

A photograph of a baby sitting next to a large brown teddy bear. The baby is looking at the camera and is wearing a diaper. The teddy bear is very large and fluffy.

From Phoenix to Philadelphia to Berlin and Back: A Berlin Heart Journey

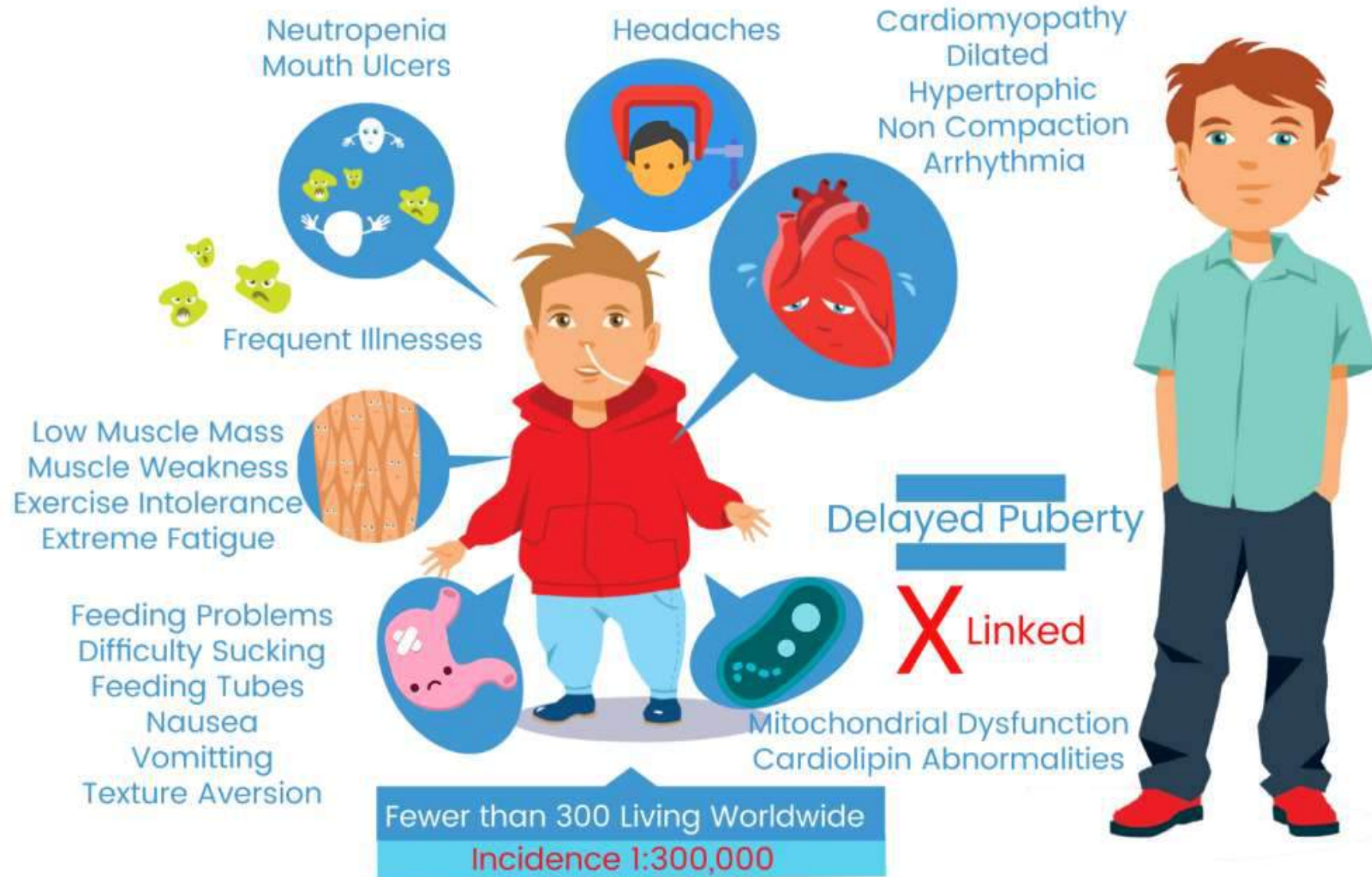
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The Journey Begins

- Low birth weight, but no red flags
 - Happy, playful baby
- At 11 months old, travels with mom from AZ to NJ to visit family for the holidays
- Baby presents to ED
 - Diagnosed with rhinovirus
 - Condition continued to deteriorate
 - Cardiac arrest
- Presented to CHOP in cardiogenic shock
- VA ECMO for 15 days
- Diagnosed with Barth Syndrome and DCM



