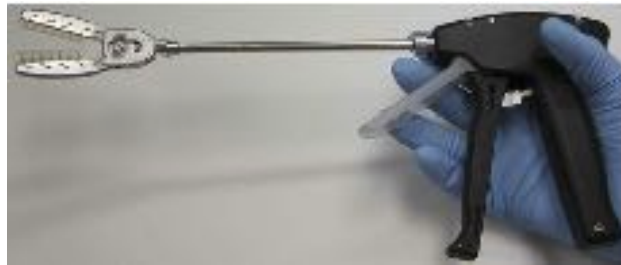


LAA closure is best done with surgery

Sacha P. Salzberg, MD, PD
Cardiovascular Surgeon
Heart Clinic, Hirslanden Hospital
Zurich, Switzerland

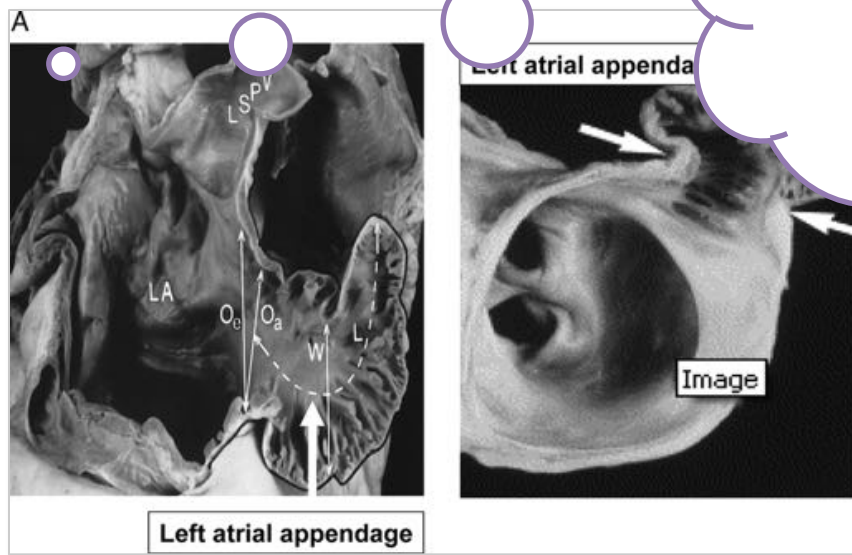
Disclosures:

Consultant & Proctor for
Atricure, Maquet and St. Jude Medical



LAA Amputation first described in 1949 by J. Madden (a Surgeon) in the JAMA

NO NEW-NEWS !!!



LAA closure is best done with surgery

Recommendations for LAA closure/occlusion/excision

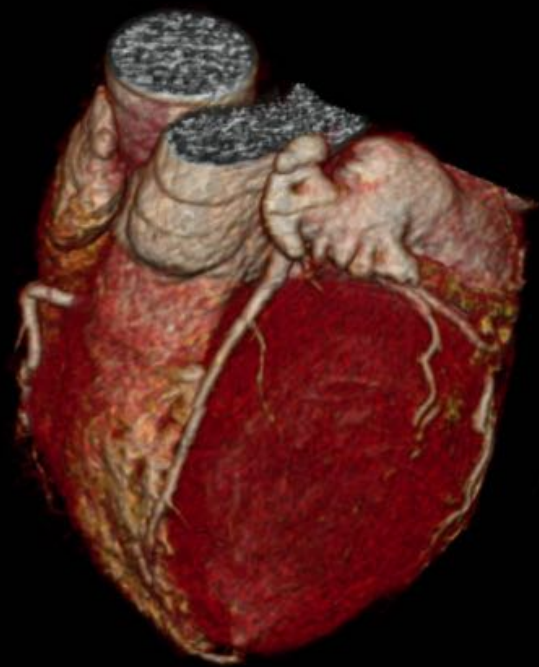
Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
Interventional, percutaneous LAA closure may be considered in patients with a high stroke risk and contraindications for long-term oral anticoagulation.	IIb	B	115, 118
Surgical excision of the LAA may be considered in patients undergoing open heart surgery.	IIb	C	

LAA = left atrial appendage.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

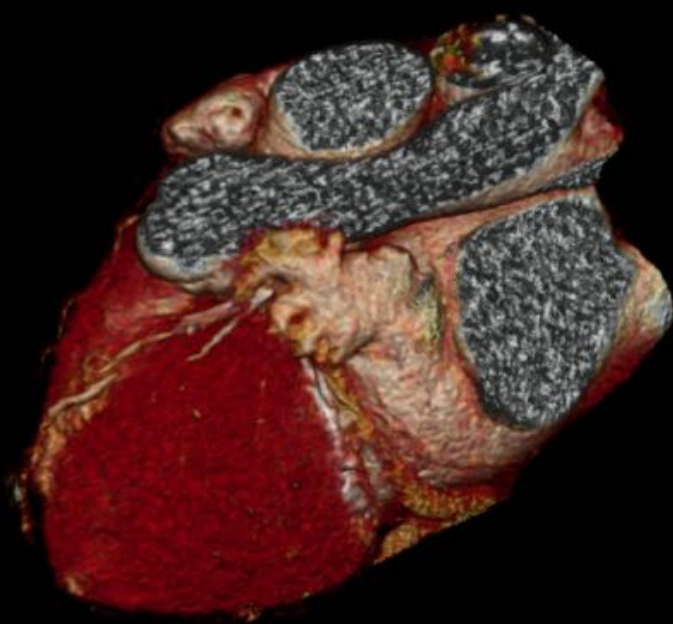
^cReferences.



A

H

R

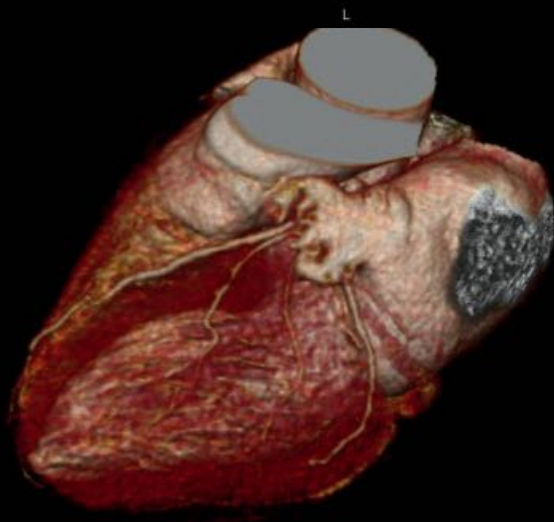


A

P



F

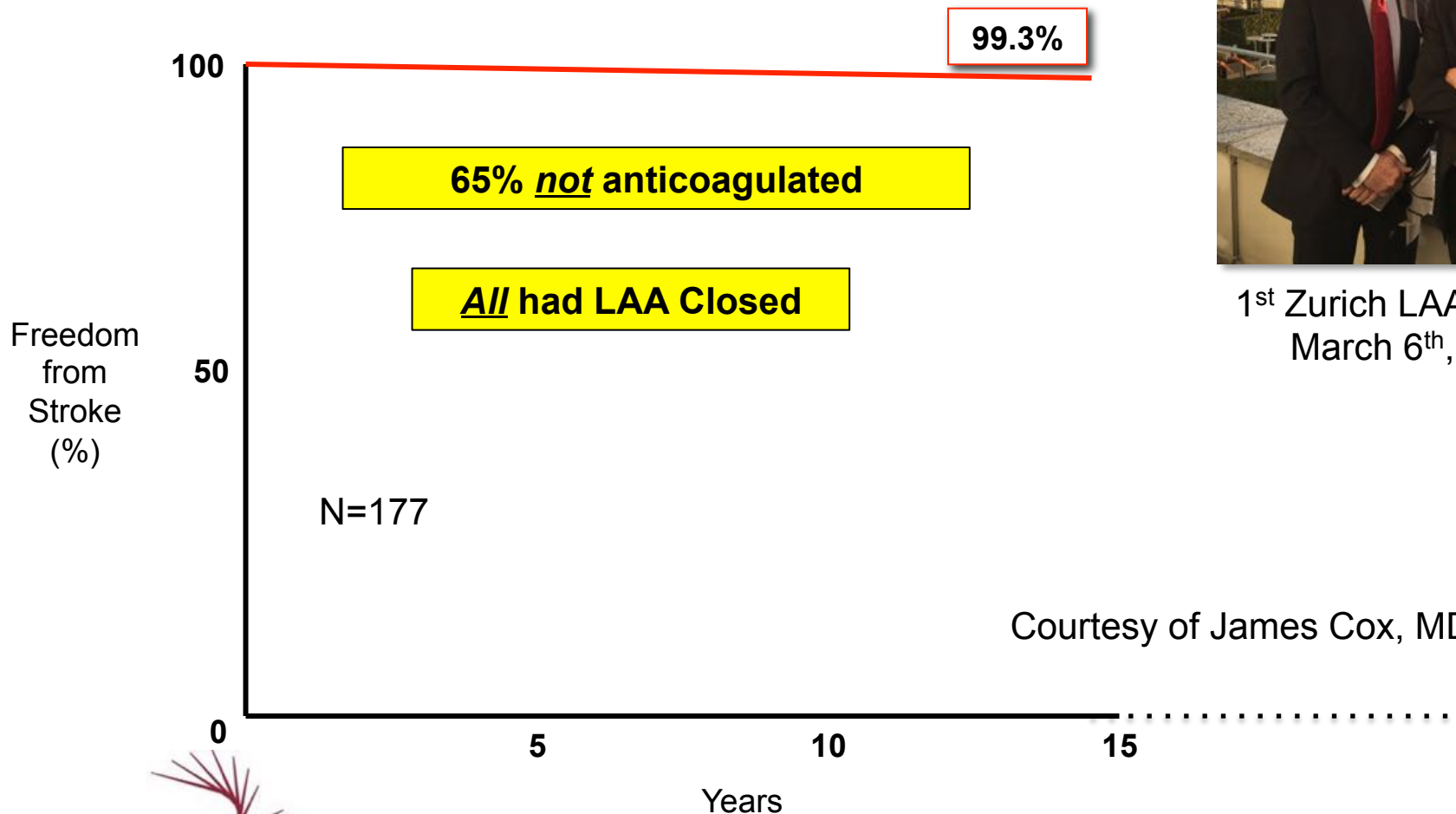


L

A

P

Long-term freedom from stroke



1st Zurich LAA Summit
March 6th, 2015

Courtesy of James Cox, MD

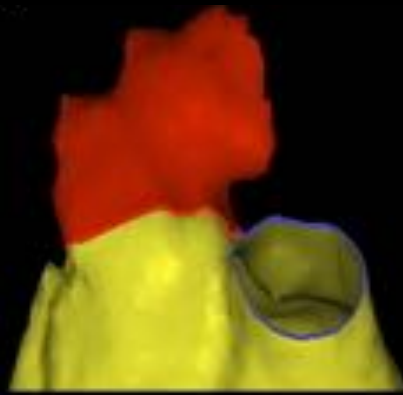


- Prospective randomized, multicenter
- n=124 either Catheter- or Thoracoscopic Ablation
- Freedom from AF @12mo:
35 vs 65% (P<0.0005) in favor of Thoracoscopic ablation

