Is there a difference in postoperative diuresis and renal function between patients with axial and centrifugal left ventricular assist devices?

Citation: Cardiol Croat. 2017;12(9-10):364. | https://doi.org/10.15836/ccar2017.364

Address for Correspondence: Nina Jakuš, Klinički bolnički centar Zagreb, Kišpatićeva 12, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia. Phone: +385-91-5605-795 / E-mail: nina.jakush@gmail.com

ORCID: Nina Jakuš http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7304-1127 • Ivo Planinc http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0651-6704• Dora Fabijanović http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2633-3439 • Boško Skorić http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5979-2346 • Daniel Lovrić http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5052-6559 • Hrvoje Jurin http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2599-553X • Jure Samardžić http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9346-6402 • Jana Ljubas Maček http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7171-2206 • Hrvoje Gašparović http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2492-3702 • Bojan Biočina http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3362-9596 • Davor Miličić http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9011-1570 • Maja Čikeš http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4772-5549

Introduction: Despite being a mainstay of modern advanced heart failure (AHF) therapy, more knowledge is to be gained on the effect of left ventricular assist device (LVAD) treatment on end organs, especially the possible differences between pulsatile and continuous blood flow. We have observed a clinically significant increase in diuresis in our HeartMate3 patient (pt) population, despite minimization/withdrawal of diuretic therapy, and have aimed to examine potential differences in postimplantation renal function (RF) and diuresis between patients treated with HeartMateII (HMII, axial) and HeartMate3 (HM3, centrifugal) devices.

Patients and Methods: 35 pts were implanted with a HeartMate LVAD during a 4-year period at our center (2 pts who have expired in the first postoperative month and 8 with lacking data were excluded from further analysis) - 15 pts received HMII (15 men, mean age 62.73±4.15) and 10 pts received HM3 (8 men, mean age 55.8±10.69, p value for age=0.03). Most of the pts received the device for the treatment of AHF due to ischemic cardiomyopathy (60%), dilated cardiomyopathy (36%) and LVNC (4%) (etiology was similar distributed between the groups). During the 2nd, 3rd and 4th postimplantation week, daily diuresis was measured, as well as fluid intake, diuretic therapy and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR).

Results: RF was preserved, even in the early postoperative period (1st postoperative month), in both pt populations (Figure 1A). Only one pt required intermittent hemodialysis during this period. There was no significant difference in fluid intake or diuretic therapy between the two groups. Despite having similar values of eGFR (centrifugal: 90.67±10.21 mL/min/SA, axial: 85.67±3.51 mL/min/SA, ns), we observed that the pt population receiving HM3 had greater absolute values of diuresis in the 3rd and 4th week compared to those receiving HMII, although not reaching statistical significance (Figure 1B).

Conclusion: We have objectified an increase in postimplantation diuresis in our cohort of pts treated with continuous vs. axial HM LVADs, however without reaching statistically significant difference in these measurements, while having equally preserved RF. A study in a larger pt population is warranted to obtain better insight to this observation in the early postimplantation period.

Literature: