

ANZ Fontan registry

Tom Gentles

Paediatric Cardiologist

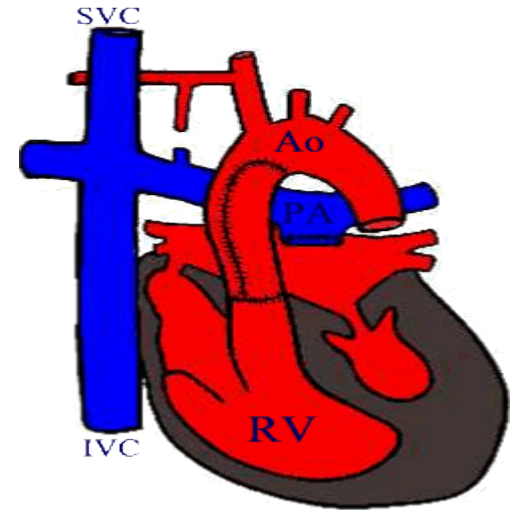
Green Lane Paediatric and Congenital Cardiac Service

Starship Children's Hospital



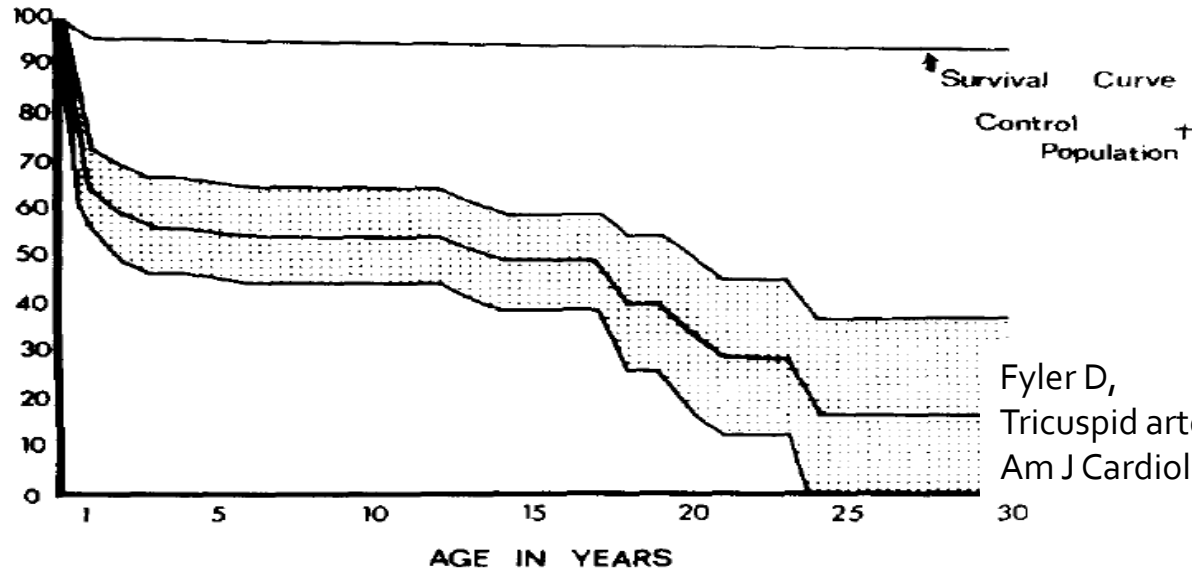
What is a Fontan Circulation?

- Systemic venous return bypasses the heart and goes direct to the lungs
- There is no subpulmonary ventricle



What is a Fontan Circulation?

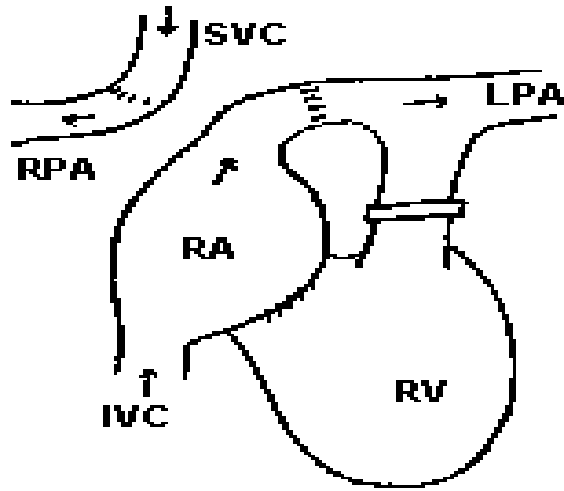
- Response to a very poor outcome



Fyler D,
Tricuspid atresia clinical course in 101 patients
Am J Cardiol 1975

What is the Fontan procedure?

- A novel solution to a desparate situation

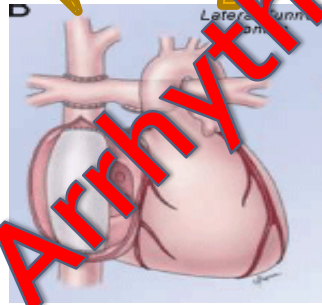


What is the Fontan procedure?

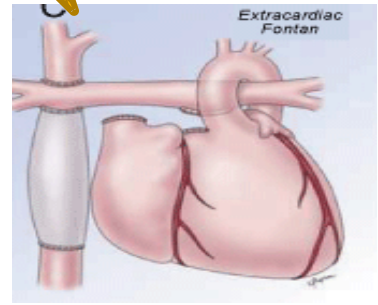
- Evolving treatment pathway
 - Technical modifications attempted to overcome adverse consequences



1970' mid/late 80's
RA-PA connection



Mid/late 80's to mid 90's
Lateral tunnel



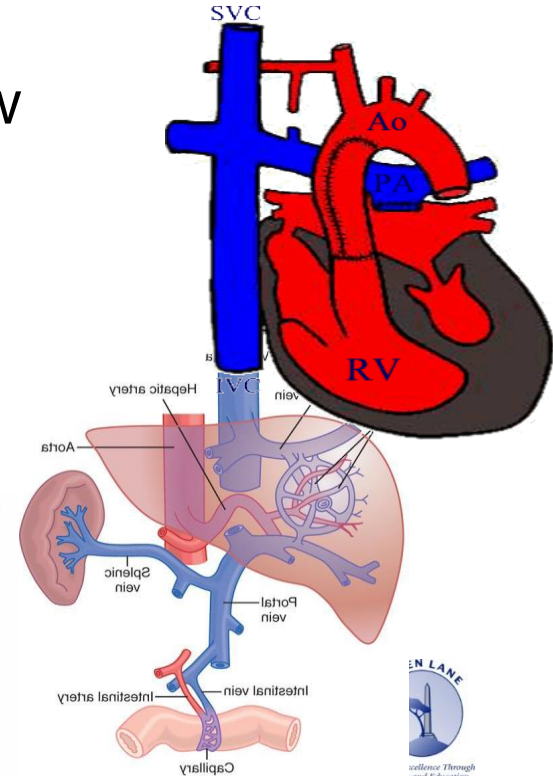
Mid 90's to present
External conduit

Arrhythmia
Thrombosis

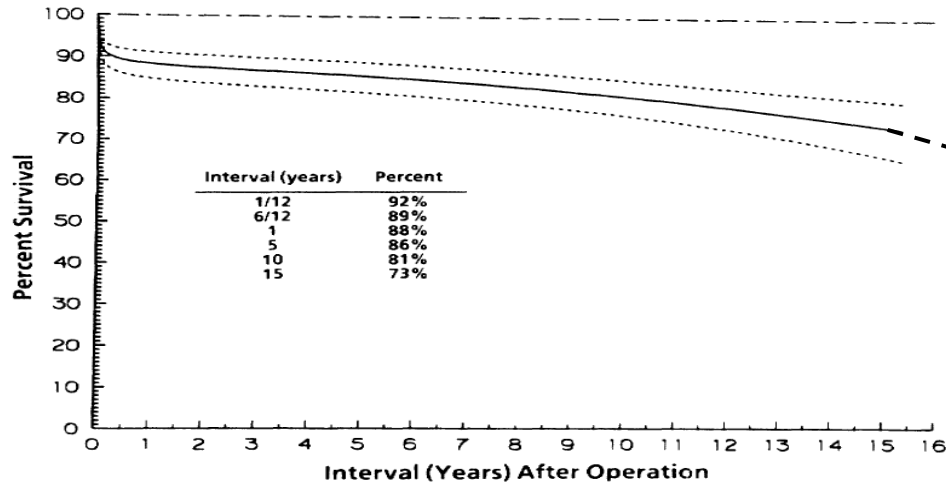
Arrhythmia

Consequences of the Fontan Circulation

- Elevated central venous pressure and low cardiac output
- Reduced exercise capacity
- Insidious progressive end-organ damage
 - Liver kidney
 - GI tract
 - Myocardium



Outcome after a "perfect" Fontan





■ BUT!!

