

Sat. Jul 10, 2021

Track1

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture07 (II-IL07)

Chair: Isao Shiraishi (National Cerebral and Cardiovascular
Center, Japan)

9:00 AM - 9:50 AM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-IL07] The future of diagnostic imaging in congenital heart disease

○Tal Geva (Department of Cardiology, Boston
Children's Hospital, USA)

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture08 Sponsored (II-IL08)

Chair: Hajime Ichikawa (National Cerebral and Cardiovascular
Center, Japan)

Sponsored by Johnson & Johnson K.K.

9:55 AM - 10:45 AM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-IL08] The " Super-Glenn" : towards a Fontan or bi- ventricular circulation

○Pedro J. del Nido (Boston Children's Hospital,
Harvard Medical School, USA)

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture09 (II-IL09)

Chair: Takaaki Suzuki (Saitama Medical University
International Medical Center, Japan)

10:50 AM - 11:40 AM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-IL09] Building teams for the growing population of adults with congenital heart disease

○Joseph A. Dearani (Department of Cardiovascular
Surgery Mayo Clinic, USA)

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture10 (II-IL10)

座長:安河内 聡 (慈泉会相澤病院)

11:45 AM - 12:20 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-IL10] Evolution of Pediatric Cardiology in the Era of Changes and Diversity

○津田 武 (Nemours Cardiac Center, Alfred I. duPont
Hospital for Children, Sidney Kimmel Medical College
at Thomas Jefferson University, USA)

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture11 (II-IL11)

座長:黒崎 健一 (国立循環器病研究センター 小児循環内科)

2:50 PM - 3:40 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-IL11] Journey as a Cardiologist

○大津 欣也 (国立循環器病研究センター 理事長)

Track2

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture12 (II-IL12)

Chair: Hitoshi Kato (National Center for Child Health and
Development, Japan)

9:00 AM - 9:40 AM Track2 (Web開催会場)

[II-IL12] Exploring the promise of cardiac rehabilitation in youth with congenital heart disease

○Michael Khoury (Division of Pediatric Cardiology,
Department of Pediatrics, Stollery Children's
Hospital / University of Alberta, Canada)

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture13 (II-IL13)

Chair: Kiyohiro Takigiku (Nagano Children's Hospital, Japan)

9:50 AM - 10:30 AM Track2 (Web開催会場)

[II-IL13] Predictors of outcome in fetuses with congenital heart disease

○Lynne Nield (Sunnybrook Health Sciences Center,
Michael Garron Hospital, The Hospital for Sick
Children, Canada)

Track3

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture14 Sponsored (II-IL14)

Chair: Takashi Sasaki (Nippon Medical School Hospital, Japan)

Sponsored by Baxter Limited

4:30 PM - 5:20 PM Track3 (Web開催会場)

[II-IL14] Surgical management of complex transposition of great arteries: what we have learned in 4 decades

○Emre Belli (Institut Jacques Cartier, France)

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture15 (II-IL15)

座長:笠原 真悟 (岡山大学医歯薬学総合研究科 心臓血管外科)

5:30 PM - 6:30 PM Track3 (Web開催会場)

[II-IL15] Designing tailor-made surgical plan for congenital heart diseases by fusion approach between 3D heart model and computer simulation

○久田 俊明, 杉浦 清了, 岡田 純一, 鷲尾 巧 (株式会社U
T-Heart研究所)

Track2

Symposium

シンポジウム07 (II-SY07)

両側肺動脈絞扼 (bPAB) からの二心室修復

座長:大嶋 義博 (兵庫県立こども病院 心臓血管外科)

座長:櫻井 一 (JCHO中京病院 心臓血管外科)

2:50 PM - 4:50 PM Track2 (Web開催会場)

[II-SY07-1] The study of indication to biventricular repair for left heart obstructive disease in our center

○浅田 大¹, 石井 陽一郎¹, 高橋 邦彦¹, 藤崎 拓也¹, 橋本 和久¹, 森 雅啓¹, 松尾 久実代¹, 青木 寿明¹, 磐井 成光², 萱谷 太¹ (1.大阪母子医療センター 小児循環器科, 2.大阪母子医療センター 心臓血管外科)

[II-SY07-2] Bilateral PA banding for biventricular repair

○篠原 玄, 中野 俊秀, 帯刀 英樹, 安東 勇介, 藤田 周平, 荒木 大, 西島 卓矢, 酒井 大樹, 角 秀秋 (福岡市立こども病院 心臓血管外科)

[II-SY07-3] Bilateral Pulmonary artery banding for Biventricular track congenital heart disease

○野間 美緒¹, 松尾 健太郎¹, 平野 暁教¹, 吉村 幸浩¹, 佐藤 麻朝², 山田 浩之², 小山 裕太郎², 永峰 宏樹², 大木 寛生², 前田 潤², 三浦 大² (1.東京都立小児総合医療センター 心臓血管外科, 2.東京都立小児総合医療センター 循環器科)

[II-SY07-4] Outcomes of bilateral pulmonary artery banding as the bridge to biventricular repair or decision

○今井 健太¹, 帆足 孝也¹, 奥田 直樹¹, 小森 元基¹, 古谷 翼¹, 安川 峻¹, 中村 悠治¹, 小野 譲数¹, 黒寄 健一², 市川 肇¹ (1.国立循環器病研究センター病院 小児心臓外科, 2.国立循環器病研究センター病院 小児循環器内科)

[II-SY07-5] Surgical results of bilateral pulmonary artery banding aiming for biventricular repair.

○櫻井 寛久, 櫻井 一, 野中 利通, 小坂井 基史, 加藤 和樹, 大橋 直樹, 西川 浩, 吉田 修一郎, 今井 祐喜, 吉井 公浩, 佐藤 純 (JCHO中京病院 こどもハートセンター)

[II-SY07-6] Staged repair after bPAB for IAA with small aortic valve or hypoplastic ventricle enables a biventricular repair: advantages and problems

○保土田 健太郎, 洲上 裕司, 細田 隆介, 永瀬 晴啓,

枘岡 歩, 鈴木 孝明 (埼玉医科大学国際医療センター 小児心臓外科)

[II-SY07-7] Two-stage repair using bilateral pulmonary artery banding in patients with transposition of the great arteries and aortic arch obstruction

○松島 峻介, 松久 弘典, 日隈 智恵, 長谷川 翔大, 和田 侑星, 大嶋 義博 (兵庫県立こども病院 心臓血管外科)

[II-SY07-8] LV recruitment for patients with LV hypoplasia after bilateral PAB

○重光 祐輔¹, 馬場 健児¹, 近藤 麻衣子¹, 栄徳 隆裕¹, 福嶋 遥佑¹, 平井 健太¹, 原 真祐子¹, 大月 審一¹, 岩崎 達雄², 笠原 真悟³ (1.岡山大学病院 小児科, 2.岡山大学病院 麻酔科蘇生科, 3.岡山大学病院 心臓血管外科)

Track3

Symposium

シンポジウム08 (II-SY08)

シミュレーション医学による先天性心疾患の診断と治療

座長:瀧間 浄宏 (長野県立こども病院 循環器小児科)

座長:板谷 慶一 (大阪市立大学 心臓血管外科)

10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track3 (Web開催会場)

[II-SY08-1] Usefulness and Limitations of Three-Dimensional Cardiac Model in Pediatric Cardiac Surgery: Seven Years of Clinical Application

○関 満¹, 片岡 功一^{2,3}, 鈴木 峻¹, 古井 貞浩¹, 岡 健介¹, 佐藤 智幸¹, 鵜垣 伸也⁴, 吉積 功⁴, 河田 政明⁴, 山形 崇倫¹ (1.自治医科大学とちぎ子ども医療センター 小児科, 2.自治医科大学とちぎ子ども医療センター 小児手術・集中治療部, 3.広島市立広島市民病院 循環器小児科, 4.自治医科大学とちぎ子ども医療センター 小児・先天性心臓血管外科)

[II-SY08-2] Assessment of the quality of optical coherence tomography acquisition

○本間 友佳子, 早瀬 康信 (徳島大学大学院 医歯薬学研究部 小児科)

[II-SY08-3] Pathological change of pulmonary arterial and vena cava using optical coherence tomography in patients with Fontan circulation.

○早瀬 康信, 本間 友佳子 (徳島大学大学院 医歯薬学研究部 小児科)

[II-SY08-4] Preoperative Screening of High-risk Cases
of Fontan Procedure Using Non-contrast MR
Lymphangiography

○大山 伸雄, 藤井 隆成, 石井 瑤子, 長岡 孝太, 清水 武,
喜瀬 広亮, 石神 修大, 樽井 俊, 宮原 義典, 石野 幸三,
富田 英 (昭和大学病院 小児循環器・成人先天性心疾
患センター)

[II-SY08-5] Interpretation of Fontan physiology and
consideration of treatment strategy based
on computer simulation

○犬塚 亮¹, 先崎 英明² (1.東京大学小児科, 2.国際医
療福祉大学成田病院 小児科)

[II-SY08-6] Blood flow dynamics analysis of the main
pulmonary artery in repaired tetralogy of
Fallot using 4D-flow MRI

○稲毛 章郎^{1,2}, 吉敷 香菜子², 水野 直和³, 中井 亮佑²,
齋藤 美香², 前田 佳真², 小林 匠², 浜道 裕二², 上田
知実², 矢崎 諭², 嘉山 忠博² (1.日本赤十字社医療セ
ンター 小児科, 2.榊原記念病院 小児循環器科, 3.榊原
記念病院 放射線科)

Symposium

シンポジウム09 (II-SY09)

成人先天性心疾患の妊娠・出産における治療介入

座長:赤木 禎治 (岡山大学成人先天性心疾患センター)

座長:神谷 千津子 (国立循環器病研究センター 産婦人科部)

2:50 PM - 4:20 PM Track3 (Web開催会場)

[II-SY09-1] 【基調講演】心疾患合併妊娠のマネジメントに
おける Pregnancy Heart Teamの役割

○桂木 真司 (宮崎大学医学部 産婦人科)

[II-SY09-2] Pregnancy in women with bradyarrhythmia

○島田 衣里子, 篠原 徳子, 西村 智美, 竹内 大二, 豊原
啓子, 稲井 慶 (東京女子医科大学 循環器小児・成人
先天性心疾患科)

[II-SY09-3] What can a pediatric cardiologist do for
pregnancy management in adults with Heart
Disease?

○渡辺 まみ江, 宗内 淳, 杉谷 雄一郎, 土井 大人, 古田
貴士, 小林 優, 江崎 大起 (JCHO九州病院 循環器小
児科)

[II-SY09-4] Current Status and Issues of Pregnancy and
Childbirth Complicated by Cardiac Diseases
in Our Hospital: A Proposal from a Core
Regional Hospital

○星合 美奈子¹, 内藤 敦², 勝又 庸行², 長谷部 洋平²,
須波 玲², 内田 雄三², 中島 雅人¹, 梅谷 健¹ (1.山梨県

立中央病院 循環器病センター, 2.山梨県立中央病院
総合周産期母子医療センター)

Track2

Panel Discussion

Panel Discussion04 (II-PD04)

Chair: Jun Muneuchi (Kyushu Hospital, Japan)

Chair: Hideaki Ueda (Kanagawa Children's Medical Center,
Japan)

10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track2 (Web開催会場)

[II-PD04-1] Transcatheter PDA closure in ELBW infants
- What have we learned?

○Shyam Sathanandam (Pediatrics, University of
Tennessee, Le Bonheur Children's Hospital, USA)

[II-PD04-2] Current status of patent ductus arteriosus
in preterm infants in neonatology

Katsuaki Toyoshima (Division of Neonatology,
Kanagawa Children's Medical Center, Japan)

[II-PD04-3] Treatment of patent ductus arteriosus in
neonatal intensive care unit inpatients

Sachiko Inukai (Pediatrics, Japanese Red Cross
Nagoya Daini Hospital, Japan)

[II-PD04-4] Surgical treatment of patent ductus
arteriosus in premature baby

Ayumu Masuoka (Pediatric Cardiac Surgery,
Saitama Medical University International Medical
Center, Japan)

[II-PD04-5] Device closure of PDA in premature
neonates

Takanari Fujii (Pediatric Heart Disease and
Adult Congenital Heart Disease Center, Showa
University Hospital)

Track3

Panel Discussion

Panel Discussion05 (II-PD05)

座長:中村 好秀 (大阪市立総合医療センター 小児不整脈科)

座長:住友 直方 (埼玉医科大学国際医療センター 小児心臓科)

9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track3 (Web開催会場)

[II-PD05-1] Identification of critical isthmus using
coherent mapping in patients with complex
congenital heart disease

○豊原 啓子¹, 熊丸 隆司¹, 工藤 恵道¹, 西村 智美¹, 竹内
大二¹, 庄田 守男² (1.東京女子医科大学 循環器小
児・成人先天性心疾患科, 2.東京女子医科大学 循環器

内科)

[II-PD05-2] Atrial Fibrillation Ablation in Patients with
Congenital Heart Disease: the Role of
Complex Fractionated Atrial Electrogram
Ablation

○加藤 愛章, 坂口 平馬, 吉田 礼, 三池 虹, 岩朝 徹,
大内 秀雄, 白石 公, 黒嵯 健一 (国立循環器病研究セ
ンター 小児循環器内科)

[II-PD05-3] The usefulness of ultra-high density
electroanatomical mapping system on the
ablation of epicardial accessory pathways
○鍋嶋 泰典¹, 連 翔太¹, 森 仁², 戸田 紘一¹, 小島 拓朗¹,
葭葉 茂樹¹, 小林 俊樹¹, 住友 直方¹ (1.埼玉医科大学
国際医療センター 小児心臓科, 2.埼玉医科大学国際医
療センター 小児内科)

[II-PD05-4] The Outcome of Radiofrequency Catheter
Ablation for Septal Accessory Pathway
○青木 寿明, 森 雅啓, 藤崎 拓也, 橋本 和久, 松尾 久実
代, 浅田 大, 石井 陽一郎, 高橋 邦彦, 萱谷 太 (大阪母
子医療センター)

[II-PD05-5] Delayed atrioventricular block after
catheter cryoablation for atrioventricular
nodal reentrant tachycardia
○寺師 英子, 福留 啓祐, 吉田 葉子, 鈴木 嗣敏, 中村
好秀 (大阪市立総合医療センター 小児不整脈科)

Track4

Debate Session

ディベートセッション 01 (II-DB01)

カテ治療 vs外科手術

座長:大西 達也 (国立病院機構四国こどもとおとなの医療セン
ター)

座長:松久 弘典 (兵庫県立こども病院)

コメンテーター:大橋 直樹 (JCHO中京病院 中京こどもハートセン
ター)

コメンテーター:橋 剛 (神奈川県立こども医療センター)

9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track4 (Web開催会場)

[II-DB01-1] PAVSD BT shunt術後に SpO2低下. 動脈管が開
いているのでステント入れても良いですか?

○伊吹 圭二郎 (富山大学附属病院)

[II-DB01-2] 単心室, 肺動脈閉鎖, non-confluent pulmonary
artery 症例。どう治療する?

○松尾 久実代 (大阪府立母子保健総合医療セン
ター)

[II-DB01-3] 消化管穿孔で搬送された新生児が食道閉鎖を合
併した左心低形成症候群だったらどうします
か?

○倉岡 彩子 (福岡市立こども病院)

Debate Session

ディベートセッション 02 (II-DB02)

新生児複雑先天性

座長:小野 晋 (神奈川県立こども医療センター)

座長:宮原 義典 (昭和大学病院)

コメンテーター:田中 敏克 (兵庫県立こども病院 循環器科)

コメンテーター:宮地 鑑 (北里大学医学部 心臓血管外科)

10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track4 (Web開催会場)

[II-DB02-1] 総肺静脈還流異常症、大動脈縮窄症に先天性横
隔膜ヘルニア、食道閉鎖を合併した1例

○永田 弾 (九州大学病院 小児科)

[II-DB02-2] 中心肺動脈が高度低形成であったファロー四徴
症ノ主要体肺側副血行路の一例

○林 泰佑 (国立成育医療研究センター)

[II-DB02-3] 左右均等な二心室だが下心臓型総肺静脈還流異
常を合併した兩大血管右室起始、肺動脈狭
窄、右胸心の1例

○齋藤 美香 (榊原記念病院)

Debate Session

ディベートセッション 03 (II-DB03)

不整脈・肺循環・ACHD

座長:吉田 修一朗 (JCHO中京病院 小児循環器科)

座長:青木 寿明 (大阪母子医療センター)

コメンテーター:大木 寛生 (東京都立小児総合医療センター 循環器
科)

コメンテーター:上村 秀樹 (奈良県立医科大学附属病院 先天性心疾
患センター)

2:50 PM - 4:20 PM Track4 (Web開催会場)

[II-DB03-1] 学校心臓で指摘された WPW症候群の症例

○加藤 愛章 (国立循環器病研究センター病院)

[II-DB03-2] 門脈体循環シャントを伴った多脾症、兩大血管
右室起始症、右室低形成、両側 Glenn術後の9
歳女兒の治療方針

○朝貝 省史 (東京女子医科大学病院 循環器小児科)

[II-DB03-3] Fontan術後に右肺静脈閉鎖を来した1例

○阿部 忠朗 (新潟大学医歯学総合病院)

Track1

JSPCCS-AEPC Joint Symposium

JSPCCS-AEPC Joint Symposium (II-AEPCJS)

Chair: Katarina Hansesus (Children's Heart Center, Skane
University Hospital, Sweden)

Chair: Hiroyuki Yamagishi (Department of Pediatrics, Keio
University School of Medicine, Japan)

5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-AEPCJS-1] Multisystem inflammation associated with covid (PIMS-TS / MIS-C) : rapid service reconfiguration

○Owen Miller (Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, UK)

[II-AEPCJS-2] Multimodality imaging in paediatric multisystem inflammatory syndrome

○Israel Valverde (Pediatric Cardiology, Hospital Virgen del Rocio, Spain)

[II-AEPCJS-3] Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) : a review of experience in Japan

Mamoru Ayusawa (Japanese Society of Kawasaki Disease/Department of Pediatrics, Nihon University, Japan)

[II-AEPCJS-4] How did we see the first case of multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children in Japan? (about an experience of MIS-C in Japan)

Yuichiro Kashima (Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, Shinshu University, Japan)

Semsarian²³, Prince J. Kannankeril²⁴, Jacob Tfelt-Hansen²⁵, Frederic Sacher²⁶, Wataru Shimizu¹², Peter J. Schwartz¹¹, Shu Sanatani¹⁰, Seiko Ohno⁹, Janneke Kammeraad⁸, Heikki Swan⁷, Kristina Haugaa⁶, Vincent Probst²⁷, Michael J. Ackerman⁵, Janice A. Till⁴, Ramon Brugada³, Arthur A.M. Wilde¹, Antoine Leenhardt²,
(1.AmsterdamUMC - location AMC, the Netherlands, 2.Hôpital Bichat, Paris, France, 3.Universitat de Girona-IDIBGI, Girona, Spain, 4.Royal Brompton Hospital, London, United Kingdom, 5.Mayo Clinic, Rochester, United States, 6.Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway, 7.Helsinki University Hospital and Helsinki University, Helsinki, Finland, 8.Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, the Netherlands, 9.Shiga University of Medical Science, Otsu, Japan, 10.University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, 11.Istituto Auxologico Italiano, IRCCS, Center for Cardiac Arrhythmias of Genetic Origin, Milan, Italy, 12.National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Centre, Suita, Osaka, Japan, 13.University Medical Centre, Groningen, the Netherlands, 14.University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium, 15.Western University, London, Canada, 16.Hospital La Fe, Valencia, Spain, 17.Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center, Tel Aviv, Israel, 18.Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, the Netherlands, 19.University Medical Centre Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany, 20.The Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia, 21.Starship Children's Hospital, Auckland, New Zealand, 22.St. George's, University of London, London, United Kingdom, 23.Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, Australia, 24.Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, United States, 25.Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark, 26.Bordeaux University Hospital, Bordeaux, France, 27.CHU de Nantes, Nantes, France,)

[II-AEPCYIA-2] Contact force guided radiofrequency current application at developing myocardium : lesion size and coronary

Track4

AEPC YIA Session

AEPC YIA Session (II-AEPCYIA)

Chair: Hiroshi Ono (National Center for Child Health and Development, Japan)

4:30 PM - 5:20 PM Track4 (Web開催会場)

[II-AEPCYIA-1] Atenolol should not be the β -blocker of choice for symptomatic children with catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia

○Puck J. Peltenburg¹, Krystien V.V. Lieve g¹, Christian van der Werf g¹, Isabelle Denjoy g², Guillermo Perez g³, Carmen Perez³, Ferran Roses i Noguer⁴, Johan M. Bos⁵, Connor Lane⁵, Vibeke M.Almaas⁶, Aurora Djubsjöbacka⁷, Sing C. Yap⁸, Yuko Wada⁹, Thomas Roston¹⁰, Veronica Dusi¹¹, Takeshi Aiba¹², Maarten van den Berg¹³, Thomas Robyns¹⁴, Jason Roberts¹⁵, Esther Zorio¹⁶, Udi Chorin¹⁷, Sally-Ann B. Clur¹, Nico A. Blom^{1,18}, Martin Borggreffe¹⁹, Andrew M.Davis²⁰, Jon Skinner²¹, Elijah Behr²², Christopher

artery involvement

○David Backhoff^{1,2}, Matthias Müller¹, Teresa Betz¹, Andreas Arnold¹, Heike Schneider¹, Thomas Paul¹, Ulrich Krause¹ (1.Department of Pediatric Cardiology and Congenital Heart Disease, University Hospital Giessen, Justus Liebig Universität, Germany, 2.Department of Pediatric Cardiology and Congenital Heart Disease, Pediatric Heart Center, Justus-Liebig-University of Giessen, Giessen, Germany.)

[II-AEPCYIA-3] Can regional differences in expression of cardiomyopathy-related proteins explain the clinical phenotype : a pilot study
○Jonathan Searle^{1,2}, Wendy Heywood², Richard Collis³, Ivan Doykov², Michael Ashworth⁴, Mathias Gautel⁵, Simon Eaton², Caroline Coats³, Perry Elliott^{2,6}, Kevin Mills² (1.Department of Cardiology, Great Ormond Street Hospital, UK, 2.UCL Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health, London, UK, 3.Institute of Cardiovascular Science, University College London, London, UK, 4.Histopathology Dept, Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, UK, 5.Randall Division of Cell and Molecular Biophysics, King's College London, UK, 6.The Inherited Cardiovascular Diseases Unit, St Bart's Hospital, London, UK)

Track1

Presidential Award Presentation

会長賞候補講演 (II-PAL)

座長:白石 公 (国立循環器病研究センター 教育推進部 小児循環器内科)

座長:坂本 喜三郎 (静岡県立こども病院 心臓血管外科)
3:50 PM - 4:40 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-PAL-1] Atrial Cardiomyocyte-specific Pitx2c Overexpression Increased Atrial arrhythmias with altered Ca handling.
○馬場 俊輔^{1,2}, 赤池 徹¹, 新庄 聡子³, 南沢 享¹, 暮地本 由己⁴ (1.東京慈恵会医科大学細胞生理学講座, 2.東京慈恵会医科大学小児科学講座, 3.パドヴァ大学生物学講座, 4.東京慈恵会医科大学宇宙医学研究室)

[II-PAL-2] The elucidation of thromboembolic events and its risk factor in the patients with left ventricular noncompaction
○廣野 恵一, 坪井 香緒里, 寶田 真也, 小栗 真人, 岡部 真子, 宮尾 成明, 仲岡 英幸, 伊吹 圭二郎, 小澤 綾佳 (富山大学 医学部 小児科)

[II-PAL-3] Survival and re-intervention following Fontan operation with or without fenestration
○小林 純子, 小谷 恭弘, 川畑 拓也, 黒子 洋介, 笠原 真悟 (岡山大学病院 心臓血管外科)

[II-PAL-4] Preclinical basic research for protective effect of left ventricular function in single VS multiple dose Del Nido cardioplegia in long-term ischemia
○齊藤 翔吾, 中尾 充貴, 森田 紀代造, 阿部 貴行, 益澤 明広, 國原 孝 (東京慈恵会医科大学 心臓外科学講座)

Track4

標本展示講演

標本展示講演 (II-TISL)

座長:野村 耕司 (埼玉県立小児医療センター 心臓血管外科)
5:30 PM - 6:30 PM Track4 (Web開催会場)

[II-TISL] Truncus Arteriosus, Pulmonary Atresia and Ventricular Septal defect with Major Aortopulmonary Collateral Arteries
○猪飼 秋夫 (静岡県立こども病院)

Track1

General Assembly

総会・表彰式 (II-GA)

1:40 PM - 2:40 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-GA]

Track2

Educational Seminar Surgical Course

外科系教育セミナー (II-SUES)

座長:中野 俊秀 (福岡市立こども病院 心臓血管外科)
座長:原田 雄章 (福岡市立こども病院 心臓血管外科)
5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track2 (Web開催会場)

[II-SUES-1] 第一部（キャリアアップ編）「私のキャリア
アップ：海外留学は要らない！？」
中西 啓介¹, 和田 直樹², 白石 修一³（1.順天堂大学
心臓血管外科, 2.榊原記念病院 小児心臓血管外科,
3.新潟大学 心臓血管外科）

[II-SUES-2] 第二部（スキルアップ編）I 講義「VSDの解剖
とその周辺」
○新川 武史（東京女子医科大学 心臓血管外科）

[II-SUES3-1] 第二部（スキルアップ編）IIパネルディス
カッション「VSD一問一答」
○大沢 拓哉（あいち小児保健医療総合センター
心臓血管外科）

[II-SUES3-2] 第二部（スキルアップ編）IIパネルディス
カッション「VSD一問一答」
○本宮 久之（京都府立医科大学 小児医療センター
小児心臓血管外科）

[II-SUES3-3] 第二部（スキルアップ編）IIパネルディス
カッション「VSD一問一答」
○伊藤 貴弘（千葉県こども病院）

Track1

Luncheon Seminar

ランチョンセミナー5（II-LS05）
小児循環器診療 with COVID-19
座長:山岸 敬幸(慶応義塾大学医学部 小児科 教授)
共催:アストラゼナカ株式会社
12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-LS05-1] COVID-19禍の小児感染症の脅威～RSウイルス
感染を含めて～
○森内 浩幸（長崎大学大学院 医歯薬学総合研究科
小児科学 教授）

[II-LS05-2] 川崎病の病態・新たな治療と COVID-19関連多
系統炎症性症候群
○濱田 洋通（千葉大学大学院 医学研究院 小児病態
学 教授）

Track2

Luncheon Seminar

ランチョンセミナー6（II-LS06）
GORE® CARDIOFORM ASD Occluder : Clinical Date
and Real World Case
座長:富田 英(昭和大学病院 小児循環器・成人先天性心疾患セン
ター)
共催:日本ゴア合同会社
12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track2 (Web開催会場)

[II-LS06-1] GORE® CARDIOFORM ASD Occluder :
Clinical Date and Real World Case
○Bryan H. Goldstein（UPMC Children's Hospital
of Pittsburgh）

Track3

Luncheon Seminar

ランチョンセミナー7（II-LS07）
富士フィルムの最新循環器心エコーを使う
座長:黒崎 健一(国立循環器病研究センター 小児循環器内科 特任部
長)
共催:富士フィルムヘルスケア株式会社
12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track3 (Web開催会場)

[II-LS07-1]

○新居 正基（静岡県立こども病院 循環器科部門）

Track4

Luncheon Seminar

ランチョンセミナー8（II-LS08）
成人先天性心疾患におけるカテーテル治療
座長:瀧間 浄宏(長野県立こども病院)
共催:ボストン・サイエンティフィックジャパン株式会社
12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track4 (Web開催会場)

[II-LS08-1] Fontan手術後/Glenn手術後遠隔期症例に対す
るコイル塞栓術
○小野 晋（神奈川県立こども医療センター）
[II-LS08-2] 安全かつ効果的なバルーン治療を行うための工
夫
○藤本 一途（国立循環器病研究センター）

Track1

Web懇親会

Web懇親会（RC）

6:40 PM - 8:00 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-RC]

Track5

JCK Session

Session 01（II-JCK01）

Surgery
Chair:Kisaburo Sakamoto（Mt. Fuji Shizuoka Children's
Hospital, Japan）

Chair: Xu-ming Mo (Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery,
Children's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, China)
Chair: Tae-Gook Jun (Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery,
Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of
Medicine, Republic of Korea)
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track5 (Web開催会場)

- [II-JCK01-1] Pulmonary Valve replacement : Indication,
techniques, and clinical outcome
○Yasuhiro Kotani (Department of
Cardiovascular Surgery, Okayama University,
Japan)
- [II-JCK01-2] Double switch operation or Fontan
operation in corrected transposition of the
great arteries : which operation should we
perform?
○Kasahara Shingo (Department of
Cardiovascular Surgery, Okayama University,
Japan)
- [II-JCK01-3] Left ventricular outflow tract
obstruction: how to predict and how to
manage?
○Chun Soo Park (Division of Pediatric Cardiac
Surgery, Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea)
- [II-JCK01-4] Trends in congenital heart disease
mortality in Japan, China, and Korea,
1990-2019 : an analysis using data from
the global burden of disease study 2019
○Hao Zhang¹, Hao Zhang² (1.Shanghai
Children's Medical Center, Shanghai Jiaotong
University School of Medicine; Shanghai
Institute of Pediatric Congenital Heart
Diseases, National Children's Medical Center,
China, 2.Heart center and Shanghai Institute of
Pediatric Congenital Heart Disease, Shanghai
Children's Medical Center, National Children's
Medical Center, Shanghai Jiaotong University
School of Medicine, Shanghai 200127, China)
- [II-JCK01-5] Half-turned truncal switch operation for
the transposition of the great arteries
with left ventricular outflow tract
obstruction
○Hisayuki Hongu (Department of Pediatric
Cardiovascular Surgery, Children's Medical
Center, Kyoto Prefectural University of
Medicine, Japan)
- [II-JCK01-6] Surgical Treatment of Neonates and Young
Infants with Symptomatic Tetralogy of

