3DRA Assessment of cavopulmonary connections: Tips and Tricks



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Objectives

- Quick history of 3DRA
- 3DRA Role in CHD
- 3DRA Assessment of Cavopulmonary connections
 - Glenn
 - Fontan
- Tips and Tricks









History of 3DRA

- First described in 2006
- Neurovascular procedures
 - adjunct to subtraction angiography
 - More sensitive in detecting subtle lesions
- Subsequently, described in the setting of real-time evaluation of
 - spinal interventions
 - abdominal aortic aneurysm repair
 - hepatic vascular chemoembolization
 - PA/IVS case report



3DRA in CHD

Kapins CEB et al. Use of Rotational 3D (3D-RA) in Congenital Heart Disease Patients: Experience with 53 cases. Rev Bras Cardiol Invasiva. 2010;18(2):199-203.

- 2010 First series describing its use in CHD
 - 53 cases various diagnoses
- Results
 - 23%, 3DRA revealed anatomic details not shown by 2D angiography
 - 49%, 3DRA findings were used to aid in treatment decisions
 - Exposure to radiation was not statistically different from 2D angiography
 - No complications related to 3D-RA
- Conclusions
 - 3D-RA can provide additional useful information
 - May reduce the number of angiograms needed during a case
 - May limit patient exposure to radiation and contrast medium



3DRA in CHD

The Heart Center

Glatz AC et al. Use of angiographic CT imaging in the cardiac catheterization laboratory for congenital heart disease. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging. 2010 Nov;3(11):1149-57.

- Followed soon there after in the US in late 2010
 - 41 caths; range of diagnoses
 - RVOT/central pulmonary arteries; CPCs; pulm veins; distal PAs
- Results:
 - 71%; Diagnostic-quality imaging
 - 12 cases (29%), contributed to clinical outcomes
 - Radiation dose was comparable to a biplane cineangiogram
- Conclusions:
 - In certain cases, 3DRA provides additional anatomic detail and may aid complex catheter manipulation
 - Future work is needed to continue to define applications of this new technology









Pulmonary Arteries Following CPC

- Glenn or TCPC
 - No right ventricular pump
 - Relies primarily on residual kinetic energy provided by a single systemic ventricle and the sucking of blood from left atrial diastole
- Unobstructed pulmonary circulation
 - maximizing circulatory efficiency
 - reduce early and late morbidity



Retrospective review: 3DRA used to image the PA's Following CPC

- 37 3DRA's in 32 pts (15 female)
- Median age -4.3 yrs $(0.3 19)^2$
- Median weight 15.7kg (4.3-114)
- Non-gated, breath-held acquisition
- HR manipulation
 - Rapid RV pacing/Adenosine: 14%
 - None: 86%
- Berman DP et al. The use of three-dimensional rotational angiography to assess the pulmonary circulation following cavo-pulmonary connection in patients with single ventricle. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv. 2012 Nov 15;80(6):922-30











Angiographic Results IMAGING **3DRA** N=37 **Inadequate Quality** 4 (11%) Insufficient Contrast Dose Inadequate Opacification of All Structures $(0.2 \mathrm{cc/kg})$ Fontan with prior B/L BDG B/L BDG CHILDREN'S ATIONWIDE

When your child needs a hospital, everything matters."



Aortic Compression

D

R





2D vs. 3D Quantitative Measurement Correlation

IMAGIN





3DRA: PA's Following CPC

- Safe
- Diagnostic quality in ~90%
- Additive information in ~70%
 - Guided interventions
- Pulmonary artery measurements
 - excellent correlation between modalities





The trouble with doing something right the first time is that nobody appreciates how difficult it was.

(Anonymous)

- 1. If new to 3DRA
- Utilize your resources
- Ask questions of your peers
- Ask questions of your vendor
- 2. Want to have success early
- Start with the PA's in CPC





- 3. Do NOT need to manipulate HR during image acquisition → no RRVP needed
- Slow inefficient transit time
 - through the PA's
 - perfect physiology for 3DRA image acquistion
- One less thing to have to
 - consider during acquisition







- 4. Contrast dose \rightarrow 1.5-2cc/kg
- >15kg \rightarrow Pure contrast
- <15kg \rightarrow Diluted contrast
 - Allows for a larger volume injection
 - 1:1 or 2:1 contrast:saline
- Develop a dilution strategy that works for you and be consistent





- 5. Catheter positioning
- Glenn (BDG, HemiFontan)
 - Single catheter injection
 - Proximal to area of interest
- b/l SVC or Fontan
 - Multiple site + simultaneous injections
 - Power injection through one + Hand injection
 - "timed just right"
 - Simultaneous power injection through 2 catheters



Simultaneous injection technique: Two catheters single injector



Simultaneous injection technique: Two catheters single injector





Simultaneous injection technique: Heart Center Two catheters single injector







6. Empower and teach your clinical staff about 3DRA

- Encourage "Superusers"
 - 3D software, post-processing, trouble shoot problems
- Improves procedural efficiency
 - Continue to work while team post-processes for/with you





7. Perform the 3DRA early in the procedure

- Delineates mechanisms
- Provides optimal angles for additional biplane imaging
- Maximizes efficiency
- May reduce total case contrast and radiation



TIPS and TRICKS 8. Use the CT-tomographic data









9. Utilize fusion overlay



Conclusions



- 3DRA in the assessment of CPCs is:
 - Easy and safe to do
 - Contributes important and additive information
- New 3DRA users and future 3DRA users
 - Benefit from starting with this anatomy
- Like anything else we do in the cath lab
 - 3DRA is a team sport
 - Utilize your peers and team members around you effectively



Thank you

