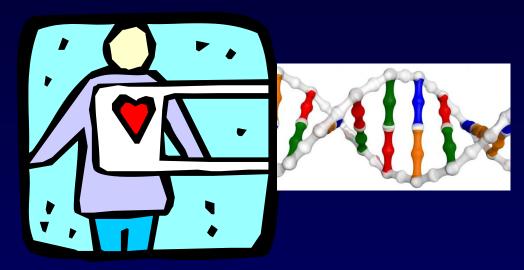
# The Latest and Greatest in Pediatric Cardiology: What's New???



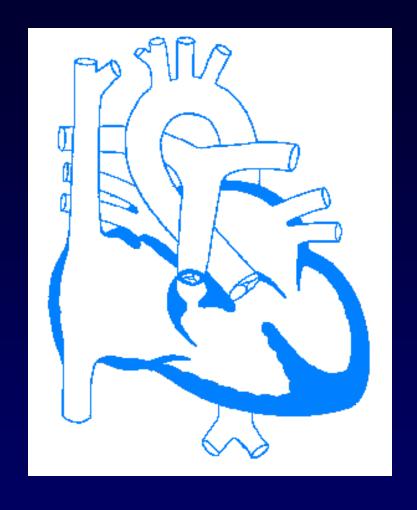


Bryan Cannon, MD

Professor Pediatric Cardiology

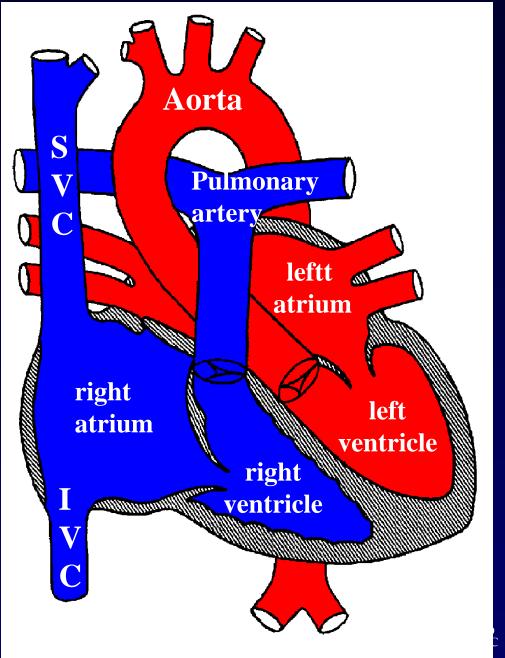
Past President Pediatric and Congenital EP Society (PACES)