Fallot

○Bobae Jeon (Thoracic and Cardiovascular
Surgery, GangNeung Asan Hospital, Republic of
Korea)

JCK Session

Session 02 (II-JCK02)

Kawasaki Disease/General Cardiology

Chair: Hiroyuki Yamagishi (Department of Pediatrics, Keio
University School of Medicine, Japan)
Chair: Fang Liu (Cardiac Center, Children's Hospital of Fudan
University, China)
Jong-Woon Choi (Department of Pediatrics, Bundang Jeseang
Hospital, Daejin Medical Center, Korea)
10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track5 (Web開催会場)

- [II-JCK02-1] Kawasaki disease : up-to-date
○Hiromichi Hamada (Department of Pediatrics,
Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University,
Japan)
- [II-JCK02-2] Epidemiologic trends of Kawasaki disease
in South Korea from a nationwide survey
○Min-Seob Song (Department of Pediatrics,
College of Medicine, Inje University, Haeundae
Paik Hospital, Korea)
- [II-JCK02-3] The experience of management of
Kawasaki disease in China
○Zhong-dong Du (Pediatric Cardiology
National Children's Medical Center, Beijing
Children's Hospital, Capital Medical University,
China)
- [II-JCK02-4] COVID-19 and Kawasaki disease : A survey
in Chinese pediatric population
○Guoying Huang¹, Fang Liu¹, Liping Xie¹, Yin
Wang², Weili Yan², On Behalf of The Study Team
of China Kawasaki Disease Research
Collaborative Group (1.Heart Center,
Children's Hospital of Fudan University,
National Children's Medical Center, China,
2.Department of Epidemiology, Children's
Hospital of Fudan University, National
Children's Medical Center, Shanghai, China)
- [II-JCK02-5] Genetics in pediatric cardiomyopathy
○Keiichi Hirono (Department of Pediatrics,
Toyama University Hospital, Japan)
- [II-JCK02-6] Clinical characteristics and follow-up
study of rare mitochondrial
cardiomyopathy in Chinese children

○Shiwei Yang (Department of Cardiology, Children's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, China)

[II-JCK02-7] TBD

○Kee-Soo Ha (TBA)

JCK Session

JCK Seminar 01 (II-JCKS01)

Chair:Susumu Minamisawa (The Jikei University School of Medicine, Japan)

12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track5 (Web開催会場)

[II-JCKS01-1] Origin, differentiation, and closure of the ductus arteriosus

○Utako Yokoyama (Department of Physiology, Tokyo Medical University, Japan)

[II-JCKS01-2] Genetics in IPAH/HPAH

○Ayako Chida-Nagai (Department of Pediatrics, Hokkaido University, Japan)

JCK Session

JCK Seminar 02 (II-JCKS02)

Chair:Min Huang (Pediatrics, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China)

1:30 PM - 2:10 PM Track5 (Web開催会場)

[II-JCKS02] Tips of Intervention of PA/IVS with hypoplastic right heart in neonate and fetus

○Silin Pan¹, Gang Luo¹, Kuiliang Wang¹, Yue Sun², Taotao Chen³ (1.Heart Center, Qingdao Women and Children's Hospital, Qingdao University, China, 2.Fetal Medicine Unit, Qingdao Women and Children's Hospital, Qingdao University, 3.Department of Obstetric Ultrasound, Qingdao Women and Children's Hospital, Qingdao University)

JCK Session

JCK Seminar 03 (II-JCKS03)

Chair:Tae-Gook Jun (Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Korea)

2:15 PM - 2:55 PM Track5 (Web開催会場)

[II-JCKS03] Audacity to challenge pediatric heart diseases over 60 years

○Young-Hwan Park (Severance Cardiovascular

Hospital, Yonsei University Health System, Korea)

JCK Session

Session 03 (II-JCK03)

Interventional Cardiology

Chair:Sung-Hae Kim (Shizuoka Children's Hospital, Japan)

Chair:Kun Sun (Department of Pediatric Cardiology, Xinhua Hospital Aliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University, China)

Chair:Jae Young Choi (Division of Pediatric Cardiology, Severance Cardiovascular Hospital, Yonsei University Health System, Korea)

3:00 PM - 4:30 PM Track5 (Web開催会場)

[II-JCK03-1] Trans-catheter pulmonary valve implantation

○Gi-Beom Kim (Department of Pediatrics, Seoul National University Children's Hospital, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Korea)

[II-JCK03-2] PDA closure in premature infants

○Chun-An Chen (Department of Cardiology, National Taiwan University Children's Hospital, Taiwan)

[II-JCK03-3] The initial experience of device closure of ventricular septal defect in Japan

○Takanari Fujii (Pediatric Heart Disease and Adult Congenital Heart Disease Center, Showa University Hospital, Japan)

[II-JCK03-4] Initial clinical experience of the biodegradable Absnow™ device for percutaneous closure of atrial septal defect in human

○Zhi-Wei Zhang (Guangdong Pravincial Cardiovascular Institute, China)

[II-JCK03-5] The advantage of hybrid stage 1 for hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS) - Effects on the growth of pulmonary artery -

○Shigeki Yoshida (Saitama Medical University International Medical Center, Japan)

[II-JCK03-6] Efficacy of transcatheter pulmonary valve perforation by micro-guidewire and balloon dilation in neonates with pulmonary atresia with intact ventricular septum

○Yurong Wu, Chen Sun, Wu Yurong, Yang Jianping, Jiao Xianting, Jin Wenhao, Sun Kun

(Pediatric Cardiology, Xinhua Hospital Aliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, China)

- [II-JCK03-7] A single center experience in percutaneous pulmonary valve implantation using melody valve and newly made self-expandable valved-stent
 ○Ah Young Kim (Pediatric Cardiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea)

JCK Session

Session 04 (II-JCK04)

Adult Congenital Heart Disease

Chair:Teiji Akagi (Okayama University, Japan)

Chair:Maoping Chu (Pediatric Cardiology, Second Clinical Medical School, China)

Chair:June Huh (Pediatrics, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Korea)

4:40 PM - 6:40 PM Track5 (Web開催会場)

- [II-JCK04-1] Adult congenital heart disease
 ○Kiyotaka Takefuta (International University of Health and Welfare, Japan)
- [II-JCK04-2] Pathophysiology of Fontan circulation and treatment strategy to establish Super-Fontan
 ○Yiu-Fai Cheung (Department of Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
- [II-JCK04-3] A non-invasive nanoparticles for multimodal imaging of ischemic myocardium
 ○Jie Tian (Heart Center, The Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, China)
- [II-JCK04-4] Metabolic syndrome and renal disease in ACHD patients
 ○Norihisa Toh (Department of Cardiology, Okayama University, Japan)
- [II-JCK04-5] Surgical management in adults with congenital heart diseases
 ○Jae Gun Kwak (Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Seoul National University Children's Hospital, Seoul National University, College of Medicine, Korea)
- [II-JCK04-6] Pregnancy, What is the challenge in Adult Congenital Heart Disease with Heart

Failure?

○Lucy Youngmin Eun (Associate Professor, Pediatric Cardiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea)

- [II-JCK04-7] Hemodynamics and surgery in adult congenital heart disease
 ○Keiichi Itatani (Osaka City University, Japan)
- [II-JCK04-8] De ritis ratio in Kawasaki disease
 ○Yunjia Tang (Department of Cardiology, Children's Hospital of Soochow University, China)
- [II-JCK04-9] Aortic root replacement in adult congenital heart disease
 ○In-Seok Jeong (Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Chonnam National University Hospital and Medical School, Korea)

Track6

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Vice-chair Lecture

Living lobar lung transplantation

Chair:Masaaki Sato (Organ Transplantation Center, The University of Tokyo Hospital, Japan)

1:20 PM - 1:55 PM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-VC] Living lobar lung transplantation

○Hiroshi Date (Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan)

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Keynote Lecture 4

Current status of pediatric lung transplantation in the world

Chair:Hiroshi Date (Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto Univeristy Graduate School of Medicine, Japan)

9:00 AM - 9:30 AM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-KL4] Current status of pediatric lung transplantation in the world

○Stuart C Sweet (Department of Pediatrics, Washington University, USA)

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Keynote Lecture 5

Current status and future aspect of pediatric mechanical circulatory support

Chair:Takeshi Shinkawa (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Tokyo Women's Medical University, Japan)

3:00 PM - 3:30 PM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-KL5] Current status and future aspect of
pediatric mechanical circulatory support
○Iki Adachi (Congenital Heart Surgery, Texas
Children's Hospital / Baylor College of
Medicine, United States of America)

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation
Symposium 4

New era of pediatric lung transplantation in the
world

Chair:Hiroshi Date (Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto
Univeristy Graduate School of Medicine, Japan)
Chair:Stuart Sweet (Department of Pediatrics , Washington
University School of Medicine in St.Louis, USA)
9:40 AM - 11:10 AM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-SY4-1] Management of pediatric lung
transplant recipients and post-
transplant outcome
○Christian Benden (Faculty of Medicine,
University of Zurich, Switzerland)

[ISPHLT-SY4-2] Technical consideration of pediatric
lung transplantation from deceased
donors
○Shaf Keshavjee (Department of Surgery,
University of Toronto, Canada)

[ISPHLT-SY4-3] The Changing face of pediatric lung
transplant - new demographics, new
challenges
○Marc G Schechter (Department of
Pediatrics, Division of Pulmonary Medicine,
University of Florida, USA)

[ISPHLT-SY4-4] Current status of pediatric lung
transplantation in Japan
○Hiroshi Date (Department of Thoracic
Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan)

[ISPHLT-SY4-5] Split lung transplantation for small
children: Bilateral segmental lung
transplantation using split adult living-
donor lower lobe
○Seiichiro Sugimoto, Shinji Otani, Kentaroh
Miyoshi, Shin Tanaka, Yasuaki Tomioka, Ken
Suzawa, Hiromasa Yamamoto, Mikio
Okazaki, Masaomi Yamane, Shinichi Toyooka
(General Thoracic Surgery and Organ
Transplant Center, Okayama University
Hospital, Japan)

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation
Symposium 5

Pediatric mechanical circulatory support in
children and patients with congenital heart
disease

Chair:Yasutaka Hirata (Department of Cardiac Surgery, The
University of Tokyo Hospital, Japan)
Chair:Osami Honjo (Division of Cardiovascular Surgery, The
Hospital for Sick Children, University of Toronto, Canada)
3:40 PM - 5:25 PM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-SY5-1] Evolving strategies in mechanical
circulatory support in children with
congenital heart disease: SickKids
experience
○Osami Honjo^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8} (1.Department of
Cardiovascular Surgery, The Hospital for
Sick Children, Canada, 2.Watson Family
Chair, Cardiovascular Sciences, The Hospital
for Sick Children, 3.Associate Professor,
Department of Surgery, University of
Toronto, 4.Senior Associate Scientist,)

[ISPHLT-SY5-2] Experiences of EXCOR pediatrics in
Japan
○Hajime Ichikawa¹, Takaya Hoashi¹, Kenta
Imai¹, Naoki Okuda¹, Motoki Komori¹, Heima
Sakaguchi³, Ken-ichi Kurosaki³, Isao
Shiraishi³, Norihide Fukushima²
(1.Department of Pediatric Cardiovascular
Surgery, National Cerebral and
Cardiovascular Center, Japan, 2.Department
of Transplantation, National Cerebral and
Cardiovascular Center, Japan, 3.Department
of Pediatric Cardiology, National Cerebral
and Cardiovasc)

[ISPHLT-SY5-3] The impact of HeartMate 3 left
ventricular assist device in small BSA
patients
○Tomoyuki Fujita, Satsuki Fukushima, Naoki
Tadokoro, Kohei Tonai, Satoshi Kainuma,
Naomori Kawamoto, Takashi Kakuta, Ayumi
Ikuta (Department of Cardiovascular
Surgery, National Cerebral and
Cardiovascular Center, Japan)

[ISPHLT-SY5-4] Pediatric mechanical circulatory
support in children and patients with
congenital heart disease in Tokyo

University

○Yasutaka Hirata, Minoru Ono

(Department of Cardiac Surgery, The University of Tokyo Hospital, Japan)

[ISPHLT-SY5-5] Long term results of pediatric mechanical circulatory support as bridge to transplant in severe heart failure pediatric patients

○Masaki Taira¹, Takuji Watanabe¹, Yuji Tominaga¹, Moyu Hasegawa¹, Jun Narita², Hidekazu Ishida², Ryo Ishii², Takayoshi Ueno¹, Koichi Toda¹ (1.Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan, 2.Department of Pediatrics, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan)

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Lunch Seminar 2

重症心不全における EXCORの現状

Chair:市川 肇 (国立循環器病研究センター 小児心臓外科 部長)

12:20 PM - 1:10 PM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-LS2-1]

○坂口 平馬 (国立循環器病研究センター 小児循環器内科 医長)

[ISPHLT-LS2-2]

○小西 伸明 (国立循環器病研究センター 看護部 レシピエント移植コーディネーター)

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Oral Session 2

Pediatric lung treatment

Chair:Yasushi Shintani (General Thoracic Surgery, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan)

11:20 AM - 12:00 PM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-OS2-1] Living-donor single-lobe lung transplantation for pediatric pulmonary hypertension

○Daisuke Nakajima¹, Shiro Baba², Tadashi Ikeda³, Satona Tanaka¹, Yoshito Yamada¹, Yojiro Yutaka¹, Akihiro Ohsumi¹, Masatsugu Hamaji¹, Hiroshi Date¹ (1.Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan, 2.Department of Pediatrics, Kyoto

University, Japan, 3.Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan)

[ISPHLT-OS2-2] Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder after living-donor lung transplantation in pediatric patients

○Satona Tanaka¹, Daisuke Nakajima¹, Akihiro Ohsumi¹, Shiro Baba², Itaru Kato², Hidefumi Hiramatsu², Hiroshi Date¹ (1.Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University Hospital, Japan, 2.Department of Pediatrics, Kyoto University Hospital)

[ISPHLT-OS2-3] 25-year-old female patient with a severe case of COVID-19 pneumonia who has undergone bilateral lung transplantation at adolescent age

○Yuma Shibuya, Sadamitsu Yanagi, Yuta Mizuno, Takeshi Ikegawa, Shun Kawai, Yasuhiro Ichikawa, Shin Ono, Ki-sung Kim, Hideaki Ueda (Department of Cardiology, Kanagawa Children's Medical Center, Japan)

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Oral Session 3

Mechanical circulatory support

Chair:Masaki Taira (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan)

2:05 PM - 2:50 PM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-OS3-1] The ACTION quality improvement collaborative

○Angela Lorts, David Morales (Ventricular Assist Device Program, UC Dept. Pediatrics Director, Cincinnati Children's, USA)

[ISPHLT-OS3-2] Our experience of the use of implantable ventricular assist device

○Yuki Ito¹, Heima Sakaguchi¹, Hikari Miike¹, Hajime Ichikawa², Tomoyuki Fujita³, Norihide Fukushima⁴ (1.Department of Pediatric Cardiology, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan, 2.Department of Pediatric Cardiac Surgery, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan, 3.Department of Cardiac Surgery, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Ce)

[ISPHLT-OS3-3] Long-term ventricular assist device

support in children

○Motoki Komori¹, Takaya Hoashi¹, Kenta
Imai¹, Naoki Okuda¹, Heima Sakaguchi²,
Kenichi Kurosaki², Norihide Fukushima³,
Hajime Ichikawa¹ (1.Department of
Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery, National
Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan,
2.Pediatric Cardiology, 3.Transplant
Medicine)

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture07 (II-IL07)

Chair: Isao Shiraishi (National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 9:50 AM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-IL07] The future of diagnostic imaging in congenital heart disease

○Tal Geva (Department of Cardiology, Boston Children's Hospital, USA)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 9:50 AM Track1)

[II-IL07] The future of diagnostic imaging in congenital heart disease

○Tal Geva (Department of Cardiology, Boston Children's Hospital, USA)

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture08 Sponsored (II-IL08)

Chair: Hajime Ichikawa (National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan)

Sponsored by Johnson & Johnson K.K.

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:55 AM - 10:45 AM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-IL08] The “ Super-Glenn” : towards a Fontan or bi-ventricular circulation

○Pedro J. del Nido (Boston Children’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, USA)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:55 AM - 10:45 AM Track1)

[II-IL08] The “ Super-Glenn” : towards a Fontan or bi-ventricular circulation

○Pedro J. del Nido (Boston Children’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, USA)

The superior vena cava to right pulmonary artery shunt was first described by William Glenn as a more stable source of pulmonary blood flow in patients with cyanotic heart disease compared to a Blalock shunt. At present, the Glenn shunt is the most commonly used inter-stage procedure for single ventricle physiology. However, the Glenn shunt provides only a limited amount of pulmonary blood flow, which decreases with age. Flow distribution in the pulmonary arteries has been shown to favor the side of the Glenn connection, and contra-lateral pulmonary artery flow is usually less than 30% of total lung flow when pulmonary resistance in each lung is similar.

The concept of augmenting pulmonary blood flow to a Glenn shunt has been considered for over two decades. However, in most cases this was done by leaving antegrade flow at the time of Glenn creation, usually in young infants with still elevated pulmonary resistance.

Our center has explored the use of supplementary blood flow to the Glenn for the purpose of either increasing flow to the contralateral pulmonary artery and improve systemic oxygenation, or as a way to increase total pulmonary flow and blood return to the left heart to induce left ventricular growth with a plan to achieve a bi-ventricular circulation (BiV). We have termed this approach the “ super Glenn”. We have found that in both instances the additional pulmonary flow, usually with a Blalock shunt, is well tolerated and can result in improved systemic oxygenation and total pulmonary blood flow without significant rise in Glenn pressure. The addition of a restriction between the Glenn connection and the shunt insertion to the contralateral pulmonary artery is often needed to ensure that most of the additional pulmonary flow from the shunt does not compete with Glenn flow.

In a recent report we described our results with 37 patients where a Super Glenn was used as part of a BiV staging procedure. Most children had hypoplastic left heart syndrome as the primary diagnosis. There were no early or hospital deaths and 62% achieved a BiV circulation at a median of 11.3 months after Super Glenn. We conclude that for the Super Glenn that is done for left ventricular recruitment, this procedure achieves consistent growth of the left ventricle. This may be a useful strategy to help achieve a successful BiV circulation in patients with borderline left ventricle. Optimization of pulmonary blood flow is critical and pulmonary over circulation should be avoided. More studies are needed to evaluate the utility of this technique and to further define adequacy and definitions of LV growth as a means to achieving BiV circulation.

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture09 (II-IL09)

Chair: Takaaki Suzuki (Saitama Medical University International Medical Center, Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:50 AM - 11:40 AM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-IL09] Building teams for the growing population of adults with congenital heart disease

○ Joseph A. Dearani (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery Mayo Clinic, USA)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:50 AM - 11:40 AM Track1)

[II-IL09] Building teams for the growing population of adults with congenital heart disease

○Joseph A. Dearani (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery Mayo Clinic, USA)

Improvement in surgical techniques, anesthesia, and perioperative care has resulted in most children born with congenital heart disease to survive into the adult years with a normal or near normal quality of life. A careful transition from pediatric to adult care providers is important to avoid issues related to the loss of continuity of care an undue financial or psychological burden to the patients and their families. The patient's, their families, and the healthcare providers are faced with many challenges during this transition process that can be optimized an overcome by Education about the heart defects and a team approach with clear lines of communication. This presentation will address several challenges related to a transition of care from pediatrics to adults, and some of the specific medical and surgical challenges that face all the adult Congenital healthcare providers.

At the present time there are more adults with congenital heart disease then there are children and part of this is due to improvement in survival for the vast majority of infants with congenital heart disease who have undergone successful surgery during infancy and childhood with most living well into the adult years. Residual or recurrent lesions may precipitate the need for reoperation and some patients require multiple surgical procedures or interventions over the course of a lifetime. Arrhythmias are also a common problem to most all congenital defects and require medical therapy or percutaneous/surgical treatment.

The most common problems encountered in the adult congenital population are valve related; most result in the need for numerous reoperations and many of these valve interventions involve more than one valve abnormality. Approaches to patient selection and strategies and risks related to surgery in the ACHD population will be reviewed.

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture10 (II-IL10)

座長:安河内 聡 (慈泉会相澤病院)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 11:45 AM - 12:20 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-IL10] Evolution of Pediatric Cardiology in the Era of Changes and Diversity

○津田 武 (Nemours Cardiac Center, Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children, Sidney Kimmel
Medical College at Thomas Jefferson University, USA)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 11:45 AM - 12:20 PM Track1)

[II-IL10] Evolution of Pediatric Cardiology in the Era of Changes and Diversity

○津田 武 (Nemours Cardiac Center, Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children, Sidney Kimmel Medical College at Thomas Jefferson University, USA)

医学・医療を取り囲む昨今の「時代」の変化の本質は、(1)生命科学とテクノロジーの発達、(2)情報革命とそれに伴う情報公開、そして(3)多様な価値観の出現から生まれたものとも言えよう。小児循環器の分野でも変わりゆく時代の要請に即した「進化」が求められているが、それらは以下の三点に要約される。第一は、「小児科学」自体の概念の進化であろう。小児循環器学における主要対象疾患である先天性や後天性心疾患は、従来は難治性疾患の範疇に属するものであった。近年のより深い病態の理解と診断や治療法の進歩により、小児心疾患の予後や生存率は著しく向上し、多くの患者たちが無事成人を迎えるに至った。その結果、従来経験しなかった新しい病態が出現し、これらがしばしば医療現場での試練と葛藤になっている。「成人先天性心疾患 Adult Congenital Heart Disease」という新しい臨床領域は、こういった背景から生まれた必然の産物だとも言えよう。一方、成人性の心疾患やその危険因子は、小児期の目に見えない前臨床的 Preclinicalな異常から始まっていることも判明してきた。これらは、小児癌の長期生存者にみられる成人期の重篤な心疾患の罹患率の高さからも覗える。「小児科学」の一部は、「生涯医学」として進化発展していくことが望まれる。第二は、基礎医学 Basic Scienceの重要さの認識であろう。高度最新医療、特に遺伝子治療、幹細胞医療、再生医療、Precision Medicineなどは、分子・細胞レベルの生物学 Biologyの理解なしでは成立しない領域である。実験的医療も、その有効性と安全性と採算性が証明されれば、やがて実用化に至る。医師の究極の責務は、患者の健康や Quality of Lifeのための最良の選択肢を提供することにある。そのためには病態の科学的な理解は必須であるが、多くの若い医師達にとって基礎医学に専心できる期間は限られている。臨床医学と基礎医学の乖離への懸念が指摘されて久しいが、どのように有効に基礎医学の大切さを後進の臨床医に伝えていくかは、今後の大きな課題である。そのためには、複雑な生命や病態のメカニズムを明解に指導できる魅力ある臨床教育者の養成が急務であろう。最後に、多様性の問題は、現代社会が抱える問題そのものでもある。多様な価値観、生命観、倫理観の存在を我々は寛容に受け入れ、ひとつひとつの例に対して柔軟に対応していくことが肝要である。また医師は、どの社会にも存在する「貧困」や「差別」から目を背けてはならない。大切なことは、先入観や固定観念に囚われず目の前の患者から常に学ぶ姿勢を続けることである。その努力の累積こそが「進化」そのものであり、若い人達は、この主要な担い手として勇気を持って小児循環器学の進化に参加して欲しい。

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture11 (II-IL11)

座長:黒寄 健一 (国立循環器病研究センター 小児循環内科)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 3:40 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-IL11] Journey as a Cardiologist

○大津 欣也 (国立循環器病研究センター 理事長)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 3:40 PM Track1)

[II-IL11] Journey as a Cardiologist

○大津 欣也 (国立循環器病研究センター 理事長)

Keywords: 心不全, 細胞死, オートファジー

私は1983年に大阪大学を卒業して以来、循環器学臨床、医学教育、医学研究に携わってきました。その間約16年間海外で仕事する機会を得て様々な視点から医学を見てきました。以前は若手医師にとって海外留学を経験することはキャリア形成上、有用なものだと考えられ、大多数の医師は学位を取得した後、海外に渡り数年間研究に従事しました。しかし、最近では、グローバル化が進んで地球人として生きていく必要があるのにも関わらず若手医師の留学数が減っています。本発表ではわたくしが歩んだ医学研究の道を辿りながらグローバルな視点を持つ医学研究者になるにはどうしたらいいか、みなさんと共に考えたいと思います

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture12 (II-IL12)

Chair: Hitoshi Kato (National Center for Child Health and Development, Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 9:40 AM Track2 (Web開催会場)

[II-IL12] Exploring the promise of cardiac rehabilitation in youth with congenital heart disease

○Michael Khoury (Division of Pediatric Cardiology, Department of Pediatrics, Stollery
Children's Hospital / University of Alberta, Canada)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 9:40 AM Track2)

[II-IL12] Exploring the promise of cardiac rehabilitation in youth with congenital heart disease

○Michael Khoury (Division of Pediatric Cardiology, Department of Pediatrics, Stollery Children's
Hospital / University of Alberta, Canada)

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture13 (II-IL13)

Chair: Kiyohiro Takigiku (Nagano Children's Hospital, Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:50 AM - 10:30 AM Track2 (Web開催会場)

[II-IL13] Predictors of outcome in fetuses with congenital heart disease

○Lynne Nield (Sunnybrook Health Sciences Center, Michael Garron Hospital, The Hospital
for Sick Children, Canada)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:50 AM - 10:30 AM Track2)

[II-IL13] Predictors of outcome in fetuses with congenital heart disease

○Lynne Nield (Sunnybrook Health Sciences Center, Michael Garron Hospital, The Hospital for Sick Children, Canada)

The presentation will outline the challenges and pitfalls of predicting postnatal outcomes in fetuses diagnosed with congenital heart disease. I will review current predictors of outcomes, including fetal echocardiographic and clinical measurements. The presentation will focus on a particularly challenging cohort of fetuses, those with borderline left ventricles, and those with possible coarctation of the aorta, with a series of case vignettes.

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture14 Sponsored (II-IL14)

Chair: Takashi Sasaki (Nippon Medical School Hospital, Japan)

Sponsored by Baxter Limited

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:30 PM - 5:20 PM Track3 (Web開催会場)

[II-IL14] Surgical management of complex transposition of great arteries: what we have learned in 4 decades

○Emre Belli (Institut Jacques Cartier, France)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:30 PM - 5:20 PM Track3)

[II-IL14] Surgical management of complex transposition of great arteries: what we have learned in 4 decades

○Emre Belli (Institut Jacques Cartier, France)

The term Transposition of Great Arteries (TGA) defines a large spectrum of anomalies associated with discordant ventriculo-arterial connection, both anatomically and hemodynamically. It can be qualified as “simple”, essentially defining the presence of intact interventricular septum or “complex”, defining the presence of associated lesions: VSD, left and right ventricular outflow tract obstruction, Aortic arch obstruction and also some complex forms of coronary anatomy.

Nowadays, in absence of significant left ventricular outflow stenosis or atresia, the anatomical repair of all forms of TGA requires the Arterial Switch Procedure. In this setting, congenitally corrected Transposition of Great Arteries and Double Outlet Right Ventricle with sub-pulmonary VSD (Taussig-Bing anomaly) can also be defined as “complex” forms TGA.

The clinical and surgical strategy, and surgical techniques for each specific forms of TGA have improved in time reaching excellent outcomes. In my lecture all these specific strategical and technical aspects will be approached.