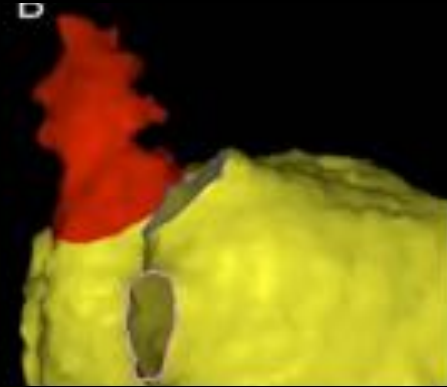
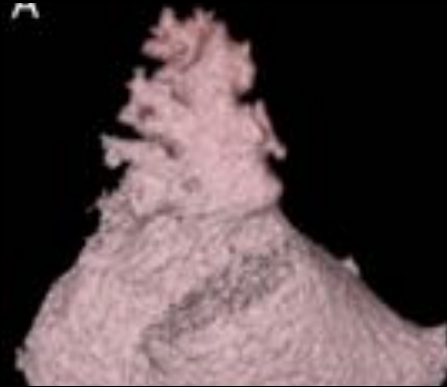
Safety after 12 months

Major	CA N=63	SA N=61	P-value
Stroke	1	1	
TIA	-	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	
Hydrothorax	-	-	
Heart failure	-	-	
SAB causing	-	-	
Pericarditis	-	-	
Fever unkn	-	-	
leus	-	-	
PV stenosis >70%/symptomatic	-	-	
Total	8 (13.1%)	7 (11.5%)	p=1.0
Minor			
Grain hematoma/bleed	2 (3.2%)	-	

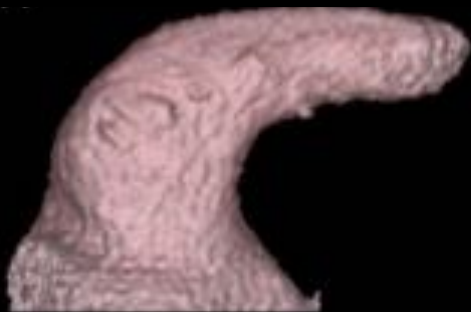
LAA excluded by stapler in all Thoracoscopic ablations



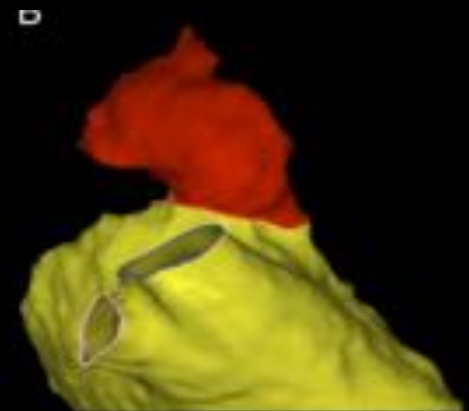
Coliflower



Kaktus

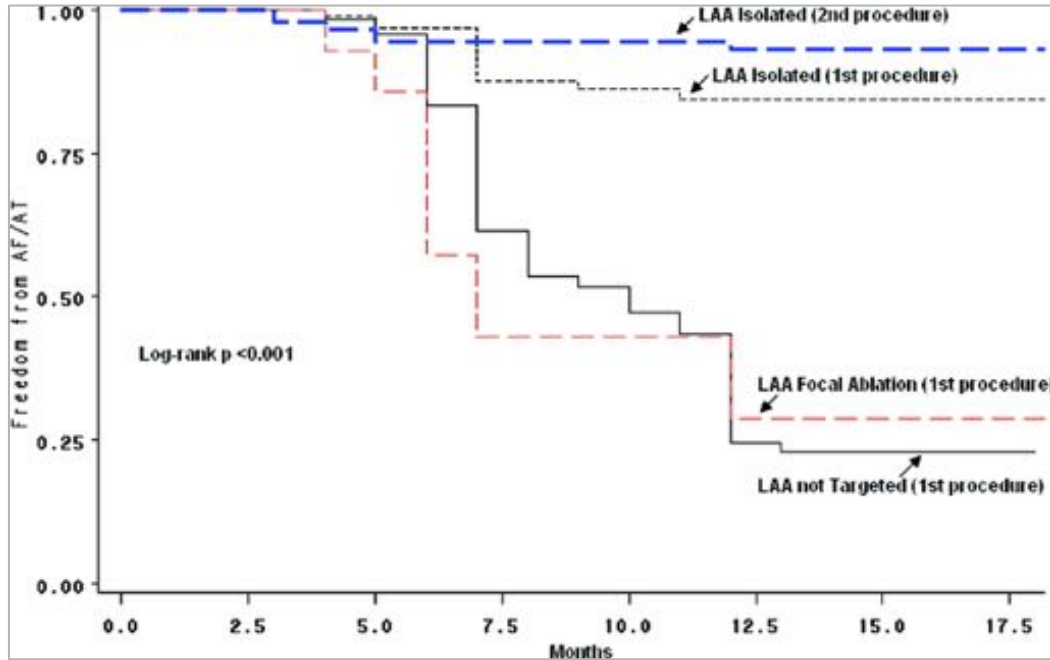


Chicken Wing



Windsock

Electrical Isolation during ablation



- RCT
- N=173 – LSP AF
- Ablation w and w/o LAA
- Success at 24 months
(Freedom from AF off AAD)
76 vs. 56% for Ablation with LAA

Di Biase, L. et al. *Circulation* 2010;122:109-118

Di Biase et al. *ESC* 2015

LAA closure is best done with surgery

Interactive Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery 11 (2012) 416–419
doi:10.1093/icvts/ivt136 Advance Access publication 30 May 2012

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Epicardial left atrial appendage clip occlusion also provides the electrical isolation of the left atrial appendage

Christoph T. Starck¹, Jan Steffel², Maximilian Y. Emmert³, Andre Plass⁴, Srijoy Manna⁵,
Volker Falk¹ and Sacha P. Salzberg^{1*}

¹ Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

² Clinic of Cardiology, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

³ Clinic of Cardiology, Department of Medicine, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, USA

* Corresponding author: Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Clinic for Cardiac and Vascular Surgery, University Hospital Zurich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, 8058 Zurich, Switzerland. Tel: +41-44-2551111; fax: +41-44-2551462; e-mail: sachasalzberg@kchz.ch (S.P. Salzberg)

Received 23 December 2011; received in revised form 21 February 2012; accepted 21 February 2012



- N=10 patients in Sinus
- OPCAB, PVI & **LAA Clip**
- Intraoperative Testing
(before/after Clipping)

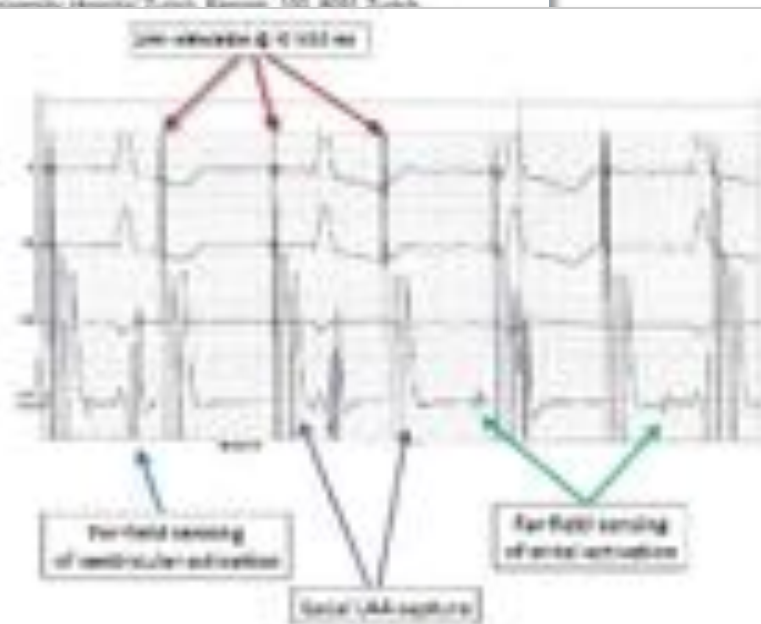
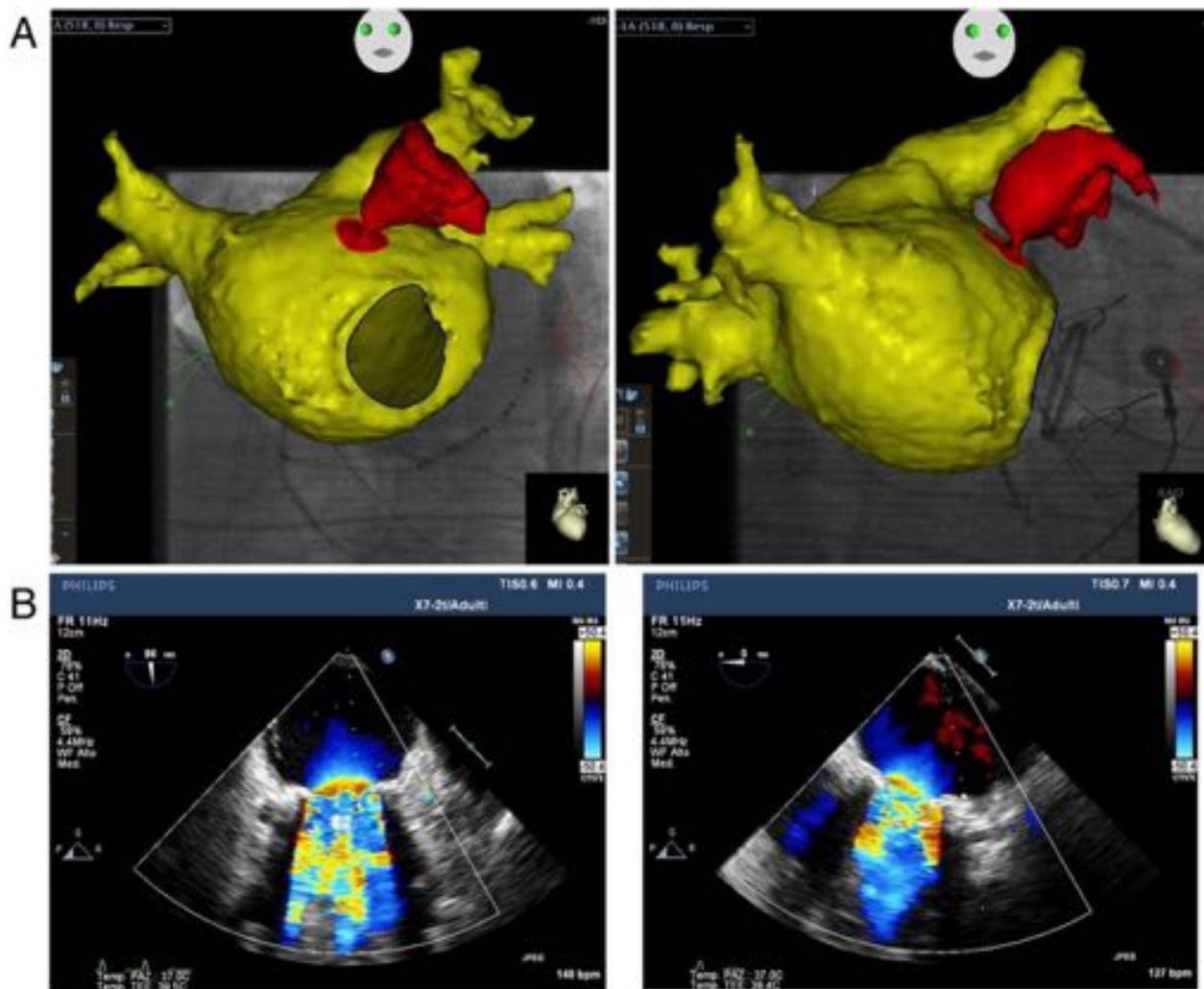