# Congenital Heart Disease: Present in 1% of people





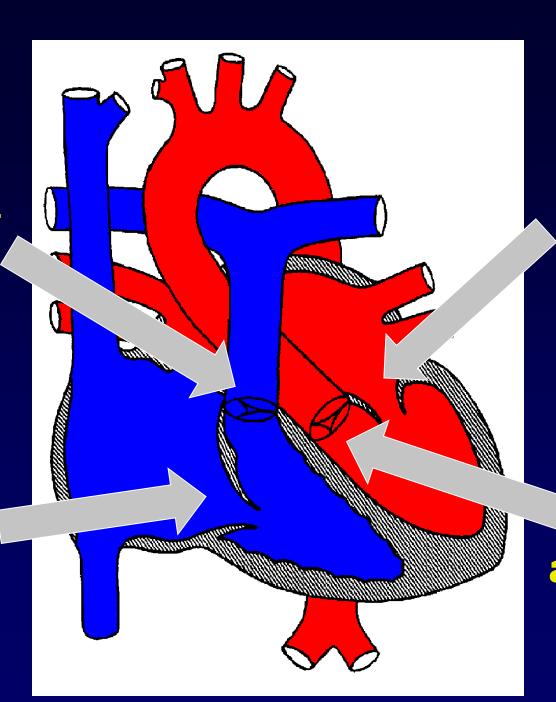
# NORMAL HEART



# Valves

pulmonary

tricuspid

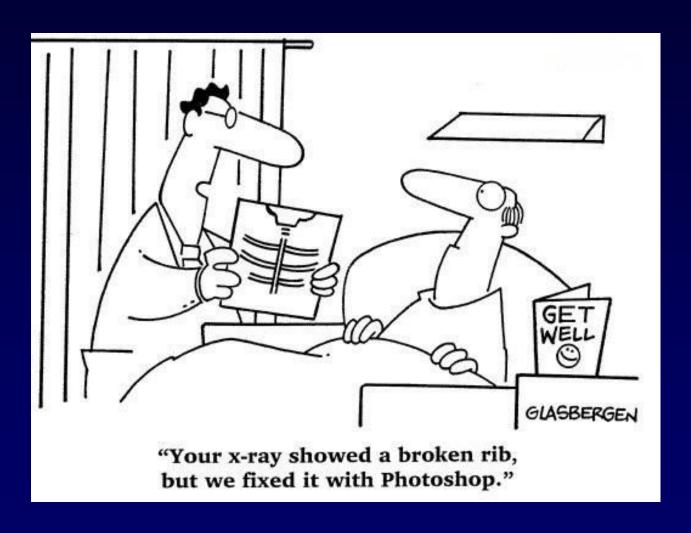


mitral

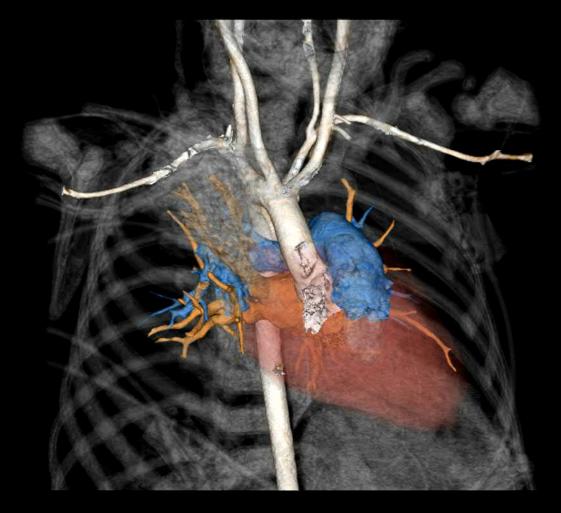
aortic



# **Imaging**







%R-R:75 FOV:275.09 mm TP75PC0460

70 kV 2249 mA

Tilt:0.00

RAO 18: CRA 0

No: 62





%R-R:75 FOV:275.09 mm TP75PC0460

70 kV 2249 mA