Invited Lecture

Invited Lecture15 (II-IL15)

座長: 笠原 真悟 (岡山大学医歯薬学総合研究科 心臓血管外科)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:30 PM - 6:30 PM Track3 (Web開催会場)

[II-IL15] Designing tailor-made surgical plan for congenital heart diseases by
fusion approach between 3D heart model and computer simulation

○久田 俊明, 杉浦 清了, 岡田 純一, 鷺尾 巧 (株式会社UT-Heart研究所)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:30 PM - 6:30 PM Track3)

[II-IL15] Designing tailor-made surgical plan for congenital heart diseases by fusion approach between 3D heart model and computer simulation

○久田 俊明, 杉浦 清了, 岡田 純一, 鷲尾 巧 (株式会社UT-Heart研究所)

Keywords: 先天性心疾患, 心臓シミュレーション, レプリカ

先天性心疾患の手術が行われる小児の心臓は極めて小さい上に病変のバリエーションが大きく、立体構造が極めて複雑なことから、現在も外科治療は困難を極めている。こうした問題を解決するために国立循環器病センターとクロスエフェクト社では特殊な画像処理技術と3Dプリンティング-真空注型技術を駆使した、実物大の「超軟質精密心臓レプリカ」を開発し、術前に心臓の内部構造を隈なく観察し手術リハーサルまでを可能することで、術式決定と安全性の向上に貢献してきた。一方 UT-Heart研究所は細胞内の分子機構に基づいて心臓の興奮・収縮弛緩から血液の流れ,さらには弁の動きまでをコンピュータ内の精密3Dモデルとして再現するマルチスケール・マルチフィジックス心臓シミュレータ(UT-Heart)を開発している。今回、両者の技術を融合することで立体構造把握と手術リハーサルに加え、手術による血行動態や電気生理などの機能変化までを総合的に検討し予測することが可能となるとの考えから共同研究(ped UT-Heartプロジェクト)を開始した。すなわちリアル(心臓レプリカ/形)とバーチャル(心臓シミュレーション/機能)の融合によって患者の長期予後までも見据えた手術計画支援の実現を目指す試みである。今回の発表では UT-Heart開発の経緯とその原理を解説した後、 ped UT-Heartプロジェクトの開発状況について実際の症例に基づいて紹介する。

Symposium

シンポジウム07 (II-SY07)

両側肺動脈絞扼 (bPAB) からの二心室修復

座長:大嶋 義博 (兵庫県立こども病院 心臓血管外科)

座長:櫻井 一 (JCHO中京病院 心臓血管外科)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:50 PM Track2 (Web開催会場)

[II-SY07-1] The study of indication to biventricular repair for left heart obstructive disease in our center

○浅田 大¹, 石井 陽一郎¹, 高橋 邦彦¹, 藤崎 拓也¹, 橋本 和久¹, 森 雅啓¹, 松尾 久実代¹, 青木 寿明¹, 磐井 成光², 萱谷 太¹ (1.大阪母子医療センター 小児循環器科, 2.大阪母子医療センター 心臓血管外科)

[II-SY07-2] Bilateral PA banding for biventricular repair

○篠原 玄, 中野 俊秀, 帯刀 英樹, 安東 勇介, 藤田 周平, 荒木 大, 西島 卓矢, 酒井 大樹, 角 秀秋 (福岡市立こども病院 心臓血管外科)

[II-SY07-3] Bilateral Pulmonary artery banding for Biventricular track congenital heart disease

○野間 美緒¹, 松尾 健太郎¹, 平野 暁教¹, 吉村 幸浩¹, 佐藤 麻朝², 山田 浩之², 小山 裕太郎², 永峰 宏樹², 大木 寛生², 前田 潤², 三浦 大² (1.東京都立小児総合医療センター 心臓血管外科, 2.東京都立小児総合医療センター 循環器科)

[II-SY07-4] Outcomes of bilateral pulmonary artery banding as the bridge to biventricular repair or decision

○今井 健太¹, 帆足 孝也¹, 奥田 直樹¹, 小森 元基¹, 古谷 翼¹, 安川 峻¹, 中村 悠治¹, 小野 譲数¹, 黒崎 健一², 市川 肇¹ (1.国立循環器病研究センター病院 小児心臓外科, 2.国立循環器病研究センター病院 小児循環器内科)

[II-SY07-5] Surgical results of bilateral pulmonary artery banding aiming for biventricular repair.

○櫻井 寛久, 櫻井 一, 野中 利通, 小坂井 基史, 加藤 和樹, 大橋 直樹, 西川 浩, 吉田 修一郎, 今井 祐喜, 吉井 公浩, 佐藤 純 (JCHO中京病院 こどもハートセンター)

[II-SY07-6] Staged repair after bPAB for IAA with small aortic valve or hypoplastic ventricle enables a biventricular repair: advantages and problems

○保土田 健太郎, 淵上 裕司, 細田 隆介, 永瀬 晴啓, 枳岡 歩, 鈴木 孝明 (埼玉医科大学国際医療センター 小児心臓外科)

[II-SY07-7] Two-stage repair using bilateral pulmonary artery banding in patients with transposition of the great arteries and aortic arch obstruction

○松島 峻介, 松久 弘典, 日隈 智慧, 長谷川 翔大, 和田 侑星, 大嶋 義博 (兵庫県立こども病院 心臓血管外科)

[II-SY07-8] LV recruitment for patients with LV hypoplasia after bilateral PAB

○重光 祐輔¹, 馬場 健児¹, 近藤 麻衣子¹, 栄徳 隆裕¹, 福嶋 遥佑¹, 平井 健太¹, 原 真祐子¹, 大月 審一¹, 岩崎 達雄², 笠原 真悟³ (1.岡山大学病院 小児科, 2.岡山大学病院 麻酔科蘇生科, 3.岡山大学病院 心臓血管外科)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:50 PM Track2)

[II-SY07-1] The study of indication to biventricular repair for left heart obstructive disease in our center

○浅田 大¹, 石井 陽一郎¹, 高橋 邦彦¹, 藤崎 拓也¹, 橋本 和久¹, 森 雅啓¹, 松尾 久実代¹, 青木 寿明¹, 磐井 成光², 萱谷 太¹ (1.大阪母子医療センター 小児循環器科, 2.大阪母子医療センター 心臓血管外科)

Keywords: 左心閉塞性疾患, 両側肺動脈絞扼術, 二心室修復

【背景】左心閉塞性疾患において、新生児期早期に単心室修復(U)または二心室修復(B)の決定が困難な場合、両側肺動脈絞扼術(bPAB)を行い、児の成長後に治療方針を決定することがある。【目的】初回手術に bPABを行った患児を後方視的に検討し、U群と B群の違いを明らかにする。【方法】対象疾患は重症大動脈弁狭窄症(cAS)、不均衡型房室中隔欠損症(uCAVC)、大動脈縮窄複合(CoA complex)、左心低形成症候群類縁疾患(HLHS variant)、大動脈弓離断症(IAA)とし、U群と B群間での bPAB前後の左心系成分の各指標を比較検討した。また各群において、bPAB前後における左心系成分の各指標を比較検討した。HLHS variantの定義は、僧房弁輪径(MV)もしくは大動脈弁輪径(AV)が-2Z~-5Zのものとした。【結果】2004年4月から2020年12月まで、計102例が bPABを初回手術として施行された。このうち対象症例は、cAS;3、uCAVC;2、CoA complex;6、HLHS variant;6、IAA;13の計30例(U;12、B;18)であった。術後方針決定のカテテル検査時期(月)(U vs B;以後同); 3.3 ± 2.3 vs 3.2 ± 1.9 、術前体重(kg); 2.60 ± 0.58 vs 2.42 ± 0.71 、術後体重(kg); 4.11 ± 0.77 vs 4.02 ± 1.21 はいずれも有意差は認めなかった。また心エコー検査では、AV(z);術前; -4.75 ± 2.42 vs -4.06 ± 2.94 、術後; -4.27 ± 2.58 vs -3.26 ± 2.69 といずれも有意差を認めない一方、MV(z);術前; -2.81 ± 2.49 vs -0.61 ± 1.73 ($p=0.008$)、術後; -2.55 ± 3.05 vs -0.16 ± 1.57 ($p=0.008$)と B群において術前後とも有意に大きかった。さらに B群において、術前後で AV(z); -4.05 ± 2.94 vs -3.26 ± 2.69 ($p=0.046$)と有意な成長を認めた。【考察】左心閉塞性疾患において、出生時より MVがある程度大きいことに加え、AVが成長することが二心室修復到達に必要と考えられた。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:50 PM Track2)

[II-SY07-2] Bilateral PA banding for biventricular repair

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Keywords: Yasui operation, bilateral pulmonary artery banding, biventricular repair

【対象】当院において bPABが開始された1992年以降2020年までに bPABを施行した VSDを伴う small left heart structure(AV/VA concordance、VSDを伴う PDA依存体循環、AVSD/MAは除外)の48例。最終治療により2心室修復(B群12例)/Yasui(Y群17例)/1心室修復(BDG/Fontan)(S群3/8例)に分けた。左心構造(bPAB前/次回手術前)は B群(AV径 $5.1/6.3$ mm, AV径-BW $2.1/1.6$, AV Z値 $-3/-2.1$, LVDd Z値 $0.3/0.9$, AV/MV構造異常 $7/1$ 例)、Y群(AV径 $3.8/5.3$ mm, AV径-BW $1.2/0.1$, AV Z値 $-5.2/-4.4$, LVDdZ値 $-0.8/0.2$, AV/MV構造異常 $17/0$ 例)、S群(AV径 $4.8/6.7$ mm, AV径-BW $2.2/1.8$, AV Z値 $-2.7/-1.1$, LVDd Z値 $-2.2/-3$, AV/MV構造異常 $6/3$ 例)であった。

【結果】早期死亡は1例で ductal shock後、bPAB後門脈閉塞、腎不全で失い、遠隔死亡は4例で bPAB後9カ月時口タ腸炎、染色体異常の1例、Norwood後2年1例(原因不明)、Yasui後7年気道系の基礎疾患に関連した死亡1例、フォンタン後8年の突然死1例であった。最終治療が確定していない bPABの状態として b B群を加えた累積生存は B群100%/15年, Y群87.5%/10年, S群44.4%/10年, bB群40%/0.75年であった($p=3e-05$)。再手術は B群 Ross-Konno1, Y群 LVOTR3, RVOTR8, PA形成5, AsAo延長1, reCoA repair2, S群 PMI2, AV closure1であった。最終治療後の再手術回避は B群87.5%/3.5年, U群83.3%/4.5年, Y群74.8%/2.5年、45.3%/9.3年であった($p=0.2$)。【考察】Small LVOTについては、諸家の報告から BVR後の再手術が高く懸念される AV径-

BW=0~1.5に対して当院で開発された Yasui手術を適応され、遠隔成績は良好と考えられた。Small LV/MV症例は単心室治療の可能性を考慮しつつも大きな心房間短絡作成、右心バイパス手術により LV/MV発育が抑制されるパラドックスとともに、より低いサイズでは M弁構造異常が多くみられ、これらをふまえて今後さらなる知見の集積が望まれる。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:50 PM Track2)

[II-SY07-3] Bilateral Pulmonary artery banding for Biventricular track congenital heart disease

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Keywords: 両側肺動脈絞扼術, 二心室修復, 肺動脈狭窄

【はじめに】両側肺動脈絞扼術(bil.PAB)は、左心低形成症候群に対する初回姑息術として本邦で広く行われてきたが、二心室修復を目指す疾患にも適用される。

【目的】当院において二心室修復を目指す bil.PABが行われた症例の治療経過を評価し、課題を明らかにする。

【対象と方法】2010年~2020年に当院で行われた bil.PABは40例であり、そのうち二心室修復を目指した24例について、診療録より後方視的に調査した。

【結果】疾患の内訳は総動脈幹(TAC)6例、大動脈弓離断(IAA)6例、TAC+IAA2例、大動脈縮窄(CoA)6例、左室流出路~大動脈の何らかの狭窄病変合併(LVOTO)4例。初回手術時年齢9.5日(4-83日、以下中央値)、体重2.55kg(1.0-4.5kg)。bil.PABの調整術が4例あり、術後早期に強めたものが1例、3~4か月後に緩めたものが3例。その後根治術までの介入は、PDAステント3例、ASD 拡大またはBAS2例、CoA修復+m PAB3例、Truncal 弁形成1例。bil.PABを耐術しなかった死亡が3例あり、染色体異常や多発奇形の合併例であった。5.6か月4.7kgで18例が根治術に到達し、palliative RVOTR後のTAC3例が待機中。根治術後の介入で最も多かったのは、末梢肺動脈狭窄(PPS)に対するバルーン拡大形成術(BA)で、13例に37回行われ、このうち4例に肺動脈形成術が行われた。根治術後自宅での突然死が1例あった。根治術後生存17例の平均観察期間は5.2年、NYHAI~IIが13例、IIIが4例であった。

【まとめ】当院における二心室修復を目指す bil.PABは、主に体格の小さい未熟な新生児に行われていた。87.5%(見込みこみ)の症例が根治手術に到達し、生存例の76.5%でおおむねQOLが保たれていた(NYHAI~II)。bil.PABの影響と考えられる両側PPSに対するBAが頻回であり、bil.PABを短期間に限定して次のステップに進むことが解決策として考えられた。

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[II-SY07-4] Outcomes of bilateral pulmonary artery banding as the bridge to biventricular repair or decision

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Keywords: 両側肺動脈絞扼術, 境界型二心室, 複雑二心室修復

【目的】二心室修復適応疾患に対する、両側肺動脈絞扼術(bPAB)の成績について検討。【対象と方法】2012年から2020年に bPABが行われた、機能的単心室を除く16例。主診断は両大血管右室起始6例、大動脈弓離断/縮窄複

合5例、大動脈弁狭窄2例、その他左心低形成複合、僧帽弁狭窄、総動脈幹症が各1例。女性は7例(44%)。2例(13%)が在胎37週未満。5例(31%)が染色体異常合併。7例(44%)が術前人工呼吸器管理。手術時日齢中央値7日(範囲、0-48)、体重2.7kg(1.3-3.3)。9例(56%)で ductal stent を併施。bPABの適応は、術前状態の安定や新生児期複雑手技の回避を目的とした“bridge to repair”が11例、境界型二心室疾患に対する“bridge to decision”が5例。術後経過と以降の主要手術の成績を、特に bPAB適応毎に検討。【結果】人工心肺を用いた第二期手術までの期間は中央値156日(19-566)で待機中の死亡および主要合併症なし。第二期手術後3年での生存率は88±8%。再侵襲的治療回避率は33±14%。経過中の死亡は2例。bridge to repair群11例中9例が二心室修復に到達、術式は心室内ルーティング4例+大動脈弓修復(大血管スイッチ併施3例)、Yasui手術2例(Staged1例)、大動脈弓離断複合修復2例、大動脈弓修復+大動脈弁形成1例。大動脈弓離断合併両大血管右室起始の1例が術中心筋梗塞から心不全死。bridge to decision群5例中4例で二心室修復施行。二心室修復前のカテーテル検査において、左心系懸念の4例で、左房または肺動脈楔入圧は9-15mmHg、左室拡張末期容積正常比は92-144%。右心系懸念の1例で、二心室修復前の右室拡張末期圧は6mmHg、右室拡張末期容積正常比は157%。左心低形成複合の1例が術後肺うっ血を伴う僧帽弁閉鎖不全を来し、単心室血行動態への移行手術を試みたが救命できず。【まとめ】高リスク群または境界型二心室疾患に対する、bPABを先行した段階的治療戦略は安全を担保できる有効な手段であると考えられた。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:50 PM Track2)

[II-SY07-5] Surgical results of bilateral pulmonary artery banding aiming for biventricular repair.

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Keywords: 両側肺動脈絞扼術, 二心室修復, Arch anomaly

【目的】

当院における二心室疾患に対する bilPABの手術成績について検討を行った。

【方法】

2003年より2020年までに当院で bilPABを施行した連続32例 について後方視的に検討を行った。

【成績】

手術時日齢6.4±5.6日、体重2.5±0.5kgであった。24例は arch anomalyを合併し CoA/VSD 6例、CoA/DORV 2例、CoA/VSD/AS 1例 CoA/DORV/AS 1例、CoA/AS 1例、CoA/5弓遺残 1例、IAA/VSD/AS 5例、IAA/VSD 4例、IAA/総動脈幹症 1例、IAA/DORV 1例、hypoplastic arch/Aortic atresia/VSD 1例であった。arch anomalyを合併しない8例は、総動脈幹症 5例 TGA(3) PA PDA, 右肺動脈大動脈起始 VSD、AS LV dysfunctionであった。手術適応として体重増加のため16例、Bridge to decision making 9例、ショック離脱のため7例であった。94%(30/32例)が第二期手術に到達した。第2期手術としては Arch/VSD修復12例、Arch修復1例、Arch/総動脈幹症 修復1例、Arch/DORV修復2例 Yasui手術5例、Arch/Aortic valve修復1例、総動脈幹症修復5例、大動脈弁形成1例、AORPA/VSD修復1例、RVPA導管作成1例であった。Bridge to decision makingについては6例が ASの評価のため、2例が borderline LVの評価のため、また1例は肝臓動静脈瘻による心不全を合併した症例で、肝臓動静脈瘻の治療方針を立てるための bridge to decision makingのために bil PABを行った。今回の検討例では全例2心室修復に到達した。2期手術後の入院死亡例は2例であり、Decision makingの mismatchによる死亡例を認めなかった。

【結論】

bilPABを行うことにより多種の疾患に対してショック離脱、体重増加 decision makingといった目的を果たして安全に第二期手術を迎えることができた。術後の肺動脈狭窄は比較的頻度は低く、遠隔期の問題も少ないと思われた。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:50 PM Track2)

[II-SY07-6] Staged repair after bPAB for IAA with small aortic valve or hypoplastic ventricle enables a biventricular repair: advantages and problems

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Keywords: 狭小大動脈弁, 大動脈弓離断, 両側肺動脈絞扼

【背景】大動脈弓離断(IAA)に狭小大動脈弁(AS)や心室低形成を伴う場合、大動脈弁(AV)発育の予測や二心室修復(BVR)の可否判断が難しい。我々は初回手術に両側肺動脈絞扼術(bPAB)(+/- 動脈管ステント(DS)留置(Hybrid approach))を行い、新生時期以降のAVや心室発育を待ち、治療方針を決定している。しかし新生児期以降は大動脈弓再建が困難な場合がある。【目的】ASを有するIAA症例のBVR到達率、大動脈弓再建方法の検討。【対象と方法】心内修復術を行ったIAA連続18例中、初回手術にbPABを実施した10例が対象。bPAB実施時平均日齢7、体重3.2kg、大動脈弁輪径4.6mm、z score -3.9であった。10例中9例にDS留置。大動脈弓再建方法、BVR到達率などを検討。【結果】大動脈再建時の平均月齢6.0、体重5.5kg、AV弁輪径6.1mm、z score -3.1。AV発育を認めた5例中、BVR到達3例。未到達2例は右室、左室低形成。一方、AV発育を認めずDKS/RastelliとしてBVR到達は2例であった(BVRは計5例)。大動脈弓再建はBVR到達5例中、3例にconventional repair(直接吻合/心膜パッチ/肺動脈口ルー1例ずつ)、2例にDKS/Rastelli(直接吻合1例、人工血管間置1例)を実施。単心室修復(UVR)とした全5例にNorwood手術を行い、弓部再建には自己大動脈グラフト間置1例、DS残存1例。死亡2例で、BVR1例は左室流出路狭窄進行のためRoss-Konno手術後死亡。UVR1例は左PSに対するステント留置後再灌流性肺障害により死亡。【結論】IAA/AS症例10例においてbPAB後5例がBVRに到達した。一方でBVR成立・不成立にかかわらず大動脈弓再建に工夫を要する症例が5例あった。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:50 PM Track2)

[II-SY07-7] Two-stage repair using bilateral pulmonary artery banding in patients with transposition of the great arteries and aortic arch obstruction

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Keywords: 両側肺動脈絞扼術, 動脈スイッチ術, 大動脈弓再建術

【背景】大動脈弓閉塞性病変を伴った完全大血管転位(TGA)やTaussig-Bing奇形(TB)に対し、動脈スイッチによる心内修復と大動脈弓再建の一次的修復を推奨する報告が近年主流となっているが、その死亡率や再介入率は満足できるものではない。我々は両側肺動脈絞扼(bPAB)にて新生児期の一次的修復を回避し、体重増加を図った上で根治術を行う二期的修復が基本方針であり、その経験を報告する。【方法】2010-2020年の連続症例を対象とした。PGE1製剤投与にて動脈管開存を維持し、bPABはFiO₂ 60%下で右上肢SpO₂ 80%台前半に術中調整した(2mm幅ePTFEにて外周10-11mm)。体重増加に伴う酸素化低下を右上肢SpO₂ 70%まで許容し、月齢1-2及び体重4kgでの根治術を目処とした。根治術は大動脈弓再建を選択的脳灌流と下行大動脈送血下に行い、心内修復は動脈スイッチと主に経三尖弁での心室中隔欠損閉鎖または心室内血流転換を行った。連続変数は中央値[範囲]で表記した。【結果】対象は9例(TGA 3例, TB 6例)、弓部病変は縮窄8例(内、弓部低形成6例)とB型離断1例、出生体重は3.1[2.6-

3.5] kg, bPAB時日齢は3 [2-6] であった。根治術待機中, 7例で経皮的心房中隔裂開を, 2例で bPABの外科的再調整を行った。根治術は月齢1.6 [1.0-3.0], 体重3.9 [3.2-4.3] kgで施行, 末梢肺動脈形成を5例, 経肺動脈弁および経右室切開での心室内血流転換を各々1例で要した。4例で術後開胸管理, 内1例で肺動脈狭窄残存にて ECMO管理 (経皮的肺動脈形成 (BAP) 後に離脱) を要した。抜管は術後4 [3-13] 日目に行った。観察期間は4.3 [0.1-7.9] 年で死亡なし。左室流出路, 大動脈, 冠動脈に狭窄例なく, BAPを3例に行い, 内1例で再手術 (左肺動脈形成及び大動脈弁形成) を要した。【考察】末梢肺動脈狭窄が問題として残るが, 煩雑な手技に加えて時に心室内血流転換が複雑となる当疾患に, bPABは安全で合併症を低減した術式が実施できる環境を提供する。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:50 PM Track2)

[II-SY07-8] LV recruitment for patients with LV hypoplasia after bilateral PAB

○重光 祐輔¹, 馬場 健児¹, 近藤 麻衣子¹, 栄徳 隆裕¹, 福嶋 遥佑¹, 平井 健太¹, 原 真祐子¹, 大月 審一¹, 岩崎 達雄², 笠原 真悟³ (1.岡山大学病院 小児科, 2.岡山大学病院 麻酔科蘇生科, 3.岡山大学病院 心臓血管外科)

Keywords: LV recruitment, bPAB, 左心低形成症候群

【背景】当施設では、二心室修復(BVR)ボーダーの左心低形成症例において、1st palliationとして両側肺動脈絞扼術(bPAB)後 LV recruitmentを行い、積極的に BVRを目指している。

【方法】2008年1月～2020年12月までで、bPAB後に LV recruitmentを行い BVRを目指した左心低形成症例について、診療録を用い後方視的に検討。

【結果】bPAB後に LV recruitmentを試みたのは4例であり、全例 BVRに到達し得た。

症例1 : MS/AS/hypo LV/Cortriatrium(生下時 MV size(M) 50%/AoV size(A) 56%/LVEDD(L) 53%) 日齢7 bPAB+Cortriatrium repair 生後5か月 Graft implantation for PDA+ASD semiclosure+PAB adjustment(術前 M 90%/A 91%/L 84%) 1歳3か月 BVR(術前 M 92%/A 96%/L 82%) 現在12歳。術後経過良好。

症例2 : MS/AS/hypo LV/PAPVC(生下時不明) 日齢0 bPAB 生後4か月 Stent implantation for PDA 1歳1か月 ASD semiclosure+PVO release(術前 M 60%/A 63%/L 55%) 1歳10か月 BVR(術前 M 84%/A 75%/L 80%) 現在9歳。AS+, LVEDP 14mmHg、PVO/PH(RVP/LVP=0.60)。

症例3 : MS/CoA/VSD/hypo LV(生下時 M 59%/A 88%/L 81%) 日齢5 bPAB 生後1か月 BAP for IPA 生後2か月 BAP for rPA 生後3か月 BVR(術前 M 81%/A 111%/L 94%) 現在6歳。術後経過良好。

症例4 : MS/AS/CoA/VSD/hypo LV(生下時 M 73%/A 67%/L 58%) 日齢4 bPAB 生後2か月 VSD enlargement+ASD semiclosure+Stent implantation for PDA(術前 M 70%/A 81%/L 68%) 生後4か月 BAP for bPA(術前 M 81%/A 81%/L 83%) 生後6か月 BVR(術前 M 89%/A 85%/L 97%) 現在3歳。AS+, LVEDP 12mmHg、Mild PH(RVP/LVP=0.48)。

【まとめ】ASD semiclosure(adjustment)、BAP for PAにより LV inflow増加を得、左心系の十分な成長を確認後、LV recruitmentを企図した4症例すべてで BVRに到達し得た。リスク因子と言われる LVEDP高値、RVP/LVP高値に留意しつつ今後も継続的なフォローアップが必要である。

Symposium

シンポジウム08 (II-SY08)

シミュレーション医学による先天性心疾患の診断と治療

座長:瀧間 浄宏 (長野県立こども病院 循環器小児科)

座長:板谷 慶一 (大阪市立大学 心臓血管外科)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track3 (Web開催会場)

[II-SY08-1] Usefulness and Limitations of Three-Dimensional Cardiac Model in Pediatric Cardiac Surgery: Seven Years of Clinical Application

○関 満¹, 片岡 功一^{2,3}, 鈴木 峻¹, 古井 貞浩¹, 岡 健介¹, 佐藤 智幸¹, 鶴垣 伸也⁴, 吉積 功⁴, 河田 政明⁴, 山形 崇倫¹ (1.自治医科大学とちぎ子ども医療センター 小児科, 2.自治医科大学とちぎ子ども医療センター 小児手術・集中治療部, 3.広島市立広島市民病院 循環器小児科, 4.自治医科大学とちぎ子ども医療センター 小児・先天性心臓血管外科)

[II-SY08-2] Assessment of the quality of optical coherence tomography acquisition

○本間 友佳子, 早淵 康信 (徳島大学大学院 医歯薬学研究部 小児科)

[II-SY08-3] Pathological change of pulmonary arterial and vena cava using optical coherence tomography in patients with Fontan circulation.

○早淵 康信, 本間 友佳子 (徳島大学大学院 医歯薬学研究部 小児科)

[II-SY08-4] Preoperative Screening of High-risk Cases of Fontan Procedure Using Non-contrast MR Lymphangiography

○大山 伸雄, 藤井 隆成, 石井 瑤子, 長岡 孝太, 清水 武, 喜瀬 広亮, 石神 修大, 樽井 俊, 宮原 義典, 石野 幸三, 富田 英 (昭和大学病院 小児循環器・成人先天性心疾患センター)

[II-SY08-5] Interpretation of Fontan physiology and consideration of treatment strategy based on computer simulation

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[II-SY08-6] Blood flow dynamics analysis of the main pulmonary artery in repaired tetralogy of Fallot using 4D-flow MRI

○稲毛 章郎^{1,2}, 吉敷 香菜子², 水野 直和³, 中井 亮佑², 齋藤 美香², 前田 佳真², 小林 匠², 浜道 裕二², 上田 知実², 矢崎 諭², 嘉川 忠博² (1.日本赤十字社医療センター 小児科, 2.榊原記念病院 小児循環器科, 3.榊原記念病院 放射線科)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track3)

[II-SY08-1] Usefulness and Limitations of Three-Dimensional Cardiac Model in Pediatric Cardiac Surgery: Seven Years of Clinical Application

○関 満¹, 片岡 功一^{2,3}, 鈴木 峻¹, 古井 貞浩¹, 岡 健介¹, 佐藤 智幸¹, 鵜垣 伸也⁴, 吉積 功⁴, 河田 政明⁴, 山形 崇倫¹

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Keywords: 立体心臓模型, シミュレーション, 心臓手術

【はじめに】当施設では2014年以降、造影 CT画像データを基に3Dプリンターで造形した ABS樹脂製実体模型を鋳型として、透明シリコン製中空模型を作製、手術設計や患者家族への説明に臨床応用してきた。当院における心臓立体模型の使用実績を報告し、その有用性と問題点について検討する。【対象と方法】対象は17例。手術時月齢は1~149ヶ月(中央値26ヶ月)、手術時体重3.0~37.9kg(中央値10.2kg)。疾患は DORV 5例、TOF 2例、PAPVC合併複合心疾患 2例、AVSD+右胸心、ACSD+多脾症、Subaortic stenosis、TGA (III)、large VSD、SRV、SV+両側 PDA、Double aortic archが各1例であった。模型を用いたシミュレーションで術式を決定後、手術に臨んだ。【結果】模型作製の目的は心内構造評価6例、心内 reroutingの可否判断5例、弁下構造評価2例、血管走行評価4例であった。血管走行の評価を目的とした4例は実体模型のみを作製し、残り13例は実体模型と中空模型を作製した。実体模型は1日での作製も可能であり、手術3日前の CTデータから模型を作製して利用した症例もあった。全例模型に基づく手術設計と施行が可能で、特に稀な心内構造の把握に有用であった。DORV/PAの1例では模型で再現しえなかった異常筋束を原因とする遺残 VSD短絡のため再手術を要した。また、CT撮影時の呼吸非同期や留置コイルの artifactなどに関わる画像データの質が模型の精度に影響していた。【考察と結論】立体心臓模型は手に取りあらゆる角度、任意の切開部から観察することができ、実物大で作製すれば心血管形態や位置関係の把握が容易で、手術設計もしやすい。血管走行評価に有用な実体模型は短時間で作製可能である。CT画像の質に依存する模型の精度や弁尖などの菲薄な組織の再現に限界はあるものの、立体心臓模型は複雑または稀な心血管疾患の手術設計に極めて有用であり、手術成績の向上、時間短縮に寄与する。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track3)

[II-SY08-2] Assessment of the quality of optical coherence tomography acquisition

○本間 友佳子, 早瀬 康信 (徳島大学大学院 医歯薬学研究部 小児科)

Keywords: Optical Coherence Tomography, 肺動脈, 3次元画像

【背景】我々は肺動脈や冠状動脈における組織学的評価に光干渉断層像(OCT)を利用した重症度評価や予後・治療効果判定への応用を報告してきた。OCT画像から得られる血管病変をより詳細に観察する3次元画像解析を含めて、OCT画像の描出能・空間分解能・解像度向上について検討し、詳細な観察を可能とするために工夫すべき点について考察した。【目的】OCT画像から得られた血管病変の組織学的異常を明瞭に描出する手法や技術について検証した。【方法】ILUMEN FD-OCT Imaging System (Abbott)を用いた肺動脈における画像観察について検討した。【結果】大腿静脈から5Fr Envoy(Codman)を肺動脈に挿入する。Yコネを使用してプローブ(Dragonfly)を肺動脈末梢に挿入した後に、血液除去のために低分子デキストラン注入(5-6mL)を行う。OCT画像撮影の前には肺動脈造影もしくは造影 CTで肺動脈の形態を予め確認し、観察する動脈枝を選択しておくことが有用である。描出が明瞭となりやすいため、通常は肺動脈分岐部から末梢までの距離が長い右肺動脈下葉枝を選

択することが多い。様々な径の肺動脈を撮像したが、直径2.0-3.0mmの肺動脈が最も描出に適している。3D画像を構築するには、360°描出できるようにプローブにガイドワイヤを用いないことが望ましいが、そのために Pullback のスピードの変化、揺れが生じて構築が難しい場合がある。3D画像構築は、描出画像が Longitudinal, Lateral, Axial の方向での空間分解能が異なる Anisotropic voxel での描画となることに注意する。【結語】 OCT 画像撮像の手技は細かな注意点や工夫を要し、明瞭な画像の取得から3次元構築も可能である。血管リモデリングや病態の重症度評価、治療効果判定などの臨床的有用性に繋がると考えた。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track3)

[II-SY08-3] Pathological change of pulmonary arterial and vena cava using optical coherence tomography in patients with Fontan circulation.

