Kardiochirurgický indikační protokol – ("Kardio-tým")

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Kardiochirurgický indikační protokol – ("Kardio-tým")

Indikační pohovory

- SYNTAX a PARTNER
- Clinical guidelines for PCI and CABG from the American College of Cardiology, American Heart Association, and European Society of Cardiology

Kardiochirurgický indikační protokol – ("Kardio-tým")

The heart team

The heart team is a multidisciplinary team that includes the clinical cardiologist, cardiac surgeon, and interventionalist and works together using evidence-based protocols to identify the best approach for patients with coronary artery disease or structural heart disease.



Heart team approach

Clinical condition Multidisciplinary decision making

Shock	Not mandatory Not mandatory	
STEMI		
NSTE – ACS	Not required for culprit lesion but	
	required for nonculprit vessel(s)	
Other ACS	Required	
Stable MVD	Required	
Stable with indication for <i>ad hoc PCI</i>	According to predefined protocols.	

Wijns W, Kolh P. Guidelines on revascularization. EHJ (2010) 31, 2501–5.

Non-emergent high risk PCI procedures, including those performed for distal left main (LM) disease, complex bifurcation stenosis involving large side branches, single remaining coronary artery, and complex chronic total occlusion (CTO) recanalization, should be performed by adequately experienced operators at centres that have access to circulatory support and intensive care treatment, and have cardiovascular surgery on site

For patients with stable CAD and multivessel or LM disease, all relevant data should be reviewed by a clinical/non-invasive cardiologist, a cardiac surgeon, and an interventional cardiologist (Heart Team) to determine the likelihood of safe and effective revascularization with either PCI or CABG. To ensure this review, myocardial revascularization should in general not be performed at the time of diagnostic angiography

'four principles' approach to healthcare ethics:

- autonomy,
- beneficience,
- non-maleficience,
- justice

Table 6 Recommendations for decision making and patient information

	Classa	Level ^b
It is recommended that patients be adequately informed about the potential benefits and short- and long-term risks of a revascularization procedure. Enough time should be spared for informed decision making.	1	U
The appropriate revascularization strategy in patients with MVD should be discussed by the Heart Team.	1	С

^aClass of recommendation.

MVD = multivessel disease.

bLevel of evidence.

Table 5 Potential indications for *ad hoc* percutaneous coronary intervention vs. revascularization at an interval

Ad hoc PCI

Haemodynamically unstable patients (including cardiogenic shock).

Culprit lesion in STEMI and NSTE-ACS.

Stable low-risk patients with single or double vessel disease (proximal LAD excluded) and favourable morphology (RCA, non-ostial LCx, midor distal LAD).

Non-recurrent restenotic lesions.

Revascularization at an interval

Lesions with high-risk morphology.

Chronic heart failure.

Renal failure (creatinine clearance <60 mL/min), if total contrast volume required >4 mL/kg.

Stable patients with MVD including LAD involvement.

Stable patients with ostial or complex proximal LAD lesion.

Any clinical or angiographic evidence of higher periprocedural risk with *ad hoc* PCI.

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clinical findings evidence based medicine data

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awareness of other factors such as

clinical findings evidence based medicine data

- awareness of other factors such as
- sex,
- race,
- availability,
- technical skills,
- local results,
- referral patterns,
- and patient preference

- interventional cardiologist
- cardiac surgeon

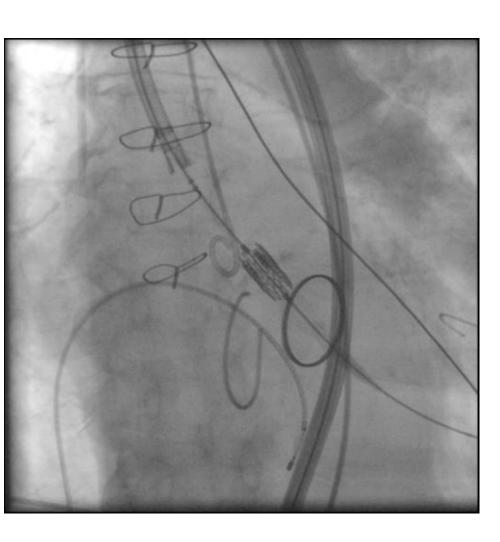
- interventional cardiologist
- cardiac surgeon
- non-invasive cardiologist
- clinical cardiologist

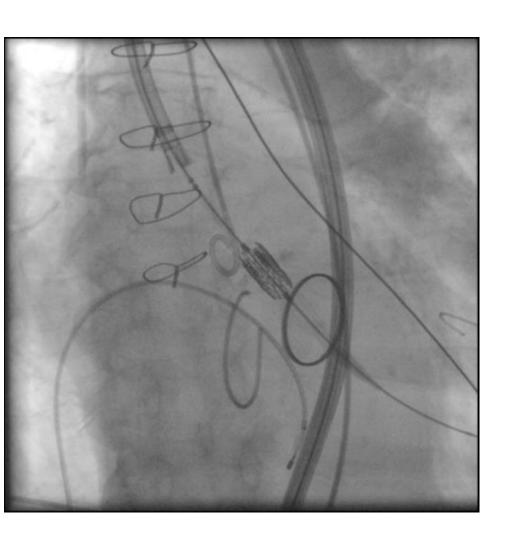
- interventional cardiologist
- cardiac surgeon
- non-invasive cardiologist
- clinical cardiologist
- electrophysiologist

- interventional cardiologist
- cardiac surgeon
- non-invasive cardiologist
- clinical cardiologist
- anesthesiologist
- other specialty

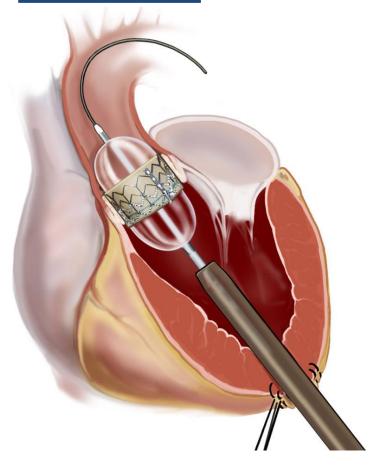
- interventional cardiologist
- cardiac surgeon
- non-invasive cardiologist
- clinical cardiologist
- Additional input may be needed from
 - general practitioners,
 - anaesthesiologists,
 - geriatricians,
 - or intensivists.

 Consensus on the optimal treatment should be documented. • avoid self-referral









TAVI

- ČR požadavek
 - indikace schválena komisí TAVI
 - 2 licencovaní intervenční kardiologové
 - 2 atestovaní kardiochirurgové

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- ČR požadavek
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 - echokardiografista
 - klinický kardiolog

 2012 will reinforce the role of the clinical cardiologist on the heart team, covering new therapies and techniques, updates on guidelines, patient selection, structural heart disease, and new approaches in heart team decision-making and collaboration