Figure 4. Surface and epicardial ECG during the stimulation of the LAA demonstrating an exit block from the LAA.

LAA closure is best done with surgery



Alberto Pozzoli et al. Eur Heart J 2015;eurheartj.ehv424

LAA closure is best done with surgery

IMAGES IN INTERVENTION

Transcatheter Left Atrial Appendage Closure After Incomplete Surgical Ligation

Takashi Matsumoto, MD, Masao Nakamura, MD, Wun-Loong Yee, MD, Robert J. Siegel, MD, Sahal Kar, MD
Los Angeles, California

An 83-year-old woman with chronic atrial fibrillation on full anticoagulation with warfarin was referred for a repair attempt to close the left atrial appendage (LAA) with a transcatheter, transseptal approach. In April 2011, she underwent surgical mitral and tricuspid repair, ligation of the LAA, and unsuccessful MAZE procedure. A subsequent transesophageal echocardiogram

(TEE) demonstrated residual communication (anechoic and white arrow) between the left atrium and LAA by pulsed and color flow Doppler (Figs. 1A, 1B).

Following successful transseptal puncture under general anesthesia and TEE guidance, the baseline LAA angiogram was performed (Fig. 2A). Given its antithrombotic property and the sufficient



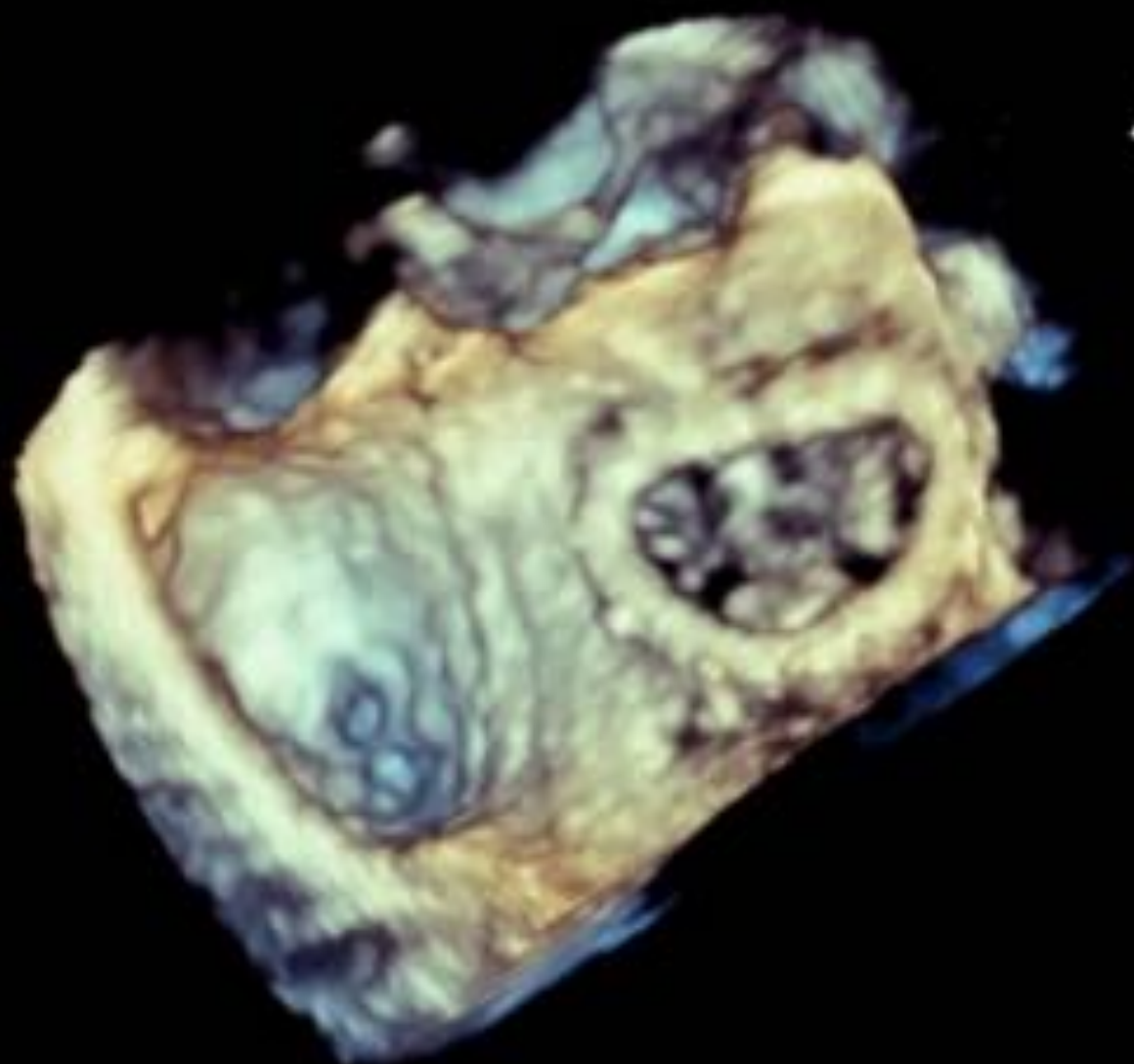
Figure 1. 2D and 2D TEE images of LAA and Left Atrial Appendage Occluder.

Baseline study (A and B) showed the residual communication between the left atrial appendage (LAA) and left atrium (LA, white arrow). Post device deployment (C and D) no residual flow was seen either the device (white arrow) and the device was well-seated (white arrow).

FR 8Hz
8.5cm

3D Beats 1

M4

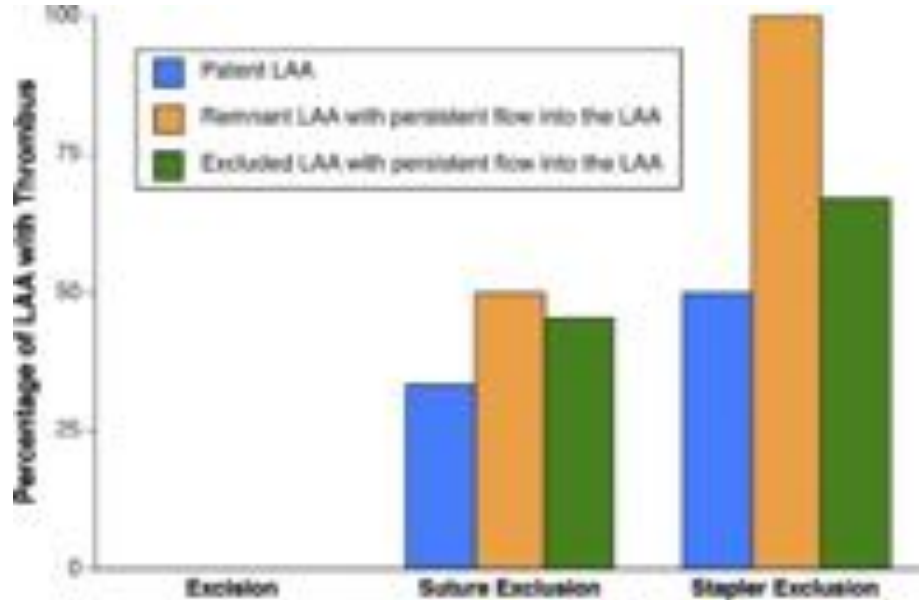
3D
3D 35%
3D 40dB

JPEG

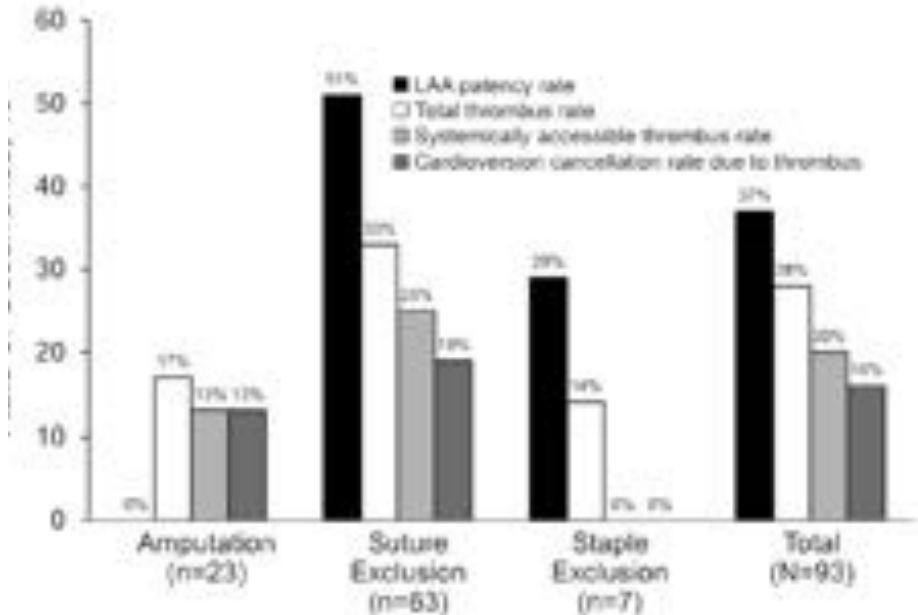
PAT T: 37.0C
TEE T: 39.1C

51 bpm

“Surgical closure” doesn’t work!