- Perceptions are biased by patients with difficult problems
- Most the studies are from large quaternary referral centres with a potential bias toward more complex patients

ANZ Fontan Registry

fontanregistry.com



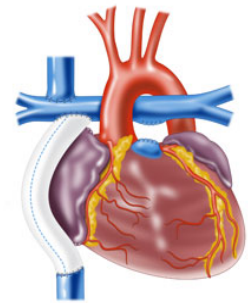
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Fontan Registry

Fontan Registry



Heart disease is the leading cause of child death in Australia, accounting for one in three childhood deaths. While some patients require only minor surgical procedures, others need major operations to improve their health. Researchers are studying the outcomes of one of these operations, known as the Fontan procedure. A lot of patients born with abnormal hearts cannot have their heart repaired with two pumping chambers (ventricles) like everybody else. Most of them are born without part or all of one pumping chamber. They are said to have a single ventricle. These patients with the most complex forms of heart disease can lead an almost normal life after the Fontan operation, in which the blood to the lungs is redirected to bypass the heart.

Since its conception 40 years ago, the Fontan procedure has given a lifeline to an increasing number of children, allowing them grow and enjoy a good quality of life. However, there are still many unanswered questions about their long-term health prospects.

To find out how we can help these patients in the future, a registry has been established to collect health information on all Fontan patients living in Australia and New Zealand. It is hoped this information will help researchers and doctors determine the medical needs of patients to improve their long-term health and life expectancy.



ANZ Fontan Registry

fontanregistry.com

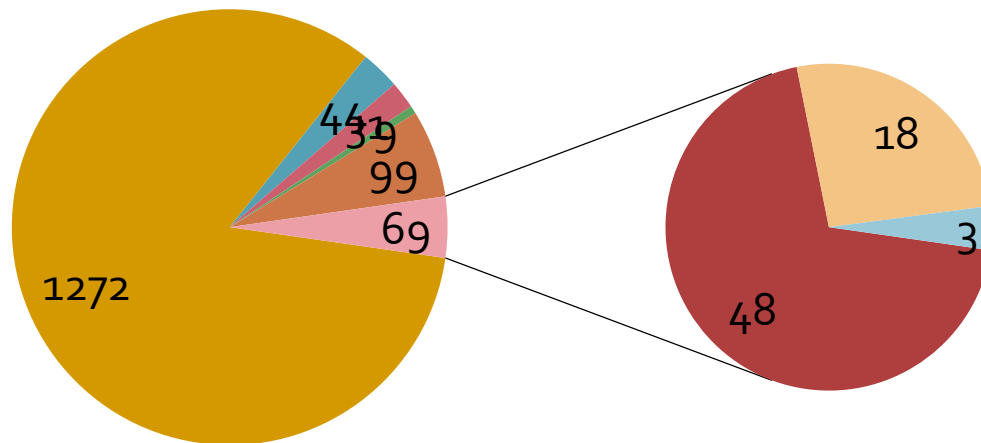
- How many people have a Fontan circulation in Australia and NZ?
- How are they doing?
- Are they having regular check-ups?
- Centres in Australia and NZ do things differently
 - Are any of these “variances” associated with superior outcomes?

The ANZ Fontan Registry

- Largest population-based registry of Fontan patients
- >25 publications so far
 - Long term outcome
 - Burden of disease