Tilt:0.00

RAO 18: CRA 0

No: 42



W:243 L:229

%R-R:75 FOV:222.84 mm

TP75PC0460

70 kV 2249 mA

Tilt:0.00

RAO 72: CRA 0

No: 5



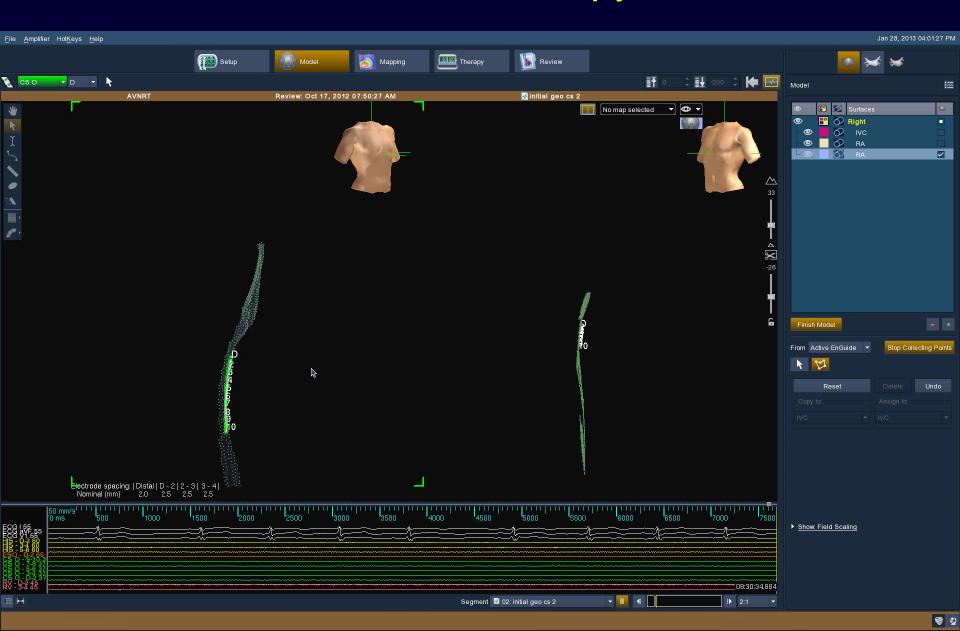


W:243 L:229





#### Ablations without Fluoroscopy



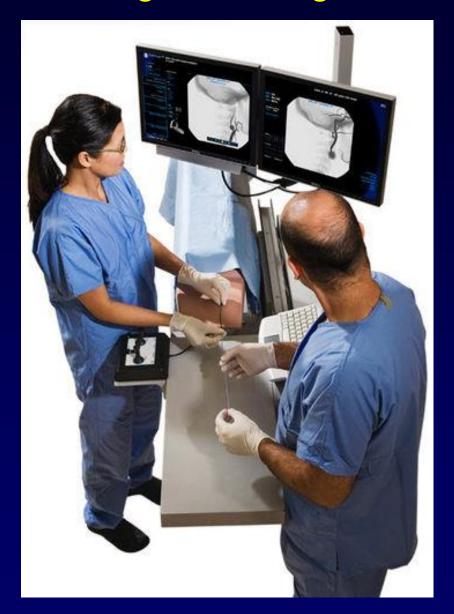
#### **Ablation Procedure**



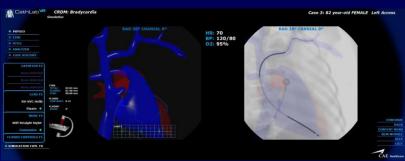
#### Training the next generation of cardiologists