○早瀬 康信, 本間 友佳子 (徳島大学大学院 医歯薬学研究部 小児科)

Keywords: Fontan手術, 肺動脈, optical coherence tomography

【背景と目的】 Fontan循環患者における肺動脈および体静脈の病理組織学的所見は病態生理の重要な部分を占めていると考えられるが、その経時的な変化に関する研究報告はみられない。我々は OCT画像(optical coherence tomography)を用いて(1)BDG術後から Fontan術後における肺動脈形態の変化、(2)Fontan術後短期群(<2年)と術後長期群(>10年)における肺動脈組織画像所見の比較検討、(3)Fontan術後長期群と正常対照群における体静脈(上腕静脈)所見の比較を行った。【方法】対象は Fontan 術前および術後患者 20例である。心カテ施行時に ILUMEN FD-OCT Imaging System (Abbott)を用いて肺動脈および上腕静脈を撮像して検討した。【結果】肺動脈内中膜壁厚は、BDG群、Fontan群ともに Control群とは有意差は認められなかった(各々 $122 \pm 25 \mu\text{m}$, $119 \pm 26 \mu\text{m}$, $125 \pm 32 \mu\text{m}$)。BDG群は Control群に比して肺動脈の vasa vasorum (VV)が非常に発達していたが(VV area ratio $14.5 \pm 3.5\%$ vs. $5.3 \pm 1.6\%$, $p < 0.01$)、Fontan群では BDG群よりも VVの発達は有意に低下していた($9.5 \pm 4.1\%$, $p < 0.05$)。Fontan術後長期群では短期群と比較して肺動脈内中膜壁厚は有意に低下し($125 \pm 32 \mu\text{m}$ vs. $110 \pm 39 \mu\text{m}$, $p < 0.05$)、VVの発達も軽減していた($9.5 \pm 4.1\%$ vs. $6.5 \pm 3.1\%$, $p < 0.05$)。上腕静脈壁厚は、Fontan群と対照群との間で有意差を認めなかった($185 \pm 45 \mu\text{m}$ vs. $195 \pm 32 \mu\text{m}$)。【考察】低酸素血症や肺血流量低下を呈する BDG循環下では肺動脈 VVは顕著な増殖を示したが、Fontan術後は VVの発達は軽減を認めた。Fontan術後長期では VVはさらに減少していく傾向があった。長期の Fontan循環では肺動脈内中膜壁厚は低下傾向を示した。これらの変化は non-pulsatileな肺循環や低酸素血症の変化の関与も考えられた。【結語】 OCT画像による Fontan candidatesの肺動脈および体静脈の経時的観察は病態把握に有益なものであることが示唆された。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track3)

[II-SY08-4] Preoperative Screening of High-risk Cases of Fontan Procedure Using Non-contrast MR Lymphangiography

○大山 伸雄, 藤井 隆成, 石井 瑤子, 長岡 孝太, 清水 武, 喜瀬 広亮, 石神 修大, 樽井 俊, 宮原 義典, 石野 幸三, 富田 英 (昭和大学病院 小児循環器・成人先天性心疾患センター)

Keywords: MR Lymphangiography, Fontan, Magnetic Resonance Imaging

【背景】 Heavy T2強調像による非造影リンパ管 MRI(MRL)は、造影 MRLと比較してリンパ節穿刺が不要でより簡便に施行できる。同法は、近年、先天性心疾患術後のリンパ管障害のリスク評価への応用が試みられているが、臨床的意義は確立していない。【方法】フォンタン手術ハイリスク症例2例に対して、術前スクリーニングとして非造影 MRLを施行。GE Healthcare Signa HDxt 1.5T, 12ch body array coilを用い、Fast Recovery Fast Spin Echoで撮影した。【症例1】5歳、左心低形成症候群。左肺動脈へのステント留置が施行され、経過中に無名静脈が閉塞した。フォンタン術前に施行した非造影 MRLでは椎骨の左側を走行し左静脈角に流入する胸管が描出され、左鎖骨上部にリンパの異常滯留を示す high intensityを認めた。無名静脈閉塞によるリンパうっ滞の可能性が示唆されたため、経皮的に無名静脈の血行再建を行った後に開窓フォンタン手術を施行、術後半年の時点でリンパ管合併症は認めていない。【症例2】14歳、肺動脈弁下心中隔欠損を伴う両大血管右室起始、僧帽弁狭窄左肺低形成。3歳で肺動脈の順行性血流を残してグレン手術を行ったが、片肺状態のためフォンタン手術困難の判断で経過観察。低酸素血症の進行が著しく、開窓フォンタン手術の方針となった。非造影 MRLでは椎骨をまたいで上行し、右静脈角に流入する胸管が描出され、鎖骨上部、縦郭にもリンパの異常滯留が認められた。現在、乳び胸に注意して術後経過観察中である。【結語】非造影 MRLで、フォンタン術前患者の胸管は明瞭に描出でき、リンパの異常滯留も検出可能であった。同法は先天性心疾患関連のリンパ管障害への応用が期待される。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track3)

[II-SY08-5] Interpretation of Fontan physiology and consideration of treatment strategy based on computer simulation

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Keywords: フォンタン, シミュレーション, 循環動態

【背景】フォンタン循環は肺循環に対して駆出する心室を欠く特殊な循環であるが、心拍出量・血圧を維持するための適応的な心血管特性として、心室・動脈・静脈の stiffnessの上昇、末梢血管抵抗の上昇などを認めることが知られている。また、フォンタン患者では、運動耐用力の低下および、心拍応答の異常や心血管反応の異常があることも知られている。これらの結果として起こる中心静脈圧(CVP)の上昇は、遠隔期には肝硬変などの合併症につながるため、運動時も安静時もできるだけ CVPが低い状態でフォンタン循環を成立させることが理想的である。【方法】我々は、MATLABと Simulinkを用いて3要素ウィンドケッセルモデルと時変エラスタンスモデルに基づいた心血管シミュレーターを構築した。構築した心血管シミュレーターを用いて、どのようにすれば拍出量や血圧を保ちつつ、中心静脈圧の低いフォンタン循環を成立させることができるかについて検討した。【結果】シミュレーションにより、Fontan循環では循環を維持するための代償機転として 1. 静脈コンプライアンスの低下、2. 動脈抵抗(拍動、非拍動)の上昇があり、3. 心拍増加に対する予備能の低下を認めていることが予想された。それぞれの血管特性を変化させたときの CVPの変動範囲を計測したところ、特に静脈コンプライアンスの低下が CVP上昇に寄与していた。またシミュレーションにより、肝硬度を上昇させると、肝静脈波形が3相性から1相性に変化していくことが予想された。【考察】Fontan循環において、循環を維持するための代償機転は長期的には Maladaptationとなりうる。静脈コンプライアンス上昇、後負荷低減、心拍数抑制などが長期的に有用である可能性が示唆された。また、肝静脈波形のパターンにより肝線維化をモニターできる可能性が示唆された。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track3)

[II-SY08-6] Blood flow dynamics analysis of the main pulmonary artery in repaired tetralogy of Fallot using 4D-flow MRI

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Keywords: 術後ファロー四徴症, energy loss, helicity

【目的】4D-flow MRIを用いて、ファロー四徴症 (TOF) 術後の主肺動脈 (MPA) における血流動態を評価した。

【方法】榊原記念病院にて心臓 MRIを施行した15例を対象とし、MPAの energy loss (EL) と血流内粒子のスピン回転方向を表す値である helicityを測定した。ELは一心拍中の最大値 (peak EL) と合算値を求め、合算値は体表面積 (EL/BSA) および cardiac index (EL/BSA/CI) で除し標準化した。Helicityは時計回転を正、反時計回転を負とベクトル量で定義し合算値を算出した。4D-flow解析は、Cardio Flow Design社製 iTFlow1.9にて行った。

【結果】平均年齢は 26.1 ± 16.2 歳、右室流出路再建術式は肺動脈弁温存 (n-TAP) 10例、transannular patch (TAP) 5例で、術後期間は 20.9 ± 10.0 年であった。ELの合算値は収縮期で有意に高値であったが、6例 (40%) で拡張期に peak ELを認めた。Helicityの合算平均値は正になり、9例 (60%) で時計回転優位であった。術式間の比較では、n-TAP群に比し TAP群の ELが高値となったが有意差はなかった。N-TAP群の6例、TAP群の3例 (いずれも60%) で時計回転優位の helicityを認めたが、両群間の helicityに有意差はなかった。全心周期および収縮期 EL/BSAと MPAの average through-plane velocity ($r=0.48, 0.52$) と area ($r=-0.49, -0.63$) との間に相関を認めた。Peak ELと時計回転 helicity ($r=0.76$) および反時計回転 helicity ($r=-0.79$) との間に強い相関を認めた。また、拡張期 EL/BSAと拡張期時計回転 helicity ($r=0.52$) および拡張期反時計回転 helicity ($r=-0.56$) との間に相関を認め、拡張期 EL/BSA/CIと MPAの regurgitant fraction ($r=0.45$) との間に相関を認めた。

【結論】今回の検討では、術式間で ELと helicity に有意な差異は認めなかったが、TOF術後では MPA内の helicityは時計回転優位であった。全心周期にわたり ELが helicityに関わっており、特に peak ELが大きく影響していることが示唆された。

Symposium

シンポジウム09 (II-SY09)

成人先天性心疾患の妊娠・出産における治療介入

座長:赤木 禎治 (岡山大学成人先天性心疾患センター)

座長:神谷 千津子 (国立循環器病研究センター 産婦人科部)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:20 PM Track3 (Web開催会場)

[II-SY09-1] 【基調講演】心疾患合併妊娠のマネジメントにおける Pregnancy Heart Teamの役割

○桂木 真司 (宮崎大学医学部 産婦人科)

[II-SY09-2] Pregnancy in women with bradyarrhythmia

○島田 衣里子, 篠原 徳子, 西村 智美, 竹内 大二, 豊原 啓子, 稲井 慶 (東京女子医科大学 循環器小児・成人先天性心疾患科)

[II-SY09-3] What can a pediatric cardiologist do for pregnancy management in adults with Heart Disease?

○渡辺 まみ江, 宗内 淳, 杉谷 雄一郎, 土井 大人, 古田 貴士, 小林 優, 江崎 大起 (JCHO九州病院 循環器小児科)

[II-SY09-4] Current Status and Issues of Pregnancy and Childbirth Complicated by Cardiac Diseases in Our Hospital: A Proposal from a Core Regional Hospital

○星合 美奈子¹, 内藤 敦², 勝又 庸行², 長谷部 洋平², 須波 玲², 内田 雄三², 中島 雅人¹, 梅谷 健¹
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(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:20 PM Track3)

[II-SY09-1] 【基調講演】心疾患合併妊娠のマネジメントにおける Pregnancy Heart Teamの役割

○桂木 真司（宮崎大学医学部 産婦人科）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:20 PM Track3)

[II-SY09-2] Pregnancy in women with bradyarrhythmia

○島田 衣里子, 篠原 徳子, 西村 智美, 竹内 大二, 豊原 啓子, 稲井 慶（東京女子医科大学 循環器小児・成人先天性心疾患科）

Keywords: 成人先天性心疾患, 妊娠, 不整脈

【背景】 妊娠や出産による循環動態の変化がさまざまな循環器的合併症がおこすことはよく知られている。しかし、徐脈性不整脈を合併した妊娠の管理についてはまだ不明な点が多い。【目的】 徐脈性不整脈合併妊娠について妊娠経過や循環器的合併症について検討すること。【方法】 2006年1月から2020年12月までの間に当院で妊娠出産管理を行った心疾患合併妊娠の患者のうち、徐脈性不整脈を合併した患者について診療録を用いて後方視的に検討を行った。徐脈性不整脈としては、完全房室ブロック(先天性、後天性、基礎心疾患などに合併した2次性)、洞不全症候群と診断されていたものとした。【結果】 期間中に当院で管理された670妊娠のうち、徐脈性不整脈を合併していた妊娠は20名28妊娠(4%)であった。疾患は、完全房室ブロック13名(先天性2名、後天性5名、2次性6名)、洞不全症候群7名(うち2次性4名)だった。児の平均在胎週数は37週、平均出生体重は2593gだった。28妊娠中11妊娠は妊娠前にペースメーカー植え込み術(経静脈心内膜8例、経胸壁心外膜3例)を施行されていた。7妊娠では妊娠中や産褥期にペースメーカーを必要としなかった。9妊娠は妊娠中もしくは出産前に一時的ペースメーカー植え込み術を必要とし、1妊娠は妊娠中に永久ペースメーカー植え込み術を行った。経過中に心不全などの心血管イベントは5妊娠にみられ、全例基礎心疾患がある症例だった。3名では妊娠回数とともに徐脈が進行していた。【結語】 徐脈性不整脈を伴う妊娠ではペースメーカーによるイベントはなく管理することはできていたが、特に基礎疾患がある症例では徐脈とともに心不全などの出現に注意が必要だった。徐脈性不整脈を合併する妊娠の頻度は多くはないが、どのような症例で介入が必要となるのかは今後も検討の余地があると考えられた。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:20 PM Track3)

[II-SY09-3] What can a pediatric cardiologist do for pregnancy management in adults with Heart Disease?

○渡辺 まみ江, 宗内 淳, 杉谷 雄一郎, 土井 大人, 古田 貴士, 小林 優, 江崎 大起（JCHO九州病院 循環器小児科）

Keywords: 先天性心疾患, 心臓病合併妊娠, Q T延長症候群

【背景】 成人患者の増加と共に、心疾患合併妊娠・出産のサポートは重要性を増している。【目的と方法】 当院で2000-2020年の20年間に、循環器小児科が妊娠・分娩管理に関わった140分娩について、1)患者背景 2)妊娠前後の診療 3)周産期 4)心イベントの有無5)予後について後方視的に検討した。【結果】 88人が140分娩を経験し、1) 出産時年齢16-36(中央値26)才、で平均1.7人の児を出産した。先天性心疾患76(VSD 24, TOF 13, MR 8, TGA 8, AVSD 6, ASD 5, AR 3, 単心室2など), 不整脈8(LQT 6, CAVB 2), 心筋症3, 川崎病後冠動脈合併1で、術後の61例は各根治術後の他、Fontan 2, 単心室 septation 2, ダブルスイッチ 1, Mustard 1 などを含み、未手術は

15(MR 7, VSD 5, AR 3)例だった。2) 挙児希望を受けて行った BAP1、Fontan の LT leak 閉鎖術が1。28人が投薬を受けており、妊娠後 ACE阻害薬は中止、 β -blocker・CB・Digitalisは継続された。妊娠の連絡は初期15週までが半数を占め指導できたが、21%は妊娠後期の受診だった。3) 当院での出産が8割、確認できた119名は、経膈分娩 91、帝王切開28で、心疾患適応で分娩方法が決定したのは6名。平均在胎週数は38.4週で、児の平均体重は2779g、母体入院日数の中央値は7日で、最長は切迫傾向のあった Fontan患者の127日だった。4) 心イベントは11名、心不全悪化 6、不整脈3など。治療追加は14名で、産後に薬剤調整 9、PM関連3、妊娠帰結 1 など。5) 産後心不全が悪化した6名中2は治療強化の継続を要した。LQTの2名が産後2カ月、5年時、自宅で突然死された。【考察】多くの心疾患合併妊娠は安全に経過し終了していた。妊娠前から将来を踏まえた治療計画や指導が重要である。ハイリスクケースを中心に心症状の変化に注意し、細やかなサポートが必要だが、適切な治療で乗り切ることが期待できる。育児負担が増える産後にも心事故発生のリスクがあることを忘れてはいけない。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:20 PM Track3)

[II-SY09-4] Current Status and Issues of Pregnancy and Childbirth Complicated by Cardiac Diseases in Our Hospital: A

Proposal from a Core Regional Hospital

○星合 美奈子¹, 内藤 敦², 勝又 庸行², 長谷部 洋平², 須波 玲², 内田 雄三², 中島 雅人¹, 梅谷 健¹ (1.山梨県立中央病院 循環器病センター, 2.山梨県立中央病院 総合周産期母子医療センター)

Keywords: 心疾患合併妊娠出産, 成人先天性心疾患, 移行期医療

【背景】当院では成人先天性心疾患を中心とした成人移行外来を4年前に開設した。当院は総合周産期母子医療センターを併設しており、心疾患合併妊産婦の管理は当外来の重要な役割である。【目的】当院における心疾患合併妊産婦管理の状況と、妊娠可能年齢にある心疾患症例の課題を明らかにすること。【対象】2017年4月から2020年12月までに当外来を受診した18歳以上の女性。【方法】対象期間内の妊産婦管理の状況と初診時経産婦および2020年12月時点の未産婦について、日本循環器学会ガイドライン2018に拠る modified WHOクラスおよび各リスクスコアと妊娠出産時の合併症を後方視的に評価した。【結果】対象は計43例、期間内の妊産婦管理は計7例8回(クラス II 5、II~III 3)実施した。合併症は母体4、胎児1、新生児1例ありクラス II~IIIの母体では全例でみられたが、母体全例が生存し生産児を得た。初診時経産婦は10例で出産歴16回(クラス II 4、II~III 8、III 4)、心不全、不整脈、高血圧、大動脈解離、脳梗塞の母体合併症既往があり、modified WHOクラスより各リスクスコア高値が関連している傾向があった。うち9回は循環器内科医の管理を受けておらず、7例は産後に受診を中断し症状出現が再受診の契機であった。現在40歳以下の未産婦は25例、うち自立不能7例を除く18例はクラス I 5、II 2、II~III 9、III 2例で全例に挙児希望があった。【考察】当外来開設以前は心疾患合併妊産婦管理は集約化されておらず、思春期以降の本人への情報提供やカウンセリングがないまま妊娠に至っている症例がほとんどであった。患者、家族および医療者ともリスクや継続フォローの重要性をあまり認知しておらず、合併症や次の妊娠、産後の状態悪化への対応の遅れが散見された。今後、心疾患合併妊娠・出産は地方でも急速な症例増加が見込まれる。統一指標での症例登録制度などにより、地域差なく情報が広く入手できる体制整備が望まれる。

Panel Discussion

Panel Discussion04 (II-PD04)

Chair: Jun Muneuchi (Kyushu Hospital, Japan)

Chair: Hideaki Ueda (Kanagawa Children's Medical Center, Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track2 (Web開催会場)

[II-PD04-1] Transcatheter PDA closure in ELBW infants - What have we learned?

○Shyam Sathanandam (Pediatrics, University of Tennessee, Le Bonheur Children's Hospital, USA)

[II-PD04-2] Current status of patent ductus arteriosus in preterm infants in neonatology

Katsuaki Toyoshima (Division of Neonatology, Kanagawa Children's Medical Center, Japan)

[II-PD04-3] Treatment of patent ductus arteriosus in neonatal intensive care unit inpatients

Sachiko Inukai (Pediatrics, Japanese Red Cross Nagoya Daini Hospital, Japan)

[II-PD04-4] Surgical treatment of patent ductus arteriosus in premature baby

Ayumu Masuoka (Pediatric Cardiac Surgery, Saitama Medical University International Medical Center, Japan)

[II-PD04-5] Device closure of PDA in premature neonates

Takanari Fujii (Pediatric Heart Disease and Adult Congenital Heart Disease Center, Showa University Hospital)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track2)

[II-PD04-1] Transcatheter PDA closure in ELBW infants - What have we learned?

○Shyam Sathanandam (Pediatrics, University of Tennessee, Le Bonheur Children's Hospital, USA)

We have performed Transcatheter PDA closure (TCPC) in over 110 premature infants weighing <1000 grams. The average age and weight at the time of the procedure was 24.3 days (range: 9-50 days) and 821.4 grams (range: 540-1000 grams) respectively. The median gestational age was 24.4 weeks (range: 22-28 weeks). The procedural success rate was 100%. The major AE rate was 3%, including one procedure related mortality and two aortic arch stenosis requiring stent implantation. The minor AE rate was 3%. At latest follow-up, the survival rate was 92%. Extremely low birth weight (ELBW) infants may benefit from PDA closure within the first 4-weeks of life to prevent early onset pulmonary vascular disease, promote faster growth and for quicker weaning of ventilator and oxygen support. We use certain myocardial protection strategies that reduce hemodynamic variability during TCPC, preventing post-procedure hemodynamic compromise in ELBW infants. These strategies also blunt the transient decrease in ejection fraction encountered following TCPC and avoid post-ligation syndrome in ELBW infants. It is feasible to perform TCPC in infants weighing <1000 grams using currently available technologies. There is a learning curve with these interventions with most AE happening earlier in the experience. Extreme care must be taken while performing interventions in such small human beings. Further miniaturization of equipment would facilitate better outcomes.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track2)

[II-PD04-2] Current status of patent ductus arteriosus in preterm infants in neonatology

Katsuaki Toyoshima (Division of Neonatology, Kanagawa Children's Medical Center, Japan)

Keywords: PDA, preterm infant, echocardiography

未熟児動脈管開存症(未熟児 PDA)では、呼吸障害、肺出血、脳室内出血、壊死性腸炎などの重篤な合併症をきたすことがある。未熟児 PDAの薬物治療や外科には重篤な有害事象がある。

日本新生児臨床研究ネットワーク(NRNJ)データベース(2017年)によると、極低出生体重児(3674名)中の1322名(36%)がシクロオキシゲナーゼ阻害薬を投与され、175名(4.8%)が動脈管外科治療を受けている。

2010年に41施設66名の協力者と共に「根拠と総意に基づく未熟児動脈管開存症(PDA)の治療ガイドライン(J-PreP)を策定し、本邦の PDA研究の推進やインドメタシンに比して有害事象が少ない根拠があるイブプロフェンの保険収載につながった。2011-2014年の「周産期医療の質と安全の向上のための研究(INTACT)」では、J-PrePガイドラインを活用した施設訪問ワークショップを全国各地で開催し、未熟児 PDA診療の質向上に取り組んだ。日本は新生児科医が日常的に心エコー検査を評価し、細やかに循環管理を行っている。小児循環器医が往診した上で検査を担当する他国にはみられない特色であり、日本の早産児の救命率の高さに貢献している可能性がある。

2015年から、PDA and Left Atrial Size Evaluation Study in preterm infants (PLASE)では、心エコー検査の267名の検者間差異を明らかにし、34施設の心エコー検査の測定方法を標準化した上で、未熟児 PDAに対する外科治療を予測する心エコー指標の科学的根拠を創出した。

世界的に未熟児 PDAに対する治療介入については是非がある現状である。治療介入の必要な症例、状況に適した治療、施行タイミングなどは検討し続ける必要がある。本パネルディスカッションが診療科や専門性の垣根を超

えて、早産児により良い未来を届けられる未熟児 PDA 診療の未来を考えるきっかけの 1 つになることを願う。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track2)

[II-PD04-3] Treatment of patent ductus arteriosus in neonatal intensive care unit inpatients

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Keywords: 動脈管開存, 低出生体重児, 経皮的動脈管閉鎖術

【背景・目的】海外から低出生体重児に対する経皮的動脈管閉鎖術が報告され、日本でも段階的な実施が進められている。今後の治療適応について検討する目的で、薬物治療または外科的閉鎖術を行った動脈管開存について後方視的に検討を行った。

【方法】対象は2011年1月1日から2020年12月31日に当院 NICU に入院した4134例のうち、薬物治療または外科的閉鎖術を行った動脈管開存175例。在胎週数、出生時体重、薬物治療、外科的動脈管閉鎖術、染色体、合併症、予後を調査した。結果は中央値(最小～最大)で表した。

【結果】在胎22～27週65例、28～33週70例、34週以降40例で出生時体重1000g未満70例、1000g以上2000g未満73例、2000g以上31例、染色体は Trisomy21 10例、Trisomy18 3例であった。174例(99%)に薬物治療が行われた。外科的閉鎖術は23例(13%)に行われ、薬物治療不応22例、薬物治療非適応1例であった。手術日齢22(2～68), 手術時体重988g(673～2710)であった。手術時体重1000g未満(L群)12例、1000g以上(H群)11例では、在胎週数24(22～29), 37(24～37), 出生時体重735g(484～980), 1600g(680～2130), 薬物治療回数6(2～7), 4(0～9), 手術日齢20(5～38), 32(2～68), 手術時体重810g(673～988), 1254g(1010～2710)、手術合併症は H群の1例に左気管支狭窄を認め、両群で死亡例はなかった。

【考察・結論】1000g以上の外科的動脈管閉鎖術実施は治療対象の6.3%11例であった。薬物治療閉鎖後の再開通により外科的手術を行った出生時体重1000g未満5例が含まれていた。低出生体重児に対する外科的動脈管閉鎖術は侵襲を伴うが安全性有効性に優れる。薬物治療は効果や副作用が完全には予測できないが侵襲度の面から外科手術に先行して行われる場合が多く、循環動態不良、腎不全などの合併に注意を要する。薬物治療、外科的閉鎖術に加え経皮的閉鎖術が加わり、これらの治療をどのように適応選択していくか今後の課題と考えられた。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track2)

[II-PD04-4] Surgical treatment of patent ductus arteriosus in premature baby

Ayumu Masuoka (Pediatric Cardiac Surgery, Saitama Medical University International Medical Center, Japan)

Keywords: 未熟児手術, 外科治療, 動脈管開存症

我々は、2001年4月より2021年3月までの20年間で187例の動脈管開存症手術を施行している。2007年からは、新生児特定集中治療室(NICU)を併設していない埼玉医科大学国際医療センターでは、主に年長児と心内病変を有する症例に対する単独動脈管開存症手術を、NICUを有する埼玉医科大学病院(NICU18床 総入院数約225名/年)と埼玉医科大学総合医療センター(NICU 51床 総入院数約750名/年)の2病院へは、小児心臓外科医が当該病院へ出向く形で、動脈管開存症手術を行っている。現在の体制になった、2007年4月より2021年3月までの14年間の全単独動脈管開存症手術147例中、手術時体重が2.5kg未満での動脈管開存症手術は106例であった。この低体重児に対する動脈管開存症手術の手術時平均日齢は全体で 27.1 ± 17.7 日(平均値 \pm SD)、手術時平均体重は全体

で $1.05 \pm 0.50 \text{ kg}$ ($0.322\text{--}2.4 \text{ kg}$ ・中央値 0.91 kg)、手術時間は全症例の平均が $49.80 \pm 13.06 \text{ min}$ であった。術式は、全例で左後側方第3又は4肋間開胸下に施行した。動脈管閉鎖法は、2-0絹糸による動脈管結紮術が5例、血管閉塞用金属 clip(チタン製)を使用した動脈管閉鎖術が100例、動脈管離断術が1例であった。患児の手術時体重別では、超低体重児($< 1.0 \text{ kg}$)は64例・平均体重 $0.73 \pm 0.16 \text{ kg}$ (最小値 0.322 kg 中央値 0.72 kg)、平均手術時間 $47.53 \pm 9.00 \text{ min}$ ($32\text{--}76 \text{ min}$)、極低体重児($1.0\text{--}1.4 \text{ kg}$)は27例・平均体重 $1.23 \pm 0.14 \text{ kg}$ (中央値 1.21 kg)、平均手術時間 $47.26 \pm 8.44 \text{ min}$ ($31\text{--}70 \text{ min}$)、低体重児($1.5\text{--}2.4 \text{ kg}$)は15例・平均体重 $2.08 \pm 0.27 \text{ kg}$ (中央値 2.1 kg)、平均手術時間 $63.80 \pm 22.92 \text{ min}$ ($44\text{--}140 \text{ min}$)であった。上記の自験例から、手術介入時期別・手術時体重別の臨床データや、合併症などの動脈管開存症に対する手術治療の実際を提示し、より良い未熟児動脈管開存症治療へのディスカッションの一助としたい。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track2)

[II-PD04-5] Device closure of PDA in premature neonates

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Keywords: 動脈管, 早産児, Piccolo occluder