Registry Participation



Consented

Taken Down

Refused

Waiver of consent

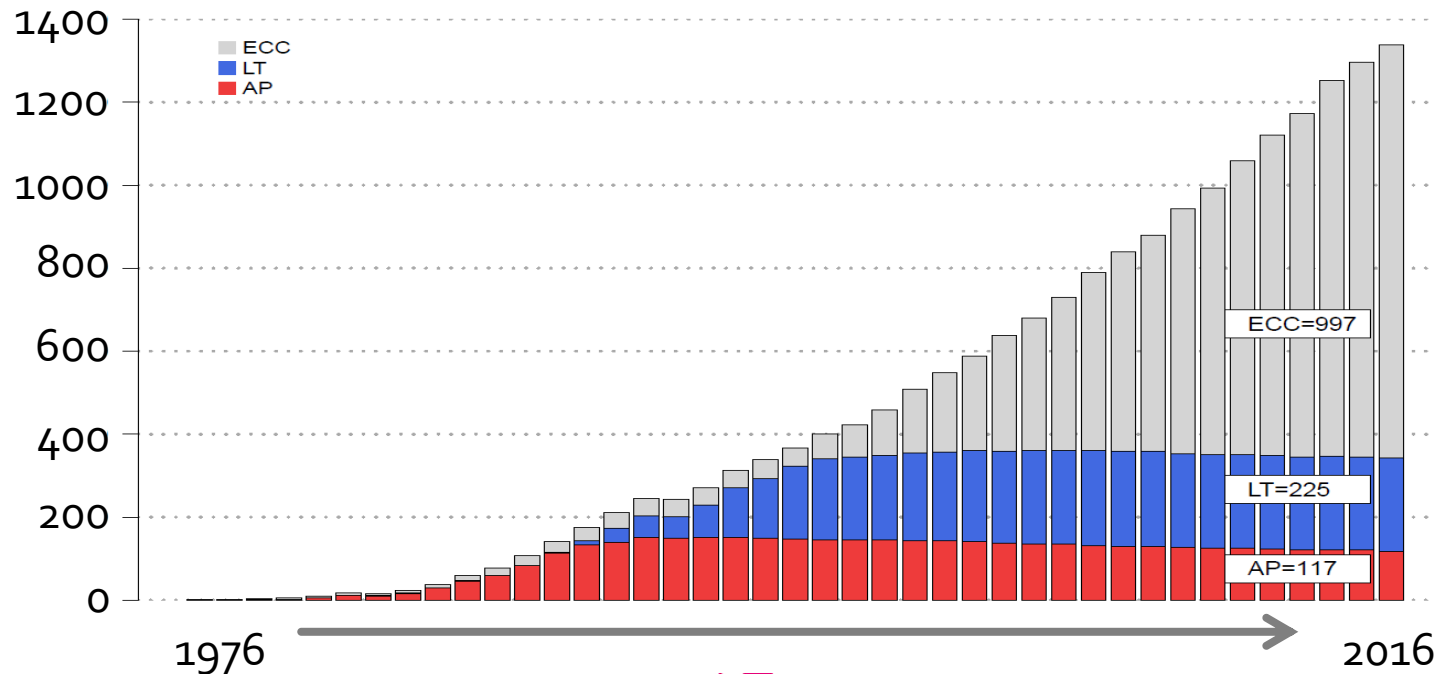
Deceased

Withdrawn

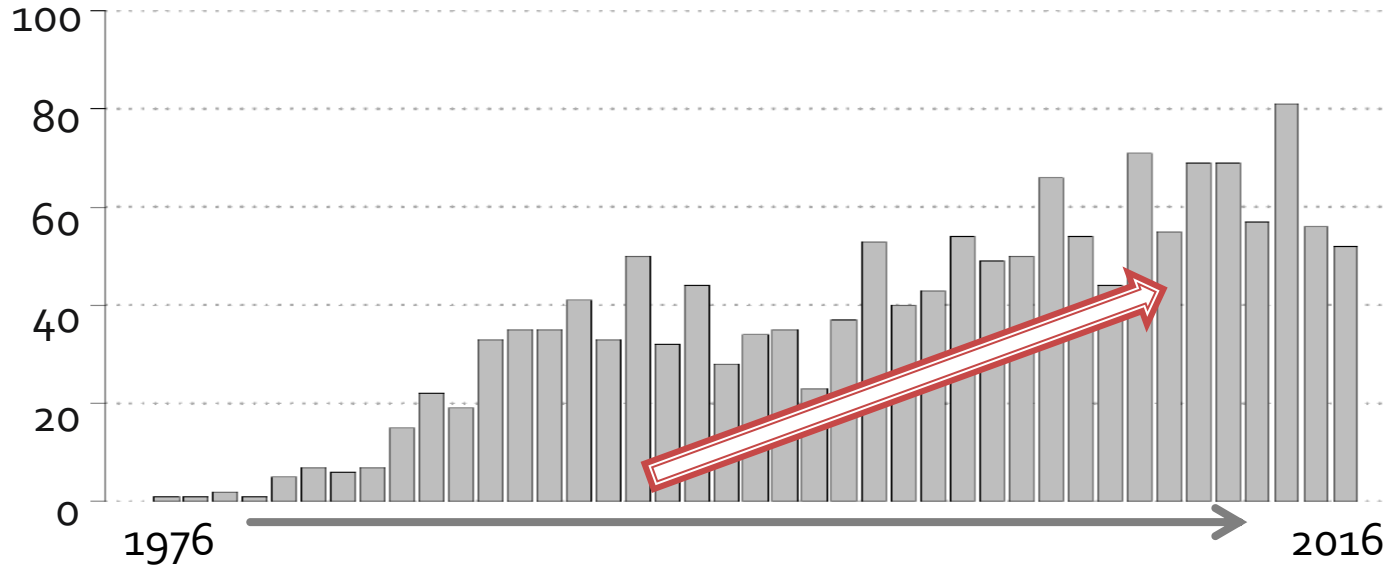
Transplanted

Not Consented "Other"

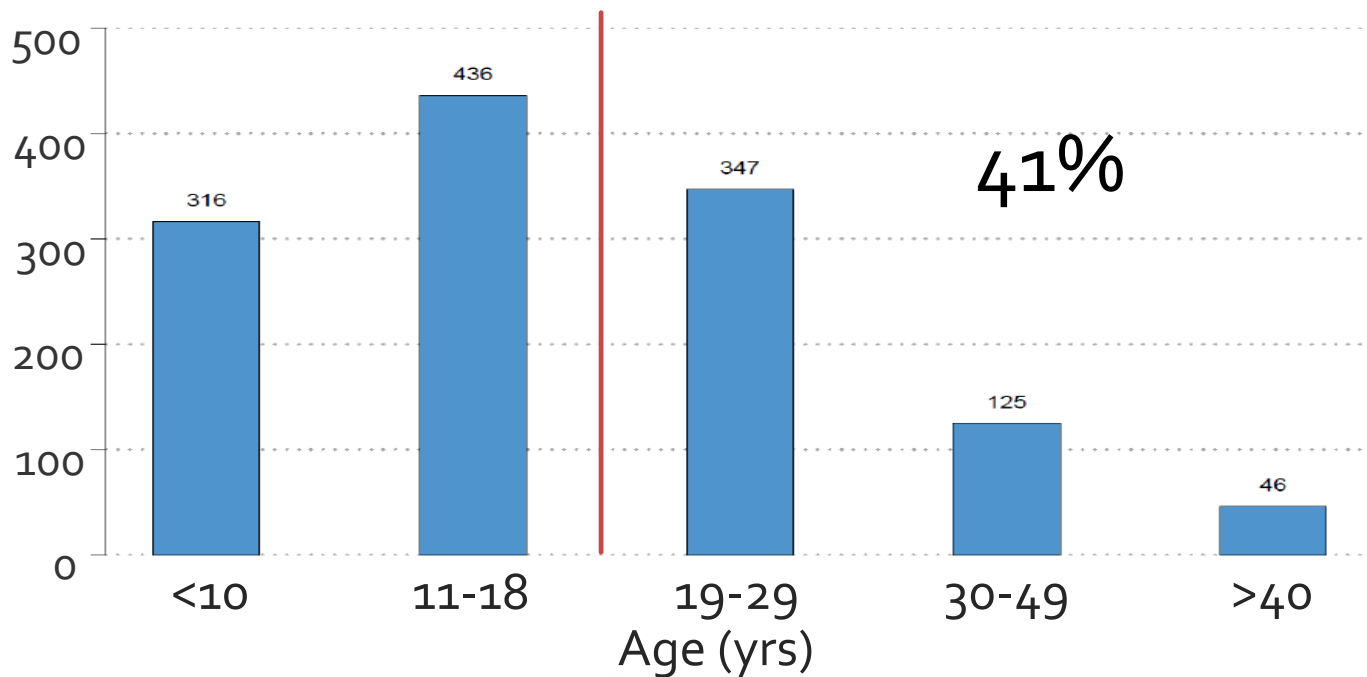
Increasing numbers living with a Fontan circulation