#### Training the next generation of cardiologists







Pictures: Courtesy





# Non-Invasive Procedures Important to be more than just close to the real thing......

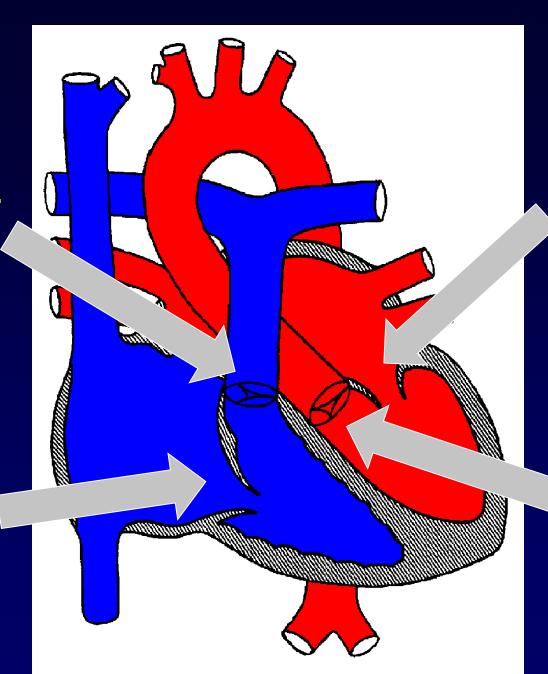




# Valves

pulmonary

tricuspid

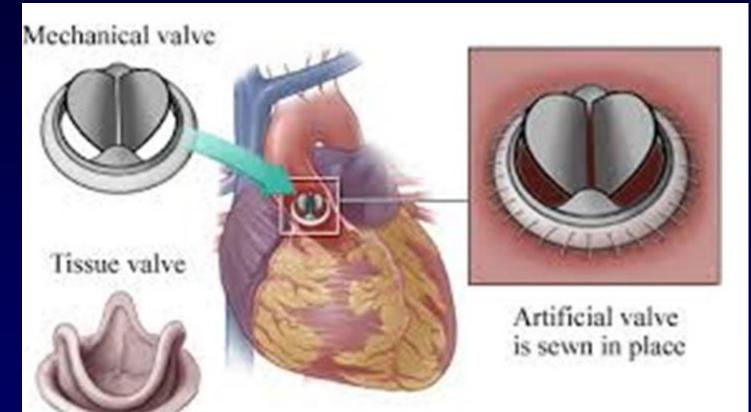


aortic

mitral











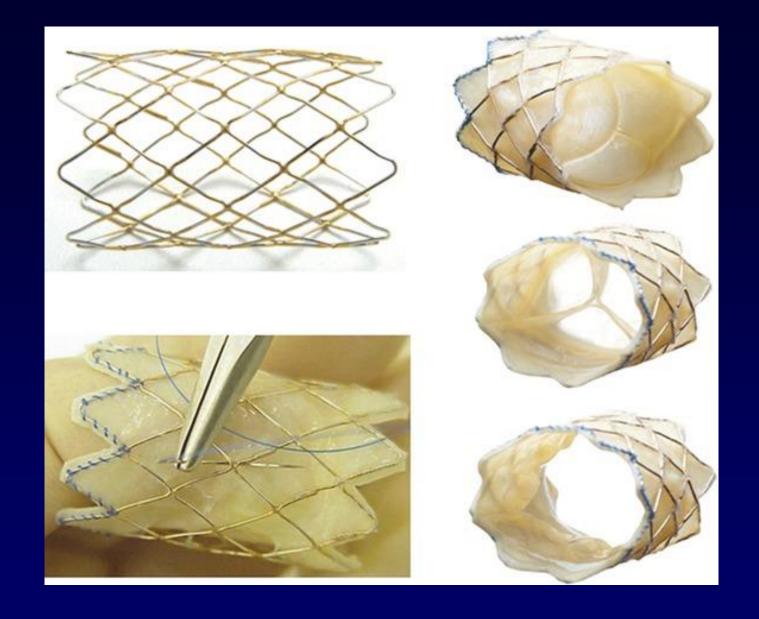








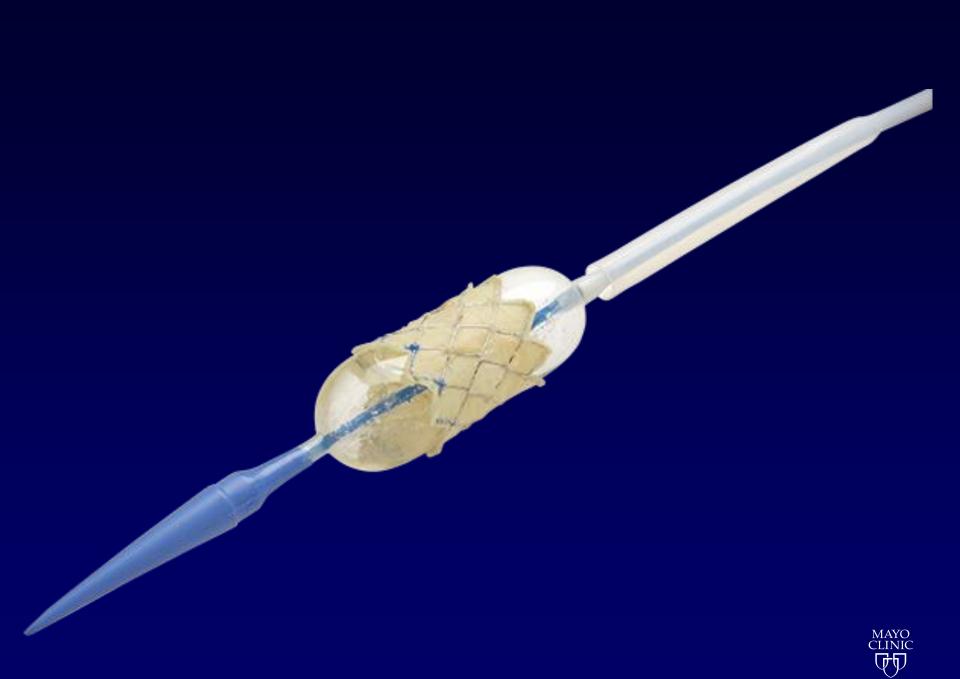


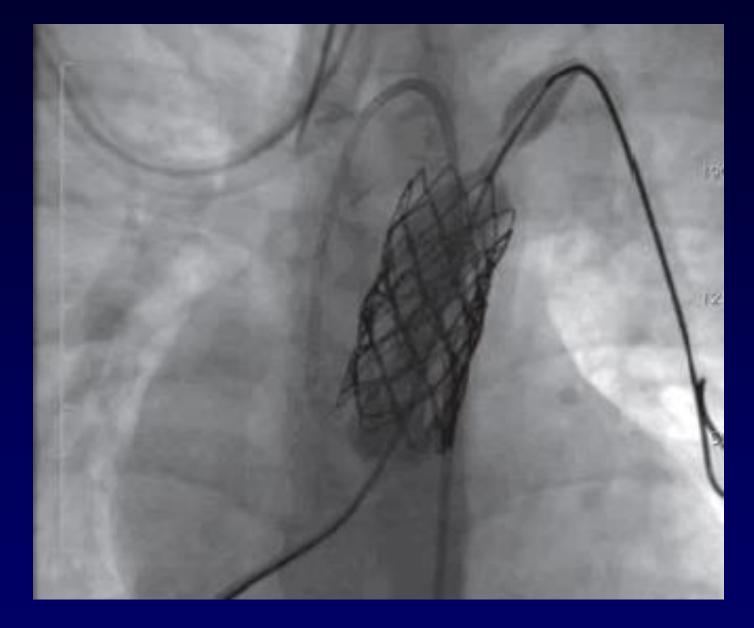