新生児症例や未熟児動脈管開存症(PDA)でインドメタシン、イブプロフェンが無効な場合には外科治療を行うのが一般的であったが、外科治療には開胸が必要なこと、気胸、低体温、出血、横隔神経麻痺、創部感染、反回神経麻痺、側弯などの合併症が報告されており、この分野においてもより低侵襲なカテーテル治療への期待が大きい。2018年の日本胸部外科学会からの年次報告によると年間483例のPDAに対して外科治療が行われ、そのうち305例は新生児例であった。一方で、同年の日本先天性心疾患インターベンション学会レジストリー(JCIC-Registry)の全国集計では、PDAのカテーテル治療は419例に施行されており、うち新生児例はわずかに1例のみであった。海外においては、新生児のPDAや未熟児PDAに対して血管閉鎖用のデバイスであるAMPLATZER Vascular Plug IIやAMPLATZER Piccolo Occluderなどの新規デバイスが用いられるようになり、静脈側からアプローチすることで低出生体重児の大腿動脈損傷を回避し、経胸壁エコーガイドでの治療を併用することで放射線被曝や造影剤使用が軽減され、ベットサイドでの治療も行われている。本邦においても、2020年にAMPLATZER Piccolo Occluderが保険適応となり、将来的に体重700g以上の低出生体重児の動脈管開存症が治療対象となるため、新生児、未熟児のPDA治療への大きな福音となることが期待される。本邦における未熟児・新生児における経皮的動脈管閉鎖術の現状と問題点に関して、児施設の経験を含めて概説を行いたい。

Panel Discussion

Panel Discussion05 (II-PD05)

座長:中村 好秀 (大阪市立総合医療センター 小児不整脈科)

座長:住友 直方 (埼玉医科大学国際医療センター 小児心臓科)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track3 (Web開催会場)

[II-PD05-1] Identification of critical isthmus using coherent mapping in patients with complex congenital heart disease

○豊原 啓子¹, 熊丸 隆司¹, 工藤 恵道¹, 西村 智美¹, 竹内 大二¹, 庄田 守男² (1.東京女子医科大学 循環器小児・成人先天性心疾患科, 2.東京女子医科大学 循環器内科)

[II-PD05-2] Atrial Fibrillation Ablation in Patients with Congenital Heart Disease: the Role of Complex Fractionated Atrial Electrogram Ablation

○加藤 愛章, 坂口 平馬, 吉田 礼, 三池 虹, 岩朝 徹, 大内 秀雄, 白石 公, 黒崎 健一 (国立循環器病研究センター 小児循環器内科)

[II-PD05-3] The usefulness of ultra-high density electroanatomical mapping system on the ablation of epicardial accessory pathways

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[II-PD05-4] The Outcome of Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation for Septal Accessory Pathway

○青木 寿明, 森 雅啓, 藤崎 拓也, 橋本 和久, 松尾 久実代, 浅田 大, 石井 陽一郎, 高橋 邦彦, 萱谷 太 (大阪母子医療センター)

[II-PD05-5] Delayed atrioventricular block after catheter cryoablation for atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia

○寺師 英子, 福留 啓祐, 吉田 葉子, 鈴木 嗣敏, 中村 好秀 (大阪市立総合医療センター 小児不整脈科)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track3)

[II-PD05-1] Identification of critical isthmus using coherent mapping in patients with complex congenital heart disease

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Keywords: アブレーション, 先天性心疾患, 3Dマップ

背景：先天性心疾患(CHD)の上室頻拍に対するカテーテルアブレーション(CA)は、解剖学的に複雑で低電位領域が多数存在し、遅伝導部位の同定が困難な場合も多い。この問題を解決するため新しい system (CARTO 3, version 7, coherent map)が開発された。この systemを使用して CAを施行した複雑 CHD術後症例は報告されていない。症例：CHDの14例(2~47歳)に CAを施行した。Glenn手術1例、二心室修復9例、Fontan手術3例、心房スイッチ手術1例である。方法：心腔内エコー(CARTOSOUND)を使用して最初に心房の geometryを作成した。次に多極カテ(Pentaray)を使用して右心房または肺静脈心房(PVA)の voltage mapを作成後に頻拍を誘発した。心房電位0.5mV以下を low voltage area (LVA)と判断した。Fontan (lateral tunnel) 1例と心房スイッチ1例は PVA内に頻拍基質が存在し、中隔穿孔を必要とした。Contact forceを使用しカテーテルの固定を確認しながら、SmartTouch(Biosense Webster)で CAを行った。結果：計21頻拍が誘発された。心房粗動(AFL):9、心房内マクロリントリー頻拍(IART):10、focal心房頻拍(AT):2であった。AFL症例は cavo-tricuspid isthmus(CTI)に線状 CA、focal ATは最早期に CAを施行した。IART症例は LVA内頻拍中の拡張期 fragment 電位に CAを行った。Velocity vector mapを使用することで、伝導速度、伝導方向が正確に表現された。10種類の IARTにおいて、それぞれの回路が同定され、遅伝導部位が視覚的に同定された。14症例すべての頻拍の CAに成功した。結論：Coherent mapを作成することで頻拍回路が明確になり、CAの成功に参与した。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track3)

[II-PD05-2] Atrial Fibrillation Ablation in Patients with Congenital Heart Disease: the Role of Complex Fractionated Atrial Electrogram Ablation

○加藤 愛章, 坂口 平馬, 吉田 礼, 三池 虹, 岩朝 徹, 大内 秀雄, 白石 公, 黒寄 健一 (国立循環器病研究センター 小児循環器内科)

Keywords: 先天性心疾患, 心房細動, Complex fractionated atrial electrogram

【はじめに】通常の発作性心房細動(AF)の多くは肺静脈がトリガーの起源となり、また AFの維持にも関わることから肺静脈隔離術が基本的なアブレーション治療となっている。しかし、一部の先天性心疾患に合併する心房細動(AF)では肺静脈が関与しておらず、異なるアプローチが必要となる。Complex fractionated atrial electrogram(CFAE)を標的としたアブレーションを施行した症例を提示する。【症例1】右胸心、僧帽弁狭窄、両大血管右室起始に対し肺動脈絞扼術後の34歳女性。Substrate mapでは左房後方に広範な瘢痕が拡がり、前方のみで電位を認めた。複数種類の非持続性心房頻拍(AT)が出現していたが、途中から左下肺静脈入口部付近を最早期興奮部位とする異所性 ATに移行し、同部位を通電したところで心房細動に移行した。瘢痕から左心耳、僧帽弁輪に向けて線状焼灼し、CFAEが記録される部位を通電した。DCで洞調律となり、以後は AF回数が著減した。【症例2】完全型房室中隔欠損、左上大静脈遺残に対し、心内修復術後の25歳男性。15歳時に CTI ablation施行された既往あり。拡大した冠静脈洞の小弯側では非常に速い頻度で irregularに興奮している部位があり、CFAEが記録された。同部位を通電し、徐々に organizeされた regularな ATへ移行し、DCで洞調律に戻った。半年後に AT/AFが再発した際には、右房内は比較的 regularな頻拍であったが、CS小弯側では AF様の

irregularに興奮する部位があり、同部位の通電で ATは停止した。以後は再発なく経過している。【まとめ】心房中隔欠損では肺静脈隔離術が有効であることが多いが、より複雑な先天性心疾患では肺静脈以外にトリガーの起源、不整脈基質を持つことがあり、その場合には不整脈基質の modificationとして CFAEを標的とする通電が AFの抑制に有効である。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track3)

[II-PD05-3] The usefulness of ultra-high density electroanatomical mapping system on the ablation of epicardial accessory pathways

○鍋嶋 泰典¹, 連 翔太¹, 森 仁², 戸田 紘一¹, 小島 拓朗¹, 葭葉 茂樹¹, 小林 俊樹¹, 住友 直方¹ (1.埼玉医科大学国際医療センター 小児心臓科, 2.埼玉医科大学国際医療センター 小児内科)

Keywords: Epicardial accessory pathway, Ultra-high density electroanatomical mapping, Atrio-ventricular dual chamber mapping

【背景】心外膜側副伝導路(Epi-AP)による房室回帰性頻拍(AVRT)は稀であるが、その診断・治療に苦慮することがある。Ultra-high density electroanatomical mapping systemは副伝導路(AP)の局在同定にも用いられているが automatical annotationにより二腔にまたがる興奮伝播を同一 map上に描出すること(dual chamber mapping)が可能となった。

【方法】当院で Rhythmia HDxTMを用いて治療を行った AVRT 64例中、電気生理学的に Epi-APが証明された5例(Epi群)と左房心内膜側 APを有する5例(Endo群)について、以下の項目を後方視的に比較検討した。1. APの逆伝導有効不応期(AP ERP)、2. 心室ペーシング中もしくは頻拍中の室房伝導時間、3. 最早期心房興奮部位における心房局所電位の CS電位に対する先行度。4. dual chamber mappingにおいて心室最終興奮部位から最早期左房興奮部位への伝導時間。それぞれの平均値を求め、群間差を検定した。

【結果】Epi群は全て左房側に APを有し、頻拍中及び心室ペーシング中に CS内が最早期興奮部位であった。4例は CS musculature起源、1例は Marshall vein遺残起源と考えられた。AP ERPおよび室房伝導時間は Epi/Endo群でそれぞれ278/308ms, 90.4/80.2msで有意差はなかった。最早期左房興奮部位の CS電位に対する先行度は Epi/Endo群で8.8/18.6msと Endo群が有意に長かった。Epi群では dual chamber mappingで、心室の最終興奮部位から心房への伝導時間に平均9.7msのタイムラグを認め、Endo群と鑑別が可能であった。

【結論】APの伝導特性は心外膜側と心内膜側で差はなかった。心内膜側で局所の心室-心房伝導時間が長い場合、あるいは複数回通電に成功しない場合は心外膜側副伝導路を考え CS内を mappingする必要がある、その際に心内膜側からの dual chamber mappingは有用である。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track3)

[II-PD05-4] The Outcome of Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation for Septal Accessory Pathway

○青木 寿明, 森 雅啓, 藤崎 拓也, 橋本 和久, 松尾 久実代, 浅田 大, 石井 陽一郎, 高橋 邦彦, 萱谷 太 (大阪母子医療センター)

Keywords: WPW症候群, アブレーション, 小児

WPW症候群に対するカテーテルアブレーションの成績は向上しているが、中隔副伝導路に対するアブレーションでは複雑な解剖のため難渋する症例が存在すること、房室ブロックの合併症に注意を要するなどの問題点がある。高周波アブレーションでの中隔副伝導路に対する通電回数、成績、合併症について検討した。対象と方法：2014年から2020年までの6年間で WPW症候群に対して高周波アブレーションを行った症例を対象とした。複数副伝導路は除外した。中隔副伝導路とそれ以外の副伝導路で通電回数、急性成功、再発、合併症について比較した。結果 52例のうち中隔副伝導路は18例、それ以外は34例(左側21例、右側13例)。年齢、体重の中央値は中隔12.5歳、42kg、中隔以外9.5歳、29kgであった。症候性は中隔63%、中隔以外63%であった。急性成功率、再発率は中隔88.8%、11%、中隔以外97%、9%であった。合併症は中隔以外で1例右脚ブロックを認めた。通電回数は中隔3回(1-3)、中隔以外5回(2-26)であった。前中隔、中中隔、後中隔での通電回数はそれぞれ2.5回、2回、3.5回であった。(値は中央値、括弧内は第1・第3四分位数を示す)。中隔、中隔以外でいずれの検討項目は有意差を認めなかった。結語 中隔副伝導路に対する高周波アブレーションの成績は他の部位の副伝導路と差は認めず、房室ブロックの合併症は認めなかった。ただ困難な症例、房室ブロックの合併症が存在するため焼灼には細心の注意を払う必要がある。またクライオアブレーションの WPW症候群への適応拡大が待たれる。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track3)

[II-PD05-5] Delayed atrioventricular block after catheter cryoablation for atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia

○寺師 英子, 福留 啓祐, 吉田 葉子, 鈴木 嗣敏, 中村 好秀 (大阪市立総合医療センター 小児不整脈科)

Keywords: クライオアブレーション, 房室結節回帰性頻拍, 房室ブロック

【背景】クライオアブレーション(Cryo)は冷却中に房室伝導障害が出現した場合、直ちに冷却を中止すれば房室伝導は回復するのが特徴とされている。報告はないものの、治療数時間後に遅発性に房室ブロック(AVB)を認める症例を我々は経験してきた。【目的】遅発性に房室伝導障害をきたした症例の全体像とリスク因子を検討する。【方法】2016年4月～2020年12月に当科で心形態異常のない房室結節回帰性頻拍(AVNRT)に対して施行した初回 Cryo 45例を対象とした。遅発性 AVBは治療終了後1時間～退院までに発症した AVBと定義し、発症時間・AVBの程度・転帰を調べた。セッション時患者特性(年齢・体重)、治療内容(冷却時間・位置)、電気生理学検査結果を遅発性 AVB群・非 AVB群で比較した。【結果】セッション時年齢中央値12(3～21)歳、体重40(13～72)kg、最終 Cryoからの経過観察期間は中央値974(99～1723)日。遅伝導路を順行し速伝導路を逆行する common type単独は28例だった。急性期成功は39/45例でそのうち6例が再発した。2例が Cryo直後から1度 AVBを認め、1例は外来最終フォローアップまで残存し、1例は1か月後に PR時間正常化した。遅発性 AVB群は5例で、発症時間は術後4～12時間、Wenckebach2度 AVB3例、2:1～3:1 AVB2例。全例術翌日に1:1伝導に回復し、外来最終フォローアップ時の PR時間も正常だった。遅発性 AVB群5例と非 AVB群(急性期1度 AVB2症例を除く)38例で、総冷却時間、冷却部位、Cryo前後での心房-His束間隔および順行性の房室結節有効不応期の変化に有意差はなかった。冷却中2度以上の AVBをきたした症例は AVB群で5/5(100%)、非 AVB群で17/38(42%)だった($p=0.015$)。【考察】治療終了時に AVBを認めない症例でも治療終了の数時間後に AVBをきたす可能性があり注意を要する。冷却中の2度以上の AVBは遅発性 AVBのリスク因子である。今回経験した遅発性の AVB症例はすべて一過性で翌日には回復し、その後房室伝導障害は認めなかった。

Debate Session

ディベートセッション 01 (II-DB01)

カテ治療 vs外科手術

座長:大西 達也 (国立病院機構四国こどもとおとなの医療センター)

座長:松久 弘典 (兵庫県立こども病院)

コメンテーター:大橋 直樹 (JCHO中京病院 中京こどもハートセンター)

コメンテーター:橋 剛 (神奈川県立こども医療センター)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track4 (Web開催会場)

[II-DB01-1] PAVSD BT shunt術後に SpO2低下. 動脈管が開いているのでステント入れても良いですか?

○伊吹 圭二郎 (富山大学附属病院)

[II-DB01-2] 単心室, 肺動脈閉鎖, non-confluent pulmonary artery 症例。どう治療する?

○松尾 久実代 (大阪府立母子保健総合医療センター)

[II-DB01-3] 消化管穿孔で搬送された新生児が食道閉鎖を合併した左心低形成症候群だったらどうしますか?

○倉岡 彩子 (福岡市立こども病院)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track4)

[II-DB01-1] PAVSD BT shunt術後に SpO2低下. 動脈管が開いているので
ステント入れてもいいですか？

○伊吹 圭二郎（富山大学附属病院）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track4)

[II-DB01-2] 単心室, 肺動脈閉鎖, non-confluent pulmonary artery 症
例。どう治療する？

○松尾 久実代（大阪府立母子保健総合医療センター）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track4)

[II-DB01-3] 消化管穿孔で搬送された新生児が食道閉鎖を合併した左心低形
成症候群だったらどうしますか？

○倉岡 彩子（福岡市立こども病院）

Debate Session

ディベートセッション 02 (II-DB02)

新生児複雑先天性

座長:小野 晋 (神奈川県立こども医療センター)

座長:宮原 義典 (昭和大学病院)

コメンテーター:田中 敏克 (兵庫県立こども病院 循環器科)

コメンテーター:宮地 鑑 (北里大学医学部 心臓血管外科)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track4 (Web開催会場)

[II-DB02-1] 総肺静脈還流異常症、大動脈縮窄症に先天性横隔膜ヘルニア、食道閉鎖を合併した1例

○永田 弾 (九州大学病院 小児科)

[II-DB02-2] 中心肺動脈が高度低形成であったファロー四徴症／主要体肺側副血行路の一例

○林 泰佑 (国立成育医療研究センター)

[II-DB02-3] 左右均等な二心室だが下心臓型総肺静脈還流異常を合併した兩大血管右室起始、肺動脈狭窄、右胸心の1例

○齋藤 美香 (榊原記念病院)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track4)

[II-DB02-1] 総肺静脈還流異常症、大動脈縮窄症に先天性横隔膜ヘルニア、食道閉鎖を合併した1例

○永田 弾（九州大学病院 小児科）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track4)

[II-DB02-2] 中心肺動脈が高度低形成であったファロー四徴症／主要体肺側副血行路の一例

○林 泰佑（国立成育医療研究センター）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track4)

[II-DB02-3] 左右均等な二心室だが下心臓型総肺静脈還流異常を合併した両大血管右室起始、肺動脈狭窄、右胸心の1例

○齋藤 美香（榊原記念病院）

Debate Session

ディベートセッション 03 (II-DB03)

不整脈・肺循環・ACHD

座長: 吉田 修一朗 (JCHO中京病院 小児循環器科)

座長: 青木 寿明 (大阪母子医療センター)

コメンテーター: 大木 寛生 (東京都立小児総合医療センター 循環器科)

コメンテーター: 上村 秀樹 (奈良県立医科大学附属病院 先天性心疾患センター)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:20 PM Track4 (Web開催会場)

[II-DB03-1] 学校心臓で指摘された WPW症候群の症例

○加藤 愛章 (国立循環器病研究センター病院)

[II-DB03-2] 門脈体循環シャントを伴った多脾症、両大血管右室起始症、右室低形成、両側 Glenn術後の9歳女児の治療方針

○朝貝 省史 (東京女子医科大学病院 循環器小児科)

[II-DB03-3] Fontan術後に右肺静脈閉鎖を来した1例

○阿部 忠朗 (新潟大学医歯学総合病院)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:20 PM Track4)

[II-DB03-1] 学校心臓で指摘された WPW症候群の症例

○加藤 愛章（国立循環器病研究センター病院）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:20 PM Track4)

[II-DB03-2] 門脈体循環シャントを伴った多脾症、両大血管右室起始症、右室低形成、両側 Glenn術後の9歳女児の治療方針

○朝貝 省史（東京女子医科大学病院 循環器小児科）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:50 PM - 4:20 PM Track4)

[II-DB03-3] Fontan術後に右肺静脈閉鎖を来した1例

○阿部 忠朗（新潟大学医歯学総合病院）

JSPCCS-AEPC Joint Symposium

JSPCCS-AEPC Joint Symposium (II-AEPCJS)

Chair: Katarina Hansesus (Children's Heart Center, Skane University Hospital, Sweden)

Chair: Hiroyuki Yamagishi (Department of Pediatrics, Keio University School of Medicine, Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-AEPCJS-1] Multisystem inflammation associated with covid (PIMS-TS / MIS-C) : rapid service reconfiguration

○Owen Miller (Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, UK)

[II-AEPCJS-2] Multimodality imaging in paediatric multisystem inflammatory syndrome

○Israel Valverde (Pediatric Cardiology, Hospital Virgen del Rocío, Spain)

[II-AEPCJS-3] Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) : a review of experience in Japan

Mamoru Ayusawa (Japanese Society of Kawasaki Disease/Department of Pediatrics, Nihon University, Japan)

[II-AEPCJS-4] How did we see the first case of multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children in Japan? (about an experience of MIS-C in Japan)

Yuichiro Kashima (Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, Shinshu University, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track1)

[II-AEPCJS-1] Multisystem inflammation associated with covid (PIMS-TS / MIS-C) : rapid service reconfiguration

○Owen Miller (Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, UK)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track1)

[II-AEPCJS-2] Multimodality imaging in paediatric multisystem inflammatory syndrome

○Israel Valverde (Pediatric Cardiology, Hospital Virgen del Rocío, Spain)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track1)

[II-AEPCJS-3] Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) : a review of experience in Japan

Mamoru Ayusawa (Japanese Society of Kawasaki Disease/Department of Pediatrics, Nihon University, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track1)

[II-AEPCJS-4] How did we see the first case of multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children in Japan? (about an experience of MIS-C in Japan)

Yuichiro Kashima (Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, Shinshu University, Japan)

AEPC YIA Session

AEPC YIA Session (II-AEPCYIA)

Chair: Hiroshi Ono (National Center for Child Health and Development, Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:30 PM - 5:20 PM Track4 (Web開催会場)

[II-AEPCYIA-1] Atenolol should not be the β -blocker of choice for symptomatic children with catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia

○Puck J. Peltenburg¹, Krystien V.V. Lieve g¹, Christian van der Werf g¹, Isabelle Denjoy g², Guillermo Perez g³, Carmen Perez³, Ferran Roses i Noguer⁴, Johan M. Bos⁵, Connor Lane⁵, Vibeke M.Almaas⁶, Aurora Djubsjöbacka⁷, Sing C. Yap⁸, Yuko Wada⁹, Thomas Roston¹⁰, Veronica Dusi¹¹, Takeshi Aiba¹², Maarten van den Berg¹³, Thomas Robyns¹⁴, Jason Roberts¹⁵, Esther Zorio¹⁶, Udi Chorin¹⁷, Sally-Ann B. Clur¹, Nico A. Blom^{1,18}, Martin Borggrefe¹⁹, Andrew M.Davis²⁰, Jon Skinner²¹, Elijah Behr²², Christopher Semsarian²³, Prince J. Kannankeril²⁴, Jacob Tfelt-Hansen²⁵, Frederic Sacher²⁶, Wataru Shimizu¹², Peter J. Schwartz¹¹, Shu Sanatani¹⁰, Seiko Ohno⁹, Janneke Kammeraad⁸, Heikki Swan⁷, Kristina Haugaa⁶, Vincent Probst²⁷, Michael J. Ackerman⁵, Janice A. Till⁴, Ramon Brugada³, Arthur A.M. Wilde¹, Antoine Leenhardt²,
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[II-AEPCYIA-2] Contact force guided radiofrequency current application at developing myocardium : lesion size and coronary artery involvement

○David Backhoff^{1,2}, Matthias Müller¹, Teresa Betz¹, Andreas Arnold¹, Heike Schneider¹, Thomas Paul¹, Ulrich Krause¹ (1.Department of Pediatric Cardiology and Congenital Heart Disease, University Hospital Giessen, Justus Liebig Universität, Germany, 2.Department of Pediatric Cardiology and Congenital Heart Disease,

Pediatric Heart Center, Justus-Liebig-University of Giessen, Giessen, Germany.)

[II-AEPCYIA-3] Can regional differences in expression of cardiomyopathy-related proteins explain the clinical phenotype : a pilot study

○Jonathan Searle^{1,2}, Wendy Heywood², Richard Collis³, Ivan Doykov², Michael Ashworth⁴, Mathias Gautel⁵, Simon Eaton², Caroline Coats³, Perry Elliott^{2,6}, Kevin Mills² (1.Department of Cardiology, Great Ormond Street Hospital, UK, 2.UCL Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health, London, UK, 3.Institute of Cardiovascular Science, University College London, London, UK, 4.Histopathology Dept, Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, UK, 5.Randall Division of Cell and Molecular Biophysics, King's College London, UK, 6.The Inherited Cardiovascular Diseases Unit, St Bart's Hospital, London, UK)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:30 PM - 5:20 PM Track4)

[II-AEPCYIA-1] Atenolol should not be the β -blocker of choice for symptomatic children with catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia

[○]Puck J. Peltenburg¹, Krystien V.V. Lieve g¹, Christian van der Werf g¹, Isabelle Denjoy g², Guillermo Perez g³, Carmen Perez³, Ferran Roses i Noguer⁴, Johan M. Bos⁵, Connor Lane⁵, Vibeke M.Almaas⁶, Aurora Djubsjöbacka⁷, Sing C. Yap⁸, Yuko Wada⁹, Thomas Roston¹⁰, Veronica Dusi¹¹, Takeshi Aiba¹², Maarten van den Berg¹³, Thomas Robyns¹⁴, Jason Roberts¹⁵, Esther Zorio¹⁶, Udi Chorin¹⁷, Sally-Ann B. Clur¹, Nico A. Blom^{1,18}, Martin Borggreffe¹⁹, Andrew M.Davis²⁰, Jon Skinner²¹, Elijah Behr²², Christopher Semsarian²³, Prince J. Kannankeril²⁴, Jacob Tfelt-Hansen²⁵, Frederic Sacher²⁶, Wataru Shimizu¹², Peter J. Schwartz¹¹, Shu Sanatani¹⁰, Seiko Ohno⁹, Janneke Kammeraad⁸, Heikki Swan⁷, Kristina Haugaa⁶, Vincent Probst²⁷, Michael J. Ackerman⁵, Janice A. Till⁴, Ramon Brugada³, Arthur A.M. Wilde¹, Antoine Leenhardt²,

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Introduction

Children with catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (CPVT) are at risk for malignant ventricular arrhythmias during exercise and emotions, which may lead to arrhythmic events such as sudden cardiac death (SCD). Symptomatic patients are at particular risk for the reoccurrence of arrhythmic events. Beta-blockers are the cornerstone of therapy in patients with CPVT. However, studies comparing the efficacy of different types of betablockers are scarce. We aimed to determine the efficacy of different types of beta-blockers in reducing the risk for recurrent arrhythmic events in a large cohort of symptomatic children with CPVT.

Methods

Data were derived from the International CPVT Registry, a large retrospective observational cohort study. We included symptomatic children aged <19 years who were carrier of a RYR2 variant and who were prescribed a beta-blocker. The primary endpoint was the occurrence of an arrhythmic event (AE), defined as SCD, aborted cardiac arrest, appropriate ICD discharge or syncope. Time-dependent Cox-regression analyses were used to compare the occurrence of AEs between different beta-blockers corrected for possible confounders with nadolol as reference group.

Results

We included 267 children treated with a beta-blocker. One hundred five (39.3%) children were first

treated with nadolol, 64 (24.0%) with propranolol, 43 (16.1%) with atenolol, 26 (9.7%) with metoprolol and 21 (7.9%) bisoprolol. Age at initiation of beta-blocker differed between the groups, with the youngest mean age in propranolol and highest in bisoprolol and metoprolol (10 ± 4 years in propranolol, 13 ± 4 years in bisoprolol and nadolol, overall- $p=0.023$). Sex, the proportion of probands and the proportion of patients treated with flecainide, left cardiac sympathetic denervation and an ICD were equally distributed among all groups. In total 86 (32.2%) children had an AE. The AE-rate was significantly higher in patients treated with atenolol compared to nadolol (hazard ratio (HR) 2.15, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.05-4.40, $p=0.036$, Table). There were no significant differences in the AE-rate in patients treated with bisoprolol (HR 2.08, 95% CI 0.92-4.71), metoprolol (HR 1.79, 95% CI 0.82-3.92), and propranolol (HR 1.55, 95% CI 0.84-2.86) compared with nadolol.

Conclusions

Atenolol is associated with a higher risk for a subsequent arrhythmic event in symptomatic children with CPVT compared to nadolol.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:30 PM - 5:20 PM Track4)

[II-AEPCYIA-2] Contact force guided radiofrequency current application at developing myocardium : lesion size and coronary artery involvement

○David Backhoff^{1,2}, Matthias Müller¹, Teresa Betz¹, Andreas Arnold¹, Heike Schneider¹, Thomas Paul¹, Ulrich Krause¹ (1.Department of Pediatric Cardiology and Congenital Heart Disease, University Hospital Giessen, Justus Liebig Universität, Germany, 2.Department of Pediatric Cardiology and Congenital Heart Disease, Pediatric Heart Center, Justus-Liebig-University of Giessen, Giessen, Germany.)

Introduction

Catheter contact is one key determinant of lesion size in radiofrequency catheter ablation (RFA). Monitoring of contact force (CF) during RFA has been shown to improve efficacy of RFA in experimental settings as well as in adult patients. Value of CF monitoring in pediatric patients has not been systematically studied yet.

Methods

RFA with continuous CF monitoring was performed in 24 piglets (median weight 18.5 kg) using a 7F TactiCath Quartz RF ablation catheter (Abott, Abbott Park, Illinois, USA). A total of 7 lesions were induced in each animal applying low (10-20 g) or high (40-60 g) CF. RF energy was delivered with a target temperature of 65 °C at 30 W for 30 seconds. Coronary angiography was performed prior and immediately after RF application. Animals were assigned to repeat coronary angiography followed by heart removal after 48 h (n=12) or 6 months (n=12). Lesions with surrounding myocardium were excised, fixated and stained. Lesion volumes were measured by microscopic planimetry.

Results

A total of 148/172(86%) of applied lesions were identified in the explanted hearts. Only in the subset of lesions at the AV annulus 6 month after ablation, lesion size and proportion of transmural lesions were higher in the high CF group while CF had no impact on lesion size and extension in all lesions after 48 h as well as in the atrial and ventricular lesions after 6 months. Additional parameters as Lesion-Size-Index and Force-Time-Integral were also not related to lesion size. Coronary artery damage was not related to catheter CF and was present in 2 animals after 48 h and in 1 after 6 months.