Kanderian et al, JACC 2008



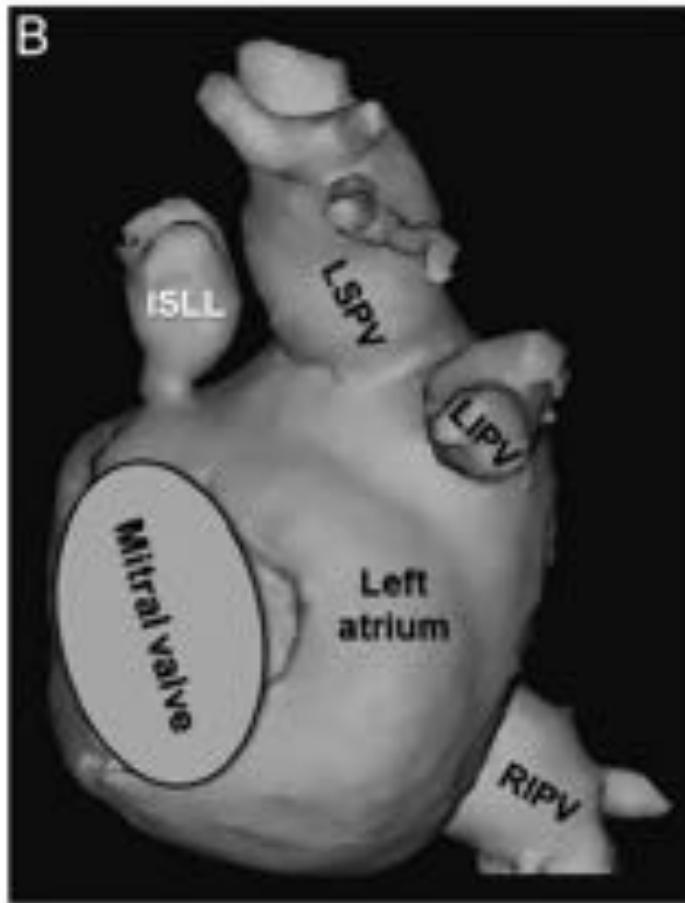
Cullen et al, Ann Thorac Surg 2015

Mode of Failure

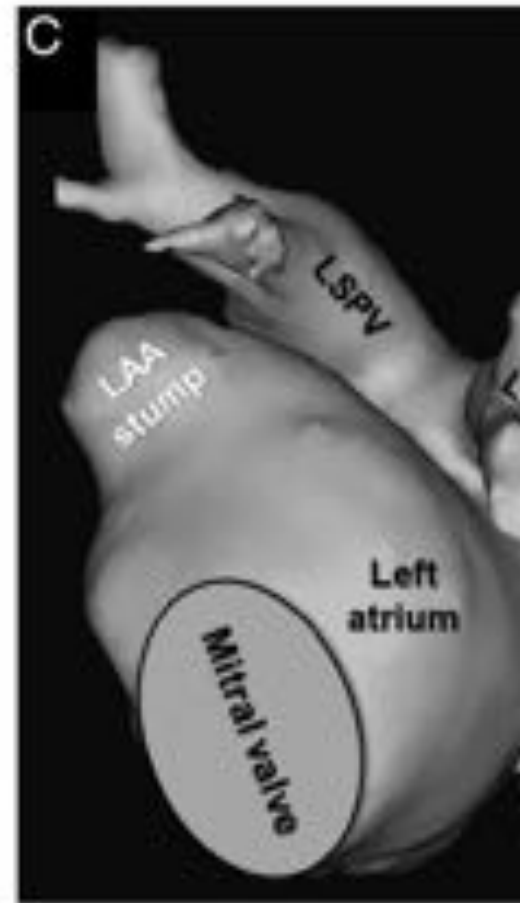
N=72 concomitant LAAC Amputation vs. Ligation



64% complete closure

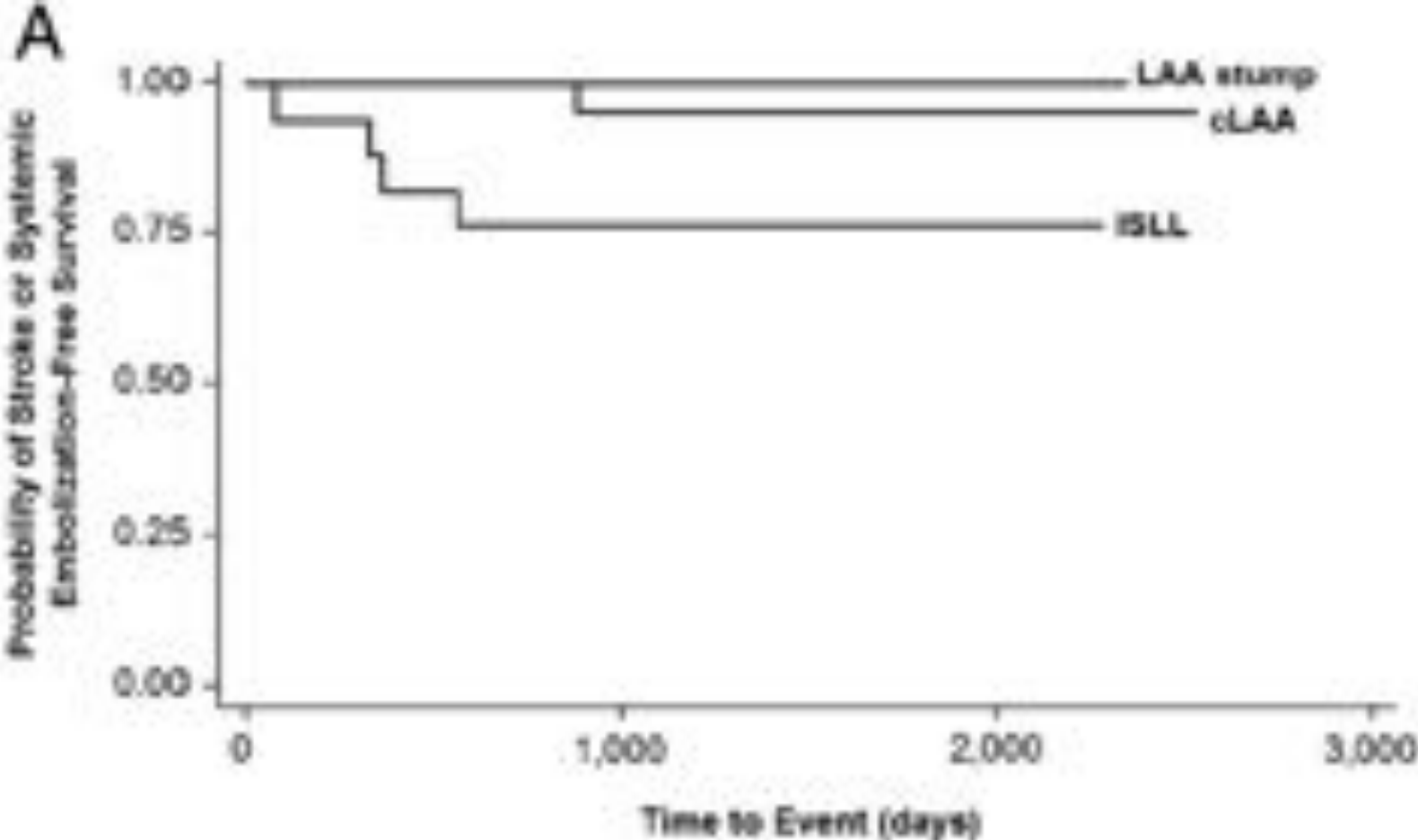


24% incomplete



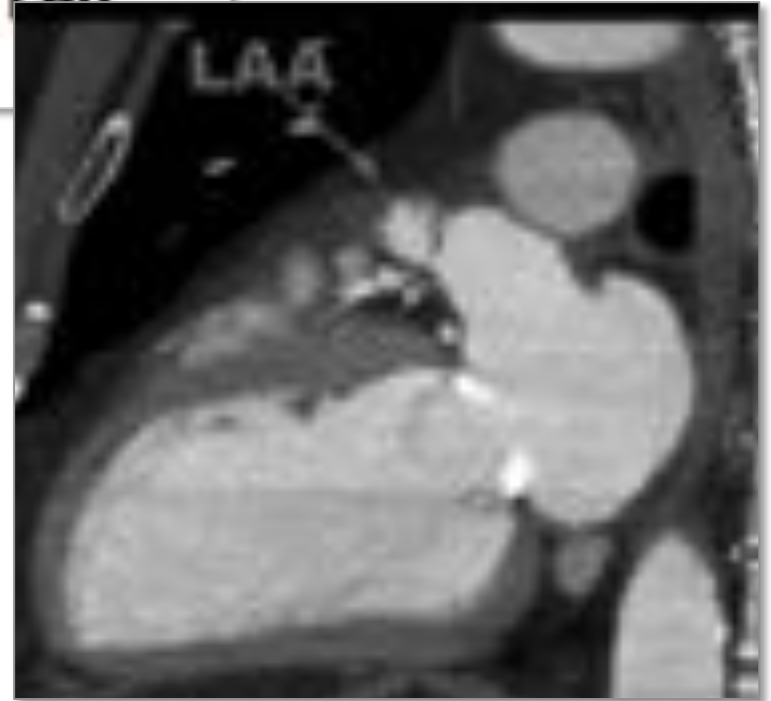
12% Stump

LAA closure is best done with surgery

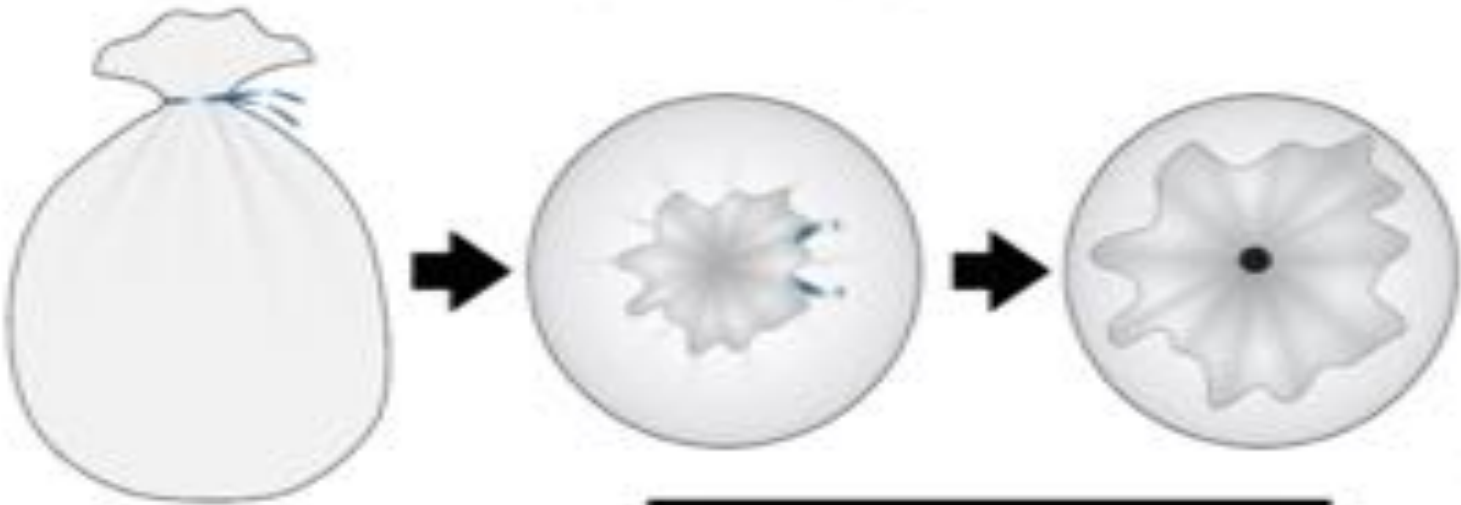


Assessing the Immediate and Sustained Effectiveness of Circular Epicardial Surgical Ligation of the Left Atrial Appendage