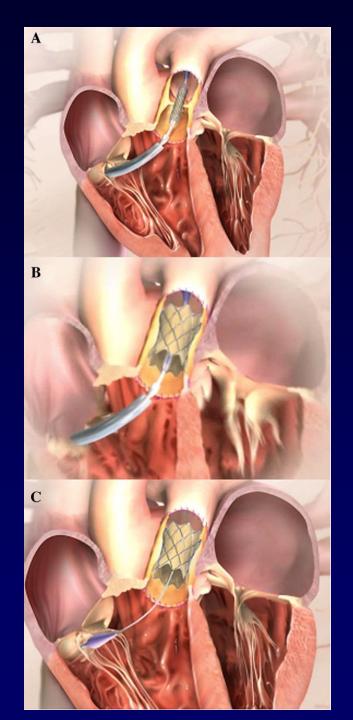












McElhinney DB, Hennesen JT. Ann N Y Acad Sci. 2013 Jul;1291:77-85.



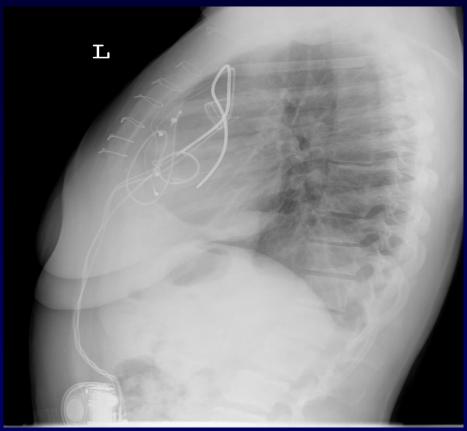
## 





# **Lead in Pericardial Sac**





Cannon. Pacing Clin Electrophysiol. 2006;29(2):181-7

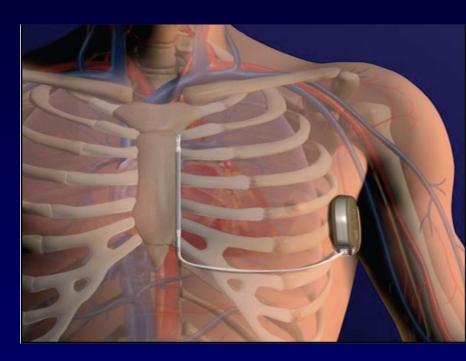






#### Subcutaneous ICD

- ICD placed laterally with lead along sternum
- No leads or wires in the heart or in the blood vessels
- Outpatient surgery