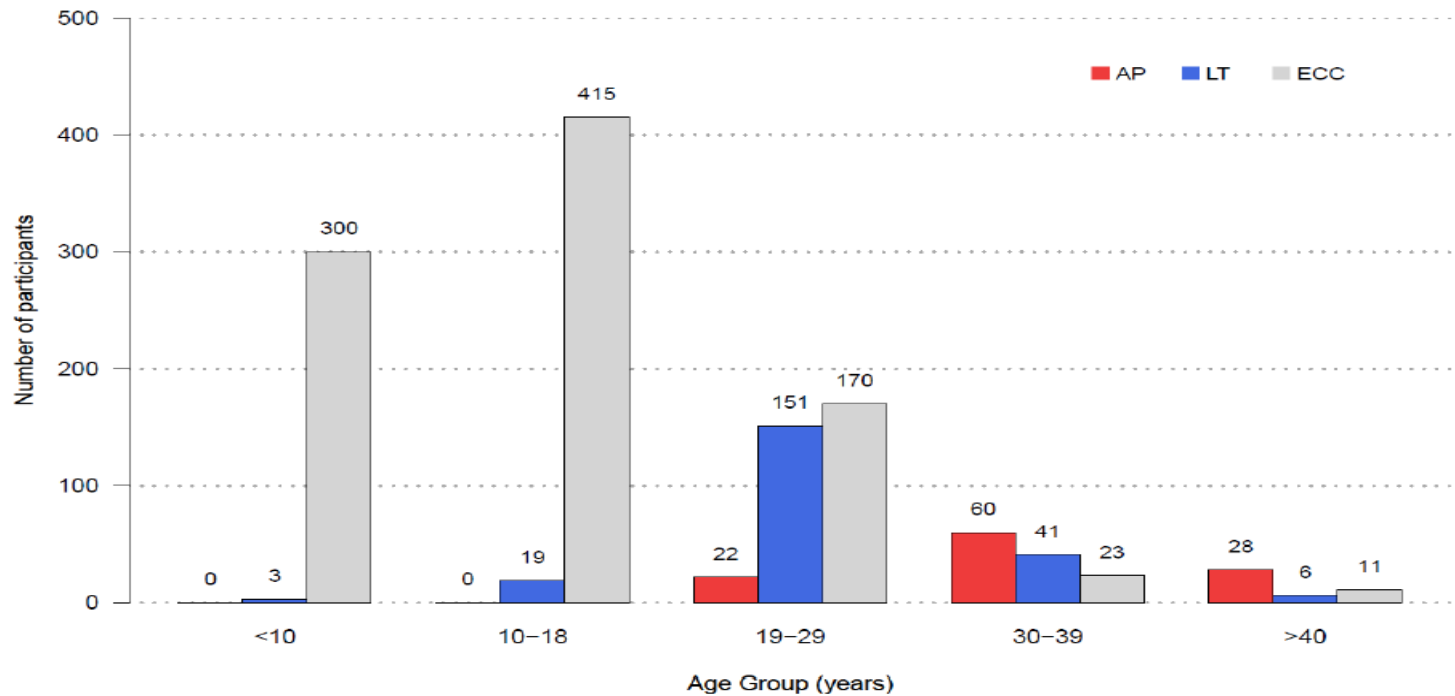


ANZ Fontan surgeries by year



ANZ Fontan Registry: Age

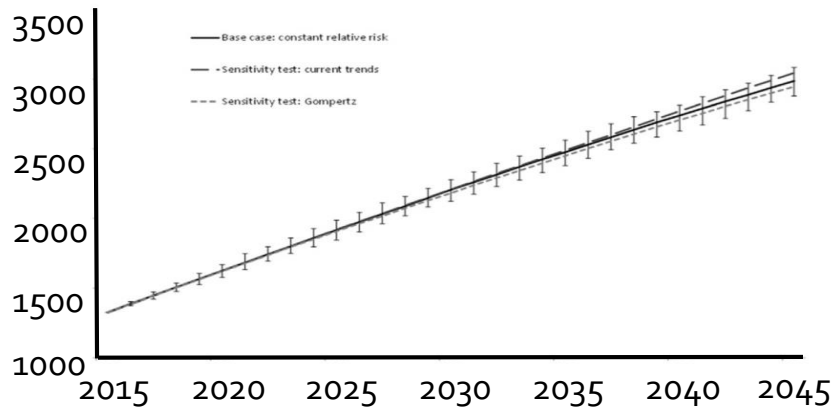




The Fontan epidemic: Population projections from the Australia and New Zealand Fontan Registry

C. Schilling et al. / International Journal of Cardiology 219 (2016) 14–19

Living population

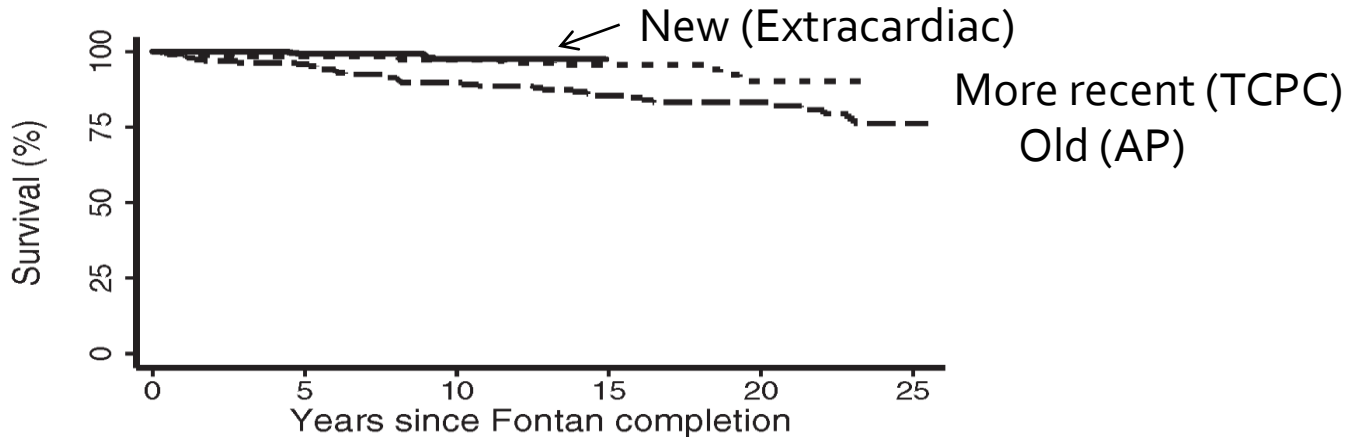


	Survivors	Per 100,000	Average age
2014	1265	4.5	18
2025	1917	5.8	23
2045	2986	7.2	31

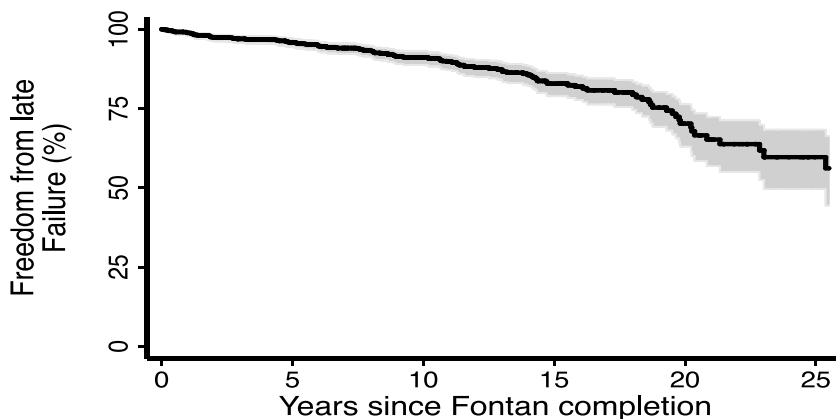
Satisfactory survival 15-20 years out

Redefining Expectations of Long-Term Survival After the Fontan Procedure

Twenty-Five Years of Follow-Up From the Entire Population of Australia and New Zealand



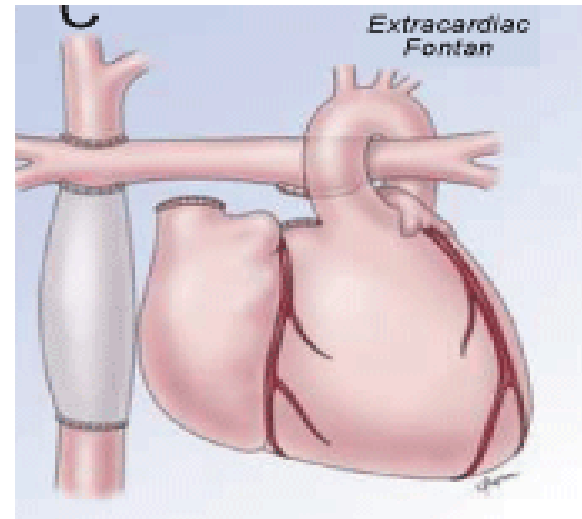
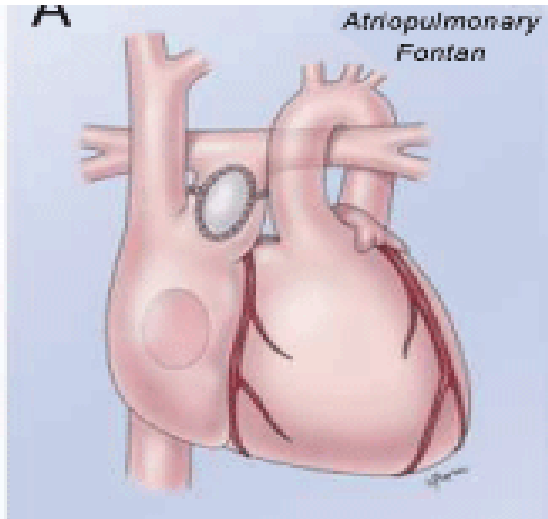
Significant on-going risk of failure



Death/transplant
Takedown
Protein losing enteropathy
Plastic bronchitis
NYHA Class 3 and 4