- n=12 concomitant ligation
- Endoloop®
- TEE and pre-discharge ✓
- At 3 month FU **75% perfused on CT**



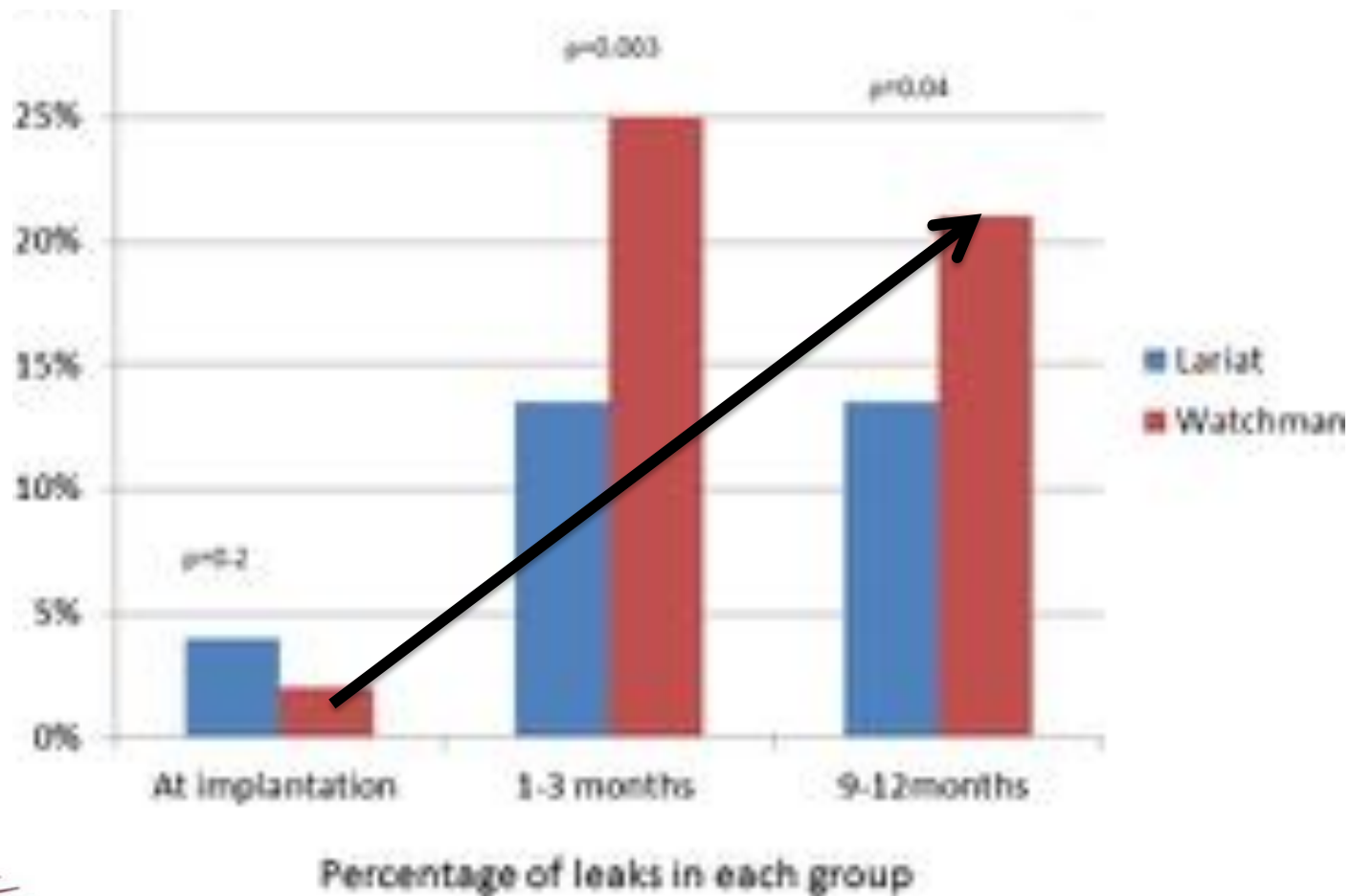
A) Leak Mechanism in Epicardial Ligation



