

Cardiac transplantation



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Introduction

Cardiac transplantation is the treatment of choice for many patients with end-stage heart failure (HF) who remain symptomatic despite optimal medical therapy. Risk stratification of patients with end stage HF is pivotal for transplant candidate selection. The primary indications for cardiac transplantation, along with specific inclusion and

Indications of Heart Transplant Surgery

Who Can Have a Heart Transplant ?

Patients with end-stage cardiac disease including but not limited to the following will be considered for heart transplant:

- 1- Cardiomyopathy (with class II or IV congestive heart failure)
- 2- Class IV angina (on medical therapy not amenable to revascularization despite evidence of ischemia on stress test)
- 3- Non-obstructive hypertrophic heart disease
- 4- Severe decompensated inoperable valvular heart disease
- 5- Transthyretin related (TTR) amyloidosis involving the heart (with no other end organ damage)
- 6- Congenital heart disease (without irreversible pulmonary hypertension)
- 7- Any other cardiac abnormalities that severely limit normal function and/or have a mortality risk of greater than 50% at two years

Contraindications of Heart Transplant

Upon re-evaluation, patients with the following potentially reversible or treated comorbidities may be considered for transplant:

- 1- Cancer
- 2- Morbid obesity
- 3- Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus
- 4- Renal failure
- 5- Tobacco/marijuana use
- 6- Pharmacologically irreversible pulmonary hypertension

Until transplant approval, patients may consider the use of mechanical circulatory support



Complication of Heart Transplantation

- 1- Infection.
- 2- Bleeding during or after the surgery.
- 3- Blood clots that can cause heart attack, stroke, or lung problems.
- 4- Breathing problems.
- 5- Post-surgical bleeding.
- 6- Kidney failure.
- 7- Organ rejection.
- 8- Coronary allograft vasculopathy (CAV). ...
- 9- Failure of the donor heart.
- 10- Death.



Survival Rate of Heart Transplant

Survival — Approximately 85 to 90 percent of heart transplant patients are living one year after their surgery, with an annual death rate of approximately 4 percent thereafter. The three-year survival approaches 75 percent.

1 year survival
with a functioning heart

90.7%



Reference

- 1- Organ transplantation
- 2- Oxford Textbook of Advanced Heart Failure and