What is Barth Syndrome



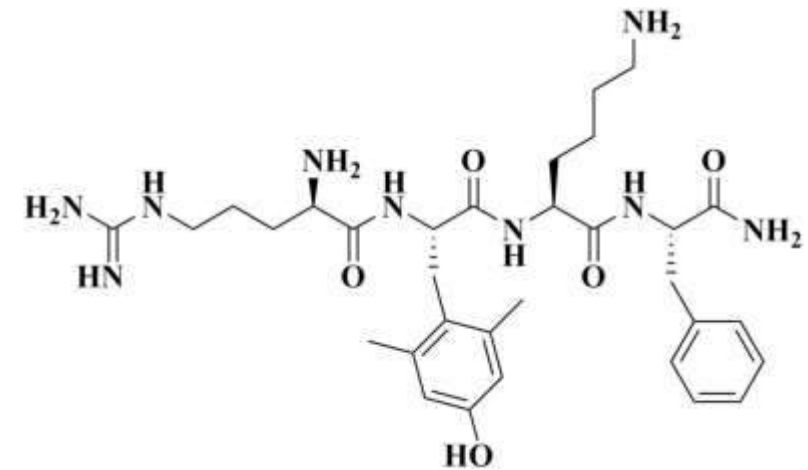
Onward to Berlin

- 13 days post-VA ECMO
- Berlin Heart LVAD implanted
 - 15 mL pump
 - 5 mm aortic cannula
 - 6 mm LV apex cannula
 - Rate 90 bpm
- Granted compassionate use approval for elamipretide treatment
- Listed for heart transplant at CHOP
- ~5 months (3.5 months on elamipratide) on Berlin Heart, heart starts showing signs of recovery
 - Failed turn-down attempt
- Family wants transferred to Phoenix Children's to be closer to home



Elamipretide

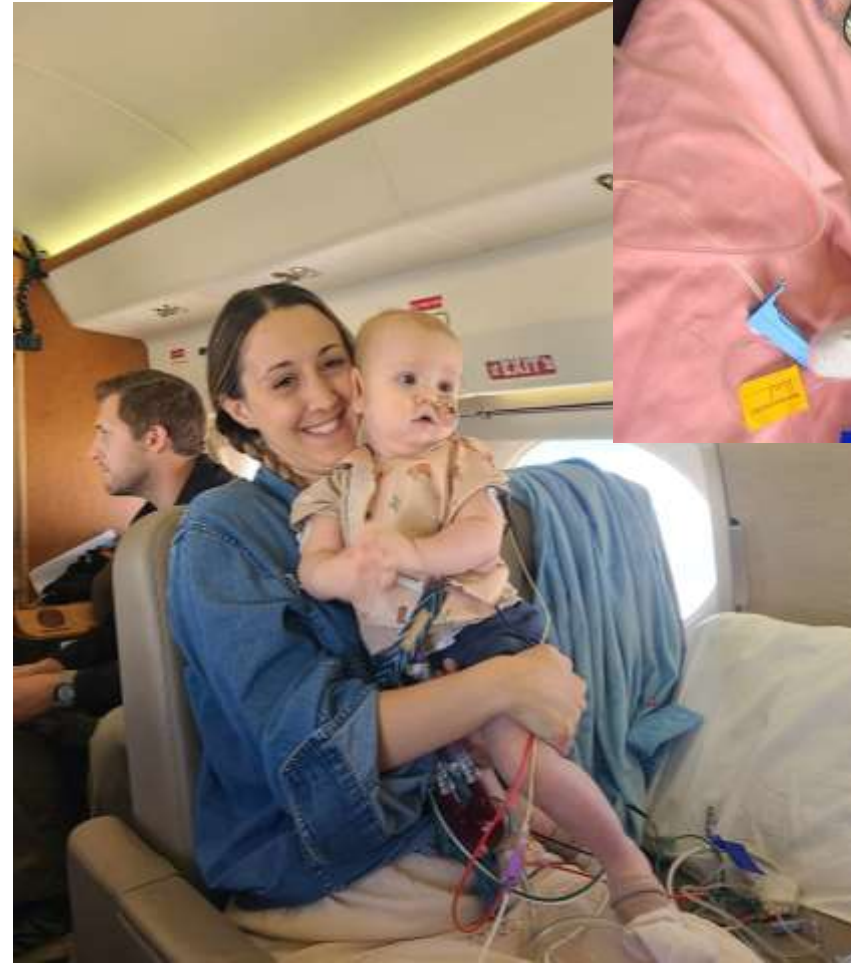
- Investigational drug to treat cardiomyopathy in Barth syndrome patients
- Targets mitochondrial dysfunction in energy-starved myocytes
- Facilitates cell health by improving ATP production and inhibiting oxidative stress and stabilizes cardiolipin
- Improves LVEF
- Lowers LVEDP
- Reduces cardiomyocyte and ventricular hypertrophy
- Limits myocardial fibrosis
- Shown to improve bioenergetics and morphology rapidly (within hours or days) in Barth syndrome patients