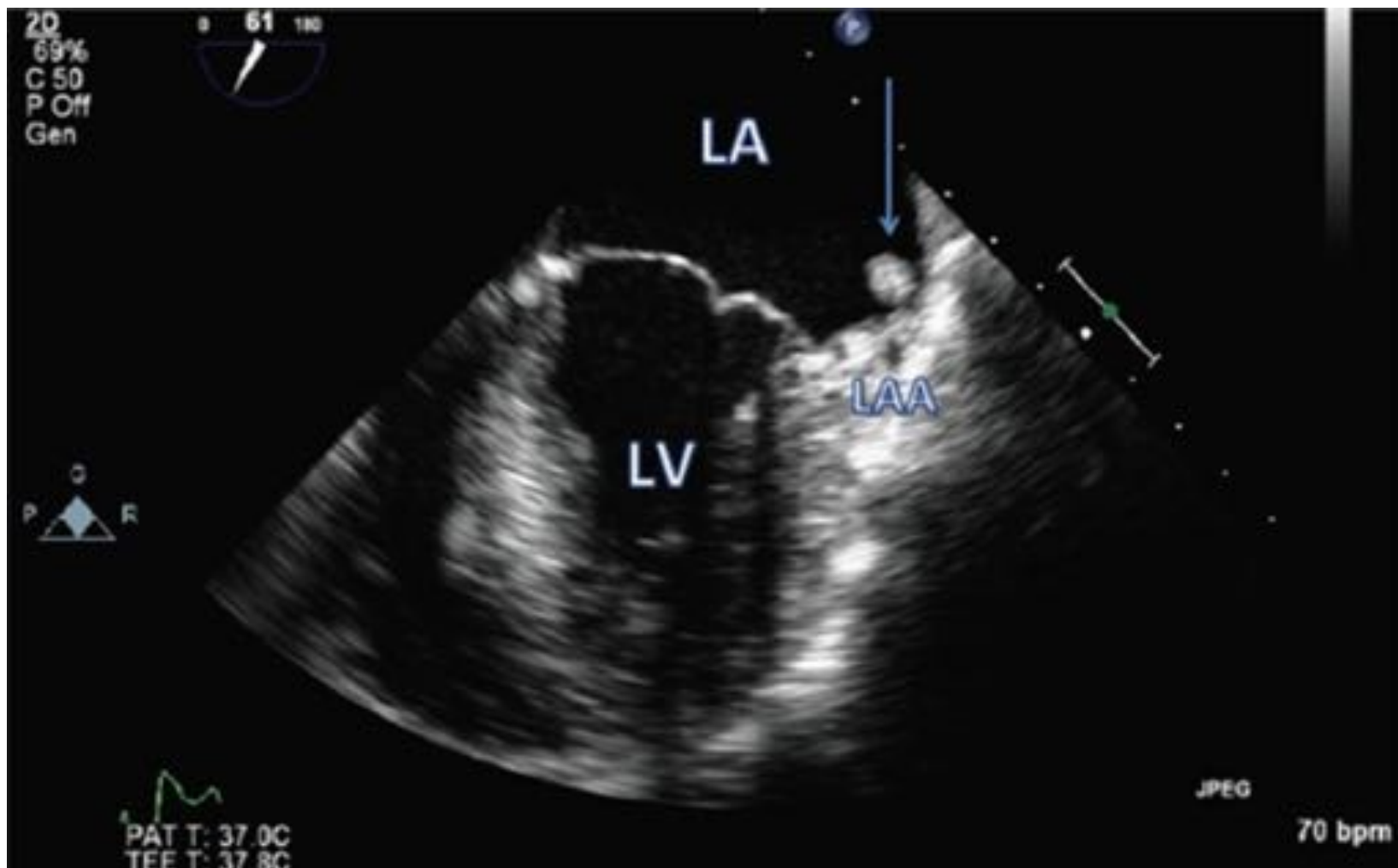
GUNNYSACK EFFECT



Understanding the differences of leaks and their clinical implications



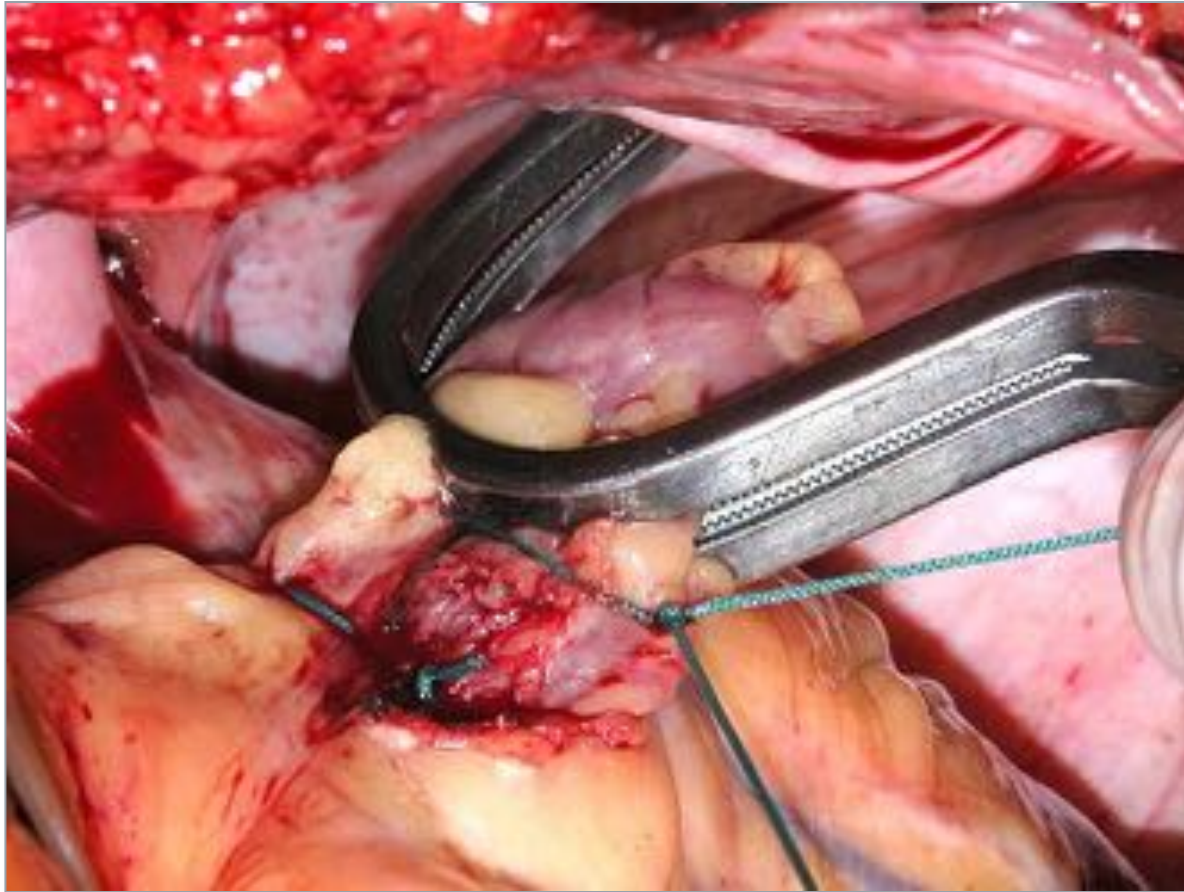
A transesophageal image of an endocardial left atrial pedunculated thrombus (arrow) seen 3 months after left atrial appendage closure.



Evaldas Giedrimas et al. *Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol.*
2013;6:e52-e53

LAA closure is best done with surgery

These days are over...



LAA closure is best done with surgery



Pre-Clinical - Device Optimisation Generation I > II > III

Understanding epicardial in-growth

A novel device for left atrial appendage exclusion: The second-generation atrial exclusion device

Evaluation of a novel device for left atrial appendage exclusion: The second-generation atrial exclusion device

2002-2006

Preclinical Development

Preclinical
Development

Transition into Clinic

Surgical left atrial appendage occlusion: evaluation of a novel device with magnetic resonance imaging

2006-2008

Preclinical Development

Left atrial appendage clip occlusion: Early clinical results

2007

Clinical Development

Clinical
Development

Safe, effective and durable epicardial left atrial appendage clip occlusion in patients with atrial fibrillation undergoing cardiac surgery: first long-term results from a prospective device trial

2012

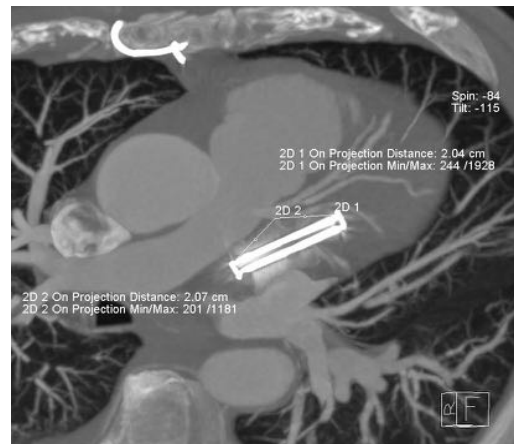
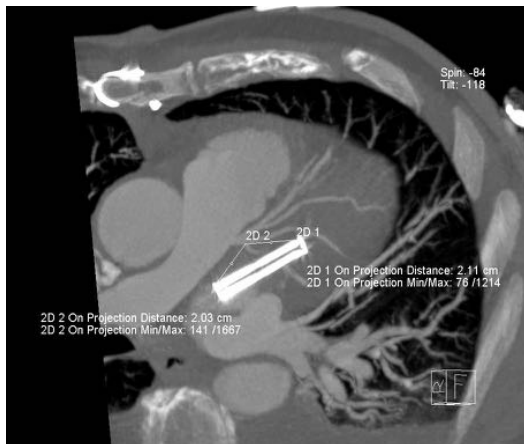
Clinical Development

“First in Man”, CE mark in 2009, FDA approval 2010

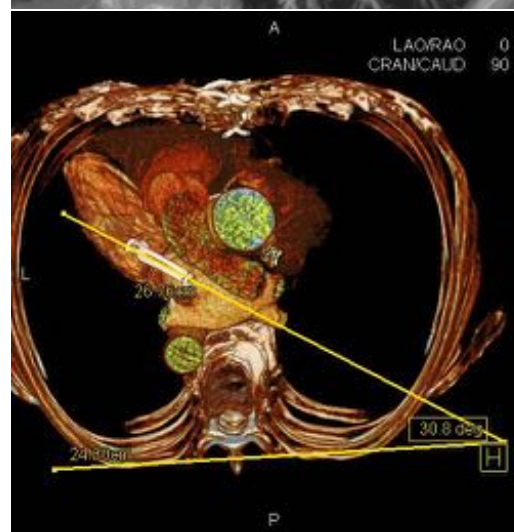
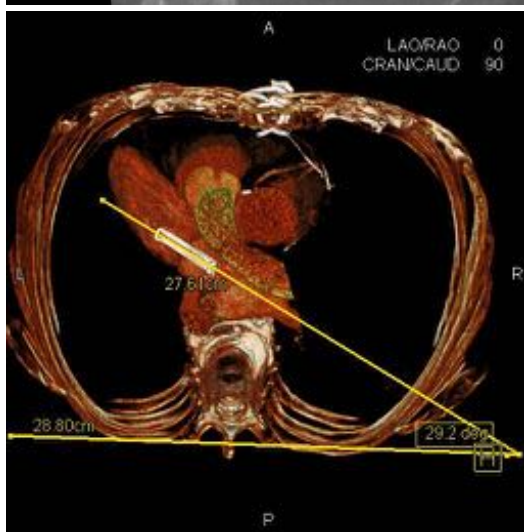
3 year Follow-up

Assessment of Stability

Distance to Cx Artery



Angle of Clip to Spine



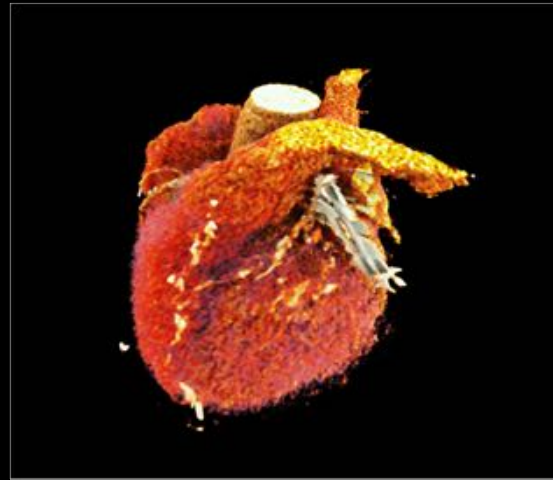
Discharge

36 mo. FU

LAA Clip Occlusion Durability



preop



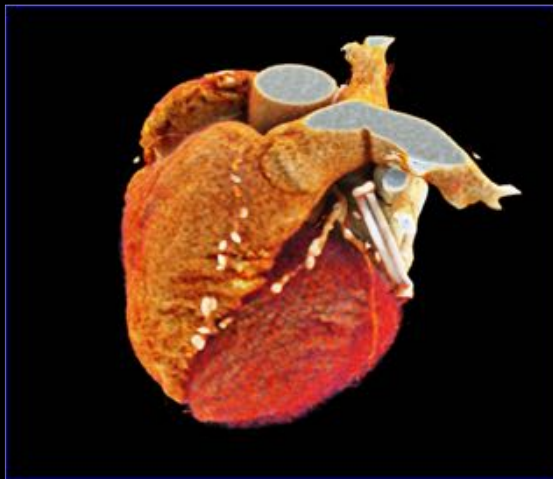
postop



1year



2years



3years



7.5years

Zurich LAA Clip experience

- n=291 2008-2015
- patients undergoing cardiac surgery

Perioperative

Stroke 3 (surgery-related)
TIA 1

Expected:

Mean CHADSVASC 3.07 ± 1.5 (0.0,8.0) 3.2%

Follow Up **Patient years** **Rate/100pt.yrs**

Stroke	2	826.8pt/yrs	0.24
TIA	4	826.8pt/yrs	0.48

Surgical Devices for stand alone minimally invasive LAA occlusion



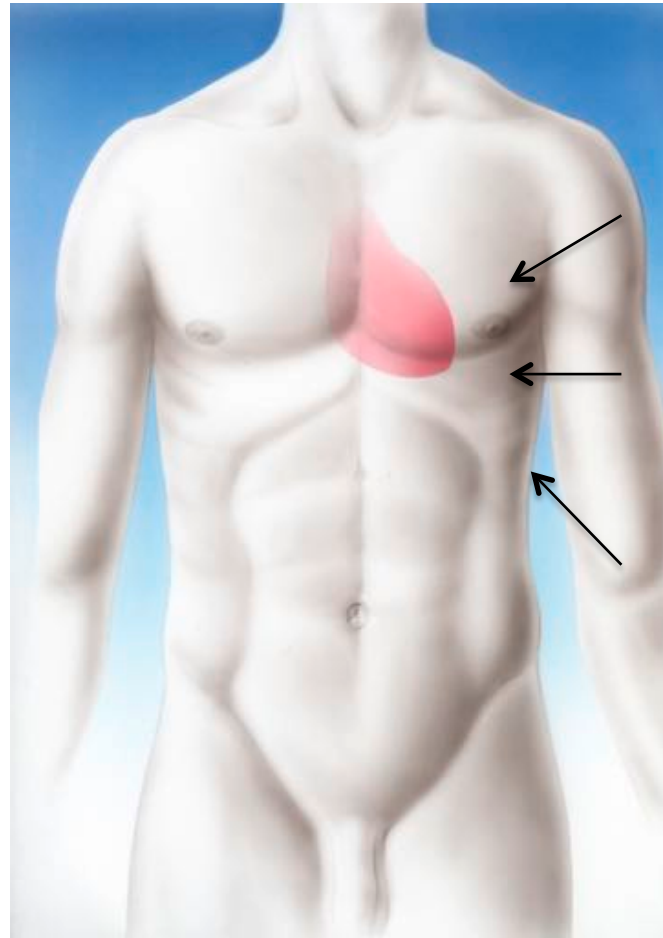
Stapler (Covidien)



