

## Left Ventricular Assist Device (LVAD)

## **KEY PROCEDURE HIGHLIGHTS**

A bridge to recovery and transplant, and a **destination therapy** for advanced heart failure.

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1

Significant improvement in NYHA class from NYHA III/IV to NYHA I/II at 6 months after LVAD implantation.<sup>3</sup>

3

Significant survival and quality of life improvement after LVAD implantation.<sup>3</sup>









## LEFT VENTRICULAR ASSIST DEVICE (LVAD)

LVAD is a small electromechanical blood pump that is implanted inside a person's chest to help a weakened heart pump blood to the rest of the body. Unlike a total artificial heart, LVAD does not replace the heart but assists it to do its job.

### Patient Selection



IIIB or IV



Past medical treatments and device therapies no longer work



Waiting for heart transplant but with no donor or suitable heart



Advanced heart failure and ineligible for heart transplant

### **PROVEN CLINICAL RESULTS**



LVAD addresses the complex interconnectivity of hemocompatibility events by minimizing pump thrombosis without significantly impacting stroke or gastrointestinal bleeding.4,^



The first patient with severe heart failure at INTERMACS profile 1 was implanted with LVAD at Parkway Hospitals Singapore in 2011.

## **IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE (POST-OPERATION)**<sup>1</sup>

### **Improved Mobility**



After 24 months, patients implanted with LVAD were able to walk an average of 308m in 6 minutes.<sup>5</sup>

### Post-implant Improvements from NYHA IIII/IV



or II by 24 months



### **Improved Wellbeing**



2011 - 2020 Clinical outcomes data provided by Dr Kenneth Ng

There is no significant difference between the HeartMate 3 and HeartMate II LVADs with regard to stroke or gastrointestinal bleeding in the MOMENTUM

3 study: 7.9% and 15.9% for the HeartMate 3 LVAD, respectively, vs 10.9% and 15.2% for the HeartMate II™ LVAD in the MOMENTUM 3 trial at 6 months. ∞ KCCQ=Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire

### **HOW IT WORKS**

Blood flows from the left ventricle into the LVAD. When sensors indicate that the LVAD is full, the blood in the device is moved into the ascending aorta and to the body.

## **STEP 1**

### **LVAD Pump Implantation**

An open heart surgery is performed to place the pump at the apex of the heart. The pump will then be linked by a cortex to the aorta.

# **STEP 2**

### **Driveline Connection**

Once the pump is in place, a driveline will be passed through the skin of the abdomen and connected to the power cable.

## **STEP 3**

#### **Power Source**

The power cable is then connected to the controller, outside of the body, and to the power supply.



#### Batteries



### Battery charger

Power module which is plugged into an AC wall outlet



#### **Mobile Power Unit**

Plugs into an AC outlet to provide power to the LVAD system and is used while indoors, stationary or sleeping

### Components



Connected to the left side of the heart and moves blood from the heart to the rest of the body.



В

Transfers power and information between the controller and the heart pump. This

component is partially

outside of the body.



Provide up to 17 hours of uninterrupted power.

Controller

Alerts on how the system is working and includes 15 minutes of emergency backup power.

Image Credit: Abbott

## GO THE DISTANCE WITH PARKWAY HOSPITALS SINGAPORE BECAUSE EXPERTISE MATTERS

Patients with LVAD implanted in Singapore have a survival rate of approximately 80% at 4 years, comparable with top international centres.<sup>4</sup>



LVAD, as a destination therapy, is now an international guideline-recommended standard of care therapy for advanced heart failure.

Follow up in 1 week, 1 month and subsequently every 3 months.

### REFERENCES

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