Conclusions

In our experimental setting in piglets lesion size was not related to catheter CF. Transmural extension of the RF lesions involving the layers of the coronary arteries was frequently noted irrespective of CF. Coronary artery narrowing was present in 3/24 animals. According to these findings it may be speculated that even lower CF during RF ablation in infants and toddlers may be equally effective and less traumatic than applied in adults. Impact of CF monitoring during conventional RF ablation in children requires further investigations.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:30 PM - 5:20 PM Track4)

[II-AEPCYIA-3] Can regional differences in expression of cardiomyopathy-related proteins explain the clinical phenotype : a pilot study

○Jonathan Searle^{1,2}, Wendy Heywood², Richard Collis³, Ivan Doykov², Michael Ashworth⁴, Mathias Gautel⁵, Simon Eaton², Caroline Coats³, Perry Elliott^{2,6}, Kevin Mills² (1.Department of Cardiology, Great Ormond Street Hospital, UK, 2.UCL Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health, London, UK, 3.Institute of Cardiovascular Science, University College London, London, UK, 4.Histopathology Dept, Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, UK, 5.Randall Division of Cell and Molecular Biophysics, King's College London, UK, 6.The Inherited Cardiovascular Diseases Unit, St Bart's Hospital, London, UK)

Introduction

Recognised gene mutations poorly explain regional phenotypic differences in the myocardium of patients developing cardiomyopathy. Understanding the mechanisms driving these patterns, which often begin during childhood, may offer clues to innovate new treatment and diagnostic strategies. Previous proteomic studies have typically analysed single, small tissue samples obtained from a cardiac chamber or cell culture. Developing a novel approach, we aim to describe regional differences in the expression of important cardiomyopathy-associated proteins, with high resolution in different axes across each ventricular wall.

Methods

Continuous samples were obtained from 4-chamber cross-sections of bovine myocardium. Proteins from each were solubilised, extracted and digested, before analysis by mass spectrometry using a 'hypothesis-free' approach. Multivariate analysis was applied, to make unbiased comparisons between samples at whole-proteome level. Twenty-eight cardiomyopathy-associated proteins were selected and compared between samples by relative abundance. Multiple correlation analysis described variation from endocardium-to-epicardium, apex-to-base and between each ventricular free-wall. Relative intensity maps were additionally generated.

Results

One-hundred and twenty-two samples of ventricular myocardium were analysed over 128 hours, generating 278 GB of data. 1,017 unique proteins were consistently detected among intra-sample repeats. Their relative expression conformed to three distinct regional patterns, varying predominantly from epicardial to endocardial layers. Regional variations in abundance were demonstrated across all selected proteins. Eleven disease-associated proteins, including Myomesin-1 and Actin alpha-1, were enriched within the ventricular septum ($p < 0.05$). Likewise, eight proteins were specifically enriched within the right ventricular epicardial wall ($p < 0.05$). Interestingly, some proteins were most abundant

within regions associated with their corresponding cardiomyopathy. Mutations in the Desmoglein-2 gene, for example, are associated with a more left-ventricular dominant phenotype of arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy (AVC). Unlike other AVC-related proteins, Desmoglein-2 was significantly more abundance within the left ventricular free-wall (figure).

Conclusions

This novel approach describes considerable and detailed variation in the regional abundance of 28 proteins implicated in three major cardiomyopathies. Such variation questions the interpretation of previous cardiac proteomic studies, which typically assume random tissue samples to be representative of the wider myocardium. Application of this approach to disease models at different stages, may offer new insights into development of a cardiomyopathy phenotype in populations of genotype-positive children and adolescents.

Presidential Award Presentation

会長賞候補講演（II-PAL）

座長:白石 公（国立循環器病研究センター 教育推進部 小児循環器内科）

座長:坂本 喜三郎（静岡県立こども病院 心臓血管外科）

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:50 PM - 4:40 PM Track1（現地会場）

[II-PAL-1] Atrial Cardiomyocyte-specific Pitx2c Overexpression Increased Atrial arrhythmias with altered Ca handling.

○馬場 俊輔^{1,2}, 赤池 徹¹, 新庄 聡子³, 南沢 享¹, 暮地本 宙己⁴（1.東京慈恵会医科大学細胞生理学講座, 2.東京慈恵会医科大学小児科学講座, 3.パドヴァ大学生物学講座, 4.東京慈恵会医科大学宇宙医学研究室）

[II-PAL-2] The elucidation of thromboembolic events and its risk factor in the patients with left ventricular noncompaction

○廣野 恵一, 坪井 香緒里, 寶田 真也, 小栗 真人, 岡部 真子, 宮尾 成明, 仲岡 英幸, 伊吹 圭二郎, 小澤 綾佳（富山大学 医学部 小児科）

[II-PAL-3] Survival and re-intervention following Fontan operation with or without fenestration

○小林 純子, 小谷 恭弘, 川畑 拓也, 黒子 洋介, 笠原 真悟（岡山大学病院 心臓血管外科）

[II-PAL-4] Preclinical basic research for protective effect of left ventricular function in single VS multiple dose Del Nido cardioplegia in long-term ischemia

○齊藤 翔吾, 中尾 充貴, 森田 紀代造, 阿部 貴行, 益澤 明広, 國原 孝（東京慈恵会医科大学 心臓外科学講座）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:50 PM - 4:40 PM Track1)

[II-PAL-1] Atrial Cardiomyocyte-specific Pitx2c Overexpression

Increased Atrial arrhythmias with altered Ca handling.

○馬場 俊輔^{1,2}, 赤池 徹¹, 新庄 聡子³, 南沢 享¹, 暮地本 宙己⁴ (1.東京慈恵会医科大学細胞生理学講座, 2.東京慈恵会医科大学小児科学講座, 3.パドヴァ大学生物学講座, 4.東京慈恵会医科大学宇宙医学研究室)

Keywords: 心房細動, Pitx2c, 不整脈

【背景】我々は昨年本学会で、心房特異的な Pitx2c の過剰発現が修正洞結節回復時間を延長させ、上室不整脈の増加の所見を認めたことを報告した。洞結節の異常は洞不全症候群として致命的な疾患であり、心房細動の合併もよく知られている。しかし、洞結節の機能低下を引き起こす Pitx2c の異所性発現と心房細動発症の分子機序については不明な点が多く残されている。Pitx2c の発現は慢性心房細動患者で増加していることが知られている。このことは、心房における Pitx2c の過剰発現が不整脈を誘発しやすくする働きがあることが示唆される。

【目的】右房への異所性 Pitx2c 過剰発現は上室不整脈を増加させる、という仮説を検証する。方法：昨年本学会で報告したように心房特異的に発現するサルコリピン遺伝子に Cre 遺伝子を発現させたマウスと、Pitx2c 遺伝子を導入したマウスの2種類のマウスを交配させ、心房特異的に Pitx2c が過剰発現したマウスを作成した。その後、作成した Pitx2c^{flox/cre+} マウス(過剰発現群: OE)と Pitx2c^{flox-/cre-} マウス(野生型群: WT)の左右軸の決定や心房細動に関連する遺伝子の発現と、単相性活動電位を調べた。

【結果】OE群ではWT群と比べ、mRNAの発現では左右軸に関係する Tbx3, Shox2 の低下と、心房細動誘発に関連するイオンチャネル遺伝子である Scn5a の低下, Kcne1 の上昇を認めた。特に OE 群の右房においてはカルシウム動態に関連する Cacna1c, Serca2 の発現抑制を認めた。また、単相性活動電位の測定では、OE 群の右房において活動電位持続時間の短縮が見られた。

【結論】心房特異的な Pitx2c の過剰発現は、カルシウム動態の異常により心房細動を増加させた。本研究は、上室不整脈を抑制するためには、心房において Pitx2c の適切な発現抑制が必要であることを示唆する。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:50 PM - 4:40 PM Track1)

[II-PAL-2] The elucidation of thromboembolic events and its risk factor in the patients with left ventricular noncompaction

○廣野 恵一, 坪井 香緒里, 實田 真也, 小栗 真人, 岡部 真子, 宮尾 成明, 仲岡 英幸, 伊吹 圭二郎, 小澤 綾佳 (富山大学 医学部 小児科)

Keywords: 心筋緻密化障害, 血栓塞栓症, 心不全

【背景】心筋緻密化障害の症状として、心不全、不整脈、血栓塞栓症が挙げられるが、小児での血栓塞栓症の実態は明らかではない。

【目的】心筋緻密化障害患者の血栓塞栓症の有病率とリスク因子を明らかにすること。

【方法】2002年から2017年までに発症した206例の小児心筋緻密化障害患者を対象とした。塞栓症の有病率ならびに臨床情報、心電図・心エコーデータ、遺伝子変異の情報を収集し、血栓塞栓症のリスク因子について後方視的に検証した。

【結果】男性119名、女性86名で、発症年齢は中央値で3ヶ月(0~2歳)であり、5名で血栓塞栓症の合併が見られた。血栓塞栓症合併群と非合併群との2群間での比較では、心エコーにおける心尖部の非緻密層/緻密層比が異なるものの(7.5±2.0 vs 4.9±2.6, p=0.0272)、その他の臨床症状、心電図、心エコーデータ、遺伝子情報については有意差を認めなかった。血栓塞栓症のリスク因子としては、左室駆出率40%以下(オッズ比 9.5、95%信頼区間 1.1-204.1、p値 0.0407)、平均非緻密層/緻密層比 2.6以上(オッズ比 2.2×10⁷、95%信頼区間 3.8-、p値 0.0022)が挙げられた。

【考察】これまでの心筋緻密化障害患者の血栓塞栓症のシステマティックレビューでは、成人では6.8%(95%信頼区間 5.2–8.3、 p 値 <0.001)、小児では3.3%(95%信頼区間 0.5–7.2、 p 値 0.212)であり、本研究では、血栓塞栓症はより低い有病率であった。

【結語】左室駆出率の低い症例や肉柱形成が著明な症例では、血栓塞栓症の予防のために抗凝固剤の投与が望ましいと思われた。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:50 PM - 4:40 PM Track1)

[II-PAL-3] Survival and re-intervention following Fontan operation with or without fenestration

○小林 純子, 小谷 恭弘, 川畑 拓也, 黒子 洋介, 笠原 真悟 (岡山大学病院 心臓血管外科)

Keywords: フォンタン手術, フェネストレーション, 左心低形成症候群

背景: Fontan手術では合併症予防のため症例に応じた管理が重要である。当院では主に左心低形成症候群(HLHS)、Asplenia、平均肺動脈圧 $>15\text{mmHg}$ に該当する症例をハイリスク(H)群とし選択的に fenestrationを作成している。当院の Fontan手術の中長期成績と、さらに H群と fenestration作成について検討した。**方法:** 当院で1993年1月から2015年12月に施行した初回 Fontan手術376例のうち細胞治療治験例を除外した344例を解析し、生存率、再介入回避率と危険因子、及び遠隔期合併症について検討した。**結果:** 症例は左室型単心室176例、右室型単心室167例(うち HLHS47例、Aspleniaを伴う単心室45例)であった。術式は心房肺動脈吻合法15例、Lateral tunnel(LT)法109例、Extracardiac(EC)法219例で166例に fenestrationを作成した。10年、20年生存率は92.2%、86.9%で、HLHSが死亡の危険因子として示唆された($p=0.026$)。10年、20年後の再介入回避率は60.9%、41.7%で体肺側副動脈コイル塞栓(16.9%)、バルーン肺動脈拡張(12.5%)、ペースメーカー埋込(6.4%)、EC conversion(6.4%)であった。再介入の危険因子は HLHS($p<0.001$)、LT法($p=0.029$)、大動脈遮断時間($p=0.037$)、術後蛋白漏出性胃腸症(PLE)($p<0.001$)が示唆された。次に H群155例と非ハイリスク(NH)群189例について検討を行った。H群は NH群に比べ20年生存率(H: 74.1 vs. NH: 91.3%, $p=0.001$)及び再介入回避率(H: 30.0 vs. NH: 43.0%, $p=0.001$)が有意に低かった。H群のうち97例に fenestrationを作成したが、非作成例に比べ生存率及び再手術回避率の改善はなく、20年のカテーテル治療回避率は有意に低かった(作成:40.8% vs. 非作成:70.5%, $p=0.001$)。PLEと鑄型肺炎の発生の改善も認めなかった。**結語:** 当院における検討でハイリスク群は生存率、再介入回避率ともに非ハイリスク群より低く fenestration作成により改善は認めなかった。Fenestration作成の適応について再検討が必要である。

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:50 PM - 4:40 PM Track1)

[II-PAL-4] Preclinical basic research for protective effect of left ventricular function in single VS multiple dose Del Nido cardioplegia in long-term ischemia

○齊藤 翔吾, 中尾 充貴, 森田 紀代造, 阿部 貴行, 益澤 明広, 國原 孝 (東京慈恵会医科大学 心臓外科学講座)

Keywords: Del Nido心筋保護液, 圧容積関係, プタ in vivo model

【目的】小児心臓外科において近年注目されている単回投与 Del Nido (DN)心筋保護に関して、これまで我々は本法導入、適切な適用基準確立を目指してプタ in vivo model による研究を施行し、安全許容時間、Modified solutionの安全性を明らかにしてきた。しかし一方臨床論文で推奨されている長時間虚血での複数回投与の有効性

についてはエビデンスは明らかでない。今回一連の基礎研究より120分虚血 DN単回投与と複数回投与の左室機能、血液生化学所見、組織学所見に及ぼす効果について比較検討した。【方法】21頭のブタを対象に非虚血人工心肺コントロール群(C群)、単回投与群(S群：20ml/kg)、複数回投与群(M群：60分後10ml/kg追加投与)の3群で左室機能(収縮末期弾性(EES)、拡張末期圧容量関係(EDPVR)回復率、心筋壊死(CK-MB、TropT)、電子顕微鏡所見)を評価した。【結果】S群単回投与後の% EES $57.9 \pm 17.8\%$ 、%EDPVR $88.5 \pm 24.0\%$ とControl $122.6 \pm 35.8\%$ 、 $105.8 \pm 36.9\%$ に比べ特に収縮性の有意の低下を示したが、これらは複数回投与 M群においても% EESは $61.7 \pm 31.1\%$ 、%EDPVR $83.7 \pm 20.2\%$ と更なる改善を認めなかった。CK-MBは M群(107.6 ± 20.7)で S群(48.9 ± 24.2 、 $P=0.007$)に比べ有意に高値を示した。ミトコンドリアスコアは群間に有意差を認めなかったが、%Glycogen area、Glycogenサイズは S、M群ともに C群より有意に低く細胞内グリコーゲン枯渇が示唆された。【結論】DeInido心筋保護液の複数回投与は心機能の改善に寄与せず、むしろ心筋障害助長を招く可能性があり、120分虚血の条件ではあえて追加投与を推奨すべき結果は得られなかった。

標本展示講演

標本展示講演（ II-TISL）

座長:野村 耕司（埼玉県立小児医療センター 心臓血管外科）

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:30 PM - 6:30 PM Track4 (Web開催会場)

[II-TISL] Truncus Arteriosus, Pulmonary Atresia and Ventricular Septal defect
with Major Aortopulmonary Collateral Arteries

○猪飼 秋夫（静岡県立こども病院）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:30 PM - 6:30 PM Track4)

[II-TISL] Truncus Arteriosus, Pulmonary Atresia and Ventricular Septal defect with Major Aortopulmonary Collateral Arteries

○猪飼 秋夫（静岡県立こども病院）

Keywords: 総動脈幹遺残, 肺動脈閉鎖兼心室中隔欠損, 主要体肺動脈側副血行路

総動脈幹遺残と肺動脈閉鎖兼心室中隔欠損(PAVSD)の形態上の特徴は、単一の大血管が起始している点である。その大血管に関しては、総動脈幹遺残では、円錐動脈幹が分割しない総動脈幹であるのに対し、PAVSDでは、円錐動脈幹が分割しつつ右室流出路が消退した結果の大動脈である点が異なる。PAVSDでは、大動脈弁は冠動脈の起始を含め正常であるが、総動脈幹遺残では、総動脈幹弁の弁尖の数は、2つから6つまでの可能性があり、その弁尖も未熟で myxomatous 状の変性があり、冠動脈の起始も必ずしも正常ではない。心室中隔欠損は、いずれも流出路に位置し、その後下縁に関しては中隔縁柱の後脚の伸展具合により構成成分が決定される。ただし刺激伝導系への影響はない。肺動脈の分岐に関して、総動脈幹遺残においては、Van Praagh ないしは Collett Edwards 分類がある。Van Praagh 分類 A1 は Collett Edwards 分類 II に、A2 は II と III に相当する。Collett Edwards 分類 VII は PAVSD である。Van Praagh 分類 A3 は片方の肺動脈が総動脈幹より起始し、他は動脈管ないしは側副血行路より起始する。A4 は大動脈縮窄ないしは離断を合併している。ただしいずれの場合も第 VI 弓で形成される中心肺動脈が肺内肺動脈と接合している。一方 PAVSD では、第 VI 弓で形成される中心肺動脈は十分な順行血流を伴って肺内肺動脈に接合せず、場合によっては存在しない場合もある。このような場合、胎生期の主に背側大動脈から起始した肺原基への栄養血管が、出生後主要体肺側副血行路（MAPCA）となる。このため MAPCA は、下行大動脈から肺内肺動脈に接合するまでの走行に規則性がなく、その血管径、性状そして抵抗等は周囲組織や出生後の血流動態の影響を受ける。今回の教育講演では、特に規則性のない PAVSD MAPCA の治療の一助となるような情報提供をさせていただく予定である。

General Assembly

総会・表彰式（II-GA）

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 1:40 PM - 2:40 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-GA]

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 1:40 PM - 2:40 PM Track1)

[II-GA]

Educational Seminar Surgical Course

外科系教育セミナー（II-SUES）

座長:中野 俊秀（福岡市立こども病院 心臓血管外科）

座長:原田 雄章（福岡市立こども病院 心臓血管外科）

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track2 (Web開催会場)

[II-SUES-1] 第一部（キャリアアップ編）「私のキャリアアップ：海外留学は要らない！？」

中西 啓介¹, 和田 直樹², 白石 修一³（1.順天堂大学 心臓血管外科, 2.榊原記念病院 小児心臓血管外科, 3.新潟大学 心臓血管外科）

[II-SUES-2] 第二部（スキルアップ編）Ⅰ講義「VSDの解剖とその周辺」

○新川 武史（東京女子医科大学 心臓血管外科）

[II-SUES3-1] 第二部（スキルアップ編）Ⅱパネルディスカッション「VSD一問一答」

○大沢 拓哉（あいち小児保健医療総合センター 心臓血管外科）

[II-SUES3-2] 第二部（スキルアップ編）Ⅱパネルディスカッション「VSD一問一答」

○本宮 久之（京都府立医科大学 小児医療センター 小児心臓血管外科）

[II-SUES3-3] 第二部（スキルアップ編）Ⅱパネルディスカッション「VSD一問一答」

○伊藤 貴弘（千葉県こども病院）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track2)

[II-SUES-1] 第一部（キャリアアップ編）「私のキャリアアップ：海外留学は要らない！？」

中西 啓介¹, 和田 直樹², 白石 修一³ (1.順天堂大学 心臓血管外科, 2.榊原記念病院 小児心臓血管外科, 3.新潟大学 心臓血管外科)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track2)

[II-SUES-2] 第二部（スキルアップ編）I 講義「VSDの解剖とその周辺」

○新川 武史 (東京女子医科大学 心臓血管外科)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track2)

[II-SUES3-1] 第二部（スキルアップ編）IIパネルディスカッション「VSD一問一答」

1) Subpulmonary VSD

○大沢 拓哉 (あいち小児保健医療総合センター 心臓血管外科)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track2)

[II-SUES3-2] 第二部（スキルアップ編）IIパネルディスカッション「VSD一問一答」

2) Perimembranous inlet VSD

○本宮 久之 (京都府立医科大学 小児医療センター 小児心臓血管外科)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Track2)

[II-SUES3-3] 第二部（スキルアップ編）IIパネルディスカッション「VSD一問一答」

3) Perimembranous outlet VSD

○伊藤 貴弘 (千葉県こども病院)

Luncheon Seminar

ランチオンセミナー5 (II-LS05)

小児循環器診療 with COVID-19

座長:山岸 敬幸(慶応義塾大学医学部 小児科 教授)

共催:アストラゼネカ株式会社

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-LS05-1] COVID-19禍の小児感染症の脅威～RSウイルス感染を含めて～

○森内 浩幸 (長崎大学大学院 医歯薬学総合研究科 小児科学 教授)

[II-LS05-2] 川崎病の病態・新たな治療と COVID-19関連多系統炎症性症候群

○濱田 洋通 (千葉大学大学院 医学研究院 小児病病態学 教授)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track1)

[II-LS05-1] COVID-19禍の小児感染症の脅威～RSウイルス感染を含めて～

○森内 浩幸（長崎大学大学院 医歯薬学総合研究科 小児科学 教授）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track1)

[II-LS05-2] 川崎病の病態・新たな治療と COVID-19関連多系統炎症性症候群

○濱田 洋通（千葉大学大学院 医学研究院 小児病病態学 教授）

Luncheon Seminar

ランチオンセミナー6 (II-LS06)

Gore® Cardioform ASD Occluder : Clinical Date and Real World Case

座長:富田 英 (昭和大学病院 小児循環器・成人先天性心疾患センター)

共催:日本ゴア合同会社

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track2 (Web開催会場)

[II-LS06-1] Gore® Cardioform ASD Occluder : Clinical Date and Real World Case

○Bryan H. Goldstein (UPMC Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track2)

[II-LS06-1] GORE® CARDIOFORM ASD Occluder : Clinical Data and Real World Case

○Bryan H. Goldstein (UPMC Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh)

Luncheon Seminar

ランチオンセミナー7 (II-LS07)

富士フィルムの最新循環器心エコーを使う

座長:黒寄 健一(国立循環器病研究センター 小児循環器内科 特任部長)

共催:富士フィルムヘルスケア株式会社

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track3 (Web開催会場)

[II-LS07-1]

○新居 正基 (静岡県立こども病院 循環器科部門)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track3)

[II-LS07-1]

○新居 正基（静岡県立こども病院 循環器科部門）

Luncheon Seminar

ランチョンセミナー8 (II-LS08)

成人先天性心疾患におけるカテーテル治療

座長:瀧間 浄宏(長野県立こども病院)

共催:ボストン・サイエンティフィックジャパン株式会社

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track4 (Web開催会場)

[II-LS08-1] Fontan手術後/Glenn手術後遠隔期症例に対するコイル塞栓術

○小野 晋 (神奈川県立こども医療センター)

[II-LS08-2] 安全かつ効果的なバルーン治療を行うための工夫

○藤本 一途 (国立循環器病研究センター)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track4)

[II-LS08-1] Fontan手術後/Glenn手術後遠隔期症例に対するコイル塞栓術

○小野 晋（神奈川県立こども医療センター）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track4)

[II-LS08-2] 安全かつ効果的なバルーン治療を行うための工夫

○藤本 一途（国立循環器病研究センター）

Web懇親会

Web懇親会（RC）

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 6:40 PM - 8:00 PM Track1 (現地会場)

[II-RC]

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 6:40 PM - 8:00 PM Track1)

[II-RC]

JCK Session

Session 01 (II-JCK01)

Surgery

Chair:Kisaburo Sakamoto (Mt. Fuji Shizuoka Children's Hospital, Japan)

Chair:Xu-ming Mo (Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Children's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, China)

Chair:Tae-Gook Jun (Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Republic of Korea)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track5 (Web開催会場)

[II-JCK01-1] Pulmonary Valve replacement : Indication, techniques, and clinical outcome

○Yasuhiro Kotani (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Okayama University, Japan)

[II-JCK01-2] Double switch operation or Fontan operation in corrected transposition of the great arteries : which operation should we perform?

○Kasahara Shingo (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Okayama University, Japan)

[II-JCK01-3] Left ventricular outflow tract obstruction: how to predict and how to manage?

○Chun Soo Park (Division of Pediatric Cardiac Surgery, Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea)

[II-JCK01-4] Trends in congenital heart disease mortality in Japan, China, and Korea, 1990-2019 : an analysis using data from the global burden of disease study 2019

○Hao Zhang¹, Hao Zhang² (1.Shanghai Children's Medical Center, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine; Shanghai Institute of Pediatric Congenital Heart Diseases, National Children's Medical Center, China, 2.Heart center and Shanghai Institute of Pediatric Congenital Heart Disease, Shanghai Children's Medical Center, National Children's Medical Center, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200127, China)

[II-JCK01-5] Half-turned truncal switch operation for the transposition of the great arteries with left ventricular outflow tract obstruction

○Hisayuki Hongu (Department of Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery, Children's Medical Center, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Japan)

[II-JCK01-6] Surgical Treatment of Neonates and Young Infants with Symptomatic Tetralogy of Fallot

○Bobae Jeon (Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, GangNeung Asan Hospital, Republic of Korea)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track5)

[II-JCK01-1] Pulmonary Valve replacement : Indication, techniques, and clinical outcome

○Yasuhiro Kotani (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Okayama University, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track5)

[II-JCK01-2] Double switch operation or Fontan operation in corrected transposition of the great arteries : which operation should we perform?

○Kasahara Shingo (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Okayama University, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track5)

[II-JCK01-3] Left ventricular outflow tract obstruction: how to predict and how to manage?

○Chun Soo Park (Division of Pediatric Cardiac Surgery, Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea)

Left ventricular outflow obstruction is always a headache, if it occurs. Even though the development of LVOTO couldn't be completely predictable using traditional measures, algorithmic approach might be a key to success. Additional imaging such as computed tomographic scan is quite helpful to better predict the development of LVOTO. For recurrent LVOTO, LVOT bypass procedure could be a feasible and safe surgical option.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track5)

[II-JCK01-4] Trends in congenital heart disease mortality in Japan, China, and Korea, 1990-2019 : an analysis using data from the global burden of disease study 2019

○Hao Zhang¹, Hao Zhang² (1.Shanghai Children's Medical Center, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine; Shanghai Institute of Pediatric Congenital Heart Diseases, National Children's Medical Center, China, 2.Heart center and Shanghai Institute of Pediatric Congenital Heart Disease, Shanghai Children's Medical Center, National Children's Medical Center, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200127, China)

Background A comparative analysis of congenital heart disease (CHD) mortality is lacking for Japan, China and Korea.

Methods CHD mortality estimates were obtained from the Global Burden of Disease study 2019. We utilized an age-period-cohort model to estimate overall annual percentage change in mortality, annual

percentage change from 0-4 to 65-69 years and period (cohort) relative risks.

Results In 2019, the age-standardized mortality rate of CHD (per 100,000 population) was 0.80 in Japan, 2.67 in China, and 0.62 in Korea, with the largest annual reduction observed in Korea (-3.95% per year) and followed by Japan (-2.71%) and China (-0.99%). Although the age distribution of deaths from CHD is gradually shifting from the pediatric (under 20 years) to the adult population (over 20 years) in all three countries, the majority of deaths (~70%) in China remained concentrated in children under 5 years of age. Mortality reductions were generally favorable in younger age groups except for those >50 years of age in China. Decreasing relative risks of mortality were observed in successively younger birth cohorts and over the study period for all three countries.

Conclusion In the past 30 years, there are noticeable progress in reducing CHD mortality in Japan, China and Korea, but China still faces significant challenge to catch up with the other two countries.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track5)

[II-JCK01-5] Half-turned truncal switch operation for the transposition of the great arteries with left ventricular outflow tract obstruction

○Hisayuki Hongu (Department of Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery, Children's Medical Center, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Track5)

[II-JCK01-6] Surgical Treatment of Neonates and Young Infants with Symptomatic Tetralogy of Fallot

○Bobae Jeon (Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, GangNeung Asan Hospital, Republic of Korea)

JCK Session

Session 02 (II-JCK02)

Kawasaki Disease/General Cardiology

Chair:Hiroyuki Yamagishi (Department of Pediatrics, Keio University School of Medicine, Japan)

Chair:Fang Liu (Cardiac Center, Children's Hospital of Fudan University, China)

Jong-Woon Choi (Department of Pediatrics, Bundang Jesaeng Hospital, Daejin Medical Center, Korea)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track5 (Web開催会場)

[II-JCK02-1] Kawasaki disease : up-to-date

○Hiromichi Hamada (Department of Pediatrics, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Japan)

[II-JCK02-2] Epidemiologic trends of Kawasaki disease in South Korea from a nationwide survey

○Min-Seob Song (Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, Inje University, Haeundae Paik Hospital, Korea)

[II-JCK02-3] The experience of management of Kawasaki disease in China

○Zhong-dong Du (Pediatric Cardiology National Children's Medical Center, Beijing Children's Hospital, Capital Medical University, China)

[II-JCK02-4] COVID-19 and Kawasaki disease : A survey in Chinese pediatric population

○Guoying Huang¹, Fang Liu¹, Liping Xie¹, Yin Wang², Weili Yan², On Behalf of The Study Team of China Kawasaki Disease Research Collaborative Group (1.Heart Center, Children's Hospital of Fudan University, National Children's Medical Center, China, 2.Department of Epidemiology, Children's Hospital of Fudan University, National Children's Medical Center, Shanghai, China)

[II-JCK02-5] Genetics in pediatric cardiomyopathy

○Keiichi Hirono (Department of Pediatrics, Toyama University Hospital, Japan)

[II-JCK02-6] Clinical characteristics and follow-up study of rare mitochondrial cardiomyopathy in Chinese children

○Shiwei Yang (Department of Cardiology, Children's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, China)

[II-JCK02-7] TBD

○Kee-Soo Ha (TBA)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track5)

[II-JCK02-1] Kawasaki disease : up-to-date

○Hiromichi Hamada (Department of Pediatrics, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track5)

[II-JCK02-2] Epidemiologic trends of Kawasaki disease in South Korea from a nationwide survey

○Min-Seob Song (Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, Inje University, Haeundae Paik Hospital, Korea)

We assessed the epidemiologic trends of Kawasaki disease (KD) in South Korea from the nationwide survey. The average annual incidence of KD in South Korea has been increased but stationary recently. The incidence of acute respiratory virus infections and KD in Korea became significantly lower (about 70% of the overall mean weekly positivity rate for viruses and about 60% of the mean incidence of KD cases by Korea national database) since the emergence of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) after nonpharmaceutical interventions such as mandatory mask wearing, school closure, social distancing etc. We think cautiously that triggering of respiratory pathogens (such as virus) may be very important etiology of KD. Male to female ratio (about 1.42:1) and incidence of incomplete KD (about 40%) was relatively stationary. 1st intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) non-response rate (12.7%) was also stationary but increased in recent years. Incidence of coronary artery aneurysm (CAA) during recent 3 years (CAA, about 1.7% and giant CAA, about 0.17%) is not decreasing. To decrease the incidence of CAA, treatment modality should be changed especially for possible IVIG resistant KD patients at higher risk.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track5)

[II-JCK02-3] The experience of management of Kawasaki disease in China

○Zhong-dong Du (Pediatric Cardiology National Children's Medical Center, Beijing Children's Hospital, Capital Medical University, China)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track5)

[II-JCK02-4] COVID-19 and Kawasaki disease : A survey in Chinese pediatric population

○Guoying Huang¹, Fang Liu¹, Liping Xie¹, Yin Wang², Weili Yan², On Behalf of The Study Team of China Kawasaki Disease Research Collaborative Group (1.Heart Center, Children's Hospital of Fudan University, National Children's Medical Center, China, 2.Department of Epidemiology, Children's Hospital of Fudan University, National Children's Medical Center, Shanghai, China)

Background: Increasing cases of children infected with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) presenting with severe Kawasaki-like disease have been reported in some Western countries, raising the possibility of SARS-CoV-2 being a trigger of Kawasaki disease (KD). We aimed to investigate whether KD is linked to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Chinese pediatric population.