- Most Barth syndrome patients do not have access to elamipretide
- FDA has not reviewed data to consider it for approval for Barth syndrome
 - Very small patient population
- Patients lucky enough to have it are at the will of the compassionate use approval
- Advocacy groups have started a petition to FDA for a fair, equitable, and appropriate review for approval in Barth syndrome patients

Philadelphia to Phoenix

- Very complicated transport
 - Insurance
 - Hospital politics
 - Staffing
 - Equipment
 - Aircraft capabilities
- VitalOne Air Medical Transport
 - Specialize in high-risk medical transport
 - Took care of transportation arrangements when hospital backed out
 - Agreed to transport before having insurance approval
 - Ensured aircraft was capable
 - Team included a nurse practitioner, perfusionist (from Berlin Heart), two flight/aircraft mechanics, critical care flight medic, pediatric cardiac intensivist, and mom
- Air transport with Berlin Heart
 - No special protocol
 - Watch for full fill, full eject
 - Extra IKUS on and running
 - Full set of disposables



Arrival to Phoenix – BH Day 164, PCH Day 1

- Continued improvement in cardiac function
 - Suction events
 - Rate dropped from 90 to 80 BPM
- BH day 172
 - Successful acute weaning challenge
 - Decreased rate to 60 bpm
 - No change in ventricular function, NIRS, or heart rate
 - Mixed venous blood gas and lactate within normal range
 - Plan for further turn-down test



Berlin Heart Weaning Procedure

- Weaning may be considered in patients who meet the following criteria
 - LVEDD within normal limits (<98th percentile, or Z-score of +2)
 - EF = 45%
 - Lactate <3 mmol/L
 - No clinical evidence of thromboembolism or bleeding
 - Anticoagulation markers within target parameters
- Weaning can be divided into five steps and generally takes one week to complete
 - Day 0 – acute weaning challenge
 - Day 1-4 – Graduated weaning challenge with echo
 - Day 5 – Pump stoppage with invasive hemodynamic assessment with afterload challenge
 - Day 6 – pump stoppage with invasive hemodynamic assessment in OR (fully anticoagulated)
- Weaning Sequence
 1. Heparinize (75 units/kg, max 5000 units)
 2. After 5 minutes, reduce pump rate from initial rate to 30 bpm in increments of 5 bpm q 5 min. after 5 min at 30 bpm, reassess LV size/function
 3. After a total time of **10 min** at 30 bpm, stop pump for 3 min and reassess LV. Use manual pump to pump twice q30 sec to prevent stagnation/clot formation.
 4. After 3 min pump stop, reconnect pump to Ikus and resume at new reduced rate
- Time spent at 30 bpm (step 3) increases to 20 min, 30 min on subsequent wean trials
- On wean trial days 3 and 4, initiate exercise and gentle age-appropriate play while at 30 bpm
- Final trial – after 3 minutes off pump, initiate norepinephrine infusion at 0.01 mcg/kg/min to MAP 20% above baseline for 5 minutes.
 - If echo and physiological parameters are stable, go forward with explant

Continued Recovery

- Day 175
 - Rate decreased to 30 bpm for 20 minutes
 - No change in ventricular function, NIRS, heart rate, or blood pressure
 - Mixed venous blood gas and lactate within normal range
 - Rate increased to 60 bpm for the weekend
- Day 179
 - Went to cath lab for clamp-off trial
 - Cannulas clamped
 - No change in ventricular function, NIRS, heart rate, or blood pressure
 - Back up to 60 bpm
- Day 182
 - Repeated pump off trial
 - Again successful trial
 - Plan for explant