Atriclip (Atricure)

LAA closure is best done with surgery

Minimally Invasive Stand Alone Options





Before



After TT Stapler

LAA closure is best done with surgery

Journal of the American College of Cardiology
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ISSN: 0735-1017/\$36.00
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2015.03.037

Thoracoscopic Stand-Alone Left Atrial Appendectomy for Thromboembolism Prevention in Nonvalvular Atrial Fibrillation

Toshiya Ohtsuka, MD,* Mikiyo Ninomiya, MD,* Takahiro Nonaka, MD,* Motoyuki Hisagi, MD,* Takahiro Ota, MD,† Tetsu Mizutani, MD†
Tokyo, Japan

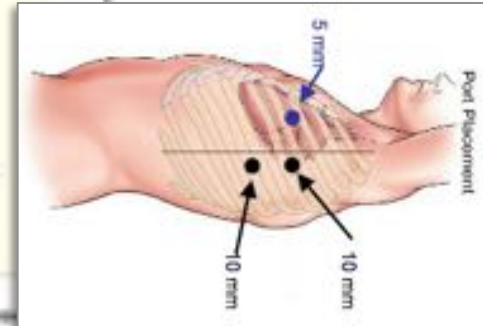
Objectives Thromboembolism prevention as prevention against

Background N=30 with 3 month FU

Methods Thirty patients (mean age, 74 ± 5.0 years) who had had thromboembolism were selected. A subgroup of 22 patients (mean age, 75 years; mean CHA₂DS₂-VASc score, 4.3) urgently needed an alternative treatment to anti-coagulation; warfarin was contraindicated due to hemorrhagic side effects in 13, the international normalized ratio was uncontrollable in 7, and increased ischemic strokes had developed immediately after the warfarin dose was reduced for side

Results Thoracoscopic appendectomy and no mortality performed with follow-up for 3 to 36 (mean ± standard deviation) months. There was no occurrence of thromboembolism.

Conclusions Thoracoscopic stand-alone complete LAA appendectomy prevents thromboembolism.



Surgical Devices for LAA occlusion



Atriclep (Atricure)



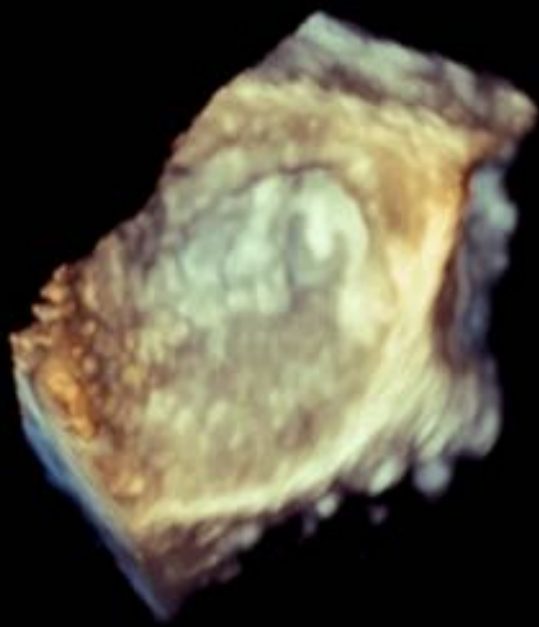
CX7-2t/Adult

FR 14Hz
5.8cm

3D Beats 1

M4

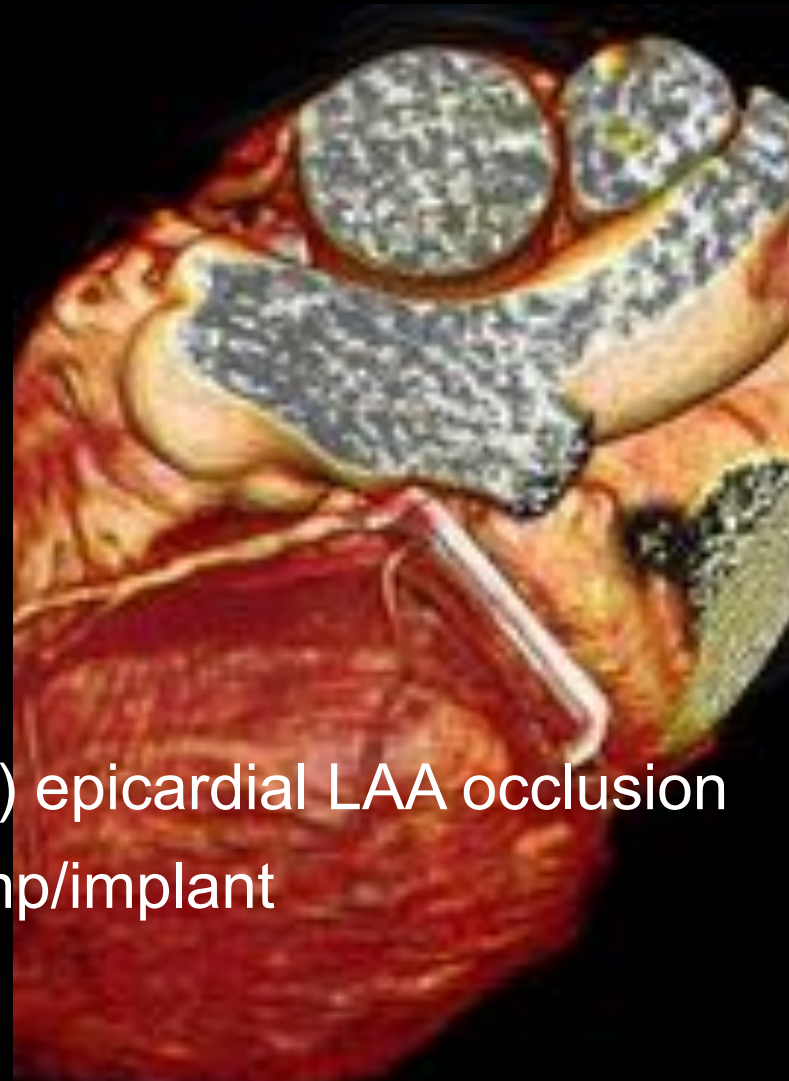
3D
3D 52%
3D 40dB




PAT T: 37.0C
TEE T: 39.1C

JPEG

54 bpm



Safe & durable (>3y) epicardial LAA occlusion
No endocardial stump/implant
Electrical isolation

Salzberg et al., Eur J Cardiothorac Surg. 2014 Jan;45(1):126-31.
Starck et al., Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg. 2012 Sep;15(3):416-8.
Salzberg et al., J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2010 May;139(5):1269-74

Patient, Procedure and Device Selection

LAA closure is best done with surgery

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Vol. 60, No. 4, 2012
DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2012.04.006
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2012.04.006>

Percutaneous Left Atrial Appendage Suture Ligation Using the LARIAT Device in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation

Initial Clinical Experience

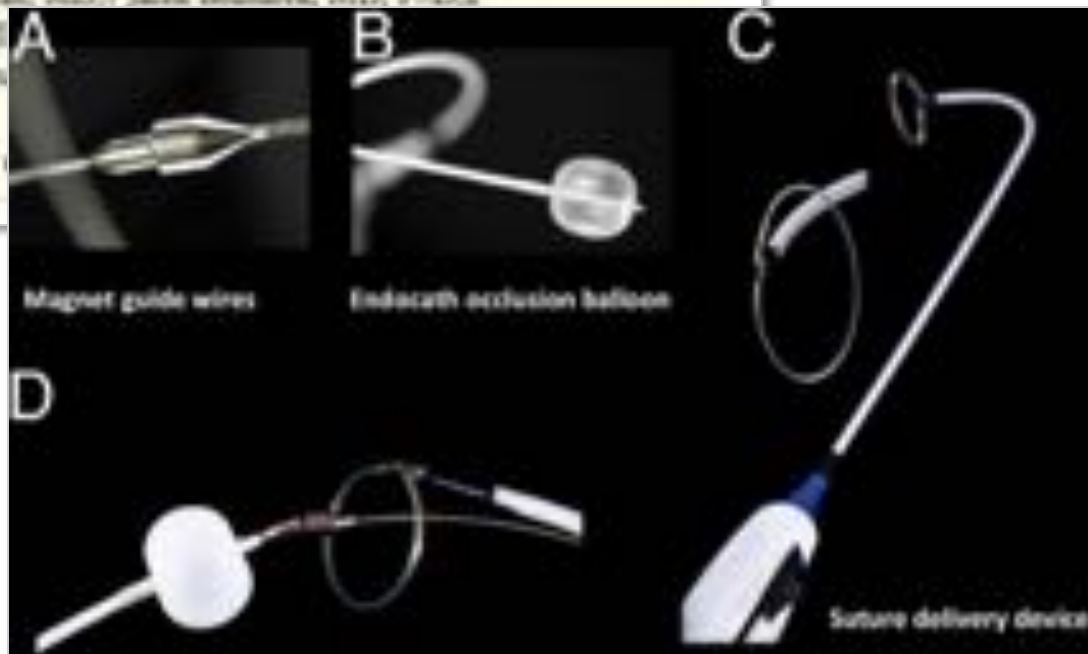
Krzysztof Bartus, MD, PhD,* Frederick T. Han, MD,† Jacek Boduszewski, MD, PhD,‡