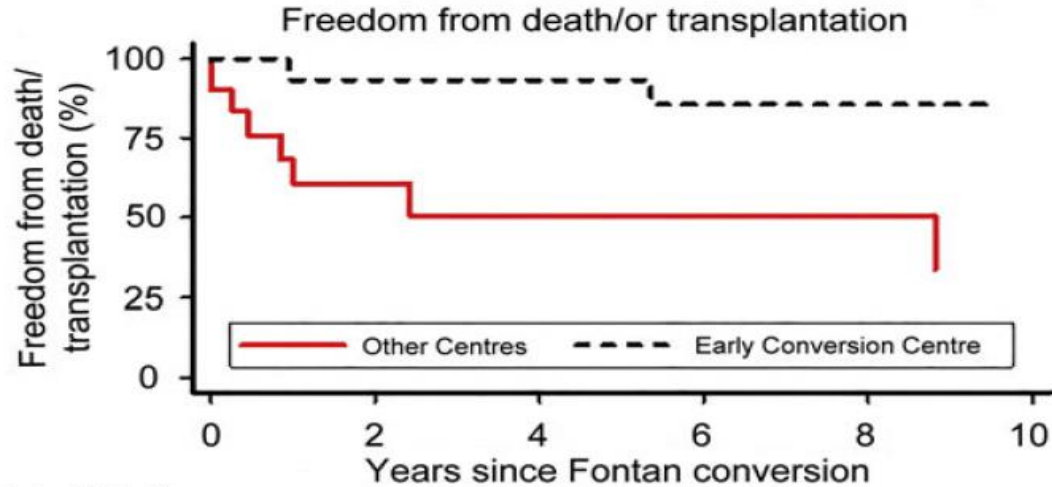
Freedom from failure		95% CI
10 years	91 %	89 – 93%
15 years	83%	79 – 86%
20 years	70%	63 - 76%
25 years	56%	44 – 66%

Fontan Conversion

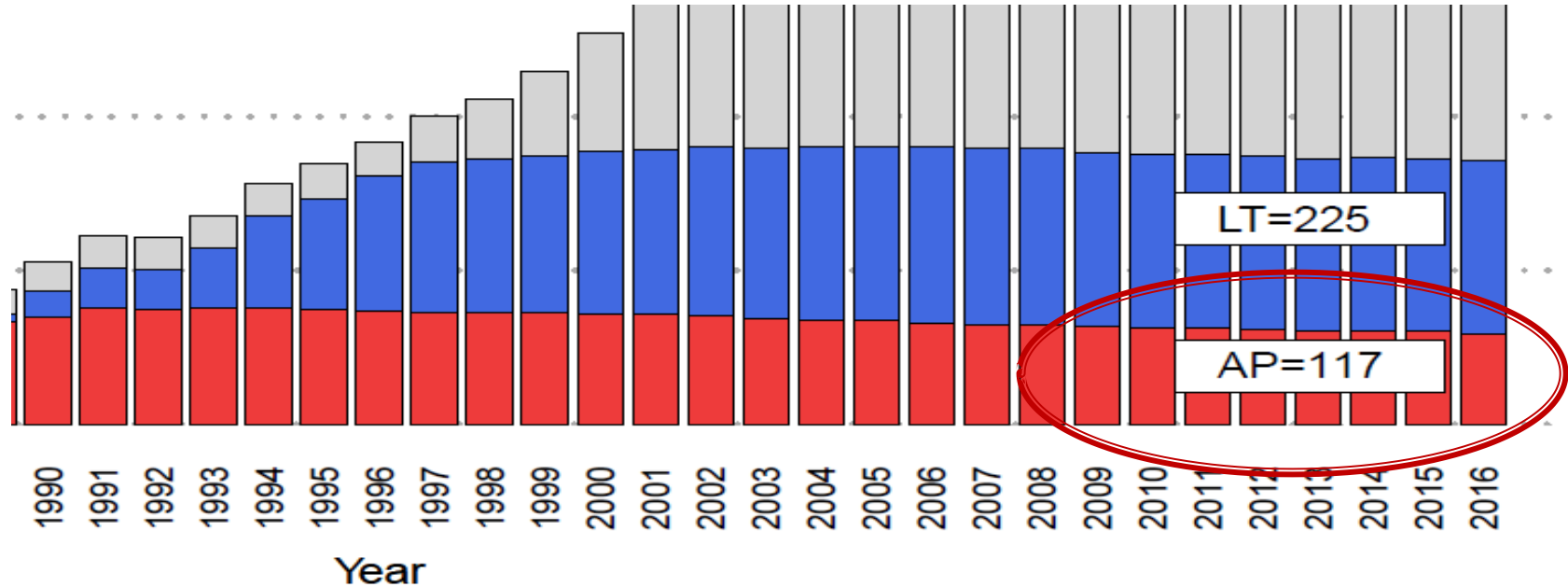


Fontan "conversion"

- Best done before there are too many complicating factors

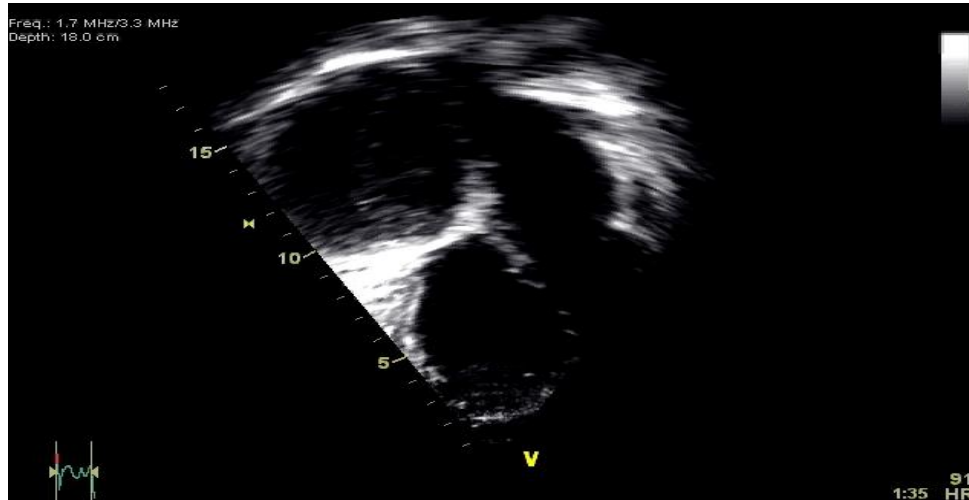


AP Fontan survivors



Thrombosis

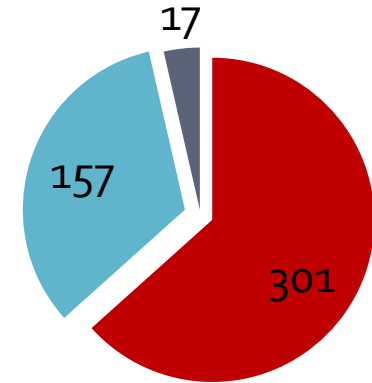
- Increased risk of thrombosis
 - Venous stasis and procoagulants



No difference between aspirin and warfarin after extracardiac Fontan in a propensity score analysis of 475 patients

Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2016

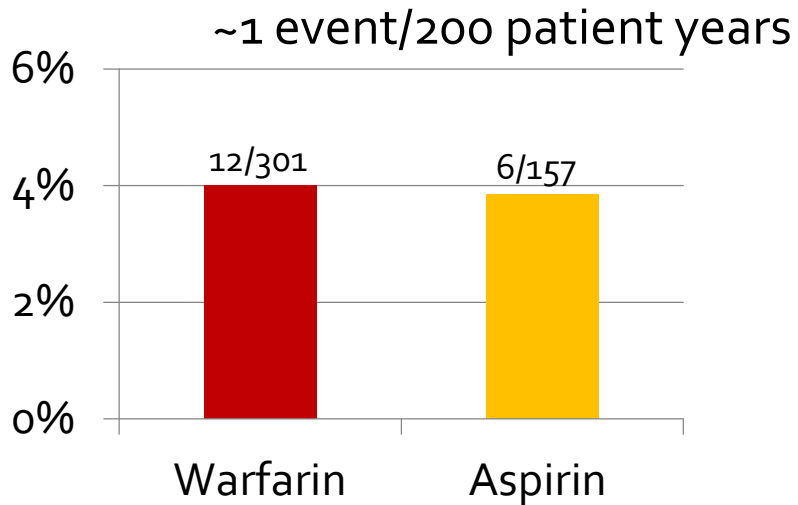
- Institutional bias
 - Two centres predominately used warfarin.
 - Other centres used warfarin for 12 months then aspirin
- Those on warfarin tended to have less favorable anatomy



■ Warfarin ■ Aspirin ■ None

No difference between aspirin and warfarin after extracardiac Fontan in a propensity score analysis of 475 patients

Thromboembolism >1 yr after Fontan



18 thrombotic events >1 year after Fontan

- 10 conduit thrombosis (9 routine testing)
- 3 CVA strokes
- 2 TIA
- 3 Pulmonary embolism

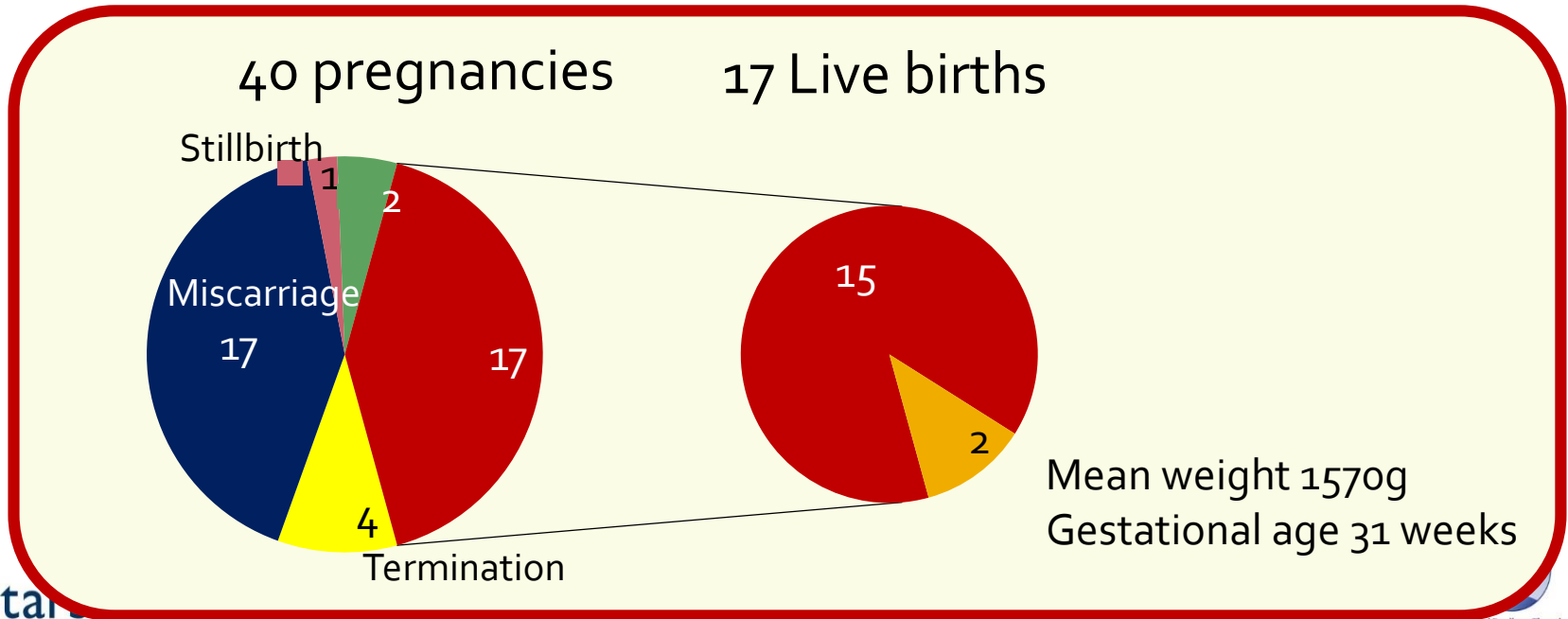
12 serious bleeding events

- 11 warfarin (4 with INR high)

Fertility and pregnancy in the Fontan population

Int J Cardiol 2016;208:97-101

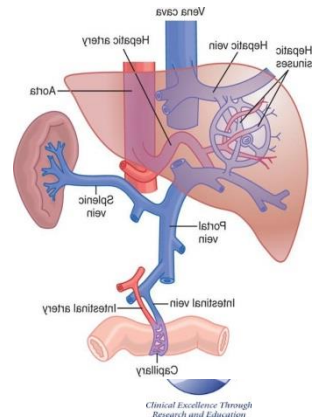
Questionnaire based study - 27 women



Liver and renal study

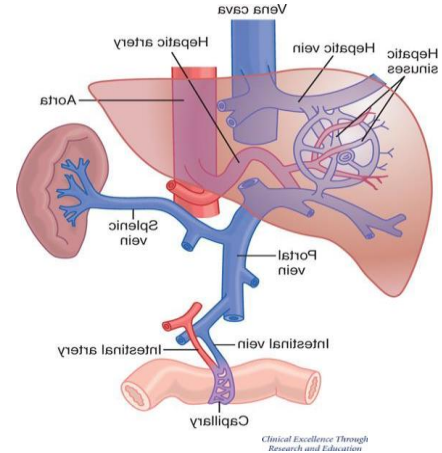
- Rationale
 - Liver and renal dysfunction known to occur in the Fontan circulation
 - Pattern of dysfunction, prevalence and temporal behavior poorly understood
- Cross sectional study design

Liver ultrasound and fibroscan
Serum liver function
Renal DTPA scan for GFR
Serum and urine tests of renal function

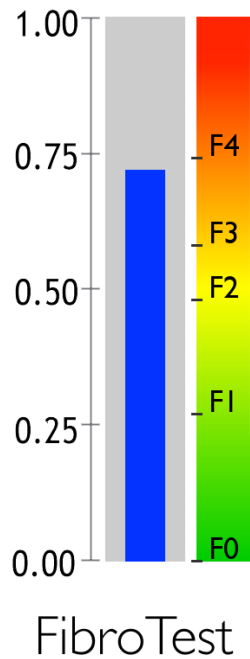
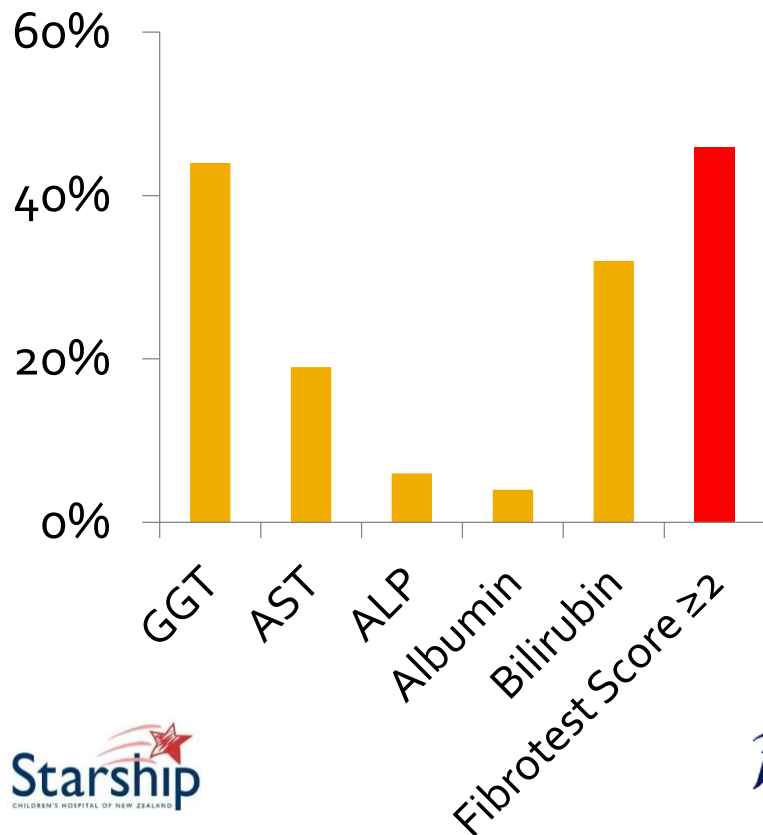