Explant Day – BH Day 187, PCH Day 24

- Patch repair of aorta
- Ventriculotomy closed in layers and buttressed with felt strip
 - CPB: 80 minutes
 - XC: 70 minutes
 - Cool to 32
- Brief run of ventricular tachycardia and ST segment elevation upon cross clamp removal
 - Resolved spontaneously
- TEE showed mild-moderate ventricular dysfunction, but otherwise normal echo
- Returned to CVICU with open chest
 - Significant change in CO when retractor was removed – significant pectus
 - Increased CVP
 - Decreased NIRS
 - Decreased systolic function
 - Decreased BP



Road to Recovery

- PCH Day 26
 - Chest closed uneventfully
 - Normal physiologic parameters
- PCH Day 27
 - Echo shows normal biventricular function
 - EF ~50-55%
 - Extubated
- PCH Day 31
 - Few tachycardia episodes and fever overnight
 - Concern for infection vs cardiac failure
 - Viral panel negative
 - Echo is reassuring
 - Slowed down transition to oral heart failure meds
 - Possibly over-diuresed
 - Parents felt very strongly about minimizing narcotic and Tylenol use



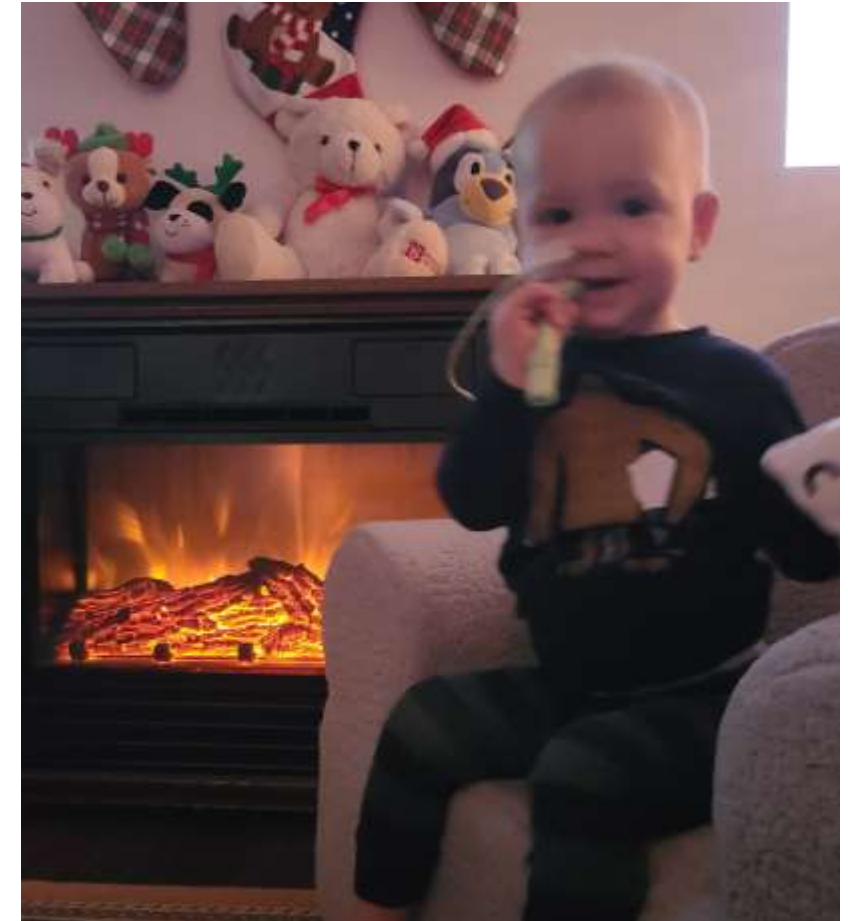
Final Approach

- PCH Day 33
 - Transferred to step down unit
 - EF 55%
- PCH Day 37
 - On all oral meds
 - Working on education with family and medication optimization
 - EF 55%
- PCH Day 43
 - DISCHARGED!
 - Family stayed at Ronald McDonald House in immediate-discharge days



Life At Home

- Multiple follow-up appointments
- Echo continues to be favorable
 - EF ~65% consistently
 - Normal RV and LV size and function
- One event of slightly elevated HR and BP
 - Resolved within 48 hours with no intervention
 - Likely viral illness
- Declan's mom has become very active in advocating for FDA approval of elamipretide use in Barth syndrome



Thank You!



References

- <https://nottooraretocare.org>
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- Barthsyndrome.org