Picture: Courtesy Boston Scientific









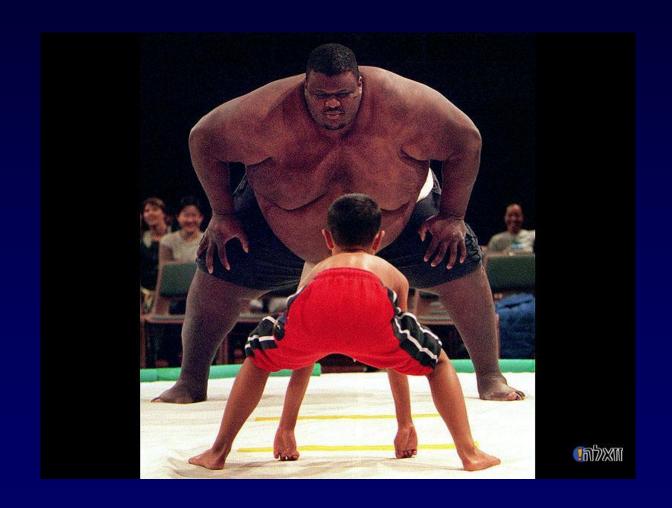




10 year old 34 kg



# Is Smaller Better???





#### Leadless Pacemakers

- Implanted through femoral vein
- Self contained system with battery and lead all in one system (5-10 year life)
- 1cc volume







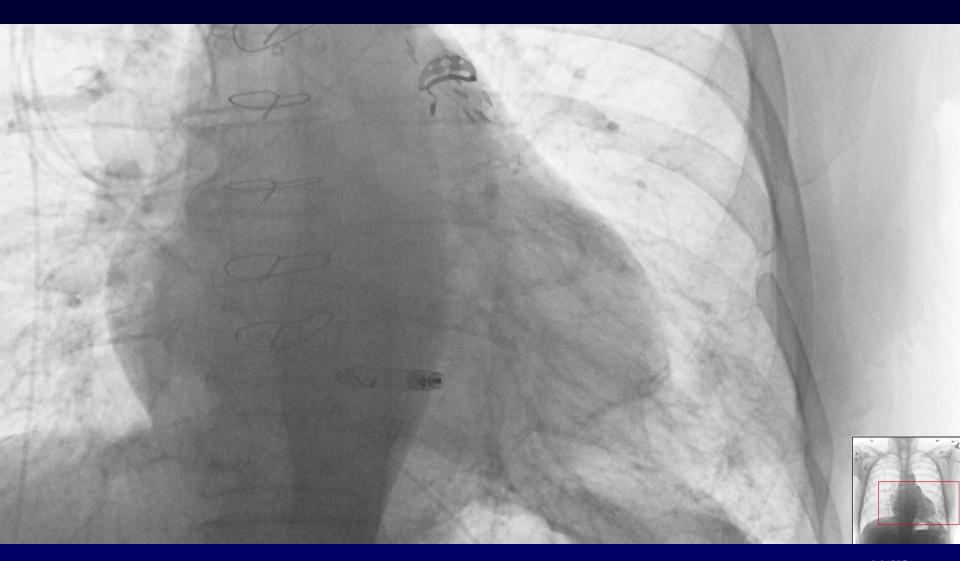
#### Disadvantages

- Only available for single chamber pacing
  - <10% of adult implants are single chamber</li>
  - Possibility for pacemaker syndrome
- May be difficult to extract
  - Young patients have more fibrosis
  - Removal at device change unlikely
- Battery life decreases drastically with increased output
  - 10-12 years at 1V
  - 2-3 years at 3V













