

## Left atrial appendage occlusion using a Watchman device in a transplanted heart with biatrial anastomosis

Marie-France Poulin, MD, FACC, FSCAI, Burhan Mohamedali, MD, Clifford J. Kavinsky, MD, PhD, FACC, MSCAI, Kousik Krishnan, MD, FACC, FHRS

Poulin et al. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions. 2018;1-3.

### INTRODUCTION

- ▶ Batrial anastomosis orthotopic heart transplant (OHT) results in enlarged atria, scarred and thickened interatrial septum, and leftward rotation of the heart, thereby complicating left atrial appendage (LAA) closure.
- ▶ This report describes successful LAA occlusion in a patient with previous biatrial anastomosis orthotopic heart transplant (OHT) using the WATCHMAN™ device and the Baylis radiofrequency NRG® Transseptal Needle for controlled crossing of the septum.

### CASE SUMMARY

#### Transseptal puncture

- ▶ TEE indicated a thickened interatrial septum from the prior biatrial anastomosis and scar tissue.
- ▶ The NRG® Needle was manually reshaped to emphasize a 30° curve.
- ▶ Site-specific transseptal puncture in the inferio-posterior location of the fossa ovalis was achieved using the NRG® Needle with minimal additional force.

#### LAA occlusion

- ▶ Standard TEE views (0, 45, 90 and 135°) were adjusted by 10-20° to account for the effects of biatrial anastomosis and replicate the desired LAA ostial views for appropriate device sizing.
- ▶ Successful deployment of a 21-mm WATCHMAN™ device into the LAA was achieved with no complications.
- ▶ 45 days post-operative TEE indicated no thrombus formation or residual flow in the LAA.

- ▶ Anticoagulation was administered for 45 days, while antiplatelet therapy was continued for 6 months post-procedure, respectively.

### DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ Changes in atrial morphology and leftward rotation of the heart, such as those seen in this patient with biatrial anastomosis OHT, can make standard WATCHMAN™ implantation difficult.
- ▶ Site-specific transseptal puncture and firm engagement of the interatrial septum can be complicated by scarring and thickening of the septum, and may result in accidental puncture and perforation.
- ▶ Additional balloon dilation of the septum may be required to advance the large LAA occluder sheath into the left atrium.
- ▶ The NRG® Transseptal Needle was used to provide controlled site-specific crossing of the interatrial septum without complications.
- ▶ Using a radiofrequency needle can enable simpler and safer access to the left atrium, without requiring extra force application.
- ▶ LAA occlusion using the WATCHMAN™ device in a patient with prior biatrial anastomosis OHT can be safely and successfully performed using the described procedural modifications.