Methods: Patients were enrolled if diagnosed with KD in the 40 hospitals of China Kawasaki Disease Research Collaborative Group from January to April 2020, the COVID-19 epidemic period in China. Information of demographic data, KD shock syndrome, macrophage activation syndrome, evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection and the number of KD cases were retrospectively analyzed.

Results: The completed response was received from 29/40 hospitals (72.5%) across 19 provinces. Of 2108 KD patients enrolled, the median age was 1.9 years and 63.8% were male. KD shock syndrome and macrophage activation syndrome were diagnosed in eight (0.4%) and two (0.1%) patients, respectively, none of whom had contact history with COVID-19 patients. Greater number of KD cases from January to April 2020 than the upper limit of 95% CI of estimated numbers of cases of the past three years were observed in only two out of 29 (6.9%) hospitals. RT-PCR tests in 434 patients and antibody tests in 64 patients for SARS-CoV-2 were all negative, including nine with exposure history.

Conclusions: There is no evidence of the link of KD with COVID-19 in Chinese children in terms of its prevalence and severity.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track5)

[II-JCK02-5] Genetics in pediatric cardiomyopathy

○Keiichi Hirono (Department of Pediatrics, Toyama University Hospital, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track5)

[II-JCK02-6] Clinical characteristics and follow-up study of rare mitochondrial cardiomyopathy in Chinese children

○Shiwei Yang (Department of Cardiology, Children's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, China)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 10:40 AM - 12:10 PM Track5)

[II-JCK02-7] TBD

○Kee-Soo Ha (TBA)

JCK Session

JCK Seminar 01 (II-JCKS01)

Chair: Susumu Minamisawa (The Jikei University School of Medicine, Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track5 (Web開催会場)

[II-JCKS01-1] Origin, differentiation, and closure of the ductus arteriosus

○Utako Yokoyama (Department of Physiology, Tokyo Medical University, Japan)

[II-JCKS01-2] Genetics in IPAH/HPAH

○Ayako Chida-Nagai (Department of Pediatrics, Hokkaido University, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track5)

[II-JCKS01-1] Origin, differentiation, and closure of the ductus arteriosus

○Utako Yokoyama (Department of Physiology, Tokyo Medical University, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:30 PM - 1:20 PM Track5)

[II-JCKS01-2] Genetics in IPAH/HPAH

○Ayako Chida-Nagai (Department of Pediatrics, Hokkaido University, Japan)

JCK Session

JCK Seminar 02 (II-JCKS02)

Chair:Min Huang (Pediatrics, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 1:30 PM - 2:10 PM Track5 (Web開催会場)

[II-JCKS02] Tips of Intervention of PA/IVS with hypoplastic right heart in neonate and fetus

○Silin Pan¹, Gang Luo¹, Kuiliang Wang¹, Yue Sun², Taotao Chen³ (1.Heart Center, Qingdao Women and Children's Hospital, Qingdao University, China, 2.Fetal Medicine Unit, Qingdao Women and Children's Hospital, Qingdao University, 3.Department of Obstetric Ultrasound, Qingdao Women and Children's Hospital, Qingdao University)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 1:30 PM - 2:10 PM Track5)

[II-JCKS02] Tips of Intervention of PA/IVS with hypoplastic right heart in neonate and fetus

○Silin Pan¹, Gang Luo¹, Kuiliang Wang¹, Yue Sun², Taotao Chen³ (1.Heart Center, Qingdao Women and Children's Hospital, Qingdao University, China, 2.Fetal Medicine Unit, Qingdao Women and Children's Hospital, Qingdao University, 3.Department of Obstetric Ultrasound, Qingdao Women and Children's Hospital, Qingdao University)

Pulmonary atresia with intact ventricular septum (PA/IVS) is a complex cyanotic congenital heart disease (CHD), accounted for about 1.9% of CHD patients. PA/IVS can gradually evolved into hypoplastic right heart syndrome (HRHS), and lead to fetal edema, heart failure and even in-uterus demise, loss of biventricular circulation after birth. Fetal pulmonary valvuloplasty (FPV) was introduced clinically to treat PA/IVS about 20 years ago. However, there are still many confusing factors. Firstly, the interventional indication is still not confirmed. The G-score system is mainly used to evaluate whether fetuses can achieve biventricular outcome, but this scoring system is not completely suitable for Asia-Pacific population. We urgently need a new indication to determine the clients for FPV. Therefore, our team has cooperated with the artificial intelligence (AI) team, hoping to explore a characteristic indication through the assistance of AI. Besides, FPV is difficult to operate, which is a huge challenge for the cardiologist, obstetrician, ultrasonographer and anesthesiologist. It requires the close cooperation of multidisciplinary team (MDT). Still, the understanding of FPV by medical personnel and fetal family members is insufficient currently, and a large number of science popularization and publicity are needed.

JCK Session

JCK Seminar 03 (II-JCKS03)

Chair:Tae-Gook Jun (Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan
University School of Medicine, Korea)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:15 PM - 2:55 PM Track5 (Web開催会場)

[II-JCKS03] Audacity to challenge pediatric heart diseases over 60 years

○Young-Hwan Park (Severance Cardiovascular Hospital, Yonsei University Health
System, Korea)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:15 PM - 2:55 PM Track5)

[II-JCKS03] Audacity to challenge pediatric heart diseases over 60 years

○Young-Hwan Park (Severance Cardiovascular Hospital, Yonsei University Health System, Korea)

Early 1950's, in the world many doctors made a huge effort to diagnose the cardiac disease by catheterization, and to treat by surgery. I just think about that time with you.

How many times they repeated their experiments prior to its clinical application

How they worked hard competitively but cooperatively

How they precisely reported their results, even unsuccessful ones.

In the book "the righteous mind" written by Jonathan Haidt, he describes human minds as follows 1)

People are more interested in being seen than being truly good people 2) People often deceive others

when they are not noticed and there is room for escapism 3) We are not good at questioning our beliefs and finding reasons for them. 4) We find other people's errors like knife, on the contrary, they can

pinpoint our errors 5) Work immersion and burn out are same.

In the past, doctors blamed each other in the Mortality and Morbidity Conference, and nobody wanted to have responsibility. But now, main treating doctor has primary responsibility. He should explain the possible cause of Morbidity and Mortality

I want to conclude my talk with Dr. Song Wan's comment (HongKong)

" Through the continued perseverance, dedication, and hard work of many individuals working together, the evolution of cardiovascular surgery is still ongoing with the expectation that this progress will accelerate with improvement in the country's economy. However, we should never forget it was the bold ventures of those pioneers that brought us to where we are today.

JCK Session

Session 03 (II-JCK03)

Interventional Cardiology

Chair:Sung-Hae Kim (Shizuoka Children's Hospital, Japan)

Chair:Kun Sun (Department of Pediatric Cardiology, Xinhua Hospital Aliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University, China)

Chair:Jae Young Choi (Division of Pediatric Cardiology, Severance Cardiovascular Hospital, Yonsei University Health System, Korea)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:00 PM - 4:30 PM Track5 (Web開催会場)

[II-JCK03-1] Trans-catheter pulmonary valve implantation

○Gi-Beom Kim (Department of Pediatrics, Seoul National University Children's Hospital, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Korea)

[II-JCK03-2] PDA closure in premature infants

○Chun-An Chen (Department of Cardiology, National Taiwan University Children's Hospital, Taiwan)

[II-JCK03-3] The initial experience of device closure of ventricular septal defect in Japan

○Takanari Fujii (Pediatric Heart Disease and Adult Congenital Heart Disease Center, Showa University Hospital, Japan)

[II-JCK03-4] Initial clinical experience of the biodegradable Absnow™ device for percutaneous closure of atrial septal defect in human

○Zhi-Wei Zhang (Guangdong Provincial Cardiovascular Institute, China)

[II-JCK03-5] The advantage of hybrid stage 1 for hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS) - Effects on the growth of pulmonary artery -

○Shigeki Yoshida (Saitama Medical University International Medical Center, Japan)

[II-JCK03-6] Efficacy of transcatheter pulmonary valve perforation by micro-guidewire and balloon dilation in neonates with pulmonary atresia with intact ventricular septum

○Yurong Wu, Chen Sun, Wu Yurong, Yang Jianping, Jiao Xianting, Jin Wenhao, Sun Kun (Pediatric Cardiology, Xinhua Hospital Aliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, China)

[II-JCK03-7] A single center experience in percutaneous pulmonary valve implantation using melody valve and newly made self-expandable valved-stent

○Ah Young Kim (Pediatric Cardiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:00 PM - 4:30 PM Track5)

[II-JCK03-1] Trans-catheter pulmonary valve implantation

○Gi-Beom Kim (Department of Pediatrics, Seoul National University Children's Hospital, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Korea)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:00 PM - 4:30 PM Track5)

[II-JCK03-2] PDA closure in premature infants

○Chun-An Chen (Department of Cardiology, National Taiwan University Children's Hospital, Taiwan)

Transcatheter closure of PDA has been extended to preterm infants with hemodynamically significant PDA due to the advances in device design, the establishment of an exclusive transvenous procedure, and cumulative experiences. In the past decade, several intervention teams from many different countries have reported encouraging results using various devices. The cardiac catheterization intervention team of National Taiwan University Children's Hospital started prematurity PDA closure program in 2016. Our initial experience was published last year (Int J Cardiol. 2020;312:50-55), and proposed several novel and clinically significant concepts related to this procedure. The observation that the implanted device might experience deformation at follow-up, probably related to ductus constriction, may have great impacts on both device selection and deployment technique. It is important to note that this is not a procedure with neglectable risks. To achieve the best result of this intervention, there must be a good match between patients, PDA morphology, and the devices chosen for closure. Before conducting a randomized control study comparing with the surgery and conservative treatment, measures to minimize any potential complications inherited to the procedure/device must be undertaken for every intervention team dedicated to this novel treatment option.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:00 PM - 4:30 PM Track5)

[II-JCK03-3] The initial experience of device closure of ventricular septal defect in Japan

○Takanari Fujii (Pediatric Heart Disease and Adult Congenital Heart Disease Center, Showa University Hospital, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:00 PM - 4:30 PM Track5)

[II-JCK03-4] Initial clinical experience of the biodegradable AbsnowTM device for percutaneous closure of atrial septal defect in human

○Zhi-Wei Zhang (Guangdong Provincial Cardiovascular Institute, China)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:00 PM - 4:30 PM Track5)

[II-JCK03-5] The advantage of hybrid stage 1 for hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS) - Effects on the growth of pulmonary artery -

○Shigeki Yoshida (Saitama Medical University International Medical Center, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:00 PM - 4:30 PM Track5)

[II-JCK03-6] Efficacy of transcatheter pulmonary valve perforation by micro-guidewire and balloon dilation in neonates with pulmonary atresia with intact ventricular septum

○Yurong Wu, Chen Sun, Wu Yurong, Yang Jianping, Jiao Xianting, Jin Wenhao, Sun Kun (Pediatric Cardiology, Xinhua Hospital Aliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, China)

Objectives:

Pulmonary atresia with intact ventricular septum (PA/IVS) is a rare type of severe cyanotic congenital heart disease. Due to the different degrees of ventricular development, there is no uniform treatment plan. This study was designed to investigate the safety and efficacy of transcatheter perforation of pulmonary valve by micro-guidewire and balloon dilation in the treatment of neonatal PA/IVS.

Methods:

This is a retrospective study that containing 21 cases (14 male, 7 female) of neonates with PA/IVS who underwent transcatheter micro-guidewire pulmonary valve perforation and balloon dilation in XinHua hospital from January 2012 to December 2018. All patients underwent the pulmonary valve perforation by micro-guidewire through the Simmons catheter. Postoperative follow-up was done at 1 month, 3months, 6months, 1 year and every year thereafter mainly by echocardiography to evaluate the operative efficacy and the development of the right ventricle (RV). T-test test was used for the comparison between groups.

Results:

A total of 21 neonates with PA/IVS were enrolled, and 13 cases were diagnosed prenatally. The median age of surgery was 6 days, the average weight was (3.18 ± 0.49) kg, and the minimum weight was 2.25 kg. The balloon/valve ratio was 1.19 ± 0.12 , and the times of dilation was 2.19 ± 0.40 . The preoperative blood oxygen saturation was (79.05 ± 7.25) %, and the right ventricular pressure measured by catheter was (121.00 ± 32.69) mmHg. The immediate postoperative pressure was (47.43 ± 12.82) mmHg, and postoperative blood oxygen saturation was (90.71 ± 4.36) %. The median follow-up time was 30 months, and the longest follow-up time was 53 months. All the cases enrolled achieved double ventricular circulation without death and serious complications. According to the last follow-up data including 16 cases which were followed up over 1 year, the pulmonary artery transvalvular pressure was (29.29 ± 15.03) mmHg. Compared to the pre-operation data, the mean transverse diameter of RV was significantly higher $[(0.86 \pm 0.10)$ 比 (0.73 ± 0.13) , $t = -2.96$, $P = 0.006$]. The pulmonary valvular diameter z-scores was significantly higher $[(-1.41 \pm 0.89)$ 比 (-2.83 ± 1.06) , $t = -3.65$, $P = 0.001$] and the tricuspid valvular diameter z-scores was significantly higher $[(-0.52 \pm 0.29)$ 比 (-1.34 ± 0.81) , $t = -3.55$, $P = 0.001$] as well. 8 cases received re-intervention during the follow up, and the median time for re-intervention was 3.0 months.

Conclusion:

Transcatheter pulmonary valve perforation by micro-guidewire and balloon dilation are safe and effective first-stage treatment for neonatal PA/IVS. A significant development was obtained in the right ventricle after an early intervention according to the follow up.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:00 PM - 4:30 PM Track5)

[II-JCK03-7] A single center experience in percutaneous pulmonary
valve implantation using melody valve and newly made
self-expandable valved-stent

○Ah Young Kim (Pediatric Cardiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea)

JCK Session

Session 04 (II-JCK04)

Adult Congenital Heart Disease

Chair:Teiji Akagi (Okayama University, Japan)

Chair:Maoping Chu (Pediatric Cardiology, Second Clinical Medical School, China)

Chair:June Huh (Pediatrics, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Korea)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:40 PM - 6:40 PM Track5 (Web開催会場)

[II-JCK04-1] Adult congenital heart disease

○Kiyotaka Takefuta (International University of Health and Welfare, Japan)

[II-JCK04-2] Pathophysiology of Fontan circulation and treatment strategy to establish Super-Fontan

○Yiu-Fai Cheung (Department of Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

[II-JCK04-3] A non-invasive nanoparticles for multimodal imaging of ischemic myocardium

○Jie Tian (Heart Center, The Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, China)

[II-JCK04-4] Metabolic syndrome and renal disease in ACHD patients

○Norihsa Toh (Department of Cardiology, Okayama University, Japan)

[II-JCK04-5] Surgical management in adults with congenital heart diseases

○Jae Gun Kwak (Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Seoul National University Children's Hospital, Seoul National University, College of Medicine, Korea)

[II-JCK04-6] Pregnancy, What is the challenge in Adult Congenital Heart Disease with Heart Failure?

○Lucy Youngmin Eun (Associate Professor, Pediatric Cardiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea)

[II-JCK04-7] Hemodynamics and surgery in adult congenital heart disease

○Keiichi Itatani (Osaka City University, Japan)

[II-JCK04-8] De ritis ratio in Kawasaki disease

○Yunjia Tang (Department of Cardiology, Children's Hospital of Soochow University, China)

[II-JCK04-9] Aortic root replacement in adult congenital heart disease

○In-Seok Jeong (Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Chonnam National University Hospital and Medical School, Korea)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:40 PM - 6:40 PM Track5)

[II-JCK04-1] Adult congenital heart disease

○Kiyotaka Takefuta (International University of Health and Welfare, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:40 PM - 6:40 PM Track5)

[II-JCK04-2] Pathophysiology of Fontan circulation and treatment strategy to establish Super-Fontan

○Yiu-Fai Cheung (Department of Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:40 PM - 6:40 PM Track5)

[II-JCK04-3] A non-invasive nanoparticles for multimodal imaging of ischemic myocardium

○Jie Tian (Heart Center, The Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, China)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:40 PM - 6:40 PM Track5)

[II-JCK04-4] Metabolic syndrome and renal disease in ACHD patients

○Norihsa Toh (Department of Cardiology, Okayama University, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:40 PM - 6:40 PM Track5)

[II-JCK04-5] Surgical management in adults with congenital heart diseases

○Jae Gun Kwak (Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Seoul National University Children's Hospital, Seoul National University, College of Medicine, Korea)

Basically, surgical treatments per se for heart failure in adults with congenital heart diseases (ACHD) seem not different from usual acquired heart disease patients; 1. Corrective surgeries for structural (obstruction, regurgitation, etc.) or pathophysiological (rhythm disturbance, ventricular synchrony, etc.) problems causing heart failure, 2. Mechanical cardiac support using extracorporeal membranous oxygenator (ECMO) or ventricular assist device (VAD) until recovery or heart transplantation (TPL), 3. Eventual heart TPL. However, in terms of the timing, indications or even surgical approaches for aforementioned each surgical option, it seems much more difficult to apply general indications which are applied to usual adult heart disease patients for our patients' group, because our ACHD patients have various anatomical and pathophysiologic features that must be associated unique hemodynamical

problems causing heart failure.

Now, I am going to share a couple of nightmare cases associated with heart failure in ACHD that required corrective surgeries, mechanical supports or even all of these surgical options within one admission, and I eventually emphasize more meticulous and cautious approach are mandatory for surgical treatment of heart failure in ACHD.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:40 PM - 6:40 PM Track5)

[II-JCK04-6] Pregnancy, What is the challenge in Adult Congenital Heart Disease with Heart Failure?

○Lucy Youngmin Eun (Associate Professor, Pediatric Cardiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea)

Knowledge of the risks associated with cardiovascular problem in congenital heart disease during pregnancy and their management in pregnant women who suffer from serious pre-existing conditions is essential for advising patients before pregnancy. So, all women with known congenital heart disease who wish to embark on pregnancy require timely pre-pregnancy counselling. Informed maternal decision making is crucial and there is a clear need for individualized care, taking into account not only the medical condition, but also the emotional and cultural context, psychological issues, and ethical challenges.

Especially, in high risk or possible contraindication of pregnancy, the exact risk of pregnancy and the necessity of careful planning of pregnancy should be discussed. The risk of pregnancy depends on the underlying heart defect as well as on additional factors such as pulmonary hypertension, ventricular dysfunction, unfavorable functional class, and cyanosis. Maternal cardiac complications are more frequent in complex congenital heart diseases, and heart failure. The patients should be advised the pre-pregnancy management includes the modification of existing heart failure medications to avoid fetal harm. Additional bromocriptine to standard heart failure therapy may improve LV recovery and clinical outcome in severe peri-partum heart failure.

A multidisciplinary management plan should be constructed and discussed with the patient and family before pregnancy, during pregnancy, and after pregnancy.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:40 PM - 6:40 PM Track5)

[II-JCK04-7] Hemodynamics and surgery in adult congenital heart disease

○Keiichi Itatani (Osaka City University, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:40 PM - 6:40 PM Track5)

[II-JCK04-8] De ritis ratio in Kawasaki disease

○Yunjia Tang (Department of Cardiology, Children's Hospital of Soochow University, China)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 4:40 PM - 6:40 PM Track5)

[II-JCK04-9] Aortic root replacement in adult congenital heart disease

○In-Seok Jeong (Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Chonnam National University
Hospital and Medical School, Korea)

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Vice-chair Lecture

Living lobar lung transplantation

Chair: Masaaki Sato (Organ Transplantation Center, The University of Tokyo Hospital, Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 1:20 PM - 1:55 PM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-VC] Living lobar lung transplantation

○Hiroshi Date (Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 1:20 PM - 1:55 PM Track6)

[ISPHLT-VC] Living lobar lung transplantation

○Hiroshi Date (Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan)

To deal with the brain-dead donor shortage, living-donor lobar lung transplantation (LDLLT) was first developed as an alternative modality for very sick patients who would not survive a waiting time for cadaveric lung transplantation (CLT). For the past several years, most of the reports on LDLLT have been from Japan, where the average waiting time for a cadaveric lung is exceeding 800 days.

Recipient candidates for LDLLT should be less than 65 years old and must meet the criteria for conventional cadaveric lung transplantation. Our policy has been to limit LDLLT to severely ill patients with rapidly progressive lung disease who would not survive the long waiting time for cadaveric lungs. We have accepted only immediate family members (relatives within the third degree or a spouse) for living-donors. It is very important to confirm that potential donors are competent, willing to donate without psychological pressure from the others.

Since only two lobes are implanted, LDLLT was initially indicated for children and small adults such as cystic fibrosis patients. However, we have accepted various lung diseases including restrictive, obstructive, infectious and vascular lung diseases for LDLLT candidate. Regarding size matching issue, functional size matching by measuring donor pulmonary function and anatomical size matching by 3D-CT volumetry are very useful.

In cases of oversize mismatch, single lobe transplant or downsizing transplant was performed. In cases of undersize mismatch, native upper lobe sparing transplant or right-left inverted transplant was performed.

As of April 2021, the author has performed 152 LDLLTs (47 at Okayama University and 105 at Kyoto University). The ages ranged from 3 to 64 years. Forty-three patients were children. The 5, 10 and 15-year survivals were 83%, 75% and 68%, respectively. For pediatric patients, they were 87%, 81% and 81%, respectively. All donors returned to their previous lifestyles without restriction.

LDLLT is a viable option for very ill pediatric and adult patients who would not survive a long waiting time for cadaveric lungs.

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Keynote Lecture 4

Current status of pediatric lung transplantation in the world

Chair:Hiroshi Date (Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto Univeristy Graduate School of Medicine,
Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 9:30 AM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-KL4] Current status of pediatric lung transplantation in the world

○Stuart C Sweet (Department of Pediatrics, Washington University, USA)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:00 AM - 9:30 AM Track6)

[ISPHLT-KL4] Current status of pediatric lung transplantation in the world

○Stuart C Sweet (Department of Pediatrics, Washington University, USA)

Pediatric lung transplantation has evolved significantly since the first isolated lung transplants were performed in children more than 30 years ago. Initially dominated by children and adolescents with Cystic Fibrosis, the diagnostic landscape now includes a full spectrum of lung and pulmonary vascular diseases and includes transplantation in infancy for surfactant protein related diseases and pulmonary vascular disorders. As therapies for Cystic Fibrosis and idiopathic pulmonary hypertension have evolved, these diseases are less prevalent indications for pediatric lung transplant. Urgency based allocation systems in the United States and elsewhere have led to increased adult lung transplant volumes and correspondingly greater competition for lungs in these areas. Therefore, pediatric candidates often have more advanced lung disease when lungs finally become available. Transplant programs are often challenged to bridge critically ill patients to transplant with extracorporeal support and extend criteria for donor organ acceptance. In Japan, limited availability of pediatric deceased donor organs has led to sustained and innovative use of living donor transplantation which has virtually disappeared in the United States. Although pediatric lung transplant outcomes are comparable to those of adults, adolescence and transition to adult care remains a particularly challenging journey for pediatric lung transplant recipients. Nonetheless pediatric lung transplantation remains a viable option for patients with end stage pulmonary parenchymal and vascular diseases when other therapies are unsuccessful and a fertile area for research and innovation to improve outcomes.

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Keynote Lecture 5

Current status and future aspect of pediatric mechanical circulatory support

Chair: Takeshi Shinkawa (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Tokyo Women's Medical University, Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:00 PM - 3:30 PM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-KL5] Current status and future aspect of pediatric mechanical circulatory support

○Iki Adachi (Congenital Heart Surgery, Texas Children's Hospital / Baylor College of Medicine, United States of America)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:00 PM - 3:30 PM Track6)

[ISPHLT-KL5] Current status and future aspect of pediatric mechanical circulatory support

○Iki Adachi (Congenital Heart Surgery, Texas Children's Hospital / Baylor College of Medicine, United States of America)

The last decade has witnessed substantial growth and maturation in the field of pediatric mechanical circulatory support, particularly with ventricular assist device (VAD). This presentation will describe the changes that have occurred over the last decade in North America. These would include introduction of implantable continuous-flow VADs in children and modern anticoagulation strategies, both of which have led to significant outcome improvement. The presentation will then be transitioned to discussion on the future direction of the field of pediatric mechanical circulatory support. The topic to be covered would include novel device strategies, new devices currently being tested or those on the horizon, such as the Infant Jarvik 2015.

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Symposium 4

New era of pediatric lung transplantation in the world

Chair:Hiroshi Date (Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan)

Chair:Stuart Sweet (Department of Pediatrics , Washington University School of Medicine in St.Louis, USA)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:40 AM - 11:10 AM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-SY4-1] Management of pediatric lung transplant recipients and post-transplant outcome

○Christian Benden (Faculty of Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland)

[ISPHLT-SY4-2] Technical consideration of pediatric lung transplantation from deceased donors

○Shaf Keshavjee (Department of Surgery, University of Toronto, Canada)

[ISPHLT-SY4-3] The Changing face of pediatric lung transplant - new demographics, new challenges

○Marc G Schechter (Department of Pediatrics, Division of Pulmonary Medicine, University of Florida, USA)

[ISPHLT-SY4-4] Current status of pediatric lung transplantation in Japan

○Hiroshi Date (Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan)

[ISPHLT-SY4-5] Split lung transplantation for small children: Bilateral segmental lung transplantation using split adult living-donor lower lobe

○Seiichiro Sugimoto, Shinji Otani, Kentaroh Miyoshi, Shin Tanaka, Yasuaki Tomioka, Ken Suzawa, Hiromasa Yamamoto, Mikio Okazaki, Masaomi Yamane, Shinichi Toyooka (General Thoracic Surgery and Organ Transplant Center, Okayama University Hospital, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:40 AM - 11:10 AM Track6)

[ISPHLT-SY4-1] Management of pediatric lung transplant recipients and post-transplant outcome

○Christian Benden (Faculty of Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Lung transplantation is the ultimate therapy option for infants, children, and adolescents with progressive advanced lung disease. Recently, outcomes after pediatric lung transplantation have improved, survival is nowadays now comparable to adult lung transplantation. In order to achieve maximal post-transplant outcomes, an interdisciplinary team effort is required. In the early post-operative period, intensive care physicians play a key role together with transplant surgeons and transplant pulmonologists. Post-transplant, immunosuppression is imperative for prevention of lung allograft rejection, but evidence-based data on immunosuppression are lacking. Drug-related side effects are very frequent; thus, close therapeutic drug monitoring is critical, an individually tailored patient approach is favorable rather than an one fits all attitude. In the first year post-transplant, infectious complications are the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. In general, community acquired viral infections in children are frequent following lung transplantation. In the long-term, chronic lung allograft dysfunction (CLAD) is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality, it remains the Achilles' heel of pediatric lung transplantation, Therapy options for CLAD are unfortunately still limited, management is based on extrapolated data in adult lung transplantation. The last option for worsening CLAD would be consideration for lung re-transplantation; however, numbers of pediatric lung re-transplants are very small, and its success depends highly on the optimal selection of the most suitable re-transplant candidate, ideally a non-invasively ventilated child with a good potential for rehabilitation well beyond the first year post primary lung transplantation.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:40 AM - 11:10 AM Track6)

[ISPHLT-SY4-2] Technical consideration of pediatric lung transplantation from deceased donors

○Shaf Keshavjee (Department of Surgery, University of Toronto, Canada)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:40 AM - 11:10 AM Track6)

[ISPHLT-SY4-3] The Changing face of pediatric lung transplant - new demographics, new challenges

○Marc G Schechter (Department of Pediatrics, Division of Pulmonary Medicine, University of Florida, USA)

Pediatric lung transplant has been an accepted treatment option for children with end-stage lung disease for over 30 years. Cystic fibrosis has been the primary indication for lung transplantation in children. Over the last decade, the treatment and outcomes of children with cystic fibrosis has improved dramatically with the availability of new drugs, specifically CFTR modulators. These advancements have lead to a shift in other diagnosis, such as pulmonary hypertension and childhood interstitial lung disease,

becoming more common indications for pediatric lung transplant. These changes are leading to children undergoing lung transplant that are younger and sicker at the time of transplant. These new demographics are creating new challenges for pediatric lung transplant programs.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:40 AM - 11:10 AM Track6)

[ISPHLT-SY4-4] Current status of pediatric lung transplantation in Japan

○Hiroshi Date (Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan)

Between 1998 and 2021, lung transplantation has been performed in 861 patients (108 children, 753 adults) at nine lung transplant centers in Japan. CLT was performed in 601 patients (69.8%), LDLLT was performed in 257 patients (29.8%) and Hybrid lung transplantation (LDLLT+CLT) in 3 patients.