# New Ways of Doing Things....



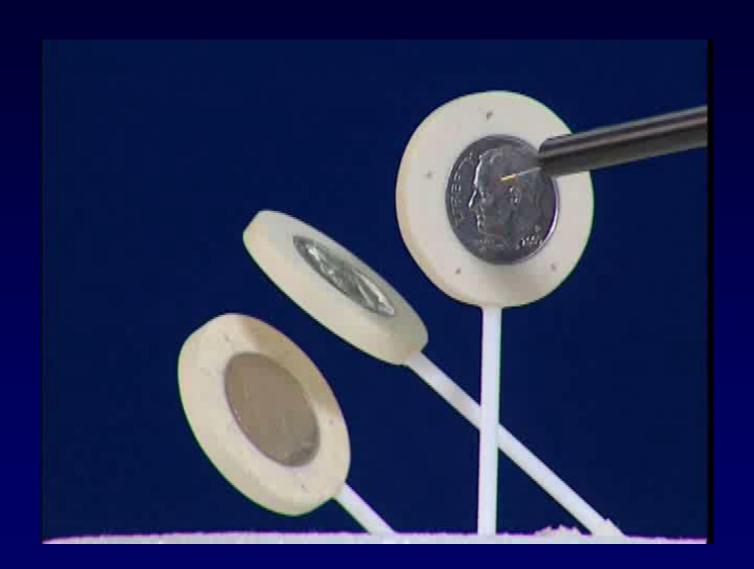


# **Manipulating Catheters**



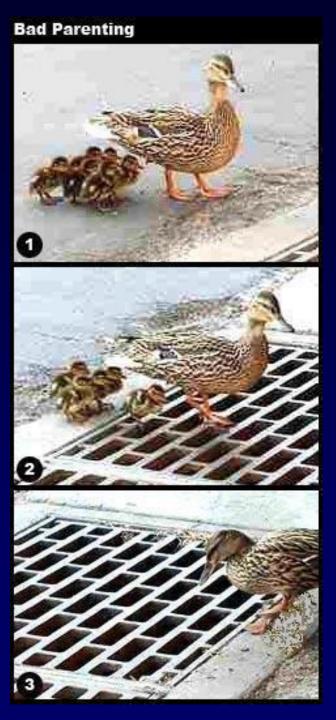








What is good for adults, may not be good for children...





### Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

- A physician can use a legally marketed device outside its labeling to treat a patient
- Although there has been no evaluation by FDA of the usage in question, off-label use is common, accepted, and legally authorized under a prescribing physician's scope of practice
- EXTREMELY common in pediatrics
  - Very few medication and devices approved for pediatrics



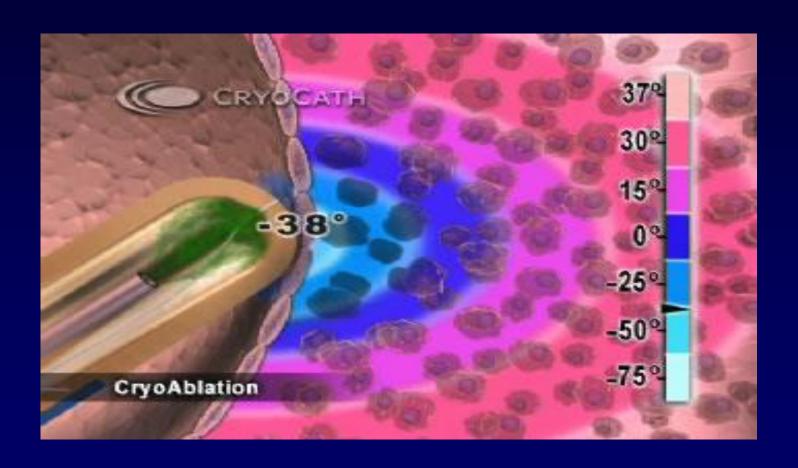
Source: FDA.GOV

#### **Ablations**

- Potentially eliminate arrhythmias
- Risk of damage to normal fiber requiring a permanent pacemaker in 1-3%
- To date, there has not been a reported case of damage to the normal fiber using cryoablation
- Not approved in pediatrics...



## Expanding zone of cooling





#### **Until 2022**

- FDA working with members of the pediatric EP community and Medtronic
- Small market for pediatrics
- Used "real world data"
- Now approved for ALL children over 2 years of age
- 8 year process, but now streamlined



#### So What Does Approval Do?

- Allows companies to discuss and educate physicians about their products
- Allows lectures and symposia to give specific tips and techniques for device use
- Allows open discussion and dialogue about "best practices" for approved devices
- Does not require discussion with patient about non-FDA approval during consent