Liver and renal study

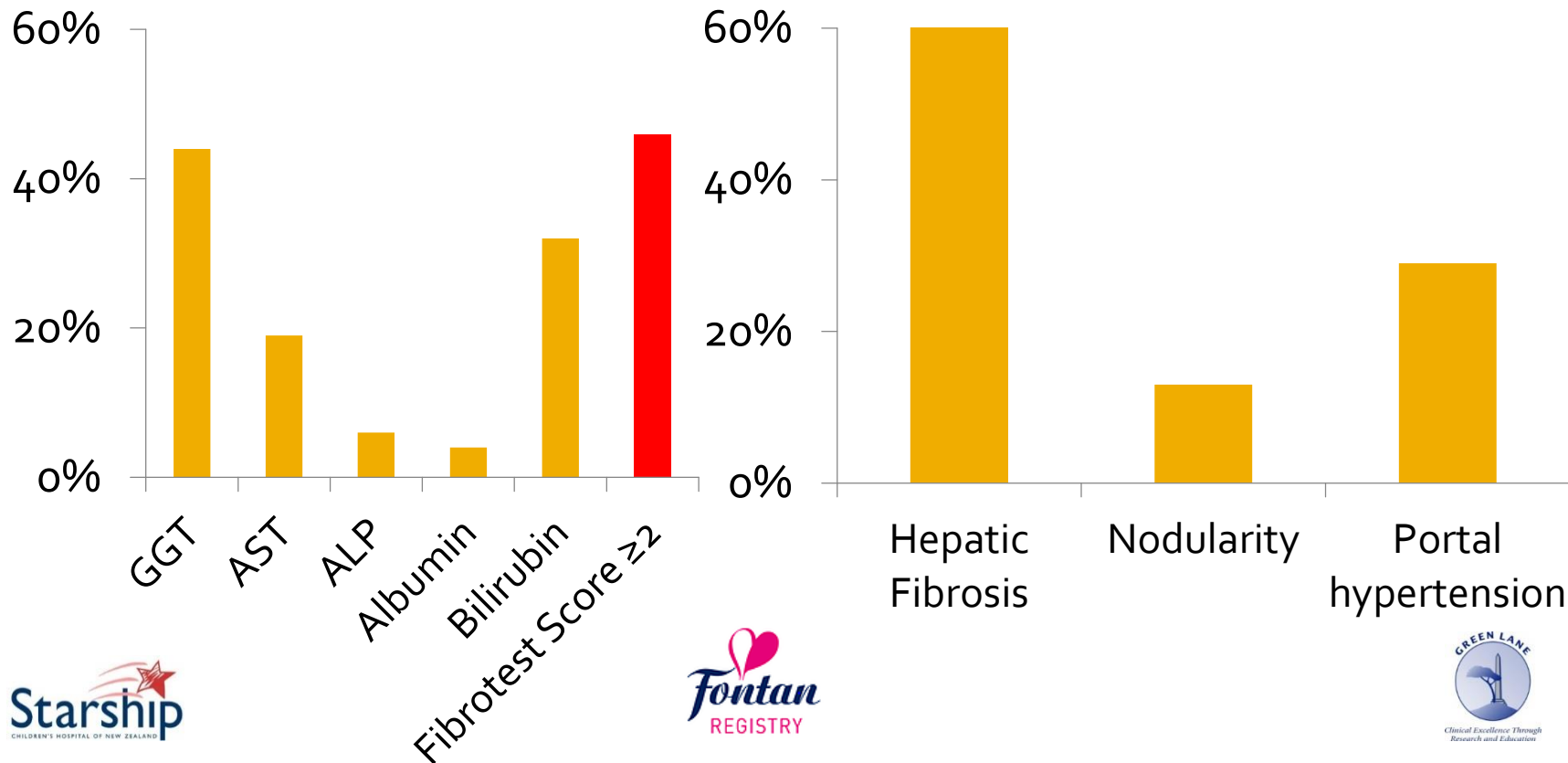
- Patient population
 - 152 patients recruited from the ANZ Fontan Registry
 - Similar characteristics vs. the remaining 977 eligible patients
 - Mean age 20 years
 - Mean time since Fontan 14 years



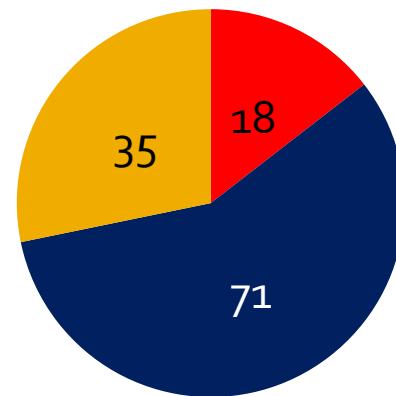
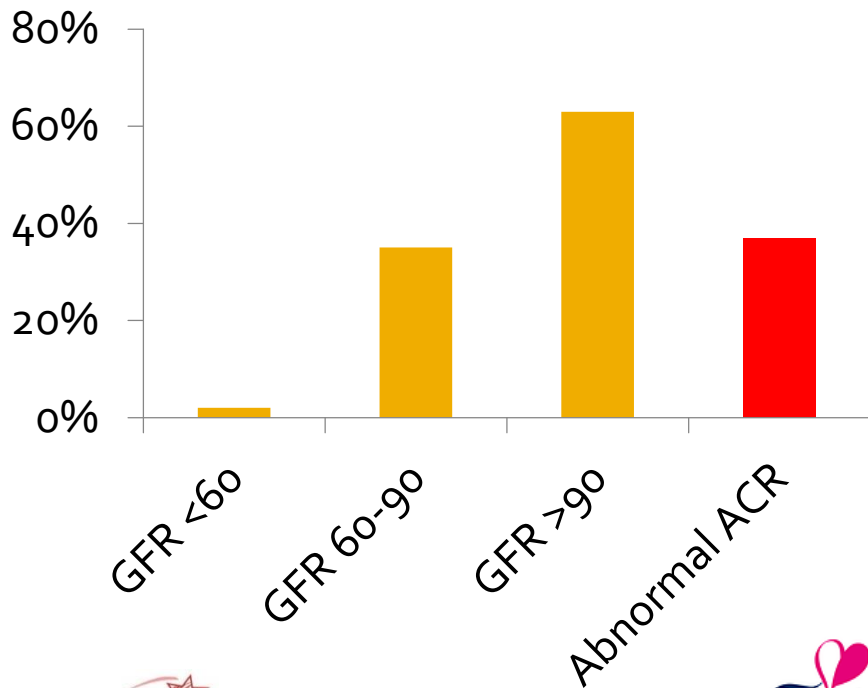
Key findings - liver