Among 108 pediatric patients, only 26 children (24.1%) received CLT and 82 children (75.9%) received LDLLT. For pediatric patients younger than 10 years old, only 11 CLTs was performed due to shortage of pediatric cadaveric donors.

In 26 pediatric patients receiving CLT, the 5-year survival was 77.4%. In 82 pediatric patients receiving LDLLT, the 5 and 10-year survivals were 85.3% and 78.9%, respectively. Although the number of pediatric patients was small, pediatric lung transplant recipients showed a trend toward better long-term survival than adult patients.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 9:40 AM - 11:10 AM Track6)

[ISPHLT-SY4-5] Split lung transplantation for small children: Bilateral segmental lung transplantation using split adult living-donor lower lobe

○Seiichiro Sugimoto, Shinji Otani, Kentaroh Miyoshi, Shin Tanaka, Yasuaki Tomioka, Ken Suzawa, Hiromasa Yamamoto, Mikio Okazaki, Masaomi Yamane, Shinichi Toyooka (General Thoracic Surgery and Organ Transplant Center, Okayama University Hospital, Japan)

Donor shortage has been a persistent problem in pediatric lung transplantation. As a solution to donor shortage, living-donor lobar lung transplantation (LDLLT) has still been a realistic therapeutic option in Japan. However, because an adult lower lobe may be too large to fit into the chest cavity of small children, standard LDLLT using lower lobe graft may be difficult for small pediatric patients. To overcome this problem, split lung transplantation using adult living-donor lower lobe was performed on 3 children at our institution. In this study, we describe our experience of split lung transplantation for small children. Three children aged 1 to 4 years with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis underwent split lung transplantation using adult living-donor lower lobe between August 2014 and December 2018. All 3 children were mechanically ventilated with 80 to 100% oxygen concentration before transplantation. The right or left lower lobe was donated from one recipient parent. In the donor operation, the lower lobe of the donor was split into the superior and basal segmental grafts in vivo. Cold flushing and graft preservation were performed ex vivo. In the recipient operation, the superior and basal segmental grafts

were implanted into the right and left chest cavities in place of the whole lungs of the recipient, respectively. The superior segment was transplanted without changing its direction, and the segmental vein was anastomosed to the recipient's lower pulmonary vein. The basal segments were rotated 180 degrees horizontally and 90 degrees vertically, and then the segmental vein was attached to the recipient's upper pulmonary vein. After split lung transplantation, two patients necessitated delayed chest closure due to size mismatch. One patient died due to legionellosis 66 days after transplantation, whereas two patients recovered without requiring oxygen inhalation in the acute phase. In the chronic phase, one patient required lung re-transplantation due to pulmonary hypertension 75 months after transplantation, whereas the other patient was still surviving 40 months after transplantation. Split lung transplantation using adult living-donor lower lobe might offer a bridge to lung re-transplantation for small children. Pediatric recipients who underwent split lung transplantation should be cautiously followed for future re-transplantation.

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Symposium 5

Pediatric mechanical circulatory support in children and patients with congenital heart disease

Chair: Yasutaka Hirata (Department of Cardiac Surgery, The University of Tokyo Hospital, Japan)

Chair: Osami Honjo (Division of Cardiovascular Surgery, The Hospital for Sick Children, University of Toronto, Canada)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:40 PM - 5:25 PM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-SY5-1] Evolving strategies in mechanical circulatory support in children with congenital heart disease: SickKids experience

○Osami Honjo^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8} (1.Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, The Hospital for Sick Children, Canada, 2.Watson Family Chair, Cardiovascular Sciences, The Hospital for Sick Children, 3.Associate Professor, Department of Surgery, University of Toronto, 4.Senior Associate Scientist,)

[ISPHLT-SY5-2] Experiences of EXCOR pediatrics in Japan

○Hajime Ichikawa¹, Takaya Hoashi¹, Kenta Imai¹, Naoki Okuda¹, Motoki Komori¹, Heima Sakaguchi³, Ken-ichi Kurosaki³, Isao Shiraishi³, Norihide Fukushima²
(1.Department of Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan, 2.Department of Transplantation, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan, 3.Department of Pediatric Cardiology, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center)

[ISPHLT-SY5-3] The impact of HeartMate 3 left ventricular assist device in small BSA patients

○Tomoyuki Fujita, Satsuki Fukushima, Naoki Tadokoro, Kohei Tonai, Satoshi Kainuma, Naomori Kawamoto, Takashi Kakuta, Ayumi Ikuta (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan)

[ISPHLT-SY5-4] Pediatric mechanical circulatory support in children and patients with congenital heart disease in Tokyo University

○Yasutaka Hirata, Minoru Ono (Department of Cardiac Surgery, The University of Tokyo Hospital, Japan)

[ISPHLT-SY5-5] Long term results of pediatric mechanical circulatory support as bridge to transplant in severe heart failure pediatric patients

○Masaki Taira¹, Takuji Watanabe¹, Yuji Tominaga¹, Moyu Hasegawa¹, Jun Narita², Hidekazu Ishida², Ryo Ishii², Takayoshi Ueno¹, Koichi Toda¹ (1.Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan, 2.Department of Pediatrics, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:40 PM - 5:25 PM Track6)

[ISPHLT-SY5-1] Evolving strategies in mechanical circulatory support in children with congenital heart disease: SickKids experience

○Osami Honjo^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8} (1.Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, The Hospital for Sick Children, Canada, 2.Watson Family Chair, Cardiovascular Sciences, The Hospital for Sick Children, 3.Associate Professor, Department of Surgery, University of Toronto, 4.Senior Associate Scientist,)

Incremental improvement of management for infants and children who are supported by ventricular assist device (VAD) resulted in high rate of bridge to transplantation among those patients with less morbidities. Recent practice changes, introduction of direct thrombin inhibitor bivalirudin and the use of continuous flow VAD such as HeartWare and Heartmate III, further improved the clinical outcomes. Nonetheless the patients with congenital heart disease (CHD) carries much higher risk of morbidities and mortality during VAD support compared to non-CHD population and therefore histologically had much lower rate of successful bridge to transplantation. Patients with CHD and ventricular dysfunction who require VAD support has multiple challenges, such as history of previous sternotomy, various ventricular morphology and location, different physiologic and palliative status, and potential end organ dysfunction. Herein the current clinical practice, device selection, and special considerations of VAD for patients with CHD are discussed. In addition, technical challenges in some unique anatomic subgroups, such as corrected transposition of the great arteries and single ventricle physiology are discussed.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:40 PM - 5:25 PM Track6)

[ISPHLT-SY5-2] Experiences of EXCOR pediatrics in Japan

○Hajime Ichikawa¹, Takaya Hoashi¹, Kenta Imai¹, Naoki Okuda¹, Motoki Komori¹, Heima Sakaguchi³, Ken-ichi Kurosaki³, Isao Shiraishi³, Norihide Fukushima² (1.Department of Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan, 2.Department of Transplantation, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan, 3.Department of Pediatric Cardiology, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center)

In Japan, the number of pediatric heart transplantation is far less than it is needed, because of the donor shortage. For the infant with profound heart failure, the only way to safely survive to be transplanted is to have Berlin Heart EXCOR. EXCOR was approved by Japanese government in Japan in 2015. The number of hospitals has been gradually increased to 12 with 44 IKUS. To date, 84 patients underwent circulatory support with EXCOR. The median age and the body weight at EXCOR implantation, were 461.5 days old and 7.1 kg, respectively. ECMO support was performed before the implantation of EXCOR in 29 patients. Although the number is limited, the outcome seems excellent. Thirty two patients (17 domestic and 15 abroad) underwent heart transplantation 366.2 days (mean) after the EXCOR was implanted. Weaning from EXCOR was achieved in 17 patients. Conversion to other mechanical assist device was done in 6 patients. Morbidity was observed in 4 patients. Currently, 25 patients are on EXCOR support. Unfortunately, because the number of IKUS is limited, it is impossible to implant EXCOR if a new patient needs one at this moment (2021/5/17). Adverse event includes membrane fracture in 27 pumps, thrombus formation which necessitate pump exchange in 54 pumps. Broken cannulae were seen in 3. Among the adverse events with EXCOR, drive line infection is the most annoying problem in the long term

support. No matter how the skin cannula site is initially placed in an ideal position, as the patient is recovering they move actively. Then the cannula exit site was damaged and contaminated with bacteria. Even without bacteria, the skin is somewhat damaged by the movement. There is also a problem related to the somatic growth of the patient. Since the support period is extremely long compared with the patients in North America or Europe, displacement of the cannula from left ventricle, broken aortic cannula or pseudoaneurysm formation at the aortic cannula were seen in Japan. In this paper, the problems in the long term support with EXCOR and our strategy to manage this situation will be presented

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:40 PM - 5:25 PM Track6)

[ISPHLT-SY5-3] The impact of HeartMate 3 left ventricular assist device in small BSA patients

○Tomoyuki Fujita, Satsuki Fukushima, Naoki Tadokoro, Kohei Tonai, Satoshi Kainuma, Naomori Kawamoto, Takashi Kakuta, Ayumi Ikuta (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan)

It is still challenging to implant left ventricular assist device (LVAD) designed for adult patients into small body surface area (BSA) patients or congenital patients. Methods: From April 2013 to February 2021, 171 patients received HeartMate II (HM II, n=120) or HeartMate 3 (HM3, n=51) in our institute. There were 41 patients (24%, small group), 30 patients with HM II and 11 patients with HM3, whose BSA was less than 1.5m². Others (n=130) were classified in large group. Mid-term outcomes including survival, stroke and composite outcome of death, stroke and pump exchange were examined. Anticoagulation protocol was same in both groups. Results: The pump speed and BSA were linearly related, and therefore, pump speed was low in small BSA patients. The log-rank test revealed that there were no significant differences between small group and large group in survival, freedom from stroke and freedom from composite outcomes (p=0.683, 0.130, 0.905). The 3-year freedom from stroke was 86% in large group and 78% in small group. There were 9 patients (22%) in small group and 17 (13%) patients in large group among all observation periods. Patients with stroke more than modified Rankin scale 3 were 3 (7%) in small group and 5 (4%) in large group. To compare HM II and HM3, there was only 1 patient who had stroke in HM3 group and the freedom from stroke was significantly higher in HM3 group (p=0.031). Conclusion: Although surgical technique and post-operative management were more delicate in small BSA patients, the outcomes were not inferior. HM3 is a promising device for small BSA patients.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:40 PM - 5:25 PM Track6)

[ISPHLT-SY5-4] Pediatric mechanical circulatory support in children and patients with congenital heart disease in Tokyo University

○Yasutaka Hirata, Minoru Ono (Department of Cardiac Surgery, The University of Tokyo Hospital, Japan)

Since 2013, the Berlin Heart EXCOR has been increasingly used for ventricular support in Japan. It has been applied in end-stage heart failure of both structural/congenital and myopathic etiology. In our institution, 12 pediatric patients underwent the EXCOR implantation. The patients' age ranged from 2 months to 12 years-old and body weight ranged from 2.6kg to 25kg. Eight patients underwent heart transplantation, one patient died, and one patient recovered and explanted. Two patients are on support. Median support was about 400 days. Experience with the EXCOR as a bridge to cardiac transplantation for children of all ages and sizes points to the feasibility of this approach.

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 3:40 PM - 5:25 PM Track6)

[ISPHLT-SY5-5] Long term results of pediatric mechanical circulatory support as bridge to transplant in severe heart failure pediatric patients

○Masaki Taira¹, Takuji Watanabe¹, Yuji Tominaga¹, Moyu Hasegawa¹, Jun Narita², Hidekazu Ishida², Ryo Ishii², Takayoshi Ueno¹, Koichi Toda¹ (1.Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan, 2.Department of Pediatrics, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan)

The number of pediatric patients who need mechanical circulatory support (MCS) as bridge to transplant(BTT) has been increasing. VAD implantation for pediatric heart failure patients has been standard strategies waiting for heart transplantation. However, the shortage of donor is still one of the most important issues, and it is still challenging patients can spend long term of waiting period with MCS safely. In this study, we report long term results of pediatric ventricular assist devices as BTT in Japan. Single center retrospective study includes 40 pediatric patients who were implanted with ventricular assist devices as BTT for end stage heart failure since 2012 to 2020. Etiology of heart failure includes DCM (54.5%), RCM (27.3%), dHCM (4.5%) and others (13.6%). 27 patients were implanted with EXCOR and the other 13 patients were implanted with implantable devices. Overall survival and successful rate for heart transplantation (HTx), device related complications were analyzed. Median support period was 685 (45-1145) days. 22 (55%) patients underwent HTx and only 3 patients died due to device related adverse event. Median support period during waiting for HTx with VAD was 541.5 (45-1085) days. Freedom from CV events in patients with implantable devices was 75% at 6 months and 60% at 1year. Freedom from driveline infection against which surgical intervention needed was 100% at 6 months and 75% at 1year. 1 of 13 implantable device-patients developed aortic insufficiency, and underwent surgical closure of aortic valve. All the implantable patients discharge home and went back to school activities with VAD. On the other hand, Freedom from CV event in patients with EXCOR was 70% at 6 months and 1 year respectively. 4 of EXCOR-patients had cannula site infection and surgical interventions were necessary in two of them. Left ventricular function of 9 EXCOR-patients recovered after implantation of LVAD and they could be successfully weaned off the devices without recurrence of heart failure. Waiting time for HTx with ventricular assist device is quite long in Japan, however long term results of pediatric mechanical circulatory support as BTT is satisfactory.

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Lunch Seminar 2

重症心不全における EXCORの現状

Chair:市川 肇（国立循環器病研究センター 小児心臓外科 部長）

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:20 PM - 1:10 PM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-LS2-1]

○坂口 平馬（国立循環器病研究センター 小児循環器内科 医長）

[ISPHLT-LS2-2]

○小西 伸明（国立循環器病研究センター 看護部 レシピエント移植コーディネーター）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:20 PM - 1:10 PM Track6)

[ISPHLT-LS2-1]

○坂口 平馬（国立循環器病研究センター 小児循環器内科 医長）

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 12:20 PM - 1:10 PM Track6)

[ISPHLT-LS2-2]

○小西 伸明（国立循環器病研究センター 看護部 レシピエント移植コーディネーター）

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Oral Session 2

Pediatric lung treatment

Chair: Yasushi Shintani (General Thoracic Surgery, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 11:20 AM - 12:00 PM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-OS2-1] Living-donor single-lobe lung transplantation for pediatric pulmonary hypertension

○Daisuke Nakajima¹, Shiro Baba², Tadashi Ikeda³, Satona Tanaka¹, Yoshito Yamada¹, Yojiro Yutaka¹, Akihiro Ohsumi¹, Masatsugu Hamaji¹, Hiroshi Date¹ (1.Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan, 2.Department of Pediatrics, Kyoto University, Japan, 3.Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan)

[ISPHLT-OS2-2] Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder after living-donor lung transplantation in pediatric patients

○Satona Tanaka¹, Daisuke Nakajima¹, Akihiro Ohsumi¹, Shiro Baba², Itaru Kato², Hidefumi Hiramatsu², Hiroshi Date¹ (1.Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University Hospital, Japan, 2.Department of Pediatrics, Kyoto University Hospital)

[ISPHLT-OS2-3] 25-year-old female patient with a severe case of COVID-19 pneumonia who has undergone bilateral lung transplantation at adolescent age

○Yuma Shibuya, Sadamitsu Yanagi, Yuta Mizuno, Takeshi Ikegawa, Shun Kawai, Yasuhiro Ichikawa, Shin Ono, Ki-sung Kim, Hideaki Ueda (Department of Cardiology, Kanagawa Children's Medical Center, Japan)

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[ISPHLT-OS2-1] Living-donor single-lobe lung transplantation for pediatric pulmonary hypertension

○Daisuke Nakajima¹, Shiro Baba², Tadashi Ikeda³, Satona Tanaka¹, Yoshito Yamada¹, Yojiro Yutaka¹, Akihiro Ohsumi¹, Masatsugu Hamaji¹, Hiroshi Date¹ (1.Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan, 2.Department of Pediatrics, Kyoto University, Japan, 3.Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan)

Living donor lobar lung transplantation is an important life-saving option for dealing with the severe donor organ shortage, especially for small children. This is a case report of successful single-lobe lung transplantation for severe pulmonary hypertension in children. [Case 1] A 6-year-old boy suffered from pulmonary hypertension and hypoxia secondary to alveolar capillary dysplasia with misalignment of pulmonary veins. He underwent living-donor single-lobe transplantation with the right lower lobe from his 31-year-old mother. The pre-transplant graft size matching was acceptable: the estimated graft forced vital capacity (FVC) was 96.5% of the recipient's predicted FVC, and the graft size measured by computed tomography volumetry was 166% of the recipient's chest cavity volume. Right pneumonectomy followed by implantation was performed under cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB). The pulmonary arterial pressure (PAP) was significantly decreased to 31/12 mmHg immediately after transplantation, and the first PaO₂/FiO₂ in the intensive-care unit (ICU) was 422 mmHg. Lung perfusion scintigraphy showed 97.5% perfusion to the right implanted lung three months after transplantation. [Case 2] Living-donor single-lobe transplantation was performed for a four-year-old boy with idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension. The right lower lobe from his 26-year-old mother was transplanted under CPB. The graft FVC size matching was 87.9% of the recipient's predicted FVC, and the graft size was 204% of the recipient's chest cavity volume. PAP was decreased from 115/60 mmHg to 22/9 mmHg just after transplantation, and the first PaO₂/FiO₂ in the ICU was 462 mmHg. Lung perfusion scintigraphy demonstrated 94.5% perfusion to the right implanted lung a month after transplantation. This case report validated the functional capacity of living-donor single lobe transplanted to deal with pulmonary arterial hypertension in small children.

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[ISPHLT-OS2-2] Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder after living-donor lung transplantation in pediatric patients

○Satona Tanaka¹, Daisuke Nakajima¹, Akihiro Ohsumi¹, Shiro Baba², Itaru Kato², Hidefumi Hiramatsu², Hiroshi Date¹ (1.Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University Hospital, Japan, 2.Department of Pediatrics, Kyoto University Hospital)

We report 3 cases of post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD) in pediatric recipients after living-donor lung transplantation (LDLT). In all cases, the increase in blood Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-DNA copies and the involvement of EBV in tumor were observed. Immunosuppression was reduced after the diagnosis with or without additional therapy. PTLD was successfully managed in the short-term, although long-term follow-up was required. Case 1. Six-year-old male underwent right-sided LDLT

for alveolar capillary dysplasia with misalignment of pulmonary veins. Six months after surgery, the huge left lung tumor 48 mm in size with high FDG uptake on PET - CT scan was observed and the transthoracic biopsy revealed PTLD. The tumor was positive for CD20 and chemotherapy with rituximab was given. The size of tumor and FDG uptake were remarkably decreased. Seven months after the diagnosis, native left upper lobectomy was performed with the pathological finding of no residual tumor. The patient is alive 2 years after the diagnosis. Case 2. Six - year - old male underwent right sided LDLT for interstitial pneumonia after the chemotherapy for bladder rhabdomyosarcoma. Five months after surgery, lymphadenopathy was developed with high FDG uptake on PET - CT scan. The biopsy of cervical lymph node revealed PTLD. The tumor was positive for CD20 and rituximab was administered, resulting in the improvement of lymphadenopathy. The patient is alive 4 months after the diagnosis. Case 3. Four - year - old male underwent bilateral LDLT for interstitial pneumonia after the chemotherapy for malignant lymphoma. EBV antibody profile showed previous infection pattern only in this case. Three months after surgery, the left lung nodule 14 mm in size with high FDG uptake on PET - CT scan was noticed, which was diagnosed as PTLD by the transthoracic biopsy. Although the tumor was positive for CD20, he was treated with reduced immunosuppression only due to hemorrhagic cystitis. FDG uptake in lung nodule was remarkably decreased and the patient is alive 2 months after the diagnosis.

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[ISPHLT-OS2-3] 25-year-old female patient with a severe case of COVID-19 pneumonia who has undergone bilateral lung transplantation at adolescent age

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[Introduction] COVID-19 pneumonia is known to be severe in immunosuppressed organ transplant recipients. We report a severe clinical case in which a bilateral lung transplant recipient underwent tracheostomy and was receiving invasive mechanical ventilation due to COVID-19 pneumonia. [Case report] A 25-year-old Japanese female bilateral lung transplant carrier at the 17 years old, came to the hospital with a fever and cough. She received a bilateral lung transplantation due to pulmonary arterial hypertension. She was taking tacrolimus and prednisone, and was also suffering from diabetes mellitus. She was hospitalized after testing COVID-19 positive undergoing nasopharyngeal PCR examination. On admission, she was in good general condition, had no respiratory distress and vital signs showed oxygen saturation 97% on room air. However, her respiratory condition gradually worsened, and was intubated and started invasive mechanical ventilation on the 7th day of admission. Anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive therapy with intravenous methylprednisolone pulse and tocilizumab were administered, but it became difficult to discontinue the invasive mechanical ventilation due to serious lung damage. A tracheostomy was performed on the 49th day of admission. Although another lung transplantation is being considered, the patient is now aiming to wean off the mechanical ventilation while undergoing rehabilitation. [Summary] Although reports of COVID-19 pneumonia in organ transplant recipients are increasing, there are still only few reports on cases of lung transplantation recipients, especially lung transplant recipients at adolescent age. It is expected that more cases will accumulate in the future.

International Symposium of Pediatric Heart and Lung Transplantation

Oral Session 3

Mechanical circulatory support

Chair: Masaki Taira (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan)

Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:05 PM - 2:50 PM Track6 (現地会場)

[ISPHLT-OS3-1] The ACTION quality improvement collaborative

○Angela Lorts, David Morales (Ventricular Assist Device Program, UC Dept. Pediatrics Director, Cincinnati Children's, USA)

[ISPHLT-OS3-2] Our experience of the use of implantable ventricular assist device

○Yuki Ito¹, Heima Sakaguchi¹, Hikari Miike¹, Hajime Ichikawa², Tomoyuki Fujita³, Norihide Fukushima⁴ (1.Department of Pediatric Cardiology, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan, 2.Department of Pediatric Cardiac Surgery, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan, 3.Department of Cardiac Surgery, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Ce)

[ISPHLT-OS3-3] Long-term ventricular assist device support in children

○Motoki Komori¹, Takaya Hoashi¹, Kenta Imai¹, Naoki Okuda¹, Heima Sakaguchi², Kenichi Kurosaki², Norihide Fukushima³, Hajime Ichikawa¹ (1.Department of Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan, 2.Pediatric Cardiology, 3.Transplant Medicine)

(Sat. Jul 10, 2021 2:05 PM - 2:50 PM Track6)

[ISPHLT-OS3-1] The ACTION quality improvement collaborative

○Angela Lorts, David Morales (Ventricular Assist Device Program, UC Dept. Pediatrics Director, Cincinnati Children's, USA)

Purpose: ACTION (Advanced Cardiac Therapies Improving Outcomes Network) is a multi-faceted quality improvement (QI) and research network with the goal of improving pediatric and congenital heart disease VAD and heart failure (HF) outcomes. This report describes ACTION initiatives.

Methods: ACTION includes QI, educational activities, and a data registry. Stakeholders include providers, patients and families, and industry partners. The core values of ACTION include collaboration and transparency. ACTION started in 2017, with data collection beginning in April 2018. This report utilizes ACTION data and describes selected completed and ongoing initiatives.

Results: The ACTION registry report is shared with sites as an interactive dashboard (refreshed monthly). A comprehensive data quality strategy includes data queries and adjudication of critical events. There are 50 US/Canadian sites in the network and 34 of the sites contribute data. There are additional international sites that participate in all activities except patient-level data collection. The registry includes 388 patients implanted with 511 devices and 51,411 device days. DCM (203) and CHD (143) are the major underlying diagnoses. EXCOR (148), HVAD (97), and HM3 (70), are the most common end devices. Survival is 91% (including ongoing support, transplant and wean). AE rates are: stroke 11%, bleeding 21%, and infection 26%. The dashboard allows intuitive examination of subgroups, e.g., stroke/bleeding rate in patients less than 10 kg/on a specific device. Initial QI projects include an initiative (ABC of stroke), that used a bundle of interventions to reduce stroke during VAD support; a discharge planning project; a telehealth support project; and a harmonization initiative to reduce burden of protocol development for sites. Additionally, a patient-facing education website about VAD & HF care is being deployed and a HF project is collecting baseline data for acute decompensated HF. ACTION data have been used to support regulatory (FDA) approval of selected devices.

Conclusion: ACTION, a collaborative, multi-stakeholder network, has undertaken numerous approaches to improve outcomes for children with HF and VADs. In keeping with the values of transparency and collaboration, the ACTION annual reports will be made available in their entirety in a patient-facing version, via the ACTION website.

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[ISPHLT-OS3-2] Our experience of the use of implantable ventricular assist device

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Background: Evolution and miniaturization have increased the use of ventricular assist device (VAD) in the pediatric and congenital heart disease (CHD) population. But we have few experiences of VAD implantation against such patients in Japan.

Methods: Data of all consecutive pediatric and ACHD patients with implantable VAD from 2016 to 2021

were retrospectively reviewed and we examined several factors associated with the prognosis.

Results: A total of 11 patients underwent VAD implantation. The etiology of heart failure was dilated cardiomyopathy in four patients, ischemic cardiomyopathy in one, and CHD in six. All cases of CHD were adults. The etiology of CHD was transposition of the great arteries (TGA) after Mustard operation in two, TGA after arterial switch operation in one, congenitally corrected TGA (ccTGA) after anatomical repair in two, and ccTGA after functional repair in one. Type of VAD were HeartMate3 in five, HeartMate2 in three, HVAD in two, and Jarvik 2000 in one. One patient underwent heart transplantation, eight patients have been waiting for transplantation, and two patients who had heart failure with severe diastolic dysfunction died.

Discussion: Cases with severe diastolic function had poor prognosis. Considering indication of VAD implantation is important and we should examine therapeutic strategy conforming to its etiology.

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○Motoki Komori¹, Takaya Hoashi¹, Kenta Imai¹, Naoki Okuda¹, Heima Sakaguchi², Kenichi Kurosaki², Norihide Fukushima³, Hajime Ichikawa¹ (1.Department of Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan, 2.Pediatric Cardiology, 3.Transplant Medicine)

[Background] The shortage of donor organs in Japan is severe especially in children with end-stage heart failure awaiting heart transplantation (HT). Then, long-term ventricular assist device (VAD) support increases the risk of several complications. [Patients] 20 patients under 15 years old underwent mechanical circulatory support with EXCOR pediatric between 2015 and 2020 (18 LVAD, 2 BiVAD). Over all outcomes were evaluated. [Results] The median age, body surface area at VAD implantation, and VAD support periods were 64.5 months of age (range: 1.8-144.0), 0.66 m² (0.19-1.18), and 13.3 months (2.0-30.1). The main diagnoses were dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) for 17 patients and myocarditis for 3 patients. 7 patients (3 domestic and 4 abroad) underwent HT with the average support periods of 10 months. Morbidity was observed in 1 patient due to sepsis. Currently, 7 patients are on EXCOR support. 11 patients were on over 12 months support. (Recovery) Weaning from EXCOR was achieved in 5 patients with the average support periods of 9.1 months. One of them weaned from LVAD after 24 months support for DCM. Her histological findings showed the improvement of myocardial fibrosis in Masson's trichrome staining at mid-mural layer. (Long-term VAD-related complications) Infection free survival rates at 12 months and 24 months were 53 % and 18 %, respectively. Complications free survival rates at 12 months and 24 months were 55 % and 28 %, respectively. Complications include membrane fracture in 2 pumps, thrombus formation which necessitate pump exchange in 6 pumps, and cannula dislocation in 1 patient. (Cannula dislocation case) 18-month-old girl underwent LVAD implantation for DCM. Her height increased by 12 cm within 12 months. The inflow cannula was unexpectedly detached from apex and a pseudoaneurysm was formed around apex after 12 months support, then, emergent removal of the pseudoaneurysm and re-implantation of the inflow cannula were performed. [Conclusion] Complications of long-term VAD support, including incidence of cannula exit site infections and pump related adverse events increased by time. Recovery of left ventricular function was frequently seen, even long after VAD implantation.