Jacek Myr, MD, PhD,* Bogusław Kapelak, MD,‡

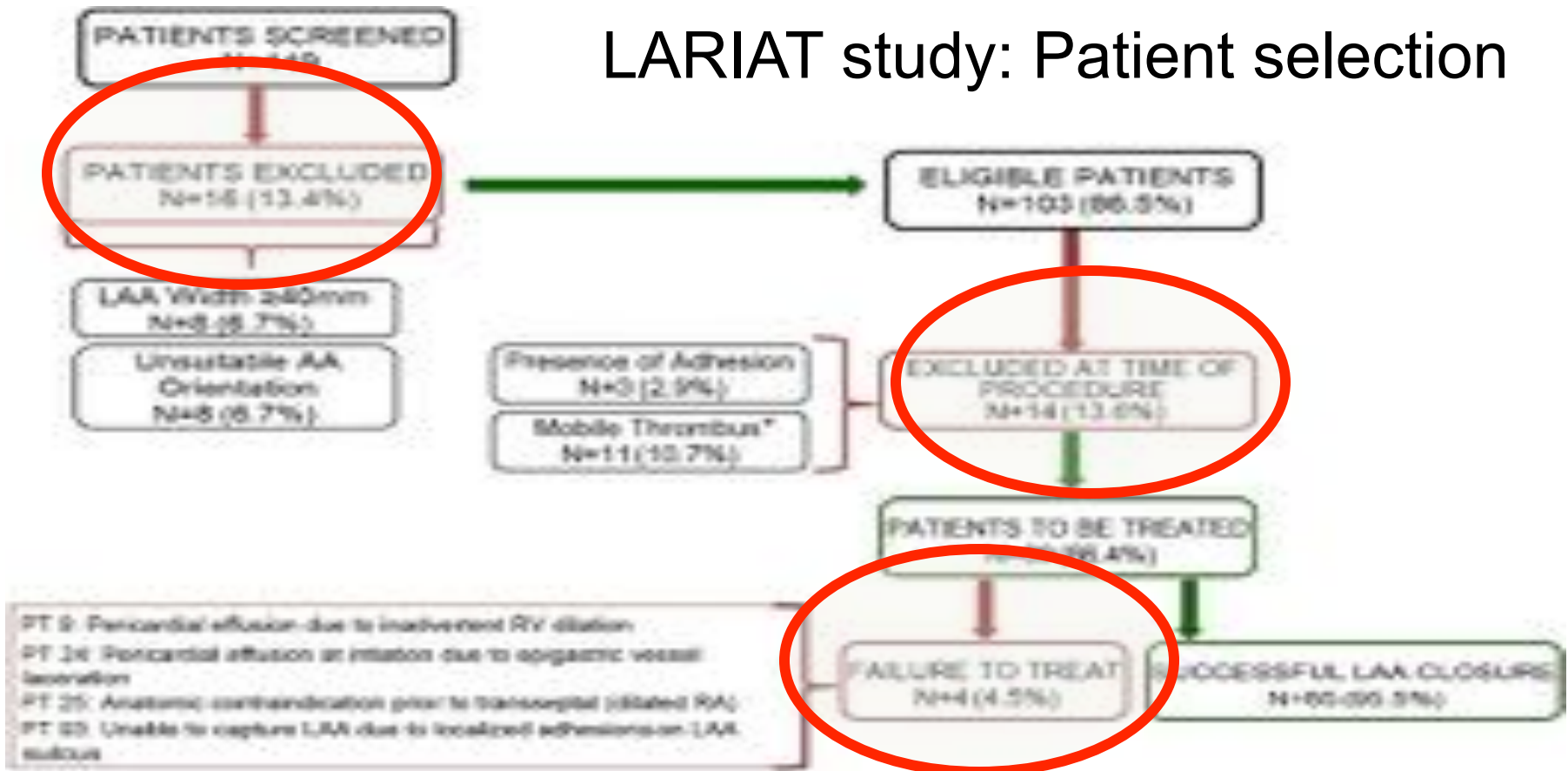
Jacek Lalakowski, MD, PhD,‡ Stanisław Bartus, MD, PhD,‡

Randall J. Lee, MD, PhD,§¶

Krynów, Poland; San Francisco, California, and



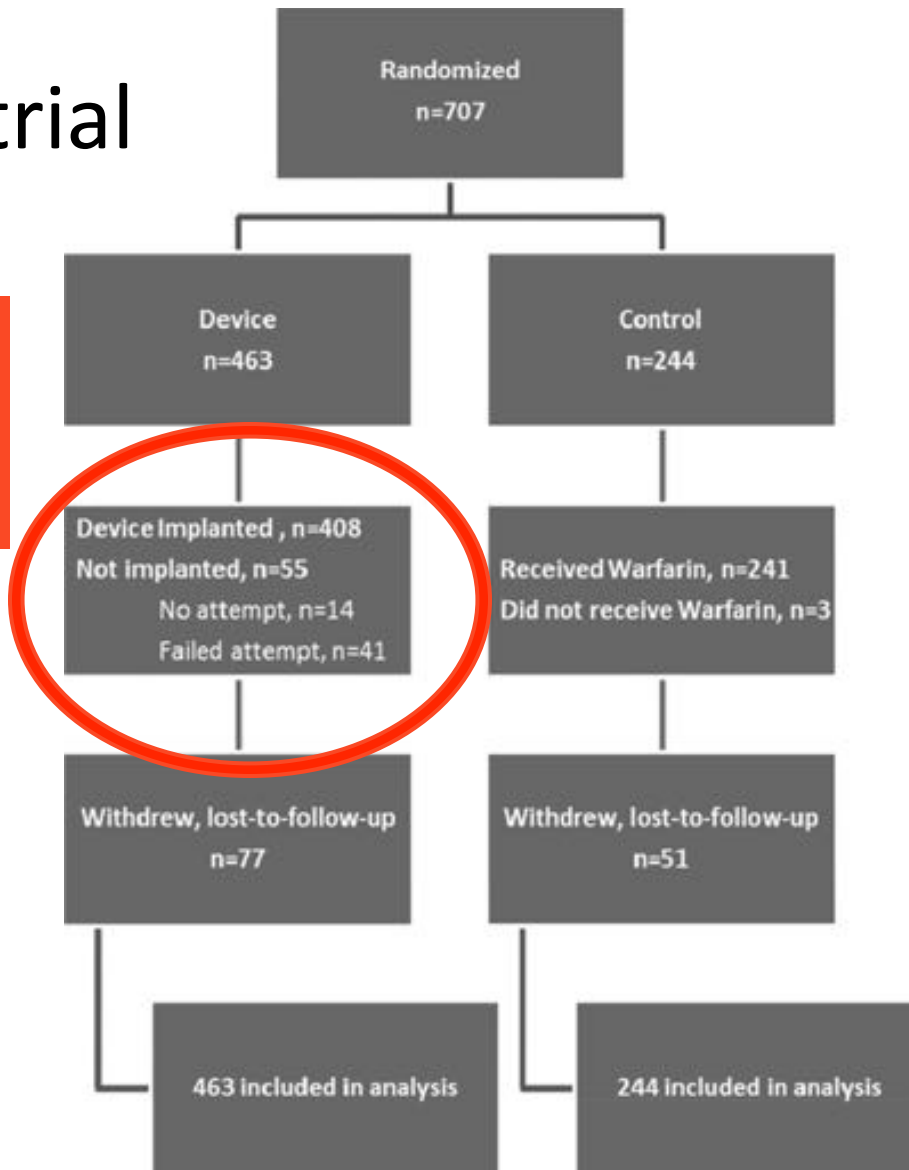
LARIAT study: Patient selection



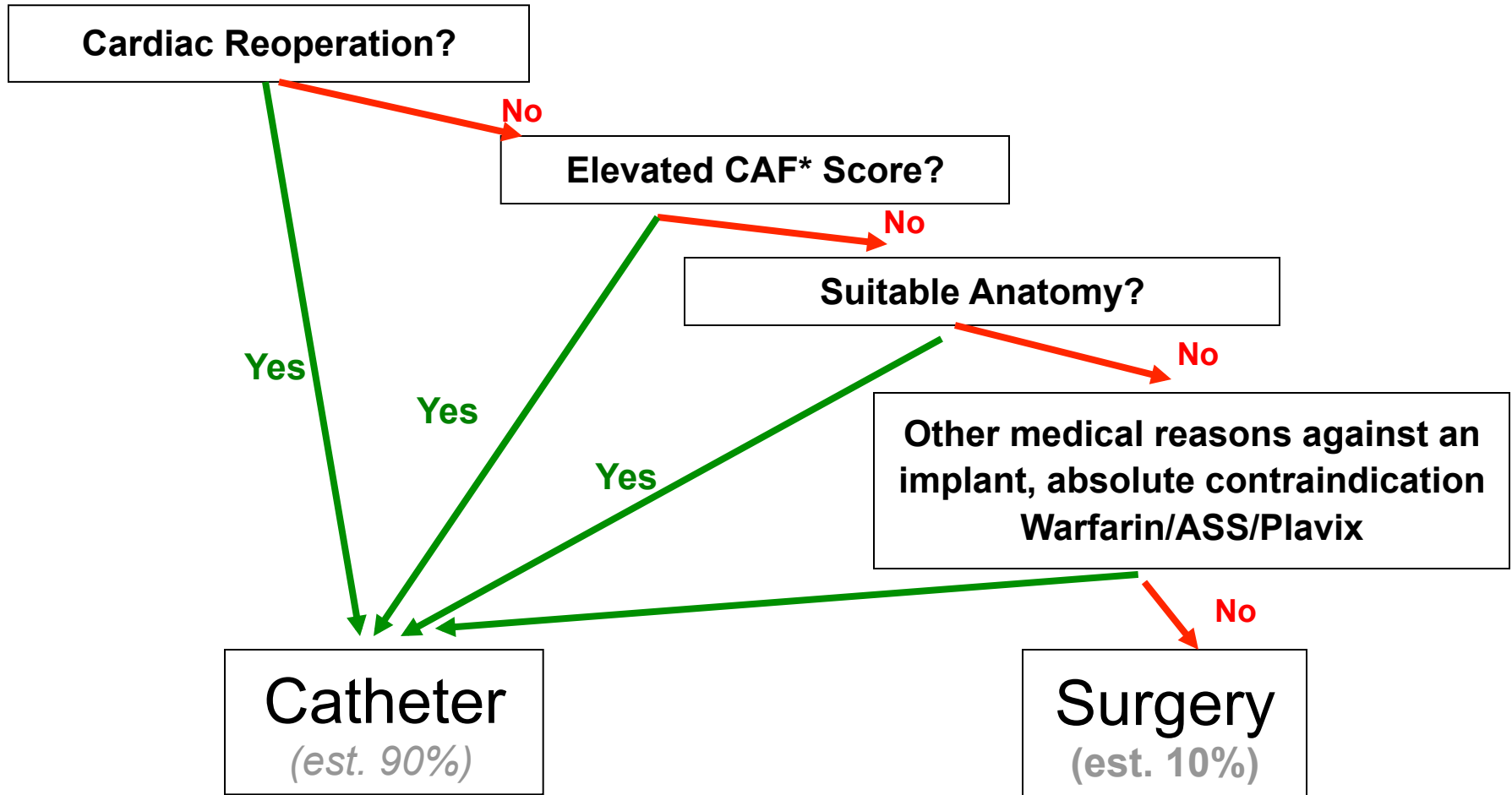
= 30 % not treated!!!!

Protect AF trial

=12% not treated!



“Heart Team” Approach for stand alone LAA therapies



Conclusions: LAA Management

- ✓ 100% LAA closure/removal/exclusion is mandatory
- ✓ No touch vs. half touch!
- ✓ Endocardial (Percutaneous) closure appealing and non invasive – hence attractive!
- ✓ Epicardial closure is safe, effective and durable however invasive – hence not popular!
- ✓ Heart Team recommended