Key findings - liver



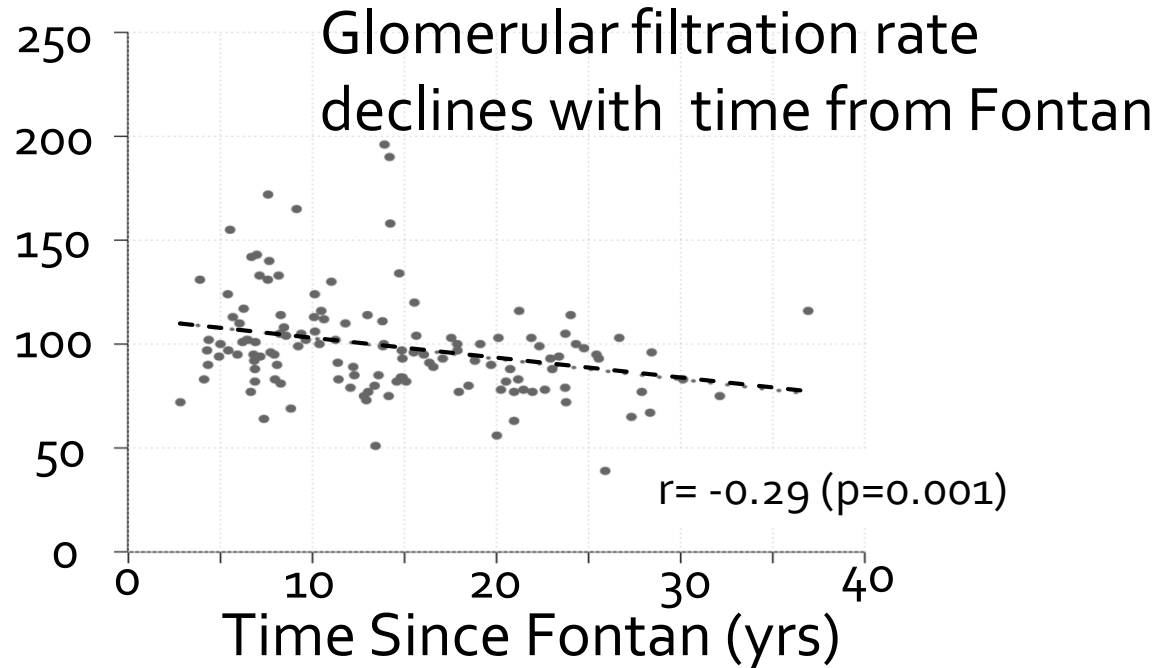
Key Findings - renal



- Abnormal GFR and ACR
- Abnormal GFR or ACR
- Normal GFR and ACR

Key Findings - renal

GFR
ml/min/1.73m²



Current Registry Projects

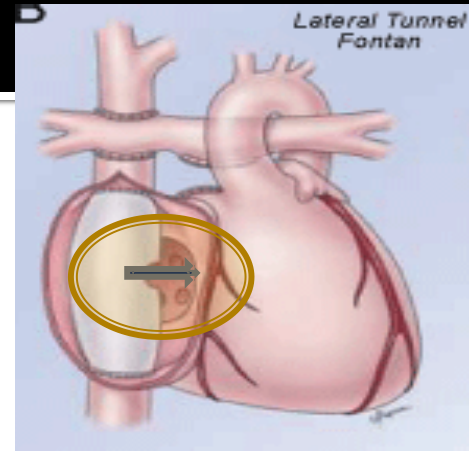
- Living with a Fontan Circulation
- Cardiovascular response to exercise
- Neurocognitive function
- Exercise training and Fontan circulation function

Living with a Fontan circulation

- Partnership grant with NHMRC and NHF (Australia), Heart Kids Australia, ANZ hospitals, Heart Kids NZ and Starship Foundation
- Aims:
 - Design “models of care” to improve outcomes
 - Strengthen transition and avoid “lost to follow-up”
 - Measure quality of life and design family support interventions

ANZ – On going research

- Heart function and brain study
 - Exercise tests, echocardiogram, MRI, psychosocial questionnaire
 - Can type of operation, fenestration and other factors predict exercise capacity and heart muscle function?
 - Does having a fenestration make any difference to exercise capacity?
 - Does having a fenestration predispose to stroke?



Ongoing research

- Can an exercise programme improve cardiovascular well-being?
 - Study pending funding
 - No intervention vs. training
 - Outcomes



Exercise capacity
Muscle mass
Psychological well-being

Other questions

- ACE cessation
 - Many Fontan patients taking ACE inhibition
 - Is this type of medication useful?
 - Design phase

Engaging with the Fontan Population

Annual Fontan Education Days

2014 - Melbourne

2015 - Sydney

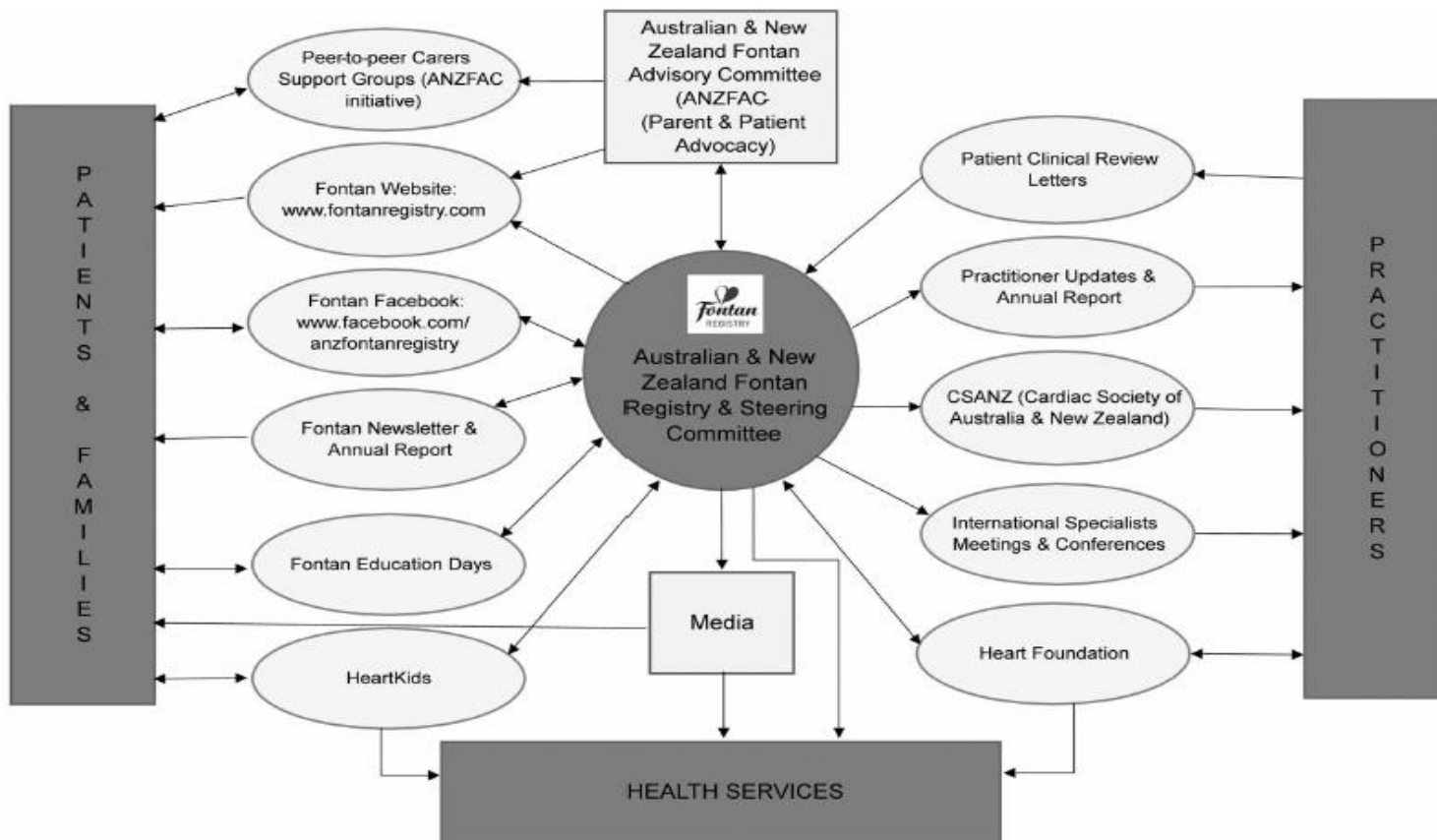
2016 - Auckland

2107 - Brisbane



Disseminate project results

Forum for discussion between researchers and patients



ANZ Fontan Registry

- Optimise long term outcome by improving
 - treatment options
 - care pathways



Cystic fibrosis : median age of death

- 1957 : 3 years



Cystic Fibrosis Foundation investigation
31 CF centers
In the best: median age: 21 years

- 1966: 10 years

- 1972: 18 years

Standardisation of care
Centralisation of care

- 2003: 33 years

- 2004 ← Identification of the best 5 centers

- 2006 ← Identification of all 117 CF centers



ANZ Fontan Registry - acknowledgements

- ANZ Fontan Registry
- HeartKids Australia and Heart Kids NZ

