data suggests higher risk of SCD in coarctation, aortic stenosis, tetralogy of Fallot and transposition, probably Ebsteins', univentricular, L-TGA
- Death rates may be declining
- Some risk factors are apparent, best defined for tetralogy
- Constantly changing substrate

Thank you very much!







