

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE FOR LEFT ATRIAL APPENDAGE OCCLUSION

DEFN: Left Atrial Appendage occlusion is done to prevent Stroke in High Risks patients with Atrial Fibrillation. “More than 90% of thrombi in AF form in the left atrial appendage and obliteration of the appendage may prevent embolic complications”.

The DEVICE: LAA occlusion using the PLAATO system consists of an implant of a self-expanding nitinol cage covered with a polymeric membrane. The system consists of an implant and a delivery catheter. “The implant is a self expanding nitinol cage (ranges in size from 15mm to 32mm) the device is delivered through a 12-14FR transeptal sheath curved to point towards the LAA.”

Who is device for?

Additional Personal/Procedure/Preparation

- Team for TEE
- Anaesthetist for General Anaesthesia
- Foley Catheter insert once patient asleep
- Pericardiocentesis tray readily available
- Check that patient has Group and Reserve #3440 Blood bank
- Wedge to raise feet up to insert Central line
- Need extra Pillows and Foam

Equipment required on Sterile tables

Table # 1

Materials needed for ACP placement

Sheaths:

- RFV cannulated with 8Fr sheath,
- Perclose x 1 (possibly 2 each)
- SRO Transeptal 8Fr -63cm Sheath (from EP room)
- 8.5 Fr Agilis NxT Steerable Introducer(from EP room)

Wires:

- Toray Guide wire .025-230cm wire used after transeptal needle crosses 0.035” curved guide wire 150 cm (Cook);
- .035-260cm Amplatz extra stiff wire
- BRK Transseptal Needle (St. Jude)(from EP room)

Catheters:

- 5Fr Marker Pigtail
- 8Fr Gensini Catheter
- PRN- 13 Fr. and 15 Fr. sheath (80 cm in length) (B. Braun Medical) and goose neck snares (10-20mm) (ev3) should be available in case of embolization;
- PRN- A pericardial puncture and drainage set (Boston Scientific);
Availability of an on-site operation room and surgeon.
- AMULET DEVICE comes in 16mm -34mm (16,18,20,22,25,28,31,34)

- Either Amplatzer Torque Vue 12Fr or 14 Fr Delivery System 14Fr 45x45 depending size of the device

Procedure Flow in Brief (Based on Recent Flow sheet)

- Pt arrives in lab. Monitoring of Vital signs commenced.
- IV started by Anaesthetist
- Anaesthetist intubates and ventilates patient, warming blanket applied.
- Radial Arterial line inserted by Anaesthesia
- Defib pads applied bilateral chest wall
- Pt prepared usual sterile fashion, local anaesthetic, MD cannulates RFV with 8Fr sheath, perclose sutures preset.
- TEE probe inserted by Dr Mezody
- TEE used to visualize attempts to advance Fast cath into LA appendage
- Images viewed on TEE
- 8Fr Fastcath SRO 8fr sheath(St Jude Medical) prepared with Baylis transeptal needle BRK
- 8Fr venous sheath removed over AES wire and SRO Fastcath sheath advanced
- BRK Transeptal needle is advanced via 8fr SRO Fast Cath sheath
- Transeptal needle removed, SRO sheath remains in place
- .032-180cm Agilis guide wire (comes in Agilis box)advanced via SRO sheath
- Marker Pigtail advanced over Agilis wire
- LA pressure measured
- LA Angio performed with 10cc Contrast
- Left atrial appendage injected
- Calibrating size of Left atrial appendage
- Delivery System 14Fr 45 x 45 used to advance Amplatzer Amulet 31mm
- Appendage measurements performed
- Marker pigtail removed, device selected (Size from 16mm to 34mm)
- Remember to check ACT
- Amplatzer Torquevue12 Fr Delivery system used for less than 28mm, 14Fr delivery used for > than 28mm Amulet device
- System advanced on delivery system to LA appendage
- Contrasts injections to confirm device placement
- Repeat TEE to confirm position multiple checks for position
- Cardiac Plug deployed
- Venous sheath removed, perclose secured
- RFA angios performed